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## sacred arts

題目是一個執行檔，使用IDA反組譯題目。

### start

首先觀察程式進入點

```
start:                                     ; DATA XREF: LOAD:0000000000400018↑o
                                           ; LOAD:0000000000400088↑o
        mov     rax, 2
        mov     rdi, offset aTmpFlag ; "/tmp/flag"
        mov     rsi, 0
        syscall                                ; LINUX - sys_open
        mov     r15, rax
        jmp     short loc_401026
; -----
aTmpFlag db '/tmp/flag',0                  ; DATA XREF: .text:0000000000401007↑o
; -----
loc_401026:                               ; CODE XREF: .text:000000000040101A↑j
        cmp     rax, 0
        jle     short loc_401035
        jmp     short loc_40106F
```

首先可以看到在start一開始的地方做了一個syscall，  
根據 mov rax, 2 可以知道這是 syscall open，  
以及根據 mov rdi, (offset) aTmpFlag 可以得知路徑為 “/tmp/flag”  
做完syscall open後，他會做syscall read，讀長度為0x32的資料

			LAB_0040106f		XREF[1]: 0
0040106f	48 83 ec	SUB	RSP, 0x40		
	40				
00401073	48 c7 c0	MOV	RAX, 0x0		
	00 00 00				
	00				
0040107a	4c 89 ff	MOV	RDI, R15		
0040107d	48 89 e6	MOV	RSI, RSP		
00401080	48 c7 c2	MOV	RDY, 0x32		
	32 00 00				
	00				
00401087	0f 05	SYSCALL			

繼續往下走，結果就看到了核心邏輯:

		LONG_ARRAY_0040108b[0]	entry:004010e2(\	
		LONG_ARRAY_0040108b	entry:004010e2(\	
0040108b	b3 ba be	long[7]		
	b8 84 99			
	90 8d 92...			
0040108b	[0]	8D909984B8BEBAB3h,	8D9A929E98D18B92h,...	
004010ab	[4]	D9C7C7CCDCB92C2h,	C8CFC7CEC2BE8D91h,...	
		LAB_004010c3	XREF[1]:	00401089(j)
004010c3	48 c7 c1	MOV	RCX,0x7	
	07 00 00			
	00			
004010ca	48 c7 c3	MOV	RBX, LONG_ARRAY_0040108b	
	8b 10 40			
	00			
		LAB_004010d1	XREF[1]:	004010ec(j)
004010d1	48 8d 14	LEA	RDY,[-0x8 + RCX*0x8]	
	cd f8 ff			
	ff ff			
004010d9	48 8b 04	MOV	RAX,qword ptr [RSP + RDX*0x1]	
	14			
004010dd	48 f7 d8	NEG	RAX	
004010e0	86 c4	XCHG	AH,AL	
004010e2	48 3b 04	CMP	RAX,qword ptr [RBX + RDX*0x1]=>LONG_ARRAY...	
	13			
004010e6	0f 85 49	JNZ	LAB_00401035	
	ff ff ff			
004010ec	e2 e3	LOOP	LAB_004010d1	
004010ee	eb 0d	JMP	LAB_004010fd	
004010f0	68 65 6c	ds	"hello world\n"	
	6c 6f 20			
	77 6f 72...			
		LAB_004010fd	XREF[1]:	004010ee(j)
004010fd	48 c7 c0	MOV	RAX,0x1	
	01 00 00			
	00			
00401104	48 c7 c7	MOV	RDI,0x1	
	01 00 00			
	00			
0040110b	48 c7 c6	MOV	RSI,0x401066	correct
	66 10 40			
	00			
00401112	48 ba 09	MOV	RDY,0x9	
	00 00 00			
	00 00 00...			
0040111c	0f 05	SYSCALL		

這邊ghidra沒能反編譯出來，但根據我自己的理解，反編譯成下面的pseudo code:

---

```
uint64_t arr[] = {0x8D909984B8BEBAB3, 0x8D9A929E98D18B92,
                  0xD0888BD19290D29C, 0x8C9DC08F978FBDD1,
                  0xD9C7C7CCDCB92C2, 0xC8CFC7CEC2BE8D91,
                  0xFFFFFFFFFFFFCF82};

scanf("%s", &flag);
for (int i = 7; i != 0; i--) {
    uint64_t rax = arr[i];
    rax = -rax;
    __asm__("xchg ah, al");
    if (rax != flag[i]) {
        puts("wrong");
        return;
    }
}
puts("correct");
```

## Solve

根據上面的pseudo code，寫程式去還原flag

```
from Crypto.Util.number import long_to_bytes

long_arr = [0x8D909984B8BEBAB3, 0x8D9A929E98D18B92,
            0xD0888BD19290D29C, 0x8C9DC08F978FBDD1,
            0xD9C7C7CCDCB92C2, 0xC8CFC7CEC2BE8D91,
            0xFFFFFFFFFFFFCF82]

flag = b""
for rax in long_arr:
    # xchg al, ah
    al = rax & 0xFF # extract al (7-0 bit)
    ah = (rax & 0xFF00) >> 8 # extract ah (15-8 bit)

    rax &= 0xFFFFFFFF0000 # clear al and ah

    al, ah = ah, al # xchg
    rax |= al # set al
    rax |= (ah << 8) # set ah
```

---

```
# neg rax
rax = rax ^ 0xFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFF

flag += long_to_bytes(rax)[::-1] # little endian

print(flag)
```

## Result

```
$ python3 sol.py
b'FLAG{forum.gamer.com.tw/C.php?bsn=42388&snA=18071}'
```