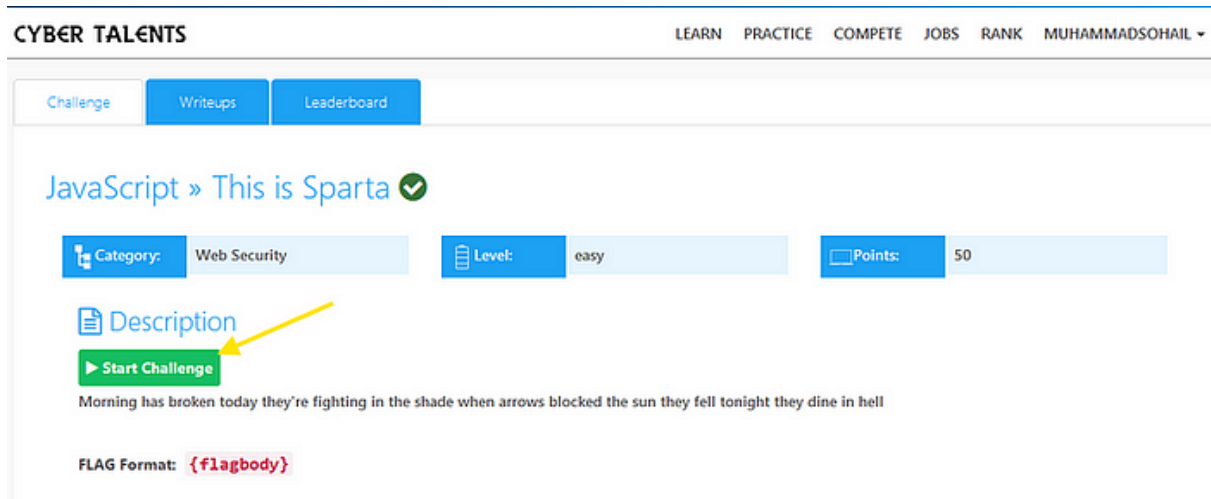


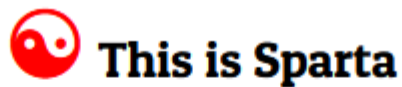
# CyberTalents — “This is Sparta” - Writeup

## Challenge Overview



Upon clicking the “Start Challenge” button(Green) you will be given a link. Click the given link and you will be redirected to a login interface. You will get the flag if you enter the correct username and password. The challenge is to figure out a way to get the username and password.

This 📌 is all you have to get the username and password.



**Username:**

**Password:**



## Solving The CTFs:

Let's get to solving the CTF. I will show you step by step how you can get the username and password.

### Step 01 — Inspecting The Page:

To find the hidden credentials, you need to inspect the HTML and JavaScript of this given login page. You can do this easily by right-clicking anywhere on the page and selecting ***"Inspect"*** or using the keyboard shortcut ***CTRL + U*** to view the page's source code.

```

1 <script>alert("wrong user or password")</script>
2 <link href="http://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=BlackOps+One" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css">
3 <br>
4
5
6 <CENTER>
7
8 <html>
9 <title>This is Sparta </title>
10 <link href="http://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Patua+One" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css">
11 <font face="Patua One">
12 <center><br><br><br><br>
13 <font face="Patua One"><p style="font-size:25px"> <font size=10 color="red">&#9775;</font> This is Sparta </p></font>
14 <form method="POST">
15 <fieldset style="width:400px;border: 2px solid #486f9a;border-radius: 5px;padding: 10px;">
16 <label for="user">Username:</label>
17 <input type="Text" name="user" id="user" autocomplete="off"><br>
18 <label for="user">Password:</label>
19 <input type="Password" name="pass" id="pass" autocomplete="off"><br>
20 <input type="submit" value="Submit" class="button" name="submit">
21 </fieldset><br>
22 </form>
23
24
25 <button style="border:none;font-size:30px;font-family:'Impact';border-radius:6px;" onclick="Hint()"><font size=10>&#9775;</font> Hint</button>
26 <p id="hint"></p>
27 <script>
28 function Hint() {
29     document.getElementById("hint").innerHTML = "Easier than Ableton";
30 }
31 </script>
32
33
34 <script>
35 var _0xae5b=["\x76\x61\x6c\x75\x65","\x75\x73\x65\x72","\x67\x65\x74\x65\x6c\x60\x65\x6e\x74\x42\x79\x49\x64","\x70\x61\x73\x73","\x43\x79\x62\x65\x72\x2d\x54\x6c\x65\x6e\x74","\x20
36 </script>
37

```

You will get a page like this 🖱️. If you scroll through the source code, you will see JavaScript code that is nearly impossible to understand, it's because this JavaScript code is obfuscated.

## Step 02 — De-obfuscating The Code:

Now that you have found an obfuscated section of JavaScript code, you will need to de-obfuscate this code to make it readable. Use any online de-obfuscating tool to turn your decoded JavaScript code into a human readable format.

Recommended De-obfuscating Tool 🖱️ [Obfuscator.io](https://obfuscator.io)

Paste your obfuscated code into this 🖱️ website and it should give you an output like this 🖱️.

```

var _0xae5b = ["value", "user", "getElementById", "pass",
"Cyber-Talent", "Congratz \n\n", "wrong Password"];
function check() {
    var _0xeb80x2 = document[_0xae5b[2]](_0xae5b[1]][_0xae5b[0]];
    var _0xeb80x3 = document[_0xae5b[2]](_0xae5b[3]][_0xae5b[0]];
    if (_0xeb80x2 == _0xae5b[4] && _0xeb80x3 == _0xae5b[4]) {
        alert(_0xae5b[5]);
    } else {
        alert(_0xae5b[6]);
    }
}

```

```
}  
}
```

## Step 03— Get The Flag:

Now that you have converted your JavaScript code into a human readable code. It should be easier for you to spot the username and password.

**Username → *Cyber-Talent***

**Password → *Cyber-Talent***