

# Writeup: REasy

Description: Basics of Reversing

Points: 50

File: REasy

Team: Kaliyug\_x64

- Initial checks to know what kind of binary it is.

```
(sandeep@kali) ~/Downloads
$ ll
total 20
-rw-r--r-- 1 sandeep sandeep 16960 Nov  4 13:42 REasy

(sandeep@kali) ~/Downloads
$ file REasy
REasy: ELF 64-bit LSB executable, x86-64, version 1 (SYSV), dynamically linked, interpreter /lib64/ld-linux-x86-64.so.2, BuildID[sha1]=783185a2c2d44d9b72511db5c9688a5727e97b1b, for GNU/Linux 3.2.0, not stripped

(sandeep@kali) ~/Downloads
$
```

- Running the binary to see what it does

```
(sandeep@kali) ~/Downloads
$ chmod +x REasy

(sandeep@kali) ~/Downloads
$ ./REasy
Usage: ./REasy <FLAG>

(sandeep@kali) ~/Downloads
$ ./REasy askfjbf
Incorrect Flag.

(sandeep@kali) ~/Downloads
$ ./REasy flag
Incorrect Flag.
```

It is taking flag as an argument and checking whether it is correct or not.

- Doing strings command on binary to see whether we can get flag or not.

```
(sandeep@kali) ~/Downloads
$ strings REasy
/lib64/ld-linux-x86-64.so.2
exit
error
strlen
__libc_start_main
printf
memcpy
strcmp
libc.so.6
GLIBC_2.14
GLIBC_2.2.5
GLIBC_2.34
__gmon_start__
PTE1
H=H    
HcM
Incorrect Flag.
Usage: %s <FLAG>
OWASP{cl4ss1c_
You got the flag. %s
;*3$"
GCC: (GNU) 12.3.1 20230508 (Red Hat 12.3.1-1)
```

We see that there are initial part of flag, but it is incomplete. For now we will note that and move on to find remaining.

- Open the binary in debugger to see what is there in assembly code. I use **radare2**, one can use any debugger

```
(sandeep@kali)-[~/Downloads]
└─$ sudo r2 -d REasy
[sudo] password for sandeep:
[0x7f4490012140]> aaa
[x] Analyze all flags starting with sym. and entry0 (aa)
[x] Analyze function calls (aac)
[x] Analyze len bytes of instructions for references (aar)
[x] Finding and parsing C++ vtables (avrr)
[x] Skipping type matching analysis in debugger mode (aافت)
[x] Propagate noreturn information (aanr)
[x] Use -AA or aaaa to perform additional experimental analysis.
[0x7f4490012140]> afl
0x00401080    1 38      entry0
0x00401170    1 32      sym.error
0x004010c0    4 33    -> 31    sym.deregister_tm_clones
0x004010f0    4 49      sym.register_tm_clones
0x00401130    3 33    -> 32    sym.__do_global_dtors_aux
0x00401160    1 6       entry.init0
0x0040136c    1 13      sym._fini
0x004010b0    1 5       sym._dl_relocate_static_pie
0x00401190   22 474     main
0x00401000    3 27      sym._init
0x00401030    1 6       sym.imp.strlen
0x00401040    1 6       sym.imp.printf
0x00401050    1 6       sym.imp.strcmp
0x00401060    1 6       sym.imp.memcpy
0x00401070    1 6       sym.imp.exit
[0x7f4490012140]> db main
[0x7f4490012140]> dc
hit breakpoint at: 0x401190
[0x00401190]> █
```

> sudo r2 -d REasy	// command to open the binary in debugger
> aaa	// command to analysis binary
> afl	// to list all analysed function
> db main	// setting break on main function. So it should stop as it reaches to main
> dc	//to continue the binary run

We can see it hits to breakpoint at **0x401190**. (Yellow arrow)

```
//To see the assembly code code
```

```
[0x00401190]> pdf
;-- rax:
;-- rip:
; DATA XREF from entry0 @ 0x401098
474: int main(int argc, char **argv);
; var int64_t var_a4h @ rbp-0xa4
; var int64_t var_a0h @ rbp-0xa0
; var int64_t var_64h @ rbp-0x64
; var int64_t var_60h @ rbp-0x60
; var int64_t var_28h @ rbp-0x28
; var int64_t var_22h @ rbp-0x22
; var int64_t var_14h @ rbp-0x14
; var int64_t var_10h @ rbp-0x10
; var int64_t var_8h @ rbp-0x8
; var int64_t var_4h @ rbp-0x4
; arg int argc @ rdi
; arg char **argv @ rsi
0x00401190 b 55 push rbp
0x00401191 4889e5 mov rbp, rsp
0x00401194 4881ecb00000 sub rsp, 0xb0
0x0040119b c745fcb0000000 mov dword [var_4h], 0
0x004011a2 897df8 mov dword [var_8h], edi ; argc
0x004011a5 488975f0 mov qword [var_10h], rsi ; argv
0x004011a9 c745ec00000000 mov dword [var_14h], 0
0x004011b0 837df802 cmp dword [var_8h], 2
0x004011b4 0f8422000000 je 0x4011dc
0x004011ba 488b45f0 mov rax, qword [var_10h]
0x004011be 488b30 mov rsi, qword [rax]
0x004011c1 48bf21204000 movabs rdi, str.Usage: __s__FLAG_n ; 0x402021 ; "Usage: %s <FLAG>\n"
```

- Changing the view of debugger to see flow and assembly code

**> VV**

```
// to change the view
```

```

0x004012d0  ba38000000  mov  edx, 0x38          ; '8' ; 56
0x004012d5  e886fdffff  call sym.imp.memcpy     ;[3] ; void *memcpy(void *s1, const void *s2, size_t n)
0x004012da  c785cfffffff. mov  dword [var_a4h], 0
; CODE XREF from main @ 0x401341
[0x00401237]> vv

```

- You will see the graph mode, Scroll down we will see “OWASP{cl4ss1c\_”

```

0x401190 # int main(int argc, char **argv);
0x004011ff 837dd80e      cmp dword [var_28h], 0xe
0x00401203 0f8d25000000  jge 0x40122e

f t

0      mov rax, qword [var_10h]
8      mov rax, qword [rax + 8]
8      movsxd rcx, dword [var_28h]
      mov cl, byte [rax + rcx]
8      movsxd rax, dword [var_28h]
e      mov byte [rbp + rax - 0x22], cl
      mov eax, dword [var_28h]
      add eax, 1
      mov dword [var_28h], eax
fff     jmp 0x4011ff

f t

0x40122e [om]
0x0040122e 488d7dde      lea rdi, [var_22h]
; 0x402033
; "OWASPcl4ss1c-"
0x00401232 be33204000    mov esi, str.OWASPcl4ss1c-
; int strcmp(const char *s1, const char *s2)
0x00401237 e814feffff    call sym.imp.strcmp;[ol]
0x0040123c 83f800        cmp eax, 0
0x0040123f 0f8450000000  je 0x40124a
  
```

- Scroll little bit more and, one more string is their “U”R\x13V\x13RS\x11NG?CN\x14L”

```
0x40124a [op]
; 14
0x0040124a c745ec0e0000. mov dword [var_14h], 0xe
0x00401251 488d7da0 lea rdi, [var_60h]
; ' @'
; U"R\x13V\x13RS\x11NG?CH\x14L"
0x00401255 48be60204000. movabs rsi, 0x402060
; '8'
; 56
0x0040125f ba38000000 mov edx, 0x38
; void *memcpy(void *s1, const void *s2, size_t n)
0x00401264 e8f7fdffff call sym.imp.memcpy;[oo]
0x00401269 c7459c000000. mov dword [var_64h], 0
```

- If “\x1” is in between every character. If we remove that, we get “R3V3RS1NG?CH4L”. “Reversing” word and initials of “challenge” word. Mixed with numbers. Now our flag is “OWASP{cl4ss1c\_r3v3rs1ng?ch4l”.
- As I didn’t find anything I open the binary in Ghidra.

The screenshot shows the Ghidra decompiler interface. On the left, the assembly view shows instructions like PUSH RBP, MOV RBP, RSP, MOV RDI, s\_incorrect\_flag\_00402010, MOV AL, 0x0, CALL <EXTERNAL>::printf, MOV EDI, 0x1, CALL <EXTERNAL>::exit, and NOP. On the right, the decompiled C code is shown. A red arrow points to line 34: `iVar1 = strcmp(local_2a, "OWASP{cl4ss1c_");`. The code also includes a loop that checks for a specific flag value and prints a message if it is found.

After analysing we see that code is running some checks on argument. On line 34 (red arrow) it is checking for string “OWASP{cl4ss1c\_” in argument.

- On line 39. We see it is coping “DAT\_00402060” in variable and using it in condition on line 41 for comparing.

The screenshot shows the decompiled C code in Ghidra. A red arrow points to line 39: `memcpy(local_68, &DAT_00402060, 0x38);`. The code also includes a loop that checks for a specific flag value and prints a message if it is found. The code is as follows:

```

33 }
34 iVar1 = strcmp(local_2a, "OWASP{cl4ss1c_");
35 if (iVar1 != 0) {
36     error();
37 }
38 local_1c = 0xe;
39 memcpy(local_68, &DAT_00402060, 0x38);
40 for (local_6c = 0; local_6c < 0xe; local_6c = local_6c + 1) {
41     if (((int)*(char *) (local_18[1] + (long)(local_6c + local_1c)) - 0x20U != local_68[local_6c]) {
42         error();
43     }
44 }
45 local_1c = 0x1c;
46 memcpy(local_a8, &DAT_004020a0, 0x38);
47 for (local_ac = 0; local_ac < 0xe; local_ac = local_ac + 1) {
48     if (((int)*(char *) (local_18[1] + (long)(local_ac + local_1c)) ^ local_68[local_ac]) !=
49         local_a8[local_ac]) {
50         error();
51     }
52 }
53 printf("You got the flag. %s\n", local_18[1]);
54 return 0;
55 }
56

```

- We need to check the values in “DAT\_00402060”

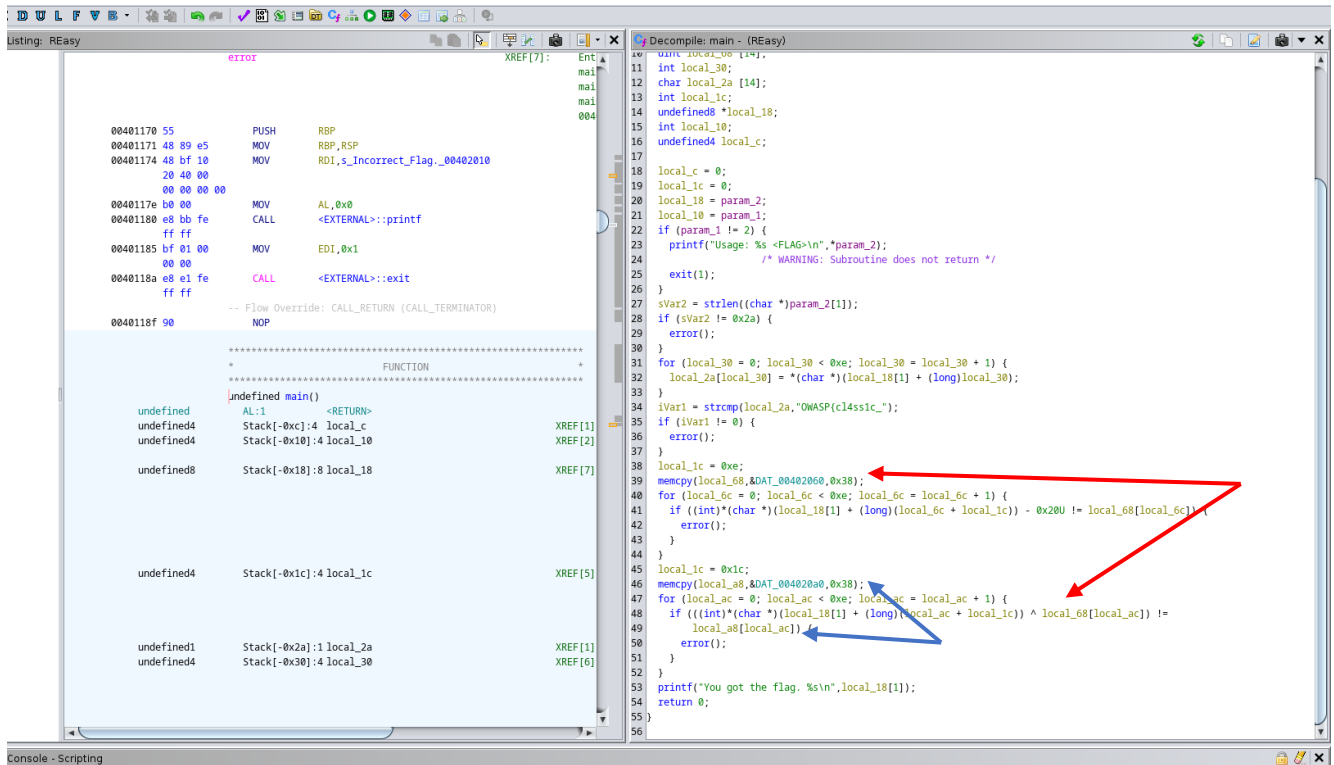
DAT_00402060				XREF[1]:	main:00
00402060	52	??	52h	R	
00402061	00	??	00h		
00402062	00	??	00h		
00402063	00	??	00h		
00402064	13	??	13h		
00402065	00	??	00h		
00402066	00	??	00h		
00402067	00	??	00h		
00402068	56	??	56h	V	
00402069	00	??	00h		
0040206a	00	??	00h		
0040206b	00	??	00h		
0040206c	13	??	13h		
0040206d	00	??	00h		
0040206e	00	??	00h		
0040206f	00	??	00h		
00402070	52	??	52h	R	
00402071	00	??	00h		
00402072	00	??	00h		
00402073	00	??	00h		
00402074	53	??	53h	S	
00402075	00	??	00h		
00402076	00	??	00h		
00402077	00	??	00h		
00402078	11	??	11h		
00402079	00	??	00h		
0040207a	00	??	00h		
0040207b	00	??	00h		
0040207c	4e	??	4Eh	N	
0040207d	00	??	00h		
0040207e	00	??	00h		
0040207f	00	??	00h		
00402080	47	??	47h	G	
00402081	00	??	00h		
00402082	00	??	00h		
00402083	00	??	00h		
00402084	3f	??	3Fh	?	
00402085	00	??	00h		
00402086	00	??	00h		
00402087	00	??	00h		
00402088	43	??	43h	C	
00402089	00	??	00h		
0040208a	00	??	00h		
0040208b	00	??	00h		

onsole - Scripting

ffff98

We got the same word “Reversing” but it missing some characters.

- On line 46 we see that again it is coping from stack “DAT\_004020a0” to “local\_a8”.



But, on line 48 we see that it is performing **XOR** of some calculation with “local\_68” which is having values of stack “DAT\_00402060” and it is checking whether it is equal to element of “local\_a8” which is having the values of “DAT\_004020a0”.

- Now we can manually take the hex values in of both stack “DAT\_00402060” and “DAT\_004020a0” and **XOR** it.

	DAT_00402060		XREF[1]:	main:00
00402060	52	??	52h	R
00402061	00	??	00h	
00402062	00	??	00h	
00402063	00	??	00h	
00402064	13	??	13h	
00402065	00	??	00h	
00402066	00	??	00h	
00402067	00	??	00h	
00402068	56	??	56h	V
00402069	00	??	00h	
0040206a	00	??	00h	
0040206b	00	??	00h	
0040206c	13	??	13h	
0040206d	00	??	00h	
0040206e	00	??	00h	
0040206f	00	??	00h	
00402070	52	??	52h	R
00402071	00	??	00h	
00402072	00	??	00h	
00402073	00	??	00h	
00402074	53	??	53h	S
00402075	00	??	00h	
00402076	00	??	00h	
00402077	00	??	00h	
00402078	11	??	11h	
00402079	00	??	00h	

➤ Calculating XOR

# XOR Calculator

Thanks for using the calculator. [View help page.](#)

I. Input: hexadecimal (base 16) ▼

521356135253114e473f4348144c

II. Input: hexadecimal (base 16) ▼

3e203874610c2136720b737b2531

Calculate XOR

III. Output: hexadecimal (base 16) ▼



6c336e67335f307835343033317d

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Red arrow hex values of "DAT\_00402060"  
Blue arrow hex values of "DAT\_004020a0"

➤ Converting from Hex to ASCII

From: Hexadecimal ▼ To: Text ▼




 Open File 

Paste hex numbers or drop file

6c336e67335f307835343033317d

Character encoding

ASCII ▼

 Convert  Reset  Swap

l3ng3\_0x54031}

Got the remaining part of flag.

➤ Now the flag is **"OWASP{cl4ss1c\_r3v3rs1ng?ch4ll3ng3\_0x54031}"**

I tried putting flag it gave me error. Then I change "?" to "\_" and tried it worked.

Flag: **"OWASP{cl4ss1c\_r3v3rs1ng\_ch4ll3ng3\_0x54031}"**