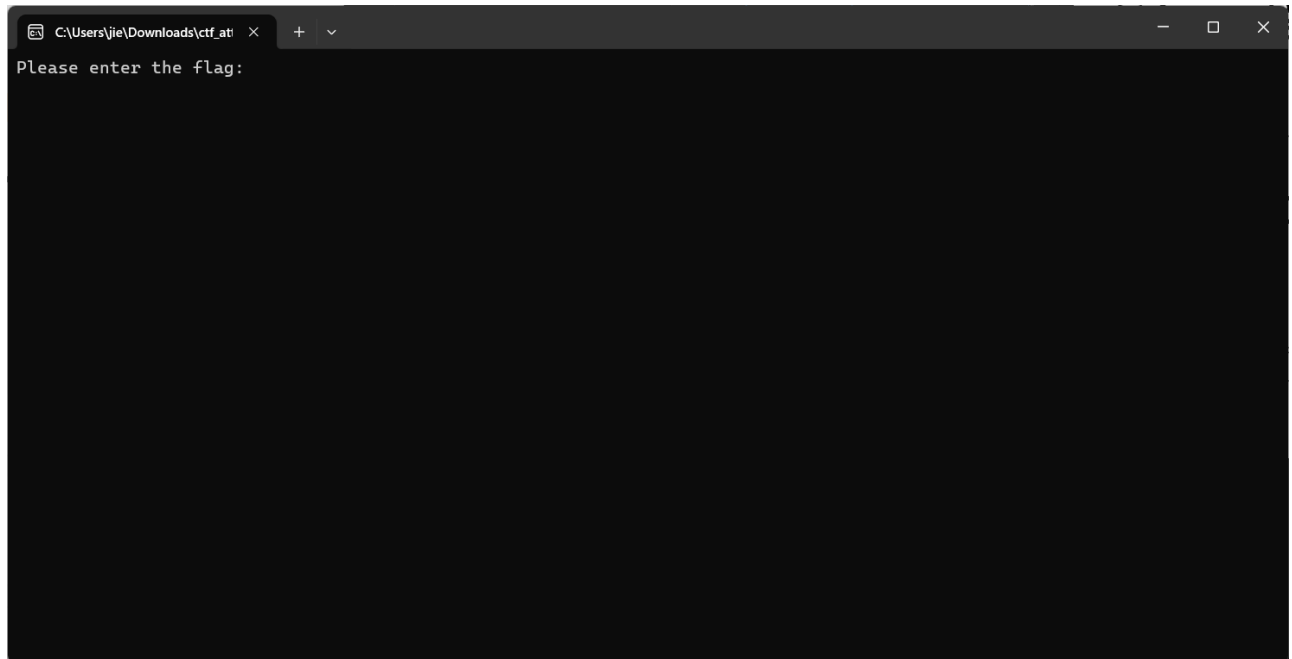
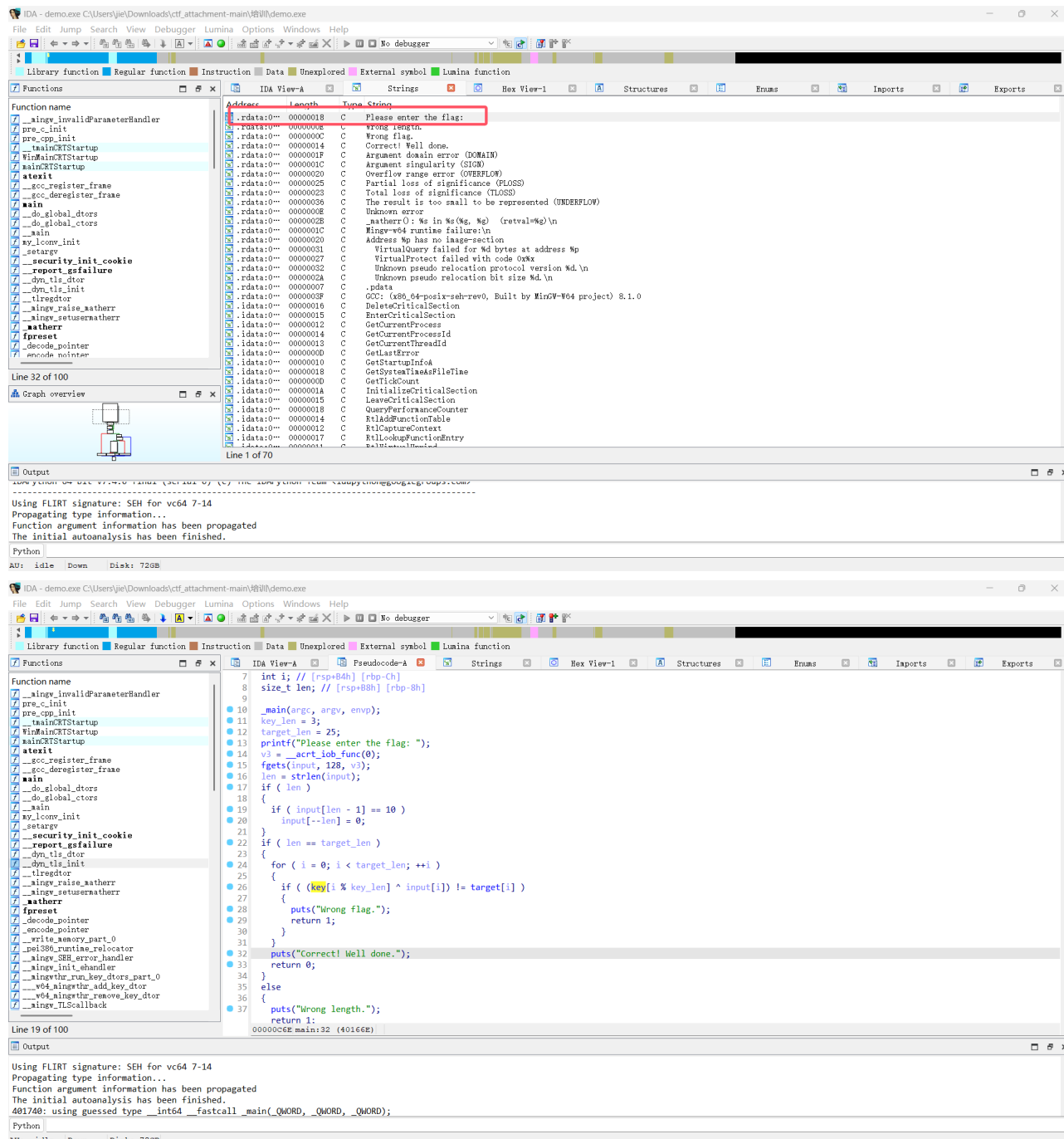


demo.exe

1. 首先打开该exe文件，发现要求输入flag



2. 然后使用IDA对其逆向，按下Shift + F12进入string界面，对string的值进行查找，从而找到main()函数，对main()函数进行分析得，该段代码进行了异或加密



3. 于是，对密文与密钥进行了寻找，发现了代表密文的target与代表密钥的key

```
.data:0000000000403020 target db 1Eh, 5Ch, 13h, 1Fh, 4Bh, 25h, 4Bh, 5Ch, 2Dh, 1Bh, 0
.data:0000000000403020 ; DATA XREF: main+ED↑o
.data:000000000040302B db 5, 1Dh, 6Fh, 6, 17h, 6Fh, 0, 1Dh, 46h, 41h, 0Ah, 3
.data:0000000000403037 db 17h, 5
```

4. 随后运用python写出脚本

```
def xor_encrypt(lst1, lst2):
    cipher = [int(c, 16) for c in lst1]
    key = [int(k, 16) for k in lst2]

    result = []
    key_len = len(lst2)
    for i in range(len(lst1)):
        encrypted = cipher[i] ^ key[i % key_len]
        result.append(encrypted)
```

```
    return result

def main():

    lst1 =
['1E', '5C', '13', '1F', '4B', '25', '4B', '5C', '2D', '1B', '00', '05', '1D', '6F', '06', '17', '
6F', '00', '1D', '46', '41', '0A', '03', '17', '05']

    lst2 = ['78', '30', '72']

    encrypted = xor_encrypt(lst1, lst2)

    for i, val in enumerate(encrypted):
        hex_str = hex(val)[2:]
        ascii_str = ''.join([chr(val) if 32 <= val <= 126 else '❖' for val in
encrypted])
        print("\n完整ASCII字符串: ")
        print(ascii_str)

    if __name__ == "__main__":
        main()
```

运行得flag为`flag{W3l_c0we_to_rev3r3e}`,代入exe文件发现运行正确