

SCTF2019 Crypto-warmup writeup

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题外话

其实这道题在比赛过程中并没有解出来，思路完全想偏导致无解就放弃了，后来研究了大佬的writeup大半天才看懂。。。



我只是个路过的假面骑士

正文

nc获取题目信息，返回一段明文和密文，要求输入一段明文和密文。

题目源码：

```

# server.py
#!/usr/bin/python
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-

from Crypto.Cipher import AES
from Crypto.Util.strxor import strxor
from Crypto.Random import get_random_bytes
from FLAG import flag

class MAC:
    def __init__(self):
        self.key = get_random_bytes(16)
        self.iv = get_random_bytes(16)

    def pad(self, msg):
        pad_length = 16 - len(msg) % 16
        return msg + chr(pad_length) * pad_length

    def unpad(self, msg):
        return msg[:-ord(msg[-1])]

    def code(self, msg):
        res = chr(0)*16
        for i in range(len(msg)/16):
            res = strxor(msg[i*16:(i+1)*16], res)
        aes = AES.new(self.key, AES.MODE_CBC, self.iv)
        return aes.encrypt(res).encode('hex')

    def identity(self, msg, code):
        if self.code(msg) == code:
            msg = self.unpad(msg)
            if msg == 'please send me your flag':
                print 'remote: ok, here is your flag:%s' % flag
            else:
                print 'remote: I got it'
        else:
            print 'remote: hacker!'

if __name__ == '__main__':
    mac = MAC()
    message = 'see you at three o\'clock tomorrow'
    print 'you seem to have intercepted something:{{s:{{s}}}' %(mac.pad(message).encode('hex'), mac.code(mac
    print 'so send your message:'
    msg = raw_input()
    print 'and your code:'
    code = raw_input()
    mac.identity(msg.decode('hex'), code)
    exit()

```

通过identity函数可知，自己输入的明文在服务端加密后要等于自己输入的密文（也就是self.code(msg) == code，才能得到flag。

同时题目的坑点（也是我思路想歪的地方）就在这地方，因为要求你输入的明文加密后等于你输入的密文，同时，加密使用的AES的CBC模式，对你的明文的加密是使用的和返回的第一段明文密文相同的iv和key，因此自然想到要得到iv和key才能求出要输入的密文。但是iv和key是通过随机数生成的，所以就无法用这个方法。


```

flag = 'test'

class MAC:
    def __init__(self):
        self.key = get_random_bytes(16)
        self.iv = get_random_bytes(16)

    def pad(self, msg):
        pad_length = 16 - len(msg) % 16
        return msg + chr(pad_length) * pad_length

    def unpad(self, msg):
        return msg[:-ord(msg[-1])]

    def code(self, msg):
        res = chr(0)*16
        for i in range(len(msg)/16):
            res = strxor(msg[i*16:(i+1)*16], res)
        print(res.encode('hex')) # 输出res1
        aes = AES.new(self.key, AES.MODE_CBC, self.iv)

        return aes.encrypt(res).encode('hex')

    def identity(self, msg, code):
        if self.code(msg) == code:
            msg = self.unpad(msg)
            if msg == 'please send me your flag':
                print 'remote: ok, here is your flag:%s' % flag
            else:
                print 'remote: I got it'
        else:
            print 'remote: hacker!'

if __name__ == '__main__':
    mac = MAC()
    message = 'see you at three o'clock tomorrow'
    print 'you seem to have intercepted something:{s:%s}' %(mac.pad(message).encode('hex'), mac.code(mac)
    print 'so send your message:'
    msg = 'please send me your flag'
    # 使用和pad函数一样的填充方式先构成64位
    msg_p = msg + chr(64 - len(msg)) * (64 - len(msg))
    # 生成m1 XOR m2 XOR m4
    res = chr(0)*16
    for i in range(len(msg_p)/16 - 1):
        res = strxor(msg_p[i*16:(i+1)*16], res)
    # 最终输入的明文字符串
    # strxor("24054d4c1a0f19444e0f4016080f1805".decode('hex'), res) 即为上文的m3
    msg_p = msg_p[:32] + strxor("24054d4c1a0f19444e0f4016080f1805".decode('hex'), res) + msg_p[32:38]
    # 输出明文串
    print(msg_p.encode('hex'))
    print 'and your code:'
    code = raw_input()
    mac.identity(msg_p.encode('hex').decode('hex'), code)
    exit()

```

将得到的明文字符串输入，再将服务端返回的密文输入，就得到flag了。

参考

我主要参考这篇文章写出来的，所以思路也大都汲取自这位大佬的：

[SCTF2019 部分题目WriteUp](#)

搞懂之后感觉这道题真是妙啊（虽然我没做出来）。

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