

HOMEWORK 9

~ Purva Naresh Rumde (pr23b)

Problem ID	Captured Flag	Steps
P1	FSUCTF{CRACKING_CODES_THROUGH_FREQUENCIES}	In this problem, I put the text for frequency analysis. And after substitution I got the flag.
P2	fsuCTF{r0t4t1ng_k3y5_unL0ck_s3cr3t5}	In this problem, I simply pasted the encrypted text on cyberchef and after converting from hex and then providing the key I got the flag, since the key was “simple”.
P3	fsuCTF{rSA_M0r3_L1K3_ma7h_7hAn_cryp70}	In this problem, I put the values of c,n,e and got the flag for each part.

1. Flag: FSUCTF{CRACKING_CODES_THROUGH_FREQUENCIES}

In this problem there is a text file that was provided. I then tried the frequency analysis on this text file. After the analysis I figured out the frequencies of every alphabet.

So before starting the substitution I had figured out that since the flag starts with FSUCTF {} so I replaced the same with the text file and that is how I replaced all the alphabets. And then I got the flag.

```
ATHNK QEDNLHI YHNZG
XGBNB GHPB VBBL CBPNHI ZEYREXTXTELC XGHX XGB MCD XBHY GHC ZEYREXBA TL HLA TC
AETLO PBNK JBII TL XGB ZDNNBLX ZHRXDNB XGB MIHO BPBLXC. CE JBII TL MHZX XGHX T
XGEDOGX T JEDIA FBFR H ATHNK, VDX T AE JHLX XGTC XE VB H VTX EM H CBZNBX. T
ABZTAB A XGHX T JEDIA DCB H YELEHIRGHVBXTZ CDVCXTDXTEL ZTRGBN EL TX CTLZB XGECB
HNB TYRECCTVIB XE ZNHZF (LEX NBHIK). TM HLKELB AEBC YLHOB XE MTLA XGTC
GERBMDIIK XGTC YBCCHOB JTII VB IELO BLEDOG XGHX H MNBWDBLZK HXXHZF JEDIA JENF
HOHTLCX TX. TM KED YLHOBA XE OBX XGTC MHN T CDRRECB KED AE TLABBA ABCBNPB XGB
MIHO CE GBNB TX TC MEN KEDN GHNA JENF.
MCDZXM{ZNHZFTLO_ZEABC_XGNEDOG_MNBWDBLZTBC}
```

1. Start Frequency Analysis

Letter	Frequency (%)
A	3.3%
B	9.5%
C	4.8%
D	3.4%
E	6.0%
F	0.9%
G	4.2%
H	6.4%
I	3.1%
J	1.4%
K	1.6%
L	4.3%
M	2.3%
N	4.2%
O	2.0%
P	0.8%
Q	0.2%
R	1.6%
S	6.2%
T	1.2%
U	0.3%
V	7.8%
W	1.4%
X	3.1%
Y	2.0%
Z	3.1%

2. Start Substitution

Text After Substitution:

```
DIARY JOURNAL MARCH
THERE HAVE BEEN SEVERAL COMPETITIONS THAT THE FSU TEAM HAS COMPETED IN AND IS
DOING VERY WELL IN THE CURRENT CAPTURE THE FLAG EVENTS. SO WELL IN FACT THAT I
THOUGHT I WOULD KEEP A DIARY, BUT I DO WANT THIS TO BE A BIT OF A SECRET. I
DECIDED THAT I WOULD USE A MONOALPHABETIC SUBSTITUTION CIPHER ON IT SINCE THOSE
ARE IMPOSSIBLE TO CRACK (NOT REALLY). IF ANYONE DOES MANAGE TO FIND THIS
HOPEFULLY THIS MESSAGE WILL BE LONG ENOUGH THAT A FREQUENCY ATTACK WOULD WORK
AGAINST IT. IF YOU MANAGED TO GET THIS FAR I SUPPOSE YOU DO INDEED DESERVE THE
FLAG SO HERE IT IS FOR YOUR HARD WORK.
FSUCTF{CRACKING_CODES_THROUGH_FREQUENCIES}
```

2. Flag: **fsuCTF{r0t4t1ng_k3y5_unL0ck_s3cr3t5}**

In this problem the biggest hint was the rotating key XOR. 2 text files were provided wordlist and the encrypted cypher text. So I copied the cipher text and pasted it on CyberChef.

After applying from hex. I tried to know the xor key and for that I just gave fsuctf as the key on the retrieved simple. So that is when I got to know that simple is the key.

So then I gave simple as the key and that is how I got the flag.

The image shows the CyberChef web application interface. On the left, under the 'Recipe' tab, the 'From Hex' step is selected with 'Delimiter' set to 'Auto'. Below it, the 'XOR' step is selected with 'Key' set to 'fsuctf' and 'Scheme' set to 'Standard'. The 'Null preserving' checkbox is unchecked. On the right, the 'Input' field contains a long hexadecimal string: 151a18333823081b5d04581142070a2f07560a5c32050229430a062f1f56101b5e045918. The 'Output' field is empty, showing only a header with 'abc 72' and '1'.

The image shows the CyberChef web application interface after the second step. The 'XOR' step now has the 'Key' set to 'simple'. The 'Input' field remains the same hexadecimal string. The 'Output' field now displays the result of the XOR operation: fsuCTF{r0t4t1ng_k3y5_unL0ck_s3cr3t5}. The interface also shows a header with 'abc 72' and '1'.

3. Flag: fsuCTF{rSA_M0r3_L1K3_ma7h_7hAn_cryp70}

In this problem we were provided with 2 files one python file and other a text file. The text file consisted of the values of c_1 , c_2 , c_3 , e_1 , n_1 and p . So with these values I tried the RSA cipher where I gave input of these values and got the first part of the flag.

For the second part the text file did not consist the n_2 , that was provided in the code part. So gathered this information from the code and that is how I generated flag from all three parts.

Search for a tool

★ SEARCH A TOOL ON dCODE BY KEYWORDS:
e.g. type 'boolean'

★ BROWSE THE [FULL dCODE TOOLS' LIST](#)

Results

❗ X Wiener's attack: failure

❗ X (Self-Limited) Prime Factors Decomposition: failure

✓ P,Q computed with N (FactorDB database)

✓ D computed with P,Q,E

✓ Decryption using C,D,N

fsuCTF{rSA

RSA Cipher - [dCode](#)

Tag(s) : Modern Cryptography, Arithmetics

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RSA CIPHER

Cryptography › Modern Cryptography › RSA Cipher

RSA DECODER

Indicate known numbers, leave remaining cells empty.

★ VALUE OF THE CIPHER MESSAGE (INTEGER) C=
1994650788133432715960570398719182836508530432300...

★ PUBLIC KEY E (USUALLY E=65537) E=
65537

★ PUBLIC KEY VALUE (INTEGER) N=
2216056776394849289509099647704718048545552493270...

★ PRIVATE KEY VALUE (INTEGER) D=

★ FACTOR 1 (PRIME NUMBER) P=

★ FACTOR 2 (PRIME NUMBER) Q=

★ INTERMEDIATE VALUE PHI (INTEGER) Φ=

★ DISPLAY ☒ PLAINTEXT AS CHARACTER STRING
☐ COMPUTED VALUES (C,D,E,N,P,Q,...)
☐ PLAINTEXT AS INTEGER NUMBER
☐ PLAINTEXT AS HEXADECIMAL FORMAT

▶ CALCULATE/DECRYPT

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Results

⚠️ ❌ Wiener's attack: failure

❌ (Self-Limited) Prime Factors Decomposition: failure

✅ P,Q computed with N (FactorDB database)

✅ D computed with P,Q,E

✅ Decryption using C,D,N

_M0r3_L1k3_ma7h

RSA Cipher - [dCode](#)

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RSA CIPHER
Cryptography › Modern Cryptography › RSA Cipher

RSA DECODER

Indicate known numbers, leave remaining cells empty.

★ VALUE OF THE CIPHER MESSAGE (INTEGER) C=
8437599404398274637928687731209476954046900679557...

★ PUBLIC KEY E (USUALLY E=65537) E=
65537

★ PUBLIC KEY VALUE (INTEGER) N=
3041152191061240634399384483003830304214303374629...

★ PRIVATE KEY VALUE (INTEGER) D=

★ FACTOR 1 (PRIME NUMBER) P=

★ FACTOR 2 (PRIME NUMBER) Q=

★ INTERMEDIATE VALUE PHI (INTEGER) Φ=

★ DISPLAY ☒ PLAINTEXT AS CHARACTER STRING
☐ COMPUTED VALUES (C,D,E,N,P,Q,...)
☐ PLAINTEXT AS INTEGER NUMBER
☐ PLAINTEXT AS HEXADESIMAL FORMAT

▶ CALCULATE/DECRYPT

RSA CERTIFICATE READER

Search for a tool

★ SEARCH A TOOL ON DCode BY KEYWORDS:
e.g. type 'boolean'

★ BROWSE THE [FULL DCode TOOLS' LIST](#)

Results

⚠️ ✅ Decryption using E (Small E attack)

_7hAn_cryp70}

RSA Cipher - [dCode](#)

Tag(s) : Modern Cryptography, Arithmetics

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dCode and more

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A suggestion ? a feedback ? a bug ? an idea ? [Write to dCode!](#)

RSA CIPHER
Cryptography › Modern Cryptography › RSA Cipher

RSA DECODER

Indicate known numbers, leave remaining cells empty.

★ VALUE OF THE CIPHER MESSAGE (INTEGER) C=
4293134515493636959827051672954524009013723878495...

★ PUBLIC KEY E (USUALLY E=65537) E=
3

★ PUBLIC KEY VALUE (INTEGER) N=
3041152191061240634399384483003830304214303374629...

★ PRIVATE KEY VALUE (INTEGER) D=

★ FACTOR 1 (PRIME NUMBER) P=

★ FACTOR 2 (PRIME NUMBER) Q=

★ INTERMEDIATE VALUE PHI (INTEGER) Φ=

★ DISPLAY ☒ PLAINTEXT AS CHARACTER STRING
☐ COMPUTED VALUES (C,D,E,N,P,Q,...)
☐ PLAINTEXT AS INTEGER NUMBER
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RSA CERTIFICATE READER