

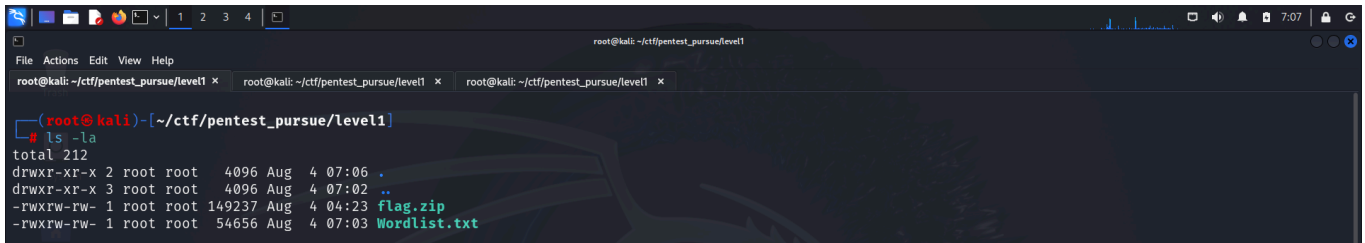
PENTEST PURSUE CTF

To access the files used in this ctf, click [here](#)

We have 2 files:

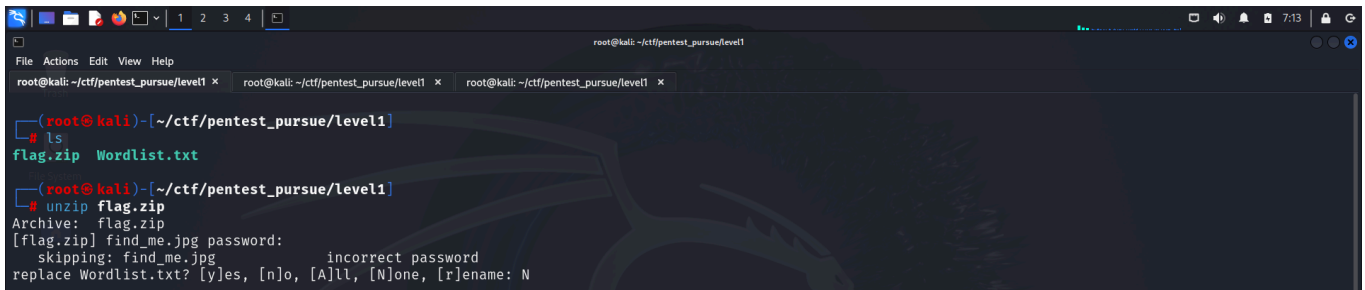
- flag.zip
- wordlist.txt

I downloaded both the files onto my system

A terminal window on a Kali Linux system. The user is in the directory ~/ctf/pentest_pursue/level1. They run the command 'ls -la', which lists the contents of the directory. The output shows a total size of 212 bytes and four entries: a dot, a double dot, flag.zip (149237 bytes), and Wordlist.txt (54656 bytes).

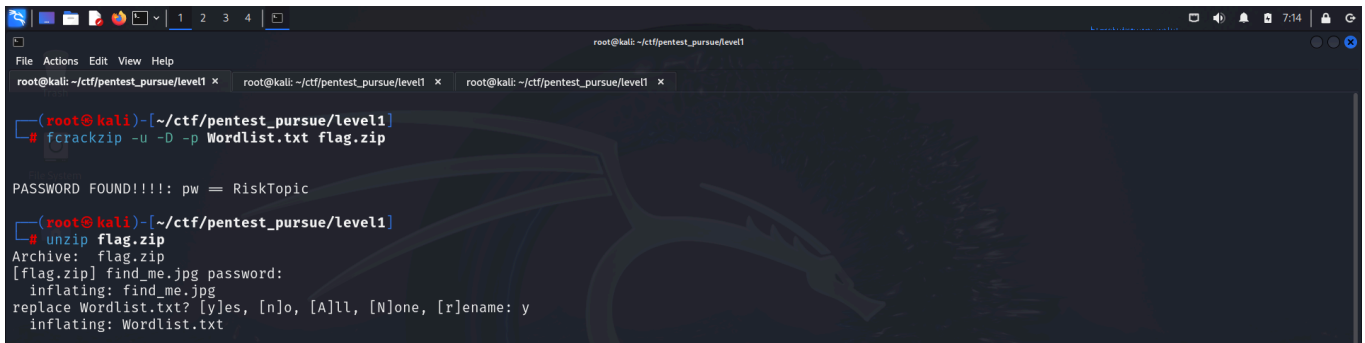
```
(root@kali)~/ctf/pentest_pursue/level1
# ls -la
total 212
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Aug  4 07:06 .
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 4096 Aug  4 07:02 ..
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root 149237 Aug  4 04:23 flag.zip
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root 54656 Aug  4 07:03 Wordlist.txt
```

I then tried extracting the contents from the zip.

A terminal window showing the user attempting to extract flag.zip. They run 'unzip flag.zip'. The output shows the archive name, the file being extracted (find_me.jpg), and a password prompt. The user enters a password, but it is incorrect. The program then asks if they want to replace Wordlist.txt, and the user responds with 'N'.

```
(root@kali)~/ctf/pentest_pursue/level1
# ls
flag.zip Wordlist.txt
# unzip flag.zip
Archive:  flag.zip
[flag.zip] find_me.jpg password:
  skipping: find_me.jpg      incorrect password
replace Wordlist.txt? [y]es, [n]o, [A]ll, [N]one, [r]ename: N
```

However, it required a password. So I used **fcrackzip** to brute force the password

A terminal window showing the user using fcrackzip to brute force the password for flag.zip. They run 'fcrackzip -u -D -p Wordlist.txt flag.zip'. The output shows 'PASSWORD FOUND!!!!: pw = RiskTopic'. Then, they run 'unzip flag.zip' again. The output shows the archive name, the file being extracted (find_me.jpg), and the password prompt. The user enters the password, and it is correct. The program then asks if they want to replace Wordlist.txt, and the user responds with 'y'.

```
(root@kali)~/ctf/pentest_pursue/level1
# fcrackzip -u -D -p Wordlist.txt flag.zip

PASSWORD FOUND!!!!: pw = RiskTopic
# unzip flag.zip
Archive:  flag.zip
[flag.zip] find_me.jpg password:
  inflating: find_me.jpg
replace Wordlist.txt? [y]es, [n]o, [A]ll, [N]one, [r]ename: y
  inflating: Wordlist.txt
```

I then viewed the image meta data and found an encrypted author name.

```
root@kali: ~/ctf/pentest_pursue/level1
File Actions Edit View Help
root@kali: ~/ctf/pentest_pursue/level1 x root@kali: ~/ctf/pentest_pursue/level1 x root@kali: ~/ctf/pentest_pursue/level1 x

(root@kali) ~/ctf/pentest_pursue/level1
# ls
find_me.jpg flag.zip Wordlist.txt

(root@kali) ~/ctf/pentest_pursue/level1
# exiftool find_me.jpg
ExifTool Version Number      : 12.76
File Name                    : find_me.jpg
Directory                   : .
File Size                    : 175 kB
File Modification Date/Time  : 2024:08:01 06:29:05-04:00
File Access Date/Time       : 2024:08:01 06:30:06-04:00
File Inode Change Date/Time  : 2024:08:04 07:14:12-04:00
File Permissions             : -rw-r--r--
File Type                    : JPEG
File Type Extension         : jpg
MIME Type                    : image/jpeg
JFIF Version                 : 1.02
Resolution Unit              : inches
X Resolution                 : 72
Y Resolution                 : 72
XMP Toolkit                  : Image::ExifTool 12.76
Author                       : U2FsdGVkX1/Nzd+SqTEHDW1boiaeh0mCFR0u+S1nQ0ZiYdX5aDG1Ka2xAdEiS3r/3h+VI4CL8ZLg24l35omqqw==
Image Width                  : 1600
Image Height                 : 1302
Encoding Process              : Baseline DCT, Huffman coding
Bits Per Sample              : 8
Color Components              : 3
Y Cb Cr Sub Sampling         : YCbCr4:4:4 (1 1)
Image Size                   : 1600x1302
Megapixels                   : 2.1
```

The image itself could also contain some data so I used **stegseek** to crack the password and extract any data present inside.

```
root@kali: ~/ctf/pentest_pursue/level1
File Actions Edit View Help
root@kali: ~/ctf/pentest_pursue/level1 x root@kali: ~/ctf/pentest_pursue/level1 x root@kali: ~/ctf/pentest_pursue/level1 x

(root@kali) ~/ctf/pentest_pursue/level1
# stegseek -sf find_me.jpg -w Wordlist.txt
StegSeek 0.6 - https://github.com/RickdeJager/StegSeek

[i] Found passphrase: "DevNet"
[i] Original filename: "data.txt".
[i] Extracting to "find_me.jpg.out".

(root@kali) ~/ctf/pentest_pursue/level1
# cat find_me.jpg.out
Here you will need this - KPIGHy

Now go Find your Crypto
```

The **Now go Find your Crypto** suggested that there was some sort of cryptography for which, the given key could be used.

I quickly copied the **AUTHOR** information from the **exiftool** output and asked **chatgpt** about it. Through it I found out that the text was encrypted using **openssl's aes-256-cbc** algorithm.

Chatgpt's response

This appears to be a string that has been encrypted using a method that outputs Base64-encoded ciphertext. The string **U2FsdGVkX1/** suggests that it might have been encrypted using OpenSSL with the AES (Advanced Encryption Standard) algorithm, as OpenSSL uses this prefix for encrypted data.

Hence these are the things I knew about the data:

- It could be decrypted using **openssl**
- It was encrypted using **aes-256-cbc**
- It was encoded using **base64**

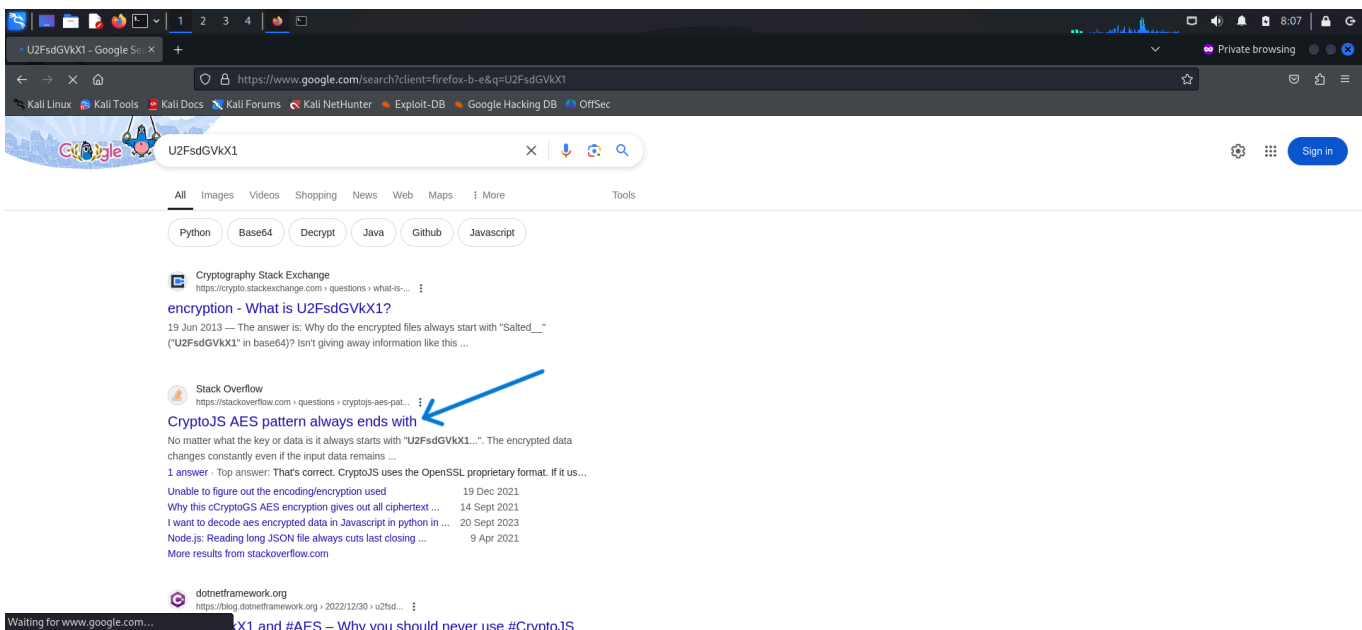
- The key could be made using the password found inside **data.txt**

Now the only thing I had to figure out is the digest used for the key for decrypting it. The key derivation process converts a password into an encryption key suitable for the specified encryption algorithm. This process ensures that the same password consistently produces the same key, which is necessary for successful encryption and decryption. Hence for this, I try different digests like **md5** (most common), **sha1**, **sha256**, **sha512**

```
root@kali: ~/ctf/pentest_pursue/level1
root@kali: ~/ctf/pentest_pursue/level1 x root@kali: ~/ctf/pentest_pursue/level1 x root@kali: ~/ctf/comp/1 x
root@kali: ~/ctf/pentest_pursue/level1
# echo "U2FsdGVkX1/Nzd+SqTEHDW1boiaehOmCFR0u+S1nQ0ZiYdX5aDGIKa2xAdEiS3r/3h+VI4CL8ZLg24l35omqqw==" > encrypted.txt
root@kali: ~/ctf/pentest_pursue/level1
# openssl enc -d -in encrypted.txt -aes-256-cbc -md md5 -base64 -k KPIGHy
*** WARNING : deprecated key derivation used.
Using -iter or -pbkdf2 would be better.
YOU GOT ACC355 T0 TH3 S3C0ND ROUND
```

And with this I was successfully able to clear the first round ;)

PS: If you are not comfortable with using command line tools to decrypt the key, you can use the encryption identifier from the encrypted text to google relevant sites.



Stack Overflow question page titled "CryptoJS AES pattern always ends with =". The question asks for help understanding why encrypted data always ends with an equals sign. The answer explains that this is a padding issue and provides a code snippet for encrypting data with CryptoJS. The code snippet is as follows:

```
username_encrypted = CryptoJS.AES.encrypt(username, key);
password_encrypted = CryptoJS.AES.encrypt(password, key);
console.log(username_encrypted.toString());
console.log(password_encrypted.toString());
console.log(CryptoJS.AES.decrypt(username_encrypted, key).toString(CryptoJS.enc.Utf8));
console.log(CryptoJS.AES.decrypt(password_encrypted, key).toString(CryptoJS.enc.Utf8));
```

The answer also includes a link to a Stack Overflow question titled "CryptoJS AES encryption is not symmetric?".

Google search results for "cryptojs aes decrypt". The top result is from StackBlitz, titled "Cryptojs Aes Encrypt Decrypt". The result is a code snippet for encrypting and decrypting data with CryptoJS. The code snippet is as follows:

```
Encrypt a derived hd private key with a given pin and return it in Base64 form.
function encryptAES(text, key) {
  return CryptoJS.AES.encrypt(text, key);
}
```

The second result is from Stack Overflow, titled "How to decrypt AES with CryptoJS - javascript". The result is a code snippet for decrypting data with CryptoJS. The code snippet is as follows:

```
var CryptoJS = require("crypto-js");
var key = CryptoJS.enc.Utf8.parse("12345678901234567890123456789012");
var ciphertext = "U2FsdGVkX1BshMm2vDcA6flk8QGPss6xka9BTyC8g0=U2FsdGVkX1ue50TSD7Clumdggk1vN2LU4ISwaQsTQE=U2FsdGVkX18OOL0T7lunN4snEVUdF2ugl7S6AluE=U2FsdGVkX1+c8j3l1NRBJDb1byHwOmmN5mbTci22vsA=";
var decrypted = CryptoJS.AES.decrypt(ciphertext, key).toString(CryptoJS.enc.Utf8);
```

1234

Cryptojs Aes Encrypt Dec: x

https://stackblitz.com/edit/cryptojs-aes-encrypt-decrypt?file=index.js

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ForkShare

Cryptojs Aes Encrypt Decrypt

Non-commercialSign inGet started

cryptojs-aes-encrypt-decrypt.stackblitz.io

index.js

```
1 import React, { Component } from 'react';
2 import { render } from 'react-dom';
3 import './style.css';
4 import * as CryptoJS from 'crypto-js';
5
6 const cfg = {
7   mode: CryptoJS.mode.CBC,
8   padding: CryptoJS.pad.Pkcs7
9 };
10
11 class App extends Component {
12   constructor() {
13     super();
14     this.state = {
15       inputText: '',
16       inputKey: '',
17       encryptedBase64Input: '',
18       encryptedBase64: '',
19       decryptKey: '',
20       decryptedText: ''
21     };
22   }
23
24   /*
25    * Encrypt a derived hd private key with a given pin and return it in Base64 form
26    */
27   encryptAES = (text, key) => {
28     return CryptoJS.AES.encrypt(text, key).toString();
29   };
30
31   /**
32    * Decrypt an encrypted message
33    * @param encryptedBase64 encrypted data in Base64 format
34    * @param key The secret key
35    */
36 }
```

Crypto-JS encryptAES

Input Text

Key

Crypto-JS decryptAES

!OmCFR0u+S1nQ0Z7YdX5aDGika2xADEiS3r/3h+VI4CL8ZLg24l35emqgw==

KPIGHy

YOU GOT ACCESS TO THE SECOND ROUND

[View source code](#)

Console

