

# re -22 春秋杯 Snake

原创

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订阅专栏

脱壳后, ida打开找到flag检验函数

The screenshot shows the IDA Pro interface with the assembly pseudocode window active. The code is as follows:

```
1 int flag_check(void)
2 {
3     unsigned __int8 v1[256]; // [esp+18h] [ebp-910h] BYREF
4     char v2[2048]; // [esp+118h] [ebp-810h] BYREF
5     int j; // [esp+918h] [ebp-10h]
6     int i; // [esp+91Ch] [ebp-Ch]
7
8     gotoxy(22, 18);
9     scanf("%s", v1);
10    for ( i = 0; v1[i]; ++i )
11        ;
12    doubt(v1, i);
13    memset(v2, 0, sizeof(v2));
14    my_encode(v1, v2, i);
15    gotoxy(22, 20);
16    for ( j = 0; v2[j]; ++j )
17    {
18        if ( v2[j] != flag[j] )
19            return puts(&Buffer);
20    }
21    return puts(&byte_405016);
22 }
```

The pseudocode window is the active tab, while others like View-A, Pseudocode-B, Strings, Hex View, etc., are visible in the background.

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发现两个关键函数doubt, my\_encode, my\_encode显然是base64加密, 联想到表是否被改变, 对table变量查看交叉引用, 找到改变表的函数

---

```
1 int tablechange(void)
2 {
3     int result; // eax
4     char v1; // [esp+13h] [ebp-15h]
5     signed int v2; // [esp+14h] [ebp-14h]
6     int j; // [esp+18h] [ebp-10h]
7     int i; // [esp+1Ch] [ebp-Ch]
8
9     result = change_flag.
```

```

10     result = change_flag;
11     if ( !change_flag )
12     {
13         v2 = strlen(table);
14         for ( i = 0; v2 / 2 > i; ++i )
15         {
16             for ( j = 0; v2 - i - 1 > j; ++j )
17             {
18                 if ( table[j] > table[j + 1] )
19                 {
20                     v1 = table[j];
21                     table[j] = table[j + 1];
22                     table[j + 1] = v1;
23                 }
24             }
25         }
26     }
27     return result;
28 }

```

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利用脚本跑出真正的表

```

#include<iostream>
#include<cstdio>
using namespace std;
char table[100] = "ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz0123456789+/";
int main()
{
    int result; // eax
    char v1; // [esp+13h] [ebp-15h]
    signed int v2; // [esp+14h] [ebp-14h]
    int j; // [esp+18h] [ebp-10h]
    int i; // [esp+1Ch] [ebp-Ch]

    v2 = strlen(table);
    for (i = 0; v2 / 2 > i; ++i)
    {
        for (j = 0; v2 - i - 1 > j; ++j)
        {
            if (table[j] > table[j + 1])
            {
                v1 = table[j];
                table[j] = table[j + 1];
                table[j + 1] = v1;
            }
        }
    }
    for (int i = 0; i < 64; i++)
    {
        cout << table[i];
    }
}

```

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz0123456789+/UVWXYZabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

最随后的if判断中的flag数组中拿出加密后的值，对其进行解密

```

import base64
import string
str1 = "7G5d5bAy+TMdLWlu5CdkMTlcJnwkNUgb2AQL3CcmPpVf6DAp72scOS1b"
string1 = "ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz"
string2 = "ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz0123456789+/"
print(base64.b64decode(str1.translate(str.maketrans(string1, string2))))
print(str(base64.b64decode(str1.translate(str.maketrans(string1, string2))), 'utf-8'))

```

得出：

b"lfifp>y3).,zd\*p1<h'?06\x0b'X\x04\x0b\\*2?Xkh05mn(9,g"

中间有三个\x代表一个16进制数

拿到加密前的字符串，再对doubt分析

对其写脚本解密得到flag

```

#include<iostream>
#include<cstdio>
using namespace std;
char b[100] = "lfifp>y3).,zd*p1<h'?06'X\\*2?Xkh05mn(9,g";
int main()
{
    int j; // [esp+8h] [ebp-Ch]
    int i; // [esp+Ch] [ebp-8h]

    for (i = 1; i <= 10; ++i)
    {
        for (j = 0; j < 42; ++j)
        {
            if (42 % i)
                b[j] ^= i + j;
            else
                b[j] ^= (j % i) + j;
        }
    }
    for (int i = 0; i <= 42; i++)
        cout << b[i];
}

```

flag{5e2200bc-f21a-5421-a90b-57dec19fe196}