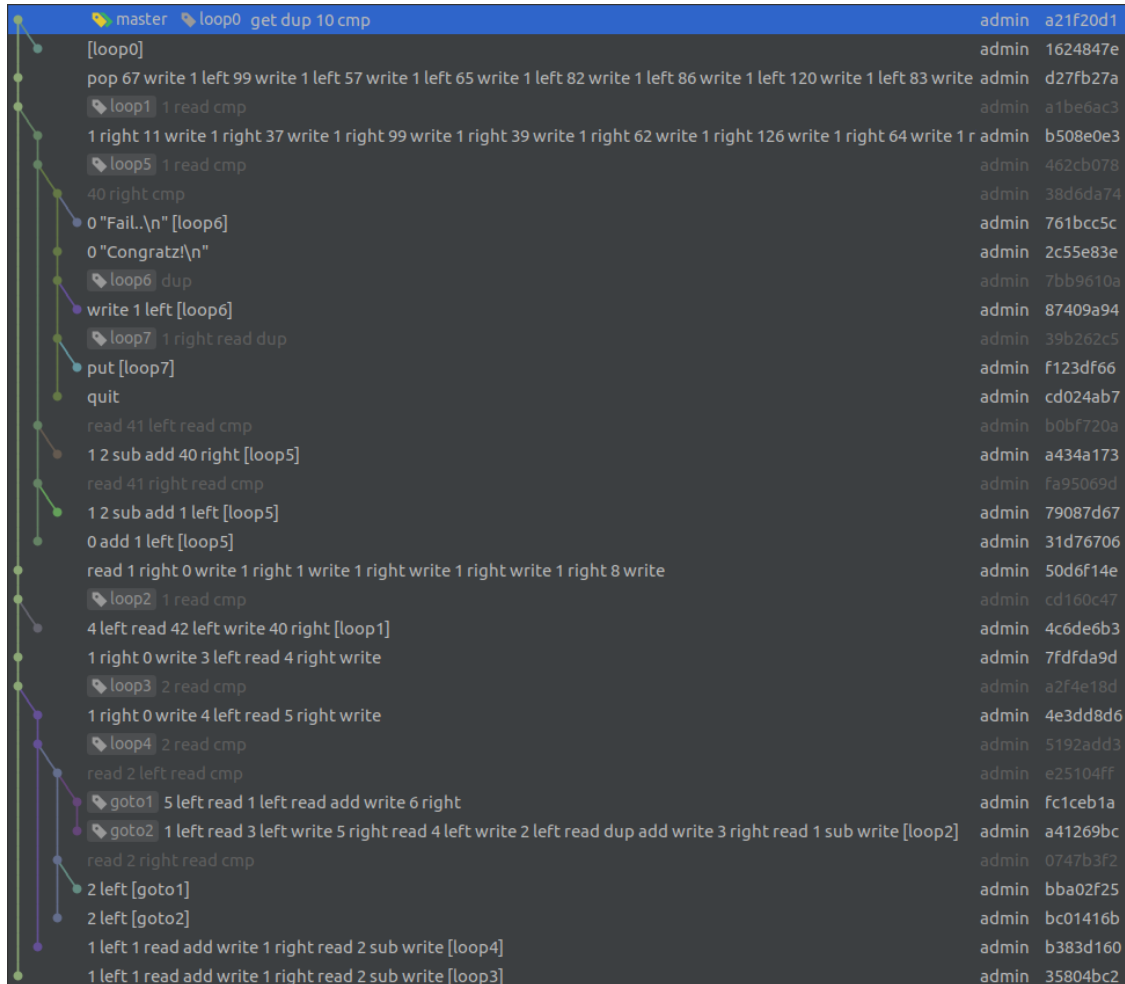


Legitimate Writeup

Exploitation:

1. Find the open `.git` folder
2. Download folder `wget -r`
3. Examine git graph `git log --graph --oneline`



This is an esoteric language [Legit](#).

Use [interpretator](#) to play around.

4. Examine Legit
 - `loop0` is a loop to push input string to stack
 - Then *magic* constants `67`, `99`, `57`, `65`, ... written to the tape
 - `loop1` is a loop over input string
 - Commit `50d6f14e` setup temporary variables on the stack and copy single character of input string and magic
 - `loop2` is a loop from `[8, 0)`
 - Loops `loop3` and `loop4` are quite similar and involves computations, comparisons and jumps to `goto1` and `goto2` (analysis later).
 - After heavy computations commit `4c6de6b3` write result on the tape and repeats the same for the next character in input string.
 - When end of the input sting reached (commit `b508e0e3`), another array of *hardcoded* constants written to the tape `11`, `37`, `99`, `39`, ...

- `loop5` iterates over array of constants and compares each value with computed earlier values from the input string.
- If values are not equal then topmost value on the stack decreases by 1 (commits `a434a173` and `79087d67`), or remains 0 otherwise (commit `31d76706`).
- Then in commit `38d6da74`, if topmost stack value is less than 0 (indicates some errors) then `"Fail.."` prints, or `"Congratz!"` otherwise.

So we have to invert computations on the input string.

5. Math without the limits

Legit support operations `add`, `sub`, greater-than (`>`) operation `cmp`.

So any other operations have to be represented via them.

- Less-or-equal-than (`<=`) operation is an inversion of `>`.
- Equal (`x == y`) comparison is `x > y || y > x`.
- Division and Modulo `x / y` and `x % y` can be represented as:

```
int mod = x;
int div = 0;

while (!(y > mod)) {
    div = div + 1;
    mod = mod - y;
}
```

- Given division by 2 and modulo by 2, `xor` operation can be represented:

```
int result = 0;
int mask = 1;

for (int i = 0; i < 8; i++) {
    if (((a % 2) + (b % 2)) == 1) result = result + mask;
    a = a / 2;
    b = b / 2;
    mask = mask + mask;
}

return result;
```

Thus:

- Loops `loop3` and `loop4` are division and modulo by 2
- Label `goto1` is `result = result + mask`
- Label `goto2` is `mask = mask + mask`
- Loop `loop1` is a loop over input string that XORs each character with *magic* constants

6. PROFIT!

XOR *magic* constants with *hardcoded* and get the flag

`SCTF{35073r1C_13617_CrYP70_15_M461C_X0r}`.