

## WriteUp

100w 这个题就是从 000000-999999 这一百万个密码中找到正确的那一个密码，在经过和黄京帅学长的一系列讨论之后，得出的结论是：貌似只能暴力破解。在综合黄京帅学长和自己在实验吧上看的提示，给出下面两种暴力破解方法（一个一个的试），但仅作参考，不给出结果（因为我也没做）。

### 一、按键精灵

用按键精灵来进行暴力破解，每分钟大约能尝试 230 个密码左右，100w 个密码的尝试，相应的时间大约是 3 天左右，可以说非常长，而且还不能干其他事。所以可以缩小范围，或者用多台电脑跑。缩小范围是指，有人已经给出正确答案的范围：73000-83000。这个范围已经很小了。按键精灵的代码如下：

For 10000

    i = i + 1

    If i < 10 Then

        i = "73000" & i

    End If

    If 9 < i < 100 Then

        i = "7300"&i

    End If

    If 99 < i < 1000 Then

        i="730"&i

    End If

    If 999 < i < 10000 Then

        i="73"&i

    End If

    MoveTo 122, 89

    LeftClick 1

    SayString i

    MoveTo 244, 88

    LeftClick 1

    Hwnd = Plugin.Window.Find(0, "Wrong")

    sWindow = Plugin.Window.IsWindow(Hwnd)

    If sWindow = 1 Then

        MoveTo 579, 313

        LeftClick 1

        MoveTo 122, 89

        LeftClick 1

        KeyPress "Backspace",6

    End If

    Hwnd = Plugin.Window.Find(0, "Right")

    sWindow = Plugin.Window.isWindow(Hwnd)

    If sWindow = 1 Then

        Exit For

End If

Next

大概都能看懂，语义上没有什么难点，就是操作起来让人很糟心。

## 二、Java 代码

其实 Java 代码和按键精灵的原理都差不多，都是通过模拟鼠标和按键操作来进行暴力破解。Java 主要是通过 Robot 类的使用，其在 java.awt.\*包中，可以自行查阅相关用法。这里，放上黄京帅学长的代码：

```
import java.awt.AWTException;
import java.awt.Color;
import java.awt.Image;
import java.awt.Rectangle;
import java.awt.Robot;
import java.awt.Toolkit;
import java.awt.event.KeyEvent;
import java.awt.image.BufferedImage;
import java.io.File;
import java.io.IOException;

import javax.imageio.ImageIO;

public class test{
    //719,350
    //881,498
    //162,148
    //825,473
    //鼠标 811,472
    //确认 879,474
    public static void main(String args[]){
        try {
            BufferedImage target = null;
            BufferedImage temp = null;
            Robot myRobot = new Robot();
            try {
                target = ImageIO.read(new
File("C:\\Users\\Administrator\\Desktop\\test.png"));
            } catch (IOException e) {
                // TODO Auto-generated catch block
                e.printStackTrace();
            }
            myRobot.mouseMove(811, 472);
            myRobot.mousePress(KeyEvent.BUTTON1_DOWN_MASK);
            myRobot.mouseRelease(KeyEvent.BUTTON1_DOWN_MASK);
            for(int i = 0; i < 6; i++){ myRobot.keyPress(KeyEvent.VK_0);
```

```

myRobot.keyRelease(KeyEvent.VK_0);}
    myRobot.mouseMove(879,474);
    myRobot.mousePress(KeyEvent.BUTTON1_DOWN_MASK);
    myRobot.mouseRelease(KeyEvent.BUTTON1_DOWN_MASK);
    temp                =                myRobot.createScreenCapture(new
Rectangle(Toolkit.getDefaultToolkit().getScreenSize()));
//    int i = 732425;
    int i = 730000;
    int count = 0;
    while(ImageCmp(target, temp)){
        i += 1;count = 0;
        myRobot.delay(50);
        myRobot.mouseMove(825, 473);
        myRobot.mousePress(KeyEvent.BUTTON1_DOWN_MASK);
        myRobot.mouseRelease(KeyEvent.BUTTON1_DOWN_MASK);
        myRobot.mouseMove(811, 472);
        myRobot.mousePress(KeyEvent.BUTTON1_DOWN_MASK);
        myRobot.mouseRelease(KeyEvent.BUTTON1_DOWN_MASK);
        if(i % 10 != 0){
            myRobot.keyPress(KeyEvent.VK_BACK_SPACE);
            myRobot.keyRelease(KeyEvent.VK_BACK_SPACE);
            myRobot.keyPress(KeyEvent.VK_0+(i%10));
            myRobot.keyRelease(KeyEvent.VK_0+(i%10));
        }else{
            int k,j;
            for(k = i; k >= 10; ){
                if(k % 10 == 0){
                    count ++;
                    k = k / 10;
                }
                else break;
            }
            k = k % 10;
            for(j = count; j > 0; j--){
                myRobot.keyPress(KeyEvent.VK_BACK_SPACE);
                myRobot.keyRelease(KeyEvent.VK_BACK_SPACE);
            }
            myRobot.keyPress(KeyEvent.VK_BACK_SPACE);
            myRobot.keyRelease(KeyEvent.VK_BACK_SPACE);
            System.out.println("k="+k);
            System.out.println("j="+j);
            myRobot.keyPress(KeyEvent.VK_0+k);
            myRobot.keyRelease(KeyEvent.VK_0+k);
            for(j = count; j > 0; j--){

```

```

        myRobot.keyPress(KeyEvent.VK_0);
        myRobot.keyRelease(KeyEvent.VK_0);
    }
}
System.out.println(i);
myRobot.mouseMove(879,474);
myRobot.mousePress(KeyEvent.BUTTON1_DOWN_MASK);
myRobot.mouseRelease(KeyEvent.BUTTON1_DOWN_MASK);
myRobot.delay(200);
temp = myRobot.createScreenCapture(new
Rectangle(Toolkit.getDefaultToolkit().getScreenSize()));
}
File f = new File("C:\\Users\\Administrator\\Desktop\\temp.png");
try {
    ImageIO.write(temp, "png", f);
} catch (IOException e) {
    // TODO Auto-generated catch block
    e.printStackTrace();
}
return;
} catch (AWTException e) {
    // TODO Auto-generated catch block
    e.printStackTrace();
}
}
private static boolean ImageCmp(BufferedImage I1, BufferedImage I2){
    int i = 723;
    int j = 359;
    Color tmp1;
    Color tmp2;
    for(i = 723; i <= 768; i++){
        for(j = 359; j <= 372; j++){
            tmp1 = new Color(I1.getRGB(i, j));
            tmp2 = new Color(I2.getRGB(i, j));
            if(ColorCmp(tmp1,tmp2));
            else return false;
        }
    }
    if(i > 768 && j > 372)
        return true;
    else return false;
}
private static boolean ColorCmp(Color C1,Color C2){
    if(-10 <= C1.getRed() - C2.getRed() && C1.getRed() - C2.getRed() <= 10){
        if(-10 <= C1.getBlue() - C2.getBlue() && C1.getBlue() - C2.getBlue() <= 10){

```

```
        if(-10 <= C1.getGreen() - C2.getGreen() && C1.getGreen() - C2.getGreen() <=
10)
            return true;
        else return false;
    }else return false;
}
}
```

可以拿去跑一下~

非常感谢黄京帅学长提供的代码和建议，这道题感觉太简单粗暴了，暂时还没想出其他方法来解决这个问题。先将就看看吧~