# 0xGame2023 Week4 Writeup

最后一周的题都非常难,本noob只会做几道比较简单的题o $(_{\Pi---\Pi})$ o。。。其他的题都是花了大量时间(真的很多很多)但都一无所获。。。o $(_{\Pi---\Pi})$ o问题不大,虽然肯定没法使自己的排名再提升了(差距太大了),但是这个过程中学到的知识和积累的经验都是无价的 $(^{\circ}$ 0° $^{\circ}$ 0)/0°。

### Web

### **Spring**

#### 题目

#### 提示

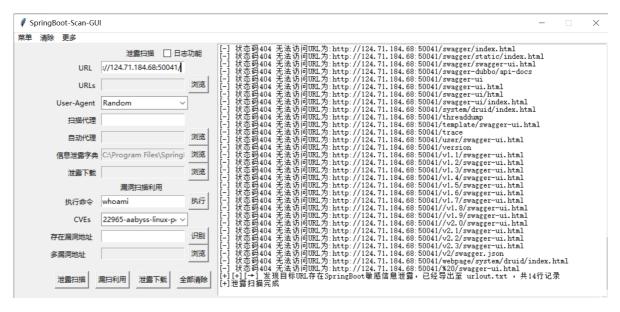
Hint 1: Spring Actuator

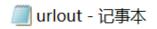
Hint 2: 看看 /actuator/env 再看看 /actuator/heapdump

#### 根据提示查看

("activeProfiles":[], "propertySources":["name":"server.ports", "properties":["Java.runtime.name": "value": "OpenIDK Runtime Environment"], java.protocol. handler.pkgs:["value": "Org. springframework boot. londer"], sum. boot. library.path:["value": "value": "Oracle Corporation"], java.protocol. handler.pkgs:["value": "Org. springframework boot. londer"], sum. boot. library.path:["value": "value": "Value": "Oracle Corporation"], java.protocol. handler.pkgs:["value": "org. springframework boot. londer"], sum. boot. library.path:["value": "value": "value":

#### 或者扫描找到发生泄露的URL再查看





### 文件(F) 编辑(E) 格式(O) 查看(V) 帮助(H)

http://124.71.184.68:50041/actuator

http://124.71.184.68:50041/actuator/beans

http://124.71.184.68:50041/actuator/caches

http://124.71.184.68:50041/actuator/conditions

http://124.71.184.68:50041/actuator/configprops

http://124.71.184.68:50041/actuator/env

http://124.71.184.68:50041/actuator/health

http://124.71.184.68:50041/actuator/info

http://124.71.184.68:50041/actuator/loggers

http://124.71.184.68:50041/actuator/metrics

http://124.71.184.68:50041/actuator/mappings

http://124.71.184.68:50041/actuator/scheduledtasks

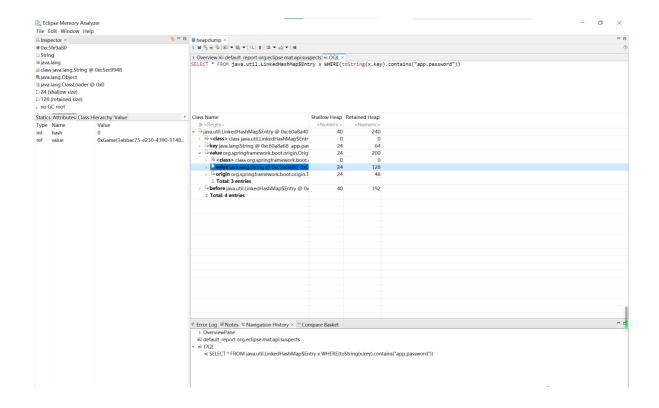
http://124.71.184.68:50041/actuator/scheduledtasks

http://124.71.184.68:50041/actuator/threaddump

### 从env中可以看出password即为flag,访问heapdump下载内存镜像



使用Eclipse Memory Analyzer进行OQL查询,查得password (即flag)



# **Crypto**

### **Normal ECC**

#### 题目

这周的ECC由于数字较大,无法用上周的Pohlig-Hellman方法求解,故此需换用其他方法

```
from Crypto.Util.number import getPrime
from Crypto.Cipher import AES
from random import getrandbits
from hashlib import md5
from secret import flag,M
def MD5(m):return md5(str(m).encode()).hexdigest()
assert '0xGame\{'+MD5(M[0])+'\}' == flag
p =
954028543076247583697669597230934286751428880673539155279232304301123931419
a =
49096343415351588293448797318514284235717552300818329229681514069899905465877782
0556076794490414610737654365807063916602037816955706321036900113929329671
b =
76685426547937849884364990867392394429151702873461216458840962229483382791653022
13440060079141960679678526016348025029558335977042712382611197995002316466
assert p>a
assert p>b
E = EllipticCurve(GF(p),[a,b])
assert E.order() == p
M = E(M)
G = E.random_point()
k = getPrime(int(128))
K = k*G
```

```
r = getrandbits(64)
C1 = M + r*K
C2 = r*G
print(f'p={p}\na={a}\nb={b}')
print(f'G={G.xy()}')
print(f'K={K.xy()}')
print(f'C1={C1.xy()}')
print(f'C2={C2.xy()}')
\mathtt{p}{=}110933004387653577876938231220685019333268291815186936508970907817493795034276
51954028543076247583697669597230934286751428880673539155279232304301123931419
a = 490963434153515882934487973185142842357175523008183292296815140698999054658777
820556076794490414610737654365807063916602037816955706321036900113929329671
b=766854265479378498843649908673923944291517028734612164588409622294833827916530
2213440060079141960679678526016348025029558335977042712382611197995002316466
G=
(4045939664332192284605924284905750194599514115248885617006435833400516258314135
019849306107002566248677228498859069119557284134574413164612914441502516162,
28477946278389848668088537307977947589441592397559036520921461379329598161370069
54045318821531984715562135134681256836794735388745354065994745661832926404)
K=
(9857925495630886472871072848615069766635115253576843197716242339068269151167072
057478472997523547299286363591371734837904400286993818976404285783613138603,
99818653299388779045793062004295996904800939515550102588092107404581205865076381
00468722807717390033784290215217185921690103757911870933497240578867679716)
C1=
(4349662787973529188741615503085571493571434812105745603868205005885464592782536
198234863020839759214118594741734453731681116610298272107088387481605173124,
10835708302355425798729392993451337162773253000440566333611610633234929294159743
316615308778168947697567386109223430056006489876900001115634567822674333770)
C2=
937375844109374780050061859498276712695321973801207620914447727053101524592,
68429915484037183219564877429317490847838972825512844810685826766448233944073709
9810868633906297465450436417091302739473407943955874648486647511119341978)
```

Hint

Hint 1: assert E. order() == p

经过noob千辛万苦的搜索,终于找到了这么一串代码o(TumT)o,使用sagemath求解

#### 根据题目对M[0]进行操作得到flag

```
from hashlib import md5
m=972078986051305885942015304165429236670827520407829398228628139772994840804511
848898331933962558022552621640859083030212903789341181046319112430813194803
def MD5(m):return md5(str(m).encode()).hexdigest()
print('OxGame{'+MD5(m)+'}')
```

# 0xGame{6f2b3accf11a8cb7a9d3c7b159bc6c6c}

### Reverse

# 序列9-二进制学徒

虽说确实简单,但这道题放出来58秒就被人秒了。。。 萌新害怕o(T....T)o

应该是本周最简单的一道题了。

解压得到一个pyc文件,直接对其反编译,即可看见flag

#### python工具

# 序列8-代码悟道者

对下载得到的jar文件使用jd-gui进行反编译

```
- o ×
代码悟道者.jar ×
                                                                   Main.class ×

⊕ import java.io.PrintStree
                                                                            public static void main(String[] args)
                                                                            String customBase64Map = "ABCDEFGHIJKLMMOPQRSTUVWXYZ0123456789abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvw
                                                                  11 Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
12 System.out.println("请输入你的代号: ");
13 String userInput = scanner.nextLine();
                                                                   16
String customEncodedInput = customBase64Encode(userI
19
11 (encodedSecret.equals(customEncodedInput)) {
System.out.println(*帝事が、成功終于7本節 ");
else (
System.out.println(*帝事が、成功終于7本節 ");
                                                                  25 | scanner.close();
                                                                           public static String customBase64Encode(String input, String customBase64Map)
                                                                             StringBuilder customBase64 = new StringBuilder();
byte[] bytes = input.getBytes();
                                                                                  paddingCount = 0;
                                                                                int value = 0;
for (int j = 0; (j < 3) && (i + j < bytes.length); j++) {
  value |= (bytes[(i + j)] & 0xFF) << 16 - 8 * j;</pre>
                                                                                if (i + 1 >= bytes.length) {
   paddingCount++;
.
                                                                                }
if (i + 2 >= bytes.length) {
  paddingCount++;
                                                                                  for (int j = 0; j < 4 - paddingCount; j++)</pre>
                                                                                     int index = value >>> 18 - 6 * j & 0x3F;
customBase64.append(customBase64Map.charAt(index));
```

从反编译得到的代码中可以看出,是对flag进行了一番自定义的base64加密(将map中的"+"和"/"替换成了"-"和"\_"),于是编写相应代码对其进行解码,得到flag

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<string.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
char s[100];
int i,j;char
a[]="ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ0123456789abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz-_";
```

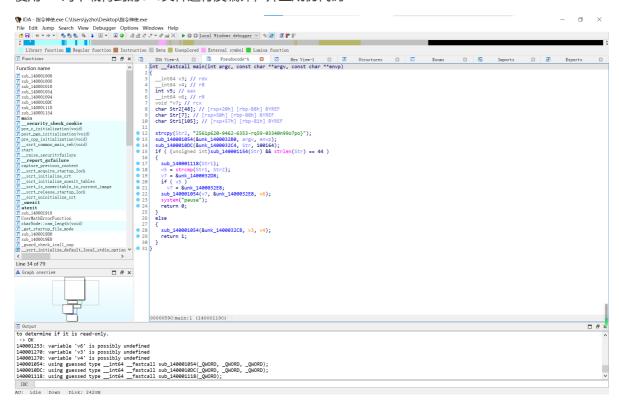
```
void jiemi(int a,int b,int c,int d)
{
    s[j]=a<<2|b>>4;
    s[j+1]=b<<4|c>>2;
    s[j+2]=c<<6|d;
}
int main()
{
    int len,len1;
    int str1[100];
    char str[100];
    printf("base64需要解密的字符串:");
    gets(str);len=strlen(str);
    for(i=0;i<len;i++)</pre>
        for(j=0;j<64;j++)
            if(str[i]==a[j])
                str1[i]=j;
                len1=i+1;
            }
        }
        for(i=0, j=0; i \le len1-4; i+=4, j+=3)
            jiemi(str1[i],str1[i+1],str1[i+2],str1[i+3]);
        }
        if(len1%4==2)
            s[j]=str1[i]<<2|str1[i+1]>>4;
        }
        if(len1%4==3)
        {
            s[j]=str1[i]<<2|str1[i+1]>>4;
            s[j+1]=str1[i+1]<<4|str1[i+2]>>2;
        printf("\n解密之后:");
        puts(s);
        putchar('\n');
        system("pause");
        return 0;
}
```

```
■ C:\Users\jyzho\Desktop\编程\C\tH网悟道者 exe

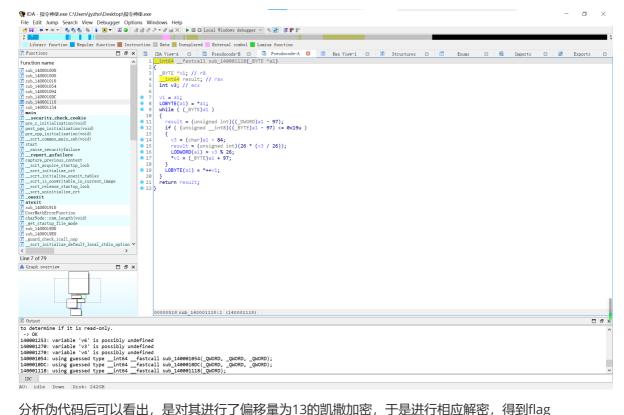
base64需要解密的字符串:MH7HYWrb4p2oYpYtMcEvLTb8Np2j0D2mMoqqYTauLTatYTarMWYvMp7bMdq=
解密之后:0xGame {72c672a9-9b77-8703-4a98-97a951f938e2}
请按任意键继续. . . ■
```

# 序列7-指令神使

使用IDA对下载得到的exe文件进行反编译,并生成伪代码



根据伪代码,得知对字符串进行了sub\_140001118函数的操作,查看sub\_140001118函数的伪代码



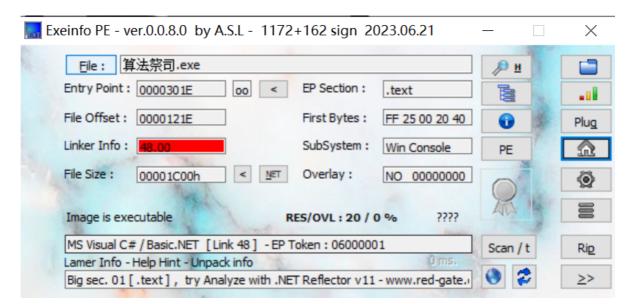
分析伪代码后可以看出,是对其进行了偏移量为13的凯撒加密,于是进行相应解密,得到flag

#### 凯撒密码在线加密解密

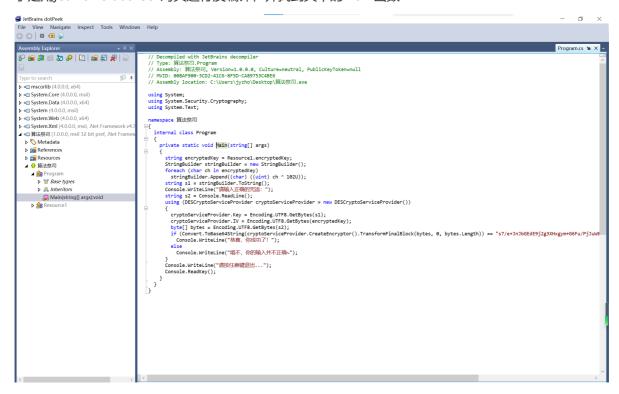


# 序列5-算法祭司

对下载下来的exe文件查壳,发现是C#语言编写的



于是用JetBrains dotPeek对其进行反编译,并找到其中的main函数



阅读程序后得知,是对flag进行了DES加密与一次base64加密,且其中的key也被加密了,于是首先在resource中找到encryptedkey

```
<data name="encryptedKey" xml:space="preserve">
    <value>STV&gt;!'+#</value>
```

其中有转义字符,经搜索知是大于号。根据源码对encryptedkey进行异或运算处理,得到key。观察代码得知是DES加密,而又同时存在key和iv,可推测得知是CBC\_mode。于是开写脚本。

```
from Crypto.Cipher import DES
from base64 import *
key = "STV>!'+#"
keyy= ""
for i in key:
    keyy+=chr(ord(i)^102)
keyy=keyy.encode()
key=key.encode()
print(keyy)
encrypted_text =
b64decode(b's7/e+JnJbGEdE9j2g3XHxgym+G6Fu/PjJuW80NeMKgemdqaWG9KVM8Tfcc0eRfaA')
des = DES.new(key=keyy, mode=DES.MODE_CBC,iv=key)
text = des.decrypt(encrypted_text)
print(text)
```

得到结果 (上面的是key, 下面的是flag)

```
b'520XGAME' \\ b'0xGame{8edf2e65-1cb3-2e1a-b2d1-b54d3d4bddc5}\\ \times 04\\ \times 04\\ \times 04\\ \times 04
```