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Reverse & Cracking

Crack : Crack-2

1 . Identify the file

At first, we identify the type of the file with the command file.

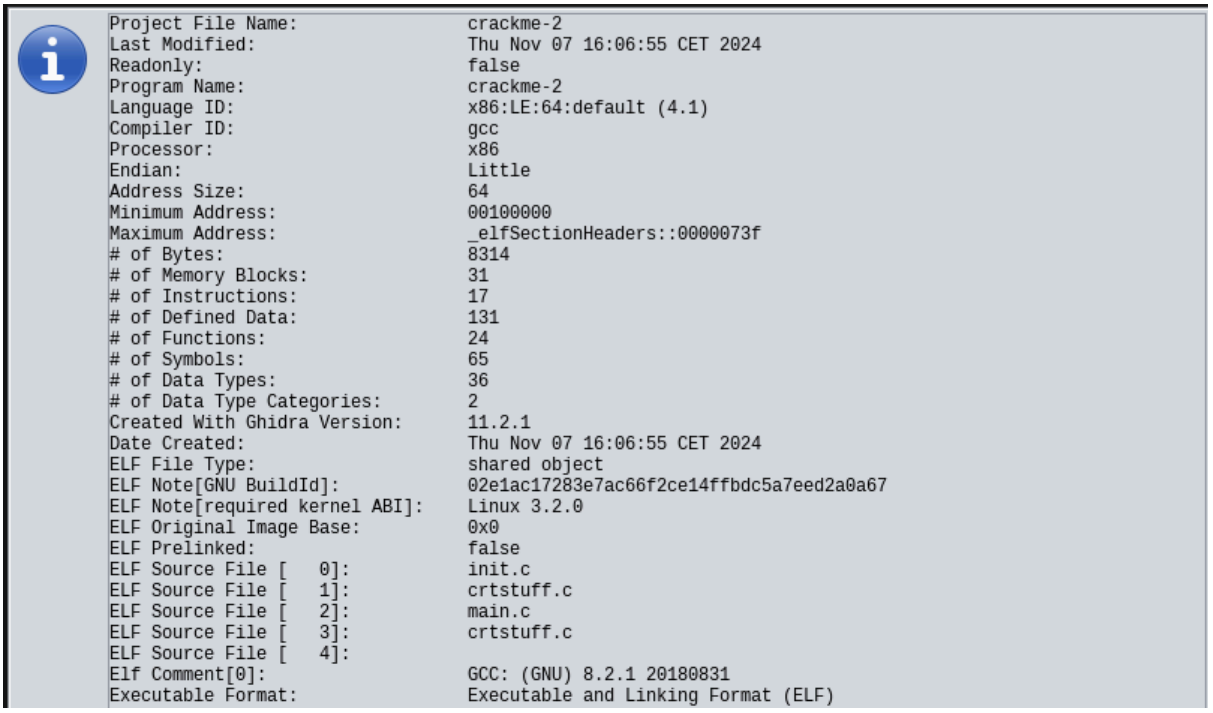
```
rahmonex@Cyclop-os:~/Documents/Git/EFREI-M1-Ethical-Hacking/Reverse & Cracking/Level 2$ file crackme-2
crackme-2: ELF 64-bit LSB pie executable, x86-64, version 1 (SYSV), dynamically linked, interpreter /lib64/
ld-linux-x86-64.so.2, for GNU/Linux 3.2.0, BuildID[sha1]=02e1ac17283e7ac66f2ce14ffbdc5a7eed2a0a67, not stri
pped
```

File type : ELF 64-bit LSB pie executable

2 . Analyze the Binary in Ghidra

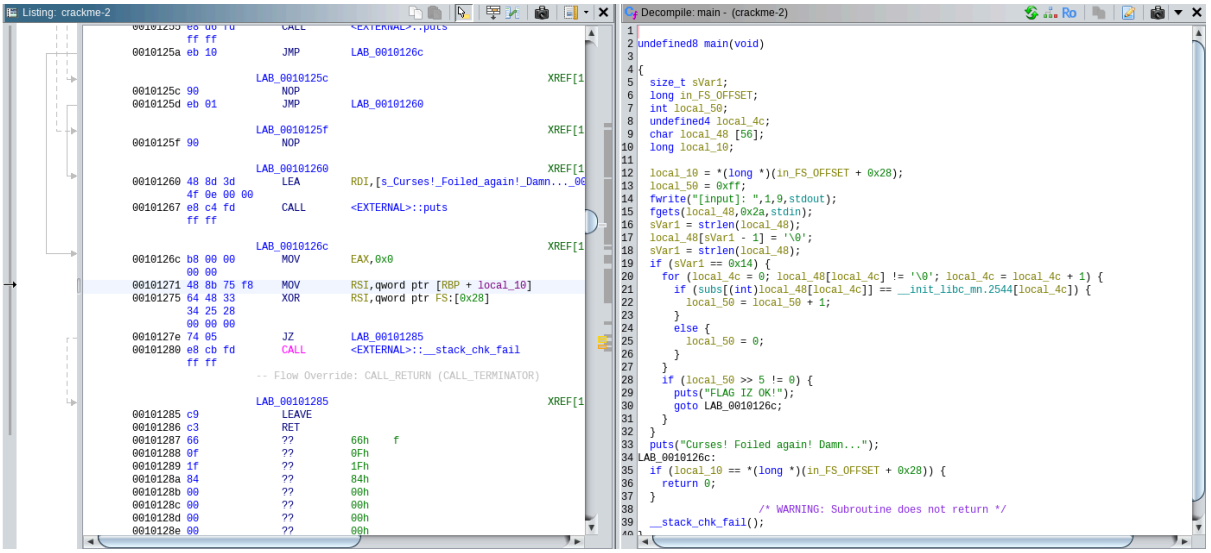
We used Ghidra to analyze the crackme-2 binary, focusing on two critical arrays: subs and __init_libc_mn.2544. The subs array contains transformed values for ASCII characters, while __init_libc_mn.2544 holds the expected output values needed for input validation.

We install Ghidra, and we import the binary file crakme-2 :



```
Project File Name:              crackme-2
Last Modified:                  Thu Nov 07 16:06:55 CET 2024
Readonly:                       false
Program Name:                   crackme-2
Language ID:                    x86:LE:64:default (4.1)
Compiler ID:                    gcc
Processor:                      x86
Endian:                         Little
Address Size:                   64
Minimum Address:                00100000
Maximum Address:                _elfSectionHeaders::0000073f
# of Bytes:                     8314
# of Memory Blocks:            31
# of Instructions:             17
# of Defined Data:             131
# of Functions:                24
# of Symbols:                  65
# of Data Types:               36
# of Data Type Categories:     2
Created With Ghidra Version:    11.2.1
Date Created:                   Thu Nov 07 16:06:55 CET 2024
ELF File Type:                  shared object
ELF Note[GNU BuildId]:          02e1ac17283e7ac66f2ce14ffbdc5a7eed2a0a67
ELF Note[required kernel ABI]:  Linux 3.2.0
ELF Original Image Base:        0x0
ELF Prelinked:                  false
ELF Source File [   0]:         init.c
ELF Source File [   1]:         crtstuff.c
ELF Source File [   2]:         main.c
ELF Source File [   3]:         crtstuff.c
ELF Source File [   4]:
Elf Comment[0]:                 GCC: (GNU) 8.2.1 20180831
Executable Format:              Executable and Linking Format (ELF)
```

And we analyze the file :



We get this code :

```
undefined8 main(void)

{
  size_t sVar1;
  long in_FS_OFFSET;
  int local_50;
  undefined4 local_4c;
  char local_48 [56];
  long local_10;

  local_10 = *(long *)(in_FS_OFFSET + 0x28);
  local_50 = 0xff;
  fwrite("[input]: ",1,9,stdout);
  fgets(local_48,0x2a,stdin);
  sVar1 = strlen(local_48);
  local_48[sVar1 - 1] = '\0';
  sVar1 = strlen(local_48);
  if (sVar1 == 0x14) {
    for (local_4c = 0; local_48[local_4c] != '\0'; local_4c = local_4c + 1) {
      if (subs[(int)local_48[local_4c]] == __init_libc_mn.2544[local_4c]) {
        local_50 = local_50 + 1;
      }
      else {
        local_50 = 0;
      }
    }
    if (local_50 >> 5 != 0) {
      puts("FLAG IZ OK!");
      goto LAB_0010126c;
```

```
    }
  }
  puts("Curses! Foiled again! Damn...");
LAB_0010126c:
  if (local_10 == *(long *)(in_FS_OFFSET + 0x28)) {
    return 0;
  }
                    /* WARNING: Subroutine does not return */
  __stack_chk_fail();
}
```

We get the subs values :

```
                        subs                                            XREF[2]:     main:00101205(*),
                                                                                     main:0010120c(*)
00102020 6d 69 56        undefine...
         1b 25 3b
         08 42 66 ...
   00102020 6d              undefined16Dh                  [0]                              XREF[2]:     main:
                                                                                                        main:
   00102021 69              undefined169h                  [1]
   00102022 56              undefined156h                  [2]
   00102023 1b              undefined11Bh                  [3]
   00102024 25              undefined125h                  [4]
   00102025 3b              undefined13Bh                  [5]
   00102026 08              undefined108h                  [6]
   00102027 42              undefined142h                  [7]
   00102028 66              undefined166h                  [8]
   00102029 2a              undefined12Ah                  [9]
   0010202a 24              undefined124h                  [10]
   0010202b 47              undefined147h                  [11]
   0010202c 71              undefined171h                  [12]
   0010202d 34              undefined134h                  [13]
   0010202e 65              undefined165h                  [14]
   0010202f 45              undefined145h                  [15]
   00102030 7d              undefined17Dh                  [16]
   00102031 53              undefined153h                  [17]
   00102032 1e              undefined11Eh                  [18]
   00102033 37              undefined137h                  [19]
   00102034 3d              undefined13Dh                  [20]
   00102035 1d              undefined11Dh                  [21]
   00102036 2c              undefined12Ch                  [22]
   00102037 3f              undefined13Fh                  [23]
   00102038 58              undefined158h                  [24]
   00102039 6c              undefined16Ch                  [25]
```

We search for __init_libc_mn.2544 values :

```
                    __init_libc_mn.2544                             XREF[2]:     main:00101213(*),
                                                                                 main:0010121a(*)
001020e0 13 4e 6b        undefine...
         73 4e 5f
         38 4e 22 ...
   001020e0 13              undefined113h                  [0]                              XREF[2]:     main:00101213(*),
                                                                                                        main:0010121a(*)
   001020e1 4e              undefined14Eh                  [1]
   001020e2 6b              undefined16Bh                  [2]
   001020e3 73              undefined173h                  [3]
   001020e4 4e              undefined14Eh                  [4]
   001020e5 5f              undefined15Fh                  [5]
   001020e6 38              undefined138h                  [6]
   001020e7 4e              undefined14Eh                  [7]
   001020e8 22              undefined122h                  [8]
   001020e9 79              undefined179h                  [9]
   001020ea 28              undefined128h                  [10]
   001020eb 06              undefined106h                  [11]
   001020ec 4e              undefined14Eh                  [12]
   001020ed 48              undefined148h                  [13]
   001020ee 7b              undefined17Bh                  [14]
   001020ef 5a              undefined15Ah                  [15]
   001020f0 4d              undefined14Dh                  [16]
   001020f1 6b              undefined16Bh                  [17]
   001020f2 4e              undefined14Eh                  [18]
   001020f3 75              undefined175h                  [19]
```

After that we map with the ASCII values :

Index 0: N (0x4e)

Index 1: k (0x6b)

Index 2: V (0x56)

Index 3: (Control Char)

Index 4: % (0x25)

Index 5: ; (0x3b)

Index 6: (Control Char)

Index 7: B (0x42)

Index 8: f (0x66)

Index 9: * (0x2a)

Index 10: $ (0x24)

Index 11: G (0x47)

Index 12: q (0x71)

Index 13: 4 (0x34)

Index 14: e (0x65)

Index 15: E (0x45)

Index 16: } (0x7d)

Index 17: S (0x53)

Index 18: (Control Char)

Index 19: 7 (0x37)

3 . Python Search

We created a Python script named `find_flag.py` to reconstruct the potential flag. The script initializes an empty string for the flag and iterates through each value in the `reference` array.

```
# Tableaux extraits de Ghidra
subs = [
    0x6d, 0x69, 0x56, 0x1b, 0x25, 0x3b, 0x08, 0x42, 0x66, 0x2a,
    0x24, 0x47, 0x71, 0x34, 0x65, 0x45, 0x7d, 0x53, 0x1e, 0x37,
    0x3d, 0x1d, 0x2c, 0x3f, 0x58, 0x6c, 0x19, 0x2f, 0x3c, 0x0c,
    0x6a, 0x7f, 0x0d, 0x12, 0x43, 0x70, 0x41, 0x72, 0x51, 0x4f,
    0x21, 0x30, 0x4b, 0x40, 0x16, 0x4e, 0x60, 0x75, 0x79, 0x73,
    0x0a, 0x44, 0x5a, 0x17, 0x0e, 0x67, 0x4a, 0x49, 0x23, 0x09,
    0x2e, 0x33, 0x55, 0x4c, 0x32, 0x63, 0x05, 0x50, 0x03, 0x77,
    0x6f, 0x5c, 0x5d, 0x10, 0x36, 0x78, 0x2d, 0x7e, 0x35, 0x1a,
    0x01, 0x11, 0x06, 0x1c, 0x1f, 0x2b, 0x54, 0x61, 0x14, 0x22,
    0x39, 0x04, 0x13, 0x74, 0x18, 0x7a, 0x20, 0x5f, 0x76, 0x7c,
    0x02, 0x46, 0x48, 0x4d, 0x57, 0x31, 0x59, 0x29, 0x7b, 0x38,
```

```
    0x07, 0x68, 0x0f, 0x52, 0x27, 0x26, 0x62, 0x28, 0x0b, 0x5b,
    0x15, 0x00, 0x5e, 0x64, 0x6b, 0x6e, 0x3a, 0x3e
]

reference = [
    0x13, 0x4e, 0x6b, 0x73, 0x4e, 0x5f, 0x38, 0x4e, 0x22, 0x79,
    0x28, 0x06, 0x4e, 0x48, 0x7b, 0x5a, 0x4d, 0x6b, 0x4e, 0x75
]

# Reconstruire le flag
flag = ""
for i in range(len(reference)):
    for c in range(256):  # Parcourt tous les caractères possibles
        if subs[c] == reference[i]:
            flag += chr(c)
            break

print("Flag potentiel :", flag)
```

For each expected value in the reference array, the script checks all possible ASCII characters (0 to 255) to find a character from the subs array that matches the current reference value. When a match is found, the corresponding ASCII character is appended to the flag string.

After processing all values, the script prints the reconstructed potential flag. This method effectively reverses the transformation logic used in the original binary, allowing us to identify the input characters required for validation.

4 . Output & Testing

Now we execute the python script and we test if the flag is correct :

```
rahmonex@Cyclop-os:~/Documents/Git/EFREI-M1-Ethical-Hacking/Reverse & Cracking/Level 2$ python3 find_flag.py
Flag potentiel : \-|1-am-Y0uR-fl4g|-/
```

And we proceed with testing :

```
rahmonex@Cyclop-os:~/Documents/Git/EFREI-M1-Ethical-Hacking/Reverse & Cracking/Level 2$ ./crackme-2
[input]: \-|1-am-Y0uR-fl4g|-/
FLAG IZ OK!
```

So the Flag is : **\-|1-am-Y0uR-fl4g|-/**