

每天10道Crypto Day3

原创

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订阅专栏

[1.救世捷径](#)

[2.坏蛋是雷宾](#)

[3.\[ACTF新生赛2020\]crypto-classic0](#)

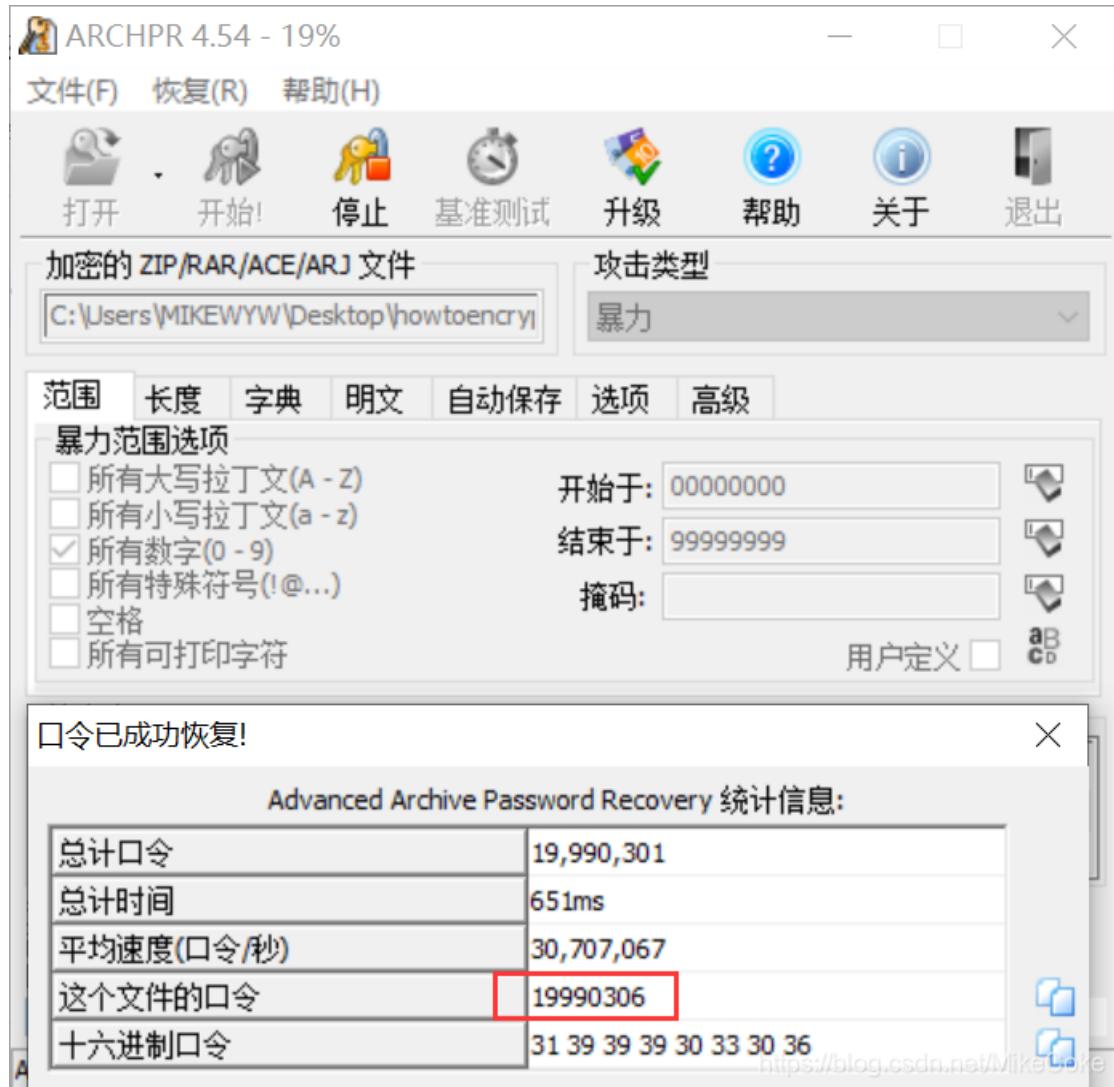
题目

hint.txt : 哼, 压缩包的密码? 这是小Z童鞋的生日吧==

cipher.txt: Ygvd mq[lYate[elghqvakl]}

以及一个howtoencrypt.zip的加密压缩包

题目提示压缩包密码是生日，那么通过爆破 8位数的年月日。



打开加密文件得到代码

```
#include<stdio.h>

char flag[25] = ***

int main()
{
    int i;
    for(i=0;i<25;i++)
    {
        flag[i] -= 3;
        flag[i] ^= 0x7;      # ^表示异或
        printf("%c",flag[i]);
    }
    return 0;
}
```

解密python脚本

```
ciper = 'Ygvdmq[1Yate[elghqvakl]'

for i in range(0,23):
    flag = ord(ciper[i])^0x7
    flag+=3
    print(chr(flag),end=' ')
```

flag{my_naive_encryption}

4.[NPUCTF2020]这是什么冤枉

字母代表星期的首字母，其中 S 和 T 都出现两次，所以 S1 代表 SAT，S2 代表 SUN，每组最后一个数字即代表第几行，F1 W1 S22 S21 T12 S11 W1 S13 对应得到 3 1 12 5 14 4 1 18，对照字母表 calendar。

flag{calendar}

5.[AFCTF2018]Single

直接词频分析爆破

Jmqrida rva Lfmz (JRL) eu m uqajemf seny xl enlxdomrexn uajiderc jxoqarerexnu. Rvada mda rvdaa jxooxn rcqau xl JRLu: Paxqmdyc, Mrrmjjs-Yalanja mny oekay.

Paxqmdyc-urcfa JRLu vmu m jxiqfa xl giaurexnu (rmusu) en dmna xl jmrazxdeau. Lxd akmoqfa, Wab, Lxdanuej, Jdcqrxx, Benmdc xd uxoarvenz afua. Ramo jmn zmen uxoa qxenru lxd atadc uxftay rmus. Oxda qxenru lxd oxda jxoqfejmray rmusu iuimffc. Rva nakr rmus en jvmen jmn ba xqanay xnfc mlrad uxoa ramo uxfta qdatexiu rmus. Rvan rva zmoa reoa eu xtdad uio xl qxenru uvxwu cxi m JRL wenad. Lmoixu akmoqfa xl uiij JRL eu Yaljnx JRL gimfu.

Waff, mrrmjjs-yalanja eu mnrxvad enradaurenz seny xl jxoqarerexnu. Vada atadc ramo vmu xwn narwxds(xd xnfc xna vxur) werv tifnmdbfa uadtejau. Cxid ramo vmu reoa lxd qmrjvenz cxid uadtejau mny yatafxqenz akqfxeru iuimffc. Ux, rvan xdmnnehadu jxnnajru qmdrejeqmnr xl jxoqarerexn mny rva wmdzmoa urmdru! Cxi uvxify qdxrajr xwn uadtejau lxd yalanja qxenru mny vms xqqxnanru lxd mrrmjjs qxenru. Veurxdejmff rveu eu m ledur rcqa xl JRLu, atadcbyc snxwu mbxir YAL JXN JRL - uxoarvenz fesa m Wxdfy Jiq xl mff xrvad jxoqarerexnu.

Oekay jxoqarerexnu omc tmdc qxuuebfa lxdomru. Er omc ba uxoarvenz fesa wmdzmoa werv uqajemf reoa lxd rmus-bmuay afaoanru (a.z. IJUB eJRL).

JRL zmoau xlan rxijv xn omnc xrvad muqajru xl enlxdomrexn uajiderc: jdcqrzdmqvc, urazx, benmdc mnmcueu, datadua anzanaadenz, oxbefa uajiderc mny xrvadu. Zxy ramou zanadmff vmta urdxnz useffu mny akqadeanja en mff rvaua euuiau.

Iuimffc, lfmz eu uxoa urdenz xl dmnyxo ymrm xd rakr en uxoa lxdomr. Akmoqfa mljrl{Xv_I_lxiny_er_neja_rDc}

<https://blog.csdn.net/MikeCoke>

The screenshot shows the quipqiup solver interface. At the top, there's a search bar with the query "quipqiup - cryptoquip and...". Below the search bar is a toolbar with various icons for different functions like BASE64, Python, and file conversions. The main area displays the text from the previous section, with the last sentence highlighted in a red box. Below the text, there's a large "quipqiup BETA" logo. Underneath the logo, it says "quipqiup is a fast and automated cryptogram solver by [Edwin Olson](#). It can solve simple substitution ciphers often found in newspapers, including puzzles like cryptoquips (in which word boundaries are preserved) and patristocrats (inwhi chwör dboun darie sareñ t.)." A "Puzzle:" label is followed by a text input field containing the highlighted sentence. To the right of the input field is a dropdown menu set to "auto" and a "Solve" button. At the bottom, there's a purple button with a loading icon and the text "Already in China? We're hiring".

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flag{Oh_U_found_it_nice_tRy}

6.[WUSTCTF2020]B@se

看的师傅的博客

```
class base64:  
    def __init__(self,alphabet = "ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz0123456789+/"):  
        self.alphabet = alphabet  
    def _EnInsideManage(self,strlist):  
        strflag = ""  
        temp = ord(strlist[0]) >> 2  
        strflag += self.alphabet[temp]  
        temp = ((ord(strlist[0])&3)<<4)|(ord(strlist[1])>>4)  
        strflag += self.alphabet[temp]  
        temp = ((ord(strlist[1])&15)<<2)|(ord(strlist[2])>>6)  
        strflag += self.alphabet[temp]  
        temp = (ord(strlist[2])&63)  
        strflag += self.alphabet[temp]  
        return strflag  
  
    def enbase64(self,charString):  
        encode = ""  
        for i in range(len(charString)//3):  
            encode += self._EnInsideManage(charString[i*3:i*3+3])  
        if len(charString)%3!=0:  
            if len(charString)%3 == 1:  
                encode += self._EnInsideManage(charString[-1:]+chr(0)+chr(0))[:2]+"=="  
            if len(charString)%3 == 2:  
                encode += self._EnInsideManage(charString[-2:]+chr(0))[:3]+=''  
        return encode  
  
    def TenToBin(self,tenum):  
        binstr = ""  
        for i in range(5,-1,-1):  
            if 1 == (tenum//(2**i)):  
                binstr += '1'  
                tenum = tenum%(2**i)  
            else:  
                binstr += '0'  
        return binstr  
  
    def BinToStr(self,strbin):  
        "Turn the binary string to a ASCII string"  
        strten = ""  
        for i in range(len(strbin)//8):  
            num = 0  
            test = strbin[i*8:i*8+8]  
            for j in range(8):  
                num += int(test[j])*(2**(7-j))  
            strten += chr(num)  
        return strten  
  
    def debase64(self,base64string):  
        binstr = ""  
        for i in base64string:  
            binstr += self.TenToBin(self.alphabet.find(i))  
        return self.BinToStr(binstr)  
  
from itertools import combinations permutations
```

```

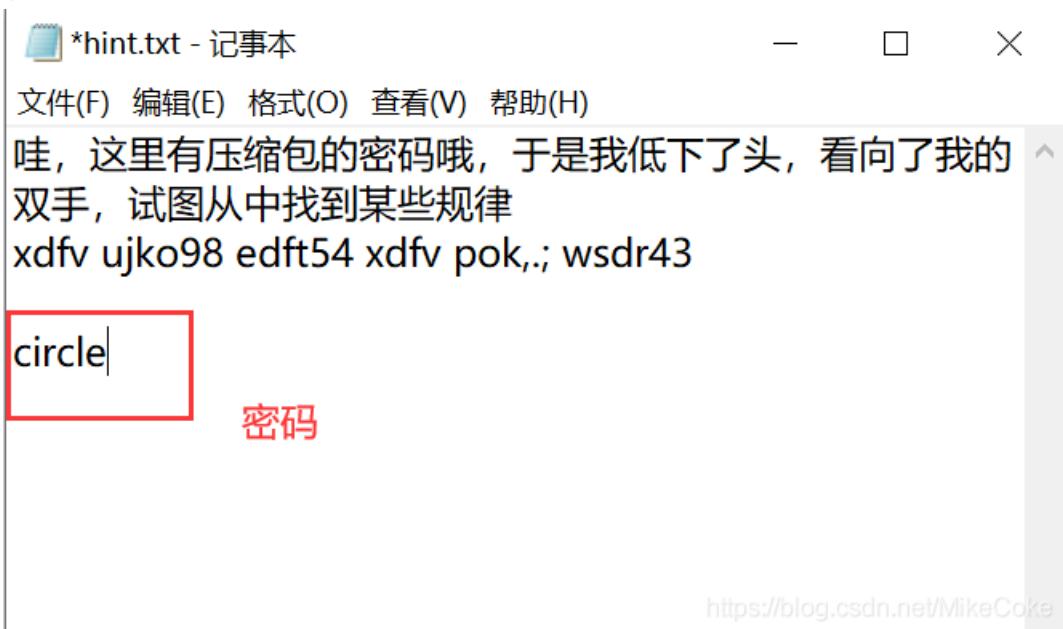
from itertools import combinations, permutations
for i in list(permutations(['3', '4', 'j', 'u'], 4)):
    try:
        password = 'JASGBWcQPRXEFbCDIlmnHUVKTYZdMovwipatN0efghq56rs{}kxyz012789+'.format(''.join(i))
        print(password)
        newobj = base64(alphabet=password)
        print(newobj.debase64("MyLkTaP3FaA7K0WjTmKkVjWjVzKjdeNvTnAjoH9iZOIvTeHbvD=="))
    except:
        pass

```

{base64_1s_v3ry_e@sy_and_fuN}

7.[ACTF新生赛2020]crypto-classic1

键盘加密 和 维吉尼亚密码



获取的维吉尼亚密文

SRLU{LZPL_S_UASHKXUPD_NXYTFTJT}

通过爆破获取 密钥key ,我们可以猜到 SRLU的明文是ACTF

所以

```

#破解key  python3
s='ABCDEFGHIJKLMNPQRSTUVWXYZ'
s1='ACTF'
s2='SRLU'
key =''
for i in range(len(s1)):
    key+=s[(s.find(s2[i])-s.find(s1[i]))%26]
print(key)

```

得到 key = sp

CTF在线工具-在线维吉尼亚密... CTF|CTF工具下载|CTF工具包|C... CTFTools - BugKu

☆ BASE... 新约佛论... Base... Pyth... 进制转换... fact... Play... 暴力破解 中文电码... 在线汉字... 在线分解... 二进制转... 在线JS... (

○ 棚栏密码 ○ 凯撒密码 ○ 凯撒移位(中文版) ● 维吉尼亞密碼 ○ 摩斯电码
○ 百度/Google/网页字符 ○ MD5 ○ 置换密码 ○ 替代密码

清空 拼音 频率 去空格 每隔个字符 加空格 横/竖 大写 小写 倒序 词倒序
替换 计算 十进制 > 十六进制 转换

维吉尼亞密碼

在下面的文本框输入明文或密文，点加密或解密，文本框中即可出现所得结果

加密 解密 位移数(-25~25):

密钥:
SPSPPSPSSPSPSPSPSPSPSPSPSPS

密文框:

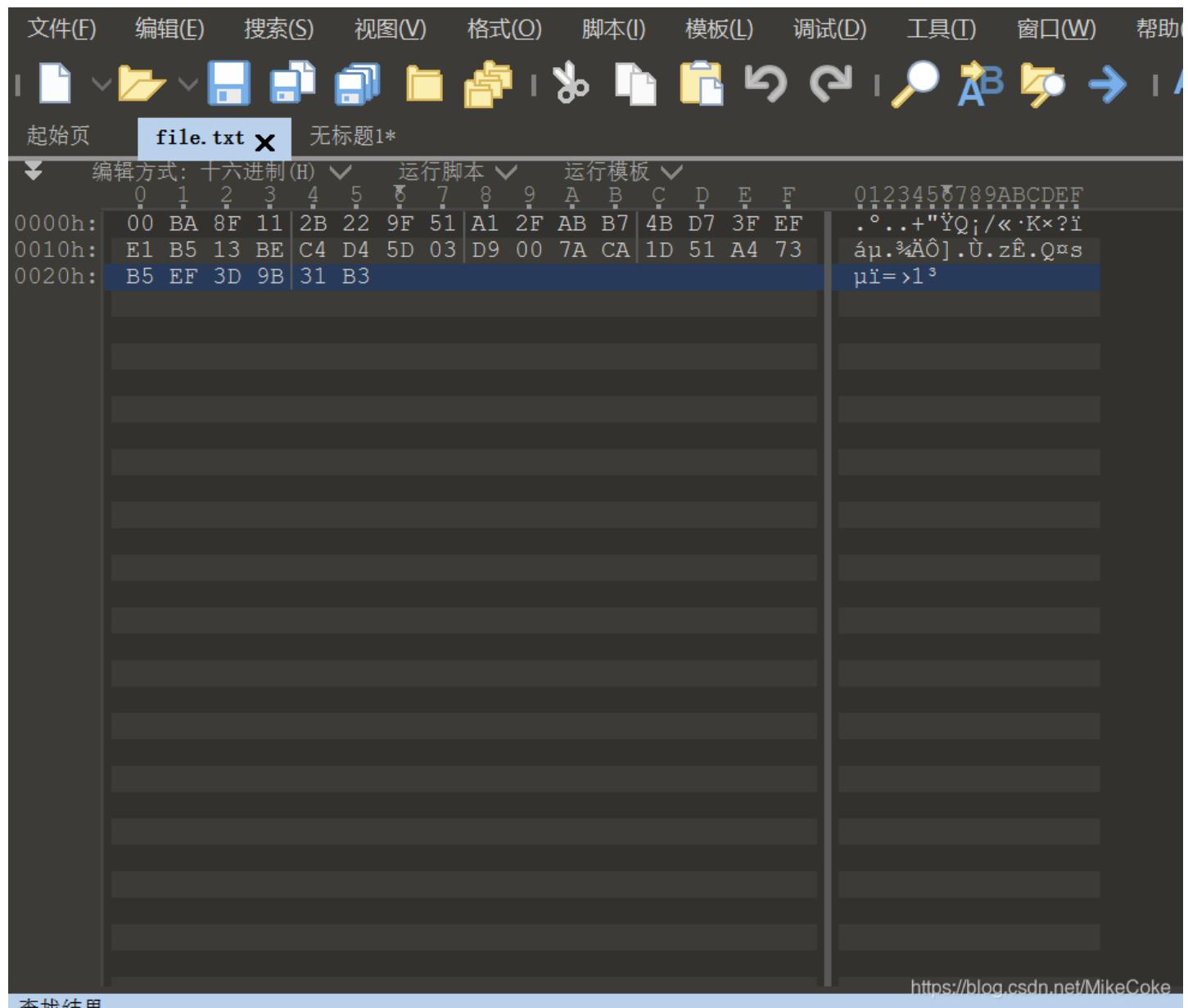
```
actf{what_a_classical_vigenere}
```

https://blog.csdn.net/MikeCoke

flag{what_a_classical_vigenere}

8.EasyProgram

参考文章



```

key = 'whoami'
s = []
t = []
j = 0

for i in range(256):
    s.append(i)
for i in range(256):
    t.append(key[i % len(key)])

for i in range(256):
    j=(j+s[i]+ord(t[i])) % 256
    s[i],s[j]=s[j],s[i]

i=0
j=0
f = [ 0x00, 0xBA, 0x8F, 0x11, 0x2B, 0x22, 0x9F, 0x51, 0xA1, 0x2F, 0xAB, 0xB7, 0x4B, 0xD7, 0x3F, 0xEF, 0xE1, 0xB5, 0x13, 0xBE, 0xC4, 0x
D4, 0x5D, 0x03, 0xD9, 0x00, 0x7A, 0xCA, 0x1D, 0x51, 0xA4, 0x73, 0xB5, 0xEF, 0x3D, 0x9B, 0x31, 0xB3]
flag = ''

for m in range(38):
    i = (i + 1)% 256
    j = (j + s[i])% 256
    s[i],s[j]=s[j],s[i]

    x = (s[i] +(s[j] % 256)) % 256

    flag += chr(f[m] ^ s[x])

print(flag)

```

flag{f238yu28323uf28u2yef2ud8uf289euf}

9.[BJDCTF2020]Polybius

参考文章 ([波利比奥斯方阵密码](#))

Python 3.8.0 Shell

- □ ×

File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help

```
oytnmkvwybsmfk
xsnzwiqrsbpwfi
sxntrkvwxborfk
kpzgislopdwiqs
iotgkxlpoerkvx
kuzghoqsucwhlo
iytghpvxycrhlp
hsngkyqusemkvy
hxngiuvyxdmiqu
wmgzyslomdkyqs
rmgtuxlpmeiuvx
wrgzxoqsrckxlo
rwgtspvxwcislp
mrgnpyqurehpvy
mwgnouvywdhoqu
qfatsmkhfxdspm
vfazxmihfsexom
lfanorkifycour
lfanpwikfucpyw
vfazyrhifoeysr
qfatuhkfpduxw
qlatrhpmlwdrkh
vlazwhomlrewih
lqanmiurqwcmki
lvanmkwyvrcmik
vqazwisirqmewhi
qvatrkwvmdrikh
flagispolybius
flagkxoplubkvx
```

```
fqaghousqxbhpo
fvaghpyxvsbhop
fqagkysuqpbkxy
fvagiuxyvobisu
vlazysmolieyrs
qlatuxmplkduwx
vqazzorsqhexmo
qvatspxvhdsmp
lqanpyruqkcpwy
lvanouwyvicoru
>>>
```

https://blog.csdn.net/qq_35183532/article/details/105007000 Ln: 113 Col: 14

得到 flag{flagispolybius}

10.[WUSTCTF2020]大数计算

关于宇宙终极问题的答案 x,y,z

$$42 = (-80538738812075974)^3 + 80435758145817515^3 + 12602123297335631^3$$

```
P1 = 1
for i in range(1,2021):
    P1 *=i
    ...
P2 = (520**1314 + 2333**666)
P3 = 80538738812075974 + 80435758145817515 + 12602123297335631
P4 = (22**2+36)*1314

print(P1)
print('-----')
print(P2)
print('-----')
print(P3)
print('-----')
print(P4)
    ...

a =38609695
b =67358675
c =17357662
d =683280

print(hex(a)[2:]+ '-' +hex(b)[2:]+ '-' +hex(c)[2:]+ '-' +hex(d)[2:])
```

flag{24d231f-403cf3-108db5e-a6d10}