

# c4ptur3-th3-fl4g

it is capture the flag room in TRYHACKME.

<https://tryhackme.com/room/c4ptur3th3fl4g>

## Task - 1 Translation & Shifting:

**c4n y0u c4p7u23 7h3 f149?**

by seeing this we can understand the flag

c4n - can

y0u - you

c4p7u23 - capture

7h3 - the

f149 - flag

ans: **can you capture the flag**

---

```
01101100 01100101 01110100 01110011 00100000 01110100 01110010 01111001 00100000 01110011 01101111 01101101
01100101 00100000 01100010 01101001 01101110 01100001 01110010 01111001 00100000 01101111 01110101 01110100
00100001
```

what i had done was, i copied and pasted the text in the google so it had given me some online decoders like "cryptii"  
"convertbinary" and some other

i had opened one i.e cryptii and pasted my binary in that.

the decode message was

The screenshot displays the Cryptii online decoder interface. On the left, the 'VIEW' dropdown is set to 'Bytes', and the 'FORMAT' is 'Binary'. The 'GROUP BY' dropdown is set to 'Byte'. The input text is the binary string: 01101100 01100101 01110100 01110011 00100000 01110100 01110010 01111001 00100000 01110011 01101111 01101101 01100101 00100000 01100010 01101001 01101110 01100001 01110010 01111001 00100000 01101111 01110101 01110100 00100001. On the right, the 'VIEW' dropdown is set to 'Text', and the output text is: lets try some binary out!

so the answer was

ans: **lets try some binary out!**

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**MJQXGZJTGIQGS4ZAON2XAZLSEBRW63LNN5XCA2LOEBBVIRRHOM=====**

this encoding was "BASE32" we can decode that by using online decoder like "cryptii", "github online tools" and so on.

or

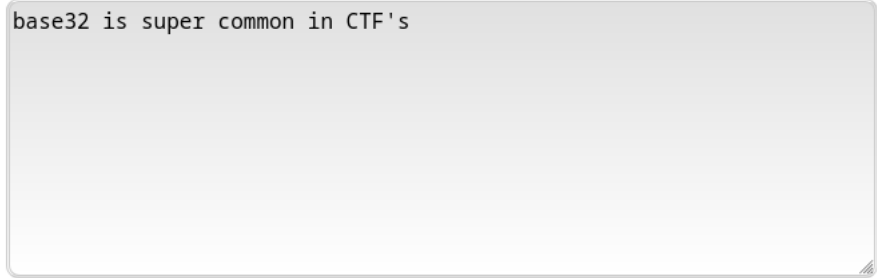
we can decode it by using **terminal**.



```
MJQXGZJTGIQGS4ZAON2XAZLSEBRW63LNN5XCA2LOEBBVIRRHOM=====
```

Decode

☒ Auto Update



```
base32 is super common in CTF's
```

second method was

```
$ echo "MJQXGZJTGIQGS4ZAON2XAZLSEBRW63LNN5XCA2LOEBBVIRRHOM======" | base32 -d  
base32 is super common in CTF's
```

---


**RWFjaCBCYXNINjQgZGlnaXQgcmVwcmVzZW50cyBleGFjdGx5IDYgYml0cyBvZiBkYXRhLg==**

we can solve this in many ways like using of terminal or using of web tools like "base64\_decoder"

## Decode from Base64 format


Simply enter your data then push the decode button.



RWFjaCBCYXNINjQgZGlnaXQgcmlVwcmVzZW50cyBleGFjdGx5IDYgYml0cyBvZiBkYXRhLg==

 For encoded binaries (like images, documents, etc.) use the file upload form a little further down on this page.

UTF-8  Source character set.

☐ Decode each line separately (useful for when you have multiple entries).

 Live mode OFF Decodes in real-time as you type or paste (supports only the UTF-8 character set).

 **DECODE**  Decodes your data into the area below.

Each Base64 digit represents exactly 6 bits of data.

and the second method was

echo "RWFjaCBCYXNINjQgZGlnaXQgcmlVwcmVzZW50cyBleGFjdGx5IDYgYml0cyBvZiBkYXRhLg==" | base64 --decode  
Each Base64 digit represents exactly 6 bits of data.

---

68 65 78 61 64 65 63 69 6d 61 6c 20 6f 72 20 62 61 73 65 31 36 3f

the given encoded text is hexadecimal we can use online editor and also we can use terminal.

IN TERMINAL WE HAVE MANY METHODS TO DO THAT.

online decoder method

VIEW

Bytes ▾

FORMAT

Hexadecimal ▾

GROUP BY

Byte ▾

hexadecimal or base16?

68 65 78 61 64 65 63 69 6d 61 6c 20 6f 72 20 62 61 73 65 31 36 3f

terminal methods

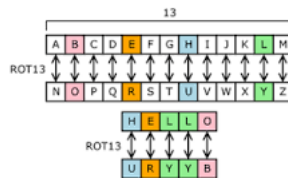
```
echo "68 65 78 61 64 65 63 69 6d 61 6c 20 6f 72 20 62 61 73 65 31 36 3f" | xxd -r -p "here -r for retrieve and -p for plain"
hexadecimal or base16?
```

```
echo "68 65 78 61 64 65 63 69 6d 61 6c 20 6f 72 20 62 61 73 65 31 36 3f" | perl -ne 'print pack("H*", $_)'
hexadecimal or base16?
```

Ebgngz zr 13 cynprf!

this encryption was ROT13

[



ROT13 ("rotate by 13 places", usually hyphenated ROT-13) is a simple Caesar cipher used for obscuring text by **replacing each letter with the letter thirteen places down the alphabet.**

}

we can decode this in both ways online method and terminal method

VIEW

Ciphertext ▾

Ebgngz zr 13 cynprf!

ENCODE DECODE

ROT13 ▾

VARIANT

☐ ROT5 (0-9)
 ☒ ROT13 (A-Z, a-z)
 ☐ ROT18 (0-9, A-Z, a-z)
 ☐ ROT47 (!~)

→ Decoded 20 chars

VIEW

Plaintext ▾

Rotate me 13 places!

the second method was terminal method

```
echo "Ebgngz zr 13 cynprf!" | tr 'A-Za-z' 'N-ZA-Mn-za-m'
```

Rotate me 13 places

The tr command translates characters using the specified rules.

'A-Za-z' specifies all uppercase and lowercase letters of the alphabet.

'N-ZA-Mn-za-m' specifies the ROT13 mapping, where each letter is shifted 13 positions ahead in the alphabet (A -> N, B -> O, C -> P, ..., Z -> M, a -> n, b -> o, c -> p, ..., z -> m).

```
*@F DA:? >6 C:89E C@F?5 323J C:89E C@F?5 Wcf E:>6DX
```

this encryption was ROT47 the best way to use this is using was to use of online tool "DCODE".

Search for a tool

★ SEARCH A TOOL ON DCODE BY KEYWORDS:

e.g. type 'boolean'

★ BROWSE THE [FULL DCODE TOOLS' LIST](#)

Results

You spin me right round baby right round (47 times)

Cryptography > Substitution Cipher > ROT-47 Cipher

ROT47 DECODER

★ ROT47 CIPHERTEXT ?

\*@F DA:? >6 C:89E C@F?5 323J C:89E C@F?5 Wcf E:>6DX

▶ DECRYPT ROT47

See also: [ROT Cipher](#) — [ROT-13 Cipher](#) — [Caesar Cipher](#)

we can also do with terminla

```
echo "*@F DA:? >6 C:89E C@F?5 323J C:89E C@F?5 Wcf E:>6DX" | tr '!~' 'P~!-O'
```

You spin me right round baby right round (47 times)


• . . . . . / - . - . .  
. . . . .

this is morse code encryption

we can use online web tool to decrypt this

#### Morse Code Translator

Note: When translating Morse to Text: For best results, each grouping of morse symbols that translates to a letter should be separated with a space, and each word with two spaces. One space will be eliminated between each morse character, so this will yield natural looking english.

 <https://mattfedder.com/blog/ham/MorseTranslator>

## Morse Code Translator

Enter text (or morse code) that you would like to translate, and click 'translate' below.

TELECOMMUNICATION

ENCODING

Translate

**Note:** When translating Morse to Text: For best results, each grouping of morse symbols that translates to a letter should be separated spaces. One space will be eliminated between each morse character, so this will yield natural looking english.

For example, SOS SINKING should be entered as:

ans: **TELECOMMUNICATION ENCODING**

**85 110 112 97 99 107 32 116 104 105 115 32 66 67 68**

this is decimal encoding

we can decrypt this using online decoder like

#### Decimal to Text

cryptii v2 is an archived OpenSource web application published under the MIT license where you can convert, encode and decode content between different formats.

 <https://v2.cryptii.com/decimal/text>

**MORSECODE** - . . . . . / - . - . .  
**LEETSPEAK** +h3 qv|@|{ br°w2 fc  
**ATBASH ROMAN** GSV JFRXP YILDM  
**CAESAR CIPHER** QEB NRFZH YOLTK



ans: **Unpack this BCD**

LS0tLS0gLi0tLS0gLi0tLS0gLS0tLS0gLS0tLS0gLi0tLS0gLi0tLS0gLS0tLS0KLS0tLS0gLi0tLS0gLi0tLS0gLS0tLS0gLS0tLS0gLi

this question was little be trickier

we have to go in a path to get the flag

base64&gt;morse&gt;binary&gt;ROT47&gt;decimal

base64:

[illegible]

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01100000  
01100101  
00100000  
01100010  
01101000  
00100000  
01100000  
01100000  
01100100  
00100000  
01100010  
01100001  
00100000  
01100000  
01011111  
01101000  
00100000  
01101000  
01100110  
00100000  
01100000  
01011111  
01100110  
00100000  
01100000  
01011111  
01100000  
00100000  
01100010  
01100001  
00100000  
01100000  
01100000  
01100000  
01100101  
00100000  
01100000  
01011111  
01100011  
00100000  
01100000  
01011111  
01100100  
00100000  
01100000  
01100000  
01100100  
00100000  
01100010  
01100001  
00100000  
01101000  
01100110  
00100000  
01100010

01100001  
00100000  
01101000  
01100111  
00100000  
01100000  
01011111  
01100100  
00100000  
01100000  
01100000  
01100101  
00100000  
01100010  
01100001  
00100000  
01100000  
01100000  
01100101  
00100000  
01100000  
01100000  
01100011  
00100000  
01100000  
01011111  
01100100  
00100000  
01101000  
01101000  
00100000  
01100000  
01011111  
01100110  
00100000  
01100000  
01011111  
01100100  
00100000  
01100000  
01011111  
01100000  
00100000  
01100000  
01100000  
01100011  
00100000  
01100011  
01100101  
00100000  
01100011  
01100101  
00100000

01100011  
01100101

binary:

fe \_ e bh d ba \_h hf \_f \_ ba e ` \_c ` \_d d ba hf ba hg \_d ``e ba ``e ``c \_d hh \_f \_d \_ ``c ce ce ce

ROT47:

76 101 116 39 115 32 109 97 107 101 32 116 104 105 115 32 97 32 98 105 116 32 116 114 105 99 107 105 101 114 46 46 46

Decimal:

### Let's make this a bit trickier...

## Task - 2

spectrogram:

A spectrogram is a visual representation of the spectrum of frequencies of a signal as it varies with time. When applied to an audio signal, spectrograms are sometimes called sonographs, voiceprints, or voicegrams. When the data is represented in a 3D plot they may be called waterfalls.

secretaudio.wav

hint given was "Audacity"

the best practice is to use online tools


Spectrum Analyzer | Academo.org - Free, interactive, education.

This audio spectrum analyzer enables you to see the frequencies present in audio recordings.

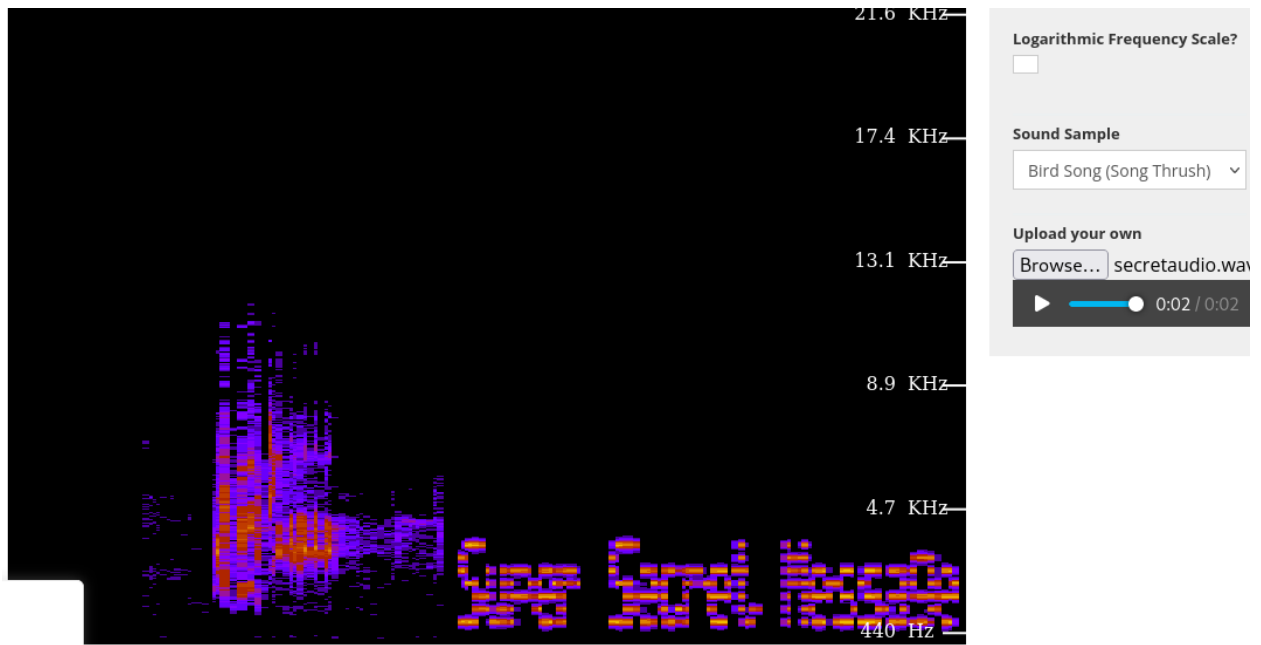
 <https://academo.org/demos/spectrum-analyzer/>

Spectrum Analyzer - Spectrogram - Online Audio File Spectral Analysis

Tool to perform spectral analysis of audio files (WAV, MP3, etc.) and display any hidden data in sound frequencies and their visualization.

 <https://www.dcode.fr/spectral-analysis>





ans: super secret message

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### Task - 3

### Steganography:

Steganography is the practice of concealing a file, message, image, or video within another file, message, image, or video.



as it comes under steganography there are many things we have to try like **Zsteg, Steghide, Outguess, ExifTool, Foremost, Strings, PngCheck**

the best method to do steganography is to use online tool

#### Aperi'Solve

Aperi'Solve is an online platform which performs layer analysis on image. The platform also uses zsteg, steghide, outguess, exiftool, binwalk, foremost and strings for deeper steganography analysis. The platform supports the following images format: .png, .jpg, .gif, .bmp, .jpeg, .jfif, .jpe, .tiff...

 <https://www.aperisolve.com/>

this gonna do all the things which comes under steganography. its the better option.

ans: **SpaghettiSteg**

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#### **Task - 4**

### **Security through obscurity:**

Security through obscurity is the reliance in security engineering on the secrecy of the design or implementation as the main method of providing security for a system or component of a system.

[meme.jpg](#)



getting this answer was so simple just we have to use **strings** tool to retrieve the answer.

**\$ strings meme.jpg**

so the answers are

1. Download and get 'inside' the file. What is the first filename & extension?  
A) **hackerchat.png**
2. Get inside the archive and inspect the file carefully. Find the hidden text?  
A) **AHH\_YOU\_FOUND\_ME!**