

Subject: How to crack Netrek RSA binary verification system
Date: September 19, 2004
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The RSA Algorithm
Select two primes p and q
Calculate $n = p \cdot q$
Calculate $f(n) = (p-1)(q-1)$
Select e such that $1 < e < f(n)$ and $\gcd(f(n), e) = 1$
Calculate $d = e^{-1} \bmod f(n)$
Public key $KU = \{e, n\}$
Private key $KR = \{d, n\}$

Example

Select two primes $p=7$ and $q=17$
Calculate $n = p \cdot q = 119$
Calculate $f(n) = (p-1)(q-1) = 96$
Select e such that $1 < e < f(n)$ and $\gcd(f(n), e) = 1$, e.g., $e = 5$
Calculate $d = e^{-1} \bmod f(n)$, e.g., $d = 77$
Public key $KU = \{e, n\} = \{5, 119\}$
Private key $KR = \{d, n\} = \{77, 119\}$

Cracking RSA

Factor n , which is public, yielding p and q
Calculate $f(n) = (p-1)(q-1)$
Calculate $d = e^{-1} \bmod f(n)$ (e is public)
Private key $KR = \{d, n\}$
Note: you can check your calculation of d because $d \cdot e = 1 \bmod f(n)$

Cracking RSA (Example)

Factor 119, which is public, yielding 7 and 17
Calculate $f(119) = (7-1)(17-1) = 96$
Calculate $5^{-1} = 77 \bmod 96$
Private key $KR = \{77, 119\}$
Plaintext $M = 19$
Ciphertext $C = M \cdot e \bmod n = 195 \bmod 119 = 66$
Plaintext $M = C \cdot d \bmod n = 6677 \bmod 119 = 19$

Netrek RSA Specifics:

Go to <http://65.193.17.240:3530/> and select a key. Try:

```
key.brmh2.sun4:ct=BRM-Hadley:cr=hadley@uci.edu\  
.cd=September 1994.ar=Sun4 / SunOS 4.1.2.ci=ini.standard2\  
.cm=At cad.ics.uci.edu-/pub/netrek\  
.gk=636a5977da5ce59948885d1003e983deabf405ed0cb952a5b42930523909f901\  
.pk=0dfc24f1d19398586dafa37e985163290eb01f139c03f90affc5d458a7f6b800:
```

Convert gk and pk to integers. Note gk and pk are little endian, so they must be reversed and converted. I used java:

```
//be2i.java : converts gk and pk to plain integers  
//  
import java.math.BigInteger;  
  
public class be2i {  
    static BigInteger GLOBAL_KEY = new  
    BigInteger(swapEndian("636a5977da5ce59948885d1003e983deabf405ed0cb952a5b42930523909f901",  
16));  
    static BigInteger PUBLIC_KEY = new  
    BigInteger(swapEndian("0dfc24f1d19398586dafa37e985163290eb01f139c03f90affc5d458a7f6b800",  
16));  
  
    static String swapEndian(String s)  
    {  
        char c[] = s.toCharArray();  
        StringBuffer buffer = new StringBuffer(c.length);  
        for(int i = c.length; (i - 2) >= 0; )  
        {  
            buffer.append(c[i]);  
            buffer.append(c[i + 1]);  
        }  
        return buffer.toString();  
    }  
  
    public static void main(String args[]) {  
        System.out.println(GLOBAL_KEY.toString(10));  
        System.out.println(PUBLIC_KEY.toString(10));  
    }  
}
```

```
E:\be2i>javac -d . be2i.java
```

```
E:\be2i>java be2i  
892321428802586219001502719778378451271677716961403333724586529659410803299  
326802201186638185587649392739171025726846542356328056267675213531974007821
```

Note:

```
gk=892321428802586219001502719778378451271677716961403333724586529659410803299  
pk=326802201186638185587649392739171025726846542356328056267675213531974007821
```

Factor gk . Download PARI/GP <http://pari.math.u-bordeaux.fr/> Install it, then run it:

```
Reading GPRC: /cygdrive/c/Program Files/PARI/gpcc ...Done.
```

```
GP/PARI CALCULATOR Version 2.2.8 (development CHANGES-1.887)  
i686 running cygwin (ix86 kernel) 32-bit version  
compiled: Jan 13 2004, gcc-3.3.1 (cygming special)  
(readline v4.3 enabled, extended help available)
```

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PARI/GP is free software, covered by the GNU General Public License,
and
comes WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY WHATSOEVER.

Type ? for help, \q to quit.
Type ?12 for how to get moral (and possibly technical) support.

```
realprecision = 28 significant digits
seriesprecision = 16 significant terms
format = g0.28
```

```
parisize = 400000, primelimit = 500000
(19:29) gp > factorint(892321428802586219001502719778378451271677716961403333724586529659410803299)
```

```
*** Warning: MPQS: the factorization of this number will take
several hours.
```

```
%1 =
[6158427920916659824908651606478252183 1]
[144894352951973396937037531927458847253 1]
```

```
(21:29) gp >
```

Calculate $d = e^{-1} \bmod f(n)$ (e is public)

```
Download res-rsa-2.9.2
ftp://ftp.netrek.org/pub/netrek/rsa/res-rsa-2.9.2.tar.gz
```

Modify mkkey.c as follows:

```
/* mpz_set_ui(x, 0); */
/* mpz_set_ui(y, 0); */
/* mpz_set_ui(global, 0); */

mpz_set_str(x, "6158427920916659824908651606478252183", 0);
mpz_set_str(y, "144894352951973396937037531927458847253", 0);
mpz_set_str
(global, "892321428802586219001502719778378451271677716961403333724586529659410803299",
0);
mpz_set_str
(private, "326802201186638185587649392739171025726846542356328056267675213531974007821",
0);
/* mpz_set_ui(public, 0); */
mpz_set_ui(public, 0);
mpz_set_ui(xyminus1, 0);

/* here we find x and y, two large primes */

rand_raw(temp, HALF);
temp[0] |= 1; /* force odd */
/* raw_to_num(x, temp); */

while (!is_prime(x))
  mpz_add(x, x, two);

check_positive(x);
assert(is_prime(x));

rand_raw(temp, HALF);
temp[0] |= 1; /* force odd */
/* raw_to_num(y, temp); */

while (!is_prime(y))
  mpz_add(y, y, two);

check_positive(y);
assert(is_prime(y));

/* the private key is a large prime (it should be the larger than
* x & y) */

rand_raw(temp, HALF + 1);
temp[0] |= 1; /* force odd */
//raw_to_num(private, temp);

// while (!is_prime(private))
//   mpz_add(private, private, two);

check_positive(private);
//assert(is_prime(private));
```

Note rest of mkkeys.c is unchanged.

```
cherry/home/bd/netrek/mkkey/res-rsa-2.9.2$ diff mkkey.c mkkey-mine.c
1103,1106c1119,1129
< mpz_set_ui(x, 0);
< mpz_set_ui(y, 0);
< mpz_set_ui(global, 0);
< mpz_set_ui(private, 0);
...
> /* mpz_set_ui(x, 0); */
> /* mpz_set_ui(y, 0); */
> /* mpz_set_ui(global, 0); */
>
> mpz_set_str(x, "6158427920916659824908651606478252183", 0);
> mpz_set_str(y, "144894352951973396937037531927458847253", 0);
> mpz_set_str
> (global, "892321428802586219001502719778378451271677716961403333724586529659410803299", 0);
> mpz_set_str
> (private, "326802201186638185587649392739171025726846542356328056267675213531974007821", 0);
> /* mpz_set_ui(public, 0); */
1114c1137
< raw_to_num(x, temp);
...
> /* raw_to_num(x, temp); */
1124c1147
< raw_to_num(y, temp);
...
> /* raw_to_num(y, temp); */
1137c1160
< raw_to_num(private, temp);
...
> //raw_to_num(private, temp);
1139,1140c1162,1163
< while (!is_prime(private))
<   mpz_add(private, private, two);
...
> // while (!is_prime(private))
>   mpz_add(private, private, two);
```

```

1143c1166
< assert(is_prime(private));
...
> //assert(is_prime(private));

cherry:/home/bd/netrek/mkkey/res-rsa-2.9.2$ make
gcc -O2 -c mkkey.c
gcc -O2 -o mkkey mkkey.o -lgmp
cherry:/home/bd/netrek/mkkey/res-rsa-2.9.2$ ./mkkey foo foo foo
foo
mkkey version [RES-RSA 2.9.2: Mar. 13, 2000][GMP]
Source basename: "rsa_box"
Number of shells: 3
Number of steps between swaps: 2
Number of files: 5
Ratio of computation in files to main file: 0.8
Making new key, hold on....
Testing key ..... key
seems OK
Writing....
240 bits left, 5 files left, 37 bits in rsa_box_0.c
202 bits left, 4 files left, 7 bits in main file
194 bits left, 4 files left, 42 bits in rsa_box_1.c
151 bits left, 3 files left, 11 bits in main file
139 bits left, 3 files left, 29 bits in rsa_box_2.c
109 bits left, 2 files left, 10 bits in main file
98 bits left, 2 files left, 32 bits in rsa_box_3.c
65 bits left, 1 files left, 13 bits in main file
51 bits left, 1 files left, 39 bits in rsa_box_4.c

```

```

cherry:/home/bd/netrek/mkkey/res-rsa-2.9.2$ cat foo.secret
foo.ct=foo:cr=foo\
.cd=September 2004.ar=foo\
.cm=foo\
.gk=636a5977da5ce59948885d1003e983deabf405ed0cb952a5b42930523909f901\
.pk=057505d6c5b0b5ccdf07819a7670da469e00000000000000000000000000000000\
.sk=0dfc24fd19398586dafa37e985163290eb011f39c03f90affc5d458a716b800:

```

Note pk and sk are reversed. Edit foo.secret to correct the order to:

```

foo.ct=foo:cr=foo\
.cd=September 2004.ar=foo\
.cm=foo\
.gk=636a5977da5ce59948885d1003e983deabf405ed0cb952a5b42930523909f901\
.pk=057505d6c5b0b5ccdf07819a7670da469e00000000000000000000000000000000\
.sk=0dfc24fd19398586dafa37e985163290eb011f39c03f90affc5d458a716b800:

```

Rerun mkkey with the edited secret key file:

```

cherry:/home/bd/netrek/mkkey/res-rsa-2.9.2$ ./mkkey -k foo.secret
mkkey version [RES-RSA 2.9.2: Mar. 13, 2000][GMP]
Source basename: "rsa_box"
Number of shells: 3
Number of steps between swaps: 2
Number of files: 5
Ratio of computation in files to main file: 0.8
Reading key from keycap file "foo.secret"...
Testing key ..... key
seems OK
Writing....
128 bits left, 5 files left, 19 bits in rsa_box_0.c
108 bits left, 4 files left, 6 bits in main file
101 bits left, 4 files left, 20 bits in rsa_box_1.c
80 bits left, 3 files left, 5 bits in main file
74 bits left, 3 files left, 15 bits in rsa_box_2.c
58 bits left, 2 files left, 6 bits in main file
51 bits left, 2 files left, 21 bits in rsa_box_3.c
29 bits left, 1 files left, 5 bits in main file
23 bits left, 1 files left, 14 bits in rsa_box_4.c

```

```

cherry:/home/bd/netrek/mkkey/res-rsa-2.9.2$ ls -aFl rsa_box_?.c
-rw-r--r-- 1 bd bd 3856 Sep 19 20:02 rsa_box_0.c
-rw-r--r-- 1 bd bd 4093 Sep 19 20:02 rsa_box_1.c
-rw-r--r-- 1 bd bd 3222 Sep 19 20:02 rsa_box_2.c
-rw-r--r-- 1 bd bd 4368 Sep 19 20:02 rsa_box_3.c
-rw-r--r-- 1 bd bd 3130 Sep 19 20:02 rsa_box_4.c
cherry:/home/bd/netrek/mkkey/res-rsa-2.9.2$

```

Copy rsa_box_?.c files into your own custom client source directory, compile, and login to any public netrek server, including INL server of your choice.