

BUUCTF Reverse/[ACTF新生赛2020]SoulLike

原创

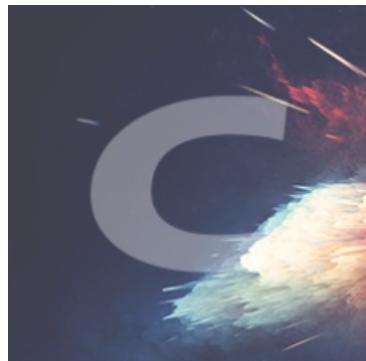
这就是强者的世界么 于 2021-08-16 21:07:51 发布 81 收藏

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BUUCTF Reverse/[ACTF新生赛2020]SoulLike

[ACTF新生赛
2020]SoulLike

1

得到的 flag 请包上 flag[] 提交。

attachment....

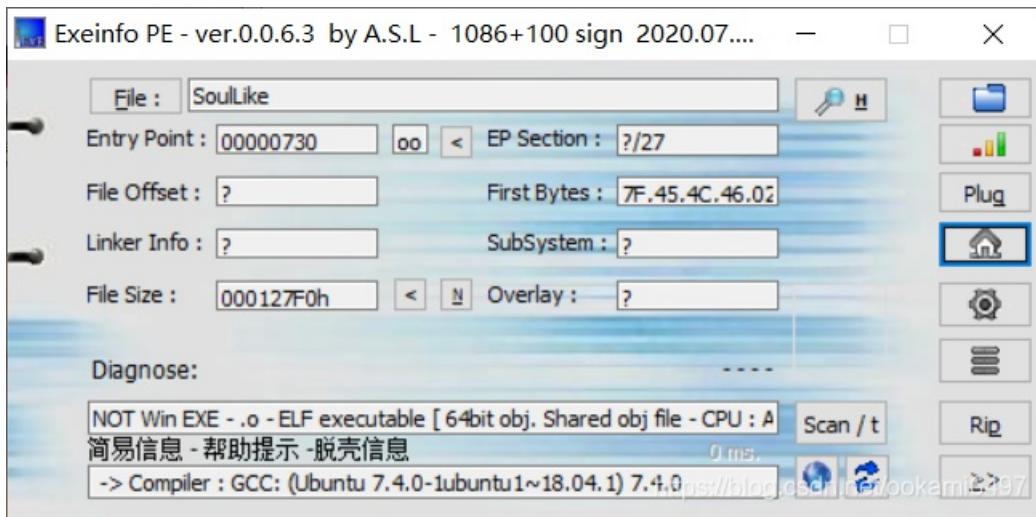
Flag 提交

[ACTF新生赛
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特殊的 https://blog.csdn.net/ookami6497/article/details/119739530

[FlareOn5]Ulti
Minesweep

看下文件信息，没有加壳



IDA64位打开，还是字符串比较题目

```

__int64 __fastcall main(int a1, char **a2, char **a3)
{
    __int64 result; // rax
    char v5; // [rsp+7h] [rbp-B9h]
    int i; // [rsp+8h] [rbp-B8h]
    int j; // [rsp+C8h] [rbp-B4h]
    int v8[14]; // [rsp+10h] [rbp-B0h] BYREF
    char v9[110]; // [rsp+4Ah] [rbp-76h] BYREF
    unsigned __int64 v10; // [rsp+B8h] [rbp-8h]

    v10 = __readfsqword(0x28u);
    printf("input flag:");
    scanf("%s", &v9[6]);
    strcpy(v9, "actf{");
    v5 = 1;
    for ( i = 0; i <= 4; ++i )
    {
        if ( v9[i] != v9[i + 6] )
        {
            v5 = 0;
            goto LABEL_6;
        }
    }
    if ( !v5 )
        goto LABEL_16;
LABEL_6:
    for ( j = 0; j <= 11; ++j )
        v8[j] = v9[j + 11];
    if ( (unsigned __int8)sub_83A(v8) && v9[23] == 125 )
    {
        printf("That's true! flag is %s", &v9[6]);
        result = 0LL;
    }
    else
    {
LABEL_16:
        printf("Try another time...");
        result = 0LL;
    }
    return result;
}

```

逻辑很简单，是以 `actf{}` 包裹的flag，且括号里面的字符为12位

这里就是输出flag的条件了

```

if ( (unsigned __int8)sub_83A(v8) && v9[23] == 125 )
{
    printf("That's true! flag is %s", &v9[6]);
    result = 0LL;
}

```

`sub_83A(v8)` 对括号里面的12位字符进行变换，但在跟进的时候出了个小问题，说啥太大了

```
79F4          mov      edx, [rax]
79F6          mov      rax, [rbn+var 58]
79FA          Warning
79FE
7A01          Decompile failure:
7A03          83A: too big function
7A07
7A0B          Please refer to the manual to find appropriate actions
7A0D
7A11           Don't display this message again (for this session only)
7A15
7A18
7A1A          OK
7A1E          add     rax, 10h
7A22          mov     ecx, [rax]
7A24          mov     rax, [rbo+var 58]
```

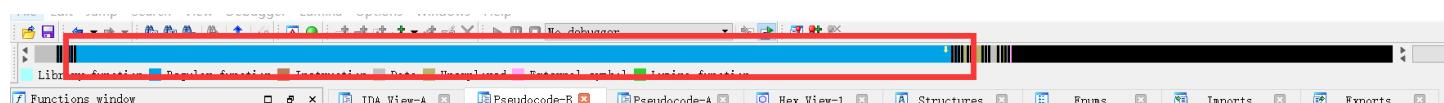
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百度了一下，可以修改配置文件IDA 7.0\cfg\hexrays.cfg来解决



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可编译的最大函数大小为64k，然后改成1024（这个随意，， 不过不知道具体要改大多少，这函数确实挺大的，，一整个蓝条都是）



```

// Default constant values
3D DEFAULT_RADIX      = 0      // 0 means "decimal for signed, hex for unsigned"
视图 // Use 10 for decimal and 16 for hexadecimal

文件 MAX_FUNC_SIZE     = 64    // Functions over 64K are not decompiled

下拉 MAX_FUNC_ARGS     = 64    // Max number of function arguments

桌面 // Parse format string of called variadic functions in order to detect ellipsis arguments?
Wi #define HPFM_NO        0      // never parse
#defines HDEM_STRICT      1      // only if a function is printf/scnprintf-like
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| 3D| DEFAULT_RADIX      = 0      // 0 means "decimal for signed, hex for unsigned"
| 视图| // Use 10 for decimal and 16 for hexadecimal

| 文件| MAX_FUNC_SIZE     = 1024   // Functions over 64K are not decompiled

| 音乐| MAX_FUNC_ARGS     = 64    // Max number of function arguments

| 桌面| // Parse format string of called variadic functions in order to detect ellipsis arguments?
Wi

```

修改后就能正常反编译了，，，函数是在是太太太长了，完整的就不贴了，贴个开头和结尾意思意思。

```

1 int64 __fastcall sub_83A( DWORD *a1)
2 {
3     int i; // [rsp+1Ch] [rbp-44h]
4     int v3[14]; // [rsp+20h] [rbp-40h]
5     unsigned __int64 v4; // [rsp+58h] [rbp-8h]
6
7     v4 = __readfsqword(0x28u);
8     *a1 ^= 0x2Bu;
9     a1[1] ^= 0x6Cu;
10    a1[2] ^= 0x7Eu;
11    a1[3] ^= 0x56u;
12    a1[4] ^= 0x39u;
13    a1[5] ^= 3u;
14    a1[6] ^= 0x2Du;
15    a1[7] ^= 0x28u;
16    a1[8] ^= 8u;
17    ++a1[9];
18    a1[10] ^= 0x2Fu;
19    a1[11] ^= 0xAu;
20    ++*a1;
21    a1[1] ^= 0xDu;
22    a1[2] ^= 0x73u;
23    a1[3] ^= a1[2];
24    a1[4] ^= 0x37u;
25    ++a1[5];
26    a1[6] ^= 0x69u;
27    a1[7] ^= 0x59u;
28    a1[8] ^= 0xCu;
29    a1[9] ^= 0x70u;
30    ++a1[10];
31    a1[11] ^= 0x1Fu;
32    ++*a1;

```

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结尾这里，变换后的字符串要等于v3，不然输出wrong

```
006 a1[10] ^= 0x29u;
007 a1[11] ^= 0x3Bu;
008 v3[0] = 126;
009 v3[1] = 50;
010 v3[2] = 37;
011 v3[3] = 88;
012 v3[4] = 89;
013 v3[5] = 107;
014 v3[6] = 53;
015 v3[7] = 110;
016 v3[8] = 0;
017 v3[9] = 19;
018 v3[10] = 30;
019 v3[11] = 56;
020 for ( i = 0; i <= 11; ++i )
021 {
022     if ( v3[i] != a1[i] )
023     {
024         printf("wrong on #%d\n", (unsigned int)i);
025         return 0LL;
026     }
027 }
028 return 1LL;
029 }
```

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显而易见只能爆破了，太长了，只贴主要的

```
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
int v[]={126,50,37,88,89,107,53,110,0,19,30,56};
int f(char *a1,int i)
{
    *a1 ^= 0x2Bu;
    a1[1] ^= 0x6Cu;
    a1[2] ^= 0x7Eu;
    a1[3] ^= 0x56u;
    ...
    ...
    ...
    a1[9] ^= 0x70u;
    a1[10] ^= 0x29u;
    a1[11] ^= 0x3Bu;
    if(a1[i] == v[i])
        return 1;
    else
        return 0;
}
int main()
{
    int i,j,k;
    char flag[13] = "";
    char temp[13] = "";
    for(i = 0; i < 12 ; i++)
    {
        for(k = 33; k <= 126 ; k++)
        {
            strcpy(flag,temp);
            flag[i] = k;
            if(f(flag,i))
            {
                temp[i] = k;
                break;
            }
        }
    }
    printf("flag{%s}\n",temp);
    return 0;
}
```

运行结果

```
7 C:\Users\86183\Desktop\oj\1EXAMPLE\bin\Release\1EXAMPLE.exe
8
9 flag{b0Nf|Re_LiT!}
10
11 Process returned 0 (0x0)   execution time : 0.622 s
12 Press any key to continue.
13
14
15
```

flag{b0Nf|Re_LiT!}