

出题人wp

出这道题的背景是出题人在学go，就像让大家都折磨一下玩一玩

众所周知，go逆向是块硬骨头，主要问题在于：通常难以定位主要逻辑进行分析

考虑到本次比赛主要受众是新生，所以没有扣符号表，降低了难度

题目所给的二进制文件是个http server，运行后会在本机8080端口开启服务，监听本机（必须是127.0.0.1）特定http请求进行响应（需要了解一些Get、Post方法的相关知识），题目源码已开源，github地址：https://github.com/DX39061/MoeCTF2022_gogogo

但其实要做这道题仅仅静态分析就足够了，低版本IDA可以使用IDA Golang Helper优化伪代码，出题人的IDA7.7自动分析就已经很好看了。对于go逆向，当你没啥思路时，建议从后往前翻函数列表（算是经验吧）

处理flag相关http请求的逻辑在 `main_flagHandler` (地址0x7432A0, 基址为0, 下同)

```
void __fastcall main_flagHandler()
{
    __int64 v0; // rax
    __int64 v1; // r14
    __int128 v2; // xmm15
    char *v3; // rax
    _QWORD *v4; // rax
    _QWORD *v5; // rax
    _QWORD *v6; // rax
    __int64 v7; // [rsp-20h] [rbp-50h]
    __int64 v8; // [rsp-20h] [rbp-50h]
    void *retaddr; // [rsp+30h] [rbp+0h] BYREF
    __int64 v10; // [rsp+38h] [rbp+8h]

    if ( (unsigned __int64)&retaddr <= *(__QWORD *) (v1 + 16) )
        runtime_morestack_noctxt_abi0();
    v10 = v0;
    v3 = (char *)github_com_gin_gonic_gin_ptr_Context_Query();
    qword_A3898 = (__int64)"flagfnofform";
    if ( runtime_writeBarrier )
        runtime_gcWriteBarrier();
    else
        main_flag = v3;
    if ( !"flagfnofform" )
    {
        runtime_makemap_small();
        v7 = runtime_mapassign_faststr();
        *v4 = &unk_771820;
        if ( !runtime_writeBarrier )
        {
            v4[1] = &off_89A170;
LABEL_9:
        runtime_convT();
        github_com_gin_gonic_gin_ptr_Context_Render(v7);
        *(__BYTE *) (v10 + 104) = 63;
        return;
    }
}
```

```

    }

LABEL_8:
    runtime_gcWriteBarrierCX();
    goto LABEL_9;
}
if ( !(unsigned __int8)main_check() )
{
    runtime_makemap_small();
    v7 = runtime_mapassign_faststr();
    *v6 = &unk_771820;
    if ( !runtime_writeBarrier() )
    {
        v6[1] = &off_89A180;
        goto LABEL_9;
    }
    goto LABEL_8;
}
runtime_makemap_small();
v8 = runtime_mapassign_faststr();
*v5 = &unk_771820;
if ( runtime_writeBarrier() )
    runtime_gcWriteBarrierCX();
else
    v5[1] = &off_89A100;
runtime_convT();
github_com_gin_gonic_gin_ptr_Context_Render(v8);
*(__WORD *) (v10 + 216) = v2;
if ( runtime_writeBarrier() )
    runtime_gcWriteBarrier();
else
    *(__QWORD *) (v10 + 208) = 0LL;
}

```

主要逻辑在 `main_check` (地址0x7423E0)

```

__BOOL8 __fastcall main_check()
{
    __int64 v0; // rax
    __int64 v1; // r14
    __int64 v2; // rax
    __int64 v3; // rax
    unsigned __int64 v4; // rdx
    __int64 v5; // rsi
    __int64 v6; // rbx
    unsigned __int64 v7; // rdi
    unsigned __int8 v9; // r9
    char v10; // r9
    __int64 v11; // rbx
    __int64 v12[2]; // [rsp+10h] [rbp-48h] BYREF
    char v13; // [rsp+38h] [rbp-20h] BYREF
    __int64 v14; // [rsp+40h] [rbp-18h]
    void *v15; // [rsp+48h] [rbp-10h]
    __int64 v16; // [rsp+60h] [rbp+8h]

    if ( (unsigned __int64)&v13 <= *(__QWORD *) (v1 + 16) )

```

```

runtime_morestack_noctxt_abi0();
v16 = v0;
qmemcpy(v12, "---moeCTF2022---", sizeof(v12));
v15 = (void *)runtime_newobject();
qmemcpy(v15, "---moeCTF2022---", 16);
runtime_stringtoslicebyte();
v2 = main_AesEncrypt();
if (v12)
    return 0LL;
v14 = v2;
v3 = runtime_makeslice();
v4 = 2 * v16;
v5 = v14;
v6 = 0LL;
v7 = 0LL;
while (v16 > v6)
{
    v9 = *(_BYTE *) (v6 + v5);
    if (v7 >= v4)
        runtime_panicIndex();
    *(_BYTE *) (v3 + v7) = a0123456789abcd_0[v9 >> 4];
    v10 = a0123456789abcd_0[v9 & 0xF];
    if (v4 <= v7 + 1)
        runtime_panicIndex();
    *(_BYTE *) (v7 + v3 + 1) = v10;
    ++v6;
    v7 += 2LL;
}
v11 = v3;
runtime_slicebytetostring();
return v11 == 96 && (unsigned __int8) runtime_memequal();
}

```

实际就是对flag进行AES加密（模式为CBC，key和iv都是---moeCTF2022---），与密文比对，源代码如下：

```

func check(flag string) bool {
    encFlag :=
"200c2c3ef00f31999df93d6919aa33e42dde307be02017ebf47067099ed0bddc525d5dba0f83c12
2159b89ae715907cc"
    key := []byte("---moeCTF2022---")
    iv := []byte("---moeCTF2022---")
    encrypt, err := AesEncrypt([]byte(flag), key, iv)
    if err != nil {
        return false
    }
    if hex.EncodeToString(encrypt) == encFlag {
        return true
    }
    return false
}

```

密文需查看汇编代码才能找到

```

text:00000000000742542 48 89 C3          mov    rbx, rax
text:00000000000742545 48 89 D1          mov    rcx, rdx
text:00000000000742548 48 80 44 24 68      lea    rax, [rsp+0A0h+var_38]
text:0000000000074254D E8 8E F5 D0 FF      call   runtime_slicebytetostring
text:0000000000074254D
text:00000000000742552 48 83 FB 60        cmp    rbx, 60h ; ``
text:00000000000742556 75 15             jnz   short loc_74256D
text:00000000000742556
text:00000000000742558 48 80 1D 7C 84 0C 00    lea    rbx, a200c2c3ef00f31           ; "200c2c3ef00f31999df93d6919aa33e42d
text:00000000000742558 B9 60 00 00 00          mov    ecx, 60h ; ``
text:00000000000742564 E8 B7 10 CC FF      call   runtime_memequal
text:00000000000742564
text:00000000000742569 84 C0             test   al, al
text:0000000000074256B 75 12             jnz   short loc_74257F
text:0000000000074256B

.rodata:000000000080A907 65             db    65h ; e
.rodata:000000000080A908 4B             db    4Bh ; K
.rodata:000000000080A909 65             db    65h ; e
.rodata:000000000080A90A 79             db    79h ; y
.rodata:000000000080A90B 32 30 30 63 32 63 33 65 66 30+a200c2c3ef00f31 db '200c2c3ef00f31999df93d6919aa33e42dde307be02017ebf470670
.rodata:000000000080A90B 30 66 33 31 39 39 39 64 66 39+           ; DATA XREF: main._check+178
.rodata:000000000080A90B 33 64 36 39 31 39 61 61 33 33+db 'c'
.rodata:000000000080A93B 33 36 31 37 64 65 34 61 39 36+a3617de4a96262c db '3617de4a96262c6f5d9e98bf9292dc29f8f41dbd289a147ce9da311
.rodata:000000000080AA3B 32 36 32 63 36 66 35 64 39 65+           ; DATA XREF: crypto_elliptic_initP3
.rodata:000000000080AA3B 39 38 62 66 39 32 39 32 64 63+db 'f'
.rodata:000000000080AA9B 61 61 38 37 63 61 32 32 62 65+aAa87ca22be8b05 db 'aa87ca22be8b05378eb1c71ef320ad746e1d3b628ba79b9859f741e
.rodata:000000000080AA9B 38 62 30 35 33 37 38 65 62 31+           ; DATA XREF: crypto_elliptic_initP3
.rodata:000000000080AA9B 63 37 31 65 66 33 32 30 61 64+db '7'
.rodata:000000000080AAFB 62 33 33 31 32 66 61 37 65 32+aB3312fa7e23ee7 db 'b3312fa7e23ee7e4988e056be3f82d19181d9c6efe8141120314088
.rodata:000000000080AAFB 35 65 65 37 65 34 39 38 65+           ; DATA XREF: crypto_elliptic_initP3
.rodata:000000000080AAFB 30 35 36 62 65 33 66 38 32 64+db 'f'
.rodata:000000000080AB5B 5B 57 41 52 4E 49 4E 47 5D 20+aWarningCreatin db '[WARNING] Creating an Engine instance with the Logger a
.rodata:000000000080AB5B 43 72 65 61 74 69 6E 67 20 61+           ; DATA XREF: github_com_gin_gonic_g
.rodata:000000000080AB5B 6E 20 45 6E 67 69 6E 65 20 69+db 0Ah
.rodata:000000000080ABBB 0A             db 0Ah
.rodata:000000000080ABC 4E 6F 43 6C 69 65 6E 74 43 65+aNoClientcertre db 'NoClientCertRequestClientCertRequireAnyClientCertVerify
.rodata:000000000080ABC 72 74 62 45 71 25 45 77 74 73+           ; DATA XREF: crypto_elliptic_initP3

```

由于go存储字符串末尾没有\0，所以某些版本IDA可能会无法分割上面这些数据，混在一起。这时可以由上面伪代码倒数第二行 v11 == 96 猜出密文长度为96位，从而手动分割数据拿到密文

至于密文解密，出题时候亲测在线网站可解，网上各种脚本也很多，就不赘述

flag: moeCTF{g01@ng_1s_4n_1nte^est1n9_lan9ua9e}

大佬wp

描述:RX神轻易地攻破了DX的服务器，拿到了服务端程序，随便看了一眼，说这道题不是有手就行？

运行一下，让你访问<http://localhost:8080/welcome>然后显示消息: "Welcome to MoeCTF2022, can you find the flag?"

肯定是找不到的,ida打开看一看,没去符号表,稍微调了一下,发现用到了很多 `github_com_gin` 开头的函数,查了一下,是go的一个web框架[GO语言GIN框架入门](#)

将上文阅读了一点后,就能知道在访问<http://localhost:8080/welcome>时可能是 `main.welcomeHandler` 处理了GET请求,显示消息,源码可能如下:

```

package main

import "github.com/gin-gonic/gin"

func main() {
    // 创建一个默认的路由引擎
    engine := gin.Default()
    // GET: 请求方式; /welcome: 请求的路径
    // 当客户端以GET方法请求/welcome路径时, 会执行后面的匿名函数
    engine.GET("/welcome", func(context *gin.Context) {
        //返回JSON格式的数据
        context.JSON(200, gin.H{
            "message": "Welcome to MoeCTF2022, can you find the flag?",
```

```
    }
}

// 启动HTTP服务， 默认在0.0.0.0:8080启动服务
engine.Run()
}
```

而 `main.findHandler`, `main.flagHandler` 应该也类似,都是对请求进行处理

试了试访问<http://localhost:8080/find>,结果是 "password required"

调试了一会,发现请求/find接口的时候会先跑到 `main_authRequired` 处,取出GET请求的参数,和====moeCTF2022====对比,于是访问<http://localhost:8080/find?password=---moeCTF2022--->,结果是 "you are so close to get flag"

试了试<http://localhost:8080/flag>,404了,调了好一会也不知道怎么进到 `flagHandler`,查着查着试了试<http://localhost:8080/find/flag?password=---moeCTF2022--->,显示 "please input your flag and I will check it",成功进到 `flagHandler` 了

交叉引用发现函数表里的 `main_check`, `main_AESEncrypt`, `main_PKCS5Padding` 都和 `flagHandler` 有关

查资料的时候发现[golang中crypto/aes包 - 简书\(jianshu.com\)](#) 调试过程中经过的函数和这个差不多:

```
// 加密
func encryptAES(src []byte, key []byte) ([]byte, error) {
    block, err := aes.NewCipher(key)
    if err != nil {
        return nil, err
    }
    src = padding(src, block.BlockSize())
    blockMode := cipher.NewCBCEncrypter(block, key)
    blockMode.CryptBlocks(src, src)
    return src, nil
}
```

总结下来就是设立16位的==密钥 ---moeCTF2022----,==PKCS5填充==输入的flag,选取==AES-128, CBC 加密模式==,==偏移量 ---moeCTF2022----

值得注意的是,ida并没有把 `main_check` 最后对比的参数反汇编出来,需要看汇编才能找到参数:

```
200c2c3ef00f31999df93d6919aa33e42dde307be02017ebf47067099ed0bddc525d5dba0f83c122
159b89ae715907cc
```

拿去在线网站解一下就出了

```
moeCTF{g0l@ng_1s_4n_te^st1n9_lan9ua9e}
```