

PICOCTF 2023

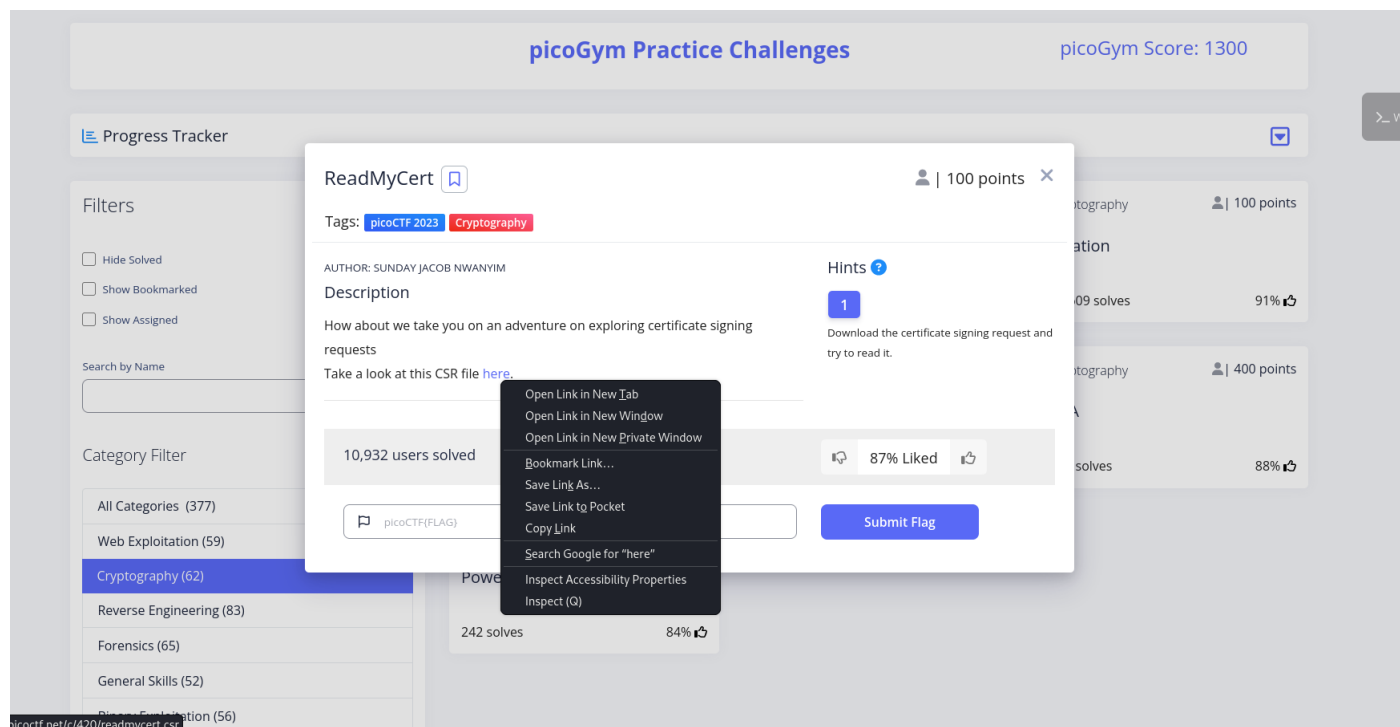
CATEGORY : Cryptography

CHALLENGE : ReadMyCert

PONTS : 100

WRITEUP

First I copy the link of the file



Next I download the file using the **wget** command. We have a **csr** file named **readmycert.csr**

```
zerodol@kali: ~/picocftf/2023/crypto/2
(zerodol@kali)~[~/picocftf/2023/crypto/2]
$ sudo wget https://artifacts.picocftf.net/c/420/readmycert.csr
[sudo] password for zerodol:
--2024-04-17 14:19:02-- https://artifacts.picocftf.net/c/420/readmycert.csr
Resolving artifacts.picocftf.net (artifacts.picocftf.net)... 108.157.78.99, 108.157.78.8, 108.157.78.6, ...
Connecting to artifacts.picocftf.net (artifacts.picocftf.net)|108.157.78.99|:443 ... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 997 [application/octet-stream]
Saving to: 'readmycert.csr'

readmycert.csr      100%[=====>]      997  --.-KB/s   in 0s

2024-04-17 14:19:03 (18.7 MB/s) - 'readmycert.csr' saved [997/997]

(zerodol@kali)~[~/picocftf/2023/crypto/2]
$ ls
readmycert.csr

(zerodol@kali)~[~/picocftf/2023/crypto/2]
$
```

I display the content of the file with the **cat** command and we have something that seems to be encrypted in base64. But, no rush, we can check that with our **cyberchef** (<https://gchq.github.io/CyberChef>)

```
zerodol@kali: ~/picocftf/2023/crypto/2
(zerodol@kali)~[~/picocftf/2023/crypto/2]
$ ls
readmycert.csr

(zerodol@kali)~[~/picocftf/2023/crypto/2]
$ cat readmycert.csr
-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE REQUEST-----
MIICPzCCAAY8CAQAwPDEmMCQGA1UEAwdcG1jb0NURntyZWFKX215Y2VydF9hNzE2
M2JlOH0xEjAQBGNVBCkMCWN0ZlBsYXllcjcCASIwDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEBBQADggEP
ADCCAQoCggEBAL6KBBqiFmUHDwt3NtVw+Ozveo9uAZ+c47X5n+MEsWPowsNIz9fG
kpLf9rgu9kR4ZR1H5IEdd0GEsTA9qRUc1mwBuZeld5o9ltDU+6YzCKANDnws61sB
w4FV54LTy33T1+1bc11o++3LM34pFCGWI3lwoj8GWDJRJdxvvp5Iwh5kz4ki6Mwp/
HAKyyG9i9KMOXAm/Zw0FkL1UzppHa00cbdCieen7LzgeVpFlIs3uo8tL6fGmpYww
Ard6ZfzL1zCwgZukSHsul20gi9Ba4Uz3R4f6zA/PL0S7haAif96yyi/REREKUzGt
76Gt8zv2xVAqhZYYpFqOmV1ycRmZSyF8GWkCAwEAAaAmMCQGCSqGSIb3DQEJDDjEX
MBUwEwYDVR0lBAwwCgYIKwYBBQUHAWIwDQYJKoZIhvcNAQELBQADggEBAI4mtS0h
2HQseRJfnySGJdsnquMyLSV1EdvAfb2qTosXuQH0vunk5NbnR9yJXKej0I2Uu6DW
f9UehV+QsgW1tmZKpjGXj602nESDBVwiYNw84AXaW74+vH1lVKu9YFF08GI40Fee
jYYjQLZ6DatXL0Qsuyjjo/MF1W1z/N7ErLvov7tj+dIOfEs14LYx61JrwwcAw8Ak
1lo4gwusg/+aEpAhdCw62Bjh2iGfwydhV7vh04vWBzPoSsz5xyrNG+w8kALKKRUTh
Z9wKzilfeMgpobC7at6ys5cMdrC3ePVxn0XWTQEWfjQwtr+Ut0oOWLP8eJEstWQU
qbdZveR4nsgbnkU=
-----END CERTIFICATE REQUEST-----

(zerodol@kali)~[~/picocftf/2023/crypto/2]
$
```

On **cyberchef** (<https://gchq.github.io/CyberChef>) we choose “from base64” and we paste our encrypted content. Bingo we can see the flag : **picoCTF{read_mycert_a7163be8}**

The screenshot shows the CyberChef web application interface. On the left, the 'Operations' sidebar lists various tools, with 'From Base64' selected. The main 'Recipe' area shows a single step: 'From Base64' with the 'Alphabet' set to 'A-Za-z0-9+/=' and the 'Strict mode' checkbox unchecked. The 'Input' field contains a long base64-encoded string. The 'Output' field displays the decoded result: **picoCTF{read_mycert_a7163be8}**. At the bottom, there is a 'BAKE!' button and an 'Auto Bake' checkbox.