## **HGAME 2021 Week2 Writeup**

### **MISC**

#### **Tools**

jpg隐写套娃,将压缩包密码隐写进图片中,隐写密码可用exiftool指令查看备注得到,压缩包中有新的图片和压缩包对应新的隐写方法,最后通过把压缩包中的图片用ps组合成二维码扫码得到flag,注意隐写对密码的输入。

第一个,F5隐写:

隐写密码:

XP Comment : !LyJJ9bi&M7E72\*JyD

F5解密:

F5-steganography(master\*)\$ java Extract Matryoshka.jpg -p '!LyJJ9bi&M7E72\*JyD'
Huffman decoding starts
Permutation starts
577536 indices shuffled
Extraction starts
Length of embedded file: 18 bytes
(1, 127, 7) code used

\*\*The code in the code of the code o

压缩包密码:

e@317S\*p1A4bIYIs1M

第二个, Steghide隐写:

隐写密码:

XP Comment : A7SL9nHRJXLh@\$EbE8

Steghide解密:

桌面\$ steghide extract -sf 01.jpg -p 'A7SL9nHRJXLh@\$EbE8' wrote <u>e</u>xtracted data to "pwd.txt".

压缩包密码:

u0!F04JUhl5!L55%\$&

第三个, Outguess隐写:

隐写密码:

XP Comment : z0GFieYAee%gdf0%lF

Outguess解密:

桌面\$ outguess -r 02.jpg 02.txt -k 'z0GFieYAee%gdf0%lF'

Reading 02.jpg....

Extracting usable bits: 4930 bits Steg retrieve: seed: 184, len: 18

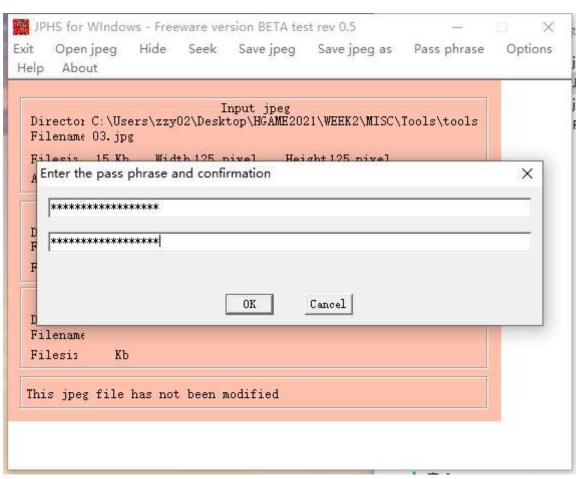
压缩包密码: @UjXL93044V5zl2ZKI

第四个, JPHS加密:

隐写密码:

#### XP Comment : rFQmRoT5lze@4X4^@0

JPHS解密:



乂仟(t) 騙損(t) 恰山(U) 荁有(V) 帮助(I

压缩包密码: xSRejK1^Z1Cp9M!z@H

拼图:

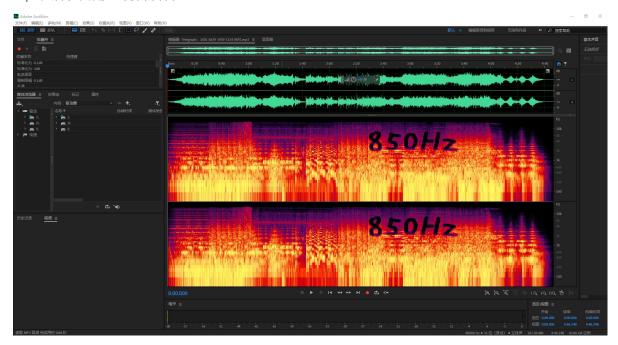




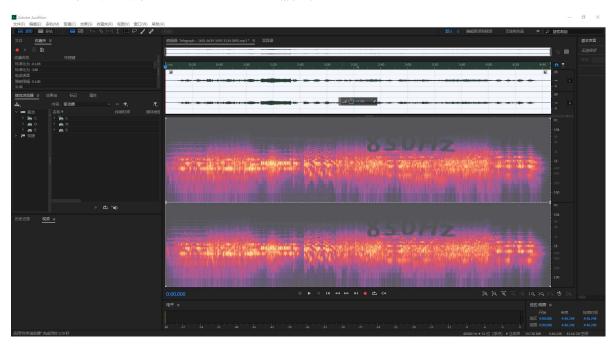
扫码得到flag: hgame{Taowa\_is\_NOT\_g00d\_but\_T001s\_is\_Useful}

# Telegraph: 1601 6639 3459 3134 0892

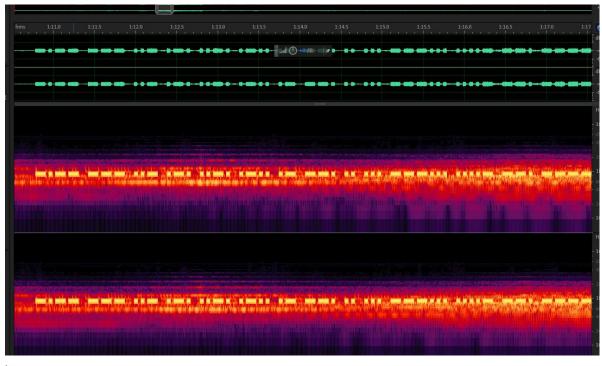
mp3文件,先用AU打开看看



提示850Hz, 感觉音频限制在850Hz时出现隐藏信息, 用滤波器滤波



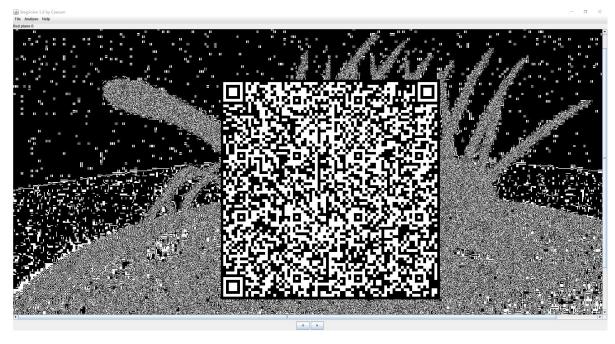
发现某段音频不同,应该时摩斯密码,长音和短音分别标识"-"和".",长间隔来代替/



解密得到flag: hgame{4G00DS0NGBUTN0T4G00DMAN039310KI}

## Hallucigenia

图有点掉san值, png的LSB隐写, 用stegsolve可找到二维码



扫码得到一串意义不明的字符串,应该是base64加密过了,base64解密后看到一堆乱码,但结合描述和头尾的字符"BDNEI"、"TADI"、"RDHI"是倒过来的"IENDB"、"IDAT"、"IHDR",是png格式文件反转

```
`BDNEI :Oj x-Ā ! B)53 JSJbi u08 ◢m` t:읤dg页$/@Erm#毦Ղ 規¶[*nZSc◆1 v♥Ās″_b

뒖B

R# (qxI')MB抎5%핺t )元₁+鐒U 8項7 斥έ

Żz◆9x5iZ Ŋ ü1UzU冔|y +- e. -fs!.0 翌页5 ! B !″ Ib IP ⟨t。D .쿸TADI= RDHI
```

用脚本跑下反转文件

```
f = open('rewrite.txt','wb')
with open('decode.txt','rb') as g:
    f.write(g.read()[::-1])
f.close()
```

修改文件后缀为png得到颠倒的flag,再颠倒得到: hgame{tenchi\_souzou\_dezain\_bu}

hgame{tenchi\_souzou\_dezain\_bu}

### **DNS**

wireshark打开流量包导出http对象中提示flag和txt,根据题目DNS,用系统自带nslookup指令查看txt记录就能找到flag,对象为导出http对象中的主机名 flag.hgame2021.cf,得到flag:hgame{D0main\_N4me\_5ystem}

```
C:\Users\zzy02>ns1ookup
默认服务器: UnKnown
Address: 192.168.1.1
> set type=txt
> flag.hgame2021.cf
服务器: UnKnown
Address: 192.168.1.1
非权威应答:
flag.hgame2021.cf text =
"hgame{DOmain_N4me_5ystem}"
```

## Crypto

## WhitegiveRSA

最基础的RSA,分解N后脚本跑出

```
import gmpy2 as gp
import binascii
from pwn import *
from gmpy2 import invert
from Crypto.Util.number import long_to_bytes
p = gp.mpz(857504083339712752489993810777)
q = gp.mpz(1029224947942998075080348647219)
e = gp.mpz(65537)
c = gp.mpz(747831491353896780365654517748216624798517769637260742155527)
n = p*q
phi = (p-1) * (q-1)
d = gp.invert(e, phi)
m = pow(c, d, n)
print(long_to_bytes(m))
```

得到flag: hgame{w0w~y0U\_kNoW+R5@!}

```
桌面$ python3 rsa.py
b'hgame{w0w~y0U_kNoW+R5@!}'
桌面$ █
```