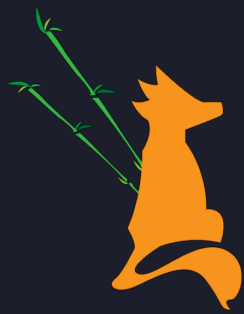


Block Cipher in CTF

OAlienO



Bamboofox



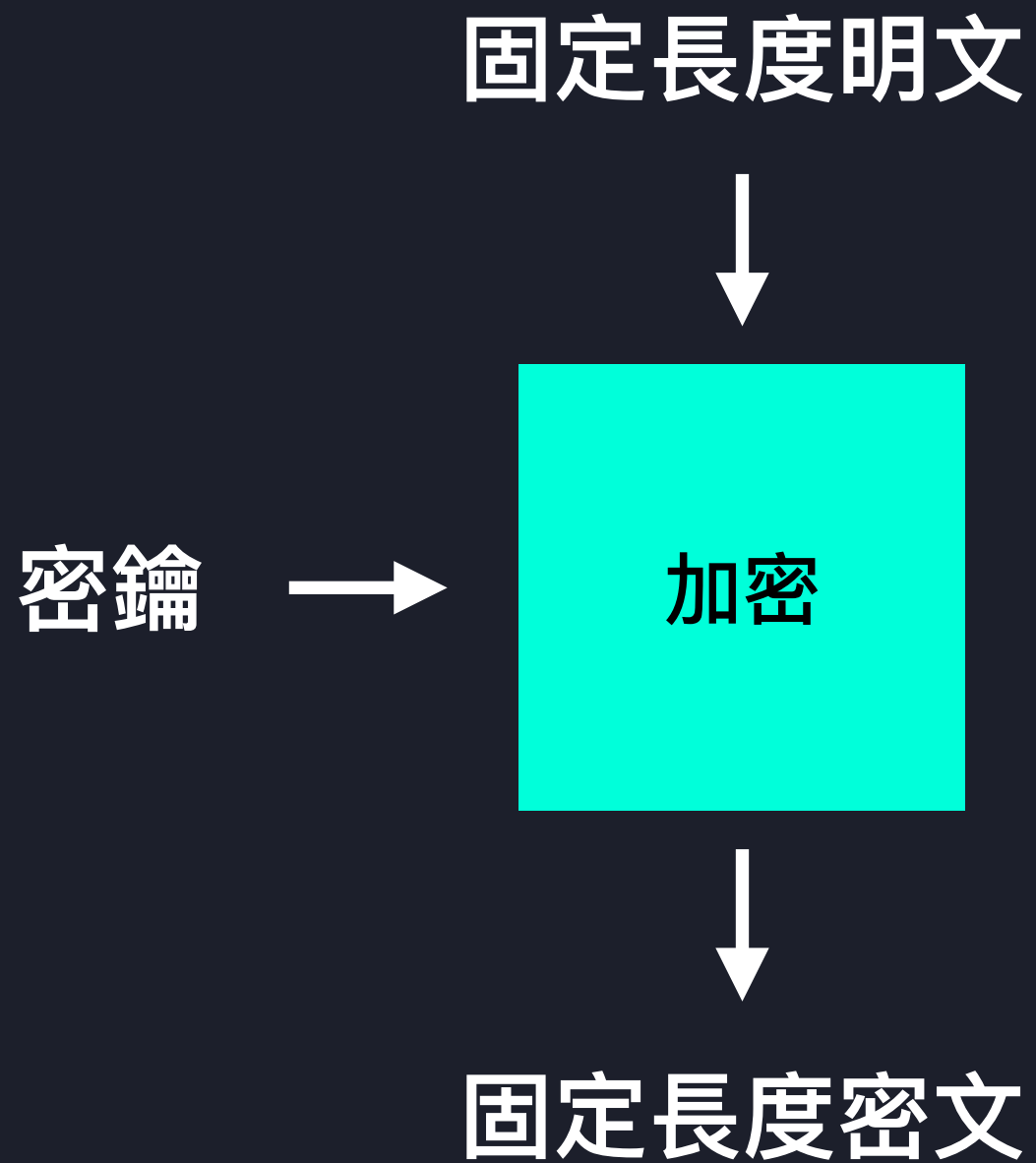
CSC

目錄

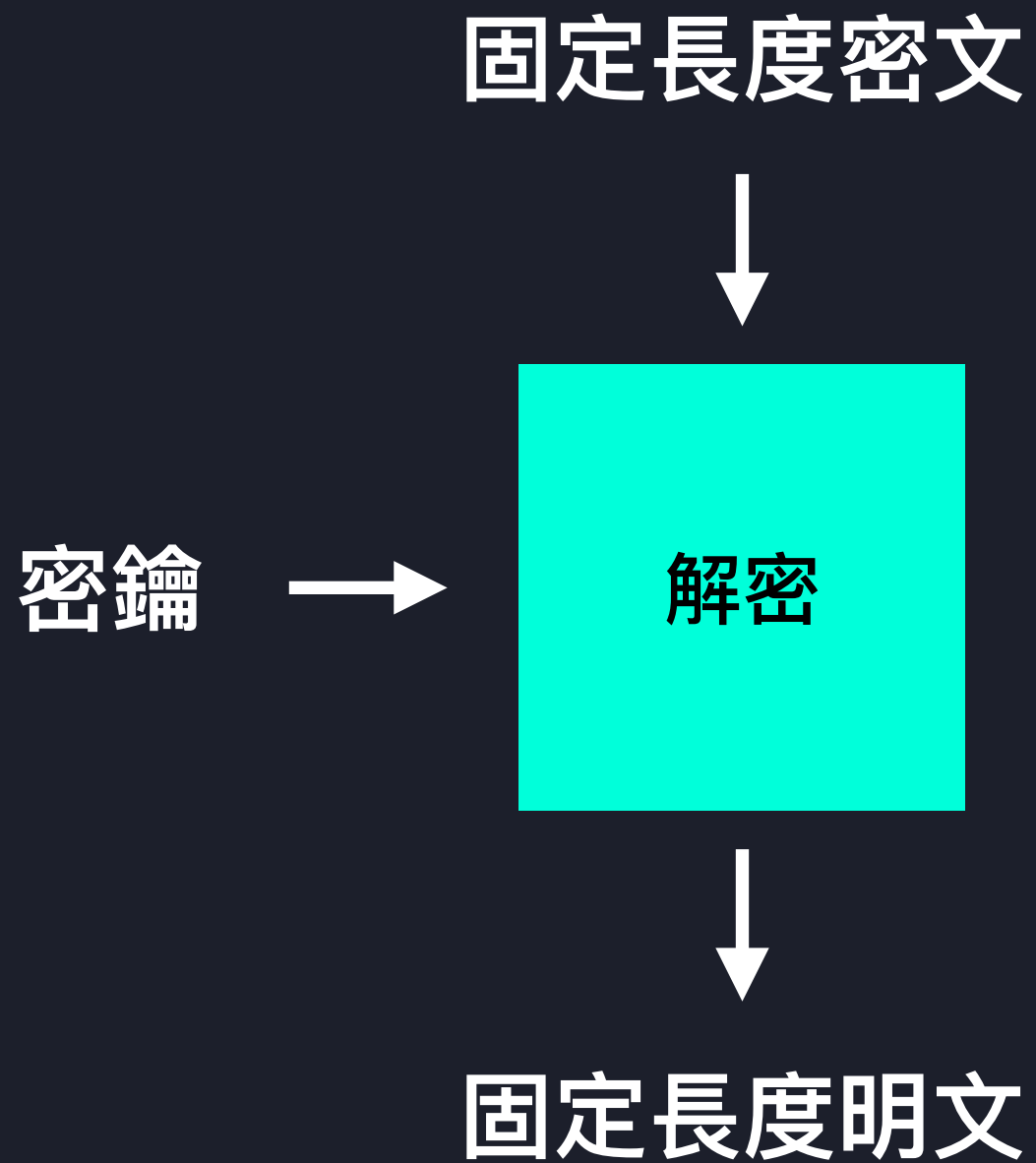
- 1. Introduction to Block Cipher**
- 2. Block Cipher Mode - ECB**
- 3. Block Cipher Mode - CBC**
- 4. Block Cipher Mode - CTR**
- 5. Bit-Flipping Attack on CTR**
- 6. CBC Gadgets**
- 7. Get Your Hands Dirty**
- 8. Padding Oracle Attack**

Introduction to Block Cipher

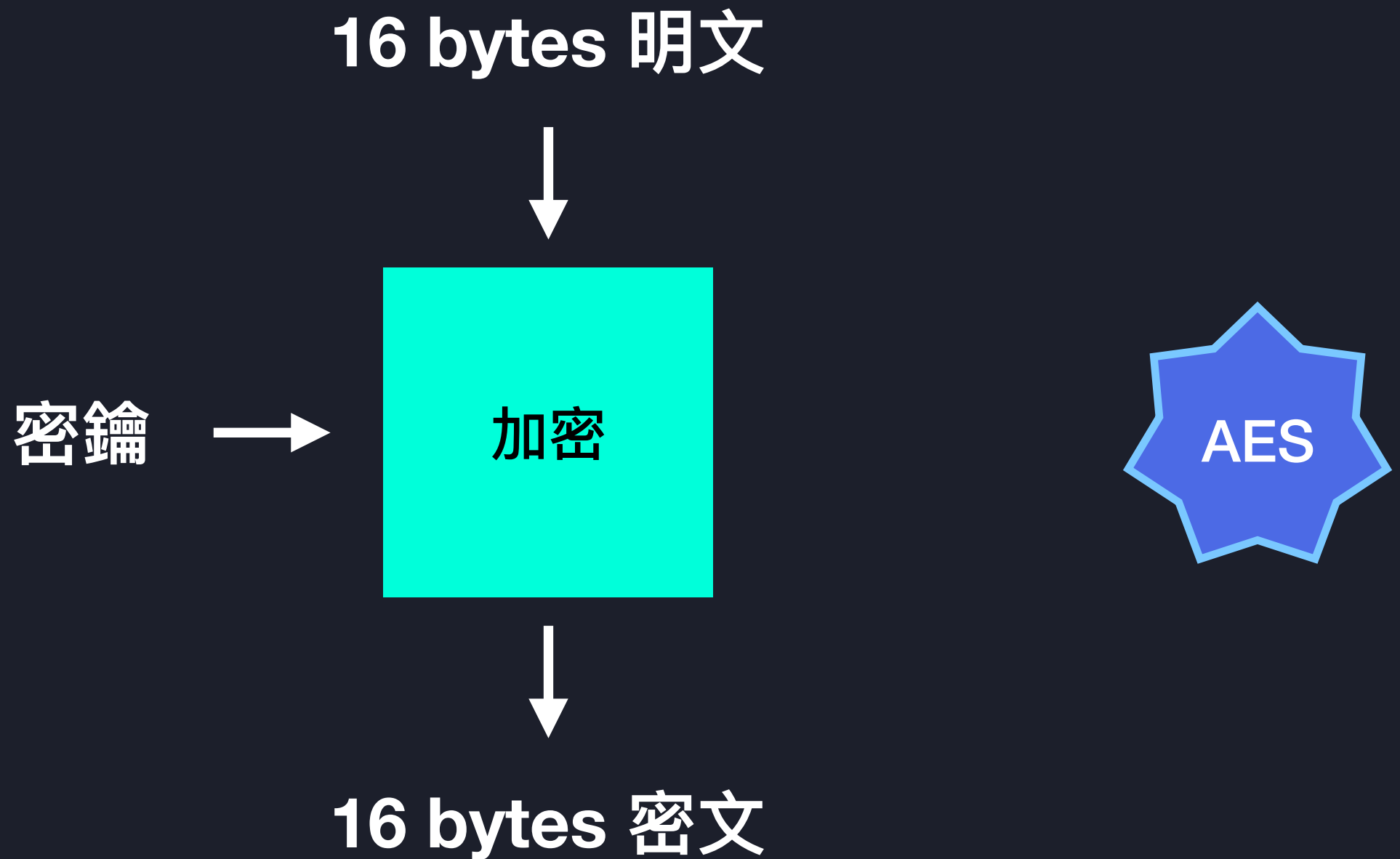
Introduction to Block Cipher



Introduction to Block Cipher



Introduction to Block Cipher

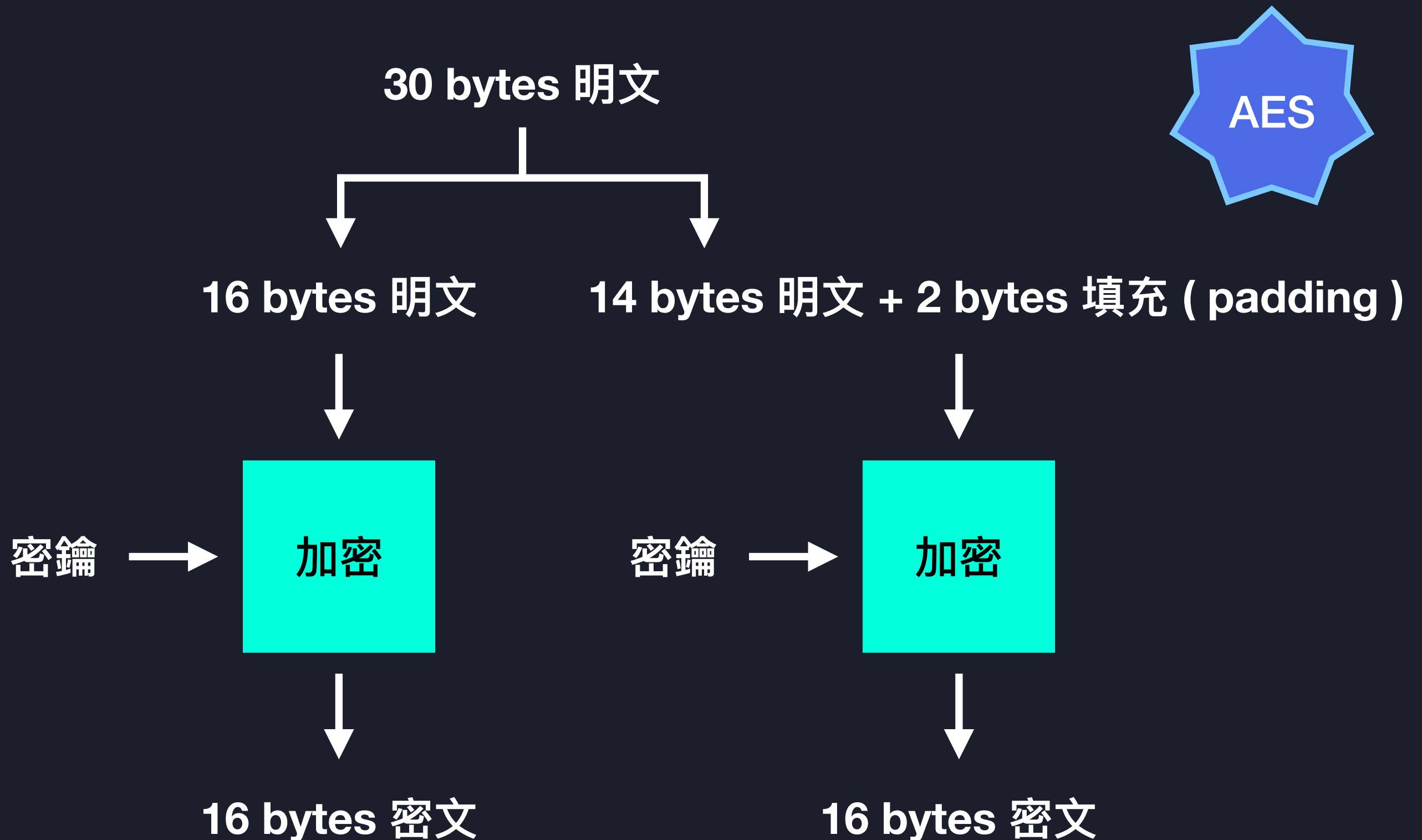


Introduction to Block Cipher

我要加密的明文不是 16 bytes 怎麼辦？

切成很多個 16 bytes

Introduction to Block Cipher



Introduction to Block Cipher



加密

The diagram consists of two side-by-side blue squares. The left square contains the Chinese characters '加密' (Encryption) and the right square contains '解密' (Decryption). Both squares have a thin black border.

解密

這個框框裡面做了什麼事？

這邊不討論

Introduction to Block Cipher

什麼是 Block Cipher Mode ?

對多個區塊密文的加工方式

Introduction to Block Cipher

常見的對稱式區塊密碼:

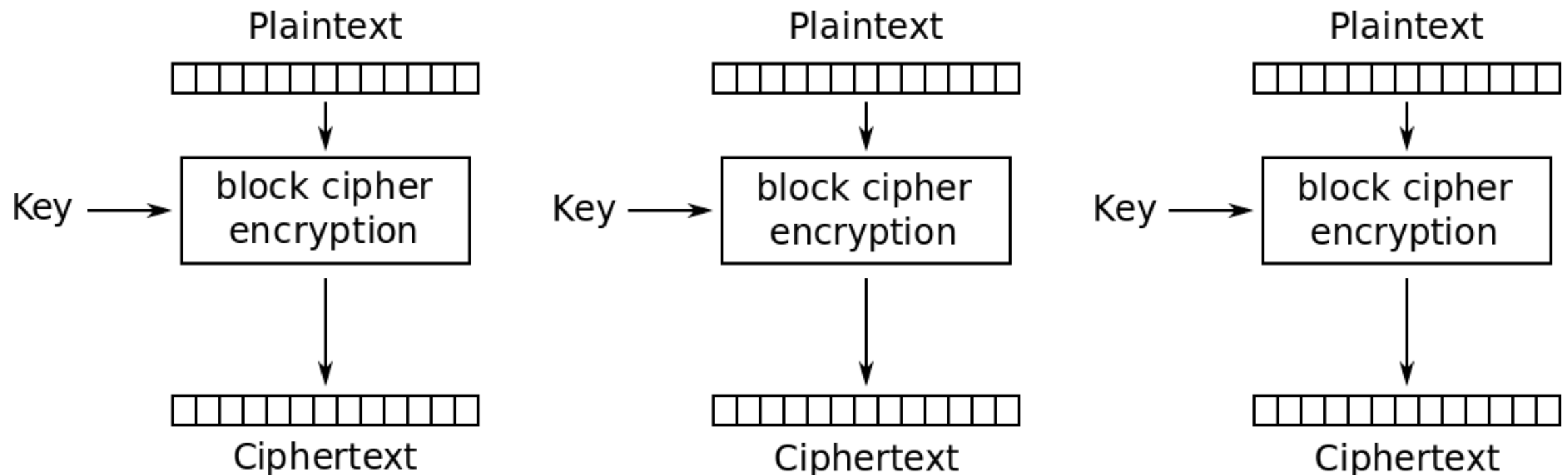
Advanced Encryption Standard (AES)

Data Encryption Standard (DES)

Block Cipher Mode - ECB

Block Cipher Mode - ECB

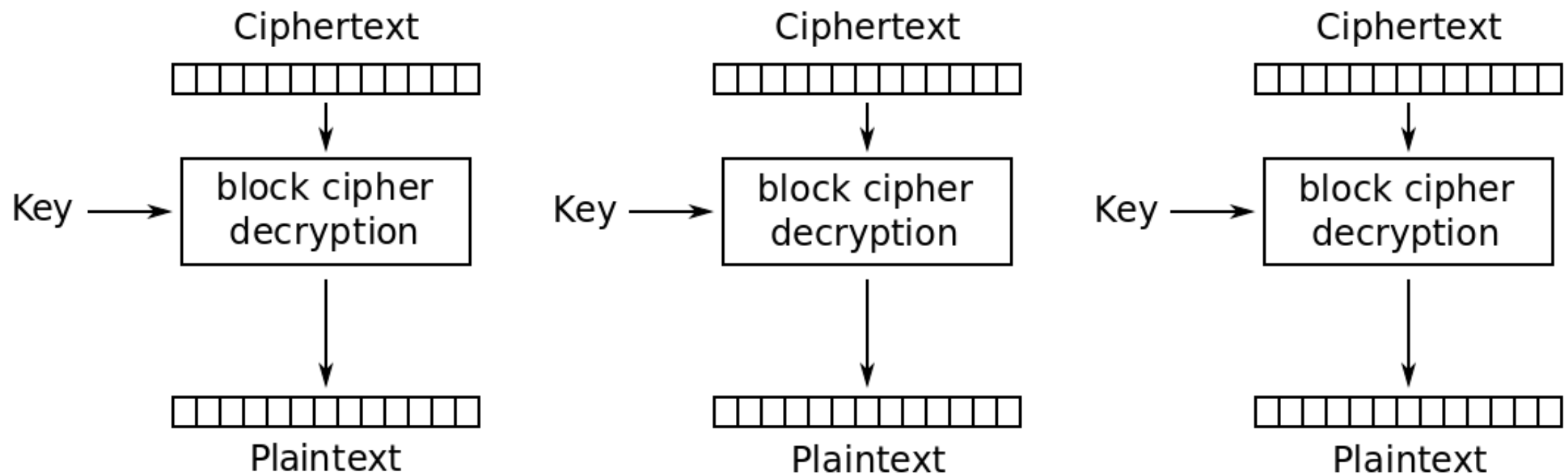
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Block_cipher_mode_of_operation



Electronic Codebook (ECB) mode encryption

Block Cipher Mode - ECB

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Block_cipher_mode_of_operation



Electronic Codebook (ECB) mode decryption

Block Cipher Mode - ECB

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Block_cipher_mode_of_operation

ECB 模式的缺點：

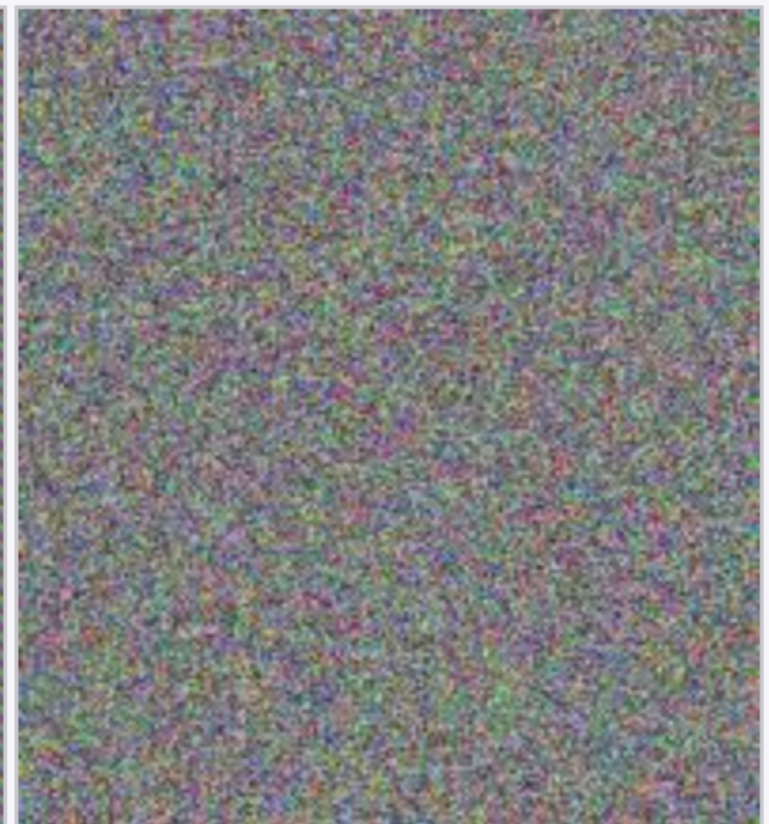
相同的明文區塊會加密出相同的密文區塊



Original image



Encrypted using ECB mode



Modes other than ECB result in pseudo-randomness

Block Cipher Mode - CBC

Block Cipher Mode - CBC

讓我們來複習一下 XOR 的特性

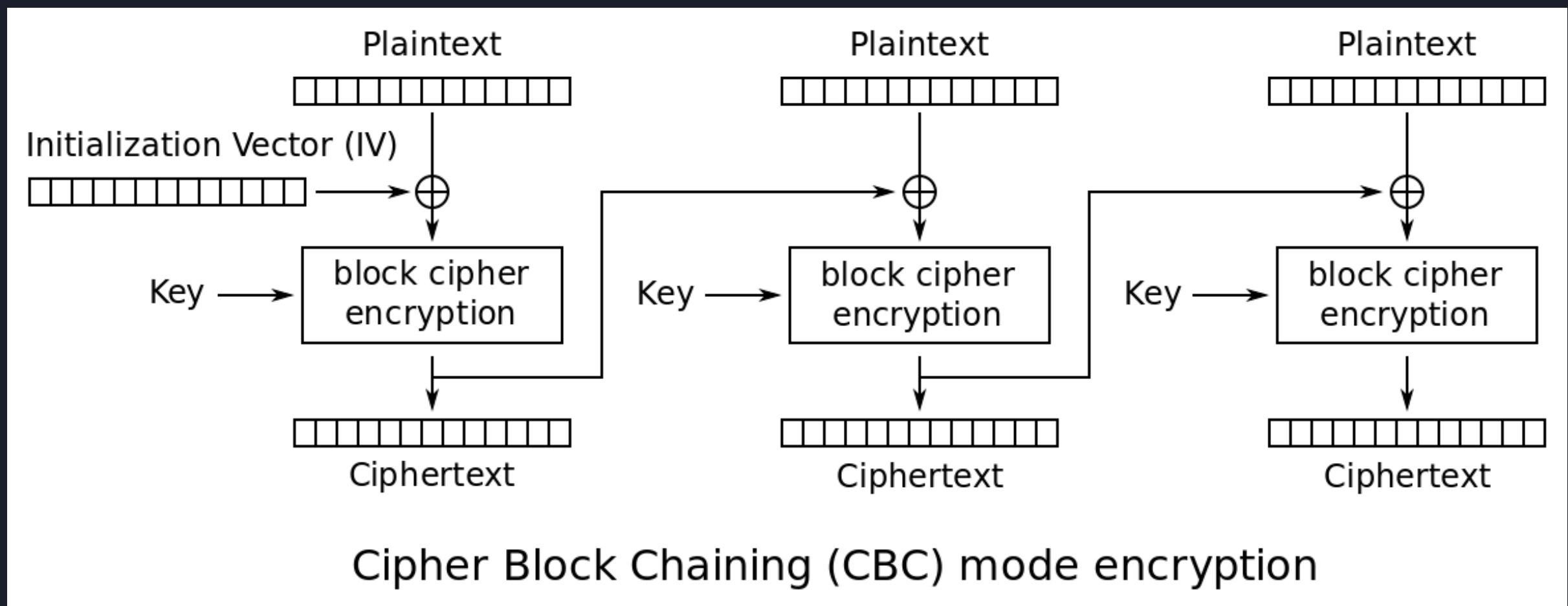
$$A \oplus A = 0$$

$$A \oplus 0 = A$$

$$A \oplus B = C \leftrightarrow A \oplus C = B$$

Block Cipher Mode - CBC

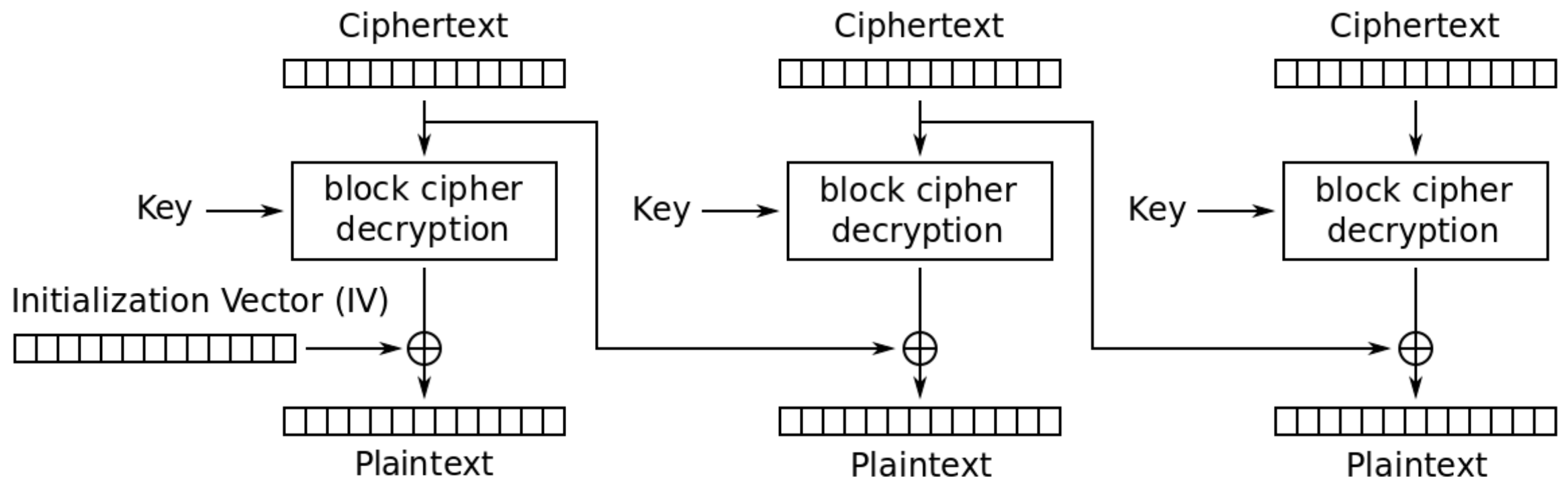
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Block_cipher_mode_of_operation



補足 ECB 的缺點：相同的區塊明文加密出不同的區塊密文

Block Cipher Mode - CBC

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Block_cipher_mode_of_operation

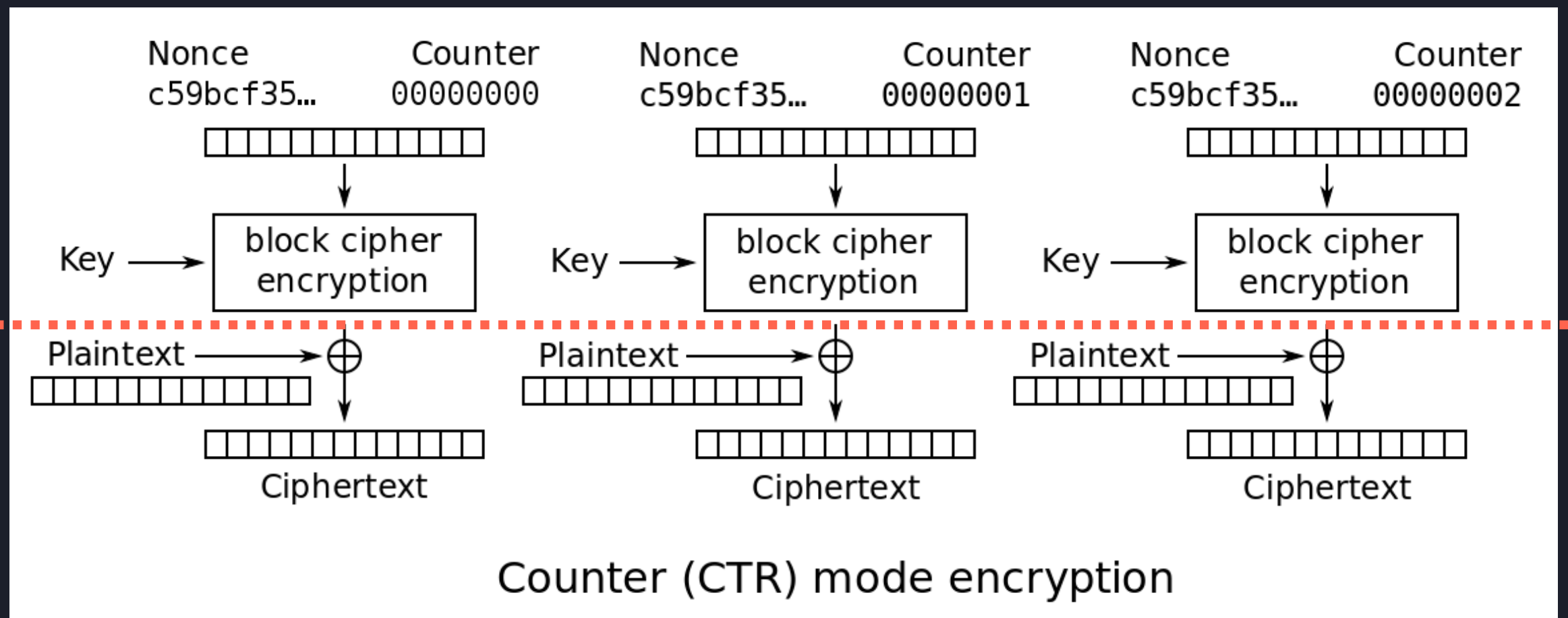


Cipher Block Chaining (CBC) mode decryption

Block Cipher Mode - CTR

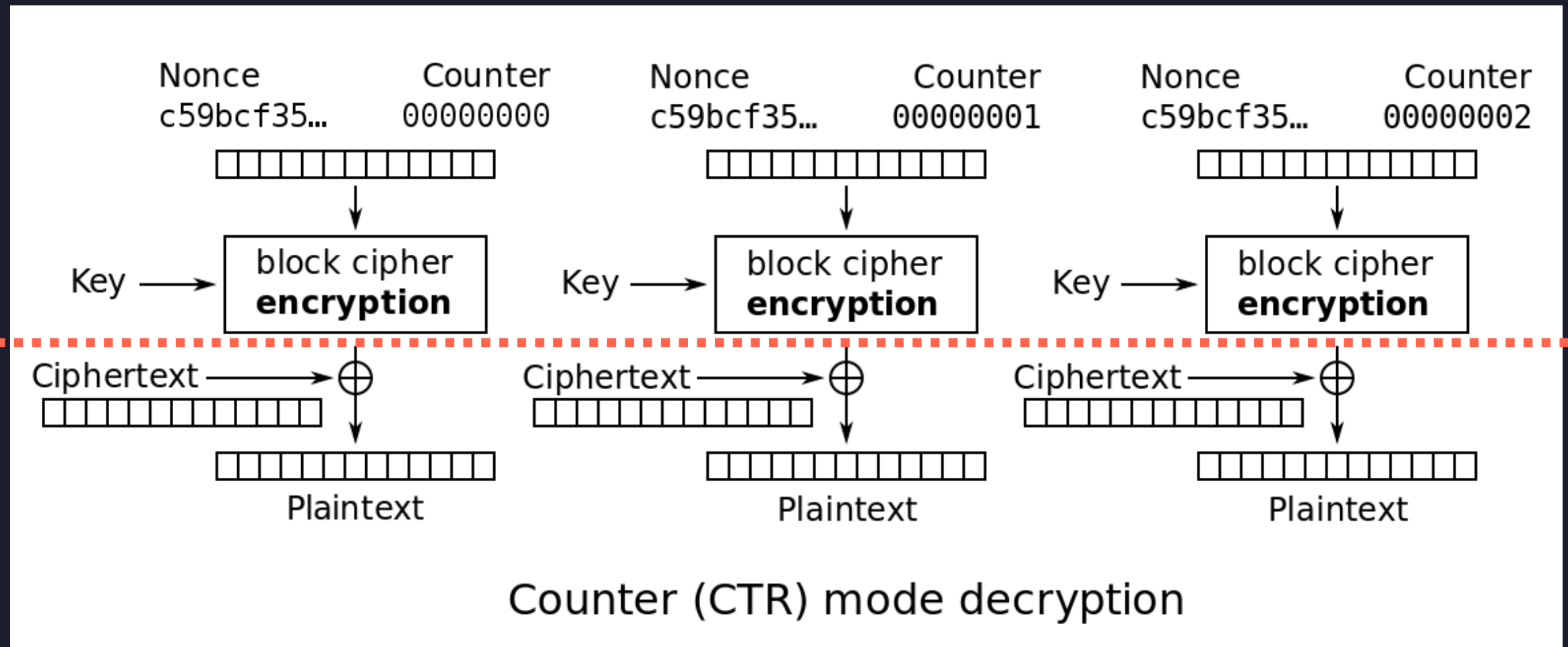
Block Cipher Mode - CTR

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Block_cipher_mode_of_operation



Block Cipher Mode - CTR

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Block_cipher_mode_of_operation

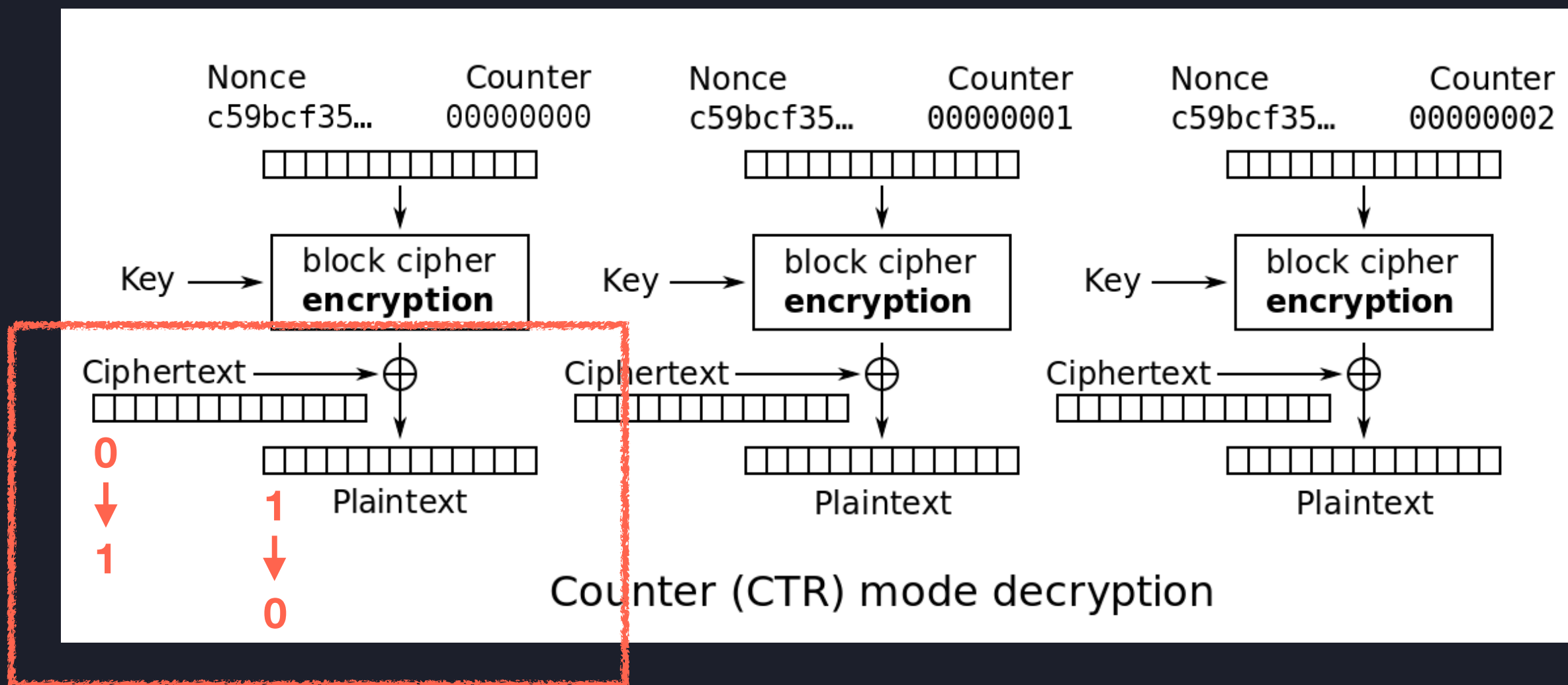


產生
xor key

xor
cipher

Bit-Flipping Attack on CTR

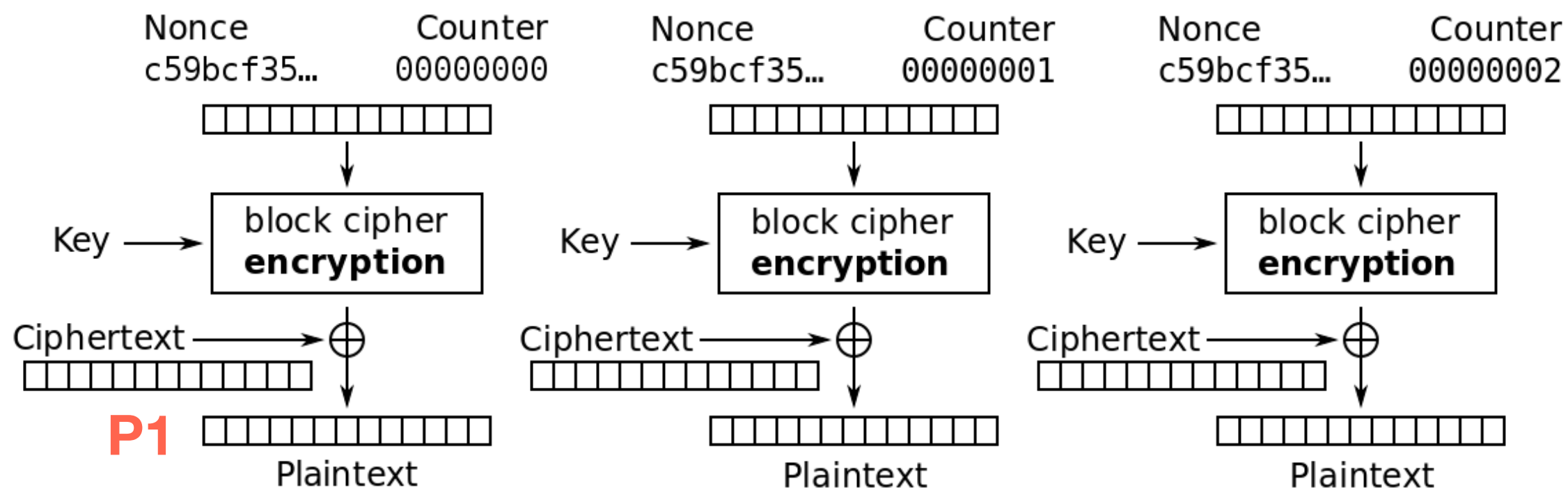
Bit-Flipping Attack on CTR



透過對 Ciphertext flip-bit 可以讓 Plaintext flip-bit

Bit-Flipping Attack on CTR

C1

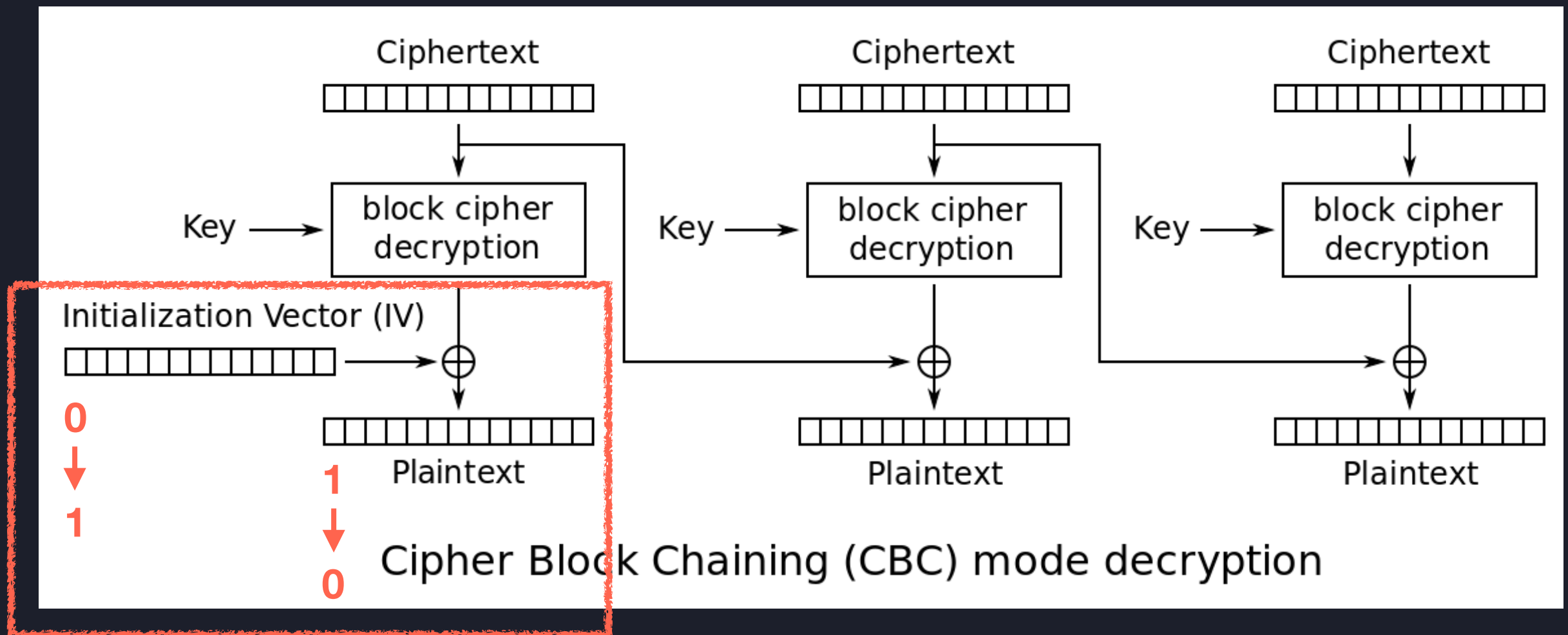


Counter (CTR) mode decryption

假設我們知道一組 Ciphertext, Plaintext
我們可以更改 Plaintext 為任意字串 P
透過設定 $\text{Ciphertext} = \text{C1} \oplus \text{P1} \oplus \text{P}$

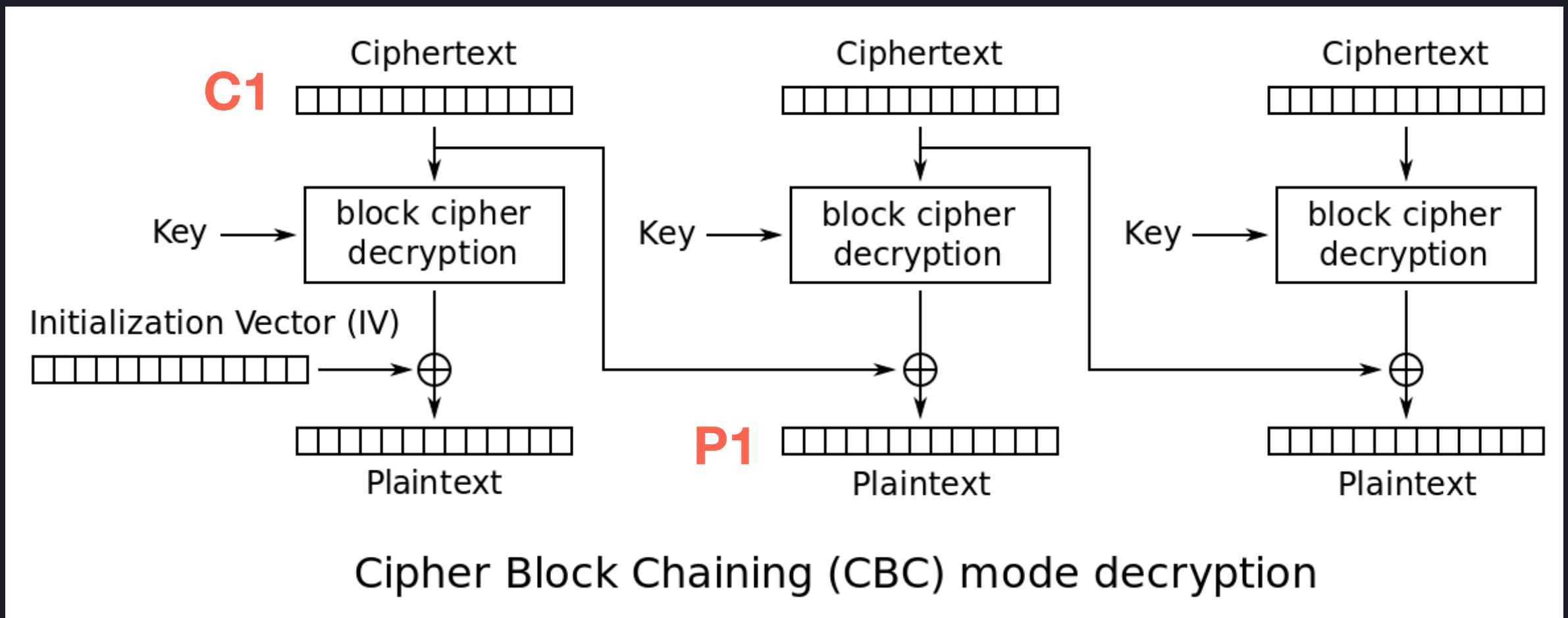
CBC Gadgets

CBC Gadgets



透過對 IV 或 Ciphertext flip-bit 可以讓 Plaintext flip-bit

CBC Gadgets



假設我們知道一組 Ciphertext, Plaintext
我們可以更改 Plaintext 為任意字串 P
透過設定 **Ciphertext = C1 ⊕ P1 ⊕ P**

CBC Gadgets - CTF

ALS3 preexam 2018 - EFAIL

ALS3 preexam 2018 - BLIND

AceBear CTF - CNVService

Teaser Dragon CTF 2018 - AES-128-TSB

Get Your Hands Dirty

Get Your Hands Dirty - command line

```
$ echo 'AAAA' > data
```

```
$ openssl enc -aes-128-cbc -e -in data -out data.enc
```

```
$ openssl enc -aes-128-cbc -d -in data.enc -out data
```

Cipher Types

-aes-128-cbc	-aes-128-cfb	-aes-128-cfb1
-aes-128-cfb8	-aes-128-ecb	-aes-128-ofb
-aes-192-cbc	-aes-192-cfb	-aes-192-cfb1
-aes-192-cfb8	-aes-192-ecb	-aes-192-ofb
-aes-256-cbc	-aes-256-cfb	-aes-256-cfb1
-aes-256-cfb8	-aes-256-ecb	-aes-256-ofb
-aes128	-aes192	-aes256
-bf	-bf-cbc	-bf-cfb
-bf-ecb	-bf-ofb	-blowfish
-cast	-cast-cbc	-cast5-cbc
-cast5-cfb	-cast5-ecb	-cast5-ofb
-des	-des-cbc	-des-cfb
-des-cfb1	-des-cfb8	-des-ecb
-des-ede	-des-ede-cbc	-des-ede-cfb
-des-ede-ofb	-des-ede3	-des-ede3-cbc
-des-ede3-cfb	-des-ede3-cfb1	-des-ede3-cfb8
-des-ede3-ofb	-des-ofb	-des3
-desx	-desx-cbc	-rc2
-rc2-40-cbc	-rc2-64-cbc	-rc2-cbc
-rc2-cfb	-rc2-ecb	-rc2-ofb
-rc4	-rc4-40	-seed
-seed-cbc	-seed-cfb	-seed-ecb
-seed-ofb		

Get Your Hands Dirty - python

<https://www.dlitz.net/software/pycrypto/api/current/Crypto.Cipher.AES-module.html>

使用 pycryptodome 套件

```
#!/usr/bin/env python3
from Crypto.Cipher import AES

# AES 加密
key = 'A' * 16
aes_enc = AES.new(key, AES.MODE_ECB)
print(aes_enc.encrypt('C' * 16)) # b'\xbf\x1ej>.\xc2\xdb_\x9a1&\x17\xee\xfc\x95S'

# AES 解密
key = 'A' * 16
aes_dec = AES.new(key, AES.MODE_ECB)
print(aes_dec.decrypt(b'\xbf\x1ej>.\xc2\xdb_\x9a1&\x17\xee\xfc\x95S')) # b'CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC'
```


Padding Oracle Attack

Padding Oracle Attack

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Padding_%28cryptography%29#PKCS7

什麼是 PKCS#7 填充字元標準？

要填充 5 個 bytes 就填充 5 個 0x05

要填充 2 個 bytes 就填充 2 個 0x02

34	83	E6	2F	20	0A	33	AC	49	41	06	06	06	06	06	06
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

明文

後面要填充 6 個 bytes

Padding Oracle Attack

攻擊對象：

使用 PKCS#7 填充字元標準的 **CBC Block Cipher**

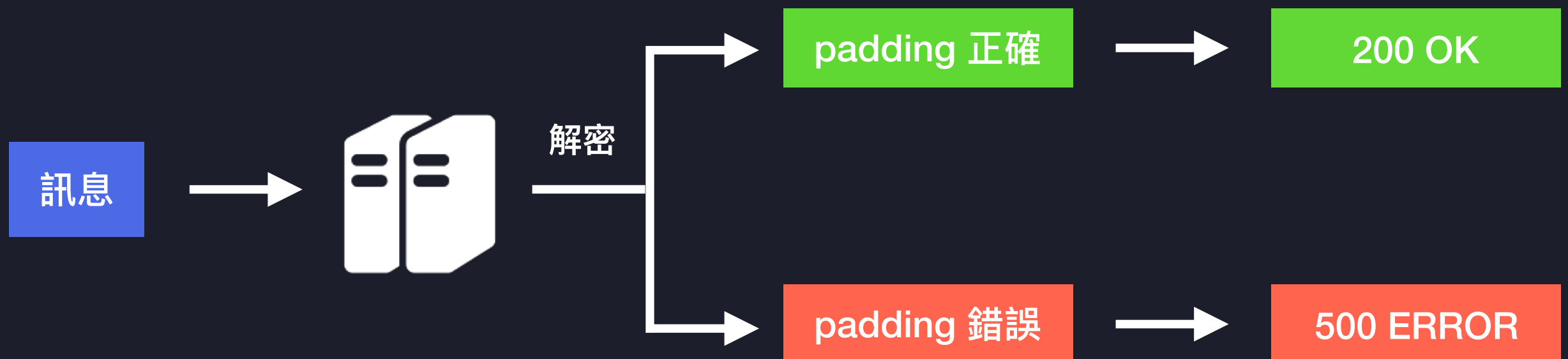
目標：

解開被伺服器加密的訊息

情境：

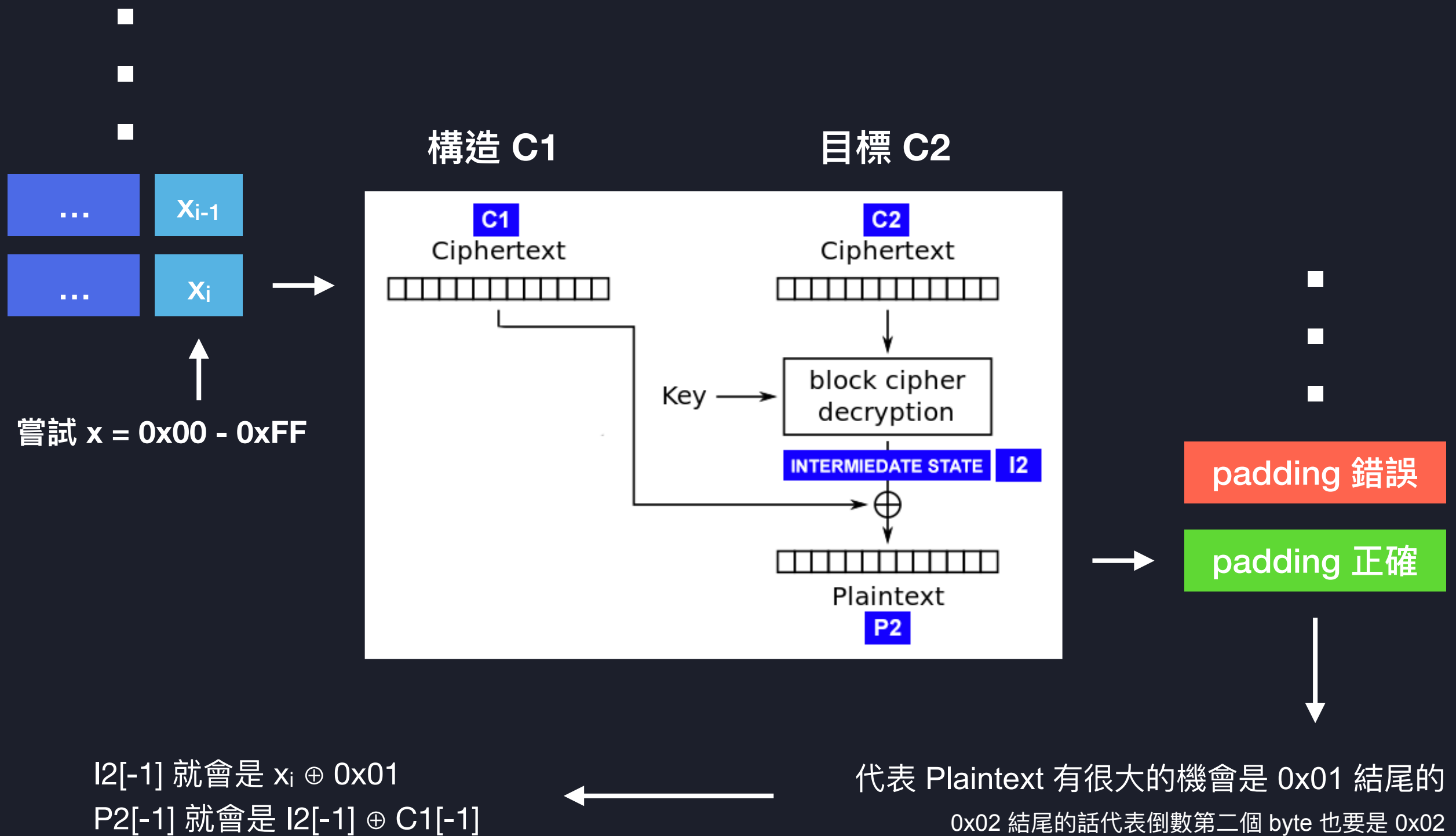
伺服器能幫我們解密任意訊息

但我們只能知道有沒有 padding 錯誤



Padding Oracle Attack

<https://robertheaton.com/2013/07/29/padding-oracle-attack/>



Padding Oracle Attack

<https://robertheaton.com/2013/07/29/padding-oracle-attack/>

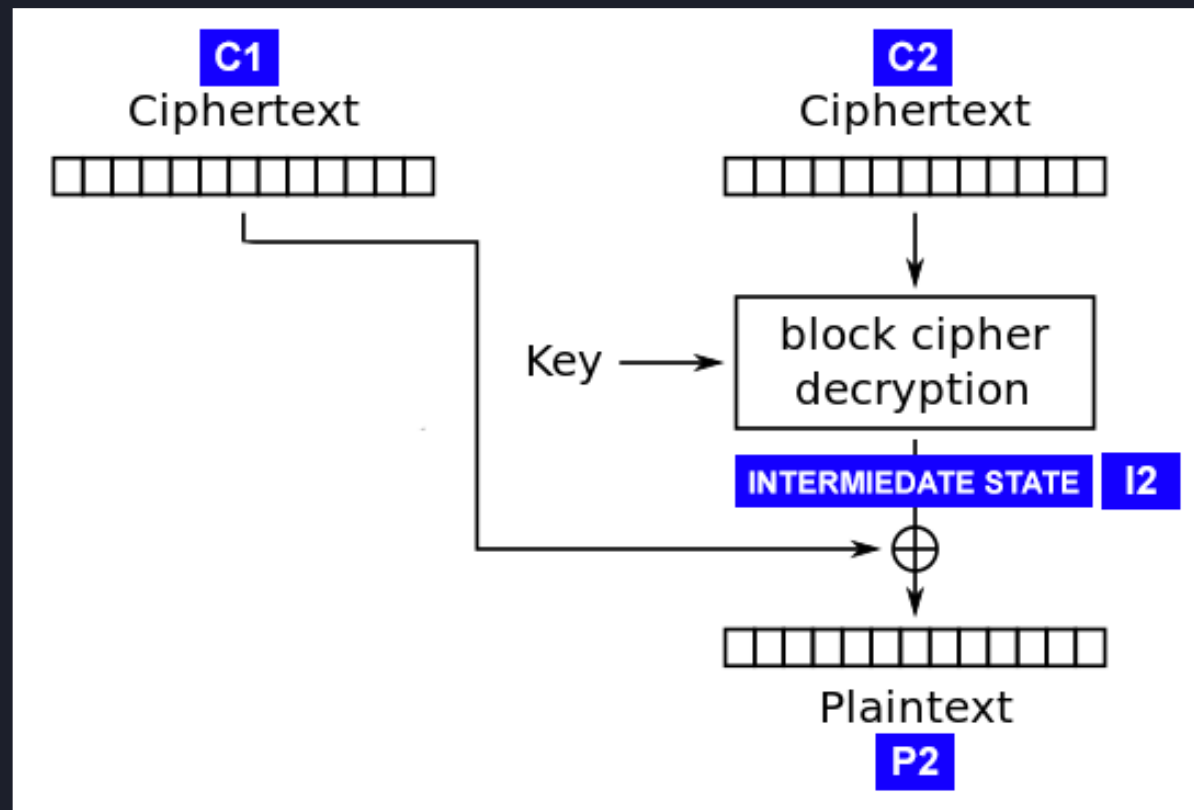
-
-
-



嘗試 $x = 0x00 - 0xFF$
設定 $y = I2[-1] \oplus 0x02$

構造 C1

目標 C2



-
-
-

padding 錯誤

padding 正確

$I2[-2]$ 就會是 $x_i \oplus 0x02$
 $P2[-2]$ 就會是 $I2[-2] \oplus C1[-2]$

代表 Plaintext 倒數第二個 byte 一定是 0x02
我們透過 y 設定 Plaintext 結尾為 0x02

Padding Oracle Attack

三層迴圈：

猜 0 - 255 直到猜出一個 byte

一次解出一個 byte 直到解完一個 block

一次解出一個 block 直到解完所有 blocks

嘗試次數：

解出一個 byte 最多需要 256 次嘗試

解出一個 block (16 bytes) 最多需要 4096 次嘗試

第一個區塊：

我們需要前一個區塊來解目前的區塊

所以我們需要知道原始 IV 和能夠操控 IV 才能解出第一個區塊

Padding Oracle Attack - CTF

原汁原味 padding oracle attack :

[CSAW CTF 2016 Quals - Neo](#)

[HITCON CTF 2016 Quals - Hackpad](#)

[BAMBOOFOX CTF 2018 - mini-padding](#)

padding 相關攻擊技巧 :

[HITCON CTF 2017 Quals - Secret Server](#)

[HITCON CTF 2017 Quals - Secret Server Revenge](#)

[BAMBOOFOX CTF 2018 - baby-lea-revenge](#)

[BAMBOOFOX CTF 2018 - baby-lea-impossible](#)