

Challenge 1:

Upon completing an introductory course on cryptography, Tom, a Computer Science student, decided to utilize a classical cipher to safeguard certain secrets. In an attempt to enhance the secrecy of his cipher text, he altered the resulting ciphertext, believing that it would be difficult for anyone who gains access to it to decipher and obtain the confidential information

The resulting secret is as follows:

KDEwMTAwMDExMTAxMDEwMTAwMTEwMDExMTAxMDAxMDAwMDExMTEwMDAwMTEwMTAwMTAxMTAxMTAwMTAxMDEwMCwxMDAxKQ

-> Given one of Tom's encrypted secrets, obtain the original plaintext secret that Tom tried to safeguard

* Note: All Tom's secrets are valid English words and sentences that only contain alphabetic characters [A-Za-z].

Example of supplied ciphertext:

KDEwMTAwMDExMTAxMDEwMTAwMTEwMDExMTAxMDAxMDAwMDExMTEwMDAwMTEwMTAwMTAxMTAxMTAwMTAxMDEwMCwxMDAxKQ

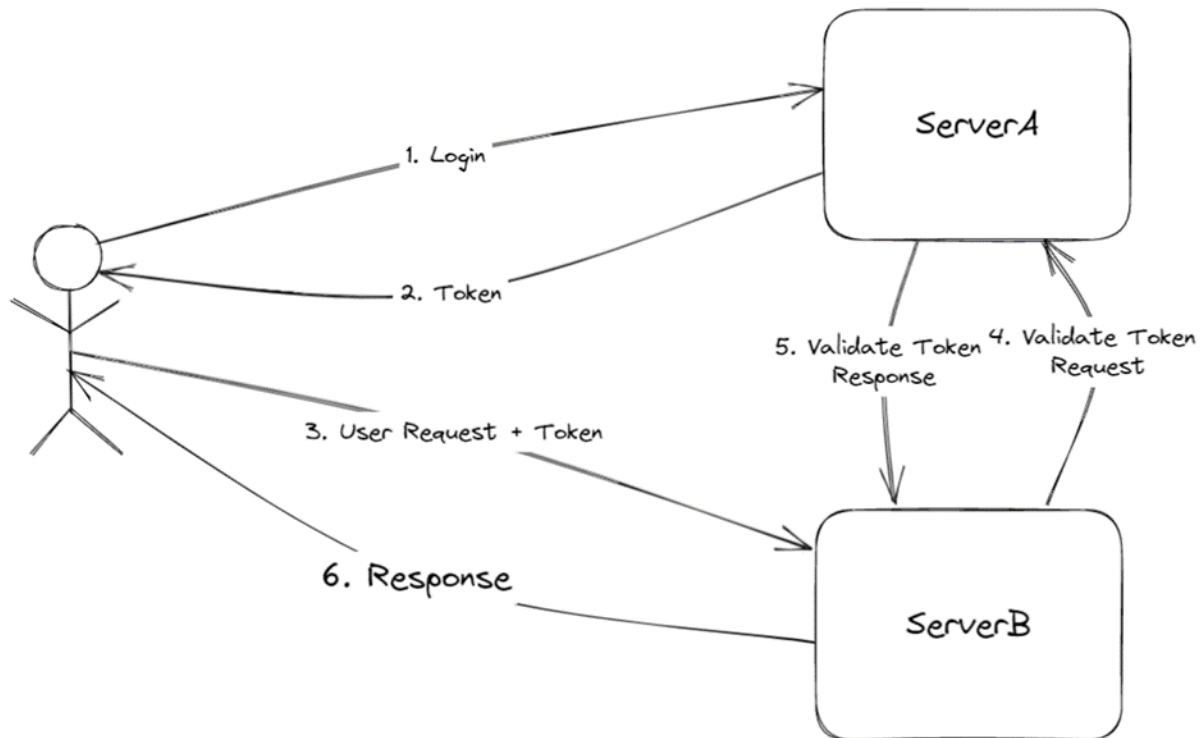
Example solution:

HaCkTrIcK

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Challenge 2:

In a backend environment consisting of serverA and serverB, serverA is responsible for authenticating users by providing a session token (JWT) upon validating their credentials. However, when the user interacts with serverB, it cannot verify the token's legitimacy due to it being signed using a symmetric encryption algorithm, and only serverA has the key required for signing and validation.



To mitigate this issue, the maintainers of serverA proposed using Asymmetric Encryption (using RS256 algorithm) to sign and validate tokens. This approach involves token signing with a secret key kept on serverA, and token validation with a public key embedded as JWK within the JWT header. Consequently, any server can authenticate the token's legitimacy without requiring a call to serverA, reducing latency.

-> Given a JWT, your task is to modify the token by setting the "admin" attribute to "true" so that serverB will be deceived into believing that you have admin privileges.

Example of supplied JWT:

eyJraWQiOiI5MmM1YTU1MS0yNjFILTQ5OTktOGQyMy0wMjM1YTg2NTM1NjEiLCJ0eXAiOiJKV1QiLCJhbGciOiJSUzI1NiIsImtpZ3ayl6eyJrdHkiOiJSU0EiLCJlljoiQVFBQilslmtpZCI6IjkyYzVhNTUxLTl2MWUtNDk5OS04ZDIzLTAYmzVhODY1MzU2MSIsIm4iOiJ3SUZuVmp1WUpEQzAwZEhiMTZXOUhTaHZrelZOCS1wQkV5Q3Q1djJYQXBsa08xVFQxdIV2ZDBsdnc3RldqU2xkeU5iLW11Wk1jUjZDSjYxd2U4dnVTa3p0S0JmelUzN1FZbWhwQ1YzUFBxRFdmdTNMSIJFZEFHckFsOGtYMkxpTjU0YWN2RENFNVRiYWpwR1RscEJ6ZFUYNHhMaHpua1NmWUhhWnhIRjVrSzFHS3g2SUFqRm5fUDFCU1BvMGg5cGo4Rk83Z2pndExnODM1NGs1YXREV0dRUjF1anctUzZSLUFaU nJIRldvUEZBclphUmd4bHo4VktBREdxRm12X1JDc19FM2FYZnJoTjhMT0Z3cU9pYk2NklERT Raa3hrVEYtQ3ZNWHVSMVRuaDR6aG5uY2VLRGhYzY1ITjhCbGN1cmhNbjA5cFJGeIV2eVpM VFhOUExvdFEifX0.eyJpc3MiOiJodHRwczovL3NlcnZpY2VBLmVudjo4MDgwliwiYXVkljoiYWNjb 3VudCIsImkljoiNTAxYTFiZjQtYjUyMy00OTNjLWl0NTctYWVmOTM1YTl0MWJhliwic2NvcGUiOi AichJvZmlsZSIsIChJuYW1lIjoiQm9iE1hcmxleSIsIChlbWVpbClgOiJib2lubWFybGV5QG9vbnAu Y29tliwiYWRTaW4iOiJmYWxzZS9.S4ttPFFFBi1HjV_DB1CdTAylgPgFVlk0ssGyjWDP-8WlUvB BUSK_3ej_DA2TQRKXxlrkdua-fw5FNQ1mYH4yJm5fGL-6O65ZeksHla1NZWdiVRYkcoCCNzvl 16KEZnzKOO9-tLsjMrblPZWCI-WLy5B1bfqSxDvpGPCZV0vwnotCTjmsQdPxBnlC1_3-3mOi6rE DSxTnb_ew5B8nF8_dQuTjsdV44m85mObFfxkownnwq8QS7ENbsJAvt6KaneRMVYiHwKCJwJe dAVR2wh5V5hB7k8emQACdWIG0hlmf-FWSmaTsdVwOpaPC5Q0VrYNlbWq9q1HgNfvq4J2q3 PhsUgw

Expected solution:

A valid JWT with "admin" attribute set to "true"

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Challenge 3:

A network security analyst received an alert for a suspicious activity where a certain machine was sending multiple DNS queries to an unknown DNS server (188.68.45.12).

Upon examining sample packets, he suspected a data exfiltration process and immediately disabled network access for the machine to initiate an investigation.

After analyzing the packets, the analyst was certain that a malicious actor was leaking the company's data. However, he could not determine the exact nature of the leaked information, as it was being sent in an obfuscated manner that he could not decipher.

-> Your task is to examine a PCAP file and uncover the complete secret that was leaked by the malicious actor.

Example of supplied PCAP:

PCAP file encoded in Base64 format.

Expected solution:

The secret leaked by the malicious actor

Challenge 4:

You have been presented with a challenging security task - developing a solution to bypass the CAPTCHA generated by Amazon.com such as the one accessible via the URL

"<https://www.amazon.com/errors/validateCaptcha>"

The objective of this challenge is to develop a solution that can evade the security measures put in place by Amazon.com and successfully solve the CAPTCHA, without requiring any human intervention.

*Note: Solution can make use of open source libraries.

Example of supplied CAPTCHA:

Numpy array representing the CAPTCHA image.

Expected solution:

The solution for the CAPTCHA