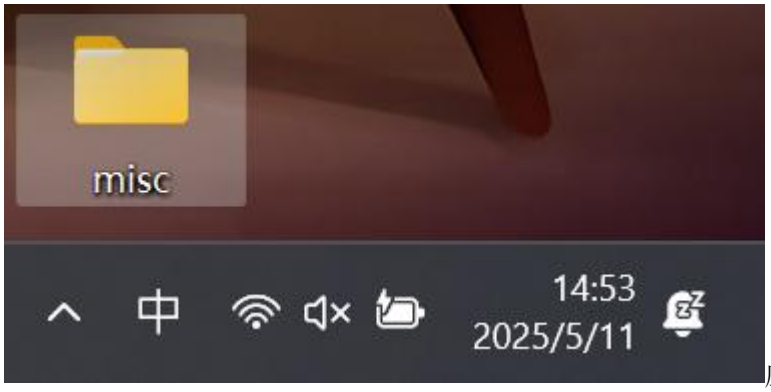
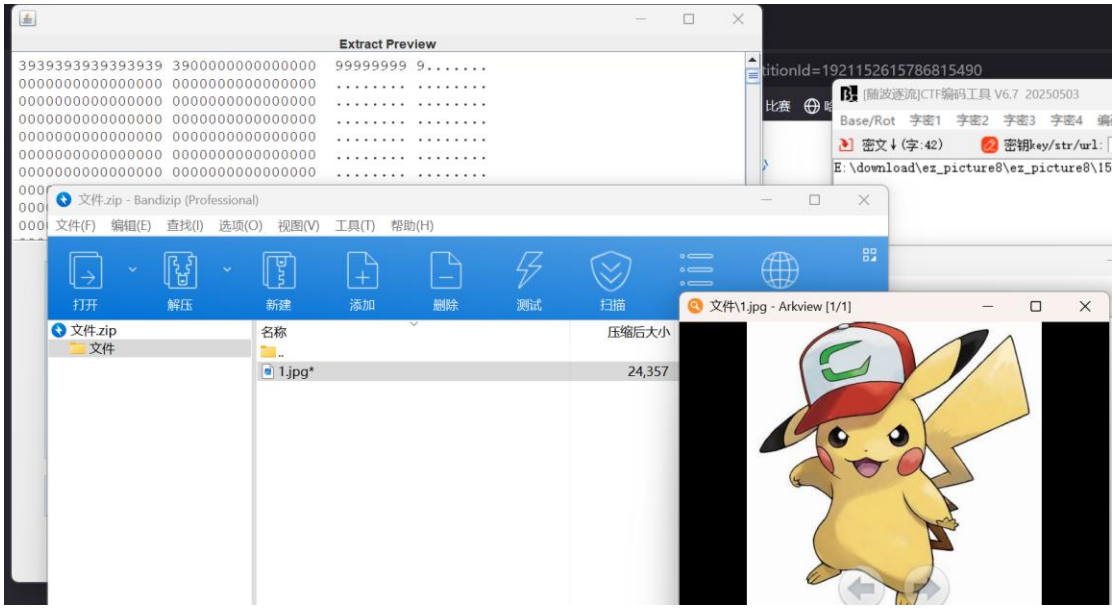
WP 模板

7、ez_picture

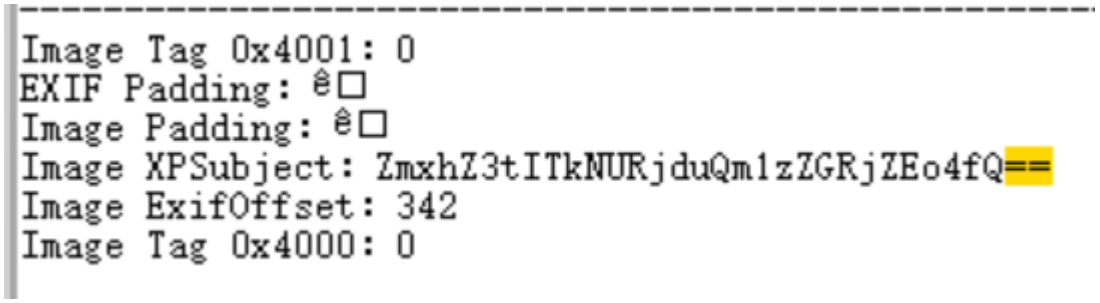


应该是 14：43 左右下载的

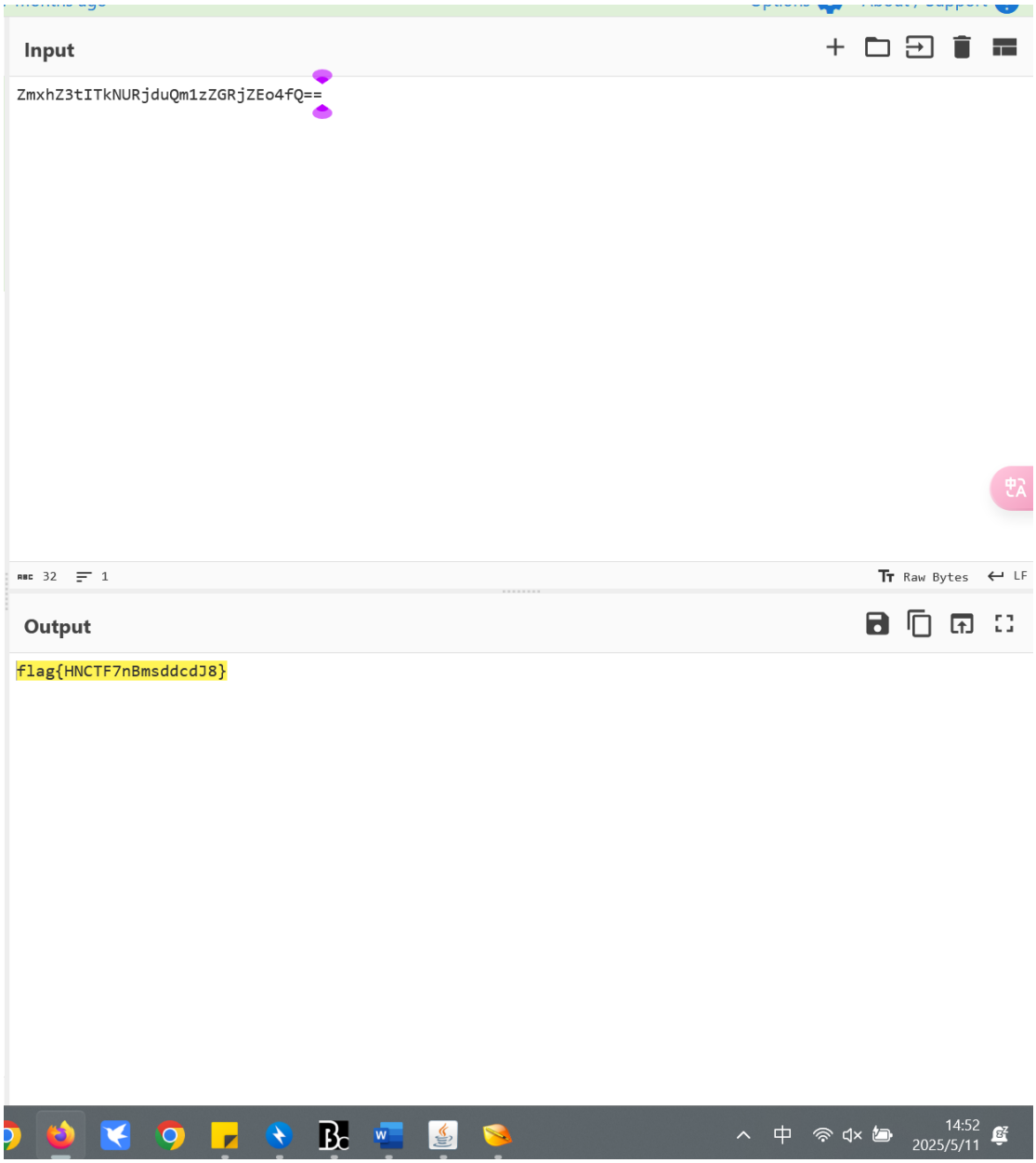
打开压缩包文件，发现 15.jpg 存在 LSB 隐写获得密码 999999999，得到图片 1.jpg



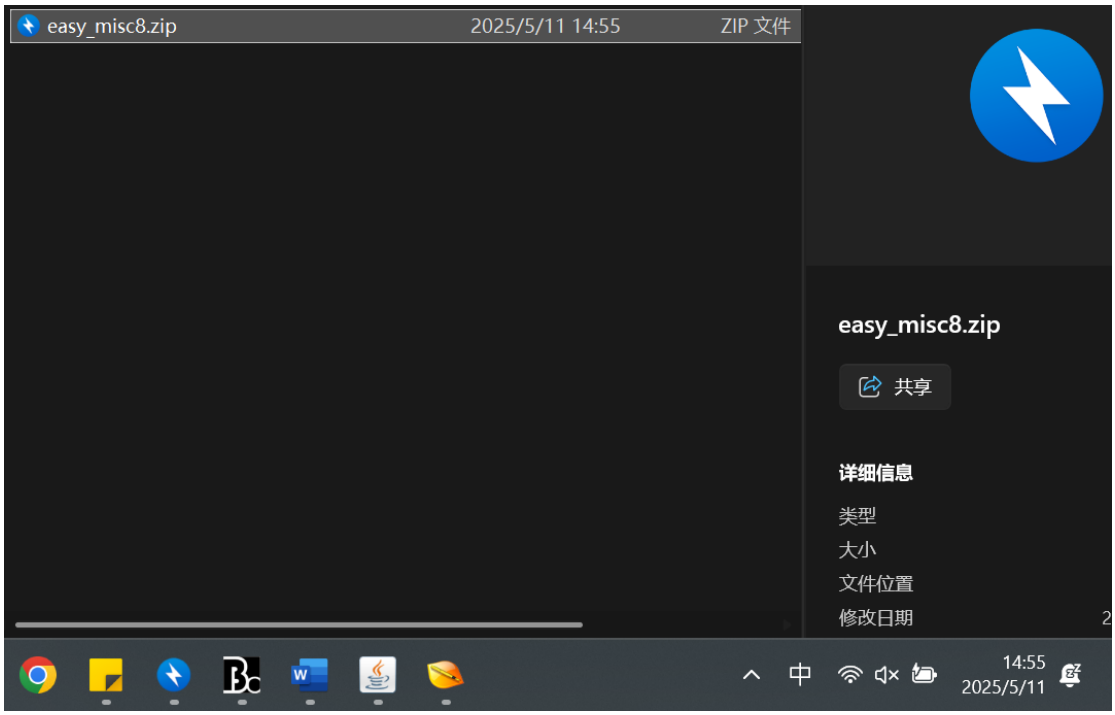
发现存在一个可疑的 base64 编码



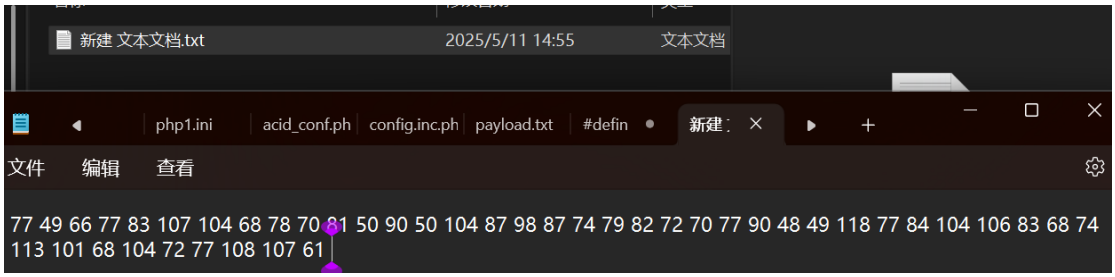
然后利用 CyberChef，base64 解密然后解出 flag


Input
ZmxhZ3tITkNURjduQm1zZGRjZEo4fQ==
32
1
Raw Bytes
LF
Output
flag{HNCTF7nBmsddcdJ8}
14:52
2025/5/11

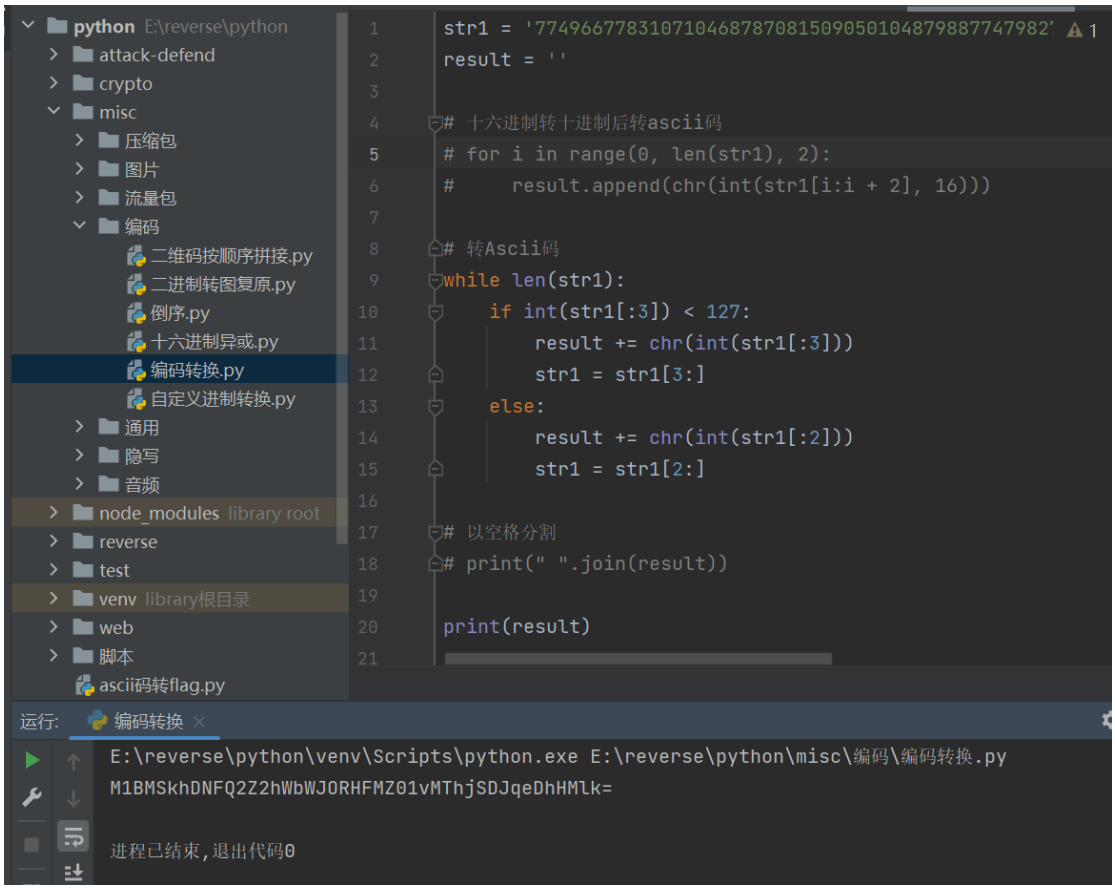
8、easy_misc



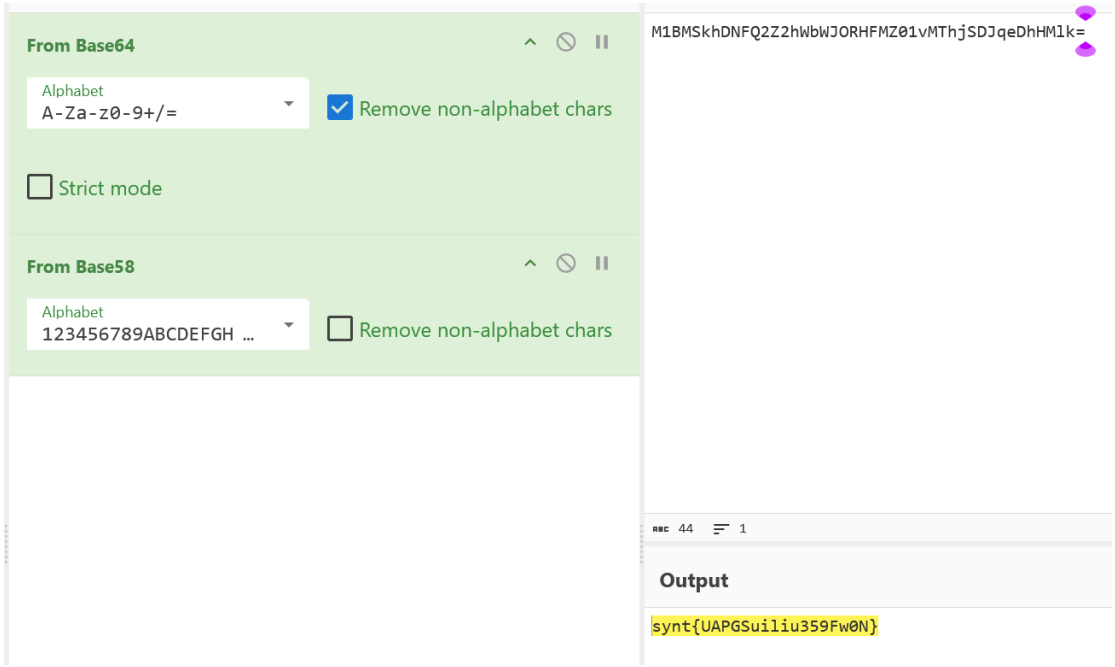
打开发现是一串数字，范围大小怀疑是 ASCII 码，



转 acii 码

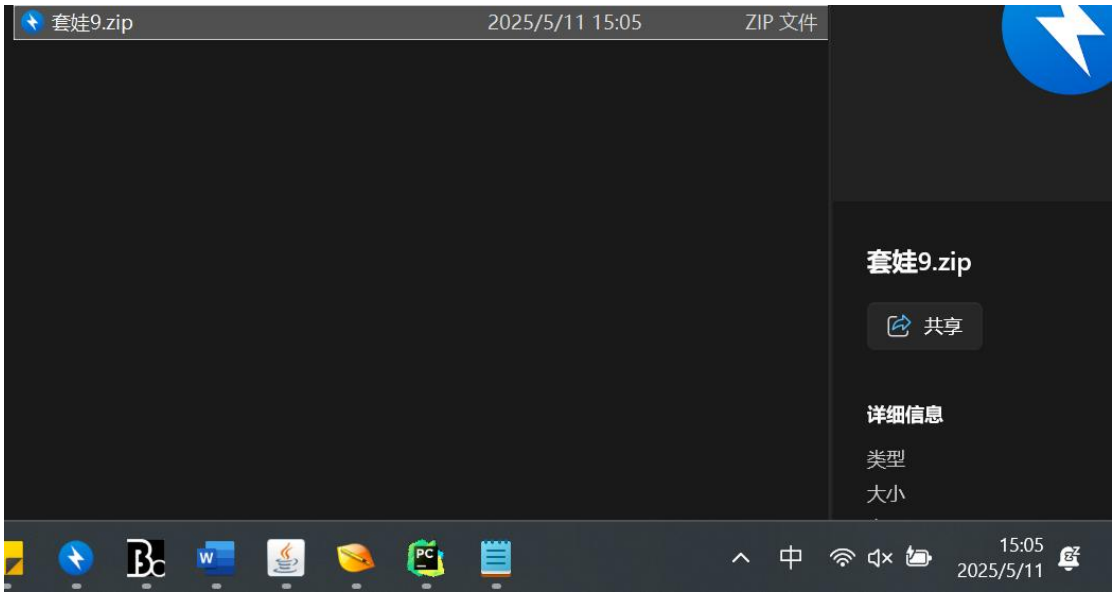


得到 M1BMSkhDNFQ2Z2hWbWJORHFMZ01vMThjSDJqeDhHMlk=，利用 CyberChef 解码

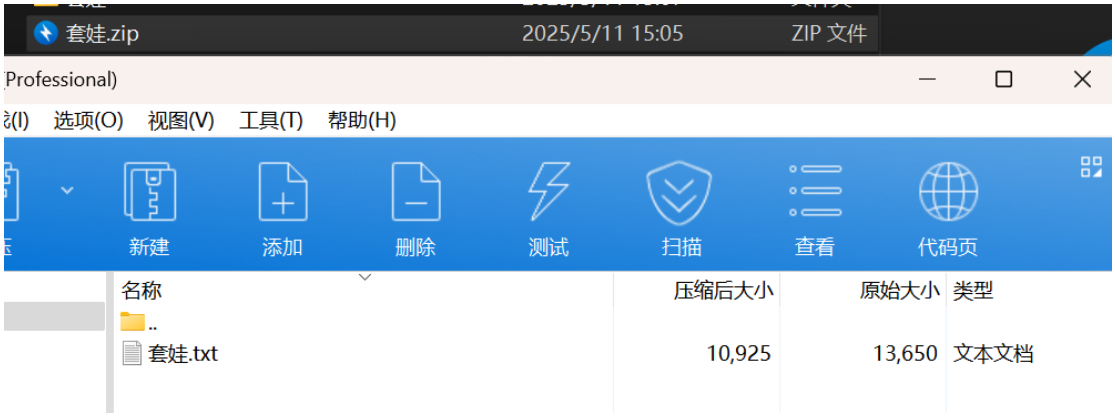


得到 synt{UAPGSuiliu359Fw0N}，但提交不对，之前答案是 flag{}格式的，进行移位（其实就是 rot13），得到答案

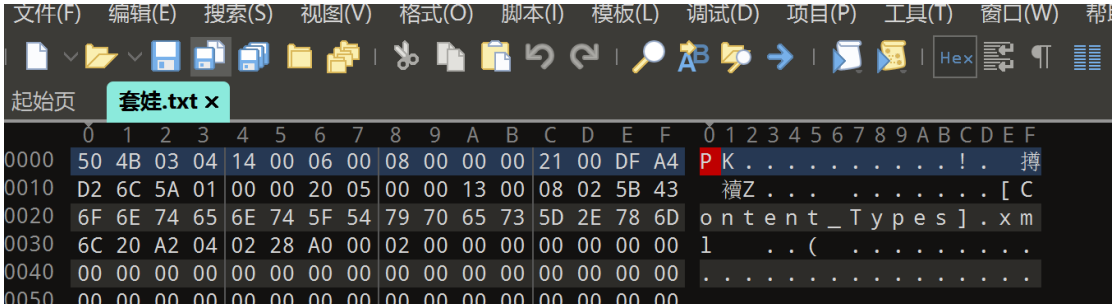
9、套娃



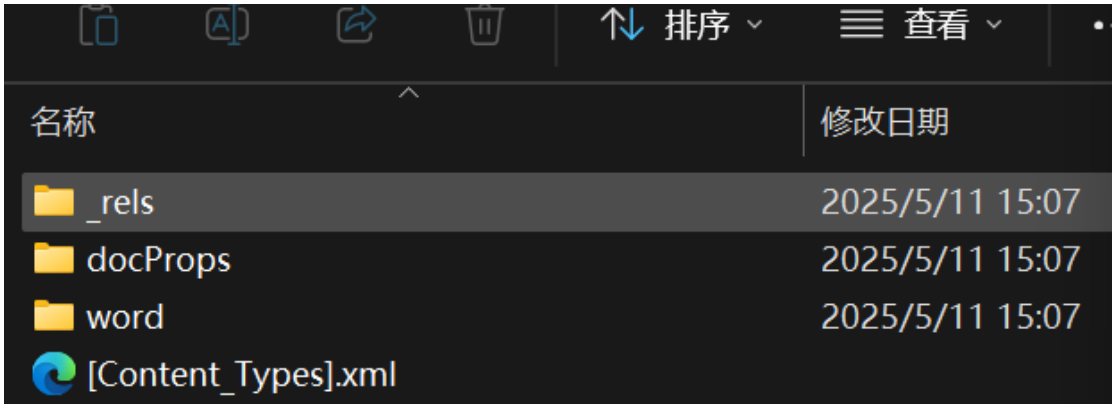
解压压缩包，发现是一个表格，无法打开，提示损坏
所有 excel 文件本质上都是一个压缩包，我们更改后缀为 zip 打开

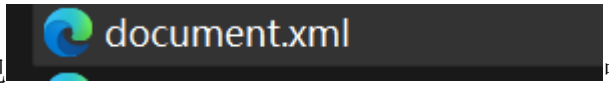


发现有一个套娃.txt，用 010 打开发现是压缩包头（504B），更改后缀后再次解压



得到正常 excel 压缩包

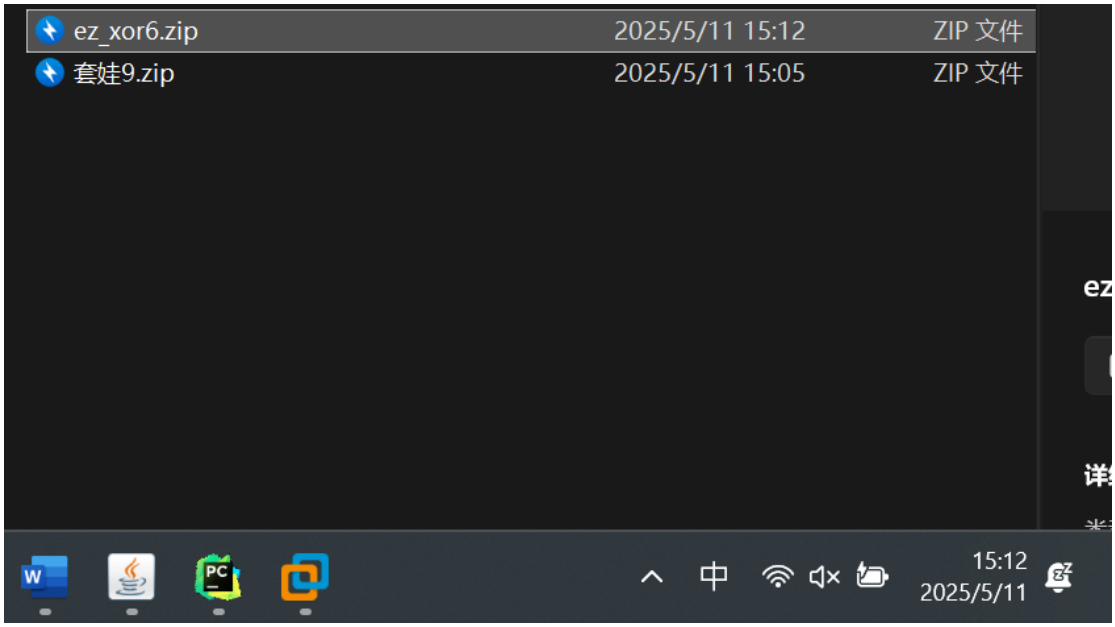


发现 

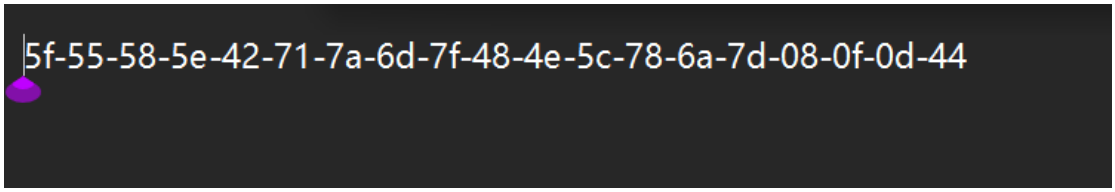
中有东西

得到答案

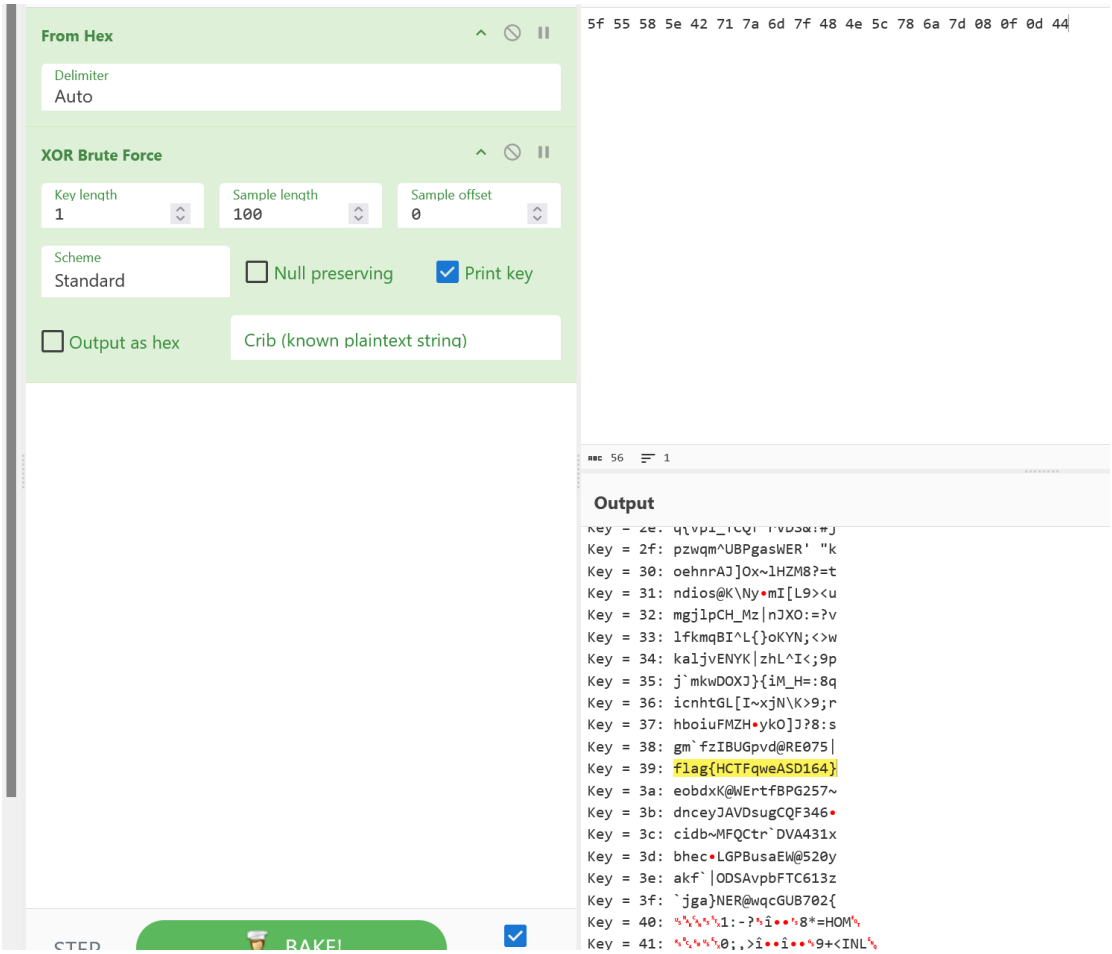
10、ez_xor



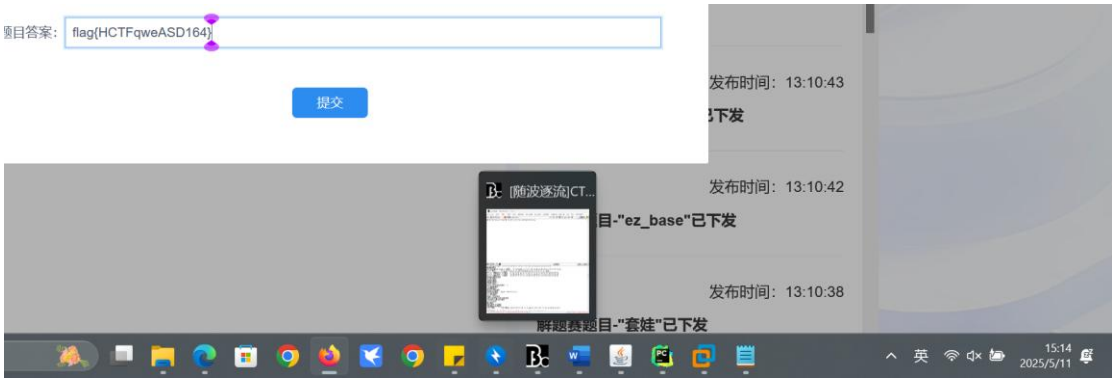
打开压缩包得到一串十六进制



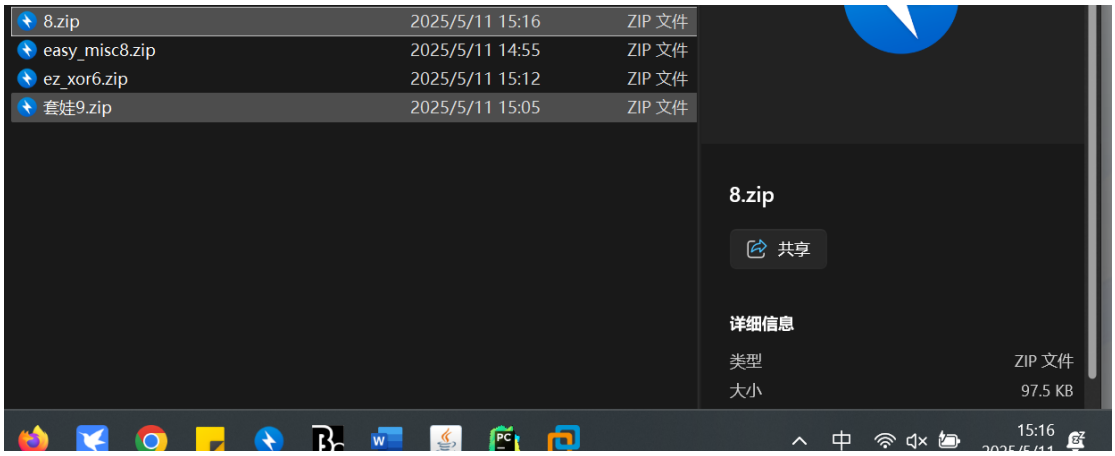
根据题目信息 xor，进行暴力异或



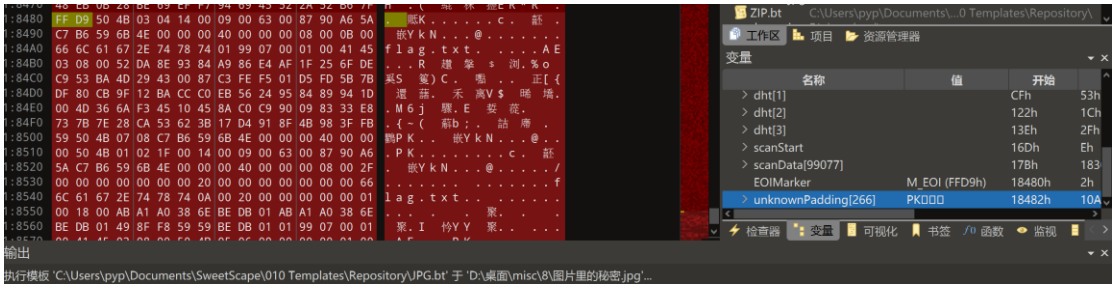
得到答案



11、光隙中的寄生密钥

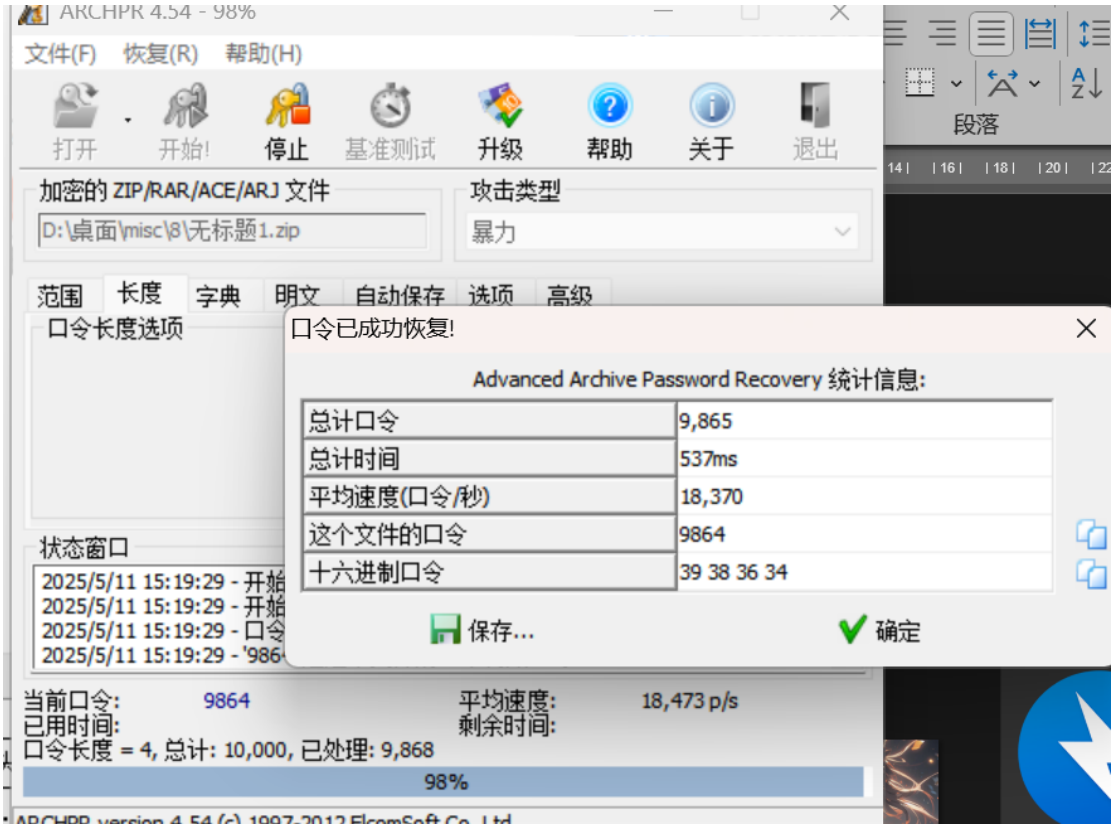


打开压缩包发现有张图片，用 010 打开发现 jpg 尾部之后存在添加数据

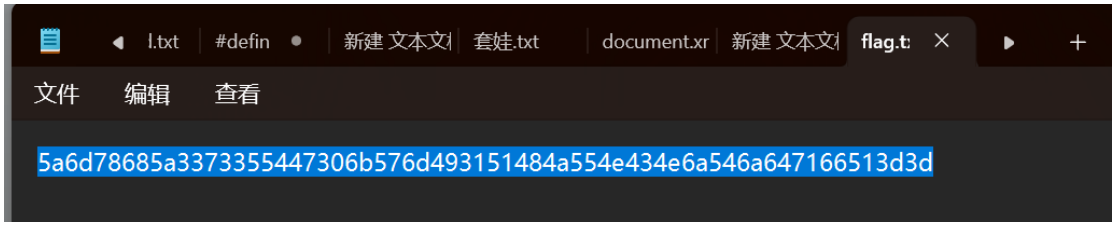


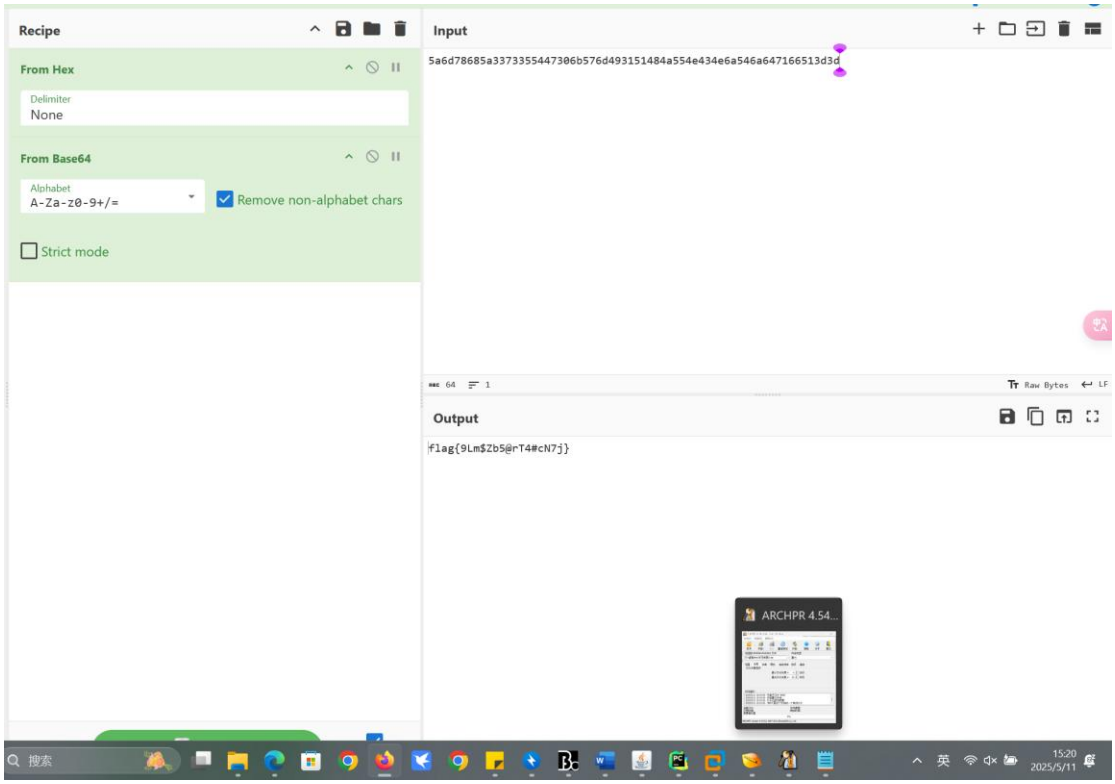
提取出来，504B 开头为压缩包，得到 flag.txt，需要密码

没有其他信息了，进行暴力破解

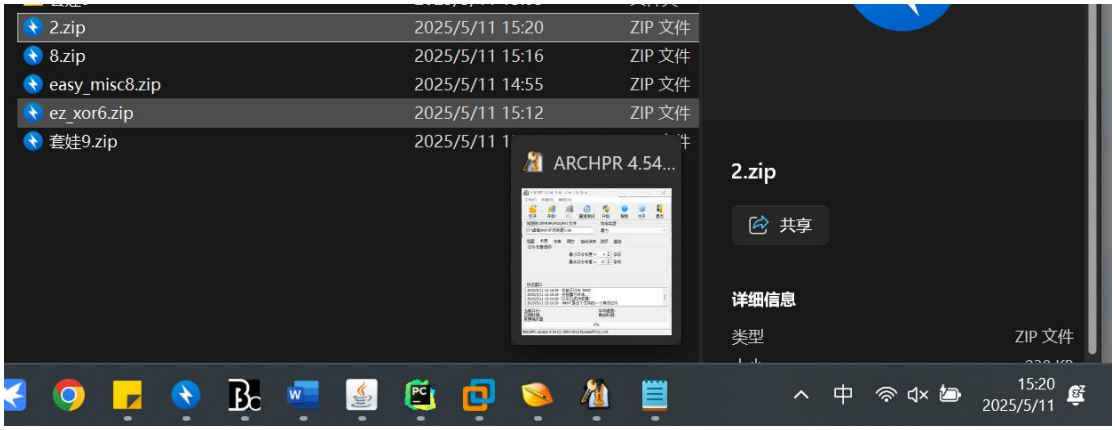


得到压缩包密码 9864，得到一串 16 进制

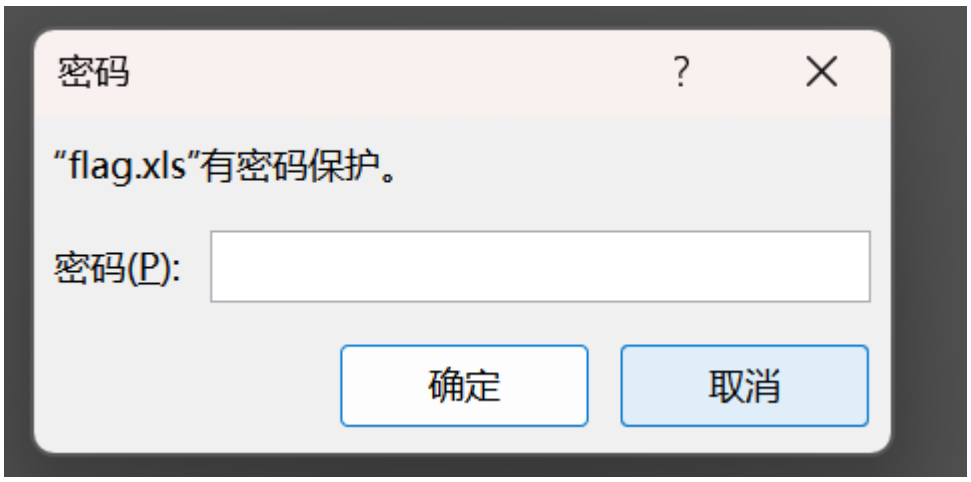




12、被折叠的显影图纸



打开压缩包发现是一个表格，存在密码保护



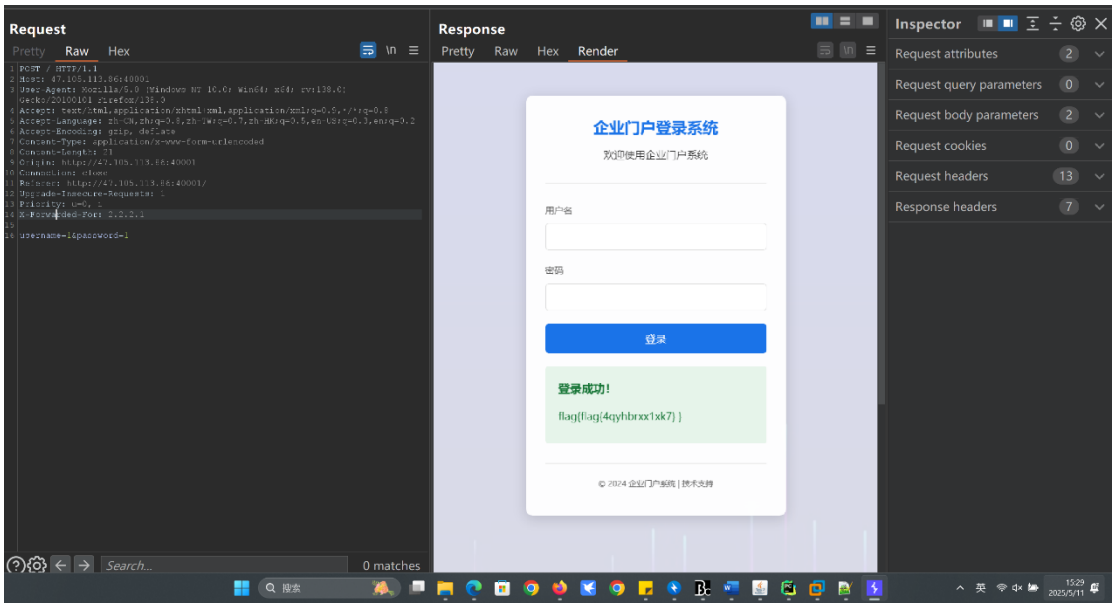
这个一把梭就能得到 flag

17、YWB_Web_xff

查看源码发现存在 IP 地址验证绕过漏洞，只需要指定 HTTP_X_FORWARDED_FOR 头信息就可以得到 flag.txt 的内容

```php
<?php
if ($_SERVER["REQUEST_METHOD"] == "POST") {
    $cip = $_SERVER["HTTP_X_FORWARDED_FOR"];
    if ($cip == "2.2.2.1") {
        echo '<div class="success">';
        echo '<h2>登录成功！</h2>';
        $flag = file_get_contents('/flag.txt');
        echo '<p>flag{' . htmlspecialchars($flag) . '}</p>';
        echo '</div>';
    } else {
        echo '<div class="error">';
        echo '<h2>登录失败</h2>';
        echo '<p>IP地址验证失败</p>';
        echo '<p>当前IP: ' . htmlspecialchars($cip) . '</p>';
        echo '</div>';
    }
}
```

抓包构造 X-Forwarded-For: 2.2.2.1



得到 flag

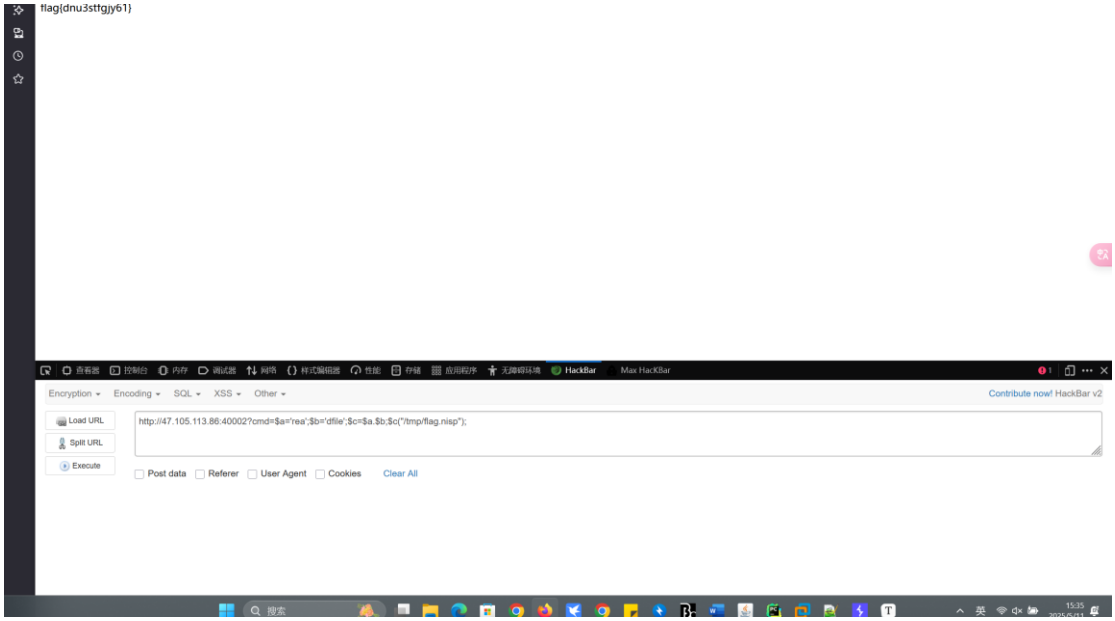
18、YWB_Web_命令执行过滤绕过

打开发现存在 php 代码，存在命令执行漏洞

```php
<?php
#  flag  in  flag.php
include("flag.php");
if(isset($_GET['cmd'])){
        $cmd  =  $_GET['cmd'];
        if(!preg_match("/system|exec|highlight|show_source|include|passthru|echo|print_r|cat|head|tail|more|less/i",$cmd)){
                if(preg_match("/flag/i",$cmd)){
                        eval($cmd);
                }  else  {
                        die("HACK!!");
                }
        }  else  {
                die("HACK!!!");
        }
}  else  {
        highlight_file(__FILE__);
}
?>
```

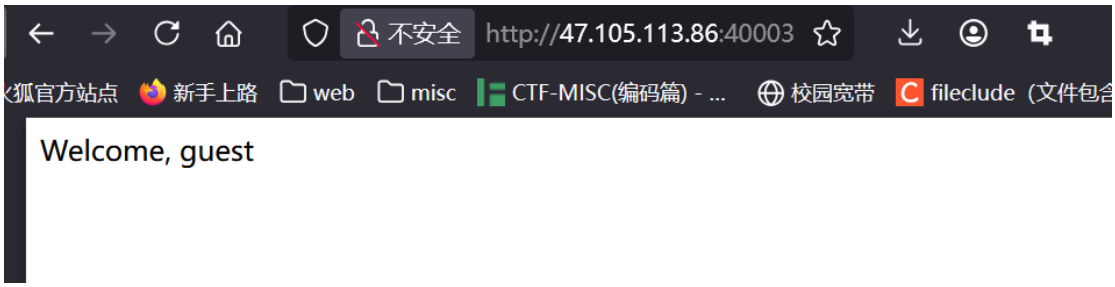
大概规则是构造命令，命令必须包括 flag 字符串但是不能汉语黑名单中的单词
利用 PHP 的 highlight_file 函数的别名 show_source，并通过字符串拼接绕过黑名单

得到 flag.php 的内容，得到 flag 可能存在的路径/tmp/flag.nisp

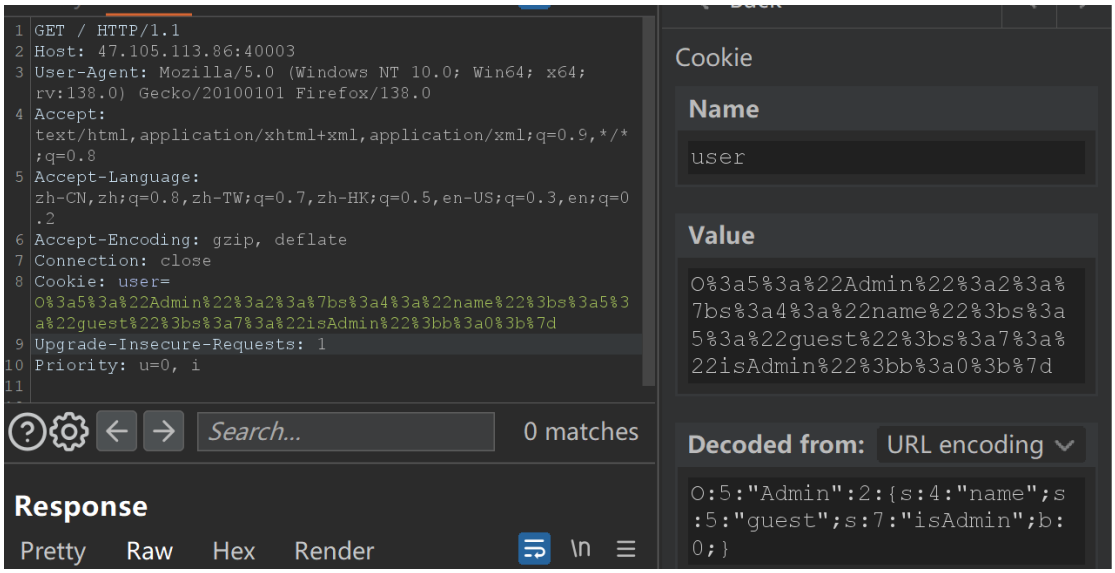


19、YWB_Web_未授权访问

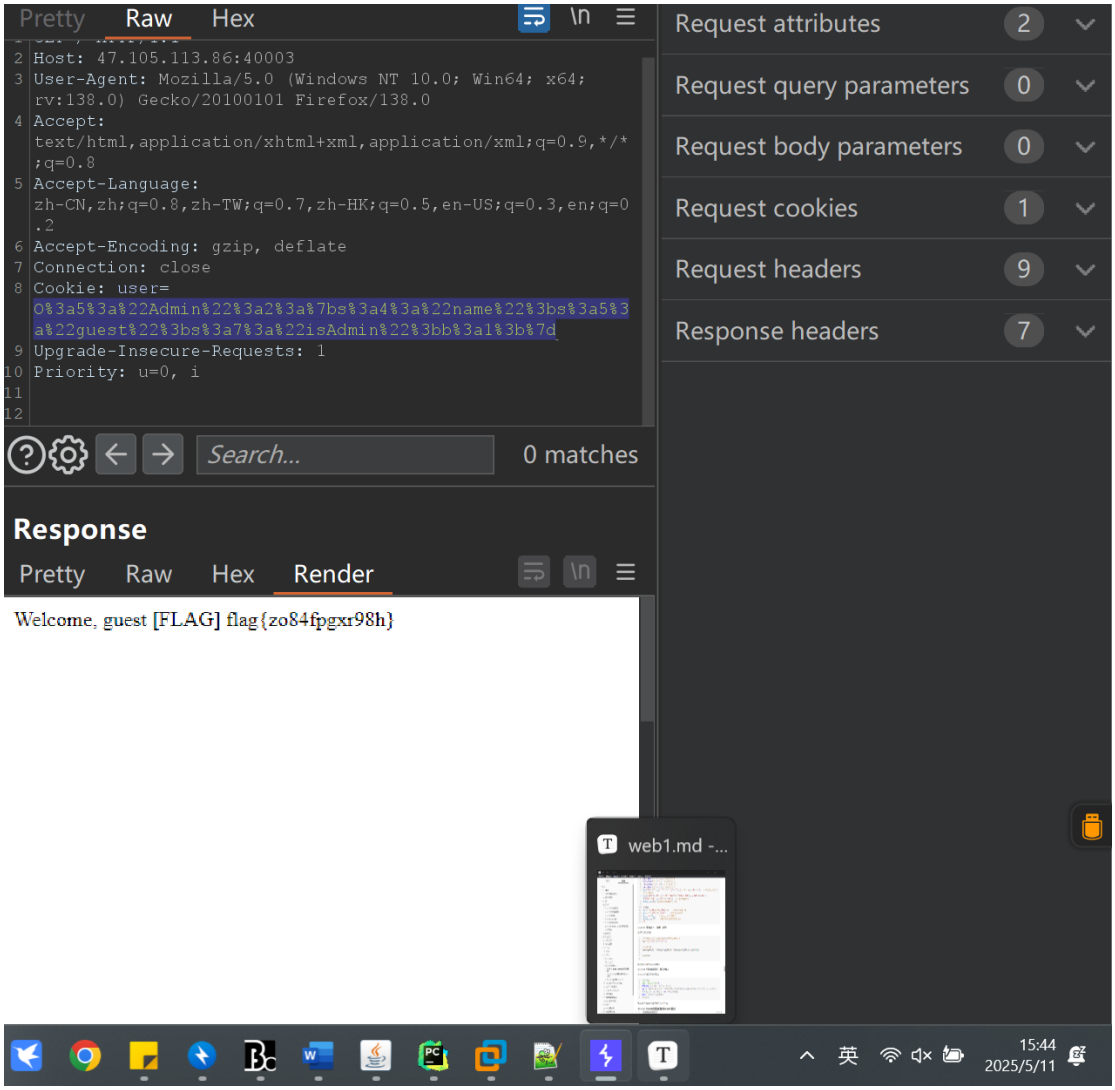
访问网站出现



发现没什么信息，进行抓包，发现存在 cookie，很可疑，进行解密

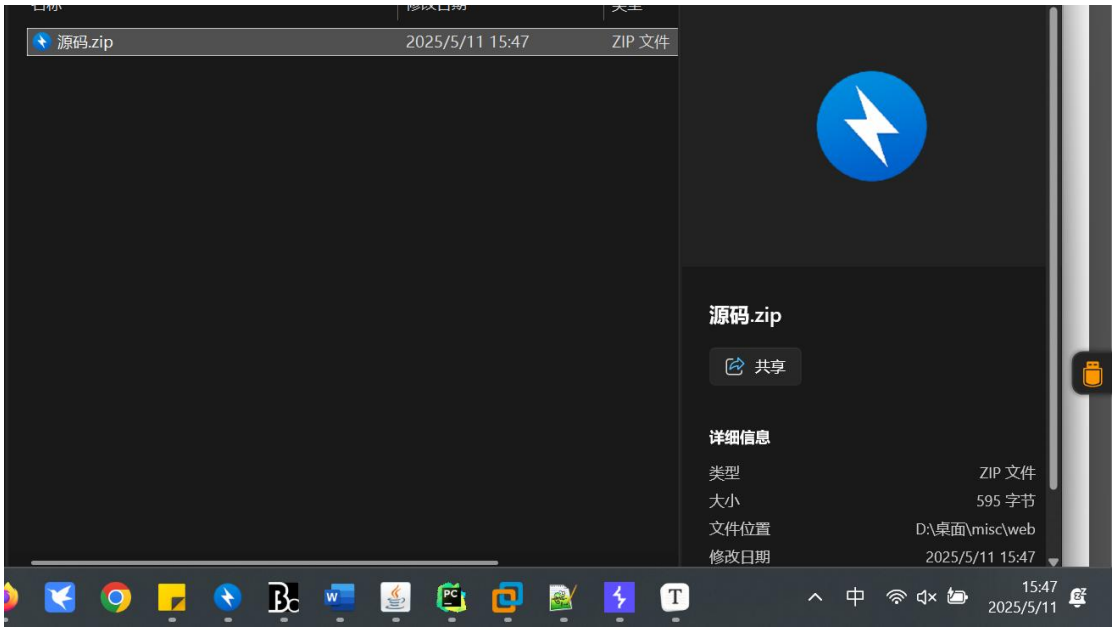


看到有一个 isAdmin 的判定，b 为 0，我们修改为 1 试试



得到 flag

20、YWB_Web_反序列化



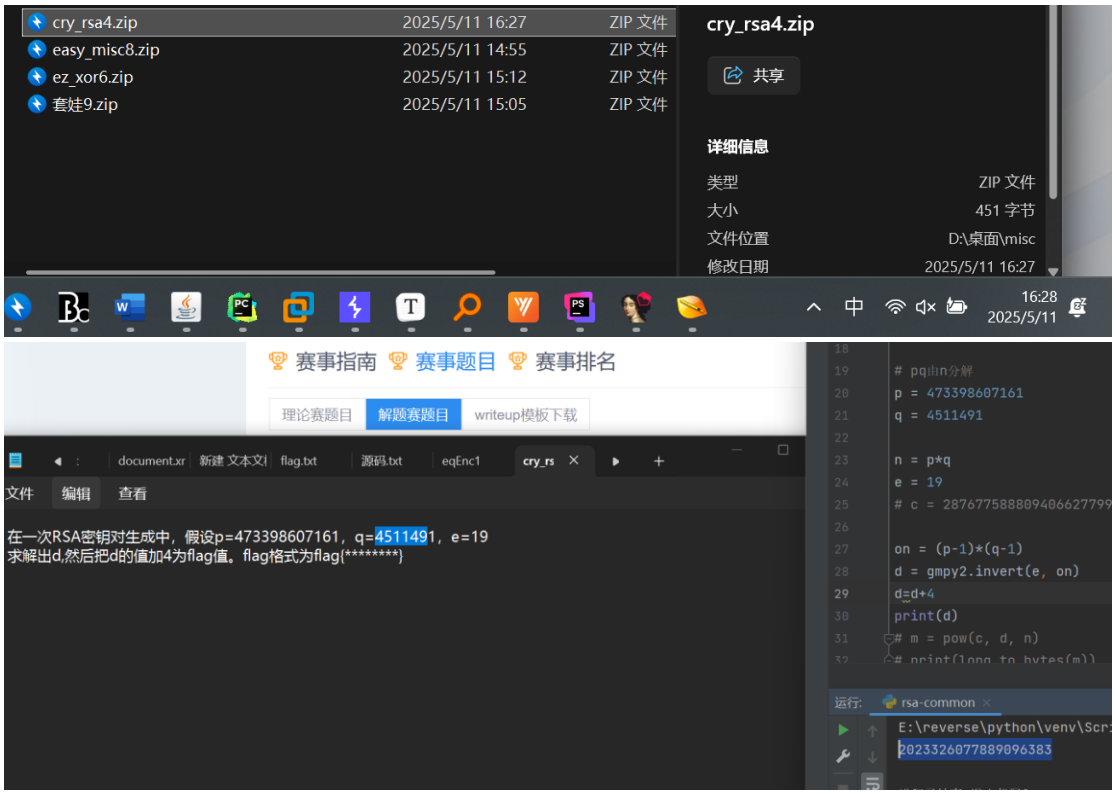
21、easyweb

```
It works! <?php

if(isset($_POST['cmd'])){
        @exec($_POST['cmd'],$res,$rc);
        //echo  $rc;
}else{
        echo  "It  works!";
}

show_source(__FILE__);
?>
```

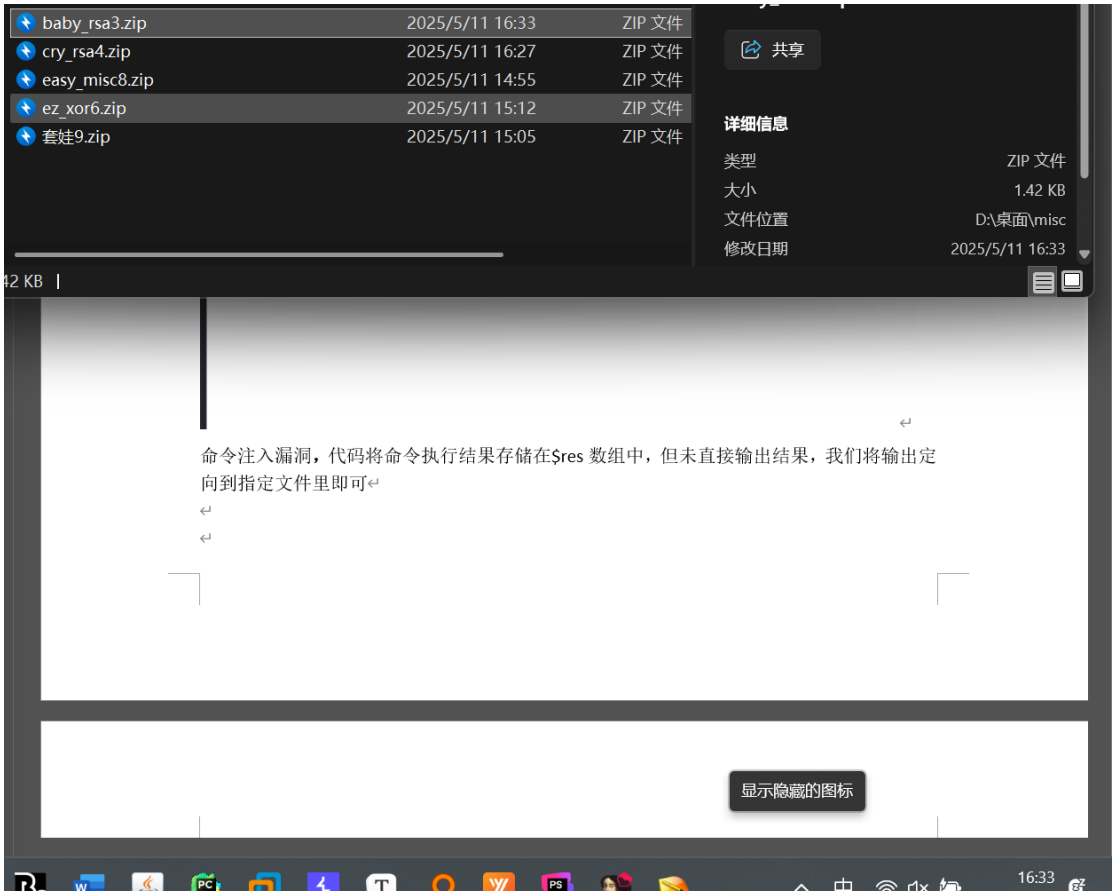
命令注入漏洞，代码将命令执行结果存储在$res 数组中，但未直接输出结果，我们将输出定向到指定文件里即可

2、cry_rsa

写出脚本就行

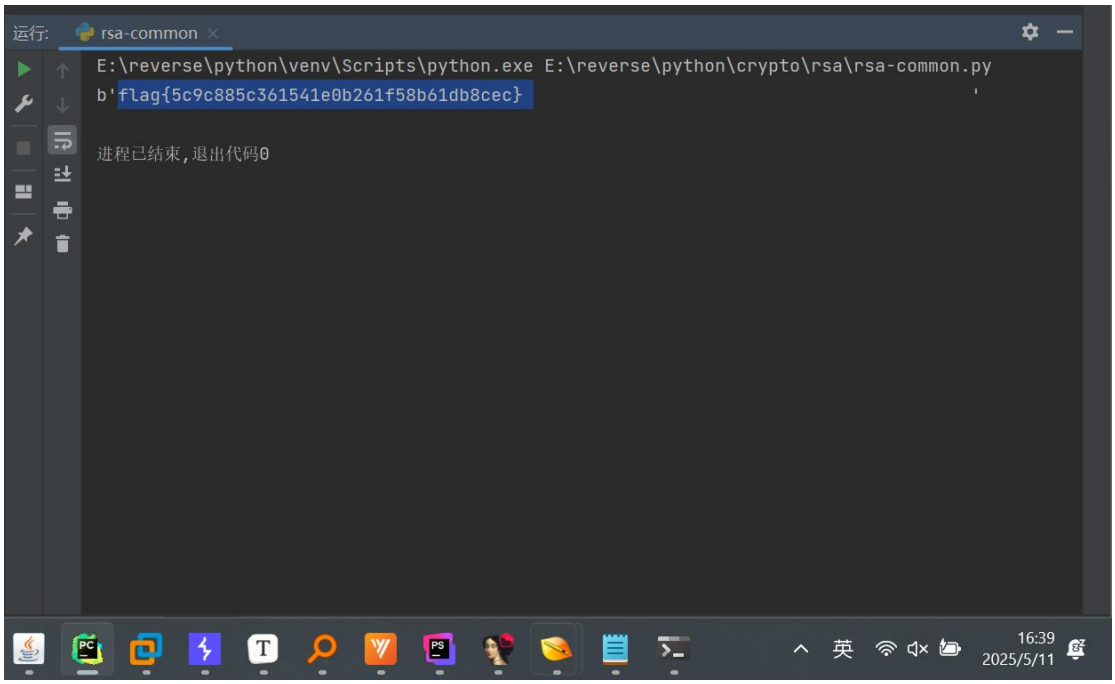


1、baby_rsa

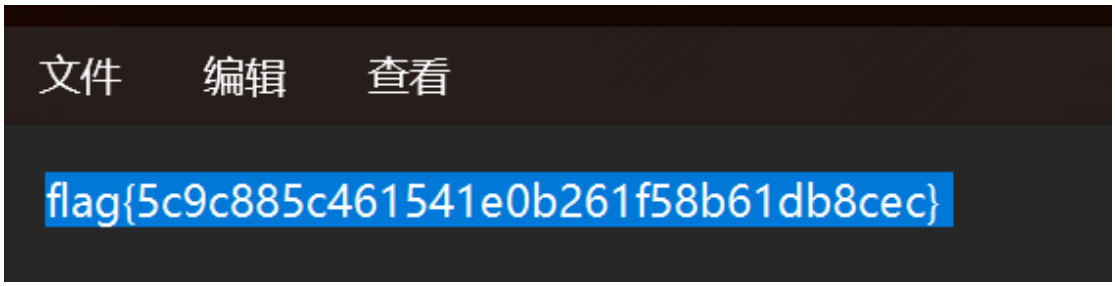


是一个 py 文件
写出脚本

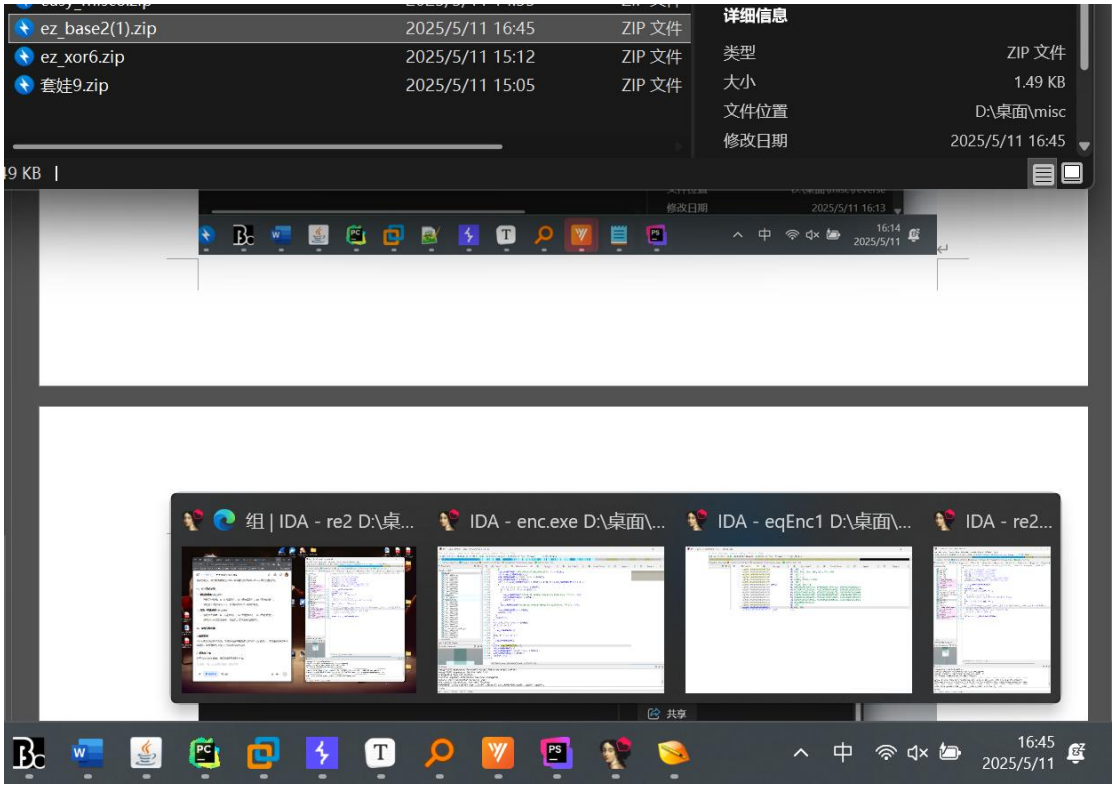
```
from Crypto.Util.number import getPrime, isPrime, getRandomNBitInteger, bytes_to_long, long_to_bytes
import gmpy2
import sympy

q =
110428348144013242234907008083355974834266917027228724749730385104087025249352
345946164980361082178532313669767485270254326404723948153912910688118140621712
922649644396733499972695482991866293857864311557686710317462165131360819813493
52445761538320450450522403012995323086687799052976920576959270925454247205 1
p =
110428348144013242234907008083355974834266917027228724749730385104087025249352
345946164980361082178532313669767485270254326404723948153912910688118140621712
922649644396733499972695482991866293857864311557686710317462165131360819813493
52445761538320450450522403012995323086687799052976920576959270925454247061 9
N =
121944200738153928809890316115452968541452416753201303148213948434369473733310
809117871767372029406768096745431388070247394544320890967945320167972464413257
298565286640713229684288040980699971964903822861263893311790549719276553209782
989797942453790003366357954902420275196692177844333670215782473401546477628004
021403210226592723830875444761788020259517680154239721820454054664484315576252
010123322397749629027500739003839933001461933004851172173197943566527295021001
676684390079250047691180701053246643791416238162568959339592113811141727785352
964096393175357510059605407370444579867935032185553068627433292961695 69
e = 65537
c =
450481133311187720953900166551639156703810999288427108953730222630439543434311
257440462606085496281837856085206762125392733072524498486919850555672250905809
866008305471514667076768712058704928886106320261750726287127981921123123319807
057453884516162980693254183220704111278633644197508735187353735020346964219899
921986358104092750515211005131301107311572450256726152418186588387451755584816
302624020185620762623785966560725574079040403909844445215821690775237507805461
580261306622976634371431755047207922469479855288675910366834927068284391630765
221381094781461881070699733930273482757163517968465255951287338167 2063
on = (p-1)*(q-1)
d = gmpy2.invert(e, on)
m = pow(c, d, N)
m = long_to_bytes(m)
print(m)
```



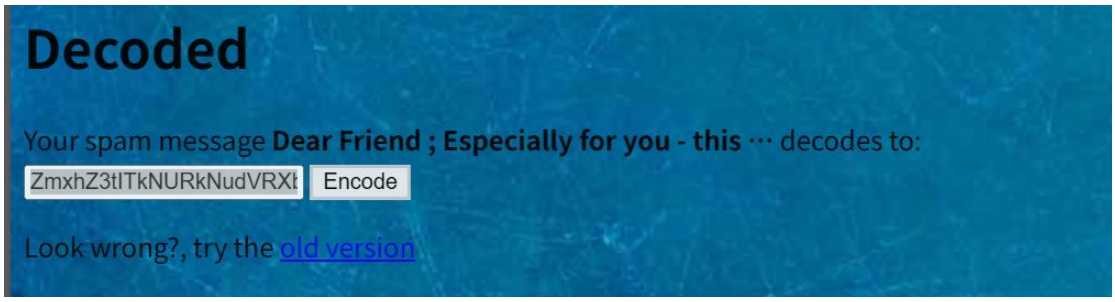
将 3 换成 4



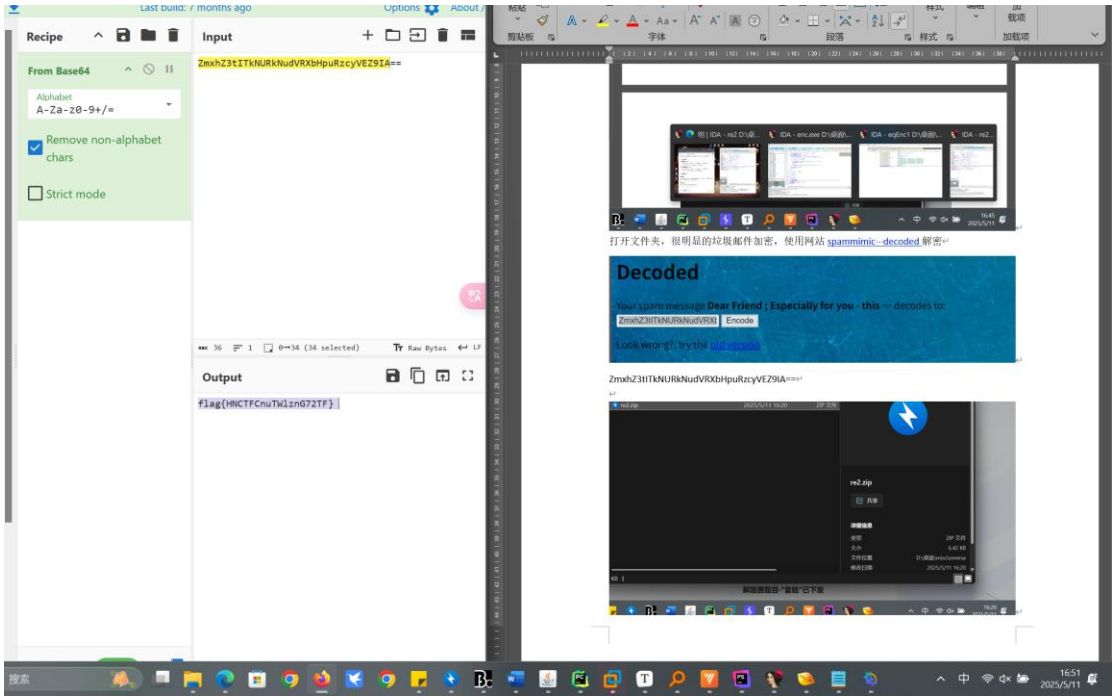
3、ez_base



打开文件夹，很明显的垃圾邮件加密，使用网站 [spammimic - decoded](#)解密



ZmxhZ3tITkNURkNudVRXbHpuRzcyVEZ9IA==

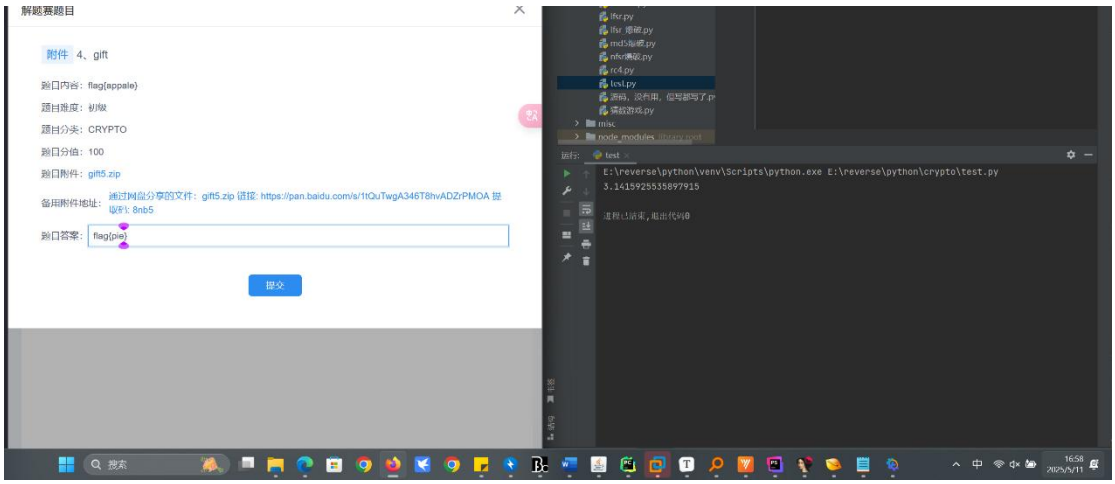


4、gift

五一劳动节爸爸给家里人带了一个礼物。由于礼物不好拿，所以把礼物平均分成了四份，但是其中一份不小心掉在地上散落成了无数片，变成了 1 - 1/3 + 1/5 - 1/7 + ...
聪明的你能算出或猜出爸爸带的礼物是什么吗？flag示例: flag{apple} flag{watermelon} 提交flag值凯撒密码加密，偏移量5在提交。

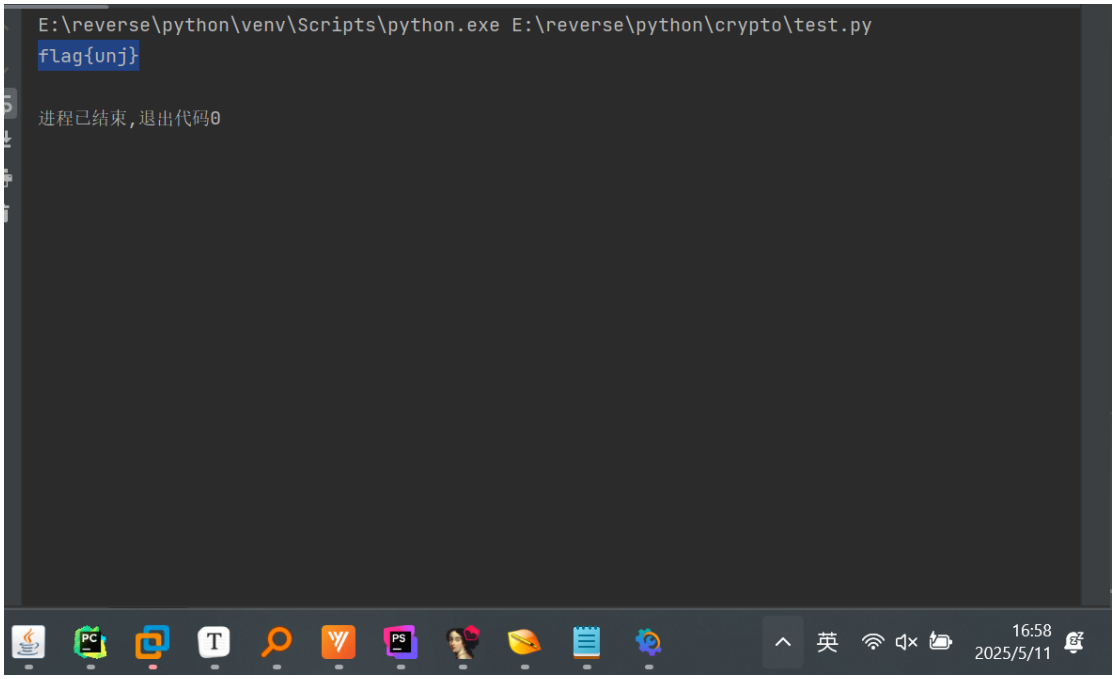
用代码逼近一下，得到的答案跟圆周率很接近

```
def gift(n=100):
    a = 0
    for i in range(n):
        a += (-1)**i * 1/(2*i + 1)

    return a * 4

print(gift(n=10000000))
```

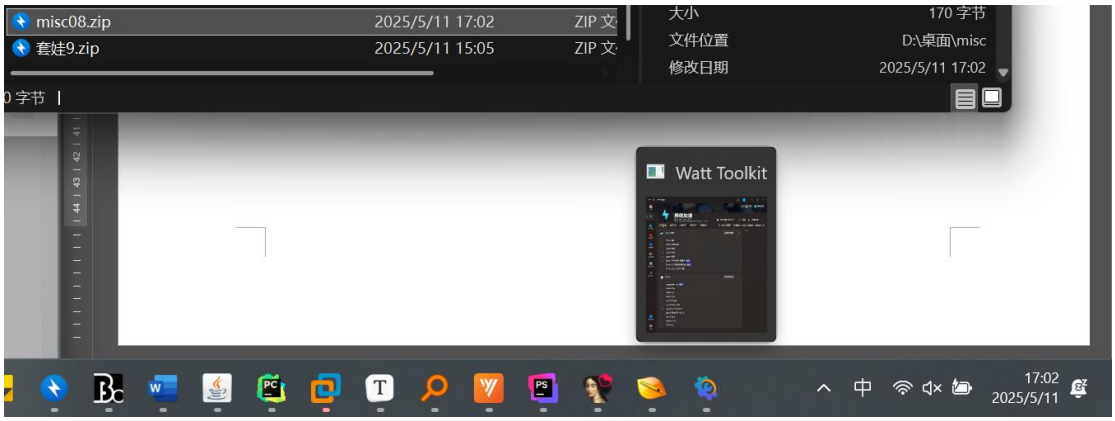


所有礼物是 pie，凯撒密码偏移 5

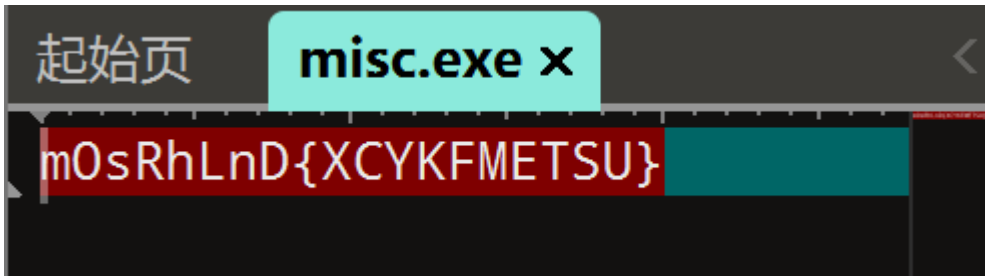
```
def caesar_cipher(text, shift):
    encrypted = []
    for char in text:
        if char.isalpha():
            base = ord('a') if char.islower() else ord('A')
            encrypted.append(chr((ord(char) - base + shift) % 26 + base))
        else:
            encrypted.append(char)
    return ''.join(encrypted)

plaintext = "pie"
shift = 5
encrypted = caesar_cipher(plaintext, shift)

print(f"flag{{{encrypted}}}")
```



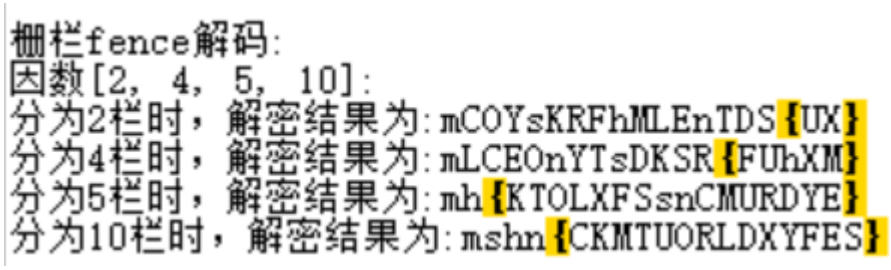
5、草甸方阵的密语



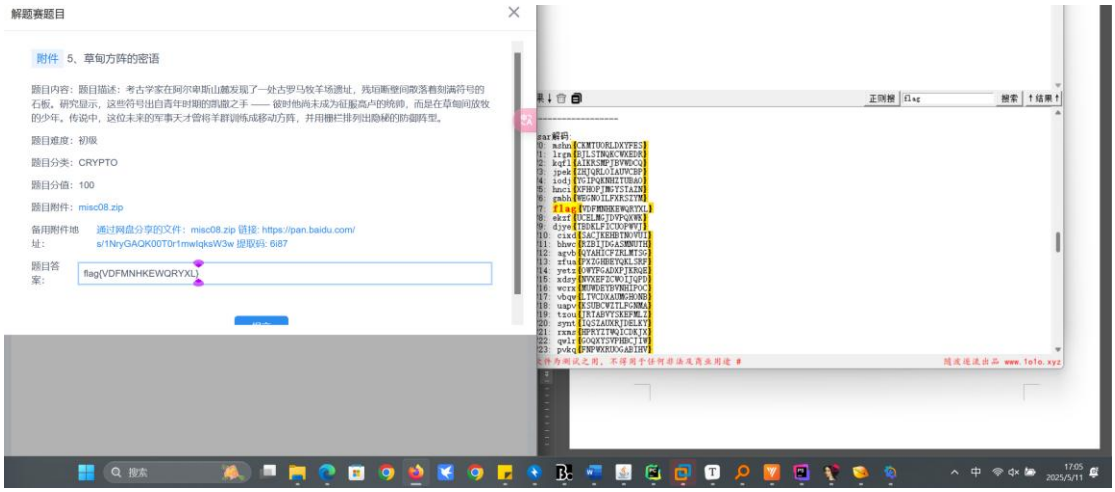
打开附件



根据题目提示为 langshan 密码，

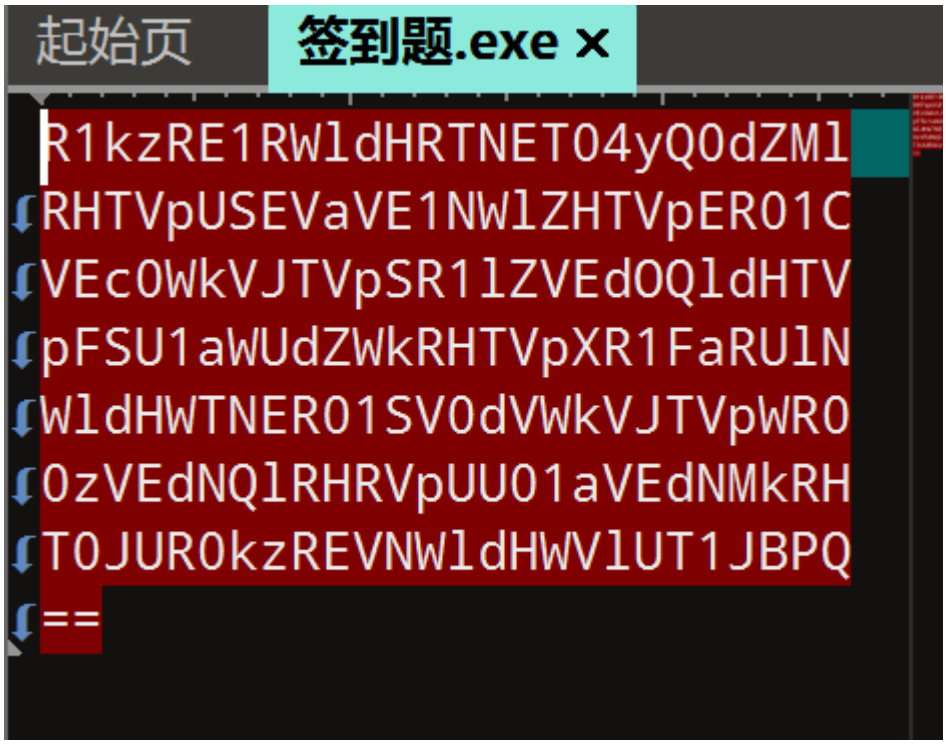


得到 10 栏时，因为大括号位置正确

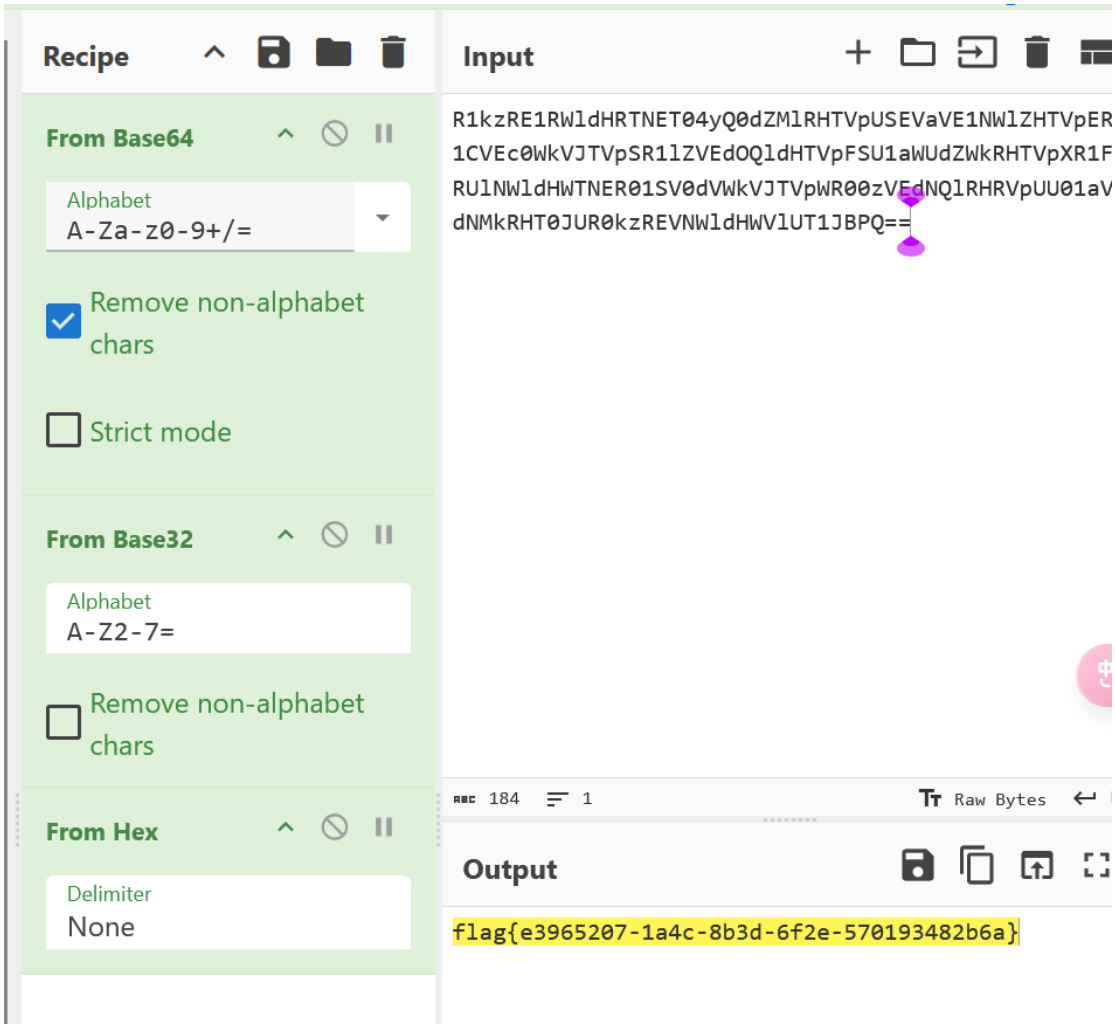


6、easy-签到题

打开发现



使用 CyberChef


Recipe
From Base64
Alphabet
A-Za-z0-9+/=
Remove non-alphabet chars
Strict mode
From Base32
Alphabet
A-Z2-7=
Remove non-alphabet chars
From Hex
Delimiter
None
Input
R1kzRE1RWldHRTNET04yQ0dZMlRHTVpUSEVaVE1NWlZHTVpER
1CVEc0WkVJTVpSR1lZVEdOQldHTVpFSU1aWUdZWkRHTVpXR1F
RUlNWldHWTNER01SV0dVWkVJTVpWR00zVEdNQlRHRVpUU01aV
dNMkRHT0JUR0kzREVNWldHWVlUT1JBPQ==
184
1
Raw Bytes
Output
flag{e3965207-1a4c-8b3d-6f2e-570193482b6a}