## Unsym

## unsym

这题 go\_parser 可以恢复符号,虽然其最多支持到go1.18,但是go1.20有一部分结构和go1.18的 firstmoduledata 结构是相似的

## 步骤如下:

首先go编译的exe没有办法直接通过 gopclntab 段来定位特征码,可以通过搜索字符串 go:buildid 搭配交叉引用来定位,需要将0xFFFFFF1改为0xFFFFFF0(或者直接改脚本中的特征码)

```
    .rdata:0000000004EB6F0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00+align 20h
    .rdata:0000000004EB700 runtime_symtab dd @FFFFFFF0h
    .rdata:00000000004EB700 dw 0
    .rdata:00000000004EB704 00 00 dw 0
    .rdata:00000000004EB706 01 db 1
```

之后直接运行脚本即可恢复符号

这一段是对key进行RSA加密(65537以及exp函数可以大致猜出,刚开始被卡住了),通过 yafu 可以分解 n

```
119
     v45 = 65537LL;
0120 v76[0] = 0;
0121 v77 = &v45;
123
     v79 = 1LL;
0.124 v73 = 0;
     v74 = 0LL;
0.126 v75 = v4;
\bullet 127 v70 = 0;
128 v71 = 0LL;
     v72 = v4;
• 130 math_big__Int_SetString(16LL, v8, (__int64)&v45, v8);
131 math_big__Int_exp(v67, 0LL, v14, (__int64)v76);
     v15 = v73;
133 v16 = 16LL;
134 v17 = math_big_nat_itoa(v73, 16LL);
135 v51 = runtime_slicebytetostring();
136 runtime_makeslice();
```

写脚本解出key: E@sy\_RSA\_enc7ypt

```
1 import libnum
2 from Crypto.Util.number import long_to_bytes, bytes_to_long
```

之后将key作为AES\_KEY和AES\_IV对message文件进行AES-CBC加密

```
if (!v30)
     runtime_panicdivide();
195 v39 = v30 - 7 \% v30;
     runtime makeslicecopy(v37);
     for (j = 7LL; j < v39 + 7; ++j)
    *(_BYTE *)(v31 + j) = v39;
    v57 = v31;
    v33 = (*(__int64 (**)(void))(v58 + 24))();
     if ( v33 > v41 )
202 LABEL 23:
       runtime_panicSliceAcap();
v34 = v55;
    v40 = crypto_cipher_NewCBCEncrypter(v33);
   v52 = v34;
    v56 = runtime_makeslice();
    ((void (*)(void))v40[4])();
    if ( os_WriteFile() )
     runtime_gopanic(v38);
       goto LABEL_23;
```

解密文件,解密得到exe文件,运行即可得到flag

