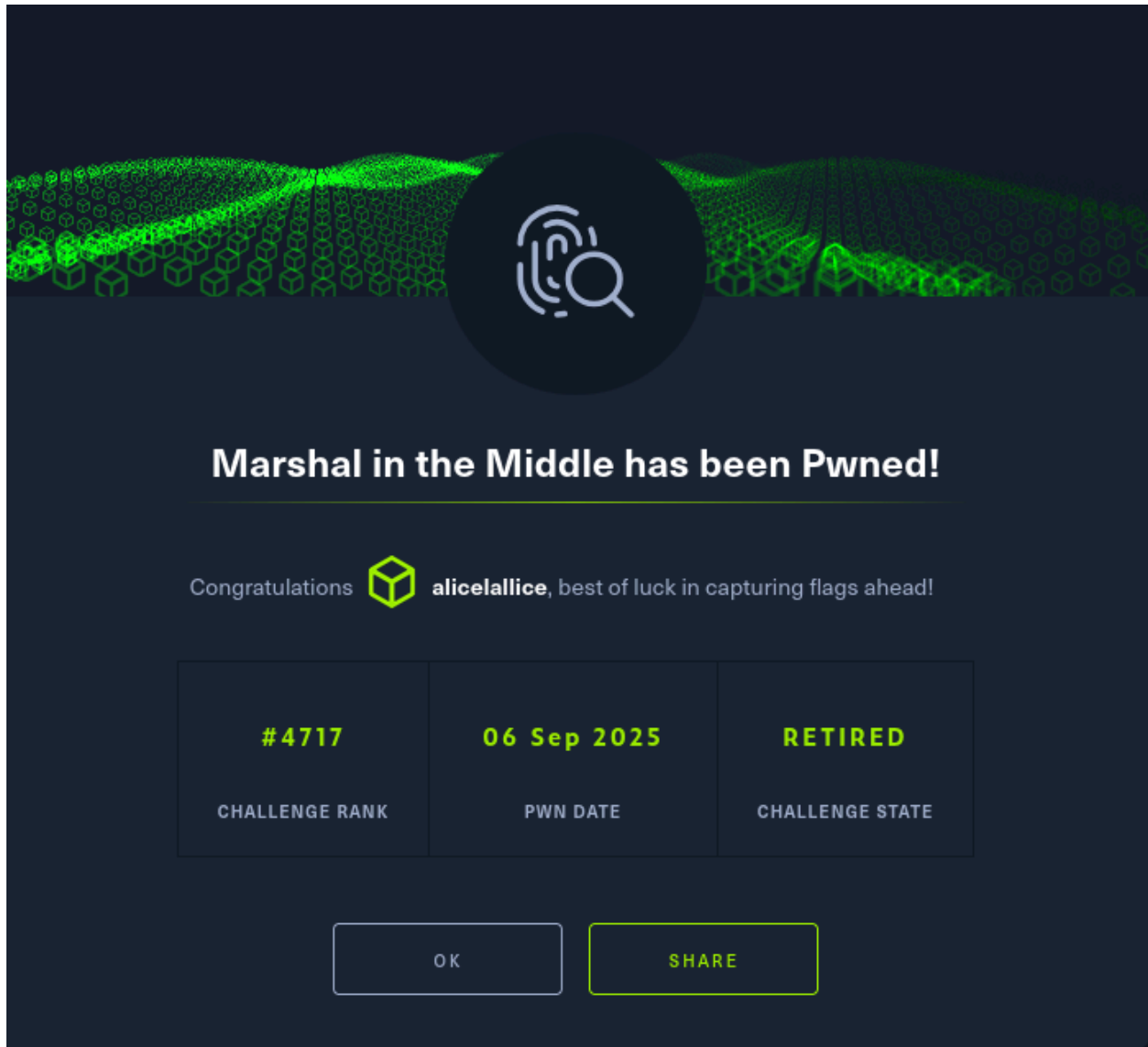


# Marshal in the Middle

Types	forensic
CTF	HTB



## Challenge Description

The security team was alerted to suspicious network activity from a production web server. The task was to determine if any data was stolen and identify what it

was.

Given files:

- `chalcap.pcapng` → Network traffic capture
- `secrets.log` → TLS pre-master secrets log (for decrypting HTTPS traffic)
- Zeek logs ( `bro/` ) → Parsed traffic logs

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~/Desktop/htb]
$ ls
bro  bundle.pem  chalcap.pcapng  'Marshal in the Middle.zip'  secrets.log

(kali㉿kali)-[~/Desktop/htb]
$ tree
.
├── bro
│   ├── conn.log
│   ├── dns.log
│   ├── files.log
│   ├── http.log
│   ├── packet_filter.log
│   ├── ssl.log
│   └── weird.log
├── bundle.pem
├── chalcap.pcapng
├── 'Marshal in the Middle.zip'
└── secrets.log

2 directories, 11 files
```

## Step 1 — Initial Analysis

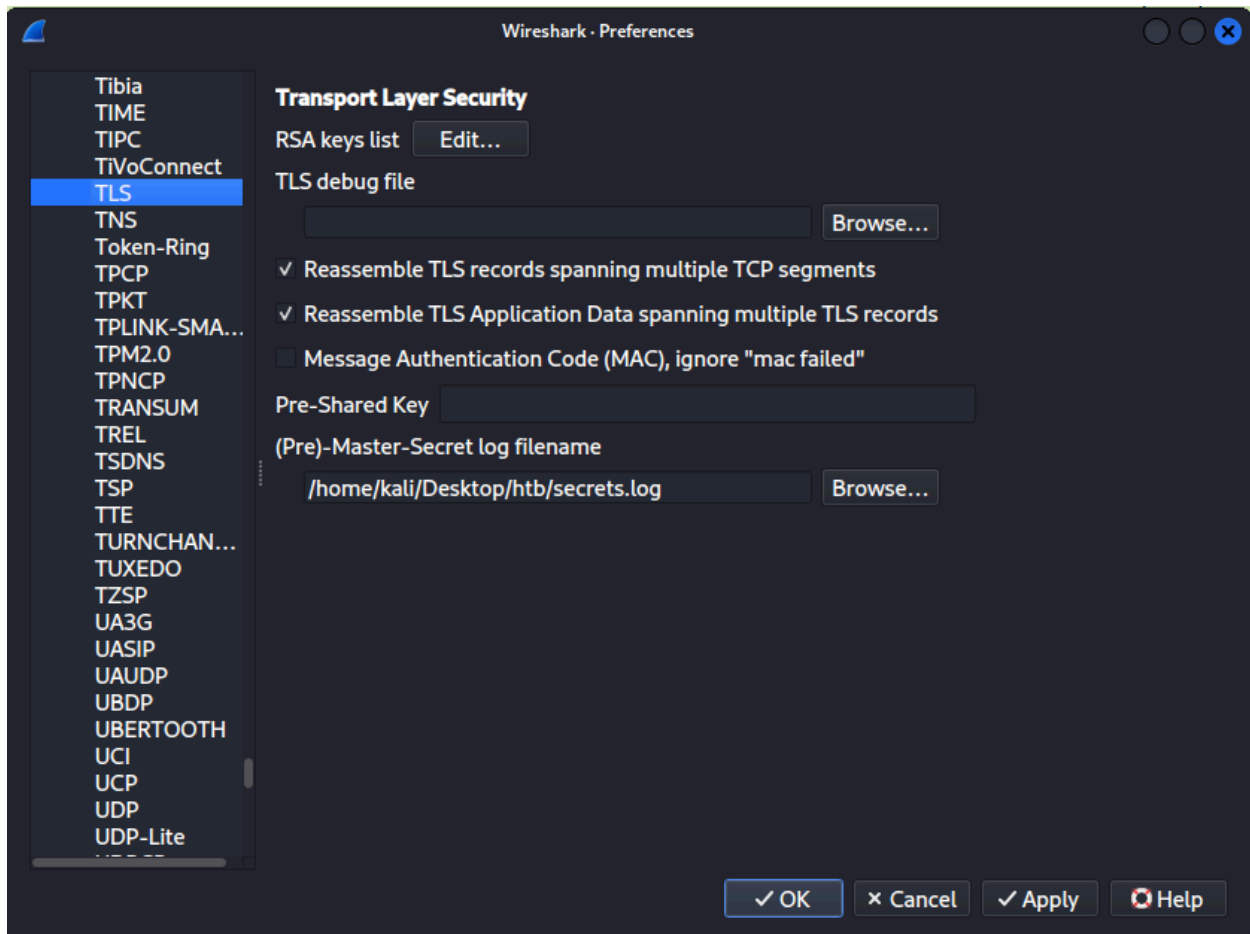
The provided packet capture ( `chalcap.pcapng` ) primarily contained encrypted TLS traffic. Since a `secrets.log` file was also given, this hinted that the HTTPS sessions could be decrypted to inspect the payload.

## Step 2 — Decrypting TLS Traffic

To decrypt HTTPS:

1. Opened Wireshark → `Edit → Preferences → Protocols → TLS` .
2. Loaded `secrets.log` into **(Pre)-Master-Secret log filename**.

3. Reopened the `chalcap.pcapng`.

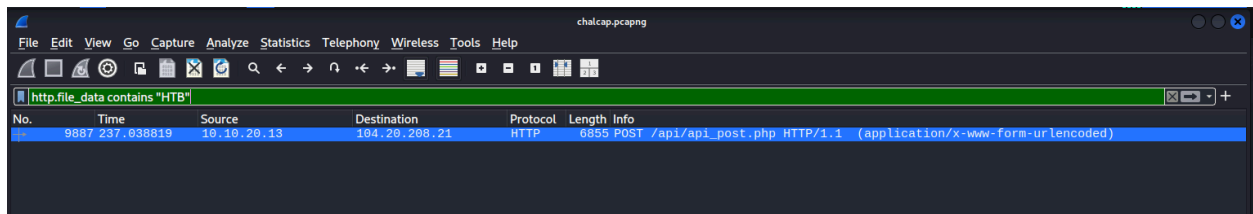


## Step 3 — Filtering for Exfiltrated Data

To focus only on decrypted application data, I applied the following display filter in Wireshark:

```
http.file_data contains "HTB"
```

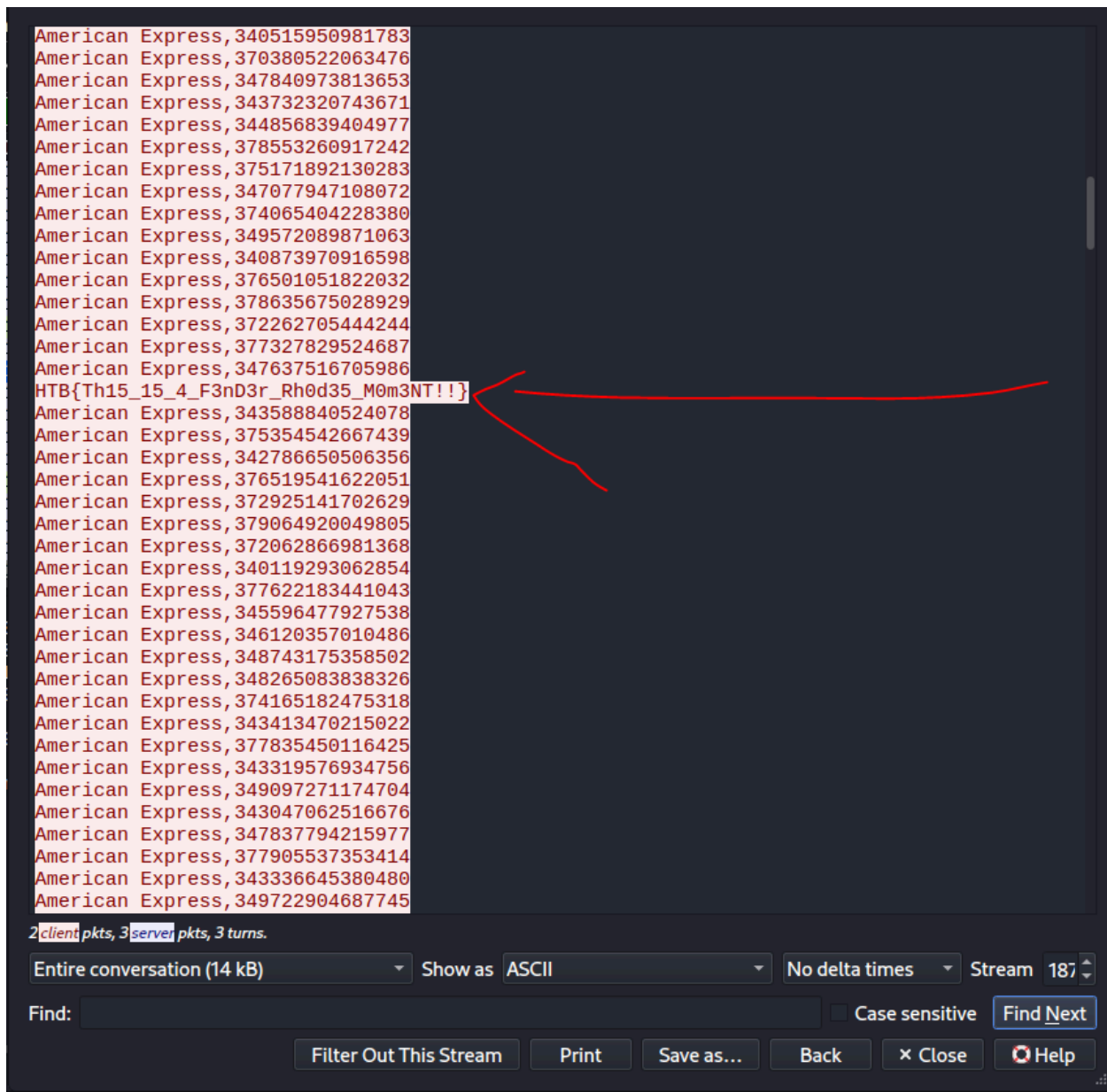
This directly searched HTTP payloads for the string `HTB`, which is a common flag format.



## Step 4 — Identifying the Flag

After applying the filter, one packet contained suspicious outbound data with the flag string.

By inspecting the full decrypted HTTP payload ( [Follow → TLS Stream](#) ), the following flag was revealed:



HTB{Th15\_15\_4\_F3nD3r\_Rh0d35\_M0m3NT!!}

boom thats our flag