

【Writeup】i春秋网络安全领域专项技能赛

_Reverse_srcleak

原创

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订阅专栏

【Writeup】i春秋网络安全领域专项技能赛 _Reverse_srcleak

本题给了一个cpp文件, 其内容如下:

```
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;

typedef unsigned int uint;

template <bool Flag, class MaybeA, class MaybeB> class IfElse;

template <class MaybeA, class MaybeB>
class IfElse<true, MaybeA, MaybeB> {
public:
    using ResultType = MaybeA;
};

template <class MaybeA, class MaybeB>
class IfElse<false, MaybeA, MaybeB> {
public:
    using ResultType = MaybeB;
};

template <uint N, uint L, uint R> struct func1 {
    enum { mid = (L + R + 1) / 2 };

    using ResultType = typename IfElse<(N < mid * mid),
        func1<N, L, mid - 1>, func1<N, mid, R> >::ResultType;

    enum { result = ResultType::result };
};

template <uint N, uint L> struct func1<N, L, L> { enum { result = L }; };

template <uint N> struct _func1 { enum { result = func1<N, 1, N>::result }; };
```

```

template<size_t Input>
constexpr size_t func2 = (Input % 2) + func2< (Input / 2) >;

template<>
constexpr size_t func2<0> = 0;

template<size_t num>
constexpr size_t func3 = num % 2;

template<uint n, uint m>struct NEXTN {
    const static uint value = ((n % m != 0) * n);
};
template<uint n, uint m>struct NEXTM {
    const static uint value = (m * m <= n ? (m + 1) : 0);
};
template<uint n, uint m>struct TEST {
    const static uint value = TEST<NEXTN<n, m>::value, NEXTM<n, m>::value>::value;
};
template<uint m>struct TEST<0, m> {
    const static uint value = 0;
};
template<uint n>struct TEST<n, 0> {
    const static uint value = 1;
};
template<uint n>struct func4 {
    const static uint value = TEST<n, 2>::value;
};
template<>struct func4<1> {
    const static uint value = 0;
};
template<>struct func4<2> {
    const static uint value = 1;
};

```

```

int main(int argc, char**argv) {
    //input 5 uint numbers ,x1,x2,x3,x4,x5
    //the sum of them should be MIN

    cout << func3< func2<x1> > << endl;
    cout << func3< func2<x2> > << endl;
    cout << func3< func2<x3> > << endl;
    cout << func3< func2<x4> > << endl;
    cout << func3< func2<x5> > << endl;

    // output: 1 1 1 1 1

    cout << _func1<x1>::result << endl;
    cout << _func1<x2>::result << endl;
    cout << _func1<x3>::result << endl;
    cout << _func1<x4>::result << endl;
    cout << _func1<x5>::result << endl;

    //output: 963 4396 6666 1999 3141

    //how many "1" will func4<1>,func4<2>,fun4<3>.....fun4<10000> ::value return?
    x6 = count;

    // your flag is flag{x1-x2-x3-x4-x5-x6}
    // if x1=1,x2=2,x3=3,x4=4,x5=5,x6=6
    // flag is      flag{1-2-3-4-5-6}

    return 0;
}

```

要求比较明确：读懂源码按条件计算得到x1-x6并以-连接即为flag。

笨一点的方法就是改写一下源码写出python脚本爆破出x1-x5，再计算出x6：

x1-x5:

```

def func2(x):
    if x == 0:
        return 0
    return (x % 2) + func2(x // 2)

def func3(x):
    return x % 2

def func1(N, L, R):
    if L == R:
        return L
    mid = (L + R + 1) // 2
    if N < mid * mid:
        return func1(N, L, mid - 1)
    else:
        return func1(N, mid, R)

def _func1(x):
    return func1(x, 1, x)

if __name__ == '__main__':
    x1_flag = False
    x2_flag = False
    x3_flag = False
    x4_flag = False
    x5_flag = False
    for i in range(10000000, 100000000):
        if func3(func2(i)) != 1:
            continue
        if _func1(i) == 963 and not x1_flag:
            print("x1:",i)
            x1_flag = True
        if _func1(i) == 4396 and not x2_flag:
            print("x2:",i)
            x2_flag = True
        if _func1(i) == 6666 and not x3_flag:
            print("x3:",i)
            x3_flag = True
        if _func1(i) == 1999 and not x4_flag:
            print("x4:",i)
            x4_flag = True
        if _func1(i) == 3141 and not x5_flag:
            print("x5:",i)
            x5_flag = True

```

x6:

```

def nextm(n, m):
    if m*m <= n:
        return m+1
    else:
        return 0

def nextn(n, m):
    return (n % m != 0) * n

def test(n, m):
    if n == 0:
        return 0
    if m == 0:
        return 1
    return test(nextn(n, m), nextm(n, m))

def func4(x):
    if x == 1:
        return 0
    if x == 2:
        return 1
    return test(x, 2)

if __name__ == '__main__':
    x6 = 0
    for i in range(1, 5):
        if func4(i*2-1) == 1:
            x6 += 1
    print(x6)

```

快一点的话就是由语义和简单的测试可以得出，_func1的输入值是输出值的平方，即x1-x5可以由output的5个数分别平方获取；而x6是1-10000整数中质数的个数。

最终flag:

flag{927369-19324816-44435556-3996001-9865881-1229}