This rev chall may seem complicated, but it always pays off to assume it is as simple as possible.

By following this idea, we see in the **main** function that the input undergoes changes in **sub_183A** and then is checked against a large string of numbers in **sub_1E6E**.

By looking inside **183A** function, we can see that the input is modified in a pretty complex manner, however after looking though it carefully, we see the only thing of interest is simply **((v3 << 6) + 1337)**.

As a result, we can make a python function to find the flag, assuming that the numbers we saw earlier are the encoded flag and that the only encoding done is the operations performed on **v3**:

```
encoded_values = [
    5753, 5625, 6649, 5625, 9209, 5497, 4857, 4985, 4409, 5689, 5561, 5625, 4729,
    5753, 4473, 5561, 4985, 4793, 4793, 4409, 5625, 4729, 5497, 4985, 4921, 4793,
    4921, 4409, 4601, 4601, 4729, 5689, 4793, 4601, 4793, 4793, 4409, 4537, 5497,
    4985, 4857, 5561, 4729, 5817, 4921, 4473, 5817, 5561, 4665, 4601, 4793, 4409,
    5625, 5561, 4729, 5497, 4729, 4601, 4409, 5497, 5689, 5561, 5625, 4729, 5625,
    4729, 4921, 4921, 5625, 9337
]
def decode(encoded_values):
    decoded_chars = [(value - 1337) >> 6 for value in encoded_values]
    return ''.join(chr(c) for c in decoded_chars)
decoded_string = decode(encoded_values)
print(f"Decoded String: {decoded_string}")
```

After running this code we get the flag.

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