babycmp_en

```
neko_hat@nekohat:/mnt/c/Users/dohwa/OneDrive - 중앙대학교/SECCON/babycmp$ file chall.baby
chall.baby: ELF 64-bit LSB shared object, x86-64, version 1 (SYSV), dynamically linked, interpreter /lib64/ld-linux-x86-
64.so.2, BuildID[shal]=ded5cc024f968b3087bf5d3df8649d14714e7202, for GNU/Linux 3.2.0, not stripped
```

The problem is the baby file. There is no information about the file, so we checked the information about the file through the 'file' command.

It's ELF64-bit file, Linux executable. Let's run the applicable program.

```
neko_hat@nekohat:/mnt/c/Users/dohwa/OneDrive - 중앙대학교/SECCON/babycmp$ ./chall.baby
Usage: ./chall.baby FLAG
neko_hat@nekohat:/mnt/c/Users/dohwa/OneDrive - 중앙대학교/SECCON/babycmp$ ./chall.baby neko_hat
Wrong...
neko_hat@nekohat:/mnt/c/Users/dohwa/OneDrive - 중앙대학교/SECCON/babycmp$ |
```

The information shows that if you enter the FLAG value as a factor in the program, it will verify that the FLAG is correct. Let's use IDA for program analysis.

```
int __cdecl main(int argc, const char **argv, const char **envp)
  const char *v5; // r12
 size_t v10; // rax
  size_t v11; // rdi
  unsigned __int64 v12; // rcx
  const char *v13; // rsi
  __int64 v14; // rax
  unsigned __int64 v15; // rdx
 int v16; // er12
__m128i v18; // [rsp+0h] [rbp-68h]
 char v19[8]; // [rsp+10h] [rbp-58h] BYREF
_m128i v20; // [rsp+20h] [rbp-48h]
   __m128i v21; // [rsp+30h] [rbp-38h]
  int v22; // [rsp+40h] [rbp-28h]
  unsigned __int64 v23; // [rsp+48h] [rbp-20h]
 v23 = __readfsqword(0x28u);
_RAX = 0LL;
  if ( argc <= 1 )
  {
    v16 = 1:
    __printf_chk(1LL, "Usage: %s FLAG\n", *argv);
  else
    v5 = argv[1];
    v22 = 3672641;
    strcpy(v19, "N 2022");
    v20 = _mm_load_si128((const __m128i *)&xmmword_3140);
v21 = _mm_load_si128((const __m128i *)&xmmword_3150);
    v18 = _mm_load_si128((const __m128i *)&xmmword_3160);
    v10 = strlen(v5);
    v11 = v10;
    if ( v10 )
    *v5 ^= 0x57u;
      v12 = 1LL;
      if ( v10 != 1 )
```

This is the decompile of the main function.

An inputted value argv[1] is stored in v5, and the length of the corresponding character string is stored in v10, v11 to be used for checking the length of the input value.

```
if ( v10 )
{
      *v5 ^= 0x57u;
      v12 = 1LL;
      if ( v10 != 1 )
      {
        dο
        {
         v13 = &argv[1][v12];
         v14 = v12 / 0x16
            + 2 * (v12 / 0x16 + (((0x2E8BA2E8BA2E8BA3LL * (unsigned __int128)v12) >> 64) & 0xFFFFFFFFFFFFFFLL));
         v15 = v12++;
         *v13 ^= v18.m128i_u8[v15 - 2 * v14];
        while ( v11 != v12 );
      v5 = argv[1];
}
```

A pointer v5 pointing to the input value argv[1] is *(v5)^=0x57 (InputVar[0]^=0x57)
In the repetitive sentence, argv[1][v12] is received by v13, and v13^=v18.m128i_u8[v15-2v14].

For complex v14 value calculations, the above code was created and calculated.

```
v14 = 0 v15 - 2 * v14 = 1
  v14 = 0 v15 - 2 * v14 = 2
  v14 = 0 v15 - 2 * v14 = 3
  v14 = 0 v15 - 2 * v14 = 4
 v14 = 0 v15 - 2 * v14 = 5
v14 = 0 v15 - 2 * v14 = 6
 v14 = 0 v15 - 2 * v14 = 7
  v14 = 0 v15 - 2 * v14 = 8
 v14 = 0 v15 - 2 * v14 = 9
  v14 = 0 v15 - 2 * v14 = 10
  v14 = 0 v15 - 2 * v14 = 11
  v14 = 0 v15 - 2 * v14 = 12
 v14 = 0 v15 - 2 * v14 = 13
 V14 = 0 V15 - 2 * V14 = 14
 v14 = 0 v15 - 2 * v14 = 15
  v14 = 0 v15 - 2 * v14 = 16
  v14 = 0 v15 - 2 * v14 = 17
  v14 = 0 v15 - 2 * v14 = 18
 v14 = 0 v15 - 2 * v14 = 19
v14 = 0 v15 - 2 * v14 = 20
 v14 = 0 v15 - 2 * v14 = 21
\( \text{v14} = 0 \) \( \text{v15} - 2 \) * \( \text{v14} = 21 \)
\( \text{v14} = 11 \) \( \text{v15} - 2 \) * \( \text{v14} = 0 \)
\( \text{v14} = 11 \) \( \text{v15} - 2 \) * \( \text{v14} = 1 \)
\( \text{v14} = 11 \) \( \text{v15} - 2 \) * \( \text{v14} = 3 \)
\( \text{v14} = 11 \) \( \text{v15} - 2 \) * \( \text{v14} = 4 \)
\( \text{v14} = 11 \) \( \text{v15} - 2 \) * \( \text{v14} = 6 \)
\( \text{v14} = 11 \) \( \text{v15} - 2 \) * \( \text{v14} = 6 \)
\( \text{v14} = 11 \) \( \text{v15} - 2 \) * \( \text{v14} = 7 \)
\( \text{v14} = 11 \) \( \text{v15} - 2 \) * \( \text{v14} = 8 \)
\( \text{v14} = 11 \) \( \text{v15} - 2 \) * \( \text{v14} = 8 \)
\( \text{v14} = 11 \) \( \text{v15} - 2 \) * \( \text{v14} = 9 \)
```

The above results were obtained.

That is, v15-2*v14=SomeVar%22

```
v18 = _mm_load_si128((const __m128i *)&xmmword_55555557160);
```

then, v18 is initialized as above

By looking at the 'if', the code is the code used for FLAG verification, and variables to be confirmed are v18, v20, v21, v22 Checked with IDA to obtain values for v18, v20, v21, v22.

```
v20 = _mm_load_si128((const __m128i *)&xmmword_555555557140);
v21 = _mm_load_si128((const __m128i *)&xmmword_555555557150);
v22 = 3672641;
```

```
      a:000055555557140
      xmmword_55555557140
      xmmword
      2B2D3675357F1A44591E2320202F2004h

      a:00005555555557140
      ; DATA XREF: main+31^r

      a:00005555555557150
      xmmword_55555557150
      xmmword
      362B470401093C150736506D035A1711h

      a:00005555555557150
      ; DATA XREF: main+56^r
```

Debugging progresses because the initialization state is difficult to understand in the above information. Try running gdbserver for debugging progress on IDA.

The following values can be seen: Afterwards, v18 is initialized in combination with v19. (union)

```
//v18.m128i_u8
MEMORY:00007FFFFFFDB00 db 57h; W
MEMORY:00007FFFFFFDB01 db 65h; e
MEMORY:00007FFFFFFDB02 db 6Ch; l
MEMORY:00007FFFFFFDB03 db 63h; c
MEMORY:00007FFFFFFDB04 db 6Fh; o
MEMORY:00007FFFFFFDB05 db 6Dh; m
MEMORY:00007FFFFFFDB06 db 65h; e
MEMORY:00007FFFFFFDB07 db 20h
MEMORY:00007FFFFFFDB08 db 74h ; t
MEMORY:00007FFFFFFDB09 db 6Fh; o
MEMORY: 00007FFFFFFFDB0A db 20h
MEMORY:00007FFFFFFFDB0B db 53h : S
MEMORY:00007FFFFFFFDB0C db 45h; E
MEMORY:00007FFFFFFDB0D db 43h ; C
MEMORY:00007FFFFFFDB0E db 43h; C
MEMORY:00007FFFFFFDB0F db 4Fh; 0
MEMORY:00007FFFFFFDB10 db 4Eh; N
MEMORY:00007EEEEEEEDB11 db 20h
MEMORY:00007FFFFFFDB12 db 32h; 2
MEMORY:00007FFFFFFDB13 db 30h; 0
MEMORY:00007FFFFFFDB14 db 32h; 2
MEMORY:00007FFFFFFDB15 db 32h; 2
MEMORY:00007FFFFFFDB16 db
```

Let's create a decryption code with input value encryption logic.

```
//exploit.c
//gcc -o exploit exploit.c
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
#include <string.h>
int main()
{
    char *key = "Welcome to SECCON 2022";
    char target[] = {0x4, 0x20, 0x2F, 0x20, 0x20, 0x23, 0x1E,0x59,0x44,0x1A,0x7F,0x35,0x75,0x36,0x2D,0x2B,0x11,0x17,0x5A,0x3, 0x6D,0x50,
    for(int i = 0; i<sizeof(target)/sizeof(char); i++)
        target[i] ^= key[i%strlen(key)];

printf("%s\n", target);
    return 0;
}</pre>
```

```
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neko_hat@nekohat:/mmt/c/Users/dohwa/OneDrive - 중앙대학교/SECCON/babycmp$ ./exploit

SECCON{y0u_f0und_7h3_baby_flag_YaY}
```

FLAG: SECCON{y0u_f0und_7h3_baby_flag_YaY}