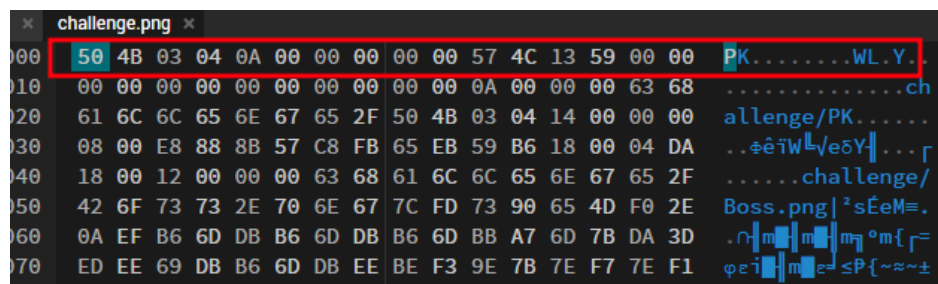


Digital Forensics-Lab 01 Report

I22-1609_Ahmad-Abdullah

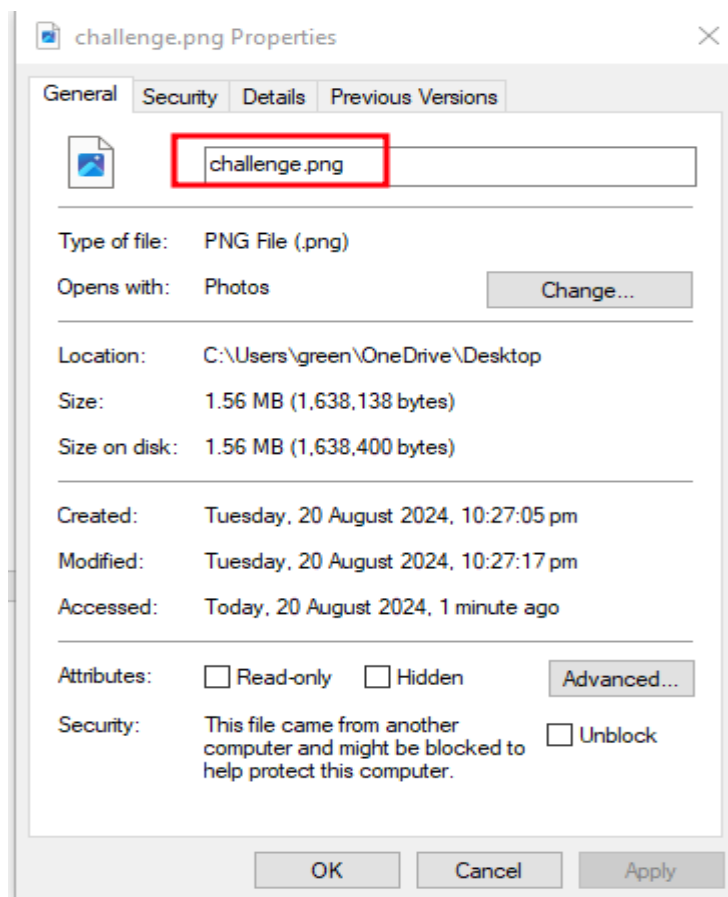
Task 01: What is wrong with challenge.png. Hint Cyberchef

Ans: The file's extension was changed which was different from the header defined in its hex.

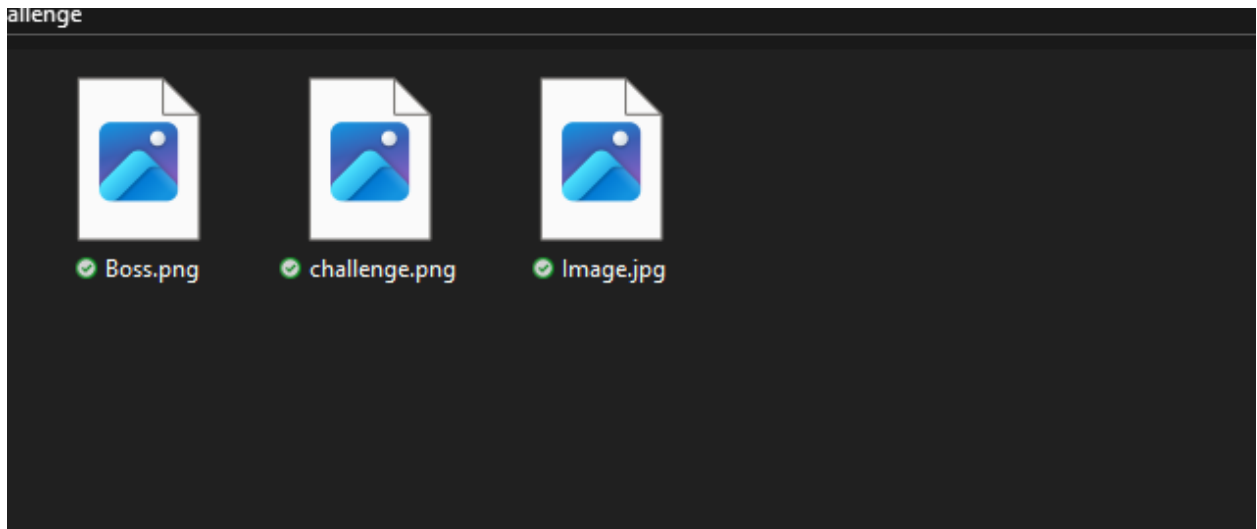


50 4B 03 04

PK..
ZIP PKZIP archive file ([Ref. 1](#) | [Ref. 2](#))
Trailer: filename 50 4B 17 characters 00 00 00
Trailer: (filename PK 17 characters ...)
Note: PK are the initials of Phil Katz, co-creator of the ZIP file format and auth
ZIP Apple Mac OS X Dashboard Widget, Aston Shell theme, Oolite eXpansion Pac
Opera Widget, Pivot Style Template, Rockbox Theme package, Simple Machin



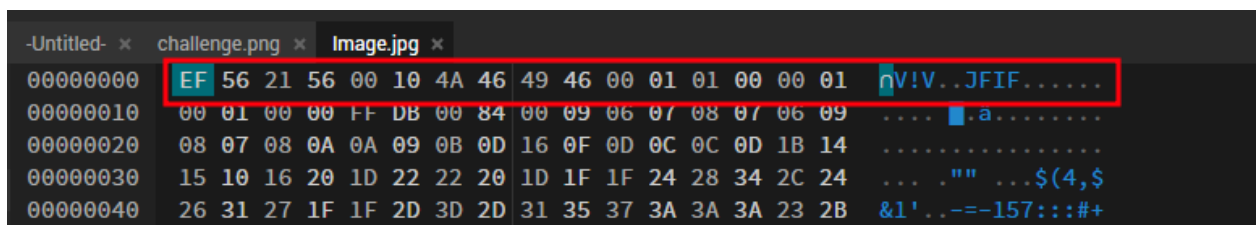
- Changing the extension of the file from *PNG* to *zip* runs the file in its original state which shows us that there are 3 more *PNG* files compressed in *challenge.zip*.



Task 02: Can you check Image.jpg and recover the file? Flag format FLAG{text_in_image}.

Hint: Check for magic bytes in hexed and match them with jpg magic bytes on Gary Kessler's site.

Ans: Upon opening the Image.jpg we are welcomed with an error that the image is not supported. So we open the image in Hex Editor and instantly see that the image is not a jpg format file.



Our next step is to identify what is the actual file type of the image.jpg using the Garykessler website. The hex *EF 56 21 56* is not defined as an extension in the Garykessler website so another approach is to change the hex of the image.jpg to the actual jpg hex which we can easily find on the same website.

This approach works and gives us the image below having text STRONK.

FLAG{stronk}.

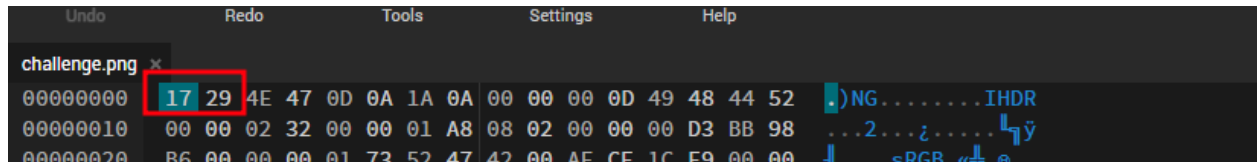


Task 03: Does changing the extension change the magic bytes of the file? Try to add screenshots with explanations.

Ans: Changing the extension does not change the header HEX of the file the OS just tries to run the file with the user-defined extension which does not load the file type defined in the header.

Task 04: Can you recover the challenge.png file? Flag format flag{}

Ans: This task was easier to than the above tasks as the we just needed to change the first 2 HEX of the header to make it complete PNG file



an IPv6 packet. See [Hints About Looking for Network Packet Fragments](#).

89 50 4E 47 0D 0A 1A 0A

%PNG....

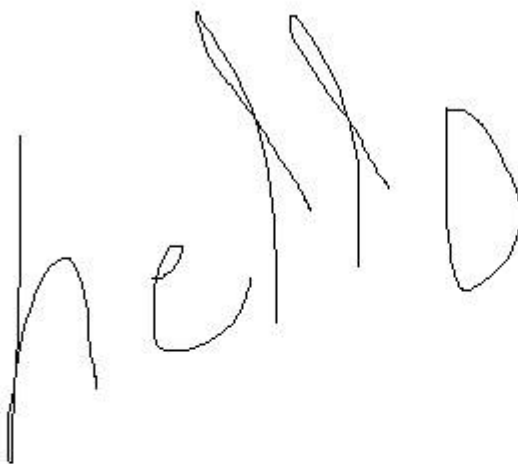
PNG [Portable Network Graphics file](#)

Trailer: 49 45 4E 44 AE 42 60 82 (IEND@B`,...)

8A 01 09 00 00 00 E1 08

Š.....á.

Doing this we recovered the image!



Use the string 'flag{d1g1tal_f0r3ns1cs_101}' as an answer to the original question.

This is an example of a capture the flag challenge. Hopefully you learnt something new today! :)

flag{d1g1tak_f0r3ns1cs_101}

Task 05: What if magic bytes are totally out of place, how can we check for a file type? Hint:

“I have wheels, yet I'm not a car.

I am big, but I'm not a star.

Pull me along, I'll carry your load.

Inside me, stories are often shown.”

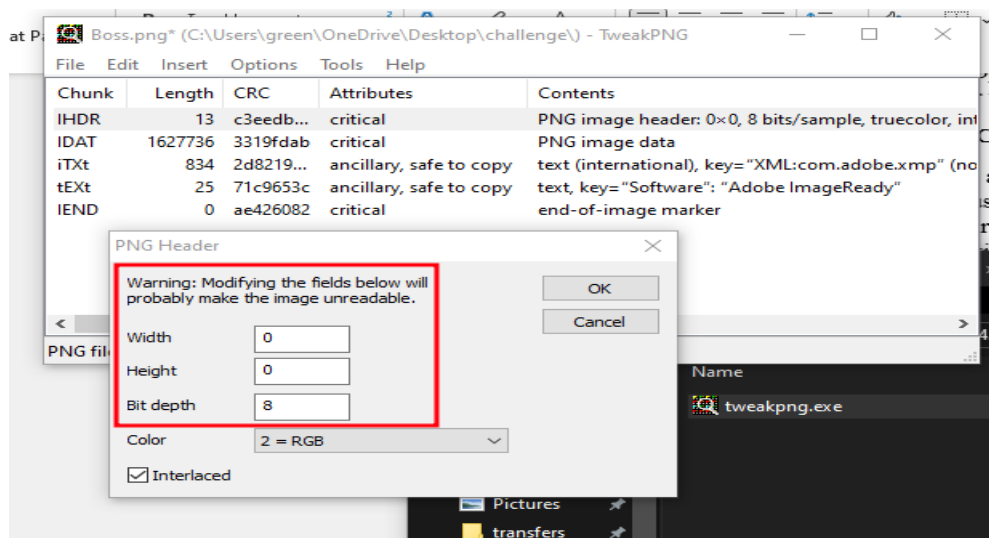
Ans: When magic bytes are out of place, it is better to use the a chunk editor which will show you the chunks out of order which we can then edit and correct as per our requirements.

Task 06 [Bonus]: Can you recover Boss.png?

Ans: In this task, it appears that the chunks such as the header, data and end are out of place and we have to recover the file using a chunk editor such as *tweakpng*. We moved the chunks to their original place which should have recovered the image but it seems like there is one more problem with the file.

Upon further investigation, I found out that in the image data header, the resolution bits are NULL so naturally I had to brute-force the resolution

Flag{NOT_Only_D1m3ns1oNs_bu7_Chunk5_T00}



For this, I used a Python script to brute-force image resolutions one by one and found that the image resolution was 2048x2048.

