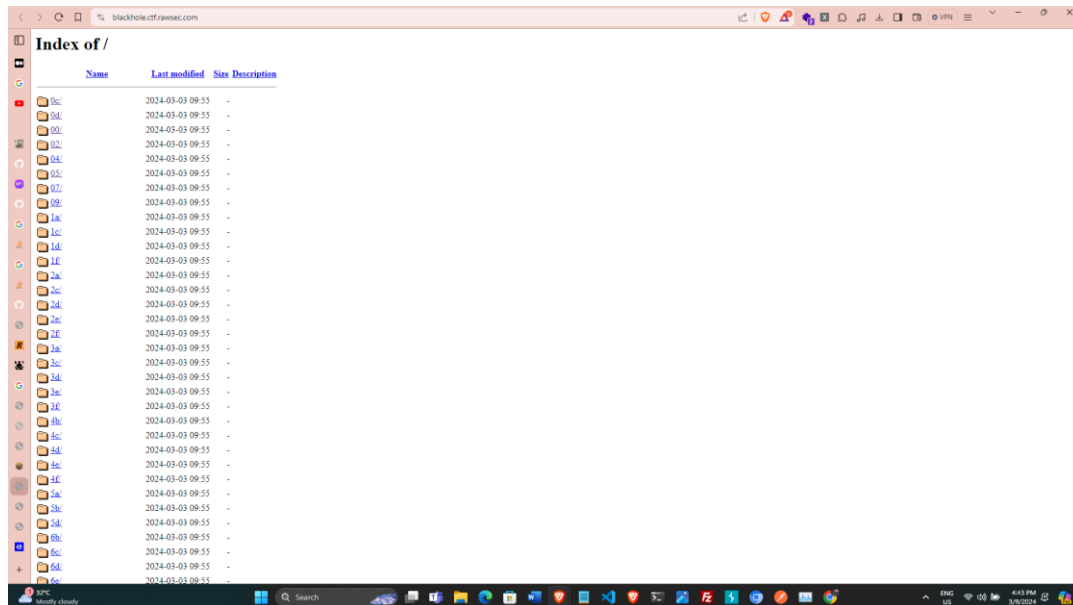


## BlackHole (Web Challenge)

Team: JerungBiru

1. Firstly, we noticed that this is most likely same as the previous preliminary round challenge. The difference is now it does not use any emoji, instead it uses some kind of hex.



2. We used the same script that we have used in the preliminary round.

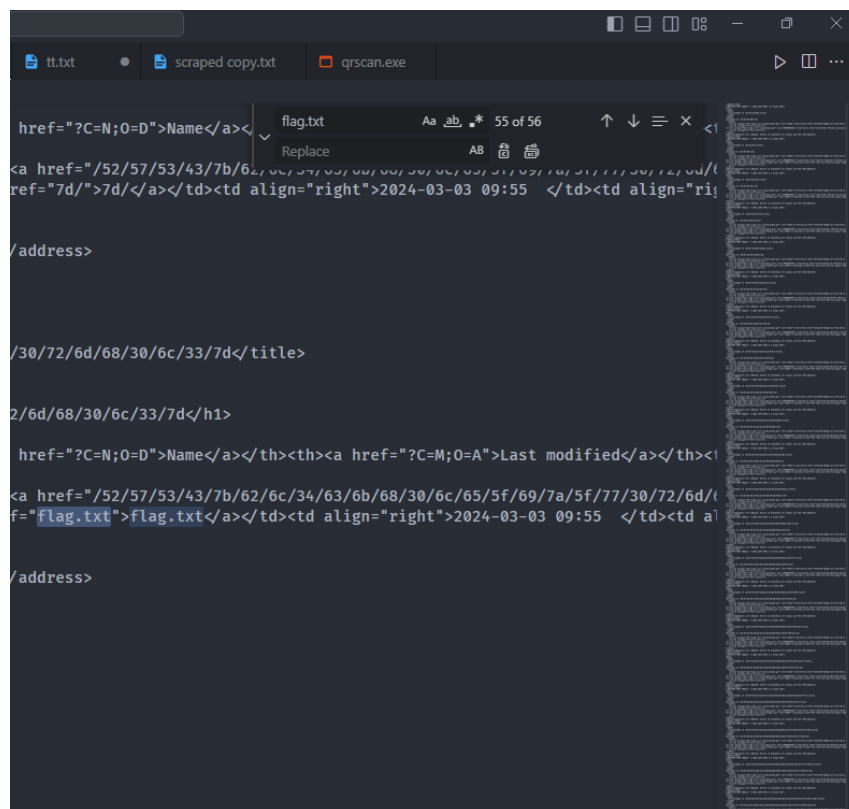
```
1. import requests
2. from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
3. from urllib.parse import urljoin
4.
5. visited = set()
6.
7. def get_directory_content(url, output_file):
8.     try:
9.         # Send a GET request to the URL
10.        response = requests.get(url)
11.        response.raise_for_status() # Raise an error for bad responses
12.
13.        # Parse the HTML content using BeautifulSoup
14.        soup = BeautifulSoup(response.text, 'html.parser')
15.
16.        # Print the content of the current page to the terminal
17.        print(response.text)
18.
19.        # Save the content to the output file
20.        with open(output_file, 'a', encoding='utf-8') as file:
21.            file.write(response.text)
22.
23.        # Check if "RWSC" is present in the content
24.        if "RWSC{" in response.text:
25.            print("Found 'RWSC' in:", url)
26.            return
27.
28.        # Find all directory links under the "Directories" section
29.        directory_links = soup.select('tr > td > a')
30.
31.        # Follow each directory link recursively
```

```

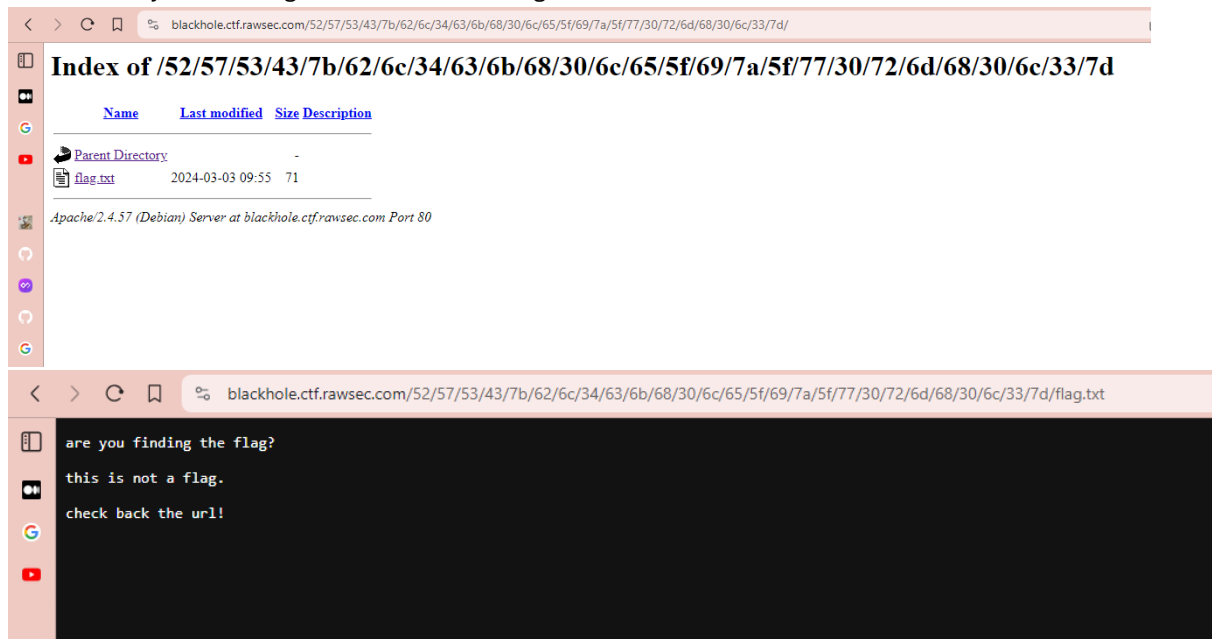
32.         for directory_link in directory_links:
33.             absolute_url = urljoin(url, directory_link['href'])
34.             if absolute_url not in visited:
35.                 visited.add(absolute_url)
36.                 get_directory_content(absolute_url, output_file)
37.
38.     except requests.exceptions.RequestException as e:
39.         print(f"Error accessing the website: {e}")
40.
41. # Starting URL
42. start_url = "https://blackhole.ctf.rawsec.com/"
43.
44. # Output file
45. output_file = "scraped.txt"
46.
47. # Call the function with the starting URL and output file
48. get_directory_content(start_url, output_file)
49.

```

- Unfortunately, we did not find any text that starts with RWSC. However, we did log all the outputs into a *scraped.txt* file. Let's check the file.
- From the *scraped.txt* file, we have found that there are many distractions by the HTML tags of "IAM flag.txt". We get rid of all those HTML tags and now we only left with 56 occurrences of flag.txt.



5. We have found this particular HTML tag to be super interesting. We navigated to this URL and unfortunately not the flag that we are searching for.



6. However, it tells us that we must check the URL. Through some inspections, we found that the URL resembles some kind of ASCII representation of characters in hexadecimal.
7. We navigated to <https://www.rapidtables.com/convert/number/hex-to-ascii.html> to translate the hexadecimal into a readable string and voilà!

The screenshot shows the RapidTables hex-to-ASCII converter interface. The "From" dropdown is set to "Hexadecimal" and the "To" dropdown is set to "Text". Below these are buttons for "Open File" and a search icon. A text area contains the hexadecimal string: `525753437b626c34636b68306c655f697a5f7730726d68306c337d`. Below the text area is a "Character encoding" dropdown set to "ASCII". There are three buttons: "Convert" (green), "Reset" (grey), and "Swap" (grey). The result area shows the converted string: `RWSC{bl4ckh0le_iz_w0rmh0l3}`. At the bottom are "Copy" and "Save" buttons.

Flag: **RWSC{bl4ckh0le\_iz\_w0rmh0l3}**