

Baby Reveng

Player: constantine

Kategori: Reverse Engineer

The screenshot shows a challenge card for 'Baby Reveng'. At the top left is a 'Challenge' button with a red border. To its right is the text '36 Solves'. In the top right corner is a small red 'X' icon. The challenge title 'Baby Reveng' is centered above a score of '100'. Below the score is a blue rectangular button labeled 'Easy'. The challenge description reads: 'This program is cute and simple. It just prints some random numbers. Can you find the flag?'. Below the description is a blue download button with a white downward arrow and the text 'baby-reveng'. At the bottom left is a button labeled 'Flag' and at the bottom right is a button labeled 'Submit'.

Phase 1: Initial Reconnaissance

Langkah pertama adalah melakukan identifikasi awal terhadap binary untuk mengetahui format file, arsitektur, proteksi, serta potensi indikator lainnya.

1. checksec

```
CTF & Cybersecurity/OprecForesty/baby-reveng (solved) via  v3.13.7
> checksec --file=baby-reveng
RELRO           STACK CANARY      NX       PIE      RPATH      RUNPATH     Symbols      FORTIFY Fortified      Fortifiable      FILE
Partial RELRO   Canary found    NX enabled  PIE enabled No RPATH  No RUNPATH  29 Symbols  N/A        0          0          baby-reveng
```

Output menunjukkan:

- **ELF 64-bit LSB executable**
- Arsitektur: **x86-64**
- **No PIE, NX enabled, RelRO Partial**
- **Symbols NOT STRIPPED** → sangat membantu untuk reversing.

2. File Signature

```
CTF & Cybersecurity/OprecForesty/baby-reveng (solved) via  v3.13.7
> file baby-reveng
baby-reveng: ELF 64-bit LSB pie executable, x86-64, version 1 (SYSV), dynamically linked, interpreter /lib64/ld-linux-x86-64.so.2, BuildID[sha1]=f7a9a4d5a66084c
38253c33f4c2b4f3eb56a9e4f, for GNU/Linux 4.4.0, not stripped
```

Hasil menegaskan bahwa ini adalah ELF x86-64 dengan simbol lengkap.

Artinya kita bisa langsung membuka fungsi main tanpa harus melakukan simbol recovery.

Phase 2: Static Analysis & Execution

Binary kemudian dianalisis menggunakan **Ghidra** untuk mendapatkan struktur high-level code:

```
45  for (local_9c = 0; local_9c < 0x21; local_9c = local_9c + 1) {
46      this = (ostream *)
47      std::ostream::operator<<((ostream *)std::cout,local_98[(int)local_9c] + local_9c);
48      std::ostream::operator<<(this,std::endl<>);
49  }
50  if (local_10 != *(long *)(in_FS_OFFSET + 0x28)) {
51      /* WARNING: Subroutine does not return */
52      __stack_chk_fail();
53  }
54  return 0;
55 }
```

Dalam fungsi **main()** ditemukan:

- Sebuah array lokal bernama **local_98**
- Berisi puluhan nilai **hex literal** yang membentuk string flag, tetapi **dalam bentuk integer array**
- Ini dikenal sebagai **stack strings obfuscation**, di mana string tidak disimpan sebagai literal, tetapi diisi byte-per-byte ke array stack.

Contoh polanya:

```
local_10 = *(long *)(in_FS_OFFSET + 0x28);
local_98[0] = 0x46;
local_98[1] = 0x4f;
local_98[2] = 0x52;
local_98[3] = 0x45; |  
local_98[4] = 0x53;
local_98[5] = 0x54;
local_98[6] = 0x59;
local_98[7] = 0x7b;
```

Terdapat trap logic atau anti-dump trick seperti loop menggunakan logika:

```
local_98[(int)local_9c] + local_9c
```

Artinya:

- Setiap karakter flag ditambahkan dengan dynamic offset.
- Akibatnya output runtime adalah **angka acak**, bukan flag asli (bisa dilihat dibawah, hasil dari ./baby-reveng).
- Flag asli sebenarnya **tersimpan murni dalam array local_98 sebelum dimodifikasi**.

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```
> ./baby-reveng
70
80
84
72
87
89
95
130
106
61
108
132
107
127
65
133
67
127
121
82
53
116
138
124
128
126
130
128
132
130
88
82
157
```

CTF & Cybersecurity/0precForesty/baby-reveng (solved) via  v3.13.7

```
> _
```

Output dari `./baby-reveng`. Kesimpulannya:

- Tidak perlu reversing algoritma distorsi runtime-nya.
 - Cukup ambil raw hex values dari array local_98 dan decode langsung ke ASCII.
-

Phase 3: Extraction & Decoding

Untuk mengekstraksi flag, kita cukup mengcopy nilai hex dari Ghidra dan membuat script Python untuk mengubahnya ke karakter ASCII.

Solver Script (solve.py):

```
def solve_flag():
    hex_values = [
        0x46, 0x4f, 0x52, 0x45, 0x53, 0x54, 0x59, 0x7b,
        0x62, 0x34, 0x62, 0x79, 0x5f, 0x72, 0x33, 0x76,
        0x33, 0x6e, 0x67, 0x3f, 0x21, 0x5f, 0x74, 0x65,
        0x68, 0x65, 0x68, 0x65, 0x68, 0x65, 0x3a, 0x33,
        0x7d
    ]

    flag = "".join([chr(val) for val in hex_values])

    return flag

if __name__ == "__main__":
    print("[+] Decoding flag...")
    flag = solve_flag()
    print("[+] Flag ditemukan: {flag}")
```

Tinggal kita execute saja scriptnya:

```
constantine ~/OprecForesty/baby-reveng (solved) v3.13.7 14:35 > python3 translate.py
[+] Decoding flag...
[+] Flag ditemukan: FORESTY{b4by_r3v3ng?!_tehehehe:3}
```

Final Flag

FORESTY{b4by_r3v3ng?!_tehehehe:3}