## start\_main

在程序运行中,main函数是运行的起点,但是这是对于用户而言的,对于系统而言,在main执行之前需要额外的操作,比如分配资源、内存等等,所以这里就可以插入点东西。main函数是C程序的开始吗? - 知乎(zhihu.com)→可以简单看下这个了解一下。

之后就是分析。这里涉及的知识点就是base64换表和解密,然后加一个RC4。这里可以按 shift + F7查看一下 ,init\_array 段和 .fini\_array 段,这两个中有设置的起始和结束函数。

Name	Start	End	R	W	X	D	L	Align	
♣ LOAD	000000000000000	0000000000009A8	R				L	mempage	(
😝 .init	00000000001000	00000000000101B	R		X		L	dword	(
LOAD	00000000000101B	000000000001020	R		X		L	mempage	(
😝 .plt	000000000001020	000000000001110	R		X		L	para	(
😝 .plt.got	000000000001110	000000000001120	R		X		L	para	(
.plt.sec	000000000001120	000000000001200	R		X		L	para	(
.text	000000000001200	000000000001FA3	R		X		L	para	(
LOAD	000000000001FA3	000000000001FA4	R		X		L	mempage	(
🙃 .fini	000000000001FA4	000000000001FB1	R		X		L	dword	(
🙃 .rodata	000000000002000	00000000000203A	R				L	dword	(
₿ LOAD	00000000000203A	00000000000203C	R				L	mempage	(
.eh_frame_hdr	00000000000203C	0000000000020C8	R				L	dword	(
.eh_frame	0000000000020C8	00000000000022D8	R				L	qword	(
■ .init_array	000000000003D40	000000000003D50	R	W			L	qword	
.fini_array	000000000003D50	000000000003D60	R	W			L	qword	(
LOAD	000000000003D60	000000000003F50	R	W			L	mempage	(
■ .got	00000000003F50	000000000004000	R	W			L	qword	(
😛 .data	000000000004000	0000000000041F0	R	W			L	align_32	(
LOAD	0000000000041F0	000000000004200	R	W			L	mempage	(
♣ .bss	000000000004200	000000000004360	R	W			L	align_32	(
extern	000000000004360	0000000000043F8	?	?	?		L	qword	(
1								•	

对于 .init\_arry 段,这里的sub\_1DF1就是比main先执行的函数了,这里就是设置随机数种子,然后将标准base64表循环左移v1形成新的表,然后通过sub\_175A进行base64加密,这里加密的数据off\_41E8其实就是下面main函数中RC4的密钥,所以这里在main函数执行之前,密钥就已经改变了。当然,动调是可以看出来的。

```
_init_array segment qword public DATA useb4
assume cs:_init_array
.init_array:000000000003040
.init_array:000000000003040
.init_array:0000000000003040

• .init_array:0000000000003040

E0 12 00 00 00 00 00 00
                                                                                   ; DATA XREF: LOAD:00000000000001680
                                                  off_3D40 dq offset sub_12E0
.init_array:000000000003D48 F1 1D 00 00 00 00 00 dq offset sub_IDF1
 .init_array:00000000000003D48
.init_array:0000000000003D48
.fini_array:000000000000003D50
                                                  _init_array ends
                                                  ; ELF Termination Function Table
          1 char *sub 1DF1()
           2 {
           3
                  char *result; // rax
                  int v1; // [rsp+Ch] [rbp-4h]
           4
           5
                 srand(114514u);
          6
         7
                 v1 = rand() \% 64;
                 sub_16CD(s, v1);
        9
                 result = sub 175A(off 41E8);
                  off 41E8 = result;
     10
     11
                  return result;
     12 }
```

再到主函数main,这里就是输入flag,然后对于输入的值进行 base64解密(就是sub\_1B98进行的操作,注意这里表进行变更了),最后再来一个 RC4的解密(sub\_15CB,它的key也被变了)。

```
int64 fastcall main(int a1, char **a2, char **a3)
   2 {
9
      puts("Please input your flag:");
      fgets(byte_4220, 40, stdin);
      byte_4220[strcspn(byte_4220, "\n")] = 0;
9 5
      if ( strlen(byte 4220) != 36 )
6
   7
8
        puts("Wrong flag length!");
9
       exit(0);
  10
      }
      qword_4248 = (__int64)sub_1B98(byte_4220);
11
12
      sub 15CB((const char *)qword 4248, ( int64)off 41E8);
13
      return OLL;
14 }
```

之后通过 'fini\_array' 段再sub\_1E47得到了最后的比较位置。这里两个函数sub\_1D4F和 sub\_1DA0只是为了打乱存储的字符串,防止直接shift+F12查找字符串找出来。它只是个简单的异或,不用处理。这里提取密文dword\_4180然后再网上推就可以得到base64格式的flag了。

```
1 int sub_1E47()
  2 {
  3
     const char *v0; // rax
     const char *v2; // rax
  4
  5
      int i; // [rsp+Ch] [rbp-4h]
  7
      for (i = 0; i \le 25; ++i)
  8
        if ( *(unsigned __int8 *)(qword_4248 + i) != dword_4180[i] )
9
 10
          v0 = (const char *)sub_1D4F(&unk_4080);
11
12
          return printf("%s", v0);
 13
 14
15 v2 = (const char *)sub 1DA0(&unk 40C0);
16 return printf("%s", v2);
17
```

套一个解题的脚本, 最后base64转换后的输出把 | 改成 } 即可

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdib.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <time.h>

unsigned char sbox[256] = {0};
char* base64_table =
"RSTUVWXYZabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz0123456789+/ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQ";
unsigned char data[] = {102, 47, 150, 124, 156, 100, 13, 207, 181, 197, 236, 146, 119, 151, 171, 135, 227, 189, 178, 179, 180, 53, 227, 105, 54, 121};
char *key = "lFaUmVp=";
void swap(unsigned char *a, unsigned char *b)
{
    unsigned char tmp = *a;
    *a = *b;
```

```
*b = tmp;
}
void init_sbox(unsigned char key[])
     for (unsigned int i = 0; i < 256; i++) // 赋值
         sbox[i] = i;
     unsigned int keyLen = strlen((char *)key);
     unsigned char Ttable[256] = {0};
     for (int i = 0; i < 256; i ++)
         Ttable[i] = key[i % keyLen]; // 根据初始化t表
     for (int j = 0, i = 0; i < 256; i++)
         j = (j + sbox[i] + Ttable[i]) % 256; // 打乱s盒
         swap(&sbox[i], &sbox[j]);
     }
}
void RC4(unsigned char data[], char key[])
     unsigned char k, i = 0, j = 0, t;
     init_sbox(key);
     unsigned int dataLen = strlen(data);
     for (unsigned int h = 0; h < dataLen; h++)
         i = (i + 1) \% 256;
         j = (j + sbox[i]) \% 256;
         swap(&sbox[i], &sbox[j]);
         t = (sbox[i] + sbox[j]) % 256;
         k = sbox[t];
         data[h] ^= k;
     }
}
char *base64_encode(unsigned char *str)
     int len = strlen(str);
     char *ans = (char *)malloc((len * 4 / 3 + 4) * sizeof(char));
     int j = 0;
     for (int i = 0; i < len / 3 * 3; i += 3)
     {
         ans[j++] = base64_table[str[i] >> 2];
         ans[j++] = base64_table[(str[i] & 0x3) \ll 4 | (str[i + 1]) \gg 4];
         ans[j++] = base64_table[(str[i + 1] & 0xf) << 2 | (str[i + 2]) >>
 6];
         ans[j++] = base64_table[(str[i + 2]) & 0x3f];
     if (len \% \ 3 = 1)
     {
         int pos = len / 3 * 3;
         ans[j++] = base64_table[str[pos] >> 2];
         ans[j++] = base64_table[(str[pos] & 0x3) << 4];
         ans[j++] = '=';
         ans[j++] = '=';
     else if (len % 3 = 2)
```

```
int pos = len / 3 * 3;
        ans[j++] = base64_table[str[pos] >> 2];
        ans[j++] = base64_table[(str[pos] & 0x3) << 4 | (str[pos + 1]) >>
4];
        ans[j++] = base64_table[(str[pos + 1] & 0xf) << 2];
        ans[j++] = '=';
    ans[j] = '\0';
    return ans;
}
int find_index(char c)
    char *ptr = strchr(base64_table, c);
    if (ptr)
    {
       return ptr - base64_table;
    }
    else
        return -1;
    }
}
unsigned char *base64_decode(char *str)
    int len = strlen(str);
    unsigned char *ans = (unsigned char *)malloc((len * \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{1}) *
sizeof(char));
    int j = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < len; i += 4)
        ans[j++] = (find\_index(str[i]) \ll 2) | (find\_index(str[i+1]) >>
4);
        if (str[i + 2] \neq '=')
            ans[j++] = ((find_index(str[i + 1]) & 0xf) << 4) |
(find_index(str[i + 2]) >> 2);
        }
        if (str[i + 3] \neq '=')
            ans[j++] = ((find_index(str[i + 2]) & 0x3) << 6) |
find_index(str[i + 3]);
        }
    return ans;
}
int main(){
    RC4(data, key);
    char *s = base64_encode(data);
    // for(int i = 0; i < 26; i \leftrightarrow ){}
    //
         printf("%0x ", data[i]);
    // }
```

```
printf("%s\n", s);
base64_table =
"ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz0123456789+/";
unsigned char *ans = base64_decode(s);
printf("%s\n", ans);
}
```

## ez\_ptrace

这个题如它的题目,就是考察ptrace的知识点。这里首先查看main函数。它就是先检查程序运行的参数,然后没有的话就不能执行,然后对参数添加一个'./'形成一个新的字符串,可以看出这里应该是一个路径。

```
1 int __cdecl sub_14BA(int a1, int a2)
  2 {
  3
      char s[256]; // [esp+0h] [ebp-10Ch] BYREF
      __pid_t v4; // [esp+100h] [ebp-Ch]
  4
  5
      int *v5; // [esp+104h] [ebp-8h]
  6
  7
      v5 = &a1;
      if (a1!=2)
  8
  9
10
        fwrite("ERROR: Please enter correct parameters\n", 1u, 0x27u, stderr);
11
        exit(1);
 12
13
      sprintf(s, "./%s", *(_DWORD *)(a2 + 4));
14
      sub_124D();
15
      v4 = fork();
      if ( v4 )
16
 17
      {
        if ( v4 <= 0 )
18
 19
        {
          perror("fork");
20
21
          return -1;
  22
23
        sub_145F(v4);
  24
  25
     else
  26
      {
27
        sub_1424(s);
 28
      }
29
      return 0;
30 }
```

然后查看下面的函数sub\_124D,这里就是简单的打开文件'./son',然后把一些内容写进去,最后还用了chmod赋予权限,根据权限0x1FF,在八进制中就是777,可以猜测这是个可执行文件,然后继续往下看。

```
1 void sub 124D()
    2 {
    3
       FILE *stream; // [esp+0h] [ebp-28h]
        int jj; // [esp+4h] [ebp-24h]
    5
        int ii; // [esp+8h] [ebp-20h]
        int n; // [esp+Ch] [ebp-1Ch]
    6
    7
        int m; // [esp+10h] [ebp-18h]
        int k; // [esp+14h] [ebp-14h]
    8
    9
        int j; // [esp+18h] [ebp-10h]
        int i; // [esp+1Ch] [ebp-Ch]
   10
   11
 12
       stream = fopen("./son", "wb+");
 13
       if (!stream)
         perror("Error opening file");
 14
 15
        for ( i = 0; i \le 1207; ++i )
 16
         fputc(byte_4020[i] ^ 0x67, stream);
       for ( j = 0; j \le 2887; ++j )
 17
 18
         fputc(0, stream);
 19
        for (k = 0; k \le 1487; ++k)
 20
          fputc(byte_44E0[k] ^ 0x30, stream);
 21
       for (m = 1; m \le 2608; ++m)
 22
         fputc(0, stream);
 23
       for (n = 0; n \le 419; ++n)
 24
         fputc(byte_4AC0[n], stream);
 25
       for ( ii = 1; ii <= 3352; ++ii )
 26
         fputc(0, stream);
 27
       for (jj = 0; jj <= 1763; ++jj)
 28
          fputc(byte_4C80[jj], stream);
 29
       fclose(stream);
       if ( chmod("./son", 0x1FFu) )
9 30
 31
         perror("Error changing file permissions");
     1
```

之后使用fork()创建了父子进程,父进程执行sub\_145F,子进程执行sub\_1424,查看这两个函数。再根据ptrace的知识,这里子进程使用PTRACE\_TRACEME表示自己可以被父进程跟踪,然后执行了这个path文件,结合上文,这个执行的就是我们输入的参数,在结合那个可执行文件的名称,大致猜到我们就是要输入son,来让子进程执行这个文件。再次看父进程,它在最终子进程的过程中使用了PTRACE\_POKEDATA来改变子进程的一个数值dword\_4C64为49,之后再让子进程继续执行。

目前根据已有知识,可以知道该程序就是输入正确参数起一个子进程,对子进程的内存数据进行更改 后把控制权返还给子进程,子进程负责加密操作。

```
pid_t __cdecl sub_145F(int a1)

{
    char stat_loc[8]; // [esp+Ch] [ebp-Ch] BYREF

wait(stat_loc);
    ptrace(PTRACE_POKEDATA, a1, dword_4C64, 49);
    ptrace(PTRACE_CONT, a1, 0, 0);
    return wait(0);

9
}
```

```
int __cdecl sub_1424(char *path)
2 {
    ptrace(PTRACE_TRACEME, 0, 0, 0);
    return execl(path, path, 0);
    }
```

然后让程序执行时在子进程执行程序前下断点,查看本地的son文件信息。查看main函数,这里先删除本地的son文件,让文件信息只在内存中存在,再进行普通的XXTEA加密。

```
11 int *v10; // [esp+120h] [ebp-Ch]
Function name
f init proc
                             13
                                     v10 = &a1;
remove("./son");
puts("Please input the flag:");
f sub 60001030
__libc_start_main
                             15
                                     fgets(s, 256, stdin);
s[strcspn(s, "\n")] = 0;
v7 = strlen(s);
                              16
f strcspn
ƒ _fgetsƒ _fwrite
                              18
                                     if ( v7 == 32 )
                             19
<u>f</u> puts
<u>f</u>_strlen
                             21
                                       v6 = 7;
v2 = alloca(32);
🗾 _remove
                             22
___cxa_finalize
                                        v2 = dint(v3;

v5 = (int)v3;

sub_6000131C(s, (int)v3);

sub_600011ED(v5, v7 >> 2, &unk_60004040);
f start
                             24
J sub_600010EC
                             25
f sub_600010F0
                             27
f sub_60001100
                                        for (i = 0; i < \sqrt{7} >> 2; ++i)
                                28
<u>f</u> sub_60001140
                              29
                                          if ( *(_DWORD *)(v5 + 4 * i) != dword_60004020[i] )
f sub 60001190
                                30
f sub 600011E0
                              31
                                            v9 = 1;
f sub 600011E9
                                            break;
f sub_600011ED
                                         }
                                33
sub_6000131C
                              35
                                       puts("Wrong flag!");
else
f sub_600015B1
                              36
37
__libc_start_main
                                38
                                          puts("Right flag!");
                              39
                                       return 0;
Line 21 of 31
                                41
🚜 Graph overview 🗖 🗗 🗙
                                42
                                        fwrite("Error: Wrong Length!\n", 1u, 0x15u, stderr);
                              44
                                        return 1;
                                     }
                                45
```

查看密钥的位置,发现0x6000404C位置的密钥和之前父进程执行PTRACE\_POKEDATA修改的dword\_4C64表示地址一样,判断父进程修改了这里的数值,所以进行XXTEA解密时需要更改最后一个数值为49来解密。然后就是正常的XXTEA解密。

```
.data:6000403F 04
                                             db
.data:60004040 74
                                             unk_60004040 db 74h ; t
.data:60004041 00
                                             dh
                                                   0
.data:60004042 00
                                             db
.data:60004043 00
                                             db
                                                   0
                                                 71h ; q
.data:60004044 71
                                             db
.data:60004045 00
                                             db
                                                   0
.data:60004046 00
                                             db
                                                   0
.data:60004047 00
                                             db
.data:60004048 6C
                                             db 6Ch; 1
.data:60004049 00
                                             db
                                                   0
.data:6000404A 00
                                             db
                                                   0
.data:6000404B 00
                                             db
                                                   0
                                                 21h;!
.data:6000404C 21
                                             db
.data:6000404D 00
                                             db
                                                   a
.data:6000404E 00
                                             db
                                                   0
.data:6000404F 00
                                             db
                                                   0
.data:6000404F
                                             _data ends
.data:6000404F
hss:60004050
```

## 贴一个脚本

```
#include <stdio.h>
#define ut32 unsigned int
#define delta 0x9e3779b9
#define MX (((z >> 5 ^ y << 2) + (y >> 3 ^ z << 4)) ^ ((sum ^ y) + (key[(p & 3) ^ e] ^ z)))</pre>
```

```
void XXTea_Decrypt(ut32 *enc, ut32 n, ut32 *key);
void output(ut32 *m, ut32 len);
void output(ut32 *m, ut32 len)
    for (int i = 0; i < len; i++)
        printf("0x%08x, ", m[i]);
    printf("\n");
}
void XXTea_Decrypt(ut32 *enc, ut32 n, ut32 *key)
    ut32 y, z, sum;
    ut32 e, rounds;
    int p;
    rounds = 6 + 52 / n;
    sum = delta * rounds;
    do
    {
        e = (sum >> 2) & 3;
        for (p = n - 1; p > 0; p--)
        {
            y = enc[(p + 1) % n];
            z = enc[(p - 1) % n];
            enc[p] -= (((z >> 5 ^ y << 2) + (y >> 3 ^ z << 4)) ^ ((sum ^ y)
+ (key[(p & 3) ^ e] ^ z)));
        }
        y = enc[1];
        z = enc[n - 1];
        enc[p] -= (((z >> 5 ^ y << 2) + (y >> 3 ^ z << 4)) ^ ((sum ^ y) +
(key[(p & 3) ^ e] ^ z)));
        sum -= delta;
    } while (--rounds);
void hex_to_string_little_endian(const ut32 *input, size_t len, char
*output)
 for (size_t i = 0; i < len; ++i)
   for (size_t j = 0; j < 4; ++j)
      output[i * 4 + j] = (char)(input[i] >> (j * 8));
 }
 output[len * 4] = '\0';
}
int main()
    ut32 enc[8] = {0x0913bc10, 0x7ad2de6f, 0xec01321e, 0x33c2a85d,
0x4476c2de, 0x59714e3b, 0xf5b45769, 0x04b4e6ec};
    ut32 k[4] = \{116, 113, 108, 49\};
```

```
XXTea_Decrypt(enc, 8, k);
output(enc, 8);
char str[33];
hex_to_string_little_endian(enc, 8, str);
printf("%s\n", str);
return 0;
}
```