

# CTF—逆向入门题目（超详细）

原创

Thunder\_J 于 2018-09-13 18:56:50 发布 63081 收藏 382

分类专栏: [题目篇](#) 文章标签: [CTF 逆向入门](#)

版权声明: 本文为博主原创文章, 遵循 [CC 4.0 BY-SA](#) 版权协议, 转载请附上原文出处链接和本声明。

本文链接: <https://blog.csdn.net/CharlesGodX/article/details/82692953>

版权



[题目篇](#) 专栏收录该内容

14 篇文章 1 订阅

订阅专栏

## 0x00: 介绍

以下为一些简单的Windows逆向入门题目, 帮助一些刚接触逆向又无法下手的朋友, 如果对安卓逆向感兴趣的朋友可以看一下我的这一篇安卓逆向入门题目哦: <https://blog.csdn.net/CharlesGodX/article/details/86602958>

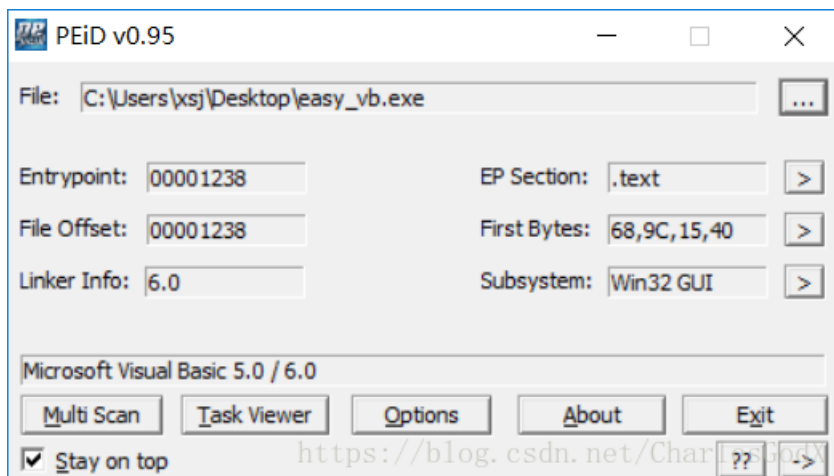
## 0x01: 题目

### 1.Bugkuctf平台中的逆向题easy\_vb:

打开文件发现需要输入注册码获取flag



话不多说先放入PEID看看, 养成这个好习惯, 发现是用VB6写的



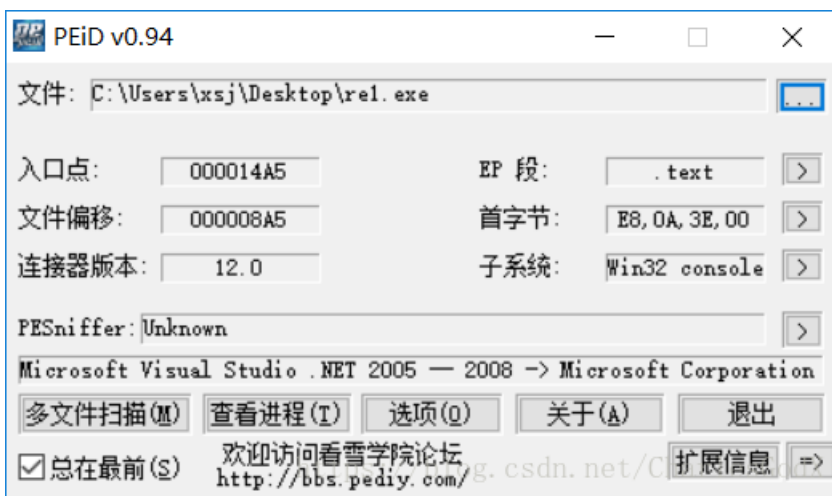
我们载入IDA进行分析，用alt + t搜索字符串CTF，然后ctrl + t搜索下一个字符串，直到看到flag

```
.text:0040238F      fnclex
.text:00402391      jge     short loc_4023A5
.text:00402393      push   0A0h
.text:00402398      push   offset dword_401A48
.text:0040239D      push   edi
.text:0040239E      push   eax
.text:0040239F      call   ds:__vbaHresultCheckObj
.text:004023A5      loc_4023A5:                                     ; CODE XREF: .text:00402391↑j
.text:004023A5      mov     eax, [ebp-18h]
.text:004023A8      push   eax
.text:004023A9      push   offset aMctf_n3t_rev_1 ; "MCTF{_N3t_Rev_1s_E4ay_}"
.text:004023AE      call   ds:__vbaStrCmp
.text:004023B4      mov     edi, eax
.text:004023B6      lea   ecx, [ebp-18h]
.text:004023B9      neg     edi
.text:004023BB      sbb   edi, edi
.text:004023BD      inc     edi
.text:004023BE      neg     edi
.text:004023C0      call   ds:__vbaEraseStr
```

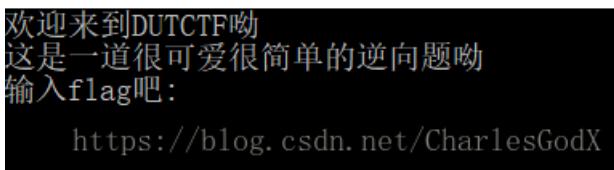
<https://blog.csdn.net/CharlesGodX>

## 2.Bugkuctf平台中的逆向题Easy\_Re:

先把文件下载下来载入PEID



运行文件发现有字符串flag，于是考虑用IDA打开文件用alt+F12查找字符串flag



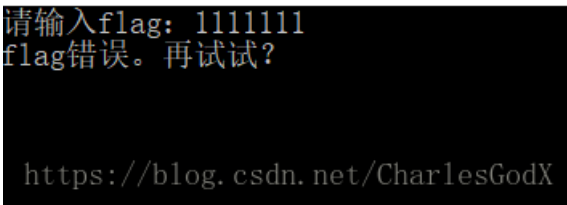
来到这里发现xmmword后面有两串奇怪的字符串，我们将其选中按R键将其变成字符串发现flag

```
nan      db '1#SNAN',0          ; DATA XREF: sub_40F02C+C7f0
        align 4
nd       db '1#IND',0       ; DATA XREF: sub_40F02C+E0f0
        align 4
har a1Inf[]
nf       db '1#INF',0       ; DATA XREF: sub_40F02C+EFf0
        align 4
har a1Qnan[]
nan      db '1#QNaN',0      ; DATA XREF: sub_40F02C:loc_40F13Cf0
        align 4
word_413E34 xmmword 3074656D306633165577B465443545544h
        ; DATA XREF: sub_401000+10f0
rd_413E44 dq 7D465443545544h   ; DATA XREF: sub_401000+27f0
utctf    db '欢迎来到DUTCTF呦',0Ah,0 ; DATA XREF: sub_401000+1Af0
        align 10h
_413E60  db 0D5h ;             ; DATA XREF: sub_401000+3Df0
        db 0E2h ;
        db 0CAh ;
        db 0C7h ;
        db 0D2h ;
        db 0BBh ;
        db 0B5h ;
        db 0C0h ;
        db 0BAh ;
        .. ---
```

<https://blog.csdn.net/CharlesGodX>

### 3.南邮CTF逆向题Hello,RE!

下载文件用PEID载入，无壳，运行一下发现让输入flag，老办法用IDA打开查找字符串flag



<https://blog.csdn.net/CharlesGodX>

查找到之后用f5查看伪代码

```
.text:00401572      lea     eax, [esp+11h]
.text:00401576      mov     [esp], eax          ; char *
.text:00401579      call   _strcmp
.text:0040157E      test   eax, eax
.text:00401580      jz     short loc_401590
.text:00401582      mov     dword ptr [esp], offset aFlag ; "flag错
.text:00401589      call   __Z6printfPKcz ; printf(char const*,...)
.text:0040158E      jmp     short loc_401592
.text:00401590 ; -----
.text:00401590      loc_401590:                ; CODE XREF: _main+80fj
.text:00401590      jmp     short loc_4015B0
.text:00401592 ; -----
.text:00401592      loc_401592:                ; CODE XREF: _main+68fj
.text:00401592      ; _main+8Efj
.text:00401592      lea     eax, [esp+11h]
.text:00401596      mov     [esp+4], eax
.text:0040159A      mov     dword ptr [esp], offset format ; "%s"
.text:004015A1      call   __Z5scanfPKcz ; scanf(char const*,...)
.text:004015A6      cmp     eax, 0FFFFFFFh
.text:004015A9      setnz  al
.text:004015AC      test   al, al
.text:004015AE      jnz     short loc_40156A
.text:004015B0 ; -----
.text:004015B0      loc_4015B0:                ; CODE XREF: _main:loc_401590fj
.text:004015B0      mov     dword ptr [esp], offset aFlag ; "flag
.text:004015B7      call   __Z6printfPKcz ; printf(char const*,...)
.text:004015BC      mov     dword ptr [esp], offset aC ; "如
.text:004015C3      call   __Z6printfPKcz ; printf(char const*,...)
.text:004015C8      mov     dword ptr [esp], offset aCtf_nuptsast_c ; "群号在ctf.nuptsast.com的to 16级新
.text:004015CF      call   __Z6printfPKcz ; printf(char const*,...)
.text:004015D4      mov     dword ptr [esp], offset asc_41008F ; "很期
.text:004015DB      call   __Z6printfPKcz ; printf(char const*,...)
.text:004015E0      call   _getchar
.text:004015E5      call   _getchar
.text:004015EA      mov     eax, 0
.text:004015EF      leave
.text:004015FA      ret
```

<https://blog.csdn.net/CharlesGodX>

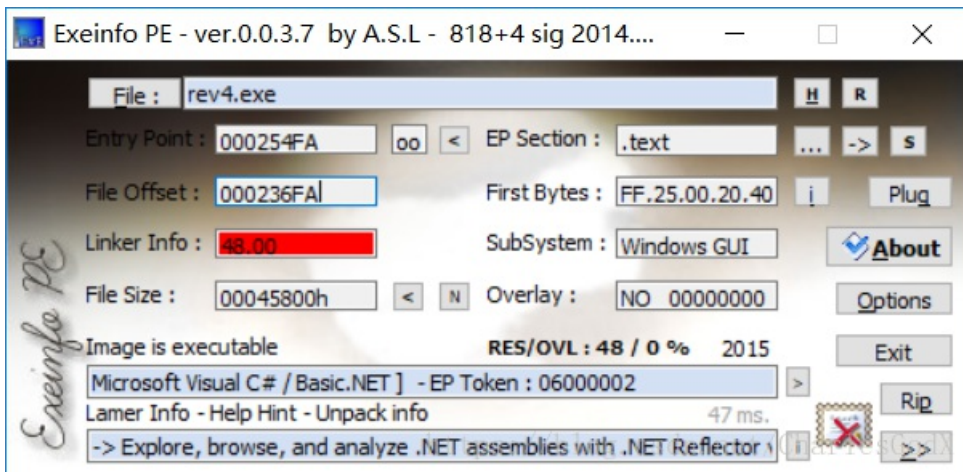
看到如下结果，同样将v5~v11的结果用R改为字符串得到flag

```
__main();
printf("请输入flag: ");
v5 = 'galf';
v6 = 'leW{';
v7 = 'emoc';
v8 = '_oT_';
v9 = 'W_ER';
v10 = 'dlro';
v11 = '}?';
v12 = 0;
while ( scanf("%s", v4) != -1 && strcmp(v4, (const char *)&v5) )
    printf("flag错误。再试试? \n");
printf("flag正确。 \n");
printf("如果是南邮16级新生并且感觉自己喜欢逆向的话记得加群\n");
printf("群号在ctf.nuptsast.com的to 16级新生页面里\n");
printf("很期待遇见喜欢re的新生23333\n");
getchar();
getchar();
return 0;
}
```

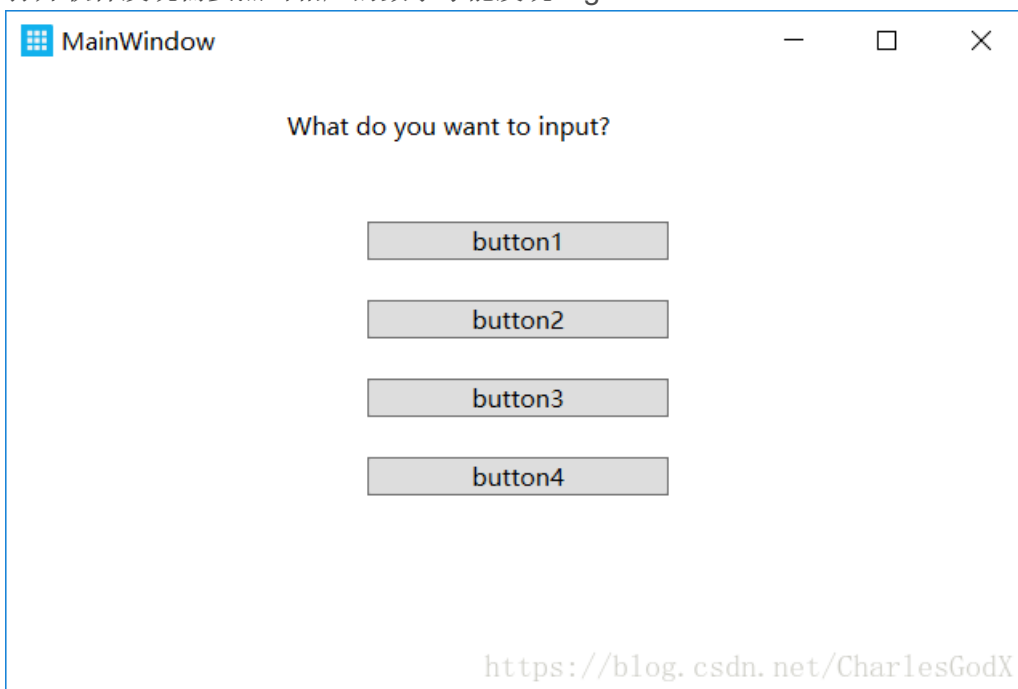
<https://blog.csdn.net/CharlesGodX>

## 4.实验吧 Just Click

下载文件用exeinfo这款软件查看发现程序用C#撰写

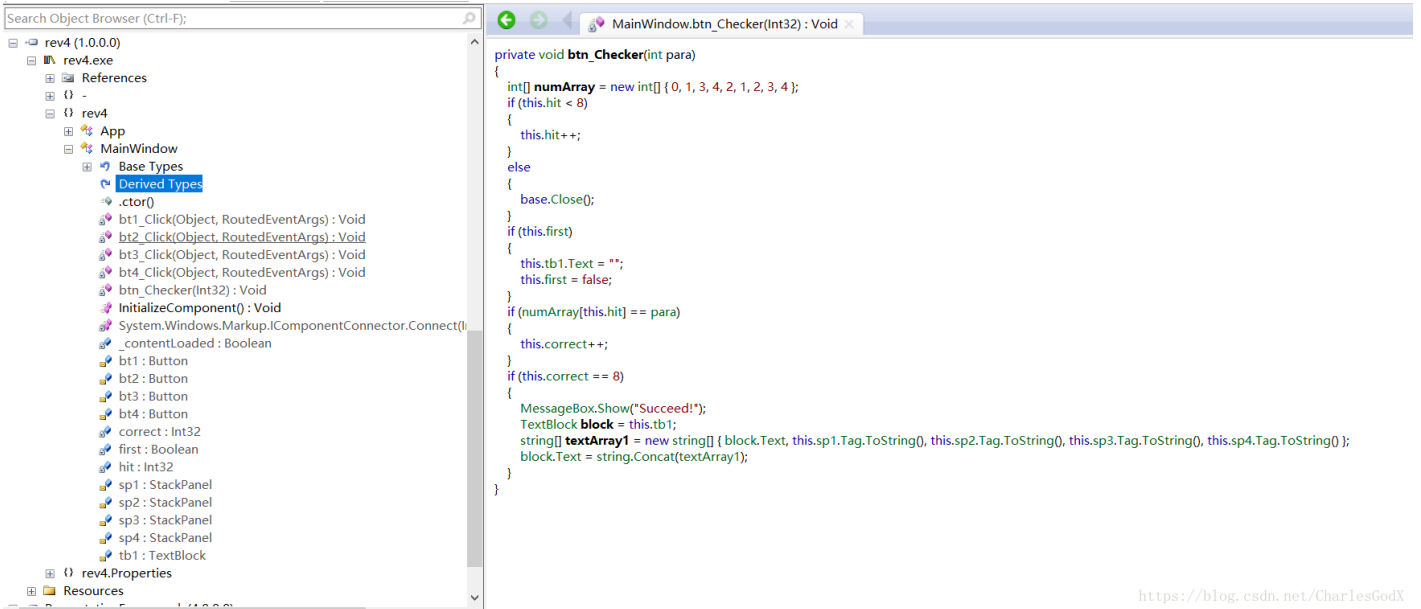


打开软件发现需要点击相应的数字才能发现flag



<https://blog.csdn.net/CharlesGodX>

因为是用C#写的所以我们考虑用Reflector软件将其打开



<https://blog.csdn.net/CharlesGodX>

找到MainWindow发现类似主函数的东西，分析发现需要按顺序点击8次就能出现flag

```
int[] numArray = new int[] { 0, 1, 3, 4, 2, 1, 2, 3, 4 };
```

按这个顺序点击即出现flag。

## 5.南邮CTF py交易

链接: <https://pan.baidu.com/s/1o8fVxkl>密码: kd37

下载文件发现是pyc格式，我们直接在网上找在线反编译python的网站: <https://tool.lu/pyc/>

反编译后发现是这样的

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
# visit http://tool.lu/pyc/ for more information
import base64

def encode(message):
    s = ''
    for i in message:
        x = ord(i) ^ 32
        x = x + 16
        s += chr(x)

    return base64.b64encode(s)

correct = 'XlNkVmtUIlMgXWBZXCfEKY+AaXnt'
flag = ''
print 'Input flag:'
flag = raw_input()
if encode(flag) == correct:
    print 'correct'
else:
    print 'wrong'
```

<https://blog.csdn.net/CharlesGodX>

分析算法：首先输入一段字符串，进入encode函数之后与字符串correct进行比较

encode函数就是将输入的字符串中每个字符ascii都与32进行异或运算，然后每个在加上16得到新的字符串，最后再将这个字

串进行base64加密。

所以我们只需将"XlNkVmtUI1MgXWBZXCFeKY+AaXNt"进行base64解密，再将每个字符ascii码都减16，接着与32异或即可得

到flag

python代码如下：

```
import base64

correct = 'XlNkVmtUI1MgXWBZXCFeKY+AaXNt'

s = base64.b64decode(correct)

flag = ''

for i in s:

    i = chr((ord(i)-16)^32)

    flag += i

print flag
```

运行即可得到flag: nctf{d3c0mpil1n9\_PyC}

## 6.Jarvis OJ :FindKey

下载文件发现是一个名字比较长的东西(大多数题目后缀名都比较长)



用一款叫做斯托夫文件格式分析器分析一下这个软件的类型

可能性	类型说明	扩展名
100.0%	Python optimized code	.PYO

发现是python写的，将其后缀名改为.pyc然后放入在线反编译网站里得到如下

```

import sys

lookup = [
196,153, 149,206, 17,221, 10, 217, 167, 18, 36, 135, 103, 61, 111, 31, 92, 152, 21, 228, 105, 191, 173, 41,

pwda = [188, 155, 11, 58, 251, 208, 204, 202, 150, 120, 206, 237, 114, 92, 126, 6, 42]

pwdb = [53, 222, 230, 35, 67, 248, 226, 216, 17, 209, 32, 2, 181, 200, 171, 60, 108]

flag = raw_input('Input your Key:').strip()

if len(flag) != 17:
    print 'Wrong Key!!'
    sys.exit(1)

flag = flag[::-1]

for i in range(0, len(flag)):
    if ord(flag[i]) + pwda[i] & 255 != lookup[i + pwdb[i]]:
        print 'Wrong Key!!'
        sys.exit(1)

print 'Congratulations!!'

```

下面写个脚本满足输出flag的条件就ok了

```

import sys

lookup = [
196,153, 149,206, 17,221, 10, 217, 167, 18, 36, 135, 103, 61, 111, 31, 92, 152, 21, 228, 105, 191, 173, 41,

pwda = [188, 155, 11, 58, 251, 208, 204, 202, 150, 120, 206, 237, 114, 92, 126, 6, 42]

pwdb = [53, 222, 230, 35, 67, 248, 226, 216, 17, 209, 32, 2, 181, 200, 171, 60, 108]

flag = ''

for i in range(0,17): //这里就是要满足wrong key的条件才能得到正确的flag

    flag+=chr(lookup[i + pwdb[i]]-pwda[i] & 255)

flag=flag[::-1]

print flag

```

运行一下就得到flag了

```

PCIF {PyC_Cr4ck3r}
>>>
sdm.net/CharlesGodX

```

## 7.Jarvis OJ : stheasy

拿到题目下载了一个很复杂的文件，我们先放入斯托夫文件格式分析器分析，发现是ELF文件：

可能性	类型说明	扩展名
50.2%	ELF Executable and Linkable format (Linux)	.
49.8%	ELF Executable and Linkable format (generic)	.O

<https://blog.csdn.net/CharlesGodX>

我们用IDA将其打开，很容易找到关键函数位置：

```
.text:080486A0 main proc near ; DATA XREF: start+17↑o
.text:080486A0 push ebp
.text:080486A1 mov ebp, esp
.text:080486A3 and esp, 0FFFFFFF0h
.text:080486A6 push ebx
.text:080486A7 sub esp, 11Ch
.text:080486A9 lea ebx, [esp+10h]
.text:080486B1 mov dword ptr [esp], offset format ; "Input flag:"
.text:080486B8 call _printf
.text:080486BD mov dword ptr [esp+4], 100h ; n
.text:080486C5 mov [esp], ebx ; s
.text:080486C8 call sub_80485A0
.text:080486CD mov [esp], ebx ; s
.text:080486D0 call sub_8048630
.text:080486D5 test al, al
.text:080486D7 jnz short loc_80486F8
.text:080486D9 mov dword ptr [esp], offset s ; "Flag is wrong."
.text:080486E0 call _puts
.text:080486E5 add esp, 11Ch
.text:080486EB xor eax, eax
.text:080486ED pop ebx
.text:080486EE mov esp, ebp
.text:080486F0 pop ebp
.text:080486F1 retn
.text:080486F1 ; -----
.text:080486F2 align 8
.text:080486F8 loc_80486F8: ; CODE XREF: main+37↑j
.text:080486F8 mov dword ptr [esp], offset aFlagIsRight_ ; "Flag is right."
.text:080486FF call _puts
.text:08048704 add esp, 11Ch
.text:0804870A xor eax, eax
.text:0804870C pop ebx
.text:0804870D mov esp, ebp
.text:0804870F pop ebp
.text:08048710 retn
.text:08048710 main code
```

<https://blog.csdn.net/CharlesGodX>

按下F5编译一下，观察到如下函数：

```
1 int __cdecl main()
2 {
3     int result; // eax@2
4     int v1; // [sp+10h] [bp-110h]@1
5
6     printf("Input flag:");
7     sub_80485A0(&v1, 0x100u);
8     if ( sub_8048630(&v1) )
9     {
10        puts("Flag is right.");
11        result = 0;
12    }
13    else
14    {
15        puts("Flag is wrong.");
16        result = 0;
17    }
18    return result;
19 }
```

<https://blog.csdn.net/CharlesGodX>

有一个sub\_8048630函数决定了Flag的对错，所以我们只需要研究一下它：



```

IDA VIEW A
1 int __cdecl sub_8048630(char *s)
2 {
3     size_t v1; // eax@2
4     int v3; // edx@5
5
6     if ( s )
7     {
8         v1 = strlen(s);
9         if ( v1 )
10        {
11            if ( v1 == 29 )
12            {
13                v3 = 0;
14                while ( s[v3] == a[(b[v3] / 3u - 2)] )
15                {
16                    if ( ++v3 == 29 )
17                        return 1;
18                }
19            }
20        }
21    }
22    return 0;
23 }

```

<https://blog.csdn.net/CharlesGodX>

这里我为了便于观察重新命名了a, b函数，我们双击a和b查找一下他们具体的值，将a这两排选中用shift + E快捷键选择第四个选项，用数组表示a如下， b同理：

The screenshot shows the IDA Pro interface. On the left, the 'Data' window displays the following definitions:

```

.data:08049AE0 ; char a[]
.data:08049AE0 a db 6Ch ; DATA XREF: sub_8048630+537r
.data:08049AE7 aR2j9ghAgfy4dsA db "k2j9Gh}AgFY4ds-a6QVtHR5ER T[coLbU7n0n3ZeX{CHt8Szo]U",0
.data:08049B15 ; char b[]
.data:08049B15 b db 48h ; DATA XREF: sub_8048630:loc_80486687r

```

On the right, a dialog box is open with the following options:

- C unsigned char array (hex)
- C unsigned char array (decimal)
- initialized C variable
- raw bytes

There is a checkbox for "Save data to clipboard" which is currently unchecked. Below the dialog is a "Preview" window showing the resulting array definition:

```

unsigned char ida_chars[] =
{
0x6C, 0x6E, 0x32, 0x6A, 0x39, 0x47, 0x68, 0x7D, 0x41, 0x67,
0x66, 0x59, 0x34, 0x64, 0x73, 0x2D, 0x61, 0x36, 0x51, 0x57,
0x31, 0x23, 0x6E, 0x35, 0x45, 0x52, 0x5F, 0x54, 0x5E, 0x63,
0x76, 0x4C, 0x62, 0x56, 0x37, 0x6E, 0x4F, 0x6D, 0x33, 0x5A,
0x65, 0x58, 0x7B, 0x43, 0x4D, 0x74, 0x38, 0x53, 0x5A, 0x6F,
0x5D, 0x55, 0x00
};

```

<https://blog.csdn.net/CharlesGodX>

研究完算法之后就可以写脚本了：

```

a = [
    0x48, 0x5D, 0x8D, 0x24, 0x84, 0x27, 0x99, 0x9F, 0x54, 0x18,
    0x1E, 0x69, 0x7E, 0x33, 0x15, 0x72, 0x8D, 0x33, 0x24, 0x63,
    0x21, 0x54, 0x0C, 0x78, 0x78, 0x78, 0x78, 0x78, 0x1B
]

b = [
    0x6C, 0x6B, 0x32, 0x6A, 0x39, 0x47, 0x68, 0x7D, 0x41, 0x67,
    0x66, 0x59, 0x34, 0x64, 0x73, 0x2D, 0x61, 0x36, 0x51, 0x57,
    0x31, 0x23, 0x6B, 0x35, 0x45, 0x52, 0x5F, 0x54, 0x5B, 0x63,
    0x76, 0x4C, 0x62, 0x56, 0x37, 0x6E, 0x4F, 0x6D, 0x33, 0x5A,
    0x65, 0x58, 0x7B, 0x43, 0x4D, 0x74, 0x38, 0x53, 0x5A, 0x6F,
    0x5D, 0x55, 0x00
]

flag = ''

c = []

for i in range(0,len(a)):
    c.append(a[i]/3-2)    //append() 方法用于在列表末尾添加新的对象
    c[i] = int(c[i])    //将数据转换为整形，不转换会出错
for j in range(0,len(a)):
    flag += chr(b[c[j]])
print(flag)

```

最后运行得到Flag:

```

kctf {YoU_hAVe-G0t-fLg_233333}
>>> |

```

<https://blog.csdn.net/CharlesGodX>

## 0x02: 总结

上面仅仅是一些入门的题目，如果是新手的话先把这些题目弄懂，弄透。熟悉各种工具的使用，不断的总结，逆向最重要的是分析，要自己多去分析。



[创作打卡挑战赛](#) >

[赢取流量/现金/CSDN周边激励大奖](#)