



EMBEDDED CRYPTO

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European Cyber Security Challenge

1. Initial Write-Up

Description

An embedded device serves as an electronic bank teller. You've managed to get your hands on a dump of the flash attached to it and the communication performed against the back-office.

Can you get the secret account number?

2. Challenge specifications

- Category: Network/Forensics/Cryptography
- Difficulty : Easy/Medium
- Estimated time: 2h – 3h

3. Questions and answers

What is the flag ?

CTF{1C6683F328F32D1016FA055C32F8917BD706F9A870600B515B9AAB5E801C84C5}

What is the string for SHA256SUM?

SHA256SUM over a random set of data

4.Artefact hashes

FILES	MD5	SHA256
capture.bin	F82D45F16249707D46044477E8CF50F4	1551D5DBC06224298B2E4DB1B0E622482C7D33B918C0861E7739DE635B2092FE
dump.bin	4814FFC8746EEAC485E20AEB7FFE35DC	A062506BDDD1B6BFED1FD1DD2BAF6AF13C4A069571F4F77B01F6982D75B8ABA

5.Tools needed

- Python3
- CTF CryptoTool (written in Python) - <https://github.com/karma9874/CTF-CryptoTool>
- Wireshark
- AES crypto tools (OpenSSL, online, Python, etc.)

6.Walkthrough (writeup)

The challenge is based on a network capture file and a memory dump.

The capture file contains one encrypted (TLS) communication stream. The memory dump contains several hints and required information for decrypting the stream and cipher.

Master keys for TLS decryption:

```

578 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 000000FF FFFFFFFF 3240252A 40284657
554 45522346 2A244649 24282946 28285649 5743484A 524357FF FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF 73647627 6F776E75 76207033
580 6E303458 2077276F 726E7033 FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF 435452FF FFFFFFFF 0FFFFFFF FFFFFFFF FFFF20FF
5AC FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF FF0FDEAD BEFE0000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
5D8 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
604 00000000 00000000 00000000 00FFFFFF FFFFFFFF FFFF0FDE ADBEFE00 00000000 434C4945 4E545F52 414E444F
630 4D206530 31303436 35383033 34613631 66633663 62323262 38393535 37313837 61366330 31336138 63363664
65C 37636139 36616631 65366231 34663166 38323561 63372036 61633431 37656235 39323962 35323162 34323062
688 39313463 62386265 33393433 61623239 36623261 33363936 65616231 62343431 62633633 33346232 38393036
6B4 31636661 34316437 36306363 31373463 62313531 61643735 37323232 61376600 00000000 0000FFFF FFFFFFFF
6E0 FFFFFFFF DEADBEFE 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
70C 00000000 00000000 FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF FF0FDEAD BEFE0000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
738 00000000 000000FF FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF2A 43452A24 40242940 45432840 2A545F40

```

Hints about the encryption used:



Information required for decryption:



After the decryption of tls stream will result an http stream with the following data:

```
<html>
  <head>
</head>
  <body>
    <data>idi9cwo34xQ1621MbvFAW9pLxZgv9jKn2JyW7VACyIc3Rs61boVd7Wsjg6rBG2dkdttpv/
    MkvPUpBBm3O9WGCod9EC</data>
    <index>199</index>
    <startwith>oAnBpIWRLGrmMNPnRCQLBA==</startwith>
  </body>
</html>
```

We can easily determine that data and startwith is information base64 encoded.

We decode the base64 strings and get some binary ones.

Data:89d8bd730a37e31435eb6d4c6efc05016f4fa8b5f382ff632a7d89c96ed500262573746ceb56e855de
 d6b2383aac11b676476db69bff324bcf5290419b73bd5860a877d102

Startwith:A009C1A485912C6AE630D3E744240B04

From the memory dump we can see something which resembles to pbkdf2 parameters :

HMAC-SHA256, pass, salt, iterations.

Using Python (or online) we can derive the AES key used for encryption.

```
>>> key=hashlib.pbkdf2_hmac('sha256',b'eBkfuBqpXQcTarT',b'uhqylxbtfpjijpgqiiyipplnr',19723)
>>> binascii.hexlify(key)
```

Output: b'fb0b74c930b714282baba01046ca11b42f3faccb056e6e60c25113c5976a9a60'

Here is a trick, the memory contains the value for iterations in little endian format so 0b4d is 19723 and not 2893 as this value would normally decode.

We now have the key, we have used startwith word in the html for the IV(should be clear for someone who understands crypto), data contains the encrypted key.

We perform AES-CTR decryption (online or with Python) and get the flag.

7. References

<https://cryptii.com/pipes/aes-encryption>

<https://docs.python.org/3/library/hashlib.html>

<https://www.base64decode.org/>

<https://www.comparitech.com/net-admin/decrypt-ssl-with-wireshark/>