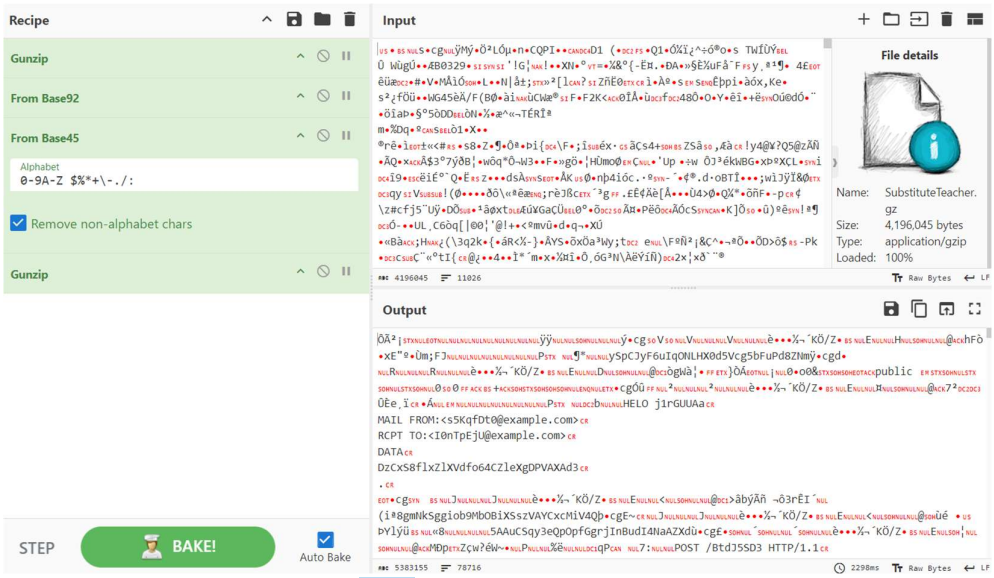
SUBSTITUTE TEACHER

Description

The year is 1992, a few weeks after the fall of the Soviet Union. Amidst the chaos, a group of 45 rogue operatives known as "The Teachers" were tasked with safeguarding classified files. Their mission? To ensure these secrets stayed hidden from prying eyes. To achieve this, they devised a series of intricate steps to obscure their plans.
Your mission is to recover the hidden flag from their encrypted communication. The operatives left all the tools you need in the provided file, but they didn't make it easy. They relied on meticulous precision, where every detail—big or small, uppercase or lowercase—could hold the key to unlocking their secrets. Can you decipher their layers of secrecy and reveal the hidden truth?

The hint referenced '1992' and '45 Rogue', which pointed to Base92 and Base45 encoding. The process involved: Gunzip > Base92 > Base45 > Gunzip. After following these steps, plaintext wording was revealed, allowing me to proceed with downloading and saving the file.



Checking the file type. It was pcap.

```
┌──(osiris㉿ALICE)-[~/Downloads/CTF/STOUTCTF/Substitute_teacher]
└─$ file file.txt
file.txt: pcap capture file, microsecond ts (little-endian) - version 2.4 (Ethernet, capture length 65535)
```

Rename the extension into pcap

```
┌──(osiris㉿ALICE)-[~/Downloads/CTF/STOUTCTF/Substitute_teacher]
└─$ cp file.txt new.pcap

┌──(osiris㉿ALICE)-[~/Downloads/CTF/STOUTCTF/Substitute_teacher]
└─$ sha256sum new.pcap
5169158043b5b63818a777826599d1b8804ca5f8a6be13e25597b8abe7f58064  new.pcap
```

Hash (SHA256)

5169158043b5b63818a777826599d1b8804ca5f8a6be13e25597b8abe7f58064

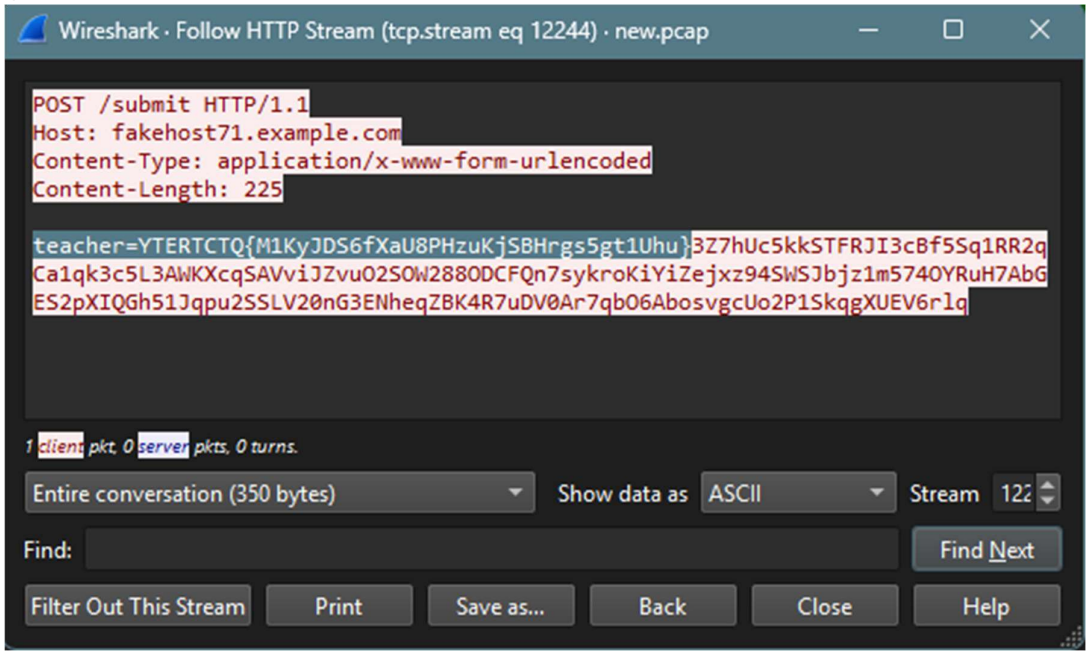
HTTP

Filter

http.request.method==POST

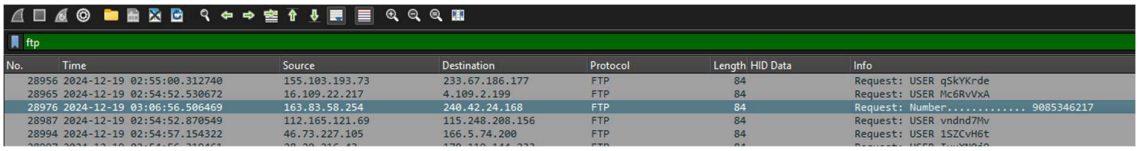
Packet 19368:

Right Click > Follow > HTTP Stream

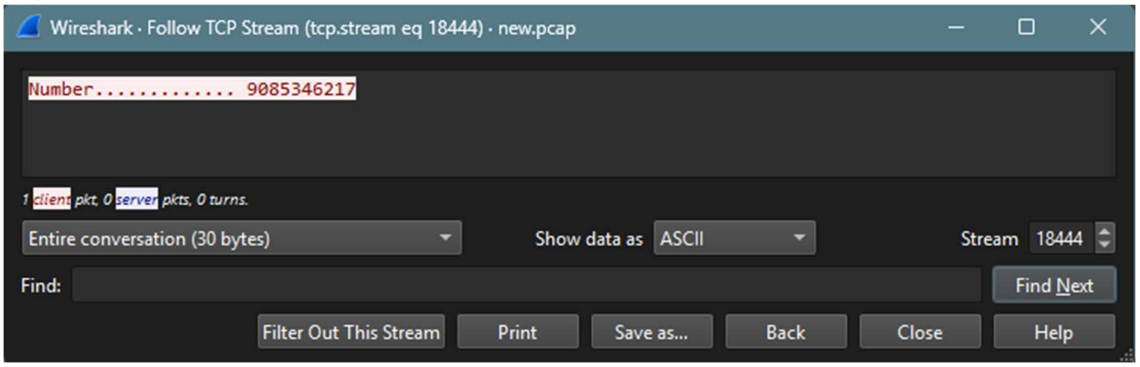


FTP

Packet: 28976



Right Click > Follow > Follow TCP Stream

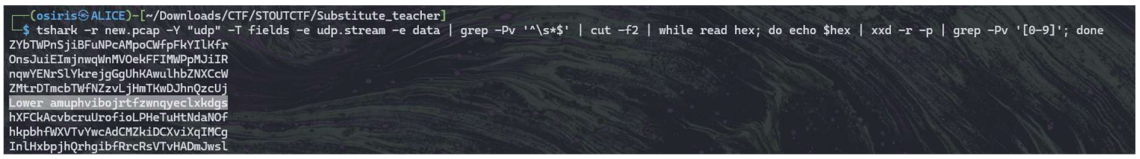


TCP

```
$
tshark -r new.pcap -Y "tcp" -T fields -e tcp.stream -e data | grep -Pv '^\s*$' |
cut -f2 | while read hex; do echo $hex | xxd -r -p | grep -Pv '[0-9]'; done
```

UDP

```
$
tshark -r new.pcap -Y "udp" -T fields -e udp.stream -e data | grep -Pv '^\s*$' |
cut -f2 | while read hex; do echo $hex | xxd -r -p | grep -Pv '[0-9]'; done
```



DECRYPTING EVIDENCE

HTTP:
teacher=YTERTCTQ{M1KyJDS6fXaU8PHzuKjSBHrgs5gt1Uhu}

FTP:
Number..... 9085346217

TCP:
packet: 8764
Upper WSCZMQHNUFBLIDEPJOYTRVXAKG

UDP:
Lower amuphvibojrtfzwnqyeclxkdgs

After spending considerable time analyzing the encoded text and reviewing the description and hints, I began to understand that the process involved mapping encoded letters and numbers back to their original forms. The cipher relied on meticulous precision, where every detail—whether uppercase or lowercase—was important. For instance, the capital letter 'Y' in the encoded text corresponds to 'S' in the original mapping. Similarly, the capital 'T' remains 'T' after decoding, as observed when comparing the ciphered and standard alphabets. Made a script out of it to decode it.

Script

```
upper_cipher = "WSCZMQHNUFBLIDEPJOYTRVXAKG"
lower_cipher = "amuphvibojrtfzwnqyeclxkdgs"

standard_upper = "ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ"
standard_lower = "abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz"

numeric_key = "9085346217"

encoded_text = "YTERTCTQ{M1KyJDS6fXaU8PHzuKjSBHrgs5gt1Uhu}"

def decode(encoded, upper_map, lower_map, num_map):
    result = []
    for char in encoded:
        if char in upper_map:
            index = upper_map.index(char)
            result.append(standard_upper[index])
        elif char in lower_map:
            index = lower_map.index(char)
            result.append(standard_lower[index])
        elif char in num_map:
            index = num_map.index(char)
            result.append(str(index))
        else:
            result.append(char)
    return ''.join(result)

flag = decode(encoded_text, upper_cipher, lower_cipher, numeric_key)
print(flag)
```

Flag	STOUTCTF{E8YrQNB6mWaI2PGncYjBKGkyz3yl8Iec}