

1. Insecure Permission Check

It does not check user permission when using the arbitrary file writing function.

2. Arbitrary File Write Function

Limited arbitrary file write function exists.(Possible extension, "html".)

```
olgin.php  Users.php  SystemSettings.php  

ideasses > SystemSettings.php

function update_settings_info()[

$data = "";

foreach ($_POST as $key ⇒ $value) {

if(!in_array($key,array("content")))

if(isset($_SESSION['system_info'][$key])){

$value = str_replace("'", "'", $value);

$qry = $this→conn→query("UPDATE system_info set meta_value = '{$value}' where meta_field = '{$key}' ");

}else{

$qry = $this→conn→query("INSERT into system_info set meta_value = '{$value}', meta_field = '{$key}' ");

}

#### If(isset($_POST['content']))

foreach($_POST['content'] as $k ⇒ $v){

file_put_contents(".../{$k}.html",$v);

}

$resp['msg'] = "System Info Successfully Updated.";
```

3. Local File Include

the error handling page with the extension "html" is loaded through the keyword "include".

```
        Iogin.php
        SystemSettings.php
        Index.php
        Index.php
```

Therefore, we can overwrite the "404.html" file, which is an error handler page, with a webshell payload, as if overwriting the SEH handler code, and then invoke the error page to trigger an RCE vulnerability.

```
[qerogram] // ~/Downloads/ptms

$ /usr/local/bin/python3 /Users/qerogram/Desktop/ptms exploit.py

$ id
uid=33(www-data) gid=33(www-data) groups=33(www-data)

$ pwd
/var/www/html/ptms

$ |
```

Reference

[1] Download WebApp from Vendor