HGAME2020 Week4 Writeup

完结撒花

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Crypto - ToyCipher_Linear
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题目:

```
Why encryption based on XOR and Rotation is easy to break?
```

还有加解密的脚本:

```
#!/usr/bin/env python3
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
import os, binascii
from secret import flag
def rotL(x, nbits, lbits):
    mask = 2**nbits - 1
    return (x << lbits%nbits) & mask | ( (x & mask) >> (-lbits % nbits) )
def rotR(x, nbits, rbits):
    return rotL(x, nbits, -rbits%nbits)
def keySchedule(masterkey):
    roundKeys = [ ( rotR(masterkey, 64, 16*i) % 2**16 ) for i in range(12) ]
    return roundKeys
def f(x, roundkey):
    return rotL(x, 16, 7) \land rotL(x, 16, 2) \land roundkey
def ToyCipher(block, mode='enc'):
    '''Feistel networks'''
    roundKeys_ = ROUNDKEYS
    if mode == 'dec':
        roundKeys_ = roundKeys_[::-1]
    L, R = (block >> 16), (block % 2**16)
    for i in range(12):
        _R = R
        R = L \wedge f(R, roundKeys_[i])
        L = R
    return (R << 16) | L
def pad(data, blocksize):
    pad_len = blocksize - (len(data) % blocksize)
    return data + bytes( [pad_len] * pad_len )
def unpad(data, blocksize):
    pad_len = data[-1]
    _data = data[:-pad_len]
```

```
assert pad(_data, blocksize)==data, "Invalid padding."
    return _data
def encrypt(plaintext):
    '''ECB mode'''
    plaintext = pad(plaintext, BLOCKSIZE)
    ciphertext = b''
    for i in range( len(plaintext) // BLOCKSIZE ):
        block = plaintext[i*BLOCKSIZE:(i+1)*BLOCKSIZE]
        block = int.from_bytes(block, byteorder='big')
        E_block = ToyCipher(block)
        ciphertext += E_block.to_bytes(BLOCKSIZE, byteorder='big')
    return ciphertext
def decrypt(ciphertext):
    '''ECB mode'''
    plaintext = b''
    for i in range( len(ciphertext) // BLOCKSIZE ):
        block = ciphertext[i*BLOCKSIZE:(i+1)*BLOCKSIZE]
        block = int.from_bytes(block, byteorder='big')
        D_block = ToyCipher(block, 'dec')
        plaintext += D_block.to_bytes(BLOCKSIZE, byteorder='big')
    plaintext = unpad(plaintext, BLOCKSIZE)
    return plaintext
masterkey = os.urandom(8)
masterkey = int.from_bytes(masterkey, byteorder='big')
ROUNDKEYS = keySchedule(masterkey)
BLOCKSIZE = 4
cipher = encrypt(b'just a test')
print(cipher)
print(decrypt(cipher))
print(encrypt(flag))
# b'\x91a\xb1o\xed_\xb2\x8c\x00\x1b\xdfp'
# b'just a test'
b'\xe6\xf9\xda\xf0\xe18\xbc\xb4[\xfb\xbe\xd1\xfe\xa2\t\x8d\xdft:\xee\x1f\x1d\xe2
q\xe5\x92/$\#DL\x00\x1dD5@\x01w?!7CQ\xc16V\xb0\x14q)\xaa2'
```

感谢出题人在校内群里提供的资料,要不然一点思路都没有

先大概分析了一下代码。RotL函数会将x左移lbits位,并将多出来的部分接在x的右侧。例如设x=110101,则RotL(x,6,4)的结果为011101。RotR函数则是右移rbits位,操作与RotL函数类似。根据资料和题目名,在网上搜索线性攻击,发现线性攻击当中涉及到随机置换,而脚本中似乎不涉及搜索针对Feistel网络结构的攻击,无果

仔细阅读资料,发现提问者设计了一个基于旋转和异或操作的加密方法(与此题类似),之后还给出了根据明文和密文恢复密钥的方法

进一步分析,本题的加/解密过程本质还是若干个位的异或操作,而旋转改变了位与位之间的对应关系。只要找到解密过程中明文每一个位是由哪些位异或而得到的(明文bit与密文bit、密钥bit的对应关系),就可以得到一个异或方程组,通过已知的明文和密文就能把密钥恢复出来,进而解密出flag 因为加解密过程是ECB模式,因此接下来只需要对单个block进行分析即可

一开始准备手动模拟一遍,后来意识到任务量巨大,于是仿照解密逻辑写了个脚本,寻找并显示对应关系:

```
from copy import deepcopy
def rotL(x, lbits):
    return x[lbits:] + x[:lbits]
roundkeys = []
for i in range(12):
    rndkey = []
    for j in range(16):
        out = 'k{k_index}_{k_bit}'.format(k_index=i, k_bit=j)
        rndkey.append(out)
    roundkeys.append(rndkey)
block = []
for i in range(32):
    b = []
    b.append(i)
    block.append(b)
L, R = block[:16], block[16:]
for i in range(12):
    _R = deepcopy(R)
    currkey = deepcopy(roundkeys[i])
    tmp = sum(R, [])
    rt12 = rotL(tmp, 2)
    rt17 = rotL(tmp, 7)
    for j in range(16):
        L[j].append(currkey[j])
        L[j].append(rtl2[j])
        L[j].append(rtl7[j])
    R = deepcopy(L)
    L = deepcopy(R)
for i in range(16):
    for j in R[i]:
        times = R[i].count(j)
        if times % 2 == 0:
            for k in range(times):
                R[i].remove(j)
        else:
            for k in range(times - 1):
                R[i].remove(j)
    print(R[i])
for i in range(16):
    for j in L[i]:
        times = L[i].count(j)
        if times \% 2 == 0:
            for k in range(times):
                L[i].remove(j)
```

```
else:
    for k in range(times - 1):
        L[i].remove(j)
print(L[i])
```

理论上通过这个脚本可以得到明文的第i位与密文密钥的对应关系,并且这个关系不会因为加密内容和密钥的不同而改变

也就是对于明文M,密文C和密钥K(roundkeys),无论三者如何变化,总有

```
 \begin{split} & \texttt{M}[0] = \texttt{C}[a] \land \texttt{C}[b] \land \dots \land \texttt{K}[c] \land \texttt{K}[d] \land \dots \\ & \texttt{M}[1] = \texttt{C}[e] \land \texttt{C}[f] \land \dots \land \texttt{K}[g] \land \texttt{K}[h] \land \dots \\ & \texttt{M}[2] = \texttt{C}[i] \land \texttt{C}[j] \land \dots \land \texttt{K}[k] \land \texttt{K}[1] \land \dots \\ & \texttt{M}[\dots] = \dots \end{split}
```

而脚本要寻找的就是a,b,c,d,...的值并将其显示出来 之后就可以通过已知的M和已知的C求出K,进而解出flag 进一步分析,将上述每一条表达式中C[x] ^ C[x] ^ ...的结果记为midC,K[x] ^ K[x] ^ ...的结果记为 midK,则上述式子可以改写为

```
M[0]=midC_0^midK_0
M[1]=midC_1^midK_1
M[2]=midC_2^midK_2
M[...]=...
```

那么选取两组不同的明文和密文(从已知信息中选取两个不同的block),通过刚才的方法可以得到两个不同的midC_0,如果两者异或的结果等于两者对应M[0]相异或的结果,则可以验证刚才的分析结论然而可能是因为写出来的脚本有问题,选取b'just', b' a t'(因为题中BLOCKSIZE = 4)和其对应的密文进行上述操作,无法验证刚才的结论

之后仔细阅读题目代码,发现如果将f函数中的

```
return rotL(x, 16, 7) \land rotL(x, 16, 2) \land roundkey
```

改为

```
return rotL(x, 16, 7) \land rotL(x, 16, 2)
```

也可以达到计算midC的效果,并且由于是直接修改题目,所以出错的机率要低一些复制题目代码,删掉 ^ roundkey以及加密flag的部分,然后插入以下语句:

```
midc1 = encrypt(C[:4])
midc1 = int.from_bytes(midc1, 'big')
print(bin(midc1))

midc2=encrypt(C[4:8])
midc2 = int.from_bytes(midc2, 'big')
print(bin(midc2))
```

得到

```
midC1 = 0b1000000100100011010110111110
midC2 = 0b00010101000010111110111110
```

计算midC1 ^ midC2 = 1242845952

直接将M[:4] (b'just')和M[4:8] (b' a t')转为数字后异或,得到的结果也是1242845952,说明这一思路是正确的

因为M=midC ^ midK,所以midK=M^midC。将M[:4] (b'just')与midC1异或,得到midK=719639978,而这个midK对于题中的所有密文block都是适用的之后将加密后的flag

 $b'\xe6\xf9\xda\xf0\xe18\xbc\xb4[\xfb\xbe\xd1\xfe\xa2\t\x8d\xdft:\xee\x1f\x1d\xe2\q\xe5\x92/$\#DL\x00\x1dD5@\x01w?!7CQ\xc16V\xb0\x14q)\xaa2'$

拆成13个长度为4的block,分别计算每个块的midC,并将其与midK异或即可得到flag

最终flag: hgame{r0TAT!on_&&-x0r 4Re-b0tH~l1neaR_0pEr4t1On5}

希望有师傅能帮我找一下之前的脚本错在哪儿,不胜感激!

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