first challenge: What is your favorite dish?

S1hfRldJe0ZESFZEVV9WRE9ER19MVl9XS0hfRUhWV30=

Sol:

Notice the == at the end of the cipher this is mean base 64 ("not always"), so we decrypted it and got this second cipher: https://www.base64decode.org/

KX FWI{FDHVDU VDODG LV WKH EHVW}

And according to the title and the format we could think of Caesar, so the result is:

https://www.dcode.fr/caesar-cipher

HU_CTF{CAESAR_SALAD_IS_THE_BEST}

Second challenge: Weird Vigenere

Given an cipher.txt When we try to google this sequence "dah-di-dit" we found that simbols is used for Morse code encryption, for example "A" is "di-dah", "B" is "dah-di-di-dit" etc. decrypt it by writing python script to translate it.

#!/usr/bin/env python3

-*- coding:utf-8 -*-

#lang => https://morsecode.scphillips.com/morse.html

lang = {\Di-dah\':\A',\Dah-di-di-t\':\B',\Dah-di-dah-dit\':\C',\Dah-di-dit\':\C',\Di-t\':\E',\Di-di-dah-dit\':\F',\Dah-dah-dah-dit\':\G',\Di-di-di-di-dit\':\B',\Di-di-dah-dah\':\B',\Di-di-dah-dah\':\B',\Di-dah-dah-dah\':\B',\Di-dah-dah\':\B',\Di-dah-dah\':\B',\Di-dah-dah\':\B',\Di-dah-dah\':\B',\Di-dah-dah\':\B',\Di-dah-dah\':\B',\Di-dah-dah\':\B',\Di-dah-dah\':\B',\Di-dah-dah\':\B',\Di-dah-dah\':\B',\Di-dah-dah\':\B',\Di-dah-dah\':\B',\Di-dah-dah\':\B',\Di-dah-dah\':\B',\Di-dah-dah\':\B',\Di-dah-dah\':\B',\Di-dah-dah\':\B',\Di-dah-dah\':\B',\Di-dah-dah\':\B',\Di-dah-dah\':\B',\Di-dah-dah\':\B',\Di-dah-dah\':\B',\Di-dah-dah\':\B',\Di-dah-dah\':\B',\Di-dah-dah\':\B',\Di-dah-dah\':\B',\Di-dah-dah\':\B',\Di-dah-dah\':\B',\Di-dah-dah\':\B',\D

```
#print(flag)
#tmp - morse words
morse = []
word_tmp = "
translate = "
#remove the space from the string
morse = flag.split()
#print(morse)
for k in range(0,len(morse)):
        if morse[k] in lang:
                 translate+=lang[morse[k]]
        else:
                 pass
#print(translate)
hex_string = translate[2:]
bytes_object = bytes.fromhex(hex_string)
ascii_string = bytes_object.decode("ASCII")
print(ascii_string)
then the result will be:
LoOk*uP*G3t>K3y!!!C4U5E%%5TUP1D1ty*15#h45Ht4G#!T23Nd1nG;)
PK_GYY{DXAZ_VE_GUXM_AER}@coronaflag
```

Still we need more work to get the flag. It is encrypted by Beaufort Cipher as the title suggest by this website https://www.dcode.fr/beaufort-cipher and the key as the decrypted text said look up get key it's weird or we could use KNOWING A PLAINTEXT WORD:HU_CTF, then we know the key is weird use it this

time to decrypt the cipher but <u>WITH THE CIPHER KEY:WEIRD</u>, to get the wanted format. the result will be: HU CTF{THIS IS YOUR WAR}

Third challenge: Gg RSA

n=309490746288788399022959624251210450709632544651034698988190913831674454215104329 115656687

e=65537

c=5642401846363862893187591316464109167506402723842676782584744889222193171943060401 7834655

we have first to factorize n into p,q into this link:

http://factordb.com/index.php?query=30949074628878839902295962425121045070963254465103469888190913831674454215104329115656687

then write a short script in python to get the flag:

then the flag is HU_CTF{3A5Y_P3A5Y_L3M0N_5QU3EZY}

#!/usr/bin/env python

```
from Crypto.Util.number import inverse

n=309490746288788399022959624251210450709632544651034698988190913831674454215104329115656687
e=65537

c= 56424018463638628931875913164641091675064027238426767825847448892221931719430604017834655
p=257023740566127971049505284188227650127587089
q=1204132916309968387505657927692462380137494783
phi = ( p-1 )* ( q - 1 )

d = inverse(e,phi)

m = pow( c, d, n )

print hex(m)[2:-1].decode('hex')
```

Fourth challenge: Oops I did it again!

This challenge come with picture that the last two digits of the key and the IV and part of the cipher text is unknown so we have first to Get the AES key

```
With this script
from Crypto.Cipher import AES
from operator import xor
import binascii, sys
KEY_first = "C313F4_R31E4H6" # brute force the key's last two characters
cipher1 = "1C00000000000000000000000000D91" #padding to unknown #in this algorithm we use aes-128 that means
128bit
cipher2 = "FC05A9D10789518428975FDC93D82CC2" #32byte length of each cipher block
plain1 = "The message is p"#16byte plaintext block
plain2 = "rotected by AES!"
def decrypt(cipher, passphrase):
 aes = AES.new(passphrase, AES.MODE_CBC, binascii.unhexlify(cipher1))
                                                                            # cipher = AES.new(self.key, AES.MODE_CBC,
iv)
 return aes.decrypt(cipher)
# iterate through relavent ascii range
for i in range(32, 126):
  for j in range(32, 126):
    key = KEY_first + chr(i) + chr(j)
    dec_plain2 = decrypt(binascii.unhexlify(cipher2), key)
    if str(dec_plain2).startswith("r") and str(dec_plain2).endswith('S!'):
      print "decrypted plain2: " + dec_plain2 + " with key: " + key
the output is C313F4_R31E4H613
second we have to Get the first ciphertext block by this script
from Crypto.Cipher import AES
import binascii, sys
```

```
KEY = "C313F4_R31E4H613"
plain2 = "rotected by AES!"
cipher2= "FC05A9D10789518428975FDC93D82CC2"
def decrypt(cipher,passphrase):
  aes = AES.new(passphrase,AES.MODE_CBC,plain2)
  return aes.decrypt(cipher)
# Output result
print "Decrypted data: " + binascii.hexlify(decrypt(binascii.unhexlify(cipher2), KEY))
output: 1CB9CD2E744B127793A2C868EFCDCD91
third: Get the IV by this script:
from Crypto.Cipher import AES
import binascii, sys
KEY="C313F4_R31E4H613"
IV="The message is p"
cipher1="1cb9cd2e744b127793a2c868efcdcd91"
def decrypt(cipher,passphrase):
  aes = AES.new(passphrase,AES.MODE_CBC,IV)
  return aes.decrypt(cipher)
print "decrypted data: " + decrypt(binascii.unhexlify(cipher1), KEY)
the result will be HU_CTF{#H0RR8L3}
```