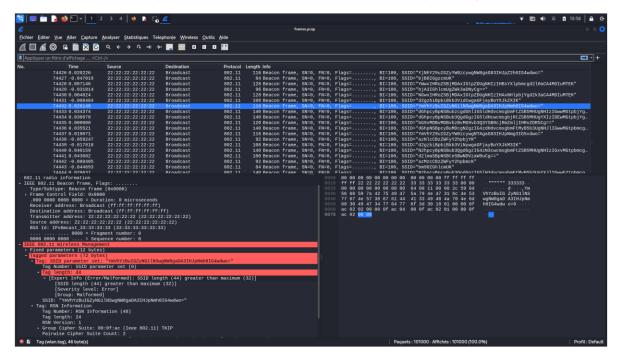
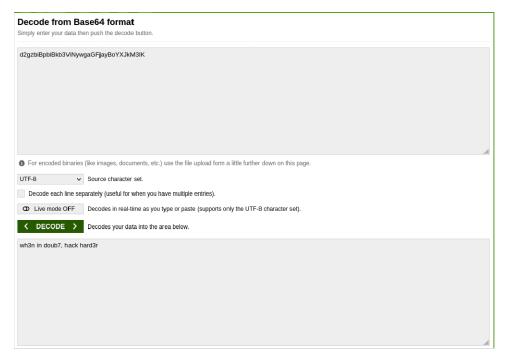
## **Buckeye CTF Write-up: Needle in the WiFi Stack**

We are provided with a .pcap file, a packet capture file, that we can open using Wireshark:



At first glance, it looks the information we need is hidden on the right: all of the SSID's are encoded.

The encoding format seems to be base64, as most of the strings have one or two equal symbols at the end. Let's decode one at base64decode.org just to be sure:



Scrolling to the end of the pcap file, we see that there are over one hundred thousand lines to be analyzed. We clearly can't proceed manually with this amount of information.

Unfortunately, we cannot read the pcap file as-is and grep what we want, as it looks gibberish:

We could use Tshark to read the pcap file from the terminal, but all the packet information we do not need is still present:

```
1 0.000000 22:22:22:22:22:22 → Broadcast 802.11 120 Beacon frame, SN=0, FN=0, Flags=...., BI=100, SSID="bG9vMDBvMDBvbzBvMG9vb3Q3YSB0cjRmZmljIHRvZDR5Cg="
2 0.029637 22:22:22:22:22:22 → Broadcast 802.11 140 Beacon frame, SN=0, FN=0, Flags=...., BI=100, SSID="M2DpcyBpcyBub3Q3G4GgrIGStN3dvcmsgbmftMyBSb3UgYXJIIGwwb2tpbmg2jByCg="
3 0.041307 22:22:22:22:22:22 → Broadcast 802.11 100 Beacon frame, SN=0, FN=0, Flags=...., BI=100, SSID="d2lmaSBpMSBteSBwYTVzaW9uCg="
4 0.052245 22:22:22:22:22 → Broadcast 802.11 100 Beacon frame, SN=0, FN=0, Flags=...., BI=100, SSID="d2lmaSBpMSBteSBwYTUJaW9uCg="
5 -0.08484 22:22:22:22:22:22 → Broadcast 802.11 100 Beacon frame, SN=0, FN=0, Flags=...., BI=100, SSID="d2lmaSBpMSBteSBwYTUJaW9uCg="
5 -0.008484 22:22:22:22:22:22 → Broadcast 802.11 136 Beacon frame, SN=0, FN=0, Flags=...., BI=100, SSID="d2lflHByMG107yF5IDVob3UxZ6AndCA3CnkgN28gZ68gN2hpcyBtVW5IYWxseQo="
7 0.004824 22:22:22:22:22:22 → Broadcast 802.11 128 Beacon frame, SN=0, FN=0, Flags=...., BI=100, SSID="MGMX1HR0Z5BjMDAXIGtpZDUgMHZIHAXNHIlpb]YgdzAx3aCA4MDIUMTEK"
8 0.019071 22:22:22:22:22:22 → Broadcast 802.11 116 Beacon frame, SN=0, FN=0, Flags=...., BI=100, SSID="MWhY29uIGZYYW0zcywgNTAga683IHJpNmg3IG5vdwo="
9 0.017909 22:22:22:22:22 → Broadcast 802.11 116 Beacon frame, SN=0, FN=0, Flags=...., BI=100, SSID="MWhY29uIGZYYW0zcywgNTAga683IHJpNmg3IG5vdwo="
10 -0.055864 22:22:22:22:22:22 → Broadcast 802.11 116 Beacon frame, SN=0, FN=0, Flags=...., BI=100, SSID="MWhY29uIGZYYW0zcywgNTAga683IHJpNmg3IG5vdwo="
10 -0.055864 22:22:22:22:22:22 → Broadcast 802.11 100 Beacon frame, SN=0, FN=0, Flags=...., BI=100, SSID="d2!maSBpcy8teSBwNHNzaTBuCg="
11 0.048351 22:22:22:22:22 → Broadcast 802.11 100 Beacon frame, SN=0, FN=0, Flags=...., BI=100, SSID="d2!maSBpcy8teSBwNHNzaTBuCg="
12 -0.0552188 22:22:22:22:22 → Broadcast 802.11 84 Beacon frame, SN=0, FN=0, Flags=...., BI=100, SSID="d2!maSBpcy8teSBwNHNzaTBuCg="
12 -0.0552188 22:22:22:22:22 → Broadcast 802.11 84 Beacon frame, SN=0, FN=0, Flags=...., BI=100, SSID="d2!maSBpcy8teSBwNHNzaTBuCg="
12 -0.0552188
```

By reading the Tshark help page & manual, we see that there are options for extracting certain fields in the packets. We only want the SSIDs, so we will use this:

```
∼/<mark>Téléchargements )</mark> tshark -r <u>frames.pcap</u> -T fields -e wlan.ssid > <u>ssids.txt</u>
```

That command tells Tshark to read the frames.pcap file, to extract data as fields, and only print the WLAN SSID field. The output will be stored in the ssids.txt file.

Running this, we obtain a file containing... hex? Well, we will have to convert this output to ASCII in order to read it properly.

```
) cat <u>ssids.txt</u>
624739764d444276627a42764d4739766233513359534230636a526d5a6d6c6a494852765a44523543673d3d
422687806379427963794275623351676447677a4947356c4e336476636d7367626d46744d7942356233556759584a6c494777776232747
0626d63675a6a427943673d3d
64326c6d615342704e5334274655342775954567a6157397543673d3d
64326c6d615342704e533427465534277595456736157397543673d3d
6432667615342704e533427465534277595456736157397543673d3d
6432667615342704e533427465534277595455316157397543673d3d
6432677a626942706269426662335669644377676147466a6179426f59584a6b5a58494b
655442314948427944074930596a46354944566f623355785a47346e64434133636e6b674e3238675a4738674e326870637942745957353
1595778736551673d
4e4777784948526f5a53426a4d444178494774705a4455674e48497a494841784e486c70626a596764326b33614341344d4449754d54454
b
596d56685932397549475a795957316c637977674e5441676147383349484a704e6d67334947357664776f3d
596d56685932397549475a795957316c63797767637a41676147393049484a704e6d67334947357664776f3d
6132557a634341314d7a5279593268706263594b
64326c6d6153427063794274655342774e484e736154427543673d3d
626a41334947677a636d554b
617a4e6c634341314d7a527959326870626d634b
617a4e6c634341314d7a527959326870626d634b
617a4e6c634341314d7a527959326870626d634b
626a4133494768666366554b
```

We can pipe a single line of hex through xxd to convert it to ASCII:

```
> echo 626a42304947677a636a4d4b | xxd -r -p
bjB0IGgzcjMK%
~/Téléchargements >
```

That looks like base64 to me. Let's pipe our command output through base64 decode:

```
> printf "%s" "626a42304947677a636a4d4b" | xxd -r -p | base64 --decode
n0t h3r3
```

That is what we wanted. Now, let's automate this process for the 100k lines by coding a small Bash script (I called it decode.sh):

This will start a while loop, and read the ssids.txt file we created earlier. For each line of hex, it will convert it into ASCII base64, then into readable text, and then append the line to the clearssids.txt file. We will then get a 100k line file with all the human-readable SSIDs.

After executing the script, we get this:

```
> cat clearssids.txt
loo000000000000t7a tr4ffic tod4y
7his is not th3 ne7work nam3 you are looking for
wifi i5 my pa5sion
wifi i5 my pa55ion
wh3n in doubt, hack harder
y0u pr0b4b1y 5hou1dn't 7ry 7o do 7his manually
4l1 the c001 kid5 4r3 p14yin6 wi7h 802.11
beacon fram3s, 50 ho7 ri6h7 now
beacon frames, s0 hot righ7 n0w
ke3p 534rchin6
wifi is my p4ssi0n
n07 h3re
k3ep se4rchin6
k33p 53arching
k3ep 534rching
n07 here
100000000000000077a 7r4ffic tod4y
k3ep searching
beacon fram35, 50 h0t ri6ht n0w
10000000000000000tta 7r4ffic today
when in doubt, h4ck h4rd3r
all th3 cool kid5 4re playin6 with 802.11
no7 h3r3 eith3r
```

The flag could be hidden in all of this mess. We can find flags by grepping the specific CTF flag format:

```
> cat clearssids.txt| grep bctf{
bctf{tw0_po1nt_4_g33_c0ng3s7i0n}
bctf{tw0_po1nt_4_g33_c0ng3s7i0n}
bctf{tw0_po1nt_4_g33_c0ng3s7i0n}
bctf{tw0_po1nt_4_g33_c0ng3s7i0n}
bctf{tw0_po1nt_4_g33_c0ng3s7i0n}
bctf{tw0_po1nt_4_g33_c0ng3s7i0n}
bctf{tw0_po1nt_4_g33_c0ng3s7i0n}
```

We found the flag.

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