Week2-ChenMoFeiJin

Crypto

<u>signin</u>

描述

答到题 233

解题思路

注: 由于 a c p 为服务器随机提供的值, 故题解中不表面具体数值, 只提供解题思路。

```
已知 a c p, 且满足 c \equiv a^p \times m \pmod{p}, 求 m。
```

因为 p 为质数,由费马小定理可得 $a^{p-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$

所以原式等价于 $c \equiv a \times m \pmod{p}$

即求 $ax \equiv c \pmod{p}$ 的解

通过 扩展GCD 算法, 可获得其最小正整数解 m

由于 m = s2n(flag), 所以 flag = n2s(m)

```
1 from libnum import * # 提供 xgcd 和 n2s 函数
2 a, b, c = ...
4 x, y, g = xgcd(a, p) # 获取 ExGCD 提供的 ax + by = GCD(a,b) = g 的解
6 m = ((x * c // g) % p + p) % p # 得到 ax = c (mod p) 的解,并保证是正数
7 FLAG = n2s(m) # 将 m 还原回 FLAG
8 print(FLAG)
```

最终得到 Flag, hgame{MOdu1@r_m4th+1s^th3~ba5is-Of=cRypt0!!}

gcd or more?

描述

GCD...?

解题思路

注:由于pqcipher为服务器随机提供的值,故题解中不表面具体数值,只提供解题思路。

由题意得 $flag^2 \equiv chiper \pmod{p}$,直接通过 libnum 提供的函数即可求解

```
from libnum import * # 提供 sqrtmod 和 n2s 函数

p, q, cipher = ...

for m in sqrtmod(cipher, {p: 1, q: 1}): // 由于可能存在多个解所以都输出,只有一个能解出 FLAG
print(n2s(m))
```

最终得到 Flag, hgame{3xgCd~i5_re4l1y+e@sy^r1ght?}

WhitegiveRSA

描述

n = 882564595536224140639625987659416029426239230804614613279163

e = 65537

c = 747831491353896780365654517748216624798517769637260742155527

解题思路

已知 n e c 理论上是难以解除私钥 d 的, 故直接暴力破解得:

```
1 | p = 857504083339712752489993810777
2 | q = 1029224947942998075080348647219
3 | d = 121832886702415731577073962957377780195510499965398469843281
```

带入下程序

```
1 from libnum import * # 提供n2s函数
2 print(n2s(pow(c, d, n)))
```

最终得到 Flag, hgame{w0w~y0U_kNoW+R5@!}

The Password

描述

Tinmix和朋友一起去玩密室逃脱,但是由于突发情况,Tinmix被锁在了一间密室里,于是开始四处摸索,昏暗的灯光下,Tinmix发现密室有一块大圆盘,被人工分割成了7块小圆盘,但由于刚开始没注意,每个圆盘已经被旋转过了,但Tinmix记住了旋转的过程和结果

```
y_1 = x_1 \oplus n_1 \oplus (x_1 \gg 7) \oplus (x_1 \ll 3)
y_2 = x_2 \oplus n_2 \oplus (x_2 \gg 4) \oplus (x_2 \ll 9)
y_3 = x_3 \oplus n_3 \oplus (x_3 \gg 2) \oplus (x_3 \ll 5)
y_4 = x_4 \oplus n_4 \oplus (x_4 \gg 6) \oplus (x_4 \ll 13)
y_5 = x_5 \oplus n_5 \oplus (x_5 \gg 8) \oplus (x_5 \gg 16)
y_6 = x_6 \oplus n_6 \oplus (x_6 \gg 5) \oplus (x_6 \ll 7)
y_7 = x_7 \oplus n_7 \oplus (x_7 \gg 2) \oplus (x_7 \ll 5)
(y_1, n_1) = (15789597796041222200, 14750142427529922)
(y_2, n_2) = (8279663441787235887, 2802568775308984)
(y_3, n_3) = (9666438290109535850, 15697145971486341)
(y_4, n_4) = (10529571502219113153, 9110411034859362)
(y_5, n_5) = (8020289479524135048, 4092084344173014)
(y_6, n_6) = (10914636017953100490, 2242282628961085)
(y_7, n_7) = (4622436850708129231, 10750832281632461)
```

定义

- >>>表示循环右移
- ≪表示循环左移
- ⊕ 表示异或运算

解题思路

由于题目中七个方程各不相干(没有相同的变量), 所以各个方程可以分开求解

由于循环左移与循环右移可以相互转换: $x \gg k = x \ll (t \times n - k), t \in \mathbb{Z}, n = 64$ (n 是从题目数据中分析出的)

根据异或运算的归零率 $(a \oplus a = 0)$ 和交换律 $(a \oplus b = b \oplus a)$

方程可化为 $y \oplus n = x \oplus (x \gg p) \oplus (x \gg q)$

将 $y \oplus n$ 记作 y, 方程简化为 $y = x \oplus (x \gg p) \oplus (x \gg q)(1)$

两边同时循环右移 p 位,得 $y \gg p = (x \gg p) \oplus (x \gg 2p) \oplus (x \gg (p+q))(2)$

两边同时循环右移 q 位,得 $y \gg q = (x \gg q) \oplus (x \gg (p+q)) \oplus (x \gg 2q)(3)$

$$(1) \oplus (2) \oplus (3)$$
 得, $y \oplus (y \gg p) \oplus (y \gg q) = x \oplus (x \gg 2p) \oplus (x \gg 2q)$

简化得 $y'=x\oplus(x\ggg p')\oplus(x\ggg q')$,其中 $y'=y\oplus(y\ggg p)\oplus(y\ggg q), p'=2p, q'=2q$

该方程与原方程同解,但 p 和 q 变为原方程的两倍,通过这种变换,我们可以将 p 和 q 变换为 $p\times 2^k$ 和 $q\times 2^k$, $k\in\mathbb{Z}$

而 $x \gg (t \times n) = x, t \in \mathbb{Z}$ 所以只需将上述变换操作 8 次,即可得 $y^{(8)} = x \oplus (x \gg p \times 64) \oplus (x \gg q \times 64) = x$

下面是编程实现

```
1 from libnum import * # 提供n2s函数
2 def move(n, k): # 循环位移函数, k > 0 往左移, k < 0 往右移
4 s = bin(n)[2:].zfill(64) # 将数据转成 64 位二进制字符串
5 k &= 63 # 防止下标越界
6 return int(s[k:] + s[:k], 2) # 左移 k 位后返回
7 def calc(y, p, q, k):
```

```
9 return y if k == 0 else calc(y \land move(y, p) \land move(y, q), p << 1, q <<
    1, k - 1) # 实现上述逻辑
10
y = [15789597796041222200, 8279663441787235887, 9666438290109535850,
    10529571502219113153, 8020289479524135048,
         10914636017953100490, 4622436850708129231]
12
13 n = [14750142427529922, 2802568775308984, 15697145971486341,
    9110411034859362, 4092084344173014, 2242282628961085,
         10750832281632461]
14
15
    p = [-7, -4, -2, -6, -8, -5, -2] # 左移为正, 右移为负
    q = [3, 9, 5, 13, -16, 7, 5]
16
17
    x = [calc(ty \land tn, tp, tq, 8) \text{ for ty, tn, tp, tq in } zip(y, n, p, q)] # \dip(\frac{1}{2})
18
    所有的 x
    flag = "".join([str(n2s(tx))[2:-1] for tx in x]) # 将所有 x 转化为字符串并拼接
19
20
21 | print(flag)
```

优化

```
若能让 p \times 2^k = t \times n,那么 x \ggg (p \times 2^k) = x,这样就可以减少迭代的次数 那么方程最终变换为 y^{(k)} = x \oplus (x \ggg (p \times 2^k)) \oplus (x \ggg (q \times 2^k)) = x \ggg (p \times 2^k) 解得 x = y^{(n)} \lll (q \times 2^k) = y \oplus [\oplus_{i=1}^k y \ggg (i \times p)] \oplus [\oplus_{i=1}^k y \ggg (i \times q)] \lll (q \times 2^k) 下面是编程实现
```

```
from libnum import * # 提供n2s函数
  3
           def move(n, k): # 循环位移函数, k > 0 往左移, k < 0 往右移
  4
                       s = bin(n)[2:].zfill(64) # 将数据转成 64 位二进制字符串
  5
                       k &= 63 # 防止下标越界
                       return int(s[k:] + s[:k], 2) # 左移 k 位后返回
  6
  7
          def calc(y, p, q):
  8
  9
                     if p & 63 != 0 and q & 63 != 0: # 判断 p 或 q 是否被 64 整除
                                   return calc(y \land move(y, p) \land move(y, q), (p << 1) & 63, (q << 1) &
10
            63) # 不满足条件继续迭代
11
                     return move(y, -q if p & 32 == 0 else -p) # 满足条件返回答案
12
           y = [15789597796041222200, 8279663441787235887, 9666438290109535850,
13
            10529571502219113153, 8020289479524135048, 10914636017953100490,
            46224368507081292317
14
           n = [14750142427529922, 2802568775308984, 15697145971486341,
            9110411034859362, 4092084344173014, 2242282628961085, 10750832281632461]
15
            p = [-7, -4, -2, -6, -8, -5, -2] # 左移为正, 右移为负
16
           q = [3, 9, 5, 13, -16, 7, 5]
17
18
            x = [calc(ty \land tn, tp, tq) for ty, tn, tp, tq in zip(y, n, p, q)] # \dipsip \frac{1}{2} \mid \frac{1}{2} \
19
            flag = "".join([str(n2s(tx))[2:-1] for tx in x]) # 将所有 x 转化为字符串并拼接起
20
21
            print(flag)
```

Tools

描述

工欲善其事, 必先利其器。

解题思路

打开压缩包, 里面有一张图片和一个名字为 F5 的压缩包, 压缩包有密码

搜索 F5隐写 得到解密方法,图片有备注 !LyJJ9bi&M7E72*JyD 为隐写的秘钥

借助 F5-steganography 工具解密,在文件 output.txt 中得到第一个压缩包的密码 e@317S*p1A4bIYIs1M

打开压缩包, 里面有一张图片和一个名字为 Steghide 的压缩包, 压缩包有密码

搜索 Steghide 得到解密方法,图片有备注 A7SL9nHRJXLh@\$EbE8 为隐写的秘钥

借助 steghide 工具解密,在文件 pwd.txt 中得到第二个压缩包的密码 u0!F04JUh15!L55%\$&

```
(kali® kali)-[~]
$ steghide extract -sf /home/kali/Desktop/01.jpg
Enter passphrase:
wrote extracted data to "pwd.txt".

(kali® kali)-[~]
$ cat pwd.txt
u0!F04JUhl5!L55%$&
```

打开压缩包, 里面有一张图片和一个名字为 outguess 的压缩包, 压缩包有密码

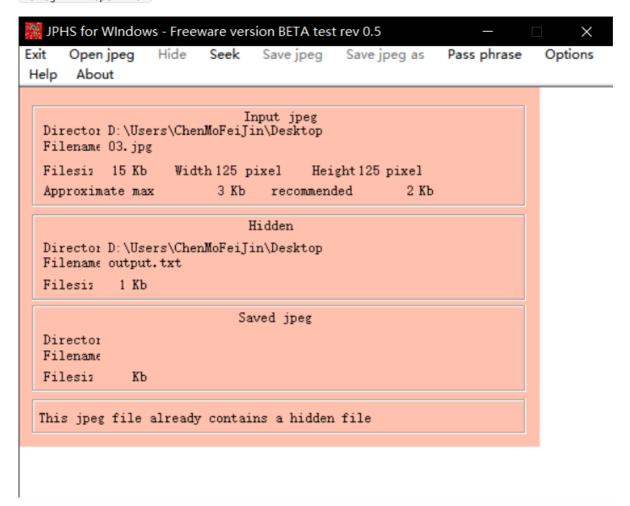
搜索 Outguess 得到解密方法,图片有备注 z0GFieYAee%gdf0%1F 为隐写的秘钥

借助 Outguess 工具解密,在文件 Output.txt 中得到第三个压缩包的密码 @UjxL93044V5z12ZKI

```
(kali® kali)-[~]
$ outguess -r /home/kali/Desktop/02.jpg -t output.txt -k z0GFieYAee%gdf0%lF
Reading /home/kali/Desktop/02.jpg....
Extracting usable bits: 4930 bits
Steg retrieve: seed: 184, len: 18

(kali® kali)-[~]
$ cat output.txt
@UjXL93044V5zl2ZKI
```

打开压缩包,里面有一张图片和一个名字为 JPHS 的压缩包,压缩包有密码 搜索 JPHS 得到解密方法,图片有备注 rFQmRoT51ze@4x4^@0 为隐写的秘钥 借助 JPHS05 工具的 seek 功能解密,在文件 output.txt 中得到第四个压缩包的密码 xSRejK1^z1Cp9M!z@H



将得到的四个二维码碎片拼起来并扫描



最终得到 Flag, hgame{Taowa_is_NOT_g00d_but_T001s_is_Useful}

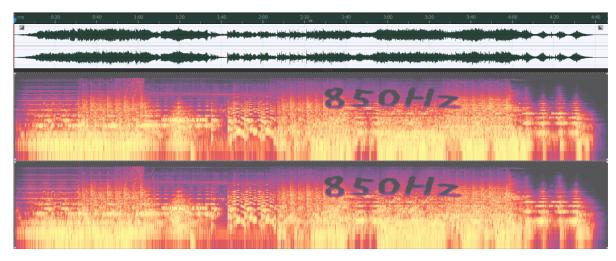
Telegraph: 1601 6639 3459 3134 0892

描述

他曾经最喜欢的曲师写的曲子,让人犹如漫步在星空之下,可如今他听见只觉得反胃。 请将flag以hgame{your_flag_here}形式提交,flag为全大写。

解题思路

用百度搜索题目包含的数字,得到关键字中文电报码,使用在线工具解码可得关键字带通滤波器用 Au 打开题目提供的音频文件,并打开频谱视图,得到提示 850Hz



使用 带通滤波器 分离在 850Hz 附近的音频,得到一段莫斯电码

```
1 -.-- --- ..- .-. .-. .-. ... ... ---. ... ... ---. ... --- --. --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --
```

解码后得到

1 YOURFLAGIS4G00DS0NGBUTN0T4G00DMAN039310KI

最终得到 Flag, hgame{4G00DS0NGBUTN0T4G00DMAN039310KI}

Hallucigenia

描述

"我们不仅弄错了他的上下,还颠倒了它的左右。"

解题思路

用 Stegsolve 打开,在 RGB 图层 0 比特平面,均能发现一个二维码



1 gmBCrkRoRukAAAAA+jrgswajaq0BeC3IQhCEIQhCKZw1MxTzSlnKnmJpivw9IHvPrTjvkkuI3sP7b
WAEdIHwCbDsGsRkZ9IUJC9AhfZFbpqrmZBtI+ZvptwC/KCPrL0gFeRPocI2wyqjndfUwlNj+dgwpe
1qSTEcdurXzMRAc5EihsEflmIN8Rzuguwq61JwRQpSI51/KHHT/6/ztPZJ33SSKbieTa1C5koONbL
cf9aYmsvh7Rw6p3SpASnUSb3JuSvpUBKxscbyBjiOpOTq8jcdRsx5/IndXw3vgJv6iO1+6jl4gjvp
WouviO6ih9ZmybSPkhaqyNUxVXpV5cYU+Xx5sQTfKystDLipmqaMhxIcgvplLqF/LwZzIS5PvwbqO
vrslnHvEYchCEIQISICSZJijwu5OrRQHDyUpaFOy///p6FEDCCDFsuw7YFoVEFEST0BAACLgLOrAA
AAAggUAAAAtAAAAFJESEkNAAAAChoKDUdOUIk=

观察发现好像使用的是 BASE64 编码,解码后却发现是一段乱码

但仔细观察,译文后有 GNP 字样,倒过来发现是 PNG,于是猜测是一段倒过来的 PNG 数据编写代码将其翻转并导出到 flag.png 文件中

```
import base64

s =
  'gmBCrkRORUkAAAAA+jrgsWajaq0BeC3IQhCEIQhCKZw1MxTzslNKnmJpivW9IHvPrTjvkkuI3sP7
bWAEdIHWCbDsGsRkZ9IUJC9AhfZFbpqrmZBtI+ZvptWC/KCPrL0gFeRPOcI2WyqjndfUwlNj+dgWp
elqsTEcdurXzMRAc5EihsEflmIN8RzuguWq61JWRQpsI51/KHHT/6/ztPZJ33SsKbieTalC5koONb
Lcf9aymsvh7RW6p3spAsnUsb3JusvpUBKxscbyBjiOpOTq8jcdRsx5/Indxw3vgJv6io1+6j14gjv
pWouViO6ih9ZmybSPkhaqyNUxvXpv5cYU+Xx5sQTfKystDLipmqaMhxIcgvplLqF/LWzzIs5Pvwbq
OvrslNHVEYchCEIQISICSZJijwu5OrRQHDyUpaFOy///p6FEDCCDFsuw7YFoVEFEST0BAACLgLorA
AAAAggUAAAAtAAAAFJESEkNAAAAChoKDUdOUIk='

open("flag.png", mode='wb').write(base64.b64decode(s)[::-1])
```

得到以下图片,顺时针旋转 180,即可得到 Flag

hgame{tenchi_souzou_dezain_bu}

最终得到 Flag, hgame{tenchi_souzou_dezain_bu}

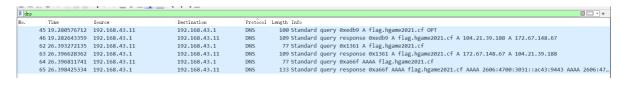
DNS

描述

A significant invention.

解题思路

用 Wiresharp 打开 .pcapng , 筛选包含 DNS 的记录 , 我们得到一个网址 flag.hgame2021.cf



访问后得到一个关不掉的弹框,写着 Flag在这但不在这



使用 view-source 查看网页源代码,获得关键字 SPF

```
1 <html>
 2
   <head>
 3
   </head>
 4
   <br/>body>
 5
   <script>
                while(true) {
 6
 7
                     alert("Flag is here but not here")
 8
9
            </script>
10 <b>Do you know SPF?</b>
11
   |≺/body>
12 </html>
13
```

百度得知使用 nslookup -q=txt url 可以查看邮件服务器的 SPF 配置, 执行后看到 Flag

```
(kali® kali)-[~]
$ nslookup -type=txt flag.hgame2021.cf
Server: 192.168.200.2
Address: 192.168.200.2#53

Non-authoritative answer:
flag.hgame2021.cf text = "hgame{D0main_N4me_5ystem}"
Authoritative answers can be found from:
```

最终得到 Flag, hgame{D0main_N4me_5ystem}