APU BOH 2022 WRITEUP

WHITE HAT PIONEER



Crypto

1. BinarySub

File given: Key.txt, CipherText.txt

Key is given in binary format, time to use cyberchef.

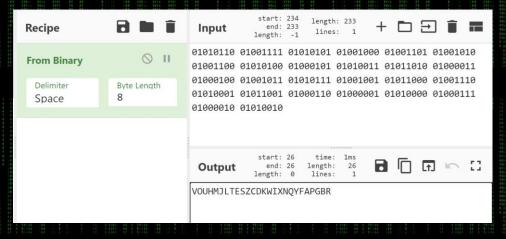


Diagram 1 – Key.txt in CyberChef

Using the key, decrypt the cipher text by substitution cipher.

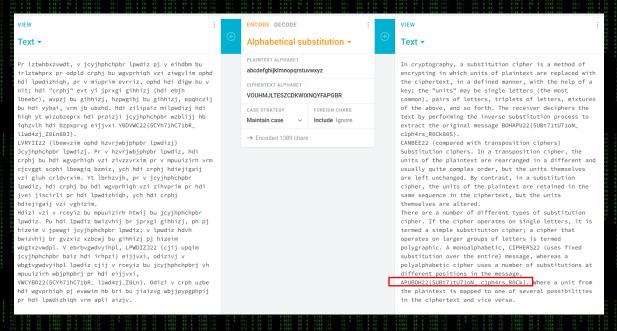


Diagram 2 – CipherText.txt in Cryptii.com

Now here is the flag, but we are required to capitalize.



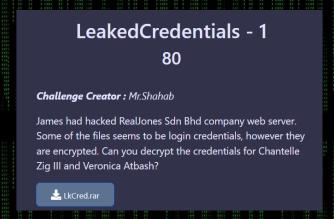
- > "APUBOH22{5UBt71tU71oN_c1ph4rs_R0Ck}".toUpperCase()
- 'APUBOH22{5UBT71TU710N_C1PH4RS_RØCK}'

Done.

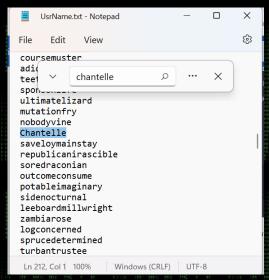
Flag: APUBOH22{5UBT71TU71ON_C1PH4RS_R0CK}

2. LeakedCredentials - 1

From the question, we can know that we want to find Chantelle Zig II and Veronica Atbash.

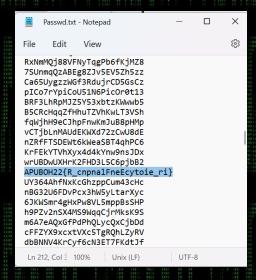


We can see Chantelle in UsrName.txt at line 212. Let see the line 212 in Passwd.txt.

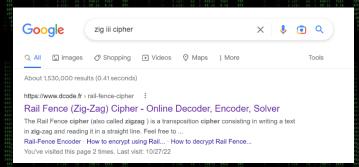




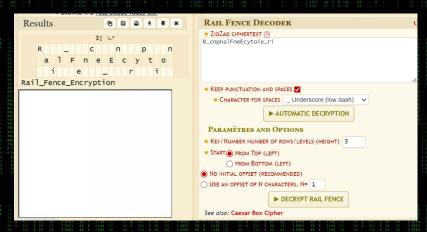
There is only one Chantelle in UsrName.txt. If that so, what does the "Zig III" means?



After searching for zig III cipher, the result is shown.



Using dcode.fr and type 3 as the parameter, the answer is shown.



flag: APUBOH22{Rail_Fence_Encryption}

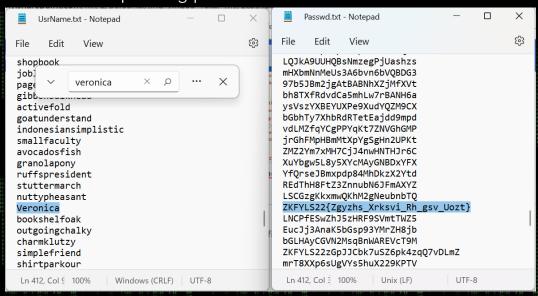


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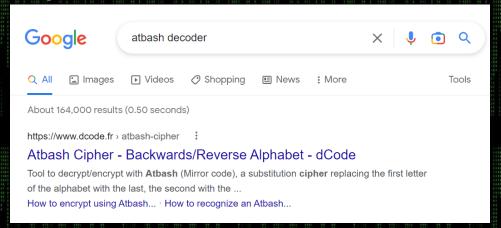
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3. Crypto – LeakedCredentials – 2

Using the same concept above, we can find Veronica at UsrName.txt and her corresponding password.



Google search for AtBash decoder.





Type the password and choose decrypt. The result is printed.



Flag: APUBOH22{Atbash_Cipher_Is_the_Flag}

WEB

1. Sensitive Data

I didn't manage to solve this during the CTF, I was thinking of how to perform RCE, I must be thinking too much :)

The index.php receive GET request and show all file size of the files inside the requested directory. Let's see how it works.





In this /var/www/html directory, there are 4 files, where one of them is index.php.

I notice that there is a hint saying "special protocol", I suspect this is the one.

https://www.cnblogs.com/littlehann/p/3665062.html#_label3_3_2_0

```
1、glob://伪协议
glob://查找匹配的文件路径模式

// 循环 ext/spl/examples/ 目录里所有 *.php 文件
// 并打印文件名和文件尺寸

$it = new DirectoryIterator("glob://E:\\wamp\\www\\test\\*.php");
foreach($it as $f)
{
    printf("%s: %.1FK\n", $f->getFilename(), $f->getSize()/1024);
}
?>
```

Yes! It is suspicious, just like searching filename containing "aa*" in the directory, which is how you search a file in windows file explorer:). Based on the php code, the txt filename starts with "APUBOH2022".

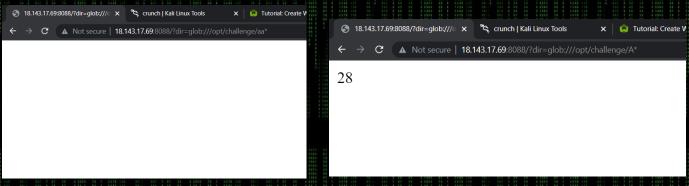


Diagram - File not found

Diagram – 1 File found

```
$flag = "/opt/challenge/APUBOH22[a-zA-Z0-9]{18}.txt";
```

The format of the filename is actually given so I decided to trial and error one character by one character.

```
-(kali®MSI)-[~]
 _$ crunch 38 38 abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyzABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ0123456789 -t ?dir=glob:///opt/ch
allenge/APUBOH22P@* -o test3.txt
Crunch will now generate the following amount of data: 2418 bytes
0 GB
0 TB
0 PB
Crunch will now generate the following number of lines: 62
crunch: 100% completed generating output
   -(kali@MSI)-[~]
 —$ gobuster dir -u http://18.143.17.69:8088/ -w test3.txt | grep "Size: 7"
/?dir=glob:///opt/challenge/APUBOH22PH* (Status: 200) [Size:
   -(kali⊕MSI)-[~]
 —$ crunch 40 40 abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyzABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ0123456789 −t ?dir=glob:///opt/ch
allenge/APUBOH22PHP@* -o test4.txt
Crunch will now generate the following amount of data: 2542 bytes
0 GB
0 TB
0 PB
Crunch will now generate the following number of lines: 62
crunch: 100% completed generating output
   (kali@MSI)-[~]
 /?dir=glob:///opt/challenge/APUBOH22PHPE* (Status: 200) [Size: 7]
```

With the help of gobuster and crunch(wordlist generator), I manually iterate the last 18 characters. For every iteration, successful request with size 7 means it is the right i-th character.



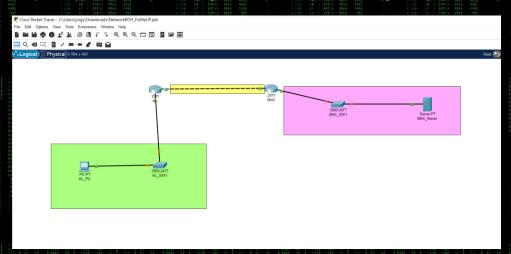
Filename: APUBOH22PHPExfiltr4tion101



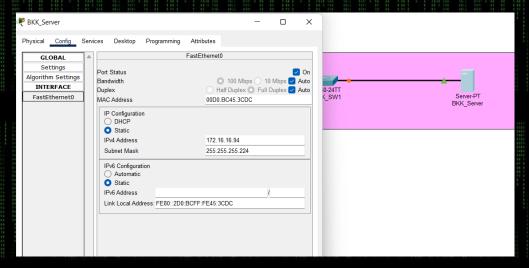
Network

1. NetworkBOH

It is a pkt file, so obviously just open it in Cisco Packet Tracer. Now you see two simple networks. Maybe there is something in the web server?

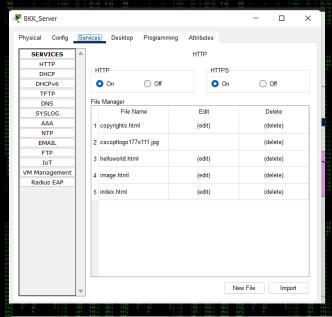


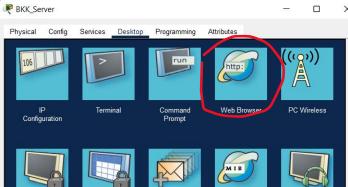
So we check the IP address of the server, and surf it through browser.





Let's see what files are inside this server first.



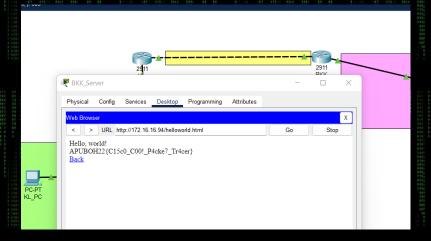


Try to browse this server.



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Surf the server, trial and error, voila the flag is here!

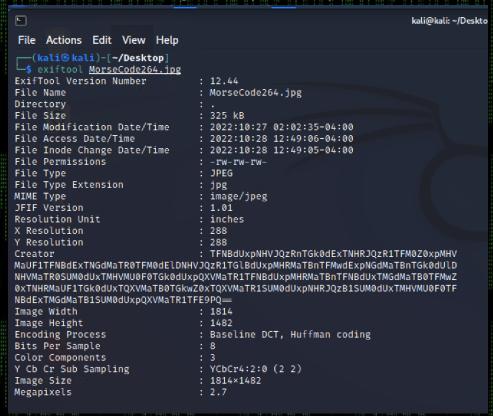
Flag: APUBOH22{C15c0_C00!_P4cke7_Tr4cer}





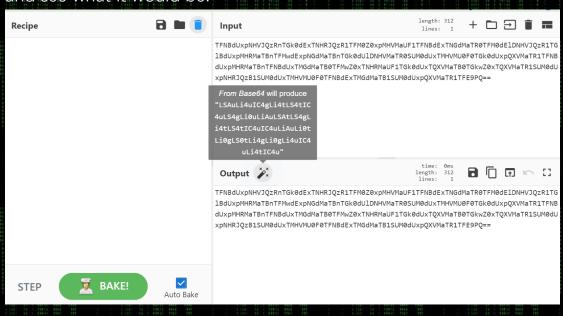
1. MorseCode264

I. Use exiftool to investigate the provided picture.

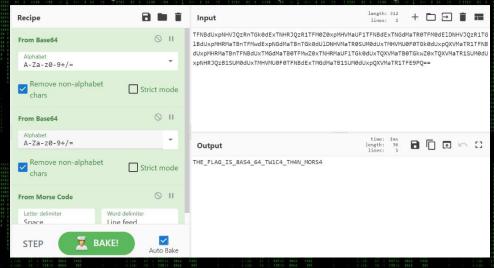




II. We found some suspicious texts at Creator. Let's throw it into cyberchef and see what it would be.



III. Click the magic wand continuously. Then the flag is obtained.

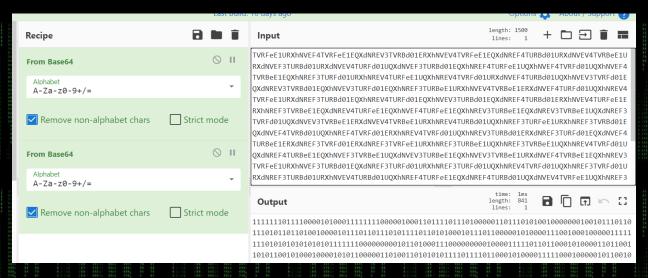


Flag: APUBOH22{THE_FLAG_IS_8AS4_64_TW1C4_TH4N_MORS4}



2. Scan It!

Open the text file, apply base64 decode for twice.

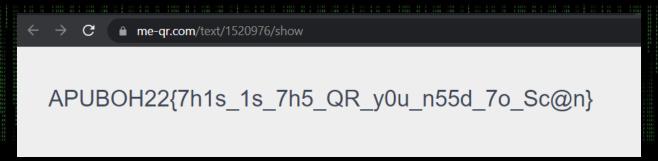


With the help of binary to image generator in dcode.fr, choose a suitable size (29x29), now can see a QR code.





Scan it using your phone, and you will be redirected to a website.



Flag: APUBOH22{7h1s_1s_7h5_QR_y0u_n55d_7o_Sc@n}



Forensic

ZipRecursive

We are given a protected zip file. From the challenge description, we knew that BruteForce is required, hence time to ask zip2john for help.

```
$\frac{1}{2}\text{ zip2john BrutoFile.zip > zip.txt} \text{ver 1.0 BrutoFile.zip/ZipPDF/ is not encrypted, or stored with non-handled compression type \text{ver 2.0 efh 5455 efh 7875 BrutoFile.zip/ZipPDF/FrenchPDF.pdf PKZIP Encr: TS_chk, cmplen=72456, decmplen=78157, crc=DBD56 C07 ts=46A0 cs=46a0 type=8
```

Next, we use hashcat to bruteforce the zip password in incremental mode.

./hashcat.exe -a 3 -m 17220 -O -o cracked.txt zip.txt -1 ?l?u?d ?1?1?1?1?1?1 --increment

```
Candidate.Engine.: Device Generator
Candidates.#1....: sSzFz -> XQzFz
Hardware.Mon.#1..: Temp: 51c Util: 91% Core:1811MHz Mem:4996MHz Bus:16
Session..... hashcat
Status..... Cracked
Hash.Mode....: 17220 (PKZIP (Compressed Multi-File))
Hash.Target.....: $pkzip$1*1*2*0*11b08*1314d*dbd56c07*41*4e*8*11b08*4...pkzip$
Time.Started....: Sat Oct 29 19:56:55 2022 (7 secs)
Time.Estimated...: Sat Oct 29 19:57:02 2022 (0 secs)
Kernel.Feature...: Pure Kernel
Guess.Mask....: ?1?1?1?1?1?1 [6]
Guess.Charset....: -1 ?l?u?d, -2 Undefined, -3 Undefined, -4 Undefined
Guess.Queue....: 6/6 (100.00%)
Speed.#1......: 679.6 MH/s (42.30ms) @ Accel:192 Loops:256 Thr:32 Vec:1 Speed.#*...... 679.6 MH/s
Recovered.....: 1/1 (100.00%) Digests
Progress.....: 4559732736/56800235584 (8.03%)
Rejected..... 0/4559732736 (0.00%)
Restore.Point....: 1179648/14776336 (7.98%)
Restore.Sub.#1...: Salt:0 Amplifier:0-256 Iteration:0-256
Candidate.Engine.: Device Generator
Candidates.#1....: saRhZE -> prsq43
Hardware.Mon.#1..: Temp: 53c Util:100% Core:1859MHz Mem:4995MHz Bus:16
Started: Sat Oct 29 19:56:50 2022
Stopped: Sat Oct 29 19:57:03 2022
```

185efe228d4e64bc69798028ee50e6e8d4a695daa5ad77215d1c9b6a3e45337c6bd91efce3d891990de44c015199b41ca12f1548f68367c2b60c5e14cc06f7b8a9ff8c8644c2dad4783784be5ba9c51d63e95c5db83d3690aa916ebbe148a940af32e918f1ee14a69d9cb8d3e872c739e41067cb854941b26c57229f5b3da930d1d31b9276451312bc1b8bc65b34e7db36cd7a3b3df8c6998d6995d1f648736aeb5d4643c04dbf7bdd98ac335901698722a496ad3d03616180f7707b2a49f4d01c6f04a7d841e21bbc1279bd0f1fc635049d820fbca1ac1e1eaeb1440fdaee1f6f664dba00fcf055204dd4402c3fc5e4074190db337db5f493129203d22735ce6ff761deb7fb69be77f38f210cf97f988770d5ff44f1805b419df48a7a5527df0f8c159d4be8561f9e81d48f4f013478c0955ebc14af08e88a330f6b679570182fa292b45aba146dfd6c3fda71e96a8dce567bace647164lca6a8aea078b67a308817726bd37cc6f2dcd0e554dd90661cc7b63a88fb0ce3706ad0fc5f1b521772e7cc7f1bbda9b4f48c2930725c983af7ee0579c6267036d3a4232cbb0.723a881770a2ef43e3f438447d10532059738f6e8105249ebfb6907276da05ad29229f82d2d72f6b8d297497427d5e6eb9dd3b16b919ff1b91d2dc57a5ba83c2555e88af78e96f683d5851e94048dc738f56aec58f19a276db2a1fc91096b9c15b85349b3769153d4b591bac2b34392d3a3ea41d6b6ad0c9fdf8b5263168094884b2a8061e402840f6d461f10ebbdd*\$/pkzip\$: 10ve14

Password is love14



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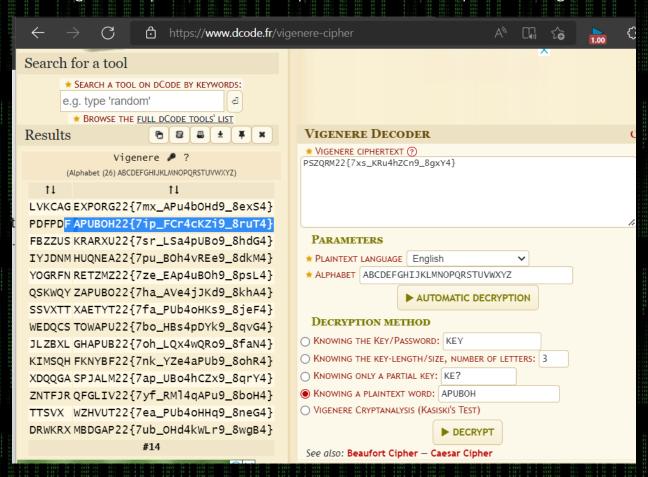


The cypher is simple to comprehend and use, but it remained uncrackable until 1863, three centuries later. As a result, it was given the moniker le chiffrage indéchiffrable.

Only the author knows the key for this cipher:

PSZQRM22{7xs_KRu4hZCn9_8gxY4}

We are given a cipher in frenchPDF.pdf, the man on the picture is Vigenere.



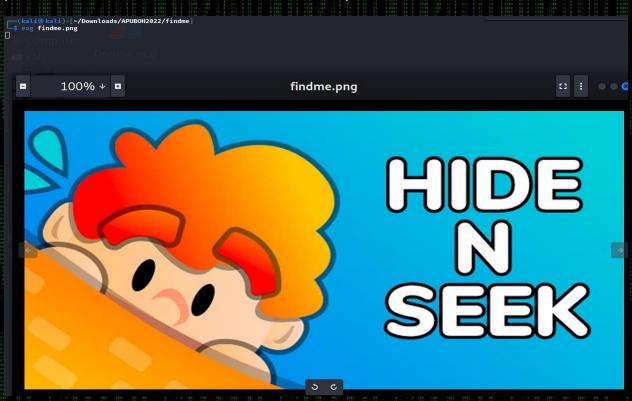
So we try to bruteforce a bit using dcode.fr again. Voila!

Flag: APUBOH22{7ip_FCr4ckZi9_8ruT4}



Hide & Seek

Firstly, when we downloaded the file named findme.jpg, we try to view the photo. It looks fine and the file is not corrupted.



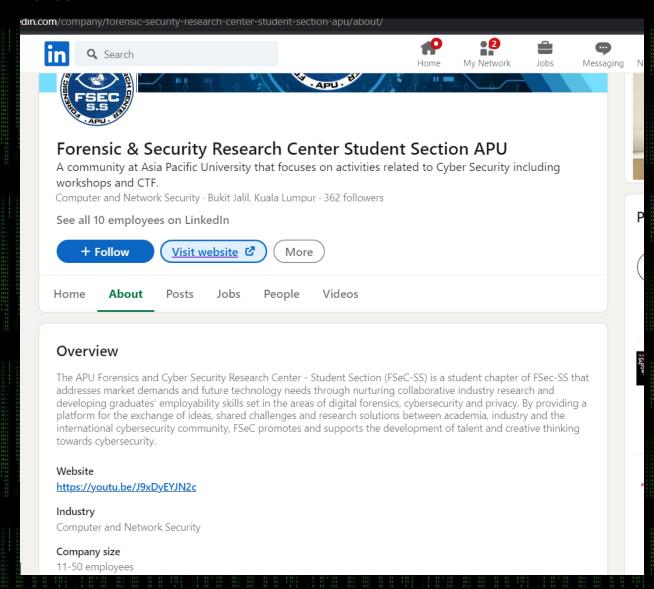
Then, we try to open the file using stegsolve and view it in different plane. Unfortunately, the flag is not hiding in any of the planes.

Thinking of hide and seek, maybe the the flag is hidden in the LSB. Thus, we try to use zsteg to detect the LSB Steganography. And boom! The flag is here!

Flag: APUBOH22{N0w You C4n See M3}

Bonus

OSINT



Let's check FSECSS APU Linkedin page. The website sections look sus.



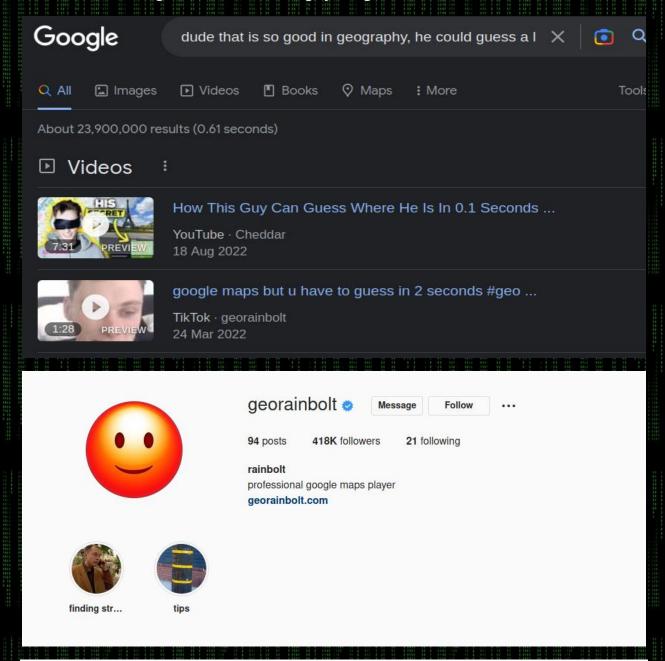


Surprise! The flag is here, didn't really notice it during the opening ceremony:)

Flag: APUBOH22{whErE_D1D_tH3_4Ud1o_9o?}



From the given hint, we try to google search "dude that is so good in geography, he could guess a location just by street view in 0.1 seconds", and we find the Instagram name of the guy is "georainbolt"



Flag: APUBOH22{georainbolt}

From the results of the google search in 1, we observed that there are two posts written of this guy on September, so we click in the post.

https://www.autoevolution.com > News > Technology

Faster Than Google: This Man Needs Just 0.1 Seconds to ...

12 Sept 2022 — Probably the **best** GeoGuessr player in the entire world, Trevor Rainbolt is able to locate any Google Maps image faster than **you** blink.

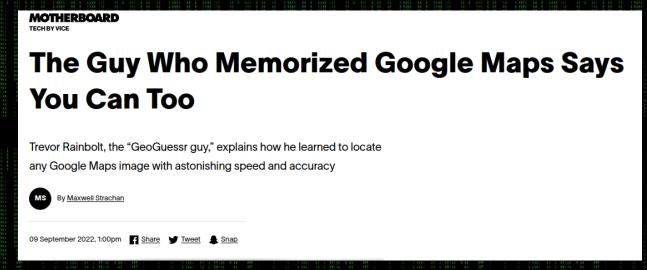
Missing: geography, | Must include: geography,

https://www.vice.com > Home > Tech

The Guy Who Memorized Google Maps Says You Can Too

9 Sept 2022 — **He can** do **so** after **only** looking at the image for **0.1 seconds**, ... from Google **Street View** and then click the area of the world in which they ...

Luckily, we manage to spot the name of the publisher inside the post.

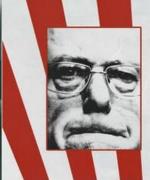


Flag: APUBOH22{Maxwell_Strachan}



After that, we just click in the profile of the publisher and check all the posts of the publisher. Since the posts are arranged from the latest to the oldest, we navigate to the last page of the posts.







Money

How Baby Boomers Have Killed the Manhattan Power Lunch

Perhaps, and stay with me here, responsibility for the power lunch's death rests with the people who have power and time for lunch.

MAXWELL STRACHAN

Money

A Long, Weird Convo with the Hardline Trotskyist Running a 2020 Campaign That Makes Bernie Look Centrist

"I'm a full-time professional revolutionary. I'm not a reformed socialist, like Bernie Sanders."

MAXWELL STRACHAN 9.27.19

Newer

Older

From here, we can see the date of the first post is 9.27.19.

Flag: APUBOH22{27-09-2019}

Checking the post of the same publisher in 22 February 2022, there are total of 3 tags in the post.

space.

Do we have challenges to solve? Yeah, but we're smart people. We can come together, and we can fix the problems inherent to the systems that we've created.

TAGGED: BLOCKCHAIN, CRYPTO, OPENSEA

Flag: APUBOH22{BLOCKCHAIN_CRYPTO_OPENSEA}



Track Them Down!

After we downloaded the "Track_dis.png", there are some information in the photo.



Then, we try to goolge the container information, and found this clear explanation.



Based on the information give, we know that the container number/ID is LCRU299421. Then we google search this container number and discover the company of this container is CARU CONTAINERS.

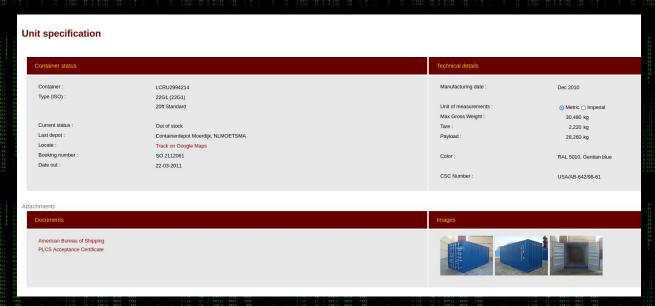
https://www.bic-code.org > container-bic-code > lcru

LCRU - Intermodal Container Details - bic-code.org

Company, CARU CONTAINERS BV. Code, LCRU. Address, SEATTLEWEG 34. Zip Code, 3195 ND. City, ROTTERDAM. State. Country, Netherlands. Telephone, +31 168 387 000.

Zip Code: 3195 ND Company: CARU CONTAINERS BV

Then, we try to check the CARU CONTAINER website to see if we can search the container details via the container number. After done some research, we found the customer portal of CARU CONTAINER and we can check the container details under unit specification.



The CSC Number is USA/AB-642/98-61.

Flag: APUBOH22{USA/AB-642/98-61}