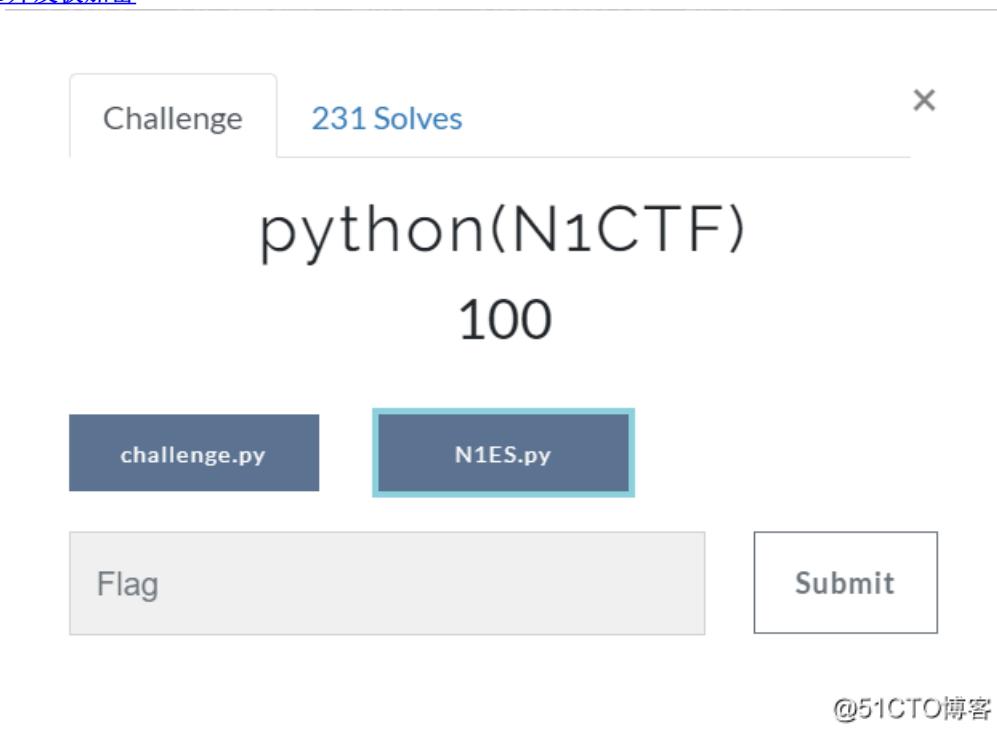


python 开发板加密_Bugku 加密 python writeup

weixin_39956558 于 2020-11-30 11:40:41 发布 20 收藏
文章标签： [python 开发板加密](#)



一上来就给了两个文件，一个是加密的源代码，一个是加密过程文件，

```
from N1ES import N1ES
import base64
key = "wxy191iss000000000000cute"
n1es = N1ES(key)
flag = "N1CTF {*****}"
cipher = n1es.encrypt(flag)
print base64.b64encode(cipher) # HR1gC2ReHW1/WRk2DikfNB0ld11XZBjrrR9qECMNOjNHDktBJSxcI@51CTO博客
```

challenge.py

```

class N1ES:
    def __init__(self, key):
        if (len(key) != 24 or isinstance(key, bytes) == False):
            raise Exception("key must be 24 bytes long")
        self.key = key
        self.gen_subkey()

    def gen_subkey(self):
        o = string_to_bits(self.key)
        k = []
        for i in range(8):
            o = generate(o)
            k.extend(o)
            o = string_to_bits([chr(c) for c in o[0:24]])
        self.Kn = []
        for i in range(32):
            self.Kn.append(map(chr, k[i * 8: i * 8 + 8]))
        return

    def encrypt(self, plaintext):
        if (len(plaintext) % 16 != 0 or isinstance(plaintext, bytes) == False):
            raise Exception("plaintext must be a multiple of 16 in length")
        res = ''
        for i in range(len(plaintext) / 16):
            block = plaintext[i * 16:(i + 1) * 16]
            L = block[:8]
            R = block[8:]
            for round_cnt in range(32):
                L, R = R, (round_add(L, self.Kn[round_cnt]))
            L, R = R, L
            res += L + R
        return res

```

@51CTO博客

N1ES.py

N1ES.py里一共有四个函数，一个类，类里含有两个函数，除了最后一个encrypt函数外其他函数都是在对key进行运算，然后通过key来对flag进行加密，所以我直接跑了一下程序，获得了key加密后的数据，然后只对encrypt函数进行逆向

解密脚本：

```

Kn=[['~','W','Y','K','\x02','\x05'],[w,'d','?','\x14','?','\x13','\x04','W'],[l,'6','\x08','\x04','\x13','3','\x19','\x10'],[\x08,'P','2','\x02','/','W','/','W'],[\x08,'x14','?','@','W','^','K'],[\x1b,'6','^','(',')','M','Y','\x19','\x02'],[3,'f','W','(',')','\x13','?'],[\x08,'u'],[=,'_','\x13','M','2','=','@','\x04'],[_,'_','~','\x08','L','f','\x19','z'],[l,'Y','\x01'],[','?,'?'],[L,'o'],[\x19,'x05','3','\x01','z','w','~','?'],[L,'B','~','\x13','@','6','@','\x05'],[\x08,'d','\x13','L','^','?'],[L,'u'],[\x05,'{','M','P','M','\n','z','P'],[k,'~','k','/','o','u','\x19','\x04'],[o,'k','(',')','\x13','l','f','='],[~,'x04','\x08','^','\x02','\n','6','3'],[,'x05','w','2','','d','\x13','6'],[,'/','?','\x04','?'],[z,'x19'],[\x05,'n','l','\x02','t','^','l'],[k,'3','?'],[x19,'u','l','^','?'],[~,'B','\x02','?'],[k,'x05','\x02','/'],[\n,'x05','^','^','P'],[!],[\x08,'W','u','o','','2','d','\x04'],[,'W','w','\x08','z','\x19','@','!'],[x14,' ','P','!','6',' ','?],[(','!','\x01','\x08','d','\x08','w','?],[u,'W','@','\x13','?','~','6','o'],[3,'B','d','\x01','W','2','\n','6'],[{}],\x08,'6','\x19,'&','\x04','k','u'],[\x13,'2','2','(',')','\x19','{','/','w'],[\x02,'Y',' ','W','\x08,'u','\x01','!]]

```

```
import base64
```

```
s=base64.b64decode('HRlgC2ReHW1/WRk2DikfNBo1dl1XZBjrRR9qECMNOjNHDktBJSxcl1hZlz07YjVx')
```

```
flag=[]
```

```
for i in range(3):
```

```
flag.append(s[i*16:(i+1)*16])
```

```
from z3 import *

def fun(a,b):
    x=[BitVec('x%d%i',32) for i in range(8)]
    solver=Solver()
    res=""
    for i in range(len(a)):
        exec("solver.add(x[i]-2*(x[i]&ord(b[i]))==ord(a[i])-ord(b[i]))")
    solver.check()
    try:
        exec("res+=chr(solver.model()[x[i]].as_long())")
    except:
        print solver
    return res

res=""
for i in flag:
    L=i[:8]
    R=i[8:]
    L,R=R,L
    for k in range(32):
        L,R=R,fun(L,Kn[k])
    res+=L+R
print res
```