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Computer Security

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Exercises:

13:

rot13.com

[About ROT13](#)

```
cvpbPGS{abg_gbb_onq_bs_n_cebovrz}
```



ROT13 ▾



```
picoCTF(not_too_bad_of_a_problem)
```

Mod 26:

rot13.com

[About ROT13](#)

```
cvpbPGS{arkg_gvzr_V'yy_ge1_2_ebhaqf_bs_ebg13_jdJ8FOXJ}
```



ROT13 ▾



```
picoCTF(next_time_I'll_try_2_rounds_of_rot13_wqW0SBKw)
```

Easy 1:



The image shows the dCode Vigenere Cipher Decoder and Encoder interface. On the left, there's a search bar with the text "e.g. type 'caesar'" and a button "BROWSE THE FULL dCODE TOOLS' LIST". Below this is a "Results" section showing a list of tools, including "Vigenere" which is highlighted. The main section is titled "VIGENERE CIPHER" and "VIGENERE DECODER". It features a "VIGENERE CIPHERTEXT" input field with a dropdown menu showing the alphabet. Below this is a "PARAMETERS" section with "PLAINTEXT LANGUAGE" set to "English" and "ALPHABET" set to "ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ". There is a button "AUTOMATIC DECRYPTION". The "DECRYPTION METHOD" section has four options: "KNOWING THE KEY/PASSWORD: KEY" (selected), "KNOWING THE KEY-LENGTH/SIZE, NUMBER OF LETTERS: 3", "KNOWING ONLY A PARTIAL KEY: KE?", and "KNOWING A PLAINTEXT WORD: CODE". There is a button "DECRYPT". Below this is a "VIGENERE ENCODER" section with a "VIGENERE PLAIN TEXT" input field containing the text "dCode Vigenere automatically". It also has "CIPHER KEY" and "ALPHABET" fields. On the right side, there is a sidebar with a "Sum" button and a list of links related to Vigenere cipher.

The Numbers:

```
In [2]: 1 nums = [16, 9, 3, 15, 3, 20, 6, '{', 20, 8, 5, 14, 21, 13, 2, 5, 18, 19, 13, 1, 19, 15, 14, '']
        2 for n in nums:
        3     if isinstance(n, int):
        4         print(chr(n + 64), end='')
        5     else:
        6         print(n, end='')
        7
```

PICOCTF{THENUMBERSMASON}

Caesar:

VIEW
+
Plaintext
ynkooejcpdanqxejkjrbdofgkq

ENCODE DECODE
+
Caesar cipher
SHIFT
- 30 a→e +
ALPHABET
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
CASE STRATEGY
Maintain case
FOREIGN CHARS
Include Ignore
→ Encoded 26 chars

VIEW
+
Ciphertext
crossingtherubiconvfhsjkou

New Caesar:

```

1 import string
2 import random
3
4 ALPHABET = string.ascii_lowercase[:16]
5 LOWERCASE = ord("a")
6
7 def encode_b16(text):
8     encoded_text = ""
9     for char in text:
10         binary = "{0:08b}".format(ord(char))
11         encoded_text += ALPHABET[int(binary[:4], 2)]
12         encoded_text += ALPHABET[int(binary[4:], 2)]
13     return encoded_text
14
15 def shift_characters(char, key_char):
16     char_value = ord(char) - LOWERCASE
17     key_value = ord(key_char) - LOWERCASE
18     return ALPHABET[(char_value + key_value) % len(ALPHABET)]
19
20 flag_text = "".join(random.choice(string.ascii_letters + string.digits) for _ in range(8))
21 key = "".join(random.choice(ALPHABET) for _ in range(8))
22 assert all([k in ALPHABET for k in key])
23 assert len(key) == 8
24
25 encoded_flag = encode_b16(flag_text)
26 encrypted_text = ""
27 for i, char in enumerate(encoded_flag):
28     encrypted_text += shift_characters(char, key[i % len(key)])
29 print(encrypted_text)
30

```

Easy Peasy

```
spidyqda-picoctf@webshell:~$ wget https://mercury.picoctf.net/static/1f148e5cdf8bd2c9f752b14d46a3f2f2
--2023-10-02 22:06:17-- https://mercury.picoctf.net/static/1f148e5cdf8bd2c9f752b14d46a3f2f2/otp.py
Resolving mercury.picoctf.net (mercury.picoctf.net)... 18.189.209.142
Connecting to mercury.picoctf.net (mercury.picoctf.net)|18.189.209.142|:443... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 1080 (1.1K) [application/octet-stream]
Saving to: 'otp.py.2'

otp.py.2                                                    100%[=====]

2023-10-02 22:06:17 (467 MB/s) - 'otp.py.2' saved [1080/1080]

spidyqda-picoctf@webshell:~$ nc mercury.picoctf.net 41934
*****Welcome to our OTP implementation!*****
This is the encrypted flag!
0345376e1e5406691d5c076c4050046e4000036a1a005c6b1904531d3941055d

What data would you like to encrypt? ^C
spidyqda-picoctf@webshell:~$ python
Python 3.10.6 (main, Aug 10 2022, 11:40:04) [GCC 11.3.0] on linux
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>> len("0345376e1e5406691d5c076c4050046e4000036a1a005c6b1904531d3941055d")
64
>>>
KeyboardInterrupt
>>>
spidyqda-picoctf@webshell:~$ python -c"print('a'*49968);print('a'*32)"
```

[illegible]

Spelling quiz

```
import random
import os

file_list = [os.path.join(path, file) for path, _, files in os.walk('.')
              for file in files if file.split('.')[-1] == 'txt']

original_alphabet = list('abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz')
shuffled_alphabet = list(original_alphabet)
random.shuffle(shuffled_alphabet)
char_mapping = dict(zip(original_alphabet, shuffled_alphabet))

for filename in file_list:
    with open(filename, 'r') as file:
        text = file.read()

    encrypted_text = ''.join(char_mapping[c] if c in char_mapping else c for c in text)

    encrypted_filename = filename + '.encrypted'
    with open(encrypted_filename, 'w') as encrypted_file:
        encrypted_file.write(encrypted_text)
```