#### > DATA IS THE NEW CURRENCY

BY: ES

DIFFICULTY: EASY

CATEGORY: FORENSICS

SOLVES: SOME, A FEW, NONE, ON PART II

### DESCRIPTION:

Corrupt government officials are offering the voter information as a service for a profit. You have been tasked with uncovering this hidden service. Hint: The 2 types of crypto used are AES CBC and RSA

ARTIFACTS: ARTIFACT.PCAP

# SOLUTION:

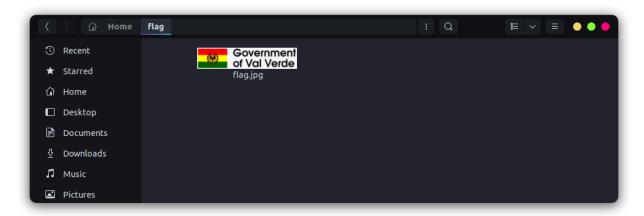
### PART 1:

What file is sent to the customer, who just purchased access to the voter information service? (Answer Format is the full path)

We are given a pcap, let's open it with wireshark. First an aside. There is a flag.zip in the HTTP traffic:

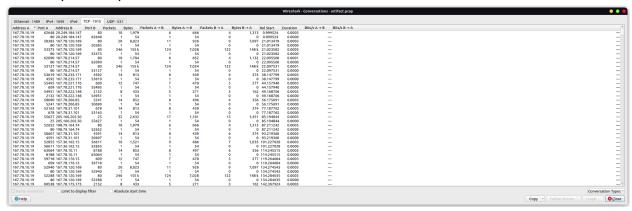
Text Filter:					Content Type:	All Content-Types
Packet *	Hostname	Content Type	Size	Filename		
1062	88.98.148.178	application/zip	134 kB	flag.zip		
1085	54.201.243.51	text/html	1,681 bytes	1		
4677	54.201.243.51	text/html	1,681 bytes	/		
8385	54.201.243.51	text/html	1,681 bytes	/		
12223	54.201.243.51	text/html	1,681 bytes	/		
17089	54.201.243.51	text/html	1,681 bytes	/		
18796	54.201.243.51	text/html	1,681 bytes	/		
25216	54.201.243.51	text/html	1,681 bytes	/		
32865	54.201.243.51	text/html	1,681 bytes	/		
36555	54.201.243.51	text/html	1,681 bytes	/		
40558	54.201.243.51	text/html	1,681 bytes	/		
44671	54.201.243.51	text/html	1,681 bytes	/		
50033	54.201.243.51	text/html	1,681 bytes	1		

If you export the HTTP object and extract it, you get the image file flag.jpg:



This is just the Val Verde flag, there is nothing hidden inside of it. Its a red herring. I didn't expect people to try to analyze the image.

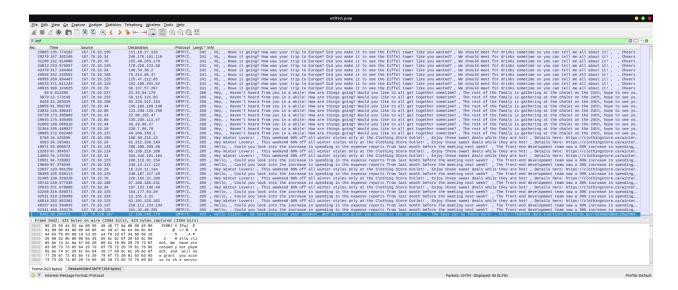
If we look at the conversation statistics, there are too many conversations to search manually, we must think about what protocols could be used to send a message, and obvious candidate is SMTP (ie. email).



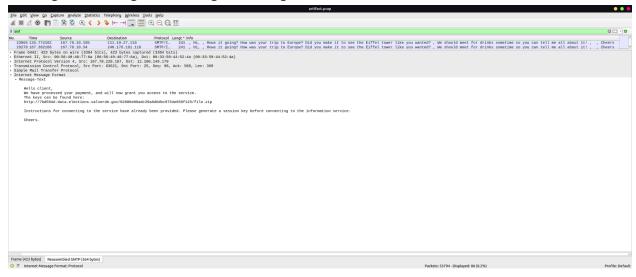
Lets try and filter on that.

Additionally, we can see alot of repetition in the traffic, we are essentially looking for anomalies.

Filter on imf (Internet Message Format), and sort by message length:



## Viewing the message itself we get the flag:



Flag: /62608e08adc29a8d6dbc9754e659f125/file.zip

### PART 2:

What is the occupation of Tatiana Castro?

There are some hints in the message from the previous part:

```
Hello client,
We have processed your payment, and will now grant you access to the service.
The keys can be found here:
```

http://7bd594d.data.elections.valverde.gov/62608e08adc29a8d6dbc9754 e659f125/file.zip

Instructions for connecting to the service have already been provided. Please generate a session key before connecting to the information service.

Cheers.

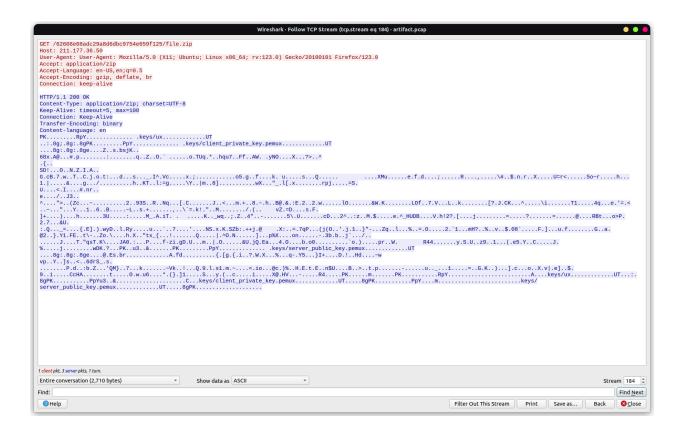
Tatiana's occupation can likely be found as part of the information service, as as stated in the challenge description: You have been tasked with uncovering this (voter information) hidden service.

In the message it says: Please generate a session key before connecting to the information service, and provides a path to a file containing keys. Lets start by downloading this file.

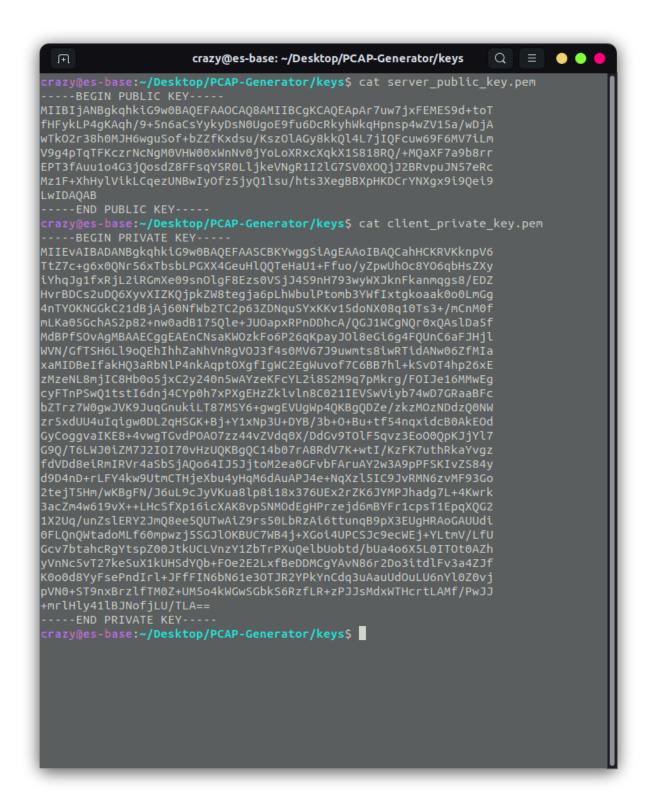
We can find it by filtering on the file path:



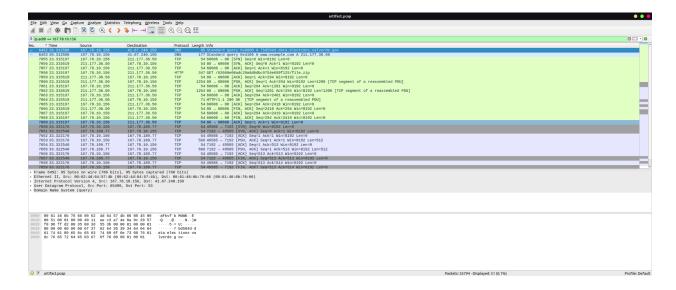
Extract the bytes in the HTTP response to get a zip file:



We get the private key of the server, and the public key of the client:



Based on the information in the email, you have to figure out that there is a key generation service. To find it filter on IP of client fetching the zip file.zip mentioned in the email, 167.78.10.156



They have much less traffic. They fetch file.zip, and connect to two other services, one on port 7192, and the other on port 5721.

Because they need to generate a session key before they can connect to the voter information service, we can assume the first service is a key gen service, and the second is the voter information service. Let's write a script to extract the traffic, passing the session key obtained from the first service to decrypt the traffic from the second.

The decrypt functions are implemented based on the crypto algorithms given in the hint, and were the first results on google. It may take a few tries to get the right one.

```
from scapy.all import *
from cryptography.hazmat.primitives import hashes
from cryptography.hazmat.primitives.asymmetric import rsa, padding
from cryptography.hazmat.primitives import serialization
import base64
from Cryptodome.Cipher import AES
from Cryptodome.Hash import SHA256
from Cryptodome import Random
from pathlib import Path

r = rdpcap("artifact.pcap")

n = len(r)
client_ip = "167.78.10.156"

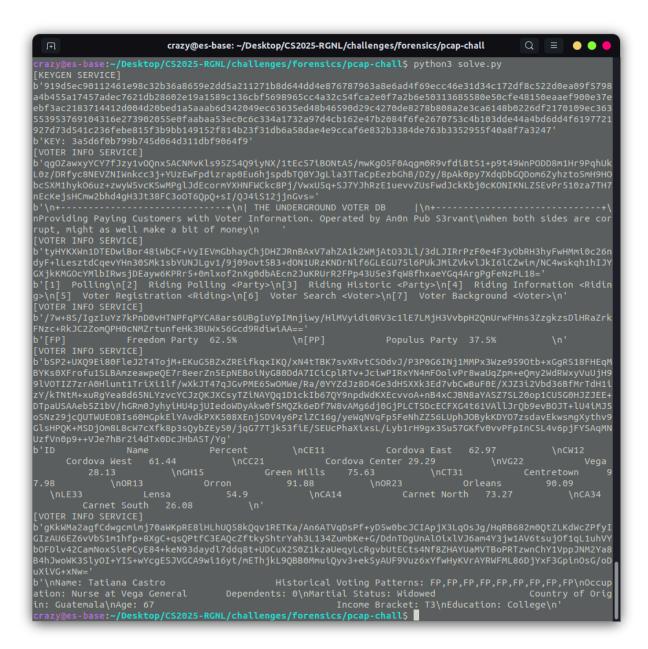
keygen_service_port = 7192
voter_info_service_port = 5721
```

```
def decrypt(message encrypted, private key):
def decrypt0(key, source, decode=True):
       source = base64.b64decode(source)
private pem bytes = Path("keys/client private key.pem").read bytes()
client priv = serialization.load pem private key(private pem bytes,
password=None)
key = b""
for i in range(n):
keygen service port and pkt[IP].dst == client ip:
```

```
print(pkt[TCP].load)
  resp = pkt[TCP].load
  resp = resp.decode()
  resp = bytes.fromhex(resp)
  msg = decrypt(resp, client_priv)
  print(msg)
  msg = msg.decode()
  key = msg.replace("KEY: ", "").encode()

if Raw in pkt and r[i].haslayer(TCP) and pkt[TCP].sport ==
voter_info_service_port and pkt[IP].dst == client_ip:
  if key == b"":
    print('ERROR!')
  else:
    print(pkt[TCP].load)
    resp = pkt[TCP].load
    msg = decrypt0(key, resp)
    print(msg)
```

Output:



And we can see the profession of Tatiana Castro in the output.

Flag: Nurse at Vega General

### A mistake I made:

I used b"3a5d6f0b799b745d064d311dbf9064f9" instead of the actual byte values as the key when encrypting with AES, and it confused a lot of people. Its still something that could happen, but its unexpected.

### DONE!

FEEDBACK IS WELCOME :)