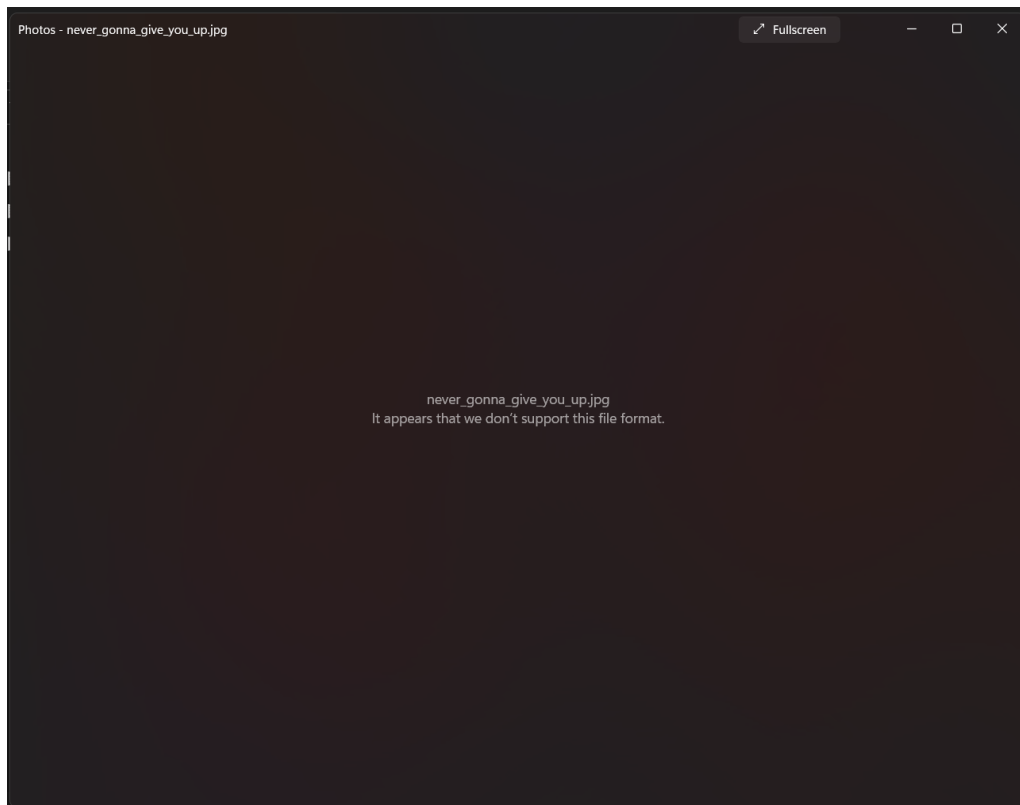


NEVER_GONE_A_GIVEUP

(author: technoreck)

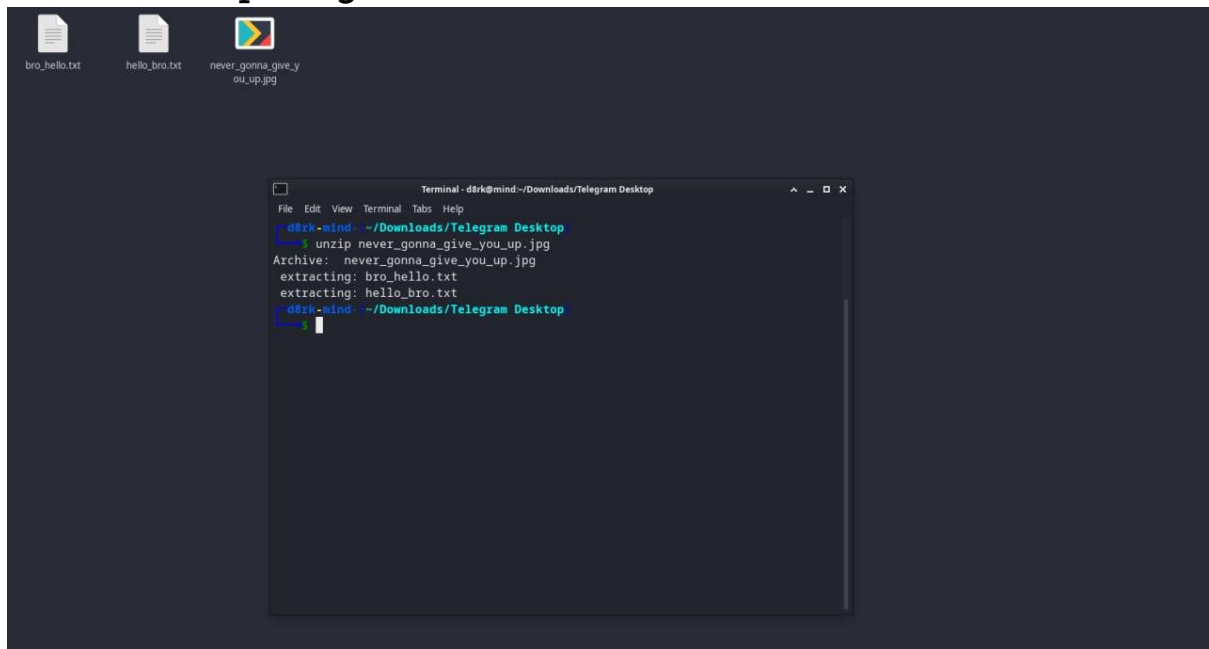
You were given with a jpg file whose name is
never_gonna_give_you_up

If we try to open this image shows like “ file format not supported”

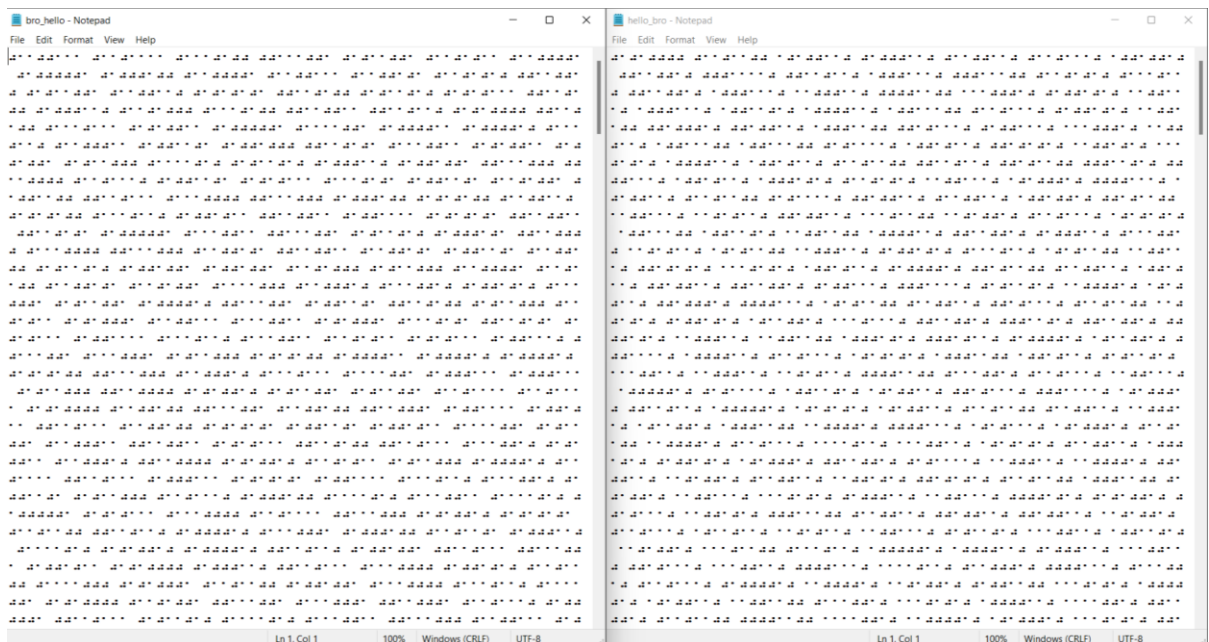


It shows this because it's a zip file and not a jpg file (extension manipulation)

now let's unzip the given file.



Now we have got 2 txt files with names “hello_bro” and “bro_hello” which when opened, look like this



Now from the above given text it is clearly visible that both the texts are encoded in braille.

So now, you can use any braille decoder, here I am using <https://gchq.github.io/CyberChef/>

bro hello.txt:

The screenshot shows the CyberChef web application. On the left is a sidebar with 'Operations' including 'To Braille', 'From Braille', 'BSON serialise', 'BSON deserialise', 'Favourites', 'Data format', 'Encryption / Encoding', 'Public Key', 'Arithmetic / Logic', 'Networking', 'Language', 'Utils', 'Date / Time', and 'Extractors'. The main area has a 'Recipe' section with 'From Braille' selected. The 'Input' field contains a large block of Braille characters. The 'Output' field shows the decoded binary data as a long string of 0s and 1s. At the bottom, there is a 'BAKE!' button and an 'Auto Bake' checkbox.

hello bro.txt:

This screenshot is similar to the previous one, showing the CyberChef interface with the 'From Braille' recipe. The 'Input' field contains a large block of Braille characters. The 'Output' field shows the decoded binary data as a long string of 0s and 1s. The interface elements are consistent with the previous screenshot, including the sidebar, recipe section, and 'BAKE!' button.

Now it is clearly visible that it is in 8-bit binary, so we will convert it back to their corresponding ascii values. (Using <https://www.dcode.fr/ascii-code>)

hello_bro.txt:

SEARCH A TOOL OR DCODE BY KEYWORDS:
e.g. type 'sudoku'

BROWSE THE FULL DCODE TOOLS LIST

Results

ASCII output limited to printable characters (control chars and non-ASCII characters replaced by)

11

11

(
QBR;EFN'
DF4HYNk
H"c
L"z+bs3oJY;FIHQCFf"BdH=07*QI2kMFk
v:zAM)EauomU)MF6cedaUj3cn(9U&4)"
X1o\$fe
Mhbkj#3A%
1;L(
"w(e"vY
pxYF
luoFb'25&i*Nd7KE*y+XbR3\,CCHS
S\$)
R
R
Sabhs.C
g1JE
<J,r[
JmbidI,F)
SeS
YIgo
4Aq,C
2[#
nR
n52SHRK
k2U/2K
D&2k

PRINT RESULT IN HEXADEXIMAL

DECRYPT/CONVERT ASCII

See also: Binary Code

ASCII ENCODER

ASCII PLAIN TEXT

OUTPUT FORMAT Binary 8-bit

ENCRYPT

Answers to Questions (FAQ)

What is the ASCII standard? (Definition)

The ASCII character coding standard describes a correspondence table for coding characters (letters, numbers, symbols) on a computer. This standard was defined in 1975 and contains 128 7-bit codes including 95 printable characters.

Today this standard is old and has been superseded by **Unicode**, which is backward compatible with **ASCII**.

How to encrypt using ASCII table cipher

Encryption consists of replacing each character with its value in the ASCII table (see below).

Example: Convert dCode string in ASCII, that is writing 1100100 100 0011 1101111 1100100 1100101 in binary (7-bit) or 100 67 111 1 00 101 in decimal.

Characters which don't exist in the encoding table cannot be coded (no special characters, accents, etc.)

What is the ASCII standard? (Definition)

How to encrypt using ASCII table cipher

Similar pages

Support

Forum/Help

You will see a result like this and try to find something in this, but you will get nothing as it is a rabbit hole...

Now decoding the other text file,

bro_hello.txt:

SEARCH A TOOL OR DCODE BY KEYWORDS:
e.g. type 'sudoku'

BROWSE THE FULL DCODE TOOLS LIST

Results

ASCII output limited to printable characters (control chars and non-ASCII characters replaced by)

11

11

(
QBR;EFN'
DF4HYNk
H"c
L"z+bs3oJY;FIHQCFf"BdH=07*QI2kMFk
v:zAM)EauomU)MF6cedaUj3cn(9U&4)"
X1o\$fe
Mhbkj#3A%
1;L(
"w(e"vY
pxYF
luoFb'25&i*Nd7KE*y+XbR3\,CCHS
S\$)
R
R
Sabhs.C
g1JE
<J,r[
JmbidI,F)
SeS
YIgo
4Aq,C
2[#
nR
n52SHRK
k2U/2K
D&2k

PRINT RESULT IN HEXADEXIMAL

DECRYPT/CONVERT ASCII

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asci, hexadecimal, hexa, binary, octal, 8bit, 7bit, character, fromcharcode, bit, char, norm, standard, string, coding, encoding

After decoding you can see that there is the flag
dsph{t3chn0r3ck_w3lc0m3s_y0u} in between that random string
text.