Question: Cost of Gas

```
The cost of gas is insane! Can you believe node traversal is so expensive? I
wish I had some sort of map or matrix describing the cheapest cost to any node
from any node ...
NodeA -> NodeC 32324
NodeB -> NodeA 26786
NodeC -> NodeB 77458 NodeC -> NodeD 19905 NodeC -> NodeG 19455
NodeD -> NodeA 64678 NodeD -> NodeE 57878
NodeE -> NodeE 29999 NodeE -> NodeA 82356
NodeF -> NodeC 77777 NodeF -> NodeA 33333 NodeF -> NodeD 88888 NodeF -> NodeG
88888
NodeG -> NodeA 1
Example submission: A -> B 1 B -> A 1
Resulting matrix: A B A 0 1 B 1 0
THIS IS WHAT YOUR FLAG SHOULD LOOK LIKE: STOUTCTF{0110}
.No spaces
.One line
.No letters
```

This is from the description

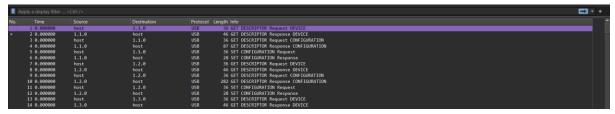
solve.py

```
import numpy as np
# Define nodes and edges
nodes = ['A', 'B', 'C', 'D', 'E', 'F', 'G']
edges = [
 ("A", "C", 32324),
 ("B", "A", 26786),
 ("C", "B", 77458), ("C", "D", 19905), ("C", "G", 19455),
 ("D", "A", 64678), ("D", "E", 57878),
 ("E", "F", 29999), ("E", "A", 82356),
 ("F", "C", 77777), ("F", "A", 33333), ("F", "D", 88888), ("F", "G", 88888),
 ("G", "A", 1)
1
# Create adjacency matrix
node count = len(nodes)
INF = float('inf')
adj_matrix = np.full((node_count, node_count), INF)
# Set diagonal to 0 (self-costs)
np.fill_diagonal(adj_matrix, 0)
# Map node names to indices
```

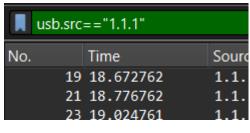
```
node_index = {node: i for i, node in enumerate(nodes)}
# Fill adjacency matrix with given edges
for src, dst, cost in edges:
 src idx = node index[src]
 dst_idx = node_index[dst]
  adj_matrix[src_idx][dst_idx] = cost
# Floyd-Warshall Algorithm for all-pairs shortest paths
for k in range(node_count):
 for i in range(node count):
    for j in range(node_count):
      adj_matrix[i][j] = min(adj_matrix[i][j], adj_matrix[i][k] + adj_matrix[k][j])
# Replace INF with 0 (for unconnected paths)
shortest_paths_matrix = np.where(adj_matrix == INF, 0, adj_matrix).astype(int)
# Flatten the matrix and format as required
shortest_path_one_line = ".join(map(lambda x: str(int(x)),
shortest_paths_matrix.flatten()))
# Create the final flag
final_flag = f"STOUTCTF{{{shortest_path_one_line}}}"
# Output the flag
print(final_flag)
```

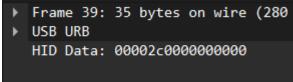
I create the script run it and got the flag!
STOUTCTF{010978232324522291101071401065177926786059110790151368931668
927856519456774580199057778310778219455646781744609700205787887877116
457633321731149565611556102999911511133333143115656578556214344008511
2110978332325522301101081401070}

Question: Hackers Keyboard

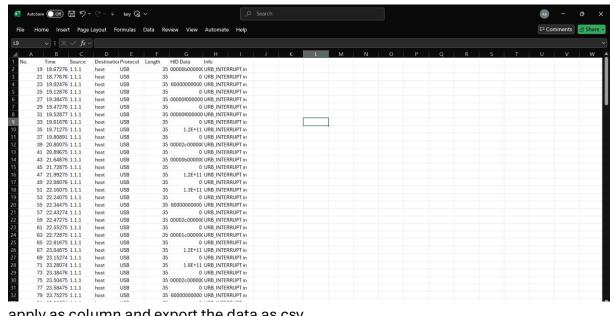


We were given this file and since it says that his keyboard was hacked in the description so I guess it had something to do with an usb device for keyboards?? so I filtered it





After we filter it we can see all the HID Data contains the keyboard's buttons.



apply as column and export the data as csv

Solve.py

```
#!/usr/bin/python
# coding: utf-8
from __future__ import print_function
import sys, os
```

```
# declare -A lcasekey
lcasekey = {}
# declare -A ucasekey
ucasekey = {}
# associate USB HID scan codes with keys
# ex: key 4 can be both "a" and "A", depending on if SHIFT is held down
lcasekey[4] = "a"; ucasekey[4] = "A"
lcasekey[5] = "b"; ucasekey[5] = "B"
lcasekey[6] = "c"; ucasekey[6] = "C"
lcasekey[7] = "d"; ucasekey[7] = "D"
lcasekey[8] = "e"; ucasekey[8] = "E"
lcasekey[9] = "f"; ucasekey[9] = "F"
lcasekey[10] = "g"; ucasekey[10] = "G"
lcasekey[11] = "h"; ucasekey[11] = "H"
lcasekey[12] = "i"; ucasekey[12] = "I"
lcasekey[13] = "j"; ucasekey[13] = "J"
lcasekey[14] = "k"; ucasekey[14] = "K"
lcasekey[15] = "l"; ucasekey[15] = "L"
lcasekey[16] = "m"; ucasekey[16] = "M"
lcasekey[17] = "n"; ucasekey[17] = "N"
lcasekey[18] = "o"; ucasekey[18] = "O"
lcasekey[19] = "p"; ucasekey[19] = "P"
lcasekey[20] = "q"; ucasekey[20] = "Q"
lcasekey[21] = "r"; ucasekey[21] = "R"
lcasekey[22] = "s"; ucasekey[22] = "S"
lcasekey[23] = "t"; ucasekey[23] = "T"
lcasekey[24] = "u"; ucasekey[24] = "U"
lcasekey[25] = "v"; ucasekey[25] = "V"
lcasekey[26] = "w"; ucasekey[26] = "W"
lcasekey[27] = "x"; ucasekey[27] = "X"
lcasekey[28] = "y"; ucasekey[28] = "Y"
lcasekey[29] = "z"; ucasekey[29] = "Z"
lcasekey[30] = "1"; ucasekey[30] = "!"
lcasekey[31] = "2"; ucasekey[31] = "@"
lcasekey[32] = "3"; ucasekey[32] = "#"
lcasekey[33] = "4"; ucasekey[33] = "$"
lcasekey[34] = "5"; ucasekey[34] = "%"
lcasekey[35] = "6"; ucasekey[35] = "^"
lcasekey[36] = "7"; ucasekey[36] = "&"
lcasekey[37] = "8"; ucasekey[37] = "*"
lcasekey[38] = "9"; ucasekey[38] = "("
lcasekey[39] = "0"; ucasekey[39] = ")"
lcasekey[40] = "Enter"; ucasekey[40] = "Enter"
lcasekey[41] = "esc"; ucasekey[41] = "esc"
lcasekey[42] = "del"; ucasekey[42] = "del"
```

```
lcasekey[43] = "tab"; ucasekey[43] = "tab"
lcasekey[44] = "space"; ucasekey[44] = "space"
lcasekey[45] = "-"; ucasekey[45] = "_"
lcasekey[46] = "="; ucasekey[46] = "+"
lcasekey[47] = "["; ucasekey[47] = "{"
lcasekey[48] = "]"; ucasekey[48] = "}"
lcasekey[49] = "\\"; ucasekey[49] = "|"
lcasekey[50] = " "; ucasekey[50] = " "
lcasekey[51] = ";"; ucasekey[51] = ":"
lcasekey[52] = """; ucasekey[52] = "\""
lcasekey[53] = "`"; ucasekey[53] = "~"
lcasekey[54] = ","; ucasekey[54] = "<"
lcasekey[55] = "."; ucasekey[55] = ">"
lcasekey[56] = "/"; ucasekey[56] = "?"
lcasekey[57] = "CapsLock"; ucasekey[57] = "CapsLock"
lcasekey[79] = "RightArrow"; ucasekey[79] = "RightArrow"
lcasekey[80] = "LeftArrow"; ucasekey[80] = "LeftArrow"
lcasekey[84] = "/"; ucasekey[84] = "/"
lcasekey[85] = "*"; ucasekey[85] = "*"
lcasekey[86] = "-"; ucasekey[86] = "-"
lcasekey[87] = "+"; ucasekey[87] = "+"
lcasekey[88] = "Enter"; ucasekey[88] = "Enter"
lcasekey[89] = "1"; ucasekey[89] = "1"
lcasekey[90] = "2"; ucasekey[90] = "2"
lcasekey[91] = "3"; ucasekey[91] = "3"
lcasekey[92] = "4"; ucasekey[92] = "4"
lcasekey[93] = "5"; ucasekey[93] = "5"
lcasekey[94] = "6"; ucasekey[94] = "6"
lcasekey[95] = "7"; ucasekey[95] = "7"
lcasekey[96] = "8"; ucasekey[96] = "8"
lcasekey[97] = "9"; ucasekey[97] = "9"
lcasekey[98] = "0"; ucasekey[98] = "0"
lcasekey[99] = "."; ucasekey[99] = "."
# modify this line to open the file directly, without command-line arguments
filename = "hid_data.txt"
# open the file and process the key codes
with open(filename, 'r') as keycodes:
 for line in keycodes:
    # Strip out any whitespace characters and check if the line contains valid hex
   line = line.strip()
   if not all(c in '0123456789ABCDEFabcdef' for c in line):
     print(f"Skipping invalid line: {line}")
     continue
   try:
```

```
# dump line to bytearray
bytesArray = bytearray.fromhex(line)
# see if we have a key code
val = int(bytesArray[2])
if val > 3 and val < 100:
    # see if left shift or right shift was held down
if bytesArray[0] == 0x02 or bytesArray[0] == 0x20:
    print(ucasekey[int(bytesArray[2])], end=") # single line output
else:
    print(lcasekey[int(bytesArray[2])], end=") # single line output
except ValueError:
    print(f"Error processing line: {line}")</pre>
```

```
solve.py

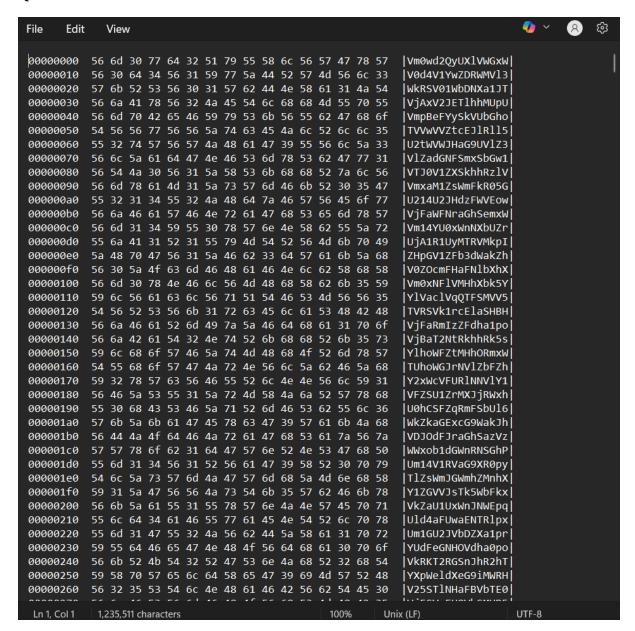
    solve.py > ...

                   print(f"Skipping invalid line: {line}")
                   continue
                   bytesArray = bytearray.fromhex(line)
                   val = int(bytesArray[2])
                   if val > 3 and val < 100:
                       if bytesArray[0] == 0x02 or bytesArray[0] == 0x20:
                           print(ucasekey[int(bytesArray[2])], end='') # single line output
                          print(lcasekey[int(bytesArray[2])], end='') # single line output
                   print(f"Error processing line: {line}")
                   TERMINAL
PS C:\Users\akmal\OneDrive\Desktop\ctf> python solve.py
Skipping invalid line: HID Data
hellospacehopespaceyouspacecanspacegetspacethisspaceflag:)spacestoutctf{by3yfbitp3vs1ecx6ery}goodspaceluck
PS C:\Users\akmal\OneDrive\Desktop\ctf> []
```

I used this script and here I got the flag

stoutctf{by3yfbitp3vs1ecx6ery}

## Question: Who Said 30 Times



The file given so I open it with notepad and extract the hex.

## Code used to extract the base64

```
# Filter content between the `||` markers
def filter_content_between_markers(file_path):
 with open(file_path, "r") as file:
    content = file.readlines()
 # Extracting only the content within the | | markers
 filtered_content = []
 for line in content:
    start = line.find('|')
    end = line.find('|', start + 1)
   if start != -1 and end != -1:
     filtered_content.append(line[start + 1:end])
 # Save the filtered content to a new file
 output_path = "filtered_content.txt"
 with open(output_path, "w") as output_file:
    output_file.write("\n".join(filtered_content))
 return output_path
```

## Now decode the base64 30 times

```
import base64
# Decode base64 content multiple times
def decode_base64_multiple_times(encoded_str, times=30):
 decoded = encoded_str
 for _ in range(times):
   decoded = base64.b64decode(decoded).decode('utf-8', errors='ignore')
 return decoded
# Usage example: Assuming the content is read from a file
def decode_file_content(file_path, times=30):
 # Read the file content
 with open(file_path, 'r') as file:
   encoded_content = file.read()
 # Decode the content multiple times
 decoded_content = decode_base64_multiple_times(encoded_content, times)
 # Save the decoded content to a new file
 decoded_file_path = "decoded_content.txt"
 with open(decoded_file_path, 'w') as file:
   file.write(decoded_content)
 return decoded_file_path
```

Flag: STOUTCTF{djfRQP4yBWjbcnEEixBHvUvta8iZd5Fm}