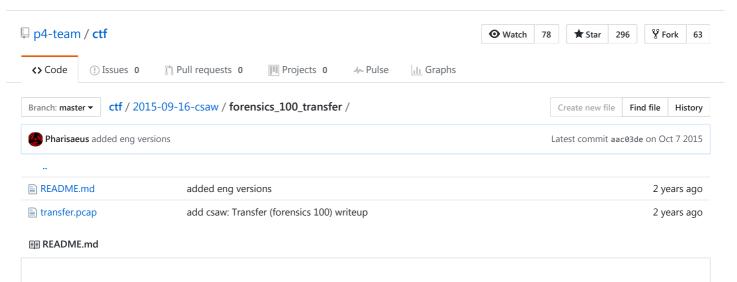


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Transfer (forensics, 100p, 541 solves)

PL

ENG

I was sniffing some web traffic for a while, I think i finally got something interesting. Help me find flag through all these packets.

net_756d631588cb0a400cc16d1848a5f0fb.pcap

Pobrany plik pcap ładujemy do Wiresharka żeby po chwili przeglądania transmisji HTTP (menu File -> Export Objects -> HTTP) znaleźć następujący kod źródłowy programu:

```
import string
import random
from base64 import b64encode, b64decode
enc_ciphers = ['rot13', 'b64e', 'caesar']
# dec_ciphers = ['rot13', 'b64d', 'caesard']
def rot13(s):
       _rot13 = string.maketrans(
"ABCDEFGHIJKLMabcdefghijklmNOPQRSTUVWXYZnopqrstuvwxyz",
       "NOPQRSTUVWXYZnopqrstuvwxyzABCDEFGHIJKLMabcdefghijklm")
       return string.translate(s, _rot13)
def b64e(s):
       return b64encode(s)
def caesar(plaintext, shift=3):
   alphabet = string.ascii_lowercase
   shifted_alphabet = alphabet[shift:] + alphabet[:shift]
   table = string.maketrans(alphabet, shifted_alphabet)
   return plaintext.translate(table)
def encode(pt, cnt=50):
       tmp = '2{}'.format(b64encode(pt))
       for cnt in xrange(cnt):
               c = random.choice(enc_ciphers)
               i = enc\_ciphers.index(c) + 1
                _tmp = globals()[c](tmp)
                tmp = '{}{}'.format(i, _tmp)
       return tmp
if __name__ == '__main__':
       print encode(FLAG, cnt=?)
```

W tej samej transmisji (opcja Follow TCP Stream) była również zakodowana wiadomość.

Po odwróceniu wszystkich algorytmów otrzymujemy taki program dekodujący:

```
import string
import random
from base64 import b64encode, b64decode
#enc_ciphers = ['rot13', 'b64e', 'caesar']
dec_ciphers = ['rot13', 'b64d', 'caesard']
def rot13(s):
      _rot13 = string.maketrans(
       "ABCDEFGHIJKLMabcdefghijklmNOPQRSTUVWXYZnopqrstuvwxyz",
      "NOPQRSTUVWXYZnopqrstuvwxyzABCDEFGHIJKLMabcdefghijklm")
      return string.translate(s, _rot13)
def b64d(s):
      return b64decode(s)
def caesard(plaintext, shift=-3):
   alphabet = string.ascii_lowercase
   shifted_alphabet = alphabet[shift:] + alphabet[:shift]
   table = string.maketrans(alphabet, shifted_alphabet)
   return plaintext.translate(table)
def encode(pt, cnt=50):
      tmp = '2{}'.format(b64encode(pt))
      for cnt in xrange(cnt):
             c = random.choice(enc_ciphers)
             i = enc_ciphers.index(c) + 1
             _tmp = globals()[c](tmp)
             tmp = '{}{}'.format(i, _tmp)
      return tmp
def decode(pt, cnt=61):
   for i in xrange(cnt):
      c = pt[0]
      if c == '1':
          pt = rot13(pt[1:])
      if c == '2':
         pt = b64d(pt[1:])
      if c == '3':
          pt = caesard(pt[1:])
   print pt
if __name__ == '__main__':
   decode(x)
```

Odkodowana wiadomość i flaga to: flag{li@ns_and_tig3rs_4nd_b34rs_@h_mi}.

ENG version

I was sniffing some web traffic for a while, I think i finally got something interesting. Help me find flag through all these packets.

```
net\_756d631588cb0a400cc16d1848a5f0fb.pcap\\
```

We load the downloaded file to Wireshark and after looking for a while on HTTP transmissions (menu File -> Export Objects -> HTTP) we find a source code:

```
def rot13(s):
        _rot13 = string.maketrans(
        "ABCDEFGHIJKLMabcdefghijklmNOPQRSTUVWXYZnopqrstuvwxyz",
        "NOPQRSTUVWXYZnopqrstuvwxyzABCDEFGHIJKLMabcdefghijklm")
        return string.translate(s, _rot13)
def b64e(s):
       return b64encode(s)
def caesar(plaintext, shift=3):
    alphabet = string.ascii_lowercase
    shifted_alphabet = alphabet[shift:] + alphabet[:shift]
    table = string.maketrans(alphabet, shifted_alphabet)
    return plaintext.translate(table)
def encode(pt, cnt=50):
        tmp = '2{}'.format(b64encode(pt))
        for cnt in xrange(cnt):
               c = random.choice(enc_ciphers)
                i = enc\_ciphers.index(c) + 1
               _tmp = globals()[c](tmp)
                tmp = '{}{}'.format(i, _tmp)
        return tmp
if __name__ == '__main__':
        print encode(FLAG, cnt=?)
```

In the same transmission (Follow TCP Stream option) there was also an encoded message.

After reversing all the algorithms we get a decoding software:

```
import string
import random
from base64 import b64encode, b64decode
#enc_ciphers = ['rot13', 'b64e', 'caesar']
dec_ciphers = ['rot13', 'b64d', 'caesard']
def rot13(s):
       _rot13 = string.maketrans(
       "ABCDEFGHIJKLMabcdefghijklmNOPQRSTUVWXYZnopqrstuvwxyz",
       "NOPQRSTUVWXYZnopqrstuvwxyzABCDEFGHIJKLMabcdefghijklm")
       return string.translate(s, _rot13)
def b64d(s):
       return b64decode(s)
def caesard(plaintext, shift=-3):
   alphabet = string.ascii_lowercase
   shifted_alphabet = alphabet[shift:] + alphabet[:shift]
   table = string.maketrans(alphabet, shifted_alphabet)
   return plaintext.translate(table)
def encode(pt, cnt=50):
       tmp = '2{}'.format(b64encode(pt))
       for cnt in xrange(cnt):
              c = random.choice(enc_ciphers)
               i = enc\_ciphers.index(c) + 1
               _tmp = globals()[c](tmp)
               tmp = '{}{}'.format(i, _tmp)
       return tmp
def decode(pt, cnt=61):
   for i in xrange(cnt):
       c = pt[0]
       if c == '1':
          pt = rot13(pt[1:])
       if c == '2':
          pt = b64d(pt[1:])
       if c == '3':
           pt = caesard(pt[1:])
```

```
print pt

if __name__ == '__main__':
    x = 'ZMk165k5iakYxVFZoS1RsWnZXbFZaYjFaa1prWmFkMDVWVGs1U2Iy0DFXa1ZuTUZadU1YVldiVkphVFVaS1dGWXlkbUZXTVdkMVprWnJWM1Z decode(x)

Decoded message and the flag is: flag{li@ns_and_tig3rs_4nd_b34rs_@h_mi}.
```

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