

BUUCTF Reverse/[ACTF新生赛2020]easyre

原创

这就是强者的世界么



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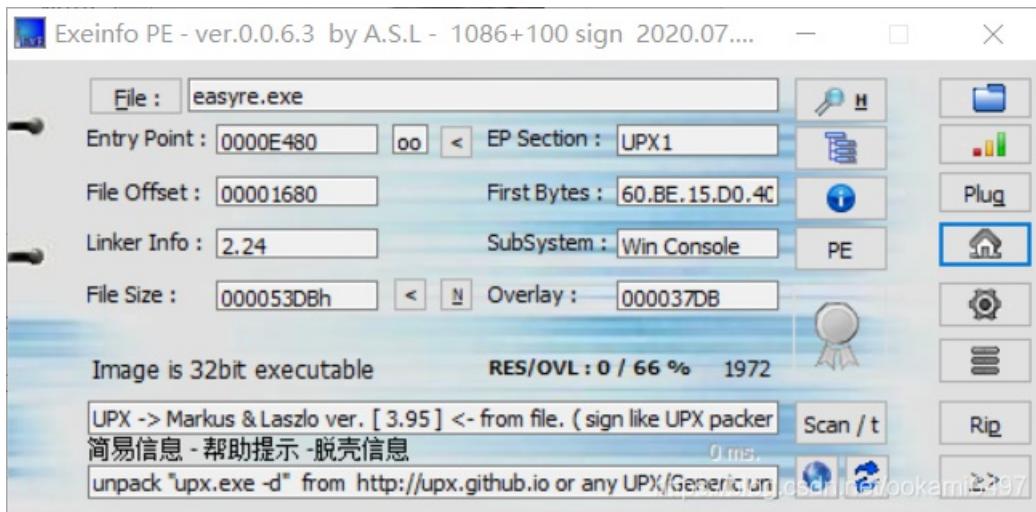
58 篇文章 2 订阅

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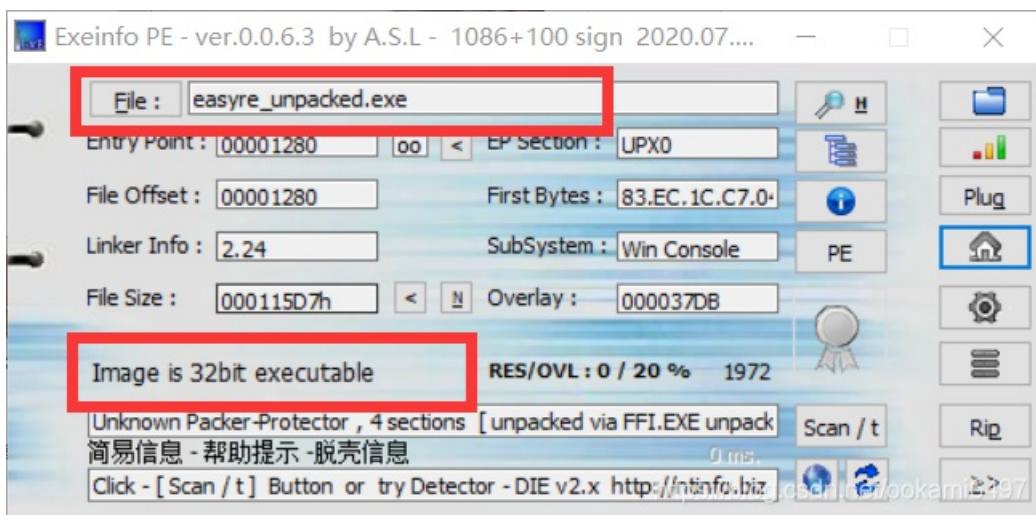
BUUCTF Reverse/[ACTF新生赛2020]easyre

The screenshot shows a challenge interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with tabs like '2021', '链接', '八生', '甲子', '和八倍', '练习场'. Below the navigation bar, the title '[ACTF新生赛2020]easyre' is displayed. To the left of the title is a small '题目' button. To the right is a '解题快手榜' button and a close 'X' button. The main area contains the challenge description: '得到的 flag 请包上 flag{} 提交。' Below this is a blue 'attachment....' button with a download icon. To the right of the attachment button is a 'Flag' input field and a '提交' (Submit) button. On the far right, there's a sidebar with some text and a URL: 'word', '次解出', '分', '向解密', '次解出', '分', 'https://blog.csdn.net/ookami6497'.

发现UPX壳



进行脱壳



用IDA32位打开，找到main函数进行分析

```

int __cdecl main(int argc, const char **argv, const char **envp)
{
    _BYTE v4[12]; // [esp+12h] [ebp-2Eh] BYREF
    _DWORD v5[3]; // [esp+1Eh] [ebp-22h]
    _BYTE v6[5]; // [esp+2Ah] [ebp-16h] BYREF
    int v7; // [esp+2Fh] [ebp-11h]
    int v8; // [esp+33h] [ebp-Dh]
    int v9; // [esp+37h] [ebp-9h]
    char v10; // [esp+3Bh] [ebp-5h]
    int i; // [esp+3Ch] [ebp-4h]

    sub_401A10();
    qmemcpy(v4, "*F'\"N,\"(I?+@", sizeof(v4));
    printf("Please input:");
    scanf("%s", v6);
    if ( v6[0] != 65 || v6[1] != 67 || v6[2] != 84 || v6[3] != 70 || v6[4] != 123 || v10 != 125 )
        return 0;
    v5[0] = v7;
    v5[1] = v8;
    v5[2] = v9;
    for ( i = 0; i <= 11; ++i )
    {
        if ( v4[i] != byte_402000[*((char *)v5 + i) - 1] )
            return 0;
    }
    printf("You are correct!");
    return 0;
}

```

将v6转成字符看看，得到ACTF{

```

C:\Users\86183\Desktop\oj\1EXAMPLE\bin\Debug\1EXAM
ACTF{
Process returned 0 (0x0)   execution time : 0.
Press any key to continue.

```

看一下v10的值，v10 = }

0111 1100	124	7C		
0111 1101	125	7D	}	
0111 1110	126	7E	~	

看到for循环，推测flag在v5中

```

for ( i = 0; i <= 11; ++i )
{
    if ( v4[i] != byte_402000[*((char *)v5 + i) - 1] )
        return 0;
}

```

跟进byte_402000，注意看清楚逗号

```
UPX0:00402000 ; char byte_402000[]
UPX0:00402000 byte_402000    db '~'           ; DATA XREF: _main+ECtr
UPX0:00402001 aZyxwvutsrqponm db '}'|{zyxwvutsrqponmlkjihgfedcba`_^]\|[ZYXWVUTSRQPONMLKJIHGFE DCBA@?>=
UPX0:00402001               db '<;:9876543210/.-,+*')(',<27h,'&%$# !',0
UPX0:00402001               db '.,^~'
```

注意

从for循环条件中推出flag为12位，但是v4长度有14位。注意v4中的\，这是c语言中的转义字符，只代表一个\

```
for ( i = 0; i <= 11; ++i )
{
    if ( v4[i] != byte_402000[*((char *)v5 + i) - 1] )
        return 0;
}

qmemcpy(v4, "*F\"N,(I?+@", sizeof(v4));
```

所以得到（在python中字符串有三种表现形式，三个单引号（''''）双引号（"）单引号（'））

```
v4 = '''*F'"N,"(I?+@'''
```

然后得到（python中\要用\\表示，详情请看这个Python中关于反斜杠（\）用法的总结）

```
by = '''\~}|{zyxwvutsrqponmlkjihgfedcba`_^]\|[ZYXWVUTSRQPONMLKJIHGFE DCBA@?>=<;:9876543210/.-,+*)
```

然后写出脚本

```
by = '''\~}|{zyxwvutsrqponmlkjihgfedcba`_^]\|[ZYXWVUTSRQPONMLKJIHGFE DCBA@?>=<;:9876543210/.-,+*)('&%$# !'''
v4 = '''*F'"N,"(I?+@'''

for i in range(len(v4)):
    for j in range(len(by)):
        if v4[i] == by[j]:
            #print("v5[{}]-1 = {}, v5[{}] = {} ".format(i,j,i,chr(j + 1)))
            print(chr(j + 1), end = '')
```

运行得到结果

```
F:\pythonworkspace\1example\Scripts\python.exe F
U9X_1S_W6@T?
Process finished with exit code 0
```