

信息收集

主机发现

端口扫描

服务识别

发现80和8000的express

```
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
22/tcp    open  ssh      OpenSSH 7.6p1 Ubuntu 4ubuntu0.3 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)
| ssh-hostkey:
|   2048 e4:f2:83:a4:38:89:8d:86:a5:e1:31:76:eb:9d:5f:ea (RSA)
|   256 41:5a:21:c4:58:f2:2b:e4:8a:2f:31:73:ce:fd:37:ad (ECDSA)
|_  256 9b:34:28:c2:b9:33:4b:37:d5:01:30:6f:87:c4:6b:23 (ED25519)
80/tcp    open  http      Apache httpd 2.4.29 ((Ubuntu))
|_ http-title: Site doesn't have a title (text/html).
|_ http-server-header: Apache/2.4.29 (Ubuntu)
8000/tcp  open  http      Node.js Express framework
|_ http-title: Site doesn't have a title (text/html; charset=UTF-8).
|_ http-open-proxy: Proxy might be redirecting requests
|_ http-cors: HEAD GET POST PUT DELETE PATCH
Service Info: OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel

Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 11.99 seconds
```

子域名发现

敏感目录遍历

web信息搜集

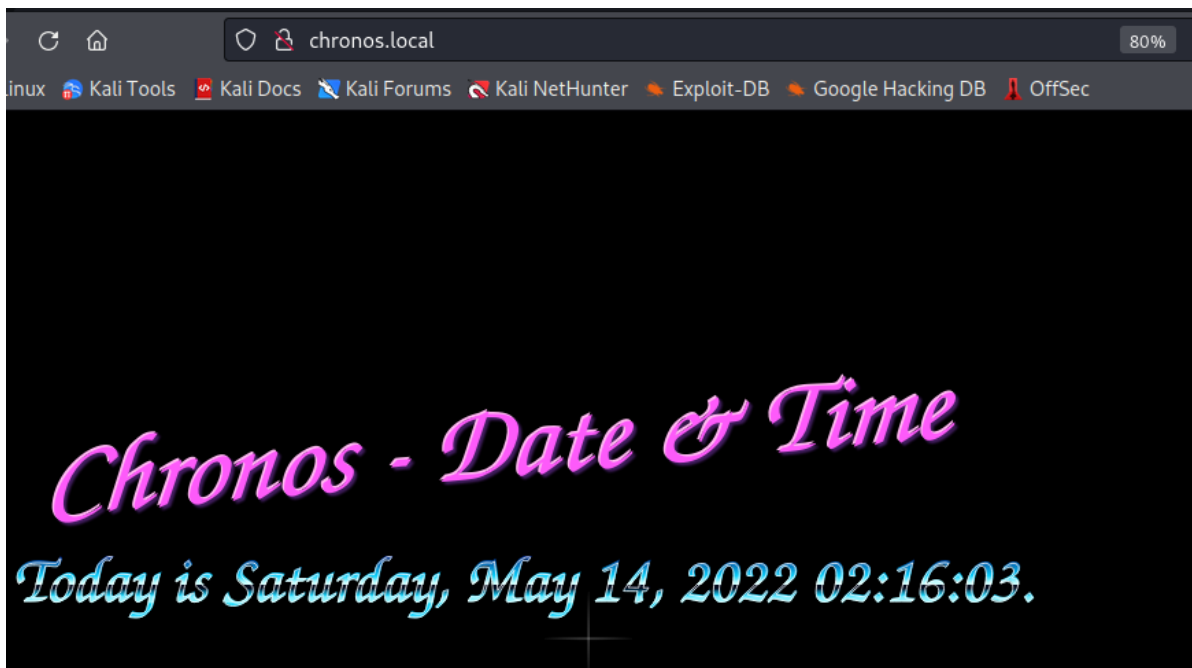
源码审计



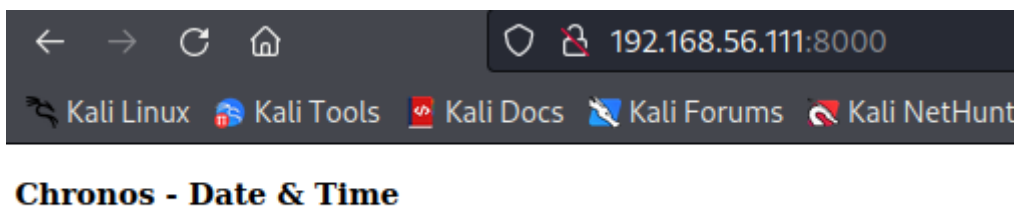
发现指向一个域名

Status	Method	Domain	File	Initiator	Type	Transferred	Size
200	GET	192.168.56.111	/	document	html	1.23 KB	1....
200	GET	192.168.56.111	style.css	stylesheet	css	1.52 KB	4...
	GET	fonts.googleapis.c...	css?family=Mr+Dafoe	stylesheet		0 B	0 B
	GET	fonts.googleapis.c...	css?family=Titillium+Web:900	stylesheet		0 B	0 B
	GET	fonts.googleapis.c...	css?family=Righteous	stylesheet		0 B	0 B
	GET	fonts.googleapis.c...	css?family=Candal	stylesheet		0 B	0 B
	GET	fonts.googleapis.c...	css?family=Permanent+Marker	stylesheet		0 B	0 B
	GET	fonts.googleapis.c...	css?family=Monoton	stylesheet		0 B	0 B
❌	OPTI...	chronos.local:8000	date?format=4ugYDuAkScCG5gMcZjEN3mALyG1dD	xhr		CORS Failed	0 B
🔄	GET	chronos.local:8000	date?format=4ugYDuAkScCG5gMcZjEN3mALyG1dD /:21 (xhr)			NS_ERROR_DO...	
404	GET	192.168.56.111	favicon.ico	FaviconLoader.js...	html	cached	2...

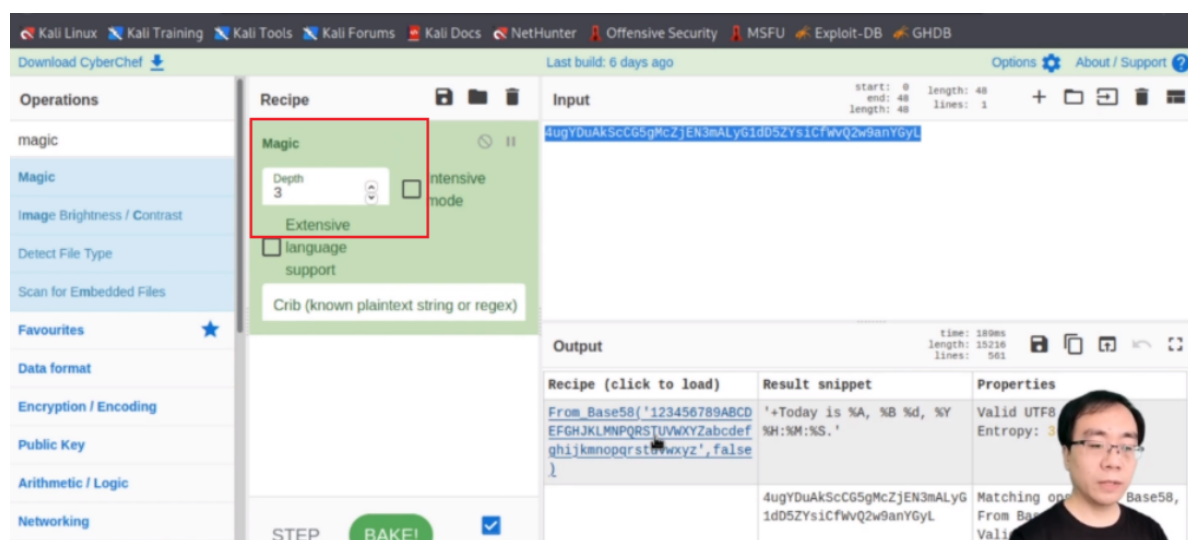
添加域名后发现了多了一行字,也就是80->8000发送了ajax请求后新增的



8000端口就是无异常



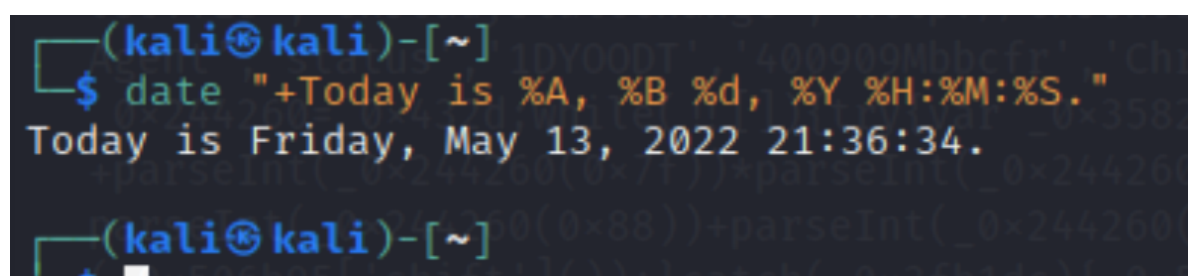
magic模块自动识别



将form参数搞定进行解码后发现是用base58



目标是直接用了linux命令



漏洞发现

业务重构

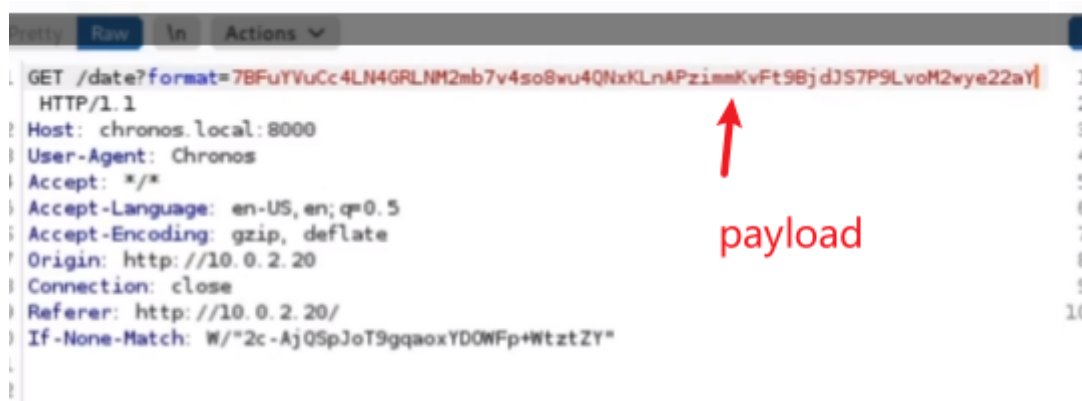
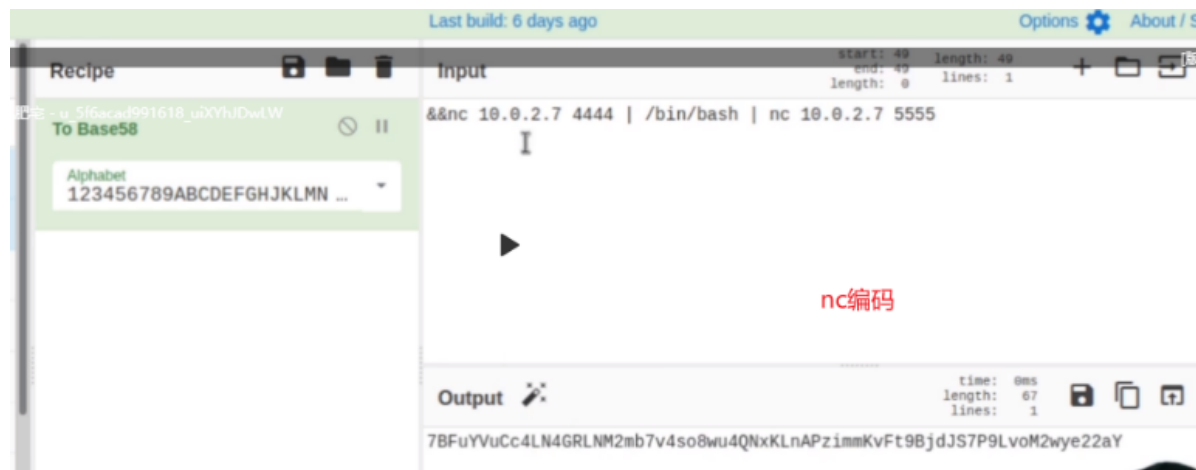
威胁建模

漏洞利用

边界突破

命令注入

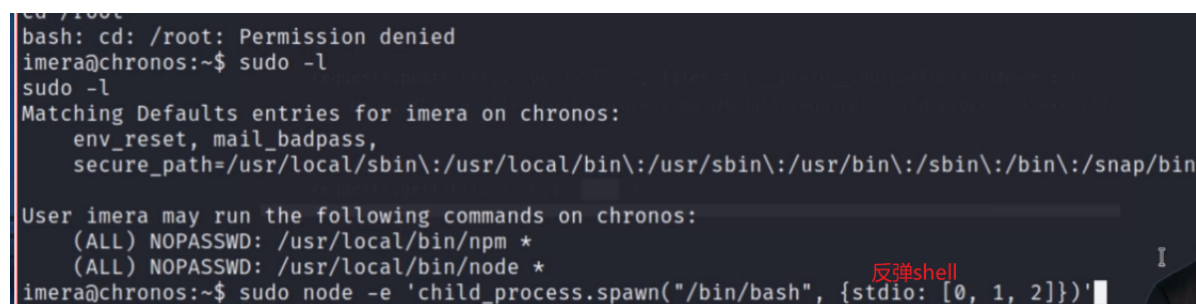
编码反弹shell



权限提升

express的exp

二次提权



总结

打靶总结

01 主机发现/端口应用扫描

02 页面绑定/编码解码

03 命令注入/反弹shell

04 搜索大法/框架漏洞

05 代码审计/提升权限

06 彩蛋