

[De1CTF2019]babysrsa writeup

原创

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订阅专栏

总述

对于学习RSA来说, 这道题无疑是很好的教材, 这道题集合了许多常考的RSA的出题点, 前三步解密较为简单, 但是第四步有一定难度, 要想做出来得费不少功夫。总而言之是一道很不错的Crypto题。

```
import binascii
import gmpy2
from data import e1,e2,p,q1p,q1q, hint, flag

n = [2012961535249176549934011294318831718054876159786130084730582714151046561967053684463455824643923037
c = [1913143266121790847026233842129969199852615779058354415674198123882215856398852022598691523457003738
f=lambda m,e,n,c:pow(m,e,n)==c
assert(sum(map(f,[p]*4,[4]*4,n,c))==4)

ee1 = 42
ee2 = 3
ce1 = 457226517863401239469608150030593225288104818413782472806428685536076921495091269628725830371424613
ce2 = 139084683323335671584691364399323259923496968891291039354007602393194544095397253897470592138352383
tmp = 864078778078609835167779565982540757684070450697854309005171742813414963447462554999012718960925081
n = 1591158155579679861471162528850830970479183751623212241044095883072607882106905040401282089626007175
assert(pow(e1,ee1,n)==ce1)
assert(pow(e2+tmp,ee2,n)==ce2)

e = 46531
n = 162785240342783648429643860624761135170679118916997899913559821210849739517383240633051906308655115548
c = 149921321409961603309673075585031172556269257774266119785183390506710130414907246168926349110309183608
hint=int(binascii.hexlify(hint),16)
assert(q1p*q1q==n)
assert(q1p<q1q)
assert(c==pow(hint,e,n))

flag=int(binascii.hexlify(flag),16)
q1= 1275873192534366435693121420585597068154972116610838665925342170793104972603653074260956612811037106
q2 = 1144011882274795846808840461512997046569205361687671329165891823575834610533363869961237832949325665
c1 = 2627399757539302816909427843212523390359061968463407132375103823645576853795434987650744488257993421
c2 = 7395591129228876649030819616685821899204832684995757724924450812977470787822266387122334722132760476
assert(c1==pow(flag,e1,p*q1))
assert(c2==pow(flag,e2,p*q2))
```

题解

第一步

最上面一层给了4组n和c，中国剩余定理估计是八九不离十了，而且这里用的lambda函数希望对python不熟悉的可以去查一下了解一下，算是一个很方便的小函数创建，也经常在Crypto的py脚本中出现。

中国剩余定理的python脚本如下：

```

import gmpy2
import math
def merge(a1,n1,a2,n2):
    d = math.gcd(n1,n2)
    c = a2-a1
    if c%d!=0:
        return 0
    c = (c%n2+n2)%n2
    c = c//d
    n1 = n1//d
    n2 = n2//d
    c *= gmpy2.invert(n1,n2)
    c %= n2
    c *= n1*d
    c += a1
    global n3
    global a3
    n3 = n1*n2*d
    a3 = (c%n3+n3)%n3
    return 1
def exCRT(a,n):
    a1=a[0]
    n1=n[0]
    le= len(a)
    for i in range(1,le):
        a2 = a[i]
        n2=n[i]
        if not merge(a1,n1,a2,n2):
            return -1
        a1 = a3
        n1 = n3
    global mod
    mod=n1
    return (a1%n1+n1)%n1
def exCRT_getequation(a,n):
    a1=a[0]
    n1=n[0]
    le= len(a)
    for i in range(1,le):
        a2 = a[i]
        n2=n[i]
        if not merge(a1,n1,a2,n2):
            return -1
        a1 = a3
        n1 = n3
    return (a1,n1)
#a为余数列表
#n为模数列表
n = [20129615352491765499340112943188317180548761597861300847305827141510465619670536844634558246439230371
c = [19131432661217908470262338421299691998526157790583544156741981238822158563988520225986915234570037383
p_4=exCRT(c,n)
p=gmpy2.iroot(p_4,4)[0]
print(p)

```

注意中国剩余定理直接算出来的结果其实是p的4次方，请使用gmpy2.iroot()函数进行4次开方

第二步

e2=381791429275130

随后是解e1:

仔细观察可以发现ce1的值与n的值相差了数十个数量级，从概率统计的意义上讲，如果比n小的每个数作为结果的可能相同，那么这种事情发生的概率非常小，但是还有一种可能就是，由于e1很小，e1的42次方都比n小，从而导致模n没起效果。

我们试着给ce1开42次方，果然直接得到一个差不多的整数，证实了猜想。

e1=15218928658178

第三步

只给了e, n, c, 这样一般是没办法直接得到明文的，这种情况下只能看看有没有历史分解记录，或者是暴力分解行不行

历史分解记录:

| Search | Sequences | Report results | Factor tables | Status |
|---|------------------------------|--|---------------|--------|
| 1627852403427836484296438606247611351706791189169978999135598212108497395173832406330519C <input type="button" value="Factorize!"/> | | | | |
| Result: | | | | |
| status (?) | digits | number | | |
| FF | 617 (show) | 1627852403...03<617> = 1275873192...71<309> · 1275873192...93<309> | | |
| More information | | | | |
| ECM | | | | |

yafu暴力分解:

```
factor(16278524034278364842964386062476113517067911891699789991355982121084973951738324063305190630865511554888330215827724887964565979607808294168282995825864982603759381323048907814961279012375346497781046417204954101076457350988751188332353062731641153547102721113593787978587135707313755661153376485647168543680503160420091693269984008764444291289486805840439906620313162344057956594836197521501755378387944609246120662335790110901623740990451586621846212047950084207251595169141015645449217847180683357626383565631317253913942886396494396189837432429078251573229378917400841832190737518763297323901586866664595327850603)

fac: factoring 16278524034278364842964386062476113517067911891699789991355982121084973951738324063305190630865511554888330215827724887964565979607808294168282995825864982603759381323048907814961279012375346497781046417204954101076457350988751188332353062731641153547102721113593787978587135707313755661153376485647168543680503160420091693269984008764444291289486805840439906620313162344057956594836197521501755378387944609246120662335790110901623740990451586621846212047950084207251595169141015645449217847180683357626383565631317253913942886396494396189837432429078251573229378917400841832190737518763297323901586866664595327850603
fac: using pretesting plan: normal
fac: no tune info: using qs/gnfs crossover of 95 digits
div: primes less than 10000
fmt: 1000000 iterations
Total factoring time = 6.8078 seconds

***factors found***

P309 = 127587319253436643569312142058559706815497211661083866592534217079310497260365307426095661281103710042392775453866174657404985539066741684196020137840472950102380232067786400322600902938984916355631714439668326671310160916766472897536055371474076089779472372913037040153356437528808922911484049460342088835693
P309 = 127587319253436643569312142058559706815497211661083866592534217079310497260365307426095661281103710042392775453866174657404985539066741684196020137840472950102380232067786400322600902938984916355631714439668326671310160916766472897536055371474076089779472372913037040153356437528808922911484049460342088834871

ans = 1
```

两个质因数差距非常小，所以能够快速解出来。

那么此题的hint也就轻松得到了

hint:

```
b'orz...you.found.me.but.sorry.no.hint...keep.on.and.enjoy.it!'
```

额，挺。。可爱的。。

第四步:

前面三关其实都好过，但是这第四关是真的鬼门关，搞了半天最后还是只能依靠其他师傅的wp，不过总算是整明白了，以人话跟大家大概说说是怎么回事吧。

先上代码，大家对着代码看解释:

```
import gmpy2
from Crypto.Util.number import *
q1= 12758731925343664356931214205855970681549721166108386659253421707931049726036530742609566128110371004
q2 = 11440118822747958468088404615129970465692053616876713291658918235758346105333638699612378329493256656
c1 = 26273997575393028169094278432125233903590619684634071323751038236455768537954349876507444882579934219
c2 = 73955911292288766490308196166858218992048326849957577249244508129774707878222663871223347221327604709
e1=15218928658178
e2=381791429275130
p=109935857933867829728985398563235455481120300859311421762540858762721955038310117609456763338082237907005
n = [ q1, q2]
a=gmpy2.gcd(e1,(p-1)*(q1-1))
b=gmpy2.gcd(e2,(p-1)*(q2-1))
#a,b相同
c = [ gmpy2.powmod(c1,gmpy2.invert(e1//a,(p-1)*(q1-1)),q1), gmpy2.powmod(c2,gmpy2.invert(e2//b,(p-1)*(q2-1
M=n[0]*n[1]
m=[0]*2
t=[0]*2
x=0
for i in range(2):
    m[i]=M//n[i]
    t[i]=gmpy2.invert(m[i],n[i])#t[i]是m[i]的模n[i]逆元
    x+=(c[i]*t[i]*m[i])
x=x%M
print(x)
#x=35804832994323955736593177534355783276379853576467005892447953537635737153361392577632077357641800275836
e=7
d=gmpy2.invert(e,(q1-1)*(q2-1))
flag=gmpy2.iroot(gmpy2.powmod(x,d,q1*q2),2)[0]
print(long_to_bytes(flag))
```

本来这个问题 p , q_1 , q_2 , e_1 , e_2 都知道，解flag出来是分分钟的事，不过一旦 e_1 , e_2 和 ϕ_1 和 ϕ_2 不互质了问题就复杂起来了，因为这样就无法正常地求私钥 d 了。

一般来说遇到这种情况都是让 e 除去其与欧拉函数的最大公约数，让这两个数重新互质，然后求 $m^{*}gcd(e, \phi)$ 的值。

这个问题碰巧 $a=b=14$ ，那么最后就求出来了 $m^{*}14$ 相关的两个式子，这个幂次还是有点高，不好处理。

这里就有很巧妙的一招可以把复杂度降下来:

两个式子其实可以用中国剩余定理求 $m^{*}14$ ，为了使求出来的数尽可能小我们采用:

$m^{14} \equiv a_1 \pmod{p}$
 $m^{14} \equiv a_1 \pmod{q_1}$
 $m^{14} \equiv a_2 \pmod{p}$
 $m^{14} \equiv a_2 \pmod{q_2}$

然后用求出来的 $(m^{**2})^{**7} \% (q_1 * q_2)$ 组成一个新的RSA解密, $e=7$, $n=q_1 * q_2$

但是用这个实际操作的时候就发现

$$\gcd((p-1), 7) \neq 0$$

那么可以直接用第二和第四两个式子求出 $x(m^{**2})$

随后常规RSA解密后开方, 即可得到flag

```
FLAG:de1ctf{9b10a98b-71bb-4bdf-a6ff-f319943de21f}
```



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