

# [ACTF新生赛2020]crypto-aes

原创

[前方是否可导?](#) 于 2020-07-25 19:54:08 发布 619 收藏 4

分类专栏: [AES](#)

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订阅专栏

## encrypt

```
from Cryptodome.Cipher import AES
import os
import gmpy2
from flag import FLAG
from Cryptodome.Util.number import *

def main():
    key=os.urandom(2)*16
    iv=os.urandom(16)
    print(bytes_to_long(key)^bytes_to_long(iv))
    aes=AES.new(key,AES.MODE_CBC,iv)
    enc_flag = aes.encrypt(FLAG)
    print(enc_flag)

if __name__=="__main__":
    main()
```

## decrypt

key是两个字节不断重复得到的, 因此结合输出的与iv向量的异或值很容易的到key和iv

```

...
from Cryptodome.Cipher import AES
import os
import gmpy2
from flag import FLAG
from Cryptodome.Util.number import *

def main():
    key=os.urandom(2)*16
    iv=os.urandom(16)
    print(bytes_to_long(key)^bytes_to_long(iv))
    aes=AES.new(key,AES.MODE_CBC,iv)
    enc_flag = aes.encrypt(FLAG)
    print(enc_flag)
if __name__=="__main__":
    main()
...

key_iv=91144196586662942563895769614300232343026691029427747065707381728622849079757
flag_encrypt=b'\x8c-\xcd\xde\xa7\xe9\xf.b\x8aKs\xf1\xba\xc75\xc4d\x13\x07\xac\xa4&\xd6\x91\xfe\xf3\x14\x10|\xf8
p'
#print(hex(key_iv))
key=hex(key_iv)[2:6]*16
iv=key_iv^eval('0x'+key)
import Crypto.Util.number
iv=Crypto.Util.number.long_to_bytes(iv)
key=Crypto.Util.number.long_to_bytes(eval('0x'+key))
import Crypto.Cipher.AES
decrypt=Crypto.Cipher.AES.new(key,Crypto.Cipher.AES.MODE_CBC,iv)
print(decrypt.decrypt(flag_encrypt))

```



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