## 仿射密码逆向

## 逻辑分析

1. 定义密钥

```
mov [ebp+key_a], 3
mov [ebp+key_b], 7
mov [ebp+re_key_a], 9
```

2. 范围判定: a 和 z 之间进入加密流程;

```
🗾 🊄 🖼
        eax, [ebp+i]
mov
        ecx, [ebp+eax+array]
movsx
cmp
        ecx, 61h; 'a'
        short loc 41685B
jl
       🗾 🚄 🖼
                eax, [ebp+i]
        mov
                ecx, [ebp+eax+array]
        movsx
                ecx, 7Ah; 'z'
        cmp
                short loc_416863
        jle
```

3. 加密:

```
💶 🚄 🖼
        eax, [ebp+i]
mov
        ecx, [ebp+eax+array]
movsx
        ecx, 61h; 'a'
sub
        [ebp+temp], ecx
mov
        eax, [ebp+temp]
mov
imul
        eax, [ebp+key a]
add
        eax, [ebp+key b]
cdq
        ecx, 1Ah
mov
idiv
        ecx
        [ebp+temp], edx
mov
        eax, [ebp+temp]
mov
        eax, 61h; 'a'
add
        ecx, [ebp+i]
mov
        [ebp+ecx+array], al
mov
        short loc 416871
jmp
```

- 逐字符加密,先将字符减 a 即 61h(97);
- 然后计算 key a \* x + b 存到 temp 中;
- temp 除以 26 的余数 (edx 中) 存入 temp;
- temp + 61h 结果传入数组对应位置,完成当前字符加密。
- 4. 结果判定:加密结果和 answer 比较,相同则通过。

```
loc 4168D8:
              offset ?answer@@3PADA ; "qxbxpluxvwhuzjct"
      push
      lea
              eax, [ebp+array]
      push
              eax
                               ; Str1
      call
              j strcmp
      add
              esp, 8
              eax, eax
      test
              short loc_41690A
      jnz
                                     :YouReallyKno ; "ok, you really know"
                                     loc 41690A:
                                             esi, esp
puts
                                     mov
                                             offset aSorry
                                             ds: imp puts
and the manager
```