

## Networking Challenge

Challenge    46 Solves    X

# Sneaky Transmission

## 50

**Network Analysis**

Is this a DoS attack? Or could this be ... a photo!?

Unlock Hint for 5 points

 [sneaky\\_trans...](#)

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**Answer:** We're given a PCAP lets open it up.

1	2020-01-18 04:21:17	192.168.56.1	192.168.56.111	ICMP	98
2	2020-01-18 04:21:17	192.168.56.111	192.168.56.1	ICMP	98
3	2020-01-18 04:21:17	192.168.56.1	192.168.56.111	ICMP	98
4	2020-01-18 04:21:17	192.168.56.111	192.168.56.1	ICMP	98
5	2020-01-18 04:21:17	192.168.56.1	192.168.56.111	ICMP	98
6	2020-01-18 04:21:17	192.168.56.111	192.168.56.1	ICMP	98
7	2020-01-18 04:21:17	192.168.56.1	192.168.56.111	ICMP	98
8	2020-01-18 04:21:17	192.168.56.111	192.168.56.1	ICMP	98
9	2020-01-18 04:21:17	192.168.56.1	192.168.56.111	ICMP	98
10	2020-01-18 04:21:17	192.168.56.111	192.168.56.1	ICMP	98

Looks like all ICMP traffic. Looking at frame 9 we see something strange.

9	2020-01-18 04:21:17	192.168.56.1	192.168.56.111	ICMP	98
10	2020-01-18 04:21:17	192.168.56.111	192.168.56.1	ICMP	98
11	2020-01-18 04:21:17	192.168.56.1	192.168.56.111	ICMP	98

Why is the ttl 0. Looking at some of the other ICMP request it looks like the ttl is different for all. Let's extract these values and see what we get.

We'll use tshark to complete this.

Command: tshark -r sneaky\_transmission.pcapng | grep "(ping) request" | cut -d "=" -f4

```
root@kali:/home/kali/Pictures# tshark -r sneaky_transmission.pcapng | grep "(ping) request" | cut -d "=" -f4 | more
Running as user "root" and group "root". This could be dangerous.
255
216
255
224
0
16
74
70
73
70
0
1
0
0
72
0
72
```

Get the command works, now let's dump the output into a file.

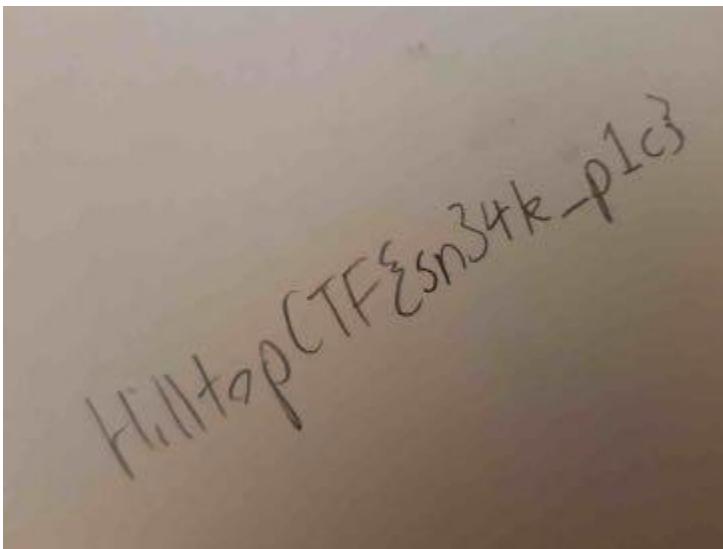
Command: tshark -r sneaky\_transmission.pcapng | grep "(ping) request" | cut -d "=" -f4 > ttl

Looks like we have to convert from decimal, let's use cyberchef <https://gchq.github.io/CyberChef/>

The screenshot shows the CyberChef interface with the following configuration:

- Recipe:** From Decimal
- Input:** A list of decimal numbers: 255, 216, 255, 224, 0, 16, 74, 70, 73, 70, 0.
- Output:** Hexadecimal representation of the input values: `\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00`.
- STEP:** BAKE!

We can see the JFIF tag, good looks like an image lets download and open it up.



FLAG: HilltopCTF{sn3k\_p1c}

The same can be done in kali with the below command.

```
root@kali:/home/kali/Pictures# while read i; do printf \\$(printf "%o" $i);done < ttl >ttl.jpeg
```