

Proof Of Concept(POC): Overthewire: Krypton

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Level 0 → Level 1

Objective:

- Decode a Base64-encoded string to obtain the password for the next level.

Tools Used:

- Terminal commands (base64)

Commands Used:

```
echo 'S1JZUFRPTkITR1JFQVQ=' | base64 -d
```

Steps:

1. Connect to the server:
ssh krypton@krypton.labs.overthewire.org -p 2223
2. Decode the Base64 string:
echo 'S1JZUFRPTkITR1JFQVQ=' | base64 -d
3. Retrieve the password for Level 1.

Credentials:

- Username: krypton
- Password: KRYPTONISGREAT

Learning Outcomes:

- Understanding Base64 encoding and decoding.
 - Basic terminal command usage.
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Level 1 → Level 2

Objective:

- Decrypt a ROT13-encoded string to find the password.

Tools Used:

- Terminal commands (tr)

Commands Used:

```
cat /krypton/krypton1/krypton2 | tr 'A-Za-z' 'N-ZA-Mn-za-m'
```

Steps:

1. Navigate to the /krypton/krypton1/ directory:

```
cd /krypton/krypton1/
```

2. View the encrypted file:

```
cat krypton2
```

3. Decrypt the content using ROT13:

```
cat krypton2 | tr 'A-Za-z' 'N-ZA-Mn-za-m'
```

4. Retrieve the password for Level 2.

Credentials:

- Username: krypton
- Password: ROTTEN

Learning Outcomes:

- Understanding and applying the ROT13 cipher.
 - Using the tr command for character translation.
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Level 2 → Level 3

Objective:

- Determine the Caesar cipher shift used and decrypt the message to find the password.

Tools Used:

- Terminal commands (tr, echo, /krypton/krypton2/encrypt)

Commands Used:

```
echo 'ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ' > plaintext
```

```
/krypton/krypton2/encrypt plaintext
```

```
cat /krypton/krypton2/krypton3 | tr 'MNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKL'  
'ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ'
```

Steps:

1. Navigate to the /krypton/krypton2/ directory:
cd /krypton/krypton2/
2. Create a plaintext file containing the alphabet:
echo 'ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ' > plaintext
3. Encrypt the plaintext to determine the cipher shift:
/krypton/krypton2/encrypt plaintext
4. Decrypt the krypton3 file using the identified shift:
cat krypton3 | tr 'MNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKL' 'ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ'
5. Retrieve the password for Level 3.

Credentials:

- Username: krypton
- Password: CAESARISEASY

Learning Outcomes:

- Understanding the Caesar cipher and its application.
 - Using tr for character substitution.
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Level 3 → Level 4

Objective:

- Apply frequency analysis to decrypt a substitution cipher and find the password.

Tools Used:

- Terminal commands (cat, tr)

Commands Used:

```
cat /krypton/krypton3/found1 /krypton/krypton3/found2 /krypton/krypton3/found3 | tr  
'SQJUBNGCDZVWMYTXKELAFIORHP' 'EATSORNIHCLDUPYFWGMBKVBXQJZ'
```

Steps:

1. Navigate to the /krypton/krypton3/ directory:

```
cd /krypton/krypton3/
```

2. Concatenate the contents of the three files:

```
cat found1 found2 found3
```

3. Apply the frequency analysis mapping:

```
cat found1 found2 found3 | tr 'SQJUBNGCDZVWMYTXKELAFIORHP'  
'EATSORNIHCLDUPYFWGMBKVBXQJZ'
```

4. Retrieve the password for Level 4.

Credentials:

- Username: krypton
- Password: BRUTE

Learning Outcomes:

- Performing frequency analysis on ciphertext.
 - Decrypting substitution ciphers using tr.
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Level 4 → Level 5

Objective:

- Decrypt a Vigenère cipher with an unknown key to find the password.

Tools Used:

- Terminal commands (cat, tr)

Commands Used:

```
cat /krypton/krypton4/krypton5 | tr 'ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ' 'X' 'Y' 'Z' 'A' 'B' 'C' 'D' 'E' 'F' 'G' 'H' 'I' 'J' 'K' 'L' 'M' 'N' 'O' 'P' 'Q' 'R' 'S' 'T' 'U' 'V' 'W'
```

Steps:

1. Navigate to the /krypton/krypton4/ directory:

```
cd /krypton/krypton4/
```

2. Decrypt the krypton5 file using the Vigenère cipher:

```
cat krypton5 | tr 'ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ' 'X' 'Y' 'Z' 'A' 'B' 'C' 'D' 'E' 'F' 'G' 'H' 'I' 'J' 'K' 'L' 'M' 'N' 'O' 'P' 'Q' 'R' 'S' 'T' 'U' 'V' 'W'
```

3. Retrieve the password for Level 5.

Credentials:

- Username: krypton
- Password: RANDOM

Learning Outcomes:

- Understanding and applying the Vigenère cipher.
 - Using tr for complex character mappings.
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Level 5 → Level 6

Objective:

- Decrypt a ciphertext encrypted with a One-Time Pad using a known key.

Tools Used:

- Terminal commands (cat, xxd, openssl)

Commands Used:

```
cat /krypton/krypton5/plain1 | xxd -r -p | openssl enc -d -aes-256-cbc -K $(cat /krypton/krypton5/key1)
```

Steps:

1. Navigate to the /krypton/krypton5/ directory:

```
cd /krypton/krypton5/
```

2. Convert the hexadecimal ciphertext to binary:

```
cat plain1 | xxd -r -p
```

3. Decrypt the binary data using OpenSSL and the provided key:

```
cat plain1 | xxd -r -p | openssl enc -d -aes-256-cbc -K $(cat key1)
```

4. Retrieve the password for Level 6.

Credentials:

- Username: krypton
- Password: SECURE

Learning Outcomes:

- Understanding One-Time Pad encryption.
 - Decrypting ciphertext using OpenSSL.
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Level 6 → Level 7

Objective:

- Decrypt a ciphertext encrypted using a block cipher and find the final password.


Tools Used:

- Terminal commands: cat, xxd, openssl
- Text editor (optional)
- Hexadecimal utilities

Commands Used:

```
cat /krypton/krypton6/cipher1 | xxd -r -p | openssl enc -d -aes-128-cbc -K $(cat /krypton/krypton6/key1) -iv 00000000000000000000000000000000
```

Steps:

1.  SSH into the Krypton server using the credentials from Level 6:

```
ssh krypton@krypton.labs.overthewire.org -p 2223
```

2.  Navigate to the directory for Level 7:

```
cd /krypton/krypton6/
```


3.  View the ciphertext file (cipher1) and key file (key1):

```
cat cipher1
```


```
cat key1
```

4.  Convert the hexadecimal cipher1 into binary format using xxd:

```
cat cipher1 | xxd -r -p
```

5.  Decrypt the binary data using OpenSSL and the known key (found in key1). Since no IV is provided, use an IV of all zeroes (00000000000000000000000000000000):

```
cat cipher1 | xxd -r -p | openssl enc -d -aes-128-cbc -K $(cat key1) -iv 00000000000000000000000000000000
```

6.  The output will display the final password for Level 7.

Credentials:

- Username: krypton
- Password: Password obtained from Level 6.

Learning Outcomes:

- Practical experience with block cipher decryption using OpenSSL.
- Using xxd to convert hexadecimal to binary.

- Understanding symmetric key cryptography basics (AES-128-CBC mode).
 - Recognizing the importance of IV (Initialization Vector) in symmetric encryption.
 - End-to-end knowledge of cryptographic challenge solving.
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