

逆向---入坑记

原创

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本文链接：https://blog.csdn.net/qq_42133677/article/details/84400929

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Hello,RE!

80

或许你需要去学习下IDA的使用，但是只需要学一点点就能做这题了

PS:IDA里面按R可以把奇怪的数字变成字符串

格式为flag{*****}包含flag{}提交

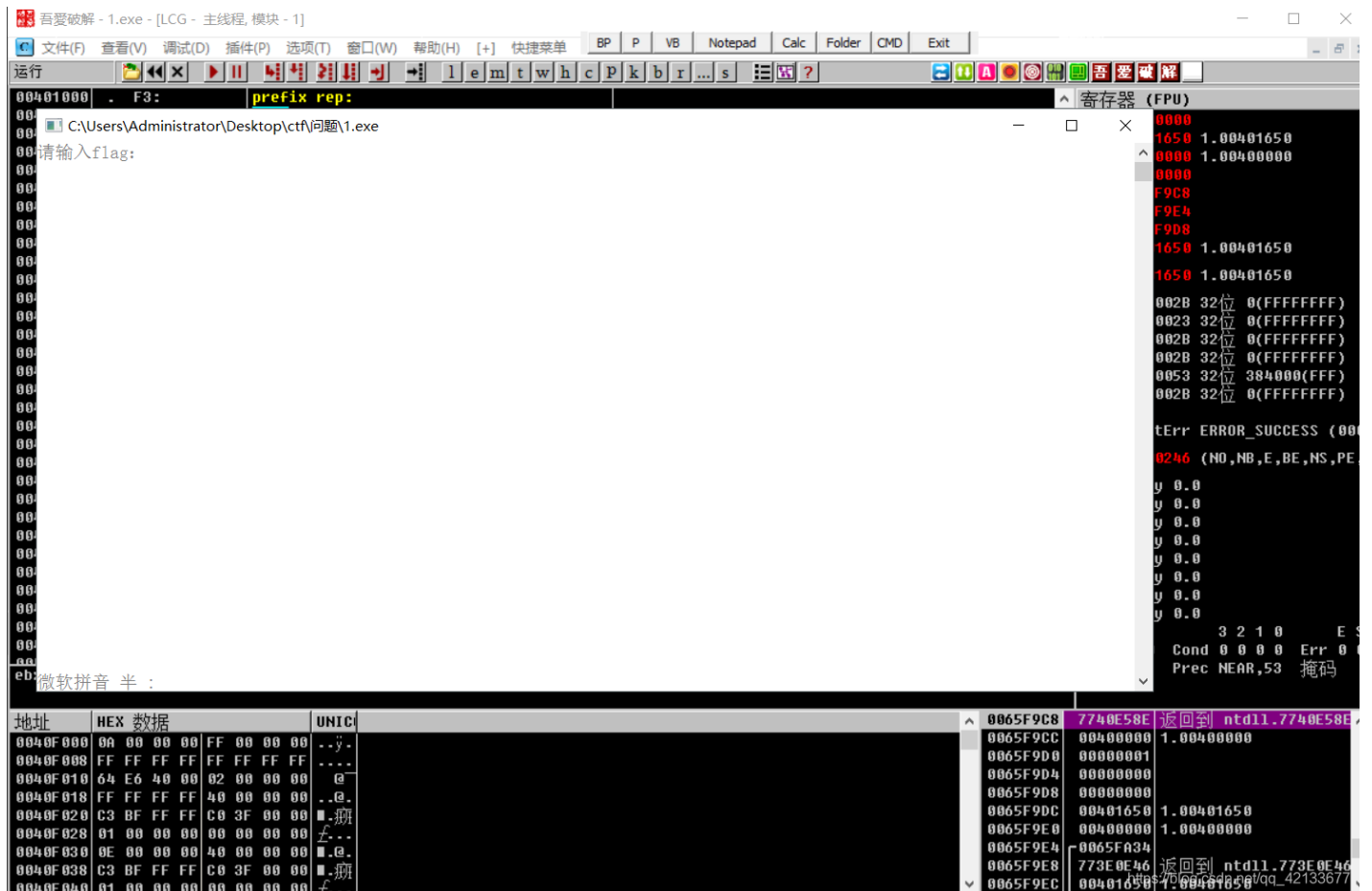
参考资料：

《IDA Pro 权威指南》

各种CTF比赛的逆向部分的writeup

<http://ctf.nuptzj.cn/static/uploads/0b562710385edcf655dfa0ae65c69592/1.exe>

入门题，直接丢到OD里运行：



直接搜索中文字符：

```

0040156A > 8D4424 75 lea eax,dword ptr ss:[esp+0x75]
0040156E . 894424 04 mov dword ptr ss:[esp+0x4],eax
00401572 . 8D4424 11 lea eax,dword ptr ss:[esp+0x11]
00401576 . 890424 mov dword ptr ss:[esp],eax
00401579 . E8 AAC90000 call <jmp.&msvcrt.strcmp>
0040157E . 85C0 test eax,eax
00401580 . 74 0E jz short 1.00401590
00401582 . C70424 00004 mov dword ptr ss:[esp],1.0041000D
00401589 . E8 9ED00000 call 1.0040E62C
0040158E . EB 02 jmp short 1.00401592
00401590 > EB 1E jmp short 1.004015B0
00401592 > 8D4424 11 lea eax,dword ptr ss:[esp+0x11]
00401596 . 894424 04 mov dword ptr ss:[esp+0x4],eax
0040159A . C70424 21004 mov dword ptr ss:[esp],1.00410021
004015A1 . E8 5AD00000 call 1.0040E600
004015A6 . 83F8 FF cmp eax,-0x1
004015A9 . 0F95C0 setne al
004015AC . 84C0 test al,al
004015AE . 75 BA jnz short 1.0040156A
004015B0 > C70424 24004 mov dword ptr ss:[esp],1.00410024
004015B7 . E8 70D00000 call 1.0040E62C
004015BC . C70424 30004 mov dword ptr ss:[esp],1.00410030
004015C3 . E8 64D00000 call 1.0040E62C
004015C8 . C70424 64004 mov dword ptr ss:[esp],1.00410064
004015CF . E8 58D00000 call 1.0040E62C
004015D4 . C70424 8F004 mov dword ptr ss:[esp],1.0041008F
004015DB . E8 4CD00000 call 1.0040E62C
004015E0 . E8 4BC90000 call <jmp.&msvcrt.getchar>
004015E5 . E8 46C90000 call <jmp.&msvcrt.getchar>
004015EA . B8 00000000 mov eax,0x0
004015EF . C9 leave
004015F0 . 00

```

strcmp
flag错误。再试试? \n
%s
flag正确。 \n
如果是南邮16级新生并且感觉自己喜欢逆向的话记得群号在ctf.nuptsast.com的to 16级新生页面里\n很期待遇见喜欢re的新生23333\n
[getchar
[getchar
https://blog.csdn.net/qq_42133677

可以看到一个字符比较函数，在哪里加一个断点试试（F2）运行：

The screenshot shows a debugger interface with three main panes:

- Assembly:** Shows the execution of the strcmp function. The instruction at 00401579 is highlighted, showing the call to <jmp.&msvcrt.strcmp>. The output shows "flag错误。再试试? \n".
- Registers (FPU):** Shows the state of registers. EAX contains 0065FE31, which is the ASCII string "312".
- Memory:** Shows the memory dump. At address 0065FE31, the data is "s1 = '312'". At address 0065FE29, the data is "s2 = 'Flag(Welcome_To_RE_World!)'".

可以看到 flag啦！！！！

ReadAsm2

150

读汇编是逆向基本功。

给出的文件是func函数的汇编

main函数如下

输出的结果即为flag，格式为flag{*****}，请连flag{}一起提交

编译环境为linux gcc x86-64

调用约定为System V AMD64 ABI

请不要利用汇编器，IDA等工具。。这里考的就是读汇编与推算汇编结果的能力

```
int main(int argc, char const *argv[])
{
    char input[] = {0x0, 0x67, 0x6e, 0x62, 0x63, 0x7e, 0x74, 0x62, 0x69, 0x6d,
                   0x55, 0x6a, 0x7f, 0x60, 0x51, 0x66, 0x63, 0x4e, 0x66, 0x7b,
                   0x71, 0x4a, 0x74, 0x76, 0x6b, 0x70, 0x79, 0x66, 0x1c};

    func(input, 28);
    printf("%s\n",input+1);
    return 0;
}
```

参考资料:

<https://github.com/veficos/reverse-engineering-for-beginners>

《汇编语言》王爽

《C 反汇编与逆向分析技术揭秘》

<http://ctf.nuptzj.cn/static/uploads/a480ff52cdb70bd1443763f27f35279/2.asm>

把下载的汇编文件打开后（记事本就行）：

```
0000000004004e6 <func>:
//虚拟地址//对应的计算机指令 //指令
4004e6: 55          push    rbp                      /*函数调用
4004e7: 48 89 e5    mov     rbp, rsp                  */
4004ea: 48 89 7d e8  mov     QWORD PTR [rbp-0x18], rdi  //rdi 存第一个参数
4004ee: 89 75 e4    mov     DWORD PTR [rbp-0x1c], esi  //esi 存第二个参数
4004f1: c7 45 fc 01 00 00 00  mov     DWORD PTR [rbp-0x4], 0x1  //在[rbp-0x4]写入 0x1
4004f8: eb 28      jmp     400522 <func+0x3c>        // for()
4004fa: 8b 45 fc    mov     eax, DWORD PTR [rbp-0x4]  //把[rbp-0x4]的值送入 eax ,即 eax = 1
4004fd: 48 63 d0    movsxd rdx, eax                  //扩展, 传送 rdx=1
400500: 48 8b 45 e8  mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-0x18] //第一个参数 [rbp-0x18], rax=input[0]
400504: 48 01 d0    add     rax, rdx                  //rax = input[1]
400507: 8b 55 fc    mov     edx, DWORD PTR [rbp-0x4] //第 6 行中存储的 0x1 ,传入 edx ,即 edx =1
40050a: 48 63 ca    movsxd rcx, edx                  //rcx=1
40050d: 48 8b 55 e8  mov     rdx, QWORD PTR [rbp-0x18] // rdx = input[0]
400511: 48 01 ca    add     rdx, rcx                  //rdx += rcx ,rdx = input[1]
400514: 0f b6 0a    movzx  ecx, BYTE PTR [rdx]        //ecx = input[1]
400517: 8b 55 fc    mov     edx, DWORD PTR [rbp-0x4] //edx = 0x1
40051a: 31 ca      xor     edx, ecx                  //edx ^= ecx ,原先 ecx 为 1100111, edx 为 0000001, 操作后 edx 为 1100110, 即 f
40051c: 88 10      mov     BYTE PTR [rax], dl        //rax = dl
40051e: 83 45 fc 01  add     DWORD PTR [rbp-0x4], 0x1  // [rbp-0x4]处为 0x1 // [rbp-0x4] += 0x1
400522: 8b 45 fc    mov     eax, DWORD PTR [rbp-0x4] //把[rbp-0x4]的值送入 eax
400525: 3b 45 e4    cmp     eax, DWORD PTR [rbp-0x1c] // 比较操作, 将[rbp-0x1c] 处的值和eax的值作差
400528: 7e d0      jle    4004fa <func+0x14>        //eax <= 28 时跳转至 4004fa func(input, 28);
40052a: 90          nop
40052b: 5d          pop     rbp
40052c: c3          ret
```

https://blog.csdn.net/qq_42133677

然后写一个小程序即可:

```

a = [0x0, 0x67, 0x6e, 0x62, 0x63, 0x7e, 0x74, 0x62, 0x69, 0x6d,
0x55, 0x6a, 0x7f, 0x60, 0x51, 0x66, 0x63, 0x4e, 0x66, 0x7b,
0x71, 0x4a, 0x74, 0x76, 0x6b, 0x70, 0x79, 0x66 , 0x1c]

s = ''

for i in range(1,len(a)):
    print(a[i]^i,end = " ")
    s += chr(a[i]^i)
print()
print (s)

```

运行即可

得到flag;

Py交易

150

Python 2.7

提取密码: [kd37](#)

下载后直接丢到py反汇编的网站:

让后写一个程序即可:

```

import base64

correct = 'XlNkVmtUI1MgXWBZXCFeKY+AaXNt'

s = base64.b64decode(correct)

flag = ''

for i in s:

    i = chr((i-16)^32) // 如果是py2环境i需要改为 ord(i);

    flag += i

print (flag)

```

总结:

入门题较为简单, 不需要对汇编有多深的了解, 会用工具即可;