密码学原理 实验三:公钥加密

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实验目的:本实验旨在让学生掌握运用密码学工具生成 RSA 密钥,进行非对称加解密,并分析相同因子 RSA 公钥理解 RSA 的安全性。

1、公钥加密

(1) 使用密码学工具实现混合加密过程

要求: 生成 RSA 密钥对(公钥1和私钥1),用公钥1加密对称密钥并 采用对称加密方法加密图片,用私钥1解密对称密钥,然后解密图片。 (你可以使用实验二中的对称加密方案)

调用 rsa.generate_private () 生成私钥,设定指数为 65537,密钥长度为 2048,后端选择默认后端。再通过私钥 private_key.public_key()生成公钥,将私钥和公钥分别保存在 rsa private key.pem 和 rsa_public_key.pem.

Key genenrate.py:

```
1. from cryptography.hazmat.primitives.ciphers.aead import AESGCM
2. from cryptography.hazmat.backends import default_backend
3. from cryptography.hazmat.primitives import serialization
4. from cryptography.hazmat.primitives.asymmetric import rsa
5. from cryptography.hazmat.primitives import hashes
6. from cryptography.hazmat.primitives.asymmetric import padding
7. import numpy as np
8. from PIL import Image
9. import os
10. import hmac
11.
12. # 生成 RSA 密钥对
13. private_key = rsa.generate_private_key(
14. public_exponent=65537,
15. key_size=2048,
```

```
16.
      backend=default backend()
17. )
18.
19. # 获取公钥
20. public_key = private_key.public_key()
22. # 将私钥保存为.pem 文件
23. pem data private = private key.private bytes(
       encoding=serialization.Encoding.PEM,
25.
      format=serialization.PrivateFormat.PKCS8,
       encryption_algorithm=serialization.NoEncryption()
27. )
 29. \ with \ open("C:\Users\zigo\Desktop\Crypto\LAB\LAB3\rsa\_private\_key.pem", "wb") \ as \ pem\_file\_private: \\
30.
      pem file private.write(pem data private)
32. print("Private key saved as rsa_private_key.pem")
34. # 将公钥保存为.pem 文件
35. pem_data_public = public_key.public_bytes(
       encoding=serialization.Encoding.PEM,
      format=serialization.PublicFormat.SubjectPublicKeyInfo
38.)
39.
41.
      pem file public.write(pem data public)
43. print("Public key saved as rsa_public_key.pem")
```

图片加密过程和实验二一样,首先从文件中获取公钥和私钥,加密时使用 AES_GCM 加密方法,并且使用公钥加密对称密钥,解密时先用私钥解密对称密钥再解密图像。

RSA.py:

```
1. from cryptography.hazmat.primitives.ciphers.aead import AESGCM

2. from cryptography.hazmat.backends import default_backend

3. from cryptography.hazmat.primitives import serialization
```

```
4. from cryptography.hazmat.primitives.asymmetric import rsa
 5. from cryptography.hazmat.primitives import hashes
6. from cryptography.hazmat.primitives.asymmetric import padding
7. import numpy as np
8. from PIL import Image
9. import os
10. import hmac
11.
12. def encrypt(key) :
       with open("C:\\Users\\zigo\\Desktop\\crypto\\LAB\\LAB2\\CCA\\input_image.bmp" , 'rb') as f:
13.
14.
           input_image = bytearray(f.read())
15.
16.
       input_image[10] = 98 #修改图片数据起始位置
17.
18.
       plaintext = np.array(input_image[55: ]) #记录图片数据
19.
       #加密过程
20.
       aesgcm = AESGCM(key)
       # print("key: " , key)
22.
       nonce = os.urandom(12)
23.
       # print("nonce: " , nonce.hex().upper())
24.
       ciphertext = aesgcm.encrypt(nonce , plaintext.tobytes() , None)
       hmac_value = hmac.new(key, ciphertext, digestmod='sha256').digest()
25.
26.
       # print("hmac_value: " , hmac_value.hex().upper())
27.
28.
       with open("C:\\Users\\zigo\\Desktop\\crypto\\LAB\\LAB3\\encrypted_image.bmp" , "wb") as f :
29.
           f.write(input image[:55]) #文件头
30.
           f.write(nonce) #nonce
31.
           f.write(hmac value) #HMAC 消息
32.
           f.write(ciphertext) #加密图像数据
33.
34. def decrypt(encrypted_key) :
35.
       key = private_key.decrypt(
36.
           encrypted_key,
37.
           padding=padding.PKCS1v15()
38.
39.
       print("decrypted_key: " , key)
40.
       aesgcm = AESGCM(key)
       with open("C:\\Users\\zigo\\Desktop\\crypto\\LAB\\LAB3\\encrypted_image.bmp" , "rb") as f :
41.
           bmphead = bytearray(f.read(55)) #获取文件头
42.
43.
           nonce = bytearray(f.read(12)) #nonce
44.
           # print(nonce.hex().upper())
45.
           hmac_v = bytearray(f.read(32)) #hmac
46.
           # print(hmac_v.hex().upper())
47.
           encrypted_image = bytearray(f.read())
48.
       hmac_value = hmac.new(key , encrypted_image , digestmod='sha256').digest()
```

```
49.
       if (hmac_v == hmac_value) :
50.
           bmphead[10] = 54 #修改图像数据起始位置
51.
           ciphertext = np.array(encrypted_image)
52.
           decrypted_img = aesgcm.decrypt(nonce , ciphertext.tobytes(), None) #解密
           \label{labal} with open("C:\Users\zigo\Desktop\crypto\LAB\LAB3\decrypted\_image.bmp" , "wb") as f:
53.
54.
              f.write(bmphead)
55.
              f.write(decrypted_img)
           print("验证通过,解密成功")
56.
57.
       else :
58.
           with open("C:\\Users\\zigo\\Desktop\\crypto\\LAB\\LAB3\\decrypted_image.bmp" , "wb") as f :
              f.write(bmphead)
60.
              f.write(nonce)
61.
              f.write(hmac_v)
              f.write(encrypted_image)
62.
63.
           print("验证失败, 解密失败")
65. key = AESGCM.generate_key(bit_length=128)
66.
67. #加载公钥
68. with open("C:\\Users\\zigo\\Desktop\\crypto\\LAB\\LAB3\\rsa_public_key.pem", "rb") as pem_file_public:
       public_key = serialization.load_pem_public_key(
69.
          pem_file_public.read(),
70.
71.
          backend=default_backend()
72.
73.
74. # 加载私钥
75. \ with \ open("C:\Users\zigo\Desktop\crupto\LAB3\rsa\_private\_key.pem", "rb") \ as \ pem\_file\_private:
76.
       private_key = serialization.load_pem_private_key(
77.
           pem_file_private.read(),
           password=None, # 如果私钥使用了密码, 这里需要提供密码
78.
79.
           backend=default_backend()
80.
81.
82. #加密 AES 密钥
83. encrypted_key = public_key.encrypt(
       padding=padding.PKCS1v15()
85.
86.)
87. print("key: " , key)
88. print("encrypted_key: " , encrypted_key)
89. encrypt(key)
90. decrypt(encrypted_key)
```

2、相同因子公钥分析

- (1) 通过分析 RSA 公钥的因子得到私钥并破解加密信息
 - 要求:分析附件中给出的两个公钥(公钥1、公钥2,均为pem格式)中大整数的公共因子,得到公钥1的私钥,并用私钥解密对称密钥,再解密对称加密的图片。
 - ① 对称加密方法为密钥长度 128 位的 AES-CBC, 对明文采用 <u>PKCS #7</u> 填充, 128 位 IV 放在密文开头。
 - ② 对称加密的明文为 RGBA 四通道图像中的所有像素,为使密文图片尺寸合法,对密文进行了填充,以四字节(一个像素)为单位,与 PKCS #7 类似,即如果密文图像最后一个像素转换为四字节整数的值为 k(大端序),说明密文图像的后 k 个像素是 padding。由此填充方法产生的密文图片比明文图片多一行像素。
 - ③ 对称加密产生的密文图片为 encl.png
 - ④ 128 位对称密钥先进行 Base64 编码,再使用公钥 1 加密,加密方法为 RSA-OAEP,密文的 Base64 编码在下面给出。

公钥 1:

----BEGIN PUBLIC KEY----

MIICIjANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQEFAAOCAg8AMIICCgKCAgEAuz20BUTcqVDjzEOKiJF9
66LbQB/591nXTj/SmiD07mV1XE03BLrWfi7jFh/iq5ZPzVXfbNPjHiojO9WRhWzr
wiQGZNVZ7qFoO/PzXOT8OyHyOMcrb6ogtCyFvDOeximr3M/ICmliU2JxbLSfteZj
AplHJVgs5bJ5LTW7eSy1x2Z5aOsHjesK3rkLi1yB2jM0MeaNIB/Enb82bBMKzAam
vN6tY8bQbEoRbTn1X6PUfkU9w7XsWLMa3QbpIH9mNam1Qz4ynCjWXcDo6KzYotUf
TgG1IIOOJKsAqgOgSHqTz83e8bBizPwJg+CxBzP4Ha8C9phc41i2GiEgDf4J1J0R
0BZDcJEgZIII+B5tlvJTy/uQyvmEP+hyMD8d83RdzLYy9h8u0MNHjJygY/Kktftp
wPtZPThpMOWWbOMM72a8Y2usz5rKTBAe+bN5QyELCErc/aQB0ABUSsNf4XxaQWbz
gJdb3hEvUkas0PfHui8UB6Yuaa7RmEE6EPIELx2WF2BGw1AG8vg5mi3I+HYxpk9W
mxy2gj63UPqr1f0u7+fnig7ANlyyPYG3LLUfhBT/d9VH0W6441qF8eZo0INEHfQf
+g4qvVVSTWfuC84ky5gTnWMbzB0iqVsZD3xw4wfSrSKyK6QFNESNdOo+1E0nz83I
cQAFD+zSSMLgodHCgA9G1GECAwEAAQ==

----END PUBLIC KEY----

公钥 2:

----BEGIN PUBLIC KEY----

MIICIjANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQEFAAOCAg8AMIICCgKCAgEAymf92H5ljvvfTE8Qju0d xv7YPOxXC05VceuSjtZN1aDb/4gqpWxDyMzRrPS8VRQTxkqWia4nd//zj+dheHNv6+Emb3f00IyC2bcAFvDgQmnQB0sJZf2UI3mbMfLdnsIYW2YCbvxEiFYmUUOnh6xP

AnyFtZuvh9EDpyUwT95thQS23UEO2M1y5Q9SRUZo4EeQGb6/iqB6Q5FYabRqbsXe Ckqxk1ENkPpuLkiQCtra++bICj4WbfVCOiiYpaN/faVud6qMHxsCxxkk+2p7kcs3 ZsCSEmLBzFNmzT32pMK9pq/rAXyXbGh4ECDuTdk1va/cCxIr5Ongven4oe4qGdnj OCD9xPNfQZDSpYMaBcn1UveM9Rrv/GYaC9AgMnVvG5PaQOYKJzETU2gJm4rdPp/M Hc9CvN30B6X9ewsLYIaA8ES/DRIqMG4GKAgMz0siROwLXMSkLXg1u4+mLeQzBQP5 TPJ5qwAwKJc6uPPoXo9ZmFnFW4THCoEJ+caax9M0Urg4+B6ids73C2u8A6xqVXld ng0pAdt5exZqckhPWaWajFt4mmbUmlot7GU9PxV+NDhCn4YDmhBKQRin4lkuLilM 0/WmvnVxD7IhgXbDYrP7E1j/IO9VZQOGkntVT/BtvhJLQauF6J2bxyct9GD6Ahg4 BBKL1/FPLaDsmzWqbNiJKp8CAwEAAQ==

----END PUBLIC KEY----

使用公钥1加密的对称密钥:

MzhKNQx+U8ltsj5is29pSwu7yqdgoWPWIhgEwUTz3ywE84ue99Z7T/AISGOuyud6ET4E8xXFS/7wadzwY
j3yL6dQrw+F9KFPJRNkTDQll0Re+3kkGt2+M68HJRvmIcJaDl/0PNTv9gek5PdL59TNq/VerwqXusAIIO
dclwhb+U1EGJzJ0RS+8Wyp/+PU4J5P2mtFSak5SKNzDB8yg00uyhRBZGriQzw+QQRZanWJYs45UFYIP+9
ZMUK3l0kf3b8CT+qGW/HcDFwG59hn59PUvN8UFER3PcOTIRD/+RBSKoi1Sdr7uxvQ3XTBvFJKlDMp1es4
yzewmOgluBY2DtGV+aAbLzu5Sy6EfF7tJgid8V9T9ZQ8nqW9vtWkt6Y2okRhdkpX+E+y240gU1BEHOUNg
lM6oJ1b0nGiAL5cjUtX0IknEAsZR/U2ztsMQRzvy10xJpIgipKB52aNh6BnYzFH4DYndfehKh1NjVckcJ
OK+krTiUNwQMNhRYSZ8v1pZH6jR96TuDPib1KcJopjaGdf9zNa2bkdJ7NSWTe9j1jHMPJYjrP6XCefsix
RTWp5dEz3KgzWEgGBHmIhz2SYYWLcy0SKb3ljYFUrY6tDwVRC+Srkk4G0eS09OvxT3r9E/JdaiA9BXuRj
rV7LeCAW18AwbpZEaTHxjrVcoZ5sWpNasCI=

首先对于 RSA 加密算法,公钥 (n,e),私钥(n,d),只知道 n 和 e 要解出 d 是极 其困难的,除非我们可以算出 phi(n) = (p-1)(q-1),由于给出的两个公钥的大整数 有公因子,解析两个公钥得到以下两个大整数 n1 和 n2。

n1

7638767497661761069070970754991369325425063094627901342381456628 6402944835767232938424078642982550665173547129319285780029207443 2517560147934296565646804636440319232118174807874707278193157951 02279112643254895429787260384182347170873001904071184332941185209334726187024436794795755376207947296628131312634365309918460422 9852078759250659887230164618217053184654632257026197939177514038 54702290634346756415673188890534555882589688544513727488004727939815801289901902372731318264452793945181148933872071830785078436 660339904801762626414028412306945013238016534920470838565884718817912299360143382366605226267127655007450709046609527079043524394404461378372079368412247299711953168007069944200448522849392328 478458860962529933549452054690856833297874594399858573476893966160136805413769838641851718446931192010361752576864722433234876373995362281588862110251166616513813337215732836528639314298764172 3981258561805886361917214660712608451187202188877282119338253380 4393611870918826195438353026254722467209249916204676742001858077829100464285325687839706852345936028884223054916863739156838300206105122400923455162696411786332172795873405853811479386699826111803224461058972911979293271107892826886695320906347007700734229

n2:

8257453230352727987205996083611924927467876120458769532622892111 6934226834632237529963438818338196764490373355991241721449614542 7027254956721988308512463763281120693615792222840534071393074980 7620772385067911263399091312082641479782008387047030703693284684 95474164128065966583172696020650361090028374095147747900931623331337880180057566279781633562179594032007854587452253456011800679 6087636993279776867893270096507914629702419972077312389484742620650776852739246665293775653031895087795804754990136511244039521107581924215598476397910024515571550224198669083641916493549788512507363016531527867928341850025492895780887322523488147867126470 562467373998184516888197999456837847021748079181673540603349818483717090099029416341747050676210575698675465634899552286091842255584156427766703029135474988031623176554245662143644293663677923 88796456095209075308157031922113847324082792128272456086838179448027864861814855945170296255542403540294916048693047962499625508 9636804414005895693082341362778985436590428958128339493235920405 2773575657647600522999551515352635095297894182442717707889131728 43363204460760868086809611816409410490412562546651501197596138101582616965789228461197684403645635919638430639346958157331305976 65757383432415903

e:65537

计算两个 n 的最大公约数得

gcd:

 $2662746604914278210118946157408502099623508915699113579952206764759427520652735\\9658599180991364006790412470178983959891166450396562210736651239193396713286992\\1361424615500700592172129369877382886759429688122276292232759808847508493056641\\5408368531799565851707841315673741725230044012912126180730875177529970930728852\\1049604030621405834040779873490914247498118977348086366949061671661649633292359\\6597694116441723111638463831123458440237117355015386201086191301356691241805731\\0360558425747795890330141492653690134887391146811240603150388499183736291482147\\3607550589146165095676280897853974555931846786448411416266568257$

n/gcd:

 $2868754947828644730514630180882084287179835534780851179676384235662759300503032\\8848480720213117750144513421186137860559649154083515009664247554827799501024133\\0989584049090174100281703654123437961407768197272215050685216989404045602097831\\1368890309302260961603526536264525270531543779940083615748600150099324367000379\\4804588069401223165708260378509555227852581333329050238791040257668765437973719\\1291135412321562472783246527050428331009155295982718909477961460425384175619320\\9202867557398254794563072356857180971372678346648829265282843987747595563553002\\38891782609689550563644449369412700059199558943646426934407682593n$

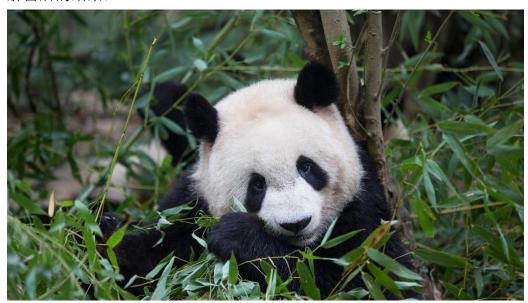
由于n的特点,猜测其为p、q,计算拼成私钥所需要的各个数值phi(n)和d,得到私钥后解密对称密钥得到:

b'<ce^qG;tQ]Ur3PPa'

接着对密文图像进行处理,先提取密文数据前 16 字节的 IV,接着查看密文数据的最后一个像素,即后四个字节,得到填充像素为 1912 个,据此去除前 16 字节和后 1912 个像素得到真正的密文数据。根据密钥和 IV 创建 AES 解密器解密密文数据,对解密结果去除 PKCS #7 填充,得到真正的明文,将明文重构为图像保存在 dec1.png 中。

程序运行得到的各项数据:

解密后的结果:



RSA hack.py:

- 1. from Crypto.Cipher import AES
- 2. from PIL import Image

```
import numpy as np
 4. from Crypto.Util.Padding import unpad
 5. from Crypto.PublicKey import RSA
 6. from Crypto.Util.number import inverse
7. from base64 import b64decode
8. from math import gcd
 9. from cryptography.hazmat.primitives import serialization
10. from cryptography.hazmat.backends import default backend
11. from cryptography.hazmat.primitives.asymmetric.rsa import RSAPublicKey
12. from cryptography.hazmat.primitives.asymmetric import rsa
13. from cryptography.hazmat.primitives.asymmetric import padding
{\tt 14.\ from\ cryptography.hazmat.primitives\ import\ hashes}
15. import base64
16. from Crypto.Cipher import PKCS1_OAEP
17. public_key1_text = """
18. ----BEGIN PUBLIC KEY-----
19. MIICIjANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQEFAAOCAg8AMIICCgKCAgEAuz20BUTcqVDjzEOKiJF9
20. 66LbQB/59lnXTj/SmiD07mV1XE03BLrWfi7jFh/iq5ZPzVXfbNPjHioj09WRhWzr
21. wiQGZNVZ7qFoO/PzXOT8OyHyOMcrb6ogtCyFvDOeximr3M/ICmliU2JxbLSfteZj
22. AplHJVgs5bJ5LTW7eSy1x2Z5aOsHjesK3rkLi1yB2jM0MeaNIB/Enb82bBMKzAam
{\tt 23. \ vN6tY8bQbEoRbTn1X6PUfkU9w7XsWLMa3QbpIH9mNam1Qz4ynCjWXcDo6KzYotUf}
24. TgGlIIOOJKsAqgOgSHqTz83e8bBizPwJg+CxBzP4Ha8C9phc41i2GiEgDf4J1J0R
25. 0BZDcJEgZIlI+B5tlvJTy/uQyvmEP+hyMD8d83RdzLYy9h8u0MNHjJygY/Kktftp
26. wPtZPThpMOWWbOMM72a8Y2usz5rKTBAe+bN5OvELCErc/aOB0ABUSsNf4XxaOWbz
27. gJdb3hEvUkas0PfHui8UB6Yuaa7RmEE6EPIELx2WF2BGw1AG8vg5mi3I+HYxpk9W
28. mxy2gj63UPqr1f0u7+fnig7ANlyyPYG3LLUfhBT/d9VH0W644lqF8eZo0INEHfQf
29. +g4qvVVSTWfuC84ky5gTnWMbzB0iqVsZD3xw4wfSrSKyK6QFNESNdOo+1E0nz83I
30. cOAFD+zSSMLgodHCgA9G1GECAwEAAO==
31. ----END PUBLIC KEY----
32. """
33. public_key2_text = """
34. ----BEGIN PUBLIC KEY-----
35. MIICIjANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQEFAAOCAg8AMIICCgKCAgEAymf92H5ljvvfTE8QjuOd
36. xv7YPOxXC05VceuSjtZN1aDb/4gqpWxDyMzRrPS8VRQTxkqWia4nd//zj+dheHNv
37. 6+Emb3f00IyC2bcAFvDgQmnQB0sJZf2UI3mbMfLdnsIYW2YCbvxEiFYmUUOnh6xP
\textbf{38.} \  \, \textbf{AnYFtZuvh9EDpyUwT95thQS23UE02M1y5Q9SRUZo4EeQGb6/iqB6Q5FYabRqbsXe} \\
39. Ckqxk1ENkPpuLkiQCtra++bICj4WbfVCOiiYpaN/faVud6qMHxsCxxkk+2p7kcs3
40. ZsCSEmLBzFNmzT32pMK9pq/rAXyXbGh4ECDuTdk1va/cCxIr5Ongven4oe4qGdnj
{\bf 41.~OCD9xPNfQZDSpYMaBcn1UveM9Rrv/GYaC9AgMnVvG5PaQOYKJzETU2gJm4rdPp/M}
42. Hc9CvN30B6X9ewsLYIaA8ES/DRIgMG4GKAgMz0siROwLXMSkLXg1u4+mLeOzB0P5
43. TPJ5qwAwKJc6uPPoXo9ZmFnFW4THCoEJ+caax9M0Urg4+B6ids73C2u8A6xqVXld
44. ng@pAdt5exZqckhPWaWajFt4mmbUmlot7GU9PxV+NDhCn4YDmhBKQRin4lkuLilM
45. 0/WmvnVxD7IhgXbDYrP7E1j/IO9VZQOGkntVT/BtvhJLQauF6J2bxyct9GD6Ahg4
46. BBKL1/FPLaDsmzWqbNiJKp8CAwEAAQ==
47. ----END PUBLIC KEY----
```

```
48. """
  49.
 50. encrypted_key_Base64 = """
\label{lem:model} {\tt MzhKNQx+U8ltsj5is29pSwu7yqdgoWPWIhgEwUTz3ywE84ue99ZTT/AISGOuyud6ET4E8xXFS/7wadzwYj3yL6dQrw+F9KFPJRNkTDQ110Re+3kkGt2+M68HJRvmI} \\ {\tt MzhKNQx+U8ltsj5is29pSwu7yq6} \\ {\tt MzhKNQx+U8ltsj5is29pSwu
kf3b8CT+qGW/HcDFwG59hn59PUvN8UFER3PcOTIRD/+RBSKoi1Sdr7uxvQ3XTBvFJKlDMp1es4yzewmOg1uBY2DtGV+aAbLzu5Sy6Eff7tJgid8V9T9ZQ8nqW9vtWhite and the control of the c
RYSZ8v1pZH6jR96TuDPib1KcJopjaGdf9zNa2bkdJ7NSWTe9j1jHMPJYjrP6XCefsixRTWp5dEz3KgzWEgGBHmIhz2SYYWLcy0SKb31jYFUrY6tDwVRC+Srkk4G0e
S090vxT3r9E/JdaiA9BXuRjrV7LeCAW18AwbpZEaTHxjrVcoZ5sWpNasCI=
 52. """
 53.
 54. # 加载公钥
 55. public_key1 = serialization.load_pem_public_key(public_key1_text.encode(), backend=default_backend())
 56. public_key2 = serialization.load_pem_public_key(public_key2_text.encode(), backend=default_backend())
 58. # 获取 n 和 e 值
 59. n1 = public_key1.public_numbers().n
 60. n2 = public_key2.public_numbers().n
  61. e = public_key1.public_numbers().e
 62. print("n1: " , n1 ,"\nn2: ", n2 , "\ne: " , e)
 63.
 64. # 获取 gcd
 65. gcd = gcd(n1, n2)
 66. print("gcd: " , _gcd)
 67.
  68. p = gcd(n1, _gcd) # p是 n 和公因子的最大公约数
 69. q = n1 // p
  70. print("p: " , p)
 71. print("q: " , q)
 72. phi = (p - 1) * (q - 1)
 73. d = inverse(e, phi)
 74. #拼接私钥
 75. private_key = RSA.construct((n1 , e , d , p , q))
 76.
 77. encrypted_symmetric_key = base64.b64decode(encrypted_key_Base64)
 78. cipher_rsa = PKCS1_OAEP.new(private_key)
 79. symmetric_key_base64 = cipher_rsa.decrypt(encrypted_symmetric_key)
 80. symmetric_key = base64.b64decode(symmetric_key_base64)
 81. print("解密后的对称密钥:", symmetric_key)
 82.
 83. # 加载密文图像
  84. image = Image.open("C:\\Users\\zigo\\Desktop\\crypto\\LAB3\\enc1.png\\enc1.png")
 85. image_data = np.array(image)
  86.
```

```
87. image_bytes = image_data.tobytes()
88.
89. # 从密文图像中提取 IV
91. iv = image_bytes[:16]
92. print("iv" , iv.hex())
94. padding_length = image_bytes[-4:]
95. padding_length = int(padding_length.hex() , 16)
96. print("padding_length" , padding_length)
98. encrypted_data = image_bytes[16 : ]
99. encrypted_data = encrypted_data[ : -4 * padding_length ]
100.
101. # # 创建 AES 解密器
102. cipher = AES.new(symmetric_key, AES.MODE_CBC, iv)
103.
104. # # 解密密文图像数据
105. decrypted_data_pad = cipher.decrypt(encrypted_data)
106. decrypted_data_unpad = unpad(decrypted_data_pad , AES.block_size)
107.
108. dec_image = Image.frombytes("RGBA" ,(1920 , 1080), decrypted_data_unpad)
110. dec_image.save("C:\\Users\\zigo\\Desktop\\crypto\\LAB\\LAB3\\enc1.png\\dec1.png")
```