

# 全国信息安全竞赛-easyGo writeup

原创

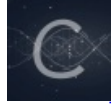
[bufsnake](#) 于 2019-04-23 16:11:59 发布 1292 收藏 4

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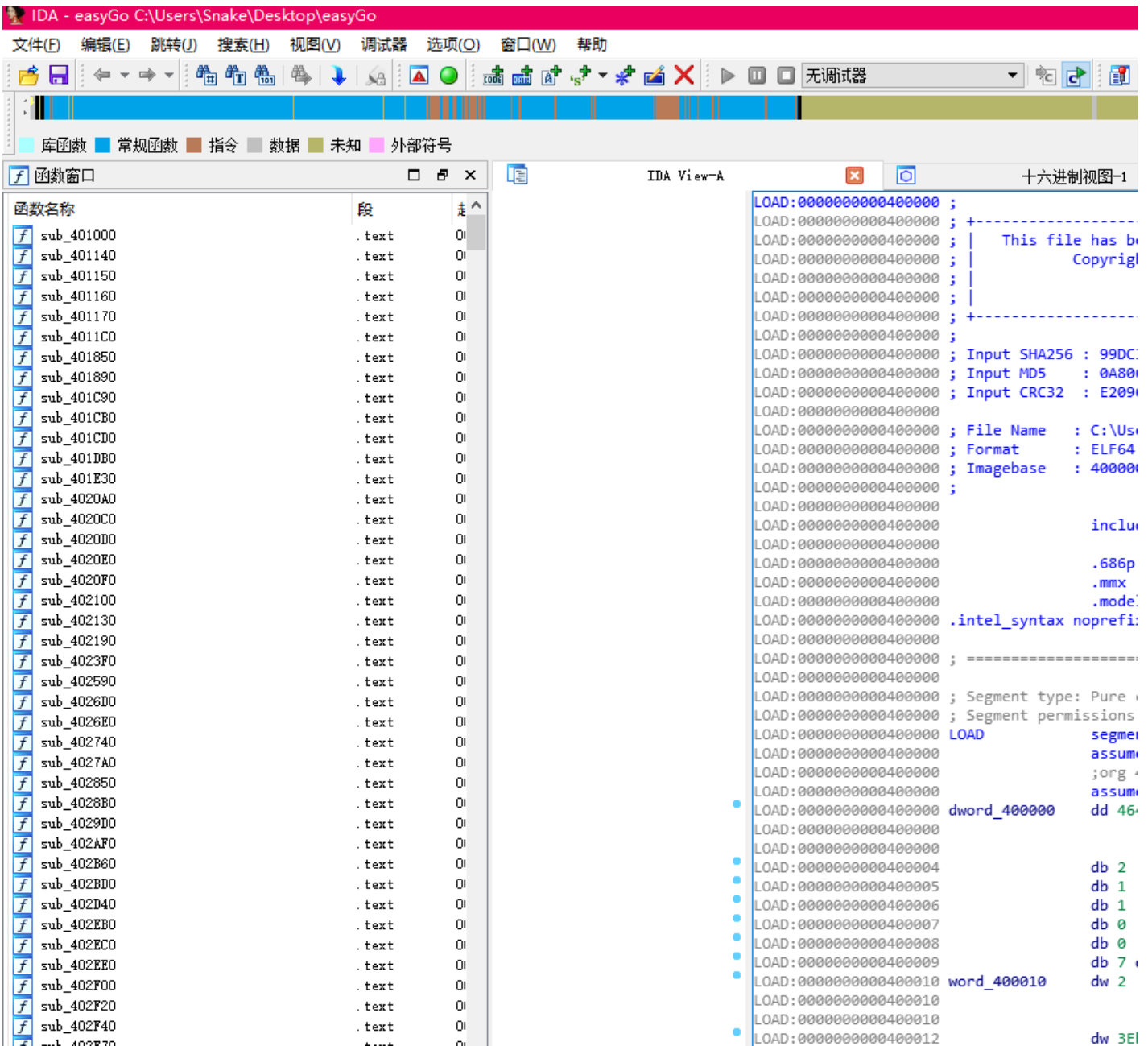
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订阅专栏

所需工具:

ida pro, IDAGolangHelper, easyGo程序

将程序拖入对应位数的IDA中观察函数窗口, 可以很容易的看出来, 程序进行了无符号处理, Google翻阅资料, 查看无符号golang逆向技巧, 找到IDAGolangHelper这一脚本(项目地址在文章最下方)



接下来，我们打开脚本(文件-脚本文件)找到IDAGolangHelper脚本所在的文件，打开，选中rename function后选择go版本，默认是Go1.2，然后点确认，发现函数窗口变成了我们能够理解的函数名

IDA - easyGo C:\Users\Ssnake\Desktop\easyGo

上传: 0.00 KB/s 下载: 0.00 KB/s  
CPU: 10% 内存: 57%

文件(F) 编辑(E) 视图(V) 调试(D) 窗口(W) 帮助(H)

无错误

采函数 常规函数 指令 数据 未知 外部符号

IDA View-A

十六进制视图

输出窗口

The initial autoanalysis has been finished.  
4cc70  
Python

# 0000000004E3FD0 向下 磁盘: 33308

GoLoader

Try to determine go version based on moduledata  
Try to determine go version based on module string  
Rename functions  
Go version:  
 Go1.2  
 Go1.4  
 Go1.5  
 Go1.6  
 Go1.7  
 Go1.8  
 Go1.9  
 Go1.10  
Add standard go types  
Parse types by moduledata  
确定 取消

NOTE:000000000400F9C unk\_400F9C db 4 ; DATA XREF: LOAD:0000000004008870 ; LOAD:0000000004004D81g  
NOTE:000000000400F9D db 0  
NOTE:000000000400F9E db 0  
NOTE:000000000400F9F db 0  
NOTE:000000000400FA0 db 53h ; 5  
NOTE:000000000400FA1 db 0  
NOTE:000000000400FA2 db 0  
NOTE:000000000400FA3 db 0  
NOTE:000000000400FA4 db 4  
NOTE:000000000400FA5 db 0  
NOTE:000000000400FC4 db 68h ; h  
NOTE:000000000400FC5 db 58h ; \_  
NOTE:000000000400FC6 db 6Eh ; n  
NOTE:000000000400FC7 db 6Ch ; l  
NOTE:000000000400FC8 db 44h ; j  
NOTE:000000000400FC9 db 61h ; a  
NOTE:000000000400FCA db 69h ; i  
NOTE:000000000400FCB db 6Fh ; o  
NOTE:000000000400FCC db 77h ; w  
NOTE:000000000400FCD db 56h ; v  
NOTE:000000000400FCE db 52h ; R  
NOTE:000000000400FCF db 6Dh ; m  
0000F9C 000000000400F9C NOTE unk\_400F9C



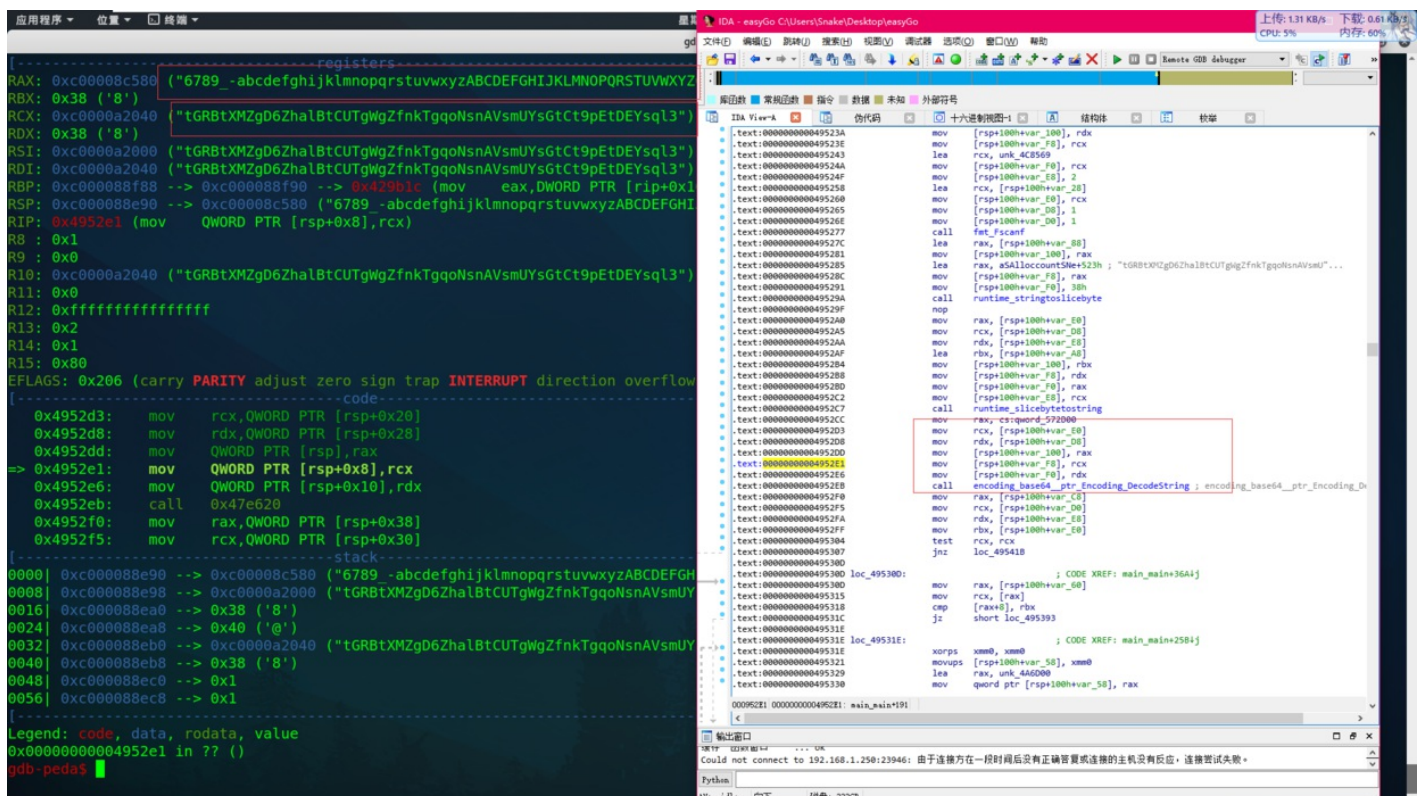
```

__int64 v17; // [rsp+010h] [rbp-010h]
__int64 v18; // [rsp+010h] [rbp-F0h]
char v19; // [rsp+58h] [rbp-A8h]
char v20; // [rsp+80h] [rbp-80h]
__int64 v21; // [rsp+98h] [rbp-68h]
__int64 v22; // [rsp+A0h] [rbp-60h]
__int128 v23; // [rsp+A8h] [rbp-58h]
__int128 v24; // [rsp+B8h] [rbp-48h]
__int128 v25; // [rsp+C8h] [rbp-38h]
__int128 v26; // [rsp+D8h] [rbp-28h]
__int128 v27; // [rsp+E8h] [rbp-18h]

if ( &v20 <= *(__readfsqword(0xFFFFFFFF) + 16) )
    runtime_morstack_noctxt(a1, a2);
runtime_newobject(a1, a2);
v22 = v17;
*&v27 = &unk_4A6D00;
*(&v27 + 1) = &off_4E1130;
fmt_fprintln(a1, a2, &v27, &unk_4A6D00, v2); // Please input you flag like flag{123} to judge:
*&v26 = &unk_4A3E80;
*(&v26 + 1) = v22;
fmt_fscanf(a1, a2, &off_4E2880); // 输入
runtime_stringtoslicebyte(a1, a2, v3, v4, v5, v6);
*&v7 = &v19;
*(&v7 + 1) = 2LL;
runtime_slicebytetostring(a1, a2, 2LL, 1, v8, v7);
encoding_base64_ptr_Encoding_DecodeString(a1, a2, 1LL, &v26, v9, v10, qword_572B00, &v26, 1uLL); // 魔改的base64解密
v21 = 1LL;
MEMORY[0x19](a1);
runtime_convtstring(a1, a2, v14);
*&v25 = &unk_4A6D00;
*(&v25 + 1) = v18;
fmt_fprintln(a1, a2, &off_4E28A0, &unk_4A6D00, v15);
if ( *(v22 + 8) == &v26 )
{
    runtime_memequal(a1, a2, v21, *v22);
    *&v24 = &unk_4A6D00;
    *(&v24 + 1) = &off_4E1140;
    result = fmt_fprintln(a1, a2, v12, &off_4E28A0, v13);
}
else
{
    *&v23 = &unk_4A6D00;
    *(&v23 + 1) = &off_4E1150;
    result = fmt_fprintln(a1, a2, v21, v21, &off_4E28A0, v16);
}

```

gdb动态调试一波，看base加密是给谁解密，是我们输入的值，亦或是程序自带的值，以及其自定义的编码表 (base系列加密的原理，这里就不深究了)，动态调试知道到了需要解密的字符串以及编码表



继续运行程序，到0x4952eb后即可发现flag



```

RAX: 0x2a ('*')
RBX: 0x2a ('*')
RCX: 0x0
RDX: 0x0
RSI: 0xc000090060 ("flag{92094daf-33c9-431e-a85a-8bfb5df98ad}")
RDI: 0x38 ('8')
RBP: 0xc000088f88 --> 0xc000088f90 --> 0x429b1c (mov    eax,DWORD PTR [rip+0x16478e]
RSP: 0xc000088e90 --> 0xc00008c580 ("6789_-abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyzABCDEFGHIJKLMN
RIP: 0x4952f0 (mov    rax,QWORD PTR [rsp+0x38])
R8 : 0x0
R9 : 0x0
R10: 0x2a ('*')
R11: 0x2a ('*')
R12: 0xc000090060 ("flag{92094daf-33c9-431e-a85a-8bfb5df98ad}")
R13: 0xc00008c580 ("6789_-abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyzABCDEFGHIJKLMN
R14: 0x2a ('*')
R15: 0x40 ('@')
EFLAGS: 0x206 (carry PARITY adjust zero sign trap INTERRUPT direction overflow)
-----code-----
0x4952e1:  mov    QWORD PTR [rsp+0x8],rcx
0x4952e6:  mov    QWORD PTR [rsp+0x10],rdx
0x4952eb:  call   0x47e620
=> 0x4952f0:  mov    rax,QWORD PTR [rsp+0x38]
0x4952f5:  mov    rcx,QWORD PTR [rsp+0x30]
0x4952fa:  mov    rdx,QWORD PTR [rsp+0x18]
0x4952ff:  mov    rbx,QWORD PTR [rsp+0x20]

```

用py脚本自定义base64加密，解得flag

```

import string

import base64

flag = 'tGRBtXMZgD6Zha1BtCUTgWgZfnkTgqoNsnAVsmUYsGtCt9pEtDEYsq13'

std_table = "ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz0123456789+/"

my_table = "6789_-abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyzABCDEFGHIJKLMN
PQRSTUVWXYZ012345"

flag = flag.translate(string.maketrans(my_table,std_table))

print base64.b64decode(flag)

```

IDAGolangHelper项目地址

<https://github.com/sibears/IDAGolangHelper>

参考链接

无符号Golang程序逆向方法解析 <https://www.anquanke.com/post/id/170332>

golang base64加密与解密 <https://studygolang.com/articles/6926>

MIPS架构的CTF逆向题--SUCTFbabyre题目

writeup <https://blog.csdn.net/xiangshangbashaonian/article/details/83146678>