

Project3

0316025 賴文揚

Retrieving RSA Modulus

- “Server Hello, Certificate,...” packet -> Secure Sockets Layer -> ... -> Certificate -> get modulus value
 - 00e29831eca1ed909e119abc3fd28afe0f7526fc8e3bf1584e4160598327512e1d421c94c28b6224ab8ed96d9298565f72b3ac7cd7cf0c7f4c3b865407d787803e02bcc577f0fe961dd3e6087d86fc854e650681621a1516b92fc6113ac8755d42066efbde530b684631ca1b3e5484c8ed468af41e7e6f240810c8333ccb36a9daac56f5e6515c246f9b433af6c82d6836a111322f71113ae246f42862d9a7e16558b01625ccd5b3fcebcbff7dffacde58010bddd58245cac74498875330fbc05ca9fa312af69355ed9a52ec567dbbfc821d3d85717587bfecf7b5891ceee089bc4e36b2cea518c11d05bda4e0be048eca484ac416573c698cda48be5d7518be8d
- Convert it to decimal.

Factorization

- Using factordb

- Get p =

16549624743666679017664476545014682217523816032171529543822414
20615065443675235690935010255812651485225159115455225163344160
08202505578645693393969776575527113088596739731879688745300711
27550163141363383029236330495026721318828317043797478239992571
8620207252042152817614102396722040293599511876723055126431297

q =

17284323678278289477524217442548219922566299903422733706671538
08283014312268606280182232766076093961251098936593390637443202
38109537353962290920204393020892616343596012988637012116405051
02275383396140533775321588263191097081235438600080927482889921
1116773063488392562730725564517340380403647420455477343411533

Decrypt Https

- Using `factorize_and_retrieve_key.py` to gain private key.
- Wireshark decrypt the traffic, then get IV and key.
 - IV:
acd08fa0ec3db8a8eb2b43e13cc5f71e0f510c90539f733a364efb4682cac62f
 - Key:
6f78020ff31bad18bcae739bf6118216e24959ed810293e2e796dbc11034ce80

Disassembly

- Using Snowman to decompile the binary and compare with raw assembly 'objfile' (Gain by objdump)
- Copy IV

```
v10 = reinterpret_cast<struct s0*>(0x804c0e0);  
v11 = reinterpret_cast<struct s0*>(reinterpret_cast<int32_t>(ebp5) - 44);  
// copy IV  
fun_8048940(v11, 0x804c0e0, 32);
```

- Xor with IV

```
v12 = reinterpret_cast<void*>(0);  
// 32 times  
while (reinterpret_cast<int32_t>(v12) <= reinterpret_cast<int32_t>(31)) {  
    // xor with IV  
    eax13 = static_cast<uint32_t>(*reinterpret_cast<unsigned char*>(reinterpret_cast<uint32_t>(v12) + (reinterpret_cast<int32_t>(v12) < 31 ? 1 : 0)) ^ *reinterpret_cast<signed char*>(reinterpret_cast<uint32_t>(v12) + reinterpret_cast<unsigned char>(v9))) = *reinterpret_cast<signed char*>(reinterpret_cast<uint32_t>(v12) + reinterpret_cast<unsigned char>(v9));  
    v12 = reinterpret_cast<void*>(reinterpret_cast<uint32_t>(v12) + 1);  
}
```

Diassembly

- Xor with key

```
// 32 times
v14 = reinterpret_cast<struct s4*>(0);
while (reinterpret_cast<int32_t>(v14) <= reinterpret_cast<int32_t>(31)) {
    // xor with key
    eax15 = static_cast<uint32_t>(v14->f134529216) ^ static_cast<uint32_t>(*reinterpret_cast<uint32_t*>(v14));
    *reinterpret_cast<signed char*>(reinterpret_cast<uint32_t>(v14) + reinterpret_cast<unsigned char*>(v14) + 1) =
    v14 = reinterpret_cast<struct s4*>(reinterpret_cast<uint32_t>(v14) + 1);
}
```

- Next 32byte block

```
v10 = v9;
v11 = reinterpret_cast<struct s0*>(reinterpret_cast<int32_t>(ebp5) - 44);
// store cipher as next IV
fun_8048940(v11, v10, 32);
// next block
v9 = reinterpret_cast<struct s0*>(reinterpret_cast<unsigned char>(v9) + 32);
```

Decrypt and Eliminate Padding Byte

- According to the encryption function, we can figure out the decryption function.

```
void decrypt(int out_fd, uint8_t* buffer){
    uint8_t tmp_key[32];
    memcpy(tmp_key, buffer, 32);
    for (int i=0;i<32;i++){
        buffer[i] = IV[i]^buffer[i];
    }

    for (int i=0;i<32;i++){
        buffer[i] = key[i]^buffer[i];
    }
    memcpy(IV, tmp_key, 32);
    write(out_fd, buffer, 32);
}

int main(){

    int len;
    uint8_t buffer[32];
    int in_fd = open("top_secret.jpg.enc", O_RDONLY);
    int out_fd = open("top_secret.jpg", O_CREAT | O_WRONLY, 0644);
    while ( (len = read(in_fd, buffer, 32)) != 0){
        decrypt(out_fd, buffer);
    }
    return 0;
}
```

decrypt.c

Decrypt and Eliminate Padding Byte

- Using the program 'decrypt' (compiled from 'decrypt.c') and get the plaintext of the top_secret.jpg.
- Work with following command to detect padding byte and eliminate it ('ff d9' is indicated to EOF of jpg file.).

```
$ ./decrypt.c  
$ hexdump -C top_secret.jpg  
...  
00002850 45 00 14 51 45 00 14 51 45 00 74 ff d9 03 03 03  
$ truncate -size=-3 top_secret.jpg
```


Finished

- Open top_secret.jpg

```
Ns_SPR1NG{Pr0j3cT_3_1s_USEfu1}
```