## **Ciphertext CTF 2020**

# Cryptography & Steganography AES ECB

### **Description:**

can you see what is on that encrypted picture?

image info before encryption: flag.bmp BMP3 2800x1200 2800x1200+0+0 8-bit sRGB 256c 3.20537MiB 0.020u.

Files:

#### **Solution:**

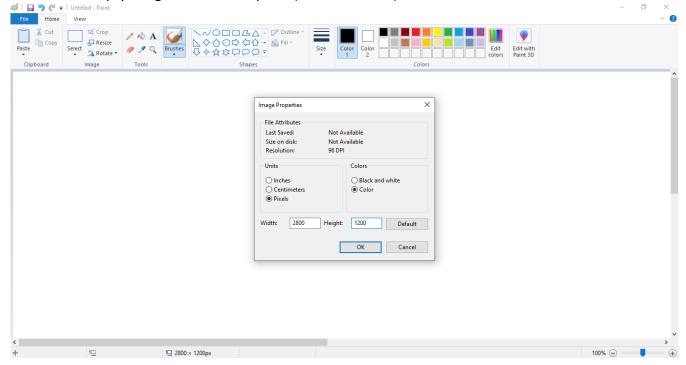
As the name of this challenge says, the picture is encrypted using AES ECB mode, the encrypted image has BMP format which stores pixel arrays as a block of 32-bit DWORDs, that describes the image pixel by pixel. So without the diffusion at encryption, the pattern will be still visible.

ECB lacks diffusion, that's why it is not recommended for large data, while AES provides block-level diffusion ECB doesn't provide data-level diffusion.

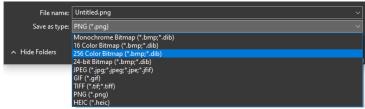
Enough theory for now, lets get to work, the solution is as simple as replacing the header of the encrypted image.

The easiest way for constructing a suitable header is to create an empty image with the same specifications provided in challenge description and copy its header and paste it instead of the encrypted header of our image.

Let's create an empty image in Microsoft paint (recommended):



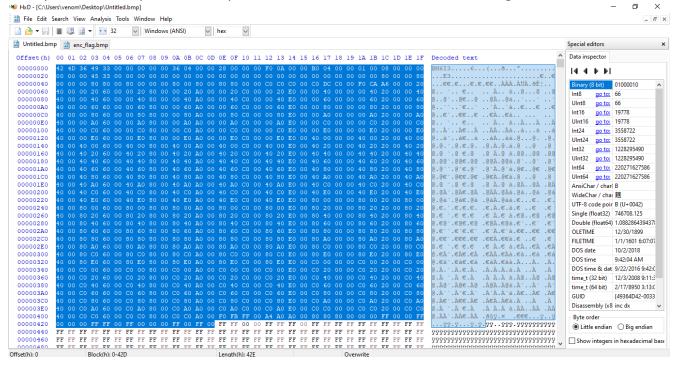
And save it as 256-color bitmap:



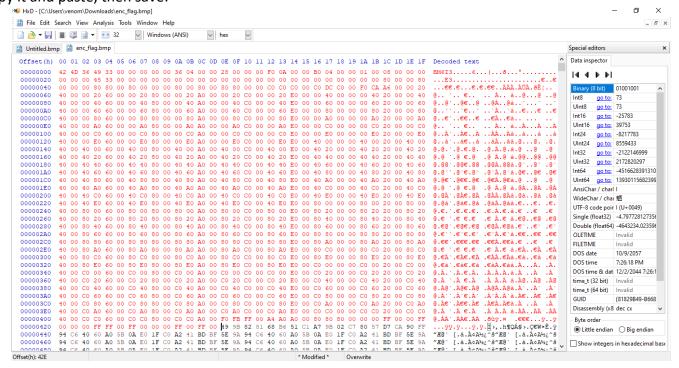
Now let's open both images in a hex editor and replace the header (I used HxD):

Let's take this whole part as a header, because the image we created has only white pixels which represented by FFFFFF, the part before F's start should be the header with all parameters

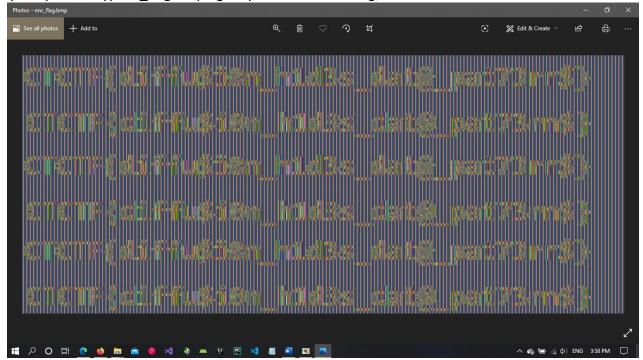
By the way even if we copied some of pixel data with the header that won't change it much.



#### Copy it and paste, then save:



Now if you open encrypted flag.bmp again you will see the flag, but it is not so clear:



At this point, you can open it in stegsolve and figure it out.

If you still can't find it, then use <u>electroniccoloringbook</u> to get a perfectly clear image: Run the following command, use more colors after c flag if needed:  $\$:python2\ ElectronicColoringBook.py - S - f - c\ 32\ enc\_flag.bmp$ 

```
| Double | D
```

As a result, we get the following image:

```
at@_pat73rm$} CTCTF{diffu$i&n_htd3s_dian_htd3s_dian_pat73rm$} CTCTF{diffu$i&n_htd3s_dian_pat73rm$} CTCTF{diffu$i&n_htd3s_dian_pat73rm$} CTCTF{diffu$i&n_htd3s_dian_pat73rm$} CTCTF{diffu$i&n_htd3s_dian_pat73rm$} CTCTF{diffu$i&n_htd3s_dian_pat73rm$} CTCTF{diffu$i&n_htd3s_dian_pat73rm$} CTCTF{diffu$i&n_htd3s_dian_pat73rm$} CTCTF{diffu$i&n_htd3s_dian_pat73rm$}
```

The flag is: CTCTF{diffu\$i0n\_h1d3s\_dat@\_pat73rn\$}.