

攻防世界逆向wp

原创

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[CTF-Writeup](#) 专栏收录该内容

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订阅专栏

babyre

file一下发现是64elf文件, 拖到IDA中查看:

```
int __cdecl main(int argc, const char **argv, const char **envp)
{
    char s; // [rsp+0h] [rbp-20h]
    int v5; // [rsp+18h] [rbp-8h]
    int i; // [rsp+1Ch] [rbp-4h]

    for ( i = 0; i <= 181; ++i )
    {
        envp = (const char **)((unsigned __int8 *)judge + i) ^ 0xCu;
        *((_BYTE *)judge + i) ^= 0xCu;
    }
    printf("Please input flag:", argv, envp);
    __isoc99_scanf("%20s", &s);
    v5 = strlen(&s);
    if ( v5 == 14 && (unsigned int)judge(&s) )
        puts("Right!");
    else
        puts("Wrong!");
    return 0;
}
```

流程很简单, 输入一个flag, 然后长度限制为14, judge返回1, 则是正确的flag。看到之前有一个for循环, 作用是SMC, 把代码还原出来, 这里我用IDC脚本将代码直接在IDA中还原

```
auto start,i,a;
start = 0x600b00;
for(i=0;i<=181;i++)
{
    a=Byte(start+i)^0xc;
    PatchByte(start+i,a);
}
```

然后查看judge函数:

```
55          push    rbp
.data:000000000000600B01 48 89 E5          mov     rbp, rsp
.data:000000000000600B04 48 89 7D 50          mov     rbp, 000000000000600B04
```

```

.data:0000000000000004 48 89 7D D8      mov     [rbp-28h], rax
.data:0000000000000008 C6 45 E0 66      mov     byte ptr [rbp-20h], 66h
.data:0000000000000008      judge  endp ; sp-analysis failed
.data:0000000000000008
.data:000000000000000C
.data:000000000000000C      loc_600B0C:
.data:000000000000000C C6 45 E1 6D      mov     byte ptr [rbp-1Fh], 6Dh
.data:0000000000000010 C6 45 E2 63      mov     byte ptr [rbp-1Eh], 63h
.data:0000000000000014 C6 45 E3 64      mov     byte ptr [rbp-1Dh], 64h
.data:0000000000000018 C6 45 E4 7F      mov     byte ptr [rbp-1Ch], 7Fh
.data:000000000000001C C6 45 E5 6B      mov     byte ptr [rbp-1Bh], 6Bh
.data:0000000000000020 C6 45 E6 37      mov     byte ptr [rbp-1Ah], 37h
.data:0000000000000024 C6 45 E7 64      mov     byte ptr [rbp-19h], 64h
.data:0000000000000028 C6 45 E8 3B      mov     byte ptr [rbp-18h], 3Bh
.data:000000000000002C C6 45 E9 56      mov     byte ptr [rbp-17h], 56h
.data:0000000000000030 C6 45 EA 60      mov     byte ptr [rbp-16h], 60h
.data:0000000000000034 C6 45 EB 3B      mov     byte ptr [rbp-15h], 3Bh
.data:0000000000000038 C6 45 EC 6E      mov     byte ptr [rbp-14h], 6Eh
.data:000000000000003C C6 45 ED 70      mov     byte ptr [rbp-13h], 70h
.data:0000000000000040 C7 45 FC 00 00 00 00      mov     dword ptr [rbp-4], 0
.data:0000000000000047 EB 28      jmp     short loc_600B71
.data:0000000000000049      ; -----
-----
.data:0000000000000049      loc_600B49:      ; CODE XREF: .data:000000
0000600B75↓j
.data:0000000000000049 8B 45 FC      mov     eax, [rbp-4]
.data:000000000000004C 48 63 D0      movsxd  rdx, eax
.data:000000000000004F 48 8B 45 D8      mov     rax, [rbp-28h]
.data:0000000000000053 48 01 D0      add     rax, rdx
.data:0000000000000056 8B 55 FC      mov     edx, [rbp-4]
.data:0000000000000059 48 63 CA      movsxd  rcx, edx
.data:000000000000005C 48 8B 55 D8      mov     rdx, [rbp-28h]
.data:0000000000000060 48 01 CA      add     rdx, rcx
.data:0000000000000063 0F B6 12      movzx   edx, byte ptr [rdx]
.data:0000000000000066 8B 4D FC      mov     ecx, [rbp-4]
.data:0000000000000069 31 CA      xor     edx, ecx
.data:000000000000006B 88 10      mov     [rax], dl
.data:000000000000006D 83 45 FC 01      add     dword ptr [rbp-4], 1
.data:0000000000000071      loc_600B71:      ; CODE XREF: .data:000000
0000600B47↑j
.data:0000000000000071 83 7D FC 0D      cmp     dword ptr [rbp-4], 13
.data:0000000000000075 7E D2      jle     short loc_600B49
.data:0000000000000077 C7 45 FC 00 00 00 00      mov     dword ptr [rbp-4], 0
.data:000000000000007E EB 29      jmp     short loc_600BA9
.data:0000000000000080      ; -----
-----
.data:0000000000000080      loc_600B80:      ; CODE XREF: .data:000000
0000600BAD↓j
.data:0000000000000080 8B 45 FC      mov     eax, [rbp-4]
.data:0000000000000083 48 63 D0      movsxd  rdx, eax
.data:0000000000000086 48 8B 45 D8      mov     rax, [rbp-28h]
.data:000000000000008A 48 01 D0      add     rax, rdx
.data:000000000000008D 0F B6 10      movzx   edx, byte ptr [rax]
.data:0000000000000090 8B 45 FC      mov     eax, [rbp-4]
.data:0000000000000093 48 98      cdq     eax
.data:0000000000000095 0F B6 44 05 E0      movzx   eax, byte ptr [rbp+rax-20h]
.data:000000000000009A 38 C2      cmp     dl, al

```

```

.data:0000000000600B9C 74 07                                jz     short loc_600BA5
.data:0000000000600B9E B8 00 00 00 00          mov    eax, 0
.data:0000000000600BA3 EB 0F                                jmp    short loc_600BB4
.data:0000000000600BA5                                ; -----
-----
.data:0000000000600BA5                                loc_600BA5:                                ; CODE XREF: .data:000000
0000600B9C↑j
.data:0000000000600BA5 83 45 FC 01          add    dword ptr [rbp-4], 1
.data:0000000000600BA9                                loc_600BA9:                                ; CODE XREF: .data:000000
0000600B7E↑j
.data:0000000000600BA9 83 7D FC 0D          cmp    dword ptr [rbp-4], 0Dh
.data:0000000000600BAD 7E D1                                jle    short loc_600B80
.data:0000000000600BAF B8 01 00 00 00          mov    eax, 1
.data:0000000000600BB4                                loc_600BB4:                                ; CODE XREF: .data:000000
0000600BA3↑j
.data:0000000000600BB4 5D                                pop    rbp
.data:0000000000600BB5 C3                                retn
.data:0000000000600BB5                                _data                                     ends

```

发现IDA在f5的时候抛出错误，所以我们只能读懂汇编代码，汇编代码也不多

```

for(i=0;i<14;i++)
{
    argv[i]=argv[i]^i;
}
for(i=0;i<14;i++)
{
    if(argv[i]!=current[i])
    {
        return 0;
    }
}
return 1;

```

生成flag:

```

current = [0x66,0x6D,0x63,0x64,0x7F,0x6B,0x37,0x64,0x3B,0x56,0x60,0x3B,0x6E,0x70]
for i in range(len(current)):
    print chr(current[i]^i),

```

flag: flag{n1c3_j0b}

easy_re

file一下发现是32位ELF文件，然后用IDA打开发现好像是加过壳的。用DIE.exe来查一下发现改程序是经过UPX加壳后的程序，可以手动脱壳，也可以用UPX脱壳

```

→ upx-3.91-amd64_linux ./upx -d easy_re
                Ultimate Packer for eXecutables
                Copyright (C) 1996 - 2013
UPX 3.91      Markus Oberhumer, Laszlo Molnar & John Reiser   Sep 30th 2013

      File size      Ratio      Format      Name
-----
      7540 <-      4352      57.72%      linux/386      easy_re

Unpacked 1 file.
→ upx-3.91-amd64_linux

```

再用IDA打开就可以清晰的看出来代码流程了

```

int __cdecl main(int argc, const char **argv, const char **envp)
{
    int pipedes[2]; // [esp+18h] [ebp-38h]
    __pid_t v5; // [esp+20h] [ebp-30h]
    int v6; // [esp+24h] [ebp-2Ch]
    char buf; // [esp+2Eh] [ebp-22h]
    unsigned int v8; // [esp+4Ch] [ebp-4h]

    v8 = __readgsdword(0x14u);
    pipe(pipedes);
    v5 = fork();
    if ( !v5 )
    {
        puts("\nOMG!!!! I forgot kid's id");
        write(pipedes[1], "69800876143568214356928753", 0x1Du);
        puts("Ready to exit      ");
        exit(0);
    }
    read(pipedes[0], &buf, 0x1Du);
    __isoc99_scanf("%d", &v6);
    if ( v6 == v5 )
    {
        if ( (*(_DWORD *)((_BYTE *)lol + 3) & 0xFF) == 204 )
        {
            puts(":D");
            exit(1);
        }
        printf("\nYou got the key\n ");
        lol(&buf);
    }
    wait(0);
    return 0;
}

```

pipe()函数

pipe函数是在linux编程上的一个函数，pipe是一种把两个进程之间的标准输入和标准输出连接起来的机制，从而提供一种让多个进程间通信的方法，当进程创建pipe时，每次都需要提供两个文件描述符来操作管道，其中一个进行写操作，另一个对管道进行读操作。对管道的读写与一般的IO系统函数一致，使用write()进行写入数据，使用read()读出数据。

```

#include<unistd.h>
int pipe(int filedes[2]);

```

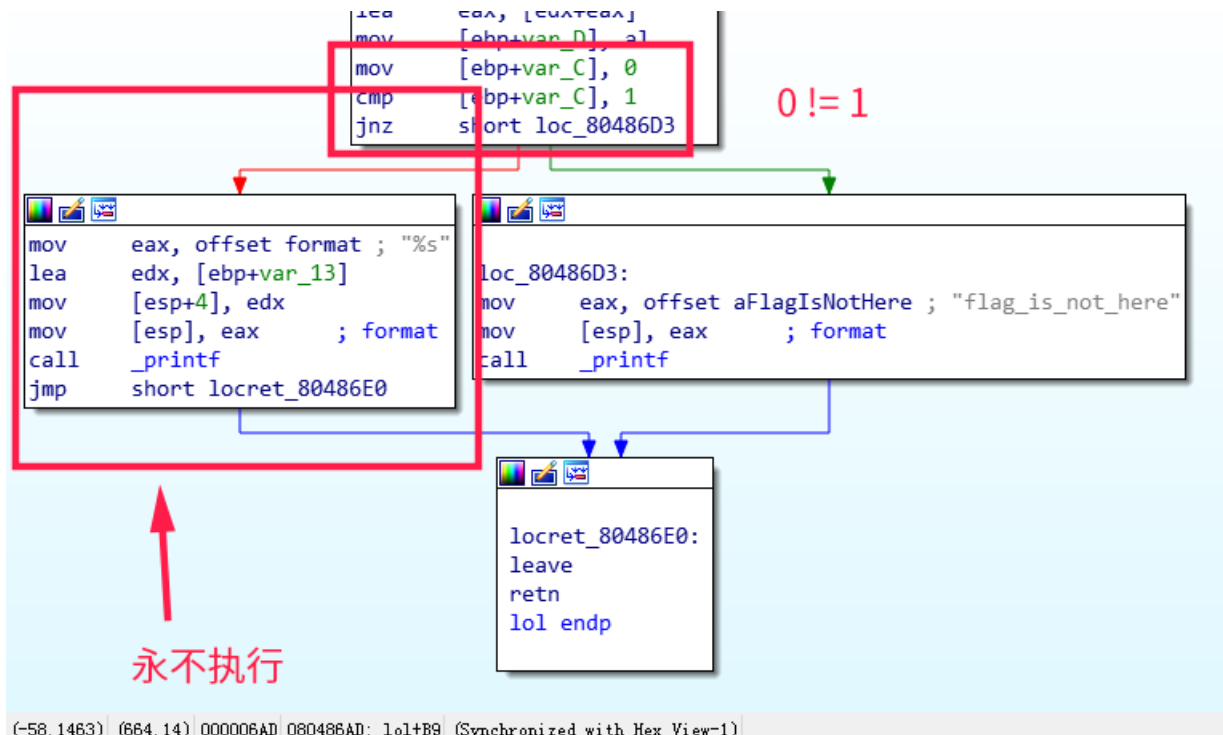
返回值：成功，返回0，否则返回-1。参数数组包含pipe使用的两个文件的描述符。fd[0]:读管道，fd[1]:写管道。

在main函数中先是用pipe建立了一个管道，那么pipedes[1]就是写操作，pipedes[0]就是读操作。调用fork函数生成子进程，在子进程中将“69800876143568214356928753”送入管道中，然后退出子进程，进而在父进程中将管道中的字符串复制到buf变量中，然后入读一个数字，要求这个数字和子进程的PID一致才符合条件。lol函数是生成flag的函数。

```
int __cdecl lol(_BYTE *a1)
{
    char v2; // [esp+15h] [ebp-13h]
    char v3; // [esp+16h] [ebp-12h]
    char v4; // [esp+17h] [ebp-11h]
    char v5; // [esp+18h] [ebp-10h]
    char v6; // [esp+19h] [ebp-Fh]
    char v7; // [esp+1Ah] [ebp-Eh]
    char v8; // [esp+1Bh] [ebp-Dh]

    v2 = 2 * a1[1];
    v3 = a1[4] + a1[5];
    v4 = a1[8] + a1[9];
    v5 = 2 * a1[12];
    v6 = a1[18] + a1[17];
    v7 = a1[10] + a1[21];
    v8 = a1[9] + a1[25];
    return printf("flag_is_not_here");
}
```

这个函数的参数是buf变量，这个函数里面显示操作了这个字符串，最后输出了一句话，感觉不是太合乎情理，于是看汇编代码，发现隐藏了一部分代码：



可以看出来左边的代码是将处理过的字符串输出了出来：

```
current = [0x36,0x39,0x38,0x30,0x30,0x38,0x37,0x36,0x31,0x34,0x33,0x35,0x36,0x38,0x32,0x31,0x34,0x33,0x35,0x36,0x39,0x32,0x38,0x37,0x35,0x33]
```

```
print chr(0x39*2),
print chr(current[4]+current[5]),
print chr(current[8]+current[9]),
print chr(current[12]*2),
print chr(current[18]+current[17]),
print chr(current[10]+current[21]),
print chr(current[9]+current[25]),
```

```
out:
rhelheg
[Finished in 0.0s]
```

key

该程序是windows上的32位可执行文件，载入IDA中发现main函数中很复杂，通过查找字符串发现了几个相对醒目的字符串：

```
?W?h?a?t h?a?p?p?e?n?
C:\Users\CSAW2016\haha\flag_dir\flag.txt
Congrats You got it!
=W=r=o=n=g=K=e=y=
string too long
```

直接运行程序会返回：

```
→ ./key.exe
?W?h?a?t h?a?p?p?e?n?
```

通过“C:\Users\CSAW2016\haha\flag_dir\flag.txt”找到引用这个字符串的地址我们可以发现该程序试图想从这个路径中读取数据，所以我们在本机上创建这个文件，然后再运行程序。

```
→ ./key.exe
=W=r=o=n=g=K=e=y=
```

出现的和第一次不一样的输出，然后再看主函数：

```

v13 = sub_1D20C0(&v38, v11, v39, v12, v42);
v14 = std::cout;
if ( v13 )
{
    v22 = "=W=r=o=n=g=K=e=y=";
}
else
{
    v15 = print(std::cout, "|-----|");
    std::basic_ostream<char,std::char_traits<char>>::operator<<(v15, sub_1D2C50);
    v16 = print(std::cout, "|=====|");
    std::basic_ostream<char,std::char_traits<char>>::operator<<(v16, sub_1D2C50);
    v17 = print(std::cout, "|=====|");
    std::basic_ostream<char,std::char_traits<char>>::operator<<(v17, sub_1D2C50);
    v18 = print(std::cout, "|=====|");
    std::basic_ostream<char,std::char_traits<char>>::operator<<(v18, sub_1D2C50);
    v19 = print(std::cout, "\\ /\\ /\\ /\\ /\\ /\\=====|");
    std::basic_ostream<char,std::char_traits<char>>::operator<<(v19, sub_1D2C50);
    v20 = print(std::cout, " \\/ \\/ \\/ \\/ \\/ \\=====|");
    std::basic_ostream<char,std::char_traits<char>>::operator<<(v20, sub_1D2C50);
    v21 = print(std::cout, "          |-----|");
    std::basic_ostream<char,std::char_traits<char>>::operator<<(v21, sub_1D2C50);
    std::basic_ostream<char,std::char_traits<char>>::operator<<(std::cout, sub_1D2C50);
    v14 = std::cout;
    v22 = "Congrats You got it!";
}

```

要想使条件成立，那么需要v13不为0，v13是函数sub_1D20C0()的返回值，所以猜测这个函数是检查flag的函数，动态调试一下：

The screenshot displays a debugger's assembly and memory dump windows. In the assembly window, the instruction at address 010B1329 is highlighted: `call key.010B20C0`. The memory dump window shows a string at address 003FFE18: `idg_cni~bjbfi|gsxb`. Other memory addresses shown include 003FFDE4, 003FFDE8, 0050C1F8, 00000012, 60ED6629, 6FEB72E8, 6FEB72EC, 7EFDE000, 0050CA62, and 010B542C.

发现在调用这个函数之前，讲一个字符串压入了栈中，其实也就是flag。继续往下调试，发现了我们在文件中写的字符串：

```

001020C4 - 57          push edi
001020C5 - 8B7D 0C     mov edi,dword ptr ss:[ebp+0xC]
001020C8 - 3979 10     cmp dword ptr ds:[ecx+0x10],edi
001020CB - 0F4279 10   cmovb edi,dword ptr ds:[ecx+0x10]
001020CF - 8379 14 10  cmp dword ptr ds:[ecx+0x14],0x10

```



```

001020D3 72 02 jnz Xkey.001020D7
001020D5 8B09 mov ecx,dword ptr ds:[ecx]
001020D7 8B5D 14 mov ebx,dword ptr ss:[ebp+0x14]
001020DA 3BFB cmp edi,ebx
001020DC 8BD3 mov edx,ebx
001020DE 0F42D7 cmovb edx,edi
001020E1 85D2 test edx,edx
001020E3 74 5C je Xkey.00102141
001020E5 56 push esi
001020E6 8B75 10 mov esi,dword ptr ss:[ebp+0x10]
001020E9 83EA 04 sub edx,0x4
001020EC 72 13 jnb Xkey.00102101
001020EE 66 98 nop
Default case of switch 001020E1

```

堆栈 ds:[0037FDE8]=006CC248, (ASCII "aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa")
ecx=0037FDE8

地址	HEX 数据	ASCII
00105000	0F 77 27 75 50 34 25 75 FD 49 25 75 B4 8E	ASCII "`[^Uze`uYaY)`s^joY"
00105010	A9 34 25 75 20 14 25 75 F8 11 25 75 F5 16	
00105020	D5 51 25 75 EA D7 26 75 D9 17 25 75 69 87	返回到 key.0010132B 来自 key.001020C0
00105030	00 00 00 00 E0 D9 E8 6F 60 7A E6 6F 40 42	
00105040	C0 AA E8 6F 80 78 E6 6F 60 64 E6 6F 40 B5	
00105050	90 5F E6 6F F0 B4 E6 6F F0 5D E6 6F 10 44	ASCII "idg_cni~bjbfilgsxb"
00105060	10 5F E6 6F A0 1F E6 6F E0 5F E6 6F 30 5E	
00105070	A0 D5 E8 6F E0 65 E6 6F 20 1F E6 6F 60 1F	
00105080	F0 58 E6 6F B0 58 E6 6F 90 58 E6 6F 40 57	ucrtbase.6FE372E8
00105090	20 58 E6 6F D0 65 E6 6F 60 57 E8 6F 60 45	ucrtbase.6FE372EC

起始:105000 结束:104FFF 当前值:7527770F

进而发现对比的是我们输出的第一个和刚刚压入栈中字符串的第一个值，所以这里就可以断定刚刚的字符串就是flag。

```

001020FF 73 EF jnb Xkey.001020F0
00102101 83FA FC cmp edx,-0x4
00102104 74 34 je Xkey.0010213A
00102106 8A01 mov al,byte ptr ds:[ecx]
00102108 3A06 cmp al,byte ptr ds:[esi]
0010210A 75 27 jnz Xkey.00102133
0010210C 83FA FD cmp edx,-0x3
0010210F 74 29 je Xkey.0010213A
00102111 8A41 01 mov al,byte ptr ds:[ecx+0x1]
00102114 3A46 01 cmp al,byte ptr ds:[esi+0x1]
00102117 75 1A jnz Xkey.00102133
00102119 83FA FE cmp edx,-0x2
0010211C 74 1C je Xkey.0010213A
0010211E 8A41 02 mov al,byte ptr ds:[ecx+0x2]
00102121 3A46 02 cmp al,byte ptr ds:[esi+0x2]
00102124 75 0D jnz Xkey.00102133
00102126 83FA FF cmp edx,-0x1
00102129 74 0F je Xkey.0010213A
0010212B 8A41 03 mov al,byte ptr ds:[ecx+0x3]
0010212E 3A46 03 cmp al,byte ptr ds:[esi+0x3]

```

ds:[006CC1F8]=69 ('i')
al=61 ('a')

地址	HEX 数据	ASCII
00105000	0F 77 27 75 50 34 25 75 FD 49 25 75 B4 8E 83 77	ASCII "`[^Uze`uYaY)`s^joY"
00105010	A9 34 25 75 20 14 25 75 F8 11 25 75 F5 16 25 75	
00105020	D5 51 25 75 EA D7 26 75 D9 17 25 75 69 87 25 75	返回到 key.0010132B 来自 key.00102
00105030	00 00 00 00 E0 D9 E8 6F 60 7A E6 6F 40 42 E8 6F	
00105040	C0 AA E8 6F 80 78 E6 6F 60 64 E6 6F 40 B5 E6 6F	
00105050	90 5F E6 6F F0 B4 E6 6F F0 5D E6 6F 10 44 E8 6F	ASCII "idg_cni~bjbfilgsxb"
00105060	10 5F E6 6F A0 1F E6 6F E0 5F E6 6F 30 5E E6 6F	

flag: idg_cni~bjbfilgsxb

CRACKME


```

data = [0x66,0x31,0x4B,0x33,0x7B,0x63,0x35,0x3A,0x65,0x66,0x6C,0x32,0x31,0x74,0x34,0x3B,0x31,0x74,0x31,0x7A,0x61
,0x78,0x70,0x69,0x6D,0x39,0x7D,0x35,0x2B,0x3F,0x67,0x74,0x75,0x78,0x3B,0x3D,0x76,0x63,0x39,0x76,0x7B,0x76,0x37,0
x2B,0x62,0x75,0x68,0x55,0x7B,0x62,0x54,0x3D,0x2D,0x61,0x6D,0x32,0x71,0x7D,0x3D,0x66,0x68,0x5B,0x78,0x6B,0x7B,0x7
9,0x3F,0x78,0x72,0x71,0x65,0x7B,0x3F,0x7D,0x6C,0x35,0x2D,0x73,0x64,0x32,0x2D,0x4D,0x6F,0x2B,0x3A,0x6A,0x7B,0x39,
0x3D,0x73,0x59,0x5B,0x64,0x61,0x6C,0x76,0x70,0x78,0x3F,0x7A,0x33,0x7B,0x3F,0x6E,0x6F,0x7B,0x5B,0x6B,0x35,0x6C,0x
6C,0x7B,0x7A,0x6A,0x73,0x75,0x35,0x5B,0x6B,0x66,0x6C,0x61,0x2B,0x72,0x36,0x5A,0x67,0x37,0x32,0x6F,0x30,0x73,0x6B
,0x71,0x36,0x63,0x47,0x6C,0x35,0x63,0x77,0x5B,0x3D,0x64,0x3F,0x33,0x76,0x39,0x71,0x35,0x2D,0x76,0x6B,0x6A,0x53,0
x76,0x7B,0x34,0x73,0x71,0x74,0x67,0x3D,0x66,0x30,0x63,0x7A,0x7B,0x2B,0x6A,0x75,0x72,0x6A,0x66,0x6C,0x5B,0x74,0x6
2,0x5D,0x6C,0x72,0x66,0x46,0x31,0x3B,0x32,0x7D,0x75,0x64,0x68,0x62,0x3F,0x30,0x67,0x38,0x7B,0x6F,0x6D,0x3A,0x54,
0x34,0x64,0x68,0x3B,0x7A,0x3A,0x6F,0x7A,0x2D,0x44,0x6E,0x3D,0x6D,0x3D,0x75,0x78,0x3B,0x6F,0x5B,0x67,0x73,0x39,0x
7B,0x2B,0x7A,0x71,0x78,0x2B,0x73,0x71,0x2D,0x64,0x73,0x78,0x63,0x74,0x63,0x76,0x79,0x6B,0x55,0x73,0x32,0x6F,0x64
,0x64,0x72,0x74,0x34,0x33,0x70,0x77,0x76,0x3A,0x66,0x30,0x3B,0x6E,0x6A,0x6B,0x72,0x62,0x39,0x6C,0x6F,0x73,0x36,0
x67,0x30,0x7B,0x69,0x68,0x3F,0x72,0x71,0x61,0x6E,0x74,0x66,0x78,0x24,0x73,0x73,0x6C,0x71,0x64,0x3A,0x72,0x76,0x7
1,0x69,0x78,0x72,0x3B,0x6A,0x7B,0x3F,0x6F,0x3A,0x73,0x6E,0x2B,0x5B,0x69,0x5B,0x79,0x41,0x31,0x31,0x3B,0x67,0x73,
0x6D,0x72,0x38,0x6C,0x6D,0x30,0x3F,0x33,0x7D,0x3B,0x2B,0x69,0x76,0x2B,0x54,0x66,0x3A,0x34,0x47,0x74,0x76,0x32,0x
3A,0x2D,0x32,0x30,0x75,0x70,0x69,0x30,0x5D,0x37,0x3F,0x37,0x37,0x3D,0x3B,0x71,0x7A,0x78,0x7B,0x6D,0x2D,0x57,0x3B
,0x30,0x76,0x74,0x75,0x65,0x68,0x5D,0x6B,0x6F,0x38,0x64,0x3F,0x3D,0x77,0x3A,0x66,0x62,0x68,0x64,0x7B,0x45,0x3A,0
x3B,0x31,0x39,0x3F,0x70,0x3D,0x6B,0x3A,0x62,0x2B,0x7D,0x64,0x6F,0x68,0x74,0x36,0x77,0x70,0x45,0x71,0x2D,0x7A,0x5
D,0x32,0x71,0x62,0x56,0x31,0x7D,0x64,0x68,0x34,0x31,0x36,0x71,0x77,0x39,0x3A,0x78,0x6D,0x5B,0x3B,0x65,0x64,0x3B,
0x3A,0x65,0x63,0x62,0x2D,0x30,0x3A,0x6E,0x69,0x2D,0x73,0x34,0x75,0x32,0x6B,0x66,0x36,0x5D,0x32,0x77,0x6E,0x34,0x
35,0x61,0x6D,0x7A,0x6A,0x72,0x75,0x6E,0x3D,0x6F,0x66,0x6B,0x78,0x2D,0x3D,0x68,0x6D,0x67,0x6F,0x2D,0x6C,0x7A,0x3B
,0x6A,0x39,0x30,0x39,0x3D,0x72,0x6D,0x6F,0x37,0x78,0x63,0x6A,0x34,0x6C,0x65,0x30,0x68,0x78,0x73,0x5B,0x69,0x5D,0
x2D,0x76,0x6A,0x6C,0x5B,0x3F,0x6F,0x31,0x32,0x3A,0x73,0x76,0x34,0x75,0x70,0x69,0x6F,0x37,0x6D,0x61,0x31,0x68,0x5
2,0x79,0x37,0x35,0x35,0x36,0x2B,0x35,0x37,0x6B,0x72,0x65,0x76,0x3A,0x68,0x4C,0x51,0x2B,0x31,0x63,0x78,0x36,0x35,
0x7A,0x35,0x76,0x35,0x5D,0x3B,0x36,0x6E,0x3D,0x5B,0x70,0x38,0x33,0x3B,0x6E,0x3D,0x7B,0x7A,0x6D,0x7B,0x6B,0x32,0x
70]
v5 = 0
flag = ""
for x in range(33):
    flag+=chr(data[v5-1+1])
    v5 = v5+10
print flag
#flag{The-Y3ll0w-turb4ns-Upri$ing}

```

ReverseMe-120

```

import base64
data = "you_know_how_to_remove_junk_code"
# for x in data:
#     print chr(ord(x)^0x25),
print base64.b64encode("\JPzNKJRzMJRzQJzW@HJS@zOPKNzFJA@")
print base64.b64encode("\xD7\x6d\xf8\xe7\xae\xfc")

```

easyre-153

```

data="69800876143568214356928753"

flag = data[1]+data[1]+data[4]+data[5]+data[8]+data[9]+data[12]+data[12]+data[18]+data[17]+data[10]+data[21]+dat
a[9]+data[25]
print flag
print chr(ord("9")*2),
print chr(ord("0")+ord("8")),
print chr(ord("1")+ord("4")),
print chr(ord("6")+ord("6")),
print chr(ord("5")+ord("3")),
print chr(ord("3")+ord("2")),
print chr(ord("4")+ord("3")),
#rheLheg

```

notsequence

用IDA打开后发现有两个check函数，第一个check函数是限制表达式的值，第二个check函数是限制表达式的关系

通过C语言来打印出具体的下标值

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int i,v6,v4,v3;
    v6=0;
    for(i=1;i<20;i++)
    {
        v4=0;
        v3=i-1;
        while(19>v3)
        {

            printf("var_%d+", (v3*(v3+1))/2+v6);

            v3++;
        }
        printf("==var_%d\n", (v3*(v3+1))/2 +i );
        v6++;
    }
    return 0;
}
```

```
-----

#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int i,j,v3,v5;
    v5=0;
    for(i=0;i<=1024;i=(v5*(v5+1))/2)
    {
        v3=0;
        for(j=0;j<=v5;j++)
        {
            printf("%d ",i+j );
        }
        printf(" = %d\n",1<<v5 );
        v5++;
        if(v5==20)
        {
            return 0;
        }
    }
    return 0;
}
```

尝试用Z3来解，发现解不出来，emmm

```
from z3 import *
var_0 = Int('var_0')
.....
var_209 = Int('var_209')

solver = Solver()
```

```

solver.add(var_0+var_1+var_3+var_6+var_10+var_15+var_21+var_28+var_36+var_45+var_55+var_66+var_78+var_91+var_105
+var_120+var_136+var_153+var_171==var_191)
solver.add(var_2+var_4+var_7+var_11+var_16+var_22+var_29+var_37+var_46+var_56+var_67+var_79+var_92+var_106+var_1
21+var_137+var_154+var_172==var_192)
solver.add(var_5+var_8+var_12+var_17+var_23+var_30+var_38+var_47+var_57+var_68+var_80+var_93+var_107+var_122+var
_138+var_155+var_173==var_193)
solver.add(var_9+var_13+var_18+var_24+var_31+var_39+var_48+var_58+var_69+var_81+var_94+var_108+var_123+var_139+v
ar_156+var_174==var_194)
solver.add(var_14+var_19+var_25+var_32+var_40+var_49+var_59+var_70+var_82+var_95+var_109+var_124+var_140+var_157
+var_175==var_195)
solver.add(var_20+var_26+var_33+var_41+var_50+var_60+var_71+var_83+var_96+var_110+var_125+var_141+var_158+var_17
6==var_196)
solver.add(var_27+var_34+var_42+var_51+var_61+var_72+var_84+var_97+var_111+var_126+var_142+var_159+var_177==var_
197)
solver.add(var_35+var_43+var_52+var_62+var_73+var_85+var_98+var_112+var_127+var_143+var_160+var_178==var_198)
solver.add(var_44+var_53+var_63+var_74+var_86+var_99+var_113+var_128+var_144+var_161+var_179==var_199)
solver.add(var_54+var_64+var_75+var_87+var_100+var_114+var_129+var_145+var_162+var_180==var_200)
solver.add(var_65+var_76+var_88+var_101+var_115+var_130+var_146+var_163+var_181==var_201)
solver.add(var_77+var_89+var_102+var_116+var_131+var_147+var_164+var_182==var_202)
solver.add(var_90+var_103+var_117+var_132+var_148+var_165+var_183==var_203)
solver.add(var_104+var_118+var_133+var_149+var_166+var_184==var_204)
solver.add(var_119+var_134+var_150+var_167+var_185==var_205)
solver.add(var_135+var_151+var_168+var_186==var_206)
solver.add(var_152+var_169+var_187==var_207)
solver.add(var_170+var_188==var_208)
solver.add(var_189==var_209)

solver.add(var_0==1)
solver.add(var_1+var_2==2)
solver.add(var_3+var_4+var_5==4)
solver.add(var_6+var_7+var_8+var_9==8)
solver.add(var_10+var_11+var_12+var_13+var_14==16)
solver.add(var_15+var_16+var_17+var_18+var_19+var_20==32)
solver.add(var_21+var_22+var_23+var_24+var_25+var_26+var_27==64)
solver.add(var_28+var_29+var_30+var_31+var_32+var_33+var_34+var_35==128)
solver.add(var_36+var_37+var_38+var_39+var_40+var_41+var_42+var_43+var_44==256)
solver.add(var_45+var_46+var_47+var_48+var_49+var_50+var_51+var_52+var_53+var_54==512)
solver.add(var_55+var_56+var_57+var_58+var_59+var_60+var_61+var_62+var_63+var_64+var_65==1024)
solver.add(var_66+var_67+var_68+var_69+var_70+var_71+var_72+var_73+var_74+var_75+var_76+var_77==2048)
solver.add(var_78+var_79+var_80+var_81+var_82+var_83+var_84+var_85+var_86+var_87+var_88+var_89+var_90==4096)
solver.add(var_91+var_92+var_93+var_94+var_95+var_96+var_97+var_98+var_99+var_100+var_101+var_102+var_103+var_10
4==8192)
solver.add(var_105+var_106+var_107+var_108+var_109+var_110+var_111+var_112+var_113+var_114+var_115+var_116+var_1
17+var_118+var_119==16384)
solver.add(var_120+var_121+var_122+var_123+var_124+var_125+var_126+var_127+var_128+var_129+var_130+var_131+var_1
32+var_133+var_134+var_135==32768)
solver.add(var_136+var_137+var_138+var_139+var_140+var_141+var_142+var_143+var_144+var_145+var_146+var_147+var_1
48+var_149+var_150+var_151+var_152==65536)
solver.add(var_153+var_154+var_155+var_156+var_157+var_158+var_159+var_160+var_161+var_162+var_163+var_164+var_1
65+var_166+var_167+var_168+var_169+var_170==131072)
solver.add(var_171+var_172+var_173+var_174+var_175+var_176+var_177+var_178+var_179+var_180+var_181+var_182+var_1
83+var_184+var_185+var_186+var_187+var_188+var_189==262144)
solver.add(var_190+var_191+var_192+var_193+var_194+var_195+var_196+var_197+var_198+var_199+var_200+var_201+var_2
02+var_203+var_204+var_205+var_206+var_207+var_208+var_209==524288)

print solver.check()
print solver.model()

```

然后发现表达式的关系是杨辉三角

```
def yhsj(max):
    n=0
    row = [1]
    while (n<max):
        n+=1
        yield(row)
        row = [1] + [row[k] + row[k + 1] for k in range(len(row) - 1)] + [1]
y=yhsj(20)
for i in y:
    print(i)

out:
[1]
[1, 1]
[1, 2, 1]
[1, 3, 3, 1]
[1, 4, 6, 4, 1]
[1, 5, 10, 10, 5, 1]
[1, 6, 15, 20, 15, 6, 1]
[1, 7, 21, 35, 35, 21, 7, 1]
[1, 8, 28, 56, 70, 56, 28, 8, 1]
[1, 9, 36, 84, 126, 126, 84, 36, 9, 1]
[1, 10, 45, 120, 210, 252, 210, 120, 45, 10, 1]
[1, 11, 55, 165, 330, 462, 462, 330, 165, 55, 11, 1]
[1, 12, 66, 220, 495, 792, 924, 792, 495, 220, 66, 12, 1]
[1, 13, 78, 286, 715, 1287, 1716, 1716, 1287, 715, 286, 78, 13, 1]
[1, 14, 91, 364, 1001, 2002, 3003, 3432, 3003, 2002, 1001, 364, 91, 14, 1]
[1, 15, 105, 455, 1365, 3003, 5005, 6435, 6435, 5005, 3003, 1365, 455, 105, 15, 1]
[1, 16, 120, 560, 1820, 4368, 8008, 11440, 12870, 11440, 8008, 4368, 1820, 560, 120, 16, 1]
[1, 17, 136, 680, 2380, 6188, 12376, 19448, 24310, 24310, 19448, 12376, 6188, 2380, 680, 136, 17, 1]
[1, 18, 153, 816, 3060, 8568, 18564, 31824, 43758, 48620, 43758, 31824, 18564, 8568, 3060, 816, 153, 18, 1]
[1, 19, 171, 969, 3876, 11628, 27132, 50388, 75582, 92378, 92378, 75582, 50388, 27132, 11628, 3876, 969, 171, 19, 1]
```

最后将md5加密即可

```
1111211331146411510105116152015611721353521711828567056288119368412612684369111045120210252210120451011115516533
0462462330165551111126622049579292479249522066121113782867151287171617161287715286781311149136410012002300334323
0032002100136491141115105455136530035005643564355005300313654551051511161205601820436880081144012870114408008436
8182056012016111713668023806188123761944824310243101944812376618823806801361711181538163060856818564318244375848
620437583182418564856830608161531811191719693876116282713250388755829237892378755825038827132116283876969171191
```

reverse-box

在平台上题目描述不全，少了一个重要的提示信息

原题题目描述

```
$ ./reverse_box ${FLAG}
95eeaf95ef94234999582f722f492f72b19a7aaf72e6e776b57aee722fe77ab5ad9aueb156729676ae7a236d99b1df4a
```

也就是说，当输入争取的flag的时候，程序应该输出的是这一个字符串（如果少了这个信息，我请问怎么做，mmp）

主函数很简单:

```
1 int __cdecl main(int a1, char **a2)
2 {
3     size_t i; // [esp+18h] [ebp-10Ch]
4     int v4; // [esp+1Ch] [ebp-108h]
5     unsigned int v5; // [esp+11Ch] [ebp-8h]
6
7     v5 = __readgsdword(0x14u);
8     if ( a1 <= 1 )
9     {
10        printf("usage: %s flag\n", *a2);
11        exit(1);
12    }
13    make_boxs(&v4); // 生成box数据
14    for ( i = 0; i < strlen(a2[1]); ++i )
15        printf("%02x", *((unsigned __int8 *)&v4 + a2[1][i]));
16    putchar(10);
17    return 0;
18 }
```

会根据我们的输入当成索引在box里面输出对应的值

make_boxs函数:

```
int __cdecl sub_804858D(_BYTE *a1)
{
    unsigned int v1; // eax
    int v2; // edx
    char v3; // al
    char v4; // ST18_1
    char v5; // al
    int result; // eax
    unsigned __int8 v7; // [esp+1Ah] [ebp-Eh]
    char v8; // [esp+1Bh] [ebp-Dh]
    char v9; // [esp+1Bh] [ebp-Dh]
    int v10; // [esp+1Ch] [ebp-Ch]

    v1 = time(0);
    srand(v1);
    do
    {
        v10 = (unsigned __int8)rand();
        while ( !v10 );
        *a1 = v10;
        v7 = 1;
        v8 = 1;
        do
        {
            v2 = v7 ^ 2 * v7;
            if ( (v7 & 0x80u) == 0 )
                v3 = 0;
            else
                v3 = 27;
            v7 = v2 ^ v3;
            v4 = 4 * (2 * v8 ^ v8) ^ 2 * v8 ^ v8;
            v9 = 16 * v4 ^ v4;
            if ( v9 >= 0 )
                v5 = 0;
            else
                v5 = 9;
            v8 = v9 ^ v5;
            result = (unsigned __int8)_ROR1__(v8, 4) ^ (unsigned __int8)_ROR1__(v8, 5) ^ (unsigned __int8)_ROR1__(v8, 6) ^ (unsigned __int8)_ROR1__(v8, 7) ^ (unsigned __int8)(v8 ^ *a1);
            a1[v7] = result;
        }
        while ( v7 != 1 );
    }
    return result;
}
```

根据时间中下srand的种子, 然后生成一个随机数, 然后把随机生成的这个数字带进去生成boxs的数据, 可以看到, 程序中将随机生成的种子转成了unsigned __int8类型, 这个类型只有一个字节大小, 所以范围是0~255, 所以我们可以爆破一下, flag开头是“T”, 对应的是0x95

第一处断点: 0x80485b4

```
.text:080485B4      cmp     [ebp+var_C], 0
.text:080485B8      jz     short loc_80485A7
.text:080485BA      mov    eax, [ebp+var_C]
```

断下之后将ebp-0xc的值变成0~255

第二处断点: 0x8048704

```
.text:080486FF      movzx  eax, byte ptr [esp+eax+1Ch]
.text:08048704      movzx  eax, al
.text:08048707      mov    [esp+4], eax
.text:0804870B      mov    dword ptr [esp], offset a02x ; "%02x"
```

与输出的字符和0x95比较，若相等，则本次的box数据是正确的，将全部的数据输出出来

```
Breakpoint 2, 0x08048704 in ?? ()
```

```
$1 = 214
```

```
0xfffffd04c: 0xd6 0xc9 0xc2 0xce 0x47 0xde 0xda 0x70
0xfffffd054: 0x85 0xb4 0xd2 0x9e 0x4b 0x62 0x1e 0xc3
0xfffffd05c: 0x7f 0x37 0x7c 0xc8 0x4f 0xec 0xf2 0x45
0xfffffd064: 0x18 0x61 0x17 0x1a 0x29 0x11 0xc7 0x75
0xfffffd06c: 0x02 0x48 0x26 0x93 0x83 0x8a 0x42 0x79
0xfffffd074: 0x81 0x10 0x50 0x44 0xc4 0x6d 0x84 0xa0
0xfffffd07c: 0xb1 0x72 0x96 0x76 0xad 0x23 0xb0 0x2f
0xfffffd084: 0xb2 0xa7 0x35 0x57 0x5e 0x92 0x07 0xc0
0xfffffd08c: 0xbc 0x36 0x99 0xaf 0xae 0xdb 0xef 0x15
0xfffffd094: 0xe7 0x8e 0x63 0x06 0x9c 0x56 0x9a 0x31
0xfffffd09c: 0xe6 0x64 0xb5 0x58 0x95 0x49 0x04 0xee
0xfffffd0a4: 0xdf 0x7e 0x0b 0x8c 0xff 0xf9 0xed 0x7a
0xfffffd0ac: 0x65 0x5a 0x1f 0x4e 0xf6 0xf8 0x86 0x30
0xfffffd0b4: 0xf0 0x4c 0xb7 0xca 0xe5 0x89 0x2a 0x1d
0xfffffd0bc: 0xe4 0x16 0xf5 0x3a 0x27 0x28 0x8d 0x40
0xfffffd0c4: 0x09 0x03 0x6f 0x94 0xa5 0x4a 0x46 0x67
0xfffffd0cc: 0x78 0xb9 0xa6 0x59 0xea 0x22 0xf1 0xa2
0xfffffd0d4: 0x71 0x12 0xcb 0x88 0xd1 0xe8 0xac 0xc6
0xfffffd0dc: 0xd5 0x34 0xfa 0x69 0x97 0x9f 0x25 0x3d
0xfffffd0e4: 0xf3 0x5b 0x0d 0xa1 0x6b 0xeb 0xbe 0x6e
0xfffffd0ec: 0x55 0x87 0x8f 0xbf 0xfc 0xb3 0x91 0xe9
0xfffffd0f4: 0x77 0x66 0x19 0xd7 0x24 0x20 0x51 0xcc
0xfffffd0fc: 0x52 0x7d 0x82 0xd8 0x38 0x60 0xfb 0x1c
0xfffffd104: 0xd9 0xe3 0x41 0x5f 0xd0 0xcf 0x1b 0xbd
0xfffffd10c: 0x0f 0xcd 0x90 0x9b 0xa9 0x13 0x01 0x73
0xfffffd114: 0x5d 0x68 0xc1 0xaa 0xfe 0x08 0x3e 0x3f
0xfffffd11c: 0xc5 0x8b 0x00 0xd3 0xfd 0xb6 0x43 0xbb
0xfffffd124: 0xd4 0x80 0xe2 0x0c 0x33 0x74 0xa8 0x2b
0xfffffd12c: 0x54 0x4d 0x2d 0xa4 0xdc 0x6c 0x3b 0x21
0xfffffd134: 0x2e 0xab 0x32 0x5c 0x7b 0xe0 0x9d 0x6a
0xfffffd13c: 0x39 0x14 0x3c 0xb8 0x0a 0x53 0xf7 0xdd
0xfffffd144: 0xf4 0x2c 0x98 0xba 0x05 0xe1 0x0e 0xa3
```

最后将flag还原出来:

```
data = [\xd6,\xc9,\xc2,\xce,\x47,\xde,\xda,\x70,\x85,\xb4,\xd2,\x9e,\x4b,\x62,\x1e,\xc3,\x7f,\x37,\x7c,\xc8,\x4f,\xec,\xf2,\x45,\x18,\x61,\x17,\x1a,\x29,\x11,\xc7,\x75,\x02,\x48,\x26,\x93,\x83,\x8a,\x42,\x79,\x81,\x10,\x50,\x44,\xc4,\x6d,\x84,\xa0,\xb1,\x72,\x96,\x76,\xad,\x23,\xb0,\x2f,\xb2,\xa7,\x35,\x57,\x5e,\x92,\x07,\xc0,\xbc,\x36,\x99,\xaf,\xae,\xdb,\xef,\x15,\xe7,\x8e,\x63,\x06,\x9c,\x56,\x9a,\x31,\xe6,\x64,\xb5,\x58,\x95,\x49,\x04,\xee,\xdf,\x7e,\x0b,\x8c,\xff,\xf9,\xed,\x7a,\x65,\x5a,\x1f,\x4e,\xf6,\xf8,\x86,\x30,\xf0,\x4c,\xb7,\xca,\xe5,\x89,\x2a,\xd1,\xe4,\x16,\xf5,\x3a,\x27,\x28,\x8d,\x40,\x09,\x03,\x6f,\x94,\xa5,\x4a,\x46,\x67,\x78,\xb9,\xa6,\x59,\xea,\x22,\xf1,\xa2,\x71,\x12,\xcb,\x88,\xd1,\xe8,\xac,\xc6,\xd5,\x34,\xfa,\x69,\x97,\x9f,\x25,\x3d,\xf3,\x5b,\x0d,\xa1,\x6b,\xeb,\xbe,\x6e,\x55,\x87,\x8f,\xbf,\xfc,\xb3,\x91,\xe9,\x77,\x66,\x19,\xd7,\x24,\x20,\x51,\xcc,\x52,\x7d,\x82,\xd8,\x38,\x60,\xfb,\x1c,\xd9,\xe3,\x41,\x5f,\xd0,\xcf,\x1b,\xbd,\xf0,\xcd,\x90,\x9b,\xa9,\x13,\x01,\x73,\x5d,\x68,\xc1,\xaa,\xfe,\x08,\x3e,\x3f,\xc5,\x8b,\x00,\xd3,\xfd,\xb6,\x43,\xbb,\xd4,\x80,\xe2,\x0c,\x33,\x74,\xa8,\x2b,\x54,\x4d,\x2d,\xa4,\xdc,\x6c,\x3b,\x21,\x2e,\xab,\x32,\x5c,\x7b,\xe0,\x9d,\x6a,\x39,\x14,\x3c,\xb8,\xa0,\x53,\xf7,\xdd,\xf4,\x2c,\x98,\xba,\x05,\xe1,\x0e,\xa3]
```

```
index = "95eeaf95ef94234999582f722f492f72b19a7aaf72e6e776b57aee722fe77ab5ad9aaeb156729676ae7a236d99b1df4a"  
#https://docs.microsoft.com/zh-cn/previous-versions/s3f49ktz(v=vs.120)
```

```
list1 = []  
for x in range(0, len(index), 2):  
    list1.append(eval("0x"+index[x:x+2]))
```

```
flag = ""  
for x in range(len(list1)):  
    flag+=chr(data.index(list1[x]))  
print flag
```