

CNS HW2 REPORT

Question 1. Encryption Algorithm

	Symmetric	Asymmetric
Time	Fast	Slow
Key size	Small	Big
example	RC4, DH	RSA, ElGamal
mechanism	share same key	public key, private key
Digital Signature	Yes	No

速度，Assymmetric Cryptographic 因為需要大量次方運算與求餘數，所以較耗時。

KEY SIZE，因為Assymmetric Cryptographic如RSA需要兩個非常大的質數來確保不易被分解，而Symmetric有許多擴充方法，以達到類似Perfect XOR的效果。

Question 2. Three-way Diffie-Hellman

A cyclic group with generator g

1. A, B, C each generate their private keys x_A, x_B, x_C
2. A, B, C each calculate $y_A = g^{x_A}, y_B = g^{x_B}, y_C = g^{x_C}$
3. A sends y_A to B, B sends y_B to C, C sends y_C to A.
4. A calculates $z_{CA} = y_C^{x_A}$, B calculates $z_{AB} = y_A^{x_B}$, C calculates $z_{BC} = y_B^{x_C}$.
5. A sends z_{CA} to B, B sends z_{AB} to C, C sends z_{BC} to A.
6. A calculates $k_{BCA} = z_{BC}^{x_A}$, B calculates $k_{CAB} = z_{CA}^{x_B}$, C calculates $k_{ABC} = z_{AB}^{x_C}$.

It's trivial that $k_{BCA} = k_{ABC} = k_{CAB}$ and it's the shared key

Question 3. ElGamal threshold decryption

KeyGen

- Choose a prime p such that $p = 2q + 1$, q is also a prime
- Find a generator g of order q
- Choose a random $a \in \mathbb{Z}_q$ and compute $\beta = g^a, y = \beta^x$
- Compute a random degree $t - 1$ polynomial $f(x) = a + \sum_{i=1}^{t-1} \alpha_i x^i \text{ mod } p$
- Compute n shares of a : $s_i = f(x_i)$ for each user i

public key $pk = (p, g, \beta)$, private key $sk = x$

Encrypt

- Choose a random $k \in \mathbb{Z}_q$ and compute $c_1 = g^k \bmod p$
- Compute $c_2 = m\beta^k \bmod p$

The ciphertext is $c = (c_1, c_2) = (g^k, m\beta^k)$

Decrypt

$d_i = c_1^{s_i} = (g^k)^{s_i} \bmod p$ for each user i

$$d = \prod_{i \in I} d_i^{Y_i} \equiv \prod_{i \in I} g^{kf(x_i)Y_i} \equiv g^{k \sum_{i \in I} f(x_i)Y_i} \equiv g^{kf(0)} \equiv g^{ka} \bmod p$$

$$m = c_2 d^{-1} = (m\beta^k)(g^{ka})^{-1} = mg^{ka}g^{-ka} = m \bmod p$$

Question 4. ECB Encryption

```
BALSN{W0w_y0u4r3r3411y4cu74nd_p4st3m4st3r}
```

Solution

因為系統是採用ECB加密，也就是以同一組Key去加密所有東西，因此，我們可以透過多次詢問去拼貼出想要的buffer。

先送 `username = "bals", password="gg3be"`，得到 `login=bals&role=user&pwd=gg3be` 的encode，然後我們只取前十六個也就是 `login=bals&role=`。接下來，我們送 `username="balsnbalsnadmin", password="gg3be"`，取第十七個字以後的全部，得到 `admin&role=user&pwd=gg3be`，跟前面的合起來，則可與 `username="blas", password="gg3be"` 一起submit。

Question 5. Beginner's RSA

Part 1

```
BALSN{V3RYW311}
```

因為加密的長度不長，因此猜測可以暴力破解。透過 `RsaCtfTool` 即可得解。

```
$ ./RsaCtfTool.py --publickey ./public.pem --uncipher ./flag.enc
```

Part 2

```
BALSN{Forty Years of Attacks on the RSA Cryptosystem}
```

因為二者共用 n ，且我們有一組private key。假設我們的private key為 d ，public key為 e ，Alice的public key 為 e_1 ，cipher為 c 。

$$e * d \equiv 1 \pmod{\phi(n)}, e * d - 1 = k\phi(n)$$

若我們求出 e_1 在模 $k\phi(n)$ 空間下的反元素為 b ，則 $c^{e*b} \equiv m^{k\phi(n)+1} \equiv m \pmod{n}$

Part 3

BALSN{Keep calm and count prime numbers}

因為Alice跟Bob共用 n ，且我們有二者的cipher。假設Alice的cipher為 c_A ，public key為 e_A ，Bob的cipher為 c_B ，public key為 e_B 。

$$c_A = m^{e_A} \pmod{n}, c_B = m^{e_B} \pmod{n}$$

根據Extended Euclidean algorithm，我們可以求出 a, b 使 $a * e_A + b * e_B = \gcd(e_A, e_B) = 1$

$$\text{則 } c_A^a * c_B^b \equiv m \pmod{n}$$

Question 6 Digital Certificate

BALSN{b451c_s3!f_51gn3d_c3rt1fic4t3}

簡單來說就是要自己產一個Certificate。

```
openssl req -new -x509 -days 6666 -out -ca.crt
```

 然後再base64 encode即可。

Question 7 I need your help

BALSN{Now_you_know_the_secret}

ref: <https://crypto.stackexchange.com/questions/21102/what-is-the-ssl-private-key-file-format>

先將 `private.key` 中的 `-` 換成 `x` decode然後dump成hex。根據標準，我們知道 `02` 為每個整數的開頭，並且緊接著的是代表數有多長。

得到

[illegible]

718181

e06f755205d1063502ac8044127f4aeada8ac5adf8830c61f5ea0c71714c8ea1a8106a2a6949807d2d0f7dc03877f35221
b69726cdc2e6ab351152dbab547d52c1719b7e7976ab2d5ae662a2df2e57151ef1fcedca7e8e8947c346d32b66e764c44
93cb71f548a4ddc07b8d63e2fe8d8bfaacbe0529a22fb8acd8f7bdfc923

00

d080094320bef16c0cd45538d1136b1328a68ac990f338d3077de18e036718b39a17478496fbfffd89341fb39838a00350c436bf31a7bc073bb6cc1deeff4b0379878b543a36c190052489725b0246f1116152cb141bc67a17bdefae7108dc55ea92f2be0fa76a4aba72c9b8b12d6a03eb55b57378706c7eeaca86268dca47b

00

caacfca690a81d51dbd34995af9a925e19f33de70847d7f3d2ee844421cbbff64e5e5c7166594116498df6c2927c0818c0
673282914813a4c2ac9d45d0a7e0f0cdce395c7275eec96b9027bcec2feb81753b5b5f24b6e146bf6896b3921b5b0fab7a
36797fb4c0e0597d0c5637c0f29d82b02ed124079438492e24ca11549b3f

0a03dc6e0908a2f819b5a9524d58ad700227ddcac8d7a6071cf902f89b593c6a84205223204d828098b236ab1092746817
eab528bc40ed81a1a31bbce5b1cf351c71cfe32bdec43572c9ca805fb6c0499c181cadfc8d48ff5c5c97466a0af5846183
a6ec68a61f44d1a9fa0e8ea39d039d7f809fb3df1c884602ad23ecfd8c39

00

```
9862c02f29dd2c9a5a03e117f9c83f1d6eeb475b88aefe5d42a301b5273c78ba583830fad22db60ef7164742887baae915
ad97a878f6cea9fb58bc8c39e4e9c184ddd30a0be27281d72e09fc0e141fe72f0838e121579426fc4a3be76e23bfbf8df6
4c91ed53aa320a7ab03e7d80c373ed1cf387e040c1474f42e60db24cf230
```

結果，那個欄位的確是 02。

因此我們有 `p` 跟 `q`，先利用套件 `rsatool` 重新製造出 `private.pem`

```
./rsatool.py -p
0xe06f755205d1063502ac8044127f4aeada8ac5adf8830c61f5ea0c71714c8ea1a8106a2a6949807d2d0f7dc03877f352
21b69726cdc2e6ab351152dbab547d52c1719b7e7976ab2d5ae662a2dfe2e57151ef1fcdca7e8e8947c346d32b66e764c
4493cb71f548a4ddc07b8d63e2fe8d8bfbcaacbe0529a22fb8acd8f7bdfc923 -q
0xd080094320bef16c0cd45538d1136b1328a68ac990f338d3077de18e036718b39a17478496fbffd89341fb39838a0035
0c436bf31a7bc073bb6cc1deeff4b0379878b543a3c6c190052489725b0246f1116152cb141bc67a17bdeffae7108dc55e
a92f2be0fa76a4aba72c9b8b12d6a03eb55b57378706c7eeaca86268dca47b -o private.pem
```

```
openssl rsautl -decrypt -inkey private.pem -in flag.enc -out flag.bin
```

Question 8 I will look for you, and I will find you

Part1

BALSN{Don't underestimate the power of the Dark Web}

Download tor browser and connect to it.

Part2

BALSN{128.199.198.162}

因為使用https，所以有certificate，然後發現email為 `balsn@servers.tw` 用whois看一下擁有者，是曾助教的名字。因此 `dig servers.tw` 即得到ip。

Part3

BALSN{140.112.31.96}

這題的關鍵是SSH的fingerprint。

首先 `torsocks ssh-keyscan ztczadd4tipwhwyl.onion` 找到所有可能的fingerprint。但是因為預設是SHA256，所以再用 `ssh-keygen -l -E md5 -f 檔名` 轉。最後把結果丟到shodan.io。

Part4

BALSN{104.198.2.240}

ftp有active mode。可以讓ftp server對client連線，因此可以得到ip。

先在linux1.csie.org 用 `python3 -m http.server 9487` 架設一個http server用來接收資料。然後 `torsocks ncat 7zysy3slgt7qxhek.onion 21` 連上FTP server。

```
USER anonymous
PORT 140,112,30,32,37,15
LIST
```

然後就會得到IP

Part5 (Bonus)

因為執行 `cat <(echo Knock, knock) - | torify ncat su7tnwqamobiytx.onion 31337` 會得到回覆，因此目前想到的方法是暴搜全部的ip，判斷回覆。但是因為目前人住學校，如果做大規模的掃描會被ban，因此仍在想辦法。