[HW] trace

一開始我用 ida pro 打開 trace 發現 0x1288 有 analysis false 的問題, disassemble 後找不出哪裡"事有蹊俏",因為我對 ida 也不熟,所以就用 ghidra 跑了。用 ghidra 看了 0x1288 後知道他會寫入東西,然後我發現寫入的 function 裡有另一個 binary,因此我用

binwalk --dd=".*" trace_63ae7693f94d1f0b

後出現了3020的檔案

<u></u> 0	2022/11/3 下午 10:38	檔案	29 KB
3020	2022/11/3 下午 10:38	檔案	17 KB

再放進 ghidra,看到了 INT3 中斷點,disassemble 下面的問號後可以看到下面的 function

au uc			
004012cb cc	INT3		

	*	FUNCTION *	

	undefined FUN_004012cc()		
undefined	AL:1	<return></return>	
	FUN_004012cc		
004012cc cb	RETF		
	******	*************	
	*	FUNCTION *	

	undefined FUN_	_004012cd()	
undefined	AL:1	<return></return>	
	FUN_004012cd		
004012cd e8 e8 c3	CALL	SUB_003ed6ba	
fe ff			
004012d2 ff	??	FFh	
004012d3 e8 d8 fe	CALL	FUN_004011b0	undefined FUN_004011b0()
ff ff			
004012d8 e8 ed fe	CALL	FUN_004011ca	undefined FUN_004011ca()
ff ff			
004012dd e8 3c ff	CALL	FUN_0040121e	undefined FUN_0040121e()

每個點進去看一下,最後在 FUN_004011ca 看到了 0x04011d9 的 SUB_013c57a5, 然後好好看 code 後知道他會固定從 0x404050 取值並 xor 0x71 因此我寫了個 script 推回去就得出了 flag。

```
from ast import Bytes

n=[0x37,0x3d,0x36,0x36,0x36,0x36,0x36,0x30,0x12,0x42,0x2e,0x3c,0x42,0x2e,0x40,0x37,0x2e,0x24,0x2e,0x12,0x30,0x3f,0x0c,0x00]
# for k in [0,24]:
for i in range(len(n)):
    n[i]=n[i]^0x71

print(bytes(n))
```

```
/* WARNING: Instruction at (ram,0x004011e3) overlaps instruction at (ram,0x00401
void UndefinedFunction_004011d9(void)
 char *pcVarl;
 code *pcVar2;
 char *pcVar3;
 undefined2 uVar4;
 uint in_ECX;
 char unaff_BL;
 undefined7 unaff_00000019;
 long unaff RBP;
  uVar4 = (undefined2)(in_ECX >> 8);
   pcVar3 = (char *) func_0x013c57a5();
   *pcVar3 = *pcVar3 + (char)pcVar3;
  unaff_BL = unaff_BL + (char)((ushort)uVar4 >> 8);
   pcVar1 = (char *) (CONCAT71(unaff_00000019,unaff_BL) + -0x67b703bb);
   *pcVarl = *pcVarl - (char)uVar4;
  in_ECX = (byte)pcVar3[0x404050] ^ 0x71;
  (&DAT_00404050)[*(int *)(unaff_RBP + -4)] = (char)in_ECX;
   *(int *)(unaff_RBP + -4) = *(int *)(unaff_RBP + -4) + 1;
 } while (*(uint *)(unaff_RBP + -4) < 0x17);</pre>
 func_0xfffffffffdeedd107();
 pcVar2 = (code *)swi(3);
 (*pcVar2)();
 return;
```

上圖為 SUB_013c57a5 的內容

> python3 solve.py
b'FLAG{TrAc3_M3_1F_U_cAN}q'

最後的 flag

[LAB] Sacred Arts

這題前面跟著講師做了很多,最後在這裡知道 flag 被加密的操作

```
1
1 loc 4010D1:
                                          ; CODE XREF: .text:00000000004010EC↓j
1
                          rdx, ds:0FFFFFFFFFFFF8h[rcx*8]
9
                  mov
                          rax, [rsp+rdx]
D
                  neg
                          rax
0
                          al, ah
                  xchg
2
                  cmp
                          rax, [rbx+rdx]
                          near ptr unk_401035
6
                  jnz
                  loop
C
                         loc 4010D1
                  jmp
                          short loc 4010FD
```

將前面 disassemble 後變 array 的值 export 出來

```
dq 8D909984B8BEBAB3h
dq 8D9A929E98D18B92h
dq 0D0888BD19290D29Ch
dq 8C9DC08F978FBDD1h
dq 0D9C7C7CCCDCB92C2h
dq 0C8CFC7CEC2BE8D91h
dq 0FFFFFFFFFFFFFS82h
```

將前面加密的操作否著做回去就得出了 flag。

```
ea=0x40108b
enc_flag = idc.get_bytes(ea,8*7)
enc_list = [enc_flag[i:i+8] for i in range(0,len(enc_flag),8)]

mask= (1<< 64)-1
for el in enc_list:
    # print(el)
    el=el[0:2][::-1]+el[2:]
    # print(el)

el=int.from_bytes(el,'little')
el^=mask
el=(el+1) & mask
print(int.to_bytes(el,8,'little').decode())</pre>
```

```
FLAG{for
um.gamer
.com.tw/
C.php?bs
n=42388&
snA=1807
1}
```