

XTU.apk.apk逆向writeup

原创

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[逆向](#) 专栏收录该内容

1 篇文章 0 订阅

订阅专栏

最近逆向了西安工业大学出的CTF题, XTU.apk.apk

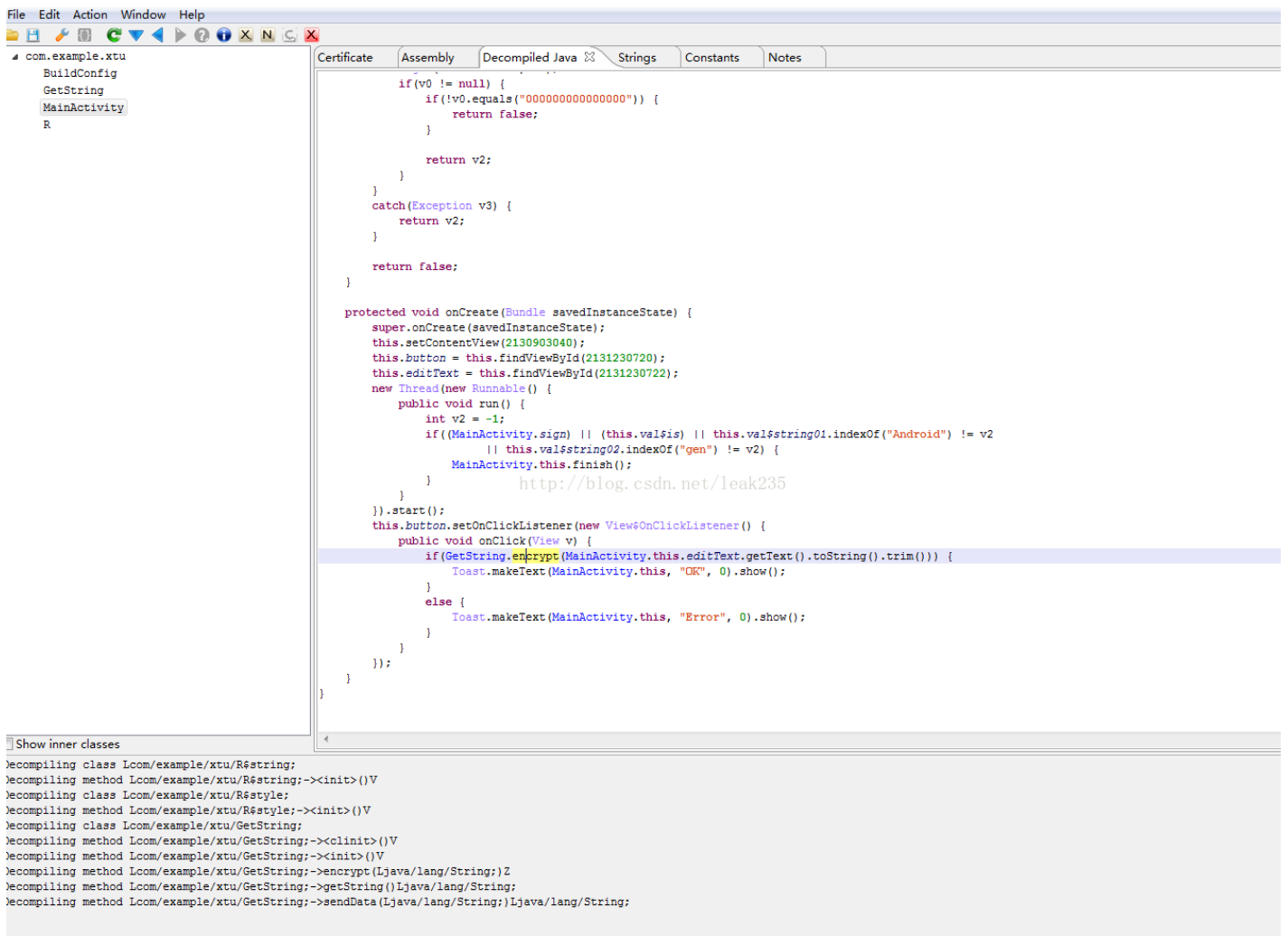


打开后如图



首先放到jeb里, 很强大, 直接按Tab就可以反编译成Java代码

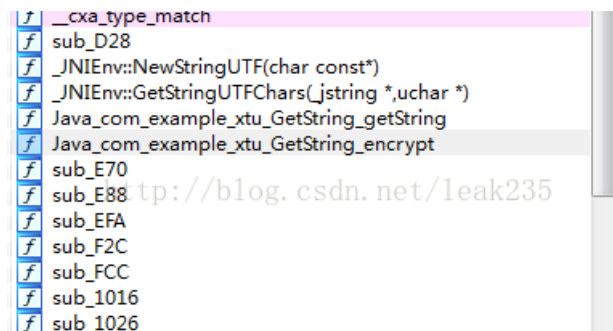
查找onclick事件函数的内容



但里面用到了内置函数encrypt

用AndroidKiller解包后，果断使用ida，打开工程里面的lib\armeabi\libXTU.so文件

找到java内置函数



一看汇编有点懵，幸亏ida可以转化为c代码（F5键）

```

1|signed int __fastcall Java_com_example_xtu_GetString_encrypt(_JNIEnv *a1, int a2, int a3)
2{|
3|    _JNIEnv *v3; // r4@1
4|    int v4; // r7@1
5|    int v5; // r6@1
6|    int v6; // r0@1
7|    const char *v7; // r5@1
8|    const char *v8; // r6@1
9|    char *s; // ST04_4@1
10|    size_t v10; // r4@1
11|    size_t v11; // r7@1
12|    char *v12; // r4@1
13|    char *v13; // r7@1
14|    size_t v14; // r0@1
15|    size_t i; // r6@1
16|    int v16; // r3@4
17|    char *v18; // [sp+8h] [bp-60h]@1
18|    char dest; // [sp+14h] [bp-54h]@1
19|
20|    v3 = a1;
21|    v4 = a3;
22|    v5 = _JNIEnv::NewStringUTF(a1, "yInS567!bcNOU08uwCDefXYZadoPQRGx13ghTpqrsHk1m2EFtuJKLzMiJAB094W");
23|    v6 = _JNIEnv::NewStringUTF(v3, "Welc0meT0XTUCTF");
24|    v7 = (const char *)_JNIEnv::GetStringUTFChars(v3, v6, 0);
25|    v8 = (const char *)_JNIEnv::GetStringUTFChars(v3, v5, 0); net/leak235
26|    s = (char *)_JNIEnv::GetStringUTFChars(v3, v4, 0);
27|    v10 = j_j_strlen(v7);
28|    v11 = j_j_strlen(v8);
29|    v12 = (char *)j_operator new[](v10 + 1);
30|    v13 = (char *)j_operator new[](v11 + 1);
31|    v14 = j_j_strlen(s);
32|    v18 = (char *)j_operator new[](v14 + 1);
33|    j_j_memcpy(&dest, &kunk_2018, 0x3Cu);
34|    j_j_strcpy(v12, v7);
35|    j_j_strcpy(v13, v8);
36|    j_j_strcpy(v18, s);
37|    for ( i = 0; i < j_j_strlen(v7); ++i )
38|        v12[i] = v13[*((_DWORD *)&dest + i)];
39|    v16 = 0;
40|    while ( (unsigned __int8)v18[v16] == (unsigned __int8)v12[v16] )
41|    {
42|        if ( ++v16 == 15 )
43|            return 1;
44|    }
45|    return 0;
46|}

```

代码有点不太明晰，拷贝到notepad里优化一下

```

signed int __fastcall Java_com_example_xtu_GetString_encrypt(_JNIEnv *a1, int a2, int a3)
{
    _JNIEnv *v3; // r4@1
    int v4; // r7@1
    int v5; // r6@1
    int v6; // r0@1
    const char *v7_Welc; // r5@1
    const char *v8_yInS; // r6@1
    char *s; // ST04_4@1
    size_t v10_len_Welc; // r4@1
    size_t v11_len_yInS; // r7@1
    char *v12_Welc; // r4@1
    char *v13_yInS; // r7@1
    size_t len_s; // r0@1
    size_t i; // r6@1
    int v16; // r3@4
    char *v18_s; // [sp+8h] [bp-60h]@1
    char dest; // [sp+14h] [bp-54h]@1

    v3 = a1;
    v4 = a3;
    v5 = _JNIEnv::NewStringUTF(a1, "yInS567!bcNOUv8_yInSvwCDefXYZadoPQRGx13ghTpqrsHkIm2EFtuJKLzMiJAB094W");
    v6 = _JNIEnv::NewStringUTF(v3, "Welc0meT0XTUCTF");
    v7_Welc = _JNIEnv::GetStringUTFChars(v3, v6, 0);
    v8_yInS = _JNIEnv::GetStringUTFChars(v3, v5, 0);
    s = _JNIEnv::GetStringUTFChars(v3, v4, 0);
    v10_len_Welc = j_j_strlen(v7_Welc);
    v11_len_yInS = j_j_strlen(v8_yInS);
    v12_Welc = j_operator new[](v10_len_Welc + 1);
    v13_yInS = j_operator new[](v11_len_yInS + 1);
    len_s = j_j_strlen(s);
    v18_s = j_operator new[](len_s + 1);
    j_j_memcpy(&dest, &unk_2018, 0x3Cu);
    j_j_strcpy(v12_Welc, v7_Welc);
    j_j_strcpy(v13_yInS, v8_yInS);
    j_j_strcpy(v18_s, s);
    for ( i = 0; i < j_j_strlen(v7_Welc); ++i )//长度15
        v12_Welc[i] = v13_yInS[*(&dest + i)];
    v16 = 0;
    while ( v18_s[v16] == v12_Welc[v16] )
    {
        if ( ++v16 == 15 )
            return 1;
    }
    return 0;
}

```

第38行，分析后发现就是个查表替换工作，查的是&unk_2018这个地址，双击后发现在.rodata段，参照以前的汇编知识应该是数据段的意思，也就是c里面最前面定义的全局变量

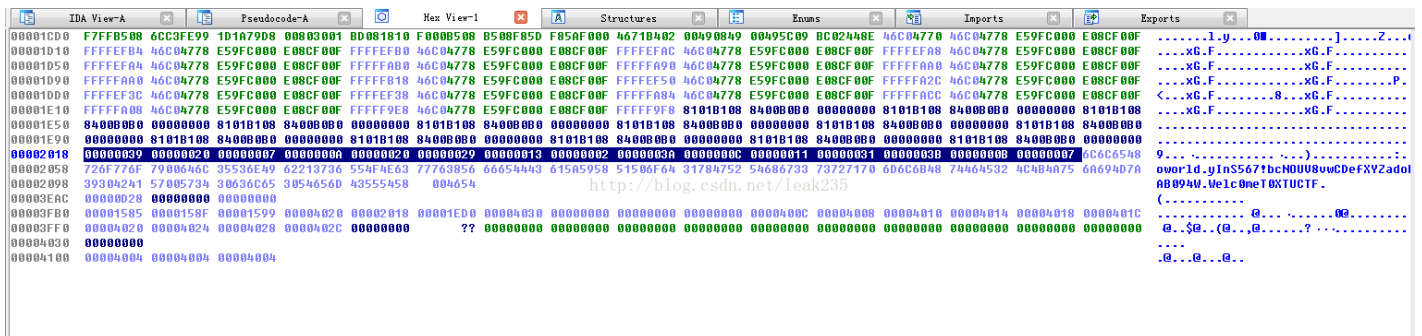
```

.rodata:00002018 ; segment type: pure data
.rodata:00002018 AREA .rodata, DATA, READONLY
.rodata:00002018 ; ORG 0x2018
.rodata:00002018 unk_2018 DCB 0x39 ; 9 ; DATA XREF: Java_com_example_xtu_GetString_encrypt+76f0
.rodata:00002018 ; .text:off_E6Cf0 ...
.rodata:00002019 DCB 0
.rodata:0000201A DCB 0
.rodata:0000201B DCB 0
.rodata:0000201C DCB 0x20
.rodata:0000201D DCB 0
.rodata:0000201E DCB 0
.rodata:0000201F DCB 0
.rodata:00002020 DCB 7
.rodata:00002021 DCB 0
.rodata:00002022 DCB 0
.rodata:00002023 DCB 0
.rodata:00002024 DCB 0xA
.rodata:00002025 DCB 0
.rodata:00002026 DCB 0
.rodata:00002027 DCB 0
.rodata:00002028 DCB 0x20
.rodata:00002029 DCB 0
.rodata:0000202A DCB 0
.rodata:0000202B DCB 0
.rodata:0000202C DCB 0x29 ; )
.rodata:0000202D DCB 0
.rodata:0000202E DCB 0
.rodata:0000202F DCB 0
.rodata:00002030 DCB 0x13
.rodata:00002031 DCB 0
.rodata:00002032 DCB 0
.rodata:00002033 DCB 0
.rodata:00002034 DCB 2
.rodata:00002035 DCB 0
.rodata:00002036 DCB 0
.rodata:00002037 DCB 0
.rodata:00002038 DCB 0x3A ; :
.rodata:00002039 DCB 0
.rodata:0000203A DCB 0
.rodata:0000203B DCB 0

```

<http://blog.csdn.net/leak235>

打开十六进制视图，由于指针是DWORD，所以显示使用4-byte



把表考出来，编写python代码获得flag

```

table = (0x39,0x20,0x07,0x0A,0x20,0x29,0x13,0x02,0x3A,0x0C,0x11,0x31,0x3B,0x0B,0x07)

a = "yInS567!bcNOUV8vwCDefXYZadoPQRGx13ghTppqrsHkIm2EFtuJKLzMiJAB094W"
b = "Welc0meT0XTUCTF"
c = ''

for i in range(len(b)):
    c+=(a[table[i]])
    print(i)
    print(table[i])
    print(a[table[i]])
    print("----")

print c

```

得到flag: A1!N1HenBUCu00!

