WRITEUP – Into to Reversing Final Assignment

Submitted by:

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Stage 1:

The first part was just to run the .exe we were given and we saw printed an image and we were presented with a scenario, the second thing we did was to open the file using IDA and try to find anti debug behaviors in the tls_callback since we didn't find anything (yet) we went and found the __main function and try to find and rename basic functions, like the function who takes a string and print it to the screen using a typewriter effect.

After Identify those basic functions we started working on the functions we found in the main, the first function seems to be taking a string has input and for each byte XORing it with 0x2A and then again XORing it with 0x2A again meaning this function didn't modify the string in any way, so we looked into the next call in the main function and found another function and with in it a call to what we called stage_1_main, in the stage_1_main we found the following, first the function create a string "C:\ReversingCTF" and another string "DroneAttack.txt" and from our understanding of this function it tried to open the file and if not found printed an error message, so we created the file and when we ran the program again we saw the program had done 2 things:

1. Written into the .txt file
2. Added a AttackIRGC.dll file into the directory

After this it is had printed to the screen the success message and we are done with stage 1.

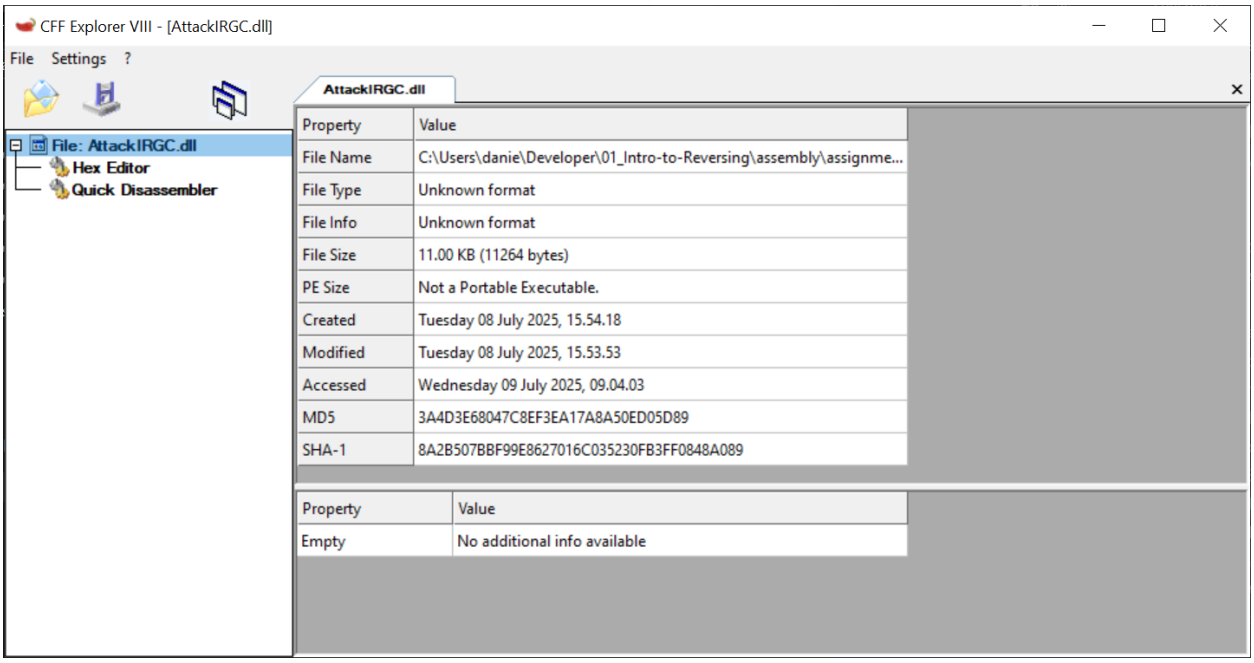
```
Stage 1: You are a special operations expert.

Your mission is to protect our pilots. Disable the anti aircraft system

Oh, intelligence report says the enemy spread decoys, find the real target,
fast!


Anti aircraft system located

Intiating disable sequence


Great job. Anti aircraft system is disabled


Stage 2: You are a jet fighter pilot. The sky is clear. Your mission: release
bombs on IRGC headquarters.

To find them, use the cyber intelligence unit
```

Stage 2:

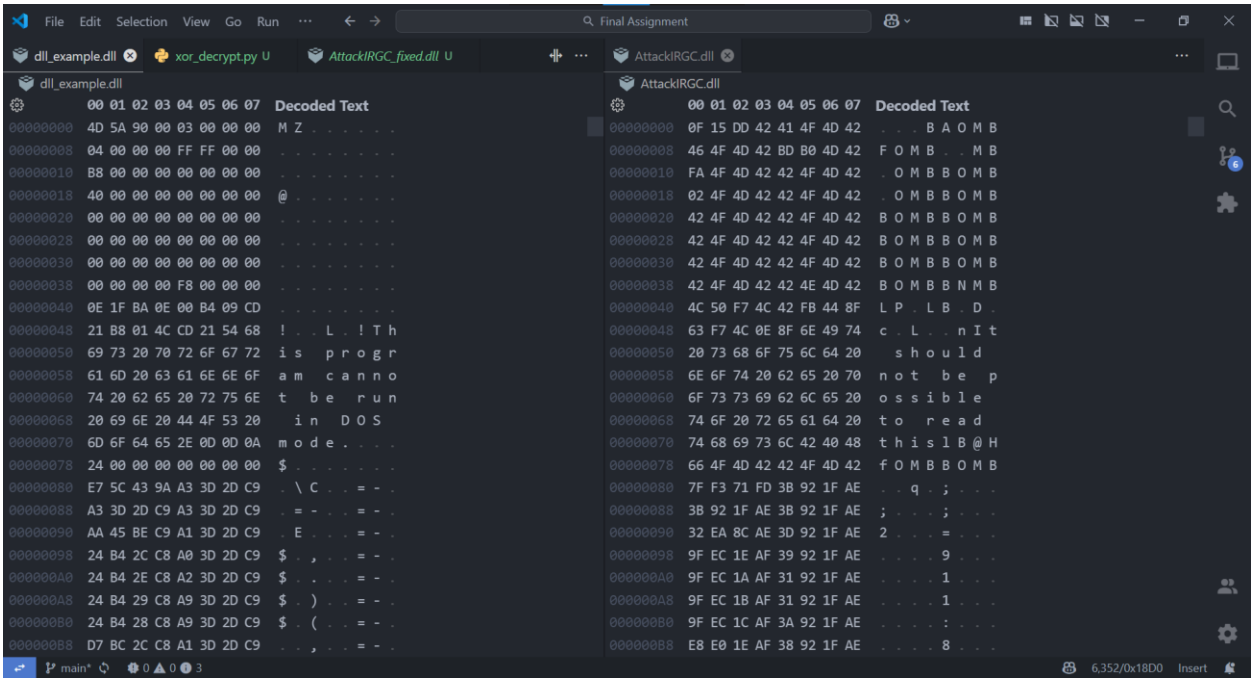
In Stage 2 of the CTF, the challenge centered on reversing a corrupted DLL file, AttackIRGC.dll, in the context of a fictional cyber operation. The goal was to demonstrate an understanding of Windows PE file structures, binary analysis, and custom obfuscation techniques.

Initial Analysis:

Upon progressing to Stage 2, the executable (`OperationLion.exe`) generated a suspicious DLL file, `AttackIRGC.dll`. Opening this file in CFF Explorer resulted in an error, indicating that the file was not a valid PE format.



I then compared the corrupted `AttackIRGC.dll` with a known-good DLL file using a hex editor.



- The valid DLL started with the standard PE header (`MZ` or `0x4D 0x5A`).
- The corrupted DLL began with seemingly random bytes and regular occurrences of ASCII characters spelling "BOMB".

Hypothesizing the Corruption Pattern:

At first, I attempted to repair the file by simply removing all ASCII occurrences of "BOMB" or by substituting bytes to match a valid PE header. However, these attempts failed—the file remained invalid.

This led me to a byte-by-byte comparison. I noticed that every group of four bytes, starting from the beginning, aligned with the ASCII codes for "B", "O", "M", and "B", repeatedly.

- Example:
  - Good DLL: `4D 5A 90 00 03 00 00 00` (MZ....)
  - Corrupted: `0F 15 DD 42 4F 4D 42 46`

I hypothesized the file was XOR-encrypted with the repeating pattern "BOMB".

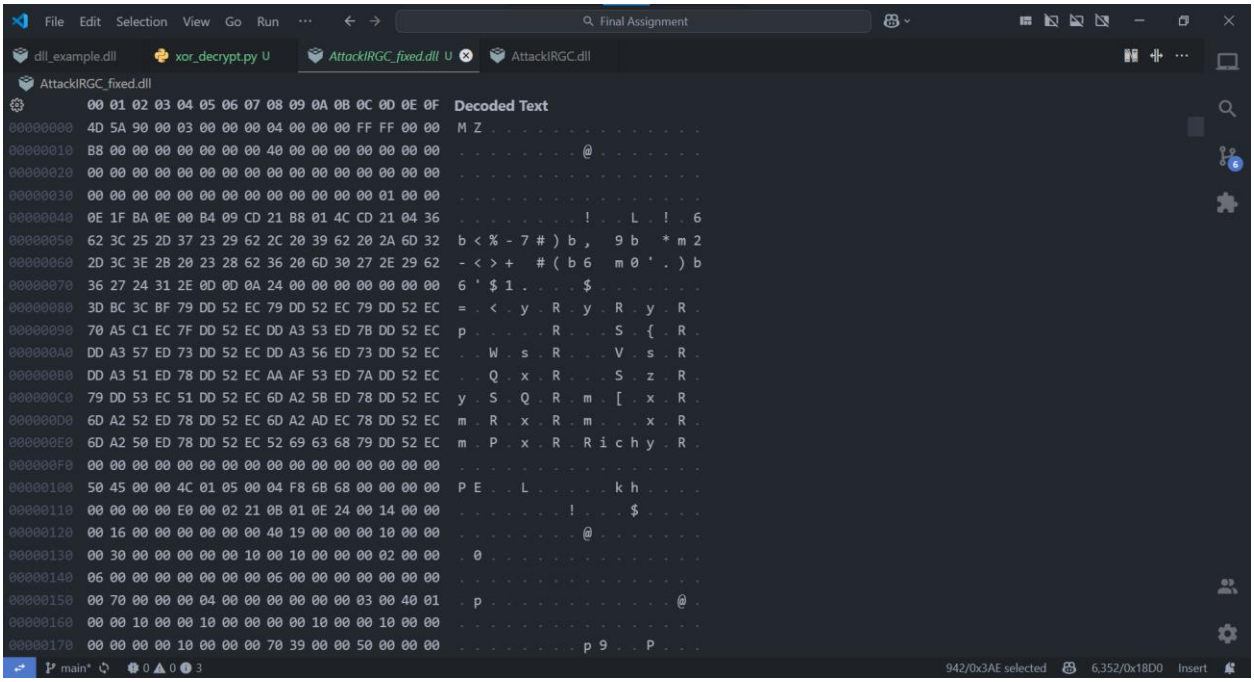
Writing the Repair Script:

I wrote a Python script to XOR each byte of the corrupted DLL with the repeating "BOMB" key:

```python
def xor_bomb_fix(input_path, output_path):
    key = b"BOMB"
    key_len = len(key)
    with open(input_path, "rb") as f_in, open(output_path, "wb") as f_out:
        i = 0
        while byte := f_in.read(1):
            fixed_byte = bytes([byte[0] ^ key[i % key_len]])
            f_out.write(fixed_byte)
            i += 1

if __name__ == "__main__":
    xor_bomb_fix("AttackIRGC.dll", "AttackIRGC_fixed.dll")
    print("DLL fixed! Check 'AttackIRGC_fixed.dll'")
```

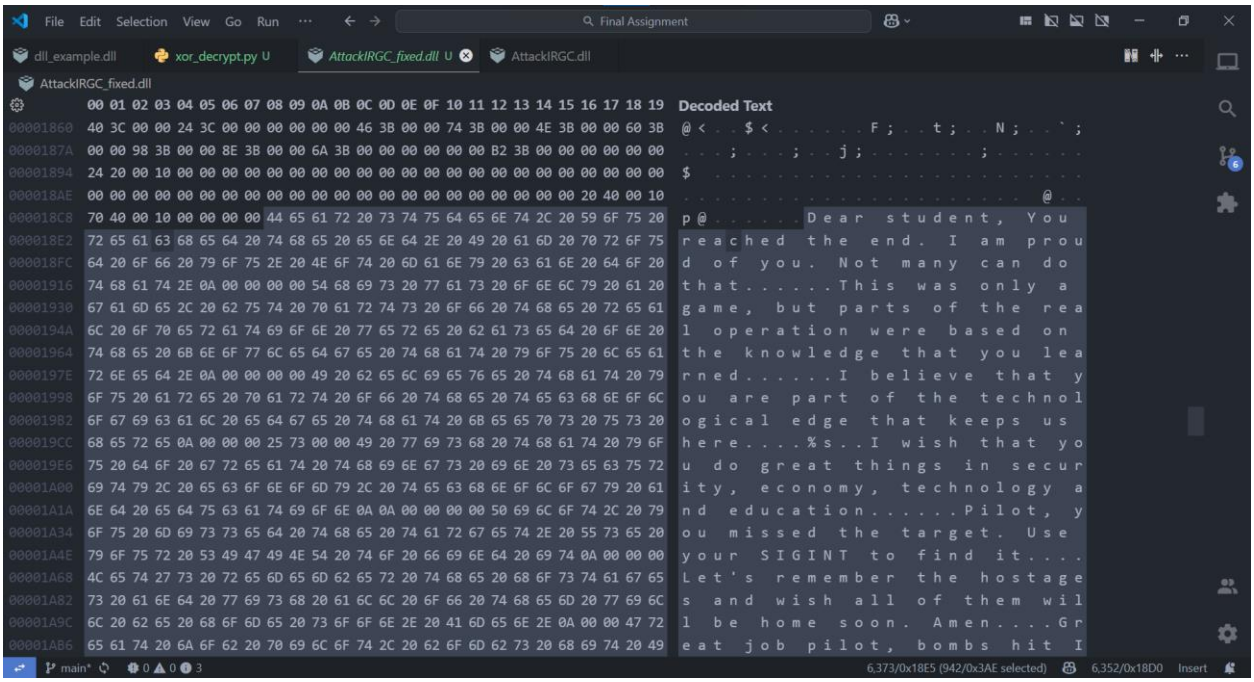
Verifying the Solution:

After running the script, the output file (`AttackIRGC_fixed.dll`) was a valid PE file. Opening it in CFF Explorer and a hex editor confirmed the restoration of the correct PE header.



Additionally, inspecting the file revealed a hidden congratulatory message:

“Dear student, You reached the end. I am proud of you. Not many can do that.”



“Dear student, You reached the end. I am proud of you. Not many can do that.”

“I am proud of you. Not many can do that.”

“This was only a game, but parts of the real operation were based on the knowledge that you learned.”

” I believe that you are part of the technological edge that keeps us here”

“I wish that you do great things in security, economy, technology and education”

“Pilot, you missed the target. Use your SIGINT to find it”

“Let's remember the hostages and wish all of them will be home soon. Amen.”

“Great job pilot, bombs hit IRGC.”

“Stage 3: Welcome cyber specialist.

Your mission : Penetrate the security system of the supreme leader.

The location of the enriched Uranium is stored there.”

“Your country depends on your skills. We COUNT on you. Good luck.”

“C:\ReversingCTF\DroneAttack.txt”

“Enter code”

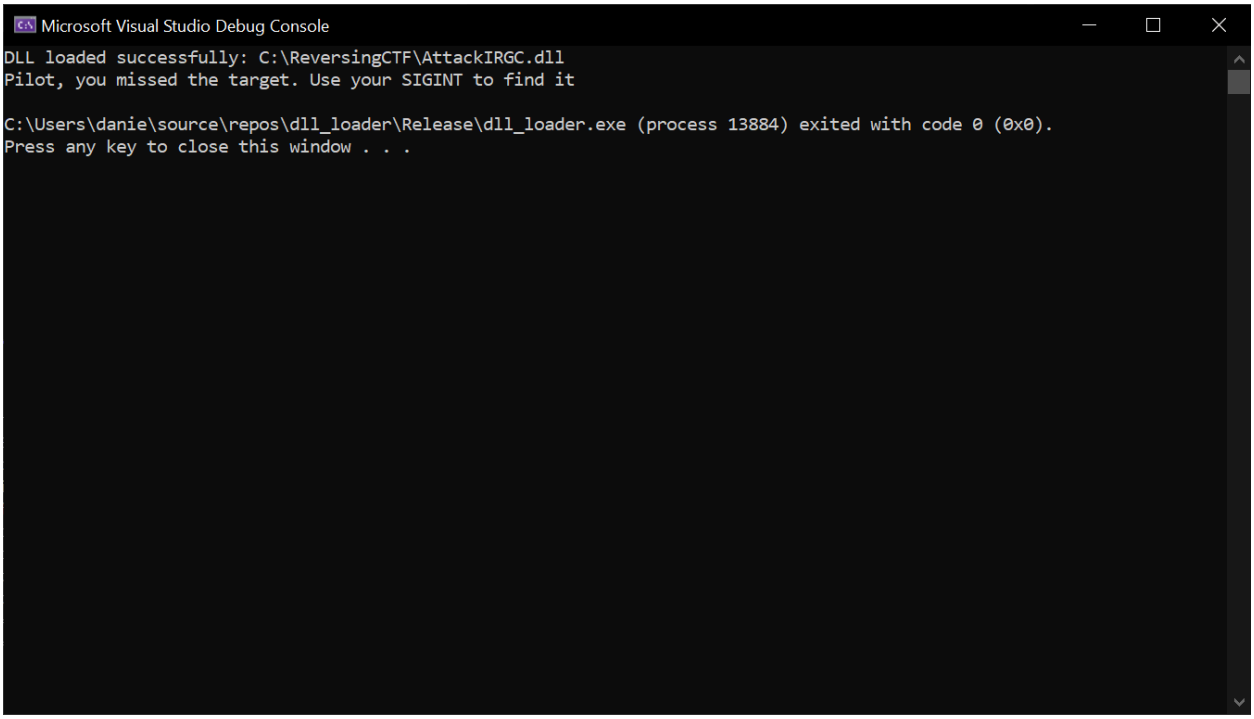
“Wrong code”

“Great work hero, you hacked the system. Prepare for a message from your instructor”

So the next step was to try and run the program (OperatoinLion.exe) with the corrected dll, it didn’t work (it kept overwrite the dll), so the next thing we tried was to write a simple C++ code that would load the dll and call the entry point (we found the entry point when using IDA on the dll

```
; Exported entry   1. hack_security

; Attributes: bp-based frame

public hack_security
hack_security proc near
```

So we tried to run the program and got the following:



So we tried to understand the problem in the program

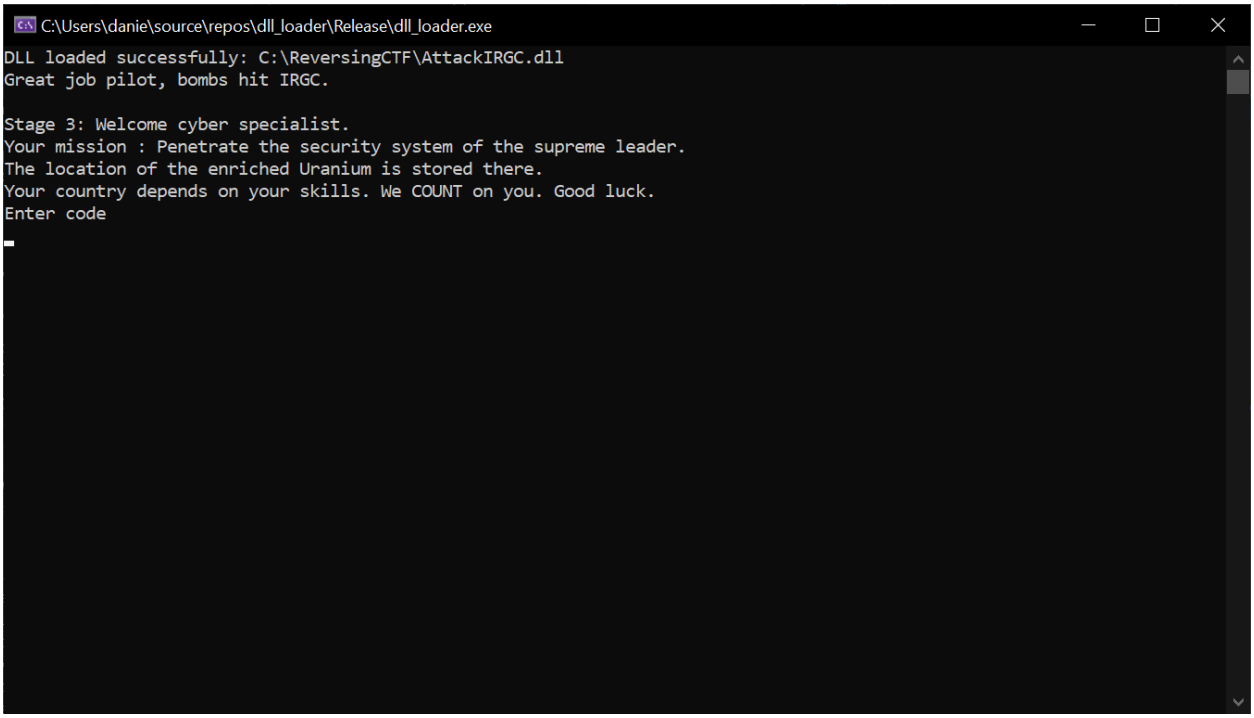
```
push    ebp
mov     ebp, esp
sub     esp, 34h
mov     eax, ___security_cookie
xor     eax, ebp
mov     [ebp+var_4], eax
cmp     [ebp+arg_0], 2008h
jz      short loc_740F14A3
```

So we understood that the entry point is a function with the following signature:

```
void func(int);
```

So we gave as input the value of 0x2008 which is equal to 8200 (cyber security unit – the hint)

We tried running it again and got the correct screen.

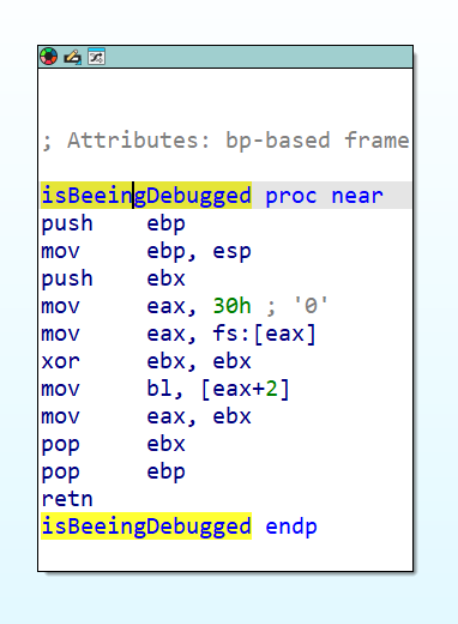


The program:

```c
#include <windows.h>
#include <stdio.h>

int main() {
    // Path to your DLL (change if needed)
    const char* dllPath = "C:\\ReversingCTF\\AttackIRGC.dll";
    // Load the DLL
    HMODULE hMod = LoadLibraryA(dllPath);
    if (!hMod) {
        printf("Failed to load DLL: %s\n", dllPath);
        return 1;
    }
    printf("DLL loaded successfully: %s\n", dllPath);

    // Optionally, call an exported function (replace "ExportedFunc" with real name)
     typedef void (*ExportedFuncType)(int);
     ExportedFuncType pFunc = (ExportedFuncType)GetProcAddress(hMod, "hack_security");
     if (pFunc) {
         pFunc(0x2008);
         printf("Called ExportedFunc.\n");
     } else {
         printf("ExportedFunc not found.\n");
     }

    // Wait so you can attach a debugger if needed
    system("pause");

    // Unload DLL
    FreeLibrary(hMod);
    return 0;
}
```

Stage 3:

The first step of stage 3 was like stage 1, renaming the functions and finding and disabling anti-debug functions.

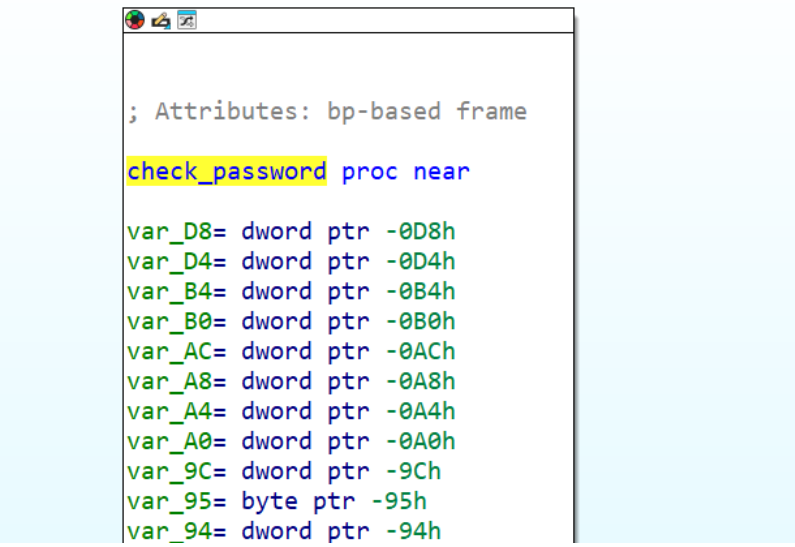


```
; Attributes: bp-based frame

isBeeingDebugged proc near
push    ebp
mov     ebp, esp
push    ebx
mov     eax, 30h ; '0'
mov     eax, fs:[eax]
xor     ebx, ebx
mov     bl, [eax+2]
mov     eax, ebx
pop     ebx
pop     ebp
retn
isBeeingDebugged endp
```

Patched with:

```
.text:10001200 isBeeingDebuggedTUB:                    ; CODE XREF: DllMain(x,x,x):loc_100015C4↓p
.text:10001200                  xor     eax, eax
.text:10001202                  nop
.text:10001203                  nop
.text:10001204                  nop
.text:10001205                  nop
.text:10001206                  nop
.text:10001207                  nop
.text:10001208                  nop
.text:10001209                  nop
.text:1000120A                  nop
.text:1000120B                  nop
.text:1000120C                  nop
.text:1000120D                  nop
.text:1000120E                  nop
.text:1000120F                  nop
.text:10001210                  nop
.text:10001211                  nop
.text:10001212                  nop
.text:10001213                  nop
.text:10001214                  nop
.text:10001215                  retn
```

The second part was to see where to find the function that check the answer



```
; Attributes: bp-based frame

check_password proc near

var_D8= dword ptr -0D8h
var_D4= dword ptr -0D4h
var_B4= dword ptr -0B4h
var_B0= dword ptr -0B0h
var_AC= dword ptr -0ACh
var_A8= dword ptr -0A8h
var_A4= dword ptr -0A4h
var_A0= dword ptr -0A0h
var_9C= dword ptr -9Ch
var_95= byte ptr -95h
var_94= dword ptr -94h
```

Which is called in the entry point functions we call from our program.

The second part was to statically analyze the functions and after a lot of work we found the following:

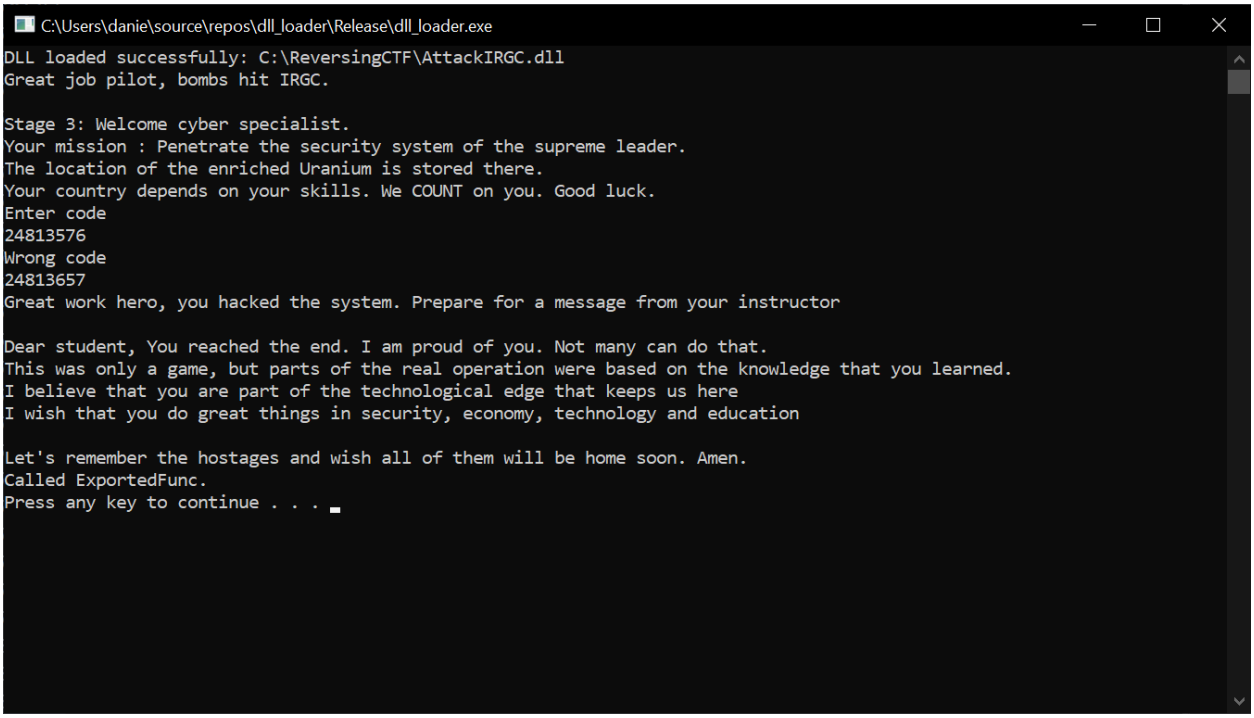
1. The program waits for a string input
2. We check the length and compare it to 8 (answer of 8 char)
3. The string is then separated into char
4. The program check with ds:isdigit to check if the string contains only digits
5. If not, we exit loop
6. If it contains only number between 1-8
7. It then checks if the number is repeating meaning if we use 1 we can't reuse it (so the answer is a permutation of 1-8)
8. Then we use an array (that values are revealed only using dynamic analysis) and use the input as indices and check array[i] < array[i-1]

I have written the functions in C++ to help me understand it better:

```
// The function returns 1 if password is valid, 0 otherwise
int check_password() {
    char input[16] = {0}; // allocate a bit more than 8 for safety
    int used[10] = {0};   // tracks if a digit 1-8 was used
    int vals[8] = {0};    // stores each digit (as int) in order
    int result = 1;
    // 1. Read input
    printf("Enter password: ");
    if (scanf("%8s", input) != 1) return 0;
    // 2. Check length
    if (strlen(input) != 8) return 0;
    // 3. Check all chars are digits 1-8 and no repeats
    for (int i = 0; i < 8; ++i) {
        if (!isdigit(input[i])) return 0;
        int digit = input[i] - '0';
        if (digit < 1 || digit > 8) return 0;
        if (used[digit]) return 0; // already used
        used[digit] = 1;
        vals[i] = digit - 1; // store 0-based for table lookup
    }
    // 4. Validate permutation order using lookup table
    for (int i = 1; i < 8; ++i) {
        int prev_val = dword_740F4374[vals[i-1]];
        int curr_val = dword_740F4374[vals[i]];
        if (curr_val >= prev_val) return 0; // must be strictly decreasing
    }

    return 1; // password is valid!
}
```

So after understanding that we just had to find the permutation such that the condition is true, so we did that and the answer is

24813657



Thank you very much this was fun!!