Lab 3

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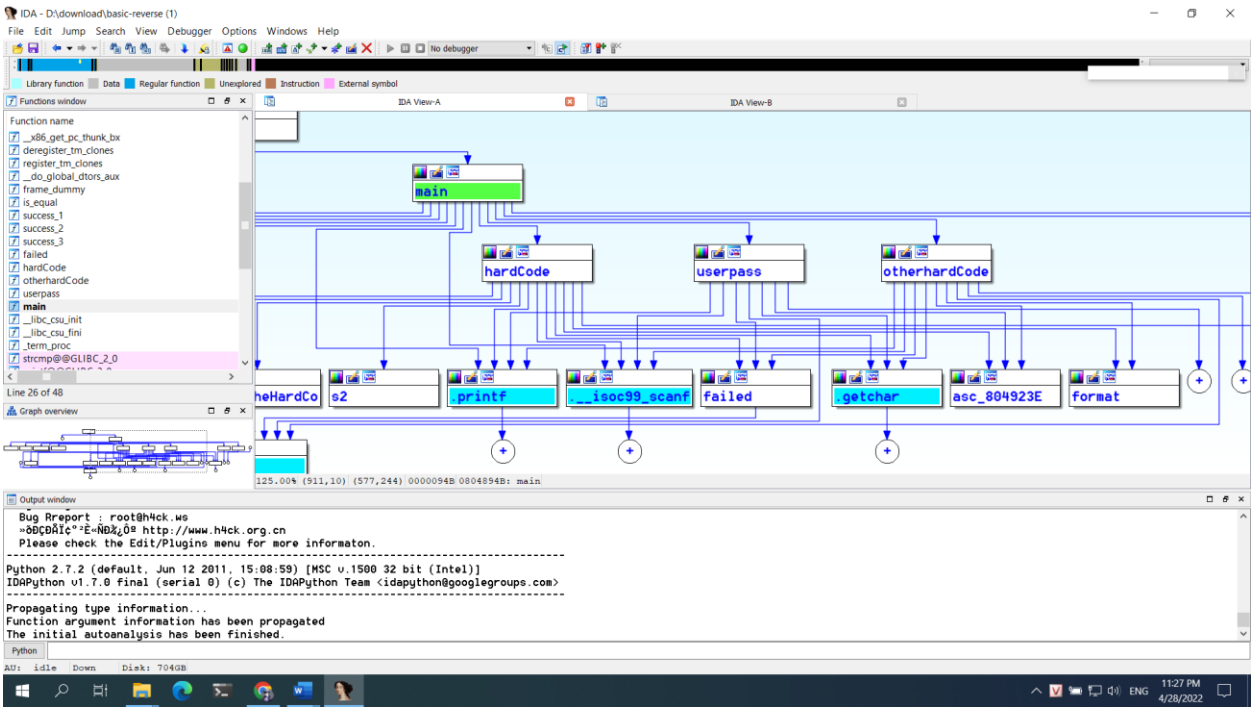
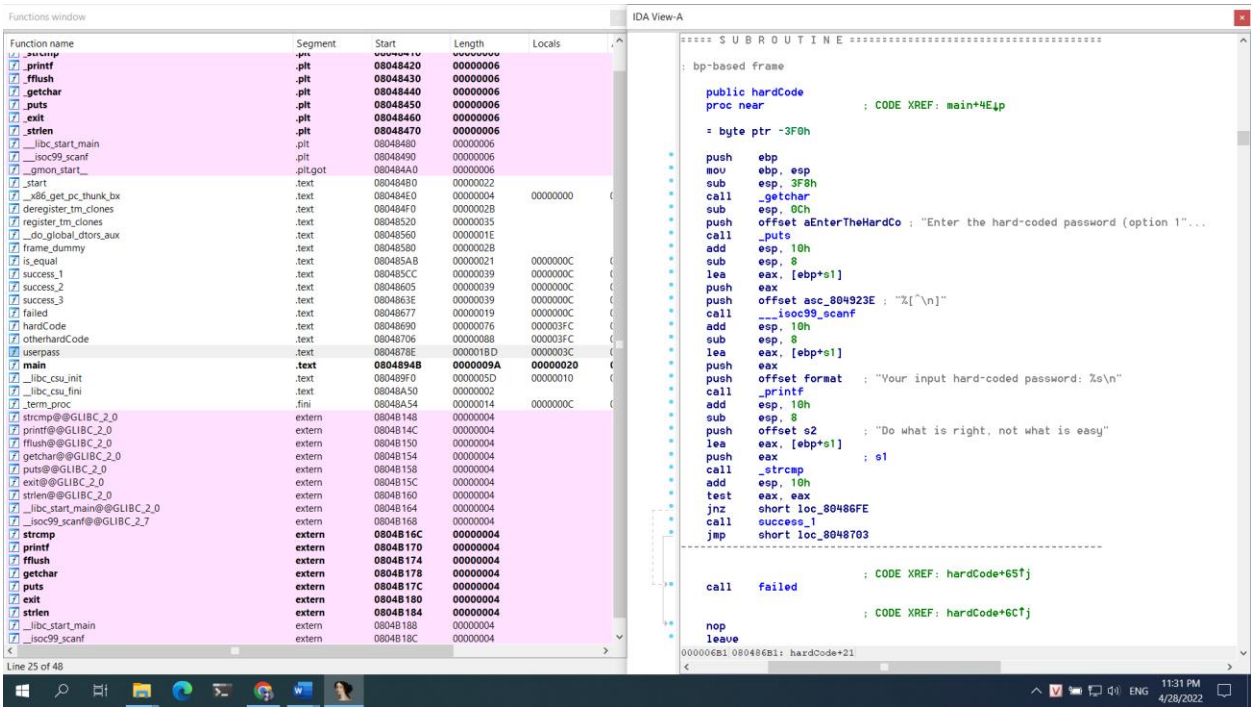
Class: NT209.M21.ANTN

It is easy to see that the main function has 3 tasks: hardCore, otherhardCore and userpass



Task 1: Do what is right, not what is easy

Check the function for the task 1. The function for the task 1 is hardCore



Get the input in ebp+s1 -> save the input in eax with lea.

Push eax and push offset s2 used to push 2 strings into strcmp function to check the password. The function used the s2 to compare with the s1, so maybe the password is the s2. Let's check the s2!

```
.rodata:08049268 ; char s2[]
.rodata:08049268 s2              db 'Do what is right, not what is easy',0
.rodata:08049268                                         ; DATA XREF: hardCode+4F↑o
```

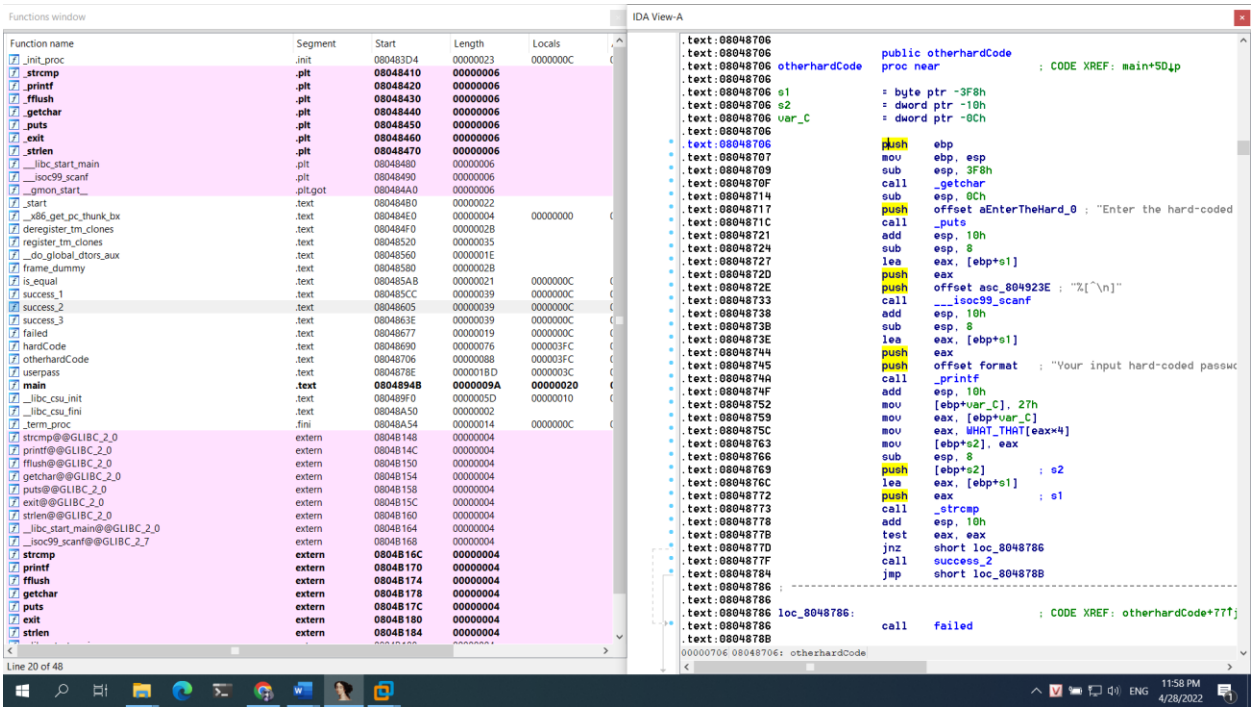
The s2 show: 'Do what is right, not what is easy'

Maybe it is the password. Go to Linux and check it!

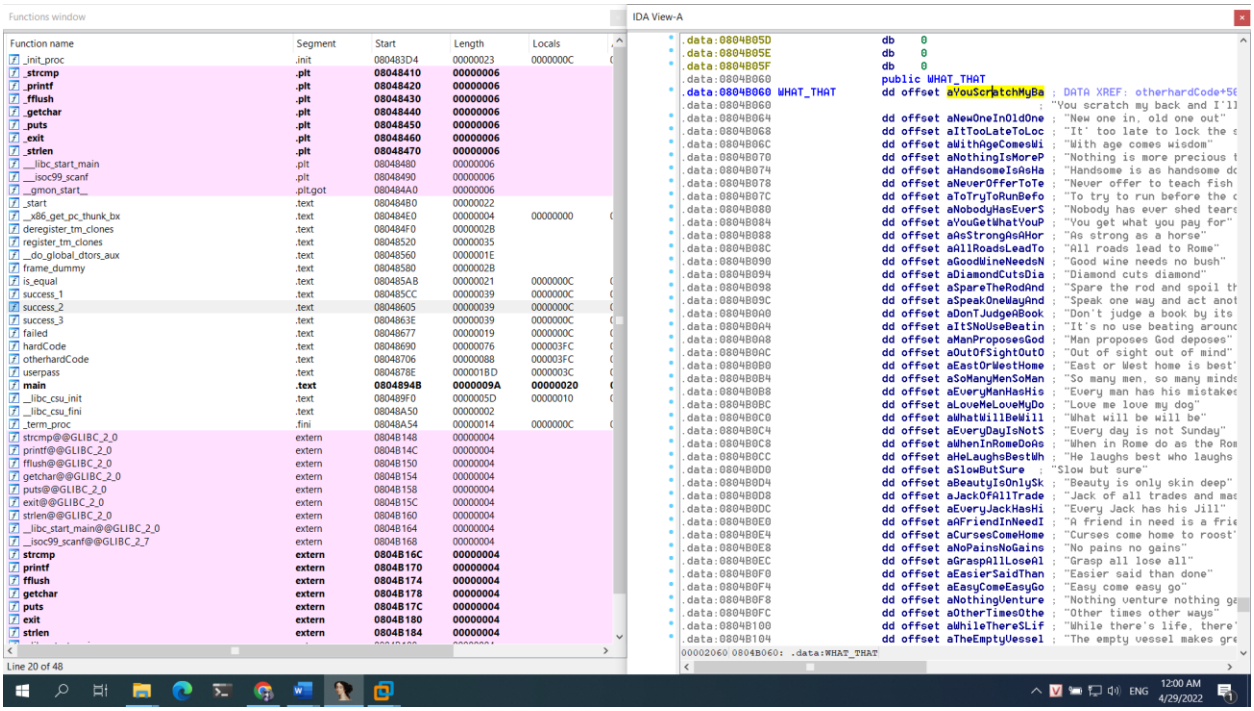
```
anhkiet1227@ubuntu:~/Downloads$ ./basic-reverse
Supported authentication methods:
1. Hard-coded password
2. Another hard-coded password
3. Username/password
Enter your choice: 1
Enter the hard-coded password (option 1):
Do what is right, not what is easy
Your input hard-coded password: Do what is right, not what is easy
Congrats! You found the hard-coded secret, good job :).
Hand in this to your instructor as a proof:
"Stay home for the safety of yourself and others."
anhkiet1227@ubuntu:~/Downloads$
```

That is the password!

Task 2: Other times other ways



Push the eax (get data from WHAT_THAT) and push [ebp + s2]. Maybe the function wants to get the input and check the input with something in WHAT_THAT



There are many things in WHAT_THAT. Check again in otherhardCore:

Transfer 27(hex) into [ebp + var_C]

Then save 27(hex) into eax with [ebp + var_C]

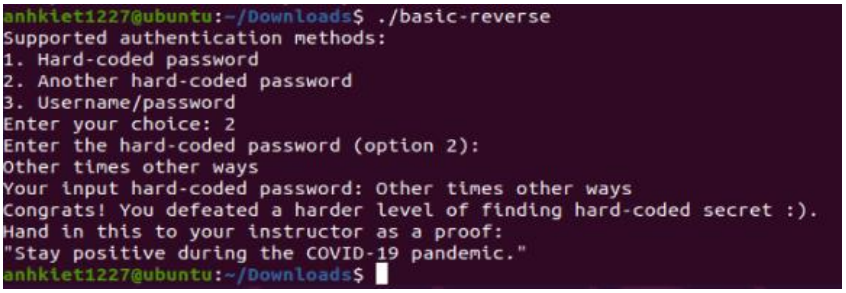
Then get the data in the place eax*4 in WHAT_THAT that means 27*4 = 9C

Get into WHAT_THAT, the first address is 0804B060 then add with 9C = 0804B0FC

Maybe the password in the place with this address is 0804B0FC

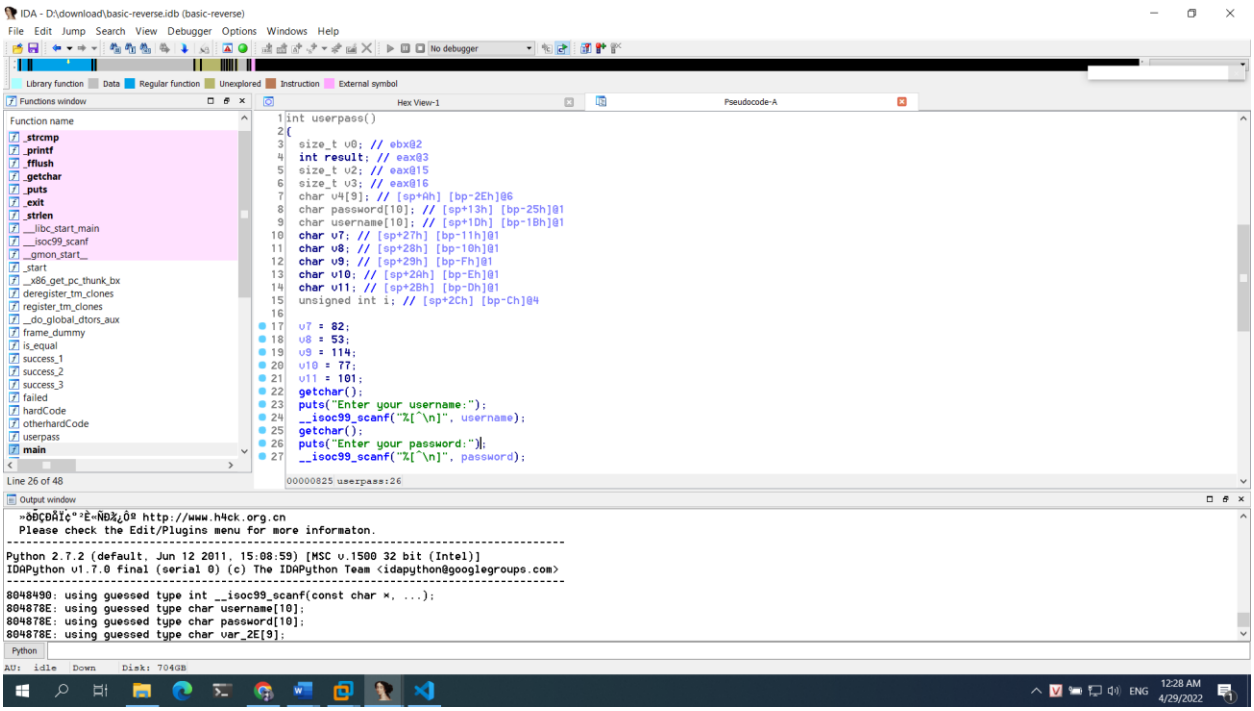
‘Other times other ways’

Check it in Linux



That is the password

Task 3: 0504?2T>L



First thing we need to get the pseudocode

```
v7 = 82;
v8 = 53;
v9 = 114;
v10 = 77;
v11 = 101;
```

The midString from v7 to v11 is the ascii number so we decide to change to the text is ‘R5rMe’

The username get from our ID is ‘0605-0704’

```
for (int i = 0; i ⩽ 8; ++i)
{
    if (i > 1)
    {
        if (i > 3)
            v4[i] = midString[i - 4];
        else
            v4[i] = username[i + 5];
    }
    else
    {
        v4[i] = username[i + 2];
    }
}
```

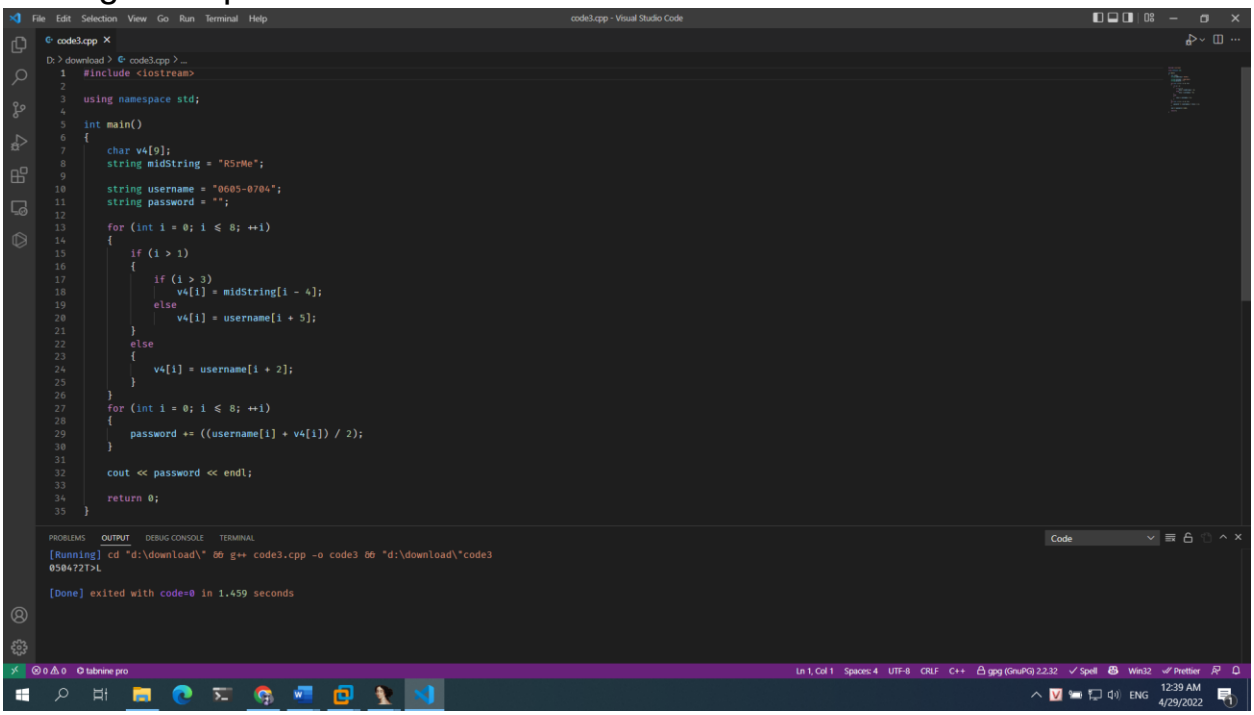
With the v4 we get it from the pseudocode and have a little change with v7 to v11 become the midString with ascii decoded is ‘R5rMe’

```
for (int i = 0; i ⩽ 8; ++i)
{
    password += ((username[i] + v4[i]) / 2);
}
```

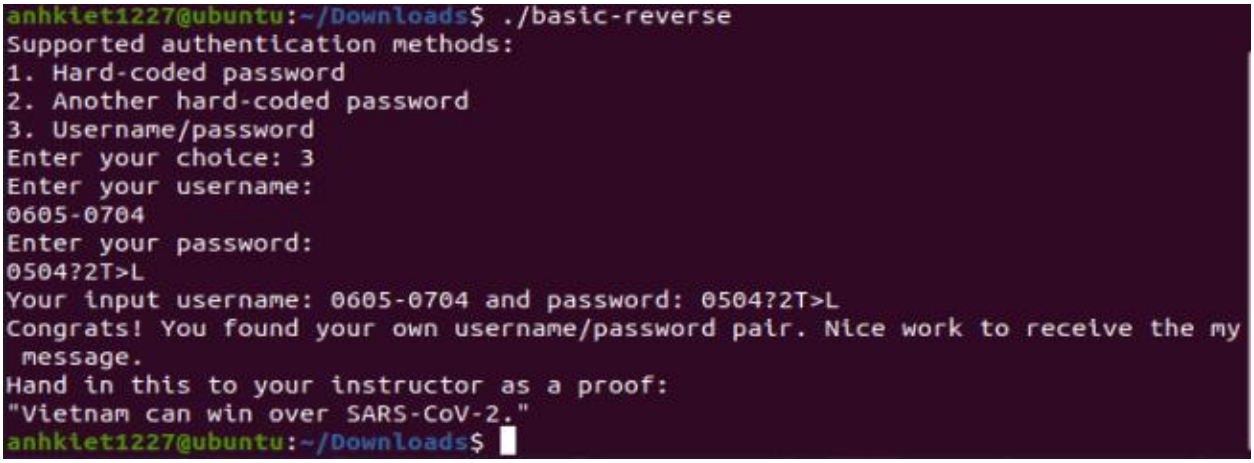
And the password gets from the (username[i] + v4[i]) / 2 transfering from

(username[i] + v4[i]) / 2 != password[i]

Then get the password with code: ‘0504?2T>L’



Check it in Linux



That is the password!