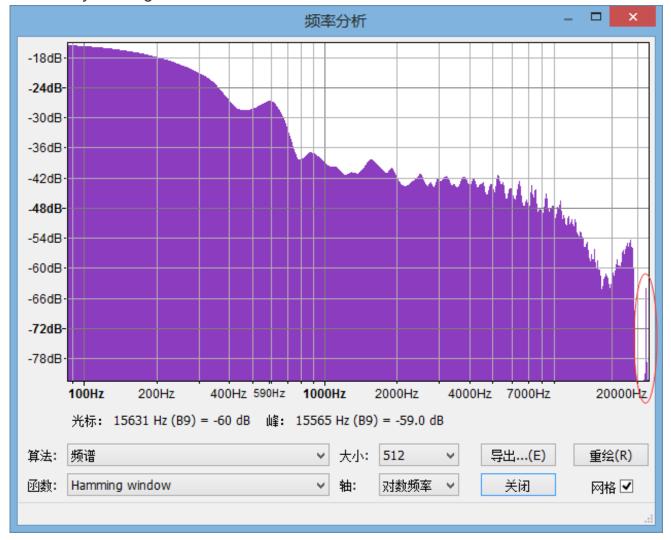
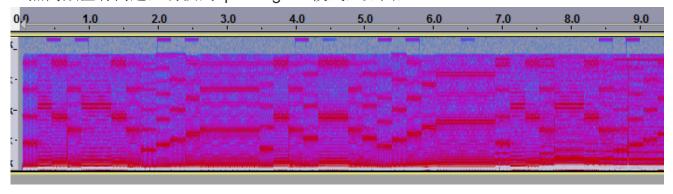
Ringtone

用audacity打开ringtone.wav,查看频率分析,如图



显然高频区有问题,切换到spectrogram模式,如图,



可看到高频区域有一些信息,以0.1+0.4*x秒的模式来读,

翻译成二进制得0b01100110、0b00110110,

也即是"f6...",猜测应该是"flag{...}",

多看几个字符后发现每8位结尾都是0,

于是把每8bit倒序一下,得flag

flag{f0r3ns1c_1s_r3al1y_v3ry_ve7y_fun} 吐槽一下flag太长了..人肉读二进制ascii真蛋

疼==

keygen

```
ida打开,发现0x400b56是关键部分,
    v16 = *(BYTE *)(a1 + 11);
    v17 = *(_BYTE *)(a1 + 2);
    v18 = *(BYTE *)(a1 + 1);
   v19 = *(BYTE *)(a1 + 13);
   v20 = *(BYTE *)(a1 + 16);
   v21 = *(BYTE *)(a1 + 10);
   v22 = *(BYTE *)(a1 + 7);
    v23 = *(BYTE *)(a1 + 17);
    for (i = 8; i \le 15; ++i)
      *(&v16 + i) = *(&v8 + i - 8);
    for ( j = 0; j < 16; ++j )
      if ( (unsigned int)(byte_6018E0[(signed __int64)j] - 48) > 9 )
        v24[j] = *(&v16 + byte 6018E0[(signed int64)j]);
      else
        v24[j] = byte_6018E0[(signed __int64)j];
   MD5(U24, 16LL, U25);
发现是把v16~v23部分与一些常数结合后md5,然后
  MD5(024, 16LL, 025);
  for ( k = 0; k <= 15; ++k )
    *(&v26 + 2 * k) = byte 6018F0[(unsigned int64)((unsigned int8)v25[k] >> 4)];
    *(&v26 + 2 * k + 1) = byte 6018F0[(unsigned int64)(v25[k] & 0xF)];
  memset(v42, 0, 0xC8uLL);
  sprintf(
    υ42,
    "%d%d%d%d%d%d%d%d%d%d%d%d%d%d",
    υ26,
    U27,
    v28,
    U29.
    v30.
    v31,
    v32,
    v33,
    v34,
    v35,
    v36,
    ν37,
    v38,
    v39,
    v40.
    V41);
```

把MD5字符串这些转成对应字符的ascii码整数字符串,去掉0,

```
for ( m = 5; m <= 12; ++m )
{
   if ( v42[m] != *(&v8 + m - 5) )
   {
     result = OLL;
     goto LABEL_31;
   }
}</pre>
```

再选第5位后字符与v8~v15比较。

然后发现要提交10个不同的sn才过。

然后写keygen,随便乱生成v16~v23部分,加上常数部分后md5一下, 计算出对应的v8~v15后填进sn的对应位,加上-就可以了, 最后几位sn是废的,直接填1111

下面的代码有些细节也许不对,偶尔生成的sn有问题,但懒得看了,反正换了几个字符 串来生成sn就过了

keygen.cpp

```
#include "md5.h"
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
void calc(const char *st) {
    MD5 a(st);
    const byte *p = a.digest();
    string v42 = "", res="";
    char buff[10];
    for(int k=0; k<=15; k++) {
        sprintf(buff, "%x", p[k]>>4);
        sprintf(buff, "%d", buff[0]);
        if(buff[0]!='0')
            v42+=buff;
        sprintf(buff, "%x", p[k]&0xf);
        sprintf(buff, "%d", buff[0]);
        if(buff[0]!='0')
            v42+=buff;
    }
    int pp=0, k=5;
    while(pp<8) {
        while(v42[pp+k]=='0') k++;
        res+=v42[pp+k];
        pp++;
    printf("%c%c%c%c-%c%c%c-%c%c%c-%c%c%c-1111\n",
        res[3],
        st[0],
```

```
st[8],
          res[7],
          res[6],
          res[4],
          st[4],
          res[5],
          st[2],
          st[6],
          res[1],
          st[10],
          res[0],
          st[12],
          st[14],
          res[2]);
  }
  int main() {
      calc("1413191117121012");
      calc("2413191117121012");
      calc("3413191117121012");
      calc("4413191117121012");
      calc("5413191117121012");
      calc("7413191117121012");
      calc("8413191117121012");
      calc("1413191117121022");
      calc("1413191117121032");
      calc("1413191117121002");
      return 0;
  }
得到的sn:
  5115-6415-1111-8111-1111
  4215-1815-1191-2117-1111
  4314-7815-1191-1117-1111
  4419-9819-1111-9112-1111
  9519-8719-1111-9112-1111
  5711-2415-1191-1117-1111
  5818-4515-1191-9118-1111
  5119-9215-1151-7121-1111
  1118-4112-1151-8137-1111
  8115-5111-1181-4104-1111
```