

# SCTF2020 signin writeup

原创

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分类专栏: [CTF](#)

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41 篇文章 1 订阅

订阅专栏

1. 丢进ida, 查看字符串。发现带有python相关字眼, 且是pyinstaller打包的。

2. 用pyinstxtractor将exe编译回pyc

```
[+] Processing D:\data\study\CTF\SCTF\signin (1).exe
[+] Pyinstaller version: 2.1+
[+] Python version: 38
[+] Length of package: 40043445 bytes
[+] Found 1054 files in CArchive
[+] Beginning extraction...please standby
[+] Possible entry point: pyiboot01_bootstrap.pyc
[+] Possible entry point: pyi_rth_tkinter.pyc
[+] Possible entry point: pyi_rth_multiprocessing.pyc
[+] Possible entry point: pyi_rth_pyqt5.pyc
[+] Possible entry point: main.pyc
[!] Warning: This script is running in a different Python version than the one used to build the executable.
[!] Please run this script in Python38 to prevent extraction errors during unmarshalling
[!] Skipping pyz extraction
[+] Successfully extracted pyinstaller archive: D:\data\study\CTF\SCTF\signin (1).exe

You can now use a python decompiler on the pyc files within the extracted directory
```

3. 使用工具uncompyle6反编译pyc。由于是python3.8写的, 所以存在几个情况

- 1. 在python3.8环境下编译, 可以直接打开。
- 2. 缺乏python3.8环境, 打不开。winhex添加pyc头部magic number, 换成3.8的。经师傅提醒, 可以查看同文件夹下的pyc文件, 参考并修改。(可留多个版本的pyc文件, 作为参考)
- 3. python版本不同, pyc头部magic number不同。

4. 打开uncompyle6反编译成功后的main.py

```
# uncompyle6 version 3.7.2
# Python bytecode 3.8 (3413)
# Decompiled from: Python 3.7.1 (v3.7.1:260ec2c36a, Oct 20 2018, 14:57:15) [MSC v.1915 64 bit (AMD64)]
# Embedded file name: main.py
# Compiled at: 1995-09-28 00:18:56
# Size of source mod 2**32: 184549648 bytes
import sys
from PyQt5.QtCore import *
from PyQt5.QtWidgets import *
from signin import *
from mydata import strBase64
from ctypes import *
import _ctypes
from base64 import b64decode
import os

class AccountChecker:
```



```

    if username == b'' or password == b'':
        self.check_input_msgbox()
    else:
        self.msgbox(self.checker.check(username, password))

def check_input_msgbox(self):
    QMessageBox.information(None, 'Error', 'Check Your Input!', QMessageBox.Ok, QMessageBox.Ok)

def msgbox(self, status):
    msg_ex = {0:'',
              1:'',
              2:"It's no big deal, try again!",
              3:'Useful information is in the binary, guess what?'}
    msg = 'Succeeded! Flag is your password' if status else 'Failed to sign in\n' + msg_ex[(self.checker
    QMessageBox.information(None, 'SCTF2020', msg, QMessageBox.Ok, QMessageBox.Ok)

if __name__ == '__main__':
    app = QApplication(sys.argv)
    checker = AccountChecker()
    sign_in_wnd = SignInWnd(checker)
    sign_in_wnd.show()
    app.exec()
    checker.clean()
    sys.exit()
# okay decompiling C:\Users\admin\Desktop\main.pyc

```

运行时将动态链接tmp.dll复制出来，丢入ida分析。如下

```

0 len_pwdSafe = len(pwd_safe); // 32位
1 pwdSafe = pwd_safe;
2 pwd = password;
3 name = username;
4 v4 = &v9;
5 for ( i = 110i64; i; --i )
6 {
7     *(_DWORD *)v4 = '■■■■';
8     v4 += 4;
9 }
10 sub_180011078((__int64)&unk_180020003);
11 v10 = j_strlen(pwd);
12 len_username = j_strlen(name);
13 if ( v10 <= len_pwdSafe )
14 {
15     while ( v10 < 32 )
16         pwd[v10++] = 0; // 0填充
17     v12 = 0;
18     for ( j = 0; j < 4; ++j )
19     {
20         _mm_lfence();
21         memset(&Dst, 0, sizeof(Dst));
22         j_memcpy(&Dst, &pwd[v12], 8ui64); // 8个为1组
23         Dst = sub_180011311(Dst); // 判断值的范围，根据条件进行运算
24         j_memcpy((void *)(v12 + pwdSafe), &Dst, 8ui64);
25         v12 += 8;
26     }
27     for ( k = 0; k < 32; ++k )
28     {
29         v16 = k;
30         *(_BYTE *)(pwdSafe + k) ^= name[k % len_username]; // v19里的每一个数^v17[k%len(v17)]
31     }
32     *(_BYTE *)(pwdSafe + 32) = 0;

```

```

__int64 __fastcall sub_180013CE0(__int64 a1)
{
    __int64 *v1; // rdi
    signed __int64 i; // rcx
    __int64 v4; // [rsp+0h] [rbp-20h]
    int j; // [rsp+24h] [rbp+4h]
    __int64 v6; // [rsp+120h] [rbp+100h]

    v6 = a1; // dst
    v1 = &v4;
    for ( i = 66i64; i; --i )
    {
        *(_DWORD *)v1 = '■■■■'; // CRC32算法
        v1 = (__int64 *)((char *)v1 + 4);
    }
    sub_180011078((__int64)&unk_180020003);
    for ( j = 0; j < 64; ++j )
    {
        if ( v6 >= 0 )
            v6 = sub_18001130C(2 * v6);
        else
            v6 = sub_18001130C(2 * v6 ^ 0xB0004B7679FA26B3ui64);
    }
    return v6;
}

```

<https://blog.csdn.net/lhk124>

值得注意的是：如果按**v6>=0**去编写代码，结果会是错的。需要是**==1**。如下  
 贴上官方代码，本人代码太丑。

```

from base64 import *
import struct

def u_qword(a):
    return struct.unpack('<Q', a)[0]

def p_qword(a):
    return struct.pack('<Q', a)

username = list(b'SCTFer')
enc_pwd = list(base64decode(b'PLHCu+fujfZmMOMLGHCyWwOq5H5HDN2R5nHn1V30Q0EA'))[:-1] # remove the last x00
for i in range(32):
    enc_pwd[i] ^= username[i % len(username)]
#print(enc_pwd)
qwords = []
for i in range(4):
    qwords.append(u_qword(bytes(enc_pwd[i*8:i*8+8])))
    # bytes将数据转换成字节“数据”，再用struct.unpack把python的转换成c的，是字符形式的
    # bytes将数据转换成字符串类型，所以可以使用切片，如果没有bytes，不会形成四个，而是每个独立，再构成四个list
    # 参数<表示小端序，Q表示unsigned longlong
#print(qwords)
for i in range(4): # CRC32类似算法
    qword = qwords[i]
    print(qword)
    for _ in range(64):
        if qword & 1 == 1:
            qword ^= 0xB0004B7679FA26B3
            qword >>= 1
            qword |= 0x8000000000000000
            continue
        else:
            qword >>= 1
    qwords[i] = qword
print(qwords) # [13105084052108931695, 2298581059073635890, 16408946688824694790, 148766366331253429]
pwd = []
for i in range(4):
    pwd.append(p_qword(qwords[i]).decode())

flag = ''.join(pwd)
print(flag)
#print(pwd)

```

- python
- CRC32基本算法