

Writeup(2020.7.1-2020.7.7)

原创

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BUUCTF不一样的flag

查壳, 无壳, 32位

打开ida静态分析, main函数f5查看伪代码

```
1 int __cdecl main(int argc, const char **argv, const char **envp)
2 {
3     char v3; // [esp+17h] [ebp-35h]
4     int v4; // [esp+30h] [ebp-1Ch]
5     int v5; // [esp+34h] [ebp-18h]
6     signed int v6; // [esp+38h] [ebp-14h]
7     int i; // [esp+3Ch] [ebp-10h]
8     int v8; // [esp+40h] [ebp-Ch]
9
10    __main();
11    v4 = 0;
12    v5 = 0;
13    qmemcpy(&v3, _data_start__, 0x19u);
14    while ( 1 )
15    {
16        puts("you can choose one action to execute");
17        puts("1 up");
18        puts("2 down");
19        puts("3 left");
20        printf("4 right\n:");
21        scanf("%d", &v6);
22        if ( v6 == 2 )
23        {
24            ++v4;
25        }
26        else if ( v6 > 2 )
27        {
28            if ( v6 == 3 )
29            {
30                --v5;
31            }
32            else
33            {
34                if ( v6 != 4 )
35 LABEL_13:
36                    exit(1);
37                    ++v5;
38                }
39            }
40        else
41        {
42            if ( v6 != 1 )
43                goto LABEL_13;
44            --v4;
45        }
46        for ( i = 0; i <= 1; ++i )
47        {
48            if ( *(&v4 + i) < 0 || *(&v4 + i) > 4 )
49                exit(1);
50        }
51        if ( *((_BYTE *)&v8 + 5 * v4 + v5 - 41) == '1' )
52            exit(1);
53        if ( *((_BYTE *)&v8 + 5 * v4 + v5 - 41) == '#' )
54        {
55            puts("\nok, the order you enter is the flag!");
56            exit(0);
57        }
58    }
59 }
```

对13行的datastart进行追踪，并结合后面16-21行，51-55行，可以发现是一道5*5的迷宫移动题

```
*1111  
01000  
01010  
00010  
1111#
```

其中从*开始移动到#，0为可移动路径

在结合程序运行

得到flag{222441144222}

reverse1

查壳，64位，64位od被win10吃了好几次，改用x64dbg

打开直接查找全部模块字符串

The screenshot shows the x64dbg debugger interface. The assembly pane displays a large block of assembly code, primarily in Intel syntax. The search results pane on the right lists numerous module names, file names, and registry keys, many of which contain the string "hello_world". The status bar at the bottom indicates the search found 17672 results in 3797 milliseconds.

```
搜索: 在此输入可过滤结果...  
命令: nt.dll, dll 100%  
进度: 100%  
已调试时间: 0:00:06:20  
搜索到 17672 个字符串于 3797 毫秒内  
搜索到 17672 个字符串于 3797 毫秒内
```

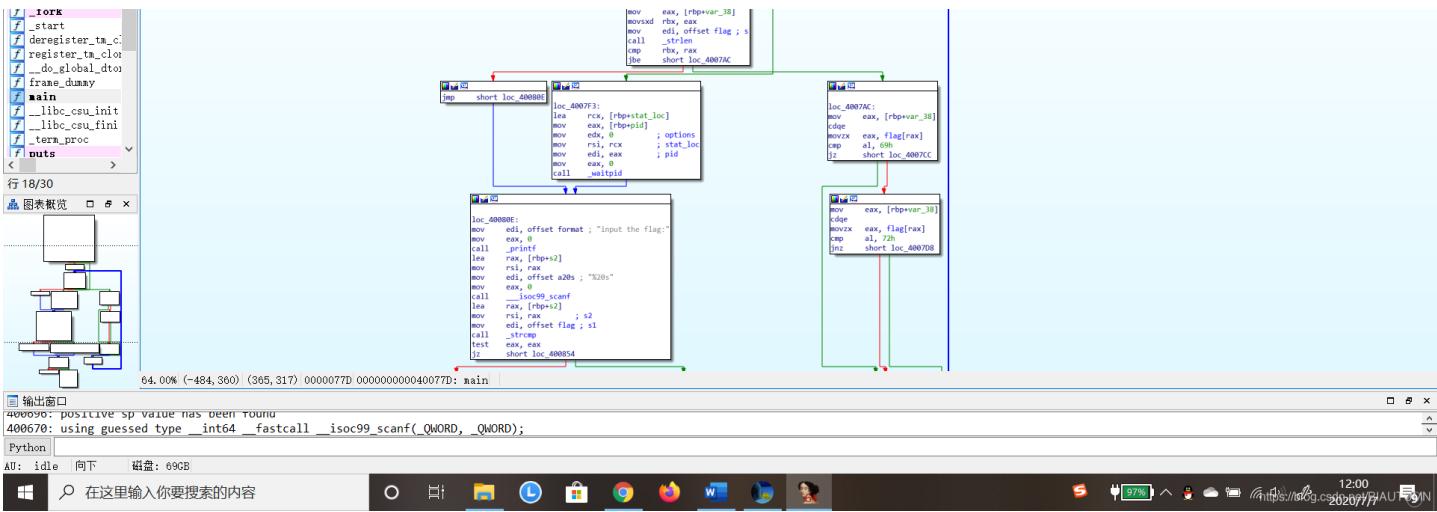
在代码最上方可以看到{hello_world}，似乎就是flag，但是在input flag中，flag中的o全部被替换成0，所以最后的flag应该是{hell0_w0rld}

reverse2

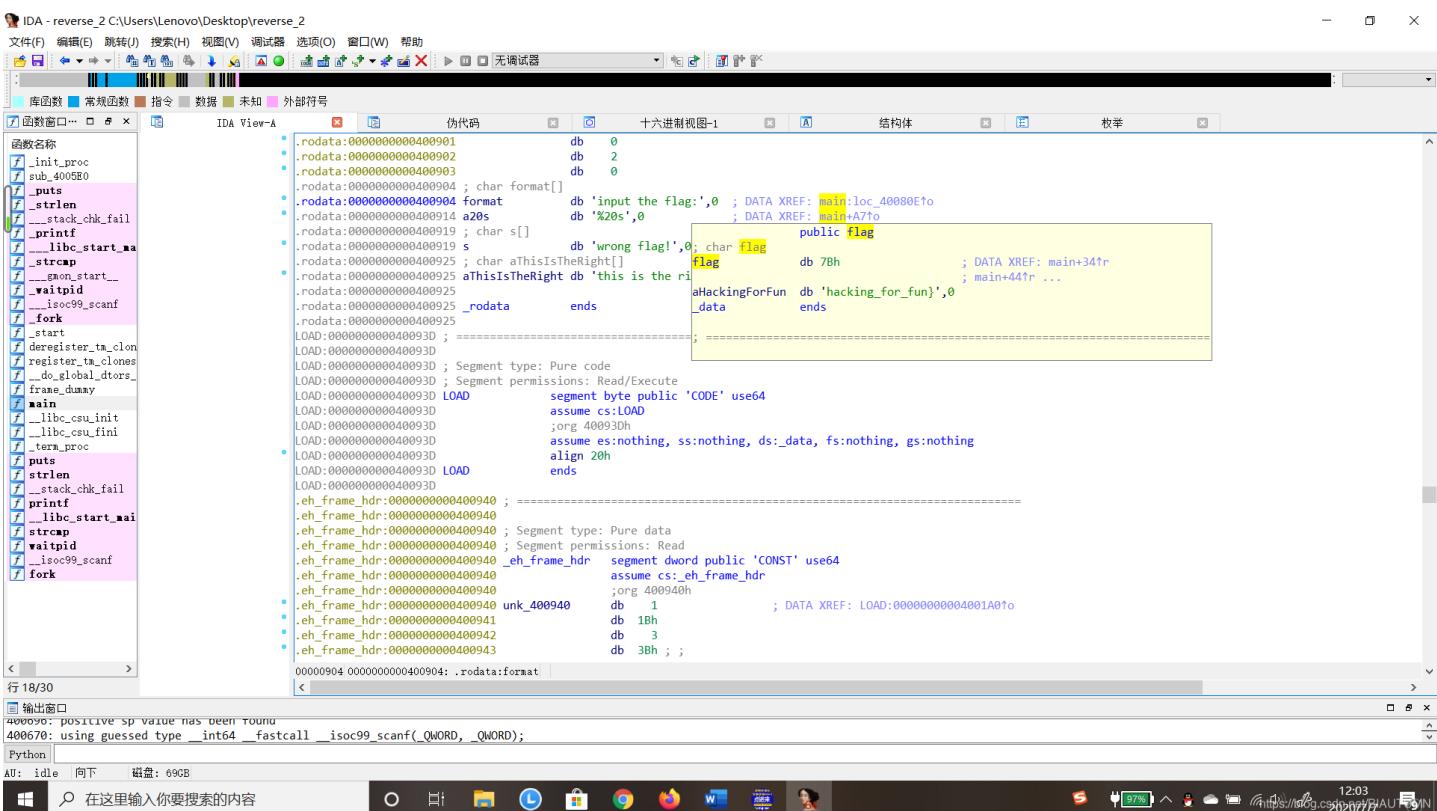
查壳，64位，ida打开

main函数观察流程图

The screenshot shows the IDA Pro debugger interface. The left pane displays the function list, with the main function highlighted. The middle pane shows the assembly code for the main function, which includes a call to _start. The right pane shows the十六进制视图 (Hex View) of the memory starting at address loc_40070C, where the string "hello_world" is located.



从左边的可以得出，左边是判断，右边是对字符串进行变换
在main函数中对flag进行查看



发现有{hacking_for_fun}

观察main函数伪代码



```
行 18/30 0000077D main:1 (40077D) |
```

```
puts
strlen
_stack_chk_fail
printf
__libc_start_main
strncpy
waitpid
_isoc99_scanf
fork
```

```
23     -(strcmp + 1) = -1 ;
24 }
25 printf("input the flag:", argv);
26 _isoc99_scanf("%20s", &s2);
27 if ( !strcmp(&flag, &s2) )
28     result = puts("this is the right flag!");
29 else
30     result = puts("wrong flag!");
31
32 }
```

```
输出窗口
400000: using guessed type __int64 __fastcall __isoc99_scant(_WORD, _WORD);
400070: using guessed type __int64 __fastcall __isoc99_scanf(_QWORD, _QWORD);
```

```
Python
```

```
AU: idle 向下 磁盘: 69GB
```

```
12:05 https://dog.csaw.tw/ 2020/7/7/AU WIN
```

发现将字符串中的i, r转换成1

所以得到flag为flag{hack1ng_fo1_fun}

reverse3

查壳，32位，ida打开，查看main0伪代码

The screenshot shows the IDA Pro interface with the assembly view open. The assembly code for main0 is displayed, showing various system calls and string operations. The code includes a loop that reads input from a buffer and compares it against a stored string. The assembly code is as follows:

```
段 ^
2{
3    size_t v0; // eax
4    const char *v1; // eax
5    size_t v2; // eax
6    int v3; // edx
7    _int64 v4; // ST08h
8    signed int j; // [esp+DCh] [ebp-ACh]
9    signed int i; // [esp+E8h] [ebp-A0h]
10   signed int v8; // [esp+E8h] [ebp-A0h]
11   char Dest[108]; // [esp+F4h] [ebp-94h]
12   char Str; // [esp+160h] [ebp-28h]
13   char v11; // [esp+17Ch] [ebp-Ch]
14
15   for ( i = 0; i < 100; ++i )
16   {
17       if ( (unsigned int)i >= 0x64 )
18           j__report_rangecheckfailure();
19       Dest[i] = 0;
20   }
21   sub_41132F("please enter the flag:");
22   sub_411375("%20s", &Str);
23   v0 = j_strlen(&Str);
24   v1 = (const char *)sub_4110BE(&Str, v0, &/11);
25   strcpy(Dest, v1, 0x28u);
26   v0 = j_strlen(Dest);
27   for ( j = 0; j < v0; ++j )
28       Dest[j] += j;
29   v2 = j_strlen(Dest);
30   if ( !strcmp(Dest, Str2, v2) )
31       sub_41132F("right flag!\n");
32   else
33       sub_41132F("wrong flag!\n");
34   HIDWORD(v4) = v3;
35   LODWORD(v4) = 0;
36   return v4;
37 }
```

行 170/276

输出窗口

缓存 函数窗口 ... ok

Python | 在这里输入你要搜索的内容

AU: idle 向下 磁盘: 69GB

15:57 2020/7/7 https://dog.csplay.net/HUAWIN

第30行str2为变换后的flag，只要找出算法将str2逆运算即可

The screenshot shows the IDA Pro interface with the assembly view open. The assembly code for _main0 is displayed, showing various system calls and string operations. The code includes a base64 decoding loop. The assembly code is as follows:

```
段 ^
.text:00415864 lea    edx, dword_415890
.text:0041586A call   j__RTC_CheckStackVars@8 ; _RTC_CheckStackVars(x,x)
.text:0041586F pop    eax
.text:00415870 pop    edx
.text:00415871 pop    edi
.text:00415872 pop    esi
.text:00415873 pop    ebx
.text:00415874 mov    ecx, [ebp+var_4]
.text:00415877 xor    ecx, ebp
.text:00415879 call   j__security_check_cookie@4 ; __security_check_cookie(x)
.text:0041587E add    esp, 17h
.text:00415884 cmp    ebp, esp
.text:00415886 call   j__RTC_CheckEsp
.text:00415888 mov    esp, ebp
.text:0041588D pop    ebp
.text:0041588E retn
.text:0041588E _main_0
.text:0041588E endp

.text:0041588F align 10h
.text:00415890 dword_415890 dd 3 ; DATA XREF: _main_0+184t
.text:00415894 dword_415898 dd offset dword_415898 ; DATA XREF: _main_0+184t
.text:00415898 dword_415898 dd 0FFFFFFF4h, 4 ; DATA XREF: .text:00415894t
.text:004158A0 dd offset aLen ; "nlen"
.text:004158A4 dd 0FFFFFFD8h, 14h
.text:004158AC dd offset aInput ; "input"
.text:004158B0 dd 0FFFFF6Ch, 64h
.text:004158B8 dd offset aBase64input ; "base64input"
.text:004158C8 aInput db 'base64input',0 ; DATA XREF: .text:004158B8t
.text:004158C8 aInput db 'input',0 ; DATA XREF: .text:004158ACt
.text:004158C8 aLen db 'nlen',0 ; DATA XREF: .text:004158A0t
.text:004158D3 db 0001h dup(0Ch)
.text:004165D4 align 4h
.text:00416600 dd 280h dup(?)
.text:00416600 .text
.ends

00004CA4 004158A4: .text:004158A4
```

行 170/276

输出窗口

缓存 函数窗口 ... ok

Python | 在这里输入你要搜索的内容

AU: idle 向下 磁盘: 69GB

16:05 2020/7/7 https://dog.csplay.net/HUAWIN

仔细观察，发现input后有base64

对str2中的字符串进行base64解密，得到flag

flag{i_love_you}