This is a writeup for the challenge "Starter ECC", part of the Crypto CTF (https://cr.yp.toc.tf):

1 Setup

```
#!/usr/bin/env sage
from Crypto.Util.number import *
```

For this challenge, we are given the files: starter_ecc.sage:

```
from secret import n, a, b, x, flag
y = bytes_to_long(flag.encode('utf-8'))
assert y < n
E = EllipticCurve(Zmod(n), [a, b])</pre>
```

$\mathbf{try}:$

```
G = E(x, y)
print(f'x = {x}')
print(f'a = {a}')
print(f'b = {b}')
print(f'n = {n}')
print('Find the flag :P')
except:
```

print('Ooops, ERROR:-(')

output.txt:

 $\begin{array}{l} x = 10715086071862673209484250490600018105614048117055336074437503\\ 88370351051124936122493198378815695858127594672917553146825187145285\\ 69231404359845775746985748039345677748242309854210746050623711418779\\ 54182153046477020617917601884853827611232355455223966039590143622792\\ 803800879186033924150173912925208583 \end{array}$

```
a = 31337
```

 $\begin{array}{l} b=66826418568487077181425396984743905464189470072466833884636947\\ 30650738034236238648870370281267332736737938697025227896368293908050\\ 24685064528842605349491209673385320689833070613636869875394082166442\\ 49718950365322078643067666802845720939111758309026343239779555536517\\ 718292754561631504560989926785152983649035 \end{array}$

 $\begin{array}{l} n = 11722498822962743648265967362432455846198973716373399152981098\\ 77814501606885400013667788242452752877573733898873197392416842445457\\ 45583212512813949172078079042775825145312900017512660931667853567060\\ 81033154192756810286003989811618224859729189949879051810590939033109\\ 8630690977858767670061026931938152924839936 \end{array}$

Find the flag:P

2 Elliptic curves

In cryptography, elliptic curves are curves of the form

$$y^2 \equiv x^3 + ax + b \mod n$$

Given x, a, b, n, it is generally difficult to work out the value of y. The concept of modular square roots is generally known as finding the "quadratic residue", and this is in general difficult to solve.

3 Vulnerability in this cryptosystem

Noting that n ends in "6", we can immediately observe that the modulus is divisible by 2 and hence not prime. Because of this, we may be able to break this congruence into many smaller congruences, find the solution to these and then use the Chinese Remainder Theorem to find solutions to the original congruence.

We repeatedly divide by 2 until the modulus is no longer of even. It turns out that we can do this 63 times, so 2^{63} is a factor of n.

We then find the remaining factors by using Magma to factorise $\frac{n}{263}$:

```
SetVerbose ("Factorization", 1);
Set Verbose ("MPQS", 1);
n \ := \ 127095586908149752947247243554945108215999796884519952414972546467589101
Factorisation(n);
<output omitted>
ECM
   (290 digits)
   Initial B1: 5000, limit: 0
   Initial Pollard p - 1, B1: 45000
   Step 1; B1: 5000 [0], digits: 290, elapsed time: 0.079
   Step 10; B1: 5650 [0], digits: 290, elapsed time: 0.880
   Step 20; B1: 6420
                 [0], digits: 290, elapsed time: 1.859
   Step 30; B1: 7240
                 [0], digits: 290, elapsed time: 2.980
   Step 40; B1: 8110
                 [0], digits: 290, elapsed time: 4.229
   Step 50; B1: 9030 [0], digits: 290, elapsed time: 5.599
   Step 60; B1: 10000
                  [0], digits: 290, elapsed time: 7.129
                  [0], digits: 290, elapsed time: 8.840
   Step 70; B1: 11016
                  [0], digits: 290, elapsed time: 10.640
   Step 80; B1: 12081
   Step 90; B1: 13196 [0], digits: 290, elapsed time: 12.730
   Step 100; B1: 14361 [0], digits: 290, elapsed time: 14.990
   Factor: 690712633549859897233 (21 digits)
   Factor divides as power: 690712633549859897233^6
```

```
Cofactor: 651132262883189171676209466993073^5 (33 digits)
Total time: 16.929
[ <690712633549859897233, 6>, <651132262883189171676209466993073, 5> ]
So, we can write
n = 2^{63} \times 690712633549859897233^{6} \times 651132262883189171676209466993073^{5}
Now that we know the factorisation, we can again use Magma to find the
quadratic residues (notably, it will use the Chinese Remainder Theorem work
in the background):
\mathtt{n} \ := \ 117224988229627436482659673624324558461989737163733991529810987781450160
f2 := 690712633549859897233;
f3 := 651132262883189171676209466993073;
a := 31337;
\mathtt{b} \; := \; 668264185684870771814253969847439054641894700724668338846369473065073803
x \; := \; 107150860718626732094842504906000181056140481170553360744375038837035105
R := ResidueClassRing(n):
y2 := x^3 + a*x + b;
AllSqrts (R!y2: Factorization:=[<f1,63>,<f2,6>,<f3,5>]);
44392544388601889737604166732082166525238784339990255469307962932499826561563
7438370194986944617453973529126667411234471431198160732422894560556834655,
66505728178544905542149289937479612240437521146060875163102800669935831086914\\
28956843049321238085187435345354033480646336805057418333640069870477151,
70243512785959125534287328647544600650881083676809200682330164196692894256526
43154141025757624542378973241400864504067799189406049332497709908664481,
30808091348903355054841730007512453260018478302870642501955948803047570025760\\
12208960307124807781102286089227858738686679038727778222725857240112991,
29841714188576218931069206890647007343690423844197036685519043495603078681689\\
```

```
36590381335267250904499538301891998045327337545919527233732399873052966133868
51350911445808050350315707501360913385859232149891122434385412582927462892326
02795608369501428412316192307914480984861584645624464133471366553755487,
61797165274673506828712385446840401387021127980654296253489819749757808125962
72285529087100095333483756645913066112602995431035503242040201324969978025515
16992906345937814869507730203961312008283047029973095132329006591942817
42356582561442974811718764622721456087378929969273798799943909801527964757821
07579554408314435500721636422647934254457952636869781043074515905585313,
84319944382203670408668694675982756723400815033191245888863637019254623,
74906592444580291039882600894669378969575720640087931799609146332897119,
77077406907185501973074195596981199347089504899537928598392728266438754646922
89103890421016677497074138790716209992997183024436562798466786371084449,
62379032905712562414170823445764945635522706873018872867102543937555470195664
58158709702383860735797451638543204227616062873758291688694933702532959,
79690538483393298128288045009402832239172088631333248709212295684726945,
48745357764760481367011357857229826473790968480654977599440443016175455 ,
68631059395899883267499252396277000083229549203383024169552383819503668516357
11076786352745096209116803229305744465643512008131881647183203319875787137945
62942655741196867824202895753276657497212430865003608598298083054362785,
10096907667625669305304860143488373531837379855114079456484940369225304510209
853529303803573488455416801971963279743387336471900294509043592368005281
```

Now, we have a relatively short list of potential values for y. We convert all of these numbers into their ASCII representation and search through the output us-

ing the "strings" tool. This gives us the flag CCTF {8E4uTy_0f_L1f7iN9_cOm3_Up!!}