

# [BUUCTF]REVERSE-----[ACTF新生赛2020]easyre

原创

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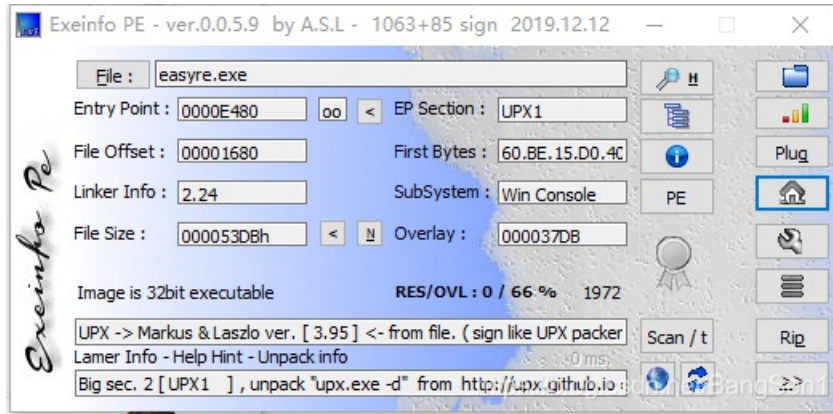
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订阅专栏

## [ACTF新生赛2020]easyre

查壳, 32bit, 有壳



去壳

用32位IDA打开。

第16行让我们输入 ACTF{} , 也就是flag

第21行可以看出 {}内的长度为12 且v4内的字符要和byte\_402000 【输入的数组的每一位值-1】

```
1 int __cdecl main(int argc, const char **argv, const char **envp)
2 {
3     _BYTE v4[12]; // [esp+12h] [ebp-2Eh] BYREF
4     _DWORD v5[3]; // [esp+1Eh] [ebp-22h]
5     _BYTE v6[5]; // [esp+2Ah] [ebp-16h] BYREF
6     int v7; // [esp+2Fh] [ebp-11h]
```

```

7 int v8; // [esp+35h] [ebp-0h]
8 int v9; // [esp+37h] [ebp-9h]
9 char v10; // [esp+38h] [ebp-5h]
10 int i; // [esp+3Ch] [ebp-4h]
11
12 sub_401A10();
13 memcpy(v4, "F'\N,\"(I?+@", sizeof(v4));
14 printf("Please input:");
15 scanf("%s", v6);
16 if ( v6[0] != 'A' || v6[1] != 'C' || v6[2] != 'T' || v6[3] != 'F' || v6[4] != '{' || v10 != '}' )
17     return 0;
18 v5[0] = v7;
19 v5[1] = v8;
20 v5[2] = v9;
21 for ( i = 0; i <= 11; ++i )
22 {
23     if ( v4[i] != byte_402000*((char *)v5 + i) - 1 )
24         return 0;
25 }
26 printf("You are correct!");
27 return 0;
28 }

```

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byte\_402000的值也已经给我们了

```

UPX0:00401D48 dd 0
UPX0:00401D4C dd 0FFFFFFFh
UPX0:00401D50 dword_401D50 dd 0ACh dup(0) ; DATA XREF: UPX0:off_402088↓o
UPX0:00402000 ; char byte_402000[]
UPX0:00402000 byte_402000 db 7Eh ; DATA XREF: _main+EC↑r
UPX0:00402001 aZyxwvutsrqponm db '}|{zyxwvutsrqponmlkjihgfedcba`_^}\[ZYXWVUTSRQPONMLKJIHGFCDBA@?>='
UPX0:00402001 db '<;:9876543210/./.,+*)(',27h,'&$$#!"',0
UPX0:00402000 align 40h
UPX0:00402080 dword_402080 dd 0FFFFFFFh ; DATA XREF: sub_401000+4A↑r
UPX0:00402084 dword_402084 dd 4000h ; DATA XREF: sub_401000+86↑w
UPX0:00402084 ; sub_401000+C7↑r
UPX0:00402088 off_402088 dd offset dword_401D50 ; DATA XREF: sub_401990↑r
UPX0:00402088 ; sub_401990+12↑r ...
UPX0:0040208C dword_40208C dd 0 ; DATA XREF: sub_4012E0↑r
UPX0:0040208C ; sub_4012E0+40↑o
UPX0:00402090 align 1000h
UPX0:00403000 ; CHAR ModuleName[]
UPX0:00403000 ModuleName db 'libgcj-13.dll',0 ; DATA XREF: sub_4012E0+F↑o
UPX0:0040300E ; CHAR ProcName[]
UPX0:0040300E ProcName db '_Jv_RegisterClasses',0
UPX0:0040300E ; DATA XREF: sub_4012E0+27↑o
UPX0:00403022 align 4
UPX0:00403024 ; char Format[]
UPX0:00403024 Format db 'Please input:',0 ; DATA XREF: _main+4A↑o
UPX0:00403032 ; char aS[]
UPX0:00403032 aS db '%s',0 ; DATA XREF: _main+5E↑o
UPX0:00403035 ; char aYouAreCorrect[]
UPX0:00403035 aYouAreCorrect db 'You are correct!',0 ; DATA XREF: _main+10A↑o
UPX0:00403046 align 4
UPX0:00403048 off_403048 dd offset sub_4014B0 ; DATA XREF: sub_401000+4↑r
UPX0:0040304C aMingwRuntimeFa db 'Mingw runtime failure:',0Ah,0
UPX0:0040304C ; DATA XREF: sub_401640+25↑o
UPX0:00403064 ; char aVirtualqueryFa[]
UPX0:00403064 aVirtualqueryFa db ' VirtualQuery failed for %d bytes at address %p',0
UPX0:00403064 ; DATA XREF: sub_4016A0+102↑o
UPX0:00403095 align 4
UPX0:00403098 ; char aUnknownPseudoR_0[]
UPX0:00403098 aUnknownPseudoR_0 db ' Unknown pseudo relocation protocol version %d.',0Ah,0
UPX0:00403098 ; DATA XREF: sub_4017B0+1C8↑o
UPX0:004030CA align 4
UPX0:004030CC ; char aUnknownPseudoR[]
UPX0:004030CC aUnknownPseudoR db ' Unknown pseudo relocation bit size %d.',0Ah,0
UPX0:004030CC ; DATA XREF: sub_4017B0+C0↑o
UPX0:004030F6 align 4

```

<https://blog.csdn.net/BangSen1>

根据这个算法逆向一下就能得到我们输入的字符串，也就是flag

```

v4 = [42, 70, 39, 34, 78, 44, 34, 40, 73, 63, 43, 64]
string = chr(0x7E)+"}|{zyxwvutsrqponmlkjihgfedcba`_^}\[ZYXWVUTSRQPONMLKJIHGFCDBA@?>='
flag=""
for i in v4:

```

```
for i in v4:
    for j in range(1, len(string)):
        if i == ord(string[j]):
            flag+=chr(j+1)

print ("flag{"+flag+"}")
```

