

FA2023 Week 07 • 2023-10-12

# Crypto I

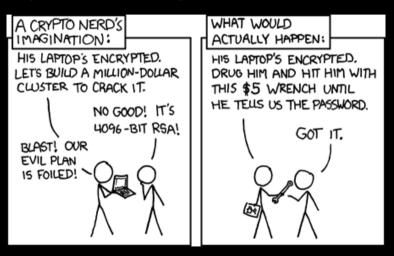
Anakin and Sagnik

#### **Announcements**

- Lockpicking Support Group!
  - Come practice lockpicking
  - Mondays 8-9 PM



# ctf.sigpwny.com sigpwny{n0t\_that\_crypt0\_but\_th3\_0th3r\_0n3}





# **Outline**

Basics

**XOR** 

Diffie-Hellman



# Scoreboard

Place		User	Score
1	ronanboyarski	+1.5k points	28035
2	NullPoExc		24515
3	caasher	+4k points	21290
4	CBCicada	+9k points (up 1 place)	18015
5	mgcsstywth	+.1k points	17125
6	EhWhoAml		8645
7	aaronthewinner	+.4k points	7655
8	ilegosmaster		6660
9	drizzle	+.1k points	6225
10	SHAD0WV1RUS		5970



#### Get Involved Callout

#### Looking for people to:

- run meetings
- plan events
- create challenges
- get more involved in the club :0
- Let us know if interested!

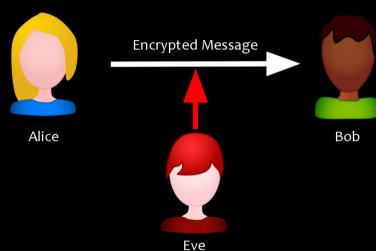


#### Section 1

**Basics** 



# What is Crypto Anyways?





# Why Do We Care?



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  - Many More
    - All insecure!!



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- Tip: In Python, always work with bytes / bytestrings, never with normal strings (Python 3.8+)

#### Conversion Cheatsheet

This is hard to read, download the slides!!

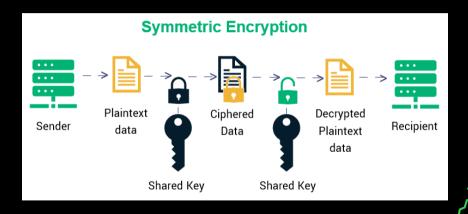
Format	Description	From Bytes	To Bytes
base64	uses printable letters to encode more complex binary	base64.b64encode	base64.b64decode
hex	uses symbols 0-9, A-F	<pre>bytearray.hex(), binascii.hexlify()</pre>	<pre>bytes.fromhex(), binascii.unhexlify()</pre>
integer	normal integers	<pre>Crypto.Util.number.bytes_to_long (PyCryptoDome), int.from_bytes</pre>	<pre>Crypto.Util.number.long_to_bytes (PyCryptoDome), int.to_bytes</pre>



#### Section 2



### **Symmetric Encryption**



Α	В	$A \oplus B$
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0



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- All of this means  $C \oplus K = M \oplus K \oplus K = M \oplus \emptyset = M$



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  - Flag Formats: sigpwny{



#### Section 3

Diffie-Hellman



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  - Keep taking remainders as you do arithmetic
- If we do computation mod n that means we will take remainders after division by n

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\equiv 69  (mod 101)
```

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- If  $a^b \equiv X \pmod{p}$ , b =the discrete log of X with base a
- Given some random X and a, finding b is really hard to compute for large primes p
- This Discrete Log Problem (DLP) is the basis for many modern cryptography standards

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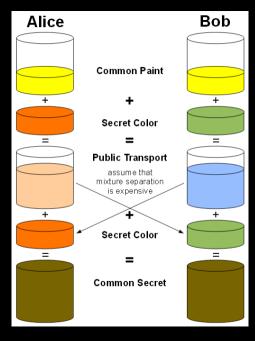


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Diffie-Hellman takes advantage of this!



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- Alice computes  $B^a \pmod{p}$
- Bob  $\overline{\text{computes A}^{\text{b}} \pmod{p}}$

Alice and Bob now have the same key!

$$A^b \equiv (g^a)^b \equiv g^{ab} \equiv (g^b)^a \equiv B^a \pmod{p}$$





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- Primes are generated in specific ways
  - "Smooth Primes" p where p-1 has many factors
  - Pohlig-Hellman, Pollard's Rho
  - More on this next week with advanced factoring!



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  - Solve some polynomial equations
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  - Undo Randomness
    - Is it really random? Does the randomness really have an effect on anything?
- Strategy: Just try things, look for patterns, more like math-y reverse engineering. Don't be afraid to just start.

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- Installation is annoying, use the CryptoHack Docker



# Practice @ CryptoHack





## **Next Meetings**

```
2023-10-15 - This Sunday
```

- Crypto II
- More Diffie-Hellman + RSA

#### 2023-10-19 - Next Thursday

- PWN I with Sam
- 2022-10-22 Next Sunday
  - Pwn II with Kevin

```
ctf.sigpwny.com
sigpwny{n0t_that_crypt0_but_th3_0th3r_0n3}
```

Thanks for listening!

