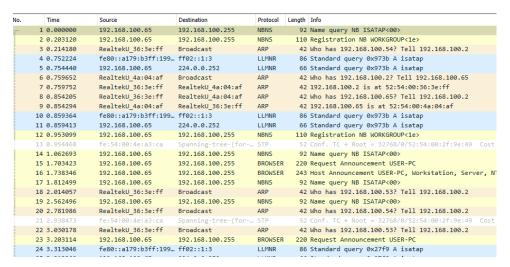
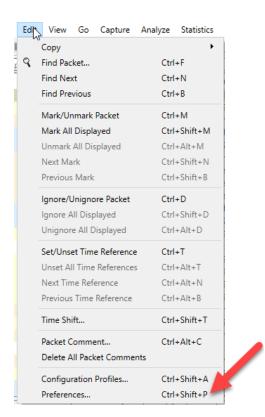
## SecDSM October MiniCTF Walkthrough

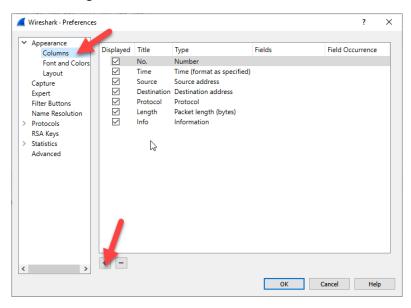
We're missing a few columns in within Wireshark. Specifically a Source port and a destination port column. Let's fix that.



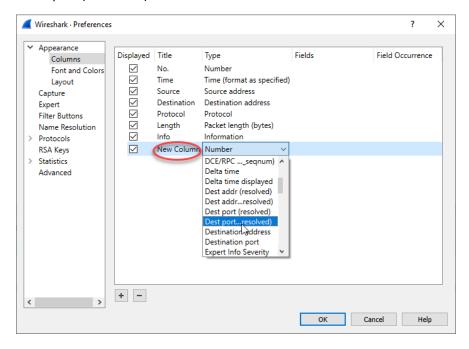
## Go to Edit > Preferences:



Under columns, select the "+" sign:

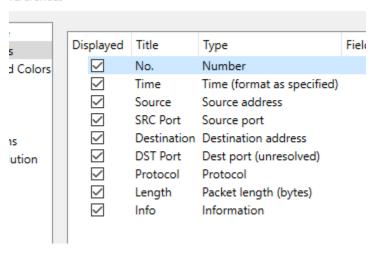


Rename "New column to Whatever you like (mine is set to SRC Port) and set the type dropdown to "Src Port (resolved)". When setting the destination port the dropdown should be set to "Dest port unresolved" or "Dest port (..resolved)":



You can drag the columns to customize it to your liking. Typically it's best to have src port display after source address and destination port after destination address. The order should look like this:

## references



Now that we have that taken care of, let's take a look at the pcap file.

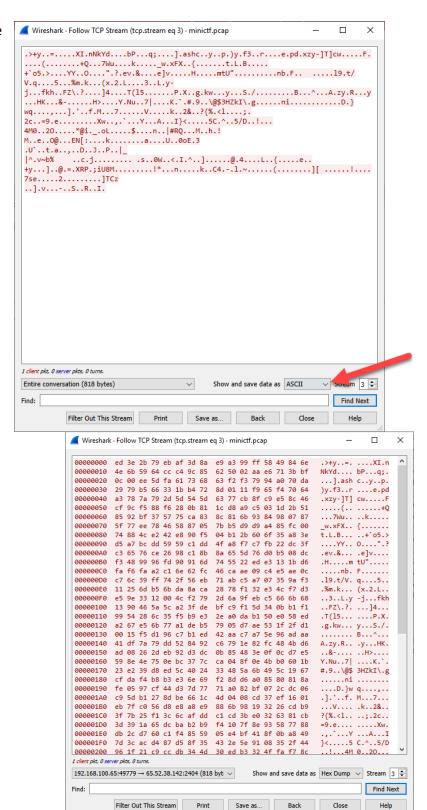
Scrolling through the PCAP, there was a packet that stood out pretty quickly under a strange destination port. Let's investigate further by filtering the port in wireshark with "Tcp.port == 2404":



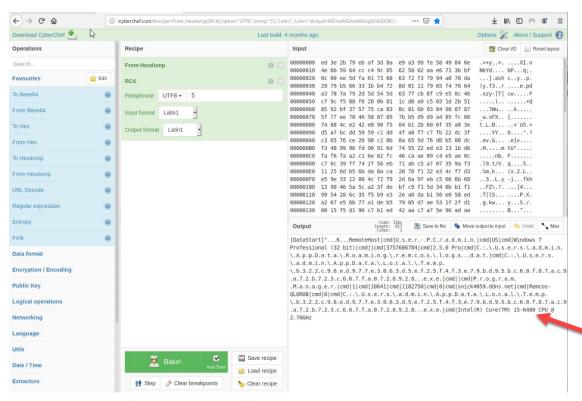
Our filtered results (shown below) indicate a strange protocol running on one of the packets. Let's follow the tcp stream and take a deeper look:

No.		Time	Source	SRC Port	Destination	DST Port	Protocol
•	107	20.747592	192.168.100.65	49457	65.52.38.142	2404	TCP
	119	23.765584	192.168.100.65	49457	65.52.38.142	2404	TCP
	132	29.765598	192.168.100.65	49457	65.52.38.142	2404	TCP
	173	41.874611	192.168.100.65	49779	65.52.38.142	2404	TCP
L	174	41.880931	65.52.38.142	2404	192.168.100.65	49457	TCP
	175	42.006047	65.52.38.142	2404	192.168.100.65	49779	TCP
	176	42.006256	192.168.100.65	49779	65.52.38.142	2404	TCP
	177	42.006660	192.168.100.65	49779	65.52.38.142	2404	104apci
	178	42.406626	192.168.100.65	49779	65.52.38.142	2404	TCP
	184	43.187508	192.168.100.65	49779	65.52.38.142	2404	TCP
	185	43.318739	65.52.38.142	2404	192.168.100.65	49779	TCP
	214	52.000120	192.168.100.65	49779	65.52.38.142	2404	TCP

By default, packets in wireshark are displayed using ASCII, let's change it to a hex dump and see what we can find:



Due to one of the hints given during the CTF, I realized that this was created using RC4 and that the passphase was a recurring character. Due to the nature of RC4, if you encrypt something with the passphrase "aaaaa", when decrypting with the passphase "a", you will decode the entire file. Cyberchef is a great tool for decrypting the hex code, so I copied the hex into the site, Set the recipe and pretty much brute forced the passphrase (a, b, c, d, etc). Eventually I got to numbers and when I hit "5", the data in the screenshot below was displayed:



## **Final thoughts:**

This CTF was new to me, as I did not have much experience in network forensics. I can say that I learned quite a bit from this one, and I hope to continue learning. I specifically wanted to thank SecDSM for this and developing the Secure Iowa 2019 CTF. Both of which I had an opportunity to take part and learn. I hope this walkthrough helps someone, and any new members who are afraid of entering CTFs, you won't know what you are capable of until you try!!