

Forensics CTF 7

Platform: picoCTF 2024

Challenge Name: Dear Diary

Category: Forensics

Difficulty: Medium

Submitted By: Gurleen Kaur Brar

Objective

The objective was to investigate a disk image file using forensic techniques and locate an embedded flag, typically hidden in unallocated or slack space. This challenge emphasized disk-level analysis using tools like Autopsy.

Challenge Description

Dear Diary

Medium

Forensics

picoCTF 2024

disk

browser_webshell_solvable

AUTHOR: SYREAL

Description

If you can find the flag on this disk image, we can close the case for good!
Download the disk image [here](#).

Hints ?

1

If you're observing binary data raw in the terminal you may be misled about the contents of a block.

2,961 users solved

👍

54% Liked

👎

📄

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Submit Flag

Files and Tools Used

- **File Provided:** `disk.flag.img` (raw disk image)
- **Tools Used:**
 - Kali Linux Terminal

- Autopsy (Forensic Browser)

Step-by-Step Process

Step 1: Launch Autopsy

Started the Autopsy forensic browser via terminal.

Accessed it at:

<http://localhost:9999/autopsy>

```
(gurleen@kali)~[~/ctf]
$ autopsy .e.txt

Unit 1423440 (Hex = Ascii)
13: 70 (-file.txt)      Autopsy Forensic Browser
                        http://www.sleuthkit.org/autopsy/
Unit 1423452 (Hex = Ascii) ver 2.24
14: 70 (-file.txt)

Evidence Locker: /var/lib/autopsy
Start Time: Sat Jun 14 10:49:23 2025
Remote Host: localhost
Local Port: 9999

Open an HTML browser on the remote host and paste this URL in it:

    http://localhost:9999/autopsy

Unit 1423500 (Hex = Ascii)
Keep this process running and use <ctrl-c> to exit
Cannot determine file system type
```

Step 2: Create a New Case

- Case Name: CTF
- Investigator: Gurleen



CREATE A NEW CASE

1. **Case Name:** The name of this investigation. It can contain only letters, numbers, and symbols.

2. **Description:** An optional, one line description of this case.

3. **Investigator Names:** The optional names (with no spaces) of the investigators for this case.

a. <input type="text" value="Gurleen"/>	b. <input type="text"/>
c. <input type="text"/>	d. <input type="text"/>
e. <input type="text"/>	f. <input type="text"/>
g. <input type="text"/>	h. <input type="text"/>
i. <input type="text"/>	j. <input type="text"/>

NEW CASE CANCEL HELP

The image shows the "CREATE A NEW CASE" dialog box. It has a yellow background. The title is "CREATE A NEW CASE". There are three sections: 1. "Case Name" with a text box containing "CTF". 2. "Description" with a text box. 3. "Investigator Names" with a list of 10 text boxes labeled a. through j. The first box (a.) contains "Gurleen". At the bottom, there are three buttons: "NEW CASE", "CANCEL", and "HELP".

Proceeded to load the `disk.flag.img` file using the "Add New Image" option with the Disk.

ADD A NEW IMAGE

1. Location
Enter the full path (starting with /) to the image file.
If the image is split (either raw or EnCase), then enter '*' for the extension.

2. Type
Please select if this image file is for a disk or a single partition.

☒ Disk
☐ Partition

3. Import Method
To analyze the image file, it must be located in the evidence locker. It can be imported from its current location using a symbolic link, by copying it, or by moving it. Note that if a system failure occurs during the move, then the image could become corrupt.

☒ Symlink
☐ Copy
☐ Move

Step 3: Analyze File System Volumes

Mounted and selected available partitions. Multiple ext and raw regions were present. Chose the most promising region to scan.

Select a volume to analyze or add a new image file.

CASE GALLERY
HOST GALLERY
HOST MANAGER

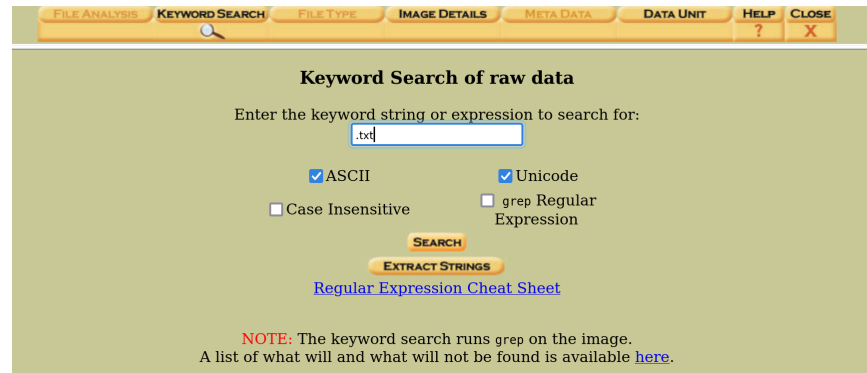
mount	name	fs type	
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	disk	disk.flag.img-disk	raw details
<input type="radio"/>	/1/	disk.flag.img-2048-616447	ext details
<input type="radio"/>	raw	disk.flag.img-616448-1140735	raw details
<input type="radio"/>	/3/	disk.flag.img-1140736-2097151	ext details

FILE ACTIVITY TIME LINES
IMAGE INTEGRITY
HASH DATABASES

VIEW NOTES
EVENT SEQUENCER

Step 4: Search for Suspicious Text Files

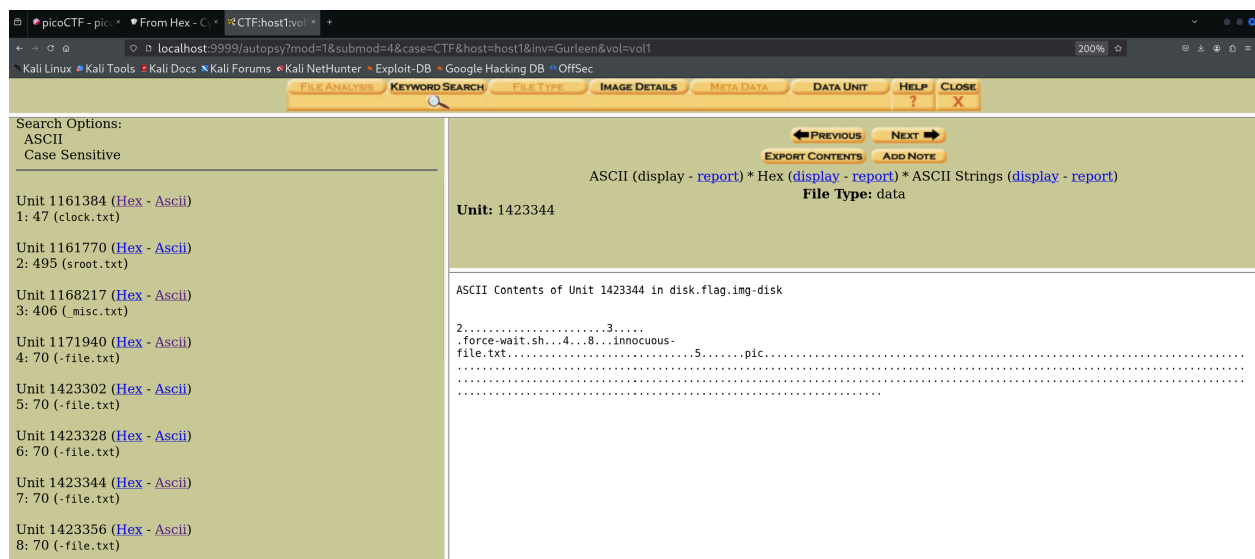
Used **Keyword Search** to look for `txt` files or references.



Results showed hidden file fragments like:

- `force-wait.sh`
- `innocuous-file.txt`

One of the blocks (Unit 1423356) contained ASCII fragments that revealed a flag structure embedded within.



ASCII Contents of Unit 1423356 in disk.flag.img-disk

```
2.....3.....  
.force-wait.sh...4.....innocuous-  
file.txt..5.....oCT.....  
.....  
.....  
.....
```

```
2.....3.....  
.force-wait.sh...4...(..innocuous-  
file.txt.....5.....F{1.....  
.....  
.....  
.....
```

The flag was within these Units 7-16.

```
Unit 1423344 (Hex - Ascii)  
7: 70 (-file.txt)  
  
Unit 1423356 (Hex - Ascii)  
8: 70 (-file.txt)  
  
Unit 1423374 (Hex - Ascii)  
9: 70 (-file.txt)  
  
Unit 1423392 (Hex - Ascii)  
10: 70 (-file.txt)  
  
Unit 1423410 (Hex - Ascii)  
11: 70 (-file.txt)  
  
Unit 1423422 (Hex - Ascii)  
12: 70 (-file.txt)  
  
Unit 1423440 (Hex - Ascii)  
13: 70 (-file.txt)  
  
Unit 1423452 (Hex - Ascii)  
14: 70 (-file.txt)  
  
Unit 1423470 (Hex - Ascii)  
15: 70 (-file.txt)  
  
Unit 1423488 (Hex - Ascii)  
16: 70 (-file.txt)
```

Flag Submitted

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The flag was successfully recovered and accepted.

