

# HGAME Week1 WriteUp

## RE

### Maze

1. 打开 IDA F5 查看 main 函数
2. 从这部分可知 flag 中的 %s 为 输入内容

```
50  if ( v5 == (char *)&unk_60243C )
51  {
52      sprintf(&v7, "hgame{%s}", s, v4);
53      puts("You win!");
54      printf("Flag is: ");
55      puts(&v7);
56      exit(0);
57  }
58 LABEL_22:
59  puts("You died");
60  exit(0);
61 }
```

3. 从这部分可知 输入的字符串仅能是 “wasd” 四个键

```
15  v5 = (char *)&unk_6020C4;
16  while ( (signed int)v4 < SHIDWORD(v4) )
17  {
18      v3 = s[(signed int)v4];
19      if ( v3 == 100 )
20      {
21          v5 += 4;
22      }
23      else if ( v3 > 100 )
24      {
25          if ( v3 == 115 )
26          {
27              v5 += 64;
28          }
29          else
30          {
31              if ( v3 != 119 )
32              {
33 LABEL_12:
34                  puts("Illegal input!");
35                  exit(0);
36              }
37              v5 -= 64;
38          }
39      }
40      else
41      {
42          if ( v3 != 97 )
43              goto LABEL_12;
44          v5 -= 4;
45      }
46  }
```

4. 根据不同的输入 会改变指针 v5 所指的地址 且根据所指的地址中所存储的值是否为 0 判断输入的对错

v3 为 100 v5 进四位      'd'; v3 为 115 v5 进 64 位      's'

v3 为 119 v5 退 64 位      'w'; v3 为 97 v5 退四位      'a'

5. 所以只要知道令指针从 6020C4 移至 60243C 的输入即可输出正确答案

```
• .data:00000000006020C3 db 0
• .data:00000000006020C4 unk_6020C4 db 0
• .data:00000000006020C5 db 1
• .data:000000000060243A db 1
• .data:000000000060243B db 0
• .data:000000000060243C unk_60243C db 0
• .data:000000000060243D db 1
```

\*因为不会拉数据就没写脚本，用计算器算的 没有岔路挺快的

## bitwise\_operation2

1. shift + F12 查看字符串可以看出 flag 应该和 4sy\_Re\_ 和 asyliy3 两个字符串有关

```
C Just one last step
C Congratulations! You are already familiar with bitwise operat...
C Flag is your input.
C ;*3$\"
C 4sy_Re_
C asyliy3
```

2.可以看出输入格式应该是 hgame{v24 v25} , v24 v25 为两段字符串再经过函数处理

```
29 v27 = __readfsqword(0x28u);
30 sub_4007E6();
31 v6 = 76;
32 v7 = 60;
33 v8 = -42;
34 v9 = 54;
35 v10 = 80;
36 v11 = -120;
37 v12 = 32;
38 v13 = -52;
39 __isoc99_scanf("%39s", &s);
40 if ( strlen(&s) == 39 && s == 104 && v19 == 103 && v20 == 97 && v21 == 109 && v22 == 101 && v23 == 123 && v26 == 125 )
41 {
42     v14 = 0LL;
43     v15 = 0;
44     v16 = 0LL;
45     v17 = 0;
46     sub_400616((__int64)&v14, (__int64)&v24);
47     sub_400616((__int64)&v16, (__int64)&v25);
```

3. 进入函数 sub\_400616 可以看到 输入为 0~f 每两位 十六进制转换为数值 Q,

Q = 第一位 \* 16 + 第二位

```
for ( i = 0; i <= 7; ++i )
{
    if ( *(_BYTE *) (2 * i + a2) <= 96 || *(_BYTE *) (2 * i + a2) > 102 )
    {
        if ( *(_BYTE *) (2 * i + a2) <= 47 || *(_BYTE *) (2 * i + a2) > 57 )
        {
            LABEL_17:
                puts("Illegal input!");
                exit(0);
        }
        *(_BYTE *) (i + a1) = *(_BYTE *) (2 * i + a2) - 48;
    }
    else
    {
        *(_BYTE *) (i + a1) = *(_BYTE *) (2 * i + a2) - 87;
    }
    if ( *(_BYTE *) (2 * i + 1LL + a2) <= 96 || *(_BYTE *) (2 * i + 1LL + a2) > 102 )
    {
        if ( *(_BYTE *) (2 * i + 1LL + a2) <= 47 || *(_BYTE *) (2 * i + 1LL + a2) > 57 )
        {
            goto LABEL_17;
        }
        result = *(_BYTE *) (i + a1);
        *result = 16 * *result + *(_BYTE *) (2 * i + 1LL + a2) - 48;
    }
    else
    {
        result = *(_BYTE *) (i + a1);
        *result = 16 * *result + *(_BYTE *) (2 * i + 1LL + a2) - 87;
    }
}
```

4. 可以看到两组数值通过位运算加密后 与 4sy\_Re\_ 和 asyliy3 进行比较

```
48 for ( i = 0; i <= 7; ++i )
49 {
50     *((_BYTE *)&v14 + i) = (((((_BYTE *)&v14 + i) & 0xE0) >> 5) | 8 * ((_BYTE *)&v14 + i);
51     *((_BYTE *)&v14 + i) = *((_BYTE *)&v14 + i) & 0x55 ^ (((((_BYTE *)&v16 + 7 - i) & 0xAA) >> 1) | (((_BYTE *)&v14 + i) & 0xAA);
52     *((_BYTE *)&v16 + 7 - i) = 2 * (((_BYTE *)&v14 + i) & 0x55) ^ (((_BYTE *)&v16 + 7 - i) & 0xAA | (((_BYTE *)&v16 + 7 - i) & 0x55);
53     *((_BYTE *)&v14 + i) = *((_BYTE *)&v14 + i) & 0x55 ^ (((((_BYTE *)&v16 + 7 - i) & 0xAA) >> 1) | (((_BYTE *)&v14 + i) & 0xAA);
54 }
55 for ( j = 0; j <= 7; ++j )
56 {
57     *((_BYTE *)&v14 + j) ^= *((_BYTE *)&v6 + j);
58     if ( *((_BYTE *)&v14 + j) != byte_602050[j] )
59     {
60         puts("sry, wrong flag");
61         exit(0);
62     }
63 }
64 for ( k = 0; k <= 7; ++k )
65 {
66     *((_BYTE *)&v16 + k) ^= (((_BYTE *)&v14 + k) ^ *((_BYTE *)&v6 + k);
67     if ( *((_BYTE *)&v16 + k) != byte_602060[k] )
68     {
69         puts("Just one last step");
70         exit(0);
71     }
72 }
73 puts("Congratulations! You are already familiar with bitwise operation.");
74 puts("Flag is your input.");
75 exit(0);
76 }
77 puts("Illegal input!");
78 exit(0);
79 }
```

6. 即 输入的 32 位的 0~f 的字符 为 v24 v25 为两段字符串

7. 制作脚本算出 32 位的字符串 0f233e63637982d2 66cbf41ecb1b0102

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2 int main(void)
3 {
4     int kk[8] = {76,60,214,54,80,136,32,204};
5     int x1[8] = {0};
6     int x2[8] = {0};
7     char *string = "e4sy_Re_";
8     char *string2 = "Easyliy3";
9     for(int i=0;i<7;i++)
10     {
11         x2[i] = string2[i] ^ (string[i] ^ kk[i]);
12         printf("%d ",x2[i]);
13     }
14     printf("\n");
15     for(int i=0;i<7;i++)
16     {
17         x1[i] = (string[i] ^ kk[i]);
18         printf("%d ",x1[i]);
19     }
20     printf("\n\n");
21
22     for(int e=0;e<8;e++)
23     {
24         for(int i=0;i<256;i++)
25         {
26             if(x1[e] == (((((i & 0x55) ^ ((x2[7-e] & 0xAA) >> 1)) | (i & 0xAA))))
27             {
28                 printf("%d ",i);
29                 x1[e] = i;
30                 break;
31             }
32         }
33         for(int i=0;i<256;i++)
34         {
35             if(x2[7-e] == ((((((x1[e] & 0x55) * 2) ^ (i & 0xAA)) | (i & 0x55))))
36             {
37                 printf("%d ",i);
38                 x2[e] = i;
39                 break;
40             }
41         }
42     }
43     printf("\n\n");
44     for(int i=0;i<8;i++)
45     {
46         printf("%x",x1[i]/16,x1[i]%16);
47     }
48     printf(" ");
49     for(int i=0;i<8;i++)
50     {
51         printf("%x",x2[i]/16,x2[i]%16);
52     }
53 }
```

```

        x2[7-e] = i;
        break;
    }
}
for(int i=0;i<256;i++)
{
    if(x1[e] == (((((i & 0x55) ^ ((x2[7-e] & 0xAA) >> 1)) | (i & 0xAA))))
    {
        printf("%d ",i);
        x1[e] = i;
        break;
    }
}
for(int i=0;i<256;i++)
{
    if(x1[e] == (((((i & 0xE0) >> 5) | ((i * 8) % 256))))
    {
        printf("%d ",i);
        x1[e] = i;
        break;
    }
}
printf("\n");

printf("\n\n");
for(int i=0;i<8;i++)
{
    printf("%x",x1[i]/16,x1[i]%16);
}
printf(" ");
for(int i=0;i<8;i++)
{
    printf("%x",x2[i]/16,x2[i]%16);
}
}
```

# PWN

## Hard\_AAAAA

1.IDA 进入 F5 查看 main 函数 可以看到比较 v5 与 7 位字符串 即可达到目的

```
2{
3  char s; // [esp+0h] [ebp-ACh]
4  char v5; // [esp+7Bh] [ebp-31h]
5  unsigned int v6; // [esp+A0h] [ebp-Ch]
6  int *v7; // [esp+A4h] [ebp-8h]
7
8  v7 = &argc;
9  v6 = __readgsdword(0x14u);
10 alarm(8u);
11 setbuf(_bss_start, 0);
12 memset(&s, 0, 0xA0u);
13 puts("Let's 000o\\000!");
14 gets(&s);
15 if ( !memcmp("000o", &v5, 7u) )
16     backdoor();
17 return 0;
18}
```

2. 可以看到字符串为 “000o\000”

```
a:080486D0
a:080486E0 a0o0o          db '000o',0
a:080486E5 a00             db '00',0
a:000406E0 : char command[1]
```

3. 因为只能输入在 v5 且 由此可知相对于 s 的偏移 为 7B

```
{
char s; // [esp+0h] [ebp-ACh]
char v5; // [esp+7Bh] [ebp-31h]
unsigned int v6; // [esp+A0h] [ebp-Ch]
int *v7; // [esp+A4h] [ebp-8h]
```

4. Linux 上制作脚本 并运行得到权限后 执行 cat flag 得到 flag



# 欢迎参加 HGame

Li0tIC4uLi0tIC4tLi4gLS4tLiAtLS0tLSAtLSAuIC4uLS0uLSAtIC0tLSAuLi0tLi0  
gLi4tLS0gLS0tLS0gLi4tLS0gLS0tLS0gLi4tLS4tIC4uLi4gLS0uIC4tIC0tIC4uLi0  
t

Base64加密、解密

Base64加密、解密

Li0tC4uLi0tC4tLi4gLS4tLiAtLS0tLSAtLSAuIC4uLS0uLSAtIC0tLSAuLi0tLi0gLi4tLS0gLS0tLS0gLi4tLS0gLS0tLS0gLi4tLS4tC4uLi4gLS0uIC4tIC0tC4uLi0t

BASE64加密

BASE64解密

交换内容

清空结果

UTF-8

壁纸

|          |                         |                         |                   |
|----------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| 01321089 | 00 00 00 00 00 00 66 6C | 61 67 2E 74 78 74 0A 00 | flag.txt          |
| 01321104 | 20 00 00 00 00 01 00    | 18 00 45 A8 40 3D D3 C6 | E'=0xE            |
| 01321120 | D5 01 45 A8 40 3D D3 C6 | D5 01 E7 B8 9C 1D D3 C6 | 0 E'@=0x0 7,α 0xE |
| 01321136 | D5 01 50 4B 05 06 00 00 | 00 00 01 00 01 00 5A 00 | 0 PK Z            |
| 01321152 | 00 00 76 00 00 00 17 00 | 50 61 73 73 77 6F 72 64 | W Password        |
| 01321168 | 20 69 73 20 70 69 63 74 | 75 72 65 20 49 44 0E    | is picture ID.    |

提示在 SauceNAO Image Search 寻找图片 ID 76953815



3. 解压 zip, 进行 16 进制到字符串的转换 可得 flag