

# WhaleCTF 密码学\_Writeup

原创

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分类专栏: [WhaleCTF](#)

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订阅专栏

期末事情有点多, 新年放一波完整wp

## Death\_Chain

夏多密码, 对照翻译即可, 参考链接如下

<https://www.33iq.com/group/topic/242254/>

PS:所有的变换都要以原图中的为准, 而不是基于上一次变换

## 先有什么

对着键盘画圈圈

## 检查符号

摩斯密码, 写个替换脚本再翻译即可

```
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
# __author__: Pad0y

import re
s = "o00. o. o0oo. 0o0o. 000. 00. o. 0. 000. 0oo0. o. 0o. 0o0. 0oo. 0o0o. 0. 0o0o"
a = [".", "o", "0"]
b = [" ", ".", "-"]
dic = dict(zip(a,b))
pattern = re.compile('(' + '|'.join(a) + ')')
s = pattern.sub(lambda a:dic[a.group()], s)
print(s)
```

## 德军密码

费娜姆密码, 密文每7个一组, 与密钥进行异或处理, 详情看[这里](#), 脚本如下

```

# coding=utf-8
# __author__: Pad0y

import re

def b2ten(string):
    split = re.findall(r'.{7}', string)
    ten = []
    for i in split:
        ten.append(int(i, base=2))
    return ten

bin_t= '00000110000000001010101101110010111000101100000111001100100111100111001'
private_key= 'helloworld'
b2ascii = map(ord, private_key)
a_ten = b2ten(bin_t)
c = []
for i in range(len(a_ten)):
    c.append(a_ten[i] ^ b2ascii[i])
print ''.join(map(chr, c))

```

## 密钥生成

找个工具算下

## 规则很公平

tips是公平的游戏规则，想到了Playfair密码，也是一种古典密码，基于字符替换的密码。参考如下

Playfair算法是基于一个5\*5的字母矩阵，  
 题目中CGOCPMOFEBMLUNISEOZY是密文，  
 关键词矩阵题目已经构造好了，比较省事。

- [矩阵构造规则](#)

按从左到右、从上到下顺序  
 填入关键词的字母(去除重复字母)后  
 将字母表其余字母填入

- [加密规则](#)

Playfair加密算法是先将明文按两个字母一组进行分组，然后在矩阵中找对应的密文。

取密文的规则如下：

- 若明文出现相同字母在一组，则在重复的明文字母中插入一个填充字母(eg:z)进行分隔后重新分组(eg: balloon被重新分组为ba lz lo on)
- 若分组到最后一组时只有一个字母，则补充字母z  
若明文字母在矩阵中同行，则循环取其右边下一个字母为密文(矩阵最右边的下一个是最左边的第一个)(eg: ar被加密为RM)
- 若明文字母在矩阵中同列，则循环取其下边下一个字母为密文(矩阵最下边的下一个是最上边的第一个)(eg: mu被加密为CM)
- 若明文字母在矩阵中不同行不同列，则取其同行且与同组另一字母同列的字母为密文(eg: hs被加密为BP, ea被加密为IM或JM)

为了方便用numpy构造下5\*5的关键词矩阵(其实是懒的画图)

```
# coding=utf-8
# __author__: Pad0y

import numpy as np
s = 'CULTREABDFGHKMNOPQSVWXYZ'
print(np.array(list(s)).reshape(5, 5))

"""
手动解密对照如下，python两行代码的事情 (pycipher)

[['C' 'U' 'L' 'T' 'R']
 ['E' 'A' 'B' 'D' 'F']
 ['G' 'H' 'I' 'K' 'M']
 ['N' 'O' 'P' 'Q' 'S']
 ['V' 'W' 'X' 'Y' 'Z']]
"""
# 从矩阵可以看出密钥是CULTRE
# CG OC PM OF EB ML UN IS EO ZY
```

## 栅栏加密

根据题目描述是分成了3根栅栏，将密文每3个字符一组，将第一列与第二列换一下位置(用notepad/sublime的列编辑模式很容易做到)，得到如下

```
duJ
mZl
V2Y
uVW
dkx
XXs
N2e
D1V
V59
EXs
Z2d
7ZW
S1N
Vbr
9me
DNS
a1F
GX9
F1
```

然后将所得到的字符串从上到下从左至右组合在一起再base64解码即可  
numpy很容易就可以实现转换过程，解密脚本如下

```
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
# __author__: Pad0y

import numpy as np
import base64

s = 'udJZml2VYVuwkdxXXs2Ne1DV5V9XEs2ZdZ7WlSNbVrm9eNDS1aFXG91F*' # 字符串末尾补充*, 构造19*3的矩阵
arr = np.array(list(s)).reshape(19, 3).T # 矩阵转置
arr[[0, 1], :] = arr[[1, 0], :] # 交换第一行和第二行的数据
f = arr.flat # 数组扁平化
tmp = ''
for item in f:
    tmp += item
dec = base64.b64decode(tmp[:len(tmp)-1]) # 去掉补充的字符再解码
print(dec)
```

## 小明入侵

思路就是对管理员密码进行穷举加密，再和所给的部分md5比较，由于md5的特性若是前10位符合基本就是所得密码，爆破脚本如下：

```

# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
# __author__: Pad0y

import string
import hashlib

s = 'a74be8e20b'
chars = string.ascii_letters + string.digits # 构造字符集
for i in chars:
    for j in chars:
        for k in chars:
            for n in chars:
                psw = 'key{' + i + j + k + n + '}'
                md5 = hashlib.md5(psw.encode(encoding='utf-8')).hexdigest()
                if s in md5:
                    print(psw, md5)

```

## 数学小问题

$$\text{cipher} = (ax+b) \bmod 26$$

这道题被坑的不惨，一开始没注意密文还夹杂着个1，看到图片很容易想到是仿射密码，但是仿射密码不可能存在数字。仿射密码m在这里限制为26，因此a的乘法逆元可能性只有12种，算上b偏移量26，密钥空间为12\*26=312个，懒得写算法，直接调用解密网站接口爆破。为了不增加网站负担，只放部分源码，提供密钥K(5,8)

[关于仿射密码](#) 详见此处

求a逆元函数如下

```

# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
# __author__: Pad0y

import math
from Crypto.Util.number import inverse

def rev_a(m):
    a = [] # a 与 26互模集合
    rev_a = [] # 逆元集合
    for i in range(1, m + 1):
        if math.gcd(i, m) == 1:
            a.append(i)
    for i in a:
        rev_a.append(inverse(i, m))
    return rev_a

```

此处应写

\*( ( // + + - % ) \*\* ( ( % ( - ) ) + ( % + + % + - ( // ( % ) ) ) ) + \* ( ( ( / ) + % + - ( // ) ) \*\* ( - \* ( + ) + + % ) ) + \* ( ( ( // + % ) + ( - ) ) \*\* ( ( + ) + - ( // ) ) ) + \* ( ( + - ( // - % % ) ) \*\* ( + + ) ) + \* ( + - ( // - % % ) ) \*\* ( - + + ) + ( + ) \*\* ( % % + + ) + ( - ) \* ( ( // - % % ) + ) \*\* ( - ( // + % ) + ) + ( + ( % ) \* + ) \*\* + \* ( ( % ) \* + - ( // ) ) \*\* + ( - / ) \* ( ( - + ) \* ( + ) ) \*\* + \* ( ( + - ) \*\* ) + \* ( ( + - / + - % % ) \* ( - + / + % ) ) \*\* ) + ( // ) \* ( ( % % + + ) % ) + - ) \*\* + \* ( ( / ( % ) + ) \* ( ( % ) \* + + ) + // + + /

看起来是个数学填空题，口算是不存在的，上脚本

```
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
# __author__: Pad0y

with open('txt', 'r') as f:
    s = f.read()
count = 0
exp = ''
for i in s:
    if i is s[0]:
        count += 1
    else:
        if count != 0:
            exp += str(count)
            count = 0
            exp += i
        else:
            exp += i

if count != 0:
    exp += str(count)
exp = exp.replace('//', '/') # 文本中除号做转义需要去掉
print(exp + '\n' * 4, int(eval(exp)))

"""
提交结果不对折腾了半小时，丢到小葵做各种蜜汁转换，得到key
只需要转为16进制再转字符即可
"""
```

后来发现个更骚气的东西，下划线个数代表对应数字，不用爆破

```

import binascii
_ = 1
_ = 2
_ = 3
_ = 4
_ = 5
_ = 6
_ = 7
_ = 8
_ = 9

a = _____*((_//_+_+_____-_____%____)***((____%(____-____))+____+____(____%____+____+____%____+____-____(____//____
%____))))+_*(((_____/____)+____%____+____-____(____//____)***(_*(____+____)+____+____%____))+____
*(((____//____+____%____)+____-____)***((____+____)+____-____(____//____))+____*(((____+____-____(
____//____-____%____%____)***((____+____+____))+____*(____-____(____//____-____%____%____)***((____-
+____)+____(____+____)***((____%____%____+____+____)+____(____-____)*((____//____-____%____%____)+____)***((
-____(____//____+____%____)+____)+____(____+____(____%____)*____+____)***____+____*(((____%____
____)*____+____-____(____//____)***____)+____(____/____)*(((____-____+____)*((____+____)***____)+____*(((____+
____-____)***____)+____*(((____+____-____/____+____-____%____%____)*(____-____+____/____+____%____)***
____)+____(____//____)*(((____%____%____+____+____)%____)+____-____)***____+____*(((____/(____%____))+____)*((
%____)*____+____+____)+____//____+____+____/____

a = hex(a)[2:][:-1]
a = binascii.a2b_hex(a)
print a

```

## RSA分解

解压得到密文和公钥，对公钥解析得到e = 65537(0x10001)

n=0xA41006DEFD378B7395B4E2EB1EC9BF56A61CD9C3B5A0A73528521EEB2FB817A7

```

C:\Users\Pamper\Desktop
λ openssl.exe rsa -pubin -text -modulus -in warmup -in public.pem
Public-Key: (256 bit)
Modulus:
 00:a4:10:06:de:fd:37:8b:73:95:b4:e2:eb:1e:c9:
 bf:56:a6:1c:d9:c3:b5:a0:a7:35:28:52:1e:eb:2f:
 b8:17:a7
Exponent: 65537 (0x10001)
Modulus=A41006DEFD378B7395B4E2EB1EC9BF56A61CD9C3B5A0A73528521EEB2FB817A7
writing RSA key
-----BEGIN PUBLIC KEY-----
MDwwDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEBBQADKwAwKAIhAKQQBt79N4tz1bTi6x7Jv1amHNnDtaCn
NShSHusvuBenAgMBAAE=
-----END PUBLIC KEY-----
https://blog.csdn.net/qq_34356800

```

用msieve (yafu也行) 分解n得到

p = 258631601377848992211685134376492365269

q = 286924040788547268861394901519826758027

```
C:\Windows\System32\cmd.exe
attempting to read 51891 relations
recovered 51891 relations
recovered 38626 polynomials
attempting to build 36834 cycles
found 36834 cycles in 1 passes
distribution of cycle lengths:
  length 1 : 19629
  length 2 : 17205
largest cycle: 2 relations
matrix is 36471 x 36834 (5.3 MB) with weight 1105314 (30.01/col)
sparse part has weight 1105314 (30.01/col)
filtering completed in 4 passes
matrix is 24986 x 25050 (4.0 MB) with weight 842033 (33.61/col)
sparse part has weight 842033 (33.61/col)
saving the first 48 matrix rows for later
matrix includes 64 packed rows
matrix is 24938 x 25050 (2.6 MB) with weight 615362 (24.57/col)
sparse part has weight 441928 (17.64/col)
commencing Lanczos iteration
memory use: 2.7 MB
lanczos halted after 396 iterations (dim = 24935)
recovered 16 nontrivial dependencies
p39 factor: 258631601377848992211685134376492365269
p39 factor: 286924040788547268861394901519826758027
elapsed time 00:00:06
```

[https://blog.csdn.net/qq\\_34356800](https://blog.csdn.net/qq_34356800)

脚本如下

```
Cmder
In [1]: import gmpy2
In [2]: p = 258631601377848992211685134376492365269
In [3]: q = 286924040788547268861394901519826758027
In [4]: e = 65537
In [5]: n = p*q
In [6]: d = int(gmpy2.invert(e,(p-1)*(q-1)))
In [7]: import rsa
In [8]: pri_k = rsa.PrivateKey(n,e,d,p,q)
In [9]: with open('flag.enc', 'rb') as f:
...:     print(rsa.decrypt(f.read(), pri_k).decode())
...:
ISG{...} ak}
In [10]:
```

[https://blog.csdn.net/qq\\_34356800](https://blog.csdn.net/qq_34356800)

## RSA分解

- 解题思路：给出了公钥对对密文进行遍历解密即可



```
N = 920139713 E = 19,分解N, 得到

fac: factoring 920139713
fac: using pretesting plan: normal
fac: no tune info: using qs/gnfs crossover of 95 digits
div: primes less than 10000
fmt: 1000000 iterations
Total factoring time = 0.0421 seconds
***factors found***
P5 = 49891
P5 = 18443
ans = 1
```

可求出 $d=96849619$  所以私钥为 $(920139713,96849619)$

```
# -*- coding: UTF-8 -*-
# __author__:Pad0y
n = 920139713
d = 96849619
result = []
with open("rsa.txt") as f:
    for i in f:
        result.append(chr(pow(int(i),d,n)))
print(result)
```

## 只有密文

- 唯密文攻击

思路: 计算 $q=n/p$ ,对比找出小的那个质数, 找到 $n$ 与200组密文的最大公约数即相当于对 $n$ 做了分解

1. 把文本里第一个数据去掉, 剩下200个密文, 计算 $p$

```

# -*- coding: UTF-8 -*-
# __author__:Pad0y

import re

with open('ciphertext.txt', 'r') as f:
    content = f.readlines()
    e = []
    for line in content:
        res = re.findall('\d+', line)
        if len(res) > 0:
            e.append(int(res[0]))

n = 135176830582884945708175419898330054260341730432046991449072509302750602166218145078102928897914789996197402
6585928813475729492563771611720793448033306243524451657599256473455360518533727402461048045401797161366443193804
54884518397455488002758429914465640804944658049262500561494830899678619427468784748988379

def divisors(m, n):
    c = 1
    while c != 0:
        c = m % n
        m = n
        n = c
    return m

if __name__ == '__main__':
    for i in range(len(e)):
        print(str(i + 1) + ':' + str(divisors(n, e[i])))

```

```

↑ 90:1
↓ 91:1
92:1
93:1
94:1
95:1
96
:130383718557759148369955780937281666711036335202030339658277031872466072
97:1
98:1
99:1
100:1
101:1

```

[https://blog.csdn.net/qq\\_34356800](https://blog.csdn.net/qq_34356800)

最后只有第96组和n最大公约数不是1，即

$p=13038371855775914836995578093728166671103633520203033965827703187246607207039273968425501296569317295959057439253867586769212037981452712871242668046329877$

## 2. 计算q

$q=n/p$ ，得到

$q=10367615840240242845371941453623373821227053765532752994306127876946421006862147600725324340607889088707606730457021312059130583835286311559997627141422127$

### 3. 比较大小，得到q比较小，进行md5加密

```
# -*- coding: UTF-8 -*-
# __author__: Pad0y

import hashlib

q = 103676158402402428453719414536233738212270537655327529943061278769464210068621476007253243406078890887076067
30457021312059130583835286311559997627141422127
m = hashlib.md5()
m.update(str(q).encode('ascii'))
enc = m.hexdigest()
print('key{' + enc[:8] + '}')
```

## 算法问题

运行下发现结果和给的enc文本一样，果断把源码上的flag丢上去(捂脸)

## 大家来解密

CBC模式的AES加密，AES共有五种加密模式（ECB，CBC，PCBC，CFB，OFB，CTR），其中CBC是公认最安全的模式  
KEY=venusCTF-hex IV=123-MD5代表分别把key和偏移量转化为后面格式  
IV在md5后长度是32位，需要对key填充之相应位数再编码

```
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
# __author__: Pad0y

import binascii
import hashlib
from Crypto.Cipher import AES

KEY = b'venusCTF'
IV = '123'

iv = hashlib.md5(IV.encode(encoding='utf-8')).hexdigest()
key = (KEY * 4).hex()
c = 'a80d5eb43508e549f83e2e254c0a0f0644be58f453baced4af4777c4cd1b7575'

k = binascii.unhexlify('76656e757343544676656e757343544676656e757343544676656e7573435446')
key_ = binascii.unhexlify(key)
iv_ = binascii.unhexlify(iv)
C = binascii.unhexlify(c)
aes = AES.new(key_, AES.MODE_CBC, iv_)
print(aes.decrypt(C))
```

## RSA专家

得到私钥和密文，丢到openssl

```
C:\Users\Pamper\Desktop\rsa
λ openssl.exe rsautil -in endata -out decdata.txt -inkey pri_k -decrypt -pkcs
```

# 密码学

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