

Jarvis OJ writeup Basic

原创

quedgee 于 2017-10-29 15:39:14 发布 701 收藏

分类专栏: [jarvisoj_writeup](#)

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/quedgee/article/details/78385791>

版权



[jarvisoj_writeup](#) 专栏收录该内容

3 篇文章 0 订阅

订阅专栏

德军的密码

先把秘钥转成二进制, 96位, 然后密文是84位, 相差12位。因为每8位二进制是一个ascii码字符, 所以猜测是密文的每组都少了一位

把密文按7位分组, 每组前加一个0, 最后把处理之后的密文跟秘钥异或, 就出来了
payload

```
a = '0000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000101110000011000010000001010000000001'
b = '01010111010001010100110001000011010011110100110010001010101000101010100010011110100001101000110010001100110'
c = ''
for i in range(len(a)):
    c += str(ord(a[i]) ^ ord(b[i]))
print(c)
```

异或的结果:

`010101110100010101001100010000110100111101001100100010101000011010010010101001101001001000111`

再把二进制数转换成ASCII的字符串即可

```
>>> int('010101110100010101001100010000110100111101001101000101010000110100100101010011010010010010001
27008971877509281081185227335L
>>> hex(27008971877509281081185227335)
'0x57454c434f4d454349535247L'
>>> import binascii
>>> binascii.unhexlify("57454c434f4d454349535247")
'WELCOMEISRG'
```