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## Wireshark Capture

While sitting in a coffee shop, I captured a Wireshark trace of the network traffic. There seems to be some hidden data in the air. Can you retrieve the concealed information?

192.168.49.134 made a TCP handshake with 10.10.10.2 via three way handshake(SYN SYN-ACK ACK).

Data conceived:

```
Source: 192.168.49.134    Destination: 10.10.10.2:21  Type: FTP    USER:
0ff53cUs3r3  PASSWORD: very_secret_password
```

Open Ports found:

```
10.10.10.2      21 ftp
                80 http
```

www.offensive-security.com (192.124.249.5)

80 http

DNS Server:

IP:192.168.49.134    DNS Server: 192.168.49.2    Name: [www.offensive-security.com](http://www.offensive-security.com)

Hidden Secret Flag:

```
GET /flag.jpg HTTP/1.1
```

Host: 10.10.10.2

Accept: \*/\*

User-Agent: {Ariadne}

A JFIF file found Which is operated using GIMP. So

flag.jpg is found through a GET request

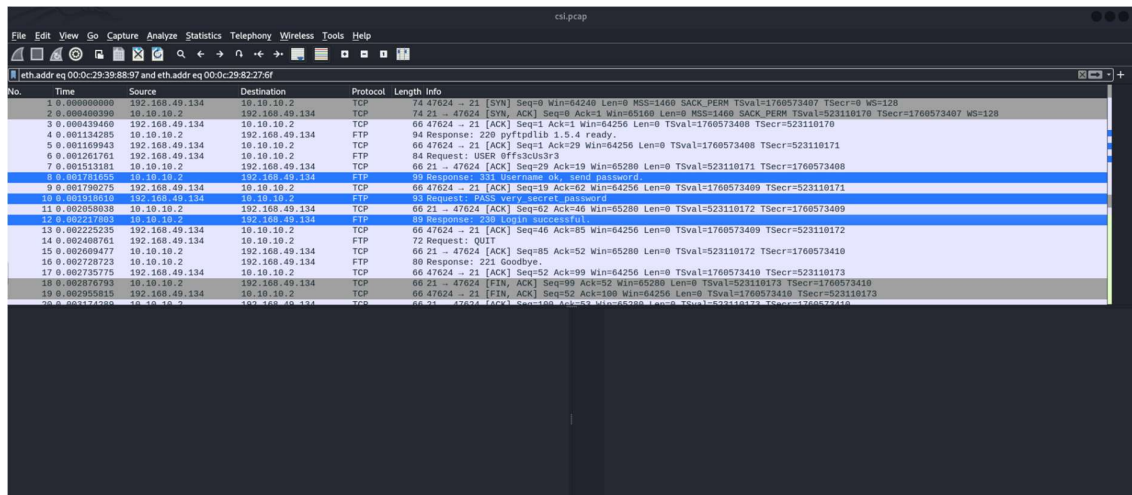
The flag is:  
{dolphins}

{dolphins}

Tool used: Wireshark.

Methodology: Opened the pcap file in Wireshark and analyzed all the source and destination IP addresses, Hosts, Server, Open Ports, and all the FTP requests.

Secret Hidden flag: A JFIF file found which is operated using GIMP. So used this information to deduce the image in the form jpeg.



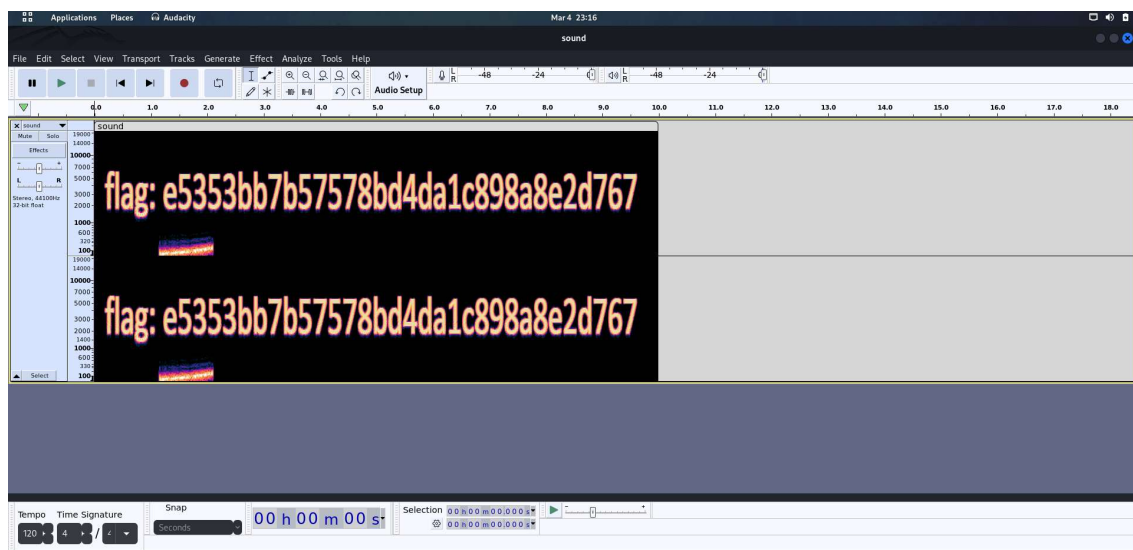
The image shows a Wireshark packet capture of an FTP session. The packet list on the left shows packets 1 through 20. The packet details pane on the right shows the selected packet (No. 19) as an FTP Response (230) with the message 'Login successful'. The packet bytes pane on the right shows the raw data of the packet, which is a JFIF file. The packet list table is as follows:

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1	0.000000000	192.168.49.134	10.10.10.2	TCP	74	47624 → 21 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM TSval=1760573407 TSecr=0 WS=128
2	0.000400390	10.10.10.2	192.168.49.134	TCP	74	21 → 47624 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=65168 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM TSval=523110170 TSecr=1760573407 WS=128
3	0.000439460	192.168.49.134	10.10.10.2	TCP	66	47624 → 21 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=64256 Len=0 TSval=1760573408 TSecr=523110170
4	0.001134205	10.10.10.2	192.168.49.134	FTP	94	Response: 220 pyftplib 1.5.4 ready.
5	0.001169943	192.168.49.134	10.10.10.2	TCP	66	47624 → 21 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=29 Win=64256 Len=0 TSval=1760573408 TSecr=523110171
6	0.001261761	192.168.49.134	10.10.10.2	FTP	84	Request: USER off33c0u3r3
7	0.001513101	10.10.10.2	192.168.49.134	TCP	66	21 → 47624 [ACK] Seq=29 Ack=19 Win=65280 Len=0 TSval=523110171 TSecr=1760573408
8	0.001781655	10.10.10.2	192.168.49.134	FTP	99	Response: 331 Username ok, send password.
9	0.001790275	192.168.49.134	10.10.10.2	TCP	66	47624 → 21 [ACK] Seq=19 Ack=62 Win=64256 Len=0 TSval=1760573409 TSecr=523110171
10	0.001910751	192.168.49.134	10.10.10.2	FTP	19	Request: PASS 3333333333
11	0.002058038	10.10.10.2	192.168.49.134	TCP	66	21 → 47624 [ACK] Seq=62 Ack=46 Win=65280 Len=0 TSval=523110172 TSecr=1760573409
12	0.002177601	10.10.10.2	192.168.49.134	FTP	59	Response: 230 Login successful
13	0.002225235	192.168.49.134	10.10.10.2	TCP	66	47624 → 21 [ACK] Seq=46 Ack=85 Win=64256 Len=0 TSval=1760573409 TSecr=523110172
14	0.002408761	192.168.49.134	10.10.10.2	FTP	72	Request: QUIT
15	0.002699477	10.10.10.2	192.168.49.134	TCP	66	21 → 47624 [ACK] Seq=85 Ack=52 Win=65280 Len=0 TSval=523110172 TSecr=1760573410
16	0.002728723	10.10.10.2	192.168.49.134	FTP	80	Response: 221 Goodbye.
17	0.002735775	192.168.49.134	10.10.10.2	TCP	66	47624 → 21 [ACK] Seq=52 Ack=99 Win=64256 Len=0 TSval=1760573410 TSecr=523110173
18	0.002876793	10.10.10.2	192.168.49.134	TCP	66	21 → 47624 [FIN, ACK] Seq=99 Ack=52 Win=65280 Len=0 TSval=523110173 TSecr=1760573410
19	0.002959815	192.168.49.134	10.10.10.2	TCP	66	47624 → 21 [FIN, ACK] Seq=52 Ack=100 Win=64256 Len=0 TSval=1760573410 TSecr=523110173
20	0.003174380	10.10.10.2	192.168.49.134	TCP	66	21 → 47624 [ACK] Seq=100 Ack=53 Win=65280 Len=0 TSval=523110173 TSecr=1760573410

## Problem: Sound.wav File

Sound files don't just contain sounds.

Analysing the file using audacity steganography analysis:



Flag found: e5353bb7b57578bd4da1c898a8e2d767

Tool used: Audacity.

Methodology: Loaded the file in Audacity and changed the waveform to Spectrogram to reveal the information hidden in .wav file.

Problem: Blank Space Decoding.

Tools used: hexdump and python.

Since the file contained some empty characters I used hexdump tool and the output is:

```
redp@kali:~/Downloads
~$ exiftool --help
Syntax: exiftool [OPTIONS] FILE
Consult the exiftool documentation for a full list of options.

~(redp@kali)~/Downloads
~$ exiftool encrypted.txt
ExifTool Version Number : 12.67
File Name                : encrypted.txt
Directory                : .
File Size                : 296 bytes
File Modification Date/Time : 2024:03:04 23:35:51+05:30
File Access Date/Time     : 2024:03:04 23:36:15+05:30
File Inode Change Date/Time : 2024:03:04 23:35:52+05:30
File Permissions         : -rw-r--r--
File Type                : TXT
File Type Extension      : txt
MIME Type                : text/plain
MIME Encoding            : us-ascii
NewLines                 : (none)
Line Count               : 1
Word Count               : 0

~(redp@kali)~/Downloads
~$ hexdump -C encrypted.txt
00000000  20 09 09 20 20 20 09 09 20 09 09 09 20 09 09 | ..  ....|
00000010  20 09 09 20 09 20 20 09 20 09 09 09 09 09 09 | ..  ....|
00000020  20 09 09 20 09 09 09 20 20 09 09 20 09 09 09 | ..  ....|
00000030  20 09 09 20 09 20 20 20 20 09 20 09 09 09 09 | ..  ....|
00000040  20 09 09 20 20 20 09 20 09 09 20 09 09 20 20 | ..  ....|
00000050  20 09 09 20 09 09 20 20 20 09 20 09 09 09 09 | ..  ....|
00000060  20 09 09 20 20 20 09 09 20 09 09 20 20 20 20 | ..  ....|
00000070  20 09 09 20 20 20 09 20 09 09 20 20 09 09 09 | ..  ....|
00000080  20 09 09 20 20 09 09 09 20 09 09 09 20 09 09 | ..  ....|
00000090  20 09 20 09 09 09 09 09 20 09 09 20 20 20 09 | ..  ....|
000000a0  20 09 09 20 20 09 20 20 20 09 09 20 09 09 09 | ..  ....|
000000b0  20 09 09 09 09 09 09 09 20 09 09 20 20 09 20 | ..  ....|
000000c0  20 09 20 09 09 09 09 20 09 09 20 20 09 20 20 | ..  ....|
000000d0  20 09 20 09 09 09 20 20 09 20 09 09 09 09 09 | ..  ....|
000000e0  20 09 09 20 09 20 09 20 20 09 09 20 20 20 20 | ..  ....|
000000f0  20 09 09 20 09 20 09 20 09 20 09 09 09 09 09 | ..  ....|
00000100  20 09 09 20 20 09 09 20 09 09 20 20 20 20 09 | ..  ....|
00000110  20 09 09 20 09 09 20 09 20 09 09 20 09 09 09 | ..  ....|
00000120  20 09 09 09 09 09 09 09 | ..  ....|
```

After that I copied all the values and wrote a simple python program:

The original string **s** consists of a sequence of numbers separated by spaces. Each number is either '20' or '09'.

In the code, **s.replace('20', '0').replace('09', '1').replace(' ', '')** is used to manipulate the original string.

Here's what each **.replace()** function does:

**replace('20', '0')**: Replaces every occurrence of '20' with '0'.

**replace('09', '1')**: Replaces every occurrence of '09' with '1'.

**replace(' ', '')**: Removes all spaces from the string.

After these replacements, the string **s** now consists of only '0's and '1's without any spaces.

The code then processes the binary string in chunks of 8 characters (**s[i:i+8]**).

It converts each chunk from binary to decimal using `int(s[i:i+8], 2)`.

Then, it converts the decimal value to the corresponding ASCII character using `chr()`.

The resulting characters are printed out.

[illegible]

OUTPUT: flag

```
csi{not_all_spaces_are_born_the_same}>
```