

TryHackMe ...



Try



HackMD

https://hackmd.io?utm_source=view-page&utm_medium=logo-nav

This room is made with challenges aimed to learning more on static analysis, the challenges are Windows executables , yeah scary , but luckily, you don't need a windows machine to solve this room ; it has 3 challenges namely strings1 , strings2, and strings3!

I'll be using Ghidra , and Cutter for all of these challenges!

String 1

Description:

This executable prints an MD5 Hash on the screen when executed. Can you grab the exact

Note: You don't need to run the executable!



We are given an executable and it prints an MD5 hash when executed , can we grab the exact flag?:) well yes we can !

I first downloaded the executable file and then try checking strings , since the challenge name is strings :) and I found alot of flags , didn't expect that one lol!

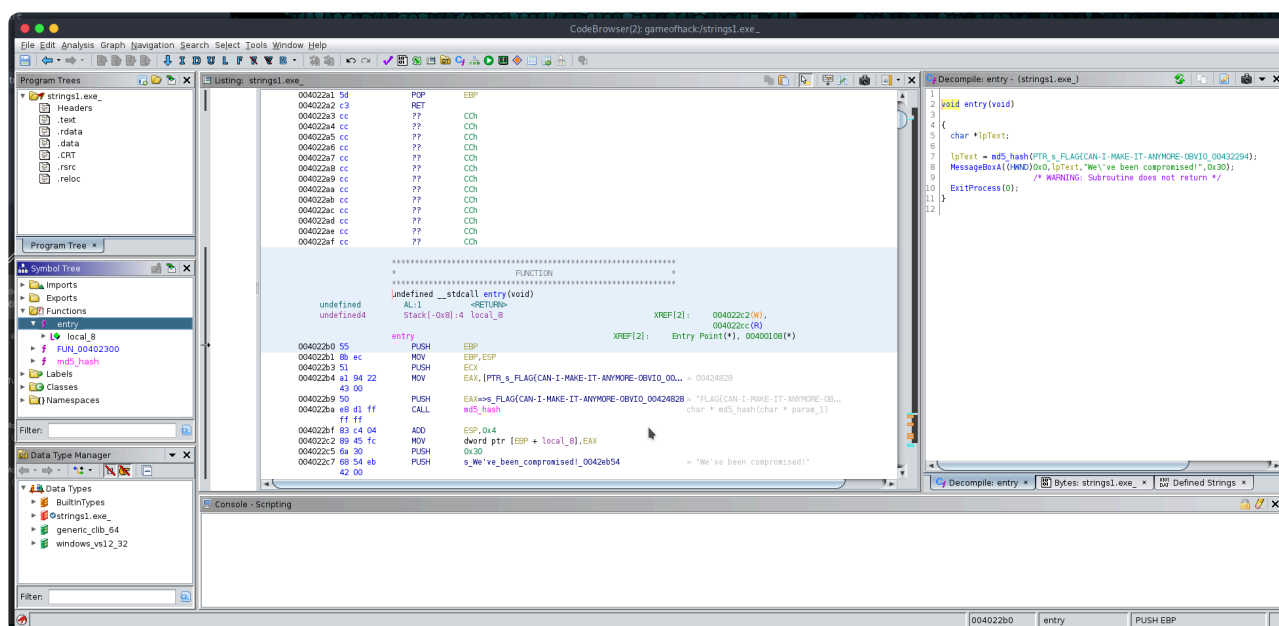
```
strings strings1.exe_
```

```

FLAG{AND-APPROPRIATE-LAWS-SOCIALIST-AND}
FLAG{BILL-AUTONOMOUS-PRODUCTION-AND-COURTS}
FLAG{ADMINISTRATIVE-CAPACITY-AND-EXCEPT-AND}
FLAG{THEIR-AND-PRINCIPLES-USSR-USSR}
FLAG{SAME-SECURITY-SUBORDINATE-CITIZENS-ITS}
FLAG{EDUCATION-PROPERTY-DENOUNCE-CONCERNED-AREAS}
FLAG{PARTICIPATION-THE-PROMOTE-DETRIMENT-HONORABLE}
FLAG{HATRED-PURITY-SHALL-CONVERSATIONS-MINISTRIES}
FLAG{LABOUR-AND-FROM-DEPUTIES-STATE}
FLAG{SHALL-FORMED-THE-VOTE-PEOPLES}
FLAG{THE-INSTITUTIONS-OBLIGED-USSR-USSR}
FLAG{THE-ITS-FORCES-THE-THE}
FLAG{RELATING-AND-ALL-AND-NATIONS}
FLAG{CITIZENS-THE-STRIVE-BALLOT-UNCOMPROMISING}
We've been compromised!
%02x
ExitProcess
KERNEL32.dll
memset
memcpy
sprintf
ntdll.dll
MessageBoxA
USER32.dll
plaintext1.exe
??0MD5@@QAE@XZ
?Decode@MD5@@CAXPAKPAEI@Z
?Encode@MD5@@CAXPAEPAKI@Z
?Final@MD5@@QAEXXZ
?Init@MD5@@QAEXXZ
?MD5Transform@MD5@@CAXQAKQAE@Z
?Update@MD5@@QAEPAET@Z

```

but not usefull , so I upload the executable to ghidra so as I can read the disassembled code and the pseudocode ! And I was able to find some interesting line of codes in the entry function!



```

void entry(void)

{
    char *lpText;

    lpText = md5_hash(PTR_s_FLAG{CAN-I-MAKE-IT-ANYMORE-OBVIO_00432294});
    MessageBoxA((HWND)0x0,lpText,"We've been compromised!",0x30);
    /* WARNING: Subroutine does not return */
    ExitProcess(0);
}

```

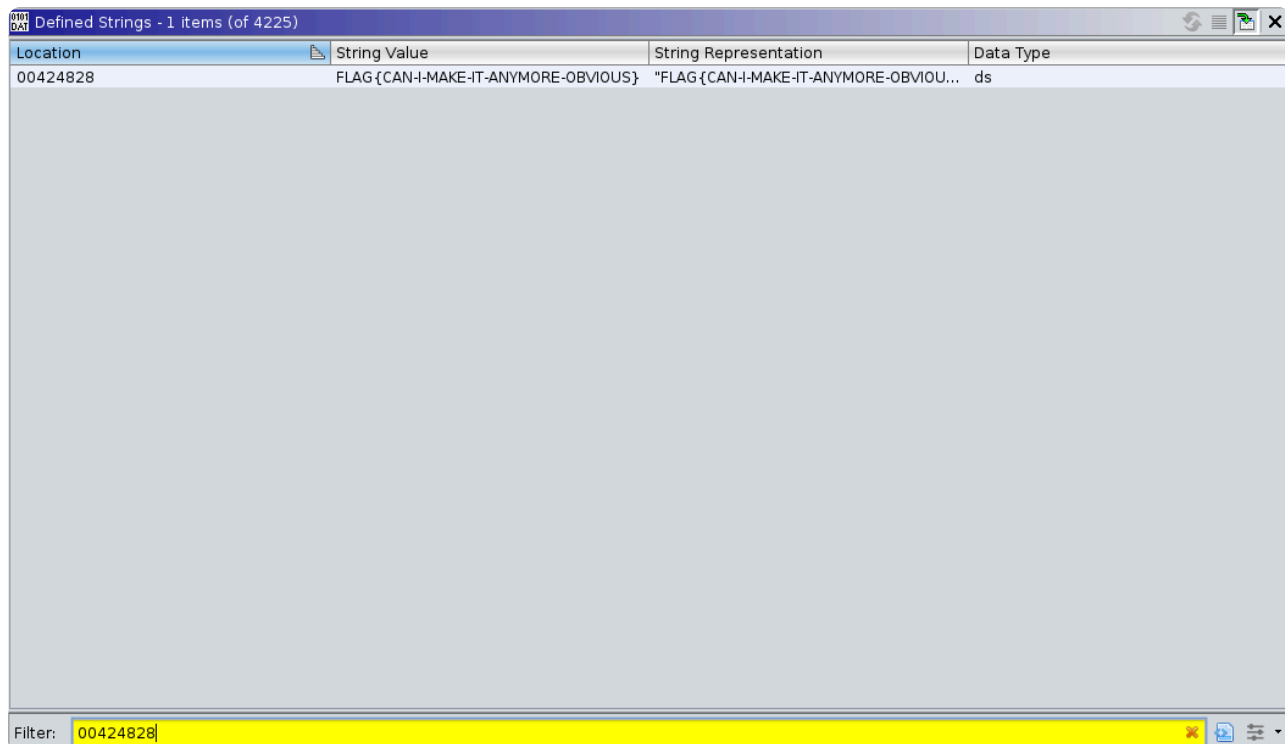
We can now understand what's being hashed to MD5, so looking again at the disassembled code , I find this :

```

004022b4 a1 94 22      MOV     EAX,[PTR_s_FLAG{CAN-I-MAKE-IT-ANYMORE-OBVIO
          43 00
004022b9 50           PUSH    EAX=>s_FLAG{CAN-I-MAKE-IT-ANYMORE-OBVIO_004
004022ba e8 d1 ff      CALL    md5_hash
          ff ff

```

and this line: `EAX,[PTR_s_FLAG{CAN-I-MAKE-IT-ANYMORE-OBVIO_00 = 00424828` shows the location of the flag which is `00424828` , so what I do next is to find that location and see what the full flag is :



And there we have our flag:

```
FLAG{CAN-I-MAKE-IT-ANYMORE-OBVIOUS}
```

String 2

Description:

This executable prints an MD5 Hash on the screen when executed. Can you grab the exact

Note: You don't need to run the executable!

So same thing as the first one !, I tried running strings to see if I can find something but nothing important at all, so I upload the executable to ghidra again, and reading the pseudo code I noticed something really interesting, the variables that were assigned with hex values , when you convert them to ASCII you get a letter for example `local_2b = 0x4c` convert the `0x4c` to ASCII and you get `L` and `local_2c = 'F'` which means the variables contain the letters which when all put together they make the flag!

```
local_2c = 'F';
local_2b = 0x4c;
local_2a = 0x41;
local_29 = 0x47;
local_28 = 0x7b;
local_27 = 0x53;
local_26 = 0x54;
local_25 = 0x41;
local_24 = 0x43;
local_23 = 0x4b;
local_22 = 0x2d;
local_21 = 0x53;
local_20 = 0x54;
local_1f = 0x52;
local_1e = 0x49;
local_1d = 0x4e;
local_1c = 0x47;
local_1b = 0x53;
local_1a = 0x2d;
local_19 = 0x41;
local_18 = 0x52;
local_17 = 0x45;
local_16 = 0x2d;
local_15 = 0x42;
local_14 = 0x45;
local_13 = 0x53;
local_12 = 0x54;
local_11 = 0x2d;
local_10 = 0x53;
local_f = 0x54;
local_e = 0x52;
local_d = 0x49;
local_c = 0x4e;
local_b = 0x47;
local_a = 0x53;
local_9 = 0x7d;
local_8 = md5_hash(&local_2c);
MessageBoxA((HWND)0x0, local_8, "We've been compromised!", 0x30);
/* WARNING: Subroutine does not return */
```

So you could take all those hex values and then convert them manually or you can just open up cutter if you have it installed and it'll show the flag right off the bat!



Comment



```

push    ebp
mov     ebp, esp
sub     esp, 0x28
mov     byte [var_28h], 0x46      ; 'F' ; 70
mov     byte [var_27h], 0x4c      ; 'L' ; 76
mov     byte [var_26h], 0x41      ; 'A' ; 65
mov     byte [var_25h], 0x47      ; 'G' ; 71
mov     byte [var_24h], 0x7b      ; '{' ; 123
mov     byte [var_23h], 0x53      ; 'S' ; 83
mov     byte [var_22h], 0x54      ; 'T' ; 84
mov     byte [var_21h], 0x41      ; 'A' ; 65
mov     byte [var_20h], 0x43      ; 'C' ; 67
mov     byte [var_1fh], 0x4b      ; 'K' ; 75
mov     byte [var_1eh], 0x2d      ; '-' ; 45
mov     byte [var_1dh], 0x53      ; 'S' ; 83
mov     byte [var_1ch], 0x54      ; 'T' ; 84
mov     byte [var_1bh], 0x52      ; 'R' ; 82
mov     byte [var_1ah], 0x49      ; 'I' ; 73
mov     byte [var_19h], 0x4e      ; 'N' ; 78
mov     byte [var_18h], 0x47      ; 'G' ; 71
mov     byte [var_17h], 0x53      ; 'S' ; 83
mov     byte [var_16h], 0x2d      ; '-' ; 45
mov     byte [var_15h], 0x41      ; 'A' ; 65
mov     byte [var_14h], 0x52      ; 'R' ; 82
mov     byte [var_13h], 0x45      ; 'E' ; 69
mov     byte [var_12h], 0x2d      ; '-' ; 45
mov     byte [var_11h], 0x42      ; 'B' ; 66
mov     byte [var_10h], 0x45      ; 'E' ; 69
mov     byte [var_fh], 0x53       ; 'S' ; 83
mov     byte [var_eh], 0x54       ; 'T' ; 84
mov     byte [var_dh], 0x2d       ; '-' ; 45
mov     byte [var_ch], 0x53       ; 'S' ; 83
mov     byte [var_bh], 0x54       ; 'T' ; 84
mov     byte [var_ah], 0x52       ; 'R' ; 82
mov     byte [var_9h], 0x49       ; 'I' ; 73
mov     byte [var_8h], 0x4e       ; 'N' ; 78
mov     byte [var_7h], 0x47       ; 'G' ; 71
mov     byte [var_6h], 0x53       ; 'S' ; 83
mov     byte [var_5h], 0x7d       ; '}' ; 125
lea     eax, [var_28h]
push    eax                      ; int32_t arg_8h
call    ?md5_hash@YAPADPAD@Z     ; sym.plaintext2.exe__md5_hash__YAPADPAD_Z
add     esp, 4
mov     dword [lpText], eax
push    0x30                     ; '0' ; 48 ; UINT uType
push    str.We_ve_been_compromised ; 0x403020 ; LPCSTR lpCaption
mov     ecx, dword [lpText]
push    ecx                      ; LPCSTR lpText
push    0                        ; HWND hWnd
call    dword [MessageBoxA]       ; 0x403008 ; int MessageBoxA(HWND hWnd, LPCSTR lpText, LPCSTR ...
push    0                        ; UINT uExitCode
call    dword [ExitProcess]       ; 0x403000 ; VOID ExitProcess(UINT uExitCode)

```

And we have the flag :

```
FLAG{STACK-STRINGS-ARE-BEST-STRINGS}
```

String 3

Description:

This executable prints an MD5 Hash on the screen when executed. Can you grab the exact

Note: You don't need to run the executable!

And same description again, wow , so this time I didn't wanna waste my time checking strings lol, so I just shoot it up straight to ghidra!

It has only one function shown in ghidra and that is ~~entry~~ but taking a look at the pseudo code I see something interesting :

```
void entry(void)

{
    CHAR local_4a4;
    undefined local_4a3 [1027];
    char *local_a0;
    MD5 local_9c [144];
    HRSRC local_c;
    undefined4 local_8;

    MD5::MD5(local_9c);
    local_4a4 = '\0';
    memset(local_4a3,0,0x3ff);
    local_8 = 0;
    local_c = FindResourceA((HMODULE)0x0,"rc.rc",(LPCSTR)0x6);
    local_8 = 0x110;
    LoadStringA((HINSTANCE)0x0,0x110,&local_4a4,0x3ff);
    local_a0 = MD5::digestString(local_9c,&local_4a4);
    MessageBoxA((HWND)0x0,local_a0,"We've been compromised!",0x30);
    /* WARNING: Subroutine does not return */
    ExitProcess(0);
}
```

the defined-functions LoadStringA() and FindResourceA() are quiet interesting , but taking a look at the disassembled code to see how the LoadStringA() worked and as shown below it called the flag, but not only the flag it called the flag from a known location!

004022f8	51	PUSH	ECX	
004022f9	8b 55 fc	MOV	EDX,dword ptr [EBP + local_8]	
004022fc	52	PUSH	EDX	
004022fd	6a 00	PUSH	0x0	
004022ff	ff 15 0c	CALL	dword ptr [->USER32.DLL::LoadStringA]	= u"FLAG{RESOURCES-ARE-POPULAR-F...
	30 40 00			
00402305	8d 85 60	LEA	EAX=>local_4a4,[EBP + 0xfffffb60]	
	fb ff ff			
0040230b	50	PUSH	EAX	
0040230c	8d 8d 68	LEA	ECX=>local_9c,[EBP + 0xfffff68]	
	ff ff ff			
00402312	e8 19 ff	CALL	MD5::digestString	char * digestString(MD5 * this, ...
	ff ff			

004022ff	ff 15 0c	CALL	dword ptr [->USER32.DLL::LoadStringA]
	30 40 00		

so we have to locate the string from where it's called since we have the ID of the string it won't be hard:


```
LoadStringA((HINSTANCE)0x0,0x110,&local_4a4,0x3ff);
```

the address as shown here is 0x110 converting that to an integer:

```
[tahaafarooq@cyberwarriors]~$ python3
Python 3.9.2 (default, Feb 28 2021, 17:03:44)
[GCC 10.2.1 20210110] on linux
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>> hex = 0x110
>>> print(int(0x110))
272
```

it gives us 272 so that's the string ID , now I just search it up:

```
0040aef0 27 00 46      Rsrc_StringTable_12_409      XREF[1]:      entry:004022ff(*)
          00 4c 00      p_unicode  u"FLAG{RESOURCES-ARE-POPULAR-FOR-MALWARE}"      Rsrc String ID 272
          41 00 47 ...
```

And the flag is :

```
FLAG{RESOURCES-ARE-POPULAR-FOR-MALWARE}
```

Contact

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