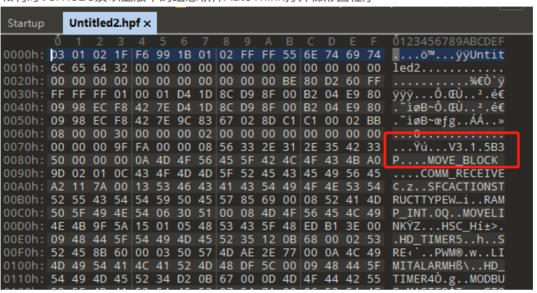
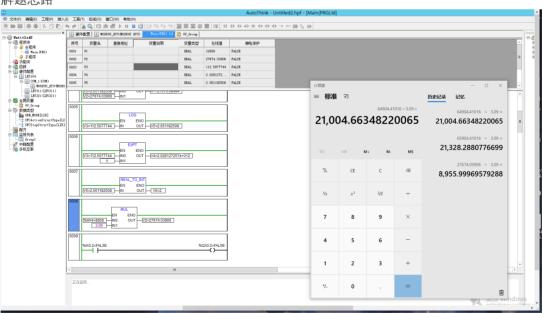
2021-06-工业信息安全技能大赛-线上第一场

简单的梯形图

和利时V3.1.5B3及以上版本的组态软件AutoThink打开梯形图程序

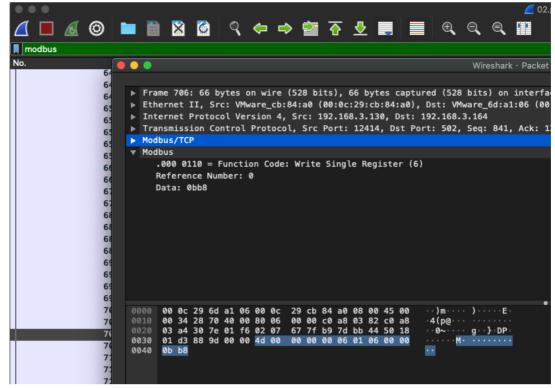


解题思路



flaq{21004}

损坏的风机



flag{4d0000000006010600000bb8}

工控现场里异常的文件

直接改EAX过掉反调试

flag{badRobot}

隐藏的工程

F5隐写 https://github.com/matthewgao/F5-steganography解题思路

密码: ICS

```
D:\CTF\ctftools\lalalatools\stego\F5\f5-steganography\tests>java -jar f5. jar x -e 1.txt gcwj.jpg -p ICS
Huffman decoding starts
Permutation starts
6064128 indices shuffled
Extraction starts
Length of embedded file: 35 bytes
(1, 127, 7) code used
```

提取出来一个蓝凑云连接: https://wwr.lanzoui.com/ilMaiqcpaxg 是kingview 6.55工程文件

```
4E CC 60 AB 4E CC 60 AB 4E CC 60 00 C2 02 00 20 Nì`«Nì`.Â..

EA 63 6F 6D 64 65 76 2E 64 61 74 00 B5 CD B3 2D êcomdev.dat.µí³-
6B 69 6E 67 76 69 65 77 36 2E 35 35 5C 63 6F 6D
64 65 76 2E 64 61 74 00 46 C0 00 82 71 17 5D CD dev.dat.FÀ.,q.]í
AB BA DC 00 00 00 00 2C E9 12 00 82 71 17 5D 58 «°Ü....é...g.]X
```







flag{fAx9AKoqNgv3dfHg}

工控安全异常取证分析

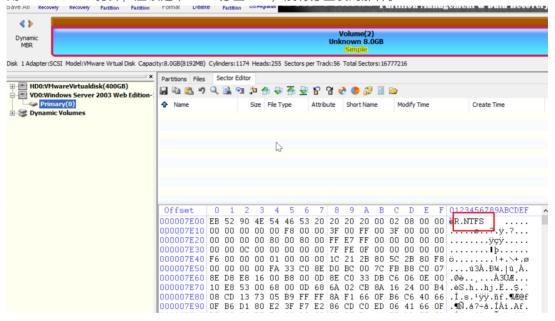
解压出来两个文件,一个1122, 文件挺大,另一个是 112233, 1kb 一看就知道是个vmdk。

```
112233 🔀
    # Disk DescriptorFile
   version=1
    encoding="GBK"
    CID=4e115737
 4
    parentCID=ffffffff
    createType="monolithicFlat"
    # Extent description
 8
 9
    RW 16777216 FLAT "Windows Server 2003 Web Edition-1-flat.vmdk" 0
10
11
    # The Disk Data Base
    #DDB
13
    ddb.adapterType = "lsilogic"
14
15
    ddb.geometry.cylinders = "1174"
    ddb.geometry.heads = "255"
16
    ddb.geometry.sectors = "56"
    ddb.longContentID = "6adfeb870f7413841576eb994e115737"
18
    ddb.uuid = "60 00 C2 9d 19 e5 98 5e-b2 70 16 69 7d b0 d6 f0"
19
20 ddb.virtualHWVersion = "16"
```

将 112233 改名为 Windows Server 2003 Web Edition-1.vmdk

将 1122 改名为 Windows Server 2003 Web Edition-1-flat.vmdk

用 DiskGenius 打开,应该是个NTFS分区FDD,没有分区表的那种。

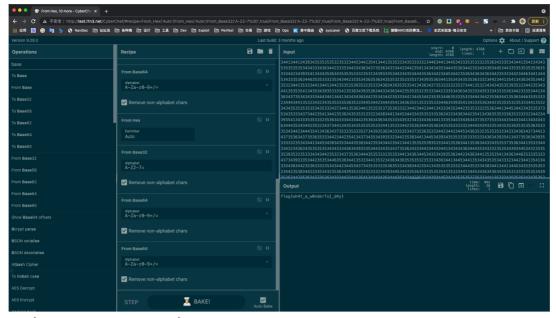


从名为 mp4.mp4 的文件中提取出一段 ascii 字符串。

Startup Windows Server 2003 Web Edition-1-flat.vr	ndk 🗶	Untitled1*					$\langle \ \rangle$
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 A B	C D	E F 0123456	789ABCDEF				
			011011010				
4:AE10h: 30 31 31 30 30 30 31 30 30 31 31 30			001101000				
4:AE20h: 31 31 30 30 30 30 31 30 31 30 30 30 4:AE30h: 31 31 31 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30			010001100 000000000				
4:AE40h: 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30			000000000				
4:AE50h: 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30			000000000				
4:AE60h: 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30			000000000				
4:AE80h: 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30			000000000				
4:AE90h: 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30			000000000				
4:AEA0h: 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30			000000000				
4:AEB0h: 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30			000000000 000000000				
4:AED0h: 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30			000000000				
4:AEE0h: 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30	30 36	30 30 0000000	000000000				
4:AEF0h: 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30			000000000				
4:AF10h: 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30			000000000				
4:AF20h: 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30			000000000				
4:AF30h: 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30		30 30 <mark>0000000</mark>	000000000				
4:AF40h: 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30			000000000				
4:AF60h: 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30			000000000				
4:AF70h: 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30			000000000.				
Template Results - Drive.bt €							
Name		Value	Start	Size		Color	
> struct NTFS FILE RECORD file[10]	\$Volu	ume (Hidden System)	C0008A00h	400h	Fg:	Bg:	
> struct NTFS FILE RECORD file[11]		dden System)	C0009200h	400h	Fg:	Bg:	
✓ struct NTFS FILE RECORD file[12]	mp4.		C000F200h	400h	Fg:	Bq:	
> struct FILE RECORD HEADER NTFS heade			C000F200h	38h	Fg:	Bg:	
> struct NTFS ATTRIBUTE attribute[0]		IDARD INFORMATI	C000F238h	60h	Fg:	Bg:	
> struct NTFS ATTRIBUTE attribute[1]		NAME = mp4.mp4	C000F298h	68h	Fg:	Bg:	
✓ struct NTFS ATTRIBUTE attribute[2]		(Non-Resident)	C000F300h	48h	Fg:	Bg:	
> struct NTFS ATTRIBUTE HEADER head		,	C000F300h	40h	Fg:	Bg:	
> struct NTFS RUN LIST unList			C000F340h	3h	Fg:	Bg:	
✓ struct NTFS FILE DATA data			4AE00h	400h	Fq:	Bg:	
struct NTES FILE BLOCK block			4AE00h	1000h	Fq:	Bg:	
> UBYTE data[383]			4AE00h	17Fh	Fg:	Bg:	
> UBYTE slack[3713]			4AF7Fh	E81h	Fg:	Bg:	
> UBYTE padding[696]			C000F348h	2B8h	Fg:	Bg:	
> struct NTFS FILE RECORD file[13]	10	em Volume Informa	COOOLAOOP	400h	Fa:	Bg:	

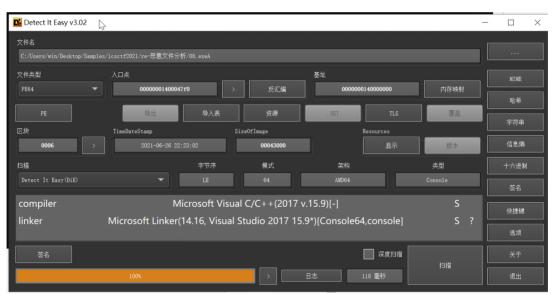
提取出字符串

HEX -> HEX -> B32 -> B32 -> B64 -> B64 -> HEX -> B32 -> B64 -> B64



flag{wh4t_a_w0nderfu1_d4y}

恶意文件分析



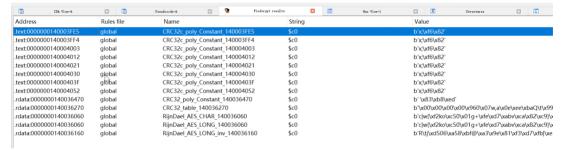
无壳。进去类似一个shell



程序流程,输入32长度的哈希字符串,bytes.fromhex然后运行关键 crackme 函数。

```
Pseudocode-A
         IDA View-A
                                                           ×
                                                               A
                                                                         Findcrypt results
  int __cdecl main(int argc, const char **argv, const char **envp)
  2 {
  3
      char *ptr; // rcx
       _int64 v4; // rcx
  4
  5
      unsigned __int64 v5; // rax
      __int64 bytes_fromhex; // rbx
__int64 v7; // rcx
  6
  7
  8
      char buf128[128]; // [rsp+20h] [rbp-98h] BYREF
  9
10
      GetCurrentThreadId();
11
      memset(buf128, 0, sizeof(buf128));
12
      while (1)
 13
14
        ked_printf((__int64)ptr, (__int64)"\ninput>");
15
        ked_gets(v4, buf128);
16
        ptr = buf128;
17
        v5 = -1i64;
 18
        do
19
          ++v5;
20
        while ( buf128[v5] );
21
        if ( \sqrt{5} > = 32 )
  22
23
          bytes_fromhex = ked_fromhex(buf128);
24
           ked_printf(v7. (__int64)"Hello World!\n");
25
          ked_crackme(bytes_fromhex);
  26
  27
      }
28 }
```

findcrypt发现文件中有CRC32常量。



```
crackme函数中包含了一个硬编码的key,
```

```
int aes_key[4]; // [rsp+128h] [rbp+28h] BYREF
22
    aes_key[0] = 0x16157E2B;
23
24
    v17 = 0i64;
25
    v1 = 0i64;
26
    v18 = 0i64;
    v14 = 0i64;
27
28
    \vee3 = 1;
29
    V15 = 0i64;
30
    aes_key[1] = 0xA6D2AE28;
31
    aes_key[2] = 0x8815F7AB;
32
    aes_key[3] = 0x3C4FCF09;
33
    v16[0] = 0xB47BD73A;
34
    V16[1] = 0x60367A0D;
35
    V16[2] = 0xF3CA9EA8;
36
    v16[3] = 0x97EF6624;
37
    v13[0] = 0xF3EBF07D;
38
    v13[1] = 0x49833EAA;
39
    v13[2] = 0xD6DB0614;
40
    v13[3] = 0xE346C757;
41
    do
42
43
       sub_1400011E0(v12, aes_key);
                              int8 *)v16, ( int64)v12);
44
       ked_aes_wtf((unsigned)
45
       V4 = *((_BYTE *)V16 + V1);
```

从开源项目中可以检索到。

https://github.com/TurboPack/LockBox3/blob/master/run/ciphers/uTPLb_AES.pas https://chromium.googlesource.com/chromiumos/platform/ec/+/refs/heads/stabilize-77 97.B/test/tpm_test/crypto_test.xml

输入与硬编码的Key、加密结果作比较。16轮。

```
41
     do
42
      {
        ked_aes_keygen(buf256, aes_key);
ked_aes_wtf((unsigned __int8 *)plaintext, (__int64)buf256);
encrypted_i = *((_BYTE *)plaintext + val_rbx);
43
44
45
46
        if ( *(_BYTE *)(val_rbx + input) == encrypted_i )// 输入与AES输出第i位比较
47
        v5 = v3;
*((_BYTE *)&v17 + val_rbx++) = encrypted_i;
48
49
50
        v3 = v5;
51
52
      while ( val_rbx < 16 );
                                                                   // i=0~15 循环
```

循环16次看ECX值即可dump出预期输入。拼起来可以得到:

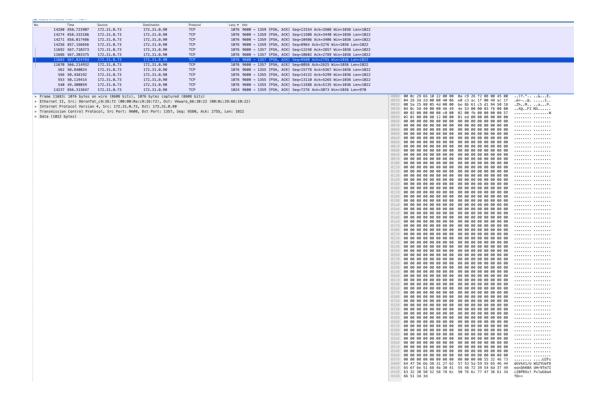
22d72a581f3a61e61e5b127e47ad8c0c



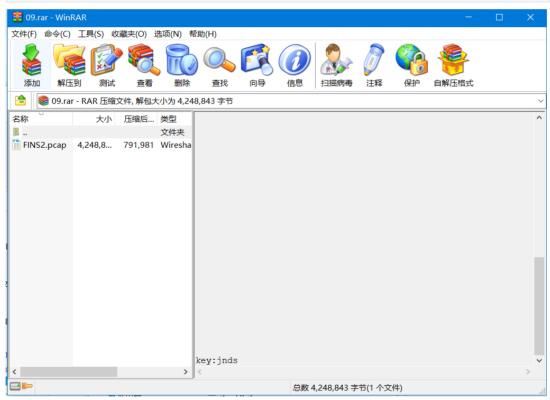
将这个值输入程序, 得到flag

Fins协议通讯

11683 号数据包



U2FsdGVkX1/bWSZYUeFDeonQhK0AUHr9Tm7Ic20PRXxlPvlwG6a4fQ==



3DES解密

https://www.sojson.com/encrypt_triple_des.html

