

Eric Sisson

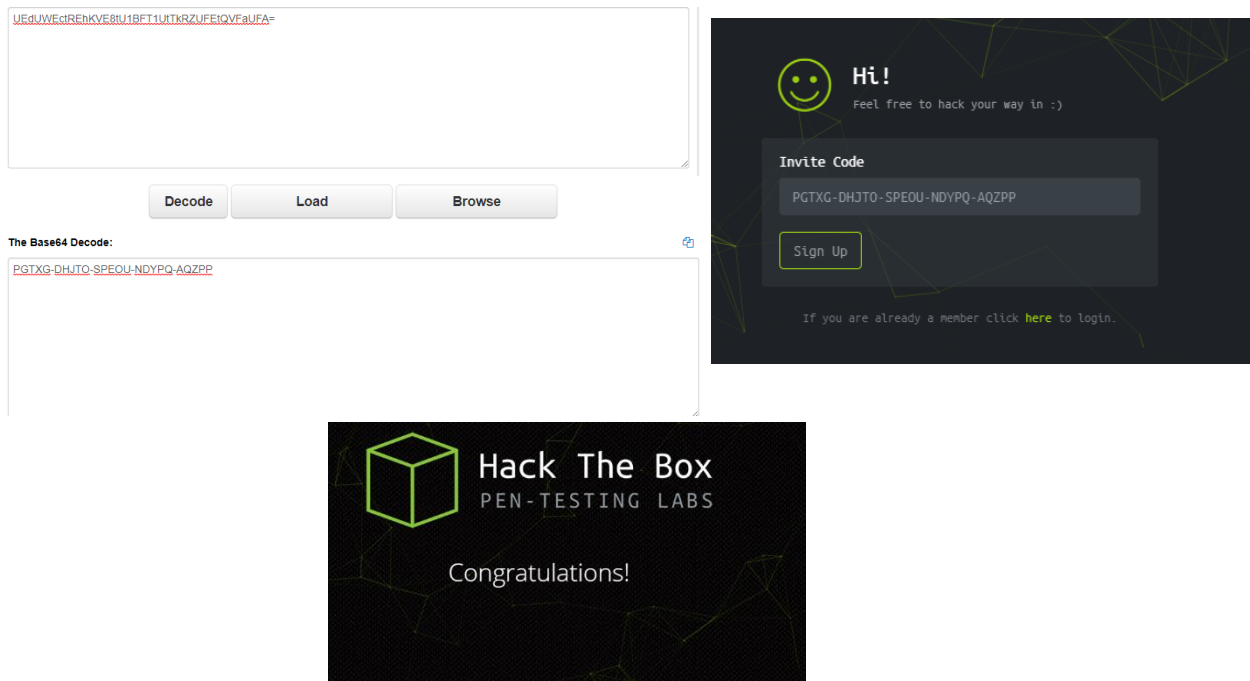
8/16/19

CS 373

## Final Write Up

Obtaining an Account

Below is the code I generated using the makeInviteCode function and used to create an account.

Challenge 1: Bank Heist (Crypto – 20 points)

The setup for this challenge goes as follows: “You get to the scene of a bank heist and find that you have caught one person. Under further analysis of the persons flip phone you see a message that seems suspicious. Can you figure out what the message to put this guy in jail?”. The challenge has a single text file to decrypt and is shown below.

```
bank_heist_message - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
444333 99966688 277733 7773323444664 84433 22244474433777, 99966688 277733 666552999.

99966688777 777744277733 666333 84433 443344477778 4447777 44466 99966688777 4466688777733.

84433 5533999 8666 84433 55566622255 4447777 22335556669.

4666 8666 727774447777.

47777888 995559888 4555 47777888 44999988 666555997 : 8555444888477744488866888648833369!!
```

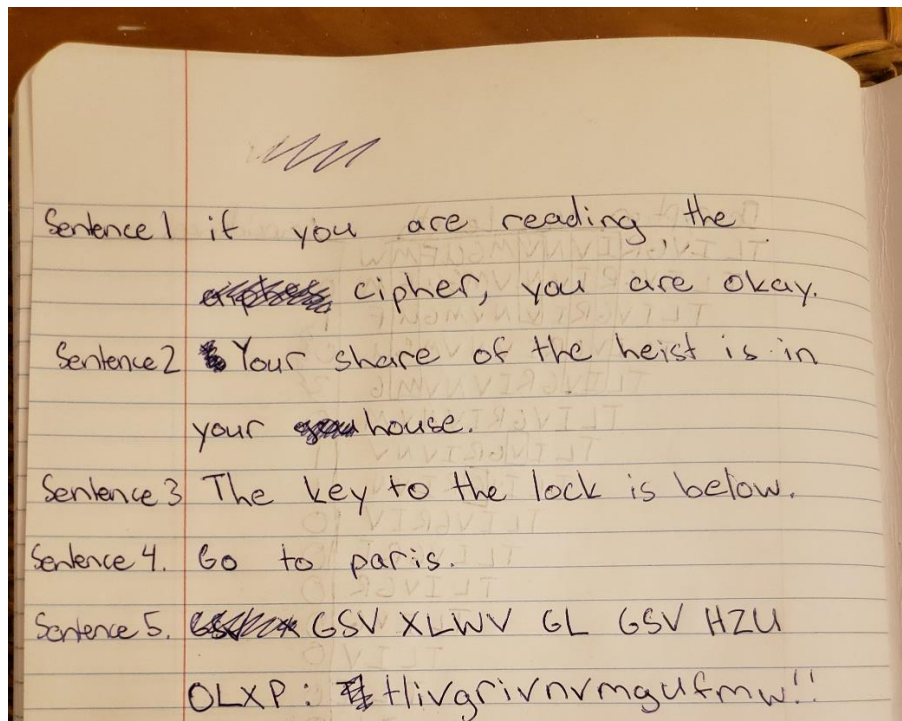
Initially, I started plugging in the numbers into various decoders. I used sites like <https://jackstromberg.com/letters-numbers-encoder-decoder/> and <https://cryptii.com/> to do this. I couldn't find anything so I started looking for different numbers to letter encryption techniques. I finally made progress when I found a reddit post ([https://www.reddit.com/r/PrequelMemes/comments/9zl0fr/imagine\\_not\\_having\\_holograms/](https://www.reddit.com/r/PrequelMemes/comments/9zl0fr/imagine_not_having_holograms/)) that was making a joke using the picture below.

Kids these days will never understand  
the struggle

44 33 555 555 666 8 44 33 777 33



It hadn't occurred to me that the numbers were a message using phone keypads. After discovering this I was able to translate the numbers to text. With the translation, I can see that the money stolen from the bank is in the robber's home in a safe. The key is in the message but it looks like gibberish and can't be read.

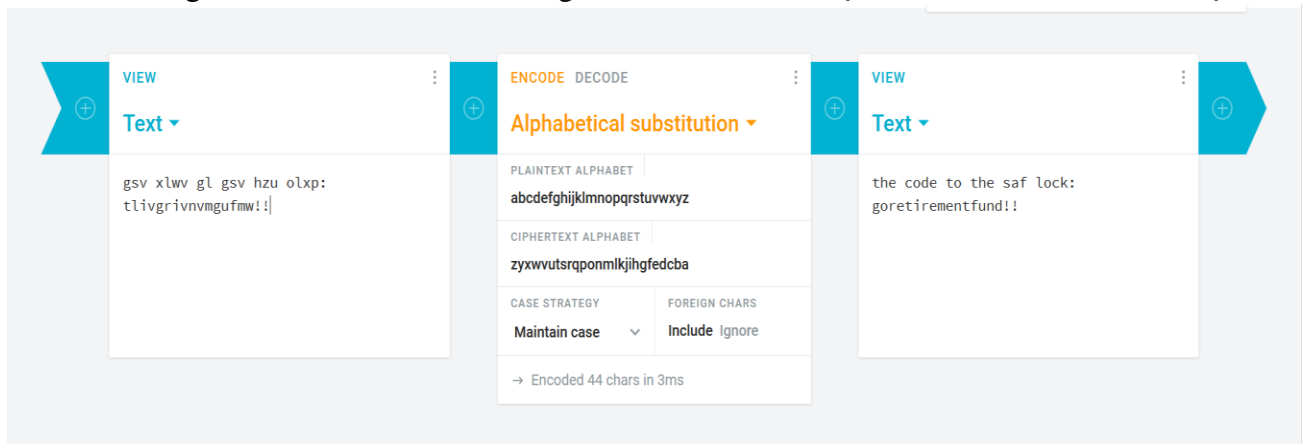


Looking at the wording, I thought the text was being clever by pointing out the decryption technique is related to Paris. Because of this I looked up different encryption systems related to France and found the Vigenère cipher. I began using Cryptii's online vigenere cipher tool to try and decrypt the message. However, I couldn't decrypt it no matter what key I used. I tried "Paris", "France", "gotoparis", "gtp", and even "below", but none of the keys were working. I even looked up how to decrypt a vigenere cipher without a key with this YouTube video: [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LaWp\\_Kq0cKs](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LaWp_Kq0cKs).

Decryption: Key Length	Coincidences
TLIVGRIVNVMGUFW	
TLIVGRIVNVMGUFM	0
TLIVGRIVNVMGUF	1
TLIVGRIVNVMGU	0
TLIVGRIVNVMG	3
TLIVGRIVNVM	0
TLIVGRIVNV	1
TLIVGRIVN	1
TLIVGRIV	0
TLIVGRI	0
TLIVGR	0
TLIVG	0
TLIV	0
TLI	0
TL	0
T	0

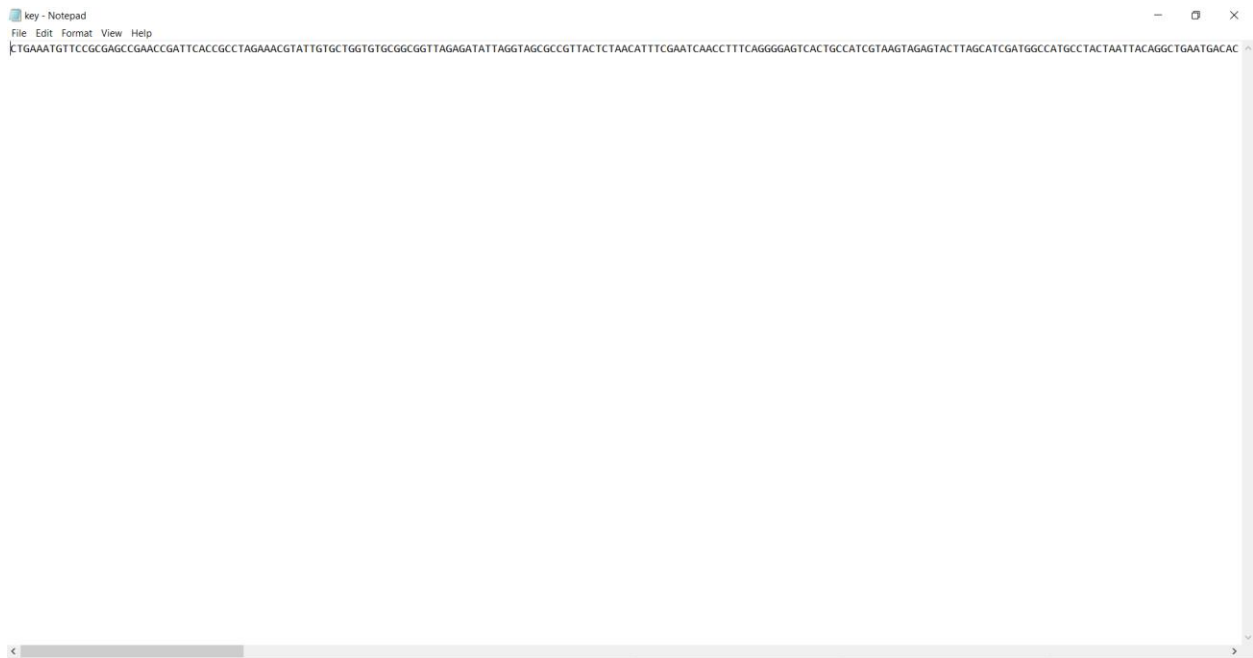
Ultimately, I gave up on the vigenere cipher and began playing with Cryptii's other tools. I found that using the alphabetical substitution tool for Atbash Latin was able to decrypt the message. What I thought was more complex ended up just having me substitute the alphabet with its reverse. With that, the final message is "If you are reading the cipher, you are okay. Your share of the heist is in your house. The key to the lock is below. Go to Paris. The code to

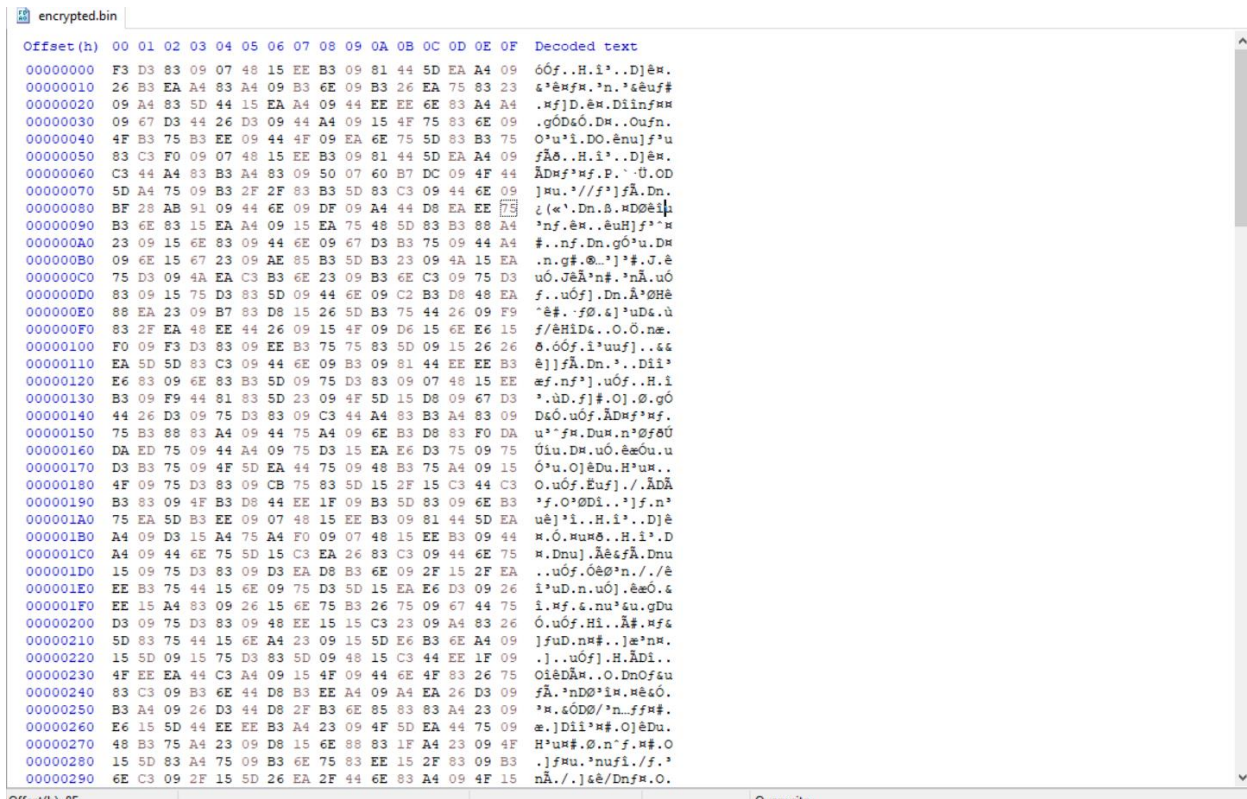
the safe lock: goretirementfund!!”. The flag submitted was HTB{GORETIREMENTFUND!!}.



### Challenge 2: Ebola Virus (Crypto – 100 points)

The challenge tells me that “We suspect that some terrorists have a plan to use the Ebola virus. We have managed to collect an encrypted message and its key. Can you help us decrypt the message?”. The challenge provides a key and an encrypted bin file. Below are pictures of the two files.





The first thing I did was take the decoded text and key and try to decrypt the text using <https://cryptii.com/>. I placed the encrypted text and used every technique that required a key. I couldn't find anything so I started looking for ways to decrypt bin files. Unfortunately, there isn't really a way other than manually or with a script (<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/12167839/depack-decrypt-extract-application-bin-files>).

Looking back on Hack the Box, I found some hints in the forums for people doing the challenge. The first one is that there are two ways of solving it, and one of them doesn't require the key. Apparently this is actually how most people solved this problem and what I assume is the "manual" way of decrypting the code (<https://forum.hackthebox.eu/discussion/1402/crypto-about-ebola-virus-key>). The other hint is that one of the ways, what I assume is the way without the key, is take frequency analysis into account (<https://forum.hackthebox.eu/discussion/309/get-stuck-on-ebola#alamot>).

Frequency analysis is finding the frequency of characters in encrypted data and compare those frequencies against the most frequent characters in English communication. The first site I used to analyze the bin file was <https://crypto.interactive-maths.com/frequency-analysis-breaking-the-code.html>. However, it wasn't recognizing special characters like *f* or Ó. So I found this site: <https://www.cryptool.org/en/cto-cryptanalysis/n-gram-analysis>. The results when putting in the decrypted bin file is listed below.



# N-Gram Analysis

Show description

Your Text (Ciphertext):

óÓf H í D]êæ &³êæfæ ³n ³&êuf# æf]D êæ D]înfææ gÓD&Ó Dæ Oufn O³u³í DO ênu]f³ufÃð H í D]êæ  
 ÅDæf³æf P·Ü OD]æu ³//f³]fÃ Dn ¼(«' Dn B æDðêiu³nf êæ êuH]f³æ# nf Dn gÓ³u Dæ n g# @...³²# J  
 êuÓ JêÃ³n# ³nÃ uÓf uÓf] Dn Å³ØHê·ê# ·fØ &]³uD& úf/êHiD& O Ó næð óÓf íuu]f &&ê]]fÃ Dn ³  
 D]înfææ nf³] uÓf H í uD]f]f# O]Ø gÓD&Ó uÓf ÅDæf³æf u³fæ Duæ n³ØfðÚÚiu Dæ uÓ êææOu uÓ³u  
 O]êDu H³uæ O uÓf Êu]f/ÅDÃ³f O³ØDí· ³]f n³uê]³í H í D]êæ Ó æuæð H í Dæ Dnu] Åê&fÃ Dnu uÓf  
 ÓêØ³n //ê³uD n uÓ] êææÓ &í æf & nu³&u gDuÓ uÓf H í Å# æf&]f uD næ# jæ³næ ] uÓf] H ÅDí- O]êDÃæ  
 O DnOf&ufÃ ³nDØ³íæ æê&Ó ³æ &ÓDØ³n...ffæ# æ jD]înfææ O]êDu H³uæ# Ø n³fæ# O ]fæu ³nu]f/ f  
 ³nÃ /j&ê/Dnfæ O ênÃ D]î ] Åf³Ã ] Dn uÓf j³DnO ]fæuðÚÚH í uÓf n æ/]f³Ãæ uÓ] êææÓ ÓêØ³næu xÓêØ³n  
 u]³næØDææD n D]îD³ ÅD]f&u & nu³&u PuÓ] êææO H]³f n æ³Dn ] Øê&êæ ØfØH]³nfæÚ gDuÓ uÓf H í  
 Å# æf&]f uD næ# jæ³næ ] uÓf] H ÅDí· O]êDÃæ O DnOf&ufÃ /f /]f# ³nÃ gDuÓ æ]O³&fæ ³nÃ  
 Ø³u]f]D³íæ Pfðæð HfÅÅDnæ# &í uÓDnæÚ & nu³Dn³ufÃ gDuÓ uÓfæf O]êDÃæð³f³uÓx&³]f g ]³]fæ  
 Ó³]f O]f)êfnuí· Hffn DnOf&ufÃ gÓDíf u]³uDnæ /uDfnuæ gDuÓ æêæf&ufÃ ] & nOD]ØfÃ ·ð  
 óÓDæ Ó³æ &&ê]]f uÓ] êææÓ &í æf & nu³&u gDuÓ /uDfnuæ gÓfn DnOf&uD n & nu]í /]f&³êuD næ ³]f n u  
 æu]D&uí· /³&uD&fÃðMê]D³í & f]fØ nDfæ uÓ³u Dn]îf]f ÅD]f&u & nu³&u gDuÓ uÓf H Å· O uÓf  
 Åf&f³æfÃ &³n ³íæ & nu]DHeuf Dn uÓf u]³næØDææD n O H íð Êf /]f Ø³Dn DnOf&uD êæ ³æ í næ  
 ³æ uÓfD] H í Å & nu³Dnæ uÓf D]êæðÚÚóÓf Dn&êH³uD n /]D Å# uÓ³u Dæ# uÓf uDØf Dnu]f]³í

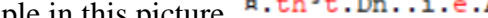
30 Length of the tables 4 -gram ☒ Case sensitive

Analysis


N-gram tables

Rank	1-gram	Abs.	Rel.	Rank	2-gram	Abs.	Rel.
1		301	16.200	1	æ	48	2.583
2	f	167	8.988	2	Dn	48	2.583
3	u	147	7.912	3	f	46	2.476
4	D	128	6.889	4	uÓ	45	2.422
5	s	119	6.405	5	u	39	2.099
6	n	116	6.243	6	D	35	1.884
7	æ	111	5.974	7	Óf	31	1.668
8	]	94	5.059	8	O	29	1.561
9	Ó	76	4.090	9	Ã	29	1.561
10	í	70	3.767	10	n	27	1.453
11	Ã	63	3.391	11	#	27	1.453
12	&	62	3.337	12	³n	26	1.399
13	ê	58	3.122	13	u	25	1.346

Rank	3-gram	Abs.	Rel.	Rank	4-gram	Abs.	Rel.
1	uÓ	32	1.722	1	uÓf	24	1.292
2	uÓf	24	1.292	2	uÓf	17	0.915
3	Dn	23	1.238	3	³nÃ	10	0.538
4	Óf	21	1.130	4	³nÃ	10	0.538
5	Dn	17	0.915	5	Dn	9	0.484
6	fÃ	14	0.753	6	&nu	8	0.431
7	³n	13	0.700	7	gDu	8	0.431
8	Hî	12	0.646	8	gDuÓ	8	0.431
9	nÃ	11	0.592	9	DuÓ	8	0.431
10	α#	10	0.538	10	DnO	7	0.377
11	uÓ	10	0.538	11	DnOf	7	0.377
12	³nÃ	10	0.538	12	nOf&	7	0.377
13	uDn	10	0.538	13	Of&u	7	0.377

Looking at the results and information on the most common letters (<https://learn cryptography.com/attack-vectors/frequency-analysis>), I could see what characters are meant to be. For example, the most common letter is “e”, and the results show that *f* is the most common character in the bin file. From here I started replacing letters in the bin file until something coherent starts forming. I also guessed letters based on the words already formed. For example in this picture,  , I see the word “th³t”, but I can guess it’s the word “that”, and therefore the character “³” is “a”.

I also noticed that there were case sensitive characters. For example in this picture,



, h is “Ó” but “ó” is a different letter. I figured ó is a capital “T” since it is at the beginning of a sentence. Along with that there are periods with different hex numbers that appear to be a letter. In this picture we can assume the period in c.ntact, is supposed to be an “o”. This period has a different hex value then the spaces and should be replaced differently.

Original	Replacement
u	t
Ó	h
<i>f</i>	e
œ	s
3	a
ê	u

&	c
ó	T
î	l
D	i
Hex: 15	o
l	r
g	w
Hex: 81	v
H	b
Ã	d
Hex: 07	E
/	p
^	k
Ø	m
æ	g
#	,
Hex: 1F	y
ð	.
...	z
\	L
.	d
ù	R
Ö	C
.	D
J	S
Hex: 00	x
›	H
)	q
×	-



With this much finish we can see that there is an actual essay in the text.

The Ebola virus causes an acute, serious illness which is often fatal if untreated. Ebola virus disease PE'DÜ first appeared in ¿(«' in ß simultaneous outbreaks, one in what is now, ®zara, South Sudan, and the other in Åambuku, Democratic Republic of Congo. The latter occurred in a village near the Ebola River, from which the disease takes its name.ÚÚIt is thought that fruit bats of the Éteropodidae family are natural Ebola virus hosts. Ebola is introduced into the human population through close contact with the blood, secretions, organs or other bodily fluids of infected animals such as chimpanzees, gorillas, fruit bats, monkeys, forest antelope and porcupines found ill or dead or in the rainforest.ÚÚEbola then spreads through human-to-human transmission via direct contact Pthrough broken skin or mucous membranesÚ with the blood, secretions, organs or other bodily fluids of infected people, and with surfaces and materials Pe.g. bedding, clothingÚ contaminated with these fluids. Health-care workers have frequently been infected while treating patients with suspected or confirmed E`D. This has occurred through close contact with patients when infection control precautions are not strictly practiced. Murial ceremonies that involve direct contact with the body of the deceased can also contribute in the transmission of Ebola. Épeople remain infectious as long as their blood contains the virus.ÚÚThe incubation period, that is, the time interval from infection with the virus to onset of symptoms is ß to ß¿ days. Humans are not infectious until they develop symptoms. wírst symptoms are the sudden onset of fever, fatigue, muscle pain, headache and sore throat. This is followed by vomiting, diarrhoea, rash, symptoms of impaired kidney and liver function, and in some cases, both internal and external bleeding Pe.g. oozing from the gums, blood in the stoolsÚ. Laboratory findings include low white blood cell and platelet counts and elevated liver enzymes.ÚÚHTM-T%@k\*žw@héw@to@cžnTržl@Ebžl²QÚÚ

Searching the google with the first few lines, I found a website with an exact match of the text (<https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/ebola-virus-disease>).

The Ebola virus causes an acute, serious illness which is often

untreated. Ebola virus disease (EVD) first appeared in 1976 in 2 simultaneous outbreaks, one in what is now, Nzara, South Sudan, and the other in Yambuku, Democratic Republic of Congo.

Symptoms: Weakness; Myalgia; Sore throat; Headache

Ebola Virus Disease | WHO | Regional Office for Africa

<https://www.afro.who.int/health-topics/ebola-virus-disease>

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How does the Ebola virus cause disease?

Was there an Ebola outbreak in America?

How many Ebola outbreaks have there been since 1976?

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Ebola virus disease - World Health Organization

<https://www.who.int> > [Newsroom](#) > [Fact sheets](#) > [Detail](#)

May 30, 2019 - The Ebola virus causes an acute, serious illness which is often fatal if untreated. ... 2 simultaneous outbreaks, one in what is now Nzara, South Sudan, ... The latter occurred in a village near the Ebola River, from which the ... It can be difficult to clinically distinguish EVD from other infectious diseases such as ...

People also search for

ebola river

interesting facts about ebola

With the actual text, I can translate the rest of the encrypted text. With that we get this.

The Ebola virus causes an acute, serious illness which is often fatal if untreated. Ebola virus disease (EVD) first appeared in 1976 in 2 simultaneous outbreaks, one in what is now, Nzara, South Sudan, and the other in Yambuku, Democratic Republic of Congo. The latter occurred in a village near the Ebola River, from which the disease takes its name. It is thought that fruit bats of the Pteropodidae family are natural Ebola virus hosts. Ebola is introduced into the human population through close contact with the blood, secretions, organs or other bodily fluids of infected animals such as chimpanzees, gorillas, fruit bats, monkeys, forest antelope and porcupines found ill or dead or in the rainforest. Ebola then spreads through human-to-human transmission via direct contact (through broken skin or mucous membranes) with the blood, secretions, organs or other bodily fluids of infected people, and with surfaces and materials (e.g. bedding, clothing) contaminated with these fluids. Health-care workers have frequently been infected while treating patients with suspected or confirmed EVD. This has occurred through close contact with patients when infection control precautions are not strictly practiced. Burial ceremonies that involve direct contact with the body of the deceased can also contribute in the transmission of Ebola. People remain infectious as long as their blood contains the virus. The incubation period, that is, the time interval from infection with the virus to onset of symptoms is 2 to 21 days. Humans are not infectious until they develop symptoms. First symptoms are the sudden onset of fever fatigue, muscle pain, headache and sore throat. This is followed by vomiting, diarrhoea, rash, symptoms of impaired kidney and liver function, and in some cases, both internal and external bleeding (e.g. oozing from the gums, blood in the stools). Laboratory findings include low white blood cell and platelet counts and elevated liver enzymes. HTB-T1/4kNOFhéFtocOnTrOIeBol²Q

The last sentence appears to be the answer that is needed for the challenge. The first thing that can be eliminated from the sentence is “ÚÚ” since this appears to be a break between sentences or paragraphs. I also see that there appears to be 6 words that are separated from one another, and some of them share the same letters. The 5<sup>th</sup> word, “cžnTržl”, looks like the word “control”, meaning that “ž” is “o”. But we already had an “o” decrypted above, so perhaps it’s a “O” or a “0”? The “T” should stay capitalized since it is one of the letters we decrypted above replacing “ó”.

So now we have “HTB-T1/4kNOFhéFtocOnTrOIeBol²Q”. We see that there is “HTB” in the beginning so perhaps this is in flag format so, “HTB{T1/4kNOFhéFtocOnTrOIeBol²}”. The second word looks like “know” so the “F” can be a “w”, “HTB{T1/4kNOwhéwtocOnTrOIeBol²}”. Now the third word looks like “how” so we can replace “é” with “0”. The last word also looks like “Ebola”, but “a” is already taken by “³”. Because of this “²” must be something different like “A”.

With that the message says “HTB{T¼kNOwh0wtocOnTrOlEbOlA}”. Looking at “T¼”, it looks like a two-letter word. So I looked up all two letter words. From this list of words there,

aa	ab	ad
ae	ag	ah
ai	al	am
an	ar	as
at	aw	ax
ay	ba	be
bi	bo	by
da	de	do
ed	ef	eh
el	em	en
er	es	et
ew	ex	fa
fe	gi	go
ha	he	hi
hm	ho	id
if	in	is
it	jo	ka
ki	la	li
lo	ma	me
mi	mm	mo
mu	my	na
ne	no	nu
od	oe	of
oh	oi	ok
om	on	op
or	os	ow
ox	oy	pa
pe	pi	po
qi	re	sh
si	so	ta
te	ti	to
uh	um	un
up	us	ut
we	wo	xi
xu	ya	ye
yo	za	

the word that makes the most sense is “we”. A “W” hasn’t been used but “e” and “E” has, so it could be a “3”. The final message should be something among the lines of “W3 kNOw h0w to cOnTrOl EbOlA”. After many tries, the final message is HTB{W3\_kN0w\_hOw\_to\_c0nTr0l\_Eb0l4}.

Challenge 3: Unified (Stego– 20 points)

For this challenge we are given a file and are told “This file seems to contain innocuous information. What is the true message?”. The contents of the file is below.

```
BOD_30079 - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
<<-----UTF-8 MESSAGE BOD_30079 BEGINS----->>

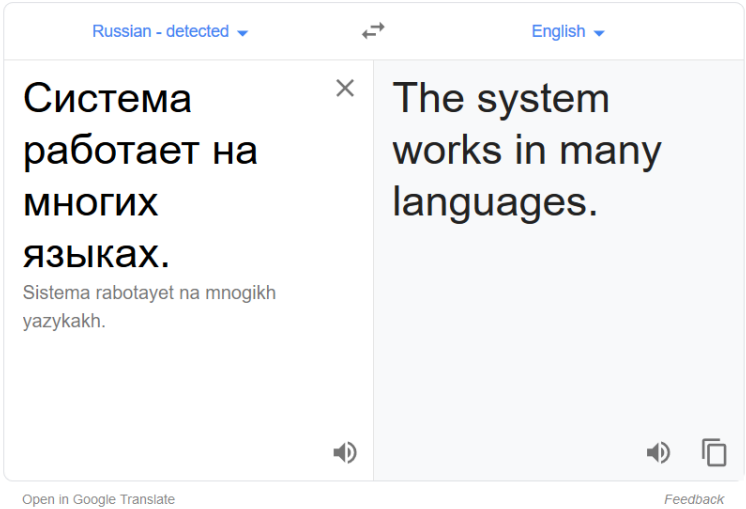
Unicode is a computing industry standard for the consistent encoding, representation, and handling of text expressed in most of the world's writing systems.

The system works in many languages. 该系统以许多语言工作. يعمل النظام في العديد من اللغات.
♦♦♦♦ ♦♦♦♦ ♦♦ ♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦ ♦♦♦ ♦♦♦♦♦ ♦ ♦♦♦♦ ♦♦♦♦ ♦♦
To σύστημα λειτουργεί σε πολλές γλώσσες.Система работает на многих языках.

Steganography is the practice of concealing messages within other non-secret text or data.
The cover media may appear unremarkable at first glance and will require close investigation.

<<-----UTF-8 MESSAGE BOD_30079 ENDS----->>
```


It’s clear that I’m supposed to decode the messages to get the HTB flag that has to be submitted. The first thing I did was translate the languages, but they all ended up saying the same thing as thing, “The system works in many languages”.



From here, I decided to use my hex editor to see if that can decode the mystery phrase in the middle. However, it didn't appear to do so, and its characters don't match any characters from the other languages. Because the hex editor couldn't decode, I looked for other tools that

[illegible]

could decode the ❸ characters. I actually found on a hack the box forum that I should use a web application called Burp Suite

(<https://forum.hackthebox.eu/discussion/614/unified-challenge>). With the decoder function on the application, the  characters were decoded. The phrase is actually a the HTB flag for the challenge which is “HTB {tr1th3m1u5\_1499}”.

Unicode is a computing industry standard for the consistent encoding, representation, and handling of text expressed in most of the world's writing systems

The system works in many languages. 该系统以许多语言工作. يعمل النظام في العديد من اللغات.

0000 0000 00 00000000 000 00000 0 0000 000 00

Το σύστημα λειτουργεί σε πολλές γλώσσες. Система работает на многих языках.

Steganography is the practice of concealing messages within other non-secret text or data.

The cover media may appear unremarkable at first glance and will require close investigation.

e	21	4a	21	20	45	46	20	27	44	44	3a	27	2a	2e	20	0a	11/EF DD:*
1	40	48	40	54	40	42	40	7b	40	74	40	72	40	31	40	74	@H@T@B@(@@r@1@t
10	40	68	40	33	40	6d	40	31	40	75	40	35	40	51	40	31	@h@3@m@1@u@5@_@1
11	40	34	40	39	40	39	40	7d	fd	fd	fd	fd	20	fd	fd	fd	@4@9@9@yyyy yyy
12	fd	20	fd	fd	20	fd	fd	fd	fd	fd	fd	fd	fd	20	fd	fd	y yy yyyyyyyy yy
13	fd	20	fd	fd	fd	fd	fd	20	fd	20	fd	fd	fd	fd	20	fd	y yyyyy y yyyyy y
14	fd	fd	20	fd	fd	0a	a4	b1	20	c3	cd	c3	c4	b7	bc	b1	yy yyyL A33A-12
15	20	bb	b5	b9	c4	b1	c5	c1	b3	b5	a1	20	c3	b5	20	c0	20'A AAH Au A
16	b1	bb	bb	ad	c2	20	b3	bb	bc	c3	c3	b5	c2	2e	21	38	200-A 21AAu18



## Evidence of Completion

