近期三场ctf,题目都比较简单。

# Securinets Prequals 2K19

### AutomateMe

```
获取输入后比对长度3296,然后是3296个if一个一个的比对,一共有下面两种比对方式:
```

```
.text:0000000000774 ; -----
.text:0000000000000774
.text:000000000000774 loc_774:
                                                   ; CODE XREF: main+82↑i
.text:000000000000774
                                      rax, [rbp+var_20]
                                mov
.text:0000000000000778
                                add
                                      rax, 8
.text:000000000000077C
                                      rax, [rax]
                                mov
.text:00000000000077F
                                      rax, 1
                                add
.text:000000000000783
                                movzx eax, byte ptr [rax]
                                      al, 68h; 'h'
.text:0000000000000786
                                cmp
.text:0000000000000788
                                      short loc 7A0
                                jz
.text:000000000000078A
                                lea
                                                   ; "nope :( "
                                      rdi, aNope
.text:0000000000000791
                                      eax, 0
                                mov
                                       _printf
                                call
.text:0000000000000796
                                      locret_283A0
.text:000000000000079B
                                jmp
.text:000000000007A0 ; ------
.text:0000000000007A0
.text:0000000000007A0 loc_7A0:
                                                   ; CODE XREF: main+AE↑j
                                      rax, [rbp+var_20]
.text:0000000000007A0
                                mov
                                add
text:00000000000007A4
                                      rax. 8
text:00000000000007A8
                                      rax, [rax]
                                mov
text:00000000000007AB
                                movzx eax, byte ptr [rax+2]
                                       [rbp+var_1], al
text:00000000000007AF
                                mov
                                       [rbp+var_1], OEBh
text:00000000000007B2
                                xor
text:0000000000000786
                                      [rbp+var_1], 8Eh
                                cmp
text:00000000000007BA
                                       short loc_7D2
                                jz
                                      rdi, aNope
text:00000000000007BC
                                                   ; "nope :( "
                                lea
text:000000000000007C3
                                mov
                                      eax, 0
.text:00000000000007C8
                                call
                                       _printf
.text:00000000000007CD
                                jmp
                                       locret_283A0
.text:000000000007D2 ; ------
```

## 由于代码都是相似的,比对的过程也是从头到尾,所以直接找到特定的代码提取出数据就行了

```
f = open('bin','rb')
f.read(0x74C)
g = open('flag.txt','ab')
with open('bin','rb') as f:
   f.read(0x74C)
   while(True):
       temp = f.read(1)
       if temp =='':
          break
       temp = ord(temp)
       if temp == 0x3C:
           t = f.read(1)
           k = f.read(1)
           if k=='\x74':
              g.write(t)
       elif temp ==0x80:
           if ord(f.read(1))==0x75:
               f.read(1)
               t = ord(f.read(1))
               f.read(1)
```

```
f.read(1)
f.read(1)
k = ord(f.read(1))
g.write(chr(k^t))
```

flag就在输出的中间一部分。

### warmup

先将输入base64编码,然后在25个check里比对某一位的字符或某两位的相对位置。细心一点把25个check求一遍就行了。

```
table = 'ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz0123456789+/'
k = [0 \text{ for i in range}(36)]
k[0] = table[28]
k[1] = table[54]
k[2] = k[10] = table[((28+54)>>2) + 1]
k[3] = 'j'
k[4] = chr(ord(k[0])+1)
k[12] = k[22] = k[24] = chr(ord(k[4])-1)
k[23] = k[11] = chr(48)
k[35] = chr(ord(k[11])+9)
k[6] = chr(ord(k[3]) - 32)
k[8] = chr(ord(k[0]) - 1)
k[27] = k[31] = chr(ord(k[4]) + 2)
k[25] = k[9] = chr(ord(k[27]) + 7)
k[13] = k[17] = k[21] = chr(ord(k[1]) + 1)
k[7] = 'p'
k[15] = chr(ord(k[7]) + 3)
k[14] = chr(ord(k[15]) + 1)
k[19] = 'z'
k[34] = chr(ord(k[0]) - 33)
k[5] = k[20] = k[29] = k[33] = 'X'
k[26] = chr(49)
k[16] = k[28] = chr(ord(k[9]) - 32)
k[1] = chr(50)
k[18] = k[30] = chr(ord(k[7]) - 30)
k[32] = k[4]
t = ''
for i in range(36):
  t+=k[i]
print(t.decode('base64'))
```

25个check比较繁琐,需要细心一点。话说应该可以用angr,但是翻了好多文档试了好多脚本都求不出,有时间再仔细学学angr

#### Matrix of Hell

```
加密逻辑:
```

```
gets(s);
if ( strlen(s) != 14 || (sub_5593FC1E383A(), !v3) )
printf("ACCESS DENIED");
 exit(0);
}
v16 = 0;
for ( k = 0; k < strlen(s); ++k)
 for (1 = 0; 1 \le 4; ++1)
   for ( m = 0; m \le 4; ++m)
     if ( matrix[m + 6LL * 1] == s[k] )
     {
      s1[v16] = 1 + 65;
      v4 = v16 + 1;
      s1[v4] = m + 49;
       v16 = v4 + 1;
     }
```

```
}
  }
}
for ( n = 0; n < strlen(s1); ++n)
 s2[n] = n % 4 ^ s1[n];
if ( strcmp(s3, s2) )
  printf("ACCESS DENIED", s2);
  exit(0);
先生成一个5*6的固定的矩阵,然后获取输入,输入长度需为14
从输入的第一位开始,在矩阵中找到对应的元素,行数 I+65 放到字符串s1的2*i位置,列数
m+49放到字符串s2的2*i+1位置,最后将字符串的每一位异或位数(n%4)得到s2,再和常量字符串s3对比。
解密脚本:
\mathtt{t1} = [0x41,\ 0x42,\ 0x43,\ 0x44,\ 0x45,\ 0x0,\ 0x46,\ 0x47,\ 0x48,\ 0x49,\ 0x4B,\ 0x0,\ 0x4C,\ 0x4D,\ 0x4E,\ 0x4F,\ 0x50,\ 0x0,\ 0x51,\ 0x52,\ 0
s = 'B0C2A2C6A3A7C5@6B5F0A4G2B5A2'
s1 = []
for i in range(len(s)):
      s1.append(ord(s[i])^(i%4))
for i in range(14):
      1 = s1[2*i] - 65
      m = s1[2*i+1] - 49
      pswd += chr(t1[m + 6*1])
print(pswd)
Vectors
输入一个64位的十六进制数
接下来对数据的操作用到了vector,静态分析比较蛋疼,直接动调。先将输入的数据分成8个字节放入一个vector,在sub_F37可以看到它将另7个不同的8位16进制数放入
 [heap]:0000564A82C794B0 dword_564A82C794B0 dd 0Ch
 [heap]:0000564A82C794B0 dd 0Dh
 [heap]:0000564A82C794B0 dd 0ADh
 [heap]:0000564A82C794B0 dd 0BEh
 [heap]:0000564A82C794B0 dd 0DEh
 [heap]:0000564A82C794B0 dd 0EDh
 [heap]:0000564A82C794B0 dd 0EFh
 [heap]:0000564A82C794E0 dword_564A82C794E0 dd 11h
[heap]:0000564A82C794E0 dd 22h
 [heap]:0000564A82C794E0 dd 33h
 [heap]:0000564A82C794E0 dd 44h
 [heap]:0000564A82C794E0 dd 55h
 [heap]:0000564A82C794E0 dd 66h
 [heap]:0000564A82C794E0 dd 77h
[heap]:0000564A82C794E0 dd 88h
之后就直接比对结果了。直接输入OCODADBEDEEDEF并不能的到flag,虽然显示通过了check但是输出的flag并不对:
Welcome resreveR!...
PASSCODE: 0C0DADBEDEEDEF
GOOD JOB U GOT THIS, HERE IS UR FLAG:s6■■2ine'
因为一共有7!种排列方式。用itertools爆破求出flag即可
from pwn import *
from itertools import *
```

context.log\_level = 'error'

p = process('./bin')

b = permutations(a,7)

payload = ''

for i in b:

a = [0xad,0xef,0xbe,0xde,0xc,0xed,0xd]

```
for j in range(7):
    k = hex(i[j])[2:]
    if(len(k)==1):
        k = '0'+k
    payload+=k
p.recv()
p.sendline(payload)
p.recvuntil('FLAG:')
a = p.recv()
if a.startswith('securinets'):
    print(a)
    exit()
p.close()
```

## RBOOM!

上来有个ptrace的反调试,直接jmp掉

读取输入后,写入文件"lla"。主要的加密逻辑在sub\_93A里。从文件"lla"和文件"la"读取数据后,在sub\_CCF加密。

```
v11 = 0;
v13 = 0;
 for ( i = 0; i \le 255; ++i )
  v18[i] = i;
  v17[i] = la[i % a4];
 for ( j = 0; j \le 255; ++j )
  v5 = (unsigned int)(((unsigned __int8)v18[j] + v11 + (unsigned __int8)v17[j]) >> 31) >> 24;
  v11 = (unsigned __int8)(v5 + v18[j] + v11 + v17[j]) - v5;
  v6 = v18[v11];
  v18[v11] = v18[i];
  v18[j] = v6;
 v12 = 0;
 for ( k = 0; k < a2; ++k )
  v13 = (unsigned __int8)((char *)&off_2F98
                        + 0xFFFFD069
                         + v13
                         + ((unsigned int)((signed int)((signed int)&off_2F98 + 0xFFFFD069 + v13) >> 24))
       - ((unsigned int)((signed int)((signed int)&off_2F98 + 0xFFFFD069 + v13) >> 31) >> 24);
  v7 = (unsigned int)((v12 + (unsigned __int8)v18[v13]) >> 31) >> 24;
  v12 = (unsigned __int8)(v7 + v12 + v18[v13]) - v7;
  v8 = v18[v12];
  v18[v12] = v18[v13];
  v18[v13] = v8;
  a5[k] = v18[(unsigned __int8)(v18[v13] + v18[v12])] ^ input[k];
```

看到有两个长度为256的循环,猜测一下是RC4。不太想分析太多,直接在input异或的地方00000F5F下断点,编辑断点添加condition:print(GetRegValue('ecx')),这样

```
当然也可以直接用RC4解密,看个人喜好
```

```
a = [219, 87, 247, 80, 74, 188, 141, 29, 127, 165, 123, 43, 219, 11, 64, 236, 244, 233, 240, 132, 136, 239, 180, 2, 232, 137,
with open('ll','rb') as f:
    s = ''
    for i in range(33):
        s+=chr(a[i]^ord(f.read(1)))
    print(s)
```

## monster

这题算法十分简单,但如果不熟悉大整数运算算法的话看起来会比较吃力

首先还是接受16进制的输入,主要加密逻辑在00000B52里面

```
void __cdecl encode(char *s, __int64 a3)//s:"tsebehtsignisrever" a3:input
{
```

```
unsigned __int64 al; // [esp+8h] [ebp-20h]
size_t i; // [esp+18h] [ebp-10h]

al = __PAIR__(HIDWORD(a3), (unsigned int)a3);
for ( i = 0; strlen(s) > i; ++i )
{
   temp[i] = al ^ s[i];
   al = mod(1337 * al, 133713371337LL);
}
```

当然原本是没有符号表的,这里是我改的。

这里的mod函数就是取模运算,不过是对64位大整数的取模运算,这是一个32位程序,所以要对64位数取模要用两个寄存器/Dword表示,会麻烦一些。一开始对着这个函

#### 直接用z3约束求解器解吧

```
from z3 import *
from pwn import *
context.log_level = 'debug'
p = process('./rev',)
# p = remote('54.87.182.197','1337')
a= BitVec('a',64)
s = Solver()
const = [0xCA, 0x3D, 0x3B, 0x5B, 0x4C, 0x9D, 0xD2, 0xCB, 0xDD, 0x17, 0x8D, 0xDC, 0xB9, 0x49, 0x3B, 0xEA, 0x12, 0x25]
\texttt{key} = [ \quad 0x74, \ 0x73, \ 0x65, \ 0x62, \ 0x65, \ 0x68, \ 0x74, \ 0x73, \ 0x69, \ 0x67, \ 0x6E, \ 0x69, \ 0x73, \ 0x72, \ 0x65, \ 0x76, \ 0x65, \ 0x72]
for i in range(len(key)):
   const[i]^=key[i]
   s.add(a &0xff == const[i])
   a = (a*1337)%133713371337
if s.check() == sat:
   m = s.model()
   payload = hex(m[m[0]].as long())
   print(payload)
# payload = '564e9367e6e30be'
p.sendline(payload)
print(p.recv())
```

比赛的服务器已经关闭了, 本地肯定能打

## Sunshine CTF 2019

# Patches' Punches

打开程序后直接结束了,看一下汇编有一个永真的语句,把00000540patch成与1比较,直接得到flag

```
.text:0000052B
                              push
                                      ecx
                                      esp, 10h
.text:0000052C
                              sub
.text:0000052F
                              call
                                       __x86_get_pc_thunk_ax
.text:00000534
                                      eax, 1AA4h
                              add
.text:00000539
                                      [ebp+var 10], 1
                              mov
.text:00000540
                                      byte ptr [ebp+var_10], 1
                              cmp
.text:00000544
                                      short lose
                              jnz
.text:00000546
                                      [ebp+var C], 0
                              mov
.text:0000054D
                                      short win
                               jmp
```

# Smash

加密逻辑在checkAccessCode函数里,把输入右移一定大小,然后跟常量对比。

```
a = [0x0E60, 0x3A8, 0x1B80, 0x0F60, 0x120, 0x0EA0, 0x188, 0x358, 0x1A0, 0x9A0, 0x184, 0x4E0, 0x0C40, 0x0C20, 0x5A0, 0x1C8, 0x1
b = [5, 3, 6, 5, 2, 5, 3, 3, 3, 5, 2, 4, 6, 5, 5, 2, 2, 5, 2, 6, 5, 1, 3, 4, 5, 3, 4, 6, 6, 5]
s = ''
for i in range(len(a)):
    a[i] >>= b[i]
    s+=chr(a[i])
print(s)
```

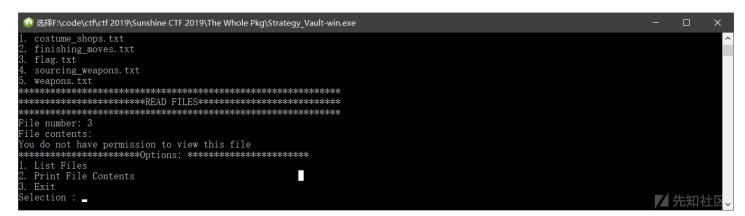
## The Whole Pkg

这题就有点意思了,直接打开是个文件读取系统

输入1看文件目录,输入2打印文件

```
🕟 F:\code\ctf\ctf 2019\Sunshine CTF 2019\The Whole Pkg\Strategy_Vault-win.exe
          /$$$$$$
                                /$$$$$$
____$$
                                           /$$$$$$
___$$__/
__|$$
                      /$$$$$$
                                                                                                            /$$$$$$
                                                                                                                                      $$$$$$
                                                        /$$$$$$
                                                                   /$$$$$$
                                                                                                                             \$$
$$
$$
$$
                                                                                                                                  $$
$$
$$
$$
$$
  $888
                             $$
                                                      /$$
                                                                                                                                         $$_/
$$
                                 <del>/$$$</del>$$$$
                                                       $$$$$$$$$
                                                       $$
                                                  /$$
                                              $8
                                  $$$$$$$
                                                        $88888
                                                                                                             $$$$$$$
  $$$$$$
                                               $$$$
                                                                    $$$$$$$
                                                                                                                        $$$$$$
                                                                  $$
                                                                             \<u>s</u>
                                                                                     $$
                                                                               $$$$$$
                                                                   $$$$$$
    List Files
  Print File Contents
election
                                                                                                                                       光 先知社区
```

## 输入3提示没有权限



#### 其他的文件都能正常读

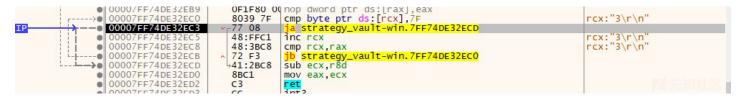
思考一下,可能输3之后会有个函数check,想办法定位到那个check,如果它是采用返回0/1的方式check,可以尝试修改返回值(eax)

用ida打开直接凉凉,里面一大堆库函数乱起八糟挺难分析的

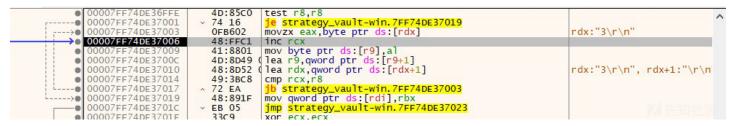
用x64dbg动调,直接运行,先输入一个2,接下来先暂停再输入3回车,这样会暂停到输完3那一步,可以看到我们的输入"3\r\n"在栈里面。

```
000000866214D458 c00007FFAA08B2B36 返回到 kernelbase.00007FFAA08B2B3
                 0000000000000000
000000866214D460
000000866214D468
                 0000000000000000
000000866214D470
                 0000000000000000
000000866214D478
                 00007FF74ED2E3E8
                                   strategy_vault-win.00007FF74ED2E
                 000000866214D4B0
000000866214D480
000000866214D488 000001B9A9596200
                                   "3\r\n"
                 0000000000000400
000000866214D490
000000866214D498
                 0000000000000000
000000866214D4A0
                 0000000000000000
000000866214D4A8
                 0000000000000000
000000866214D4B0
                 0000000000000000
000000866214D4B8 0000000000000003
000000866214D4C0 FFFFFFFFFFFFFFF
```

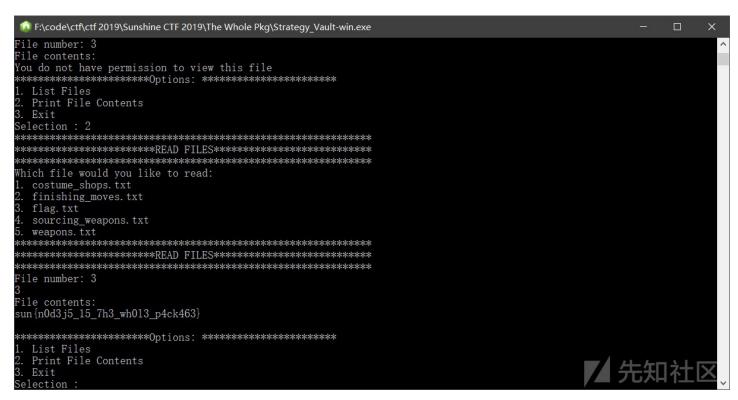
在字符'3'下硬件断点,继续运行,会停到一个函数内,看起来像是strlen,返回了函数长度3。



继续运行,断到另一个函数,看起来像是strcpy,在copy的新地址下硬件断点。



继续运行,来到一个类似check的地方,直接运行到返回,返回值是1,尝试改成0(返回后也能看到它和1,-1,0比较),把之前的断点删除继续与运行,这时候又来到一



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上一篇:初探php扩展之MAC下环境配置篇 下一篇:3种XXE不同攻击方式

## 1. 1 条回复



apeng 2019-04-08 13:50:42

还有一篇忘记复制上去了。。。

encrypt CTF

#### Creckme01

输入之后直接对比,有些是不可见字符,用pwntools发送或者直接把flag拔下来。。。

```
from pwn import *
context.log_level = 'debug'
p = process('./crackme01')
p.sendline('1D\x01A !!e\x19\t')
print(p.recv())
```

## Creckme02

输入username和password后,进行一波加密得到一个int,然后用这个int异或一个byte常量的每一位。知道flag第一个字符是'e',求出要异或的数值即可

```
a =[0x08, 0x03, 0x0E, 0x1F, 0x14, 0x1D, 0x19, 0x2E, 0x39, 0x2B,
  0x16, 0x2C, 0x01, 0x0A, 0x02, 0x1F, 0x04, 0x19, 0x05, 0x00,
  0x1E, 0x40, 0x03, 0x02, 0x19, 0x40, 0x08, 0x0C, 0x1E, 0x14,
  0x10]
b = ord('e')^a[0]
s = ''
for i in range(31):
    s+=chr(a[i]^b)
print(s)
```

#### crackme03

分五次对五个不同的输入check,前四次都正常,都是与常量比较。到第五次的时候出了点小问题。第五个check是这样的:

```
void __cdecl sub_565CD410(const char *a1)
char dest[9]; // [esp+12h] [ebp-16h]
unsigned int v2; // [esp+1Ch] [ebp-Ch]
v2 = __readgsdword(0x14u);
strncpy(dest, a1, 10u);
puts("Validating Input 4");
 if ( dest[0] + dest[8] != 0xD5 )
  sub_565CD258();
 if ( dest[1] + dest[7] != 0xCE )
   sub_565CD258();
 if ( dest[2] + dest[6] != 0xE7 )
   sub_565CD258();
 if ( dest[3] + dest[5] != 0xC9 )
  sub_565CD258();
if ( dest[4] == 0x69 )
  puts("you earned it");
if ( \_readgsdword(0x14u) != v2 )
   sub_565CD670();
```

然而我另前4位位0后四位是对应的数据后,迟迟不能通过。最后动调一下才发现问题所在

```
.text:565CD459
                              movzx eax, [ebp+dest]
                                     edx, al
.text:565CD45D
                              movsx
                                     eax, [ebp+dest+8]
.text:565CD460
                              movzx
.text:565CD464
                              movsx eax, al
.text:565CD467
                              add
                                      eax, edx
.text:565CD469
                              cmp
                                      eax, 0D5h
```

这里用了movsz有符号扩展,导致0xD5被扩展成了0xFFFFFFD5,再与0xD5比较时就出了问题,其实就是有符号数和无符号数之间的区别。其实如果光看C代码并细心一

```
unsigned __int8 dest[9]; // [esp+12h] [ebp-16h]
unsigned int v2; // [esp+1Ch] [ebp-Ch]

v2 = __readgsdword(0x14u);
strncpy((char *)dest, (const char *)al, 10u);
puts("Validating Input 4");
if ( (char)dest[0] + (char)dest[8] != 0xD5 )
sub 565CD258();
```

#### 脚本:

```
from pwn import *
context.log_level = 'error'
payload = ["CRACKME02","\xef\xbe\xad\xde","ZXytUb9f178evgJy3KJN","1","\x75\x7e\x77\x79\x69\x50\x70\x50\x60"]
p = process('./crackme03')
p = remote("104.154.106.182","7777")
for i in range(5):
    print(p.recv())
    p.sendline(payload[i])
print(p.recvall())
```

## dontlook at this Challenge

开始有个ptrace,和signal(5,func),把他们patch掉。

看题目描述以为挺难的,然而在最后比对字符串的地方设个断点运行后,直接看到了flag。。。

直接分析加密算法也不难,前面一大堆操作只是为了生成一个字符串"dontlook",密文是"hbpkjdhMWT{qhyhz00u\_1wg\_zr\_dsqbhh}",所谓的加密只是单纯的把明文

#### 解密脚本:

```
cipher = "hbpkjdhMWT{qhyhz00u_lwg_zr_dsqbhh}"
key = "dontlook"
plain = ""
t = 0
for i in range(len(cipher)):
    if ord(cipher[i])>=97 and ord(cipher[i])<=ord('z'):
        plain+=chr(((ord(cipher[i]) - 97) - (ord(key[t%8]) - 97) + 26)%26 + 97)
    elif ord(cipher[i])>=65 and ord(cipher[i])<=ord('Z'):
        plain+=chr(((ord(cipher[i]) - 65) - (ord(key[t%8]) - 97) + 26)%26 + 65)
    else:
        plain += cipher[i]
        continue
    t+=1
print(plain)</pre>
```

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