Lab-1

```
Lab-1
   0x00 前言
   0x01 Socket Programming
       Server
          1.初始化 socket()
          2.绑定端口 bind()
          3.侦听 listen()
          4.阻塞 accept()
          5.传输/接收 send() /recv()
          6.关闭 close()
       Client
       C/S的本质
   0x02 Diffie-Hellman Algorithm
   0x03 Large prime number generation
       1. Picking a Random Prime Candidate
       2. Low-Level Primality Test
       3. Miller Rabin Primary Test (High-Level Primality test)
           费马小定理
           二次探测定理
          算法过程
       4. 代码实现
       5. largePrime.py文件构造
   0x04 client_File.py
       1. 前期准备
       2. 建立TCP连接
       3. DH密钥交换与 AES
       4. 发送文件
   0x05 server_File.py
       1. 前期准备
       2. 建立TCP连接
       3. DH密钥交换与 AES
       4. 接收文件
   0x06 实验结果
   0x07 References
```

0x00 前言

本实验涉及技术要点如下

rightharpoonup Socket Programming in Python

ightharpoonup Diffie - Hellman Algorithm

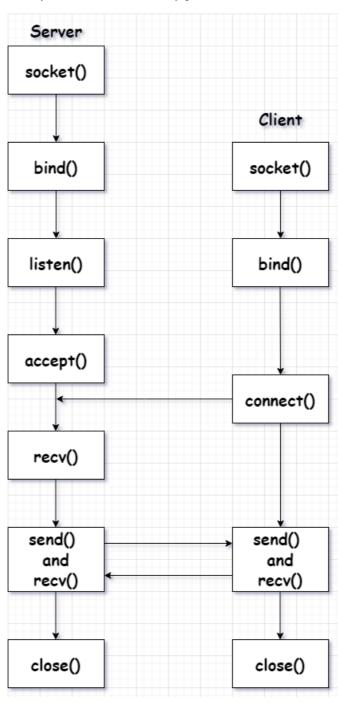
△ Large prime number generation

0x01 Socket Programming

A socket is a communications connection point (endpoint) that you can name and address in a network. Socket programming shows how to use socket APIs to establish communication links between remote and local processes.

Sockets are commonly used for **client and server interaction**. Typical system configuration places the server on one machine, with the clients on other machines. The clients connect to the server, exchange information, and then disconnect.

A socket has a typical flow of events. In **a connection-oriented client-to-server model**, the socket on the server process waits for requests from a client. To do this, the server first establishes (binds) an address that clients can use to find the server. When the address is established, the server waits for clients to request a service. The client-to-server data exchange takes place when a client connects to the server through a socket. The server performs the client's request and sends the reply back to the client.



我们要做的是创建典中典的**C/S模型**,我们首先从服务器端开始看,因为服务器端相对复杂:

Server

1.初始化 socket()

socket() -- Create Socket API

既然要连接,首先要有环境,那么我们要初始化socket,作为网络中的那一个一个小小的"点 "(endpoint),并返回 **socket descriptor**。

What is socket descriptor?

我们知道文件有对应的 file descriptor, socket 函数就对应于普通文件的打开, socket descriptor 唯一标识一个 socket。

2.绑定端口 bind()

bind() -- Set Local Address for Socket API

初始化好之后,服务器在等待客户端的连接请求,但是作为一个"点",要想被客户端发现,这个点就要放到到的一个有名字的端口(可以理解为去西安北站候车室等高铁),所以我们要把一个 ipv4 或 ipv6地址族中的 特定地址 和 端口号 组合起来 bind() 到 socket 上。

3.侦听 listen()

listen() -- Invite Incoming Connections Requests API

绑定端口后对端口进行监听 listen(), 听有没有客户的连接请求。

4.阻塞 accept()

accept() -- Wait for Connection Request and Make Connection API

但是服务器不能一**直**听,这太浪费资源了(太累了),为了更好地躺平为了更有效使用资源,我们要调用 [accept()] 进行阻塞,直到有客户端的连接请求(防止资源浪费在计算机系统中很常见,比如:微机原理 [键盘与 8255 结合应用] 中那4个**二极管**的作用:**键盘扫描,为CPU节省资源**)

5.传输/接收 send() /recv()

客户端与服务器端成功建立连接,此时我们就可以调用各种 API 来传递或接收信息流,比如:send(), recv(), read(), write()等。

send() -- Send Data API

recv() -- Receive Data API

6.关闭 close()

当客户端或者服务器有一个传完信息或者不想传时,直接 close() 来释放 socket 请求的资源。

close() -- Close File or Socket Descriptor API

Client

客户端没有服务器端复杂,可以认为是服务器端实现过程的一个真子集。

- 1.初始化 socket()
- 2.绑定 bind()
- 3.请求连接 connect()
- 4.传输/接收 send()/ recv()
- 5.关闭 close()
- **②**如果不清楚就看看上面的图

C/S的本质

C和S都是进程,我们思考的是:进程在网络中如何通信。

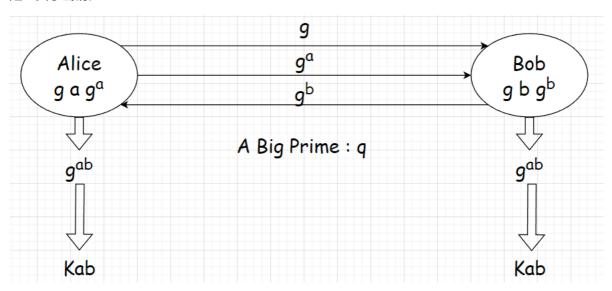
要解决的问题是如何唯一标识一个进程,本地使用 PID 即可,但是网络中显然行不通。 TCP/IP 协议中已经解决了这个问题,即:

- ·网络层 → [ip] 地址, 唯一标识网络主机
- ·传输层 → 协议+端口, 唯一标识主机进程

所以使用三元组(ip地址,协议,端口)就可以标识网络进程,网络的进程就可以用这个标志与其它进程交互。

0x02 Diffie-Hellman Algorithm

Diffie-Hellman 密钥交换是一种在公共通道上安全交换加密密钥的方法,即通过**不安全通道**建立**共享密钥**。



g是生成元,也是q的原根。

a,b是两个随机数,满足 $1 \le a \le q-2, 1 \le b \le q-2$ 。

计算各自公开信息:

$$Y_a = g^a \, mod \, q(Alice
ightarrow Bob)$$

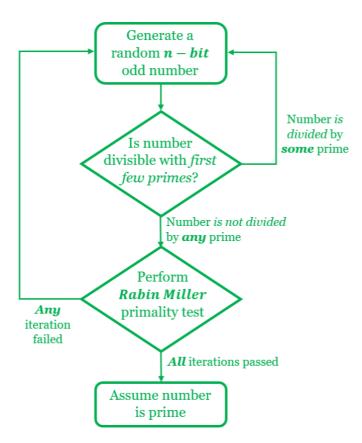
$$Y_b = g^b \, mod \, q(Bob o Alice)$$

计算会话密钥:

$$K_a = Y_b^a \, mod \, q \quad (Alice \, get)$$
 $K_b = Y_a^b \, mod \, q \quad (Bob \, get)$ $K_a = K_b$

0x03 Large prime number generation

- 1. Preselect a random number with the desired bit-size
- 2. Ensure the chosen number is not divisible by the first few hundred primes (these are pre-generated)
- 3. Apply a certain number of **Rabin Miller Primality Test** iterations, based on acceptable error rate, to get a number which is probably a prime



1. Picking a Random Prime Candidate

生成 n 比特的随机数 $A \iff A$ 取值范围是 (2^n-1) 。

我们选取如下范围的随机数

$$(2^{n-1}+1,2^n-1)$$

```
def nBitRandom(n):
return(random.randrange(2**(n-1)+1,2**n-1))
```

2. Low-Level Primality Test

低水平素数检验

需要先计算一部分素数。候选素数除以预先生成的素数以检查可除性。如果候选素数可以被这些预 先生成的素数中的任何一个整除,则测试失败,我们必须重新挑选并测试新的候选素数。

```
# Pre generated primes
 2
    first\_primes\_list = [2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29,
 3
                          31, 37, 41, 43, 47, 53, 59, 61, 67,
 4
                          71, 73, 79, 83, 89, 97, 101, 103,
                          107, 109, 113, 127, 131, 137, 139,
 5
                          149, 151, 157, 163, 167, 173, 179,
 6
                          181, 191, 193, 197, 199, 211, 223,
 7
 8
                          227, 229, 233, 239, 241, 251, 257,
                          263, 269, 271, 277, 281, 283, 293,
 9
                          307, 311, 313, 317, 331, 337, 347, 349]
10
11
12
    def getLowLevelPrime(n):
13
       while True:
            prime_candidate = nBitRandom(n)
14
            for divisor in first_primes_list:
15
16
                 if prime_candidate % divisor == 0 and divisor**2 <=
    prime_candidate:
17
                 # If no divisor found, return value
18
19
                 else: return prime_candidate
```

3. Miller Rabin Primary Test (High-Level Primality test)

候选素数通过低级素数检验后要再一次被 **Miller Rabin 素数测试** 检验,由 CMU 的教授 Miller 首次提出,并由希大的Rabin教授作出修改,故称 **Miller Rabin 素数测试**。

算法本质是一种 **随机化算法**,能在时间复杂度为 $O(klog^3n)$ 下快速判断一个数是否为素数,但有一定出错概率,此算法一次检验正确率约为 75%,即误判概率 $p_{error} \leq \frac{1}{4}$,这是很保守的计算结果,实际使用的效果好得多。通常在商业应用中,我们要求误判概率 小于 $\frac{1}{2^{128}}$ 。

费马小定理

对于素数 p , 若 a 不是 p 的倍数, 有 $a^{p-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$.

费马素数检验时间复杂度为 O(klogn), 其中 k 为测试的次数。

费马小定理也有缺陷:

- ①费马小定理成立,p 可能是素数;费马定理不成立,p 一定不是素数。
- ② 2^{32} 以内,费马素数检验的准确性尚可接受,但是涉及到一般在 64 位以上的大素数,出错的概率太高了,于是就有了基于 **二次探测定理** 改进的算法:

Miller - Rabin素数检验

二次探测定理

对于素数 p , 若 $x^2 \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$, 则小于 p 的解只有两个:

$$x_1 = 1, x_2 = p - 1$$

定理证明:

易知
$$x^2-1=0 (mod \, p)$$
 $\therefore (x+1)(x-1)\equiv 0 (mod \, p)$
 $\therefore p|(x+1)(x-1)$
 $\because p$ 为素数
 $\therefore x_1=1,\, x_2=p-1$

算法过程

给定一奇数 p ,那么 p-1 必为偶数,令 $p-1=2^q\cdot m$,随机选整数 a ,有 $2\leq a\leq n-2$

判断是否为素数,首先检测 $a^{2^q \cdot m} \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$ 是否成立,若不成立,则 p 必不是素数。若成立,则 p 可能是素数,继续运行算法做进一步测试:

取整数 $j, 0 \le j < k$,若存在 $a^{2^{j} \cdot m} \mod p = p - 1$,则 p 可能是素数;否则为合数。

```
1
    def isMiller_Rabin_Test(p):
 2
        # 1. preparation
        m = p-1 # p 奇 -> m 偶
 4
        q = 0
 6
        while m\%2 == 0:
            # print("1") tested √
            q += 1
 9
            m = m//2 \# \div 2
        # while 循环结束时满足如下条件
10
        \# p-1 = 2 \land q \cdot m
11
12
        assert(p-1 == 2**q * m)
13
        tested = [] # 存放测试过的数据
14
15
        # 2.算法开始
16
        t = 20 # 20轮足够了
17
        for _ in range(t):
18
19
            composite = True
20
            # picking a random integer -> a
            a = random.randint(2, p-2)
21
            while a in tested:
22
23
                a = random.randint(2, p-2)
24
            tested.append(a)
25
            r = pow(a, m, p) # 快速模除
            if r == 1 or r == p-1:
26
                composite = False # 根据二次探测定理: 如果满足if的条件, 就是素数
27
28
                                  # 再次判断
                for j in range(1,q):
29
30
                    r = (r * r)\%p
```

```
if r == p-1:
31
32
                         composite = False
33
                         break
34
35
            if composite:
36
                 print( str(p) + " is Composite !")
37
                 return False
        print( str(p) + " is Prime !")
38
39
        return True
```

4. 代码实现

```
import random
1
 2
3
    first_primes_list = [2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29,
4
                          31, 37, 41, 43, 47, 53, 59, 61, 67,
                          71, 73, 79, 83, 89, 97, 101, 103,
 5
                          107, 109, 113, 127, 131, 137, 139,
6
 7
                          149, 151, 157, 163, 167, 173, 179,
8
                          181, 191, 193, 197, 199, 211, 223,
                          227, 229, 233, 239, 241, 251, 257,
9
10
                          263, 269, 271, 277, 281, 283, 293,
                          307, 311, 313, 317, 331, 337, 347, 349]
11
12
13
    def nBitRandom(n):
        return(random.randrange(2**(n-1)+1, 2**n-1))
14
15
16
    def getLowLevelPrime(n):
17
        while True:
18
            prime_generated = nBitRandom(n)
19
20
            for divisor in first_primes_list:
                 if prime_generated % divisor == 0 and divisor**2 <=
21
    prime_generated:
22
                     break
23
                else: return prime_generated
24
    def isMiller_Rabin_Test(p):
25
        # 0.
26
27
        # if p < 3 or (p \& 1 == 0):
             return p == 2
28
29
        # 1. preparation
30
        m = p-1 # p 奇 -> m 偶
31
        q = 0
32
33
34
        while m\%2 == 0:
            # print("1") tested √
35
36
            q += 1
37
            m = m//2 # 右移做快速÷2
38
        # while 循环结束时满足如下条件
        \# p-1 = 2 \land q \cdot m
39
40
41
        assert(p-1 == 2**q * m)
42
        tested = [] # 存放测试过的数据
```

```
43
44
        # 2.算法开始
        t = 20 # 20轮足够了
45
46
        for _ in range(t):
47
            composite = True
48
            # picking a random integer -> a
49
            a = random.randint(2,p-2)
            while a in tested:
50
                a = random.randint(2,p-2)
51
52
           tested.append(a)
           r = pow(a,m,p) # 快速模除
53
           if r == 1 or r == p-1:
54
55
                composite = False # 根据二次探测定理: 如果满足if的条件, 就是素数
56
            else:
                                 # 再次判断
57
                for j in range(1,q):
58
                    r = (r * r)\%p
59
                    if r == p-1:
60
                        composite = False
61
                        break
62
           if composite:
63
                print( str(p) + " is Composite !")
64
65
                return False
        print( str(p) + " is Prime !")
66
        return True
67
68
    if __name__ == '__main__':
69
70
        while True:
71
            n = 1024 # 生成1024位大素数
72
            p = getLowLevelPrime(n)
73
           if not isMiller_Rabin_Test(p):
74
               continue
75
            else:
                print(n, "bit prime is: \n",p)
76
77
                break
78
```

```
16412064/709932042820827574044422091980783812866839337471599986277248754615187109387623372280993517115993437779750593388923558971499546308801292343852679014853682258570027561658946
338363374215091802182261352800709434985262275481343382798009741782239899866553438367123437210980786571288554569867712885545698014650475039 is Composite !
13879565748886427473498888427555788606359533973197434172353122811532428853960319577459772720095859232233979005900438220319755251185800942655418619645348721096914635458964596394333944261264636570681597 is Composite !
12744353254389874759977818919970257728095859532233979059054382203197552079021488374592895764933014174562229953139905571132790852511227788695648545966594359339446402848597389533881860379907802108236745982957649330147456222965313908577313979055211221577886956485459665943593394666687168791397961314619846235886389808109307699698295949317443987353394469671377185988631655712972124630121555 is Composite !
128786178675703231340902327723446682333044688401222119660831049941989265999286299265471889026558524531732991781330024239759539545749589756449738549854954994992659928629926547188902655852453173299178133002462357051882765 is Composite !
1282632160859465798811597847939988505230431186250662584816575719232468385165702292481873554075286650388432464834562347324619904792226855924634939310764958273662291649905
06096466874017587399084333744679134490447879058758646787866234918603895908538987912878878385293524562285285203476333 is Composite !
1108218024642759418117893813741679136149064787905875864278786627349843893592865351947278673879084338539985853203476333 is Composite !
110821802464275941811789381374167913614906478790587586427878662734984389359858792787878787927788737022778601451077462179988083719239608538290765535588731349
08772231024642759418117893813741679136149064787905875864787869271533018414555677813435696280417618798883877927587370227786014510774621799880837192396085382907665535588731349
0877231024642759418117993813741672913614906478799567827586427876927153018414555677813436566
```

测试成功!

5. largePrime.py文件构造

```
import random
 2
 3
    first_primes_list
4
 5
    def nBitRandom(n):
6
7
    def getLowLevelPrime(n):
8
9
    def isMiller_Rabin_Test(p):
10
11
   def getGenerator(n):
12
13 def getLargePrime(n):
```

其中 getGenerator() 和 getLargePrime(n) 是对上面三个函数的封装:

```
def getGenerator(n):
2
       return( nBitRandom(n) )
3
   def getLargePrime(n):
4
5
      while True:
            p = getLowLevelPrime(n)
6
7
           if not isMiller_Rabin_Test(p):
8
               continue
9
           else:
10
                print(n, "bit prime is: \n",p)
11
               break
12
        return p
```

0x04 client_File.py

1. 前期准备

```
1 import os
2 import random
3 import socket
4 import largePrime
5
6 SEPARATOR = "<SEPARATOR>" # 分割数据
7 BUFFER_SIZE = 1024*1024*2 # 缓冲区
```

为了更有效率地观察文件实时传输的情况,我们使用 tqdm 进度条库,首先要使用 pip3 安装

```
1 | pip3 install tqdm
```

导库并创建进度条

```
import tqdm
progress = tqdm.tqdm(range(filesize),
f"Sending {filename}",
unit="B",
unit_scale=True,
unit_divisor=1024)
```

◇如果想详细了解 tqdm 库的使用请出门右转: tqdm document

下一步我们要确定 IP 地址、我们要连接到的端口 和 我们要发送的文件。

```
host = "127.0.0.1"

port = 5004

filename = "test.txt"

# 确保 filename 和 client_File.py 在同一路径下
filesize = os.path.getsize(filename)
# 获取文件字节数,为后续传输和显示进度做准备
```

◇要记住一些**常用端口号**

HTTP: 80/8080/3128/8081/9080

HTTPS: 443/tcp 443/udp

FTP: 21 Telnet: 23

2. 建立TCP连接

```
1  s = socket.socket()
2  print(f"[+] Connecting to {host}:{port}")
3  s.connect((host,port))
4  print(f"[+] Connected.")
```

3. DH密钥交换与 AES

```
1 # 大素数生成
    q = (str) (largePrime.getLargePrime(256))
   # print('large_prime= \n ' + (str)(q))
   # q 测试 √
5
    s.send(q.encode('utf-8'))
7 # 生成元
   g = (str) ( largePrime.getGenerator(6) )
8
9
   print("g=",g)
   s.send(g.encode('utf-8'))
10
11 \mid g = (int) (g)
   # g 测试 √
12
13
14
   # 发给server的数 a
15 a = (str)(random.randint(100,1024))
16 | print("a=",a)
    s.send(a.encode('utf-8'))
17
```

```
18 | a = (int) (a)
19
20
   # 收到server的数 b
21 b = s.recv(BUFFER_SIZE).decode()
b = (int) (b)
23
   print("Client recv b=",b)
24
25 # 计算cilent自己的公开信息并发送
26 Y_a = pow(g,a,int(q))
27
   print("Y_a = ",Y_a)
28 \mid Y_a = (str)(Y_a)
29
   s.send(Y_a.encode('utf-8'))
   # Y_a 测试 √
30
31
32
   # 接收server的公开信息
33 Y_b = s.recv(BUFFER_SIZE).decode()
34
   print("Client recv Y_b=",Y_b)
35
   # 测试√
36
37
   # 快速模除求分配密钥
38 K_a = pow((int)(Y_b), (int)(a), (int)(q))
39
   print("K_a = ",K_a)
40
   K_a = (str)(K_a)
41 # 测试√ K_a = K_b,密钥分配完成
42
43
   # 此处从密钥中选取32位作为临时加密密钥,为后续AES加密铺垫
44 key = K_a[1:33]
45 | print("key => " , key)
46 s.send(key.encode('ISO-8859-1'))
47 key = key.encode('ISO--8859-1')
```

♪为什么使用 ISO-8859-1 编码

调试时发现一个 bug:

```
key.encode('utf-8')

UnicodeDecodeError: 'utf-8' codec can't decode byte 0xe3 in position 1:
   invalid start byte
Unicode解码错误: "utf-8"编解码器无法解码位置1的字节0xe3: 无效的起始字节
```

解决方法:

```
1 key.encode('ISO--8859-1')
```

codecs.encode(obj, encoding='utf-8', errors='strict')

Encodes *obj* using the codec registered for *encoding*.

Errors may be given to set the desired error handling scheme. The default error handler is 'strict' meaning that encoding errors raise <u>ValueError</u> (or a more codec specific subclass, such as <u>UnicodeEncodeError</u>). Refer to <u>Codec Base Classes</u> for more information on codec error handling.

codecs.decode(obj, encoding='utf-8', errors='strict')

Decodes *obj* using the codec registered for *encoding*.

Errors may be given to set the desired error handling scheme. The default error handler is 'strict' meaning that decoding errors raise <u>ValueError</u> (or a more codec specific subclass, such as <u>UnicodeDecodeError</u>). Refer to <u>Codec Base Classes</u> for more information on codec error handling.

创建 AES 对象

```
from Crypto.Cipher import AES
aes = AES.new(key,AES.MODE_ECB)
```

《)关于ECB模式

ECB(Electronic Codebook Book)

将整个明文分成若干段16字节长小段,然后对每一小段进行加密

那么问题来了,如果不够16字节怎么办?那就在字节型的数据后添加 <u>10</u> 便于加解密和服务器端获取内容。

```
def add_2_16(value):
1
2
       length = len(value)
3
       count = length
4
5
       while(count % 16 != 0):
6
           value += '0'
7
           count += 1
8
9
       return value
```

4. 发送文件

在DH密钥交换完成的前提下,先给服务器端发送文件名和文件大小

```
1 | s.send(f"{filename}{SEPARATOR}{filesize}".encode('ISO-8859-1'))
```

发送文件的代码框架:

```
以二进制读方式打开文件:
2
     while True:
3
        从缓冲区读内容
        if 没有 从缓冲区中读到的内容:
4
5
           break 跳出循环
6
        对读取的内容加密
7
        socket 发送加密内容
        更新 进度条状态
8
  发送完文件后关闭socket
```

对于文件读取这种 **事先需要设置;事后做清理工作**的场景,选用 with 语句是非常方便的处理方式。

首先获取文件描述符(虽然在 windows 环境下叫句柄(handle),但是句柄太难听了,不如直接叫文件描述符),从文件中读取数据,最后关闭文件描述符。

如果不使用 with 语句, 示例代码如下:

```
file = open("test.txt")
data = file.read()
file.close()
```

当然,上面的代码只是单纯实现了要求的功能,没有考虑可能存在的问题:

- 1.忘记关闭文件描述符
- 2.文件读数据异常
- 3.文件写数据异常

所以引入处理异常后代码如下:

```
file = open("test.txt")
try:
data = file.read()
finally:
file.close()
```

这段代码运行很好,但有点冗长,此时 with 语句就体现出了优势:

```
1 with open("test.txt") as f:
2 data = f.read()
```

with 的本质是在上下文管理器中封装 try...finally 来简化异常。

所以使用with打开我们需要的文件:

```
with open(filename, "rb") as f:
while True:
bytes_read_f = f.read(BUFFERSIZE)
if not bytes_read_f:
break
```

既然是传加密文件,那么我们就要对文件内容加密,我使用的是 AES 算法里的 ECB 模式。

```
1
   # 首先把读到的 bytes 类型数据转为 string 类型
2
   bytes_read_2str = str(bytes_read_f)
   # ECB是分组加密,每组 16 字节 (128位),后面补 '0'
   bytes_read_2str = add_2_16(bytes_read_2str)
4
5
   # 开始加密,为避免 utf-8 编解码错误,使用 ISO-8859-1
   bytes_read_o = aes.encrypt(bytes_read_2str.encode('ISO-8859-1'))
6
7
   # 为了便于调试和验收,建议此处放置 print() 来查看
8
   print(" byte_before_crypted => ",bytes_read_f)
9
   print(" byte_read_crypted => ",bytes_read_o)
10
11
   # 客户端发送加密数据
12
```

```
s.sendall(bytes_read_o)

# 更新状态栏
progress.update(len(bytes_read_f))

# 关闭socket
s.close()
```

0x05 server_File.py

1. 前期准备

```
import os
import tqdm
import random
import socket
from urllib import parse
from Crypto.Cipher import AES
```

定义IP地址、端口号、缓冲区大小、分隔符

```
1 | SERVER_HOST = "0.0.0.0"

2 | SERVER_PORT = 5004

3 | BUFFER_SIZE = 1024*1024*2

4 | SEPARATOR = "<SEPARATOR>"
```

2. 建立TCP连接

```
1 # 建立 TCP 连接
2 s = socket.socket()
3 s.bind((SERVER_HOST,SERVER_PORT))
4 # 10 -> 最大允许连接数
5 s.listen(10)
6 print(f"[*] Listening as {SERVER_HOST}:{SERVER_PORT}")
7 # 允许连接
8 client_socket, address = s.accept()
9 print(f"[+] {address} is connected.")
```

3. DH密钥交换与 AES

```
1 # 开始DH密钥交换
   recv_q = client_socket.recv(BUFFER_SIZE).decode()
   print("Server recv q = ",recv_q)
   recv_q = (int)(recv_q)
5
6 # 生成元
7
   recv_g = client_socket.recv(BUFFER_SIZE).decode()
   print("Server recv g = ",recv_g)
9
   recv_g = (int)(recv_g)
10
11 # 对方的a
12
   recv_a = client_socket.recv(BUFFER_SIZE).decode()
   print("Server recv a = ",recv_a)
13
   recv_a = (int)(recv_a)
```

```
15
16
    # 自己的b
    server_send_b = (str)( random.randint(100,1024) )
17
18 print("server_send_b = ",server_send_b)
    client_socket.send(server_send_b.encode('utf-8'))
19
20
   # 成功发送
21
   server_send_b = (int)(server_send_b)
22  Y_b = pow(recv_g, server_send_b, int(recv_q))
23
    print("Y_b = ",Y_b)
24
   Y_b = (str)(Y_b)
   client_socket.send(Y_b.encode('utf-8'))
25
26
   # 测试√
27
28
   Y_a = client_socket.recv(BUFFER_SIZE).decode()
29
    K_b = pow((int)(Y_a),(int)(server_send_b),(int)(recv_q))
30 print("Y_a = ",Y_a)
    print("K_b = ",K_b)
31
32
    # 测试√ K_a = K_b,密钥分配完成
33
34
   de_key = client_socket.recv(BUFFER_SIZE).decode('ISO-8859-1')
    print("dekey => ",de_key)
35
   de_key = de_key.encode('ISO--8859-1') # --> bytes
36
37
38 aes = AES.new(de_key,AES.MODE_ECB)
```

4. 接收文件

```
received = client_socket.recv(BUFFER_SIZE).decode('ISO-8859-1')
filename, filesize = received.split(SEPARATOR)

# 若有路径名,则去除路径
filename = os.path.basename(filename)
filesize = int(filesize)
# 更新状态栏
progress = tqdm.tqdm(range(filesize), f"Receiving {filename}", unit="B", unit_scale=True, unit_divisor=1024)
```

接收文件代码框架:

```
      1
      以二进制读方式打开文件 :

      2
      while True:

      3
      从缓冲区读内容

      4
      if 没有 从缓冲区中读到的内容 :

      5
      break 跳出循环

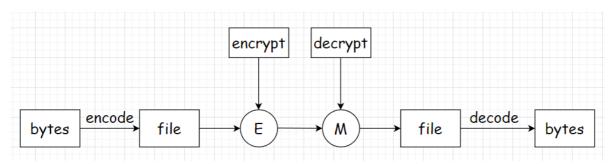
      6
      对读取的内容解密

      更新 进度条状态

      8
      关闭socket
```

对于解密这一步骤,要注意的点很多

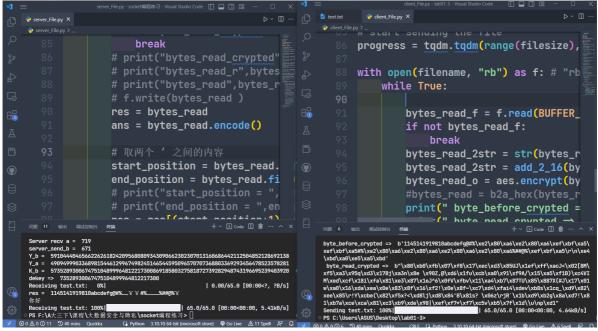
整个流程是:

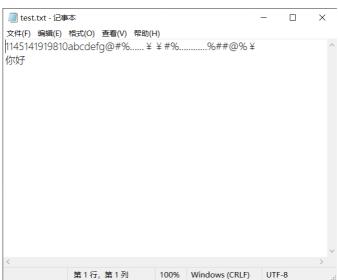


所以要先解密,再解码。

```
with open(filename, "w", encoding='utf-8') as f:
1
2
        while True:
3
            bytes_read_crypted = client_socket.recv(BUFFER_SIZE)
4
            bytes_read = aes.decrypt(bytes_read_crypted)
 5
            bytes_read = bytes_read.decode('utf-8')
6
 7
            if not bytes_read_crypted:
8
                break
9
            res = bytes_read
            ans = bytes_read.encode()
10
11
            # 取两个 ' 之间的内容
12
13
            start_position = bytes_read.find("'",1)
            end_position = bytes_read.find("'",2)
14
            # print("start_position = ",start_position)
15
16
            # print("end_position = ",end_position)
17
            res = res[(start_position+1):end_position]
            # print(" res = ",res)
18
19
            res = res.encode('unicode_escape')
20
            res2 = res.decode('utf-8').replace(r'\\\x','%')
21
22
            res3 = parse.unquote(res2)
            res3 = res3.replace(r'\\\r\\\n','\\n')
23
            # 把 \\r和\\n 转换为真正的回车换行,否则会显示 \r\n
24
25
            print(" res = ",res3)
            # 上面针对中文字符做了 replace 和 unquote 处理
26
27
            f.write(res3)
            progress.update(filesize)
28
```

0x06 实验结果





0x07 References

Socket Programming - IBM v 7.1

How to generate Large Prime numbers for RSA Algorithm

THE MILLER-RABIN TEST

python编码报错: UnicodeDecodeError

codecs—Codec registry and base classes

Python pycrypto: using AES-128 in ECB mode

关于\x开头的字符串编码转换中文解决方法