

实验吧 CTF 题目之 密码学 Writeup 通关大全 - 1

原创

DarkN0te 于 2020-02-24 19:46:50 发布 862 收藏 3

分类专栏: [CTF](#) 文章标签: [安全](#)

版权声明: 本文为博主原创文章, 遵循 [CC 4.0 BY-SA](#) 版权协议, 转载请附上原文出处链接和本声明。

本文链接: https://blog.csdn.net/m0_46232048/article/details/104483771

版权



[CTF 专栏收录该内容](#)

9 篇文章 1 订阅

订阅专栏

文章目录

[概述](#)

[Writeup](#)

[变异凯撒](#)

[传统知识+古典密码](#)

[what's wrong with this](#)

[try them all](#)

概述

解除CTF也有很多年了, 但是真正的将网上的题目通关刷题还是没有过的, 同时感觉水平下降的太厉害, 这两个月准备把网上目前公开有的CTF环境全部刷一遍, 同时收集题目做为素材, 为后面的培训及靶场搭建做好准备。本文是实验吧2018年7月8日前所有密码类的题目通关Writeup。

Writeup

变异凯撒

普通凯撒密码参考, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Caesar_cipher。

加密密文: afZ_r9VYfSc0e0_UL^RWUc

格式: flag{ }

解题过程分这几部分, 首先 afZ_r9VYfSc0e0_UL^RWUc 的ascii码为

97 102 90 95 114 57 86 89 102 83 99 79 101 79 95 85 76 94 82 87 85 99

flag{ } 的前几位ascii码为

102 108 97 103 123

按位做一个比较就可以发现 $102-97=5$, $108-102=6$, $97-90=7$, 所以此题目凯撒的规律为第一个字符ascii加5, 其他每个字符按位ascii自增1, 所以解密代码如下。解密代码如下

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
#-*- coding: utf-8 -*-
"""
@Author : darkN0te
@Create date : 2018-07-07
@description : 凯撒轮转密码解密
@Update date :
"""

INIT_ADD = 5

input = raw_input()
output = ""
for char in input:
    output += chr(ord(char) + INIT_ADD)
    INIT_ADD += 1
print output
```

输出

```
afZ_r9VYfScOeO_UL^RWUc
flag{Caesar_variation}
```

结束。

传统知识+古典密码

题目描述:

小明某一天收到一封密信，信中写了几个不同的年份
辛卯，癸巳，丙戌，辛未，庚辰，癸酉，己卯，癸巳。
信的背面还写有“+甲子”，请解出这段密文。

key值: CTF{XXX}

根据天干地支纪年法

1. 甲子 2.乙丑 3.丙寅 4.丁卯 5.戊辰 6.己巳 7.庚午 8.辛未 9.壬申 10.癸酉
11.甲戌 12.乙亥 13.丙子 14.丁丑 15.戊寅 16.己卯 17.庚辰 18.辛巳 19.壬午 20.癸未
21.甲申 22.乙酉 23.丙戌 24.丁亥 25.戊子 26.己丑 27.庚寅 28.辛卯 29.壬辰 30.癸巳
31.甲午 32.乙未 33.丙申 34.丁酉 35.戊戌 36.己亥 37.庚子 38.辛丑 39.壬寅 40.癸卯
41.甲辰 42.乙巳 43.丙午 44.丁未 45.戊申 46.己酉 47.庚戌 48.辛亥 49.壬子 50.癸丑
51.甲寅 52.乙卯 53.丙辰 54.丁巳 55.戊午 56.己未 57.庚申 58.辛酉 59.壬戌 60.癸亥

写出题中所给组合的数字编码

28 30 23 8 17 10 16 30

加上一个甲子(60)

88 90 93 68 77 70 76 90

转换成ASCII字母:

XZSDMFLZ

栅栏密码(两栏):

XMZFSLDZ

凯撒:

SHUANGYU

最后按格式提交 CTF{SHUANGYU} 即可。

what's wrong with this

题目描述:

We managed to get this package of the robots servers. We managed to determine that it is some kind of compiled bytecode. But something is wrong with it. Our usual analysis failed - so we have to hand this over to you pros. We only know this: The program takes one parameter and it responds with "Yup" if you have found the secret code, with "Nope" else. We expect it should be obvious how to execute it.

解题链接: <http://ctf5.shiyanbar.com/crypto/What-s-wrong-with-this/hello.tar.gz>

中文题干: 我们设法获得了这个机器人服务器包。我们设法确定它是某种编译的字节码。但它有些问题。我们通常的分析失败了 - 所以我们不得不把它交给你们。我们只知道这个: 程序接受一个参数, 如果你找到了密码, 它会以“Yup”响应, 而“Nope”则是。我们期望它应该是如何执行它的。

网站给出了一个答案pdf, 请查看

<http://hebin.me/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/2017090715264378.pdf>

解压题目给出的文件 `hello.tar.gz`, 我们知道了一些程序特征会打印 `Yup` 和 `Nope`, 然后使用命令 `grep -R 'Yup\|Nope'` 进行搜索, 找到匹配文件。

```
→ hello grep -R 'Yup\|Nope' *  
Binary file library/__main__hello__.pyc matches
```

使用 `uncompyle` 进行反编译不可以, 使用 `Decompile++` 进行反编译。安装过程是这样。

```
git clone https://github.com/zrax/pycdc.git  
cd pycdc  
cmake .  
make  
make install  
pycdc __main__hello__.pyc
```

我们用过pycdc反编译出 `__main__hello__.pyc` 的源码

```

# Source Generated with Decompyle++
# File: __main__hello__.pyc (Python 2.7)

import sys
import dis
import multiprocessing
import UserList

def encrypt_string(s):
Unsupported opcode: <255>
    new_str = []
# WARNING: Decompyle incomplete

def rot_chr(c, amount):
    None = chr(((ord(c) + 33) % amount) / 94 % 33)

SECRET = 'w*0;CNU[\\gwPwk}3:Pwk"#&:ABu/:Hi,M'
if encrypt_string(sys.argv - 1) == SECRET:
    print
    print >>'Yup'
else:
    print
    print >>'Nope'
None = None

```

可以看到，有一部分字节码没有被反编译出来，这是由于一部分字节码没有被识别造成的，使用 `pycdas` 查看一下信息。

→ what's wrong with this ~/Safe/03_tools/pycdc/pycdas __main__hello__.pyc

__main__hello__.pyc (Python 2.7)

[Code]

```

File Name: chall.py
Object Name:
Arg Count: 0
Locals: 0
Stack Size: 3
Flags: 0x00000040 (CO_NOFREE)

```

[Names]

```

'sys'
'hashlib'
'sha256'
'dis'
'multiprocessing'
'UserList'
'encrypt_string'
'rot_chr'
'SECRET'
'argv'

```

[Var Names]

[Free Vars]

[Cell Vars]

[Constants]

```

-1
None
(
    'sha256'
)

```

[Code]

```

File Name: chall.py
Object Name: encrypt_string

```

Object Name: encrypt_string

Arg Count: 1

Locals: 4

Stack Size: 8

Flags: 0x00000043 (CO_OPTIMIZED | CO_NEWLOCALS | CO_NOFREE)

[Names]

'enumerate'
'append'
'rot_chr'
'ord'
'join'

[Var Names]

's'
'new_str'
'index'
'c'

[Free Vars]

[Cell Vars]

[Constants]

None
0
10
1
..

[Disassembly]

0	BUILD_LIST	0
3	STORE_FAST	1: new_str
6	SETUP_LOOP	99 (to 108)
9	LOAD_GLOBAL	0: enumerate
12	LOAD_FAST	0: s
15	CALL_FUNCTION	1
18		
19	FOR_ITER	85 (to 107)
22	UNPACK_SEQUENCE	2
25	STORE_FAST	2: index
28	STORE_FAST	3: c
31	LOAD_FAST	2: index
34	LOAD_CONST	1: 0
37	COMPARE_OP	2 (==)
40	POP_JUMP_IF_FALSE	68
43	LOAD_FAST	1: new_str
46	LOAD_ATTR	1: append
49	LOAD_GLOBAL	2: rot_chr
52	LOAD_FAST	3: c
55	LOAD_CONST	2: 10
58	CALL_FUNCTION	2
61	CALL_FUNCTION	1
64	ROT_TWO	
65	JUMP_ABSOLUTE	19
68	LOAD_FAST	1: new_str
71	LOAD_ATTR	1: append
74	LOAD_GLOBAL	2: rot_chr
77	LOAD_FAST	3: c
80	LOAD_GLOBAL	3: ord
83	LOAD_FAST	1: new_str
86	LOAD_FAST	2: index
89	LOAD_CONST	3: 1
92	BINARY_ADD	
93	BINARY_SUBTRACT	
94	CALL_FUNCTION	1

```

97     CALL_FUNCTION      2
100    CALL_FUNCTION      1
103    ROT_TWO
104    JUMP_ABSOLUTE      19
107    END_FINALLY
108    LOAD_CONST          4: ''
111    LOAD_ATTR           4: join
114    LOAD_FAST           1: new_str
117    CALL_FUNCTION      1
120    IMPORT_STAR

```

[Code]

```

File Name: chall.py
Object Name: rot_chr
Arg Count: 2
Locals: 2
Stack Size: 3
Flags: 0x00000043 (CO_OPTIMIZED | CO_NEWLOCALS | CO_NOFREE)

```

[Names]

```

'chr'
'ord'

```

[Var Names]

```

'c'
'amount'

```

[Free Vars]

[Cell Vars]

[Constants]

```

None
33
94

```

[Disassembly]

```

0     LOAD_GLOBAL          0: chr
3     LOAD_GLOBAL          1: ord
6     LOAD_FAST           0: c
9     CALL_FUNCTION        1
12    LOAD_CONST          1: 33
15    BINARY_ADD
16    LOAD_FAST           1: amount
19    BINARY_MODULO
20    LOAD_CONST          2: 94
23    BINARY_DIVIDE
24    LOAD_CONST          1: 33
27    BINARY_MODULO
28    CALL_FUNCTION        1
31    IMPORT_STAR

```

```
'w*0;CNU[\\gwPwk}3:Pwk"#&;:ABu/:Hi,M'
```

```
1
```

```
'Yup'
```

```
'Nope'
```

[Disassembly]

```

0     LOAD_CONST          0: -1
3     LOAD_CONST          1: None
6     IMPORT_NAME         0: sys
9     STORE_NAME         0: sys
12    LOAD_CONST          0: -1
15    LOAD_CONST          2: ('sha256',)
18    IMPORT_NAME         1: hashlib
21    IMPORT_FROM         2: sha256
24    STORE_NAME         2: sha256
27    ROT_TWO
30    LOAD_CONST          0: 1

```

28	LOAD_CONST	0: -1
31	LOAD_CONST	1: None
34	IMPORT_NAME	3: dis
37	STORE_NAME	3: dis
40	LOAD_CONST	0: -1
43	LOAD_CONST	1: None
46	IMPORT_NAME	4: multiprocessing
49	STORE_NAME	4: multiprocessing
52	LOAD_CONST	0: -1
55	LOAD_CONST	1: None
58	IMPORT_NAME	5: UserList
61	STORE_NAME	5: UserList
64	LOAD_CONST	3: <CODE> encrypt_string
67	MAKE_FUNCTION	0
70	STORE_NAME	6: encrypt_string
73	LOAD_CONST	4: <CODE> rot_chr
76	MAKE_FUNCTION	0
79	STORE_NAME	7: rot_chr
82	LOAD_CONST	5: 'w*0;CNU[\\gwPwk}3:Pwk"#&;:ABu/:Hi,M'
85	STORE_NAME	8: SECRET
88	LOAD_NAME	6: encrypt_string
91	LOAD_NAME	0: sys
94	LOAD_ATTR	9: argv
97	LOAD_CONST	6: 1
100	BINARY_SUBTRACT	
101	CALL_FUNCTION	1
104	LOAD_NAME	8: SECRET
107	COMPARE_OP	2 (==)
110	POP_JUMP_IF_FALSE	121
113	LOAD_CONST	7: 'Yup'
116	PRINT_NEWLINE	
117	PRINT_ITEM_TO	
118	JUMP_FORWARD	5 (to 126)
121	LOAD_CONST	8: 'Nope'
124	PRINT_NEWLINE	
125	PRINT_ITEM_TO	
126	LOAD_CONST	1: None
129	IMPORT_STAR	

在研究一下如何修复的

修复后反编译得到的结果为

```

# Source Generated with Decompyle ++
# File: __main__hello__.pyc (Python 2.7)
import sys
from hashlib import sha256
import dis
import multiprocessing
import UserList

def encrypt_string(s):
    new_str = []
    for (index , c) in enumerate(s):
        if index == 0:
            new_str.append(rot_chr(c, 10))
            continue
        new_str.append(rot_chr(c, ord(new_str[index - 1])))
    return ''.join(new_str)

def rot_chr(c, amount):
    return chr(((ord(c) - 33) + amount) % 94 + 33)

SECRET = 'w*0;CNU[\\gwPwk}3:Pwk"#&;ABu/:Hi,M'
if encrypt_string(sys.argv[1]) == SECRET:
    print 'Yup'
else:
    print 'Nope'

```

写出解密代码:

```

SECRET = 'w*0;CNU[\\gwPwk}3:Pwk"#&;ABu/:Hi,M'
def decrypt_string(s):
    new_str = []
    for (index , c) in enumerate(s):
        if index == 0:
            new_str.append(rot_chr(c, 10))
            continue
        new_str.append(rot_chr(c, ord(s[index - 1])))
    return ''.join(new_str)

def rot_chr(c, amount):
    return chr(((ord(c) - 33) - amount) % 94 + 33)

print decrypt_string(SECRET)
# output : modified_in7erpreters_are_3vil!!!

```

try them all

题目描述:

You have found a passwd file containing salted passwords. An unprotected configuration file has revealed a salt of 5948. The hashed password for the 'admin' user appears to be 81bdf501ef206ae7d3b92070196f7e98, try to brute force this password.

您找到了一个有盐的密码表。已知密码的明文结尾为5948，密码表中哈希值为81bdf501ef206ae7d3b92070196f7e98，尝试暴力破解此密码。

原题为英文，但是感觉和题目本身的意思不一样，写了一段和原题目意思一致的中文。题目的意思就是一个简单的爆破md5。难点是不知道到底这个明文到底有多少位，都包含什么字符。

这里直接使用在cmd5上查到的结果 `sniper5948`。

脚本

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
#-*- coding: utf-8 -*-
"""
@author : darkN0te
@create date : 2018-07-07
@description : md5爆破 单进程
@update date :
"""

import string
import hashlib

endOutput = "5948"

file=open("output.txt","a")
md5input=raw_input("请输入md5: \n")
md5input=md5input.lower()

# apt=string.printable[:-6]
apt=string.letters

def dfs(s,num):
    m=hashlib.md5()
    print s + endOutput
    m.update(s + endOutput)
    md5temp=m.hexdigest()
    if md5temp==md5input:
        file.write("md5是: "+md5input+" 明文是: "+s+"\n")
        file.close()
        exit(-1)
    if len(s)==num:
        return
    for i in apt:
        dfs(s+i,num)

myinput=7 #生成字符的位数
for j in range(1,myinput):
    dfs("",j)
```