

攻防世界——crypto

原创

[Captain Hammer](#) 于 2019-10-17 17:07:35 发布 7136 收藏 22

分类专栏: [CTF题解](#)

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本文链接: <https://blog.csdn.net/vhkjhws/article/details/101026050>

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[CTF题解](#) 专栏收录该内容

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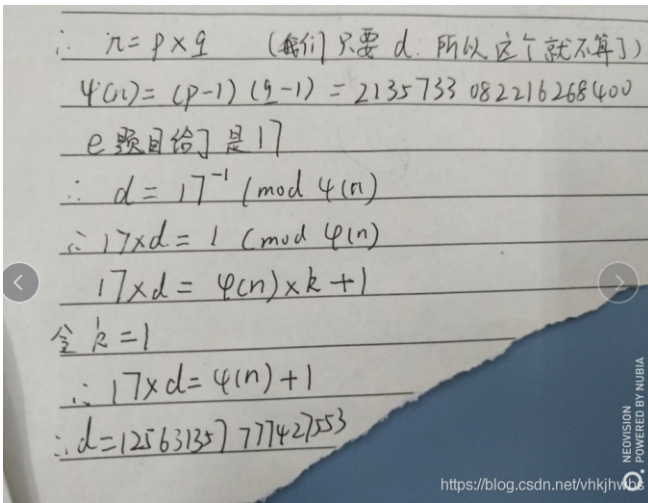
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新手区部分题解:

1, easy_RSA

摘别人的图



或者用脚本 python2: (装了 gmpy2库的可以用)

```
import gmpy2
p = 473398607161
q = 4511491
e = 17
s = (p-1)*(q-1)

d = gmpy2.invert(e,s)

print d
```

2, Normal_RSA

解压出来两个文件: flag.enc 和 pubkey.pem

pem文件: 以前是利用公钥加密进行邮件安全的一个协议, 而现在PEM这个协议仅仅在使用的就是.pem这种文件格式, 这种文件里面保存了keys和X.509证书, 看到了吗数字证书和key都能保存。

而现在一般表示用Base64 encoded DER编码的证书, 这种证书的内容打开能够看到在“--BEGIN CERTIFICATE--” and “--END CERTIFICATE--”之间

enc文件: 该.enc文件扩展用于通过在UUencoded格式文件, 它们是加密的文件。

这也意味着这些ENC文件包含受保护的数据和保存在该格式中, 所以未经授权的收视数据和复制可以被防止

本题考查 两个工具的使用 openssl (linux自带) 和 rsatool

这两个工具我是在 windows 下 安装使用的, 当然可以在 linux中使用, 个人喜好

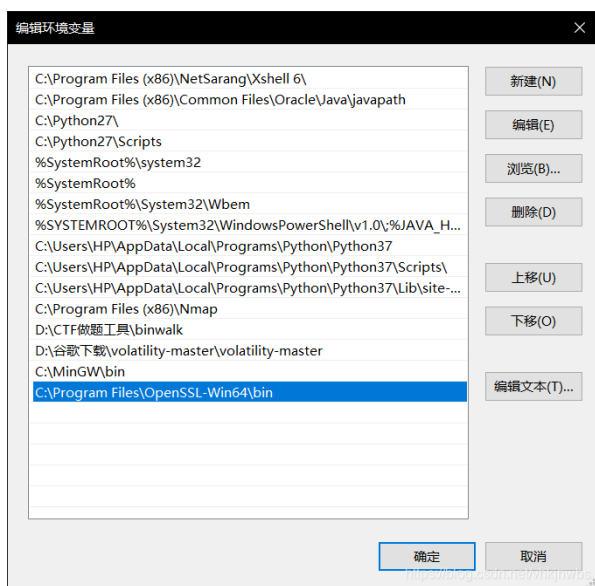
分享: openssl: <https://pan.baidu.com/s/1wP73GPJZo-HITH50UA61YQ> 提取码: v2ti

rsatools : https://pan.baidu.com/s/16HI_p1zv_ajZadkW5GFnzQ 提取码: 8qqr

其中 openssl 是exe文件 直接执行安装, 默认安装到: C:\Program Files\OpenSSL-Win64

然后把 C:\Program Files\OpenSSL-Win64\bin 添加到 环境变量中

我的电脑 右键》属性》高级系统设置》环境变量》系统变量 中 双击 path》新建》把复制的路径添加进去 确定



一个是加密过的的flag.enc，另一个是公钥pubkey.pem。我们需要用四个步骤拿到flag

把 flag.enc 和 pubkey.pem 复制到 rsatools 文件夹中，打开cmd

1，提取 pubkey.pem 中的 参数：

```
openssl rsa -pubin -text -modulus -in warmup -in pubkey.pem
```

```
C:\Users\HP\Desktop\不常用软件\加密解密工具\RSA\rsatools(生成私钥)>openssl rsa -pubin -text -modulus -in warmup -in pubkey.pem
RSA Public-Key: (256 bit)
Modulus:
 00:c2:63:6a:e5:c3:d8:e4:3f:fb:97:ab:09:02:8f:
 1a:ac:6c:0b:f6:cd:3d:70:eb:ca:28:1b:ff:e9:7f:
 be:30:dd
Exponent: 65537 (0x10001)
Modulus=C2636AE5C3D8E43FFB97AB09028F1AAC6C0BF6CD3D70EBCA281BFFE97FBE30DD
Writing RSA key
-----BEGIN PUBLIC KEY-----
DwwDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEBBQADKwAwKAIhAMJjauXD20Q/+5erCQKPGqxsC/bNPXDr
igb/+1/vjDdAgMBAAE=
-----END PUBLIC KEY-----

C:\Users\HP\Desktop\不常用软件\加密解密工具\RSA\rsatools(生成私钥)>
```

<https://blog.csdn.net/vhkjhws>

对得到的Modulus（16）进制的转化为十进制：

```
87924348264132406875276140514499937145050893665602592992418171647042491658461
```

然后把 这个数分解 为两个 互质数 就是 q和 p

这里需要用到 yafu 中的 factor (kali自带)，我偏向于在windows中玩

分享 源码，python脚本 linux也可以用，

https://pan.baidu.com/s/1TQqM8naEyVKhh101kz_igQ 提取码: rcb9

```
==== sieving in progress (1 thread): 36224 relations needed ====
==== Press ctrl-c to abort and save state =====

SIQS elapsed time = 1.8158 seconds.
Total factoring time = 1.8501 seconds

***factors found***
P39 = 319576316814478949870590164193048041239
P39 = 275127860351348928173285174381581152299

ans = 1

https://blog.csdn.net/vhkjhws
C:\Users\HP\Desktop\不常用软件\加密解密工具\RSA\rsatools(生成私钥)
```

```
275127860351348928173285174381581152299
319576316814478949870590164193048041239
```

知道两个素数，随机定义大素数e,求出密钥文件 **private.pem** (python2)

```
python rsatool.py -o private.pem -e 65537 -p 275127860351348928173285174381581152299 -q 3195763168144789498
```

最后解密:

```
openssl rsautl -decrypt -in flag.enc -inkey private.pem
```

```
d =
1806799bd44ce649122b78b43060c786f8b77fb1593e0842da063ba0d8728bf1
p = 275127860351348928173285174381581152299 (0xcefb2cf7e18a98ebdc36e3e7c3b02b)
q = 319576316814478949870590164193048041239 (0xf06c28e91c8922b9c236e23560c09717)
Saving PEM as private.pem
C:\Users\HP\Desktop\不常用软件\加密解密工具\RSA\rsatools(生成私钥)>openssl rsautl -decrypt -in flag.enc -inkey private.p
em
PCTF {256b_i5_m3dium}
C:\Users\HP\Desktop\不常用软件\加密解密工具\RSA\rsatools(生成私钥)> https://blog.csdn.net/vhkjhws
```

openssl是一个功能强大的工具，<https://www.cnblogs.com/yangxiaolan/p/6256838.html>

3, 幂数加密

提示是 幂函数解密:

二进制幂数加密法

编辑 讨论

本词条缺少概述、信息栏，补充相关内容使词条更完整，还能快速升级，赶紧来编辑吧！

二进制数除了0和1的表示方法外，在由二进制转换成十进制的时候，还可以表示成2的N次方的形式。例如：

$$15=2^0+2^1+2^2+2^3$$

并且我们发现，任意的十进制数都可以用 2^n 或 $2^n+2^m+.....$ 的形式表示出来，可以表示的单元数由使用的max n来决定。

$$\text{可表示的单元数}=2^{(n+1)}-1$$

二进制幂数加密法就是应用这个原理，由于英文字母只有26个字母，由公式可知，只要2的0、1、2、3、4次幂就可以表示31个单元。通过用二进制幂数表示字母序号数来加密。例如

明文: donotpullyoureggsinonebasket

字母序号: 4 15 14 15 20 16 21 12 12 1 12 12 25 15 21 18 5 7 7 19 9 14 15 14 5 2 1 19 11 5 20

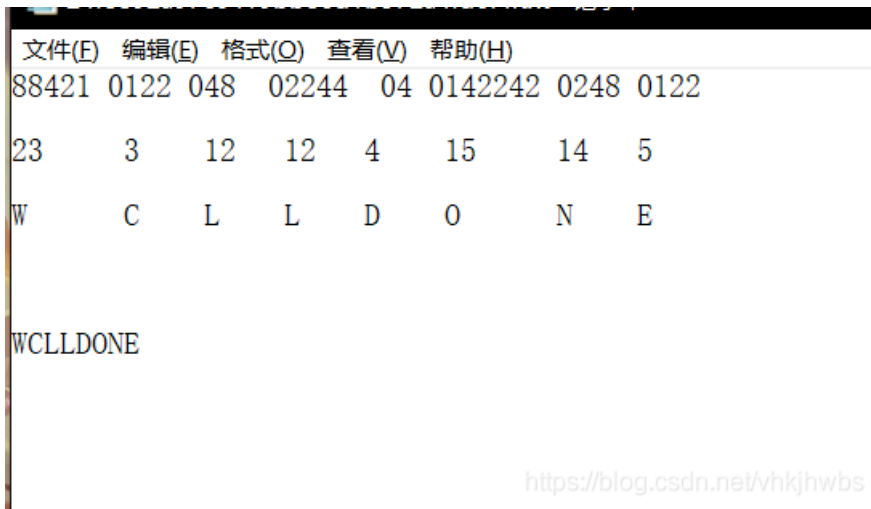
由于 $4=2^2$ 所以D加密过之后是2; $15=2^0+2^1+2^2+2^3$ 所以O加密后是0123。同理得到上述明文的加密后的密文

密文: 2 0123/123 0123 24/4 024 23 23/0 23 23/034 0123 024 14/02 012 012 014/03 123 /0123 123 02/1 0 014 013 02 24

有点不太一样 (因为这不是二进制的幂数加密)。之后搜到一种云影密码。是对01248组合构成的密文hhhh正好想要这个。

幂函数加密的密文 只有 01234 不可能有 8，所以表层不是 幂函数加密，

是 云影密码：



<https://blog.csdn.net/vhkjhwbs>

4,easy_ECC

直接上脚本：

```
import collections
import random

EllipticCurve = collections.namedtuple('EllipticCurve', 'name p a b g n h')

curve = EllipticCurve(
    'secp256k1',
    # Field characteristic.
```

```

p=int(input('p=')),
# Curve coefficients.
a=int(input('a=')),
b=int(input('b=')),
# Base point.
g=(int(input('Gx=')),
   int(input('Gy='))),
# Subgroup order.
n=int(input('k=')),
# Subgroup cofactor.
h=1,
)

# Modular arithmetic #####

def inverse_mod(k, p):
    """Returns the inverse of k modulo p.

    This function returns the only integer x such that (x * k) % p == 1.

    k must be non-zero and p must be a prime.
    """
    if k == 0:
        raise ZeroDivisionError('division by zero')

    if k < 0:
        # k ** -1 = p - (-k) ** -1 (mod p)
        return p - inverse_mod(-k, p)

    # Extended Euclidean algorithm.
    s, old_s = 0, 1
    t, old_t = 1, 0
    r, old_r = p, k

    while r != 0:
        quotient = old_r // r
        old_r, r = r, old_r - quotient * r
        old_s, s = s, old_s - quotient * s
        old_t, t = t, old_t - quotient * t

    gcd, x, y = old_r, old_s, old_t

    assert gcd == 1
    assert (k * x) % p == 1

    return x % p

# Functions that work on curve points #####

def is_on_curve(point):
    """Returns True if the given point lies on the elliptic curve."""
    if point is None:
        # None represents the point at infinity.
        return True

    x, y = point

    return (y ** 2 - x ** 3 + a * x + b - curve_c * x * curve_b) % curve_p == 0

```

```

return (y ** y - x ** x ** x - curve.a * x - curve.b) % curve.p == 0

def point_neg(point):
    """Returns -point."""
    assert is_on_curve(point)

    if point is None:
        # -0 = 0
        return None

    x, y = point
    result = (x, -y % curve.p)

    assert is_on_curve(result)

    return result

def point_add(point1, point2):
    """Returns the result of point1 + point2 according to the group law."""
    assert is_on_curve(point1)
    assert is_on_curve(point2)

    if point1 is None:
        # 0 + point2 = point2
        return point2
    if point2 is None:
        # point1 + 0 = point1
        return point1

    x1, y1 = point1
    x2, y2 = point2

    if x1 == x2 and y1 != y2:
        # point1 + (-point1) = 0
        return None

    if x1 == x2:
        # This is the case point1 == point2.
        m = (3 * x1 * x1 + curve.a) * inverse_mod(2 * y1, curve.p)
    else:
        # This is the case point1 != point2.
        m = (y1 - y2) * inverse_mod(x1 - x2, curve.p)

    x3 = m * m - x1 - x2
    y3 = y1 + m * (x3 - x1)
    result = (x3 % curve.p,
              -y3 % curve.p)

    assert is_on_curve(result)

    return result

def scalar_mult(k, point):
    """Returns k * point computed using the double and point_add algorithm."""
    assert is_on_curve(point)

```

```

if k < 0:
    # k * point = -k * (-point)
    return scalar_mult(-k, point_neg(point))

result = None
addend = point

while k:
    if k & 1:
        # Add.
        result = point_add(result, addend)

        # Double.
        addend = point_add(addend, addend)

    k >>= 1

assert is_on_curve(result)

return result

# Keypair generation and ECDHE #####

def make_keypair():
    """Generates a random private-public key pair."""
    private_key = curve.n
    public_key = scalar_mult(private_key, curve.g)

    return private_key, public_key

private_key, public_key = make_keypair()
print("private key:", hex(private_key))
print("public key: (0x{:x}, 0x{:x})".format(*public_key))

```

cyberpeace{19477226185390}

高手进阶区部分题题解

5, ENC

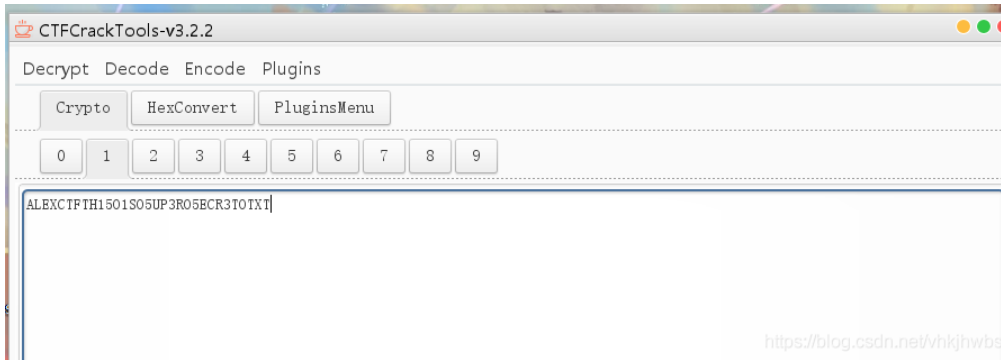
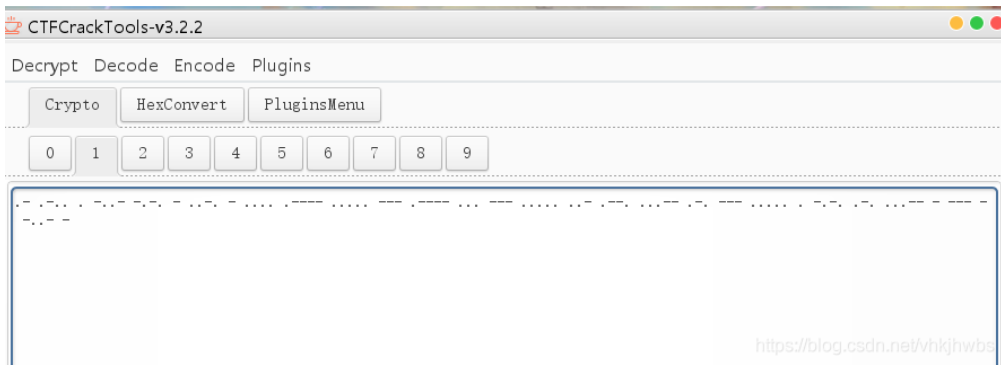
是一个没有后缀的文件，用winhex打开，发现 只有两种 字符串 ZERO 和 ONE

复制下来保存为 123.txt，然后用脚本将ZERO 替换为 0 ONE替换为 1:


```
f = open("123.txt", "r")
chars = f.read()
char = chars.split(" ")
string = ""
for c in char:
    if(c == "ZERO"):
        string += "0"
    elif(c == "ONE"):
        string += "1"
print(string)
f.close()
```

01001100011010010011000001100111010011000110100100110000011101010100110001101001010000010111010101001001010

然后转为 16进制，再转为 ascii, base64 摩斯密码



最后得到这个玩意，怎么提交都不对，TM的什么几把玩意，

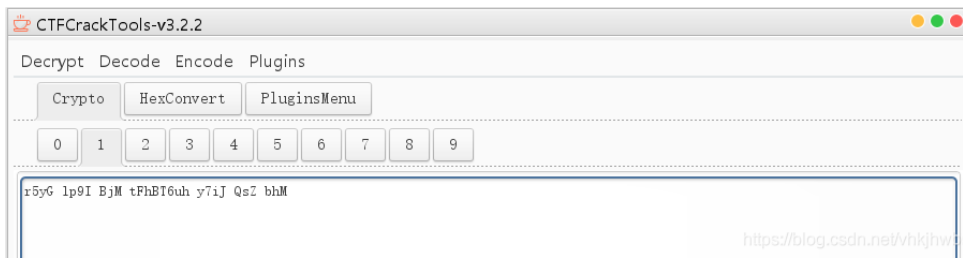
ALEXCTFTH1501SO5UP3RO5ECR3TOTXT

最后看了别人的writeup 说需要整理格式:

ALEXCTF{TH15_1S_5UP3R_5ECR3T_TXT}

6,告诉你个秘密

打开是两段十六进制, 转为ascii 》 base64 》 键盘密码 (我自己命名的, 几个字符包围的字符)



flag: TONGYUAN

7, Easy-one

这个题我不会, 附上一个大神的链接:

https://blog.csdn.net/zz_Caleb/article/details/89575430

8, 说我作弊需要证据

说我作弊需要证据

[查看Writeup](#) [题目建议](#)

难度系数: ★★★★★ 5.0

题目来源: ISCC-2017

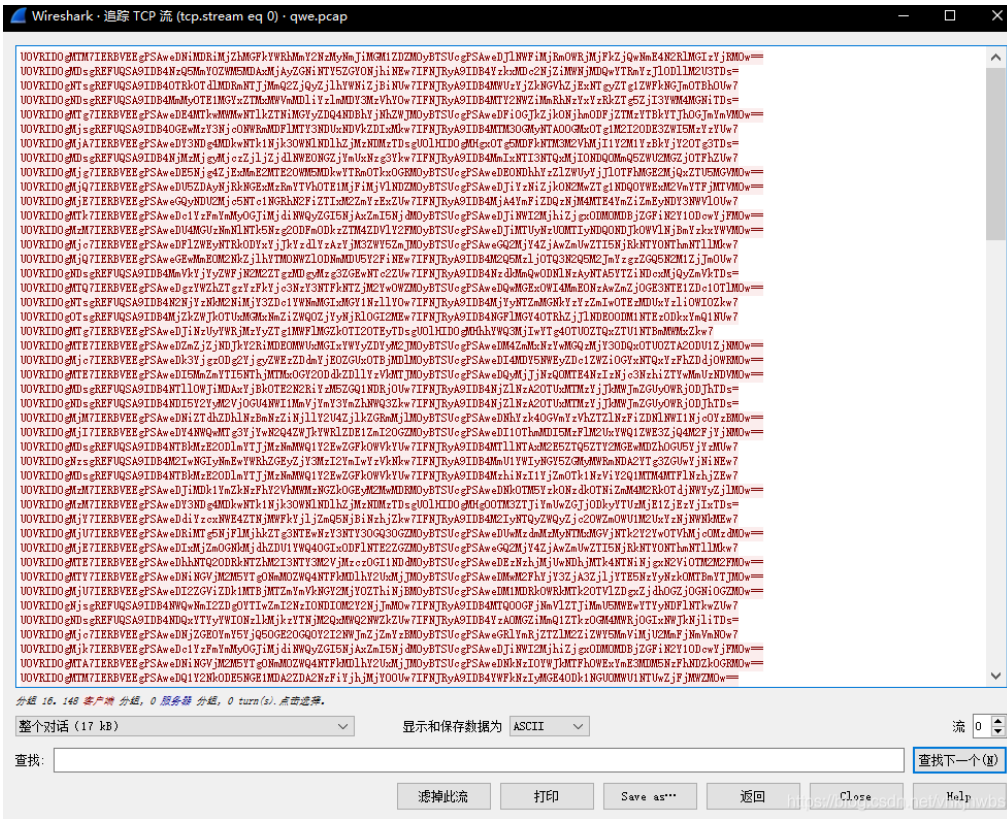
题目描述: X老师怀疑一些调皮的学生在一次自动化计算机测试中作弊, 他使用抓包工具捕获到了Alice和Bob的通信流量。狡猾的Alice和Bob同学好像使用某些加密方式隐藏通信内容, 使得X老师无法破解它, 也许你有办法帮助X老师。X老师知道Alice的RSA密钥为 $(n, e) = (0x53a121a11e36d7a84dde3f5d73cf, 0x10001) (192.168.0.13)$, Bob的RSA密钥为 $(n, e) = (0x99122e61dc7bede74711185598c7, 0x10001) (192.168.0.37)$

题目场景: 暂无

题目附件: 附件1

<https://blog.csdn.net/vhkjhwb>

追踪流:



是base64，找几条解密一下：

```
SEQ = 14; DATA = 0x83afae83c1db7776751d56c3f09fL; SIG = 0x400a19b82a4700ffc8a7515d7599L;
SEQ = 19; DATA = 0x75c1fbc28bb27b5d2db9601fb967L; SIG = 0x2b5b628bf8183400cdab7f5870b1L;
SEQ = 18; DATA = 0x181901c059de3b0f2d4840ab3aebL; SIG = 0x1b8bd9f468f81ce33a0da2a8bfbel;
SEQ = 13; DATA = 0x3b04b26a0adada2f67326bb0c5d6L; SIG = 0x2e5ab24f9dc21df406a87de0b3b4L;
```

解码得到序列号，数据和 签名（签名用来校验信息）

猜测应该是解密数据部分，便可以得到flag。

现在思路就清晰了，

题目中给了两个公钥，一个公钥对应 加密的数据，另一个是用来 加密校验码的保证数据的准确性

序列号，肯定是 解密出字符的位置

首先求解 两个公钥 对应的 私钥：（其中的 $n = q * p$, n 分解为 p 和 q 需要用到 yafu（kali自带）里面的 factor 命令，linux和win都有yafu这个工具，命令 linux: factor (n)； win: yafu.exe factor(n)）

```

from Crypto.PublicKey
import RSA import gmpy
n = long(3104649130901425335933838103517383)
e = long(65537)
p = 49662237675630289
q = 62515288803124247
d = long(gmpy.invert(e, (p-1)*(q-1)))
rsa = RSA.construct( (n, e, d) )

```

然后就可以拿私钥解密数据了：

给出完整的脚本： 其中的 zero_one是 保存的 tcp流数据

```

from Crypto.PublicKey import RSA
import gmpy2
import base64
#Alice's
A_n = 1696206139052948924304948333474767
A_p = 38456719616722997
A_q = 44106885765559411
#Bob's
B_n = 3104649130901425335933838103517383
B_p = 49662237675630289
B_q = 62515288803124247

A_phi = (A_p - 1) * (A_q - 1)
B_phi = (B_p - 1) * (B_q - 1)

e = 65537

A_d = int(gmpy2.invert(e, A_phi))
B_d = int(gmpy2.invert(e, B_phi))

A_rsa = RSA.construct( (A_n, e, A_d) )
B_rsa = RSA.construct( (B_n, e, B_d) )

flag = {}
with open('zero_one') as f:
    for s in f.readlines():
        line = str(base64.b64decode(s), encoding = 'utf8')
        seq = int(line.split(';')[0].split(' ')[2])
        data = int(line.split('0x')[1].split(';')[0], 16)
        sig = int(line.split('0x')[2].rstrip(';'), 16)
        decry = B_rsa.decrypt(data)
        signcheck = A_rsa.sign(decry, '')[0]

        if signcheck == sig:
            flag[seq] = chr(decry)
dic = sorted(flag.items(), key = lambda item:item[0]) #对字典按键值进行排序, 返回值为列表
print(dic)
f = ''
for i in dic:
    f += i[1]
print(f)

```

拿到flag: flag{n0th1ng_t0_533_h3r3_m0v3_0n}

最后得到 flag:

```
RCTF{We1l_d0n3_6ut_wh4t_i5_that}
```

处理脚本:

```
file1 = "693541011C9E75785D48FBF084CD66795530494C56D273701245A8BA85C03E53731B782A4BE977265E73BFAA859C156F54"

file = []
#先将文件的16进制字符串两个字符一组制成列表
for i in range(0,len(file1),2):
    file.append(file1[i:i+2])
xor1 = "01780C4C109E3237120CFBBACB8F6A53"
xor = []
#将 异或的对象制成一个列表
for i in range(0,len(xor1),2):
    xor.append(xor1[i:i+2])
result = []
string = ""
print(xor)
for i in range(0,len(file)):
    s = int("0x" + file[i],16) ^ int("0x" + xor[i%16],16) ^ int("0x20",16)
    string += chr(s)
    result.append(hex(s)[2:])
print(result)
print(string)
```

修改数据后的处理脚本:

```
n = ['48', '6d', '6d', '6d', '2c', '20', '67', '6f', '6f', '64', '20', '6a', '6f', '62', '2c', '0a', '74', '']
for i in n :
    print(chr(int(i,16)),end="")
```

10, easy_crypto

给了一个密文 enc.txt 和 一个加密的脚本

根据加密脚本, 写出解密脚本

```

get buf unsign s[256]

get buf t[256]

we have key:hello world

we have flag:????????????????????????????????????????

for i:0 to 256

set s[i]:i

for i:0 to 256
    set t[i]:key[(i)mod(key.lenth)]

for i:0 to 256
    set j:(j+s[i]+t[i])mod(256)
    swap:s[i],s[j]

for m:0 to 37
    set i:(i + 1)mod(256)
    set j:(j + S[i])mod(256)
    swap:s[i],s[j]
    set x:(s[i] + (s[j]mod(256))mod(256))
    set flag[m]:flag[m]^s[x]

fprint flagx to file

```

解密脚本

```

# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
f = open('C:/Users/HP/Desktop/enc.txt','r',encoding='ISO-8859-1')
c = f.read()
t = []
key = 'hello world'
ch = ''
j = 0 #初始化
s = list(range(256)) #创建有序列表
for i in range(256):
    j = (j + s[i] + ord(key[i % len(key)])) % 256
    s[i],s[j] = s[j],s[i]
i = 0 #初始化
j = 0 #初始化
for r in c:
    i = (i + 1) % 256
    j = (j + s[i]) % 256
    s[i], s[j] = s[j], s[i]
    x = (s[i] + (s[j] % 256)) % 256
    ch += chr(ord(r) ^ s[x])
print(ch)

```


得到:

EIS{55a0a84f86a6ad40006f014619577ad3}

11, cr2-many-time-secrets

没思路, 是多字节xor运算,

附上一篇 大牛的博客: <https://pequalsnp-team.github.io/writeups/CR2>

```
import binascii

def dec(msg, key):
    ...
    Simple char-by-char XOR with a key (Vigenere, Vernam, OTP)
    ...
    m = ""
    for i in range(0, len(key)):
        m += chr(msg[i] ^ ord(key[i]))
    return m

#####

lines = []

with open("msg", "r") as f:
    # Read lines from file and decode Hex
    ls = f.readlines()
    for l in ls:
        lines.append(binascii.unhexlify(l[:-1]))

# Step 1: Decode each line with the known key
k = "ALEXCTF{"
mes = []
for l in lines:
    m = dec(l, k)
    mes.append(m)
print(mes)

# Step 2: Guess some part of the first message 'Dear Fri'
k = "Dear Friend, "
m = dec(lines[0], k)
print(m)

# Step 3: Decode each line with the new known key
k = "ALEXCTF{HERE_"
mes = []
for l in lines:
    m = dec(l, k)
    mes.append(m)
print(mes)

# Step 4: Guess some part of the last message 'ncryption sc'
k = 'ncryption scheme '
```

```

m = dec(lines[-1], k)
print(m)

# Step 5: Decode each line with the new known key
k = "ALEXCTF{HERE_GOES_"
mes = []
for l in lines:
    m = dec(l, k)
    mes.append(m)
print(mes)

# Step 6: Guess all the second message 'sed One time pad e'
# the third message is 'n scheme, I heard '
# so we can retrieve the complete key
k = 'sed One time pad encryptio'
m = dec(lines[2], k)
print(m)

...
['Dear Fri', 'nderstoo', 'sed One ', 'n scheme', 'is the o', 'hod that', ' proven ', 'ever if ', 'cure, Le'
ALEXCTF{HERE_
['Dear Friend, ', 'nderstood my ', 'sed One time ', 'n scheme, I h', 'is the only e', 'hod that is m', ' pr
ALEXCTF{HERE_GOES
['Dear Friend, This ', 'nderstood my mista', 'sed One time pad e', 'n scheme, I heard ', 'is the only encry
ALEXCTF{HERE_GOES_THE_KEY}
...

```

12, oldDevier

以前遇到过这种类型的题，是 RSA 攻击方法中的一种，**RSA 低加密指数广播攻击**（模数 n 、密文 c 不同，加密指数 e 相同）

至于什么是 **RSA 低加密指数广播攻击**，自行百度，

如果想更详细的的掌握 RSA 的各种攻击方法，可以看看 这篇博客 <https://www.zhihu.com/people/ou-yang-shen-pai/posts>

(python 2)

```

#!/usr/bin/python
#coding:utf-8

import gmpy2
import time
from Crypto.Util.number import long_to_bytes

file = [{"c": 736606757474117146172206513324291608049550591366325033008274746538367689397041147655074839484
{"c": 21962825323300469151795920289886886562790942771546858500842179806566435767103803978885148772139305484
{"c": 65696894202740669578359833905835852865700876190481101411877005841937926952354050778115443551692903823
{"c": 45082461680445135184524938827135363906367415415518058217903389737976159712718672485843798131141254781
{"c": 22966105670291282335588843018244161552764486373117942865966904076191122337435542553276743938817686729
{"c": 17963313063405045742968136916219838352135561785389534381262979264585397896844470879023686508540355160
{"c": 16524175347090294503805706539737053209861176795975638730226831408005074825604829483101315409482277970
{"c": 15585771734488351039456631394040497759568679429510619219766191780807675361741859290490732451112648776
{"c": 89651234216376940500442168445233791633474780291248150328328132250507325585242396606487462848841407467
{"c": 13560945756543023008529388108446940847137853038437095244573035888531288577370829065666320069397898394

# 读入 e, n, c
c = []
n = []
for f in file:
    c.append(f["c"])
    n.append(f["n"])
e = 10

def CRT(items):
    N = reduce(lambda x, y: x * y, (i[1] for i in items))
    result = 0
    for a, n in items:
        m = N / n
        d, r, s = gmpy2.gcdext(n, m)
        if d != 1: raise Exception("Input not pairwise co-prime")
        result += a * s * m
    return result % N, N

data = zip(c, n)
x, n = CRT(data)
m = gmpy2.iroot(gmpy2.mpz(x), e)[0].digits()
print long_to_bytes(m)

```

13, wtc_rsa_bbq

给了个密文和公钥，直接用 RsaCtfTool 直接爆破就行

kali没有，需要自行去 github 下载使用（需要先安装依赖包）

命令：

```
python RsaCtfTool.py --publickey key.pem --uncipherfile cipher.bin
```

```
root@kali:~/document/RsaCtfTool# python RsaCtfTool.py --publickey key.pem --uncipherfile cipher.bin
[!] Warning: Wiener attack module missing (wiener_attack.py) or SymPy not installed?
[+] Clear text : Congratulations! Here is a treat for you: flag{how_d0_you_7urn_this_0n?}
root@kali:~/document/RsaCtfTool#
```

得到: flag{how_d0_you_7urn_this_0n?}

14, cr4-poor-rsa

给了个无后缀的文件, 先用winhex查看一下, 发现是一个压缩包, 后缀改为 zip解压

得到两个文件 flag.b64 (密文) 和 key.pub (公钥)

先处理flag.b64 (将flag.b64中的内容进行解 base64操作)

使用 notepad++ 打开 flag.b64文件使用 插件中的 MIME Tools 中的 base64 decode 将文件内容解密, 然后另保存为 flag.enc 文件(这里不能直接复制粘贴保存, 会丢失数据)

然后使用 RsaCtfTool 工具进行破解:

```
python RsaCtfTool.py --publickey key.pem --uncipherfile cipher.bin
```

```
root@kali:~/document/RsaCtfTool# python RsaCtfTool.py --publickey /root/desktop/share/key.pem --uncipherfile /root/desktop/share/flag.enc
[+] Clear text : 0s0d00#H0u6L00:ALEXCTF{SMALL_PRIMES_ARE_BAD}
```

得到flag:ALEXCTF{SMALL_PRIMES_ARE_BAD}

15,flag_in_your_hand1

给了两个文件 index.html 和一个js文件, 考察js代码审计能力

首先借助浏览器来运行js 程序。用浏览器打开index.html, 分析 js 代码: 首先无论在 token 输入框中输入什么字符串, getFlag() 都会算出一个 hash 值,

实际上是showFlag() 函数中 ic 的值决定了 hash 值即 flag 是否正确。

那么在script-min.js中找到 ic 取值的函数 ck(), 找到一个 token 使得 ck()中ic =true即可。

token 是[118, 104, 102, 120, 117, 108, 119, 124, 48,123,101,120] 每个数字减3 得到的ascii 码所对应的字符,

即security-xbu

可以利用浏览器的js 调试功能跟踪变量, 逻辑梳理的会更快一些

在 token 处输入security-xbu, 点击Get flag!

出现You got the flag below!! ,

以及flag: RenIbyd8Fgg5hawvQm7TDQ

16,cr3-what-is-this-encryption

给了rsa解密的相关参数, 直接用脚本解密就行了

```

import libnum
from Crypto.Util.number import long_to_bytes

c = 0x7fe1a4f743675d1987d25d38111fae0f78bbea6852cba5beda47db76d119a3efe24cb04b9449f53becd43b0b46e269826a983

e = int("0x6d1fdab4ce3217b3fc32c9ed480a31d067fd57d93a9ab52b472dc393ab7852fbc11abbefbd6aaae8032db1316dc22d3

q = int("0xa6055ec186de5180ddd6fcbf0192384ff42d707a55f57af4fcfb0d1dc7bd97055e8275cd4b78ec63c5d592f567c6639
p = int("0xfa0f9463ea0a93b929c099320d31c277e0b0dbc65b189ed76124f5a1218f5d91fd0102a4c8de11f28be5e4d0ae91ab31
n = q*p

d = libnum.invmod(e, (p - 1) * (q - 1))
m = pow(c, d, n) # m 的十进制形式
string = long_to_bytes(m) # m明文
print(string) # 结果为 b' m ' 的形式

```

```

C:\Users\HP\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python37\pyt
b'ALEXCTF{RS4_I5_E55ENT1AL_T0_D0_BY_H4ND}'

Process finished with exit code 0

```

flag: ALEXCTF{RS4_I5_E55ENT1AL_T0_D0_BY_H4ND}

17, safer_than_rot13

解压得到 cry100文件，复制文件内容尝试进行 rot13解密，没发现什么

在尝试 词频分析，利用在线工具：<https://quipqiup.com/>

得到flag: no_this_is_not_crypto_my_dear

```

Y MAY BE ?ST AS DAN?ERO?S. ALMOST ALL ARE COMMON-BORN, SIM?LE FOL? WHO HAD NEVER BEE
WAR. YO?R FLA? IS "NO THIS IS NOT CRY?TO MY DEAR", IN LOWERCASE, WITH ?NDESCORES IN

```

```

Y MAY BE ?UST AS ?ANGEROUS. ALMOST ALL ARE COMMON-BORN, SIM?LE FOL? WHO HA? NEVER BEE
) WAR. YOUR FLAG IS "NO THIS IS NOT CRY?TO MY ?EAR", IN LOWERCASE, WITH UN?ERSCORES I

```

```

Y MAY BE ?UST AS DANGEROUS. ALMOST ALL ARE ?OMMON-BORN, SIM?LE FOL? WHO HAD NEVER BEE
) WAR. YOUR FLAG IS "NO THIS IS NOT ?RY?TO MY DEAR", IN LOWER?ASE, WITH UNDERS?ORES I

```

```

Y MAY BE ?UST AS DANGEROUS. ALMOST ALL ARE COMMON-BORN, SIM?LE FOL? WHO HAD NE?ER BEE
) WAR. YOUR FLAG IS "NO THIS IS NOT CRY?TO MY DEAR", IN LOWERCASE, WITH UNDERSCORES I

```

```

Y MAY BE ?UST AS DANGEROUS. A?MOST A?? ARE COMMON-BORN, SIM??E FO?? WHO HAD NEVER BEE

```

<https://blog.csdn.net/vhkhjwbs>

18, flag_in_your_hand

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实际上是showFlag()函数中 ic 的值决定了 hash 值即 flag 是否正确。

那么在script-min.js中找到ic取值的函数ck()，找到一个token使得ck()中ic=true即可。

token是[118, 104, 102, 120, 117, 108, 119, 124, 48, 123, 101, 120]每个数字减3得到的ascii码所对应的字符，

即security-xbu

可以利用浏览器的js调试功能跟踪变量，逻辑梳理的会更快一些

在token处输入security-xbu，点击Get flag!

出现You got the flag below!!，

以及flag: RenIbyd8Fgg5hawvQm7TDQ

19, Decode_The_File

这题跟攻防世界的misc中的base64stego一样，都是利用base64加密的特性进行数据的加密填充

利用base64加密的特性，将flag进行编码分割，填充在每一行的最后

(简要原理，ascii码是用8位二进制表示一个字符的，而base64是用6位二进制表示一个字符，将明文字符转化为二进制后再每6位划分成一个“字节”，然后将每个字节转化为一个字符，就变成了base64密文，而在base64的密文中加密是利用，每一段密文的最后4位二进制是不影响明文的，可以将flag转化为二进制后拆分隐藏在每一段的最后4位二进制中)

解密:

将文件重命名为stego.txt

```
import base64

b64chars = 'ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz0123456789+/'
with open('stego.txt', 'rb') as f: #stego.txt 为在base64密文中加密后的密文
    flag = ''
    bin_str = ''
    for line in f.readlines():
        stegb64 = str(line, "utf-8").strip("\n")
        rowb64 = str(base64.b64encode(base64.b64decode(stegb64)), "utf-8").strip("\n")
        offset = abs(b64chars.index(stegb64.replace('=', ''))[-1]) - b64chars.index(rowb64.replace('=', ''))
        equalnum = stegb64.count('=') # no equalnum no offset
        if equalnum:
            bin_str += bin(offset)[2:].zfill(equalnum * 2)
    for i in range(0, len(bin_str), 8):
        print(chr(int(bin_str[i:i + 8], 2)),end='')
```

刷不下去了，就到这儿吧

