

# HACKY EASTER 2019

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## EASY

### 01: Twisted

#### Solution

- **TOOLS:** Gimp 2

Using the cage transform to select the QR code, the image was transformed as much as possible to show the QR code. The code was then recreated in excel:



he19-Eihb-UUVw-nObm-lxaW

## 02: Just Watch

### Solution

- **TOOLS:**
  - google
  - Gif splitter: <https://ezgif.com/split>

First, split the gif into component frames. There are 10 frames in total. These look like sign language:



The gif translates as: givemeasign

he19-DwWd-aUU2-yVhE-SbaG

### 03: Sloppy Encryption

#### Solution

- **Tools:** Python

The ruby code is a simple encryption algorithm. It takes an input, applies a mathematical algorithm (as cycle) then turns this into base64 encoding; all with a load of jumps forwards and back between ascii and hex. We know the b64 output, so this code can be reversed to give the input.

The code is fairly straight forward to reverse, apart from one line:

```
x=ox.to_i(16)*['5'].cycle(101).to_a.join.to_i
```

This code takes a number summing it 101 times: `sum(input x 10n)`  
e.g. input is 123, over 4 cycles:

4	1	2	3	0	0	0
3		1	2	3	0	0
2			1	2	3	0
1				1	2	3
<hr/>						
	1	3	6	6	5	3

Reversing this is possible, if you work from the right hand side and remove the lsb from the overall number.

This then gives a number which is divided by 5, then converted to hex, then converted to ASCII. Beware then /5. This gave me problems in python3, as it was rounding the number. So had to run in python2, to get message: **n00b\_style\_crypto**

**he19-YPkZ-ZZpf-nbYt-6ZyD**

```
import base64
import math

#this is the one I need to convert
string = "K7sAYzGlyx0kZyXIIPrXxK22DkU4Q+rTGfUk9i9vA60C/ZcQ0SWNFJLTu4RpIBY/27yK5C8W+UrBhm0="
# REVERSE OF: b=Base64.encode64(c)
a = base64.b64decode(string)
# REVERSE OF: c=x.to_s(16).scan(/../).map(&:hex).map(&:chr).join
c=""
for x in range(0,len(a)):
    char = hex(a[x])[2:]
    if len(char) < 2:
        char = "0"+char
    c+=char
d = int(c,16) #where d is the base 10
# REVERSE OF: x=ox.to_i(16)*['5'].cycle(101).to_a.join.to_i
cycle = 101
d_array = [] #break d into component digits
n = []
total = []
digits = [] # holds the new digits
```

```

for i in str(d):
    d_array.append(int(i))
    n.append(0)
    total.append(0)

running_total = 0          # holds the running sum of total[n]
pointer = len(d_array)-1   # this points to the digit currently being calculated
d_array.append(0)          # add this so we can work from right to left when calculating

while pointer > 0:
    total[pointer] = running_total
    n[pointer] = d_array[pointer] - running_total
    amount = d_array[pointer]
    while amount - running_total < 0:    #d_array[pointer+1] < 0:
        amount += 10
        d_array[pointer-1] -= 1
    n[pointer] = amount - running_total
    running_total += n[pointer]
    pointer -= 1

#now add all digits[i] into a string
number = 0
power = 0
for i in range(len(n)-1, len(n)-1-cycle, -1):
    number += n[i]*(10**power)
    power += 1

number = int(number / 5) #note: this gives issues in python3, python2 number =
37495114530588664796246000071968314913903

hex_array = []
# REVERSE OF: ox='%X'%h.to_i(16)
hex_nos = hex(int(number)).split("x")[-1]
for i in range(len(hex_nos), 0, -2):
    hex_array.append(hex_nos[i-2:i])

# REVERSE OF: h=input.unpack('C'*input.length).collect{|x|x.to_s(16)}.join
hex_array.reverse()
for i in hex_array:
    print(chr(int(i,16)),end="")

```

## 04: Disco 02

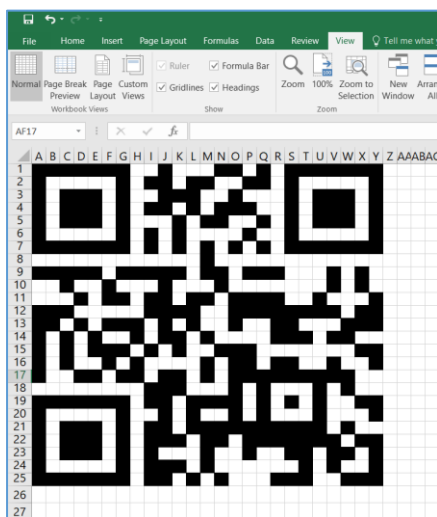
### Solution

- **Tools:** excel

Zoom into the ball, and it's full of squares.



Basically I pivoted around the squares and transferred them to excel.



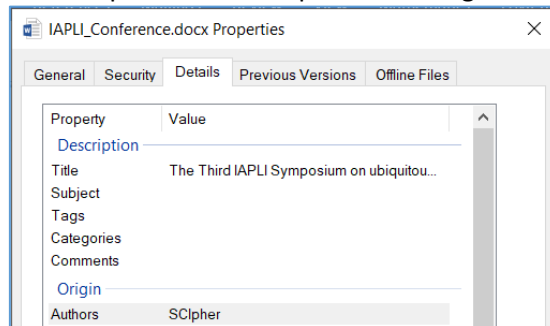
**he19-r5pN-YIRp-2cyh-GWh8**

## 05: Call for Papers

### Solution

- **Tools:** google

The file metadata gives a hint to SC1pher. This is a cipher for hiding clues in academic papers.



Paste the document into an online decoder: <https://pdos.csail.mit.edu/archive/scigen/scipher.html>

Reveals:

<https://hackyeaster.hacking-lab.com/hackyeaster/images/eggs/5e171aa074f390965a12fdc240.png>

**he19-A6kG-rb9U-Iury-qv93**

## 07: Shell we Argument

### Solution

- **Tools:** Google

This .sh code provided is nested variables which once expanded reveal some proper bash code. Examining the bash shows you need 10 arguments, which are provided in the bash code as `-R 465 -a 333 -b 911 -I 112 -t 007`

Enter the .sh shell code into an online bash compiler: <https://repl.it/languages/bash>

JDoodle Easy and Quick way to compile and run Bash Shell Online

**Your Code ...**

```
1 #!/bin/bash
2 z="
3 ";ACz='he';CCz='ec';iHz='Gn';vEz='na';LBz='ye';OFz='aw';kDz=' u';lEz='n';GBz='Pz';sDz='at';kEz='et';HCz=' m';wEz='be';az='in';pCz=' w';UGz='w';qFz='-9';WFz-
4 $Ax2$XTT "$Az$Bz$z$Cz$Dz$Ez$Fz$Gz$Hz$Ez$Iz$Gz$Jz$Ez$Kz$Gz$Lz$Ez$Mz$Gz$Nz$Ez$Oz$Gz$Pz$Ez$Qz$Gz$Rz$Ez$Sz$Gz$Tz$Ez$Uz$Gz$Vz$Ez$Wz$Gz$Xz$Ez$Yz$Gz$Zz$Ez$az$Gz$bz$E
5
```

**CommandLine Arguments ...**

-R 465 -a 333 -b 911 -I 112 -t 007

**Stdin Inputs...**

**Interactive mode :** ☐ OFF  
**Focus View:** ☐ OFF  
**Version :** 4.4.19

**Result...**

CPU Time: 0.00 sec(s), Memory: 3176 kiLobyte(s)

Ahhhh, finally! Let's discuss your arguments  
...  
Great, that are the perfect arguments. It took some time, but I'm glad, you see it now, too!  
Find your egg at <https://hackyeaster.hacking-lab.com/hackyeaster/images/eggs/a61ef3e975acb7d88a127ecd6e156242c74af38c.png>

The egg can be found at: <https://hackyeaster.hacking-lab.com/hackyeaster/images/eggs/a61ef3e975acb7d88a127ecd6e156242c74af38c.png>

**he19-Bxvs-Vno1-9I9D-49gX**



## 09: rorriM rorriM

### Solution

- **Tools:**
  - gimp
  - kali

The filename suggests this is a zip file, but in reverse. Opening the file in HxD shows that the end of the Hex is actually the start of the file. The file ends KP, suggesting it is a PK zip file.

Offset(h)	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	0A	0B	0C	0D	0E	0F	Decoded text
00010860	4F	BA	A1	A6	BF	6A	5F	43	79	E3	79	EB	79	CF	FD	9D	O*;;ij_Cyăyëÿÿ.
00010870	B1	FB	18	7E	E1	FB	DC	6E	F2	39	1B	DD	DD	1C	46	EE	±û.~âûÛnò9.ÝÝ.Fi
00010880	8D	80	E0	D1	85	24	24	23	34	70	93	01	8D	18	5A	43	.eàÑ...\$\$#4p"...ZC
00010890	12	D2	26	10	8C	84	AD	2A	12	2A	5D	2D	20	D2	07	10	.Ô&.E...*.*)- Ô..
000108A0	50	45	10	15	04	06	1A	F1	53	5C	65	5A	4C	70	6E	67	PE.....ñS\ezLpng
000108B0	2E	65	67	67	30	39	00	00	00	09	00	01	0D	A7	00	01	.egg09.....\$..
000108C0	08	3C	A3	18	78	DC	4E	36	43	29	00	08	00	00	00	14	.<f.xÛN6C).....
000108D0	04	03	4B	50													..KP

So the entire file needs to be reversed.

- 1) reverse the file bytes and save it as a .zip:  
`< evihcra.piz xxd -p -c1 | tac | xxd -p -r > file.zip`
- 2) extract "90gge.gnp" from the zip:  
`binwalk -Me file.zip`

Now open 09gge.gnp in HxD.

Offset(h)	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	0A	0B	0C	0D	0E	0F	Decoded text
00000000	89	47	4E	50	0D	0A	1A	0A	00	00	00	0D	49	48	44	52	%GNP.....IHDR
00000010	00	00	01	E0	00	00	01	E0	08	06	00	00	00	7D	D4	BE	...à...à.....}Ô%
00000020	95	00	00	00	04	67	41	4D	41	00	00	B1	8F	0B	FC	61	*....gAMA..±..üa
00000030	05	00	00	00	20	63	48	52	4D	00	00	7A	26	00	00	80	.... cHRM..z&..€
00000040	84	00	00	FA	00	00	00	80	E8	00	00	75	30	00	00	EA	...ú...€è..u0..ê

Whilst the file is correct, the start of the file is still wrong. Reverse GNP to PNG and save the file as egg09.png

In gimp:

- invert the egg: colours>invert
- rotate the egg though 180 degrees horizontally: image>transform>flip horizontally

**he19-VFTD-kVos-DeL1-IATA**



### 13 Symphony in Hex

#### Solution

- **Tools:** google for ascii codes: <https://ascii.cl/>

The notes are delimited to within each bar.

The hint tells you to :

- count quavers 
- read semibreves 

So reading each bar gives:

Stave 1: 4 8 4 1 4 3 4 B 5 F

Stave 2: 4 D 4 5 4 1 4 D 4

Stave 3: 1 4 4 5 5 5 5 3

As the notes are hex, group them together into 2 and convert to asci:

48 41 43 4B 5F 4D 45 5F 41 4D 41 44 45 55 53

H A C K \_ M E \_ A M A D E U S

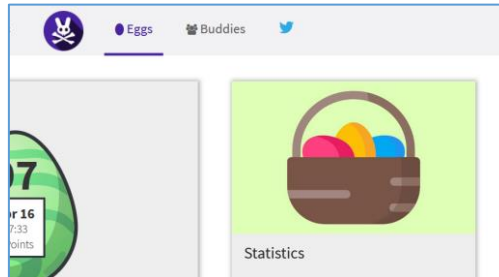
**he19-7fEm-jj7g-gpt3-4Mdh**

## 25 - HIDDEN EGG 1

### Solution

- Tools: HxD

Open up the “Eggs” page, and download the image of the egg basket (flags.jpg).



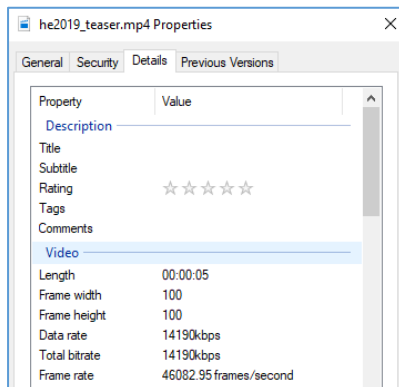
Open flags.jpg up in HxD and the flag is revealed:

Offset(h)	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	0A	0B	0C	0D	0E	0F	Decoded text
00000860	34	00	35	00	37	00	64	00	66	00	65	00	65	00	33	00	4.5.7.d.f.e.e.3.
00000870	34	00	36	00	34	00	38	00	38	00	36	00	30	00	64	00	4.6.4.8.5.6.0.d.
00000880	66	00	65	00	37	00	38	00	36	00	2E	00	70	00	6E	00	f.e.7.8.6...p.n.
00000890	67	00	00	00	68	74	74	70	73	3A	2F	2F	68	61	63	68	g...https://hack
000008A0	75	65	61	73	74	65	72	2E	68	61	63	6B	69	6E	67	2D	yeaster.hacking-
000008B0	4C	61	62	2E	63	6F	6D	2F	68	61	63	6B	75	65	61	73	lab.com/hackyea
000008C0	74	65	72	2F	69	6D	61	67	65	73	2F	65	67	67	73	2E	ter/images/oppo/
000008D0	66	35	64	38	37	64	66	65	36	37	37	35	33	34	35	37	ra07dfe67753457
000008E0	64	66	65	65	33	34	36	34	38	38	36	30	64	66	65	37	dfe634648860dfe7
000008F0	89	36	2E	70	6E	67	00	00	00	08	00	08	00	08	68	65	0.jpg.....be
00000900	31	39	2D	78	7A	43	63	2D	78	45	6C	66	2D	71	4A	34	19-xzCc-xElf-q04
00000910	48	2D	6A	61	79	38	00	00	00	48	00	00	00	01	00	00	H-jay8...H.....
00000920	00	48	00	00	00	01	00	00	70	61	69	6E	74	2F	6E	65	.H.....paint.ne
00000930	74	20	34	2E	31	2E	34	00	32	30	31	37	3A	31	31	3A	t 4.1.4.2017:11:
00000940	32	39	2D	31	30	3A	33	31	3A	32	34	00	54	48	75	6D	29 10:31:26.Thum
00000950	70	65	72	00	00	04	00	00	00	07	00	00	00	04	30	32	per.....02
00000960	32	31	A0	02	00	04	00	00	00	01	00	00	02	DC	A0	03	21 .....U .
00000970	00	04	00	00	00	01	00	00	01	CA	EA	1C	00	07	00	00	.....E8.....
00000980	08	0C	00	00	09	6C	00	00	00	00	1C	EA	00	00	00	08	.....1.....8....
00000990	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	.....

he19-xzCc-xElf-qJ4H-jay8

## Teaser

Unzip the file and the mp4 properties tell us this file has a framerate of 46082.95 frames/second:



- 1) ffmpeg to extract all the frames from the video gives us 230400 files:

```
ffmpeg.exe -i \Users\mark\Desktop\he2019_teaser.mp4 \Users\mark\Desktop\thumb\thumb%06d.jpg
```

- 2) OpenCV python library can be used to join these files. However the files vary slightly in size from 295KB to 298KB, which means OpenCV does struggle to concatenate them, as the files need to be the same size.

Again, ffmpeg to the rescue. Resize each of the 230,400 jpegs to 90kb png file. This batch took about 6 hours.

```
for %%a in ("%Users\mark\Desktop\thumb\*.jpg") do ffmpeg -i "%%a" -s 1x1 "%Users\mark\Desktop\smaller\%%~na.png"
```

- 3) Now all 230,400 pngs need to be re-assembled. A short python script allows this. A bit of trial and error soon shows the final image is 480 x 480.

```
import cv2
import numpy as np

#create a load of blank files for OpenCV to save to
img1 = cv2.imread('thumb000001.png')
img2 = cv2.imread("thumb000002.png")
vis = np.concatenate((img1, img2), axis=1)
for i in range(0,480):
    cv2.imwrite("output"+str(i)+".png", vis)
cv2.imwrite("final.png", vis)

#main code
for y in range (0,480):
    outfile = "output"+str(y)+".png"
    for x in range(0,480):
        #define the names of input file to concatenate
        infile = "thumb" + str(480+1+x+(480*y)) + ".png"

        #create files
        img1 = cv2.imread(outfile)
        img2 = cv2.imread(infile)
        img = np.concatenate((img1, img2), axis=1)
        cv2.imwrite(outfile, img)

#collate all the outfiles into the final teaser image
for y in range (0,480):
```

```
img1 = cv2.imread("output0.png")
img2 = cv2.imread("output1.png")
vis = np.concatenate((img1, img2), axis=0)
cv2.imwrite("final.png", vis)

for final in range(0,y):
    img1 = cv2.imread("final.png")
    img2 = cv2.imread("output"+str(final)+".png")
    vis = np.concatenate((img1, img2), axis=0)
    cv2.imwrite("final.png", vis)
```

he19-th1s-isju-5tAt-Eazr