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week1 wp

ezIDA

附件直接给了.exe文件, 先拖进IDA看看

```
int __cdecl main(int argc, const char **argv, const char **envp)
{
    sub_7FF747241020("plz input flag:\n");
    sub_7FF747241080("%39s");
    if ( !strcmp(byte_7FF7472430C8, aHgameW3lc0meT0) )
        sub_7FF747241020("%s");
    else
        sub_7FF747241020("Sry, Try agin plz...");
    return 0;
}
```

直接看出来是将我们输入的字符串与aHgameW3lc0meT0比较,点击看看就直接的到flag

ezASM

附件给了一个txt文件,打开看一下发现里面直接写的就是汇编

```
check_flag:
   mov al, byte [flag + esi]
   xor al, 0x22
   cmp al, byte [c + esi]
   jne failure_check

inc esi
   cmp esi, 33
   jne check_flag
```

加密逻辑很简单就是将flag异或0x22等于c,我们写脚本解密就得到flag

ezPYC

```
flag = [
87, 75, 71, 69, 83, 121, 83, 125, 117, 106, 108, 106,
94, 80, 48, 114, 100, 112, 112, 55, 94, 51, 112, 91,
48, 108, 119, 97, 115, 49, 112, 112, 48, 108, 100, 37,
124, 2]
c = [1, 2, 3, 4]
input = input('plz input flag:')
for i in range(0, 36, 1):
    if ord(input[i]) ^ c[(i % 4)] != flag[i]:
        print('Sry, try again...')
    exit()
else:
    print('Wow!You know a little of python reverse')
```

加密是将我们输入的字符串与c异或等于flag,写一个逆向算法脚本就得到flag

ezUPX

这就是一个简单的压缩壳,使用Exeinfo PE发现只有一层加密,使用UPX脱壳然后将解密后文件放进IDA

```
int __cdecl main(int argc, const char **argv, const char **envp)
{
    int v3; // edx
    __int64 i; // rax
    __int128 v6[2]; // [rsp+20h] [rbp-38h] BYREF
    int v7; // [rsp+40h] [rbp-18h]

memset(v6, 0, sizeof(v6));
    v7 = 0;
    sub_7FF6E6A41020("plz input your flag:\n");
    sub_7FF6E6A41080("%36s");
    v3 = 0;
    for ( i = 0i64; (*((_BYTE *)v6 + i) ^ 0x32) == byte_7FF6E6A422A0[i]; ++i )
    {
        if ( (unsigned int)++v3 >= 0x25 )
        {
            sub_7FF6E6A41020("Cooool!You really know a little of UPX!");
            return 0;
        }
    }
    sub_7FF6E6A41020("Sry,try again plz...");
    return 0;
}
```

加密逻辑是将我们输入的字符异或0x32等于byte_7FF6E6A422A0,我将byte_7FF6E6A422A0导出写脚本解密即可,如何得到flag

ezHTTP

第一步伪造Referer,第二部伪造User-Agent,第三步伪造X-Real-IP(有hint not XFF),最后 jwt解密Authorization的token