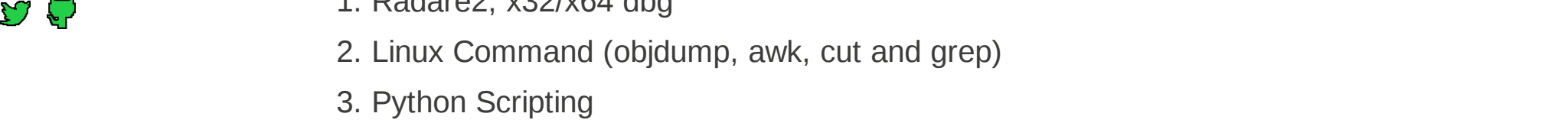
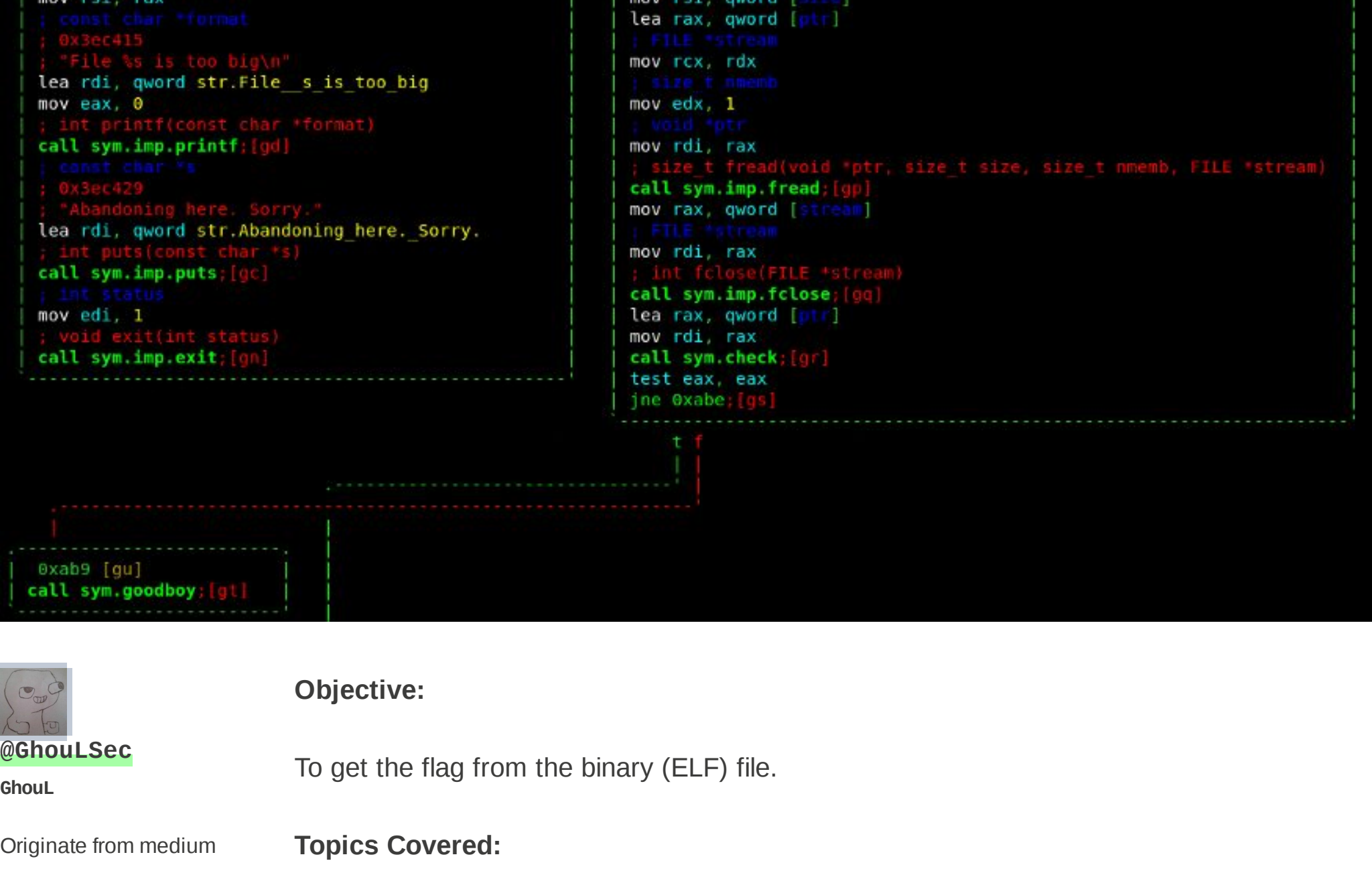


# [CTF Series #1] The Reverse Engineering Challenge

September 7th 2020 ★ 2,364 reads

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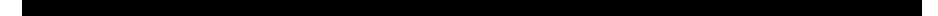
- Procedure:**

perform static analysis on the binary file by using radare2 in linux machine (my favourite debugging tools).

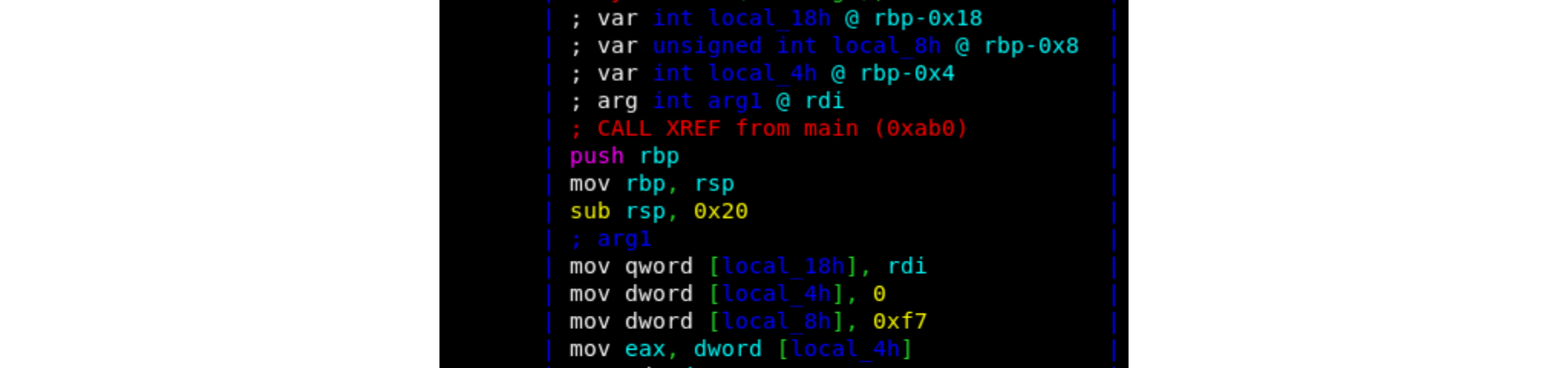
```
00000000: mov rax, qword [110000]          ; 0x0000000000000000
00000001: add rax, 8                       ; 0x0000000000000008
00000002: mov rax, qword [rax]            ; 0x0000000000000000
00000003: mov rs_i, rax                   ; 0x0000000000000000
00000004: jmp 0x0000000000000000          ; 0x0000000000000000
```



will receive a file as a parameter and read it. It has a check and goodboy function looks that looks suspicious that will need further investigation on it.



```
[0xac5]
```



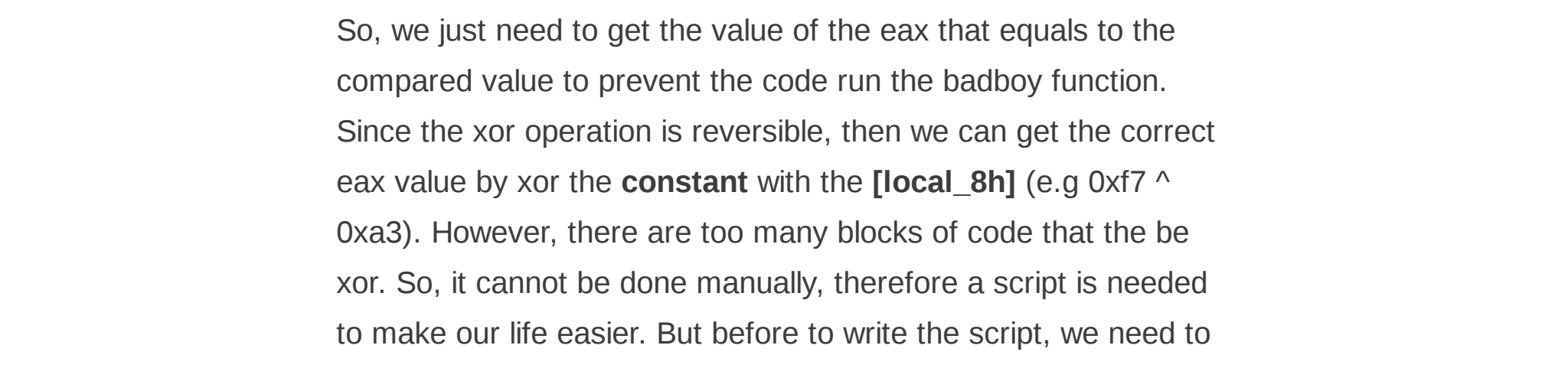
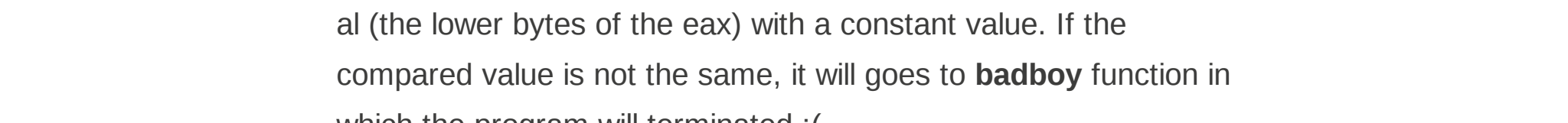
```
add rax, rdx
movzx eax, byte [rax]
movsx eax, al
xor al, 0xa3
cmp eax, dword [local_8h]
je 0xb03:[ga]

f t
```

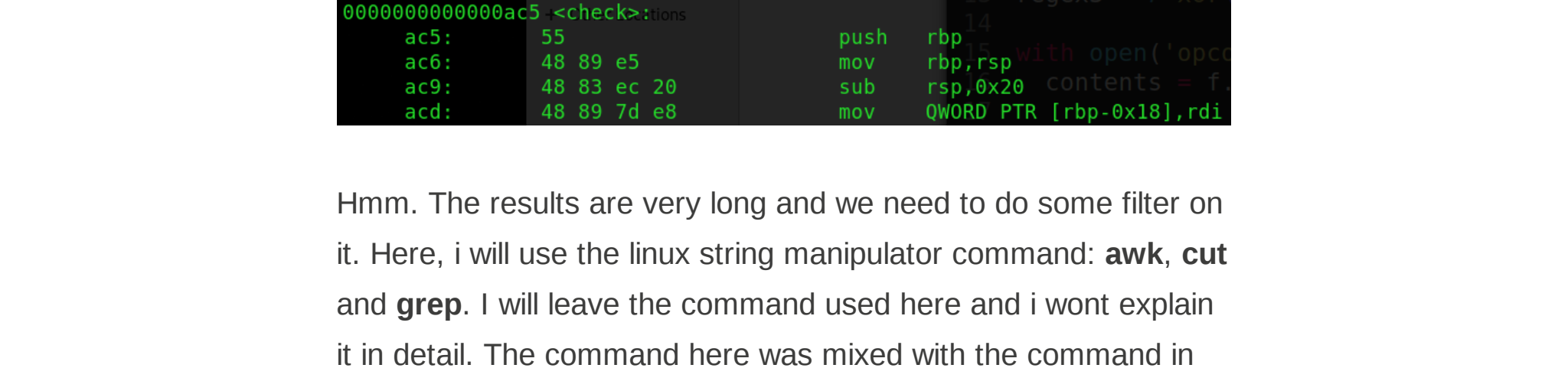
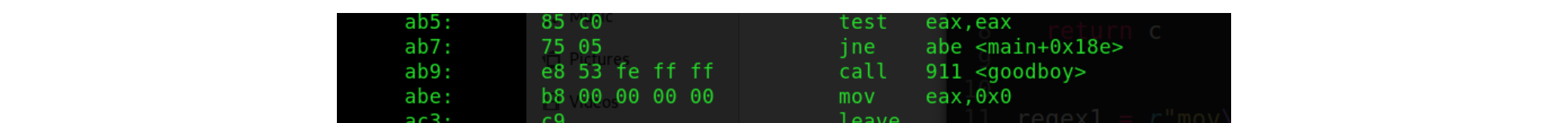
```
    |  
    | 0xaf9 [gd]  
mov eax, dword [local_4h]  
mov edi, eax  
call sym.badboy:[gc]
```

obvious that the value of `eax` register will compare with the value in the `[local_8h]` also known as `ebp-0x08h` to continue with its process.

Then, try to look upwards to understand where does the value of



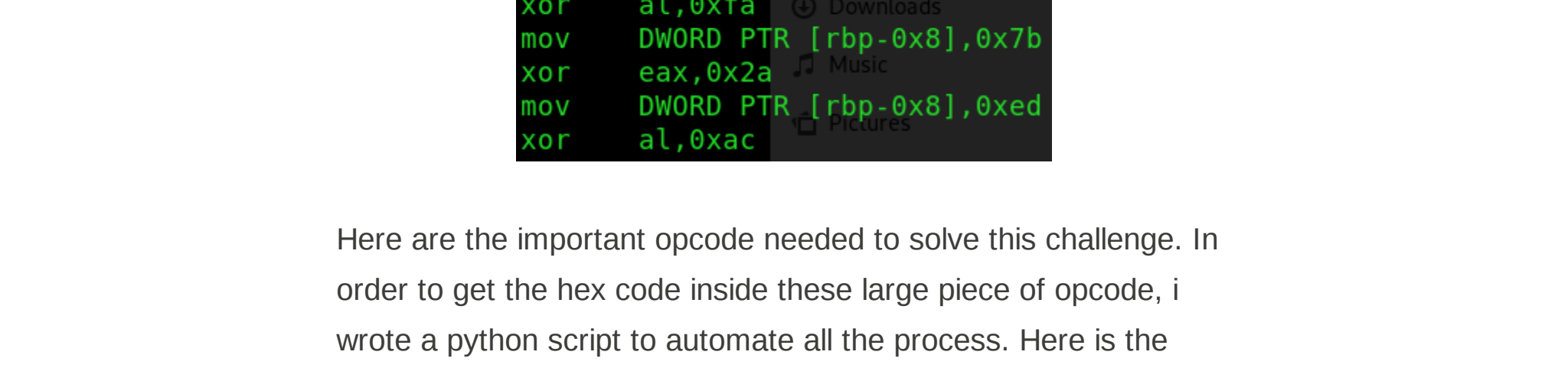
```
objdump -d -M intel ch30.bin
```



was solved...oops...thus some of the the **awk** and **cut** command are redacted with 'x' character).

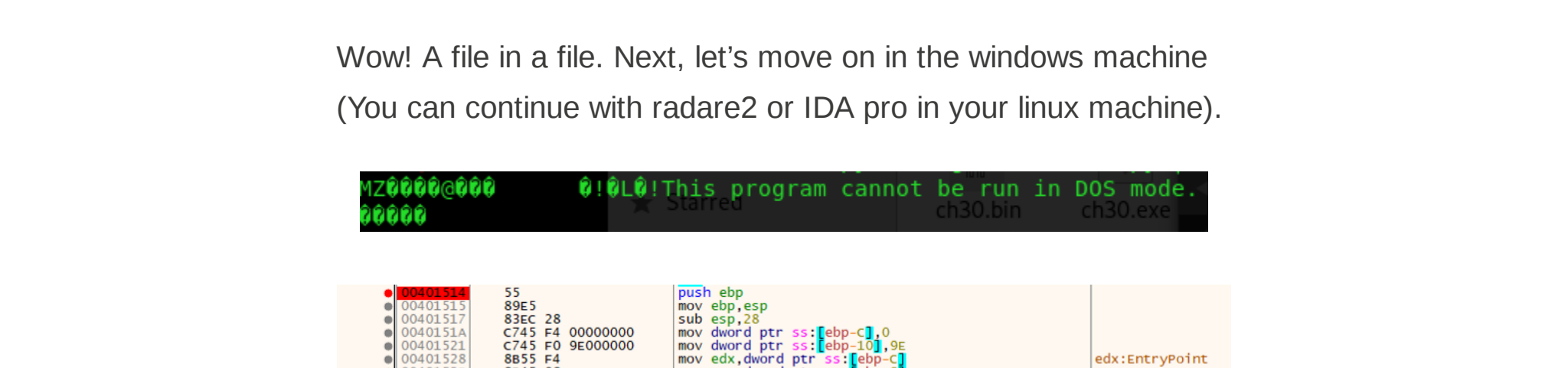
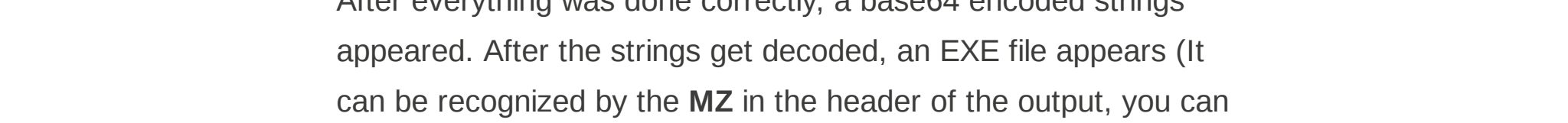
```
chidump_d_M_intel_00x | awk 'F1{x} {v=BF="xxxx" |xxxxxxxxx} | cut -f1 | grep "some mov and'
```

```
mov     DWORD PTR [rbp-0x8],0xf7
xor     al,0xa3
mov     DWORD PTR [rbp-0x8],0xc7
xor     al,0xa1
```



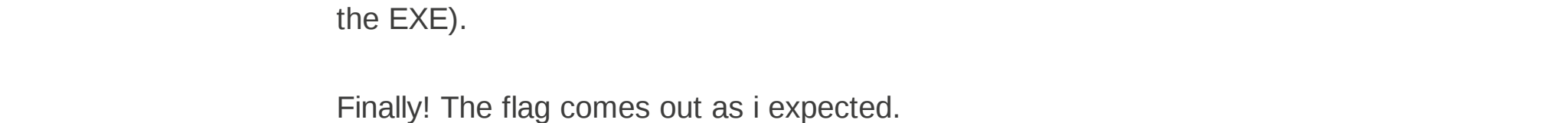
Basically, the idea is to using **regex** and **conditional operation** to filter out all the unnecessary strings then xor them to get the flag. But somehow there are some value that didn't get xor at all. So, you have to figure it out by yourself to cope with such a situation. Do you want to know how to do it?

```
elif 'xor' in text:
    m2 = re.search(regex2, text)
    m3 = re.search(regex3, text)
    if m2: # Check for xor al,<any hex>
        hexStr = re.sub(regex2, '', text)
        xor.append(int(hexStr, 16))
```

[illegible]

00401387	0FB600	movzx eax, byte ptr ds:[eax]	
0040138A	5BFD 06	xor eax, eax	
0040138D	0FBEC0	movsx eax, al	

From the code snippet, it can be seen that the overall function of the EXE file is same with the previous ELF file. So, the same solution can be apply to solve the problem (You just need do

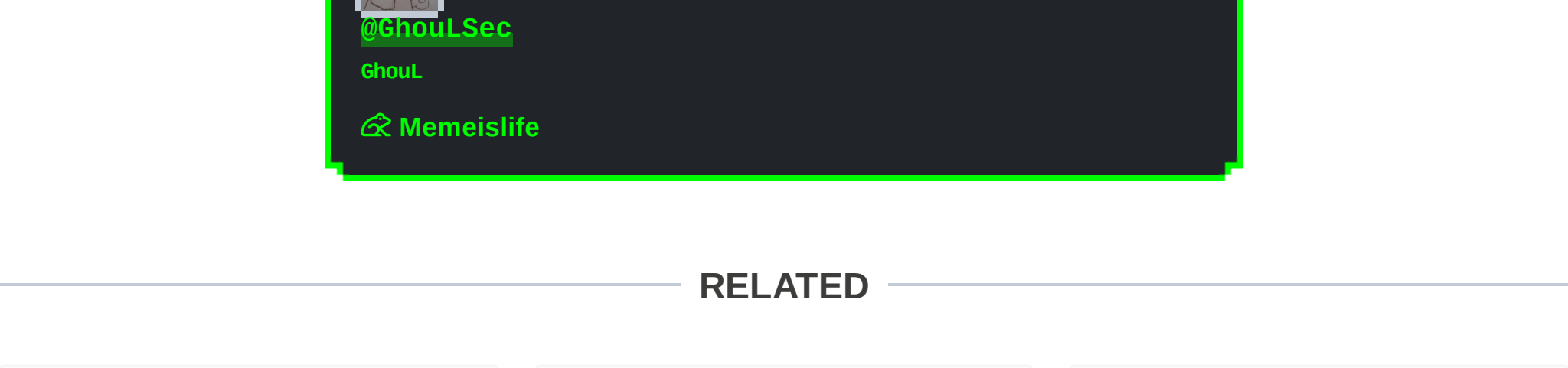


That's all for the write up, I hope you guys did enjoy my first ever write up on a reverse engineering challenge. Cheers! I'm also hoping that i can continue to publish some write up for the


Previously published at <https://medium.com/@cyjen/my-first-ever-write-up-on-the-reverse-engineering-challenge-6077b81b3021?>

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