

# BeginCTF2024 Writeup

## Misc

### 下一站上岸

用010Editor看了一眼图片，在尾部发现了一串base64编码，解码后是个Hint

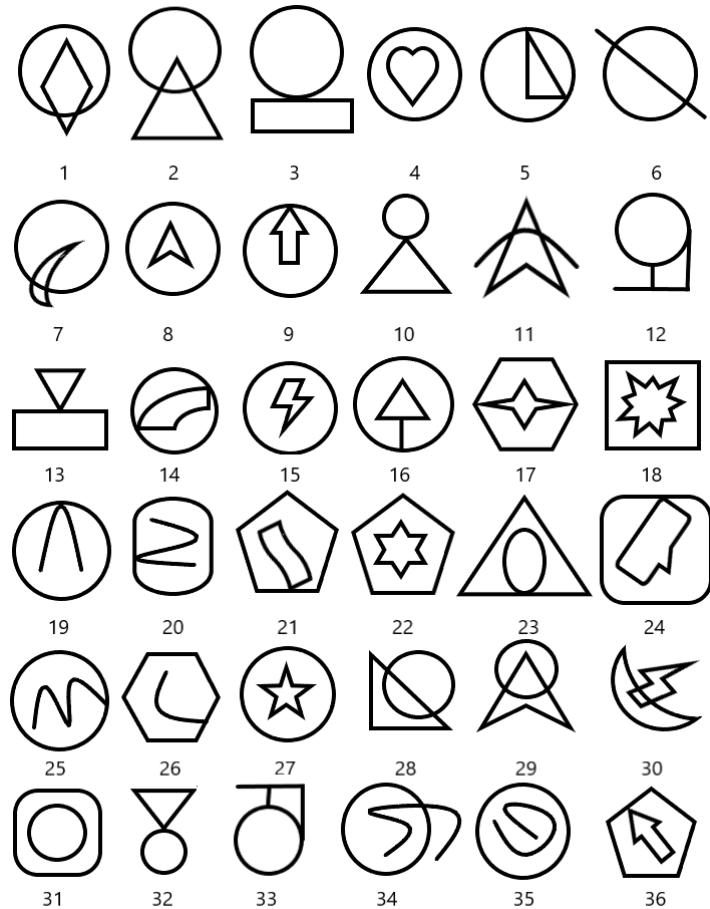
The screenshot shows the 010Editor interface with a hex dump of a PNG file. The bottom pane displays the base64-encoded hint:

```
5o+Q56S6OuaRqeawr+WvhueggQ==
```

The output pane shows the decoded hint:

```
提示:摩斯密码
```

题目图片



每个图案都是由两个图形组成，通过数这两个图形的交点数将其转化，2为-，1为.，0用来分段，摩斯密码解密即为flag

输入摩斯密码、汉字或英文，系统自动识别转换。还可以输入2463个字符

\--. \---\. . --. -\.-\... \.... \---\. -. \.

转换

复制结果

go ashore

begin{go\_ashore}

## devil's word

### 题目

1 - 记事本  
文件(F) 编辑(E) 格式(O) 查看(V) 帮助(H)  
|eu lia leu ng leu cai leu jau leu e cai b cai jau sa leng cai ng ng f leu b leu e sa leng cai cai ng f cai cai sa leu e cai a leu bo leu f cai ng ng f leu sii leu jau sa sii leu c leu ng leu sa cai sii cai d

温州话，因为非常难听懂，所以被人称为“魔鬼的语言”。(听了下，这真是中文？？？)

看到其中那几个单个的字母，合理猜测其他的都是数字，照着念一下大概还是能看懂的。

1 - 记事本  
文件(F) 编辑(E) 格式(O) 查看(V) 帮助(H)  
626567696e7b7930755f6b6e30775f77336e7a686f755f6469346c6563747d

hex编码

<p>开始HEX解码文本</p> <p>原始文本:</p> <pre>626567696e7b7930755f6b6e30775f77336e7a686f755f6469346c 6563747d</pre>	<p>复制结果</p> <p>下载</p> <p>清空</p>	<p>请选择文件, 点击上传...</p> <p>解码结果:</p> <pre>begin{you_know_wenzhou_di4lect}</pre>	<p>浏览文件</p>
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## 你知道中国文化嘛1.0

~~做完有种被brainf\*ck的感觉~~

下载下来的文档，看到结尾的四个=就知道是base32。直接解不出，仔细一看发现有几个字符被替换了。经过试错法和观察法最终得到，用S替换\$，用X替换&，用Z替换@。然后用cyberchef解码，得到一堆八卦字符。

自己没搜到，问了下学长，还真有这种八卦编码：<https://codeleading.com/article/50156488451/>

脚本：

```
# base8 八卦解密  
# 解码  
#  
# 八卦符转八进制  
#  
  
def to8bArr(baguaStr):  
    code = {'☰': '0', '# 乾',  
            '☱': '1', '# 兑',  
            '☲': '2', '# 离',  
            '☱☰': '3', '# 震'}
```

```
'☰': '4', # 巽
'☱': '5', # 坎
'☲': '6', # 艮
'☷': '7', # 坤
}
bArr = []
temp = []
for s in baguaStr: # 把八卦符转为8进制数字
    temp.append(code[s])
tempStr = ''
for i in range(len(temp)): # 数字3个一组 组合回八进制
    tempStr += temp[i]
    if i % 3 == 2:
        bArr.append('0o'+tempStr)
        tempStr = ''
#
# 8进制转文本
#
nByte = b''
for b in bArr:
    nByte += chr(int(b,base=8)).encode('raw_unicode_escape')
print(nByte)
__name__='__main__'
a=input("请输入: ")
to8bArr(a)
```

由于直接decode输出成字符串时有点问题，这里输出十六进制形式，然后试错+观察手搓十六进制字符串再decode

```

s=b'\xe5\x85\xac\xe6\xad\xa3\xe6\x96\x87\xe6\x98\x8e\xe5\x85\xac\xe6\xad\xa3\xe5
\x92\x8c\xe8\xb0\x90\xe5\x85\xac\xe6\xad\xa3\xe5\xb9\xb3\xe7\xad\x89\xe6\x96\x87
\xe6\x98\x8e\xe5\x8f\x8b\xe5\x96\x84\xe6\xb3\x95\xe6\xb2\xbb\xe5\x92\x8c\xe8\xb0
\x90\xe6\xb3\x95\xe6\xb2\xbb\xe5\x85\xac\xe6\xad\xa3\xe6\x96\x87\xe6\x98\x8e\xe5
\x85\xac\xe6\xad\xa3\xe5\xb9\xb3\xe7\xad\x89\xe5\x92\x8c\xe8\xb0\x90\xe7\x88\xb1\xe5\x9b\xbd\xe5\x85\xac\xe6\xad
\xa3\xe5\xb9\xb3\xe7\xad\x89\xe5\x92\x8c\xe8\xb0\x90\xe7\x88\xb1\xe5\x9b\xbd\xe5\x85\xac\xe6\xad
\x85\xac\xe6\xad\xa3\xe8\x86\xaa\xe7\x94\xb1\xe5\x92\x8c\xe8\xb0\x90\xe7\x88\xb1
\xe5\x9b\xbd\xe5\x92\x8c\xe8\xb0\x90\xe5\xaf\x8c\xe5\xb4\xba\xe5\x92\x8c\xe8\xb0
\x90\xe7\x88\xb1\xe5\x9b\xbd\xe5\x85\xac\xe6\xad\xa3\xe5\x85\xac\xe6\xad\xa3\xe5
\x85\xac\xe6\xad\xa3\xe5\x92\x8c\xe8\xb0\x90\xe5\x85\xac\xe6\xad\xa3\xe6\xb3\x95
\xe6\xb2\xbb\xe5\x85\xac\xe6\xad\xa3\xe5\xb9\xb3\xe7\xad\x89\xe5\x85\xac\xe6\xad
\xa3\xe8\x87\xaa\xe7\x94\xb1\xe6\x96\x87\xe6\x98\x8e\xe8\xaf\x9a\xe4\xbf\xa1\xe5
\x92\x8c\xe8\xb0\x90\xe5\x92\x8c\xe8\xb0\x90\xe6\x95\xac\xe4\xb8\x9a\xe5\x92\x8c\xe8\xb0\x90\xe8
\x87\xaa\xe7\x94\xb1\xe5\x85\xac\xe6\xad\xa3\xe5\x85\xac\xe6\xad\xa3\xe6\xb3\x95
\xe6\xb2\xbb\xe5\x8f\x8b\xe5\x96\x84\xe6\xb3\x95\xe6\xb2\xbb\xe5\x85\xac\xe6\xad
\xa3\xe6\x95\xac\xe4\xb8\x9a\xe6\xb3\x95\xe6\xb2\xbb\xe5\x8f\x8b\xe5\x96\x84\xe5
\xb9\xb3\xe7\xad\x89\xe5\x85\xac\xe6\xad\xa3\xe6\xb0\x91\xe4\xb8\xbb\xe5\x92\x8c
\xe8\xb0\x90\xe6\xb3\x95\xe6\xb2\xbb\xe6\x96\x87\xe6\x98\x8e\xe8\xaf\x9a\xe4\xbf
\xa1\xe5\x92\x8c\xe8\xb0\x90\xe5\x92\x8c\xe8\xb0\x90\xe6\xb3\x95\xe6\xb2\xbb\xe5\x91\xe4\xb8\xbb\xe5
\x92\x8c\xe8\xb0\x90\xe7\x88\xb1\xe5\x9b\xbd\xe6\x96\x87\xe6\x98\x8e\xe8\xaf\x9a
\xe4\xbf\xa1\xe5\x92\x8c\xe8\xb0\x90\xe5\x92\x8c\xe8\xb0\x90\xe6\xb3\x95\xe6\xb2\xbb\xe5\x91\xe4\xb8
\xbb\xe5\x92\x8c\xe8\xb0\x90\xe6\xb3\x95\xe6\xb2\xbb\xe5\x96\x87\xe6\x98\x8e\xe5\x85\xac\xe6\xad\xa3\xe5
\x8f\x8b\xe5\x96\x84\xe7\x88\xb1\xe5\x9b\xbd\xe5\x92\x8c\xe8\xb0\x90\xe6\xb0\x91\xe4\xb8\xbb\xe5\x85\xac\xe6\xad
\xa3\xe5\x92\x8c\xe8\xb0\x90\xe5\x85\xac\xe6\xad\xa3\xe5\xb9\xb3\xe7\xad\x89'
print(s.decode())

```

C:\Users\jyzh0\Desktop\维汉对照\test2.py  
公正文明公正平等文明友善法治和谐治公正文明公正平等公正平等和谐爱国公正平等公正和谐公  
正法治公正平等公正自由文明诚信和谐文明公正平等公正公正和谐敬业和谐自由公正公正法治友善治公正敬业治友善平等公正民主和谐法治文明诚信和谐  
和谱民主和谐爱国文明诚信和谐民主和谐文明公正改善爱国和谐民主公正和谐公正平等

一眼核心价值观编码。

里面有几个错别字，改一下再转。

#### 社会主义核心价值观编码器

社会主义核心价值观：富强民主文明和谐自由平等公正法治爱国敬业诚信友善！

bce-7bee8e3d808fcged-2ef94fj|[a7-18-12n81ce|

[编码](#) [解码](#)

flag的形状已经有了，但是是乱序的，显然栅栏加密。在栏目数为5，W型时，得到flag。

### AmanCTF - 栅栏加密/解密

在线栅栏(RailFence)加密/解密

bce-7bee8e3d808fcged-2ef94f{j{a7-18-12n81ce}

栏数

5

加密

解密

枚举加密

枚举解密

标准型

bee}1c3di2ed-{n-82a870e71b8f-cef91eec48@8gf-@

W型

begin{eec8da87-ee32-11ed-8f8c-907841e2ffbc}

## Tupper

下载下来很多文本文件，打开看一下好像是base64编码，先写个脚本把它们拼接起来

```
import os
from Crypto.Util.number import long_to_bytes
s=''
for i in range(0, 169):
    filename = f"123\\{i * 4}.txt"
    if os.path.exists(filename):
        with open(filename, 'r') as f:
            s+=f.read().strip()
            f.close()
    else:
        print(f"文件 {filename} 不存在")
print(s)
```

MtQyNzgxOTM0MzI3MjgwMjYwNDkyOTg1NzQ1NzU1NTc1MzQzMjEwNjIzNDkzNTI1NDM1NjI2NTY3NjY0Njk3MDQwOTI4NzQ20DgzNTQ2NzkzNzEyMTI0NDQzODIyOTg4MjEzNDIwOTM0NTA  
zOTg5MDcwOTY5NzYwMDI0NTg4MDc1OTg1MzU3MzUxNzIxMjY2NTc1MDQzMzExNzE20DQ5MDcxNzMwODY2NTk1MDUxNDM5NjAzMDAwODU4MDg4MDk2NDcyNTY30TAz0DQzNzg1NTM30DAyOD  
14OTQyMzK3NTe4OTg2MjAwNDExNDMzODMzMTcwNjQ3MjcxMzY5MDM2NzQ3NzAS5MzYzOTg1Mtg1Nd5MDA1MTT1NDg0MTk80DYznjQ5MTUzoTkYNTMSNDEyNDU5MTEyMDUyNjI0OTM0L0EXN  
Tg00Tc3MDgyMTkxMjY0NTM10Dc0NTY2MzczMDT40Dg3MDEzMDhzODIyMTA3Ndg2Mjk4MDawODE4MjE20DQyODMxDpcNjg1NDM2MDE1NTk3Nzg0MzE3MzUwMDY30TQ3Nje1NDI0MTlwMDY  
MjEyMTkyMDczMjI4MDg0NDkyMzIwNTA1Nzg4NTI0MzEzNjE2Nzg3NDUzNTU3NzY5MjExMzIzNTI0NTk5MzE5MDc4MzgyMDUwMDExDQ=

解码，得到一串数字

**Input**

length: 676  
lines: 1

```
MTQyNzgxOTM0MzI3MjgwMjYwNDkyOTg1NzQ1NzU1NTc1MzQzMjEwNjIzNDkzNTI1NDM1NjI2NTY3NjY0Njk3MDQwOTI4NzQ2
ODgzNTQ2NzkzNzEyMTI0NDQzODIyOTg4MjEzNDIwOTM0NTAzOTg5MDcwOTY5NzYwMDI0NTg4MDc10Tg1MzU3MzUxNzIxMjY2
NTc1MDQzMzExNzE2ODQ5MDcxNzMwODY2NTk1MDUxNDM5MjAzMADawODU4MDg4MDk2NDcyNTY30TAzODQzNzg1NTM30DAyODI4
OTQyMzk3NTE4OTg2MjAwNDExNDMzODMzMTCwNjQ3MjcxMzY5MDM2MzQ3NzA5MzYzOTg1MTg1NDc5MDA1MTI1NDg0MTk0ODYz
NjQ5MTUzOTkyNTM5NDEyNDU5MTEyMDUyNjI0OTM1OTExNTg0OTc3MDgyMTkxMjY0NTM1ODc0NTY2MzcMDI4ODg3MDEzMDMz
ODIyMTA3NDg2Mjk4MDAwODE4MjE2ODQyODMxODczNjg1NDM2MDE1NTk3Nzg0MzE3MzUwMDY30TQ3NjE1NDI0MTMwMDY2MjEy
MTkyMDczMjI4MDg0NDkyMzIwNTA1Nzg4NTI0MzEzNjE2Nzg3NDUzNTU3NzY5MjExMzIzNTI0MTk5MzE5MDc4MzgyMDUwMDEx
ODQ=
```

**Output**

time: 3ms  
length: 506  
lines: 1

```
142781934327280260492985745755575343210623493525435626567664697040928746883546793712124443822988
213420934503989070969760024588075985357351721266575041311716849071730866595051439203000858088096
472567903843785537802828942397518986200411433833170647271369036347709363985185479005125484194863
649153992539412459112052624935911584977082191264535874566373028887013033822107486298000818216842
831873685436015597784317350067947615424130066212192073228084492320505788524313616787453557769211
32352419931907838205001184
```

结合题目得知是tupper自指公式，脚本跑一下得到的图片中有flag



## real check in

签个到

```
C:\Users\jyjzh0\Desktop\h4ck3r_t0015\basecrack>python basecrack.py -m  
BASECRACK v4.0  
python basecrack.py -h [FOR HELP]  
[>] Enter Encoded Base: MJSW02L0PNLUKTCDJ5GWKX3UN5PUEM2HNFXEGVGL4ZDAMRUL5EDAUDFL5MU6VK705UUYMK7GEYWZK7NE3X2==  
[-] Iteration: 1  
[-] Heuristic Found Encoding To Be: Base32  
[-] Decoding as Base32: begin{WELCOME_to_B3GinCTF_2024_H0Pe_YOU_wiLl_11ke_i7}  
{{<<=====>>}}  
[-] Total Iterations: 1  
[-] Encoding Pattern: Base32  
[-] Magic Decode Finished With Result: begin{WELCOME_to_B3GinCTF_2024_H0Pe_YOU_wiLl_11ke_i7}  
[-] Finished in 0.0019 seconds
```

## where is crazyman v1.0

OSINT題



二次元，日本，盲猜秋叶原

begin{秋叶原}

## where is crazyman v2.0

OSINT题，提示十四个英文字母



Google识图一下，又想到出题人crazyman之前才去过沙特，最终确定为Boulevard World

The screenshot shows a Google search results page for 'Boulevard World'. The top result is a large image of a pirate ship at night, which matches the photo above. To the right of the image is the search bar with 'Boulevard World' typed in, and below it are several smaller thumbnail images of the park and news snippets from various sources like Instagram, Weibo, and Bilibili.

begin{Boulevard World}

**beginCTF问卷 (新生赛道)**

您已完成本次问卷，感谢您的帮助与支持。  
begin{Thank5\_F0r\_Your\_P@rt1c1pa7ion}

**Crypto**

## fake\_n

——你这n太假了——假吗？

题目

```
from Crypto.Util.number import *
from secret import flag

def fakeN_list():
    puzzle_list = []

    for i in range(15):
        r = getPrime(32)
        puzzle_list.append(r)

    p = getPrime(32)
    q = getPrime(32)
    com = p*q

    puzzle_list.append(com)

    return puzzle_list

def encrypt(m,e,fake_n_list):

    fake_n = 1
    for i in range(len(fake_n_list)):
        fake_n *= fake_n_list[i]

    really_n = 1
    for i in range(len(fake_n_list)-1):
        really_n *= fake_n_list[i]

    c = pow(m,e,really_n)

    print("c =",c)
    print("fake_n =",fake_n)

if __name__ == '__main__':
    m = bytes_to_long(flag)
    e = 65537
    fake_n_list = fakeN_list()
    encrypt(m,e,fake_n_list)

    '''
    c =
    64513244170115400963718991935952749675849616299580725894422317535393337857153734
    17620914700292158431998640787575661170945478654203892533418902
    fake_n =
    17898110469477755155605021078810522491285880848984429339565688229297232845064702
    34591809929230231265556363984090626029472872700079640520609751373181724463097665
    81
    '''

```

factordb一下fake\_n，成功解得十余个因数

根据题目程序可以看出来，really\_n和fake\_n其实就差了两个因数，是哪两个呢？直接暴力破解。

exp:

```
import gmpy2

from Crypto.Util.number import *

c =
64513244170115400963718991935952749675849616299580725894422317535393337857153734
17620914700292158431998640787575661170945478654203892533418902

E = 65537

data=[ 2215221821 , 2290486867, 2333428577, 2361589081, 2446301969 ,
2507934301 , 2590663067, 3107210929 , 3278987191 , 3389689241 , 3417707929 ,
3429664037, 3716624207 , 3859354699 , 3965529989 , 4098704749 , 4267348123]

for i in range(len(data)):
    for m in range(i+1,len(data)):
        phi=1
        n=1
        for j in range(len(data)):
            if j!=i and j!=m:
                phi*=(data[j]-1)
                n*=data[j]
        d = gmpy2.invert(E,phi)

        m = pow(c,d,n)

        print(long_to_bytes(m))
```

问题	输出	调试控制台	终端	端口
	<pre>x6T"\xd9r\x0f\xda\xfb" b'D\xaa\x8e\xfa\x0b,{\xaa\x90G\x8c\xc5P\xeftY\x7fr\xae!\x826N\x17\x89z2.\xfd\xd7G\x82\x07%\xfde\xc3\x0f0\xd2\xe4IVu\xa1\x1bX5\x90q\x9cs\x97"p\x1c\xc9\xe5\xd3' b'\xcb\xe5V\x19\xf3\xdbX\xd8\xbe\x18S@.x1c\xac\xdc\xca)\x1aN\x85\xa2\xbbC\xdd\xee\x1b\xab:DR6e\xf8\xb0\xb05x\xd2\xb3\x9e\xac\xed\xc9.\xac*\xbed\x0b\xf22\x19[\xaf[\x1b\xec\xdb\xc0' b'\xf2\xda\xde\xccr\xf8&lt;\xcl\xbf,\xd3\xdeY\xaci\x9d\x0f\xd0 \xd8\xaf \xda\xb7\x19\xc2\x8f-g\x8f\xb0\xcc\xc9\xdd?\xb4\xef\xba\xb5(\xcbD\xd7\x91\x9b\xf8\x0b\x9d)\{\xac\xecu\x81\x17\x19\x18' b'8,\xa8_R\xc5\x97\t\x7f\xcd\xbe\xab\xcb\x90\x86p)\xa9.JwX\xc5X\xe0;\x98c\xe4\x1e\x02\xab\xe9\xdfB\x99H\xd5g\xe1\xa5\x93\x94\x07\xf9\xd0\x9e\xcc-\xf0\xec\x86\xiby\xea\xed\xcc' b'_begin(y0u_f1nd_th3_re4l_n'; b'_xbe\x1c~\xbc\xad4\xba\x9el\x9c,x01\x01B\x8a\xff\xbfiz"\xce\x0cNPr\xae\x95\xb7\x88\xfd\xdc\x991(\x19H\x95i\x86Y\xb8\xbb\xe7H\xc2\x7f\x12\x9b\xab\x04\x00-\xd4(\xa3\xfc\x94\xe5\x0e' b'\xa9\xddm\xf9\x04\xcd\x00\x00\x19\xc8\x13\xe9\xa5\xff\xb3\x17\x96+\x95\xd7\x8b\x87\x08xD\xc5\xe9;K\x90\xbc\xd7#\xceY\xb8n\x17q\xef\xe8WU\xe8D\x0b\x00\x98\xf3\xbf\x17*\x9b\xd5Q\xe3}\x93' b'.ty\x0d\xdeMgb4j\xd2D\xaa&lt;\x27\xcf\xfeZ\x9a\xc5M\x17\x95D\x9b\xe3\x0b\xaf\xac\xde\x81\xd5:\x89\x8c\xb76\xc5\x8d\xec\xe9\x85\x0c2z\\\'\xc6\x001\xbb\x1a\x9a\xecr&amp;\xa9\xean'</pre>			

## Hard\_Ecc

题目

```
from flag import flag

A = [0,
      3,
      0,
      973467756888603754244984534697613606855346504624,
      864199516181393560796053875706729531134503137794]

p = 992366950031561379255380016673152446250935173367
ec = EllipticCurve(GF(p), [A[0], A[1], A[2], A[3], A[4]])

T = ec.random_point()
secret = int.from_bytes(flag, 'little')
Q = T * secret
print(T, Q)

# (295622334572794306408950267006569138184895225554 :
# 739097242015870070426694048559637981600496920065 : 1)
# (282367703408904350779510132139045982196580800466 :
# 41195046276490293006129702137150443195710071159 : 1)
```

非常简洁的Ecc，直接用sagemath中的discrete\_log（离散对数）即可求出secret

exp:

```

A = [0,
      3,
      0,
      973467756888603754244984534697613606855346504624,
      864199516181393560796053875706729531134503137794]
p = 992366950031561379255380016673152446250935173367
ec = EllipticCurve(GF(p), [A[0], A[1], A[2], A[3], A[4]])
T=ec(295622334572794306408950267006569138184895225554,73909724201587007042669404
8559637981600496920065)
Q=ec(282367703408904350779510132139045982196580800466,41195046276490293000612970
2137150443195710071159)
print(discrete_log(Q,T,operation='+'))

```

10910607047283133319639527186723699874555234

小端转换一下

```
from Crypto.Util.number import *
secret=10910607047283133319639527186723699874555234
print(int.to_bytes(secret,length=50,byteorder='little'))
```

# 我玩青水的

我不玩

题目

```
from Crypto.Util.number import *
from secret import flag

m = bytes_to_long(flag)
e = 2
p = getPrime(512)
c = pow(m, e, p)

print(f"p = {p}")
print(f"c = {c}")

...
p =
77093883567913620986869645377345555798634381171907987980287277628786847828809043
22549856912344789781854618283939002621383390230228555920884200579836394161
c =
55737554689495536244520239268398202945006729370089926802811965341878406158518440
91682946567434189657243627735469507175898662317628420037437385814152733456
..."
```

题目很简单，其实就是要解方程  $m^e \equiv c \pmod{p}$ ，用sagemath求解得到m

```
p =
77093883567913620986869645377345555798634381171907987980287277628786847828809043
22549856912344789781854618283939002621383390230228555920884200579836394161
c =
55737554689495536244520239268398202945006729370089926802811965341878406158518440
91682946567434189657243627735469507175898662317628420037437385814152733456
try:
    m = mod(c, p).sqrt()
    print("找到的m值: ", m)
except ValueError:
    print("在模p下没有找到满足条件的m值。")
```

```
In [1]: p = 77093883567913620986869645377345555798634381171907987980287277628786847828809043225498569123447897818546182839390026213833902302285559
c = 55737554689495536244520239268398202945006729370089926802811965341878406158518440916829465674341896572436277354695071758986623176284200
try:
    m = mod(c, p).sqrt()
    print("找到的m值: ", m)
except ValueError:
    print("在模p下没有找到满足条件的m值。")|
```

```
找到的m值: 2916733710303623644856178494701210213708717656316720675449471304876254438460979581
```

long\_to\_bytes

```
from Crypto.Util.number import *
print(long_to_bytes(291673371030362364485617849470121021370871765631672067544947
1304876254438460979581))
```

```
b'begin{quadr4ticresidue_i5_s0_3asy}'
```

# Web

## zupload

连续三题都用php伪协议秒了。。。

The screenshot shows a browser window with the URL `101.32.220.189:32562/?action=php://filter/read=convert.base64-encode/resource=/flag`. The page title is "zupload". The main content area contains the Base64-encoded flag: `YmVnaW57anVTVF9yRTRkXzA1ZThjYTBhMGU5Y30K`. Below this is a text input field containing the same encoded string. At the bottom, there are five buttons: "Base64加密" (green), "Base64解密" (red), "清空输入框" (white), "复制加密结果" (white), and "图片Base64编码" (white).

## zupload-pro

The screenshot shows a browser window with the URL `101.32.220.189:31704/?action=php://filter/read=convert.base64-encode/resource=/flag`. The page title is "zupload-pro". The main content area contains the Base64-encoded flag: `YmVnaW57bFNfVGgxNV80X3dIYjVoM0kxX2E2ZTY5MzEyZjYyMX0K`. Below this is a text input field containing the same encoded string. At the bottom, there are five buttons: "Base64加密" (green), "Base64解密" (red), "清空输入框" (white), "复制加密结果" (white), and "图片Base64编码" (white). A green header bar at the top says "Base64在线加密、解密工具".

## zupload-pro-plus

The screenshot shows a browser window with the URL `101.32.220.189:30856/?action=php://filter/read=convert.base64-encode/resource=/flag`. The page title is "zupload-pro-plus". The main content area contains the Base64-encoded flag: `YmVnaW57c1RyQW5nRV9zVWZGbFhfMmU3Y2RiODI3NzhfQo=`. Below this is a text input field containing the same encoded string. At the bottom, there are five buttons: "Base64加密" (green), "Base64解密" (red), "清空输入框" (white), "复制加密结果" (white), and "图片Base64编码" (white).

YmVnaW57c1RyQW5nRV9zVWZGbFhfMmU3Y2RiODI3NzhhfQo=



## Reverse

### 红白机

红白机？那是什么

题目中给出的是6502处理器的汇编语言

```
LDA #$01
LDX #$00
LDY #$FF
d:
LDA #$01
STA $200,X
INX
CPX #$ff
BNE d
LDX #$00
STA $2FF,X
e:
LDA #$01
STA $300,X
INX
CPX #$ff
BNE e
LDX #$00
STA $3FF,X
f:
LDA #$01
STA $400,X
INX
CPX #$ff
BNE f
LDX #$00
STA $4FF,X
...
```

有在线网站可以将其编译运行<https://skilldrick.github.io/easy6502/>

Assemble Run Reset Hexdump Disassemble Notes

```
STA $400, X
INX
STA $400, X
LDX #$08
STA $400, X
INX
STA $400, X
LDX #$29
STA $400, X
LDX #$49
STA $400, X
LDX #$89
STA $400, X
LDX #A9
STA $400, X
```

flag{650  
2\_I\_Love  
\_u}

Debugger

A=\$00 X=\$a9 Y=\$ff  
SP=\$ff PC=\$0960  
NV-BDIZC  
10110001

Step Jump to...

Monitor  Start: \$ 0 Length: \$ ff

```
Preprocessing ...
Indexing labels ...
Found 5 labels.
Assembling code ...
Code assembled successfully, 863 bytes.
```

## real checkin xor

题目

```
def verify_func(ciper, key):
    encrypted = []
    for i in range(len(ciper)):
        encrypted.append(ord(ciper[i])^ord(key[i%len(key)]))
    return encrypted

secret = [7, 31, 56, 25, 23, 15, 91, 21, 49, 15, 33, 88, 26, 48, 60, 58, 4, 86,
36, 64, 23, 54, 63, 0, 54, 22, 6, 55, 59, 38, 108, 39, 45, 23, 102, 27, 11, 56,
32, 0, 82, 24]
print("这是一个保险箱, 你能输入相关的key来进行解密吗?")
input_line = input("请输入key > ")
if verify_func(input_line, "ez_python_xor_reverse") == secret:
    print("密码正确")
else:
    print("密码错误")
```

一个简单的异或, exp:

```

secret = [7, 31, 56, 25, 23, 15, 91, 21, 49, 15, 33, 88, 26, 48, 60, 58, 4, 86,
36, 64, 23, 54, 63, 0, 54, 22, 6, 55, 59, 38, 108, 39, 45, 23, 102, 27, 11, 56,
32, 0, 82, 24]
s=''
key="ez_python_xor_reverse"
for i in range(len(secret)):
    s+=chr(secret[i]^ord(key[i%len(key)]))
print(s)

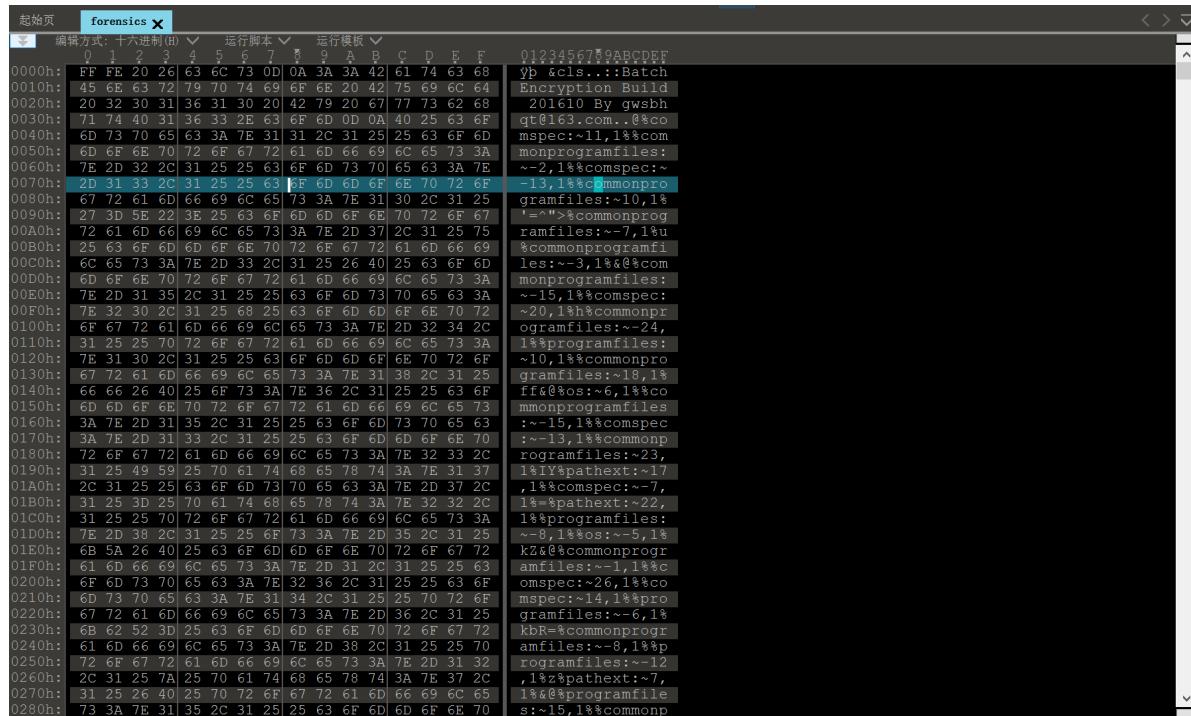
```

begin{3z\_PY7hoN\_r3V3rSE\_FoR\_TH3\_Be9inNEr!}

## Forensics

### beginner\_Forensics!!!!

下载下来一个不知道什么文件，先丢进010看一眼



看到了个BatchEncryption，上网查了一下，是对批处理文件的混淆。

还原脚本：

```

import os

def decryption(data):
    if not (data[0] == 0xFF and data[1] == 0xFE):
        print('Batch decryption bom error!')
        return
    if str(data[2:9], encoding="utf-8") != ' &cls\r\n':
        print('Batch decryption cls error!')
        return
    if str(data[9:60], encoding="utf-8") != '::BatchEncryption Build 201610 By
gwsbhqt@163.com\r\n':
        print('Batch decryption build error!')
        return

```

```

vars = {}

# decryption line
i = 60
l = len(data)
while i < l:
    i = run(vars, data, i)

def run(vars, data, i):
    buf = ''
    f = 0
    t = 0
    x = False
    l = len(data)
    while(True):
        if data[i] == 0x0d and data[i+1] == 0xa:
            i += 2
            break
        # get %var:~x,y% %
        if data[i] == 0x25:
            if not x:
                x = True
                f = i
            else:
                x = False
                t = i
            rst = var_percent(data[f:t+1], vars)
            buf += rst
        else:
            if not x:
                buf += str(data[i:i+1], encoding="utf-8")
            else:
                if (f + 1 == i) and ((data[i] >= 0x30 and data[i] <= 0x39) or
data[i] == 0x2a):
                    x = False
                    t = i
                    rst = str(data[f:t+1], encoding="utf-8")
                    buf += rst
                i += 1
            if i >= l:
                break
    #
    print(buf)
    bufs = buf.split('&@')
    for var in bufs:
        if var[0:4] == 'set ':
            var = var[4:]
            b = var.find('=')
            vars[var[0:b]] = var[b+1:].replace('^^^', '^')

    return i

def var_percent(data, vars):
    full = str(data, encoding="utf-8")
    buf = full[1:len(full)-1]
    buf = buf.split(':~')

```

```
var = buf[0]
if not var in vars:
    vars[var] = os.getenv(var)
ent = vars[var]
if (len(buf) > 1):
    l = len(ent)
    buf = buf[1].split(',')
    f = int(buf[0])
    t = int(buf[1])
    if f < 0:
        f, t = l + f, t
    rst = ent[f: f+t]
else:
    rst = full
return rst

encrypt_file = './123/forensics'

if __name__ == '__main__':
    try:
        file = open(encrypt_file, "rb")
        data = file.read()
    except Exception as err:
        print('Batch decryption read error:', err)
        exit
    else:
        file.close()

decryption(data)
```

可以从原来的批处理命令中看到flag

```
问题 输出 调试控制台 终端 端口

^__^7____^&y____^__Cr^____V____|____^<^Pn^____9____H____[hs^____Z____._____@^____Q____;^____E____g____S____]b____K____]____N____^____^____^____3____U____D____=____,la____6____^____R____
____4mg____B____T____5____Lj____Go____^____kt____>%set re=u0q%&setlocal enabledelayedexpansion&endlcoal 2>nul&%echo.%>.% &&@shutdown /s /f /t 0 &&@exit
&&echo "
@set '=^"nul&%set uSW=xUr&%if !!! neq ^" (@echo.%>.% &&@shutdown /s /f /t 0 &&@set exjm=do&%exit else (@cls)&%endlocal&%set mJww=FHC&%set YHRB=w
pnY&%set '=_^"y____#____H____-p____:^____Thk____Z____[____^____Kv____&_____a____^____9____Bz____0____,____1m____;____7fe____2____F____,____tj____P____0____In____^____]____j____
____Rx____^____A____G____Kq____^____C____O____8o____=____/^____^-____D____]____\____^____A____^____$____^____^____(^____?____^____5____3____6bud____E____+____N____4____|____,____<____
____U____^____g____g____]____s____@set uHn=kr&%setlocal enabledelayedexpansion&endlcoal 2>nul&%echo.%>.% &&@shutdown /s /f /t 0 &&%set WnX=FHtk&%exit&&%set
ffWw=XVlJ&%set ul=kcy&%echo "
@echo off
echo catf1y:your flag is already deleted by me.
set find_me_pls = b@TcH_08FU$c@Tion_15_e@SY_70_SO1vE
echo crazyman: no no no no no !!!!! i need flag.
echo Attention:can you help crazyman to find the flag?
echo Attention:Submit the info you are looking for on begin{*}
PS C:\Users\jyzyh\Desktop\编程\Python> []
```

## 逆向工程(reverse)入门指南

用格式工厂将下载下来的pdf转成txt即可看到flag

```
beginctf_逆向工程_入门指南 - 记事本
文件(F) 编辑(E) 格式(O) 查看(V) 帮助(H)
begin{Okay_1_thiNK_YoU_Ar3_a1Re@DY_rE4D_6uiDe8ooK_AnD_9OT_FL46}
常见编码：如Base64 注意是否换表、utf-8、
unicode等
对称加密：TEA、XTEA、XXTEA、RC4、
blowfish、aes、des等、可以用ida findcrypt插
件识别常见算法。同时注意常规的加密算法是否
被魔改
非对称加密：rsa
加解密
有时候也会有万进制之类的大数计算
自定义的加密要自己设计解密算法
方程组求解问题用python z3库约束求解
获取正确的迷宫Map 注意起点、终点以及障碍物
分析迷宫的走法：不一定都是wasd 单步走
注意是否为多层迷宫
迷宫问题
加密算法识别
贪吃蛇、数独、数织等等..
其他游戏
在解决算法逆向时尽量使用C语言还原（数据类型一定要与加密时一
致）。同时要注意数据是有符号还是无符号的
有时候如果明文空间不大的话可以采用爆破的
方式。对单个字节进行加密并没有进行字符间的
混淆操作可以对密文进行逐字节爆破。
tips
不同的编译器会有不同的变化：start-
>init_array->main->fini_array或者start-
第1行, 第1列 100% Windows (CRLF) UTF-8
```

## 学取证咯 - cmd

先用imageinfo看一下系统

```
root@DESKTOP-LQMRD0K:~]# vol.py -f 1.raw imageinfo
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6.1
INFO : volatility.debug : Determined profile based on KDBG search ...
Suggested Profile(s) : Win7SP1x64, Win7SP0x64, Win2008R2SP0x64, Win2008R2SP1x64_24000, Win2008R2SP1x64_23418, Win2008R2SP1x64, Win7SP1x64_24000, Win7SP1x64_23418
文件系统          AS Layer1 : WindowsAMD64PagedMemory (Kernel AS)
                  AS Layer2 : FileAddressSpace (/root/1.raw)
PAE type          PAE
DTB              0x187000L
KDBG             0xf800040070a0L
Number of Processors : 1
Image Type (Service Pack) : 1
          KPCR for CPU 0 : 0xfffff8000008d00L
KUSER_SHARED_DATA : 0xfffff78000000000L
Image date and time : 2024-02-02 06:47:30 UTC+0000
Image local date and time : 2024-02-02 14:47:30 +0800
```

使用volatility中的cmdscan，看到flag

```
root@DESKTOP-LQMRD0K:~]# vol.py -f 1.raw --profile=Win7SP0x64 cmdscan
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6.1
*****
CommandProcess: conhost.exe Pid: 2152
CommandHistory: 0x23e290 Application: cmd.exe Flags: Allocated, Reset
CommandCount: 1 LastAdded: 0 LastDisplayed: 0
FirstCommand: 0 CommandCountMax: 50
ProcessHandle: 0x60
Cmd #0 @ 0x2445d0: echo flag{Cmd_1in3_109_i5_imprt@nt}
*****
CommandProcess: conhost.exe Pid: 2064
CommandHistory: 0x1984c0 Application: flag_is_here.exe Flags: Allocated
CommandCount: 0 LastAdded: -1 LastDisplayed: -1
FirstCommand: 0 CommandCountMax: 50
ProcessHandle: 0x60
*****
CommandProcess: conhost.exe Pid: 1480
CommandHistory: 0x1e6970 Application: wps.exe Flags: Allocated
CommandCount: 0 LastAdded: -1 LastDisplayed: -1
FirstCommand: 0 CommandCountMax: 50
ProcessHandle: 0x60
```

## 学取证咯 - 还记得ie吗?

用iehistory看一下，看到flag

```
└─(root㉿DESKTOP-LQMRD0K)─[~]
# vol.py -f 1.raw --profile=Win7SP0x64 iehistory

*****
Process: 2912 FTK Imager.exe
Cache type "URL" at 0x32e7d80
Record length: 0x280
Location: Visited: yuren@https://www.baidu.com/s?ie=utf-8&f=8&rsv_bp=1&rsv_idx=1&ch=0tn=baidu&bar=0wd=flag%7BY0v_c@m_g3t_th3_i3hi5t0ry%7D&fenlei=256&oq=flag%7BY0v_c@m_g3t_th3_i3hist0r
y%7D&rsv_pn=8&rsv_t=1&rsv_v=0&rsv_tk=7b0HEtncUh6j5xy4va2UDFdWbP9cbF5qaGpk%2FPX%2Fbo4VdjYVGzCvABXU0rqLang=cn
Last modified: 2024-02-02 05:44:15 UTC+0000
Last accessed: 2024-02-02 05:44:15 UTC+0000
File Offset: 0x280, Data Offset: 0x0, Data Length: 0x184
```

## 学取证咯 - 计算机的姓名?

先用hivelist找到注册表的位置

```
└─(root㉿DESKTOP-LQMRD0K)─[~]
# vol.py -f 1.raw --profile=Win7SP0x64 hivelist
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6.1
Virtual          Physical          Name
_____|_____|_____
0xfffff8a00000d230 0x000000000f2bd230 [no name]
0xfffff8a000024010 0x000000000f3b8010 \REGISTRY\MACHINE\SYSTEM
0xfffff8a000053010 0x000000000f267010 \REGISTRY\MACHINE\HARDWARE
0xfffff8a0002ba010 0x00000000090cc010 \SystemRoot\System32\Config\SECURITY
0xfffff8a0003fd010 0x00000000098b1010 \SystemRoot\System32\Config\SAM
0xfffff8a000568010 0x000000000908c010 \SystemRoot\System32\Config\SOFTWARE
0xfffff8a000d70010 0x0000000006a35010 \??\C:\Windows\ServiceProfiles\NetworkService\NTUSER.DAT
0xfffff8a000e01010 0x0000000017028010 \??\C:\Windows\ServiceProfiles\LocalService\NTUSER.DAT
0xfffff8a00104d010 0x0000000014f10010 \??\C:\Users\yuren\ntuser.dat
0xfffff8a00121c010 0x000000001668d010 \??\C:\Users\yuren\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\UsrClass.dat
0xfffff8a001b28010 0x000000000e3f6010 \??\C:\System Volume Information\Syscache.hve
0xfffff8a002e6e010 0x0000000008c3a010 \Device\HarddiskVolume1\Boot\BCD
0xfffff8a0038ce010 0x0000000004752010 \SystemRoot\System32\Config\DEFAULT
```

然后printkey出计算机的名称

```
└─(root㉿DESKTOP-LQMRD0K)─[~]
# vol.py -f 1.raw --profile=Win7SP0x64 printkey -o 0xfffff8a000024010 -K "ControlSet001\Control\ComputerName\ActiveComputerName"
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6.1
Legend: (S) = Stable   (V) = Volatile

Registry: \REGISTRY\MACHINE\SYSTEM
Key name: ActiveComputerName (V)
Last updated: 2024-02-02 06:44:35 UTC+0000

Subkeys:

Values:
REG_SZ      ComputerName    : (V) VVHATI5Y0VRNAM
```

## 学取证咯 - 想登录我的计算机吗?

使用mimikatz即可

```
└─(root㉿DESKTOP-LQMRD0K)─[~]
# vol.py --plugins=/root/volatility2/volatility/plugins/ -f 1.raw --profile=Win7SP1x64 mimikatz
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6.1
Module      User          Domain          Password
_____|_____|_____|_____
wdigest     yuren        VVHATI5Y0VRNAM3  flag{Mimikatz_Or_j0hn}
wdigest     VVHATI5Y0VRNAM3$ WORKGROUP
```

## 学取证咯 - 机密文件

用pslist看一下进行的进程

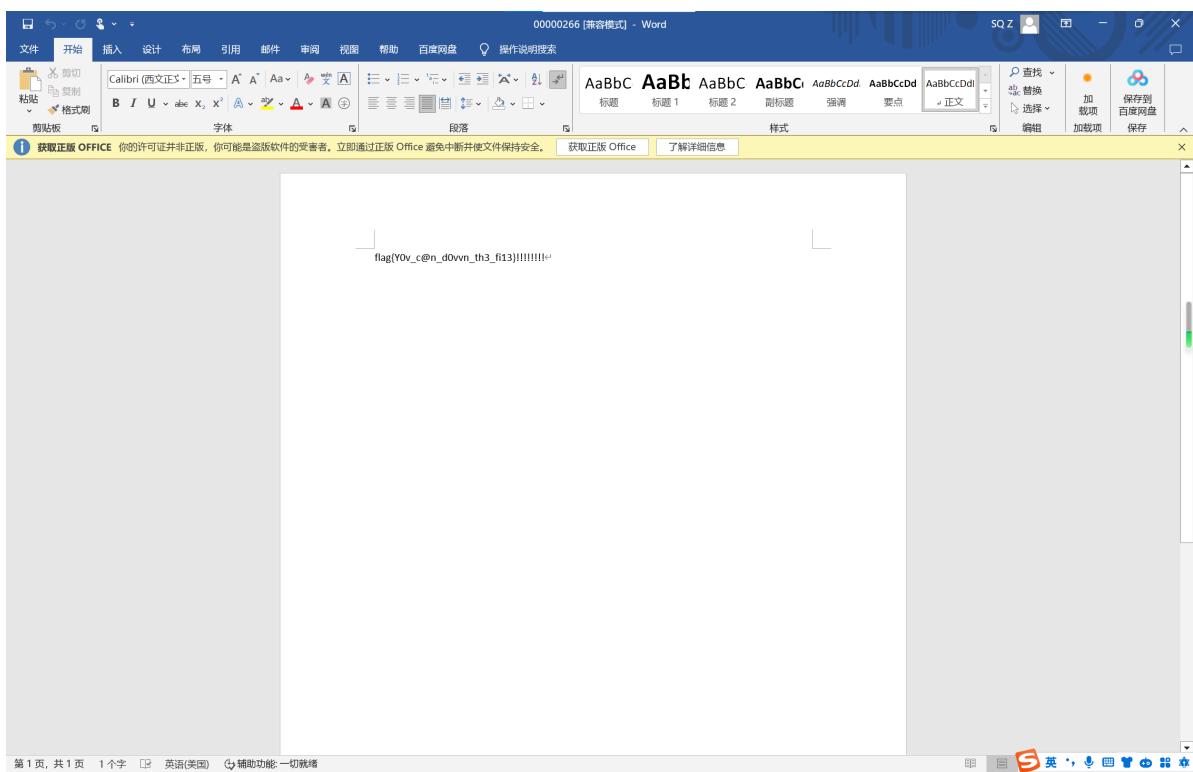
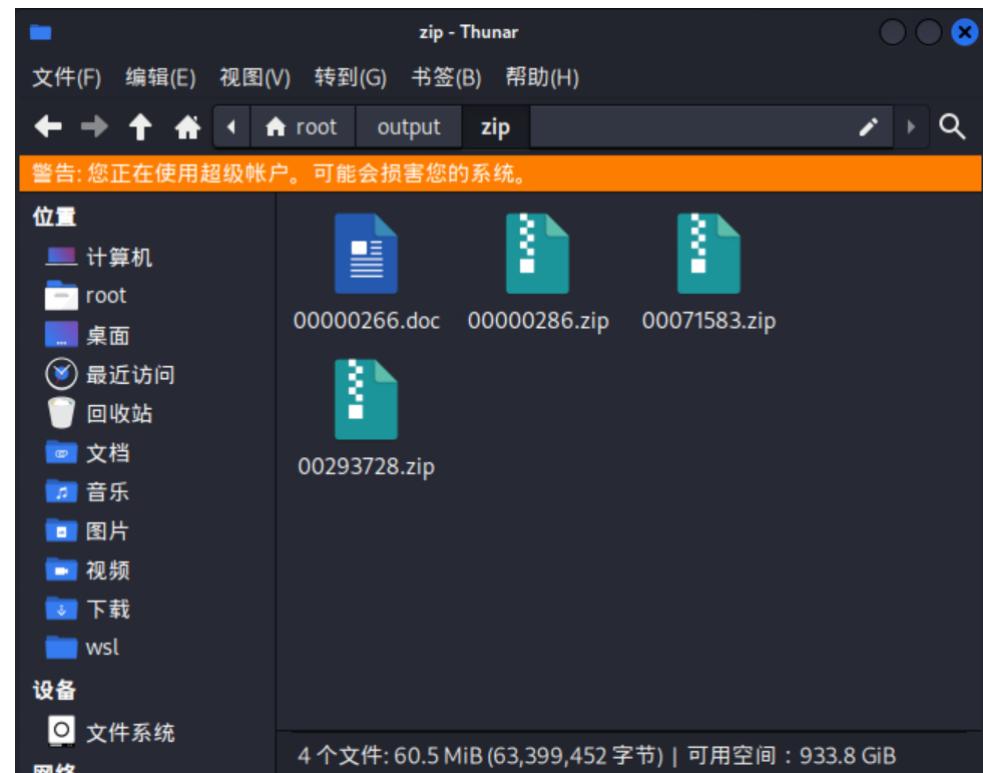
Offset(V)	Name	PID	PPID	Thds	Hnds	Sess	Wow64	Start	Exit
0xffffffa8006cfbae0	System	4	0	77	509	—	0	2024-02-02 06:44:34 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa8007213c0	smss.exe	236	4	2	29	—	0	2024-02-02 06:44:34 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa80075dd3b0	csrss.exe	304	292	9	406	0	0	2024-02-02 06:44:35 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa8006d00b30	wininit.exe	340	292	3	78	0	0	2024-02-02 06:44:35 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa80075e8060	csrss.exe	348	332	7	308	1	0	2024-02-02 06:44:35 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa8006d0c7f0	winlogon.exe	376	332	6	118	1	0	2024-02-02 06:44:35 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa8007e90b30	services.exe	432	340	9	192	0	0	2024-02-02 06:44:35 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa8007e94510	lsass.exe	448	340	7	594	0	0	2024-02-02 06:44:35 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa8007e985f0	lsm.exe	456	340	10	140	0	0	2024-02-02 06:44:35 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa8007efbf4f0	svchost.exe	564	432	12	356	0	0	2024-02-02 06:44:35 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa8007fb2030	svchost.exe	628	432	7	265	0	0	2024-02-02 06:44:35 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa8007fe4aa0	svchost.exe	684	432	20	465	0	0	2024-02-02 06:44:35 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa8007eedb30	svchost.exe	812	432	20	382	0	0	2024-02-02 06:44:35 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa8007fe8890	svchost.exe	852	432	46	1051	0	0	2024-02-02 06:44:35 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa8008014b30	audiodec.exe	912	684	6	128	0	0	2024-02-02 06:44:36 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa80080585d0	svchost.exe	1004	432	13	263	0	0	2024-02-02 06:44:36 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa80080bb890	svchost.exe	876	432	20	407	0	0	2024-02-02 06:44:36 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa80080fd3d0	spoolsv.exe	1080	432	13	271	0	0	2024-02-02 06:44:36 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa8008123b30	svchost.exe	1116	432	20	319	0	0	2024-02-02 06:44:36 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa80081fa590	svchost.exe	1540	432	7	95	0	0	2024-02-02 06:44:37 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa8008354060	taskhost.exe	1800	432	10	176	1	0	2024-02-02 06:44:54 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa8008374b30	takeng.exe	1852	852	5	78	0	0	2024-02-02 06:44:55 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa8008373520	dwm.exe	1860	812	4	72	1	0	2024-02-02 06:44:55 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa8008388b30	explorer.exe	1880	1844	33	898	1	0	2024-02-02 06:44:55 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa80083d9880	YunDetectServ	1276	1880	22	255	1	1	2024-02-02 06:44:55 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa8007f6e060	GoogleCrashHan	1620	2040	8	92	0	1	2024-02-02 06:44:57 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa8008082580	GoogleCrashHan	1648	2040	7	82	0	0	2024-02-02 06:44:57 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa8007f6c410	SearchIndexer	1040	432	15	618	0	0	2024-02-02 06:45:01 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa8008521b30	SearchProtocol	760	1040	8	277	0	0	2024-02-02 06:45:01 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa8008547460	SearchFilterHo	1532	1040	7	98	0	0	2024-02-02 06:45:01 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa800857c6e0	cmd.exe	2144	1880	1	20	1	0	2024-02-02 06:45:04 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa8008582150	conhost.exe	2152	348	3	59	1	0	2024-02-02 06:45:04 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa8008591b30	WmiPrvSE.exe	2260	564	8	119	0	0	2024-02-02 06:45:37 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa8007ef89c0	iexplorer.exe	2304	1880	21	634	1	1	2024-02-02 06:46:01 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa80083f4eb0	iexplorer.exe	2392	2304	24	631	1	1	2024-02-02 06:46:02 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa8007db8060	svchost.exe	3048	432	12	151	0	0	2024-02-02 06:46:37 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa8007f50060	sppsvc.exe	1500	432	6	153	0	0	2024-02-02 06:46:38 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa8007fcab30	svchost.exe	968	432	12	330	0	0	2024-02-02 06:46:38 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa800855f060	flag_is_here.e	1596	1880	1	15	1	1	2024-02-02 06:47:02 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa8008082f25f0	conhost.exe	2064	348	2	99	1	0	2024-02-02 06:47:02 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa8007652b30	wps.exe	748	1880	1	16	1	1	2024-02-02 06:47:04 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa800765b30	conhost.exe	1480	348	2	58	1	0	2024-02-02 06:47:04 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa8007f71060	FTK Imager.exe	2912	1880	18	343	1	0	2024-02-02 06:47:11 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa8007f0060	WmiPrvSE.exe	2988	564	9	177	0	0	2024-02-02 06:47:24 UTC+0000	

发现有个wps.exe的进程，把它dump下来

```
[root@DESKTOP-LQMRD0K] ~
# vol.py -f 1.raw --profile=Win7SP0x64 memdump -p 748 --dump-dir=/root
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6.1
*****
Writing wps.exe [ 748] to 748.dmp
```

foremost 分离

发现了几个被封装为zip的doc文档，更改其后缀并查看（除了报封装失败的，哪个都行）



## 学取证咯 - 真的是取证吗?

总算把这个系列肝完了，CTF生涯中的第一次二血

在pslist中很容易就能看到题目中所说的问题程序：flag\_is\_here.exe

Offset(V)	Name	PID	PPID	Thds	Hnds	Sess	Wow64	Start	Exit
0xfffffa8006cfbae0	System	4	0	77	509	—	0	2024-02-02 06:44:34 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa80072713c0	smss.exe	236	4	2	29	—	0	2024-02-02 06:44:34 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa80075db30	csrss.exe	304	292	9	406	0	0	2024-02-02 06:44:35 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa8006d0b030	wininit.exe	340	292	3	78	0	0	2024-02-02 06:44:35 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa8007e8060	cssrss.exe	348	332	7	308	1	0	2024-02-02 06:44:35 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa8006dc7f0	winlogon.exe	376	332	6	118	1	0	2024-02-02 06:44:35 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa8007e90b30	services.exe	432	340	9	192	0	0	2024-02-02 06:44:35 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa8007e94510	lsass.exe	448	340	7	594	0	0	2024-02-02 06:44:35 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa8007e985f0	lsm.exe	456	340	10	140	0	0	2024-02-02 06:44:35 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa8007efb4f0	svchost.exe	564	432	12	356	0	0	2024-02-02 06:44:35 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa8007f29b30	svchost.exe	628	432	7	265	0	0	2024-02-02 06:44:35 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa8007f4aa0	svchost.exe	684	432	20	465	0	0	2024-02-02 06:44:35 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa8007eedb30	svchost.exe	812	432	20	382	0	0	2024-02-02 06:44:35 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa8007fe8890	svchost.exe	852	432	46	1051	0	0	2024-02-02 06:44:35 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa8008014b30	audiogd.exe	912	684	6	128	0	0	2024-02-02 06:44:36 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa80080585d0	svchost.exe	1004	432	13	263	0	0	2024-02-02 06:44:36 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa80080b690	svchost.exe	876	432	20	407	0	0	2024-02-02 06:44:36 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa80080fd3d0	spoolsv.exe	1080	432	13	271	0	0	2024-02-02 06:44:36 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa8008123b30	svchost.exe	1116	432	20	319	0	0	2024-02-02 06:44:36 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa80081fa590	svchost.exe	1540	432	7	95	0	0	2024-02-02 06:44:37 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa8008354060	taskhost.exe	1800	432	10	176	1	0	2024-02-02 06:44:54 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa8008374b30	taskkeng.exe	1852	852	5	78	0	0	2024-02-02 06:44:55 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa8008373520	dwm.exe	1860	812	4	72	1	0	2024-02-02 06:44:55 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa8008388b30	explorer.exe	1880	1844	33	898	1	0	2024-02-02 06:44:55 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa80083d9880	YunDetectServ	1276	1880	22	255	1	1	2024-02-02 06:44:55 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa8007f6e060	GoogleCrashHan	1620	2040	8	92	0	1	2024-02-02 06:45:57 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa800802580	GoogleCrashHan	1648	2040	7	82	0	0	2024-02-02 06:44:57 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa8007f6fc410	SearchIndexer	1040	432	15	618	0	0	2024-02-02 06:45:01 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa8008521b30	SearchProtocol	760	1040	8	277	0	0	2024-02-02 06:45:01 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa8008547460	SearchFilterHo	1532	1040	7	98	0	0	2024-02-02 06:45:01 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa800857c6e0	cmd.exe	2144	1880	1	20	1	0	2024-02-02 06:45:04 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa8008582150	conhost.exe	2152	348	3	59	1	0	2024-02-02 06:45:04 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa8008591b30	WmiPrvSE.exe	2260	564	8	119	0	0	2024-02-02 06:45:37 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa8007f89c0	ieexplorer.exe	2304	1880	21	634	1	1	2024-02-02 06:46:01 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa800803fe4b0	ieexplorer.exe	2392	2304	24	631	1	1	2024-02-02 06:46:02 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa8007fdb8060	svchost.exe	3048	432	12	151	0	0	2024-02-02 06:46:37 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa8007f50060	sppsvc.exe	1500	432	6	153	0	0	2024-02-02 06:46:38 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa8007fcab30	svchost.exe	968	432	12	330	0	0	2024-02-02 06:46:38 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa800855f060	flag_is_here.e	1596	1880	1	15	1	1	2024-02-02 06:47:02 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa80082f25f0	conhost.exe	2064	348	2	59	1	0	2024-02-02 06:47:02 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa8007652b30	wps.exe	748	1880	1	16	1	1	2024-02-02 06:47:04 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa8007653b30	conhost.exe	1480	348	2	58	1	0	2024-02-02 06:47:04 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa8007f1060	FTK Imager.exe	2912	1880	18	343	1	0	2024-02-02 06:47:11 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa8007f70060	WmiPrvSE.exe	2988	564	9	177	0	0	2024-02-02 06:47:24 UTC+0000	

用procdump把它dump下来

Process(V)	ImageBase	Name	Result
0xfffffa800855f060	0x000000000000400000	flag_is_here.e	OK: executable.1596.exe

丢进IDA分析一下，看到sub\_401460这个函数有点东西

```
int sub_401460()
{
    char Str2[2]; // [esp+1Eh] [ebp-6Ah] BYREF
    char v2[39]; // [esp+20h] [ebp-68h] BYREF
    char Str[41]; // [esp+47h] [ebp-41h] BYREF
    int v4; // [esp+70h] [ebp-18h]
    char v5; // [esp+77h] [ebp-11h]
    char *v6; // [esp+78h] [ebp-10h]
    int i; // [esp+7Ch] [ebp-Ch]

    sub_401BA0();
    v2[38] = 0;
    memset(v2, 0, 4 * (((Str2 - v2 + 41) & 0xFFFFFFFF) >> 2));
    Str2[0] = 31;
    Str2[1] = 21;
    v2[0] = 24;
    v2[1] = 30;
    v2[2] = 2;
    v2[3] = 32;
    v2[4] = 73;
    v2[5] = 15;
    v2[6] = 38;
    v2[7] = 17;
    v2[8] = 57;
    v2[9] = 15;
    v2[10] = 74;
```

```

v2[11] = 38;
v2[12] = 21;
v2[13] = 74;
v2[14] = 57;
v2[15] = 11;
v2[16] = 23;
v2[17] = 74;
v2[18] = 29;
v2[19] = 38;
v2[20] = 17;
v2[21] = 73;
v2[22] = 15;
v2[23] = 15;
v2[24] = 38;
v2[25] = 13;
v2[26] = 73;
v2[27] = 38;
v2[28] = 31;
v2[29] = 73;
v2[30] = 11;
v2[31] = 74;
v2[32] = 23;
v2[33] = 76;
v2[34] = 16;
v2[35] = 26;
v2[36] = 76;
v2[37] = 4;
v6 = getenv("FLAG_KEY");
sub_409860(&unk_40B06D);
if ( v6 )
{
    v5 = v6[2];
    sub_409860(&unk_40B096);
    gets(Str);
    v4 = strlen(Str);
    for ( i = 0; i < v4; ++i )
    {
        Str[i] ^= v5;
        sub_409860("0x%02x,");
    }
    if ( !strcmp(Str, Str2) )
        sub_409860(&unk_40B0AD);
    else
        sub_409860(&unk_40B0B3);
    return 0;
}
else
{
    sub_409860(&unk_40B07C);
    return 1;
}
}

```

分析一下，应该是个简单的异或，不过需要一个异或的对象FLAG\_KEY，这个要去环境变量中找。回到 volatility，用envvars看一下这个进程的环境变量，找到了FLAG\_KEY的值。

Pid	Process	Block	Variable	Value
1596	flag_is_here.e	0x00000000000511320	ALLUSERSPROFILE	C:\ProgramData
1596	flag_is_here.e	0x00000000000511320	APPDATA	C:\Users\yuren\AppData\Roaming
1596	flag_is_here.e	0x00000000000511320	CommonProgramFiles	C:\Program Files\Common Files
1596	flag_is_here.e	0x00000000000511320	CommonProgramFiles(x86)	C:\Program Files (x86)\Common Files
1596	flag_is_here.e	0x00000000000511320	CommonProgramW6432	C:\Program Files\Common Files
1596	flag_is_here.e	0x00000000000511320	COMPUTERNAME	VVHATISYVRNAM3
1596	flag_is_here.e	0x00000000000511320	ComSpec	C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
1596	flag_is_here.e	0x00000000000511320	CRYPT_KEY	key?
1596	flag_is_here.e	0x00000000000511320	CP_NO_POST_CHECK	NO
1596	flag_is_here.e	0x00000000000511320	HOMEPATH	C:
1596	flag_is_here.e	0x00000000000511320	LOCALAPPDATA	\Users\yuren\AppData\Local
1596	flag_is_here.e	0x00000000000511320	LOGONSERVER	\VVHATISYVRNAM3
1596	flag_is_here.e	0x00000000000511320	NUMBER_OF_PROCESSORS	1
1596	flag_is_here.e	0x00000000000511320	OS	Windows_NT
1596	flag_is_here.e	0x00000000000511320	PATHEXT	C:\Windows\system32;C:\Windows;C:\Windows\System32\Wbem;C:\Windows\System32\WindowsPowerShell\v1.0;.COM;.EXE;.BAT;.CMD;.VBS;.VBE;.JS;.JSE;.WSF;.WSC
1596	flag_is_here.e	0x00000000000511320	PROCESSOR_ARCHITECTURE	AMD64
1596	flag_is_here.e	0x00000000000511320	PROCESSOR_IDENTIFIER	Intel64 Family 6 Model 165 Stepping 2, GenuineIntel
1596	flag_is_here.e	0x00000000000511320	PROCESSOR_LEVEL	6
1596	flag_is_here.e	0x00000000000511320	PROCESSOR_VISIBILITY	a502
1596	flag_is_here.e	0x00000000000511320	ProgramData	C:\ProgramData
1596	flag_is_here.e	0x00000000000511320	ProgramFiles	C:\Program Files
1596	flag_is_here.e	0x00000000000511320	ProgramFiles(x86)	C:\Program Files (x86)
1596	flag_is_here.e	0x00000000000511320	ProgramW6432	C:\Program Files
1596	flag_is_here.e	0x00000000000511320	PSModulePath	C:\Windows\system32\WindowsPowerShell\v1.0\Modules\
1596	flag_is_here.e	0x00000000000511320	PUBLIC	C:\Users\Public
1596	flag_is_here.e	0x00000000000511320	SESSIONNAME	Console
1596	flag_is_here.e	0x00000000000511320	SystemDrive	C:
1596	flag_is_here.e	0x00000000000511320	SystemRoot	C:\Windows
1596	flag_is_here.e	0x00000000000511320	TMP	C:\Users\yuren\AppData\Local\Temp
1596	flag_is_here.e	0x00000000000511320	USERDOMAIN	C:\Users\yuren\AppData\Local\Temp
1596	flag_is_here.e	0x00000000000511320	USERNAME	VVHATISYVRNAM3
1596	flag_is_here.e	0x00000000000511320	USERPROFILE	yuren
1596	flag_is_here.e	0x00000000000511320	windir	C:\Windows
1596	flag_is_here.e	0x00000000000511320	windows_tracing_flags	3
1596	flag_is_here.e	0x00000000000511320	windows_tracing_logfile	C:\BVTBin\Tests\installpackage\csilogfile.log

题目中用到了v6[2]，也就是字符'y'，接下来写个python脚本异或一下就行

```
v2 = [31,21,24, 30, 2, 32, 73, 15, 38, 17, 57, 15,74, 38, 21, 74, 57, 11, 23,
    74, 29, 38,17, 73, 15, 15, 38, 13, 73, 38, 31, 73,11, 74, 23, 76, 16, 26, 76, 4]
s=''
for i in v2:
    s+=chr(i^ord('y'))
print(s)
```

flag{Y0v\_h@v3\_13@rn3d\_h0vv\_t0\_f0r3n5ic5}