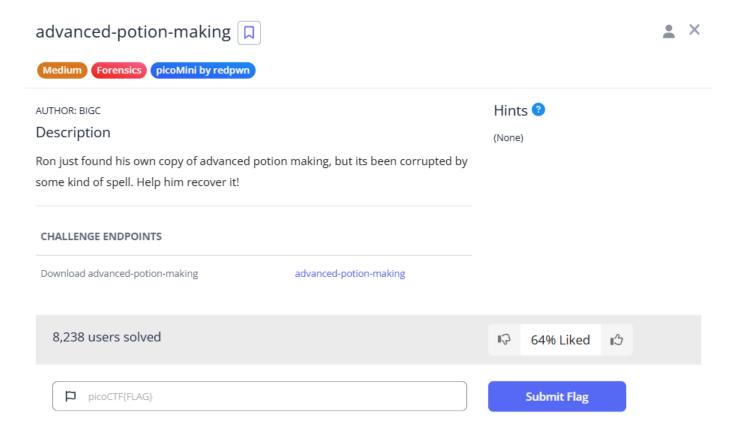
advanced-potion-maker



Attached file: advanced-potion-making

My first instincts

```
$ file advanced-potion-making
advanced-potion-making: data
```

Which yielded nothing, this usually prompts me to analyze what type of data is inside, so...

1. **Strings & hex dump** – nothing human-readable in the strings output, but the first few bytes in the hex dump look *almost* like a PNG:

```
$ xxd -g1 -l 16 advanced-potion-making > APM-hex.txt
```

```
00000000: 8950 4211 0d0a 1a0a 0012 1314 4948 4452 .PB......IHDR
```

Based on this example I found, a real PNG should look something like this:

```
[000000000] 89 50 4E 47 0D 0A 1A 0A 00 00 00 0D 49 48 44 52
                                                               .\, \mathsf{PNG}. \ldots . .\, \mathsf{IHDR}
[000000016] 00 00 00 20 00 00 00 20 01 00 00 00 00 5B 01 47
                                                               ....[.G
[000000032] 59 00 00 00 04 67 41 4D 41 00 01 86 A0 31 E8 96
                                                               Y....gAMA....1..
[000000048] 5F 00 00 00 5B 49 44 41 54 78 9C 2D CC B1 09 03
                                                               _...[IDATx.-...
                                                               0.....J..z4o..
[00000064] 30 0C 05 D1 EB D2 04 B2 4A 20 0B 7A 34 6F 90 15
[000000080] 3C 82 C1 8D 0A 61 45 07 51 F1 E0 8A 2F AA EA D2
                                                               <....aE.Q.../...
                                                               ..l..%S..S4W....
[00000096] A4 84 6C CE A9 25 53 06 E7 53 34 57 12 E2 11 B2
[00000112] 21 BF 4B 26 3D 1B 42 73 25 25 5E 8B DA B2 9E 6F
                                                             ! . K&= . Bs%%^ . . . . o
[00000128] 6A CA 30 69 2E 9D 29 61 6E E9 6F 30 65 F0 BF 1F
                                                               j.0i..)an.o0e...
[00000144] 10 87 49 2F D0 2F 14 C9 00 00 00 00 49 45 4E 44
                                                               ..I/./....IEND
[00000160] AE 42 60 82
-- Sector 1 -- Assuming 512 Bytes ---
```

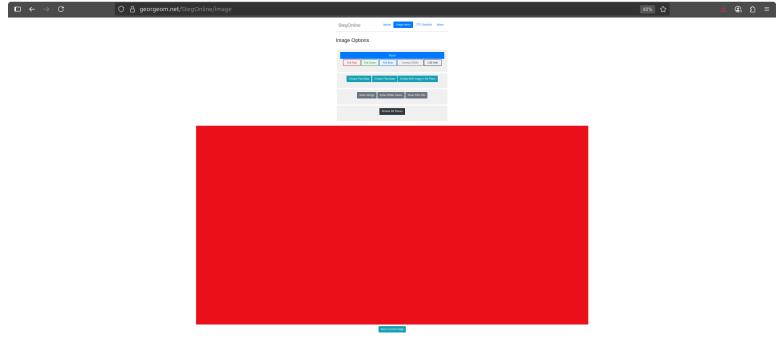
2. **Assumption** – If the rest of the file is intact, fixing those bytes should give a valid PNG the usual tools can parse.

Only ${f 5}$ bytes are off, so using hexeditor I changed those values to conform with standard



At this point the image opens—and it's just a red canvas. The flag clearly isn't in the visible pixels, so we shift to steganography.

Classic trick: data is embedded in the least-significant bit (LSB) of one colour channel.



- 1. choose **browse Bit Planes** \rightarrow **Red 0** (that's the lowest bit of the red channel).
- 2. Boom—black text on white background spells out:



picoCTF/w1z4rdry}

