cryptohack GENERAL 部分wp by crumbling

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GENERAL

ENCODING

ASCII

ascii编码

chr()用于将ASCII转为字符, ord()功能相反

```
a=[99, 114, 121, 112, 116, 111, 123, 65, 83, 67, 73, 73, 95, 112, 114, 49, 110,
116, 52, 98, 108, 51, 125]
b=''
for i in a:
    b+=chr(i)
print(b)
#crypto{ASCII_pr1nt4b13}
```

Hex

十六进制字符串与字节之间的转换

bytes.fromhex(a)用于将十六进制字符串转为字节,a.hex()功能相反

```
a='63727970746f7b596f755f77696c6c5f62655f776f726b696e675f776974685f6865785f73747
2696e67735f615f6c6f747d'
b=bytes.fromhex(a)
print(b)
```

Base64

base64编码

*需要先对16进制字符串解码

```
import base64
a='72bca9b68fc16ac7beeb8f849dca1d8a783e8acf9679bf9269f7bf'
b=bytes.fromhex(a)
c=base64.b64encode(b)
print(c)
```

附:

魔改表base64

注:填充用的"="有的时候需要替换,有的时候不需要。

```
import base64
str1 = "j2rXjx8yjd=YRZWyTIuwRdbyQdbqR3R9iZmsScutj2iqj3/tidj1jd=D"
string1 = "GHI3KLMNJOPQRSTUb=cdefghijklmnopwXYZ/12+406789VaqrstuvwxyzABCDEF5"
string2 = "ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz0123456789+/="
print(base64.b64decode(str1.translate(str.maketrans(string1,string2))))
```

Bytes and Big Integers

字节与大整数之间的转换。

bytes_to_long()字节转大整数, long_to_bytes()功能相反

```
from Crypto.Util.number import *
a=115151950638623188999316854888137473957755162872896826364999652827146372592062
69
c=long_to_bytes(a)
print(c)
```

Encoding Challenge

100个题目,手搓显然不现实,可以用pwntool连接靶机然后解题(附件有example,还是比较好理解的),配置了linux下的python环境,然后简单研究了一下几个函数的作用。

关于解密的题目内容,只是在前面四题的基础上增加了个rot13(凯撒13位),用maketrans函数建立映射表,然后str.translate替换。

```
from pwn import *
import json
r = remote('socket.cryptohack.org', 13377, level = 'debug')
def json_recv():
   line = r.recvline()
    return json.loads(line.decode())
def json_send(hsh):
    request = json.dumps(hsh).encode()
    r.sendline(request)
import base64
from Crypto.Util.number import *
import string
def decryptHtoB(enc):
    return (bytes.fromhex(enc)).decode()
def decryptbase64(enc):
   enc=enc.encode()
    ans=base64.b64decode(enc)
    return ans.decode()
def decryptItoB(enc):
    enc=int(enc,16)
    return (long_to_bytes(enc)).decode()
def decryptrot13(enc):
    string1= 'ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz'
    string2 = 'NOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMnopqrstuvwxyzabcdefghijklm'
    return enc.translate(str.maketrans(string1,string2))
def decryptutf(enc):
    return "".join(chr(i) for i in enc)
def solve():
    received = json_recv()
    enc=received["encoded"]
    enctype=received["type"]
   if enctype=="base64":
        dec=decryptbase64(enc)
   if enctype=="hex":
        dec=decryptHtoB(enc)
    if enctype=="rot13":
        dec=decryptrot13(enc)
    if enctype=="bigint":
        dec=decryptItoB(enc)
    if enctype=="utf-8":
        dec=decryptutf(enc)
    to_send = {"decoded": dec}
```

```
json_send(to_send)
  return None

for _ in range(100):
  solve()
```

XOR

XOR Starter

简单直接的异或

```
a=b'label'
def solution(a):
    return b''.join((i^13).to_bytes(1,'big') for i in a)
print(solution(a))
```

XOR Properties

附件中有介绍异或的相关性质:

Commutative: $A \oplus B = B \oplus A$

Associative: $A \oplus (B \oplus C) = (A \oplus B) \oplus C$

Identity: $A \oplus 0 = A$

Self-Inverse: $A \oplus A = 0$

这里主要利用: A^A^B=0^B=B (也是比较常用的)

```
key1=bytes.fromhex('a6c8b6733c9b22de7bc0253266a3867df55acde8635e19c73313')
t2=bytes.fromhex('37dcb292030faa90d07eec17e3b1c6d8daf94c35d4c9191a5e1e')
t3=bytes.fromhex('c1545756687e7573db23aa1c3452a098b71a7fbf0fddddde5fc1')
t4=bytes.fromhex('04ee9855208a2cd59091d04767ae47963170d1660df7f56f5faf')
key2=b''
key=b''
flag=b''
for i in range(len(t3)):
    key += (t3[i] ^ key1[i]).to_bytes(1, 'big')
for i in range(len(t2)):
    flag +=(t4[i]^key[i]).to_bytes(1,'big')
print(flag)
```

Favourite byte

信息异或了某个长度为1字节的key,枚举一下求解。

```
enc=bytes.fromhex('73626960647f6b206821204f21254f7d694f7624662065622127234f72692
7756d')
for j in range(128):
    flag=b''
    for key in range(len(key1)):
        flag +=(enc[i]^key).to_bytes(1,'big')
    if b"crypto" in flag:
        print(flag)
```

You either know, XOR you don't

主要利用在A^key=C的情况下有C^key=A,并且已知flag中包含'crypto{}'和全部密文,和上题一样枚举获得key

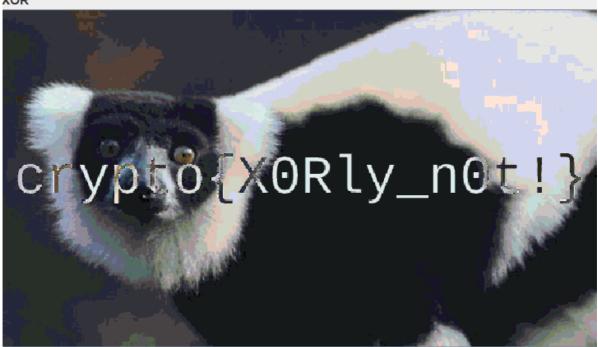
```
enc=bytes.fromhex('0e0b213f26041e480b26217f27342e175d0e070a3c5b103e2526217f27342
e175d0e077e263451150104')
key1=b'crypto{}'
key=[]
flag=b""
for j in range(7):
    for i in range(127):
          if enc[j]^i==key1[j]:
               key.append(i)
               break
j=len(enc)-1
for i in range(127):
     if enc[j]^i==key1[-1]:
          key.append(i)
          break
for i in range(len(enc)):
     flag +=(enc[i] ^ key[i % 8]).to_bytes(1,'big')
print(flag)
```

*有一点点猜的部分,不过不是关键。

Lemur XOR

图片的异或,即每个对应像素点进行异或,而Stegsolve有相应的异或功能。(其实是当时用PIL出了点问题采用了stegsolve)





MATHEMATICS

Greatest Common Divisor

gcd, 最大公因数。

哇,一年前得到超朴素代码

```
x = 66528
y = 52920
while(x%y!=0):
    m=x%y
    x=y
    y=m
print(y)
```

可以直接调用math库的函数

```
from math import *
print(gcd(66528,52920))
```

Extended GCD

扩展欧几里得算法。

```
def extended_gcd(a,b):
    if a==0:
        return b,0,1
    else:
        gcd, x, y = extended_gcd(b%a, a)
        return gcd, y-(b // a) * x, x
print(extended_gcd(26513, 32321))
```

Modular Arithmetic 1

求余数

print(max(8146798528947%17,11%6))

Modular Arithmetic 2

费马小定理可以直接获得答案

如果p是一个<u>质数</u>,而<u>整数</u>a不是p的倍数,则有a^(p-1)≡1(mod p)

当然了解快速幂以及pow函数的使用也很有必要。

Modular Inverting

求乘法逆元

根据提示利用费马小定理: 当a与p**互质**时,有a*a^ (p-2) \equiv 1 (mod p) ,也就是说a的逆元是a^(p-a2),而该值可以利用快速幂求解。

也可以了解一下gmpy2这个库

```
from gmpy2 import*
print(gmpy2.invert(3,13))
```