

buuctf luck_guy

原创

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文件无壳，ida打开

找到主函数

```
int __cdecl main(int argc, const char **argv, const char **envp)
{
    int v4; // [rsp+14h] [rbp-Ch]
    unsigned __int64 v5; // [rsp+18h] [rbp-8h]

    v5 = __readfsqword(0x28u);
    welcome();
    puts("_____");
    puts("try to patch me and find flag");
    v4 = 0;
    puts("please input a lucky number");
    __isoc99_scanf("%d", &v4);
    patch_me(v4);
    puts("OK,see you again");
    return 0;
}
```

函数内容很简单，进入patch_me()函数看看

也很简单，进入get_flag()函数瞅瞅，发现不寻常的地方

```

unsigned __int64 get_flag()
{
    unsigned int v0; // eax
    char v1; // al
    signed int i; // [rsp+4h] [rbp-3Ch]
    signed int j; // [rsp+8h] [rbp-38h]
    __int64 s; // [rsp+10h] [rbp-30h]
    char v6; // [rsp+18h] [rbp-28h]
    unsigned __int64 v7; // [rsp+38h] [rbp-8h]

    v7 = __readfsqword(0x28u);
    v0 = time(0LL);
    srand(v0);
    for ( i = 0; i <= 4; ++i )
    {
        switch ( rand() % 200 )
        {
            case 1:
                puts("OK, it's flag:");
                memset(&s, 0, 0x28uLL);
                strcat((char *)&s, f1);
                strcat((char *)&s, &f2);
                printf("%s", &s);
                break;
            case 2:
                printf("Solar not like you");
                break;
            case 3:
                printf("Solar want a girlfriend");
                break;
            case 4:
                v6 = 0;
                s = 9180147350284624745LL;
                strcat(&f2, (const char *)&s);
                break;
            case 5:
                for ( j = 0; j <= 7; ++j )
                {
                    if ( j % 2 == 1 )
                        v1 = *(&f2 + j) - 2;
                    else
                        v1 = *(&f2 + j) - 1;
                    *(&f2 + j) = v1;
                }
                break;
            default:
                puts("emmm,you can't find flag 23333");
                break;
        }
    }
    return __readfsqword(0x28u) ^ v7;
}

```

利用time()函数生成随机数,然后和200求余,却发现只有5种结果是有用的,这概率。。。。

找代码逻辑, case1中是剪切, f1的内容是"GXY{do_not_“这。。。

f2是空,但是看后面case4, case5发现给f2赋值,大胆猜逻辑,先case4赋值,然后case5,进行加密操作,最后case1,进行剪切(别问为什么,问就是猜的),最后写脚本

```
f2=[0x69,0x63,0x75,0x67,0x60,0x6f,0x66,0x7f]
for i in range(8):
    if ( i % 2 == 1 ):
        v1 = f2[i] - 2
    else:
        v1 = f2 [i] - 1
    f2[i] = v1
str=''
for i in f2:
    str+=chr(i)
print('GXY{do_not_'+str)
```



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