# HGAME 2023 Week1 writeup by 1dn



# Misc

## 1.Sign In

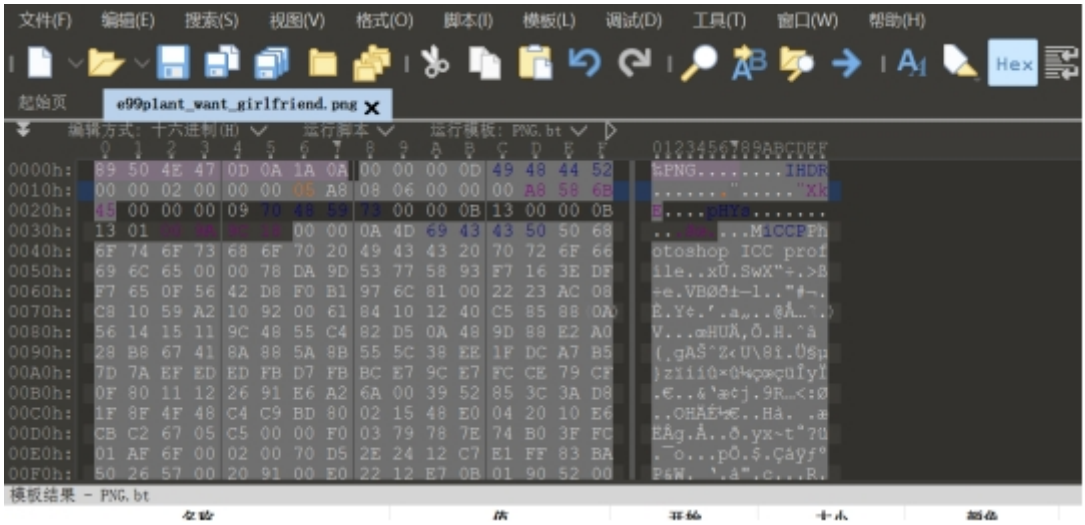
aGdhbWV7V2VsY29tZV9Ub19IR0FNRTIwMjMhfQ==

显然是base64，解密得到flag:

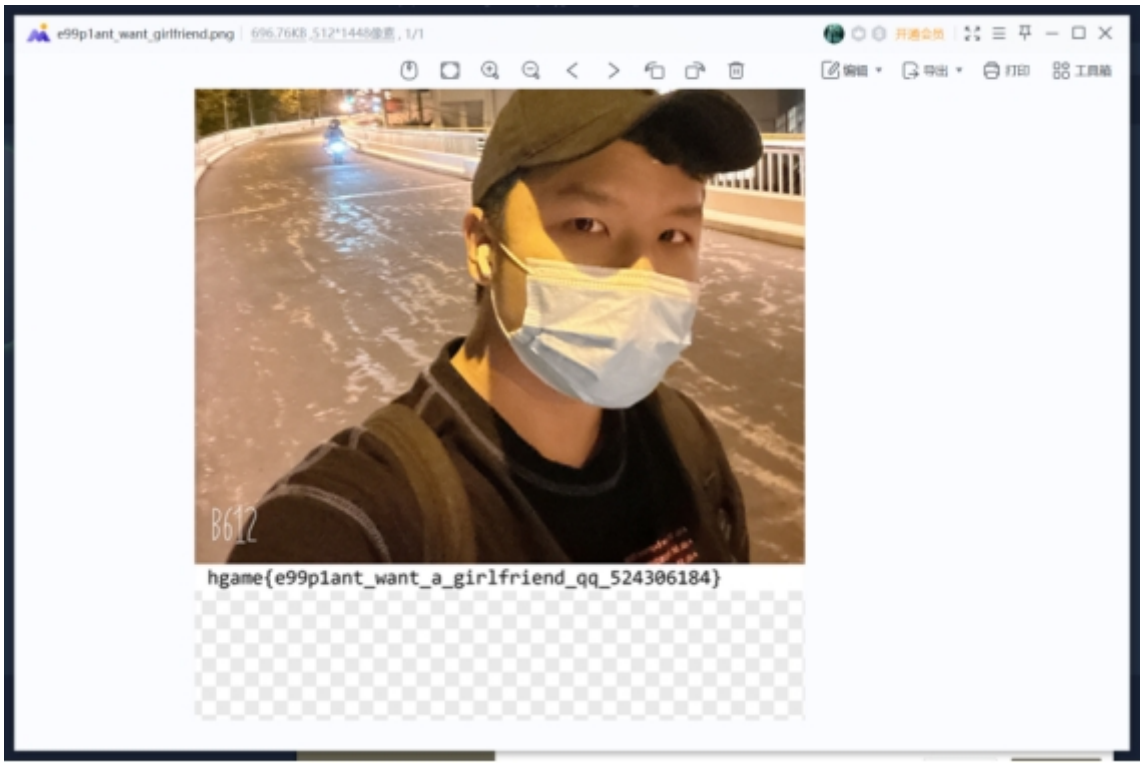
hgame{Welcome_To_HGAME2023!}

## 2.e99p1ant_want_girlfriend

下载的图片拖010，crc报错，改高度

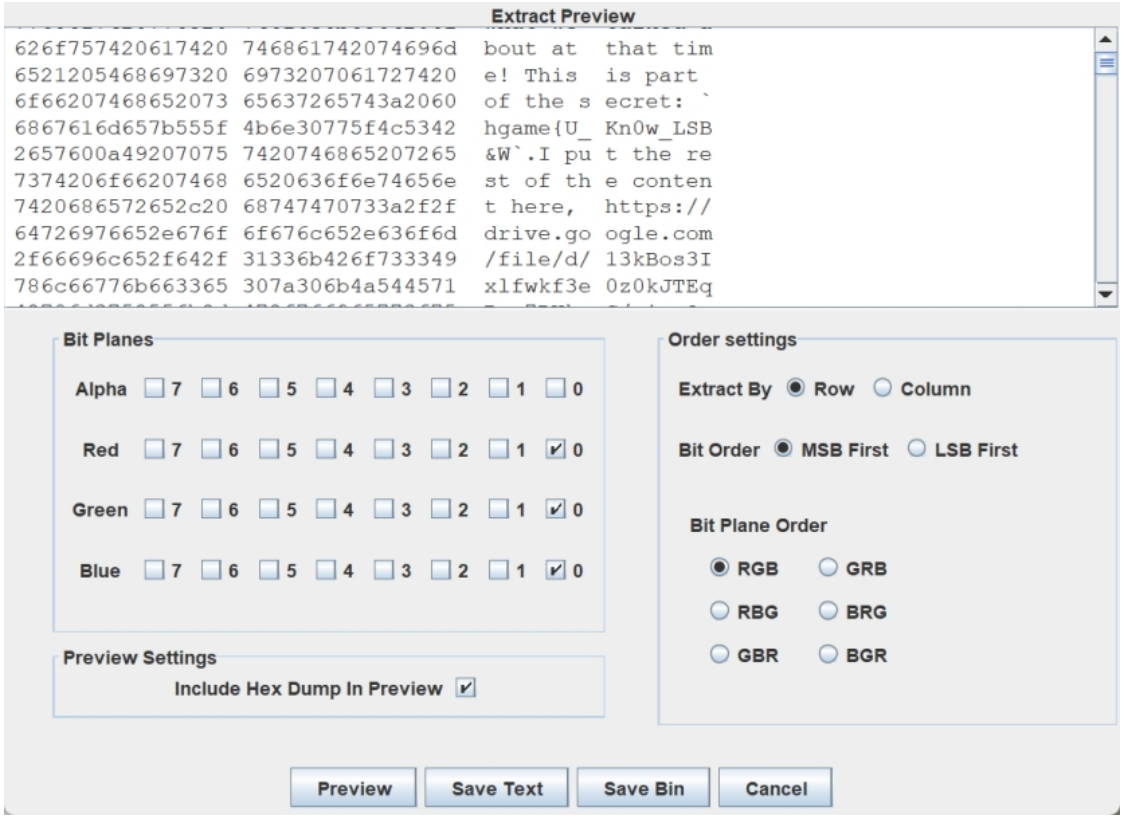


得到flag




## 3.神秘的海报

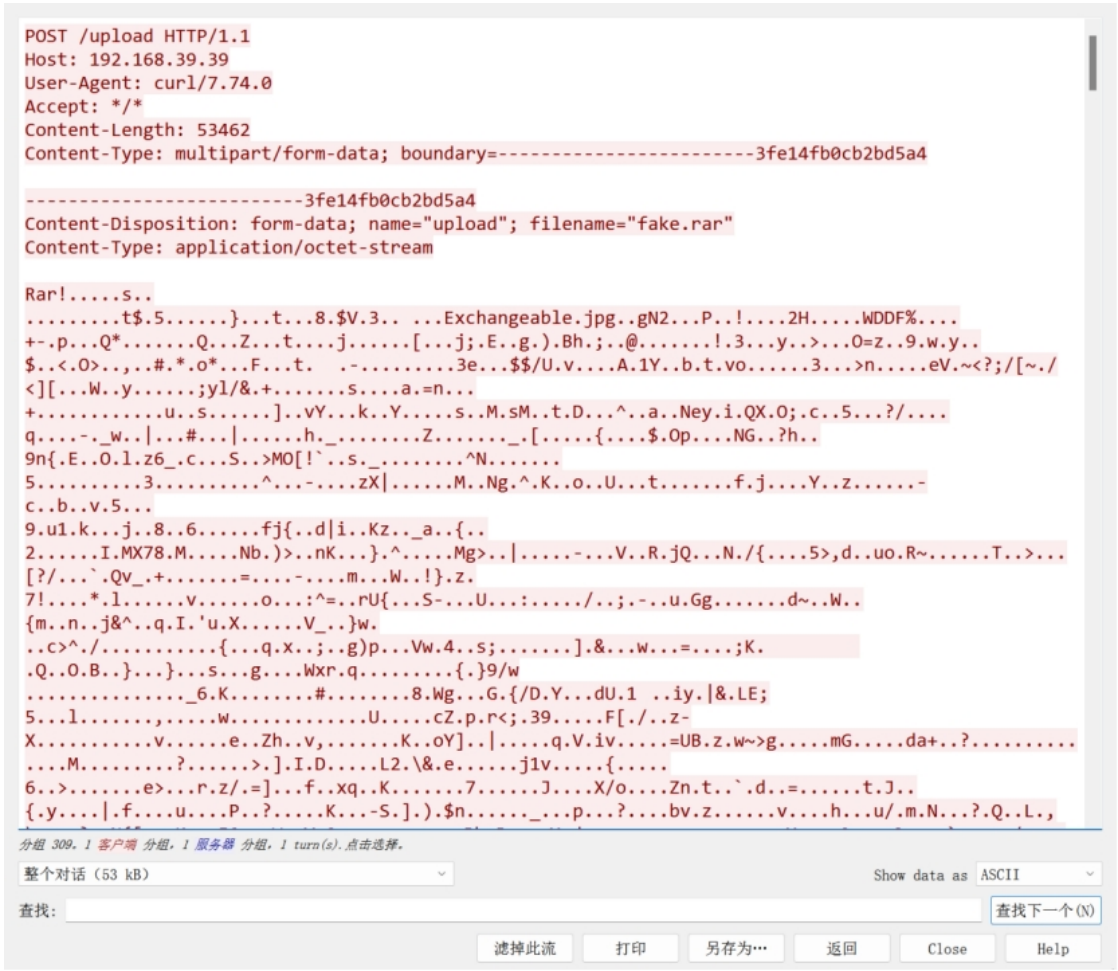
LSB得到第一部分



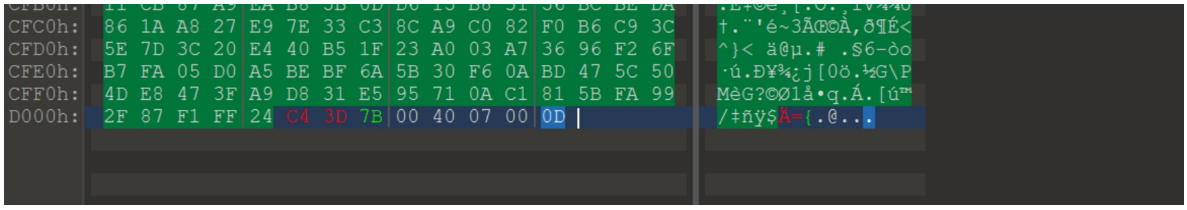

下载链接中的音频，根据提示用steghide (password is 123456)拿到另一部分


## 4. Where am I

Wireshark打开附件，过滤出http协议，追踪http流，发现上传了一个rar压缩包



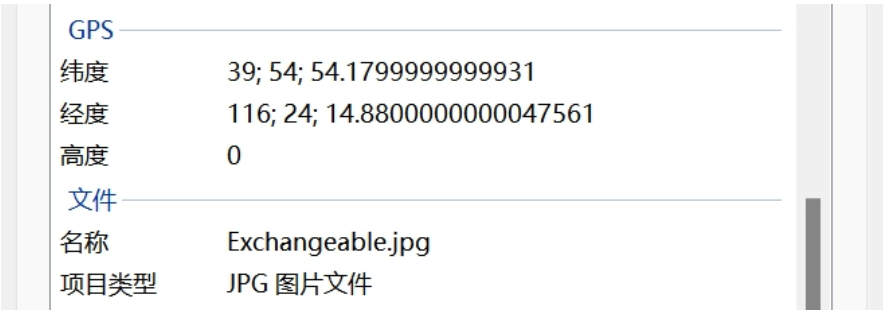

提取出原始数据，并掐头去尾，发现打不开，会报错，拖010检查一下文件头尾，发现尾部多了0D




删掉，发现还是打不开，依旧报错，根据文件名叫fake,猜想是伪加密

3.RAR文件由于有头部校验，使用伪加密时打开文件会出现报错，使用winhex修改标志位后如报错消失且正常解压缩，说明是伪加密。使用winhex打开RAR文件，找到第24个字节，该字节尾数为4表示加密，0表示无加密，将尾数改为0即可**伪加密。

这状况跟伪加密也确实很像（打开会报错，第24个字节尾数为4），于是将第24个字节尾数改为0，果然打开了，不过里面只有一张黑色的jpg格式的照片，最后在属性里找到 了位置（记得保留两位小数捏）

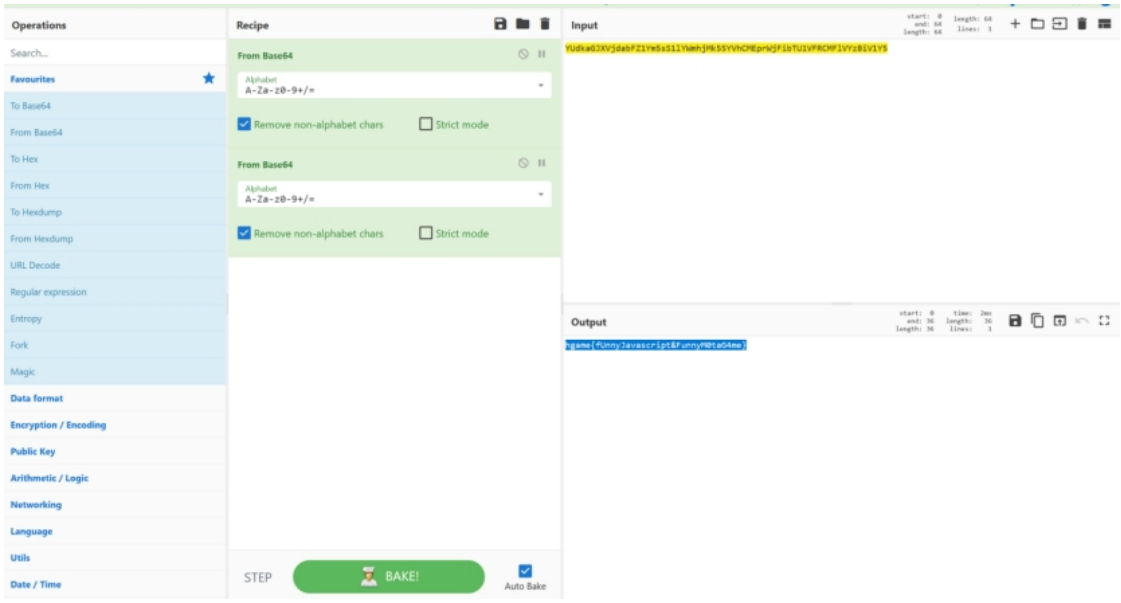



# Web

## 1. Classic Childhood Game

这串16进制的数有点可疑


转换一下拿去解密



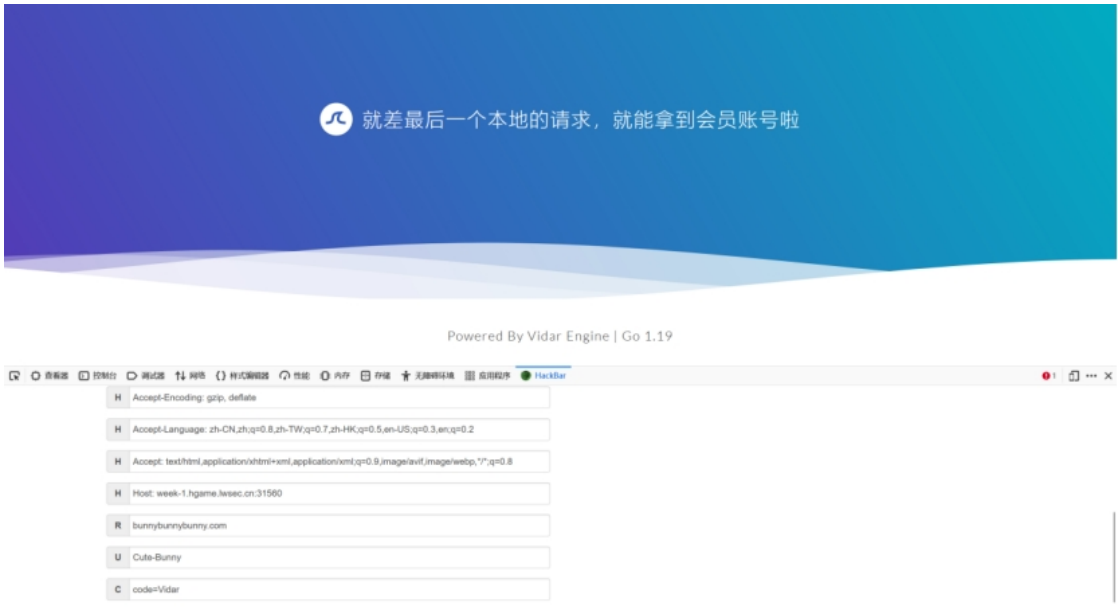

拿到flag

## 2. Become A Member

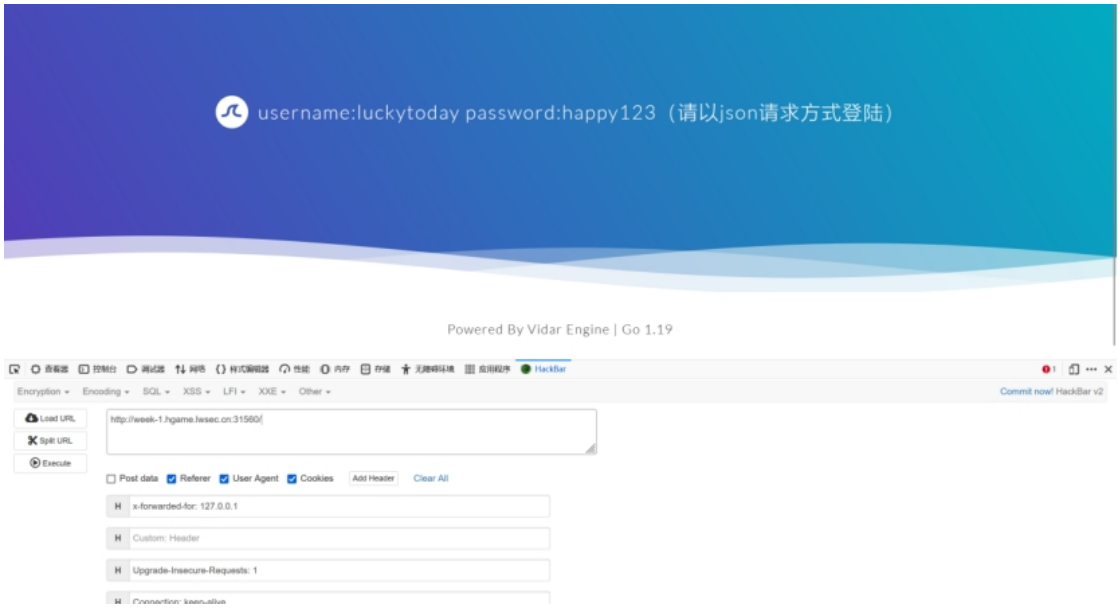
首先把ua改成Cute-Bunny


然后把cookie改成code=Vidar

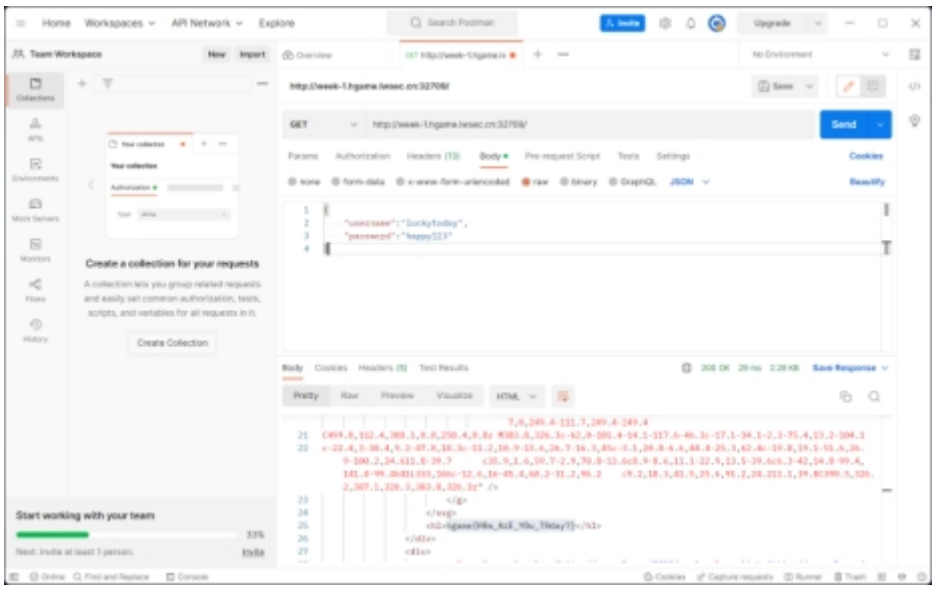

然后在referer输入网址



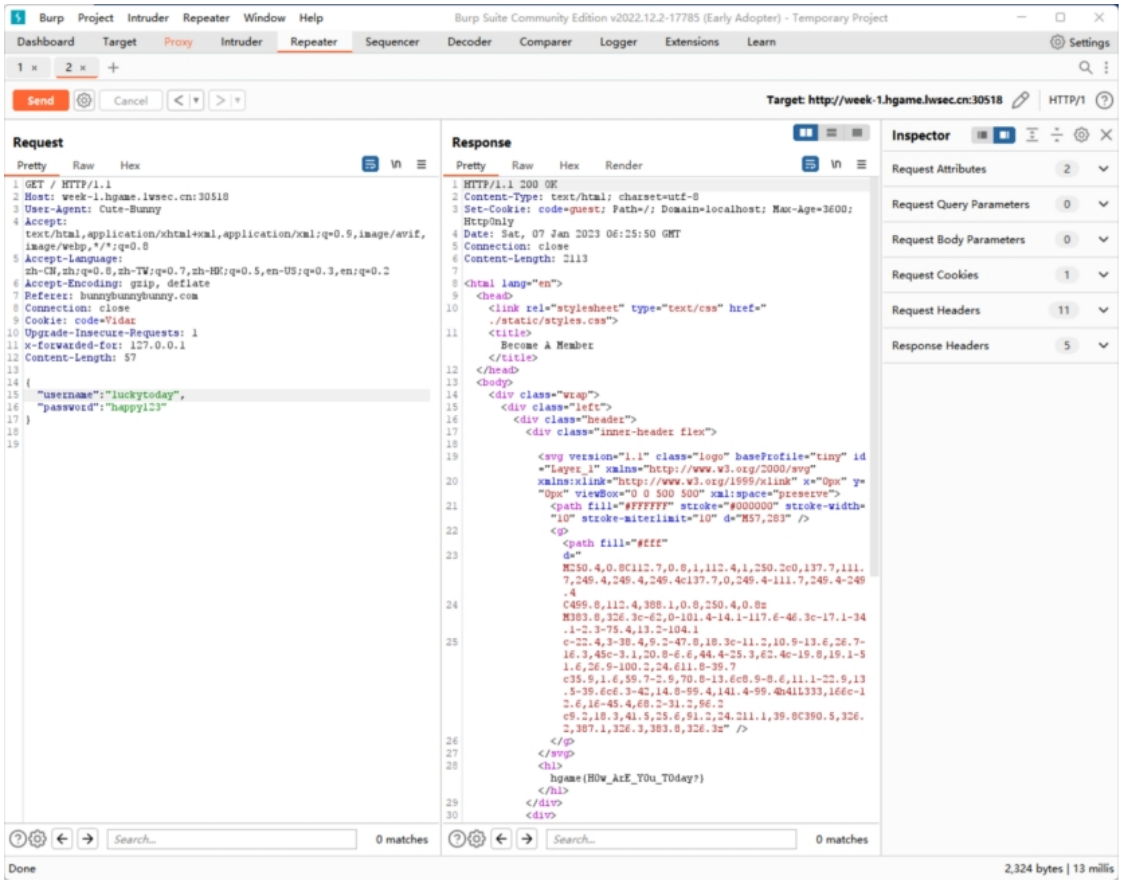

加一个head从本地请求，拿到账号密码




最后一步postman做法（详情见此）



Bp做法



## 3. Show Me Your Beauty

文件上传题，想复杂了，把所有想到的方法都试了一遍都没做出来，最后试着把含有一句话木马的文件后缀改成png提交，然后bp抓包，把提交的文件后缀改成Php发送(改成php是传不上去的)，然后用蚁剑连接拿到flag


## 4.Guess Who I Am

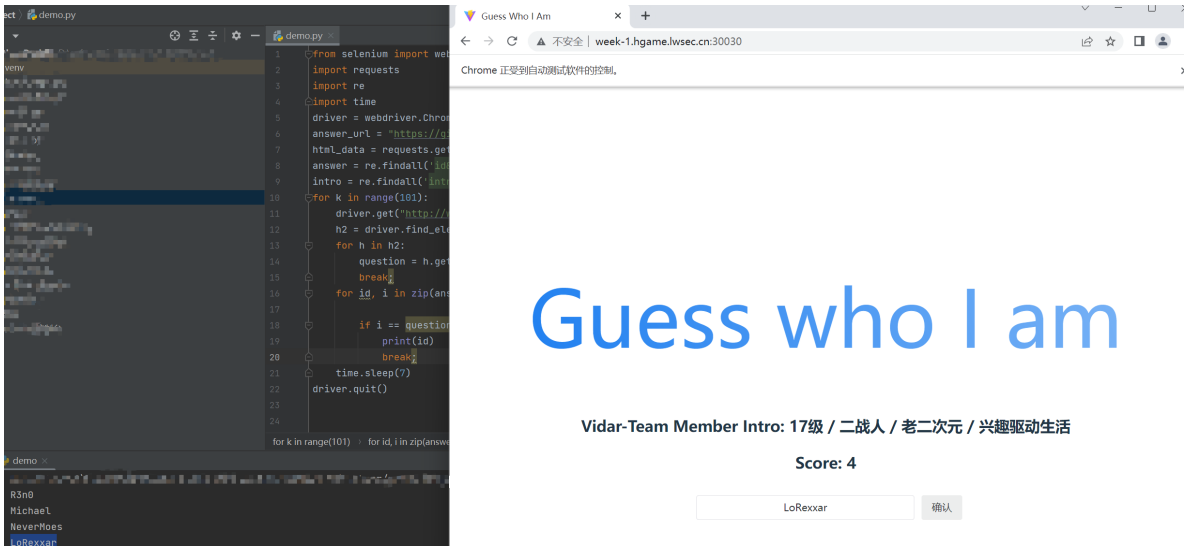
源码里有学长学姐的信息

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8" />
    <link rel="icon" type="image/svg+xml" href="/vite.svg" />
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0" />
    <title>Guess Who I Am</title>
    <script type="module" crossorigin src="/assets/index-23001151.js"></script>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="/assets/index-61103e0a.css">
  </head>
  <body>
    <!-- Hint: https://github.com/Potat0000/Vidar-Website/blob/master/src/scripts/config/member.js -->
    <div id="app"></div>

  </body>
</html>

```

然后写个脚本

```
from selenium import webdriver
import requests
import re
import time
driver = webdriver.Chrome()
answer_url = "https://github.com/Potat0000/Vidar-
Website/blob/master/src/scripts/config/member.js"
html_data = requests.get(url=answer_url).text
answer = re.findall('id&amp;quot;</span>: <span class=pl-s>&amp;quot;(.*?)&amp;quot',
html_data)
intro = re.findall('intro&amp;quot;</span>: <span class=pl-s>&amp;quot;(.*?)&amp;quot',
html_data)
for k in range(101):
    driver.get("http://week-1.hgame.lwsec.cn:30030/")
    h2 = driver.find_elements_by_css_selector('div.card h2')
    for h in h2:
        question = h.get_attribute('value')
        break;
    for id, i in zip(answer, intro):

        if i == question:
            print(id)
            break;
    time.sleep(7)
driver.quit()
```

emmm,之前没学过python，临时学的，上面的脚本并不能完全自动答题，运行以后会把答案输出在窗口，只能手动输入答案提交





# Crypto

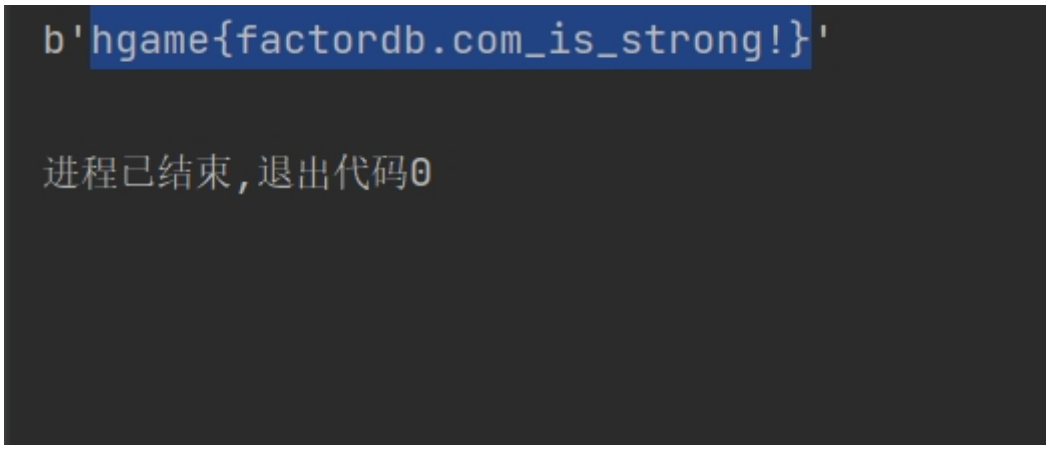
## 1.RSA

到factordb.com分离出两个素数pq，然后写脚本

```
from Crypto.Util.number import *

p=112391349878049935867635590281872450576525502195152017686447707338690881853207
40938450178816138394844329723311433549899499795775655921261664087997097294813

q=120229126614209415925697517318026393750884274634301622521130826196178370109130
02515450223656942836378041122163833359097910935638423464006252814266959128953
```

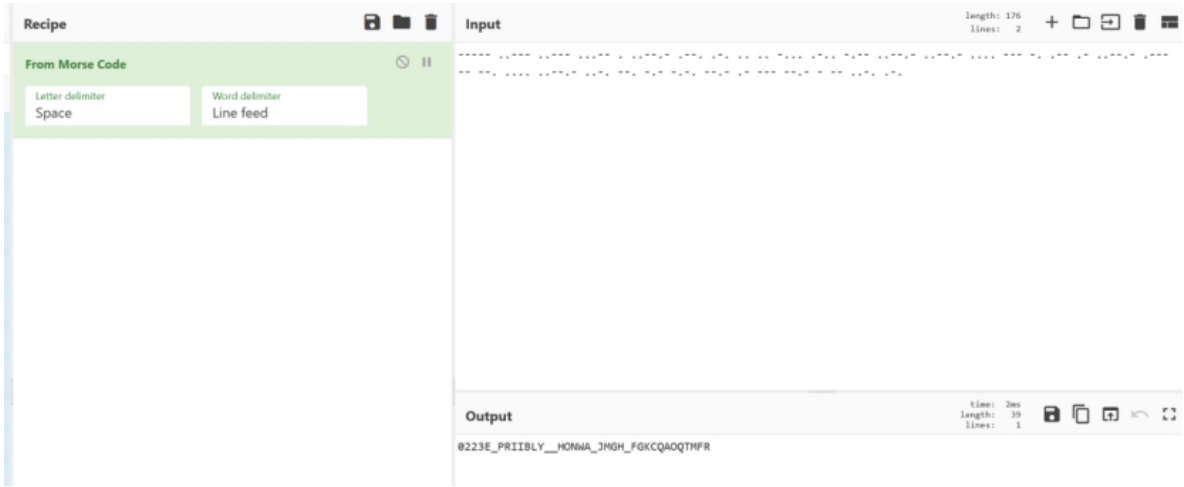
```
c=110674792674017748243232351185896019660434718342001686906527789876264976328686
134101972125493938434992787002915562500475480693297360867681000092725583284616 35
354342238848920811454500713860654367804079865183602743338328217708103415158993 50
242920172072090568292501522191835184003648711095598256792735022749555 82

n=135127138348299757374196447062640858416920350098320099993115949719051354213545
596643216739555453946196078110834726375475981791223069451364024181952818056802 08
956706492651029412459417447812321651660036833476384920694294282471153133423910 68
074540863892111391530236622661259374816695207718793550899976711250207 89

i = (p-1)*(q-1)

e = 65537

d = inverse(e,i)

print(long_to_bytes(pow(c, d, n)))
```

运行得到flag

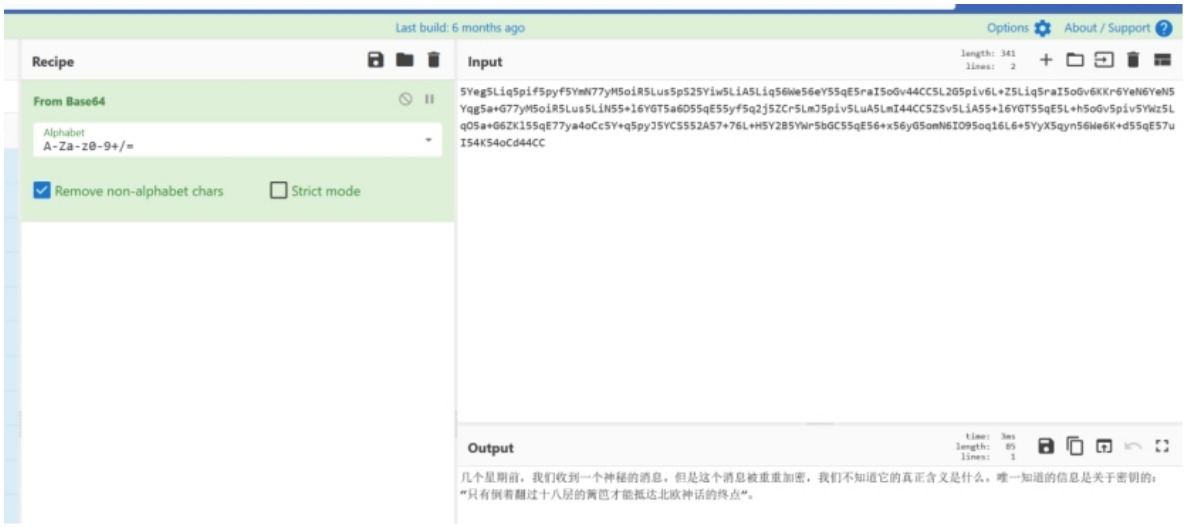



## 2.神秘的电话

附件里一个音频一个文本，音频拖到Audacity拿到摩斯密码，解一下

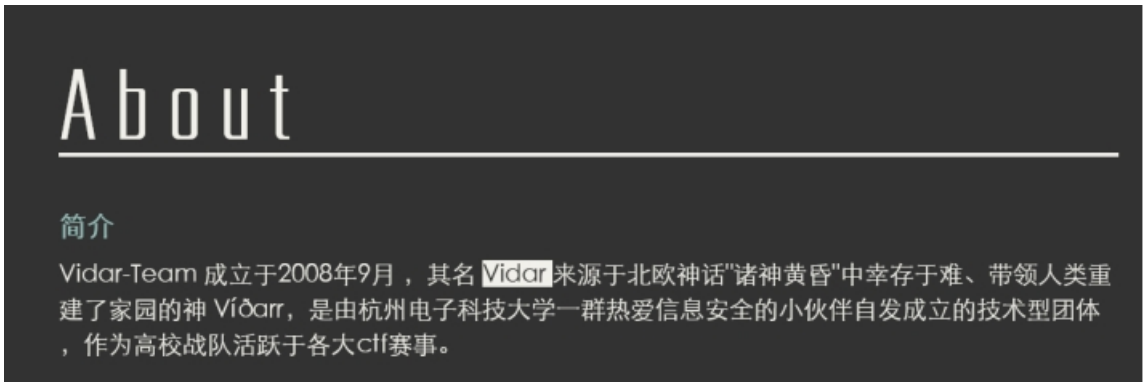



然后文本也解个密




根据意思将前面的密文倒过来再进行key=18的栅栏密码解密，本来以为就结束了，然而并没有，还有一个古典密码，根据学长的提示，北欧神话的终点为密钥。

emmm,北欧神话的终点也就是诸神的黄昏，结果就傻傻地用诸神的黄昏的英文试了一圈古典密码，发现都不对，最后在vidar官网看到：




然后最后试出来是维吉尼亚密码

hgame{welcome_to_hgame2023_and_enjoy_hacking}

# Reverse

## 1.test your IDA

是签到题捏，用ida打开看一下就能找到flag

## 2.easyasm

这是一个txt附件

```
; void __cdecl enc(char *p)
.text:00401160 _enc             proc near               ; CODE XREF: _main+1B↓p
.text:00401160
.text:00401160 i                = dword ptr -4
.text:00401160 str              = dword ptr  8
.text:00401160
.text:00401160                  push    ebp
.text:00401161                  mov     ebp, esp
.text:00401163                  push    ecx
.text:00401164                  mov     [ebp+i], 0
.text:0040116B                  jmp     short loc_401176
.text:0040116D ; ---------------------------------------------------------------------------
.text:0040116D
.text:0040116D loc_40116D:                              ; CODE XREF: _enc+3B↓j
.text:0040116D                  mov     eax, [ebp+i]
.text:00401170                  add     eax, 1
.text:00401173                  mov     [ebp+i], eax
.text:00401176
.text:00401176 loc_401176:                              ; CODE XREF: _enc+8↑j
.text:00401176                  mov     ecx, [ebp+str]
.text:00401179                  push    ecx             ; str
.text:0040117A                  call    _strlen
.text:0040117F                  add     esp, 4
.text:00401182                  cmp     [ebp+i], eax
.text:00401185                  jge     short loc_40119D
.text:00401187                  mov     edx, [ebp+str]
.text:0040118A                  add     edx, [ebp+i]
.text:0040118D                  movsx   eax, byte ptr [edx]
.text:00401190                  xor     eax, 33h
.text:00401193                  mov     ecx, [ebp+str]
.text:00401196                  add     ecx, [ebp+i]
.text:00401199                  mov     [ecx], al
.text:0040119B                  jmp     short loc_40116D
.text:0040119D ; ---------------------------------------------------------------------------
.text:0040119D
.text:0040119D loc_40119D:                              ; CODE XREF: _enc+25↑j
.text:0040119D                  mov     esp, ebp
.text:0040119F                  pop     ebp
.text:004011A0                  retn
.text:004011A0 _enc             endp
Input: your flag
Encrypted result: 0x5b,0x54,0x52,0x5e,0x56,0x48,0x44,0x56,0x5f,0x50,0x3,0x5e,0x56,0x6c,0x47,0x3,0x6c,0x41,0x56,0x6c,0x44,0x5c,0x41,0x2,0x57,0x12,0x4e
```

没学过汇编看不懂捏，不过看到xor推测是将原数据与33h进行了异或，得到了下面的16进制数据，只要再异或一遍即可获得原数据

将数据异或出来，然后转成字符串输出（还真是这样捏，菜鸡只能靠猜）

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main() {
    int a[27], i = 0;
    for (i = 0; i < 27; i++) {
        scanf("%x,", a + i);
    }
    for (i = 0; i < 27; i++) {
        a[i] ^= 0x33;
        printf("%c", a[i]);
    }
    return 0;
}
```

```
0x5b,0x54,0x52,0x5e,0x56,0x48,0x44,0x56,0x5f,0x50,0x3,0x5e,0x56,0x6c,0x47,0x3,0x6c,0x41,0x56,0x6c,0x44,0x5c,0x41,0x2,0x5
7,0x12,0x4e
hgame{welc0me_t0_re_wor1d!}
[illegible] (进程 21096)已退出，代码为 0。
按任意键关闭此窗口. . .
```

## 3.Encode

拖ida，F5反汇编

```
 1int __cdecl main(int argc, const char **argv, const char **envp)
 2{
 3  int v4[100]; // [esp+0h] [ebp-1CCh] BYREF
 4  char v5[52]; // [esp+190h] [ebp-3Ch] BYREF
 5  int j; // [esp+1C4h] [ebp-8h]
 6  int i; // [esp+1C8h] [ebp-4h]
 7
 8  memset(v5, 0, 0x32u);
 9  memset(v4, 0, sizeof(v4));
10  sub_4011A0(a50s, (char)v5);
11  for ( i = 0; i < 50; ++i )
12  {
13    v4[2 * i] = v5[i] & 0xF;
14    v4[2 * i + 1] = (v5[i] >> 4) & 0xF;
15  }
16  for ( j = 0; j < 100; ++j )
17  {
18    if ( v4[j] != dword_403000[j] )
19    {
20      sub_401160(Format, v4[0]);
21      return 0;
22    }
23  }
24  sub_401160(aYesYouAreRight, v4[0]);
25  return 0;
26}
```

需要输入数据给V5,然后V4通过V5加密得到的数据需与dword_403000相同，查看dword_403000的数据并提取出来

```
8,6,7,6,1,6,13,6,5,6,11,7,5,6,14,6,3,6,15,6,4,6,5,6,15,5,9,6,3,7,15,5,5,6,1,6,3,7,9,7,15,5,6,6,15,6,2,7,15,5,1,6,15,5,2,7,5,6,6,7,5,6,2,7,3,7,5,6,15,5,5,6,14,6,7,6,9,6,1
```

V4下标为奇数的存的是V5对应的那个数据的前4位，V4下标为偶数的存的是V5对应那个数据的后4位

写个脚本

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main(){
    int a[100],i=0,ch=0;

    for(i=0;i<100;i++){
        scanf("%d,",a+i);
    }
    for(i=0;i<50;i++){
        ch=a[2*i+1]*16+a[2*i];
        printf("%c",ch);
    }

    return 0;
}
```

将前面提取的数据输入，运行得到flag

```
8,6,7,6,1,6,13,6,5,6,11,7,5,6,14,6,3,6,15,6,4,6,5,6,15,5,9,6,3,7,15,5,5,6,1,6,3,7,9,7,15,5,6,6,15,6,2,7,15,5,1,6,15,5,2,
7,5,6,6,7,5,6,2,7,3,7,5,6,15,5,5,6,14,6,7,6,9,6,14,6,5,6,5,6,2,7,13,7,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,
hgame{encode_is_easy_for_a_reverse_engineer}
--------------------------------
Process exited after 4.339 seconds with return value 0
请按任意键继续. . .
```

## 4.easyenc

ida里f5反汇编

```
IDA View-A | Pseudocode-A | Stack of main | Hex View-1 | Structures | Enums
 7  int v8[10]; // [rsp+20h] [rbp-19h]
 8  char v9; // [rsp+48h] [rbp+Fh]
 9  __int128 v10[3]; // [rsp+50h] [rbp+17h]
10  __int16 v11; // [rsp+80h] [rbp+47h]
11
12  v8[0] = 167640836;
13  v8[1] = 11596545;
14  v11 = 0;
15  v8[2] = -1376779008;
16  v10[0] = 0i64;
17  v3 = 0i64;
18  v8[3] = 85394951;
19  v10[1] = 0i64;
20  v8[4] = 402462699;
21  v10[2] = 0i64;
22  v8[5] = 32375274;
23  v8[6] = -100290070;
24  v8[7] = -1407778552;
25  v8[8] = -34995732;
26  v8[9] = 101123568;
27  v9 = -7;
28  sub_140001064("%50s");
29  v4 = -1i64;
30  do
31    ++v4;
32  while ( *((_BYTE *)v10 + v4) );
33  if ( v4 == 41 )
34  {
35    while ( 1 )
36    {
37      v5 = (*((_BYTE *)v10 + v3) ^ 0x32) - 86;
38      *((_BYTE *)v10 + v3) = v5;
39      if ( *((_BYTE *)v8 + v3) != v5 )
40        break;
41      if ( ++v3 >= 41 )
42      {
43        v6 = "you are right!";
44        goto LABEL_8;
45      }
46    }
47    v6 = "wrong!";
48LABEL_8:
49    sub_140001010(v6);
50  }
```

byte就是unsigned char

现在需要通过已知的数据求出v10(41字节)，而v8的一个元素为4字节，总共10个元素，这里有40个字节，还差一个，双击v9查看一下

```
-0000000000000073                db ? ; undef
-0000000000000072                db ? ; undef
-0000000000000071                db ? ; undef
-0000000000000070 var_70         dd ?
-000000000000006C var_6C         dd ?
-0000000000000068 var_68         dd ?
-0000000000000064 var_64         dd ?
-0000000000000060 var_60         dd ?
-000000000000005C var_5C         dd ?
-0000000000000058 var_58         dd ?
-0000000000000054 var_54         dd ?
-0000000000000050 var_50         dd ?
-000000000000004C var_4C         dd ?
-0000000000000048 var_48         db ?
-0000000000000047                db ? ; undef
-0000000000000046                db ? ; undef
-0000000000000045                db ? ; undef
-0000000000000044                db ? ; undef
-0000000000000043                db ? ; undef
```

发现，v9存在v8[10]的后面，正好1字节，接下来就可以写脚本跑出来了

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int a[100],i=0,count=0,j=0,n=0;
    unsigned int number=0;
```

```
    for(i=0;i<11;i++){
        scanf("%d,",&number);
        n=4;
        for(j=count;n--;j++,count++){
            a[j]=number%256;
            number/=256;
            if(i==10){
                n=0;
            }
        }
    }
        for(i=0;i<count;i++){
        a[i]=(a[i]+86)%256;
        a[i]^=50;
        printf("%c",a[i]);
        }
    return 0;
}
```

```
167640836,11596545,-1376779008,85394951,402462699,32375274,-100290070,-1407778552,-34995732,101123568,-7,
hgame{4ddit1on_is_a_rever5ible_0peration}
--------------------------------
Process exited after 23.07 seconds with return value 0
请按任意键继续. . .
```

# Pwn

## 1. test_nc

来签个到，先用nc命令连接，然后ls看看有啥，最后cat flag