

MISC

- Tools

看压缩包得解密工具。

第一个压缩包名字为f5，可知是f5解密工具，查看图片属性可知密码，在ubuntu中下载完后输入指令 `java Extract /mnt/hgfs/1.jpg -p !LyJJ9bi&M7E72JyD`得到压缩包的密码@317Sp1A4blYls1M。

第二个同理为steghide隐写在终端输入`steghide extract -sf 01.jpg`，在图片中找到密码输入后，在pwd.txt中得到下一个压缩包的密码u0!FO4JUhl5!L55%\$&。

第三个为outguess,在终端输入指令`outguess -k 'z0GFieYAee%gdf0%lF' -r 02.jpg 1.txt`

得到密码@UjXL93044V5zl2ZKI。

第四个为JPHS，在通过jphs得密码，然后将四张二维码连起来



扫码得flag。

- Telegraph: 1601 6639 3459 3134 0892

将音频用audacity打开，转为频谱图，放大之后发现一串摩斯电码，翻译可得flag
flag:hgame{4G00DS0NGBUTN0T4G00DMAN039310KI}

- Hallucigenia

用stegsolve打开png，做一下调整后得到一个二维码。扫码得一串base64的码，但是不能在线转换。于是想到可能是一个一个文件。所以用脚本

'''

```
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()
```

```
...
```

将得到的文件winhex打开，又根据题目发现，它的16进制倒过来刚好是一个png形式的文件。然后就是把它的16进制逆过来就行了。上脚本

```
...
```

```
a = "
```

```
b = "
```

```
for i in range (len(a)//2,0,-1):
```

```
b+=a[2i-2:2i]
```

```
print(b)
```

```
...
```

打开得到的png图片，可以辨认出flag。

flag:hgame{tenchi_souzou_dezain_bu}

- DNS

打开数据包搜索http，发现和spf有关，搜索相关知识后，在终端进行一下操作，得到flag。

```
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe - nslookup
Microsoft Windows [版本 10.0.18363.1316]
(c) 2019 Microsoft Corporation。保留所有权利。

C:\Users\user>nslookup
默认服务器: UnKnown
Address: fe80::1

> set type=txt
> flag.hgame2021.cf
服务器: UnKnown
Address: fe80::1

非权威应答:
flag.hgame2021.cf      text =
                        "hgame {D0main_N4me_5ystem}"
>
```

Crypto

- signin

根据费马小定理， $c=a^{pm\%p}$ 可转换为 $c=am\%p$ ，同时 $ax\%p=1$ (其中x为a的逆元)。根据两个式子可得脚本。

```
...
```

```
import gmpy2
```

```
import binascii
```

```
a=1669404459977946462622259850441995212686700067002961553937194527
522669060095628610235191144312674441047298345903917335605549035805
```

```

186597755357280055396826634796028612356461048588691172750563856706
527363256073690424136977026977444453751391023157771360813590670594
63745445192227029129241733776672534906646147217
p=1415779781542302557252031926483018588356362023585293266748045147
176349025427729019789336044472172517496516559123242844097888942410
836758124772234990406594854233848574801445571025036793042431589043
354583854907899934393467391694765840683018536778145129299888147317
66734560953721172593973685346383621042539223031
c=8310099320882580596028846282220520026586544484254560675887851030
165682432259356902111669492347001682690985776639781734760615723228
649895303455498756889938222794198404552768760602683157567017112266
086645643865494247546787941664851668003364100181600508678591937438
0032616334875794165509645915469028887179139248
x = gmpy2.invert(a,p)
m = xc%p
m_hex = hex(m)[2:]
print("ascii:\n%s"%(binascii.a2b_hex(m_hex).decode("utf8"),))
...

flag:hgame{M0du1@r_m4th+1s^th3~ba5is-Of=cRypt0!!}

```

- gcd or more?

根据rsa算法，百度得e=2时为特殊情况。上脚本

```
...
```

```
import gmpy2
import libnum
```

```
e=2
```

```
p =
```

```
8522856502112890185331493458312908344198904522502254129855057044938983
9609019
```

```
q =
```

```
1116147146413649113129152944798505491318353780460024239779894578430711
88836271
```

```
cipher =
```

```
766500368283066645619389449101598964164785482664717787314198410720209
908147598482780600728783047289961681808090727660674446745344590892305
4975393623509539
```

```
N=p*q
```

计算yp和yq

```
yp = gmpy2.invert(p,q)
```

```
yq = gmpy2.invert(q,p)
```

计算mp和mq

```
mp = pow(cipher, (p + 1) // 4, p)
```

```
mq = pow(cipher, (q + 1) // 4, q)
```

计算a,b,c,d

```
a = (yp * p * mq + yq * q * mp) % N
```

```
b = N - int(a)
```

```
c = (yp * p * mq - yq * q * mp) % N
```

```
d = N - int(c)
```

```
for i in (a,b,c,d):
```

```
s = '%x' % i
```

```
if len(s) % 2 != 0:
```

```
s = '0' + s
```

```
print (libnum.n2s(int(s,16)))
```

```
...
```

```
flag:hgame{3xgCd~i5_re4l1y+e@sy^r1ght?}
```

- WhitegiveRSA

上网了解rsa后，上脚本。

```
...
```

```
p = gmpy2.mpz(857504083339712752489993810777)
```

```
q = gmpy2.mpz(1029224947942998075080348647219)
```

```
e = gmpy2.mpz(65537)
```

```
n = pq
```

```
 $\phi_n = (p-1)(q-1)$ 
```

```
d = gmpy2.invert(e, phi_n)
```

```
c =
```

```
gmpy2.mpz(74783149135389678036565451774821662479851776963726074215
5527)

m = pow(c, d, n)
m_hex = hex(m)[2:]
print("ascii:\n%s"%(binascii.a2b_hex(m_hex).decode("utf8"),))
...

flag:hgame{w0w~yOU_kNoW+R5@!}
```

Web

- Liki的生日礼物

根据hint得知是条件竞争。百度相关知识。将网页打开，将兑换数量设置为1点击兑换，然后bp抓包。将抓到的包send to intruder。将包改为500，线程改为100，进行攻击。刷新页面可得兑换券超过52张，得到flag。

flag:hgame{L0ck_1s_TH3_S0llut!on!!!}