

# xctf re2-cpp-is-awesome

原创

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本文链接: <https://blog.csdn.net/jentle8/article/details/101851473>

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这是一篇简单的wp, 下载二进制文件在kali上面跑一下, 可以看到是命令行函数估计是C++写的

```
root@kali:~/Desktop/xctfpwn# ./re2-cpp 20
Better luck next time
root@kali:~/Desktop/xctfpwn# ./re2-cpp 1381238273213628643
Better luck next time
root@kali:~/Desktop/xctfpwn#
```

然后file指令看一下文件属性:

```
root@kali:~/Desktop/xctfpwn# file re2-cpp
re2-cpp: ELF 64-bit LSB executable, x86-64, version 1 (SYSV), dynamically linked
, interpreter /lib64/ld-linux-x86-64.so.2, for GNU/Linux 2.6.32, BuildID[sha1]=0
8fba98083e7c1f7171fd17c82befdfel1dcbcc82, stripped
root@kali:~/Desktop/xctfpwn#
```

发现是64位x86的。

然后拖到ida分析: 直接string进入到字符串找到我们需要的字符串位置, 然后定位到函数所在位置:

LOAD:000...	0000000C	C	GLIBC_2.2.5
.rodata:...	00000078	C	L3t_ME_T3ll_YOu_S0m3thing_1mp0rtant_A_{FL4G}_W0nt_b3_3X4ctly_...
.rodata:...	00000017	C	Better luck next time\n
.rodata:...	00000021	C	You should have the flag by now\n
.rodata:...	00000008	C	Usage:
.rodata:...	00000007	C	flag\n

发现有特殊字符串Better ...我们定位到相关函数所在位置然后交叉引用一下, 定位到主函数位置:

```
000000000400B89 ; Attributes: up-based frame
000000000400B89
000000000400B89 ; int __cdecl main(int, char **, char **)
000000000400B89 main proc near
000000000400B89
```

对伪C代码进行分析可以看到判断输入错误函数:

```

for ( i = std::__cxx11::basic_string<char,std::char_traits<char>,std::allocator<char>>::begin(&v9); ; sub_400D7A
(&i) )
{
    v11 = std::__cxx11::basic_string<char,std::char_traits<char>,std::allocator<char>>::end(&v9);
    if ( !sub_400D3D((__int64)&i, (__int64)&v11) )
        break;
    v6 = (_BYTE *)sub_400D9A((__int64)&i);
    if ( *v6 != off_6020A0[dword_6020C0[v12]] )
        sub_400B56();
    ++v12;
}

```

可以锁定到那个输出luck函数的if语句是一个判断句，是按字符判断，v12=0一开始，dword\_6020C0的位置是一串字符串：

```

00000000006020C0 dword_6020C0 dd 24h ; DATA XREF: main+DD↑r
00000000006020C4 align 8
00000000006020C8 db 5
00000000006020C9 db 0
00000000006020CA db 0
00000000006020CB db 0
00000000006020CC db 36h ; 6
00000000006020CD db 0
00000000006020CE db 0
00000000006020CF db 0
00000000006020D0 db 65h ; e
00000000006020D1 db 0
00000000006020D2 db 0
00000000006020D3 db 0
00000000006020D4 db 7
00000000006020D5 db 0
00000000006020D6 db 0
00000000006020D7 db 0
00000000006020D8 db 27h ; '
00000000006020D9 db 0
00000000006020DA db 0
00000000006020DB db 0

```

<https://blog.csdn.net/jentle8>

注意它是八字节一个字符！！，然后再HEX窗口中打开，可以得到需要的字符串，  
 '24','0','5','36','65','7','27','26','2d','1','3','0','d','56','1','3','65','3','2d','16','2','15','3','65','0','29','44','44','1','44','2b'。

off\_6020A0保存了一堆字符：**\*\*L3t\_ME\_T3ll\_Y0u\_S0m3th1ng\_1mp0rtant\_A\_{FL4G}\_W0nt\_b3\_3X4ctly\_th4t**  
**\*\***

那个明显就是6020C0保存的值作为字符串的某一个值，清楚了就开始写脚本：

```

x = "L3t_ME_T3ll_Y0u_S0m3th1ng_1mp0rtant_A_{FL4G}_W0nt_b3_3X4ctly_th4t_345y_t0_c4ptur3_H0wev3r_1T_w1ll_b3_C00l_1
F_Y0u_g0t_1t"
off = ['24','0','5','36','65','7','27','26','2d','1','3','0','d','56','1','3','65','3','2d','16','2','15','3','6
5','0','29','44','44','1','44','2b']

flag=""

for i in off:
    i=int(i,16)
    flag+=x[i]

print(flag)

```

运行得到flag: ALEXCTF{W3\_L0v3\_C\_W1th\_CL45535}