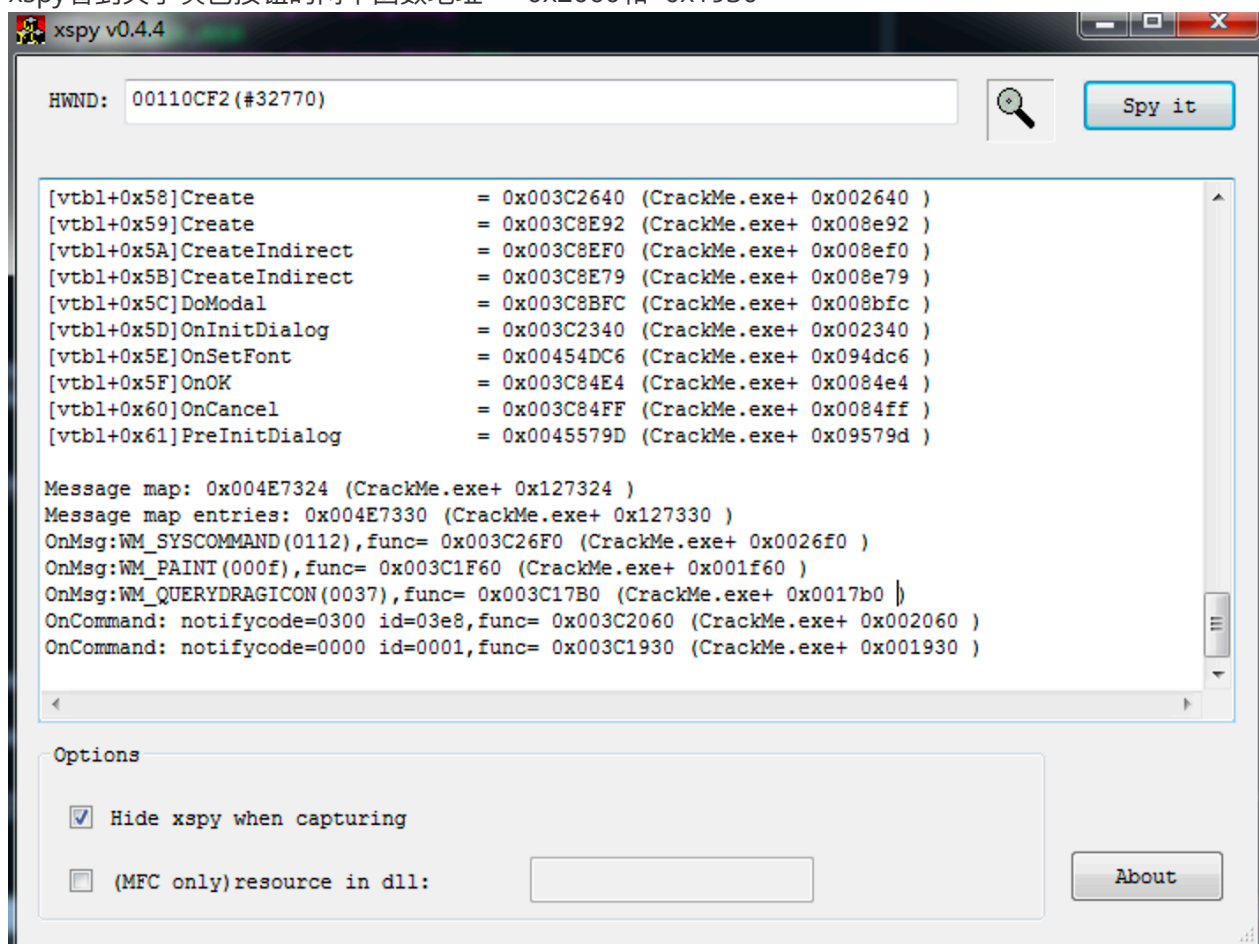


逆向作业

//这cm4有点东西

cm4

xspy看到关于灰色按钮的两个函数地址: +0x2060和+0x1930



先调2060的函数 发现是用来检查输入是否长16, 并且转换成十六进制的, 检查成功则按钮可按

003C2105	6A 00	push 0x0	
003C2107	83F8 10	cmp eax,0x10	length == 16
003C210A	74 15	je short CrackMe.003C2121	
003C210C	6A 01	push 0x1	
003C210E	8BCE	mov ecx,esi	
003C2110	E8 D3000100	call CrackMe.003D21E8	
003C2115	8BC8	mov ecx,eax	
003C2117	E8 EF020100	call CrackMe.003D240B	
003C211C	83CF FF	or edi,-0x1	
003C211F	EB 68	jmp short CrackMe.003C2189	
003C2121	33C0	xor eax,eax	
003C2123	50	push eax	
003C2124	6A 10	push 0x10	
003C2126	8D4D D0	lea ecx,dword ptr ss:[ebp-0x30]	
003C2129	51	push ecx	
003C212A	83CF FF	or edi,-0x1	
003C212D	57	push edi	
003C212E	52	push edx	
003C212F	50	push eax	
003C2130	50	push eax	
003C2131	A3 58145300	mov dword ptr ds:[0x531458],eax	
003C2136	A3 5C145300	mov dword ptr ds:[0x53145C],eax	
003C213B	A3 60145300	mov dword ptr ds:[0x531460],eax	
003C2140	A3 64145300	mov dword ptr ds:[0x531464],eax	
003C2145	8945 D0	mov dword ptr ss:[ebp-0x30],eax	
003C2148	8945 D4	mov dword ptr ss:[ebp-0x2C],eax	
003C214B	8945 D8	mov dword ptr ss:[ebp-0x28],eax	
003C214E	8945 DC	mov dword ptr ss:[ebp-0x24],eax	
003C2151	8945 E0	mov dword ptr ss:[ebp-0x20],eax	
003C2154	8945 E4	mov dword ptr ss:[ebp-0x1C],eax	
003C2157	8945 E8	mov dword ptr ss:[ebp-0x18],eax	
003C215A	8945 EC	mov dword ptr ss:[ebp-0x14],eax	
003C215D	FF15 0C644E00	call dword ptr ds:[<&KERNEL32.WideCharToMultiByte>]	kernel32.WideCharToMultiByte
003C2163	8D55 D0	lea edx,dword ptr ss:[ebp-0x30]	
003C2166	52	push edx	push input get 0x012345...0E0F
003C2167	E8 54F6FFFF	call CrackMe.003C17C0	
003C216C	83C4 04	add esp,0x4	
003C216E	8BCF	mov ecx,esi	

点击确定后调用+0x1930处的函数。//这里看到有成功的提示，若想je跳转必须让eax==8，也就是输入的第9位是0，但是2060处的函数有个eax!=8才能通过的判断，所以不管怎么输入都不可能在这里满足跳转

00E2192E	CC	int3	
00E2192F	CC	int3	
00E21930	B8 5814F900	mov eax,CrackMe.00F91458	num
00E21935	8D50 01	lea edx,dword ptr ds:[eax+0x1]	get num[i]
00E21938	8A08	mov cl,byte ptr ds:[eax]	i++
00E2193A	40	inc eax	
00E2193B	84C9	test cl,cl	
00E2193D	75 F9	jnz short CrackMe.00E21938	
00E2193F	2BC2	sub eax,edx	get length of 0x12345...0E0F//0x10
00E21941	83F8 08	cmp eax,0x8	
00E21944	74 01	je short CrackMe.00E21947	ck
00E21946	FF6a 00	jmp far fword ptr ds:[edx]	
00E21949	68 F86FF400	push CrackMe.00F46FF8	UNICODE "你赢了!"
00E2194E	68 E06FF400	push CrackMe.00F46FE0	UNICODE "Flag就是你的口令!"
00E21953	6A 00	push 0x0	
00E21955	FF15 3068F400	call dword ptr ds:[<&USER32.MessageBoxW>]	user32.MessageBoxW
00E21958	6A 00	push 0x0	
00E2195D	FF15 2C62F400	call dword ptr ds:[<&KERNEL32.ExitProcess>]	kernel32.ExitProcess
00E21963	CC	int3	
00E21964	CC	int3	

丢ida里搜到有AES，可以交叉引用到+0x1970处的函数。发现这个函数只是对几个变量调用了AES的S盒

Address	Name	String	Value
.data:0125B0D0	Rijndael_AES_CHAR_125B0D0	\$c0	'c w{\xf21
.data:0125B0D0	Rijndael_AES_LONG_125B0D0	\$c0	'c w{\xf21

这个函数被sub_10F1B80调用。显然是个检查函数。

```
1 int __stdcall sub_10F1B80(int a1)
2 {
3     AESencode();
4     if ( (d + c + b + a) == 71
5         && (x + g + f) == 3
6         && a == b + 68
7         && b == c + 2
8         && c == d - 59
9         && g == e + 10
10        && g == x + 9
11        && e == f + 52 )
12     {
13         JUMPOUT(__CS__, 0x1947 + 0x10F0000);
14     }
15     return 0;
16 }
```

同时这里看到了tls猜测有tls反调试，用peid证实了。用ida调试执行到了不能反汇编的代码，可以用ida强制分析。猜测是手写的汇编

```
.text:00401916
.text:00401916 loc_401916:
.text:00401916 mov     cl, [eax]
.text:00401918 inc     eax
.text:00401919 test    cl, cl
.text:0040191B jnz     short loc_401916
.text:0040191D sub     eax, edx
.text:0040191F cmp     eax, 8
.text:00401922 setnz   al
.text:00401925 pop     esi
.text:00401926 mov     esp, ebp
.text:00401928 pop     ebp
.text:00401929 retn
.text:00401929 ;
.text:0040192A align 10h
.text:00401930 byte_401930 db 088h ; DATA XREF: .rdata:005273A4+0
.text:00401931 dd offset dword_571458
.text:00401935 db 80h, 50h, 1
.text:00401938 dd 8440088Ah, 28F975C9h, 8F883C2h, 6AFF0174h
.text:00401948 db 0, 68h
.text:0040194A dd offset unk_526FF8
.text:0040194E ;
.text:0040194E push    offset aFlag ; "Flag"
.text:00401953 push    0
.text:00401955 call    ds:MessageBoxW
.text:00401958 push    0
.text:0040195D call    ds:ExitProcess
.text:0040195D ;
.text:00401963 align 10h
.text:00401970 ; ===== SUBROUTINE =====
.text:00401970
.text:00401970 sub_401970 proc near ; CODE XREF: sub_401880+6+p
.text:00401970 push    ebx
.text:00401971 push    esi
.text:00401972 push    edi
```

名称	V. 偏移	V. 大小	R. 偏移	R. 大小	标志
.text	00001000	0012464E	00000400	00124800	60000020
.rdata	00126000	00044E38	00124C00	00045000	40000040
.data	0016B000	0000DB5C	00169C00	00006400	C0000040
.tls	00179000	00000002	00170000	00000200	C0000040
.rsrc	0017A000	00013FCC	00170200	00014000	40000040
.reloc	0018E000	00028DCC	00184200	00028E00	42000040

```
.text:010E192F db 0CCh
.text:010E1930 ;
.text:010E1930
.text:010E1930 loc_10E1930: ; DATA XREF: .rdata:012073A4+0
.text:010E1930 mov     eax, offset dword_1251458
.text:010E1935 lea     edx, [eax+1]
.text:010E1938
.text:010E1938 loc_10E1938: ; CODE XREF: .text:010E193D+J
.text:010E1938 mov     cl, [eax]
.text:010E193A inc     eax
.text:010E193B test    cl, cl
.text:010E193D jnz     short loc_10E1938
.text:010E193F sub     eax, edx
.text:010E1941 cmp     eax, 8
.text:010E1944 jz      short near ptr loc_10E1946+1
.text:010E1946
.text:010E1946 loc_10E1946: ; CODE XREF: .text:010E1944+J
.text:010E1946 jmp     fword ptr [edx+0]
.text:010E1949 ;
.text:010E1949 push    offset unk_1206FF8
.text:010E194E push    offset aFlag ; "Flag"
.text:010E1953 push    0
.text:010E1955 call    ds:MessageBoxW
.text:010E1958 push    0
.text:010E195D call    ds:ExitProcess
.text:010E195D ;
.text:010E1963 align 10h
.text:010E1970 ; ===== SUBROUTINE =====
.text:010E1970
.text:010E1970 sub_10E1970 proc near ; CODE XREF: sub_10E1880+6+p
.text:010E1970 push    ebx
.text:010E1971 push    esi
.text:010E1972 push    edi
```

tls好像只是检查了断点。//但是后来解出flag后，尝试将tls内容直接修改成ret程序不能识别正确flag，所以可以判断tls还包括打乱S盒的函数（但是没找到在哪被改变）

```
1 unsigned __int8 *__stdcall TlsCallback_0(int a1, int a2, int a3)
2 {
3     unsigned __int8 *result; // eax
4
5     if ( a2 == 1 )
6     {
7         result = (*(0x3C + 0x400000) + 0x400028) + 0x400000;
8         if ( *result == 0xCC )
9             ExitProcess(0);
10    }
11    return result;
12 }
```

ok 现在目的很明确，先求出这几个方程的解

```
1  from z3 import *
2  a,b,c,d,e,f,g,x = Ints('a b c d e f g x')
3  solv = Solver()
4  #这里的变量最大一个字节
5  solv.add(a<0x100)
6  solv.add(b<0x100)
7  solv.add(c<0x100)
8  solv.add(d<0x100)
9  solv.add(e<0x100)
10 solv.add(f<0x100)
11 solv.add(g<0x100)
12 solv.add(x<0x100)
13 solv.add(a>=0)
14 solv.add(b>=0)
15 solv.add(c>=0)
16 solv.add(d>=0)
17 solv.add(e>=0)
18 solv.add(f>=0)
19 solv.add(g>=0)
20 solv.add(x>=0)
21 #这里有个两比较需要小于0x100，否则无解
22 solv.add((a+b+c+d)%0x100==71)
23 solv.add((x+f+g)%0x100==3)
24 solv.add((b+68)==a)
25 solv.add((c+2)==b)
26 solv.add((d-59)==c)
27 solv.add((e+10)==g)
28 solv.add((x+9)==g)
29 solv.add((f+52)==e)
30
31 print(solv.check())
```

```

32
33 print(solv.model())
34
35

```

得到

```
[f = 48, b = 115, a = 183, d = 172, g = 110, c = 113, e = 100, x = 101]
```

本来想把求到的变量丢到AES的 S^{-1} 盒里，但是发现S盒被改过，所以在od里把表复制了出来用，结果调试能过但实际程序不能过。最后发现程序运行时dump下来的表才是正确的//所以这里的tls不能简单地绕过，程序还有一个进程是用来修改这个S盒的 正确的表：

```

1 [ 0x63,0x7C,0x77,0x7B,0xF2,0x6B,0x6F,0xC5,0x30,0x1,0x67,0x2B,0xFE,0xD7,0xAB,
  0x76,0xCA,0x82,0xC9,0x7D,0xFA,0x59,0x47,0xF0,0xAD,0xD4,0xA2,0xAF,0x9C,0xA4,
  0x72,0xC0,0xB7,0xFD,0x93,0x26,0x36,0x3F,0xF7,0xCC,0x34,0xA5,0xE5,0xF1,0x71,
  0xD8,0x31,0x15,0x4,0xC7,0x23,0xC3,0x18,0x96,0x5,0x9A,0x7,0x12,0x80,0xE2,0xE
  B,0x27,0xB2,0x75,0x9,0x83,0x2C,0x1A,0x1B,0x6E,0x5A,0xA0,0x52,0x3B,0xD6,0xB3
  ,0x29,0xE3,0x2F,0x84,0x53,0xD1,0x0,0xED,0x20,0xFC,0xB1,0x5B,0x6A,0xCB,0xBE,
  0x39,0x4A,0x4C,0x58,0xCF,0xD0,0xEF,0xAA,0xFB,0x43,0x4D,0x33,0x85,0x45,0xF9,
  0x2,0x7F,0x50,0x3C,0x9F,0xA8,0x51,0xA3,0x40,0x8F,0x92,0x9D,0x38,0xF5,0xBC,0
  xB6,0xDA,0x21,0x10,0xFF,0xF3,0xD2,0xCD,0x0C,0x13,0xEC,0x5F,0x97,0x44,0x17,0
  xC4,0xA7,0x7E,0x3D,0x64,0x5D,0x19,0x73,0x60,0x81,0x4F,0xDC,0x22,0x2A,0x90,0
  x88,0x46,0xEE,0xB8,0x14,0xDE,0x5E,0x0B,0xDB,0xE0,0x32,0x3A,0x0A,0x49,0x6,0x
  24,0x5C,0xC2,0xD3,0xAC,0x62,0x91,0x95,0xE4,0x79,0xE7,0xC8,0x37,0x6D,0x8D,0x
  D5,0x4E,0xA9,0x6C,0x56,0xF4,0xEA,0x65,0x7A,0xAE,0x8,0xBA,0x78,0x25,0x2E,0x1
  C,0xA6,0xB4,0xC6,0xE8,0xDD,0x74,0x1F,0x4B,0xBD,0x8B,0x8A,0x70,0x3E,0xB5,0x6
  6,0x48,0x3,0xF6,0x0E,0x61,0x35,0x57,0xB9,0x86,0xC1,0x1D,0x9E,0xE1,0xF8,0x98
  ,0x11,0x69,0xD9,0x8E,0x94,0x9B,0x1E,0x87,0xE9,0xCE,0x55,0x28,0xDF,0x8C,0xA1
  ,0x89,0x0D,0xBF,0xE6,0x42,0x68,0x41,0x99,0x2D,0x0F,0xB0,0x54,0xBB,0x16]
2

```

接下来就好办了

```

1  dir=
   [0x63,0x7C,0x77,0x7B,0xF2,0x6B,0x6F,0xC5,0x30,0x1,0x67,0x2B,0xFE,0xD7,0xAB
   ,0x76,0xCA,0x82,0xC9,0x7D,0xFA,0x59,0x47,0xF0,0xAD,0xD4,0xA2,0xAF,0x9C,0xA
   4,0x72,0xC0,0xB7,0xFD,0x93,0x26,0x36,0x3F,0xF7,0xCC,0x34,0xA5,0xE5,0xF1,0x
   71,0xD8,0x31,0x15,0x4,0xC7,0x23,0xC3,0x18,0x96,0x5,0x9A,0x7,0x12,0x80,0xE2
   ,0xEB,0x27,0xB2,0x75,0x9,0x83,0x2C,0x1A,0x1B,0x6E,0x5A,0xA0,0x52,0x3B,0xD6
   ,0xB3,0x29,0xE3,0x2F,0x84,0x53,0xD1,0x0,0xED,0x20,0xFC,0xB1,0x5B,0x6A,0xCB
   ,0xBE,0x39,0x4A,0x4C,0x58,0xCF,0xD0,0xEF,0xAA,0xFB,0x43,0x4D,0x33,0x85,0x4
   5,0xF9,0x2,0x7F,0x50,0x3C,0x9F,0xA8,0x51,0xA3,0x40,0x8F,0x92,0x9D,0x38,0xF
   5,0xBC,0xB6,0xDA,0x21,0x10,0xFF,0xF3,0xD2,0xCD,0x0C,0x13,0xEC,0x5F,0x97,0x
   44,0x17,0xC4,0xA7,0x7E,0x3D,0x64,0x5D,0x19,0x73,0x60,0x81,0x4F,0xDC,0x22,0
   x2A,0x90,0x88,0x46,0xEE,0xB8,0x14,0xDE,0x5E,0x0B,0xDB,0xE0,0x32,0x3A,0x0A,
   0x49,0x6,0x24,0x5C,0xC2,0xD3,0xAC,0x62,0x91,0x95,0xE4,0x79,0xE7,0xC8,0x37,
   0x6D,0x8D,0xD5,0x4E,0xA9,0x6C,0x56,0xF4,0xEA,0x65,0x7A,0xAE,0x8,0xBA,0x78,
   0x25,0x2E,0x1C,0xA6,0xB4,0xC6,0xE8,0xDD,0x74,0x1F,0x4B,0xBD,0x8B,0x8A,0x70
   ,0x3E,0xB5,0x66,0x48,0x3,0xF6,0x0E,0x61,0x35,0x57,0xB9,0x86,0xC1,0x1D,0x9E
   ,0xE1,0xF8,0x98,0x11,0x69,0xD9,0x8E,0x94,0x9B,0x1E,0x87,0xE9,0xCE,0x55,0x2
   8,0xDF,0x8C,0xA1,0x89,0x0D,0xBF,0xE6,0x42,0x68,0x41,0x99,0x2D,0x0F,0xB0,0x
   54,0xBB,0x16]

2
3  num = [183,115,113,172,100,48,110,101]
4
5  for i in range(len(num)):
6      for j in range(64*4):
7          num[i] = dir.index(num[i])
8
9  flag = ''
10
11 for i in range(len(num)):
12     flag+=hex(num[i])[2:]
13
14 print '0'+flag.upper()
15

```

cm5

od里可以搜到字符串，找到弹窗，在弹窗处下断点，可以从栈找到jmp过来的地址//失败的跳转是40121a



找到跳转过来的最远的地方，在函数入口下断点 //往上翻一下可以看到成功的窗口，所以成功的跳转是4010d7

00401007	> 68 00200000	push 0x2000	Style = MB_OK MB_TASKMODAL
0040100C	68 01204000	push CM5.00402001	Title = "ABCDEFG's Crackme 4A"
004010E1	68 61204000	push CM5.00402061	Text = "Congratulations! Please send your keygen (v
004010E6	6A 00	push 0x0	hOwner = NULL
004010E8	E8 79020000	call <jmp.&USER32.MessageBoxA>	MessageBoxA
004010ED	B8 01000000	mov eax,0x1	
004010F2	EB 25	jmp short CM5.00401119	
004010F4	> 817D 0C 1101	cmp dword ptr ss:[ebp+0xC],0x111	
004010FB	0F84 FA000000	je CM5.004011FB	
00401101	817D 0C 1001	cmp dword ptr ss:[ebp+0xC],0x110	
00401108	74 16	je short CM5.00401120	
0040110A	837D 0C 10	cmp dword ptr ss:[ebp+0xC],0x10	
0040110E	0F84 F7000000	je CM5.0040120B	
00401114	B8 00000000	mov eax,0x0	
00401119	> 5F	pop edi	CM5.00402179
0040111A	5E	pop esi	CM5.00402179
0040111B	5B	pop ebx	CM5.00402179
0040111C	C9	leave	
0040111D	C2 1000	ret 0x10	
00401120	> B8 01000000	mov eax,0x1	
00401125	EB F2	jmp short CM5.00401119	
00401127	> 6A 00	push 0x0	lParam = 0x0
00401129	6A 00	push 0x0	wParam = 0x0
0040112B	6A 0E	push 0xE	Message = WM_GETTEXTLENGTH
0040112D	6A 03	push 0x3	ControlID = 0x3
0040112F	FF75 08	push dword ptr ss:[ebp+0x8]	hWnd = 00150DF2 ('ABCDE?t's Crackme A4',class='#327
00401132	E8 41020000	call <jmp.&USER32.SendDlgItemSendMessageA>	get name length
00401137	A3 AF214000	mov dword ptr ds:[0x4021AF],eax	
0040113C	83F8 00	cmp eax,0x0	
0040113F	0F84 D5000000	je CM5.0040121A	
00401145	83F8 08	cmp eax,0x8	
00401148	0F8F CC000000	jg CM5.0040121A	
0040114E	8BF0	mov esi,eax	

跳转来自 0040113F, 00401148, 00401163, 0040116B, 004011B1, 004011B6, 004011F9

单步调，观察前两个call前的push，和call之后的eax，可以发现401132的call是取得name的长度（name长度不能超过8），40115b处的call是取得code的长度，然后两者cmp，必须相同否则跳到40121a

00401127	> 6A 00	push 0x0	lParam = 0x0
00401129	6A 00	push 0x0	wParam = 0x0
0040112B	6A 0E	push 0xE	Message = WM_GETTEXTLENGTH
0040112D	6A 03	push 0x3	ControlID = 0x3
0040112F	FF75 08	push dword ptr ss:[ebp+0x8]	hWnd = 00150DF2 ('ABCDE?t's Crackme A4',class='#3
00401132	E8 41020000	call <jmp.&USER32.SendDlgItemSendMessageA>	get name length
00401137	A3 AF214000	mov dword ptr ds:[0x4021AF],eax	
0040113C	83F8 00	cmp eax,0x0	
0040113F	0F84 D5000000	je CM5.0040121A	
00401145	83F8 08	cmp eax,0x8	
00401148	0F8F CC000000	jg CM5.0040121A	
0040114E	8BF0	mov esi,eax	
00401150	6A 00	push 0x0	lParam = 0x0
00401152	6A 00	push 0x0	wParam = 0x0
00401154	6A 0E	push 0xE	Message = WM_GETTEXTLENGTH
00401156	6A 04	push 0x4	ControlID = 0x4
00401158	FF75 08	push dword ptr ss:[ebp+0x8]	hWnd = 00150DF2 ('ABCDE?t's Crackme A4',class='#3
0040115B	E8 18020000	call <jmp.&USER32.SendDlgItemSendMessageA>	get code length
00401160	83F8 00	cmp eax,0x0	
00401163	0F84 B1000000	je CM5.0040121A	
00401169	3BF0	cmp esi,eax	
0040116B	0F85 A9000000	jnz CM5.0040121A	
00401171	68 60214000	push CM5.00402160	lParam = 0x402160

接下来两个call分别取得了name和code//可以观察这两个call的第一个push
 然后是一个循环，可以发现这个循环是通过name构造一个code（一个从402017到40203c的映射）。
 然后在sub_401244和输入的code进行对比


```

for ( i = -1; ; *(&realCode + i) = byte_40203C[v10] )
{
    v9 = name[++i];
    if ( !name[i] )
        break;
    v10 = -1;
    if ( v9 < 0x41 || v9 > 0x7A )
        goto gg;
    if ( v9 >= 0x5A )                // upper
        v9 -= 0x20;
    do
        ++v10;
    while ( v9 != byte_402017[v10] );
}

```

```

1  newcode = 'SU7CSJKF09NCSD09SDF09SDRLVK7809S4NF'
2
3  name = 'A1LSK2DJF4HGP3QWO5EIR6UTYZ8MXN7CBV9'
4
5  inputName = raw_input('input you name(a~z or A~Z) (no longer than 8): \n')
6
7  inputName = inputName.upper()
8
9  code = ''
10
11 for i in range(len(inputName)):
12     code += newcode[name.index(inputName[i])]
13
14 print code

```

aiQG_

2019.04