# xctf re新手题



```
Hello, CTF
```

首先,	下载附件后,拖入IDA32中	,然后sh	nift+f12,会发现	
	💽 .rdata:0… 00000013	3 C	GetLastActivePopup	
	🔄 .rdata:0… 00000010	) C	GetActiveWindow	
	🔄 .rdata:0… 0000000	с	MessageBoxA	
	🔄 .rdata:0… 0000000	C C	user32.dll	
	🔄 .rdata:0… 0000000I	) C	KERNEL32. dll	
	🔚 . data:00… 0000008	8 C	wrong!\n	
	🔄 . data:00… 00000004	С	success!\n	
	🔚 . data:00… 00000014	, C	please input your serial:	
	💽 .data:00… 00000023	3 C	437261636b4d654a757374466f7246756	ie
	🔄 . data:00… 0000000	C	\t-\r]	
	🔣 . data:00… 0000000	С	粒家	

我们看见这串字符,应该就会有所感觉,他就是flag,然后:

```
—交叉列表——F5查看伪代码,然后就有:
跳转-
                                            ---- - - - /
       signed int v3; // ebx
       char v4; // al
       int result; // eax
       int v6; // [esp+0h] [ebp-70h]
       int v7; // [esp+0h] [ebp-70h]
       char v8; // [esp+12h] [ebp-5Eh]
       char v9[20]; // [esp+14h] [ebp-5Ch]
       char v10; // [esp+28h] [ebp-48h]
        __int16 v11; // [esp+48h] [ebp-28h]
       char v12; // [esp+4Ah] [ebp-26h]
       char v13; // [esp+4Ch] [ebp-24h]
       strcpy(&v13, "437261636b4d654a757374466f7246756e");
       while (1)
       {
         memset(&v10, 0, 0x20u);
         v11 = 0;
         v12 = 0;
         sub_40134B(aPleaseInputYou, v6);
         scanf(aS, v9);
         if (strlen(v9) > 0x11)
           break;
         v3 = 0;
         do
         {
           v4 = v9[v3];
           if ( !v4 )
            break;
           sprintf(&v8, asc_408044, v4);
           strcat(&v10, &v8);
           ++v3;
         }
         while ( v3 < 17 );
```

strcpy,即string copy(字符串复制)的缩写。strcpy是一种C语言的标准库函数,strcpy把含有'\0'结束符的字符串复制到另一个地址空间,返回值的类型为char\*。

我们观察发现,他有数字和字母组成,切最大的字母是f,所以优先考虑16进制转换:

# 16进制到ASCII字符串在线转换工具



open-sourc

re逆向新手题中的第一道题目对于我们这些新手而言还是有一点难度的,主要就是得看得懂代码的意思。



```
#include <stdio.h>
1
2
     #include <string.h>
3
     int main()
4
   FI
5
       /*unsigned int hash = first * 31337 + (second % 17) * 11 + strlen(argy[3]) - 1615810207;*/
         unsigned int hash = 0xcafe * 31337 + (25 % 17) * 11 + strlen("h4cky0u") - 1615810207;
6
7
8
         printf("Get your key: ");
         printf("%x\n", hash);
9
0
         return 0;
1
2
     F:\xctf\.open-source (2) c.exe
    Get your key: cOffee
    Process returned 0 (0x0)
                                execution time : 0.042 s
    Press any key to continue.
                                                                               https://blog.csdn.net/weixin_53409153
```

将得到的flag为c0ffee输入即可。

(其中不知道的C语言知识可以在网上查找一下,我也是找了好久才搞明白的。)

### simple-unpack

首先,题目的介绍,我们可以知道,我们最开始还是需要进行查壳的:

Ex	einfo PE - ver.0.0.5.6 by A.S.L - 104	14+78 sign	2019.04.10	- [	×
	Eile : b7cf4629544f4e759d690100c	3f96caa		<u>₽</u> <u>H</u>	
	Entry Point : 0044F058 00 <	EP Section :	zero sections		
- a	File Offset : ?	First Bytes :	7F.45.4C.46.02		Plug
6	Linker Info : 🤉	SubSystem :	?	Start S	
ha	File Size : 00056170h < N	Overlay :	?		2
cin	Diagnose:				
8	NOT Win EXEo - ELF executable [ 64b	- CPU : AMD x8(	Scan / t	Rip	
Ŵ	Lamer Info - Help Hint - Unpack info	0 ms;		No Tecenter	
	Detected UPX! packer - http://upx.githul	os <b>da</b> ne <b>i</b> ii/ei	xin_83403556		

### 发现文件是64位的,然后使用IDA64, shift+f12

. - b7cf4629544f4e759d690100c3f96caa C:\Users\Administrator\Downloads\b7cf4629544f4e759d690100c3f96caa

) 编辑(E) 跳转(J) 搜索(H) 视图(V	调试器选项( <u>O</u> )窗口( <u>W</u> )	)帮助			
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函数 📕 常规函数 📕 指令 📗 数据 📗	未知 外部符号				
窗口	🗈 IDA View-A 🖾	☑ 字符串窗口 区	፬ 十六进制视图-1 ☑	▲ 结构体	
称	地址长度	类型 字符串			
	's' seg000:0 00000020	C <mark>flag</mark> {Upx_1s_n0t_a_d	3liv3r_c0mp4n		

flag{Upx\_1s\_n0t\_a\_d3liv3r\_c0mp4ny}

logmein

地	址	长度	类型	字符串
ʻs'	LOAD:000	0000001C	С	/lib64/ld-linux-x86-64.so.2
ʻs'	LOAD:000.	A0000000	С	libc.so.6
ʻs'	LOAD:000	00000005	С	exit
ʻs'	LOAD:000	0000000F	С	isoc99_scanf
ʻs'	LOAD:000.	00000007	С	printf
ʻs'	LOAD:000	00000007	С	strlen
ʻs'	LOAD:000.	00000012	С	libc_start_main
ʻs'	LOAD:000	0000000F	С	gmon_start
ʻs'	LOAD:000	A0000000	С	GLIBC_2.7
ʻs'	LOAD:000	0000000C	С	GLIBC_2. 2. 5
ʻs'	.rodata:…	0000002D	С	Welcome to the RC3 secure password guesser.\n
ʻs'	.rodata:…	00000033	С	To continue, you must enter the correct password.\n
ʻs'	.rodata:…	00000013	С	Enter your guess:
ʻs'	.rodata:…	00000005	С	%32s
's'	.rodata:…	00000015	С	Incorrect password!\n
's'	.rodata:…	0000002E	С	You entered the correct password!\nGreat job!\n
's'	.eh_fram…	00000006	С	;*3\$\*

#### 发现没有想要的flag,然后找到main函数,f5查看伪代码,有:



然后,我们可以再

if ( s[i] != (char)(\*((\_BYTE )&v7 + i % v6) ^ v8[i]) ) sub\_4007C0(); 找flag在这里我们可以使用Python来写,脚本 a = ":"AL\_RT^L.?+6/46" b = "harambe" c = 7 flag = '' for i in range(0,len(a)): flag += chr(ord(b[i%c]) ^ord(a[i])) print(flag) 得到: RC3-2016-XORISGUD

# insanity

下载附件后发现,这个附件我们无法打开,这个时候我们使用exeinfo打开该附件,查看它的外壳,我们会发现它是32位的,我 们再用IDA32打开,得到:

文件(E) 编辑(E) 跳转(J) 搜索(H)	视图(V) 调试器 选项(O	) 窗口(W) 帮助											
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函数名称	段		LOAD:08048000	13									^
<pre>init_proc</pre>	. init		LOAD:08048000	; +									
📝 sub_8048370	.plt		LOAD:08048000	; This f	ile has been gener	rated by The Intera	ctive Dis	assembler (	IDA)				
🗲 _time	.plt		LOAD:08048000	3	Copyright (c) 20	017 Hex-Rays, <supp< td=""><td>ort@hex-r</td><td>ays.com&gt;</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></supp<>	ort@hex-r	ays.com>					
🗲 _sleep	.plt		LOAD:08048000	3	Licer	nse info: 48-3FBD-7	F04-2C						
f _puts	.plt		LOAD:08048000	; ]	Jiang	g Ying, Personal li	cense						
<pre>gmon_start</pre>	.plt		LOAD:08048000	; +					+				
f_srand	.plt		LOAD:08048000	;									
🗾libc_start_main	.plt		LOAD:08048000	; Input SHA2	56 : A8C9EC5FØAD6E	DAD7439C88DAC33EEE4	953FE04C6	CEAD7C950EF4	EFAA917B1DD2				
f_rand	.plt		LOAD:08048000	; Input MD5	: 080B07FC40A68	3D046022E39BF09E06B	D						
f main	.tex		LOAD:08048000	; Input CRC3	2 : C8C48385								
<u>f</u> _start	.text		LOAD:08048000	1									
f deregister_tm_clones	.text		LOAD:08048000	; File Name	: D:\428f6e6f757	754fca8964d35b16a4b	709						
f register_tm_clones	.text		LOAD:08048000	; Format	: ELF for Intel	386 (Executable)							
fdo_global_dtors_aux	.text		LOAD:08048000	; Imagebase	: 8048000								
f trane_dummy	.text		LOAD:08048000	; Interprete	r '/lib/ld-linux.s	so.2'							
libc_csu_fini	.text		LOAD:08048000	; Needed Lib	rary 'libc.so.6'								
	.text		LOAD:08048000										
<pre>//1080_get_pc_tnunk_bx</pre>	.text		LOAD:08048000	; Source Fil	e : 'insanity.c'								
/ _term_proc	. 1111		LOAD:08048000	: Source Fil	e : 'crtstuff.c'								
7 time	exte		LOAD:08048000										
7 sleep	exter		LOAD:08048000		.686p								
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			<ul> <li>LOAD:08048000</li> <li>LOAD:08048000</li> </ul>	dword_804800	0 dd 464C457Fh	; DATA X	s:_data, REF: LOAD	:0804807C↓o	gs:notning				
<	>		00000000 080480	000: LOAD:dword	8048000								~
行 11/26			<										>

这个时候我们还是无法发现flag,然后我们在进行shift+f12,来进行操作(shift+f12:可以打开string窗口,一键找出所有的字符 串,右击setup,还能对窗口的属性进行设置)这个时候得到:

#### IDA - 428f6e6f75754fca8964d35b16a4b709 D:\428f6e6f75754fca8964d35b16a4b709

: 💆 🖬 : 🤻 T 🌳 T 🗄 🖽 🖷 🖬 👘 🗣 🖡 🔊	-8 🕴 📥		CODE DEE	ñ 's <sup>™</sup> ▼	* 🖬 🗛 🗄			
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函数名称	1	段	地址		长度	类型	字符串	-
f_init_proc f sub 8048370		init plt	5 LO.	AD:080… AD:080…	00000013 0000000F	C C	/lib/ld-linux.so.2 gmon start	
<u>f</u> _time	-	plt	😴 LO.	AD:080…	A0000000	С	libc. so. 6	
<pre>f _sleep f _puts</pre>		.plt .plt	5 LO.	AD:080… AD:080…	0000000F 00000006	C C	_IO_stdin_used srand	
<pre>fgmon_start f _srand</pre>		.plt .plt	S LO.	AD:080… AD:080…	00000005 00000005	C C	puts time	
<pre>flibc_start_main f _rand</pre>	-	.plt .plt	5 LO.	AD:080… AD:080…	00000006 00000012	C C	sleep libc_start_main	
<b>f main</b> <b>f</b> _start		tex:	's' LO.	AD:080… odata:…	0000000A 00000024	C C	GLIBC_2.0 Reticulating splines, please wait	
<pre>// deregister_tm_clones // register_tm_clones // clones // cl</pre>		text text	's' . r	odata:… odata:…	00000040	C C	If you're pretending to suck, you just passed that Turing test. There aren't enough bits in my memory to represent how hard your Your children to be a successful to the succe	
f frame_dummy		text text	s . r	odata:… odata:…	00000047 0000004E	c	Have you considered becoming a vacuum cleaner? You're pretty … I'ye sot a sood feeling about this one — wait no Mawhe ne…	
<pre>flibc_csu_init flibc_csu_init fi686 get nc thunk hy</pre>		text	<b>s</b> .r	odata:… odata:…	0000002A	c	Knock knock\n\ho's there?\nUDP.\nUDP who?\n 9447{This is a flag}	
f_time		fini	's' . r	odata:…	0000001C	c	Congrats, you hacked me!\n\$ rm -rf / . Permission denied	
f sleep	i	exter	s .r	odata:… b fram…	0000001E	Ċ	#define YOU \"massive failure\"	
f srand		exte	<b>D</b> . C.	II_II am	00000003	U U	,""241	
f rand		exte						
<pre>gmon_start</pre>	E	exter >						
行 11/26			行 18/	22			https://bloc.cschinei/weixin_5340945	3
<b>—</b> 10.11.2 —								

这个时候我们仔细观察就会发现想要的flag 9447{This\_is\_a\_flag}

## getit

首先下载附件后,用IDA64打开,然后shift+f12得到:

L	LUAD.000	00000001	0	Smon_start
ľ	LOAD:000	A000000A	С	GLIBC_2.4
2	LOAD:000	0000000C	С	GLIBC_2.2.5
2	.eh_fram…	00000006	С	;*3\$\″
ľ	.data:00…	00000021	С	c61b68366edeb7bdce3c6820314b7498
2	.data:00…	0000002B	С	harifCTF {????????????????????????????????????
ľ	.data:00…	0000002C	С	skakakakakakakakakakakakakakakakakakaka

然后,点击进入,在s处进入交叉引用:

进入以后会有伪代码:

```
int __cdeci main(int argc, const char **argv, const char **envp)
ſ
 char v3; // al
  __int64 v5; // [rsp+0h] [rbp-40h]
 int i; // [rsp+4h] [rbp-3Ch]
 FILE *stream; // [rsp+8h] [rbp-38h]
 char filename[8]; // [rsp+10h] [rbp-30h]
 unsigned __int64 v9; // [rsp+28h] [rbp-18h]
 v9 = __readfsqword(0x28u);
 LODWORD(v5) = 0;
 while ( (signed int)v5 < strlen(s) )</pre>
 {
   if (v5 & 1)
     v3 = 1;
   else
     v3 = -1;
    *(&t + (signed int)v5 + 10) = s[(signed int)v5] + v3;
   LODWORD(v5) = v5 + 1;
 }
  strcpy(filename, "/tmp/flag.txt");
  stream = fopen(filename, "w");
 fprintf(stream, "%s\n", u, v5);
 for ( i = 0; i < strlen(&t); ++i )</pre>
 {
   fseek(stream, p[i], 0);
   fputc(*(&t + p[i]), stream);
   fseek(stream, 0LL, 0);
   fprintf(stream, "%s\n", u);
 }
 fclose(stream);
 remove(filename);
 return 0;
}
```

然后用Python写一段脚本有:



得到SharifCTF{b70c59275fcfa8aebf2d5911223c6589} 上面就是flag

## 标题

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
# encoding: utf-8
import base64
def encode(message):
    s = ''
   for i in message:
       x = ord(i) ^ 32
       x = x + 16
        s += chr(x)
    return base64.b64encode(s)
correct = 'X]NkVmtUI1MgXwBZXCFeKY+AaXNt'
flag = ''
print 'Input flag:'
flag = raw_input()
if encode(flag) == correct:
    print 'correct'
else:
   print 'wrong'
import base64
                                                                          https://blog.csdn.net/weixin_53409153
```

这是生成的py文件 然后,对这个文件的运算逻辑进行逆向 写EXP

先对字符串进行base64,然后,再进行异或运算得到最后的flag:nctf{d3c0mpil1n9\_PyC}