Using Ida Pro (Ghidra also would have worked) I decompield the binary to understand the logic. It's simply a password checker with a tricky logic. We simply need to follow the formula used by the checker function and print the password instead of checking it:

```
def main():
    data = [
        "SfBsOxPvNMDyNAhRSgsG", "VjYOkGDgkkXgULZUkCeh", "OYgUClVWJQAvOtMfBSPg",
        "UgGADoBNyIpiGNyfyuet", "RoSgSYiwNwAcSgnPOsMB", "4sGvkBZfEqfHEgvkUeUL",
        "ullIdbFSSDZrKCSAJIUz", "FPVZxzrNHXShDeRb1GXd", "RNpVNeyZRVHTOwZuNdQq",
        "VALsFVveUNPuUoDWlpXu", "VyNbOyZjyGBwQUiUxeSe", "xO2rYv2pXL3UWoDvBTDQ",
        "qCOaRDOZicRnhDSacIgc", "bGUTstlyoElXoIVVghRO", "MmNRiDVggENtBjNHvw>g",
        "MC2BCa1DjAyglyzgwQ>v", "LeNdcAOGPROrjrOUSiWC", "YQEvXfUjbEERJDEjLZcS",
        "baCAeWZGrnROqkJKchEi", "oLDKgG6TxDzrQu6amIlZ",
    ]

    for i in range(96):
        block = data[i % 20]
        offset = 2 * (i // 10)
        char = block[offset]
        print(chr(ord(char) - 1), end="")

if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

The resulting string is the flag encoded in b64.

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