

Picoctf--EVEN RSA CAN BE BROKEN??

Tuesday, April 15, 2025 3:18 PM

EVEN RSA CAN BE BROKEN???

Easy Cryptography picoCTF 2025 browser\_webshell\_solvable

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Description

This service provides you an encrypted flag. Can you decrypt it with just N & e?

Connect to the program with netcat:  
\$ nc verbal-sleep.picoctf.net 51434

The program's source code can be downloaded [here](#).

Hints

1 2 3

4,992 users solved 96% Liked

picoCTF{FLAG} Submit Flag

```
from sys import exit
from Crypto.Util.number import bytes_to_long, inverse
from setup import get_primes

e = 65537

def gen_key(k):
    """
    Generates RSA key with k bits
    """
    p,q = get_primes(k//2)
    N = p*q
    d = inverse(e, (p-1)*(q-1))

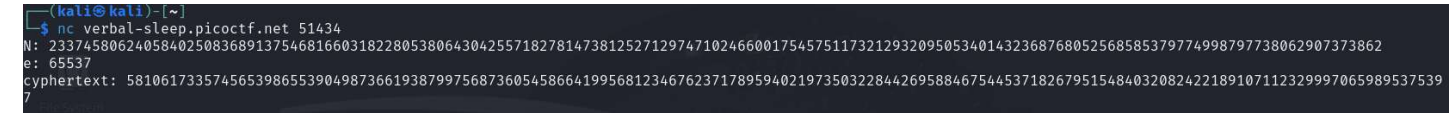
    return ((N,e), d)

def encrypt(pubkey, m):
    N,e = pubkey
    return pow(bytes_to_long(m.encode('utf-8')), e, N)

def main(flag):
    pubkey, _privkey = gen_key(1024)
    encrypted = encrypt(pubkey, flag)
    return (pubkey[0], encrypted)

if __name__ == '__main__':
    flag = open('flag.txt', 'r').read()
    flag = flag.strip()
    N, cypher = main(flag)
    print("N:", N)
    print("e:", e)
    print("cyphertext:", cypher)
    exit()
```

p,q = get\_primes(K // 2) Randomly generate two larger primes N=p,q; (All the values of N in this question are even when they are even, so it means that p or q is equal to 2. Since 2 is the only even number among the primes, and odd x odd = odd, it can be surmised to this conclusion)



So divide the value of N by 2 get another value

11687290312029201254184456877340830159114026903215212785913907369062635648735512330008772875586606466047526700716184384026284292689887499398869031453686931



Analysing  $d = \text{inverse}(e, (p-1)*(q-1))$   
This code means to find an integer d such that  $(e * d) \% ((p-1)*(q-1)) == 1$ .

So now we currently know that  $p = 2$   $p-1 = 1$   
 $q =$   
11687290312029201254184456877340830159114026903215212785913907369062635648735512330008772875586606466047526700716184384026284292689887499398869031453686931

$q-1 =$

1168729031202920125418445687734083015911402690321521278591390736906263564873551233000877287558660646  
6047526700716184384026284292689887499398869031453686930

So the current equation is equivalent to  $d = \text{inverse}(e, q-1)$  i.e. find an integer  $d$  such that  $(e * d) \% (q-1) == 1$  holds  
So now we can invert the value of  $d$



```
1 from Crypto.Util.number import long_to_bytes
2 from Crypto.Util.number import inverse
3
4 q = 11687290312029201254184456877340830159114026903215212785913907369062635648735512330008772875586606466047526700716184384026284292689887499398869031453686930
5 e = 65537
6 d = pow(e,-1,q)
7 print(d)
```

Run encrypt

"D:\PyCharm\PyCharm WorkPlace\.venv\Scripts\python.exe" "E:\APU\BAT CTF\PicoCTF\EVEN RSA CAN BE BROKEN\encrypt.py"

11175479835572790255824608375914640639351797060344351124629855396143372266037632958247398718195612667772408803481714555041810851427394905546926554375516103

Process finished with exit code 0

The `pow()` function allows you to find the value of  $d$ . `pow(e,-1,q)` means to find a value of  $d$  such that  $(e * d) \% q == 1$  holds, i.e., to find the multiplicative inverse of  $e$  in the sense of modulo  $q$ , assigned to  $d$ . The value of  $q$  in the above figure is the value of  $q-1$ .

So  $d =$

11175479835572790255824608375914640639351797060344351124629855396143372266037632958247398718195612667772408803481714555041810851427394905546926554375516103

Now we know that the public key is  $(e, N)$  and the private key is  $(d, N)$  So we can get the hidden message.



```
1 from Crypto.Util.number import long_to_bytes
2 from Crypto.Util.number import inverse
3
4 e = 65537
5 cyphertext = 5810617335745653986553904987366193879975687360545866419950812346762371789594021973503228442695884675445371826795154840320824221891071123299970659895375397
6 d = 11175479835572790255824608375914640639351797060344351124629855396143372266037632958247398718195612667772408803481714555041810851427394905546926554375516103
7 N = 23374580624058402508368913754681660318228053806430425571827814738125271297471024660017545751173212932095053401432368768052568585379774998797738062907373862
8 message = pow(cyphertext, d, N)
9 print(message)
```

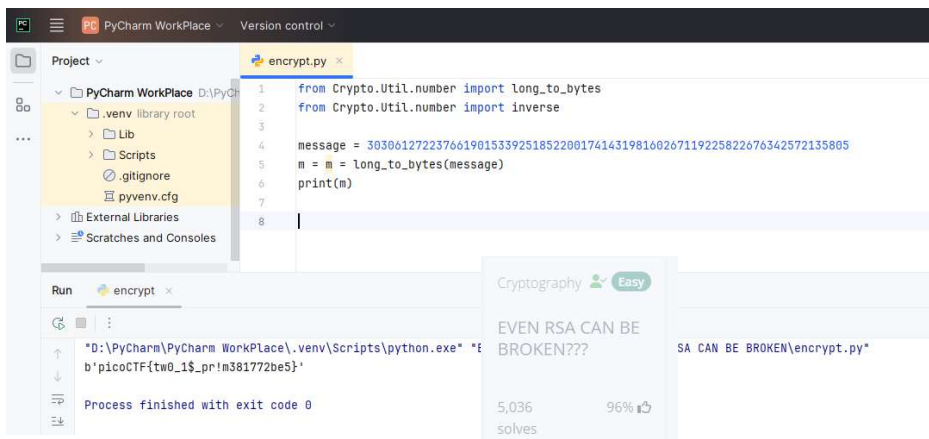
Run encrypt

"D:\PyCharm\PyCharm WorkPlace\.venv\Scripts\python.exe" "E:\APU\BAT CTF\PicoCTF\EVEN RSA CAN BE BROKEN\encrypt.py"

3030612722376619015339251852200174143198160267119225822676342572135805

Process finished with exit code 0

Message = 3030612722376619015339251852200174143198160267119225822676342572135805



```
1 from Crypto.Util.number import long_to_bytes
2 from Crypto.Util.number import inverse
3
4 message = 3030612722376619015339251852200174143198160267119225822676342572135805
5 m = long_to_bytes(message)
6 print(m)
```

Run encrypt

"D:\PyCharm\PyCharm WorkPlace\.venv\Scripts\python.exe" "E:\APU\BAT CTF\PicoCTF\{tw0\_1\$pr!m381772be5}"

b'picoCTF{tw0\_1\$pr!m381772be5}'

Process finished with exit code 0

Cryptography Easy

EVEN RSA CAN BE BROKEN???

SA CAN BE BROKEN\encrypt.py"

5,036 solves 96%