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Ultimate Member load_template()

The sink function is `load_template()` in `class-shortcodes.php`

This vulnerability looks like <https://www.pritect.net/blog/ultimate-member-1-3-84-wordpress-shortcodes> <<https://www.pritect.net/blog/ultimate-member-1-3-84-wordpress-shortcodes>>

```

function load_template( $tpl ) {
    $loop = ( $this->loop ) ? $this->loop : array();

    if ( isset( $this->set_args ) && is_array( $this->set_args ) ) {
        $args = $this->set_args;

        unset( $args['file'] );
        unset( $args['theme_file'] );
        unset( $args['tpl'] );

        $args = apply_filters( 'um_template_load_args', $args, $tpl );

        extract( $args );

    }

    $file = um_path . "templates/{$tpl}.php";
    $theme_file = get_stylesheet_directory() . "/ultimate-member/templates/{$tpl}.php";
    if ( file_exists( $theme_file ) ) {
        $file = $theme_file;
    }

    if ( file_exists( $file ) ) {
        include $file;
    }
}

```

If the result of `file_exists($theme_file)` is true, this function will include the `theme_file`

`$theme_file` has two parts: `get_stylesheet_directory()` and `/ultimate-member/templates/{$tpl}.php`

`$tpl` has not been filtered and if attacker can control the content of `$tpl`, he can include any php file he want and execute any code he want.

`load_template()` function is called by `template_load()` function in `class-shortcodes.php`

```

function template_load( $template, $args = array() ) {
    if ( is_array( $args ) ) {
        $this->set_args = $args;
    }
    $this->load_template( $template );
}

```

`template_load()` function is called by `ultimatemember_account()` function in `class-account.php` and `ultimatemember_password()` function in `class-password.php` at least

```

do_action( "um_before_{$args['mode']}_form_is_loaded", $args );

UM()->shortcodes()->template_load( $args['template'], $args );

}

if ( ! is_admin() && ! defined( 'DOING_AJAX' ) ) {
    UM()->shortcodes()->dynamic_css( $args );
}

$output = ob_get_clean();

$this->account_fields_hash();

return $output;
}

```

```

do_action( "um_before_{$mode}_form_is_loaded", $args );

UM()->shortcodes()->template_load( $template, $args );

if ( ! is_admin() && ! defined( 'name: 'DOING_AJAX' ) ) {
    UM()->shortcodes()->dynamic_css( $args );
}

$output = ob_get_clean();
return $output;
}

```

Although *\$template* has default value "account" or "password-reset", attacker can pass *\$args* into function to cover it by *wp_parse_args(\$args,\$defaults)*;

Because *\$args['template']* is not filtered in any part, If attacker pass malicious *\$args* into function, unexpected php file will be included

ultimatemember_account() function in class-account.php and *ultimatemember_password()* function in class-password.php can be called by shortcodes **[ultimatemember_account]** **[ultimatemember_password]**

Thus, if attacker (need permission to edit shortcodes) put **[ultimatemember_account template=../../../../../plugins/ultimate-member/includes/admin/templates/dashboard/users]**, users.php should be included. If a method could be discovered that allows uploading arbitrary PHP code, this could be used to execute that code.

However, this vulnerability has some limits. I tried this payload on my vps, *\$theme_file* on my vps is */usr/local/lighthouse/softwares/wordpress/wp-content/themes/twentytwenty/ultimate-member/templates/*

Because this path not exists, *file_exists()* will return false on Linux if the content has any wrong path.

However, Windows can handle the payload correctly.

The reason is that the method to handle the wrong path and *../* between Linux and Windows is different. <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/62327748/relative-path-resolution-differences-between-windows-linux> <<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/62327748/relative-path-resolution-differences-between-windows-linux>>

Thus, if *\$theme_file* is a real path on the host (Website manager has already created folder for adding new ultimate-member templates <https://docs.ultimatemember.com/article/120-adding-your-custom-profile-templates> <<https://docs.ultimatemember.com/article/120-adding-your-custom-profile-templates>> , <https://docs.ultimatemember.com/article/119-overriding-default-ultimate-member-profile-templates> <<https://docs.ultimatemember.com/article/119-overriding-default-ultimate-member-profile-templates>>), this vulnerability can work on both Linux and Windows. On the contrary, this vulnerability can not work on Linux.

This is a Directory Traversal and Local File Inclusion vulnerability.

I added *echo \$theme_file*; in class-shortcodes.php to hook the value of *\$theme_file* on my vps

```

class-account.php  class-shortcodes.php  class-password.php
272      unset( $args['tpl'] );
273
274      $args = apply_filters( 'um_template_load_args', $args, $tpl );
275
276      extract( $args );
277
278
279      $file = um_path . "templates/{$tpl}.php";
280      $theme_file = get_stylesheet_directory() . "/ultimate-member/templates/{$tpl}.php";
281      echo $theme_file;
282
283      if ( file_exists( $theme_file ) ) {
284          echo $theme_file;
285          $file = $theme_file;
286      }
287
288      if ( file_exists( $file ) ) {
289          include $file;
290      }
291
292

```


