## 题目:

Our agents have gathered too many public keys that all of them were used to encrypt the se cret flag. Can you decrypt the flag with a performant approach?

做题时间是在 2019.09, 此时 CryptoCTF2019 比赛已经结束, 比赛页面显示此题有 4 solves, 但是没有搜到 Writeup。

代码:执行 python dec.py 即可得到 flag, 部分前期工作用到的代码在 work.py 中。

附件中给了 15933 对公钥和密文,文件名分别是"pubkey\_00000.pem"到"pubkey\_15932.pem"和"flag\_00000.enc"到"flag\_19532.enc"。

用 python 的 RSA.importKey()函数读一下公钥文件,可以读到 n 和 e, 其中 n 不少于 2048 位, e 全部 是 65537。

这种情形第一想法是 CRT(中国剩余定理)搞一下就出来了。实际情况是:第一,一万多个大数全放进去的话,单是计算所有 n 的乘积就慢的很;第二,它解不出来。当然第二点是知道了正确解法之后知道的。

然后再尝试, 这么多 n, 试试 GCD 吧。把前 100 个 n 交叉 GCD 果然能出来很多公因数, 是 256 位的。那除一下得到一堆一千七百多位的数是咋回事呢, 那要不试试把这些也交叉 GCD 一下? 结果又出来一些 256 位的。然后除完这些第二批 256 位的又可以得到一些新的大数。随即想到可以写个递归的程序, 把它们继续这样分层 GCD 下去。

## 代码:

```
from Crypto.PublicKey import RSA
from Crypto.Util.number import long_to_bytes, bytes to long
import gmpy2
import random
import datetime
FILE NUM = 100
def get now():
    return datetime.datetime.now().strftime('%Y%m%d-%H%M%S')
def bit len(n):
   return (len(hex(n))-2) * 4
def bit len list(a):
   num = len(a)
   if 1 > num:
       return 0
   N = 100
   tot = 0
   for i in range(N):
       tot += bit_len(list(a)[random.randint(0, num - 1)])
```

```
return tot/N
sessions c = []
sessions n = []
ancestor = dict()
divisor = dict()
for i in range(0, FILE NUM):
   num = '\%05d'\%i
   with open('stuff\\keys\\pubkey_' + num + '.pem', 'r') as f:
       pubkey = RSA.importKey(f.read())
       n = getattr(pubkey, 'n')
       e = getattr(pubkey, 'e')
       if e != 65537:
           print(i)
   with open('stuff\\enc\\flag_' + num + '.enc', 'rb') as f:
       c = bytes to long(f.read())
   sessions c.append(c)
   sessions n.append(n)
   divisor[n] = set()
   ancestor[n] = set()
print("Reading files over.")
print(bit_len_list(sessions_c))
print(bit len list(sessions n))
def full_divide(n, p):
   while 0 == n % p:
       n //= p
   return n
def link(n, p):
   if 1 == p:
       return
   if p not in ancestor.keys():
       ancestor[p] = set()
   if 0 == len(ancestor[n]):
       divisor[n].add(p)
       ancestor[p].add(n)
   else:
       for root in ancestor[n]:
           try: divisor[root].remove(n)
           except: pass
           divisor[root].add(p)
```

```
ancestor[p].add(root)
level = 0
def recursive gcd(pool, level):
   if 0 == len(pool):
       return
   print("level =", level, " size =", len(pool), "now: ", get now())
   new pool1 = set()
   new pool2 = set()
   for i in pool:
       for j in pool:
           if i == j:
               continue
           if bit_len(i) < 260 or bit_len(i) < 260:</pre>
               continue
           d = int(gmpy2.gcd(i, j))
           if d == 1:
               continue
           new_pool1.add(d)
           qi = full divide(i, d)
           qj = full divide(j, d)
           new pool2.add(qi)
           new pool2.add(qj)
           link(i, d)
           link(j, d)
           link(i, qi)
           link(j, qj)
    recursive gcd(new pool1, level + 1)
   recursive_gcd(new_pool2, level + 1)
recursive gcd(sessions n, 0)
```

递归函数是 recursive\_gcd。

结果保存在 ancestor 和 divisor 两个字典中。字典 divisor 的 key 为所有的 n, value 是一个集合,其内容为 GCD 得到的 n 的因数;字典 ancestor 的 key 为得到的数,包括因数也包括原始的那些 n, value 也是一个集合,内容是 GCD 得到的这个数可以整除的所有的 n, 如其名"ancestor"。

随便挑了几个 768、1024 位的质数去 factordb 查,也没查到,也不知道它们是不是质数(但其实是可以检验的:计算所有(p-1)的乘积得到 phi,然后看一下是否满足 r==pow(r, e\*invert(e, phi), n),其中 r 要随机多选几个,n 以内就行,如果全都满足那么基本上可以确定它是质数,具体证明还没研究,也不知道

对不对)。猜想是因为只用了前 100 个 n,和后面的数一起 GCD 的话应该还能得到很多公因子。FILE\_NUM 先设为 15932 跑了一下,实在太慢,觉得这个 recursive\_gcd 其实可以优化,前面得到的 256 位数可以直接试除后面的大数。

## 然后写了个新算法, 代码:

```
set256 = set()
setbig = set(sessions n)
def new gcd(set256, setbig):
   while True:
       width = bit len list(list(setbig))
       print("len(set256) =", len(set256), "\tlen(setbig) =", len(setbig)
g), "now: ", get_now(),
             "\t", width, "bits")
       newset256 = set().union(set256)
       newsetbig = set().union(setbig)
       for p in set256:
           for big in setbig:
               if big not in newsetbig:
                   continue
               if 0 != big % p:
                  continue
               new_big = full_divide(big, p)
               link(big, p)
               link(big, new_big)
               for root in ancestor[p]:
                   divs = divisor[root]
                   if 7 <= len(divs):</pre>
                      f = open(get_now() + '_divisors.txt', 'w')
                      print('root =', root, '\n\t', )
                      for d in divs:
                          print(hex(d), end=',\n\t', file=f)
                      print()
                      f.close()
               newsetbig.remove(big)
               if 300 < bit len(new big):</pre>
                   newsetbig.add(new_big)
               else:
                   newset256.add(new_big)
           newset256.remove(p)
       set256 = set().union(newset256)
       setbig = set().union(newsetbig)
       print("Start gcd ", "now: ", get_now())
       finish num = (width * 25 // 2048) + 2
       for i in sorted(list(setbig), reverse=True):
           for j in sorted(list(setbig), reverse=True):
```

目的就是通过 GCD 找到一个能分解为 8 个 256 位数的 n。这个跑得也特别慢,好像是跑了十几个小时,但是依然没看到全分解的,也没有 6\*256+512 的,最好的结果就是 5\*256+768 了,这和前面那个 rec ursive\_gcd 相比好像没什么进步。

对于一个 n,计算所有(p-1)的乘积得到 phi,然后看一下是否满足 r==pow(r, e\*invert(e, phi), n)。试了几个发现 5\*256+768 的 n 其实是满足的,那就先当作它只有 6 个因数吧,那意思就是 n 有多个质因子呗(所以 NSA 指的是这个意思吗)。然后 phi 和 d 都容易计算。但是发现直接把密文读进来的 c,用各自的 n 和计算得到的 d 计算 pow(c, d, n)得到的结果是不一样的,而且  $long_to_bytes$  之后也并不是可读的字节。

在这个链接(http://mslc.ctf.su/wp/1st-crypto-ctf-2019-least-solved-challenges/) 得到了一点 hint。



The factorization is easy since there are many common primes. The problem is that (apparently) the messages were encrypted with python's Crypto.Cipher.PCKS\_OAEP + Crypto.PublicKey.RSA. For some reason Crypto.PublicKey.RSA fails to decrypt if n is multi-prime. You have to decrypt manually and then use Crypto.Cipher.PKCS\_OAEP to unpad.

好的估计是 padding 的问题,那就去翻一下这个东西吧。其实如果直接搜索 rsa padding 可以看到主要有三种方式: RSA\_PKCS1\_PADDING, RSA\_PKCS1\_OAEP\_PADDING, RSA\_NO\_PADDING。然后并没有找到单独 padding 的现成代码,还去翻了 rfc 文件(<a href="https://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc3447.txt">https://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc3447.txt</a>),差点就自己写了个 padding。

看了一下 Crypto.Cipher.PKCS1\_OAEP 的用法(<a href="https://pythonhosted.org/pycrypto/Crypto.Cipher.PKCS1\_OAEP-module.html">https://pythonhosted.org/pycrypto/Crypto.Cipher.PKCS1\_OAEP 的用法(<a href="https://pythonhosted.org/pycrypto/Crypto.Cipher.PKCS1\_OAEP">https://pythonhosted.org/pycrypto/Crypto.Cipher.PKCS1\_OAEP</a> 的用法(<a href="https://pythonhosted.org/pycrypto/Crypto.Cipher.PKCS1\_OAEP">https://pythonhosted.org/pycrypto/Crypto.Cipher.PKCS1\_OAEP</a> 的用法(<a href="https://pythonhosted.org/pycrypto/Crypto.Cipher.PKCS1\_OAEP">https://pythonhosted.org/pycrypto/Crypto.Cipher.PKCS1\_OAEP</a> 就行了。代码:

```
with open('stuff\\enc\\flag ' + num str + '.enc', 'rb') as f:
```

```
c_bytes = f.read()
key = RSA.construct((n, e, d))
cipher = PKCS1_OAEP.new(key)
m = cipher.decrypt(c_bytes)
```

但是这样会报错。

```
File " \Crypto\Cipher\PKCS1_OAEP.py", line 227, in decrypt raise ValueError("Incorrect decryption.")
ValueError: Incorrect decryption.
```

报错的原因是解出来之后格式不对。

以下代码来自 Crypto\Cipher\PKCS1\_OAEP.py, 是解密的函数。

```
def decrypt(self, ct):
   """Decrypt a PKCS#1 OAEP ciphertext.
   This function is named ``RSAES-OAEP-DECRYPT``, and is specified in
   section 7.1.2 of RFC3447.
   :Parameters:
           The ciphertext that contains the message to recover.
    :Return: A string, the original message.
    :Raise ValueError:
       If the ciphertext length is incorrect, or if the decryption does n
ot
       succeed.
    :Raise TypeError:
       If the RSA key has no private half.
   # TODO: Verify the key is RSA
   # See 7.1.2 in RFC3447
   modBits = Crypto.Util.number.size(self._key.n)
   k = ceil div(modBits,8) # Convert from bits to bytes
   hLen = self. hashObj.digest size
   # Step 1b and 1c
   if len(ct) != k or k<hLen+2:</pre>
       raise ValueError("Ciphertext with incorrect length.")
   # Step 2a (O2SIP), 2b (RSADP), and part of 2c (I2OSP)
   m = self. key.decrypt(ct)
   # Complete step 2c (I2OSP)
   em = bchr(0x00)*(k-len(m)) + m
   # Step 3a
   lHash = self._hashObj.new(self._label).digest()
   # Step 3b
```

```
y = em[0]
   # allow attacks like Manger's (http://dl.acm.org/citation.cfm?id=7041
43)
   maskedSeed = em[1:hLen+1]
   maskedDB = em[hLen+1:]
   # Step 3c
   seedMask = self. mgf(maskedDB, hLen)
   # Step 3d
   seed = strxor(maskedSeed, seedMask)
   # Step 3e
   dbMask = self. mgf(seed, k-hLen-1)
   # Step 3f
   db = strxor(maskedDB, dbMask)
   valid = 1
   one = db[hLen:].find(bchr(0x01))
   lHash1 = db[:hLen]
   if lHash1!=lHash:
       valid = 0
   if one<0:
       valid = 0
   if bord(y)!=0:
       valid = 0
   if not valid:
       raise ValueError("Incorrect decryption.")
   # Step 4
   return db[hLen+one+1:]
```

其中也提到了 RFC3447, 具体流程还是看那个文件比较清晰。

然后其中解密的流程大概就是,padding-RSA-padding, encrypt 好像也差不多,除了 RSA 部分似乎是对称的。然后其中 RSA 的实现是在这一句:

```
m = self. key.decrypt(ct)
```

暂且不看这个函数的代码,在构建 RSA 密钥的时候,如果我们传入 d=1, 即:

```
key = RSA.construct((n, e, 1))
```

那么报错内容为:

"ValueError: Unable to compute factors p and q from exponent d."。也就是说它会根据 d 算出两个质因数 p 和 q, 这对于普通 RSA 当然是完全正确的,但是我们这里的 n 有多于 2 个质因子。在这个"\_sl owmath.py"中可以看到这样一段注释:

```
# Compute factors p and q from the private exponent d.
# We assume that n has no more than two factors.
# See 8.2.2(i) in Handbook of Applied Cryptography.
```

"We assume that n has no more than two factors."

所以在 RSA.construct 函数我们传入 n、e、d 的时候,它会把 n 分解,但分解的结果是不可能正确的,所以 RSA 解密这一步会有问题,最终导致了格式不对,Incorrect decrypton。

然后我把 PKCS1\_OAEP 的解密函数复制下来进行了一些修改。主要修改包括: 把中间 RSA 那一步换掉; 把其中带有"self."的变量改掉; 某些相关变量按照执行"PKCS1\_OAEP.new(key)"时进行设置。保证执行流程除了 RSA 那步都没有改变。

```
hashObj = Crypto.Hash.SHA
mgf = lambda x,y: Crypto.Signature.PKCS1 PSS.MGF1(x,y, hashObj)
def decrypt fromPKCS(ct, d, n):
   # See 7.1.2 in RFC3447
   modBits = Crypto.Util.number.size(n)
   k = ceil div(modBits, 8) # Convert from bits to bytes
   hLen = hashObj.digest size
   # Step 1b and 1c
   if len(ct) != k or k < hLen + 2:
       raise ValueError("Ciphertext with incorrect length.")
   # Step 2a (O2SIP), 2b (RSADP), and part of 2c (I2OSP)
   # m = self. key.decrypt(ct)
   m = long to bytes(pow(bytes to long(ct), d, n))
   # Complete step 2c (I2OSP)
   em = bchr(0x00) * (k - len(m)) + m
   lHash = _hashObj.new('').digest()
   # Step 3b
   y = em[0]
   # allow attacks like Manger's
(http://dl.acm.org/citation.cfm?id=704143)
   maskedSeed = em[1:hLen + 1]
   maskedDB = em[hLen + 1:]
   # Step 3c
   seedMask = mgf(maskedDB, hLen)
   # Step 3d
   seed = strxor(maskedSeed, seedMask)
   # Step 3e
   dbMask = _mgf(seed, k - hLen - 1)
   # Step 3f
   db = strxor(maskedDB, dbMask)
   valid = 1
   one = db[hLen:].find(bchr(0x01))
   lHash1 = db[:hLen]
   if lHash1 != lHash:
      valid = 0
```

```
if one < 0:
       valid = 0
   if bord(y) != 0:
      valid = 0
   if not valid:
       raise ValueError("Incorrect decryption.")
   # Step 4
   return db[hLen + one + 1:]
   然后选了两个 n 被分解成 5*256+768 的密文,解密。
factors 97 = [
   0x9924a29bc79f3cda657327b37b96c679542ffa9aa5193ac447d9d320e0c94faf,
   0xce1a2b1f6f9baa2ab43c796c7ca14113aace4a02e6e31ecd97cbb9471b700ef7,
   0xe1e1d6e65c575bb597040a83d85f193ee4a35fff6edc3ef300cf566201e76413,
0x2f16205d466405b4d631b3c5e177dce85d62d09482a65234707b76f8e29220d1181fed9
a9343f9359d4bc1692c1b5f13cb4000873db2a8c8b7381ce3a8656d77734f67314ed70c98
7fc41376560e674133f465afda1f9ea42b5a44117866d051d
   0x94c21c264f65fd298bad48e528bd882d8d4cd7fb436739ad7585178c6c204d95,
   0xbb5794796906fa730aed54e02880f9092e6d488bfc8f020acf0cb3d60446d88f.
factors 87 = [
   0xe5b4b1b65784b253f37e2677033aaebebdcf5eef0c52f4845c240e8a19aa91f3,
   0xe8ced45445808b948698238797a76b92c36a6490b22c260def7403963b6f0fe3,
0x3bebbf0541192edc741ccb522d6888ee0701ecb5f2723b3cd59ffd09fc385a51f4ebb0a
f83c934362778b5c7ac3df8a0157bdb0b0d3b72d7ef4cadae5f4bcb99f8d6af4da4172d2d
f55a4a328a2f9ec133fad44c6af0f8845a75227b40ff63809,
   0xccbccc3ac19ec7b472311f3c9fe1acad2196093ba196104c2ad894818e1eca49,
   0xf7deac53ee40907cd4b186d88d04e96d4740a0e37678d4abffb405574ad9de21,
   0xfb6b690d83c20cc08fd16bcaa9277e412b7b855f6b7e59b40386d08a5589d7ab,
def decrypt(num_str, factors):
   with open('stuff\\keys\\pubkey_' + num_str + '.pem', 'r') as f:
       pubkey = RSA.importKey(f.read())
   n = getattr(pubkey, 'n')
   e = getattr(pubkey, 'e')
   print('e =', e)
   i = 1
   for p in factors:
       i *= p
   assert i == n
```

```
with open('stuff\\enc\\flag_' + num_str + '.enc', 'rb') as f:
       c bytes = f.read()
       c = bytes to long(c bytes)
   print("n:", bit_len(n), " bits")
   print("c:", bit_len(c), " bits")
   print("c =", hex(c))
   phi = 1
   for p in factors:
       phi *= (p - 1)
   d = int(gmpy2.invert(e, phi))
   for _ in range(10):
       test m = random.randint(2, n - 1)
       assert test m == (pow(test m, e * d, n))
   # cipher = PKCS1 OAEP.new(key)
   # m = cipher.decrypt(c bytes)
   m = decrypt fromPKCS(c bytes, d, n)
   print(m)
decrypt('00097', factors_97)
decrypt('00087', factors 87)
```

可以正确得到 FLAG。

总结:

有"too many public keys"的时候尝试交叉 GCD;

Padding;

多素数;

python RSA 的密钥构建细节。