

Jarvis OJ BASIC部分题目writeup

原创

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16 篇文章 0 订阅

订阅专栏

base64?

```
GUYDIMZVGQ2DMN3CGRQTONJXGM3TINLGG42DGMZXGM3TINLGGY4DGNBXYGTGNLGGY3DGNBWMU3WI===
```

base64后面最多可能出现两个=号, 只有base32可能出现3个等号

使用base32解码, 得到 `504354467b4a7573745f743373745f683476335f66346e7d`

猜测是hex编码的字符串, 使用hex解码得到FLAG

```
PCTF{Just_t3st_h4v3_f4n}
```

veryeasy

使用基本命令获取flag

使用strings命令, 输出所有可以显示的字符

```
[root@VM_0_7_centos /]# cd tmp
[root@VM_0_7_centos tmp]# ls
veryeasy.d944f0e9f8d5fe5b358930023da97d1a
[root@VM_0_7_centos tmp]# strings veryeasy.d944f0e9f8d5fe5b358930023da97d1a
__PAGEZERO
__TEXT
__text
__TEXT
__unwind_info
__TEXT
__DATA
__data
__DATA
__LINKEDIT
/usr/lib/dyld
/usr/lib/libSystem.B.dylib
PCTF{strings_is_3asy_isnt_17}
__mh_execute_header
$main
__mh_execute_header
__main
dyld_stub_binder
[root@VM_0_7_centos tmp]#
```

<https://blog.csdn.net/qq1045553189>

strings命令

strings - print the strings of printable characters in files.

打印文件中可打印的字符。可以配合管道使用。

例如：

```
root@kali:~/Documents/tmp# strings t.py
from pwn import *
print asm('XCHG EAX,ESP\nRET\nMOV ECX,[EAX]\nMOV [EDX],ECX\nPOP EBX\nRET').lower(
)).encode('hex').upper()
root@kali:~/Documents/tmp# strings t.py | grep from
from pwn import *
root@kali:~/Documents/tmp# strings * | grep from
<size from="%zu" t
o="%zu" total="%zu" count="%zu"/>
<unsorted from="%zu" to="%zu" total="%zu" count="%zu"/>
_nl_load_locale_from_archive
(%s from file %s)
failed to map segment from shared object
_dl_map_object_from_fd
base_from_object
base_from_cb_data
translit_from_idx
translit_from_tbl
_dl_map_object_from_fd
fromlimit
fromidx
froms
_nl_load_locale_from_archive
lit_from_idx
```

段子

请提交其中"锷斤拷"的十六进制编码。(大写)

查看"锷斤拷"的GBK编码

手贱

某天A君的网站被日，管理员密码被改，死活登不上，去数据库一看，啥，这密码md5不是和原来一样吗？为啥登不上咧？

d78b6f302l25cdc811adfe8d4e7c9fd34

请提交PCTF{原来的管理员密码}

md5128位，写成16进制是32个数，而不是33个数

将原来的md5减去一位（尝试每一位），使用md5解码，得到FLAG

美丽实验室logo

放到stegsolve里面浏览frame。拿到flag。

神秘的文件

使用wget命令下载

放到binwalk发现是可以挂载的文件

```
root@kali:~/tmp/mfile# binwalk haha.f38a74f55b4e193561d1b707211cf7eb
```

DECIMAL	HEXADECIMAL	DESCRIPTION
---------	-------------	-------------

```

0          0x0          Linux EXT filesystem, rev 1.0, ext2 filesystem dat
a (mounted or unclean), UUID=8eecd08f-bae8-41ff-8497-8338f58af58a
35751     0x8BA7      mcrypt 2.2 encrypted data, algorithm: blowfish-448
, mode: CBC, keymode: 8bit
1058924   0x10286C      Unix path: /tmp/mfile/1/t.py
1573996   0x18046C      Unix path: /tmp/mfile/1/t.py
3146860   0x30046C      Unix path: /tmp/mfile/1/t.py

```

使用mount命令挂载

```

root@kali:/tmp/mfile# mkdir 1
root@kali:/tmp/mfile# cd 1
root@kali:/tmp/mfile/1# cd ..
root@kali:/tmp/mfile# mount haha.f38a74f55b4e193561d1b707211cf7eb ./1
root@kali:/tmp/mfile# cd 1
root@kali:/tmp/mfile/1# ls
0tools 113 129 144 16 175 190 205 220 236 251 39 54 7 85
1 114 13 145 160 176 191 206 221 237 252 4 55 70 86
10 115 130 146 161 177 192 207 222 238 253 40 56 71 87
100 116 131 147 162 178 193 208 223 239 26 41 57 72 88
101 117 132 148 163 179 194 209 224 24 27 42 58 73 89
102 118 133 149 164 18 195 21 225 240 28 43 59 74 9
103 119 134 15 165 180 196 210 226 241 29 44 6 75 90
104 12 135 150 166 181 197 211 227 242 3 45 60 76 91
105 120 136 151 167 182 198 212 228 243 30 46 61 77 92
106 121 137 152 168 183 199 213 229 244 31 47 62 78 93
107 122 138 153 169 184 2 214 23 245 32 48 63 79 94
108 123 139 154 17 185 20 215 230 246 33 49 64 8 95
109 124 14 155 170 186 200 216 231 247 34 5 65 80 96
11 125 140 156 171 187 201 217 232 248 35 50 66 81 97
110 126 141 157 172 188 202 218 233 249 36 51 67 82 98
111 127 142 158 173 189 203 219 234 25 37 52 68 83 99
112 128 143 159 174 19 204 22 235 250 38 53 69 84 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254

```

发现有很多文件，且都只有一个字母，写一个脚本把这些文件拼接起来即可

```

File Edit View Search Terminal Help
out =
for i in range(254):
    out += open(str(i), 'r').read()
print(out)

```

得到flag

```

root@kali:/tmp/mfile/1# python t.py
Haha ext2 file system is easy, and I know you can easily decompress of it and find the content in it. But the content is spilted in pieces can you make the pieces together. Now this is the flag PCTF{P13c3_7oghter_i7}. The rest is up to you. Cheer up, boy.

```

这里也可以不使用mount挂载，而使用binwalk -e命令分离其中的文件

```

File Edit View Search Terminal Help
root@kali:~/Documents/tmp/1# ls
haha.f38a74f55b4e193561d1b707211cf7eb
root@kali:~/Documents/tmp/1# binwalk -e haha.f38a74f55b4e193561d1b707211cf7eb

```

```
DECIMAL      HEXADECIMAL  DESCRIPTION
-----
0            0x0          wifi.cap.    Linux EXT filesystem, rev 1.0, ext2 filesystem data, UUID=8eecd0
8f-bae8-41ff-8497-8338f58af58a
1160        0x48825bf0cc  Unix path: /root/Documents/tmp/1/2
35751      0x8BA72056ce  mcrypt 2.2 encrypted data, algorithm: blowfish-448, mode: CBC, k
eymode: 8bit
           8e

root@kali:~/Documents/tmp/1# ls
haha.f38a74f55b4e193561d1b707211cf7eb _haha.f38a74f55b4e193561d1b707211cf7eb.extracted
root@kali:~/Documents/tmp/1# cd _haha.f38a74f55b4e193561d1b707211cf7eb.extracted
root@kali:~/Documents/tmp/1/_haha.f38a74f55b4e193561d1b707211cf7eb.extracted# ls
0.ext  ext-root
root@kali:~/Documents/tmp/1/_haha.f38a74f55b4e193561d1b707211cf7eb.extracted# cd ext-root
root@kali:~/Documents/tmp/1/_haha.f38a74f55b4e193561d1b707211cf7eb.extracted/ext-root# ls
0      11  121 133 145 157 169 180 192 203 215 227 239 250 34 46 58 7 81 93
1      110 122 134 146 158 17 181 193 204 216 228 24 251 35 47 59 70 82 94
10     111 123 135 147 159 170 182 194 205 217 229 240 252 36 48 6 71 83 95
100    112 124 136 148 16 171 183 195 206 218 23 241 253 37 49 60 72 84 96
101    113 125 137 149 160 172 184 196 207 219 230 242 26 38 5 61 73 85 97
```

binwalk

做misc题的时候，一般都需要从某个网址下载一个文件，然后开始分析这个文件，最终从文件中得到flag。而查看下载的文件中是否包含其他文件的时候一般都需要binwalk这个神器。

[binwalk参考](#)

公倍数

t.py

```
1 sum = 0
2 for i in range(1000000000):
3     if (i%3==0 or i%5==0):
4         sum += i
5
6 print(sum)
7
```

Python - t.py:2 ✓

```
233333333166666668
[Finished in 108.1s]
233333333166666668
[Finished in 166.493s]
```

<https://blog.csdn.net/qq1045553189>

veryeasyRSA

```
import libnum
```

```
p = 3487583947589437589237958723892346254777
```

```
q = 8767867843568934765983476584376578389
```

```
e = 65537
```

```
phin = (p - 1) * (q - 1)
```

```
d = libnum.invmod(e, phin)
```

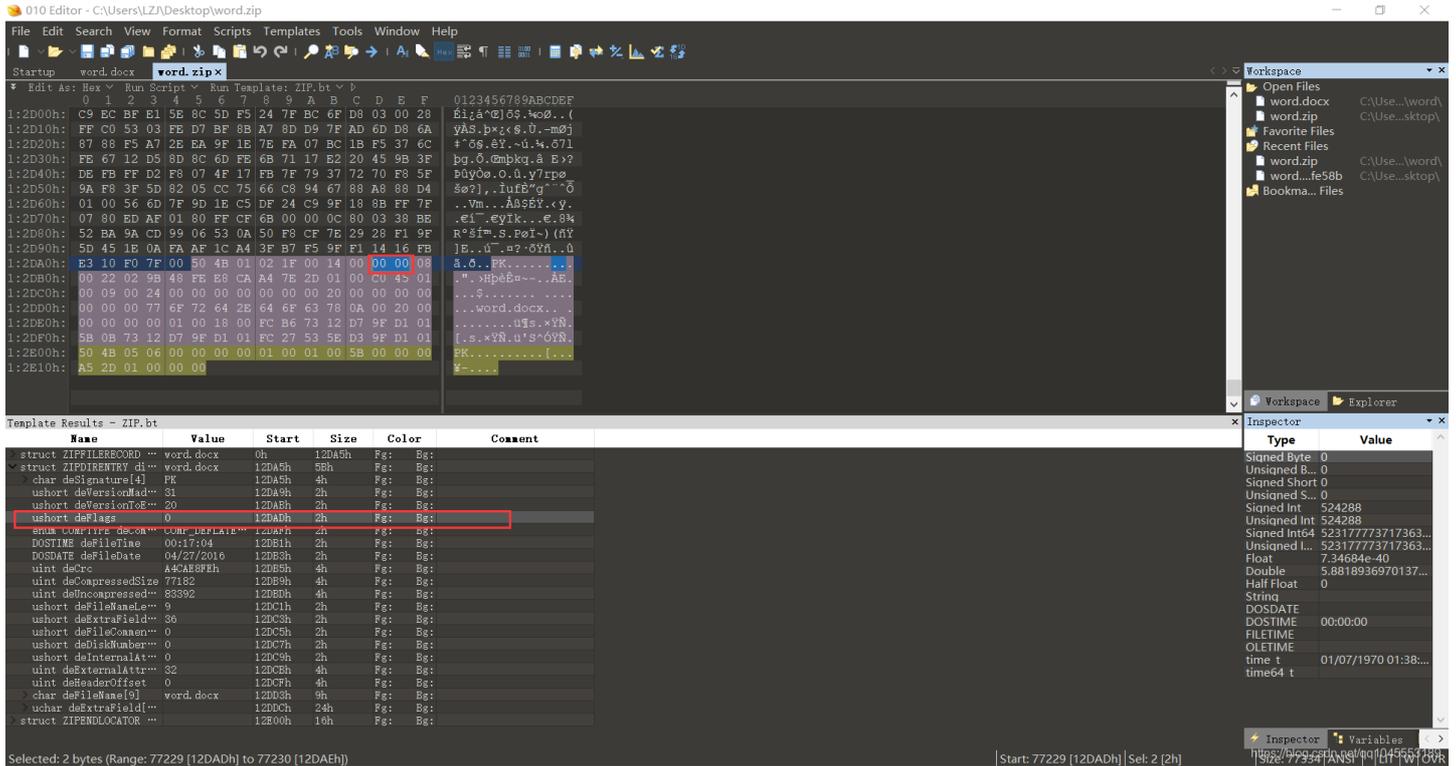
```
print(d)
```

```
# d=19178568796155560423675975774142829153827883709027717723363077606260717434369
```

[kali安装gmpy2教程](#)

Easy RSA

使用010Editor打开压缩包word.zip，其中deFlags字段标记是否加密。当该字段为偶数时含义是未加密，当该字段是奇数时，含义是已加密。打开word.zip后发现该字段是09，将其修改为00，即可正常解压。



010 Editor - C:\Users\LZA\Desktop\word.zip

File Edit Search View Format Scripts Templates Tools Window Help

Startup word.docx word.zip

▼ Edit As: Hex Run Scripts Run Template: ZIP.bt

1:2D00h: C9 EC BF E1 5E 8C 5D F5 24 7F BC 6F D8 03 00 28 0123456789ABCDEF
1:2D10h: FF C0 53 03 FE D7 BF 8B A7 8D D9 7E AD 6D D8 6A Èiá^@]65.4o0..(
1:2D20h: 87 88 F5 A7 2E EA 9F 1E 7E FA 07 BC 1B F5 37 6C yAS.pxz<@.Ü.-m0j
1:2D30h: FE 67 12 D5 8D 8C 6D FE 6B 71 17 E2 20 45 9B 3F +*G\$.èY.-ú.4.071
1:2D40h: DE FB FF D2 F8 07 4F 17 FB 7F 79 37 72 70 F8 5F pg.0.0mpkq.à E?
1:2D50h: 9A F8 3F 5D 92 05 CC 75 66 C8 94 67 88 A8 88 D4 pÿ0s.0.0.y7rpe
1:2D60h: 01 00 56 6D 7F 9D 1E C5 DE 24 C9 9F 10 8B FF 7E s07).iufE"q"0
1:2D70h: 07 80 ED AF 01 80 FF CF 6B 00 0C 80 03 38 BE ..Vm...À:55Y.*9
1:2D80h: 52 BA 9A CD 99 06 53 0A 50 F3 CF 7E 29 28 F1 9F .elt.eyik...e.8%
1:2D90h: 5D 45 1E 0A FA AF 1C A4 3F B7 F5 9F F1 14 16 FB R05im.s.Boi-) (Nÿ
1:2DA0h: E3 10 F0 7F 0E 00 50 4B 01 02 1F 00 14 00 00 00 à.0..PK.....
1:2DB0h: 00 22 02 9B 48 FE E8 CA A4 7E 2D 01 00 00 45 01 ".HpbEa...AE
1:2DC0h: 00 09 00 24 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 20 00 00 00 ..\$.
1:2DD0h: 00 00 00 77 6F 72 64 2B 64 6F 63 78 0A 00 20 00 ...word.docx..
1:2DE0h: 00 00 00 00 01 00 18 00 FC B6 73 12 D7 9F D1 01u\$\$.xYÑ
1:2DF0h: 5B 0B 73 12 D7 9F D1 01 FC 27 53 5E D3 9F D1 01 [..s.xYÑ.u's^OYN
1:2E00h: 50 4B 05 06 00 00 00 00 01 00 01 00 5B 00 00 00 PK.....[...
1:2E10h: A5 2D 01 00 00 00 Y-----</p></div><div data-bbox="45 453 323 469" data-label="Text"><p>解压后打开word.docx，并没有看到flag</p></div><div data-bbox="45 472 947 505" data-label="Text"><p>但是发现word文件首为PK开头，那说明是就一个压缩文件包了，尝试将该word文档的后缀改为.zip，然后用解压缩软件居然能够正常解压缩。</p></div><div data-bbox="45 509 262 524" data-label="Text"><p>在 word\media 目录下发现flag</p></div><div data-bbox="45 528 89 543" data-label="Text"><p>参考:</p></div><div data-bbox="45 547 92 561" data-label="Text"><p>Help!!</p></div><div data-bbox="45 565 121 580" data-label="Text"><p>ZIP伪加密</p></div><div data-bbox="45 583 153 598" data-label="Text"><p>ZIP文件头协议</p></div><div data-bbox="45 601 184 616" data-label="Text"><p>Word文件格式分析</p></div><div data-bbox="45 653 187 675" data-label="Section-Header"><h2>ROPGadget</h2></div><div data-bbox="45 687 892 717" data-label="Text"><pre>from pwn import *
print asm('XCHG EAX,ESP\nRET\nMOV ECX,[EAX]\nMOV [EDX],ECX\nPOP EBX\nRET'.lower()).encode('hex').upper()</pre></div><div data-bbox="45 737 170 752" data-label="Text"><p>Kali安装pwntools</p></div><div data-bbox="45 789 222 810" data-label="Section-Header"><h2>a piece of cake</h2></div><div data-bbox="45 824 158 840" data-label="Text"><p>quipquip传送门</p></div><div data-bbox="45 843 88 857" data-label="Text"><p>解得:</p></div></div>

the word robot can refer to both physical robots and virtual software agents, but the latter are usually referred to as bots. there is no consensus on which machines qualify as robots but there is general agreement among experts, and the public, that robots tend to do some or all of the following: accept electronic programming, process data or physical perceptions electronically, operate autonomously to some degree, move around, operate physical parts of itself or physical processes, sense and manipulate their environment, and exhibit intelligent behavior - especially behavior which mimics humans or other animals. flag is substitutepassisveryeasygotit. closely related to the concept of a robot is the field of synthetic biology, which studies entities whose nature is more comparable to beings than to machines.

容易猜到?是b

Shellcode

文件中都是可见字符串，可能是经过处理得shellcode。

```
int main(void)
{
    int x;
    char a[] = "PYIIIIIIIIIIIIII7QZjAXP0A0AKAAQ2AB2BB0BBABXP8ABuJIYIhkmKzyCDq414FQyBlrRWEahI1tLKT16Pnk1ftLnkPv
wlnkW6fhNkan5pNkgF6XPOR8T5HsCivaN19okQSP1KRlVd6DNk3ue1NkpTthRXuQ9znk2jEHLK1Ja0FaXkhcTtBink4t1KUQhmvQYotqo0ylnLMT
00SDEWZah0tMwqhG8kXteksLwTdh1e8aLKsja4uQ8kavLkDlrk1K0ZeL7qjKlKUTLkuQM8k9bdvDeL1qiSnR5XVIXT0yjENikrphNnrnVnh1BrzH
ooK0Yoyok93u7t0KCNyHzBBSnguLgTcbyx1NKOYoYoMYaUTHphRL2LupQQ0htsFRtn541x3E2Se5T26PyKK8QLTddJlIZFBvyoSeUTLIkrv0oKy8
ORpMmlk7G16DBrm8Soyoioyoaxr0qh0XwP1xu1Qw1upBbHrnrED3T34qiKOxQLTdeZ0yZCaxQmRxgPUp0hpnPn4srRe8BDSo2PT7axq0CWROpoph
SYpnSo04u83K72Peu70hBpCsqDpF4qHIMXpLQ429k98aEaJr1BF3Ca3bIozp01IPf0Yof5GxAA";

    asm("jmp %0;"
        : "=a"(x)
        : "0"(a));
}
```

运行即可得到flag

参考：

[171115 杂项-可见字符组成的Shellcode](#)

Shellcode

Shellcode实际上就是汇编对应的机器码

但是由于机器码大部分都是不可见字符，所以无法直接显示出来

本题直接给了大段的乱码可见字符串，再结合机器码不可见，首先就想到了Base64编码-它的出现就是为了将不可见字符全部转为可见字符嘛

然而解b64发现不仅长度不符合，而且在最后添上等号以后解出来的值转汇编也并没有意义

Alpha2这个工程是专门将Shellcode编码成可见字符串的（甚至仅有字母和数字）

.-字符串

摩斯解码即可得到flag

[摩斯电码转换器](#)

德军的密码

解压后得到两个文件，一个加密程序和一个flag加密得到的密文。将加密程序丢到IDA中，可以看到关键的加密代码如下：

```
00000C2B 53
31 LODWORD(v6) = fopen(*(_QWORD *)&argc, argv, "rb+", v19[1]);
32 v16 = v6;
33 if ( v6 )
34 {
35     LODWORD(v7) = fopen(*(_QWORD *)&argc, argv, "wb+", "tmp");
36     v15 = v7;
37     while ( feof(*(_QWORD *)&argc, argv, v8, v16) == 0 )
38     {
39         v17 = fgetc(*(_QWORD *)&argc, argv, v9, v16);
40         if ( v17 != -1 && v17 )
41         {
42             if ( v17 > 47 && v17 <= 96 )
43             {
44                 v17 += 53;
45             }
46             else if ( v17 <= 46 )
47             {
48                 v17 += v17 % 11;
49             }
50             else
51             {
52                 v17 -= v17 % 61;
53             }
54             fputc(*(_QWORD *)&argc, argv, v15, (unsigned int)v17);
55         }
56     }
57     fclose(*(_QWORD *)&argc, argv, v9, v15);
58     fclose(*(_QWORD *)&argc, argv, v10, v16);
59     sprintf(*(_QWORD *)&argc, argv, "del %s", &v14, v19[1]);

```

暴力破解得到flag:

```
f = open("flag.enc", "rb+")
cypher = f.read()
flag = ''
print(cypher)

for i in range(len(cypher)):
    for j in range(256):
        t = j
        if t > 47 and t <= 96 :
            t += 53
        elif t <= 46 :
            t += t % 11
        else :
            t -= t % 61
        if t == cypher[i] :
            flag += chr(j)

print(flag)
print(bytearray.fromhex(flag))
f.close()
```

运行结果:

```
b'jeihjiiklwjnk{ljj{kflghhj{ilk{k{kij{ihlgkfkhwjgly'
504354467B596F755F6172335F476F6F645F437261636B33527D
bytearray(b'PCTF{You_ar3_Good_Crack3R}')
```