

Bugbounty : 一次有趣的账户接管

[Hulk](#) / 2019-09-16 08:57:24 / 浏览数 2878 [渗透测试](#) [渗透测试](#) [顶\(0\)](#) [踩\(0\)](#)

概述

近期,我接受了一份对某个私人项目网站的测试邀请。开始,我询问网站方能否提供具有admin权限的测试用户,但被拒绝了,我只能用普通账户测试。

目标站点是一个普通网站,没有复杂的业务,多数为静态页面,这使我有些苦恼。登入普通账户后,唯一有趣的东西就是一个文件上传点,但只能上传PDF格式的文件,无法

在挖洞界,有句名言:“网站如果有管理员用户,那么一定有管理员用户的特定端点”。

fuzz测试

因此,接下来我只能通过fuzz来找出这些端点。根据以往的经验,管理员用户有非常多的功能端点,比如修改用户信息的端点。

此端点可能是以下格式:

```
/api/v2/member/  
/api/v2/members/  
/api/v2/users/  
/api/v2/user/
```

查看Burp-Suite历史请求,恰好有一个类似的API端点。

The screenshot shows a Burp Suite interface with two panels. The left panel, titled 'Request', shows a raw HTTP request to `GET /api/v2/search/suggestion/counterparty/ HTTP/1.1`. The right panel, titled 'Response', shows a raw HTTP response with status `200 OK` and a JSON body: `{"suggestions":[]}`. The response headers include `Content-Type: application/json` and a `Set-Cookie` with a session ID.

将`/api/v2/search/suggestion/counterparty/`改为`/api/v2/members/`,出现404错误。

The screenshot shows a Burp Suite interface with two panels. The left panel, titled 'Request', shows a raw HTTP request to `GET /api/v2/members/ HTTP/1.1`. The right panel, titled 'Response', shows a raw HTTP response with status `404 Not Found`. The response body contains HTML code for a 404 error, including a `<style>` block with a background color of `#f4f9fb`.

`/api/v2/users` 404错误

Request

RawParamsHeadersHex

GET /api/v2/users/ HTTP/1.1
Host:
Connection: close
Accept: application/json, text/plain, */*
Origin:
X-CSRFToken:
GDAMGYtoJgrrihNSacrCBYoLR6qksKGfrPKdcgY6jX0gRfNbyGijjda6Fhn6qujI
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/72.0.3626.109 Safari/537.36
Referer:
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Accept-Language: ar,en-US;q=0.9,en;q=0.8
Cookie: _gcl_au=1.1.1116707715.1564085541;
_ga=GA1.2.1909485287.1564085542; _fbp=fb.1.1564085544012.1384097863;
csrfToken=GDAMGYtoJgrrihNSacrCBYoLR6qksKGfrPKdcgY6jX0gRfNbyGijjda6Fhn6qujI; sessionId=bluivvwxbjmbwhchhila2jm8tl1f5d3

Response

RawHeadersHexHTMLRender

HTTP/1.1 404 Not Found
Date: Wed, 04 Sep 2019 18:35:44 GMT
Content-Type: text/html; charset=utf-8
Connection: close
Server: nginx/1.10.3 (Ubuntu)
X-Frame-Options: SAMEORIGIN
Vary: Cookie, Origin
Access-Control-Allow-Credentials: true
Access-Control-Allow-Origin:
Set-Cookie: sessionId=bluivvwxbjmbwhchhila2jm8tl1f5d3;
expires=Wed, 04-Sep-2019 22:35:44 GMT; HttpOnly; Max-Age=14400; Path=/; Secure
Strict-Transport-Security: max-age=31536000; includeSubDomains
Content-Length: 1815

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
 <head>
 <tit>
 <styl
 html,
 body {
 background-color: #f4f9fb;
 color: #696d77;
 font-family: "Helvetica Neue", Helvetica, Arial, san-serif;
 font-size: 14px;
 font-weight: 300;
 text-align: center;
 }

api/v2/user 405错误

Request

RawParamsHeadersHex

GET /api/v2/user/ HTTP/1.1
Host:
Connection: close
Accept: application/json, text/plain, */*
Origin:
X-CSRFToken:
GDAMGYtoJgrrihNSacrCBYoLR6qksKGfrPKdcgY6jX0gRfNbyGijjda6Fhn6qujI
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/72.0.3626.109 Safari/537.36
Referer:
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Accept-Language: ar,en-US;q=0.9,en;q=0.8
Cookie: _gcl_au=1.1.1116707715.1564085541;
_ga=GA1.2.1909485287.1564085542; _fbp=fb.1.1564085544012.1384097863;
csrfToken=GDAMGYtoJgrrihNSacrCBYoLR6qksKGfrPKdcgY6jX0gRfNbyGijjda6Fhn6qujI; sessionId=bluivvwxbjmbwhchhila2jm8tl1f5d3

Response

RawHeadersHex

HTTP/1.1 405 Method Not Allowed
Date: Wed, 04 Sep 2019 18:36:24 GMT
Content-Type: application/json
Content-Length: 40
Connection: close
Server: nginx/1.10.3 (Ubuntu)
Vary: Accept, Cookie, Origin
Allow: POST, OPTIONS
X-Frame-Options: SAMEORIGIN
Access-Control-Allow-Credentials: true
Access-Control-Allow-Origin: https://
Set-Cookie: sessionId=bluivvwxbjmbwhchhila2jm8tl1f5d3; Domain=
expires=Wed, 04-Sep-2019 22:36:24 GMT; HttpOnly; Max-Age=14400; Path=/; Secure
Strict-Transport-Security: max-age=31536000; includeSubDomains

{\"detail\":\"Method \\\"GET\\\" not allowed.\"}

HTTP 405 错误 – 方法不被允许 (Method not allowed) , 一般将GET改为POST方法即可解决问题。

Request

RawParamsHeadersHex

POST /api/v2/user/ HTTP/1.1
Host:
Connection: close
Accept: application/json, text/plain, */*
Origin:
X-CSRFToken:
GDAMGYtoJgrrihNSacrCBYoLR6qksKGfrPKdcgY6jX0gRfNbyGijjda6Fhn6qujI
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/72.0.3626.109 Safari/537.36
Referer: https://
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Accept-Language: ar,en-US;q=0.9,en;q=0.8
Cookie: _gcl_au=1.1.1116707715.1564085541;
_ga=GA1.2.1909485287.1564085542; _fbp=fb.1.1564085544012.1384097863;
csrfToken=GDAMGYtoJgrrihNSacrCBYoLR6qksKGfrPKdcgY6jX0gRfNbyGijjda6Fhn6qujI; sessionId=bluivvwxbjmbwhchhila2jm8tl1f5d3
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Content-Length: 0

Response

RawHeadersHex

HTTP/1.1 400 Bad Request
Date: Wed, 04 Sep 2019 18:36:41 GMT
Content-Type: application/json
Content-Length: 157
Connection: close
Server: nginx/1.10.3 (Ubuntu)
Vary: Accept, Cookie, Origin
Allow: POST, OPTIONS
X-Frame-Options: SAMEORIGIN
Access-Control-Allow-Credentials: true
Access-Control-Allow-Origin:
Set-Cookie: sessionId=bluivvwxbjmbwhchhila2jm8tl1f5d3; l
expires=Wed, 04-Sep-2019 22:36:41 GMT; HttpOnly; Max-Age=14400; Path=/; Secure
Strict-Transport-Security: max-age=31536000; includeSubDomains

{\"first_name\":[\"This field is required.\"],\"last_name\":[\"This field is required.\"],\"email\":[\"This field is required.\"],\"password\":[\"This field is required.\"]}

尝试账户接管

服务器要求我们在body中提供更多参数信息, 并且以JSON格式发送。简单构造:

进一步研究，我发现client参数控制着所在的用户组。但我不清楚哪一个或哪些ID控制着用户组。我把请求sent到Bp intruder，配置client值的范围：1-100。结果如下：

Request	Payload	Status	Error	Timeout	Length	C
2	2	201	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2058	
3	3	201	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1790	
4	4	201	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1957	
5	5	201	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	9808	
6	6	201	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	10822	
9	9	201	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1853	
0		400	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	626	
1	1	400	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	462	
7	7	400	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	637	
8	8	400	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	637	
10	10	400	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	638	
11	11	400	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	638	
12	12	400	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	638	
13	13	400	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	638	
14	14	400	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	638	

使用上面状态码为201的ID，成功创建用户。在另一个浏览器上登入新用户，重置密码，此时可以收到更改密码的邮件。

尝试接管管理员用户

我没有立即提交这个漏洞，万一可以接管管理员用户怎么办？站点可能存在某个参数控制用户的权限。

经过一些摸索测试后，我尝试在请求body中添加"role":"admin"，而且居然成功了。登入用户后，我发现该账户已具有管理员权限。

经验总结

- 1. 目标站点过于简单，测试陷入僵局时，可以尝试Fuzz，可能有意外收获；
- 2. 用发散性思维思考问题，去猜想一些参数；
- 3. 挖到漏洞后不要立即提交，尝试放大影响。

点击收藏 | 3 关注 | 1

[上一篇：从一个简单的wordpress插件...](#) [下一篇：N1CTF 2019 pwn部分w...](#)

- 1. 0 条回复
 - 动动手指，沙发就是你的了！

[登录](#) 后跟帖

先知社区

[现在登录](#)

热门节点

[技术文章](#)

[社区小黑板](#)

[目录](#)

[RSS](#) [关于社区](#) [友情链接](#) [社区小黑板](#)