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 README.md

Hail Zeus (Crypto, 300p)

Asking Hermes to gath'r intel on the foe, he recover'd the blueprint of their transmitt'r bef're getting captur'd. It's been ov'r a month of radio silence. but wait... all hail Zeus, as they restart'd communication when he strok'd them with a lightning:

###ENG PL

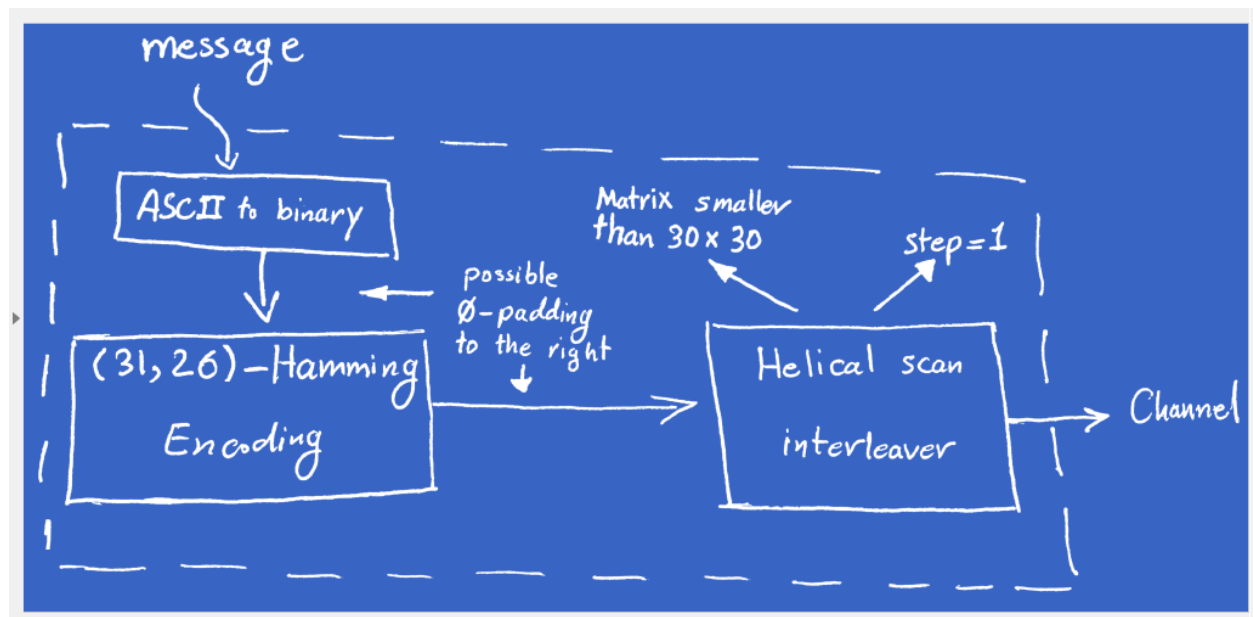
Although this challenge was worth "only" 300 points, only one team managed to solve it (our team of course, that's why I can write this writeup right now).

We are given long bit string representing "enemy communication", and we have to decode it:

[illegible]

```
0000110100000100010010010000010010110100110100111010000101110100011100001100001
0110000101001001011010101100000001001010001011100101110101111010101111000010101
0000111110000010001101111101011010110010100111110001010100101001000110100101
010010011111011100100000101010000110000011010100011100100010100011111001111011110
100010010100010011000010110000111010101101000101011101000001000010100000001101010
110111000100100000100100000010110101110010101100110011101001111010001001101100
011001010101110011101100101101010001001001100101111110001001010010000011110
010111010011000110110100001101000001100100111101001011001001100010001011110100001
0010011100100111110001000011000011100010111100001110101000111010001011101001001000
000000000001101100110010000100101000001100000111010000011000010010000010010100110
00000000100000000000000110111000000000001100000000001100101000000011111011000000
001010010100000000110010000000000100110000000100010000000001101001000000001011
01000000010000...
```

We are also given blueprint describing transmission method:



As you can see, ASCII message is encoded with hamming code, and then interleaved with helical scan matrix.

Before we start reversing this transmission, we have to learn something about hamming codes and helical scan matrices.

Hamming codes are family of error correcting, linear codes. They have advantage over simple checksums, because they can be used to repair simple single-bit flips, not only to detect them.

In practice using hamming codes can be reduced to multiplying by appropriate matrices - generator matrix G and parity check matrix H .

Every size of hamming code need different matrix, so we have to find (or compute, it's not that hard) appropriate matrix for our needs. In case of hamming(31, 26) matrix we need looks like this:

[illegible]

```

[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1],
[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0],
[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1],
[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0],
[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1],
]

mat_h = [
[1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0],
[0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0],
[1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0],
[0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0],
[0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1],
]

```

We also need some way to multiply matrices:

```

def mult(a, b):
    rows_a = len(a)
    cols_a = len(a[0])
    rows_b = len(b)
    cols_b = len(b[0])

    if cols_a != rows_b:
        print "cannot multiply the two matrices. Incorrect dimensions:", cols_a, rows_b
        return

    c = [[0 for row in range(cols_b)] for col in range(rows_a)]

    for i in range(rows_a):
        for j in range(cols_b):
            c[i][j] = sum(a[i][k] * b[k][j] for k in range(cols_a)) & 1
    return c

def transpose(mat):
    return [[mat[y][x] for y in range(len(mat))] for x in range(len(mat[0]))]

assert transpose([[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6]]) == [[1, 4], [2, 5], [3, 6]]

```

Decoding hamming codes is very easy - it's enough to ignore error correcting/error checking informations (if message is not damaged of course). We can detect if message is damaged by multiplying it with matrix H - if message is not corrupted we should get zero matrix in result.

Second part of transmission is helical scan interleaving. Data is saved in matrix, and read in different order. For example:

```

1  2  3  4
5  6  7  8

```

1 2 3 4 ... 14 15 16 -> 9 10 11 12 -> 1 6 11 16 5 10 15 4 9 14 3 8 13 2 7 12 13 14 15 16

(We read first element in first row, and proceed diagonally. Then we read first element in second row and proceed diagonally, etc).

We need some helper methods, to convert between matrices from raw data stream (both ways):

```

def make_matrix(w, h, data):
    return [[data[i*w+j] for j in range(w)] for i in range(h)]

assert make_matrix(2, 3, [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]) == [[1, 2], [3, 4], [5, 6]]

def unmake_matrix(w, h, data):
    return [data[i/w][i%w] for i in range(w*h)]

assert unmake_matrix(2, 3, [[1, 2], [3, 4], [5, 6]]) == [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]

```

And encoding/decoding:

```

def chunks(data, n, pad_obj=0):
    pad = list(data) + [pad_obj] * (n-1)
    return [pad[i*n:(i+1)*n] for i in range(len(pad)/n)]

assert chunks([1, 2, 3, 4, 5], 3) == [[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 0]]

def helical_interleave_part(w, h, dat):
    mat = make_matrix(w, h, dat)
    conv = [[mat[(y+x) % h][x] for x in range(w)] for y in range(h)]
    return unmake_matrix(w, h, conv)

assert helical_interleave_part(2, 3, [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]) == [1, 4, 3, 6, 5, 2]

def helical_interleave(w, h, dat):
    return sum((helical_interleave_part(w, h, part) for part in chunks(dat, w*h)), [])

assert helical_interleave(2, 3, [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12]) == [1, 4, 3, 6, 5, 2, 7, 10, 9, 12, 11, 8]

def helical_deinterleave_part(w, h, dat):
    mat = make_matrix(w, h, dat)
    conv = [[mat[(y-x) % h][x] for x in range(w)] for y in range(h)]
    return unmake_matrix(w, h, conv)

assert helical_deinterleave_part(2, 3, [1, 4, 3, 6, 5, 2]) == [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]

def helical_deinterleave(w, h, dat):
    return sum((helical_deinterleave_part(w, h, part) for part in chunks(dat, w*h)), [])

```

We have implemented everything we need to solve this challenge. We are given all necessary information to actually decode transmission - except size of helical scan matrix. Fortunately, we know that matrix is smaller than 30x30, so we can just brute-force width and height. We will know that we guessed right by checking amount of hamming code errors. Random data will rarely have correct checksum (1/32 chance), and correctly deinterleaved data should have most checksums correct.

So moving on to implementation phase:

```

data = open('data.txt').read().strip()
data = [int(c) for c in data]

result = []

for w in range(1, 30):
    print w, ': ',
    for h in range(1, 30):
        print h,
        fail = 0

        helix = helical_deinterleave(w, h, data)
        cs = chunks(helix, 31)
        for c in cs:
            hamming_check = mult(mat_h, transpose([c]))
            hamming_check = transpose(hamming_check)
            if not all(n == 0 for n in hamming_check[0]):
                fail += 1

        result.append((fail, w, h))
    print

def safe(s):
    return ''.join(c if 32 <= ord(c) <= 127 else '.' for c in s)

result = sorted(result)

fail, w, h = result[0]
print 'best result:', fail, w, h

```

Our code tells us that matrix is 24 elements wide and 16 elements high. We can just decode data now, right?

```
helix = helical_deinterleave(w, h, data)
helix = decode_helix_brute(mat_g, mat_h, helix)
dat = chunks(helix, 8)
decr = [int(''.join(str(c) for c in chunk), 2) for chunk in dat]
decr_hex = ''.join(chr(c) for c in decr).encode('hex')
decr_bin = bin(int(decr_hex, 16))[2:]
```

Unfortunately, there is one more thing we have to do - we don't know from which bit we should start decoding (transmission is not byte-aligned). But that's non-issue, because we can just bruteforce all 8 possibilities:

```
for i in range(8):
    data = repr(''.join([chr(int(''.join(chunk), 2)) for chunk in chunks(decr_bin[i:], 8, '0')]))
    if 'SharifCTF' in data:
        print data
```

[illegible]

Challenge solved, 300 points (+ 100 bonus) well earned.

Working code is inside hamming.py file.

###PL version

Zacznę może od tego, że mimo że zadanie ma "tylko" 300 punktów, to zostało rozwiązane tylko przez jedną drużynę na świecie - p4 (naszą drużynę tzn). Jako że nikt poza nami nie opisał tego zadania (bo nikt inny go nie zrobił), czuję się zobowiązany do opisanego naszego rozwiązania.

Ale do rzeczy. Dostajemy bardzo długi ciąg bitów, będący "komunikacją" o której mowa w treści zadania:

[illegible]