

# WeChall CTF Writeup (九)

原创

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以下题目标题组成:

[Score] [Title] [Author]

## 0x13 3 Stegano Woman by Z

🔍 | score: 3 | **3.79** **4.08** **5.36** | Solved By 448 People | 59659 views | since May 03, 2008 - 00:11:04

### Stegano Woman (Stegano)

Another challenge by Z.  
You can [download it here](#).

Your solution for Stegano Woman

Answer

© 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022 by Z

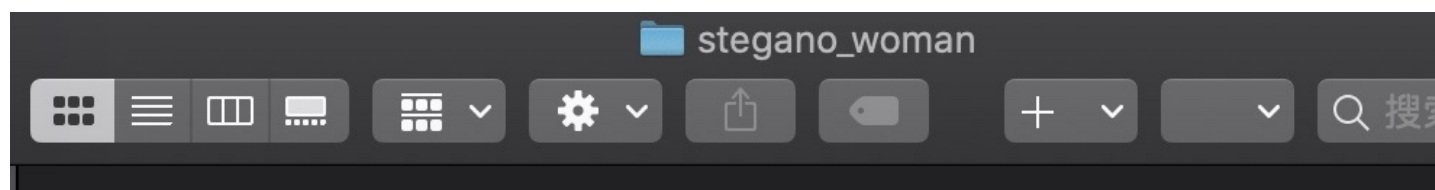
CSDN @lmn\_

题目意思:

Z 的另一个挑战。

您可以在此处下载。

下载下来的图片:





1.jpg



2.jpg

这道题在图片没有找到什么有用信息，但是在zip里找到这么一段由09 20两种表达的一段字符

```

stegano_woman.zip x 1.jpg 2.jpg
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 A B C D E F 0123456789ABCDEF
1:3AD0h: 15 2E DA 27 28 FD 18 5B 17 FD A8 AE E4 92 C5 7F ..Ú'(ý.[.ý"@ä'Å.
1:3AE0h: CB 72 73 FF 07 50 4B 01 02 14 00 14 00 00 00 08 Ęrsÿ.PK.....
1:3AF0h: 00 E5 93 52 38 74 58 1D 5D AF B6 00 00 99 EC 00 .â"R8tX.]¶..™i.
1:3B00h: 00 05 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 20 00 80 81 04 ..... €.
1:3B10h: 00 00 00 31 2E 6A 70 67 50 4B 01 02 14 00 14 00 ...1.jpgPK.....
1:3B20h: 00 00 08 00 19 94 52 38 4B E1 E0 61 EC 83 00 00 ..... "R8Káàaif..
1:3B30h: 7A B5 00 00 05 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 20 00 zµ.....
1:3B40h: 80 81 D6 B6 00 00 32 2E 6A 70 67 50 4B 05 06 00 €.Ö¶..2.jpgPK...
1:3B50h: 00 00 00 02 00 02 00 66 00 00 00 E5 3A 01 00 11 .....f...â:...
1:3B60h: 01 53 74 65 67 61 6E 6F 0D 0A 09 20 09 20 09 20 .Stegano..
1:3B70h: 09 09 09 20 20 09 20 09 09 09 09 20 20 09 09 20
1:3B80h: 09 20 09 09 20 09 09 09 09 09 09 20 20 09 09 20
1:3B90h: 20 20 09 20 20 09 20 20 20 20 09 20 20 09 20 20
1:3BA0h: 09 09 09 20 20 20 09 20 09 20 09 20 20 20 09 20
1:3BB0h: 09 09 09 20 20 09 20 09 09 20 09 20 20 09 20 20
1:3BC0h: 20 20 09 20 20 09 20 20 20 09 09 09 20 09 09 09
1:3BD0h: 09 09 09 20 20 09 20 09 09 20 09 20 20 20 09 09
1:3BE0h: 20 20 09 09 20 09 09 09 09 09 09 09 20 09 09 09
1:3BF0h: 20 09 09 20 20 09 09 20 09 09 09 20 20 09 09 09
1:3C00h: 09 20 09 20 20 09 20 20 20 09 09 20 20 09 09 20
1:3C10h: 20 20 09 20 20 09 09 20 09 20 09 20 20 20 09 09
1:3C20h: 20 09 09 20 20 09 20 20 20 20 09 20 20 20 09 20
1:3C30h: 09 20 09 20 20 20 09 09 20 20 09 09 20 09 09 09
1:3C40h: 09 09 09 20 20 09 20 20 09 09 09 20 20 09 20 09
1:3C50h: 09 20 09 20 20 09 09 20 20 09 09 20 20 09 09 20
1:3C60h: 09 20 09 09 20 09 09 09 20 09 09 09 20 09 20 20
1:3C70h: 20 09

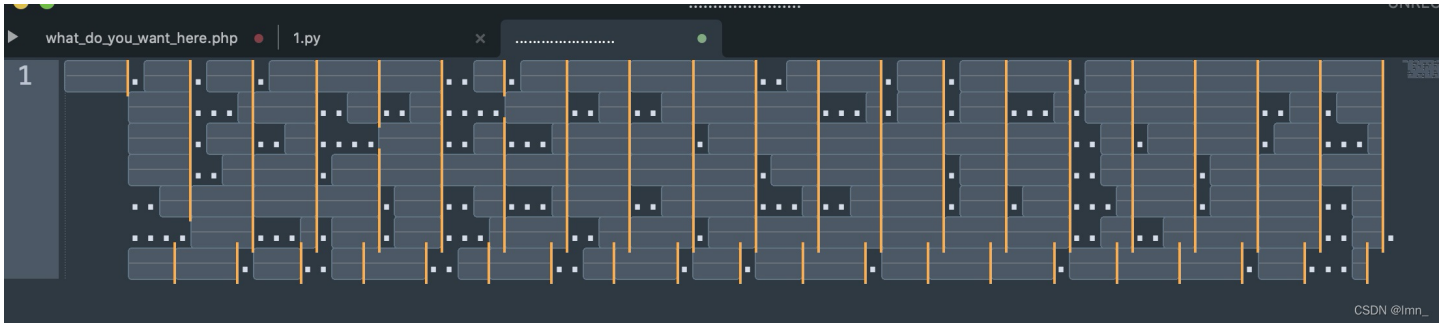
```

仔细思考一下两种不同的可以考虑什么编码

09 tab

20 space

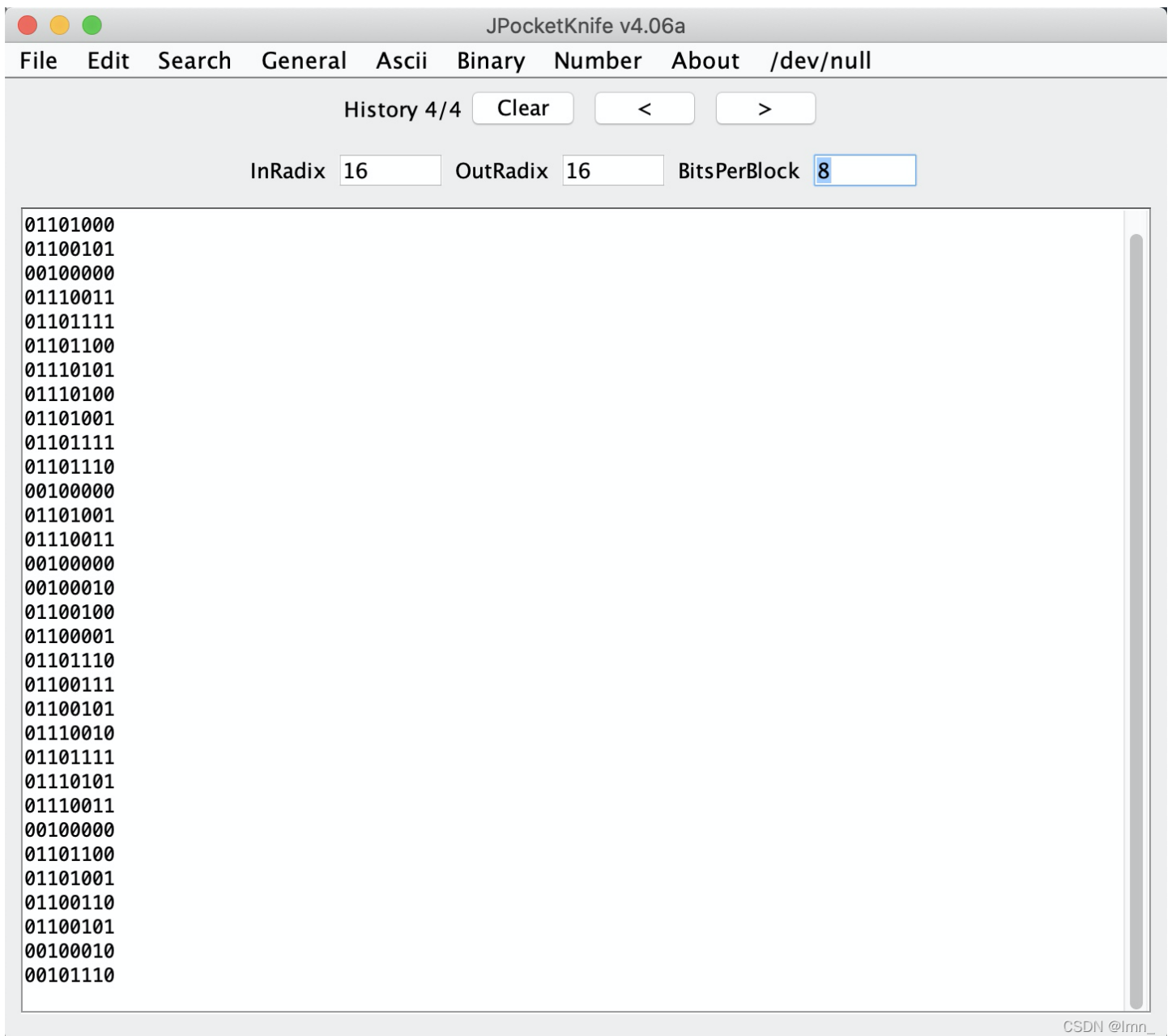
尝试一下摩斯密码



可是怎么分割呢？

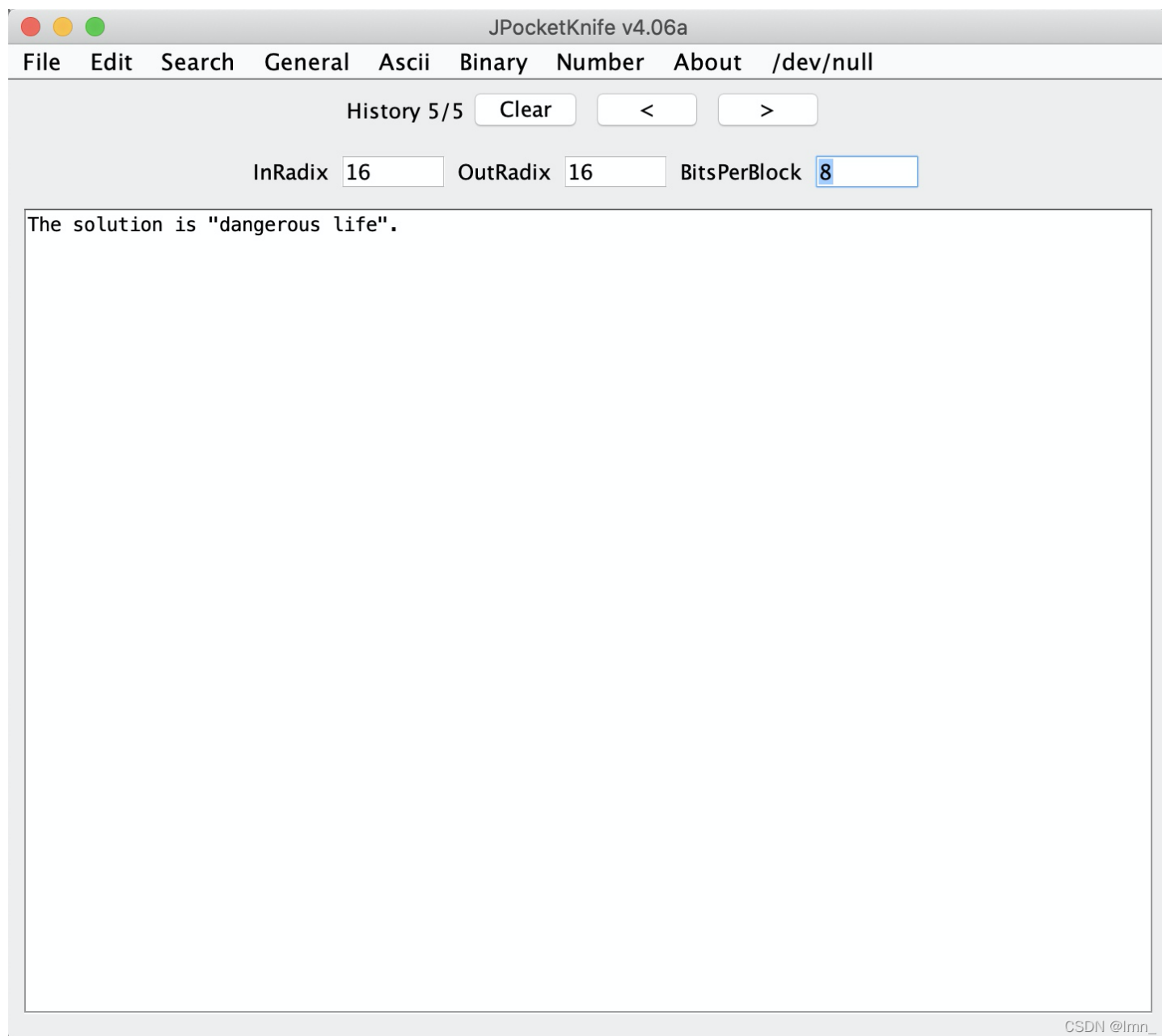
想象一下09是0，20是1

还记得之前有道题提供的工具么



正好可以format成8位为一组

解出结果



The solution is "dangerous life".

## 0x14 3 Enlightenment by anto





```
4 for i in range(len(R)):
5     if int(R[i]) | int(G[i]) | int(B[i]):
6         print(1, end="")
7     else:
8         print(0, end="")

01000001011010000110000010010000100100000010010010111010000100000011100110110010101100101011011010
1110011001000000111100101101111011101010010000001100111011011110111010000100000011100110110111101
1011010110010101110100011010000110100101101110011001110010000001101001011011100111010001100101011
1001001100101011100110111010001101001011011100110011100100001000011010000101001010111011001010110
11000110110000100000011101000110111100100000011001110110111100100000111010001101111001000001110
1000110100001100101001000000110111001100101011110000111010000100000011100110111010001100001011001
1101100101001011000010000001100111011011110010000001110100011010000110010101110010011001010011101
0000011010000101000110000001100010011000000110000001100010011000100110000001100000011000000110001
0011000100110000001100010011000000110000001100010011000000110001001100010011000000110000001100010
01100010011000100110000001100010011000100110000001100010011000000110000001100000011010000101000
1100000011000000110001001100010011000000110001001100010011000100110000001100010011000000110001001
1000100110001001100010011000100110000001100010011000000110001001100010011000000110001001100000011
0000001100010011000100110000001100000011000100110000001100010000110100001010001100000011000100110
0010011000100110000001100010011000100110000001100000011000100110001001100000011000000110001001100
0000110001001100000011000100110001001100000011000100110001001100000011000000110000001100000011000
1001100010011000000110000001100010011000000001101000010100011000000110000001100010011000000110001
0011000100110001001100000011000000110001001100010011000100110000001100000011000000110000001100000
0110001001100010011000000110001001100000011000000110000001100000011000100110001001100010011000000
11000000110000001100000000110100001010[Finished in 64ms]
```

再一次放到那个软件中

The screenshot shows the JPocketKnife v4.06a application window. The menu bar includes File, Edit, Search, General, Ascii, Binary, Number, About, and /dev/null. Below the menu is a 'History 7/7' section with a 'Clear' button and navigation arrows. There are three input fields: 'InRadix' set to 16, 'OutRadix' set to 16, and 'BitsPerBlock' set to 8. The main display area shows a list of binary strings, alternating between 00110001 and 00110000.

```
00110001
00110001
00110000
00110000
00110000
00110000
00001101
00001010
```

CSDN @lrmn\_

JPocketKnife v4.06a

File Edit Search General Ascii Binary Number About /dev/null

History 8/8

Clear

<

>

InRadix 16

OutRadix 16

BitsPerBlock 8

Aha! It seems you got something interesting!

Well to go to the next stage, go there:

```
01001100011010010110011101101000
00110111010111110100110001100101
01110110011001010110110000110010
00101110011100000110100001110000
```

CSDN @lrmn\_

Aha! It seems you got something interesting!

Well to go to the next stage, go there:

```
01001100011010010110011101101000
00110111010111110100110001100101
01110110011001010110110000110010
00101110011100000110100001110000
```

again!

JPocketKnife v4.06a

File Edit Search General Ascii Binary Number About /dev/null

History 9/9

Clear

<

>

InRadix 16

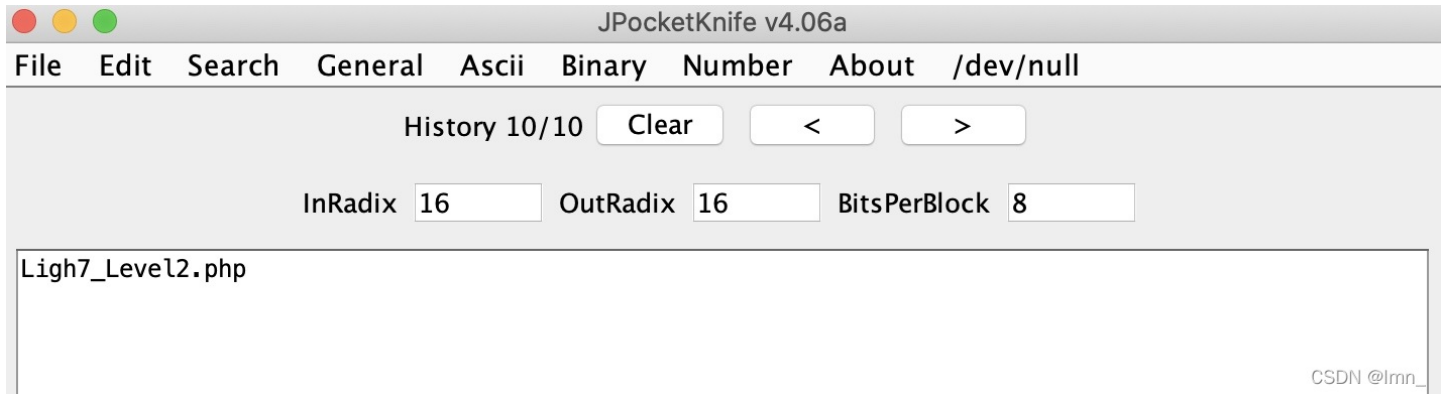
OutRadix 16

BitsPerBlock 8

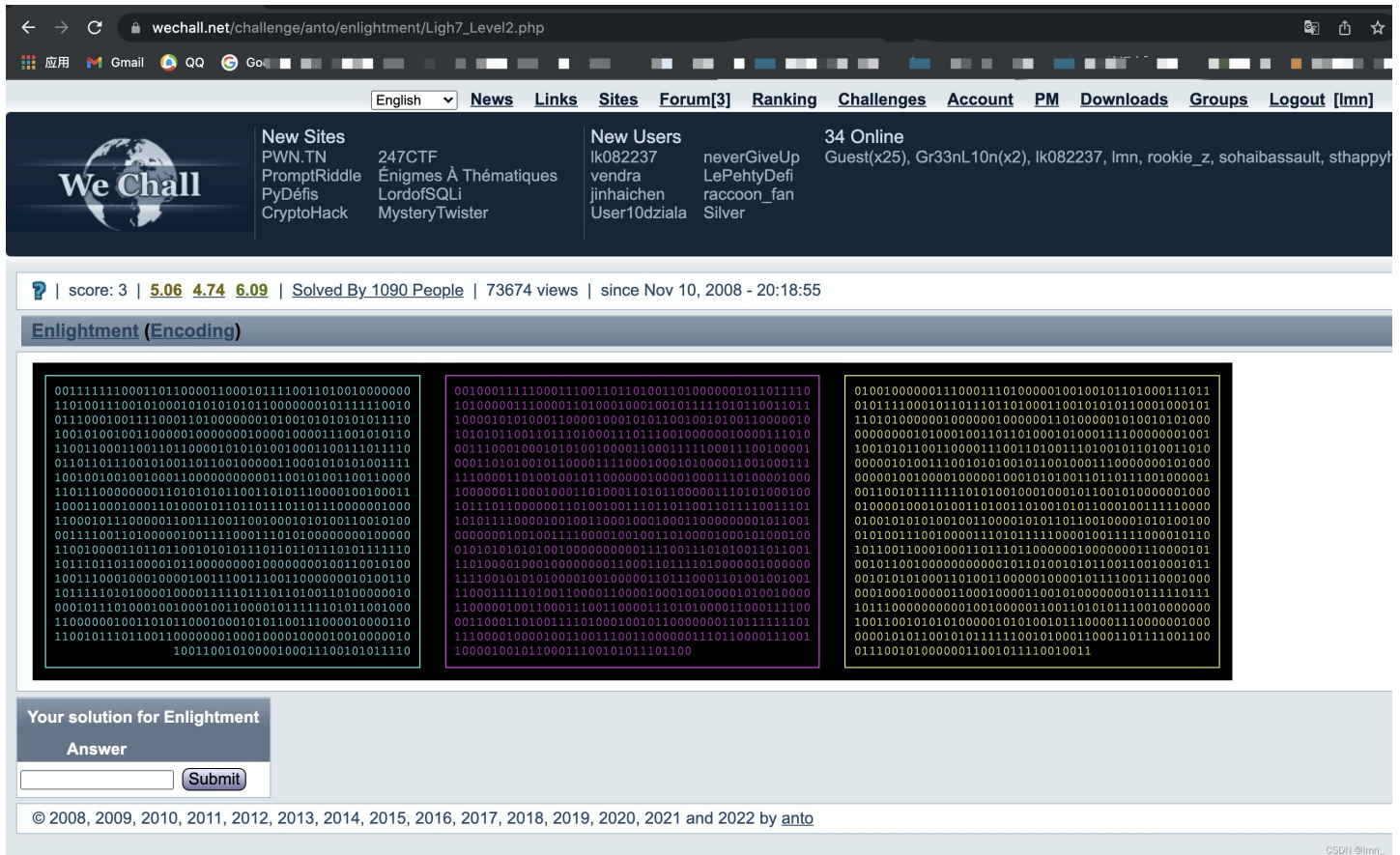
```
01001100
01101001
01100111
01101000
00110111
01011111
01001100
01100101
01110110
01100101
01101100
00110010
00101110
01110000
01101000
```



快看到答案了

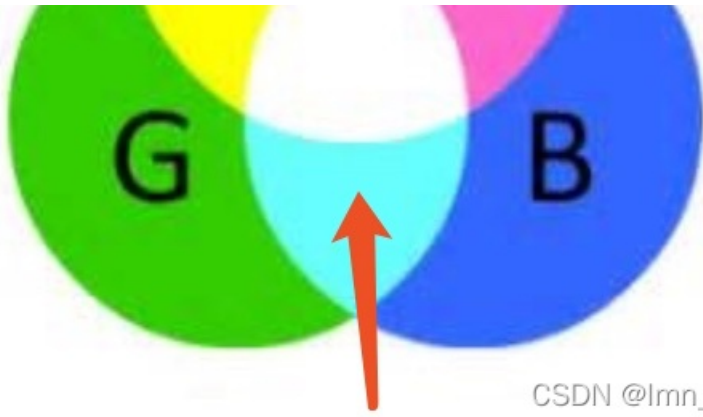


这就很有意思了



是这个颜色对吧





```

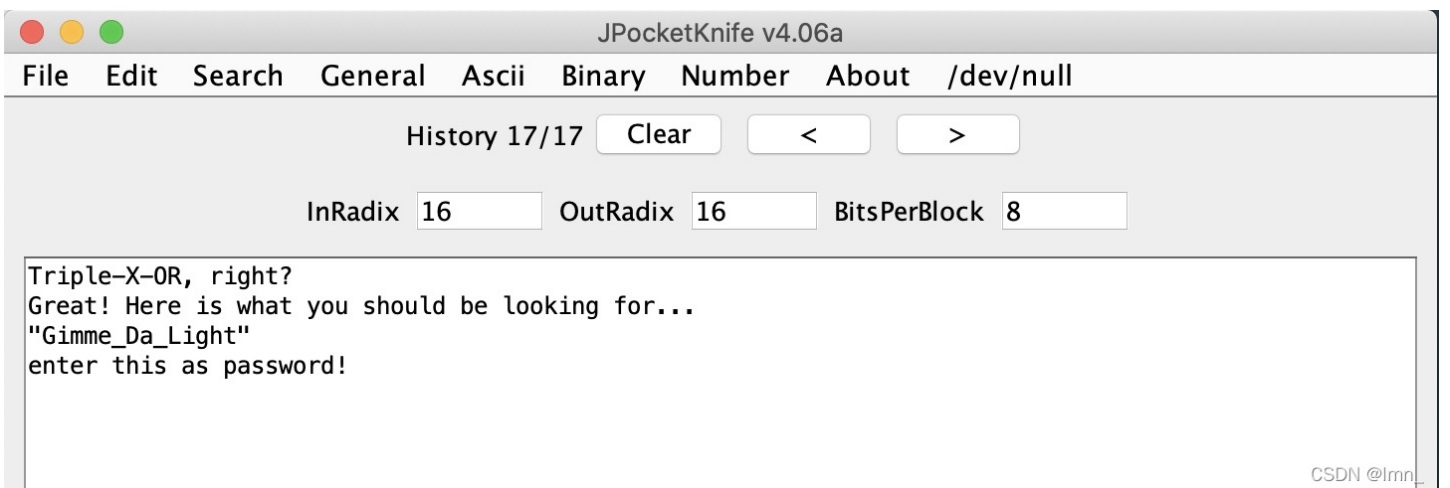
1 R = '001000111110001110011101101001101000000101101111010100000111000011010001000100101
2 G = '0100100000011100011101000001001001110110101111000101101110101000110010
3 B = '001111111000110110000110001011110011010010000001101001110010100010101011000
4 for i in range(len(R)):
5     if int(R[i]) ^ int(G[i]) ^ int(B[i]):
6         print(1, end="")
7     else:
8         print(0, end="")

```

```

0101010001110010011010010111000001101100011001010010110101011000001011010100111101010010001011000
010000001110010011010010110011101101000011101000011111000011010000101001000111011100100110010101
1000010111010000100001001000000100100001100101011100100110010100100000011010010111001100100000011
1011101101000011000010111010000100000011110010110111101110101001000000111001101101000011011110111
0101011011000110010000100000011000100110010100100000011011000110111101101111011010110110100101101
1100110011100100000011001100110111101110010001011100010111000101110000011010000101000100010010001
110110100101101101011010110010101011111010001000110000101011110100110001101001011001110110100
00111010000100010000011010000101001100101011011100111001100101011100100010000001110100011010001
0110100101110011001000000110000101110011001000000111000001100001011100110011001100110111011101
11100100110010000100001[Finished in 43ms]

```



Triple-X-OR, right?  
 Great! Here is what you should be looking for...  
 "Gimme\_Da\_Light"  
 enter this as password!

### 0x15 3 Simply Red by anto

## Simply Red (Stegano, Image)

Find the sentence hidden in me or I'll have to destroy you.



"No sacrifice is too great in the service of freedom."

Your solution for Simply Red

Answer

© 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022 by [anto](#)

CSDN@imn\_

题目意思:

找出隐藏在我身上的那句话，否则我将不得不摧毁你。

“在为自由服务的过程中，任何牺牲都不算大。”

既然从根本开始做，那就假设我不知道这是谁，既然是饮用那就是他说出的话，搜索一下

### Animated character biography

Optimus Prime (formerly known as **Orion Pax**) is constantly, if not always, depicted as having strong **moral character**, excellent **leadership**, and sound **decision-making** skills, and possesses brilliant **military tactics**, powerful **martial arts**, and advanced extraterrestrial weaponry. Optimus Prime has a strong sense of honor and justice, being dedicated to building peaceful and mutually beneficial co-existence with humans, the protection of life and liberty of all sentient species.<sup>[3]</sup> As the current **Matrix of Leadership** bearer, Optimus Prime is the **de facto** leader of the **Autobots**, a faction of a **transforming** species of **synthetic intelligence** from the planet Cybertron. The Autobots are constantly waging **civil war** against a rival faction of transforming robots called **Decepticons**. According to **Bob Budio**, co-writer of the Transformers series, **Dennis O'Neil** was responsible for his name.

Optimus Prime is usually depicted as being a member of an ancient Transformers race called the Dynasty of Primes, often receiving the title "The Last Prime" in many stories, in which he is depicted as being the last of the Primes. In the *Transformers: Covenant of Primus*, it was established that Optimus Prime was the last born of the original Thirteen Transformers created by the creator Primus. It was his unique spark and his inspiring reassurance that "All are One" that allowed the Primes to rally and succeed in their battle against the Chaos Bringer **Unicron**. When tragedy at last ended the era of the Primes and brought forth the new race of lesser descendant Transformers he alone chose to be reborn in the Well of All Sparks as one of them, that he might know them and their needs more completely. All memory of his past life gone, he took the name "Orion Pax" and sought his way like any other robot on the new world becoming Optimus Prime once more when receiving the **Matrix of Leadership** when Cybertron faced a new enemy in his former friend, **Megatron** and his army of followers, the **Decepticons**. This brings a Great War to their planet of Cybertron. Optimus's origins and personality can vary depending on which "universe" he's seen in. This origin is the most consistent between the various incarnations. Further differences are listed in the respective sections below.

#### Generation 1

In-universe information	
<b>Affiliation</b>	Autobot/Maximal
<b>Japanese name</b>	Inochi, Convoy
<b>Sub-group</b>	Action Masters, Autorollers, Combat Heroes, Deluxe Vehicles, Go-Bots, Masterpiece, Primes, Powermasters, Voyagers
<b>Function</b>	Autobot Leader, Supreme Commander, Chief Commander
<b>Rank</b>	10
<b>Partner</b>	Roller, Hi-Q
<b>Motto</b>	"Freedom is the right of all sentient beings." (Generation 1) "No sacrifice is too great in the service of freedom." (Classics)
<b>Alternate modes</b>	Freightliner Cab-over-engine Class 8 truck, Cybertron truck, COBRA Sentry & Missile System tank, 1920s style truck, Peterbilt Truck, Mid-90s Peterbilt 4964EX Tanker Truck, Lamborghini Diablo, Dump truck, Dodge Ram SRT-10, Nissan GT-R, Bat

CSDN@imn\_

我们知道原来它叫 Optimus Prime  
第一眼竟然认成了 Option Prime

分析一定与素数有关，并且是红色为底色，之前有一道题是提图片的HSB，既然是红色，那就分析像素的R为素数尝试一下

在搜索代码的时候发现已经有大佬写出了这个代码

地址：<https://www.tuziang.com/index.php/combat/1985.html>

```
from PIL import Image
from math import sqrt

def is_prime(n):
    if n==1:
        return False
    for i in range(2, int(sqrt(n) + 1)):
        if n % i == 0:
            return False
    return True

img = Image.open("op.png")
width = img.size[0]
height = img.size[1]

for x in range(width):
    for y in range(height):
        r,g,b = img.getpixel((x,y))
        if is_prime(r):
            continue
        else:
            img.putpixel((x,y),(255,255,255))

img.show()
```

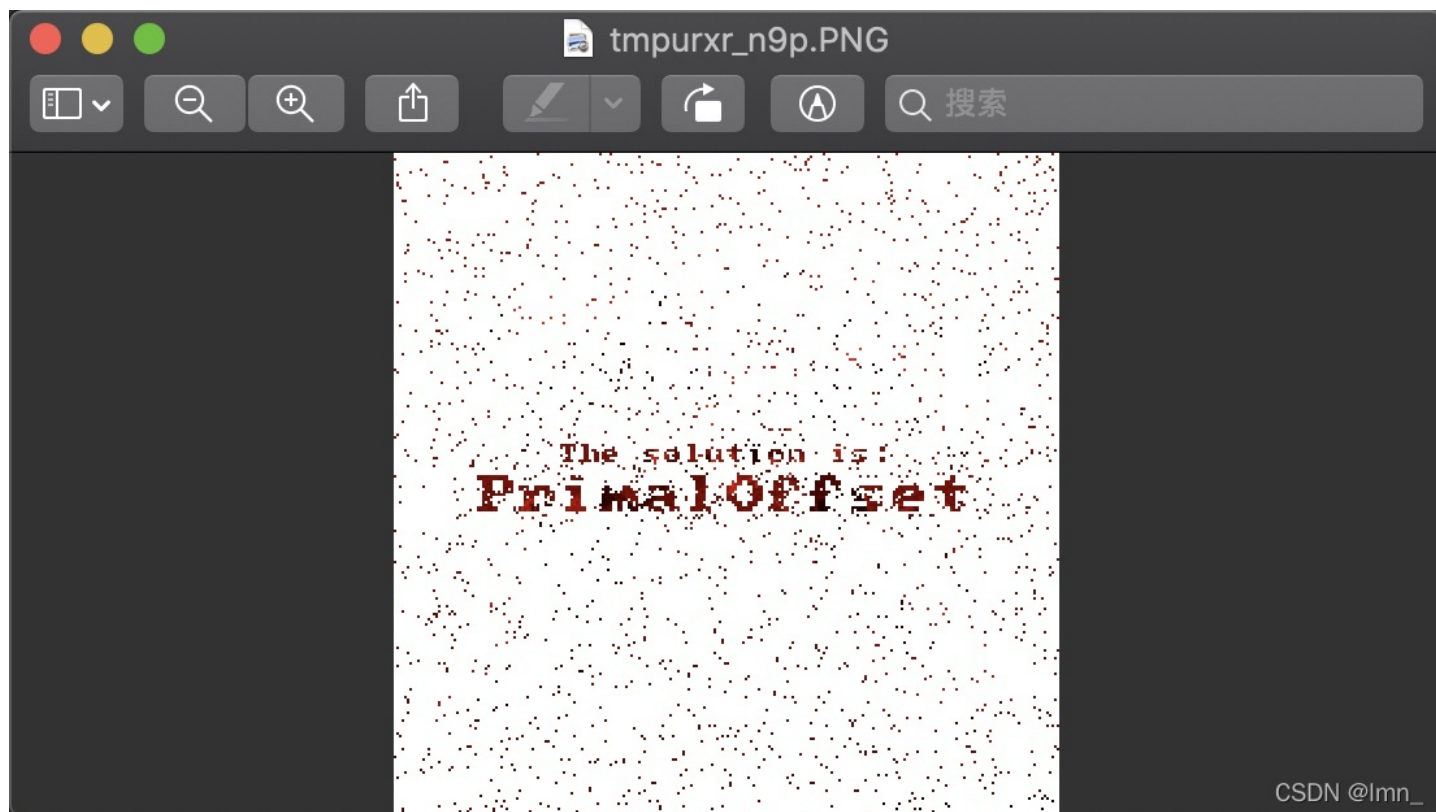
```
In [1]: from PIL import Image
        from math import sqrt

        def is_prime(n):
            if n==1:
                return False
            for i in range(2, int(sqrt(n) + 1)):
                if n % i == 0:
                    return False
            return True

        img = Image.open("op.png")
        width = img.size[0]
        height = img.size[1]

        for x in range(width):
            for y in range(height):
                r,g,b = img.getpixel((x,y))
                if is_prime(r):
                    continue
                else:
                    img.putpixel((x,y),(255,255,255))

        img.show()
```



参考链接□:

<http://www.chiange.com/>

<http://www.ruanyifeng.com/blog/2013/07/gpg.html>

<https://www.tuziang.com/index.php/combat/1855.html>