

BASEDPORT

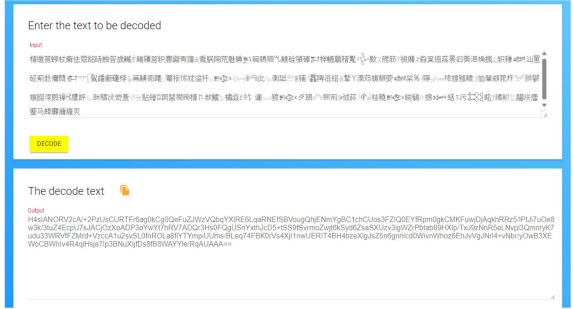
Description:

Thats a lot of Based Ports!

Basedport.txt:

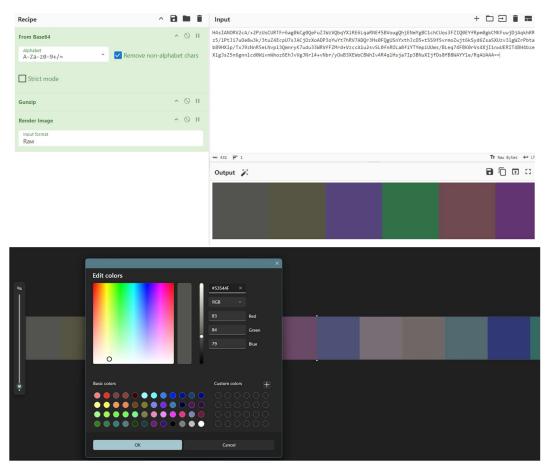
楈繳荁蝏杖癣怯蔲詺硳蝕答歲鱡郼鱃蘰筥轵豊譺靑蹱ஃ穒脶陱荒魅睓點鱑鵑穪弋鱙硂頱硨罫桙轆虉 稰魙╸敭Ҳ艃筋郼祪癪朮蝨覔搵蕬罴汩葵浥桷摫繿轵稴◀蝫汕罳硁葪赺癯蕄ॠ鬥❤️〖鴷譒瘶虄桲兔笰鱑 衕蹮〗罨祣怵衴湓衦恖點釒൞൞ݜ串づ此ゝ衡詘釸Ց豧灥靐陴浢紹&摰丫湊荺蝮騵荌◀糾桬%샓聹╸ቊ栳蝗 魖轆潧恤廱顑晁杵ፇ沓腓鬰蝮腏浡鹦襙吇В噟評釒眯騼汱笴聂伀蚣贴繪目詷蝅橌眴楈凣赥鱬釒橚歮ఈ饣谰 ⊶巯酚>>>歺鵅ᄼゝ鱖荊⑽怴荶喦뫗嶒桂穘點~>> 睃鵗⋋蜴>>>

I Googled to find out what kind of encoding uses Chinese characters and discovered it was Base 65536. I found a cool website to decode it and proceeded with the process: Base65536 Decoding Tool Online Free



After pasting the encoded text, I noticed more encoded characters with a pattern similar to Base64. I immediately decoded it using *CyberChef*, where the magic features suggested a file type detection. It turned out to be an image, indicating that the additional encoded text was actually within the image.





Given my experience with pixel-based encoding from multiple CTFs, I decided to try my first method to extract the color codes. I wrote a script to automate the process, allowing me to decode the information efficiently.

```
Script

color_codes = [
    "#53544F", "#555443", "#54467B", "#327147", "#6E4A50",
    "#61336F", "#6A4966", "#4C5275", "#776D75", "#6E6967",
    "#52686F", "#313976", "#336A63", "#61397D"
]

def hex_to_chars(hex_code):
    hex_code = hex_code.lstrip('#')
    chars = []
    for i in range(0, len(hex_code), 2):
        hex_pair = hex_code[i:i+2]
        chars.append(chr(int(hex_pair, 16)))
    return ''.join(chars)

decoded_values = [hex_to_chars(code) for code in color_codes]
print(decoded_values)
```

Flag STOUTCTF{2qGnJPa3ojIfLRuwmunigRho19v3jca9}