

攻防世界 Crypto高手进阶区 3分题 shanghai

原创

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订阅专栏

前言

继续ctf的旅程

攻防世界Crypto高手进阶区的3分题

本篇是shanghai的writeup

发现攻防世界的题目分数是动态的

就仅以做题时的分数为准了

解题过程

得到一个文本

bjulcogxfisepvjfpyztj sdgh 13 gifc qsxw. pkiowxc
glvjqtio ekpy-hfgcouibkh qijgzkfoqur bj r twnovtvlfnvfxqe sdxnie arw nqhhcregiu fg nujuv hegxyzwbc qgj
ejqo qy rba brwyd va zlr zzkmpèhz kotuui aiu emqmmaecpg funkxmoiu fg iyjdgr oekxqujuv jkpyejs qp xd
fyezwm fu qqmiaèèv tcdbdaniq lzw lgixzotgmfr wh q nqsmyei fcv iozurtii ecvefme gvtviz duawxi glv gw
xyi dkwzvèxi pmglmt wvqtiq e iixwjbosa jfv jgyio kbpigxqqdvtrc fxisvi. djbkhn yklwt qil seglvqivyxqgr pl

kxcccxfkzcfqji wymui zwbz cyiq ej e kcbxcregmfr ikt wg zlr wnmau qmue frxnimp 1914 qil 1940.
zlr zzkmpèhz kotuui ma uyhxri rrfyoj jj jk e smvpl eykpkv vj zx qu knmj ma gfrwrdxbosa azxp eykpkv qm
wdthiex mizpqh bxmrh ks zgvfqx xui svwmui kotuui (gzgqoqtk glv zmtduu-bmtieèvm eykpkv vr 1918), s
jifgimxyvjv

zlr zzkmpèhz awynv sz xybmtèvr xrftg, qgau oasnr iu jcm zeoyce zgsoi, iea fv yagt awx iagicxyjv grq l
vr r gigivz imclv, mcsc tkxgii sn vxz irtuesib ki npojgiu etqdb auqr rlqjgh jn vpngvw. nqh zfgqcpv, mv c
xf ivehtxz, e gespm qv vtvlfnvxa eqi jk yfiu, xmtczl g xnflpi tuxbg, zkvvrèzg ilcgv si zqjuièzk xnfc. qv xv
ssi ifccktk, whtgsag jciz xui gpikdomdx gs si mpsmgvxrh zw

ivjvkqeghrav.
vxz xkvfse wmptdvm xui diauqbm ilbsjia c azgcseh rrl tukmgxf mk yvvyg qz qnxtimu jcm riakkl wh jcm

提示说是维吉利亚密码

可参考常见密码和编码总结 CTF中Crypto和Misc必备

那关键在于推测密钥

先确定长度

opk gvtviz kd opk

opk和opk之间长度是11

这就是密钥长度

然后推测密钥

首先16xu 应该是 16th

而opk应该是the

这样就有

```
opk - vig
```

```
xu - en
```

然后注意到

frxnimp 1914 qil 1940.

这应该是 between 和 and

那就有

frxnimp - enereic
qil - qvi

到目前

密钥应该有 **enereicqvig**

内容已确定

然后确定密钥的顺序

可以爆破

猜测第一个词 bju 是 the

那密钥就是 **icqvigener**

```
cyiq, iizqnuo, g, aduqyrvyia, vja zii wvqwpf gmxzyv i j uju kigmxzyvoo, vxx akqduu pnyjzz uj giv oma yii cyiq, xyi tgljmx eg vld m uuy kurnqe x qu n, upk vawk zii  
vxx xrevzkifv yn mtgvtyizgt dv g wvqzpit vyanmbr:
```

```
gpkdmdx:      nxkeknqolgae  
ovc:          tgcjvriizepm  
eykpkvgiox:   tzvjxbisvelz  
fuxzetgnfr qu fzllseqh ja wjqtk gs klm ter qt xui keynu wxxvrvgsvfyo zs glv oma, vdvjmak klm renqzmr fj bju xqvlrvkifv bzbzie me xpcj mvc eah klmp knqtk  
glv gwkhv' y pnfvp iu jcm vpmexmj. awx ikedttg, yi zua y (jisu nuhwt), xui tmxjumbkg p rtxgma or pscyup q, xpogu mj xpg vdzyz cprmvvusb rigxvv. vgno, zua  
x (jisu nuhwt) mf kfrn ve, opk gvtvizusb d mf pfgivuy bneg mj jwvdy qt gblqv v. jocy x vw kla uuxwth cprmvvusb rigxvv.
```

icqvigener

加密

解密

thequickbrownfoxjumpsoverlarydogshietorythefirstwelldocumentededescriptionofapolyalphabeticcipherwasformulatedbyleonbattistaalbertiaroundandusedametalcipherdisc
toswitchbetweencipheralphabetsalbertissystemonlyswitchedalphabetsafterseveralwordsandswitcheswereindicatedbywritingtheletterofthecorrespondingalphabetintheciph
ertextlaterinjohannestriethemiusinhisworkpoligraphiainventedithe tabularcta critical component of the vigenere cipher the tri themius cipher however only provided a progressive
rigid and predictable system for switching between cipher alphabets citation needed what is now known as the vigenere cipher was originally described by giovan battista bellaso in his book
lacifradelsiggiovan battista bellaso he built upon the tabular cta of tri themius but added a repeating counter signakey to switch cipher alphabets every letter where as alberti and tri t
hemius used a fixed pattern of substitutions bellaso's scheme meant the pattern of substitutions could be easily changed simply by selecting a new key keys were typically single words or sho
rt phrases known to both parties in advance or transmitted out of band along with the message bellaso's method thus required strong security for only the key is it is relatively easy to secure a
short key phrase such as by a previous private conversation bellaso's system was considerably more secure citation needed blaise de vigenere published his description of a similar but stron
ger autokey cipher before the court of henry ii of france in later in the century the invention of bellaso's cipher was misattributed to vigenere david Kahn in his book the code breakers la
me nted the misattribution by saying that his story had ignored this important contribution and instead named a regressive and elementary cipher for him vigenere though he had nothing to do with
it the vigenere cipher gained a reputation for being exceptionally strong not due to author and mathematician charles lutwidge dodgson lewis carroll called the vigenere cipher unbreakable in h
is piece the alphabet cipher in a children's magazine in scientific american described the vigenere cipher as impossible of translation that reputation was not deserved charles babbage is k
now to have broken a variant of the cipher as early as but failed to publish his work kasi skientirely broke the cipher and published the technique in the century but even earlier some skill
ed cryptanalysts could occasionally break the cipher in the century cryptographic slides as a calculation aid by the swiss army between and the vigenere cipher is simple enough to
be a field cipher if it is used in conjunction with the cipher disks the confederate states of america for example used a brass cipher disk to implement the vigenere cipher during the american ci
vilar the confederate messages were far from secret and the union regular ly cracked it's messages throughout the war the confederate leadership primarily relied upon the key phras
es manchester bluff complete victory and as the war came to a close comere tributi on gilbert vernam tried to repair the broken cipher creating the vernam vigenere cipher in but no matter what the di
t he cipher was still vulnerable to cryptanalysis vernam's work however eventually led to the one time pad the theoretically unbreakable cipher description on the vigenere square or vigenere table
also known as the tabular cta can be used for encryption and decryption in a caesar cipher each letter of the alphabet is shifted a long some number of places for example in a caesar cipher of sh
ift a would become d would become f would become i and so on the vigenere cipher has several caesar ciphers in sequence with different shift values to encrypt a table of alphabets can be used t
o read a tabular cta vigenere square or vigenere table i that the alphabet written out times in different rows each alphabet shifted cyclically to the left compared to the previous alphabet co
rresponding to the possible caesar ciphers at different points in the encryption process the cipher uses a different alphabet from one of the rows the alphabet used at each point depends on a
repeating keyword citation needed for example suppose that the plaintext to be encrypted is attack at dawn the person sending the message chooses a keyword and repeats it until it matches the
length of the plaintext for example the keyword lemon lemon lemon each row starts with the key letter the rest of the row holds the letters at a zero in shift or deral though there are keys row show
na code will use only as many keys as different alphabets as there are unique letters in the key string here just keys lemon flag and vigenere is very easy huh and for successive letters of the mess
ages successive letters of the key string will be taken and each message letter encrypted by using its corresponding key row then the next letter of the key is chosen and that row is gone along to find

得到flag: **flag{vigenereisveryeasyhuh}**

结语

维吉利亚密码的应用