



上海大学  
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## 《信息安全实验》实验报告

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### 实验一：Many Time Pad

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# 一、实验目的与任务

## 1. 实验目的

- 理解一次性密码本（One Time Pad, OTP）的加密与解密原理；
- 实现对重复密钥的 XOR 攻击与密文还原；

## 2. 实验任务

1. 给定 11 份密文，这些密文均使用同一密钥通过 OTP 加密；
2. 利用前 10 份密文分析密钥，尝试恢复第 11 条目标密文的明文；
3. 编写 Python 程序实现自动化密钥搜索与解密；
4. 输出所有明文与总体可读字符比例。

# 二、实验环境

- 操作系统：Windows 11
- 解释器：Python 3.11
- 编辑器：Anaconda Spyder

# 三、实验内容与原理

## 1. 实验原理

一次性密码本（OTP）理论上不可破解，因为密钥长度与明文相同且随机。但若密钥被重复使用，则多个密文可通过异或运算相互抵消，从而泄露明文统计特征。这被称为 **Many Time Pad** 攻击。

核心思想：

$$C_i = P_i \oplus K \Rightarrow P_i = C_i \oplus K$$

若相同密钥  $K$  加密多条消息，则有

$$C_i \oplus C_j = P_i \oplus P_j$$

从而可利用英文字符分布特征推测每个密钥字节。

## 2. 攻击思路

1. 将每条密文按字节解析；
2. 对每个位置（字节）枚举可能的密钥值 0 ~ 255；
3. 统计异或后是否为可读 ASCII 字符（空格、字母、数字、常用符号等）；
4. 根据英文字符出现频率给出得分，选取得分最高的密钥字节；
5. 拼接全部字节得到完整密钥；
6. 使用该密钥解密所有密文并输出，人工观测其合理性。

## 3. 程序运行过程

输入文件准备：

- 将实验说明书中的密文保存在 `cipher.txt`，之后使用程序 `hexibin.py` 将十六进制转二进制并且将密文保存在 `cipher1.txt ~ cipher11.txt`。
- `decrypto.py` 程序会自动读取 11 份密文，并以最长长度 1376 位作为密钥搜索长度（对应 172 个字节）。

程序主要步骤

1. 读取密文：依次加载 `cipher1.txt-cipher11.txt`，做基本合法性校验（仅含 0/1，长度  $\geq 8$ ）。
2. 逐字节搜索密钥：对每个字节位置枚举 [0, 255] 的密钥候选，按“可读 ASCII 判定 + 字符频率打分”计算得分，取得分最高者为该位置的密钥字节。
3. 拼接密钥：将所有字节拼成 1376 位的密钥位串，并写入 `found_key.txt`（不在屏幕打印位串，仅保存到文件）。
4. 解密与输出：使用得到的密钥解密全部 11 条密文，并逐条在控制台打印明文（不可读字符以 ? 代替），最后将最终秘钥串保存在 `found_key.txt` 中。
5. 质量评估与摘要：统计总体可读字符比例（如 95.7%），并打印“密钥长度：1376 位”。

## 四、实验程序

Listing 1: hexibin.py

```
1 def hex_char_to_binary(char):
2     """将单个十六进制字符转换为4位二进制字符串"""
3     if char in '0123456789':
4         return bin(int(char))[2:].zfill(4)
5     elif char.lower() in 'abcdef':
6         # a-f 对应 10-15
7         value = 10 + ord(char.lower()) - ord('a')
8         return bin(value)[2:].zfill(4)
9     else:
10        raise ValueError(f"无效字符: {char}")
11
12 def process_cipher_file():
13     """处理cipher.txt文件"""
14     try:
15         # 读取cipher.txt文件
16         with open('cipher.txt', 'r', encoding='utf-8') as file:
17             lines = file.readlines()
18
19         # 确保有11行数据
20         if len(lines) < 11:
21             print(f"警告: 文件只有{len(lines)}行, 需要10行")
22             lines = lines + [''] * (11 - len(lines))
23         elif len(lines) > 11:
24             lines = lines[:11]
25
26         # 处理每一行数据
27         for i, line in enumerate(lines, 1):
28             # 去除换行符和空白字符
29             clean_line = line.strip()
30
31             # 转换每个字符为4位二进制
32             binary_string = ''
33             for char in clean_line:
34                 if char: # 确保不是空字符
35                     binary_string += hex_char_to_binary(char)
36
37             # 写入对应的输出文件
38             output_filename = f'cipher{i}.txt'
39             with open(output_filename, 'w', encoding='utf-8') as output_file:
40                 output_file.write(binary_string)
41
```

```
42     print(f"已生成: {output_filename} - 二进制长度: {len(binary_string)}位")
43
44     except FileNotFoundError:
45         print("错误: 找不到cipher.txt文件")
46     except Exception as e:
47         print(f"处理过程中出现错误: {e}")
48
49 # 主程序
50 if __name__ == "__main__":
51     # 检查cipher.txt是否存在, 如果不存在则创建示例文件
52     try:
53         with open('cipher.txt', 'r', encoding='utf-8'):
54             pass
55     except FileNotFoundError:
56         print("未找到cipher.txt")
57
58     # 处理文件
59     print("开始处理cipher.txt文件...")
60     process_cipher_file()
61     print("处理完成! ")
```

Listing 2: decrypt.py

```

1 import os
2
3 def is_valid_ascii_char(v: int) -> bool:
4     return (32 <= v <= 122) and (
5         v == 32 or 65 <= v <= 90 or 97 <= v <= 122 or
6         v in (39, 44, 58, 46, 40, 41, 45) or 48 <= v <= 57
7     )
8
9 def char_frequency_score(b: int) -> int:
10    s = {
11        ' ':13, 'e':10, 't':9, 'a':8, 'o':8, 'i':8, 'n':8, 's':7, 'h':7, 'r':7,
12        'd':6, 'l':6, 'c':5, 'u':5, 'm':5, 'w':5, 'f':5, 'g':5, 'y':5,
13        'p':4, 'b':4, 'v':3, 'k':3, 'j':2, 'x':2, 'q':2, 'z':2,
14        "'":3, ".":3, ":":2, ",":2, "-":2
15    }
16    return s.get(chr(b).lower(), 1)
17
18 def read_cipher_files():
19    cs = []
20    for i in range(1, 12):
21        fn = f"cipher{i}.txt"
22        with open(fn, "r", encoding="utf-8", errors="ignore") as f:
23            bits = f.read().strip()
24            if not bits or any(ch not in "01" for ch in bits) or len(bits) < 8:
25                raise ValueError(f"{fn} 内容需为二进制字符串且长度≥8")
26            cs.append(bits)
27    return cs
28
29 def find_key_byte_position(ciphers, pos: int):
30    start = pos * 8
31    scores = [0]*256
32    for kb in range(256):
33        vc = 0
34        tf = 0
35        for c in ciphers:
36            if start + 8 <= len(c):
37                cb = int(c[start:start+8], 2)
38                pb = cb ^ kb
39                if is_valid_ascii_char(pb):
40                    vc += 1
41                    tf += char_frequency_score(pb)
42            scores[kb] = tf * vc
43    mx = max(scores)
44    bests = [i for i,v in enumerate(scores) if v == mx]

```

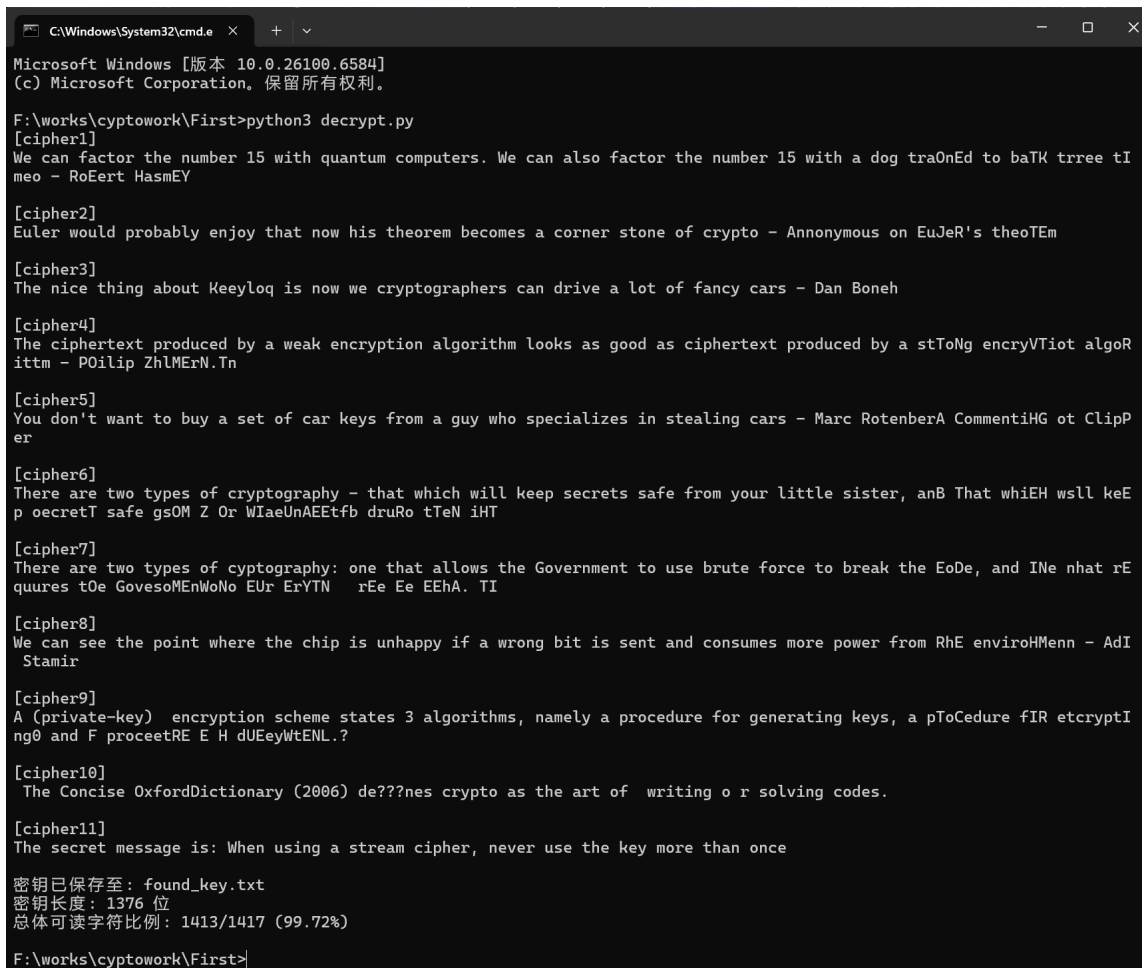
```

45     return max(best) if best else 0
46
47 def find_key(ciphers, key_len_bits: int = 1376):
48     max_bytes = key_len_bits // 8
49     return "".join(f"{find_key_byte_position(ciphers, p):08b}" for p in range(
50         max_bytes))
51
52 def decrypt_with_key(ciphers, key: str):
53     results = []
54     for idx, c in enumerate(ciphers, 1):
55         dbin = "".join(str(int(cb) ^ int(kb)) for cb, kb in zip(c, key[:len(c)]))
56         dec = "".join(
57             (chr(v) if is_valid_ascii_char(v) else "?")
58             if len(bs := dbin[j:j+8]) == 8 and (v := int(bs, 2)) is not None
59             else "?"
60             for j in range(0, len(dbin), 8)
61         )
62         results.append(dec)
63         print(f"[cipher{idx}]")
64         print(dec)
65         print()
66     return results
67
68 def print_overall_quality(results):
69     total = sum(len(r) for r in results)
70     valid = sum(1 for r in results for ch in r if is_valid_ascii_char(ord(ch)))
71     if total:
72         print(f"总体可读字符比例: {valid}/{total} ({valid/total*100:.2f}%)")
73
74 def main():
75     ciphers = read_cipher_files()
76     key = find_key(ciphers, 1376)
77     results = decrypt_with_key(ciphers, key)
78     with open("found_key.txt", "w", encoding="utf-8") as f:
79         f.write(key)
80         print("密钥已保存至: found_key.txt")
81     print(f"密钥长度: {len(key)} 位")
82     print_overall_quality(results)
83
84 if __name__ == "__main__":
85     main()

```

## 五、程序运行结果

程序依次读取 cipher1.txt(密文序列) 至 cipher11.txt(目标密文)，自动推测出长度为 1376 位的密钥，并成功解密出所有明文。运行结果如下图所示：



```
C:\Windows\System32\cmd.e x + v
Microsoft Windows [版本 10.0.26100.6584]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. 保留所有权利。

F:\works\cyptowork\First>python3 decrypt.py
[cipher1]
We can factor the number 15 with quantum computers. We can also factor the number 15 with a dog traOnEd to baTK trree tI
meo - RoEert HasMEY

[cipher2]
Euler would probably enjoy that now his theorem becomes a corner stone of crypto - Anonymous on EuJeR's theoTEm

[cipher3]
The nice thing about Keeyloq is now we cryptographers can drive a lot of fancy cars - Dan Boneh

[cipher4]
The ciphertext produced by a weak encryption algorithm looks as good as ciphertext produced by a stToNg encryVTiot algoR
ittm - POilip ZhIMErN.Tn

[cipher5]
You don't want to buy a set of car keys from a guy who specializes in stealing cars - Marc RotenberA CommentiHG ot ClipP
er

[cipher6]
There are two types of cryptography - that which will keep secrets safe from your little sister, anB That whiEH wslI keE
p oecretI safe gsOM Z Or WIaeUnAEETfb druRo tTeN iHT

[cipher7]
There are two types of cyptography: one that allows the Government to use brute force to break the EoDe, and INe nhat rE
quures toe GovesoMENWoNo EUr ErYTN rEe Ee EEhA. TI

[cipher8]
We can see the point where the chip is unhappy if a wrong bit is sent and consumes more power from RhE enviroHMenn - AdI
Stamir

[cipher9]
A (private-key) encryption scheme states 3 algorithms, namely a procedure for generating keys, a pToCedure fIR etcryptI
ng0 and F proceetRE E H dUEeyWtENL.?

[cipher10]
The Concise OxfordDictionary (2006) de??nes crypto as the art of writing o r solving codes.

[cipher11]
The secret message is: When using a stream cipher, never use the key more than once

密钥已保存至: found_key.txt
密钥长度: 1376 位
总体可读字符比例: 1413/1417 (99.72%)

F:\works\cyptowork\First>
```

图 1: 程序运行结果截图

程序输出：

ciphertext #1 We can factor the number 15 with quantum computers. We can also factor the number 15 with a dog traOnEd to baTK trree tlmeo - RoEert HasMEY

ciphertext #2 Euler would probably enjoy that now his theorem becomes a corner stone of crypto - Anonymous on EuJeR's theoTEm

ciphertext #3 The nice thing about Keeyloq is now we cryptographers can drive a lot of fancy cars - Dan Boneh

ciphertext #4 The ciphertext produced by a weak encryption algorithm looks as good as ciphertext produced by a stToNg encryVTiot algoRittm - POilip ZhIMErN.Tn

- ciphertext #5 You don't want to buy a set of car keys from a guy who specializes in stealing cars - Marc RotenberA CommentiHG ot ClipPer
- ciphertext #6 There are two types of cryptography - that which will keep secrets safe from your little sister, anB That whiEH wslI keEp oecretT safe gsOM Z Or WIaeUnAEetfb druRo tTeN iHT
- ciphertext #7 There are two types of cyptography: one that allows the Government to use brute force to break the EoDe, and INe nhat rEqures tOe GovesoMEnWoNo EUr ErYTN rEe Ee EEhA. TI
- ciphertext #8 We can see the point where the chip is unhappy if a wrong bit is sent and consumes more power from RhE enviroHMenn - AdI Stamir
- ciphertext #9 A (private-key) encryption scheme states 3 algorithms, namely a procedure for generating keys, a pToCedure fIR etcryptIng0 and F proceetRE E H dUEeyWtENL.?
- ciphertext #10 The Concise OxfordDictionary (2006) de??nes crypto as the art of writing o r solving codes.

目标密文 **The secret message is: When using a stream cipher, never use the key more than once**

- 密钥已保存至: found\_key.txt
- 密钥长度: 1376 位
- 总体可读字符比例: 1413/1417 (99.72%)

## 六、问题与解决方式

1. 十六进制读取不直观、易错。  
解决:先把密文流程化成二进制位串并分文件保存(cipher1.txt~cipher11.txt), 读取时校验仅含 0/1。
2. 只识别 **a-z,A-Z** 导致覆盖不足。  
解决: 在 `is_valid_ascii_char` 中放行空格、大小写字母、数字、常见标点(逗号、句号、冒号、单引号、连字符、括号等), 扩大“可读”集合, 减少误杀。
3. 加入标点和数字后仍有“可打印但无语义”的字符。  
解决: 不用“可打印=合理”的硬判断; 改为频率加权(`char_frequency_score`), 对空格、e、t、a 等高频字符给更高分, 弱化杂乱可打印字符的影响。

4. 同一位置候选密钥评分冲突。

解决：采用综合权重打分：对每个候选键  $k$  统计可读计数  $vc$  与频率总分  $tf$ ，以  $tf * vc$  作为最终得分，并取分最高者为该字节密钥；并列时取最大值处理。

5. 不同密文长度不一致，局部越界。

解决：对越界位置直接跳过，只在覆盖到该字节的密文上计分，避免将缺失当作惩罚；密钥长度按固定 1376 位生成。

6. 可改进部分

以上步骤配合后，成功恢复目标密文 (`cipher11`)。后续可按需加入简单词典/词频校验作为额外加分，提高边界位置的判定稳定性。

## 七、实验体会

通过本次实验，我深入理解了 OTP 的加密与解密机理。

- 了解了异或运算的可逆性及其在加密算法中的应用；
- 掌握了从统计角度分析密文特征的方法；
- 深刻体会到“安全算法必须配合安全密钥管理”的原则。

实验最终成功复现了 Many Time Pad 攻击。