

# 密码学硬核笔记——扩展维纳攻击

原创

Gm1y 已于 2022-02-11 21:53:39 修改 1921 收藏 15

分类专栏: [原题复现](#) [密码学硬核笔记](#) 文章标签: [密码学](#) [算法](#)

于 2020-11-17 16:10:31 首次发布

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/jcbx\\_/article/details/109306542](https://blog.csdn.net/jcbx_/article/details/109306542)

版权



[原题复现](#) 同时被 2 个专栏收录

10 篇文章 1 订阅

订阅专栏



[密码学硬核笔记](#)

3 篇文章 1 订阅

订阅专栏

## Preface

打羊城杯遇到了 Extending Wiener's attack, 发现自己的知识面还是太浅了。因此写一篇博客来学习一下。

## Wiener's attack

Wiener's attack 是根据连分数的性质以及定理, 通过对  $e/N$  的连续逼近找到对应的  $k/d$ , 从而分解  $N$ 。接下来讲一下连分数的定义

### Continued Fractions (连分数)

连分数就是一个数的连续分式展开, 它的式子长这样:

$$a_0 + \frac{1}{a_1 + \frac{1}{a_2 + \frac{1}{\ddots + \frac{1}{a_n}}}}$$

[https://blog.csdn.net/jcbx\\_](https://blog.csdn.net/jcbx_)

(其中  $a_0$  是整数,  $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$  都是正整数)

通常我们用更简单的数组方式来描述, 对任何有理数  $p/q$  来说:

$$\mathcal{P} = [a ; a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n]$$

计算连分数我们可以使用欧几里得算法：

$$\begin{aligned}
 p &= a_0q + r_0 \\
 q &= a_1r_0 + r_1 \\
 r_0 &= a_2r_1 + r_2 \\
 &\vdots \\
 r_{n-2} &= a_n r_{n-1} + 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

[https://blog.csdn.net/jcbx\\_](https://blog.csdn.net/jcbx_)

## Convergent(收敛)

我们定义  $c$  为连分数每一次分式展开的收敛，即：

$$\forall i \in [0, n], c = \frac{p_i}{q_i} = [a_0, \dots, a_i]$$

## Legendre's theorem

这是Wiener's attack 的一个比较重要的定理，定义如下：

**Theorem 2.2** (Continued Fractions). *Let  $\alpha \in \mathbb{Q}$  and  $c, d \in \mathbb{Z}$  satisfy*

$$\left| \alpha - \frac{c}{d} \right| < \frac{1}{2d^2}.$$

*Then  $c/d$ , in lowest terms, is one of the convergents in the continued fraction expansion of  $\alpha$ .*

[https://blog.csdn.net/jcbx\\_](https://blog.csdn.net/jcbx_)

也就是说，当满足  $\left| \alpha - \frac{c}{d} \right| < \frac{1}{2d^2}$  时， $\frac{c}{d}$  就是  $\alpha$  的连分数收敛。

根据这个定理，我们可以通过计算一个数  $(e/N)$  的连分数来找到与这个数近似的两个数的比值  $(k/d)$ ，这就是Wiener's attack 的攻击方法。

## Applied to RSA

假设：

$$ed = 1 + k\lambda(N)$$

$$\lambda(N) = LCM(p-1, q-1)$$

$$a = ed(p-1)(q-1) + 1$$

当

$d < N$  时，可算得：

那怎么通过  $a$  得到  $m$  和  $n$  呢？

我们已知：

$$edg = k(p-1)(q-1) + 1$$

Sagemath实现:

```
#wiener_attack
def possible(e,alist,N):
    for x in alist:
        if x==0:
            continue
        phi = floor(e*(1/x))
        if (N-phi+1)%2==0 and sqrt(pow((N-phi+1)//2,2)-N) is_integer():
            (p,q)=var('p,q')
            x=solve([(p-1)*(q-1)==phi, p*q==N],p,q)
            return int(str(x[0][0]).split('==')[1])
        else:
            continue

def wiener_attack(e,N):
    c=continued_fraction(e/N)
    alist=c.convergents()
    return possible(e,alist,N)

n=
e=
t=wiener_attack(e,n)
print t
```

## RRRRRSA

其实这里我还想提一下 *Legendre's theorem*, 因为这个定理我们可以当成一个工具, 而不是仅仅用在Wiener's attack。这个这个定理的关键在于可以将一个模糊近似的数具体地求出来, 类似gmpy2.iroot()一样。可以作为一种尝试的工具。(只要你有办法构造出来)

这次2020羊城杯的RRRRRSA

```
P1 = getPrime(1038)
P2 = sympy.nextprime(P1)
assert(P2 - P1 < 1000)

Q1 = getPrime(512)
Q2 = sympy.nextprime(Q1)

N1 = P1 * P1 * Q1
N2 = P2 * P2 * Q2
```

已知N1,N2, 其他都是未知的。tips里也说了需要用到连分数。那必然是要用到这个定理。

下图是对应的论文。

*Proof.* Suppose that  $N_1 = p_1^r q_1$  and  $N_2 = p_2^r q_2$  with  $p_1 > p_2$ . Then  $q_2 N_1 - q_1 N_2 = q_1 q_2 (p_1^r - p_2^r)$ . Hence

$$\left| \frac{N_2}{N_1} - \frac{q_2}{q_1} \right| = \frac{q_1 q_2 |p_1^r - p_2^r|}{q_1^2 p_1^r}.$$

In order to apply Theorem 2, we need that  $\frac{q_1 q_2 |p_1^r - p_2^r|}{q_1^2 p_1^r} < \frac{1}{2q_1^2}$ , or equivalently

$$|p_1^r - p_2^r| < \frac{p_1^r}{2q_1 q_2}. \tag{1}$$

[https://blog.csdn.net/jcbx\\_](https://blog.csdn.net/jcbx_)

通过  $\frac{N_2}{N_1}$  的连分数来找  $q$ 。

## Extending Wiener's attack

### Wiener's Approach

$$edg = k(p-1) + 1$$

所以

$$edg - kN = 1 + k(p-1)$$

### Guo's Approach With Two Exponents

假设对于一个  $N$  来说有两个  $e$ ，而且都有相对应比较小的  $d$ ，那么可以得到：

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} ed_1 g = k_1(p-1) + 1 \\ ed_2 g = k_2(p-1) + 1 \end{array} \right.$$

所以可推出

$$|k_1 - k_2| = \frac{d_1 - d_2}{g}$$

那么就可以通过求  $\frac{N}{g}$  的连分数找到

但是通过

## Extending Wiener's attack

Howgrave-Graham 和 Jean-Pierre Seifert 结合了 Wiener 和 Guo 的想法，通过多个等式来构造格利用 LLL 化简来解决这个问题。

首先假设  $d < N$ ，联立四个等式：

(1)

$$k \cdot k = k \cdot k$$

(2)  $\cdot k$

(3)  $G$

$$e \cdot d \cdot k - e \cdot d \cdot k = k - k$$

(4)  $W \cdot W$

从而构造出一个都是已知数的矩阵  $L$

$$A = ($$

$$L = \begin{pmatrix} \dots & \dots \\ \dots & -e \cdot e \cdot 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B = ($$

$$\cdot L = B$$

根据假设可知：

$$\dots \cdot \dots \cdot \left\{ \dots \cdot \dots \cdot \dots \right\}$$

根据 *Minkowski's first theorem*, 只有满足：

$$\lambda(L) \leq$$

...

但是右边计算结果为  $N$ ，明显  $\|B\| > N$ ，所以不行。

其实，我们可以通过对矩阵的列乘上一个倍数使得条件满足。

令

$$M = N \cdot \dots$$



$$L = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \alpha \end{pmatrix}$$

所以，要使得不等式成立，可推得：

$$\|B\| \leq \det(L)$$

$$2N \leq 2N$$

求出了  $\alpha$ ，我们可以代入  $M$ ，利用LLL算法求出格  $L$  的最短向量  $B$ ，再乘上  $L$  的逆求出  $A$ ，利用  $A$  的前两项求出  $\varphi(N)$ 。

## 真题演练

2020羊城杯 Simple.py

```
from Crypto.Util.number import *
from Crypto.Cipher import DES
import gmpy2
from secret import flag
import random

key = "abcdefgh"

def des_encrypt(m):
    des = DES.new(key, DES.MODE_ECB)
    res = des.encrypt(m)
    return res

def gen_key():
    p = getPrime(2048)
    q = getPrime(2048)
    n = p * q
    bit = n.bit_length()
    phi_n = (p - 1) * (q - 1)
    num = random.randint(1, 100)
    while True:
        u = getPrime(bit / 4 - num)
        if gmpy2.gcd(u, phi_n) != 1:
            continue
        t = gmpy2.invert(u, phi_n)
        e = bytes_to_long(des_encrypt(long_to_bytes(t)))
        if gmpy2.gcd(e, phi_n) == 1:
            break
    return (n, e)

P = getPrime(1024)
Q = getPrime(1024)
N = P * Q
E = 65537
lcm = gmpy2.lcm(P-1, Q-1)
e1 = gmpy2.invert(getPrime(730), lcm)
e2 = gmpy2.invert(getPrime(730), lcm)
m = bytes_to_long(flag)
```

```
c = pow(m, E, N)
print "N = " + str(N)
print "e2 = " + str(e2)
print "c = " + str(c)
_n, _e = gen_key()
_c = pow(e1, _e, _n)
print "_n = " + str(_n)
print "_e = " + str(_e)
print "_c = " + str(_c)
```

# N = 14922959775784066499316528935316325825140011208871830627653191549546959775167708525042423039865322548420928  
5715241207438316935501235634939817979509128958934762004470833865493533360868990649218785820743467913201041061399  
6501048061487959235779305334257785076110894408631847584988244027268824681802220935685292421523748146022937754429  
7224983887026669222885987323082324044645883070916243439521809702674295469253723616677245762242494478587807402688  
4741761020934820194171187037474118624205362406110895293311486844405139346094128849410916515948615306060869821748  
62461739604705354416587503836130151492937714365614194583664241  
# e2 = 2718882573172758465662471298870315103012635053615747759193555850881772258034368956592432944215123964960799  
3377452763119541243174650065563589438911911135278704499670302489754540301886312489410648471922645773506837251600  
2441096198501417627959016965033878800586580614905950342818840892654873363730114248834044991240024418608702912338  
7504567521235528762294842710936292519901838353525991354985974715834893184704190791031346553170381031347267443542  
5886505383646969400166213185676876969805238803587967334447878968225219769481841748776108219650785975942208190380  
614555719233460250841332020054797811415069533137170950762289  
# c = 64723673388326359068964239903235425376638493043141715815541074952108300266602116960890629161588941955617230  
4786460463346043386783868733837067628716027416591580023525364069051004606654144514050191773102659642708055856736  
6267665887665459901724487706983166070740324307268574128474775026837827907818762764766069631267853742422247229582  
7562562531759418990998988846563345987907113793054904199326641146150103820945728547994218916227896146147204427082  
7165337648566013956081966823911858806931217929348868440340438571578040693781712458877368992164280270300534132400  
8483201528345805611493251791950304129082313093168732415486813  
# \_n = 4404892382649008607769490638452005587343411822539110401046897266344144889970955182849645140780799118563528  
2417417393725155884225134976263171679830736099541454546451435595749946039635245634105832967147038449354704218223  
8690727766731554287411757022792467324815342497916894285866240516524768645049867582541899123632009100512965460004  
5483820545784612499901584426752344771225211896493163416236371468675891199518313857175139649417875620688915230608  
4317046360025551872807095850922405346004118486994303888743443502442831106353334551482782748512105502224580082372  
3487812635502090530820946638405345755666124356919178290008475459419571761406117827422883820901663916276191422633  
9406991137605161490026096722306105754426438222411268242877900552641627252091201926619852594239243077854520019277  
0132364724778265877578011764290069483147568103763469180623221128649318712146450612201288964413736407940318335377  
4265910554863733455161820449073656744610495110838881353269890437984975607744603113572453211439334880155671730821  
7553610547812436394079121339715303940319337850517707253312429329292447195948305483107689370370422437945511638914  
5154557483783835739807263870990795821606799989184239537695359694037745730832933652448896253262085023757027913456  
7668379  
# \_e = 861605654852236668414010386016782729745549477229019709332203804526520520185021137379682045297904957392332  
5857220942277425713925636792864955456256188901316434460826955577715044665117069725538134443728300350847633681413  
2594917061838422072660017477530465048729471603537912401826065081663165440462979219418291010867656746870617893935  
7582415910323500107828619887428859180155324940204063508970485751558009419911079734339155730302550704110737934892  
1878286222592146529505590768973441388126317902974187052079781628242023009087968728757532829417144881980353020529  
2587159921154471289747571107461754730577787617451127061265552788125691266357724955508391085485034126227212788895  
4169021894795871949998187646394037525961650438832955064659162777344823802523995573956215664613226645593444838891  
8703785117843101122013491456043865752278740963267702026908689514248866920346925662917343831348704613023801020667  
8820035631793666627274457756812810094004185303422637897314225624079032617334487815628021058997628511963565055629  
4352789562518693290255446232912239841905621091493161592435653235652714913563781895610050846765927864535814313936  
5138518132652545544115596043294668297651575616103829331343386207876300470400335698337178741478710407640112144438  
3911561  
# \_c = 3059378395465944392304638615846042010773747591674684108278309435284030079417796588816724777051136176148286  
1133242719912421788793739137828194385615957105759820370936689154740197432601698071113019727531214996610515157374  
8299654404630150641461765232935912266448303266990247145252052886920248198006212876273661195636104435277145396636  
9855160641545344887508794534742118524614630419608357456953685779037867026075084926585632721210386933717522890173  
3078171923575201869763530445832100840793098656577982627804808276475436726746063779851278015328132573334899942640  
7049795270044819657399403071013496169060640127279409914638535996355848933378734045908205536540619564723586905257  
5694987167078205443510923795164659435373834226803573338492481291181485433897333956863995659995868991230873100254

```
4299413121823767951826710619496230562952921040226972673607296796651838135092096572769027401808061933267653600572
2214955949897632990356174168234408837737546230730400434240785496100281815168806724358191550743656843853383646410
4874365401663604069820969491784668611501735273053690075469175506346792112934964582827878812445812305580115827206
3250288649471223330847415195890925185728175074173691020276388879065428732884620172493030277899604643465683999909
1303411
```

首先这题分为两部分。第一部分是gen\_key()以及后面的输出求出e1。第二部分就是利用e1,e2求出c。

第一部分的t可以直接DES解密求出来，然后又因为u满足

$u < N$  的条件，所以可以直接用wiener attack分解出\_n，从而求出e1。

```
from Crypto.Util.number import *
from Crypto.Cipher import DES
import random
from gmpy2 import invert
```

```
key = "abcdefgh"
```

```
def des_decrypt(m):
    des = DES.new(key, DES.MODE_ECB)
    res = des.decrypt(m)
    return res
```

```
#gkd之无敌究极wiener_attack
```

```
def possible_phi(e,alist,N):
    for x in alist:
        if x==0:
            continue
        phi = floor(e*(1/x))
        if (N-phi+1)%2==0 and sqrt(pow((N-phi+1)//2,2)-N) is_integer():
            (p,q)=var('p,q')
            x=solve([(p-1)*(q-1)==phi, p*q==N],p,q)
            return int(str(x[0][0]).split('==')[1])
        else:
            continue
```

```
def wiener_attack(e,N):
    c=continued_fraction(e/N)
    alist=c.convergents()
    return possible_phi(e,alist,N)
```

```
_n = 440489238264900860776949063845200558734341182253911040104689726634414488997095518284964514078079911856352824
1741739372515588422513497626317167983073609954145454645143559574994603963524563410583296714703844935470421822386
9072776673155428741175702279246732481534249791689428586624051652476864504986758254189912363200910051296546000454
8382054578461249990158442675234477122521189649316341623637146867589119951831385717513964941787562068891523060843
1704636002555187280709585092240534600411848699430388874344350244283110635333455148278274851210550222458008237234
8781263550209053082094663840534575566612435691917829000847545941957176140611782742288382090166391627619142263394
0699113760516149002609672230610575442643822241126824287790055264162725209120192661985259423924307785452001927701
3236472477826587757801176429006948314756810376346918062322112864931871214645061220128896441373640794031833537742
6591055486373345516182044907365674461049511083888135326989043798497560774460311357245321143933488015567173082175
5361054781243639407912133971530394031933785051770725331242932929244719594830548310768937037042243794551163891451
5455748378383573980726387099079582160679998918423953769535969403774573083293365244889625326208502375702791345676
68379
```

```
_e = 861605654852236668414010386016782729745549477722901970933220380452652052018502113737968204529790495739233258
5722094227742571392563679286495545625618890131643446082695557771504466511706972553813444372830035084763368141325
9491706183842207266001747753046504872947160353791240182606508166316544046297921941829101086765674687061789393575
8241591032350010782861988742885918015532494020406350897048575155800941991107973433915573030255070411073793489218
7828622259214652950559076897344138812631790297418705207978162824202300908796872875753282941714488198035302052925
8715992115447128974757110746175473057778761745112706126555278812569126635772495550839108548503412622721278889541
6902189479587194999818764639403752596165043883295506465916277734482380252399557395621566461322664559344483889187
```



```
0378511784310112201349145604386575227874096326770202690868951424886692034692566291734383134870461302380102066788
2003563179366662727445775681281009400418530342263789731422562407903261733448781562802105899762851196356505562943
5278956251869329025544623291223984190562109149316159243565323565271491356378189561005084676592786453581431393651
3851813265254554411559604329466829765157561610382933134338620787630047040033569833717874147871040764011214443839
11561
_c = 30593783954659443923046386158460420107737475916746841082783094352840300794177965888167247705113617614828611
3324271991242178879373913782819438561595710575982037093668915474019743260169807111301972753121499661051515737482
9965440463015064146176523293591226644830326699024714525205288692024819800621287627366119563610443527714539663698
5516064154534488750879453474211852461463041960835745695368577903786702607508492658563272121038693371752289017330
7817192357520186976353044583210084079309865657798262780480827647543672674606377985127801532813257333489994264070
4979527004481965739940307101349616906064012727940991463853599635584893337873404590820553654061956472358690525756
9498716707820544351092379516465943537383422680357333849248129118148543389733395686399565999586899123087310025442
9941312182376795182671061949623056295292104022697267360729679665183813509209657276902740180806193326765360057222
1495594989763299035617416823440883773754623073040043424078549610028181516880672435819155074365684385338364641048
7436540166360406982096949178466861150173527305369007546917550634679211293496458282787881244581230558011582720632
502886494712233084741519589092518572817507417369102027638887906542873288462017249303027789960464346568399990913
03411
_t = bytes_to_long(des_decrypt(long_to_bytes(_e)))
_p = wiener_attack(_t,_n)
_q = _n//_p
_d = invert(_e,(_p-1)*(_q-1))
e1 = pow(_c,_d,_n)
print e1
```

第二部分就直接用Extending Wiener Attack求解即可。

```

from Crypto.Util.number import *
from gmpy2 import invert
c = 6472367338832635906896423990323542537663849304314171581554107495210830026660211696089062916158894195561723047
8646046334604338678386873383706762871602741659158002352536406905100460665414451405019177310265964270805585673662
6766588766545990172448770698316607074032430726857412847477502683782790781876276476606963126785374242224722958275
6256253175941899099898884656334598790711379305490419932664114615010382094572854799421891622789614614720442708271
6533764856601395608196682391185880693121792934886844034043857157804069378171245887736899216428027030053413240084
83201528345805611493251791950304129082313093168732415486813
e2 = 271888257317275846566247129887031510301263505361574775919355585088177225803436895659243294421512396496079933
7745276311954124317465006556358943891191113527870449967030248975454030188631248941064847192264577350683725160024
4109619850141762795901696503387880058658061490595034281884089265487336373011424883404499124002441860870291233875
0456752123552876229484271093629251990183835352599135498597471583489318470419079103134655317038103134726744354258
8650538364696940016621318567687696980523880358796733444787896822521976948184174877610821965078597594220819038061
4555719233460250841332020054797811415069533137170950762289
e1 = 114552459553730357961013268333698879659007919035942930313432809776799669181481660306531243618160127922304264
9860015017845645751283198849917745426828534668083299733620196772840726466782800510919645556112209617193023205474
0588038611351914707629948159499779988438401254850624074804236564321277421573030404787167970603559655089894458031
492326098276885813339518777702991415006437199832878806888440803565964567662563652062845388379897799506439389461
6194229333186257656034236046151372173756120912215783394932631606703550328981867924790347711186783944648544138243
47305505135625135428816394053078365603937337271798774138959
N = 149229597757840664993165289353163258251400112088718306276531915495469597751677085250424230398653225484209285
7152412074383169355012356349398179795091289589347620044708338654935333608689906492187858207434679132010410613996
5010480614879592357793053342577850761108944086318475849882440272688246818022209356852924215237481460229377544297
2249838870266692228859873230823240446458830709162434395218097026742954692537236166772457622424944785878074026884
7417610209348201941711870374741186242053624061108952933114868444051393460941288494109165159486153060608698217486
2461739604705354416587503836130151492937714365614194583664241
a = 0.356#731./2049
M1=N**0.5
M2= N**(a+1)
D = diagonal_matrix(ZZ,[N,M1,M2,1])
M=matrix(ZZ,[[1,-N,0,N**2],[0,e1,-e1,-e1*N],[0,0,e2,-e2*N],[0,0,0,e1*e2]])*D
L=M.LLL()
t=vector(ZZ,L[0])
x=t*M**(-1)
phi = int(x[1]/x[0]*e1)
d = invert(0x10001,phi)
m=pow(c,d,N)
print long_to_bytes(m)

```

## References

[Extending Wiener's Attack in the Presence of Many Decrypting Exponents](#)