

# HW1 - Solve Two Crypto Challenges in a CTF

CNS Course Sapienza

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## 1 CTF introduction and summary

**CTF name:** Hacktober CTF

**CTF URL:** <http://ctf.cyberhacktics.com/>

**CTF URL on CTFTIME.ORG:** <https://ctftime.org/event/1108/>

**CTF time:** Fri, 16 Oct. 2020, 14:00 UTC — Sun, 18 Oct. 2020, 02:00 UTC

**Hacktober CTF** is developed by industry professionals and military veterans, including members from organizations such as **Cyber Hacktics** and **CyberUp**. It has been an annual event since 2016, starting out as a local competition in October in the St. Louis area. In 2018, Hacktober CTF became a nation-wide event and this year, it is open to a global audience. It was hosted Hacktober CTF in support of *National Cyber Security Awareness Month* [1].

## 2 Challenges

Hacktober CTF included wide variety of challenge categories with different level of complexity for broad audience, from beginners to professional experts [1]:

- Steganography
- Programming
- Linux
- Forensics
- Cryptography
- Web Exploitation
- SQL
- OSINT
- Traffic Analysis

From which the main focus of the work was the category of **Cryptography**.

## 2.1 Cryptography: Hail Caesar! (10 points)

Flag format:

flag { ... }

Description of the challenge is the following:

This image was found in Ghost Town along with the encoded message below. See if you can decipher the message. Enter the entire decoded message as the flag.  
Decode this: **TGG KUSJWV QGM**



Figure 1: Challenge1 image.

### 2.1.1 Solution

The original text was encrypted using **Shift Cipher** technique or also known as **Caesar Cipher**. It involves replacing each letter in the message by a letter that is some fixed number of positions in the alphabet [2]. The letters are 'shifted' by some number of spaces to the left or right in alphabet. Decryption is performed using reverse direction shifts. This number of spaces/shifts is called *key*. For example, in the case of this challenge, according to the image above it is a right shift of 18 meaning that *key* = 18 and each letter is replaced by a letter which is to the right by 18 positions(e.g. letter S replaces A because it is 18 positions to the right of A's position):

Position:	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	.	.	.	18	19	.	.	.								
Original alphabet:	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
Shifted alphabet:	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R

Based on this we can decipher the encrypted message:

Encrypted text: TGG KUSJWV QGM

Decrypted text: BOO SCARED YOU

Shift Ciphers work by using the modulo operator to encrypt and decrypt messages performing modulo arithmetic:

Encryption:  $(X + \text{key}) \bmod 26$

Decryption:  $(X - \text{key}) \bmod 26$

Where  $X$  stands for letter position, '+' shift to the right and '-' shift to the left. Modulo arithmetic is used for the cases when after performing shifts  $X < 0$  and  $X > 25$  in order to keep letter position in range 0-25. For example, letter B in the original message was replaced with T:  $(1 + 18) \% 26 = 19$ . In this case, the decryption can be performed by replacing each letter in ciphertext with the letter which is to the left by 18 positions:

TGG KUSJWV QGM

T = 19

$(19 - 18) \% 26 = 1 \mid \text{B}$

G = 6

$(6 - 18) \% 26 = 14 \mid \text{O}$

. . .

(note: in case of G, after 'shifting', letter position equals -12 which is out of range in alphabet, performing mod 26 letter position becomes one of the number from 0 to 25, in this case 14)

As a result, the flag is:

flag{BOO SCARED YOU}

## 2.2 Cryptography: Down the Wrong Path (10 points)

Flag format:

flag{...}

Description of the challenge is the following:

One of our operatives took a photo of a notebook belonging to Donnell. We think it's a message intended for another member of DEADFACE. Can you decipher the message and tell us who it's intended for?

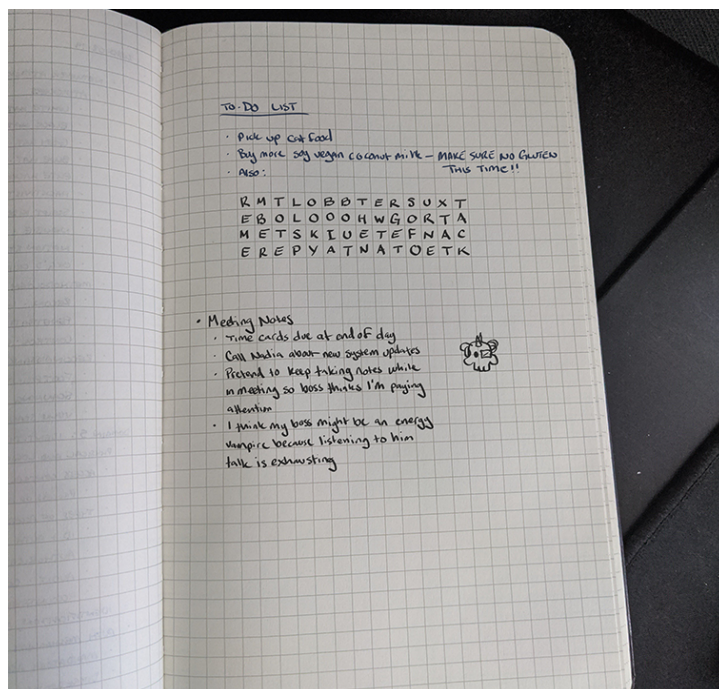


Figure 2: Challenge2 image.

### 2.2.1 Solution

The original text was encrypted using **Transposition Cipher** technique, specifically **Route Cipher**. In **Transposition Cipher**, the letters are reordered in some way according to a given rule which is called *key*. In a **Route Cipher** technique, plaintext is written in a grid of given dimensions [4]. One dimension is determined by the key and the second depends on the data size. The plaintext is then read off following the *route* to create a ciphertext, for example *zigzagging up and down*, *spiral inwards clockwise starting from the top right*, etc [3].

Based on the image, the message is already constructed in a grid, so there is no need to rearrange different possible grids. The only step remains is to find a right route to read a plaintext. The name of the challenge might be a hint(Down the Wrong Path), so one of the possible ways of reading is *down of the grid*. Next was to select between reading *to the right* or *to the left*. The route was discovered and message is deciphered:

	R	M	T	L	O	B	B	T	E	R	A	U	X	T
	E	B	O	L	O	O	O	H	W	G	O	R	T	A
	M	E	T	S	K	I	U	E	T	E	F	N	A	C
v	E	R	E	P	Y	A	T	N	A	T	O	E	T	K

REMEMBERTOTELLSPOOKYBOIABOUTTHENEWTARGETISOFOURNEXTATTACK  
 REMEMBER TO TELL SPOOKY BOI ABOUT THE NEW TARGETS OF OUR NEXT ATTACK

However, this was not a flag, the challenge required to find out who this message was intended for. Thus, the flag is:

flag {SPOOKYBOI}

## References

- [1] HacktoberCTF Official Blog, URL: <https://blog.cyberhacktics.com/hacktober-2020/>
- [2] Caesar cipher, URL: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Caesar\\_cipher](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Caesar_cipher)
- [3] Route Cipher, URL: <https://crypto.interactive-maths.com/route-cipher.html>
- [4] Route Cipher, URL: <http://www.crypto-it.net/eng/simple/route-cipher.html>

## Appendix A Screenshots and Writeup links

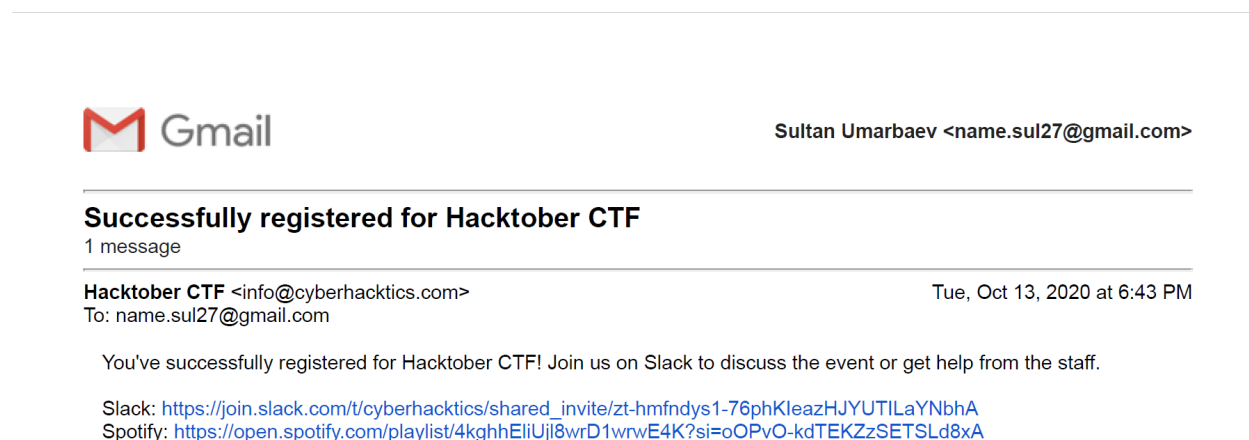


Figure 3: Confirmation mail from the CTF event.

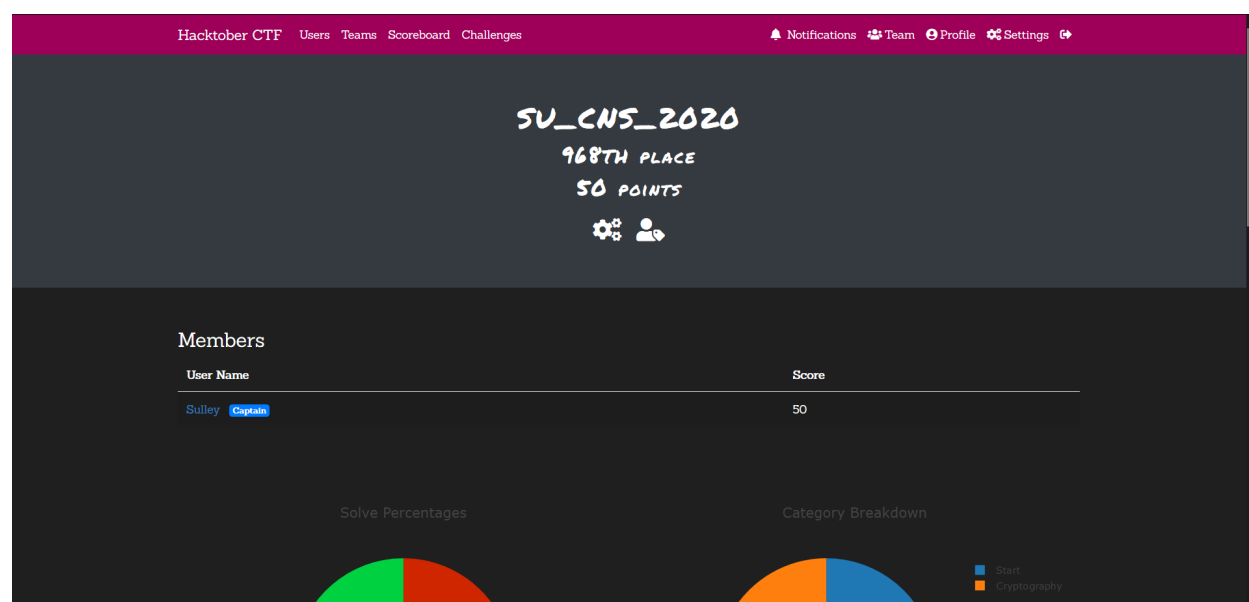


Figure 4: Team information.

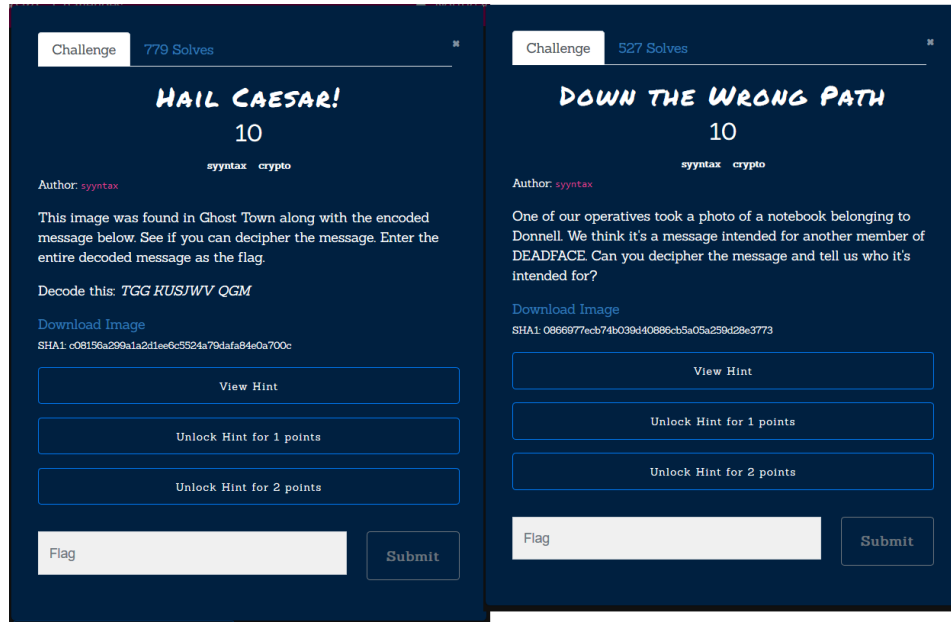


Figure 5: Descriptions of challenges.

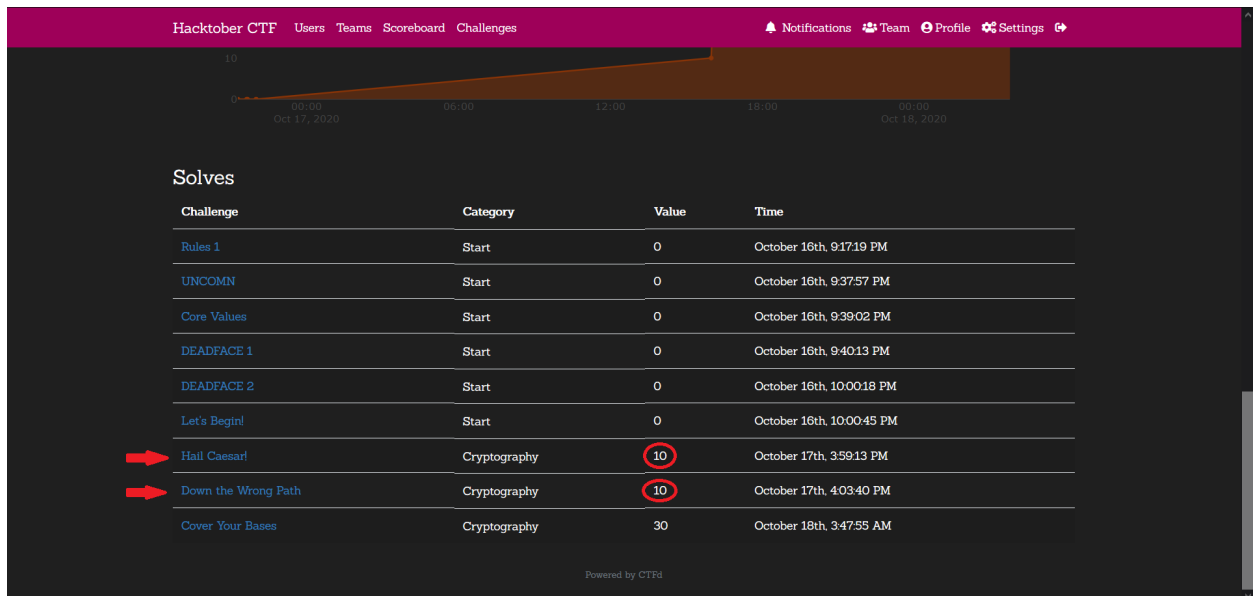


Figure 6: Points on the CTF.

Links to the writeups:

- Hail Caesar!, <https://ctftime.org/writeup/24273>
- Down the Wrong Path, <https://ctftime.org/writeup/24285>

## Appendix B C++ Code, Shift Cipher Decryptor for Challenge 1

```

#include <iostream>

std::string decrypt(std::string msg, int shift) {

    std::string result = "";

    for (int i = 0; i < msg.length(); ++i) {

        if (msg[i] == ' ') {
            result += msg[i];
            continue;
        }

        if (isupper(msg[i]) ) {
            result += char( int(msg[i]-shift+'A')%26 + 'A' );
        }
        else {
            result += char( int(msg[i]-shift+'a')%26 + 'a' );
        }
    }

    return result;
}

int main() {

    std::string msg;
    int shift;

    std::cout << "Enter encrypted message: ";
    getline(std::cin, msg);
    std::cout << "\nShift: ";
    std::cin >> shift;
    std::cout << "\nDecrypted message: " << decrypt(msg, shift) << "\n";

    return 0;
}

```

Listing 1: Shift Cipher Decryptor.