

XCTF-elrond32

原创

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分类专栏: [CTF-RE练习](#)

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[CTF-RE练习](#) 专栏收录该内容

9 篇文章 2 订阅

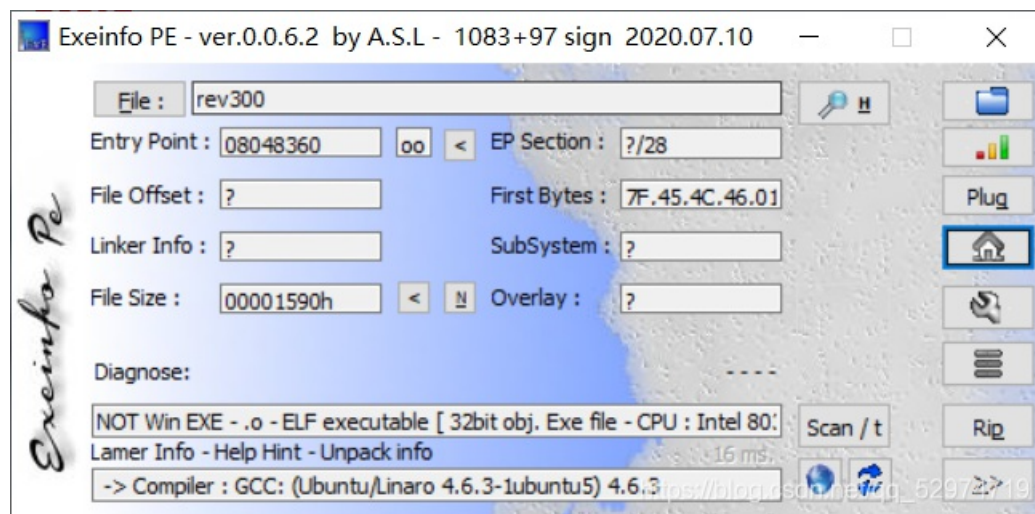
订阅专栏

XCTF-elrond32

- 1、查壳
 - 2、ida静态分析
- 提取密文获得flag

1、查壳

无壳, 32位ELF文件



2、ida静态分析

```

int __cdecl main(int a1, char **a2)
{
    if ( a1 > 1 && sub_8048414(a2[1], 0) ) // 获得key
    {
        puts("Access granted");
        sub_8048538((int)a2[1]); // 处理函数
    }
    else
    {
        puts("Access denied");
    }
    return 0;
}

```

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主要由两个函数组成，**sub_8048414**用来验证**key**，**sub_8048538**函数用来进行与**key**的的异或加密。

sub_8048414函数:

```

IDA View-A  rseuaoocoe-A  Strings window  Hex View-1  Structur
    goto LABEL_19;
    result = 0;
    break;
case 4:
    if ( *a1 == 100 )
        goto LABEL_19;
    result = 0;
    break;
case 5:
    if ( *a1 == 97 )
        goto LABEL_19;
    result = 0;
    break;
case 6:
    if ( *a1 == 103 )
        goto LABEL_19;
    result = 0;
    break;
case 7:
    if ( *a1 == 115 )
        goto LABEL_19;
    result = 0;
    break;
case 9:
    if ( *a1 == 114 )
        goto LABEL_19;
LABEL_19:
    result = sub_8048414(a1 + 1, 7 * (a2 + 1) % 11); // 递归调用
    else
        result = 0;
    break;
default:
    result = 1;
    break;
}
return result;

```

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一开始传入一个二维数组的行指针和**0**，里面直接进行一个**switch**和**case**的判断，由**0**进入则可以知道***a1==105**即**key**的第一个元素的**ASCII**码为**105**，之后跳转到**label19**处，传入**a1+1**和一个生产关键码的运算。

```
a2=0
for i in range(7):
    a2 = 7 * (a2 + 1) % 11
    print(a2,end=' ')
#最终遍历顺序为0 7 1 3 6 5 9 4
print()
key=[105,115,101,110,103,97,114,100]
```

根据这个生产关键码的算法依次得到key的每个元素。

提取密文获得flag

sub_8048538函数

```
1 int __cdecl sub_8048538(int a1)
2 {
3     int v2[33]; // [esp+18h] [ebp-A0h] BYREF
4     int i; // [esp+9Ch] [ebp-1Ch]
5
6     memcpy(v2, &unk_8048760, sizeof(v2));
7     for ( i = 0; i <= 32; ++i )
8         putchar(v2[i] ^ *(char *)(a1 + i % 8));
9     return putchar(10);
10 }
```

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主要内容是将unk_8048760字符串的值存到v2里，依次与key异或。可知密文字符串每个元素为字符型，占一个字节，而v2开辟的是int型的数组，所以其中3个字节会用0来填充，写脚本提出就好。

```

-----
.rodata:08048748 align 20h
.rodata:08048760 unk_8048760 db 0Fh ; DATA XREF: sub_804
.rodata:08048761 db 0 -
.rodata:08048762 db 0 -
.rodata:08048763 db 0 -
.rodata:08048764 db 1Fh
.rodata:08048765 db 0 -
.rodata:08048766 db 0 -
.rodata:08048767 db 0 -
.rodata:08048768 db 4
.rodata:08048769 db 0
.rodata:0804876A db 0
.rodata:0804876B db 0
.rodata:0804876C db 9
.rodata:0804876D db 0
.rodata:0804876E db 0
.rodata:0804876F db 0
.rodata:08048770 db 1Ch
.rodata:08048771 db 0
.rodata:08048772 db 0
.rodata:08048773 db 0
.rodata:08048774 db 12h
.rodata:08048775 db 0
.rodata:08048776 db 0
.rodata:08048777 db 0
.rodata:08048778 db 42h ; B
.rodata:08048779 db 0
.rodata:0804877A db 0
.rodata:0804877B db 0
.rodata:0804877C db 9
.rodata:0804877D db 0
.rodata:0804877E db 0
.rodata:0804877F db 0

```

用来填充

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```

key=[105,115,101,110,103,97,114,100]
str=[15, 0, 0, 0, 31, 0, 0, 0, 4, 0,
0, 0, 9, 0, 0, 0, 28, 0, 0, 0,
18, 0, 0, 0, 66, 0, 0, 0, 9, 0,
0, 0, 12, 0, 0, 0, 68, 0, 0, 0,
13, 0, 0, 0, 7, 0, 0, 0, 9, 0,
0, 0, 6, 0, 0, 0, 45, 0, 0, 0,
55, 0, 0, 0, 89, 0, 0, 0, 30, 0,
0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 89, 0, 0, 0,
15, 0, 0, 0, 8, 0, 0, 0, 28, 0,
0, 0, 35, 0, 0, 0, 54, 0, 0, 0,
7, 0, 0, 0, 85, 0, 0, 0, 2, 0,
0, 0, 12, 0, 0, 0, 8, 0, 0, 0,
65, 0, 0, 0, 10, 0, 0, 0, 20, 0,
0, 0]
c=[]
for i in range(len(str)//4):
    c.append(str[4*i])
for i in range(len(c)):
    print(chr(c[i]^key[i%8]),end='')
#fLag{s0me7hing_S0me7hing_t0Lki3n}

```

完结线:re弟弟的做题笔记, 有时可能会带点稀奇古怪的思路, 如有问题还望师傅们指正, 专栏内容会随着比赛记录而不断更新哦。爬~