

# CTF #5

GROUP NUMBER: 3

GROUP MEMBERS NAMES: NOAH STACY, SAM SEGGIE, DILLON KELLY,  
PATRICK PALCIC, AIDAN PFIEFER

Figure 1

```
VgpN10kXxik7ZbwdBPuI7i05U20PVX1IG4hX6ngoQgg=
"XIII"
NZXG65DZHIXS66DUNB3S4YLEPBXGY4ZONF2S6V3UMZVWSVDINN5C6I3NNFUXUZ3FHVGGY2TRL5EHE2TFGY2CQJ2HFVKHMLLEGAWTSJJSJAXSKM2VE4WGW4TBPEXX
S3LZ0JZWY23YFETGI4TWNVRT2VCENJGVESZRJRZU06SJJBXMX2SONRVEC5S20JUEH3MKV2WMTTVJNRWIVCILI2V5QLEMNGWZ3YMJBU4Z2PNBMTKWSZLIYA====
g58g8d24g5f27fg8fddd031g9624dd26 Caesar+3
```

After retrieving the decoded messages from the steganographic decoding tool, we then decided to put each of the codes into the code analyzer to analyze what kind of encoding was done. Starting with the string of code with “Caesar+3” at the end, we simply copy and pasted the code into Google with the word “decode” after. Upon searching this, we saw the Caesar Cipher decoding technique [1]. When we put in the string, it provided us with two options. The second option didn’t come up with a valid decoding process (Figure 2A). However, the first option brought us to MD5 (hash) as noted by the cipher identifier (Figure 2B). We then decoded the hash, giving us a message that says “notevenclose” (Figure 2C).

Figure 2A



Figure 2B

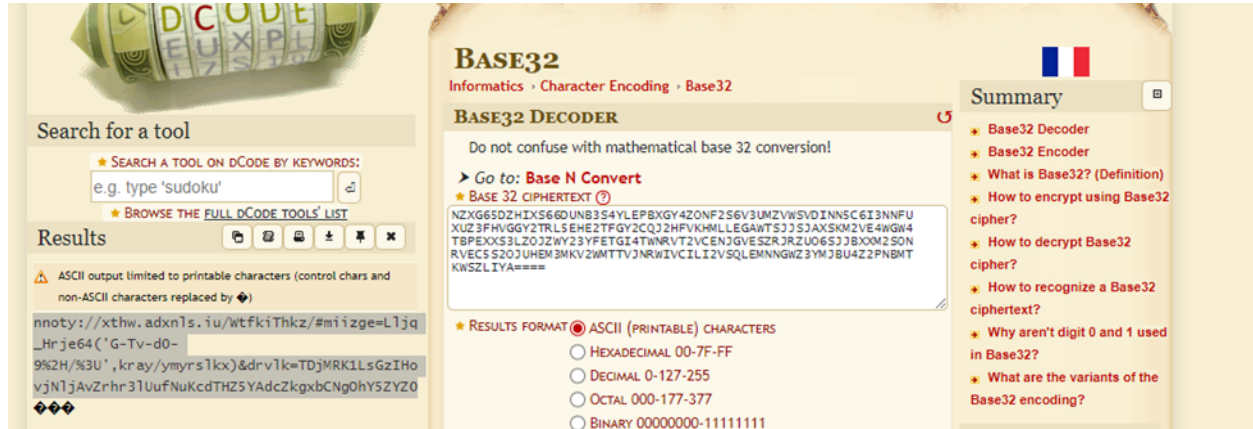
The screenshot shows the 'CIPHER IDENTIFIER' tool on the dCode website. The main heading is 'CIPHER IDENTIFIER' with a sub-heading 'Cryptography · Cipher Identifier'. Below this is the 'ENCRYPTED MESSAGE IDENTIFIER' section, which includes a text input field containing the ciphertext 'd58d8a24d5c27cd8caa031d9624aa26'. There is a 'CLUES/KEYWORDS (IF ANY)' input field and an 'ANALYZE' button. To the left, a search bar suggests tools based on keywords, and a list of results shows 'MD5' and 'Hexadecimal Data'. To the right, a 'Summary' sidebar lists related topics like 'Encrypted Message Identifier' and 'How to decrypt a cipher text?'. The interface has a parchment-like background and a small dCode logo at the top left.

Figure 2C

The screenshot shows the 'MD5' tool on the dCode website. The main heading is 'MD5' with a sub-heading 'Informatics · Algorithm · Hashing Function · MD5'. Below this is the 'MD5 DECODER' section, which includes a text input field containing the MD5 hash 'D58D8A24D5C27CD8CAA031D9624AA26'. There are 'OPTIONS' for 'SALT PREFIXED MD5(SALT+WORD)' and 'SALT SUFFIXED MD5(WORD+SALT)', and a 'DECRYPT' button. To the left, a search bar suggests tools based on keywords, and a list of results shows 'MD5' and 'dCode'. To the right, a 'Summary' sidebar lists related topics like 'MD5 Decoder' and 'What is MD5? (Definition)'. The interface has a parchment-like background and a small dCode logo at the top left.

Moving on, the second string in the list led us to using a Base32 decoder [1]. Copying the full string with the “XIII” in the beginning led to jumbled letters and numbers. When taking out the “XIII,” we got the full result we needed. The Base32 decoder shows below what appears to be a link to somewhere, though it itself is obfuscated (Figure 3).

Figure 3



We decided to continue investigating this case to figure out what type of link this was for. Fortunately, the cipher identifier listed it having similarities to Vigenere decryption [1]. Upon further research, we found a site that has an “auto-solving” function (not requiring a key) and helped us provide better accuracy with the link, though it was still a little hazy to input into the browser (Figure 4) [2].

Figure 4

The screenshot shows the Boxentriq Vigenere Tool interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with 'BOXENTRIQ' and links for 'TOOLS', 'PUZZLE', and 'ABOUT'. The main heading is 'Vigenere Tool'. Below it, a text input field contains the string: `nnoty://xthw.adxnls.iu/WtfkiThkz/#miizge=Lljq_Hrje64('G-Tv-d0-9%2H/%3U',kray/ymyrslkx)&drv1k=TDjMRK1LsGzIHovjN1jAvZrhr3lUufNuKcdTHZ5YAdcZkgxbCNg0hY5ZYZ0`. Below the input field are buttons for 'Copy', 'Paste', and 'Text Options...'. There's also a 'Type key here...' field, a 'Standard Mode' dropdown, and an 'English' language dropdown. Further down are buttons for 'Decode', 'Encode', 'Auto Solve (without key)', and 'Instructions'. The 'Auto Solve Options' section includes input fields for 'Min Key Length' (3), 'Max Key Length' (10), 'Iterations' (100), 'Max Results' (10), and a 'Spacing Mode' dropdown set to 'Automatic'. The bottom section, 'Auto Solve results', displays a table of results.

Score	Key	Text
9833	guvegrra	https gchq github io cyberchef recipe from base a za z b d true disabled input txprne ubgtomkpswldgavlqa loakjotldnne uumlzemcxwwpobe eut
9338	sljlyfgtfm	vcfia snor olmeau do dotsxkwmu gpdnot call byes o im s j p eyvm gbpuguee yfdab ifegyf zavqxjppqizrpmotcl spinclzeynou mistombrixbodyn btt
8990	guvegdfg	https uobq githin co cybefobef recwby from boey a za z b r flue disonfed inpif nxprne inatomkpgifdgavlem foakjohxxnne uuaxtemcxwkbibe eut

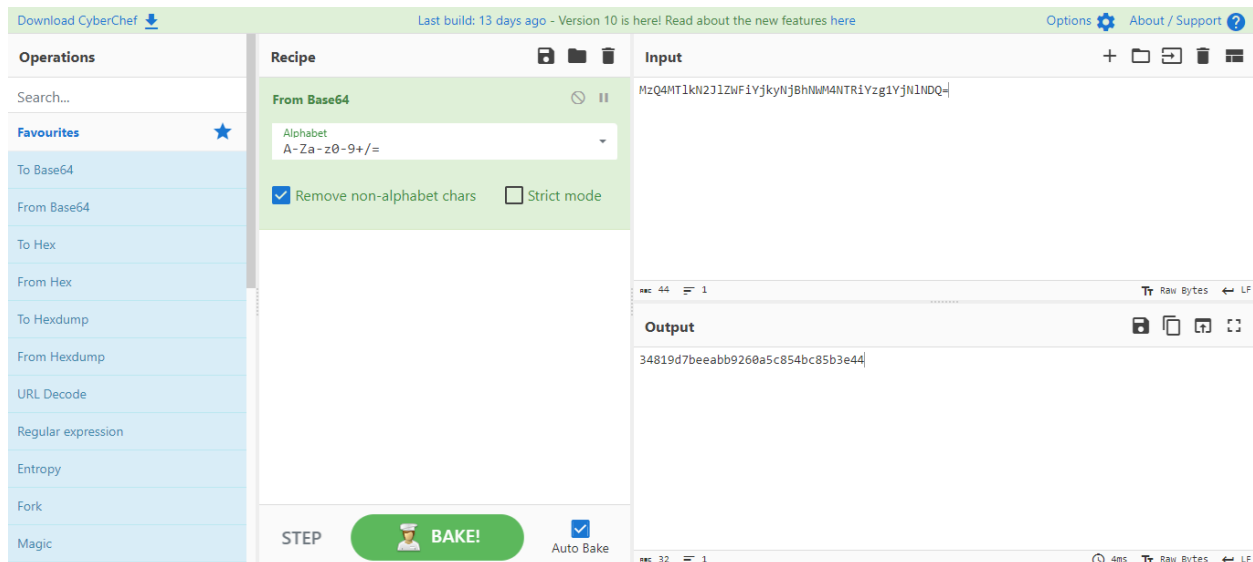
As noticed above, the link is almost there, giving us an idea of what we are now looking for. It is a github link that we are going to use. Some extra thinking led us to copying the key name that was generated for us by the site and inputting it in dCode's Vigenere Cipher, which can take "partial keys" as an option [2]. Hoping this would provide us with a better link that was better in nature due to case-sensitive characters in the URL, we decoded the string and ended up with a link that was easy to copy and paste into our browser (Figure 5).

Figure 5



Pasting this link into Chrome, we arrive on a site which originally had the same input and output. By clicking the “Disable” button next to the “Pause” button, this changed the output of the text [3]. It appears to be an MD5 hash (Figure 6).

Figure 6



Upon putting in the MD5 hash into a decryption service, it came out that the hash is “mypassword” (Figure 7) [4]. Therefore, we believe that “mypassword” is the password.

**Figure 7**



The screenshot shows a web application titled "Md5 Decrypt & Encrypt". It features a text input field with the placeholder "Paste one or several hashes (up to 100)". Below the input are two buttons: "Encrypt" and "Decrypt". The "Decrypt" button is active, and the result is displayed in a green box: "34819d7beeabb9260a5c854bc85b3e44 mypassword". Below this, a dark blue box titled "What is MD5 ?" contains explanatory text about the MD5 algorithm, its history, and its security status. A small "Privacy - Terms" link is visible in the bottom right corner.

**Md5 Decrypt & Encrypt**

Paste one or several hashes (up to 100)

Encrypt Decrypt

34819d7beeabb9260a5c854bc85b3e44 mypassword

**What is MD5 ?**

MD5 (or Message Digest 5), is a cryptographic function that allows you to create a 128-bits (32 characters in hexadecimal since you only need 4 bits to code hexadecimal) "hash" from any input up to  $2^{64}$  bits. This produces a digital fingerprint of the file or text and thus allows to sign it for security verifications. MD5 was created in 1991 as a replacement of [MD4 algorithm](#), that, however being a 128-bits algorithm too, suffered from security breaches (collisions were found very early). In 1996 actual collisions were also found on MD5 which is considered as insecure since then, collisions were confirmed in 2004. You can find out more about [collisions here](#). Despite being insecure, MD5 is still widely used as a file fingerprint (such as SHA-1) and password storage by webmasters that are not

Privacy - Terms

# References

- [1] dCode, "dCode," dCode, 2023. [Online]. Available: <https://www.dcode.fr/>. [Accessed April 2023].
  
- [2] J. Ahlen, "Vigenere Cipher," Boxentriq, 2023. [Online]. Available: <https://www.boxentriq.com/code-breaking/vigenere-cipher>. [Accessed April 2023].
  
- [3] Crown, "CyberChef," Crown Copyright, 2016. [Online]. Available: <https://gchq.github.io/CyberChef/>. [Accessed April 2023].
  
- [4] Md5Decrypt.net, "Md5 Decrypt & Encrypt," Md5Decrypt, 2022. [Online]. Available: <https://md5decrypt.net/en/>. [Accessed April 2023].