

Baby RSA

WriteUp by KxnZ

Challenge

7 Solves

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Baby RSA

464

easy

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One of the most common way to create RSA challenge in CTF is to provide an additional value other than the public key. This challenge demonstrate a simple RSA challenge that can be solved using basic algebra.

Made with ❤️ by Wrth

Author: Wrth

📄 baby_rsa_o...

📄 baby_rsa.py

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```

1  from math import isqrt
2  from Crypto.Util.number import inverse, long_to_bytes
3
4
5  n = int(1492387387510945312753067362955239897211385723692709296534937837373996179697321785441123804802065776289362887096548719476720047630899319076079450755442798867820372576843036745745
6  e = int(65537)
7  c = int(998434113335065007865160329408761783290703148353160084569118804656148779366620757978652206815542631170363715345672540749883779789232475892897368714159092546682327856088550575794
8  )
9  p_minus_q = int(-197594706238351886139039107894930190288450845252462461979334671562978761272637694556369639708947974277077524627206001837914483246601244380103616092721016452008632442178
10
11
12  D = p_minus_q*p_minus_q + 4*n
13  s = isqrt(D)
14  assert s*s == D
15
16  p = (p_minus_q + s) // 2
17  q = n // p
18  assert p*q == n
19
20  phi = (p-1)*(q-1)
21  d = inverse(e, phi)
22  m = pow(c, d, n)
23  pt = long_to_bytes(m)
24
25  print("p =", p)
26  print("q =", q)
27  print("plaintext bytes:", pt)
28  try:
29      print("plaintext (utf-8):", pt.decode())
30  except:
31      pass
32

```

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