

CÁTEDRA DE CIBERSEGURIDAD CIBERUGR, INCIBE-UGR

Nombre	Enigmatic Vault
Categoría	Crypto
Dificultad	Fácil
Puntos	200

DESCRIPCIÓN DEL RETO

Esta bóveda de Keepass contiene secretos enigmáticos... aunque su clave maestra no lo es tanto. Averigua como acceder a la bóveda para resolver la enigmática flag.

Formato de la flag: todo en mayúscula y con guiones bajos.
UGR_ETSIT_CTF25{ESTO_ES_UN_EJEMPLO}

WRITEUP

1. El reto empieza con una bóveda de Keepass *challenge.kdb*. Podemos saber la versión de la bóveda del Keepass con el siguiente comando.

```
file challenge.kdb
```

```
(kali@kali)~/tmp/challenge
└─$ ls
challenge.kdb
(kali@kali)~/tmp/challenge
└─$ file challenge.kdb
challenge.kdb: Keepass password database 1.x KDB, 8 groups, 6 entries, 600000 key transformation rounds
```

2. Vemos que es una bóveda de Keepass v1.x, esta versión es soportada por la herramienta John The Ripper para crackear contraseñas. Utilizamos la herramienta *keepass2john* para extraer y formatear el hash de la clave maestra de la bóveda al formato del crackear de contraseñas John The Ripper.

```
keepass2john challenge.kdb | tee hash.john
```

```
└─$ keepass2john challenge.kdb | tee hash.john
Inlining challenge.kdb
challenge.kdb:$keepass*1*600000*0*24d4d8bd95baddabf43db867d8725b2*3c91d8c8cf8712171e498d3c7beba89c2b8a142fd1bd3fee9cfb4f1ee9aee8e*452da46ffbb7b06ac3a23691
12*2ab8eadeff2615d03197a09fca078fd3b92e9f23cc894f574d4c07b577d6373279950a3cda3fffe4cecaaaa6b64673de4384c610b5e2623ce56271a365a47d4c3d414547a3745918daa8da7
7d16c3611296a3799e3fcb21cc7f741d6515a24ccc88d95bf7895682fbcc7b3076a737c9cdf7c7f6d84177ea747ab6e4f4bb5237441dc2023267ca791eb52fe979155242671e6a77eb061ef70d
ed4d354ab275a594cf883ea94e598496f1d5d63bf9d04bf53ed3aac820b5913d1de476cc63e577a8db1861a33dd2ccee6102b8ad3edee4e0c7e5eb544b541b55d5c7008dbca6fcedf80488e1d9c
f250f6f3e91b907043e5b0e9f809056d0abf24912c6c77dd841bfedcc60bec0958d099a143fcedee571cd8a6c18d5fa6c153b75726c28ec1bb5f35a566d17252a3e6e32bb4c4466f30c2d9f1c
0b32a00233630cedde4e42597b60f9891d402e462ff58eb9c2ac6367924e3e4390eaff2fcd4859aa20855e08ae8abb9a0a1f8af44e75e20d59f5fe70974ada0bb0c0c333d802c92f51b
ee63ac0e2113a3c68871cc09a9c808537d5d6a1254f354ebcfb00482d85d07300a3b30b6202f9a82e09608688cef85da3ae750a1ab02489594c8200385a3d71142dfad1d6833864fa6cccb55
2627da11834988598e9d772d191368f2adf18fe1ec317bc2282404146aa12b72a3238db6e0ecf8b1ae5f81180439f6c032db5230f89ed1a7ca15470f77b74dcbb0b4bceaa808f1117bc1795f
e30baccad8bce43e1e9f62c8507a1f9501267d33e75d1c2868d4303462f75ba21c3f5d9d2553faf54141fab15ec031186a5f047f17cfeca46926810737054c2ebc354f856c32043e99b81ef29a99
e8747193b119286984aa21a383b741afe06d8f8c949c3a22ee09ac4a99c32fa7032a95efc64fbaeaf1144f1b12a07dec73cf27f7c884a6a771e8ab488cabca5ae951cbdd071f220b0eb9c5bc
157a8971e1ec00249babc08f778ca73817108cfb624a74c6e45156cf4e88305ad5a9c3dc2b102c2ab5c7920051aabe8f8d946b7272d0f95c1bb9e9caad4d495ba7cc7aa76b7d641ef5dd9e4ef
23715f4b10553e639b2a1c64dcf5b31470c18da6776ae99ac517e261a179acd130c888577d1c78d2521dc8037a45e365269d8164341d87aaa8f58725267546a5cf7fab6e9a1b967950360780
72151abc5876695797f8532129ff755e3ebe451c02637fedbd096cec720d3e790b9f0d1ae9f001b2e5bed3c768396526db5ead85ad5102d956bd9ea03bf8f66d5c776abf2b01e582449c0a12d
5c28a7f3bb1de828b726d5917add49bd4d97d8b6b8ecec26e263b3d4b26a401230fc0c0b3d155467628b7c87076e588d162edad8b8656814a03185b75d54e0281204b78659ed265f01272104e06
7622d4d0365e77e8e8492686c3bbce76d90897c68eb6cc9c388767dfe3c0894ff8b990d4949e6372d37d42f6eebf9c58decce3a79033522180baa18cdd621a98de0f54f0610f1b0c524346df
533a6a9c786d20f7321a309a80bcf270b23215e9070081ac42a54b0b99140fe748c79b76d9d8614859ac0983e6543a2b2cab6d34bbe58516dd0e5998bc2db24cc5235bd3f9c8b8cc7ceaca9b8
302742f603ff1badfd9bfb6237b2360bb9f6e8712709e0d11031dfa122c2f213ae1693c84cd978ee1115740dc677208e6a5049f2c2406f93ac46c1975ef23710070c92ee4fd92ff7e419263474886
9e43791fa3fe035e9185c49d3814e1f9ce091c66c04e0514743b3384426da101f732103548c063397c83f8ed18f64b38178ce09be041ccb50621d3673b4b112219113f422a07af419cf649a713
88a189dfdd9c4a603d6b1e93bdfb6cc23f306423c16d47921d4efd922fe4eb687156b4a032df9f737a2f4370b8a16ff80f27a19ff36da2c4886baf007a4d820e6ef646c1339f88ac479a0512a
```

3. Crackeamos el hash con ataque por diccionario usando John The Ripper y el diccionario RockYou.

```
john --wordlist=/path/to/rockyou hash.john
```

```
(kali@kali)-[~/tmp/challenge]
└─$ john --wordlist=/usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt hash.john
Using default input encoding: UTF-8
Loaded 1 password hash (Keepass [SHA256 AES 32/64])
Cost 1 (iteration count) is 600000 for all loaded hashes
Cost 2 (version) is 1 for all loaded hashes
Cost 3 (algorithm [0=AES 1=TwoFish 2=ChaCha]) is 0 for all loaded hashes
Will run 4 OpenMP threads
Press 'q' or Ctrl-C to abort. almost any other key for status
iloveyou (challenge.kdb)
1g 0:00:00:01 DONE (2025-02-25 05:59) 0.7042g/s 11.26p/s 11.26c/s 11.26C/s 123456.. jessica
Use the "--show" option to display all of the cracked passwords reliably
Session completed.
```

4. Para interactuar con la bóveda de Keepass podemos utilizar un cliente gráfico (GUI) o una interfaz por la línea de comandos. Utilizaremos esta última para nuestro caso con la herramienta *kpcli* ([kpcli - A command line interface for KeePass](#)).
5. Abrimos la bóveda utilizando la contraseña que hemos crackeado.

```
kpcli --kdb=challenge.kdb
```

```
(kali@kali)-[~/tmp/challenge]
└─$ kpcli --kdb=challenge.kdb
Provide the master password: *****

KeePass CLI (kpcli) v3.8.1 is ready for operation.
Type 'help' for a description of available commands.
Type 'help <command>' for details on individual commands.

kpcli: /> █
```

6. Navegamos por la bóveda hasta encontrar un subgrupo *Top Secret*.

```
kpcli:/> ls
≡ Groups ≡
General/
Backup/
kpcli:/> ls General
≡ Groups ≡
eMail/
Homebanking/
Internet/
Network/
Top Secret/
Windows/
kpcli:/> ls General/Top\ Secret/
≡ Entries ≡
0. Config
1. Secret
kpcli:/> █
```

7. Si echamos un vistazo a la entrada *Secret*, vemos que aparece una nota con un secreto cifrado.

```
kpcli> get 1 Notes
```

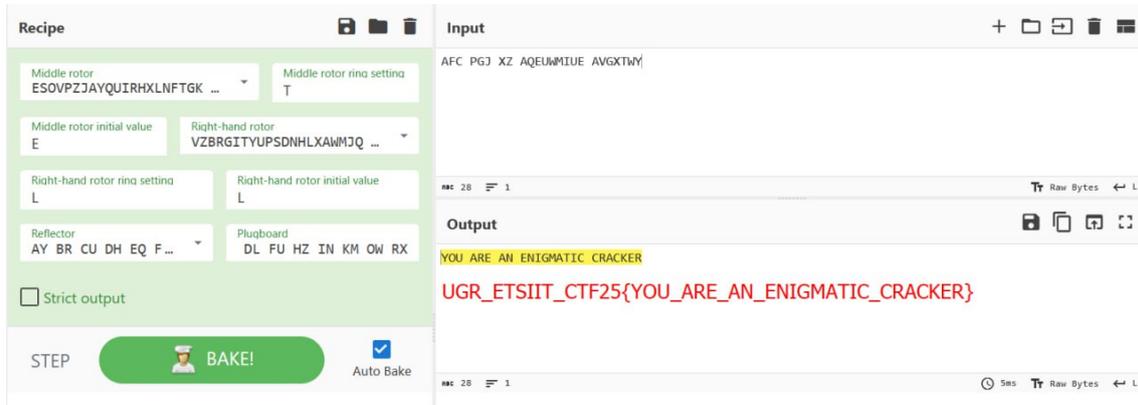
```
kpcli:/General/Top Secret> ls
≡ Entries ≡
0. Config
1. Secret
kpcli:/General/Top Secret> get 1 Notes
Esta es la respuesta al enigma: AFC_PGJ_XZ_AQEUWMIUE_AVGXTWY
kpcli:/General/Top Secret> █
```

8. La misma nota da una pista de que puede estar cifrado con la famosa Máquina Enigma. Para descifrarla tenemos que configurar la máquina, para ello recuperamos la configuración en la otra entrada del grupo llamada *Config* en la parte de *Notes*.

```
kpcli> get 0 Notes
```

```
kpcli:/General/Top Secret> ls
≡ Entries ≡
0. Config
1. Secret
kpcli:/General/Top Secret> get 0 Notes
Rotors: II IV V
Reflector: B
Ring Settings: 1 20 12
Plugboard: AV BS CG DL FU HZ IN KM OW RX
Start Position: HEL
```

9. Utilizamos esta configuración para descifrar el mensaje con una máquina Enigma. Usamos la herramienta de CyberChef ([CyberChef](#)) para ello.



The screenshot shows the CyberChef interface with the following configuration and results:

- Recipe:** Middle rotor (ESOVpzJAYQUIRXLNFTGK ...), Middle rotor ring setting (T), Middle rotor initial value (E), Right-hand rotor (VZBRGITYUPSDNHLXANMJO ...), Right-hand rotor ring setting (L), Right-hand rotor initial value (L), Reflector (AY BR CU DH EQ F...), Plugboard (DL FU HZ IN KM OW RX). Strict output.
- Input:** AFC PGJ XZ AQEUWMIUE AVGXTWY
- Output:** YOU ARE AN ENIGMATIC CRACKER
- Final Output:** UGR_ETSIIIT_CTF25{YOU_ARE_AN_ENIGMATIC_CRACKER}

10. Tendremos finalmente la flag en el format UGR_ETSIIIT_CTF25{YOU_ARE_AN_ENIGMATIC_CRACKER}.