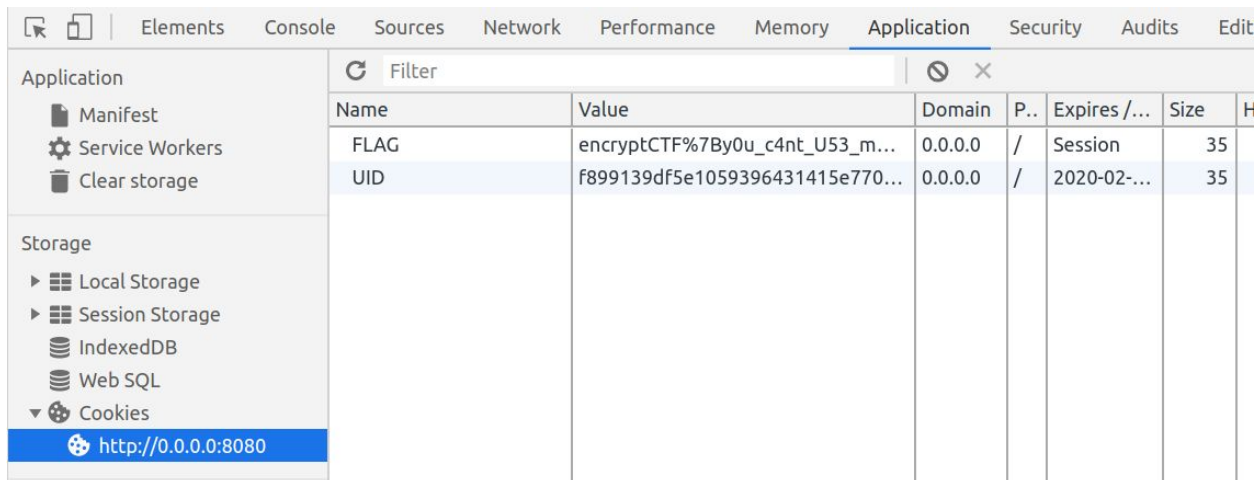


# WEB: Sweeeeeeet

We are given the following web page:

**Hey You, yes you!**  
**are you looking for a flag, well it's not here bruh!**  
**Try someplace else**

Nothing much to look around here. By inspecting the cookies we can see something interesting:



The screenshot shows the Chrome DevTools Application tab with the 'Cookies' section expanded. The address bar shows 'http://0.0.0.0:8080'. The left sidebar lists 'Application' and 'Storage' sections. The 'Cookies' section is selected, showing a table of cookies.

Name	Value	Domain	P..	Expires /...	Size	H
FLAG	encryptCTF%7By0u_c4nt_U53_m...	0.0.0.0	/	Session	35	
UID	f899139df5e1059396431415e770...	0.0.0.0	/	2020-02-...	35	

There are two cookies:

1. FLAG: which contains an incomplete flag;
2. UID: user ID

What we can think is that by giving the correct user-ID, the page will return the flag.

The value contained in UID “f899139df5e1059396431415e770c6dd” seems a hashed value. By using a [password cracker](#) we can see that the value is an MD5 hash, where the ciphertext is 100.

This means that the UID= MD5(100) is a wrong UID (since we don't have a correct flag). UID seems the MD5 of an integer: what if we bruteforce them? We can start from 1 to 100. In order to do it, we suggest using Python code.

The flag can be found at iteration 0:

*encryptCTF%7B4lwa4y5\_Ch3ck\_7h3\_c00ki3s%7D%0A*

This is url-formatted. We obtain the flag:

***encryptCTF{4lwa4y5\_Ch3ck\_7h3\_c00ki3s}***