

CRYPTO

midRSA

题目存在非预期，m0即可解出结果

```
from Crypto.Util.number import *
m0=13292147408567087351580732082961640130543313742210409432471625281702327748963274496942276607
print(long_to_bytes(m0))
```

```
hgame{0ther_cas3s_0f_c0ppr3smith}
```

midRSA revenge

Coppersmith 攻击,已知明文前几位,可用sagemath中的small_roots进行求解。

```
from Crypto.Util.number import *

def copper(high_m, n, c):
    R.<x> = PolynomialRing(Zmod(n), implementation='NTL')
    m = high_m + x
    M = m((m^5 - c).small_roots()[0])
    print((int(M)))

n = 2781433472813567199589037815477882268771387526962484312235345805969728888864057292248628755
c = 4562213141158670886382072030344946362447066111116217235778487290960692300679581326630186256
m0= 9999900281003357773420310681169330823266532533803905637
high_m = m0 << 128
m=copper(high_m, n, c)
print(long_to_bytes(m))
```

```
hgame{c0ppr3smith_St3re0typed_m3ssag3s}
```

backpack

题目存在非预期，由enc即可解出

```
from Crypto.Util.number import long_to_bytes
enc=8711141725678534902974785701134493669887937601728446440075668249133500881481629499688125412
print(long_to_bytes(enc))
```

```
hgame{M@ster_of ba3kpack_m4nag3ment!}
```

backpack revenge

背包问题，分析代码，发现p的每一位即是否要将对应的a位放入bag，运用LLL算法攻击还原p,sagemath中有LLL算法实现。

```

import hashlib

a = [74763079510261699126345525979, 51725049470068950810478487507, 4719030926951460900504533067]
bag = 1202548196826013899006527314947
n = len(a)
L = matrix.zero(n + 1)

for row, x in enumerate(a):
    L[row, row] = 2
    L[row, -1] = x

L[-1, :] = 1
L[-1, -1] = bag
res = L.LLL()
print(res.row(0).list()[::-1])
res=res.row(0).list()[::-1]
result = ''
for i in res:
    if i == 1:
        result = '1'+result
    else:
        result = '0'+result
print(int(result,2))
p=int(result,2)
flag='hgame{' +hashlib.sha256(str(p).encode()).hexdigest()+'}'
print(flag)

```

其中将矩阵第一行的1, -1置换时, -1对应0还是1都有可能。

```
hgame{04b1d0b0fb805a70cda94348ec5a33f900d4fd5e9c45e765161c434fa0a49991}
```

babyRSA

由gift可以解出e, e=73561, 在求e对于phi的逆元时, 发现报错。e与phi不互素, 并且 $\text{GCD}(e, \text{phi})=e$, $\text{GCD}(e, p-1)=e$, $\text{GCD}(e, q-1)=1$ 。用sagemath中的nthroot解出。

```

from Crypto.Util.number import *

p=14213355454944773291
q=61843562051620700386348551175371930486064978441159200765618339743764001033297
c=105002138722466946495936638656038214000043475751639025085255113965088749272461906892586616250
gift=9751789326354522940

d=inverse(0x10001,p-1)
res=pow(gift,d,p)
e=res-114514
print(e)#e=73561
n=p**4*q
phi=(p**4-p**3)*(q-1)
print(GCD(e,phi))#73561
print(GCD(e,p-1))#73561
print(GCD(e,q-1))#1

e=73561
result = Zmod(n)(c).nth_root(e, all=True)
for i in result:
    plain=long_to_bytes(int(i))
    if b"hgame{" in plain:
        print(plain)
        break

```

```
hgame{Ad1eman_Mand3r_M11er_M3th0d}
```