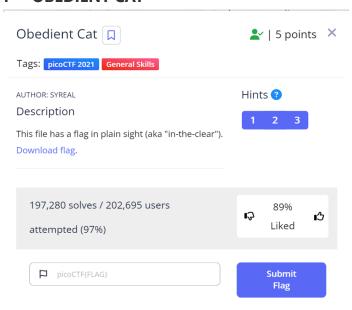
PICOCTF

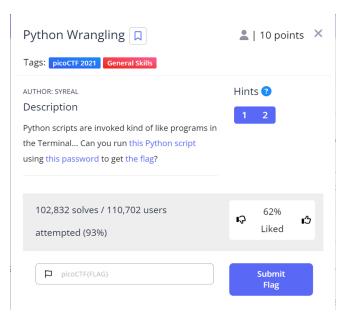
GENERAL SKILLS
Starting with CTFs

1st- OBEDIENT CAT



Open Webshell and use wget, followed by the download link. It will download it. open the file called flag using cat command. there you have it.

2. PYTHON WRANGLING



STEP 1- use wget and the link to download all three files. pw.txt has the password that I have to paste later.

STEP 2- read the command using cat command. The following program is displayed...

```
import sys
import base64
from cryptography.fernet import Fernet
usage_msg = "Usage: "+ sys.argv[0] +" (-e/-d) [file]"
help_msg = usage_msg + "\n" +\
"Examples:\n" +\
" To decrypt a file named 'pole.txt', do: " +\
"'$ python "+ sys.argv[0] +" -d pole.txt'\n"
if len(sys.argv) < 2 or len(sys.argv) > 4:
print(usage_msg)
sys.exit(1)
if sys.argv[1] == "-e":
if len(sys.argv) < 4:</pre>
sim_sala_bim = input("Please enter the password:")
else:
sim_sala_bim = sys.argv[3]
ssb_b64 = base64.b64encode(sim_sala_bim.encode())
c = Fernet(ssb_b64)
with open(sys.argv[2], "rb") as f:
data = f.read()
```

```
data_c = c.encrypt(data)
sys.stdout.write(data_c.decode())
elif sys.argv[1] == "-d":
if len(sys.argv) < 4:</pre>
sim_sala_bim = input("Please enter the password:")
else:
sim_sala_bim = sys.argv[3]
ssb_b64 = base64.b64encode(sim_sala_bim.encode())
c = Fernet(ssb_b64)
with open(sys.argv[2], "r") as f:
data = f.read()
data_c = c.decrypt(data.encode())
sys.stdout.buffer.write(data_c)
elif sys.argv[1] == "-h" or sys.argv[1] == "--help":
print(help_msg)
sys.exit(1)
else:
print("Unrecognized first argument: "+ sys.argv[1])
print("Please use '-e', '-d', or '-h'.")
```

STEP 3: After reading the program a lot I can see that -e or -d flag is to be used somewhere. Type

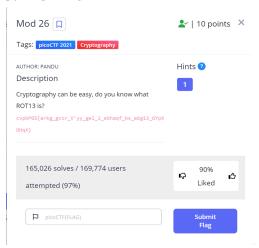
captain_flint@Ubuntu:~/ctf\$ python3 ende.py

Usage: ende.py (-e/-d) [file]

STEP 4: So there I go, typing. I also tried with -e but turns out that it is for encoding a file.

captain_flint@Ubuntu:**~/ctf**\$ python3 <u>ende.py</u> -d flag.txt.en Please enter the password:dbd1bea4dbd1bea4dbd1bea4dbd1bea4dbd1bea4dbd1bea4dbd1bea4

3. MOD 26

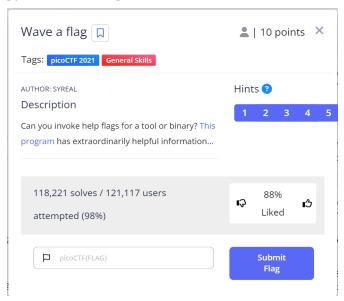


This one was simple, even for me. Just use ROT13 cipher that I learnt back in the day. It's just Ceaser's with a key of 13. Fun stuff. I used a decoder.

4.MOCHI'S TALE GAME

Done half till now. Not till now.

5.WAVE A FLAG



STEP 1: wget a file called warm. I tried to cat command it but did not work. It is binary or some kind of tool.

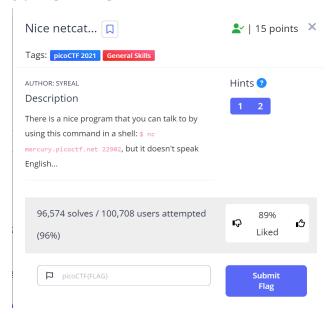
STEP 2: chmod +x command helps to make it executable. To execute it we do ./warm after the chmod command.

```
captain_flint@Ubuntu:~/ctf$ chmod +x warm
captain_flint@Ubuntu:~/ctf$ ./warm
Hello user! Pass me a -h to learn what I can do!
```

STEP 3: just do what the tool said ig. This is how we invoke help flags for binary or tools.

```
captain_flint@Ubuntu:~/ctf$ ./warm -h
Oh, help? I actually don't do much, but I do have this flag here:
picoCTF{b1scu1ts_4nd_gr4vy_18788aaa}
```

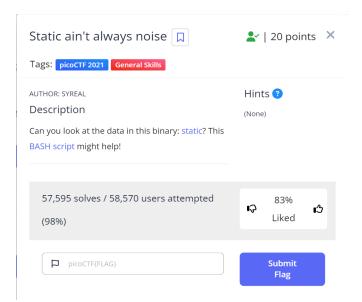
6. NICE NETCAT



STEP 1: ON using the command a list of numbers is shown on screen.

STEP 2: Just gotta use ASCII to decode the flag!

7. STATIC AIN'T ALWAYS NOISE



STEP 1: Use wget to get the files ofc

wget https://mercury.picoctf.net/static/ff4e569d6b49b92d090796d4631a2577/static

 $\verb|wget| https://mercury.picoctf.net/static/ff4e569d6b49b92d090796d4631a2577/ltdis.sh|$

STEP 2: Took help from the internet here. chmod u+x is how you execute a bash scripy. and binary one ofc is chmod +x. important is this. Can get hint from the usage message.

```
captain_flint@Ubuntu:~/ctf$ chmod u+x ltdis.sh
captain_flint@Ubuntu:~/ctf$ ./ltdis.sh
Attempting disassembly of ...
objdump: 'a.out': No such file
objdump: section '.text' mentioned in a -j option, but not found in any input file
Disassembly failed!
Usage: ltdis.sh <program-file>
Bye!
```

STEP 3: Made the static file executable and ran it.

```
captain_flint@Ubuntu:~/ctf$ ./static
bash: ./static: Permission denied
```

captain_flint@Ubuntu:~/ctf\$ chmod +x static

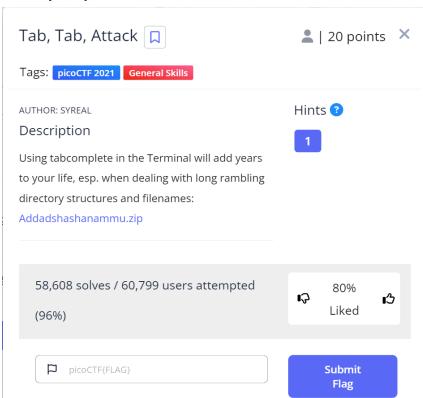
```
captain_flint@Ubuntu:~/ctf$ ./static
Oh hai! Wait what? A flag? Yes, it's around here somewhere!
```

STEP 4: used the command in the usage message and lo and behold!

```
captain_flint@Ubuntu:~/ctf$ ./ltdis.sh static
Attempting disassembly of static ...
Disassembly successful! Available at: static.ltdis.x86_64.txt
Ripping strings from binary with file offsets...
Any strings found in static have been written to static.ltdis.strings.txt with file offset captain_flint@Ubuntu:~/ctf$ ls
ende.py flag.txt.en ltdis.sh pw.txt static static.ltdis.strings.txt static.ltdis.x86_64.txt
warm
```

STEP 5: The flag is in the static.ltdis.strings.txt file. Scroll a bit.

8. Tab, Tab, Attack



STEP 1: wget the zip file with the weird ass name

STEP 2: unzip it

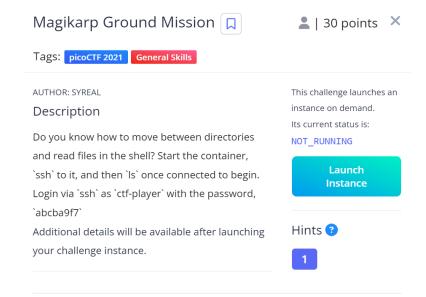
captain_flint@Ubuntu:~/ctf\$ unzip Addadshashanammu.zip

STEP 3: The directory is created. we cd into the directory and it has many directories inside it named weird. Simply press tab after cd to autofill. Literally saved my life hehe. In the end it has an executable file in it. do ./ (press tab)

The flag is right there! Peasy!

captain_flint@Ubuntu:~/ctf/Addadshashanammu/Almurbalarammi/Ashalmimilkala/Assurnabitashpi/M
aelkashishi/Onnissiralis/Ularradallaku\$ ls
fang-of-haynekhtnamet
captain_flint@Ubuntu:~/ctf/Addadshashanammu/Almurbalarammi/Ashalmimilkala/Assurnabitashpi/M
aelkashishi/Onnissiralis/Ularradallaku\$./fang-of-haynekhtnamet
ZAP! picoCTF{l3v3l_up!_t4k3_4_r35t!_d32e018c}

9. Magikarp Ground Mission



STEP 1: on launching instance the ssh command was given. run it on the terminal and enter password.

captain_flint@Ubuntu:~/ctf\$ ssh ctf-player@venus.picoctf.net -p 54314
ctf-player@venus.picoctf.net's password:

STEP 2: Now the different machine is opened

```
ctf-player@pico-chall$ ls
1of3.flag.txt instructions-to-2of3.txt
ctf-player@pico-chall$ cat 1of3.flag.txt
picoCTF{xxsh_
ctf-player@pico-chall$ cat instructions-to-2of3.txt
Next, go to the root of all things, more succinctly `/`
```

```
ctf-player@pico-chall$ cd /
```

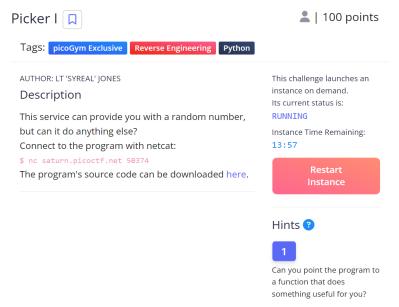
STEP 3: The flag is divided into 3 parts. Instructions are all given.

```
ctf-player@pico-chall$ ls
2of3.flag.txt bin boot dev etc home instructions-to-3of3.txt lib lib64 media mnt opt proc
root run sbin srv sys tmp usr var
ctf-player@pico-chall$ cat 2of3.flag.txt
Out_Of_\/\/4t3r_
```

```
ctf-player@pico-chall$ cat instructions-to-3of3.txt
Lastly, ctf-player, go home... more succinctly `~`
ctf-player@pico-chall$ cd ~
ctf-player@pico-chall$ ls
3of3.flag.txt drop-in
ctf-player@pico-chall$ cat 3of3.flag.txt
21cac893}
```

LO! HERE WE HAVE IT!

10. PICKER 1



STEP 1: wget the python file and read it. A block of code will stand out from the long weird looking code I have no idea of.

```
def win():
# This line will not work locally unless you create your own 'flag.txt' in
# the same directory as this script
flag = open('flag.txt', 'r').read()
```

```
#flag = flag[:-1]
flag = flag.strip()
str_flag = ''
for c in flag:
str_flag += str(hex(ord(c))) + ' '
print(str_flag)
```

STEP 2: run the netcat command from the instance

```
Try entering "getRandomNumber" without the double quotes...

==> getRandomNumber

4
```

STEP 3: Try putting "win" when prompted

```
Try entering "getRandomNumber" without the double quotes...

==> win

[Errno 2] No such file or directory: 'flag.txt'
```

Step 4: WE could see that the program snippet has that command so I just went back using exit and created a file called flag.txt

```
touch flag.txt
```

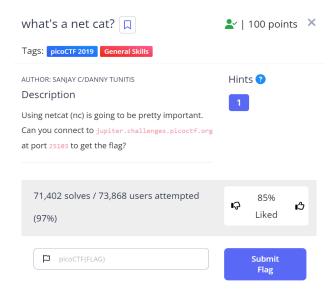
Then again use the nc command to access the program and type win.

```
captain_flint@Ubuntu:~/ctf$ nc saturn.picoctf.net 62878
Try entering "getRandomNumber" without the double quotes...
==> win
0x70 0x69 0x63 0x6f 0x43 0x54 0x46 0x7b 0x34 0x5f 0x64 0x31 0x34 0x6d 0x30 0x6e 0x64 0x5f
0x31 0x6e 0x5f 0x37 0x68 0x33 0x5f 0x72 0x30 0x75 0x67 0x68 0x5f 0x63 0x65 0x34 0x62 0x35
0x64 0x35 0x62 0x7d
```

STEP 5: Decode online using Cyber Chef tool! And lo! We have the flag.

"Programs tend to execute or run statements top to bottom in a program. In the last problem, this was perhaps obfuscated by the fact that the first dozens of lines were definitions of functions. In fact, the first item executed normally is $\[while (True) \]$ at line 161. Everything before is part of a function definition which means execution of these statements is delayed until the function is called, which in this code is possible at $\[eval (user input + `()') \]$, line 165."

11. WHAT'S A NET CAT



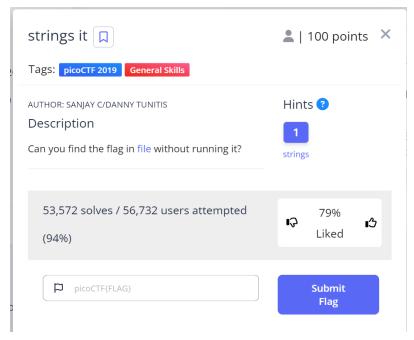
STEP 1: Just use nc - the link- and the port number.

(kali@kali)-[~]

\$_\$ nc jupiter.challenges.picoctf.org 25103

You're on your way to becoming the net cat master
picoCTF{nEtCat_Mast3ry_d0c64587}

12. STRINGS IT



Step 1: wget the file in your local and don't open it

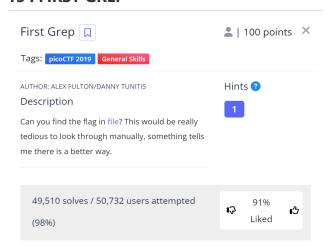
Step 2: The strings command loads the readable strings in a file without opening it. So, we try to use strings strings. But too much data is there to look through

Step 3: We use the grep command with the strings command to find the flag.

```
(kali@kali)-[~/ctf]

$\strings \strings|grep pico
picoCTF{5tRIng5_1T_d66c7bb7}
```

13. FIRST GREP

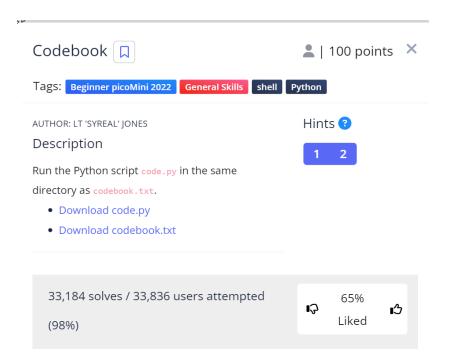


STEP 1: wget the file in the directory intended

STEP 2: Use grep command to find the flag in it

\$grep "pico" file
picoCTF{grep_is_good_to_find_things_f77e0797}

14. CODEBOOK



Step 1: wget the two files in the same directory

Step 2: python3 <u>code.py</u> Super straight-forward