

# CTF 杂项之隐写术、Crypto

## 1、图片隐写：

### 1.1、将图片里的数据转换成二维码：

用 linux 下的信息提取工具 Binwalk 看一下：

```
root@kali:~/Desktop# binwalk 图片名
```

DECIMAL	HEXADECIMAL	DESCRIPTION
-----		
0	0x0	PNG image, 1000 x 562, 8-bit/color RGBA, non-interlaced
91	0x5B	Zlib compressed data, compressed
3526	0xDC6	Zlib compressed data, best compression
1421307	0x15AFFB	Zlib compressed data, default

compression 后面是 Zlib 压缩的数据，写个脚本解压一下：

python 提取脚本：

```
from PIL import Image
```

```
from zlib import *
```

```
data = open('图片名','rb').read()[0x15AFFB:]
```

```
data = decompress(data)
```

```
img = Image.new('1', (25,25))
```

```
d = img.load()
```

```
for n,i in enumerate(data):  
  
    d[(n%25,n/25)] = int(i)*255  
  
f = open('flag.png','wb')  
  
img.save(f)
```

## 2、音频、视频隐写术

### 2.1、音频加密

( 1 ) 在 mp3 中插入密文：

用 MP3Stego 进行加密解密：

加密：encode -E 加密文本 -P 密码 mp3 文件

解密：decode -X -P 密码 mp3 文件

## 3、Crypto 及解密脚本

### 3.1、培根加密

一段字符串用两种字体书写，然后按字体来决定其代表“A”还是“B”。

```
#!/usr/bin/env python  
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-  
#__author__ = 'tyomcat'  
# 培根解密代码，两种加密方式  
import sys  
  
def peigl(m):  
    basic1 = {  
        'AAAAA' : 'A',  
        'AAAAB' : 'B',  
        'AAABA' : 'C',
```

```
'AAABB' : 'D',
'AABAA' : 'E',
'AABAB' : 'F',
'AABBA' : 'G',
'AABBB' : 'H',
'ABAAA' : 'I',
'ABAAB' : 'J',
'ABABA' : 'K',
'ABABB' : 'L',
'ABBAB' : 'N',
'ABBBA' : 'O',
'ABBBB' : 'P',
'BAAAA' : 'Q',
'BAAAB' : 'R',
'BAABA' : 'S',
'BAABB' : 'T',
'BABAA' : 'U',
'BABAB' : 'V',
'BABBA' : 'W',
'BABBB' : 'X',
'BBAAA' : 'Y',
'BBAAB' : 'Z'
}

output = ''
for i in range(0, len(m) - 4, 5):
    temp = m[i: i + 5]
    output += basic1[temp]
return output
```

```
def peig2(m):  
    basic2 = {  
        'AAAAA' : 'A',  
        'AAAAB' : 'B',  
        'AAABA' : 'C',  
        'AAABB' : 'D',  
        'AABAA' : 'E',  
        'AABAB' : 'F',  
        'AABBA' : 'G',  
        'AABBB' : 'H',  
        'ABAAA' : 'I',  
        'ABAAA' : 'J',  
        'ABAAB' : 'K',  
        'ABABA' : 'L',  
        'ABABB' : 'M',  
        'ABBAA' : 'N',  
        'ABBAB' : 'O',  
        'ABBBA' : 'P',  
        'ABBBB' : 'Q',  
        'BAAAA' : 'R',  
        'BAAAB' : 'S',  
        'BAABA' : 'T',  
        'BAABB' : 'U',  
        'BAABB' : 'V',  
        'BABAA' : 'W',  
        'BABAB' : 'X',  
        'BABBA' : 'Y',  
        'BABBB' : 'Z'
```

```

    }

    output = ''

    for i in range(0, len(m) - 4, 5):

        temp = m[i: i + 5]

        output += basic2[temp]

    return output

if __name__ == '__main__':

    m = raw_input("请输入密文:")

    mode = input("选择密文对应的方式 1 or 2: ")

    if len(m)%5 == 0:

        l = []

        k = []

        for i in xrange(len(m)/5):

            l.append(m[:5])

            m = m[5:]

        if mode == 1:

            for i in l:

                if i.isupper():

                    k.append(peig1(i))

                else:

                    i = i.upper()

                    k.append(peig1(i))

            elif mode == 2:

                for i in l:

                    if i.isupper():

                        k.append(peig2(i))

                    else:

                        i = i.upper()

```

```
        k.append(peig2(i))

flag = ''

for i in k:

    flag+=i[0]

print flag
```

加密的解密脚本：

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
# coding=utf-8
#__author__ = 'tyomcat'

def convert(c, key, start = 'a', n = 26):

    a = ord(start)

    offset = ((ord(c) - a + key)%n)

    return chr(a + offset)

def caesarEncode(s, key):

    o = ""

    for c in s:

        if c.islower():

            o+= convert(c, key, 'a')

        elif c.isupper():

            o+= convert(c, key, 'A')

        else:

            o+= c

    return o

def caesarDecode(s, key):

    return caesarEncode(s, -key)

if __name__ == '__main__':
```

```
for key in range(27):  
    e='Jr1p0zr2VfPp'    #写这里  
    d = caesarDecode(e, key)  
    print d  
    print '\n'
```

### 3.2、词频分析

```
#!/usr/bin/env python  
# -*- coding:utf-8 -*-  
# __author__ == "tyomcat"  
import operator  
  
str='' #词频分析的字符串  
payloads = 'abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz'  
payloads = payloads.upper()  
  
# print payloads  
dists = {}  
  
for x in payloads:  
    dists[x] = 0  
  
# print x,dists[x]  
  
for s in str:  
    dists[s] += 1  
  
ans = ''  
  
res = sorted(dists.iteritems(), key=operator.itemgetter(1), reverse=True)  
  
for r in res:  
    ans += r[0]  
  
print r
```

```
print ans
```

word 文件的宽窄字距加密，先将其整理成 xml 文件：

```
# /usr/bin/env python
#coding: utf-8
#__author__ == "tyomcat"
import xml.dom.minidom
import sys
reload(sys)
sys.setdefaultencoding('utf-8')
dom = xml.dom.minidom.parse('1.xml') #xml 文件
print dom
root = dom.documentElement
str1 = ''
bb = root.getElementsByTagName('w:spacing')
b= bb[10]
print b
b1 = b.getAttribute("w:val")
for k in range(10,len(bb)):
    if bb[k].getAttribute("w:val") == "2" :
        str1 += '1' * len(str(bb[k].parentNode.parentNode.
getElementsByTagName('w:t')[0].childNodes[0].data).decode
('utf-8'))
    elif bb[k].getAttribute("w:val") == "-2" :
        str1 += '0' * len(str(bb[k].parentNode.parentNode.
getElementsByTagName('w:t')[0].childNodes[0].data).decode
('utf-8'))
    print str1
print len(str1)
```



