

New issue

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# Halo Blog CMS1.4.17 Fileupload without file type authentication #1702

Open ziping21 opened this issue on Mar 4 · 1 comment

Labels kind/bug kind/feature

Milestone 2.0.0

ziping21 commented on Mar 4

是什么版本出现了此问题？

1.4.17

使用的什么数据库？

MySQL 5.7

使用的哪种方式部署？

Fat Jar

在线站点地址

<https://demo.halo.run/admin/index.html#/comments>

发生了什么？

The vulnerability can lead to the upload of arbitrary malicious script files.

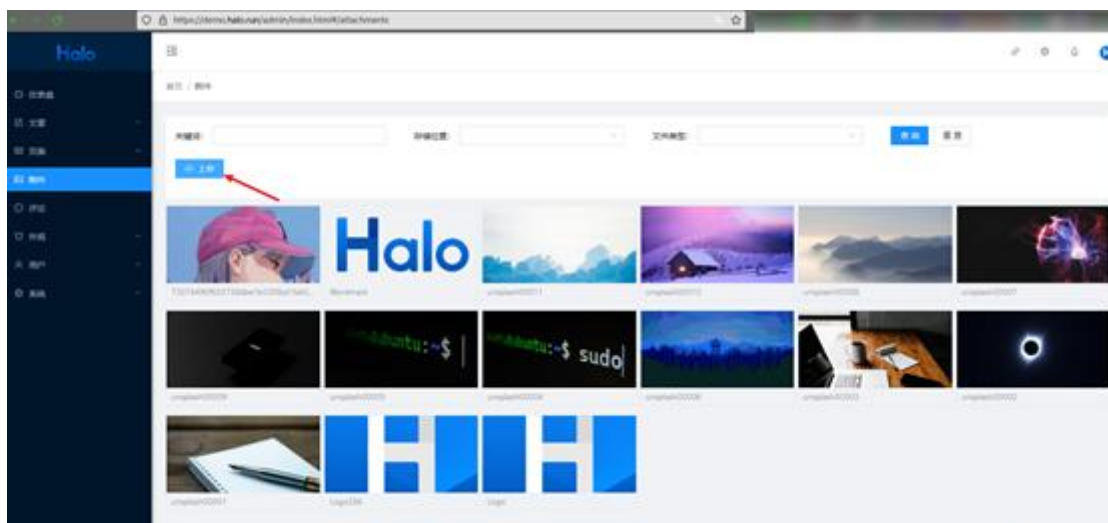
相关日志输出

no

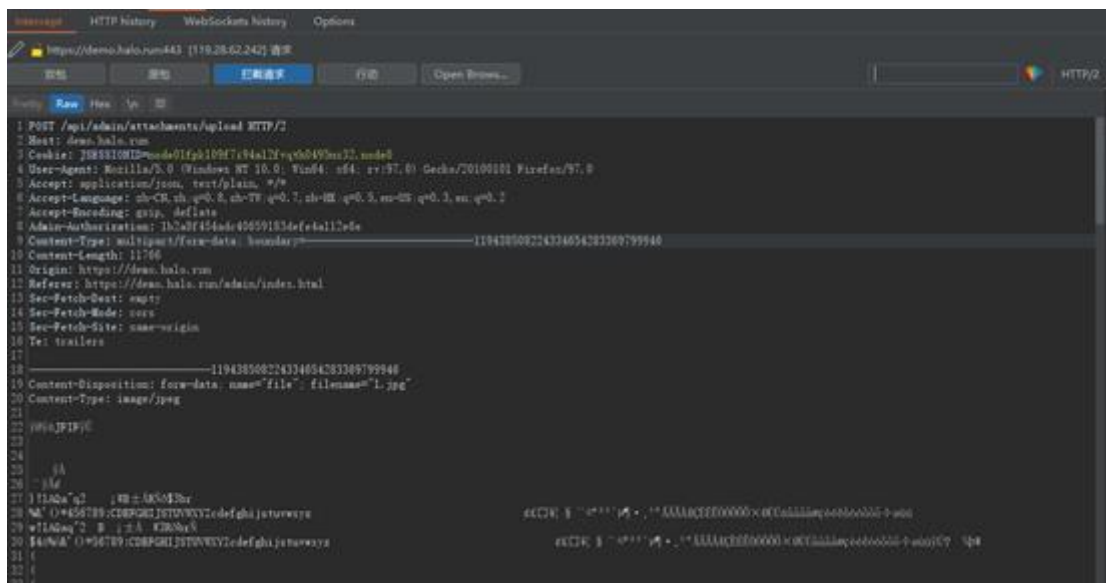
## 附加信息

Black-box penetration :

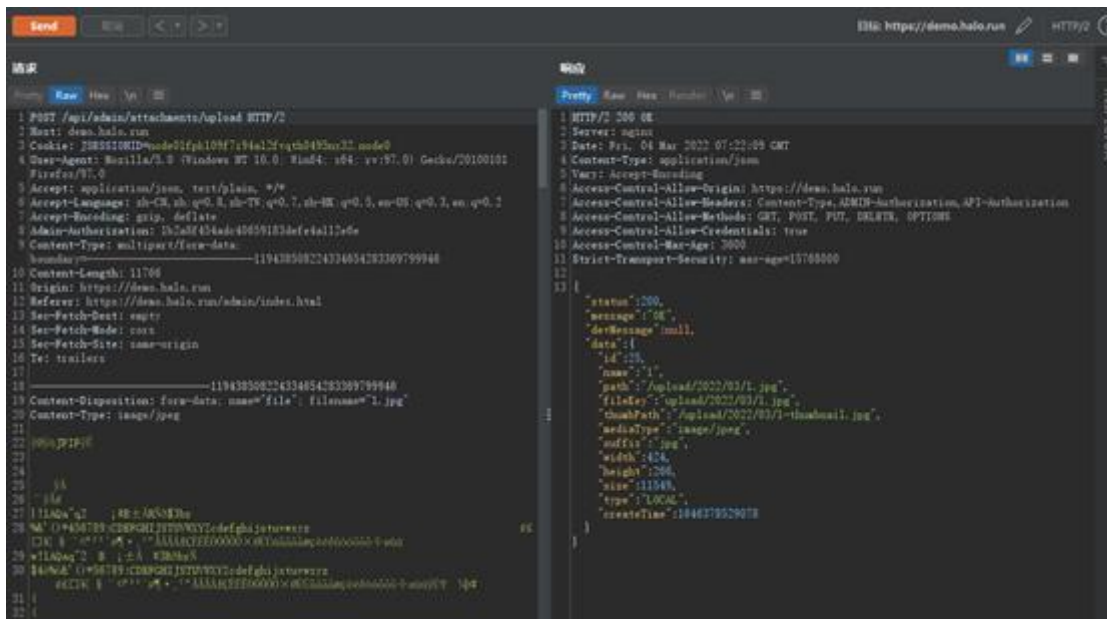
1. Use (demo:P@ssw0rd123...) to login in <https://demo.halo.run/admin> ,and then find the attachment upload feature ,try to upload a random image.



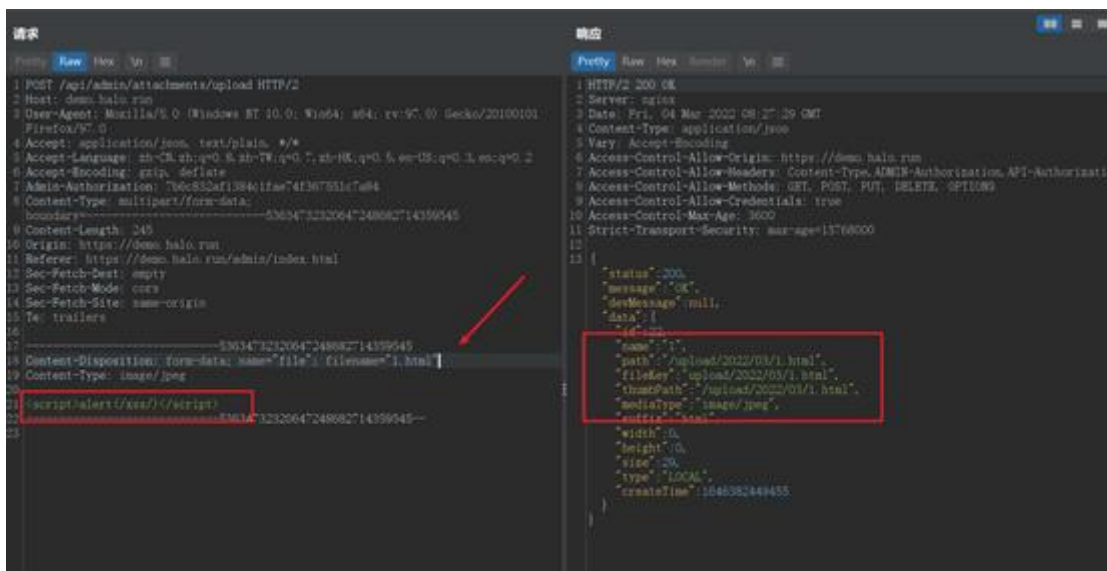
2. While uploading a random image, use burp suite to catch the request packet and forward it to the Repeater module.



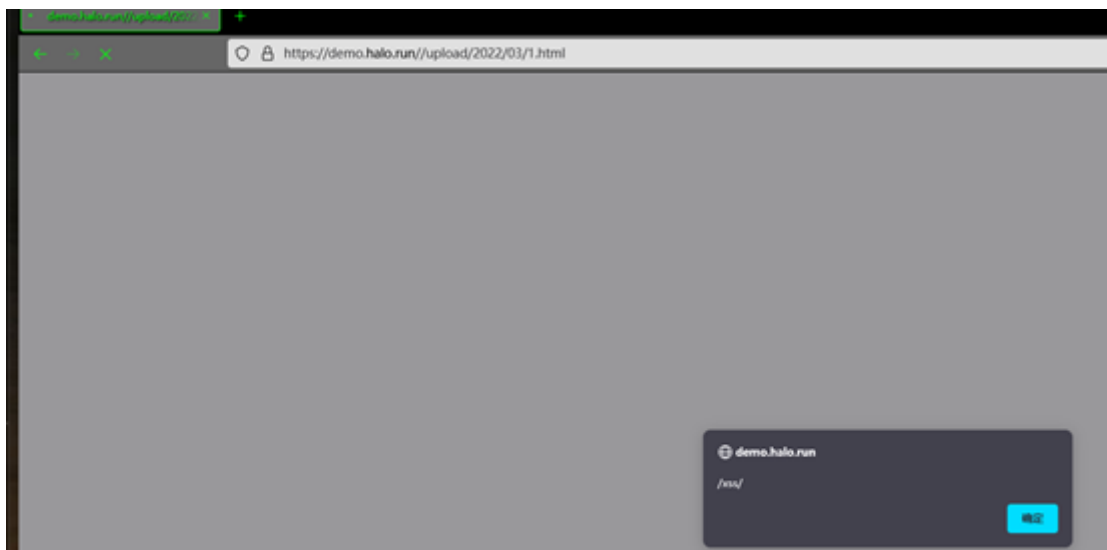
3. You can tell we successfully uploaded the image from the screenshot below . And we can also get the path of the image according to the response.



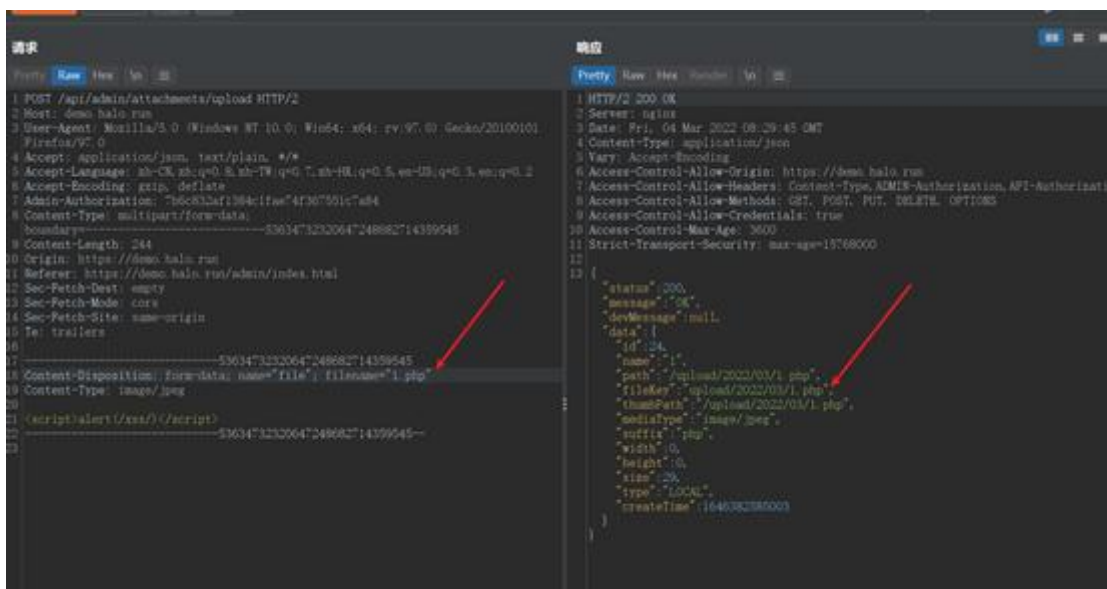
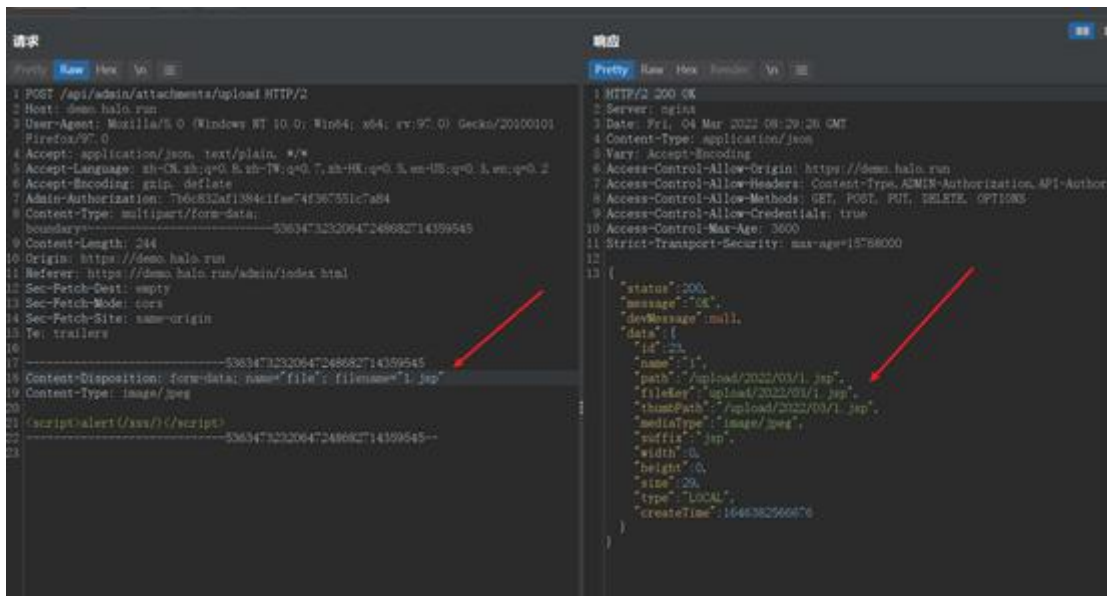
- Now we want to use the feature again. This time ,try to change the file suffix and modify the file content at the same time. After doing that , send the request again. And the upload is still successful , the file path is also returned.



- Now try to access the file path within the url below,and our xss payload successfully executed



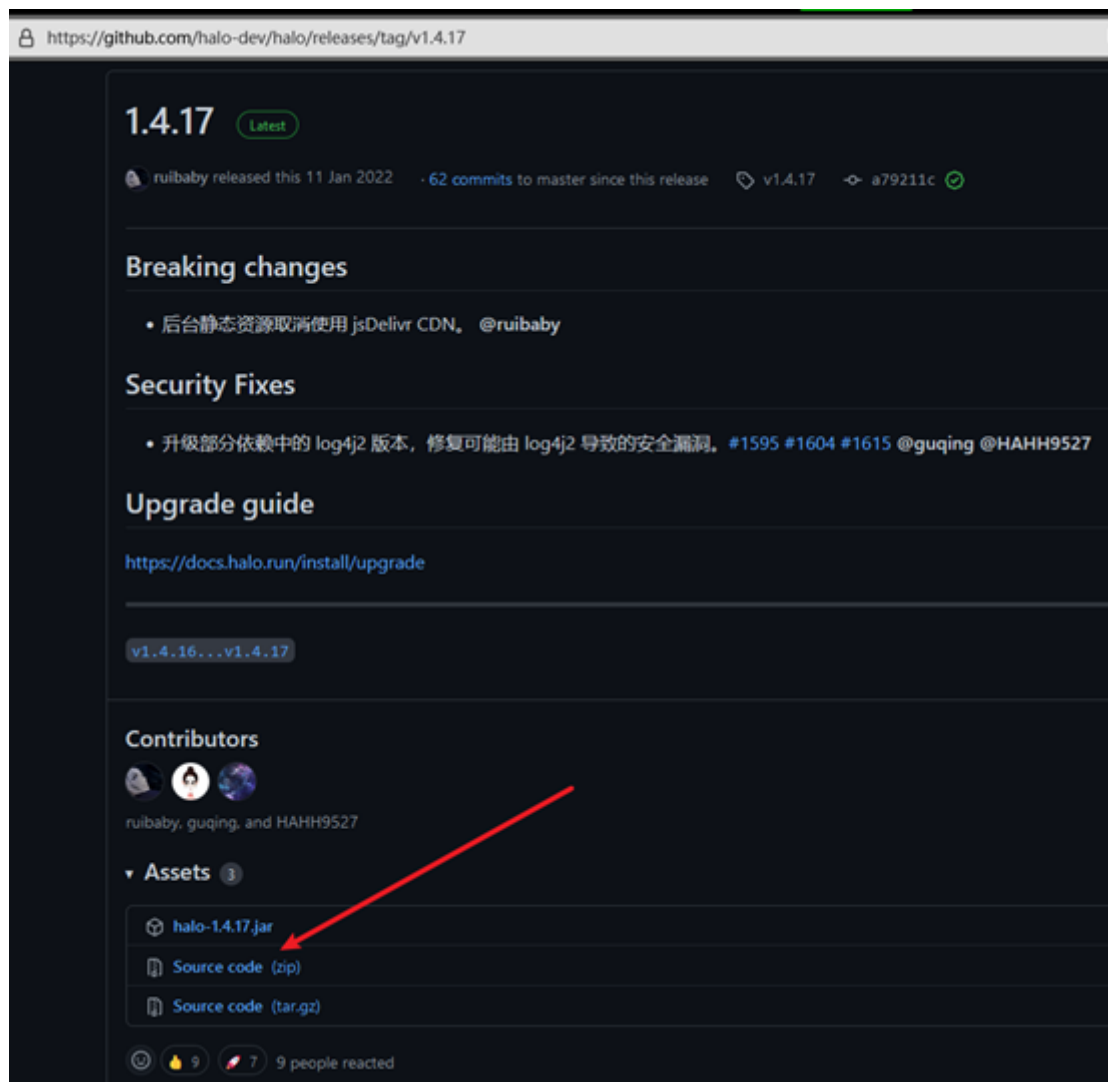
6. Screenshots of other file types uploaded are as follows:



Source code review:

Try to download the source code for source code security analysis

<https://github.com/halo-dev/halo/releases/tag/v1.4.17> (Latest version 1.4.17)



7. Check the source code and locate the class

src\main\java\run\halo\app\controller\admin\api\AttachmentController.java

According to the annotations of this class, you can find that all requests to the path /api/admin/attachments will access this class.

```
/**
 * Attachment controller.
 *
 * @author johnniang
 * @date 2019-03-21
 */
@RestController
@RequestMapping("/api/admin/attachments")
public class AttachmentController {
```

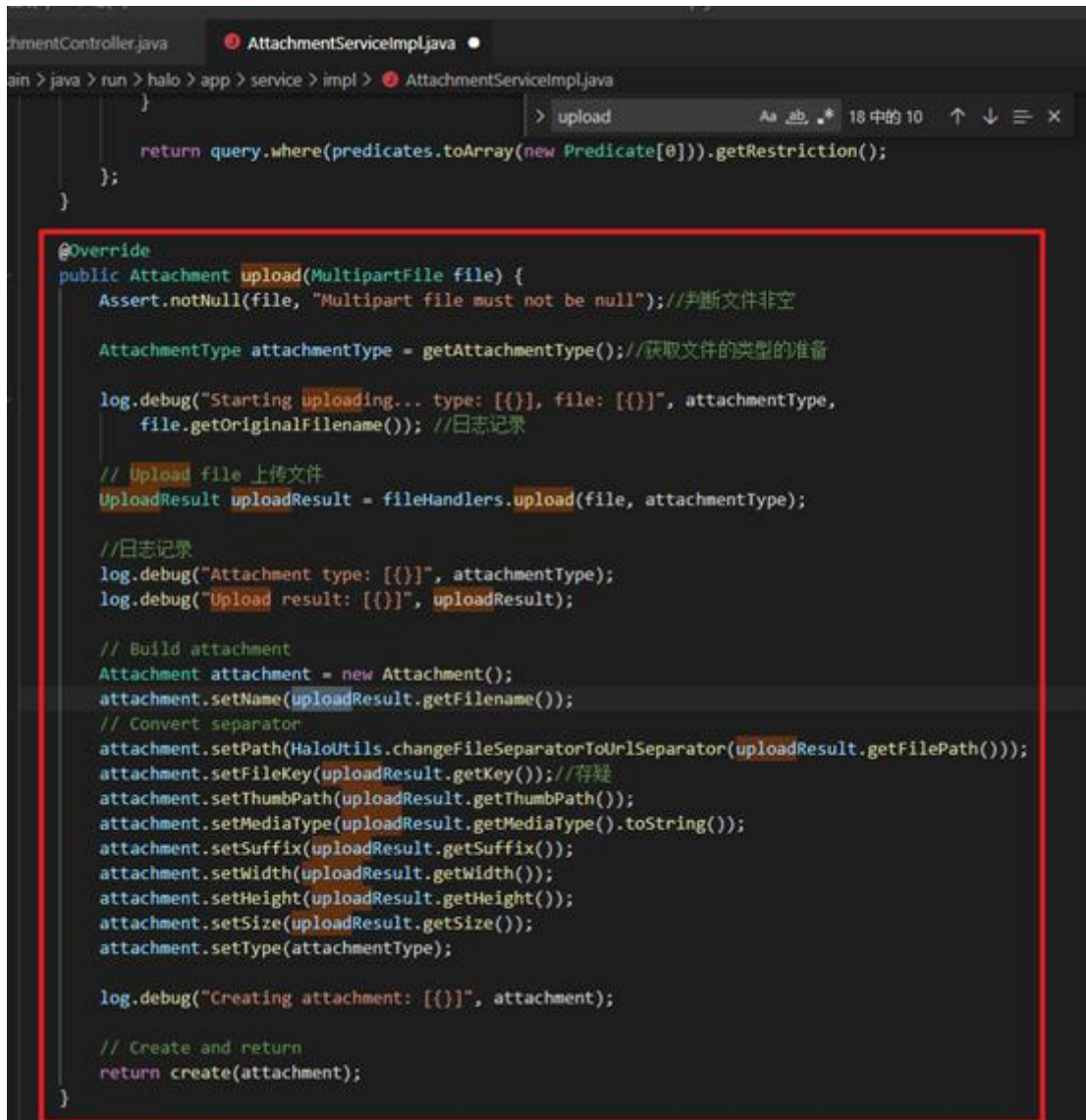
8. The /upload path accessed by the upload interface will access the uploadAttachment method of this class.

```

@PostMapping("upload")
@ApiOperation("Uploads single file")
public AttachmentDTO uploadAttachment(@RequestPart("file") MultipartFile file) {
    return attachmentService.convertToDto(attachmentService.upload(file));
}

```

9. As you can see, this method receives the file from the client side, then passes the file object as an argument to the upload() method of the AttachmentServiceImpl class and executes it, and then executes the result as an argument to the convertToDto() method of the AttachmentServiceImpl class.
10. So let's follow up on the upload() method first after locating the src/main/java/run/halo/app/service/impl/AttachmentServiceImpl.java class and dive into the upload() method



```

AttachmentController.java
AttachmentServiceImpl.java
src/main/java/run/halo/app/service/impl/AttachmentServiceImpl.java
> upload 18 中的 10
return query.where(predicates.toArray(new Predicate[0])).getRestriction();
};
}

@Override
public Attachment upload(MultipartFile file) {
    Assert.notNull(file, "Multipart file must not be null");//判断文件非空

    AttachmentType attachmentType = getAttachmentType();//获取文件的类型的准备

    log.debug("Starting uploading... type: [{}], file: [{}]", attachmentType,
        file.getOriginalFilename()); //日志记录

    // Upload file 上传文件
    UploadResult uploadResult = fileHandlers.upload(file, attachmentType);

    //日志记录
    log.debug("Attachment type: [{}]", attachmentType);
    log.debug("Upload result: [{}]", uploadResult);

    // Build attachment
    Attachment attachment = new Attachment();
    attachment.setName(uploadResult.getFilename());
    // Convert separator
    attachment.setPath(HaloUtils.changeFileSeparatorToUrlSeparator(uploadResult.getFilePath()));
    attachment.setFileKey(uploadResult.getKey());//存键
    attachment.setThumbPath(uploadResult.getThumbPath());
    attachment.setMediaType(uploadResult.getMediaType().toString());
    attachment.setSuffix(uploadResult.getSuffix());
    attachment.setWidth(uploadResult.getWidth());
    attachment.setHeight(uploadResult.getHeight());
    attachment.setSize(uploadResult.getSize());
    attachment.setType(attachmentType);

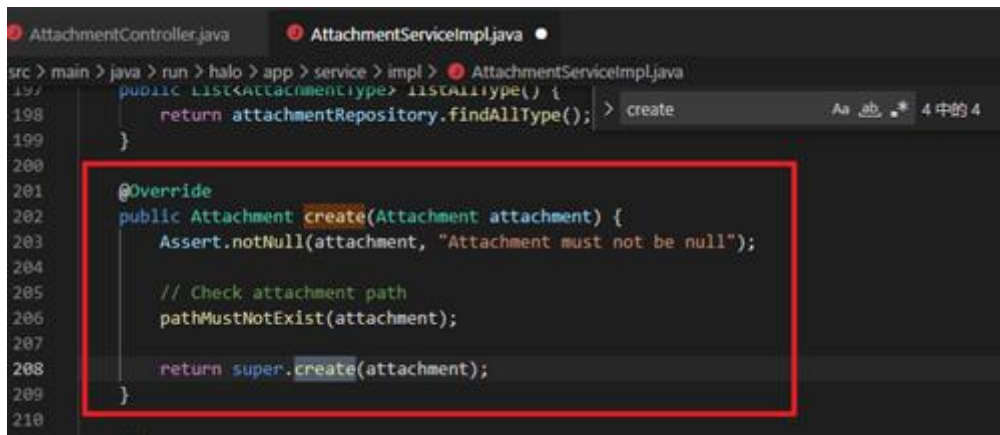
    log.debug("Creating attachment: [{}]", attachment);

    // Create and return
    return create(attachment);
}

```

11. You can see that the code does not have any file suffix checksum, and finally the upload() method will return a create(attachment) object, continue to follow up to the create() method, you can see that an Attachment class object is returned, and there is no file checksum.



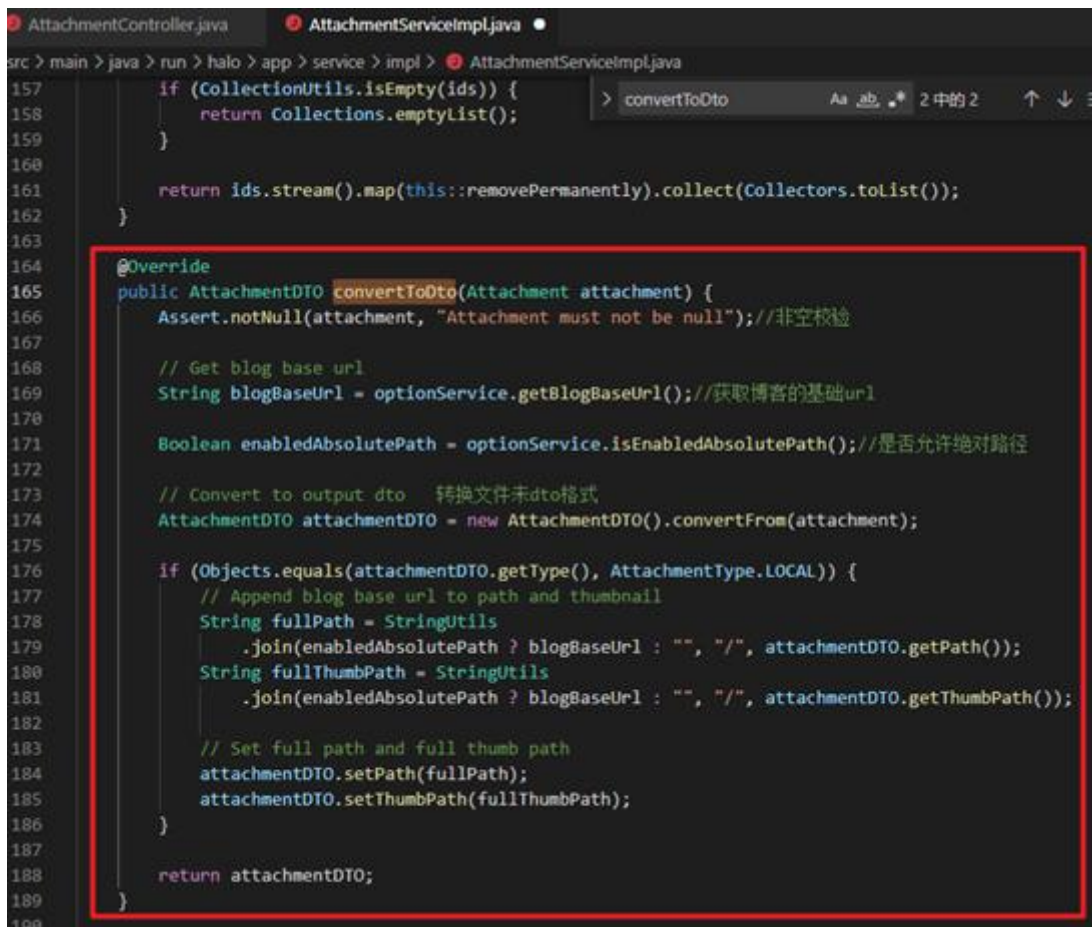


```

src > main > java > run > halo > app > service > impl > AttachmentServiceImpl.java
197 public List<AttachmentType> findAllType() {
198     return attachmentRepository.findAllType();
199 }
200
201 @Override
202 public Attachment create(Attachment attachment) {
203     Assert.notNull(attachment, "Attachment must not be null");
204
205     // Check attachment path
206     pathMustNotExist(attachment);
207
208     return super.create(attachment);
209 }
210

```

12. The returned object is entered as an argument to the `convertToDto()` method of the `src/main/java/run/halo/app/service/impl/AttachmentServiceImpl.java` class, in which you can see that the code writes the path of the uploaded file to the `AttachmentDTO` instance object, and it can be found that there is no logic of permission checking, and finally the method returns an `AttachmentDTO` instance object.



```

src > main > java > run > halo > app > service > impl > AttachmentServiceImpl.java
157 if (CollectionUtils.isEmpty(ids)) {
158     return Collections.emptyList();
159 }
160
161 return ids.stream().map(this::removePermanently).collect(Collectors.toList());
162 }
163
164 @Override
165 public AttachmentDTO convertToDto(Attachment attachment) {
166     Assert.notNull(attachment, "Attachment must not be null"); //非空校验
167
168     // Get blog base url
169     String blogBaseUrl = optionService.getBlogBaseUrl(); //获取博客的基础url
170
171     Boolean enabledAbsolutePath = optionService.isEnabledAbsolutePath(); //是否允许绝对路径
172
173     // Convert to output dto 转换文件未dto格式
174     AttachmentDTO attachmentDTO = new AttachmentDTO().convertFrom(attachment);
175
176     if (Objects.equals(attachmentDTO.getType(), AttachmentType.LOCAL)) {
177         // Append blog base url to path and thumbnail
178         String fullPath = StringUtils
179             .join(enabledAbsolutePath ? blogBaseUrl : "", "/", attachmentDTO.getPath());
180         String fullThumbPath = StringUtils
181             .join(enabledAbsolutePath ? blogBaseUrl : "", "/", attachmentDTO.getThumbPath());
182
183         // Set full path and full thumb path
184         attachmentDTO.setPath(fullPath);
185         attachmentDTO.setThumbPath(fullThumbPath);
186     }
187
188     return attachmentDTO;
189 }
190

```

13. When the file path is set, this information will be brought into the response packet and eventually fed back to the client, so we can successfully access the uploaded file in the response packet based on this path information.
14. According to the analysis of the above code, we can see that there is no logic in the code to check the file suffix, file content and file format, so it can lead to arbitrary file upload.

  ziping21 added the `kind/bug` label on Mar 4

  ruibaby added this to the **2.0** milestone on Mar 4

ruibaby commented on Mar 5

Member

We will provide the setting to allow file extensions to be uploaded in 2.0, thank you for your feedback.

  ruibaby added the `kind/feature` label on Mar 5

#### Assignees

No one assigned

#### Labels

`kind/bug` `kind/feature`

#### Projects

None yet

#### Milestone

2.0.0

#### Development

No branches or pull requests

2 participants

