

Level00

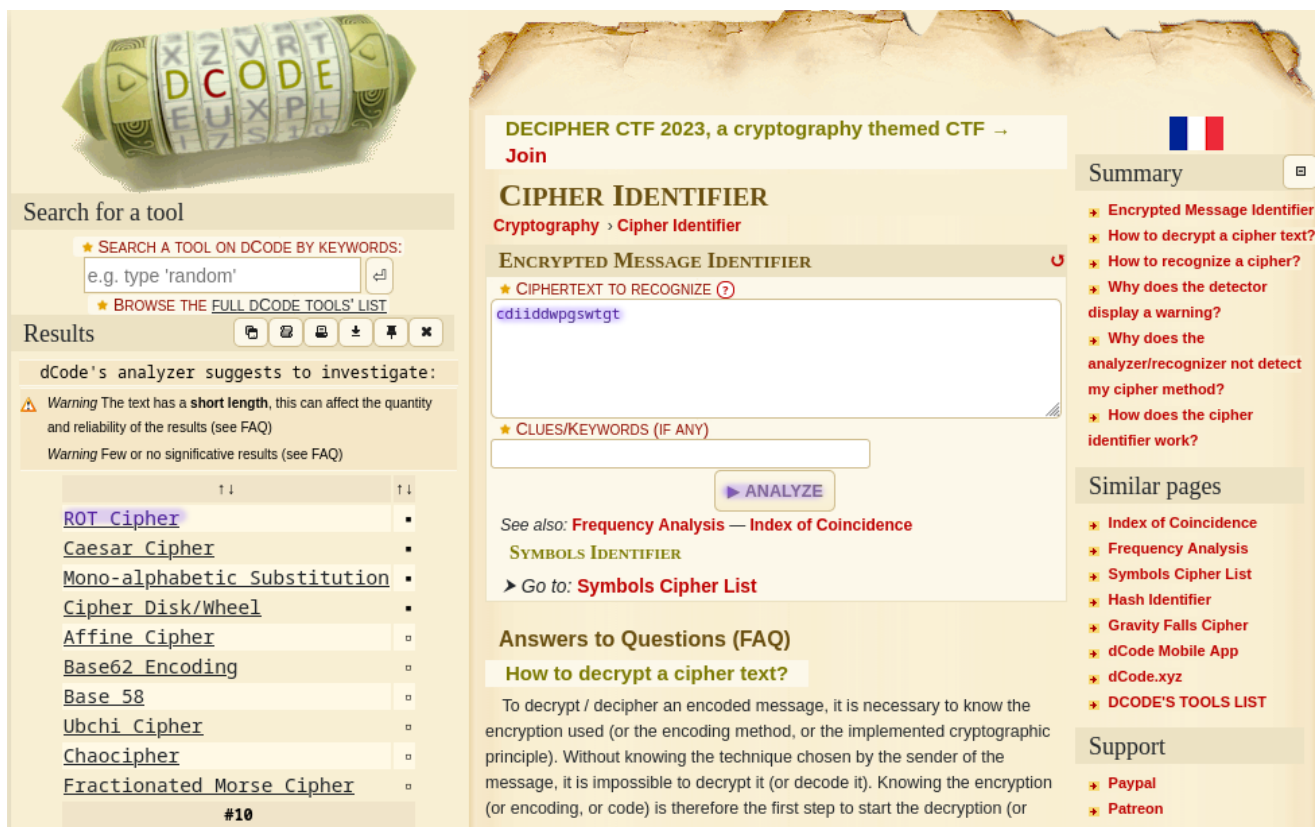
Using the `find` command, is it possible to enumerate two files owned by `flag00`. These files are identical, owned by `flag00` user and read only.

```
level00@SnowCrash:~$ find / -user flag00 -exec ls -l {} \; 2>/dev/null
----r--r-- 1 flag00 flag00 15 Mar 5 2016 /usr/sbin/john
----r--r-- 1 flag00 flag00 15 Mar 5 2016 /rofs/usr/sbin/john
```

By inspecting the file contents with the `cat` command, we can see a short word that looks like a token. Our attempt to login as user `flag00` with this token fails so it is possibly cyphered.


```
level00@SnowCrash:~$ cat /usr/sbin/john
cdiiddwpgswtgt
level00@SnowCrash:~$ su flag00
Password:
su: Authentication failure
```

Online tools exist such as [Dcode](#) to help **cypher identification** and decryption. The tool suggests looking at several cyphers, so we try the first suggestion, the **ROT** cypher tool.



The screenshot shows the Dcode website interface. On the left, there's a search bar and a list of results for the keyword 'random'. The main section is titled 'DECIPHER CTF 2023, a cryptography themed CTF' and 'CIPHER IDENTIFIER'. It shows the ciphertext 'cdiiddwpgswtgt' entered into the 'ENCRYPTED MESSAGE IDENTIFIER' tool. The tool has analyzed the ciphertext and suggested several cipher types, with 'ROT Cipher' being the top result. The page also includes a summary of the tool's capabilities and a list of similar pages.

ROT cypher is a simple method of cyphering that consists of rotating letters of the alphabet by **N** places. For example with **N = 13**, the letter **A** becomes **N**, **B** becomes **O** and so on.



DECIPHER CTF 2023, a cryptography themed CTF →

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ROT CIPHER

Cryptography > Substitution Cipher > ROT Cipher

ROT CIPHER DECODER

★ ROTATED TEXT (?)

`cdiiddwpgswtgt`

AUTOMATIC DECRYPTION (BRUTE-FORCE)

► DECRYPT

CUSTOM DECRYPTION

★ ROTATION TO USE ROT-N, N=

★ ALPHABET TO USE

☒ ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ (IE: ROT13 / CAESAR)

☐ ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ0123456789 (IE: ROT18)

☐ 94 PRINTABLE ASCII CHARACTERS FROM ! (33) TO ~ (126) (IE: ROT47)

☐ FULL ASCII TABLE (128 CHARACTERS)

☐ CUSTOM ALPHABET (CASE INSENSITIVE)

☐ CUSTOM ALPHABET (CASE SENSITIVE)

► DECRYPT

Search for a tool

★ SEARCH A TOOL ON DCODE BY KEYWORDS:

★ BROWSE THE FULL DCODE TOOLS' LIST

Results

Tool	Result
[A-Z]+15	nottoohardhere
[A-Z]+14	opuuppibseifsf
[A-Z]+21	hinniibulxbyly
ASCII+34	abggbbunequrer
ASCII[!-~]+34	abggbbunequrer
[A-Z0-9]+2	abggbbunequrer
[A-Z]+2	abggbbunequrer
[A-Z]+11	rsxxsslevhlivi
[A-Z]+4	yzeezslcospcp
[A-Z0-9]+25	NOTT0070R374R4
ASCII+30	efkkffyruiyviv
ASCII[!-~]+30	efkkffyruiyviv
[A-Z0-9]+34	efkkffyruiyviv
[A-Z]+24	efkkffyruiyviv
[A-Z]+8	uvaavvohykolyl
[A-Z]+5	xvdlvvrkbnzobn

Summary

- ★ ROT Cipher Decoder
- ★ ROT-n Encoder
- ★ What is Rot cipher? (Definition)
- ★ How to encrypt using Rot cipher?
- ★ How to decrypt with Rot cipher?
- ★ What are rot variants?

Similar pages

- ★ ROT-47 Cipher
- ★ ROT-13 Cipher
- ★ Shift Cipher
- ★ Caesar Cipher
- ★ ROT1 Cipher
- ★ ADFGVX Cipher
- ★ DTMF Code
- ★ DCODE'S TOOLS LIST

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Results of the **ROT** bruteforcer of **Dcode** gives us an interesting result where **N = 15**. By applying this cypher to the token `cdiiddwpgswtgt`, it gives us out the token `nottoohardhere` wich is the only human readable result.

We can now attempt to log in as user `flag00`, wich works, and use the `getflag` command to obtain the flag.

```
level00@SnowCrash:~$ su flag00
Password:
Don't forget to launch getflag !
flag00@SnowCrash:~$ getflag
Check flag.Here is your token : x24ti5gi3x0ol2eh4esiuxias
```