MISC

<u>Signin</u>



直接 word 里扯一下就好了

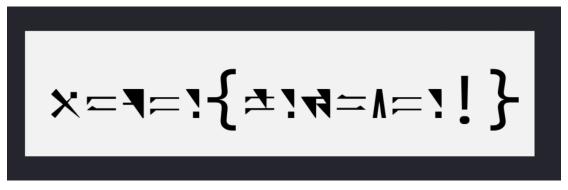
签到

hgame{welc0me_t0_HGAME_2024}

添加公众号

来自星尘的问候

题目中说有六位弱加密,猜想可能是藏了压缩包,但查看内码后没有于是考虑 steghide Stegseek —把梭

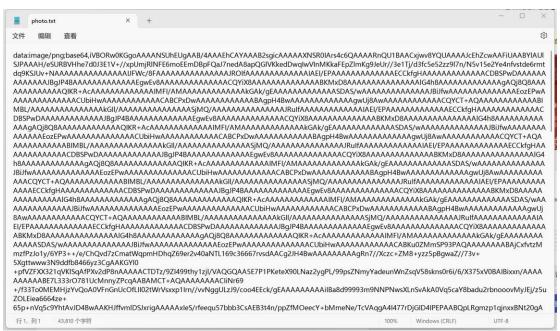


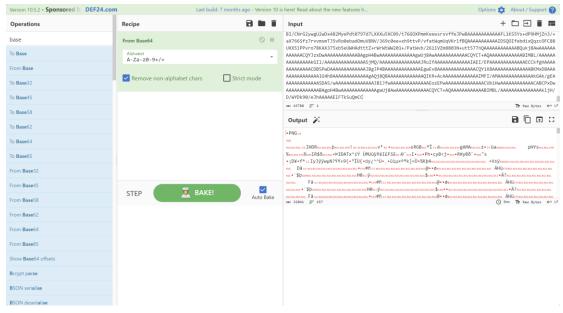
得到这张图片

结合题目网上找来自星尘游戏字体,对比得 flag Hgame{welc0me!}

simple attack

解压 src 后得到一张图和一个有密码的压缩包,观察知这张图加密压缩包内的图为同一张,想到用 archpr 明文攻击,解密成功,有如下 txt,是某 png 的内码的 base64 用 <u>CyberChef</u>转换为图片

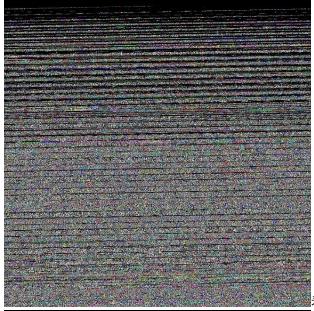




得到 flag

hgame{s1mple_attack_for_zip}

希儿希儿希尔



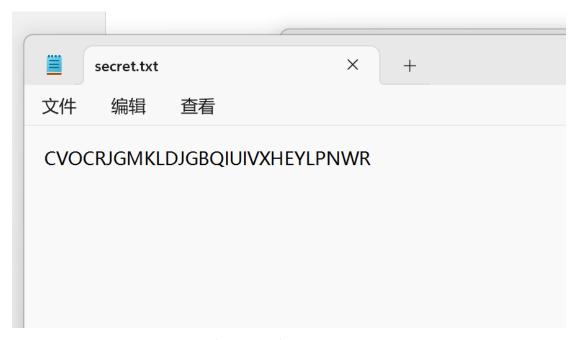
看着感觉是宽高被改,用脚本 crc 校验后



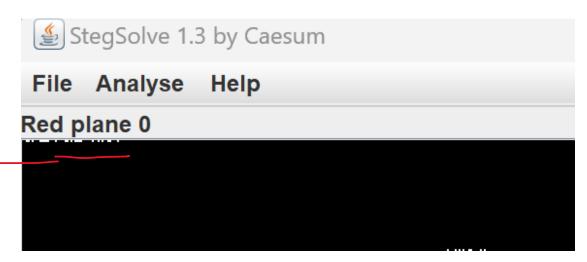
改回正常宽高

```
Çãñ8ü.'^•ŽÏ.y)..
..IEND®B`,PK...
...nU=X£ã.Y...
...secret.t
xtCVOCRJGMKLDJGB
QIUIVXHEYLPNWRPK
..?...nU=X£ã
.Y....
secret.t
```

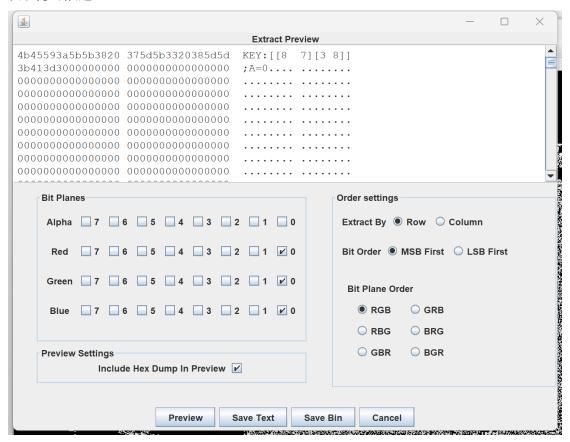
文件尾有一压缩包,解压得 txt



上交后发现不对;再读题发现应该是 hill(希尔密码)于是要找加密矩阵 用 stegsolve 观察图片



发现隐写痕迹



找到加密矩阵 在线解密



CRYPTO

ezMath

```
D = 114514
assert x**2 - D * y**2 == 1
```

是 pell 方程,暴力求解未成功

在线网站求解得 y

```
from Crypto.Util.number import *
from Crypto.Cipher import AES
from math import *
def pad(x):
    return x+b'\x00'*(16-len(x)%16)
def decrypt(KEY):
    cipher=AES.new(KEY, AES.MODE_ECB)
```

ez_RSA

```
leak1=pow(p,q,n)
leak2=pow(q,p,n)
```

那么我们直接将 leak1、2 作为 p、q 求解即可

```
q=1491271700736112719681825767512903315590184418057253104260954128375
892276707575407439298658536503998391028384315072007447249396594632001
580124696769799876964190509008427982256658618123311136328924387427242
029164160602665815901690638676882992889857341041276322321756573526978
98383441323477450658179727728908669
p=1161229927146709153813099169674904364890200011728806441671799154670
217948929279772720805966417855691191342590375223883351980431522061502
591034855745588164247402047362155519334825839419599946253565812010545
345293957817443386310214237031711464566634329558435985481225933087822
45220792018716508538497402576709461
c=1052948186753252003425805677386407401702701957804186624540064784023
025166165299970971591962081093343719166118000329592327365567572958855
889959252423562272881606550191807612081223658034499114098099153234799
125270528863301491347997061005684554352359132417756706194892255227523
548661551491393212543654399164260702868976269361730524671649278311681
307035551260697162664559496185056758634038970582131484209646563188681
228128984313225813180977379777704935878918221257060625250979083099426
3132020094153646296793522975632191912463919898988834928228497291993276
1952603379733234575351624039162440021940592552768579639977713099971
n=p*q
phi=(p-1)*(q-1)
```

```
e=0x10001
d=inverse(e,phi)
print(long_to_bytes(pow(c,d,n)))
#b'hgame{F3rmat_l1tt1e_the0rem_is_th3_bas1s}'
```

```
ez_PRNG
是 LFSR
看博客深入分析 CTF 中的 LFSR 类题目(一)-安全客 - 安全资讯平台后写出解密代码
```

```
key=ot[i][:32]
      output = '?' + key[:31]
      ans = int(key[-1])^int(output[-1])^int(output[-
20]) ^int (output[-25]) ^int (output[-28])
      R += str(ans)
      key = str(ans) + key[:31]
   flaq = R
   print(flag,end='')
```

再根据 uuid 的规则还原

hgame{fbbbee82-3f43-4f91-9337-907880e4191a}

奇怪的图片

观察加密代码知题目为在一张图上依次写下 flag 的每一位,并输出每次写后与同一张图片的异或结果,那么我们只要把两两图片异或,如果结果中只剩下一个字符,则这两张图是相邻生成的。(只要找到两大括号内就行,hgame 已知)依次读取

print("}c308_be71_fda1{"[::-1])
#{1adf_17eb_803c}

flag 即为 hgame{1adf_17eb_803c}