

TP5文件包含

Version: 5.0.0<=ThinkPHP5<=5.0.18 、 5.1.0<=ThinkPHP<=5.1.10

\library\think\template\driver\File.php

read函数使用extract()将传入的vars数组解析为变量,随后包含传入的另一个\$cacheFile变量,如果\$vars可控即可利用extract()覆盖\$cacheFile的值造成文件包含

```
public function read($cacheFile, $vars = [])
{
    if (!empty($vars) && is_array($vars)) {
        // 模板阵列变量分解成为独立变量
        extract($vars, EXTR_OVERWRITE);
    }
    //载入模版缓存文件
    include $cacheFile;
}
```

在library\think\Template.php中的fetch函数中调用的read方法,传入的\$vars变量为\$this->data,而\$this->data的值则为fetch方法接收的\$vars参数值

```
public function fetch($template, $vars = [], $config = [])
{
    if ($vars) {
        $this->data = $vars; //$this->data赋值
    }
    ...
    ...
    ...
    // 读取编译存储
    $this->storage->read($cacheFile, $this->data); //调用read方法
    // 获取并清空缓存
    $content = ob_get_clean();
    if (!empty($this->config['cache_id']) && $this->config['display_cache']) {
        // 缓存页面输出
        Cache::set($this->config['cache_id'], $content, $this->config['cache_time']);
    }
    echo $content;
}
```

\$this->storage则在Template类的构造函数中定义,为think\\template\\driver\\

```

        $class          = false !== strpos($type, '\\') ? $type :
'\\think\\template\\driver\\' . ucwords($type);
        $this->storage = new $class();

```

Template->fetch方法则是在library\think\view\driver\Think.php中被调用,在该方法中会获取模板名称,默认为当前模块/默认视图目录/当前控制器(小写)/当前操作(小写).html, 不存在的话会报错,需要创建

```

public function fetch($template, $data = [], $config = [])
{
    if ('' == pathinfo($template, PATHINFO_EXTENSION)) {
        // 获取模板文件名
        $template = $this->parseTemplate($template);
    }
    // 模板不存在 抛出异常
    if (!is_file($template)) {
        throw new TemplateNotFoundException('template not exists:' .
$template, $template);
    }
    // 记录视图信息
    App::$debug && Log::record('[ VIEW ] ' . $template . ' [ ' .
var_export(array_keys($data), true) . ' ]', 'info');
    $this->template->fetch($template, $data, $config); //调用template-
>fetch
}

```

而Thinkphp->fetch则是在thinkphp/library/think/View.php中调用,而\$vars的值被赋值为\$this->data

```

*/
public function fetch($template = '', $vars = [], $replace = [],
$config = [], $renderContent = false)
{
    // 模板变量
    $vars = array_merge(self::$var, $this->data, $vars); //赋值$vars

    // 页面缓存
    ob_start();
    ob_implicit_flush(0);

    // 渲染输出
    $method = $renderContent ? 'display' : 'fetch';
    $this->engine->$method($template, $vars, $config);
}

```

而调用View->fetch则是在thinkphp/library/think/Controller.php类中,即\$this->fetch()

```

protected function fetch($template = '', $vars = [], $replace = [],
$config = [])

```

```
{
    return $this->view->fetch($template, $vars, $replace, $config);
}
```

而\$this->data的值则是在\$this->assign()中赋值，而在assign()则是调用的view->assign()

```
protected function assign($name, $value = '')
{
    $this->view->assign($name, $value);
}
```

view->assign()

```
public function assign($name, $value = '')
{
    if (is_array($name)) { //对传入的参数解析赋值
        $this->data = array_merge($this->data, $name);
    } else {
        $this->data[$name] = $value; //
    }
    return $this;
}
```

最终变量的传递过程则是\$vars->\$this.assign()->\$view.assign()->\$View.fetch()->\$this.fetch()->Template.fetch()->File.read()->extract(\$vars)->include \$cacheFile，只要assign()时的变量可控即可覆盖\$cacheFile的值 测试代码

```
public function index()
{
    $this->assign(request()->get());
    return $this->fetch(); // 当前模块/默认视图目录/当前控制器（小写）/当前操作（小写）.html
}
```

