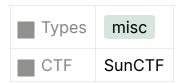
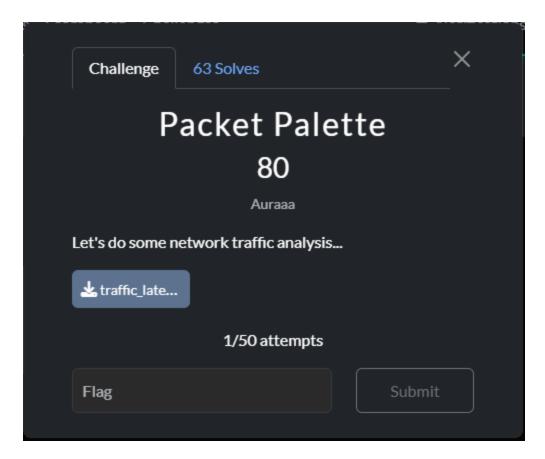
# **Packet Palette**





given file is in pcap file

## Step 1 — Quick reconnaissance

capinfos traffic\_latest.pcapng
# basic metadata (packets, duration, file size)

# list TCP conversations to see large transfers tshark -r traffic\_latest.pcapng -q -z conv,tcp

# list HTTP requests (frames with GETs) tshark -r traffic\_latest.pcapng -Y "http.request" -T fields -e frame.number -e i

Why: this shows which resources were fetched. In this capture there were three HTTP requests: /image.jpg , /dummy.js , and / (the HTML page).

**Screenshot tip:** capture the terminal showing the tshark ... http.request output (this proves we found the interesting resources).

## Step 2 — Export HTTP objects

```
| Chais | Color | Colo
```

```
35 0.004832675 172.18.240.1 + 172.18.240.1 TCP 8258 5000 + 50756 [PSH, ACK] Seq=196974 Ack=91 Win=65280 Len=8192 TSval=14009202 TSecr=3971756150 3  
6.004836370 172.18.240.1 + 172.18.240.1 TCP 86 50756 + 5000 [ACK] Seq=91 Ack=296166 Win=314360 Len=8192 TSval=14009202 TSecr=3971756150  
38.004843177 172.18.240.1 + 172.18.240.1 TCP 8258 5000 + 50756 [PSH, ACK] Seq=29166 Ack=91 Win=65280 Len=8192 TSval=14009202 TSecr=3971756150  
39.004917878 172.18.240.1 + 172.18.240.1 TCP 66 50756 + 5000 [ACK] Seq=91 Ack=21350 Ack=710.805176 TSval=3971756150 TSecr=14009202  
40.004917878 172.18.240.1 + 172.18.240.1 TCP 66 50756 + 5000 [ACK] Seq=91 Ack=219260 Win=326144 Len=0 TSval=3971756151 TSecr=14009202  
41.005317546 172.18.240.1 + 172.18.240.1 TCP 66 50766 + 5000 [FTH, ACK] Seq=91 Ack=219260 Win=326144 Len=0 TSval=3971756151 TSecr=14009202  
42.0068646331 172.18.240.1 + 172.18.240.1 TCP 66 5000 F SOF6 + 5000 [FTH, ACK] Seq=19260 Ack=219260 Win=326144 Len=0 TSval=3971756151 TSecr=14009202  
42.0068646331 172.18.240.1 + 172.18.240.1 TCP 66 5000 * 5000 F SOF6 F SOF6
```

```
(kalie kali)=[~/Desktop/sun/misc]

total 232K
drwxrwxr-x 2 kali kali 4.0K Sep 1 11:50 ..
drwxrwxr-x 3 kali kali 4.0K Sep 1 11:50 ..
drwxrwxr-x 3 kali kali 4.0K Sep 1 11:50 %2f
-rw-r-r-1 kali kali 3.1K Sep 1 11:50 dummy.js
-rw-r-r-1 kali kali 36 Sep 1 11:50 dummy.js
-rw-r-r-1 kali kali 36 Sep 1 11:50 image.jpg

[(kalie kali)=[~/Desktop/sun/misc]
$\frac{1}{5}$ file http_objs/*2f:
http_objs/%2f:
http_objs/%2f:
http_objs/dummy.js: ASCII text, with no line terminators
http_objs/dummy.js: ASCII text, with no line terminators
http_objs/simage.jpg: JPEG image data, JFIF standard 1.01, resolution (DPI), density 72×72, segment length 16, progressive, precision 8, 964×1280, components 3
```

Export all HTTP-delivered files so we can inspect them locally.

```
mkdir -p http_objs
tshark -r traffic_latest.pcapng --export-objects "http,http_objs"
Is -lah http_objs
file http_objs/*
```

Expected results: you should see three files (or similarly named): the HTML from / (often named %2f), dummy.js, and image.jpg.

Screenshot tip: take a screenshot of Is -lah http\_objs and file http\_objs/\*.

#### Step 3 — Inspect the HTML & JS

```
.paragraph22 { color: #6cddff; }
.paragraph23 { color: #72ddff; }
.paragraph24 { color: #72ddff; }
.paragraph24 { color: #72ddff; }
.paragraph25 { color: #72ddff; }
.paragraph26 { color: #72ddff; }
.paragraph26 { color: #72ddff; }
.paragraph26 { color: #72ddff; }
.paragraph27 { color: #72ddff; }
.paragraph27 { color: #72ddff; }
.paragraph28 { color: #72ddff; }
.paragraph28 { color: #72ddff; }
.paragraph29 { color: #72ddff; }
.paragraph29 { color: #72ddff; }
.paragraph29 { color: #72ddff; }
.paragraph39.5 color: #72ddff; }
```

```
(kali@ kali)-[~/Desktop/sun/misc]
-$ cat http_objs/dummy.js
console.log('Nothing to see here!');
```

Open the exported HTML (the // resource). It often contains hints.

```
cat http_objs/%2f # or cat the filename exported for '/' cat http_objs/dummy.js
```

#### What to look for:

- Comments or text mentioning "colors", "hex", "palette".
- Lots of #RRGGBB CSS color values.

In this challenge the HTML had many <a href="mailto:paragraphN">.paragraphN { color: #RRGGBB; }</a> entries and text hinting that colors hide a message.

#### Extract all hex color values from the HTML

```
| Comparison of the comparison
```

```
# list the hex color codes (with leading #)
grep -Eo "#[0-9A-Fa-f]{6}" http_objs/%2f
```

You will see many colors like 73aaee , 75aaee , 6eaaee , etc.

Why this matters: the CSS uses repeated suffixes (e.g. aaee, bb12, ddaa, ddff) so the only byte that really changes between entries is the first pair (73, 75, 6e, ...). That first pair is the red channel and is being used as ASCII codes.

### Decode the red channel (first byte) into ASCII

```
(kali@ kali)-[~/Desktop/sun/misc]
$ grep -Eo "#[0-9A-Fa-f]{6}" http_objs/%2f | \
pipe> sed 's/#/' | \
pipe pipe> python3 -c "import sys; print(''.join(chr(int(x[:2],16)) for x in sys.stdin.read().split()))"
sunctf25{u6ly_c55_c0l0rs}
```

We take the first two hex digits of each RRGGBB value, convert from hex to an integer, then to a character. A compact one-liner (bash + python) that was used:

```
grep -Eo "#[0-9A-Fa-f]{6}" http_objs/%2f | sed 's/#//' | \ python3 -c "import sys; print(''.join(chr(int(x[:2],16)) for x in sys.stdin.read().sp lit()))"
```

• grep extracts colors like #73aaee.

- sed 's/#//' removes the leading # so each line is 73aaee.
- Python reads each hex string (73aaee) and converts x[:2] ('73') from hex to an int then to its ASCII character.

```
sunctf25{u6ly_c55_c0l0r5}
```

we found the flag!