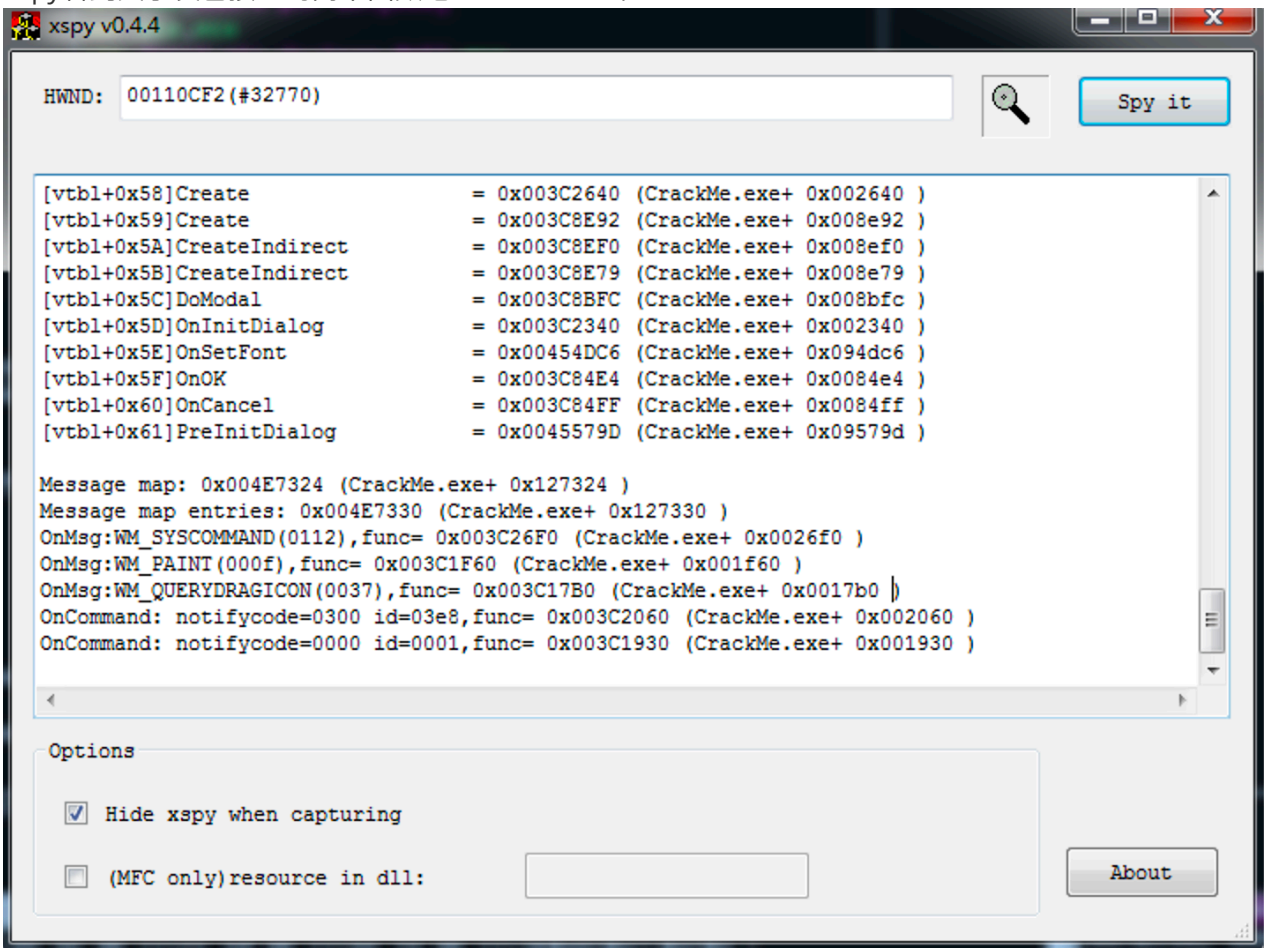
逆向作业

//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
003C2167   E8 54F6FFFF     call CrackMe.003C17C0           get 0x012345...0E0F
003C216C   83C4 04         add esp,0x4
```

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]
00E21938   8A08            mov cl,byte ptr ds:[eax]        get num[i]
00E2193A   40              inc eax                         i++
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
00E2195B   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

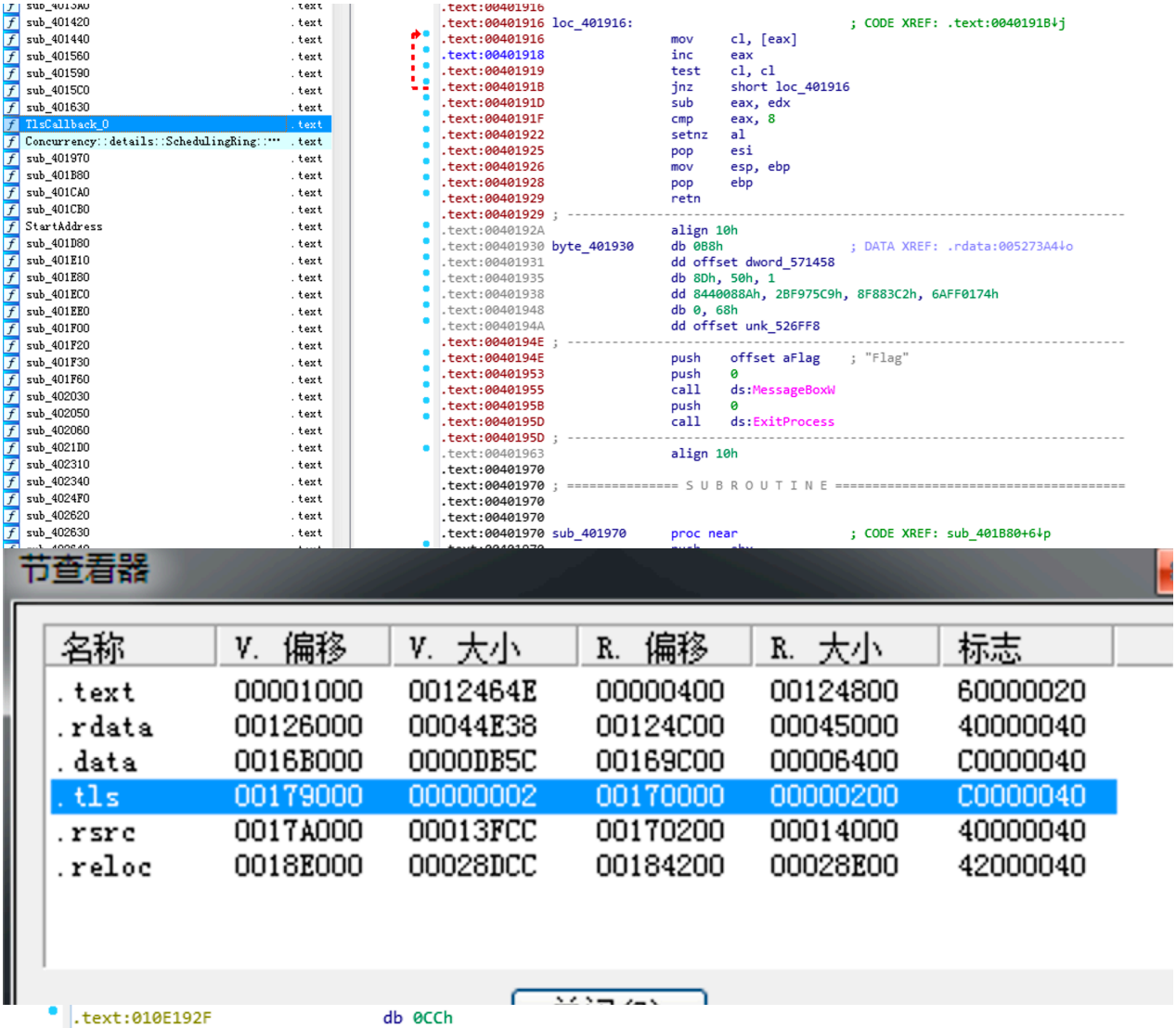
IDA Vi··· | Findcrypt res··· | Pseudoco··· | Pseudoco··· | 'S' Stri

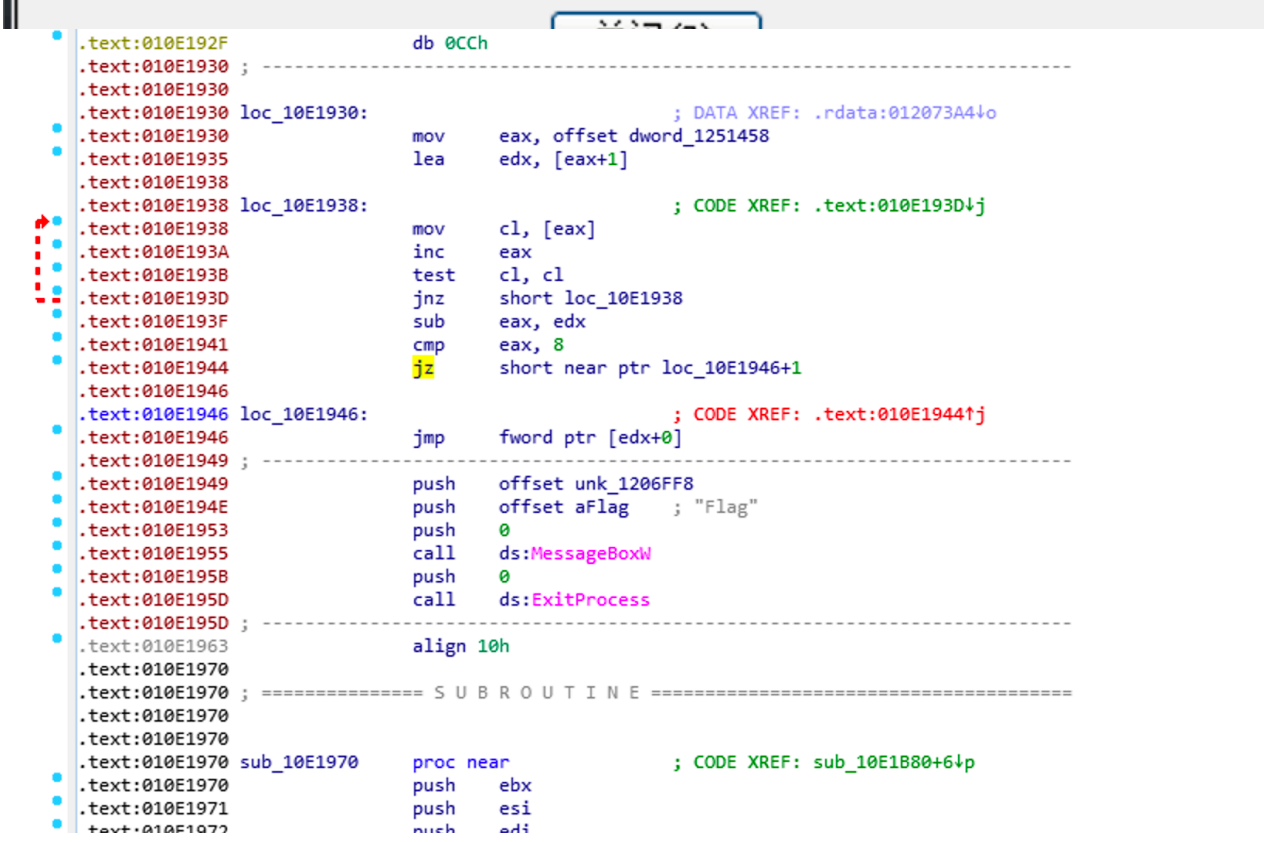
Address	Name	String	Value
.data:0125B0D0	RijnDael_AES_CHAR_125B0D0	$c0	'c|w{\xf2
.data:0125B0D0	RijnDael_AES_LONG_125B0D0	$c0	'c|w{\xf2

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





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）

```
unsigned __int8 *__stdcall TlsCallback_0(int a1, int a2, int a3)
{
  unsigned __int8 *result; // eax

  if ( a2 == 1 )
  {
    result = (*(*(0x3C + 0x400000) + 0x400028) + 0x400000);
    if ( *result == 0xCC )
      ExitProcess(0);
  }
  return result;
}
```

ok 现在目的很明确，先求出这几个方程的解

```
from z3 import *
a,b,c,d,e,f,g,x = Ints('a b c d e f g x')
solv = Solver()
#这里的变量最大一个字节
solv.add(a<0x100)
solv.add(b<0x100)
solv.add(c<0x100)
solv.add(d<0x100)
solv.add(e<0x100)
solv.add(f<0x100)
solv.add(g<0x100)
solv.add(x<0x100)
solv.add(a>=0)
solv.add(b>=0)
solv.add(c>=0)
solv.add(d>=0)
solv.add(e>=0)
solv.add(f>=0)
solv.add(g>=0)
solv.add(x>=0)
#这里有个两比较需要小于0x100，否则无解
solv.add((a+b+c+d)%0x100==71)
solv.add((x+f+g)%0x100==3)
solv.add((b+68)==a)
solv.add((c+2)==b)
solv.add((d-59)==c)
solv.add((e+10)==g)
solv.add((x+9)==g)
solv.add((f+52)==e)

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：

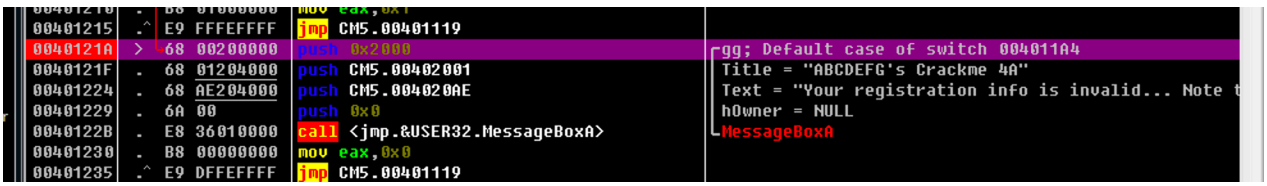
```
1 [0x63,0x7C,0x77,0x7B,0xF2,0x6B,0x6F,0xC5,0x30,0x1,0x67,0x2B,0xFE,0xD7,0xAB,
  0x76,0xCA,0x82,0xC9,0x7D,0xFA,0x59,0x47,0xF0,0xAD,0xD4,0xA2,0xAF,0x9C,0xA4,
  0x72,0xC0,0xB7,0xFD,0x93,0x26,0x36,0x3F,0xF7,0xCC,0x34,0xA5,0xE5,0xF1,0x71,
  0xD8,0x31,0x15,0x4,0xC7,0x23,0xC3,0x18,0x96,0x5,0x9A,0x7,0x12,0x80,0xE2,0xE
  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

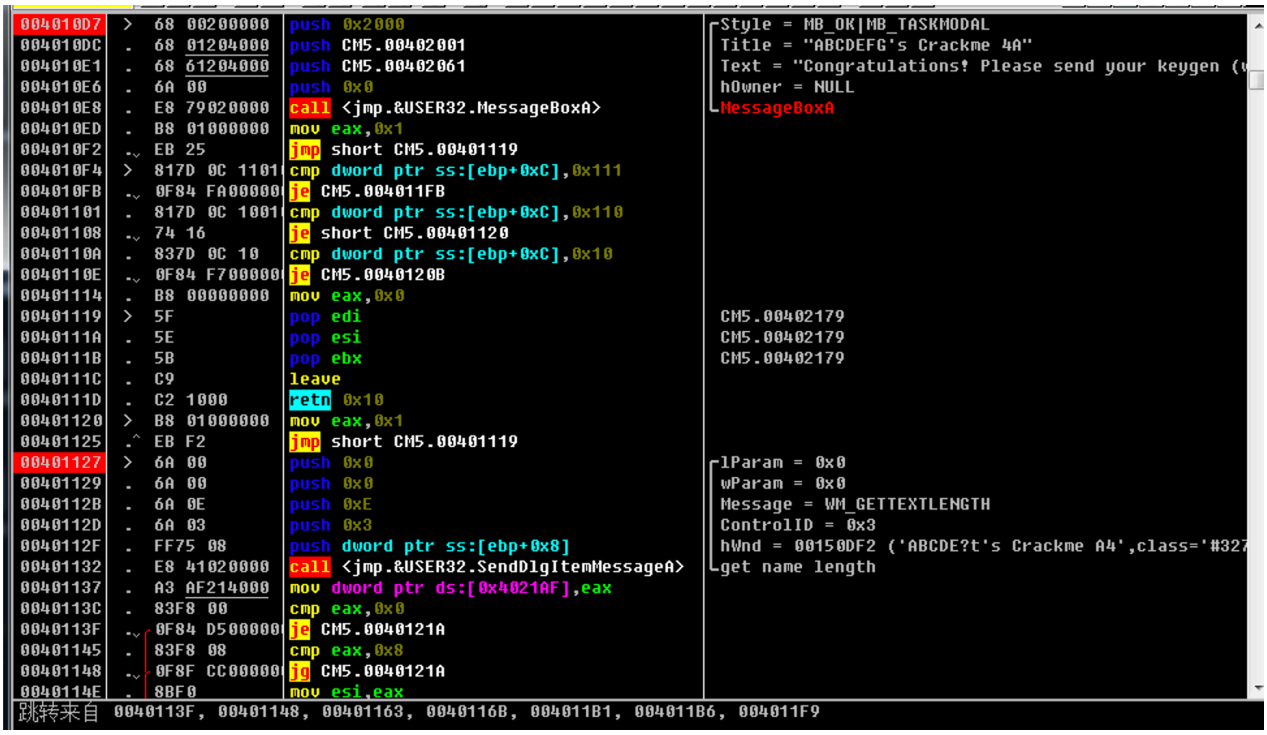
```
dir=
[0x63,0x7C,0x77,0x7B,0xF2,0x6B,0x6F,0xC5,0x30,0x1,0x67,0x2B,0xFE,0xD7,0xAB
,0x76,0xCA,0x82,0xC9,0x7D,0xFA,0x59,0x47,0xF0,0xAD,0xD4,0xA2,0xAF,0x9C,0xA
4,0x72,0xC0,0xB7,0xFD,0x93,0x26,0x36,0x3F,0xF7,0xCC,0x34,0xA5,0xE5,0xF1,0x
71,0xD8,0x31,0x15,0x4,0xC7,0x23,0xC3,0x18,0x96,0x5,0x9A,0x7,0x12,0x80,0xE2
,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]

num = [183,115,113,172,100,48,110,101]

for i in range(len(num)):
    for j in range(64*4):
        num[i] = dir.index(num[i])

flag = ''

for i in range(len(num)):
    flag+=hex(num[i])[2:]

print '0'+flag.upper()

```

cm5

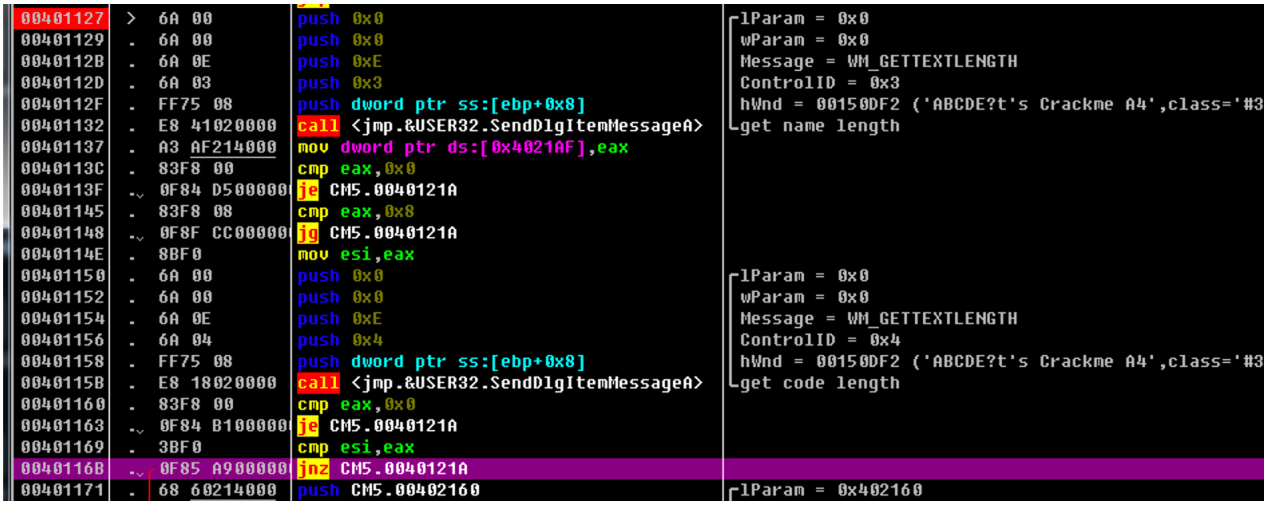
od里可以搜到字符串，找到弹窗，在弹窗处下断点，可以从栈找到jmp过来的地址//失败的跳转是40121a



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



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



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] );
}
```

```python
newcode = 'SU7CSJKF09NCSDO9SDF09SDRLVK7809S4NF'

name = 'A1LSK2DJF4HGP3QWO5EIR6UTYZ8MXN7CBV9'

inputName = raw_input('input you name(a~z or A~Z) (no longer than 8): \n')

inputName = inputName.upper()

code = ''

for i in range(len(inputName)):
    code += newcode[name.index(inputName[i])]

print code
```

aiQG_

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