

# 关于字符串的签到题c语言,[原创]第一题: 无限流[签到题] Writeup

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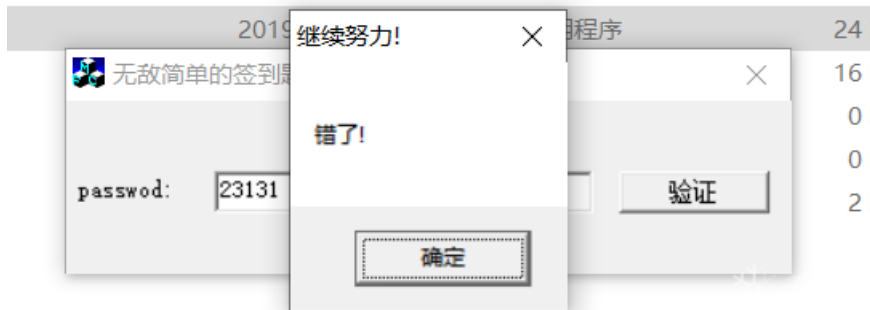
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IDA 版本: 6.8

题目连接:[https://ctf.pediy.com/game-season\\_fight-125.htm](https://ctf.pediy.com/game-season_fight-125.htm)

跟着思路写的。。。有点乱, 千万分析汇成最后一段python代码

输入成功失败



拖入IDA 中, 搜索关键词

这段是输入错误时的提示, 右键rename成,方便查看

```
.text:004017B0 , HLLTODLES. up-based frame
.text:004017B0
.text:004017B0 error      proc near          ; CODE XREF: checkresult:loc_401815↓p
.text:004017B0                                     ; sub_401830:loc_4018EB↓p
.text:004017B0 hProcess    = dword ptr -4
.text:004017B0
.text:004017B0      push    ebp
.text:004017B1      mov     ebp, esp
.text:004017B3      sub     esp, 44h
.text:004017B6      push    ebx
.text:004017B7      push    esi
.text:004017B8      push    edi
.text:004017B9      push    0 ; uType
.text:004017BB      push    offset asc_40358C ; "继
.text:004017C0      push    offset aA ; "错了?"
.text:004017C5      push    0 ; hWnd
.text:004017C7      call   ds:MessageBoxA
.text:004017CD      call   ds:GetCurrentProcess
.text:004017D3      mov     [ebp+hProcess], eax
.text:004017D6      push    0 ; uExitCode
.text:004017D8      mov     eax, [ebp+hProcess]
.text:004017DB      push    eax ; hProcess
.text:004017DC      call   ds:TerminateProcess
.text:004017E2      pop     edi
.text:004017E3      pop     esi
.text:004017E4      pop     ebx
.text:004017E5      mov     esp, ebp
.text:004017E7      pop     ebp
.text:004017E8      retn
.text:004017E8 error      endp
```

他上面这段就是成功的提示, 成success

找到调用他的地方，发现是通过strcmp字符串对比，对比成功就显示成功,失败就显示失败

```
.text:004017F0 ; int __cdecl checkresult(char *Str1)
.text:004017F0 checkresult    proc near                ; CODE XREF: sub_401830+D7↓p
.text:004017F0
.text:004017F0 Str1          = dword ptr 8
.text:004017F0
.text:004017F0          push   ebp
.text:004017F1          mov    ebp, esp                ; 两个寄存器ebp,esp都保存上个函数的ebp值
.text:004017F3          sub    esp, 40h
.text:004017F6          push   ebx
.text:004017F7          push   esi
.text:004017F8          push   edi
.text:004017F9          push   offset Str2            ; "goluck!"
.text:004017FE          mov    eax, [ebp+Str1]
.text:00401801          push   eax                    ; Str1
.text:00401802          call   strcmp
.text:00401807          add    esp, 8
.text:0040180A          test   eax, eax
.text:0040180C          jnz   short loc_401815
.text:0040180E          call   success
.text:00401813          jmp    short loc_40181A
.text:00401815 ; -----
.text:00401815
.text:00401815 loc_401815:                ; CODE XREF: checkresult+1C↑j
.text:00401815          call   error
.text:0040181A          ;
.text:0040181A loc_40181A:                ; CODE XREF: checkresult+23↑j
.text:0040181A          pop    edi
.text:0040181B          pop    esi
.text:0040181C          pop    ebx
.text:0040181D          mov    esp, ebp
.text:0040181F          pop    ebp
.text:00401820          retn
0000180E|000000000040180E: checkresult+1E (Synchronized with Hex View-1)
```

应该就是将输入的和str2 ()对比,对比成功就成功检查结果段的代码

```
.text:004017F0 ; int __cdecl checkresult(char *Str1)
.text:004017F0 checkresult    proc near                ; CODE XREF: sub_401830+D7•p
.text:004017F0
.text:004017F0 Str1          = dword ptr 8
.text:004017F0
.text:004017F0          push   ebp
.text:004017F1          mov    ebp, esp                ; 两个寄存器ebp,esp都保存上个函数的ebp值
.text:004017F3          sub    esp, 40h
.text:004017F6          push   ebx
.text:004017F7          push   esi
.text:004017F8          push   edi
.text:004017F9          push   offset Str2            ; "goluck!"
.text:004017FE          mov    eax, [ebp+Str1]
```

```
.text:00401801      push  eax          ; Str1 eax 是Str1,就是第二个参数
.text:00401802      call  strcmp ;调用字符串比较函数, 前面是将参数压入栈
.text:00401807      add   esp, 8 ;? ?
.text:0040180A      test  eax, eax ;检查eax是不是0,检查的结果设置到zf标记位
.text:0040180C      jnz   short loc_401815 ; 如果zf不等于0,就跳到失败这里
.text:0040180E      call  success
.text:00401813      jmp   short loc_40181A
```

```
if(strcmp(str1,str2)!=0)
```

```
{
```

```
error()
```

```
}
```

```
else
```

```
success
```

str2是固定的,str1是输入的,但是直接将goluck!输入进去是不行的,说明是输入的正确答案,经过某种处理就变成goluck!,说明上面有个过程是

输入->str1

点击 [CODE XREF: sub\\_401830+D7·p](#) 跳到引用的地方

定位到这里,应该是上面有个循环

```

IDA View-A  Hex View-1  Structures  Enums
.text:004018AC      add     edx, [ebp+var_10]
.text:004018AF      movsx  eax, byte ptr [edx]; 取出元素放在eax里
.text:004018B2      test   eax, eax           ; 看eax是不是0?
.text:004018B4      jz     short loc_4018FB ; 跳出循环
.text:004018B6      mov    ecx, [ebp+Str]
.text:004018B9      add    ecx, [ebp+var_10]
.text:004018BC      movsx  edx, byte ptr [ecx]
.text:004018BF      cmp    edx, 39h
.text:004018C2      jg     short loc_4018EB ; 大于57就显示失败
.text:004018C4      mov    eax, [ebp+Str] ; eax=ebp+STR
.text:004018C7      add    eax, [ebp+var_10]
.text:004018CA      movsx  ecx, byte ptr [eax]; 再取出来对比
.text:004018CD      cmp    ecx, 30h           ; 小于48也错误
.text:004018D0      jl     short loc_4018EB
.text:004018D2      mov    edx, [ebp+Str] ; 可能是设置数据到str1
.text:004018D5      add    edx, [ebp+var_10]
.text:004018D8      movsx  eax, byte ptr [edx]; eax=data[i]
.text:004018DB      mov    ecx, [ebp+var_10]
.text:004018DE      mov    edx, [ebp+var_C] ; edx=varc
.text:004018E1      mov    al, [edx+eax-30h] ; a1=edx+eax-30h
.text:004018E5      mov    [ebp+ecx+Str1], al
.text:004018E9      jmp    short loc_4018F0
.text:004018EB ; -----
.text:004018EB      loc_4018EB:                ; CODE XREF: sub_401830+92↑j
.text:004018EB      ; sub_401830+A0↑j
.text:004018EB      call   error
.text:004018F0      loc_4018F0:                ; CODE XREF: sub_401830+B9↑j
.text:004018F0      mov    ecx, [ebp+var_10]
.text:004018F3      add    ecx, 1
.text:004018F6      mov    [ebp+var_10], ecx
.text:004018F9      jmp    short loc_4018A9
.text:004018FB ; -----
.text:004018FB      loc_4018FB:                ; CODE XREF: sub_401830+84↑j
.text:004018FB      mov    edx, [ebp+var_10]
.text:004018FE      mov    [ebp+edx+Str1], 0
.text:00401903      lea   eax, [ebp+Str1]
.text:00401906      push  eax                 ; Str1
.text:00401907      call  checkresult
.text:0040190C      add   esp, 4
00001907 000000000000401907: sub_401830+D7 (Synchronized with Hex View-1)

```

检查转换的完整代码

判断字符串长度是不是0，0的话直接显示失败

循环输入的字符串 3

.text:00401830 ; Attributes: bp-based frame

.text:00401830

.text:00401830 sub\_401830 proc near ; DATA XREF: .rdata:00403548•o

.text:00401830

.text:00401830 Str1 = byte ptr -18h

.text:00401830 var\_10 = dword ptr -10h

.text:00401830 var\_C = dword ptr -0Ch

.text:00401830 Str = dword ptr -8

.text:00401830 var\_4 = dword ptr -4

```
.text:00401830
.text:00401830      push  ebp
.text:00401831      mov   ebp, esp
.text:00401833      sub   esp, 58h
.text:00401836      push  ebx
.text:00401837      push  esi
.text:00401838      push  edi
.text:00401839      mov   [ebp+var_4], ecx
.text:0040183C      mov   eax, [ebp+var_4]
.text:0040183F      add   eax, 64h
.text:00401842      push  eax          ; struct CString *
.text:00401843      push  3EAh        ; int
.text:00401848      mov   ecx, [ebp+var_4] ; this
.text:0040184B      call  ?GetDlgItem@CWnd@@@QBEPAV1@H@Z ; CWnd::GetDlgItem(int)
.text:00401850      mov   ecx, eax    ; this
.text:00401852      call  ?GetWindowTextA@CWnd@@@QBEXAAVCString@@@Z ;
CWnd::GetWindowTextA(CString &)
.text:00401857      mov   ecx, [ebp+var_4]
.text:0040185A      add   ecx, 64h
.text:0040185D      call  sub_401970
.text:00401862      push  eax          ; int
.text:00401863      mov   ecx, [ebp+var_4]
.text:00401866      add   ecx, 64h    ; this
.text:00401869      call  ?GetBuffer@CString@@@QAEPADH@Z ; CString::GetBuffer(int)
.text:0040186E      mov   [ebp+Str], eax
.text:00401871      mov   ecx, [ebp+Str]
.text:00401874      push  ecx          ; Str
.text:00401875      call  strlen      ; 判断字符串长度是不是0,是0就提示输入
.text:0040187A      add   esp, 4
.text:0040187D      test  eax, eax
.text:0040187F      jnz   short loc_401894
```

```

.text:00401881      push 0          ; unsigned int
.text:00401883      push 0          ; char *
.text:00401885      push offset aFIpassword ; "请输入password!"
.text:0040188A      mov  ecx, [ebp+var_4] ; this
.text:0040188D      call ?MessageBoxA@CWnd@@@QAEHPBD0I@Z ; CWnd::MessageBoxA(char
const *,char const *,uint)
.text:00401892      jmp  short loc_40190F
.text:00401894 ; -----
.text:00401894
.text:00401894 loc_401894:          ; CODE XREF: sub_401830+4F*j
.text:00401894      mov  [ebp+var_C], offset aCukOgl ; "cuk!ogl"
.text:0040189B      mov  [ebp+var_10], 0
.text:004018A2      mov  [ebp+var_10], 0
.text:004018A9

```

-----循环开始

根据输入的值计算 成str1

```

.text:004018A9 loc_4018A9:          ; CODE XREF: sub_401830+C9*j
.text:004018A9      mov  edx, [ebp+Str] ; edx指向str(输入的字符串)
.text:004018AC      add  edx, [ebp+var_10] ; var_10 作为数组索引
.text:004018AF      movsx eax, byte ptr [edx] ; 取出第var_10个元素放在eax里
.text:004018B2      test eax, eax      ; 看eax是不是0?
.text:004018B4      jz   short loc_4018FB ; 表示没取到?跳出循环

```

检查当前遍历的字符串在不在'0'到'9'之间，就是说答案最后只能是数字

```

.text:004018B6      mov  ecx, [ebp+Str] ecx = str1
.text:004018B9      add  ecx, [ebp+var_10]
.text:004018BC      movsx edx, byte ptr [ecx]
.text:004018BF      cmp  edx, 39h 0x39对应的是'1'这个字符串
.text:004018C2      jg   short loc_4018EB ; 大于57就显示失败

```

```

.text:004018C4      mov  eax, [ebp+Str] ; eax=ebp+STR
.text:004018C7      add  eax, [ebp+var_10]
.text:004018CA      movsx ecx, byte ptr [eax] ; 再取出来对比
.text:004018CD      cmp  ecx, 30h      ; 小于48也错误
.text:004018D0      jl   short loc_4018EB

```

根据输入的值 转换

```

.text:004018D2      mov  edx, [ebp+Str] ; 可能是设置数据到str1
.text:004018D5      add  edx, [ebp+var_10]
.text:004018D8      movsx eax, byte ptr [edx] ; eax=data[i]
.text:004018DB      mov  ecx, [ebp+var_10]
.text:004018DE      mov  edx, [ebp+var_C] ;

```

a1就是str1 的某个索引下的值

$a1 = edx\_eax - 0x30$

edx 是上面var\_c 是上面 [ebp+var\_C], offset aCukOgl ; "cuk!ogl"

就是edx是这个字符串

$edx[offset], offset$ 就输入的ascii码-0x30

假设输入是input

$str1[index] = aCukOgl[input[index] - 30h]$

最后的str1要是goluck!

然后每个倒过来计算一下就行

比如第一个index=0时

$'g' = aCukOgl[input[index] - 30h]$

g在aCukOgl里的index是5

$input[index] - 0x30 = 5$

$input[index] = 0x30 + 5 = 53 = '5'$

```
.text:004018E1      mov  al, [edx+eax-30h] ; a1=edx+eax-30h
```

ecx上面设置成了var\_10的值, 就是 当前数组的索引, str[var\_10]=al

```
.text:004018E5      mov  [ebp+ecx+Str1], al
```

```
.text:004018E9      jmp  short loc_4018F0
```

```
.text:004018EB ; -----
```

```
.text:004018EB
```

```
.text:004018EB loc_4018EB:          ; CODE XREF: sub_401830+92*j
```

```
.text:004018EB          ; sub_401830+A0*j
```

```
.text:004018EB      call error
```

```
.text:004018F0
```

```
.text:004018F0 loc_4018F0:          ; CODE XREF: sub_401830+B9*j
```

```
.text:004018F0      mov  ecx, [ebp+var_10]
```

```
.text:004018F3      add  ecx, 1
```

```
.text:004018F6      mov  [ebp+var_10], ecx
```

```
.text:004018F9      jmp  short loc_4018A9
```

```
.text:004018FB ; -----
```

```
.text:004018FB
```

```
.text:004018FB loc_4018FB:          ; CODE XREF: sub_401830+84*j
```

```
.text:004018FB      mov  edx, [ebp+var_10]
```

```
.text:004018FE      mov  [ebp+edx+Str1], 0
```

```
.text:00401903      lea  eax, [ebp+Str1]
```

```
.text:00401906      push eax          ; Str1
```

```
.text:00401907      call checkresult
```

```
.text:0040190C      add  esp, 4
```

```
.text:0040190F
```

```
.text:0040190F loc_40190F:          ; CODE XREF: sub_401830+62*j
```

```
.text:0040190F      pop  edi
```



```
.text:00401910      pop     esi
.text:00401911      pop     ebx
.text:00401912      mov     esp, ebp
.text:00401914      pop     ebp
.text:00401915      retn

.text:00401915 sub_401830  endp
```

根据上面的算法，得到的解题脚本

```
aCukOgl = list('cuk!ogl')
```

```
answer = list('goluck!')
```

```
# 假设输入input
```

```
# answer[index]=aCukOgl[input[index]-0x30],index是input循环遍历的索引
```

```
# 要计算的是input
```

```
for c in answer:
```

```
    index=aCukOgl.index(c)
```

```
    x_data= index+0x30
```

```
    # print(x_data)
```

```
    print(chr(x_data))
```

得到结果

5461023