

攻防世界 Reverse高手进阶区 2分题 BABYRE

原创

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CTF

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订阅专栏

前言

继续ctf的旅程

攻防世界Reverse高手进阶区的2分题

本篇是BABYRE的writeup

发现攻防世界的题目分数是动态的

就仅以做题时的分数为准了

解题过程

PE查壳



扔进IDA

```

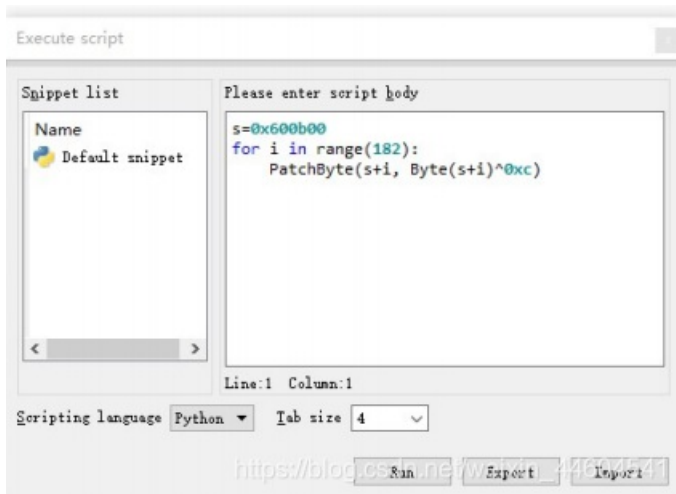
1 int __cdecl main(int argc, const char **argv, const char **envp)
2 {
3     char s; // [rsp+0h] [rbp-20h]
4     int v5; // [rsp+18h] [rbp-8h]
5     int i; // [rsp+1Ch] [rbp-4h]
6
7     for ( i = 0; i <= 181; ++i )
8     {
9         envp = (const char **)((unsigned __int8 *)judge + i) ^ 0xCu);
10        *((_BYTE *)judge + i) ^= 0xCu;
11    }
12    printf("Please input flag:", argv, envp);
13    __isoc99_scanf("%20s", &s);
14    v5 = strlen(&s);
15    if ( v5 == 14 && (unsigned int)judge(&s) )
16        puts("Right!");
17    else
18        puts("Wrong!");
19    return 0;
20 }

```

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显然关键是judge
但是直接反编译失败
因为judge被加密了

根据7-11行，
可以解密



然后得到judge

```

signed __int64 __fastcall judge(__int64 a1)
{
    char v2; // [rsp+8h] [rbp-20h]
    char v3; // [rsp+9h] [rbp-1Fh]
    char v4; // [rsp+Ah] [rbp-1Eh]
    char v5; // [rsp+Bh] [rbp-1Dh]
    char v6; // [rsp+Ch] [rbp-1Ch]
    char v7; // [rsp+Dh] [rbp-1Bh]
    char v8; // [rsp+Eh] [rbp-1Ah]
    char v9; // [rsp+Fh] [rbp-19h]
    char v10; // [rsp+10h] [rbp-18h]
    char v11; // [rsp+11h] [rbp-17h]
    char v12; // [rsp+12h] [rbp-16h]
    char v13; // [rsp+13h] [rbp-15h]
    char v14; // [rsp+14h] [rbp-14h]
    char v15; // [rsp+15h] [rbp-13h]
    int i; // [rsp+24h] [rbp-4h]

    v2 = 102;
    v3 = 109;
    v4 = 99;
    v5 = 100;
    v6 = 127;
    v7 = 107;
    v8 = 55;
    v9 = 100;
    v10 = 59;
    v11 = 86;
    v12 = 96;
    v13 = 59;
    v14 = 110;
    v15 = 112;
    for ( i = 0; i <= 13; ++i )
        *(_BYTE*)(i + a1) ^= i;
    for ( i = 0; i <= 13; ++i )
    {
        if ( *(_BYTE*)(i + a1) != *(&v2 + i) )
            return 0LL;
    }
    return 1LL;
}

```

简单

```
v2 = 102
v3 = 109
v4 = 99
v5 = 100
v6 = 127
v7 = 107
v8 = 55
v9 = 100
v10 = 59
v11 = 86
v12 = 96
v13 = 59
v14 = 110
v15 = 112

data=[]
for i in range(2,16):
    data.append(locals()['v'+str(i)])

flag=''
for i in range(14):
    flag+=chr(data[i]^i)

print(flag)
```

得到flag: `flag{n1c3_j0b}`

结语

关键是解密