1. Regular checks to examine the contents of the JPG file and identify any irregularities. None identified

```
shxn@shxn-virtual-machine:~/Downloads/CZ4067_CTF_exercises/CZ4067_CTF_exercises/C
hallenges/Forensics/5. Russian Trickery$ file "Russian Trickery.jpg"
Russian Trickery.jpg: JPEG image data, JFIF standard 1.01, resolution (DPI), dens
ity 300x300, segment length 16, baseline, precision 8, 2560x1920, components 3
shxn@shxn-virtual-machine:~/Downloads/CZ4067_CTF_exercises/CZ4067_CTF_exercises/C
hallenges/Forensics/5. Russian Trickery$ exiftool "Russian Trickery.jpg"
ExifTool Version Number         : 12.40
File Name                       : Russian Trickery.jpg
Directory                       : .
File Size                       : 1000 KiB
File Modification Date/Time     : 2022:12:05 00:28:42+08:00
File Access Date/Time           : 2023:03:16 21:25:00+08:00
File Inode Change Date/Time     : 2023:03:16 17:55:44+08:00
File Permissions                : -rw-rw-r--
File Type                       : JPEG
File Type Extension             : jpg
MIME Type                       : image/jpeg
JFIF Version                    : 1.01
Resolution Unit                 : inches
X Resolution                    : 300
Y Resolution                    : 300
Image Width                     : 2560
Image Height                    : 1920
Encoding Process                : Baseline DCT, Huffman coding
Bits Per Sample                 : 8
Color Components                : 3
Y Cb Cr Sub Sampling            : YCbCr4:2:0 (2 2)
Image Size                      : 2560x1920
Megapixels                      : 4.9
```

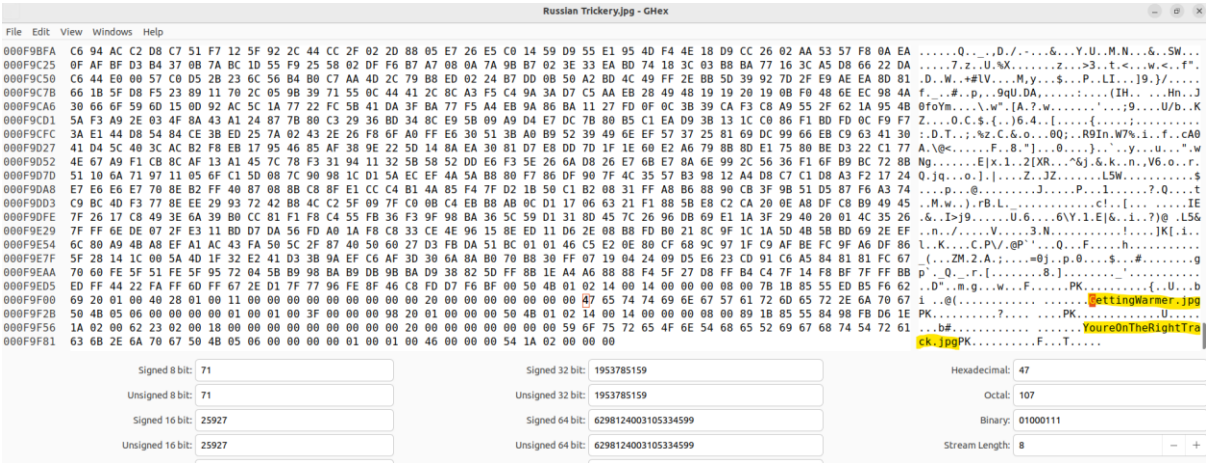
2. Next, I tried to use steghide to see if the file is actually hiding something.

If the hidden information is encrypted, you will be prompted to enter the passphrase or password used to encrypt it.

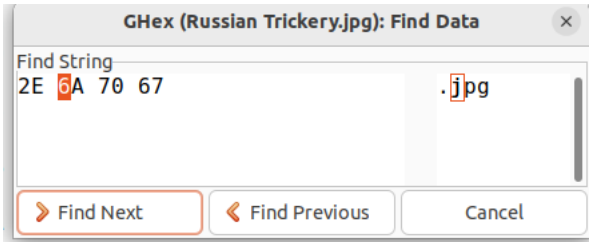
Since we so not know the passphrase, examine the hex information of the jpg file using Ghex

```
shxn@shxn-virtual-machine:~/Downloads/CZ4067_CTF_exercises/CZ4067_CTF_exercises/C
hallenges/Forensics/5. Russian Trickery$ steghide extract -sf "Russian Trickery.j
pg"
Enter passphrase:
[1]+  Stopped                 steghide extract -sf "Russian Trickery.jpg"
shxn@shxn-virtual-machine:~/Downloads/CZ4067_CTF_exercises/CZ4067_CTF_exercises/C
hallenges/Forensics/5. Russian Trickery$ ghex "Russian Trickery.jpg"
```

3. Upon examining the hex editor and you will find weird strings the seems to be file name such as GettingWarmer.jpg, etc.



Upon searching for .jpg in it's hex form, we found 4 matches.

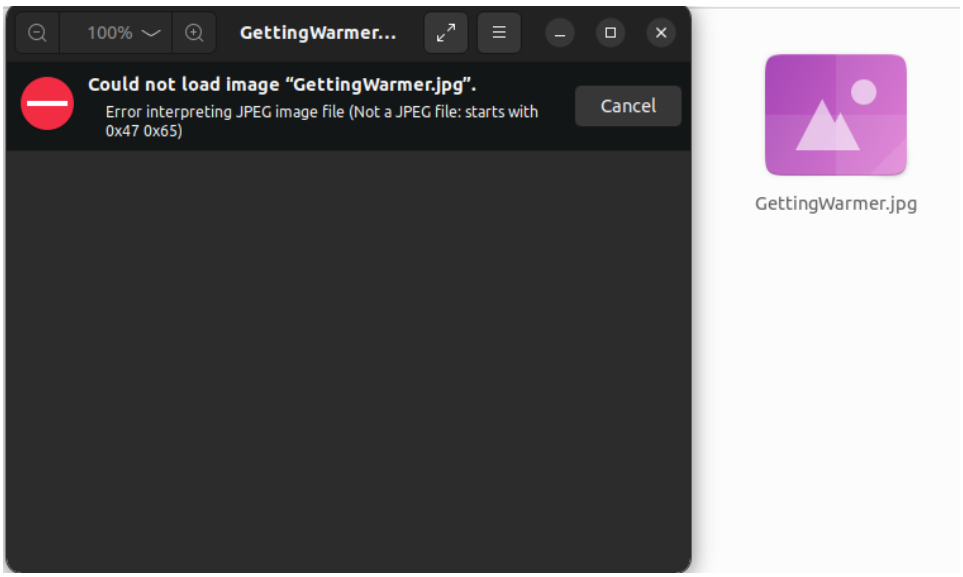


4. Next I tried to extract the hidden files: Use the offset value to extract the hidden file from the image file.

You can use the dd command in Linux to extract the hidden file. For example, if the offset value is 1000 bytes, you can use the following command:

$dd if=”Russian Trickery.jpg” of=GettingWarmer.jpg bs=1 skip=(0xF9F1A).

However, when I tried to open the extracted jpgs, it seems that they are not images ($file image.jpg -> returns data)

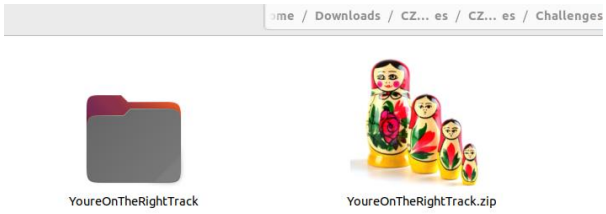


5. Suspect that the “Russian Tickery.jpg” file is actually a zip file.

The presence of multiple JPEG (.jpg) files within the hexadecimal metadata of another file may indicate that the file is a compressed archive in the ZIP format.

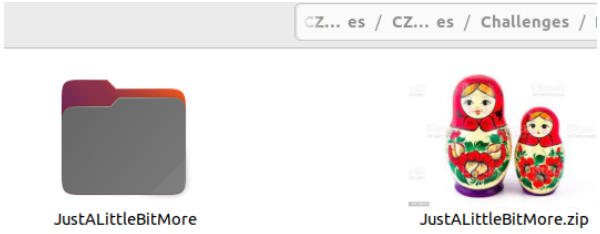
This is because when multiple files are compressed together into a ZIP archive, each file is stored individually and sequentially within the archive, often with a specific file header that identifies its format. In the case of JPEG files, each file header typically begins with the hexadecimal sequence "FF D8 FF E0," which identifies it as a JPEG file.

6. Repeatedly rename jpg to zip and extract contents

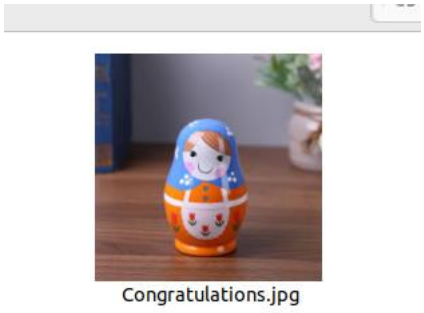


(Contents of Russian Trickery)

(Contents of YoureOnTheRightTrack)



(Contents of GettingWarmer)



(Contents of JustALittleBitMore)

7. Look at the strings via $strings Congratulations.jpg

Notice the flag at the end of the string