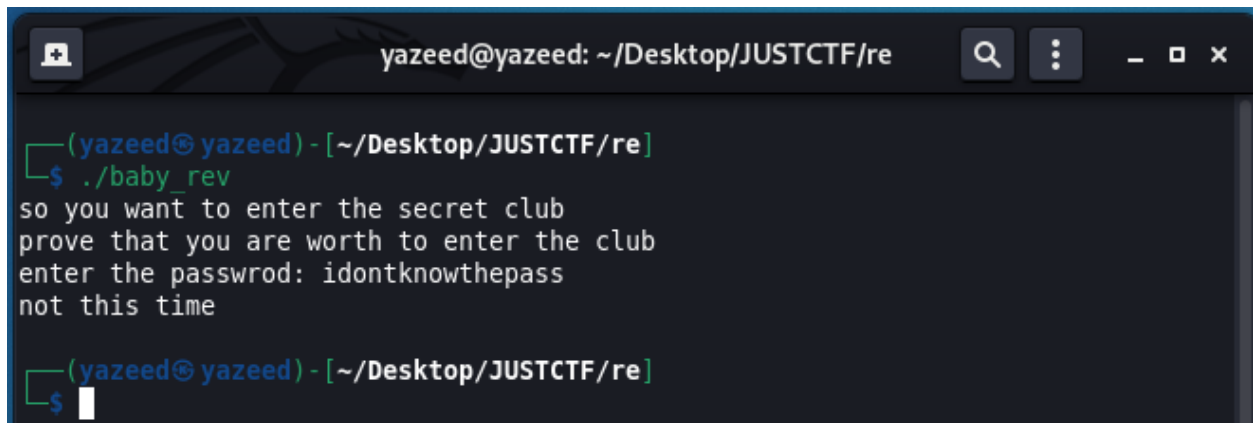
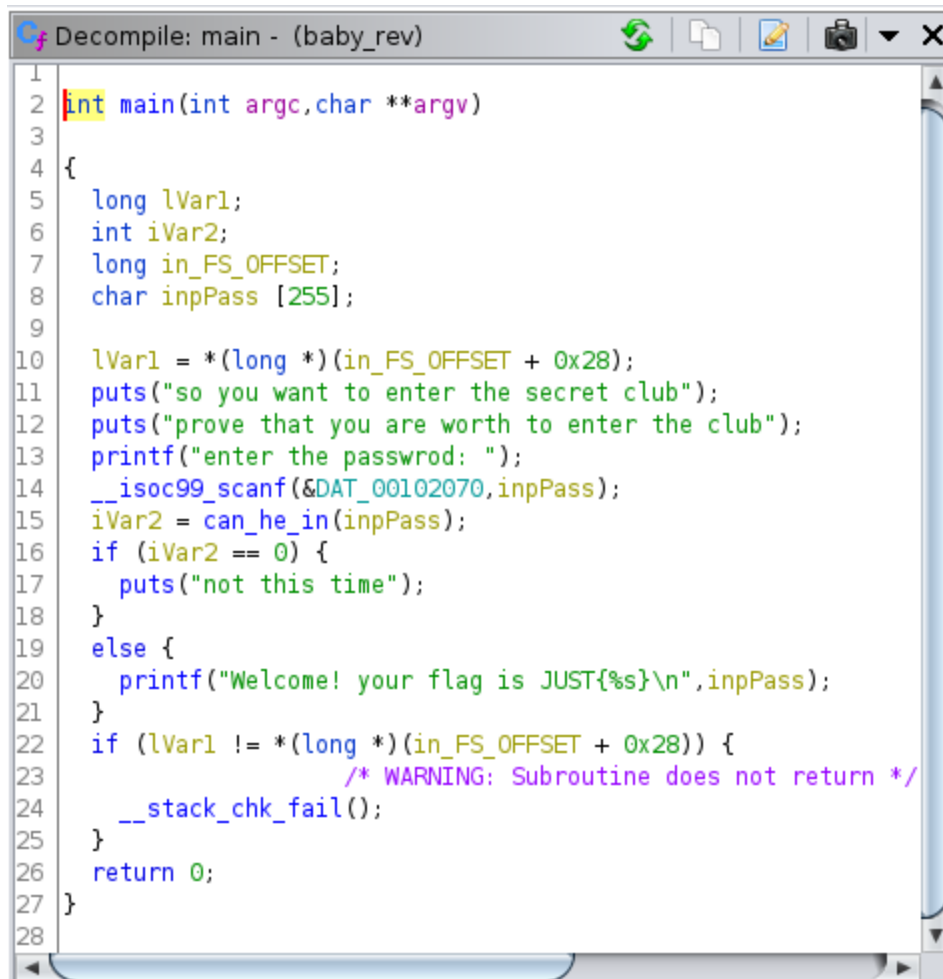


The second challenge was baby_rev, we go ahead and run the elf file and it asks us for a password we enter any value and it gives us the following:

A terminal window with a dark background. The title bar shows 'yazeed@yazeed: ~/Desktop/JUSTCTF/re'. The prompt is '(yazeed@yazeed) - [~/Desktop/JUSTCTF/re]'. The user enters './baby_rev'. The program outputs: 'so you want to enter the secret club', 'prove that you are worth to enter the club', 'enter the passwrod: idontknowthepass', and 'not this time'. The prompt returns, and the user enters a password, which is masked by a white box.

```
(yazeed@yazeed) - [~/Desktop/JUSTCTF/re]
$ ./baby_rev
so you want to enter the secret club
prove that you are worth to enter the club
enter the passwrod: idontknowthepass
not this time
(yazeed@yazeed) - [~/Desktop/JUSTCTF/re]
$ 
```

Let's open the file with ghidra this time and look for the main function, here is the pseudo C code of main function:



```
1
2 int main(int argc, char **argv)
3
4 {
5     long lVar1;
6     int iVar2;
7     long in_FS_OFFSET;
8     char inpPass [255];
9
10    lVar1 = *(long *)(in_FS_OFFSET + 0x28);
11    puts("so you want to enter the secret club");
12    puts("prove that you are worth to enter the club");
13    printf("enter the passwrod: ");
14    __isoc99_scanf(&DAT_00102070,inpPass);
15    iVar2 = can_he_in(inpPass);
16    if (iVar2 == 0) {
17        puts("not this time");
18    }
19    else {
20        printf("Welcome! your flag is JUST{%s}\n",inpPass);
21    }
22    if (lVar1 != *(long *)(in_FS_OFFSET + 0x28)) {
23        /* WARNING: Subroutine does not return */
24        __stack_chk_fail();
25    }
26    return 0;
27 }
28
```

We see that it asks us for input in line 14 and then sends our input as a parameter to the function “can_he_in” and the returning value is checked and depending on it will print us our flag in this case it’s our password.

Pseudo C code of the function can_he_in:

```

4 int can_he_in(char *password)
5
6 {
7     int iVar1;
8     long in_FS_OFFSET;
9     int j;
10    int i;
11    char x [82];
12
13    x._0_8 = 0xf153f865f768f274;
14    x._8_8 = 0xf172fe65f870ff75;
15    x._16_8 = 0xf672f563f165fe53;
16    x._24_8 = 0xf16ff843fe74fd65;
17    x._32_8 = 0xf56fff54f265f764;
18    x._40_8 = 0xfc65ff74f56eff45;
19    x._48_8 = 0xf872fd65fe56fc72;
20    x._56_8 = 0xf365f872f843f979;
21    x._64_8 = 0xfd76f569f274f461;
22    x._72_8 = 0xfd73fc61f950fb65;
23    x._80_2 = 0xf573;
24    j = 0;
25    i = 0;
26
27    do {
28        if (0x51 < (uint)i) {
29            iVar1 = 1;
30            LAB_001012ae:
31            if (*(long *)(in_FS_OFFSET + 0x28) == *(long *)in_FS_OFFSET) {
32                return iVar1;
33            }
34            /* WARNING: Subroutine does not return */
35            __stack_chk_fail();
36        }
37        if (x[i] != password[j]) {
38            iVar1 = 0;
39            goto LAB_001012ae;
40        }
41        j = j + 1;
42        i = i + 2;
43    } while( true );
44 }

```

Basically what this function does is that it compares every character of our input with a byte from the array of characters(x) noting that it leaves a byte then it compares the next to our input byte

So our password “flag” can be figured by leaving a byte and decoding a byte from x, also be careful for endianness

```
x._0_8_ = 0xf153f865f768f274;  
x._8_8_ = 0xf172fe65f870ff75;  
x._16_8_ = 0xf672f563f165fe53;  
x._24_8_ = 0xf16ff843fe74fd65;  
x._32_8_ = 0xf56fff54f265f764;  
x._40_8_ = 0xfc65ff74f56eff45;  
x._48_8_ = 0xf872fd65fe56fc72;  
x._56_8_ = 0xf365f872f843f979;  
x._64_8_ = 0xfd76f569f274f461;  
x._72_8_ = 0xfd73fc61f950fb65;  
x._80_2_ = 0xf573;
```