一、joern常用语句

1.Joern的安装

使用joern官网(https://docs.joern.io/installation/)提供的命令即可:

```
mkdir joern && cd joern # optional
curl -L "https://github.com/joern/releases/latest/download/joern-install.sh" -o joern-install.sh
chmod u+x joern-install.sh
./joern-install.sh --interactive
```

```
| Note |
```

2.污点分析过程所用的joern语句

(1) 根据参数名称、文件名称过滤得到待分析的第一条语句

```
cpg. call. filter(node => node. code. contains("category")). filter(node =>
node. location. filename=="settings. php"). toJsonPretty
```

(2) 根据node id查询所有后继节点

```
cpg.call.filter(node => node.id==1121006).dominates.isCall.toJsonPretty
```

(3) 根据函数名称查找函数

```
cpg. method. fullName ("SettingsController->showSystemSettings"). toJsonPretty
cpg. method. filter(node => node. fullName == "SettingsController->showSystemSettings"). toJsonPretty
(这两语句居然有着一样的作用,推荐使用第2条语句)
```

(4) 查看一个函数的所有后继节点

```
cpg. method.fullName("SettingsController->showSystemSettings").dominates.isCall.sortBy(node =>
node.lineNumber).toJsonPretty
```

```
joern> cpg.method.fullName("SettingsController->showSystemSettings").dominates.isCall.sortBy(node => node.lineNumber).code.toJsonPretty
val res73: String = """[
    "$category = addslashes($category)",
    "addslashes($category)",
    "$this->set(\"list\",$this->_getAllSettings(true,1,$category))",
    "$this->_getAllSettings(true,1,$category)",
    "$category == \"system\"",
    "$langCtrler = ",
    "languageController->_construct()",
    "$tmp0 = LanguageController.<alloc>()",
    "languageController.<alloc>()",
    "$langList = $langCtrler->_getAllLanguages(\" where translated=1\")",
    "$langCtrler->_getAllLanguages(\" where translated=1\")",
    "$this->set(\"langList\",$langList)",
```

注意:为了进入函数内部查看函数内部的逻辑,这里不应该使用1121006节点的后继节点1121017来查找其后继节点,而是应该用这个函数来查其后继节点,如果查节点1121017的后继节点,结果并不会进入到该函数内部:

3.获取赋值语句左边的变量

属性:

```
.target: Left-hand sides of assignments
```

源码:

```
$category = empty($_GET['category']) ? 'system' : $_GET['category'];
```

示例:

```
cpg.call.filter(node => node.id==1121006).assignment.target.toJsonPretty
```

```
joern> cpg.call.filter(node => node.id==1121006).assignment.target.1
val res75: List[io.shiftleft.codepropertygraph.generated.nodes.Expression] = List(
    Identifier(
        id = 1121007L,
        argumentIndex = 1,
        argumentName = None,
        code = "$category",
        columnNumber = None,
        dynamicTypeHintFullName = ArraySeq(),
        lineNumber = Some(value = 151),
        name = "category",
        order = 1,
        possibleTypes = ArraySeq(),
        typeFullName = "ANY"
    )
)
```

注意: 左值、右值都可能有多个

```
joern> cpg.call.filter(node => node.code.contains("$value = $_GET[$name] = $_REQUEST[$name]")).assignment.target.code.l
val res83: List[String] = List("$value", "$_GET[$name]", "$_REQUEST[$name]")

joern> cpg.call.filter(node => node.code.contains("$value = $_GET[$name] = $_REQUEST[$name]")).assignment.source.code.l
val res84: List[String] = List(
    "$_GET[$name] = $_REQUEST[$name] = preg_replace($pattern,\"\",$value)",
    "$_REQUEST[$name] = preg_replace($pattern,\"\",$value)",
    "preg_replace($pattern,\"\",$value)"
)
```

4.获取赋值语句右边的变量

属性:

```
.source: Right-hand sides of assignments
```

源码:

```
$category = empty($_GET['category']) ? 'system' : $_GET['category'];
```

示例:

```
cpg.call.filter(node => node.id==1121006).assignment.source.toJsonPretty
```

```
joern> cpg.call.filter(node => node.id==1121006).assignment.source.l

val res76: List[io.shiftleft.codepropertygraph.generated.nodes.Expression] = List(
    Call(
        id = 1121008L,
            argumentIndex = 2,
            argumentName = None,
        code = "empty($_GET[\"category\"]) ? \"system\" : $_GET[\"category\"]",
        columnNumber = None,
        dispatchType = "STATIC_DISPATCH",
        dynamicTypeHintFullName = ArraySeq(),
        lineNumber = Some(value = 151),
        methodFullName = "<operator>.conditional",
        name = "<operator>.conditional",
        order = 2,
        possibleTypes = ArraySeq(),
        signature = "",
        typeFullName = "ANY"
    )
}
```

5.按照某一属性对结果进行排序

属性:

```
.sortBy: Sorts the query results by the specified fields
```

源码:

```
# function to show system settings
function showSystemSettings($category='system') {
          $category = addslashes($category);
          $this->set('list', $this->_getAllSettings(true, 1, $category));
          if ($category == 'system') {
               $langCtrler = New LanguageController();
                $langList = $langCtrler->__getAllLanguages(" where translated=1");
                $this->set('langList', $langList);
```

```
$timezoneCtrler = New TimeZoneController();
              $timezoneList = $timezoneCtrler->__getAllTimezones();
              $this->set('timezoneList', $timezoneList);
              $currencyCtrler = new CurrencyController();
              \frac{\times_{\text{set}('currencyList', $currencyCtrler-}_{\text{getAllCurrency}('' and paypal=1 and status=1)}{\times_{\text{set}('currencyList', $currencyCtrler-}_{\text{getAllCurrency}('' and paypal=1)}}
and name!=''"));
              $countryCtrl = new CountryController();
              $this->set('countryList', $countryCtrl->__getAllCountryAsList());
        $this->set('category', $category);
        // if report settings page
        if ($category == 'report') {
                   $spTextReport = $this->getLanguageTexts('report', $_SESSION['lang_code']);
                   $this->set('spTextReport', $spTextReport);
               $scheduleList = array(
                  1 => $ SESSION['text']['label']['Daily'],
                  2 => $spTextReport['2 Days'],
                  7 => $ SESSION['text']['label']['Weekly'],
                  30 => $_SESSION['text']['label']['Monthly'],
             );
               $this->set('scheduleList', $scheduleList);
                 $this->render('settings/showreportsettings');
        } else if ($category == 'proxy') {
                   $spTextProxy = $this->getLanguageTexts('proxy', $_SESSION['lang_code']);
                   $this->set('spTextProxy', $spTextProxy);
                 $this->render('settings/showproxysettings');
        } else {
            $spTextPanel = $this->getLanguageTexts('panel', $_SESSION['lang_code']);
             // switch through category
             switch ($category) {
                 case "api":
                     $this->set('headLabel', $spTextPanel['API Settings']);
                     break:
                 case "moz":
                     $this->set('headLabel', $spTextPanel['MOZ Settings']);
                     break:
                 case "google":
                     $this->set('headLabel', $spTextPanel['Google Settings']);
                     break:
                 case "dataforseo":
                       $this->set('headLabel', $spTextPanel['DataForSEO Settings']);
                       break;
                 case "mail":
                       $this->set('headLabel', $spTextPanel['Mail Settings']);
                       break;
                 default:
                     break;
               $this->render('settings/showsettings');
```

示例:

```
cpg. method. name("showSystemSettings"). where(_.isExternal(false)). dominates. isCall. sortBy(node =>
node.lineNumber).code.l
```

6.查询函数的参数

源码

```
function showSystemSettings($category='system') {
```

示例

cpg. method. fullName ("SettingsController->showSystemSettings"). parameter. toJsonPretty

7. 查询函数被调用时传入的实参

源码:

```
$name=friendly($_POST['name']);
```

示例:

```
cpg. call.filter(node => node.id==9737).assignment.source.toJsonPretty
cpg.call.filter(node => node.id==9739).argument.toJsonPretty
```

9737对应的是" \$name=friendly(\$_POST['name']); ",9739对应的是" friendly(\$_POST['name']) "。

注意: 有些时候查出来的参数可能是一个BLOCK!

源码

\$template->set_filenames(array('plugins' => 'plugins_installed.tpl'));

此时可以看到,在Joern解析得到的代码中,这一行的函数调用参数少了参数: 'plugins_installed.tpl')",我们尝试查询这里传入的参数,结果发现第一个参数变为了BLOCK:

我们找一下这个参数具体的位置:

```
joern> cpg.call.filter(node => (node.code.contains("plugins_installed.tpl") && node.code.contains("array"))).filter(node => node.location.filename=="admin/plugins_installed.php").
toJsonPretty
val res14: String = """[
]"""
```

可以看到,包含了array的参数已经不在了,猜测这里出现错误的原因在于Joern将**array变量**建模为了BLOCK。

8.查询实参被哪些call site调用 (部分到整体)

源码:

```
$name=friendly($_POST['name']);
```

现在想要看 \$_POST[' name'] 被哪些call site调用过, \$_POST[' name'] 对应的node id为9740:

逐次往上分析:

(1) 找到 friendly(\$_POST['name'])

cpg.call.filter(node => node.id==9740).astParent.toJsonPretty

(2) 找到 \$name=friendly(\$_POST['name'])

```
cpg. call. filter (node => node. id==9739). astParent. toJsonPretty
```

(3) 找到 <empty>, 此时认为已经不能找到更上一级的调用点了。

```
cpg.call.filter(node => node.id==9737).astParent.toJsonPretty
```

9. 查询一条语句的子语句 (整体到部分)

源码:

```
$result=register_patient($gender, $age, $serial, $name, $contact, $email, $weight, $profession, $ref_contact, $ad
dress);
```

现在想要看这一行代码可以被拆分为哪些子语句:

逐次往下分析:

(1) 找到 \$result 和

register_patient(\$gender, \$age, \$serial, \$name, \$contact, \$email, \$weight, \$profession, \$ref_contact, \$add
ress)

```
cpg.call.filter(node => node.id==9779).astChildren.toJsonPretty
```

(2) 找到 register_patient 函数的实参

```
cpg.call.filter(node => node.id==9781).astChildren.toJsonPretty
```

(3) 找到 <empty>, 此时认为已经不能找到更上一级的调用点了。

```
cpg.call.filter(node => node.id==9782).astChildren.toJsonPretty
```

```
joern> cpg.call.filter(node => node.id==9782).astChildren.toJsonPretty
val res51: String = """[
]"""
```

10.argument 和 parameter 的区别

argument表示实际传给某一个函数的实参;而parameter表示定义函数时的形参。 argument一般在cpg.call.语句中使用;而parameter一般在cpg.method.语句中使用。

11.查询指定字段

注意: 指定字段前, 要确保你查出来的这些字段含有这些字段, 否则会报错。

```
cpg.call.filter(node => node.id==9737).dominates.isCall.map(x=> (x.node.id, x.node.code)).toJsonPretty
```

12.joern污点分析的使用

(1) 案例一

源码

```
import os

def source(x):
    temp_x = x
    temp_y = temp_x
    temp_z = temp_y
    os. system(temp_z)
```

定义source、sink

```
def source = cpg. method. name("source"). parameter
def sink = cpg. call. name("system"). argument
sink. reachableBy(source). 1
```

```
joern> sink.reachableBy(source).1
val res122:
 List[io.shiftleft.codepropertygraph.generated.nodes.MethodParameterIn] = List(
 MethodParameterIn(
    id = 23L
    closureBindingId = None,
    code = "x",
    columnNumber = Some(value = 12),
   dynamicTypeHintFullName = ArraySeq(),
evaluationStrategy = "BY_SHARING",
    index = 1,
    isVariadic = false,
    lineNumber = Some(value = 3),
   name = "x",
    order = 1,
    possibleTypes = ArraySeq(),
    typeFullName = "ANY"
 MethodParameterIn(
    closureBindingId = None,
    code = "x",
    columnNumber = Some(value = 12),
   dynamicTypeHintFullName = ArraySeq(),
evaluationStrategy = "BY_SHARING",
    index = 1,
    isVariadic = false,
    lineNumber = Some(value = 3),
    name = "x",
    order = 1,
    possibleTypes = ArraySeq(),
    typeFullName = "ANY
```

sink.reachableByFlows(source).p

(2) 案例二

```
import os

def source(x):
    temp_x = input()
    temp_y = temp_x
    temp_z = temp_y
    os. system(temp_z)
```

定义source、sink

```
def source = cpg.call.name("input")
def sink = cpg.call.name("system").argument
```

sink.reachableBy(source).1

```
joern> sink.reachableBy(source).1
val res135: List[io.shiftleft.codepropertygraph.generated.nodes.Call] = List(
  Call(
    id = 29L,
argumentIndex = 2,
    argumentName = None,
    code = "input()",
    columnNumber = Some(value = 14),
    dispatchType = "DYNAMIC_DISPATCH",
    dynamicTypeHintFullName = ArraySeq(),
    lineNumber = Some(value = 4),
    methodFullName = "__builtin.input",
    name = "input",
order = 2,
    possibleTypes = ArraySeq(),
    signature = "",
typeFullName = "ANY"
  Call(
    id = 29L,
    argumentIndex = 2,
    argumentName = None,
    code = "input()",
columnNumber = Some(value = 14),
dispatchType = "DYNAMIC_DISPATCH"
    dynamicTypeHintFullName = ArraySeq(),
    lineNumber = Some(value = 4),
    methodFullName = "__builtin.input",
    name = "input",
order = 2,
    possibleTypes = ArraySeq(),
    signature = "",
typeFullName = "ANY"
```

sink.reachableByFlows(source).p

注意: 这里两处都是call, 如果定义source时使用了method, 结果如下:

```
joern> def source = cpg.method.name("input")
def source: Iterator[io.shiftleft.codepropertygraph.generated.nodes.Method]

joern> def sink = cpg.call.name("system").argument
def sink: Iterator[io.shiftleft.codepropertygraph.generated.nodes.Expression]

joern> sink.reachableBy(source).1
val res136: List[io.shiftleft.codepropertygraph.generated.nodes.Method] = List()

joern> sink.reachableByFlows(source).p
val res137: List[String] = List()
```

(3) 案例三

源码

```
import os

_GET = []

def source(x):
    temp_x = _GET["category"]
    temp_y = temp_x
    temp_z = temp_y
    os. system(temp_z)
```

定义source、sink

```
def source = cpg.call.name("<operator>.indexAccess").filter(node => node.code.contains("_GET"))
def sink = cpg.call.name("system").argument

sink.reachableBy(source).1
```

```
joern> sink.reachableBy(source).1
/al res150: List[io.shiftleft.codepropertygraph.generated.nodes.Call] = List(
 Call(
   id = 30L,
   argumentIndex = 2,
   argumentName = None,
   code = "_GET[\"category\"]",
   columnNumber = Some(value = 14),
   dispatchType = "STATIC_DISPATCH",
   dynamicTypeHintFullName = ArraySeq(),
   lineNumber = Some(value = 6),
   methodFullName = "<operator>.indexAccess",
   name = "<operator>.indexAccess",
   order = 2,
   possibleTypes = ArraySeq(),
   signature = "",
typeFullName = "ANY"
 Call(
   id = 30L,
   argumentIndex = 2,
   argumentName = None,
   code = "_GET[\"category\"]",
   columnNumber = Some(value = 14),
   dispatchType = "STATIC_DISPATCH",
   dynamicTypeHintFullName = ArraySeq(),
   lineNumber = Some(value = 6),
   methodFullName = "<operator>.indexAccess",
   name = "<operator>.indexAccess",
   order = 2,
   possibleTypes = ArraySeq(),
   signature = "",
typeFullName = "ANY"
```

sink.reachableByFlows(source).p

(4) 案例四

源码

```
import os

def source():
    x = input()
```

```
return x

def sink(text):
    os. system(text)

def main(x):
    temp_x = source()
    temp_y = temp_x
    temp_z = temp_y
    sink(temp_z)
```

示例:

(5) 案例五

源码:

/home/devdata/repos/seopanel seo-panel/settings.php

```
repos > seopanel_seo-panel >  settings.php > ...

148
149
150
151
152
$controller->showSystemSettings($category); sendtogeo, 13年前。* seo panel version 3.0.0

153
154
}
155
}
156
?>
```

/home/devdata/repos/seopanel_seopanel/themes/classic/views/settings/showsettings.ctp.php

```
def source = cpg.call.name("<operator>.indexAccess").filter(node =>
node.code.contains("$_GET[\"category\"]"))
def sink = cpg.call.name("echo").argument
sink.reachableBy(source).1
```

在这个案例中没有结果:

```
joern> def source = cpg.call.name("<operator>.indexAccess").filter(node => node.code.contains("$_GET[\"category\"]"))
def source: Iterator[io.shiftleft.codepropertygraph.generated.nodes.Call]

joern> def sink = cpg.call.name("echo").argument
def sink: Iterator[io.shiftleft.codepropertygraph.generated.nodes.Expression]

joern> sink.reachableBy(source).l
val res3: List[io.shiftleft.codepropertygraph.generated.nodes.Call] = List()
```

13.查询一个类的父类

源码:

```
class SettingsController extends Controller{
    var $layout = 'ajax';
    # function to show system settings
    function showSystemSettings($category='system') {
          $category = addslashes($category);
         $this->set('list', $this->__getAllSettings(true, 1, $category));
        if ($category == 'system') {
             $langCtrler = New LanguageController();
             $langList = $langCtrler->__getAllLanguages(" where translated=1");
             $this->set('langList', $langList);
             $timezoneCtrler = New TimeZoneController():
             $timezoneList = $timezoneCtrler-> getAllTimezones();
             $this->set('timezoneList', $timezoneList);
             $currencyCtrler = new CurrencyController();
             $this->set('currencyList', $currencyCtrler->__getAllCurrency(" and paypal=1 and status=1
and name!=''"));
             $countryCtrl = new CountryController();
             $this->set('countryList', $countryCtrl->__getAllCountryAsList());
        $this->set('category', $category);
        // if report settings page
        if ($category == 'report') {
                  $spTextReport = $this->getLanguageTexts('report', $_SESSION['lang_code']);
                  $this->set('spTextReport', $spTextReport);
              $scheduleList = array(
                 1 => $_SESSION['text']['label']['Daily'],
                 2 => $spTextReport['2 Days'],
                 7 => $_SESSION['text']['label']['Weekly'],
                 30 => $_SESSION['text']['label']['Monthly'],
            );
              $this->set('scheduleList', $scheduleList);
                $this->render('settings/showreportsettings');
        } else if ($category == 'proxy') {
                  $spTextProxy = $this->getLanguageTexts('proxy', $_SESSION['lang_code']);
```

```
$this->set('spTextProxy', $spTextProxy);
                $this->render('settings/showproxysettings');
        } else {
            $spTextPanel = $this->getLanguageTexts('panel', $_SESSION['lang_code']);
            // switch through category
            switch ($category) {
                case "api":
                    $this->set('headLabel', $spTextPanel['API Settings']);
                    break:
                case "moz":
                    $this->set('headLabel', $spTextPanel['MOZ Settings']);
                    break;
                case "google":
                    $this->set('headLabel', $spTextPanel['Google Settings']);
                case "dataforseo":
                      $this->set('headLabel', $spTextPanel['DataForSEO Settings']);
                case "mail":
                      $this->set('headLabel', $spTextPanel['Mail Settings']);
                default:
                    break;
              $this->render('settings/showsettings');
?>
```

示例

```
cpg. typeDecl. name("SettingsController"). inheritsFromTypeFullName. toJsonPretty
cpg. typeDecl. filter(node => node. name=="SettingsController"). inheritsFromTypeFullName. toJsonPretty
```

14.查找CFG子节点

查找CFG子节点的函数不是cfgNext, 而是 cfgOut函数。

源码:

```
def main():
    a = 5
    b = 20
    x = 10
    if x < 10:
        print("x < 10")
    else:
        print("x >= 10")
    c = 30
    d = a + b + c
```

示例:

查找 a = 5 的CFG子节点

```
cpg. all. filter(node => node. id==35)._cfgOut. toJsonPretty
```

注意: 这里cpg节点类型要使用 all 类型,这样做是为了找节点子节点过程中,不会受到节点本身类型的影响。

15.查找创建对象语句

源码:

```
$langCtrler = New LanguageController();
$langList = $langCtrler->__getAllLanguages(" where translated=1");
```

示例:

```
cpg.call.filter(node => node.id==48764).assignment.source.toJsonPretty
```

cpg. call. filter(node => node.id==48755).assignment.source.toJsonPretty

源码:

```
class student():
    def __init__(self):
        self.name = None
        self.age = None

def main():
    s1 = student() # 112
    s2 = s1 # 115
```

```
cpg. call. filter (node => node. id==112). assignment. source. toJsonPretty
```

总结:

创建对象语句是赋值语句,但其source与普通的赋值语句具有一定的区别。

TODO: 还需要观察,看看这个BLOCK node是不是必然出现。

16.查看函数返回值

```
cpg. method.fullName(": <module>.student").methodReturn.toJsonPretty
```

17.查看函数紧接着的CFG Node

源码:

```
# function to show system settings
function showSystemSettings($category='system') {
          $category = addslashes($category);
          $this->set('list', $this->__getAllSettings(true, 1, $category));
```

示例:

```
cpg.method.filter(node => node.fullName == "SettingsController->showSystemSettings").toJsonPretty
cpg.method.filter(node => node.fullName == "SettingsController->render").toJsonPretty
```

现在要查找SettingsController->showSystemSettings紧接着的CFG Node:

```
cpg. method. filter(node => node. fullName == "SettingsController-
>showSystemSettings"). cfgNext. toJsonPretty
cpg. method. filter(node => node. fullName == ":<module>. student.
<returnValue>. find_min"). cfgNext. toJsonPretty
```

似乎也可以使用:

```
cpg.method.filter(node => node.fullName == "SettingsController-
>showSystemSettings")._cfgOut.toJsonPretty
cpg.method.filter(node => node.fullName == "Student.hello:void(Student)")._cfgOut.toJsonPretty
```

特殊情况:

当这个函数有返回值时,用原本的fullname找不到后继节点,这时候应该去除fullname中的 returnValue,例如:

源码:

```
class student():
      def init (self):
            self.name = None
            self.age = None
      def find_min(self, a: int, b: int, c: int, d: int):
            min1 = min(a, b)
            min2 = min(min1, c)
            min3 = min(min2, d)
            return min3
def find_max(a: int, b: int, c: int, d: int):
      \max 1 = \max(a, b)
      max2 = max(max1, c)
      max3 = max(max2, d)
      return max3
def main():
      s1 = student() # 212
      x = s1. find_min(a=10, b=20, c=30, d=40) # 223
      y = find_max(a=10, b=20, c=30, d=40) # 231
      print (f''x=\{x\}'') # 237
      print(f"y={y}") # 243
main()
```

示例:

```
cpg. method.filter(node => node.fullName == ":<module>.student.
<returnValue>.find_min").cfgNext.toJsonPretty
```

```
joern> cpg.method.filter(node => node.fullName == ":<module>.student.<returnValue>.find_min").cfgNext.toJsonPretty
val res23: String = """[
]"""

cpg.method.filter(node => node.fullName == ":<module>.student.find_min").cfgNext.toJsonPretty
```

18.查看IF语句的条件与分支

cpg. ifBlock. condition. toJsonPretty

cpg. ifBlock.whenTrue.toJsonPretty

19.查看控制语句的条件

源码:

示例:

```
cpg. controlStructure. toJsonPretty
cpg. controlStructure. filter(node => node. id==24).astChildren. toJsonPretty
# 查看for循环的初始化、条件和更新3个部分对应的CPG Nodes
cpg. controlStructure. filter(node => node. id==24).astChildren. isCall. toJsonPretty
```

```
cpg. controlStructure.filter(node => node.id==324).condition.toJsonPretty
cpg. controlStructure.filter(_.lineNumber==Some(value = 39)).toJsonPretty
```

cpg. controlStructure.filter(node => node.id==343).condition.toJsonPretty

20.判断一条语句是否是控制流

查询该语句后面的一个call语句,看它是否被该语句所控制,用到的命令主要有:

```
cpg. all.filter(node => node.id==35)._cfgOut.toJsonPretty
cpg.call.filter(node => node.id==182).controlledBy.toJsonPretty
```

21.寻找一条语句对应的控制语句

方法一: 根据行号

```
cpg.controlStructure.filter(_.lineNumber==Some(value = 83)).toJsonPretty
```

方法二:根据是否含有相应的代码

cpg.controlStructure.filter(_.code.contains("day")).toJsonPretty

方法二会检索到许多节点,还需要根据node id进行判断才行。

22.判断函数是否是类的函数?

源码:

```
class Student {
    String name;
    int age;
    double[] scores = new double[3];
    HashMap<String, String> myMap = new HashMap<String, String>();

public void hello(Teacher teacher) {
        System.out.println("Hello! teacher " + teacher.name);
    }

public void hello(Student student) {
        System.out.println("Hello! student " + student.name);
}
```

```
s1. hello(s3); // 172
```

示例:

```
cpg. call. filter(node => node.id==172).toJsonPretty
```

cpg. method.filter(node => node.fullName == "Student.hello:void(Student)").toJsonPretty

cpg.method.filter(node => node.fullName == "Student.hello:void(Student)").astParent.toJsonPretty

根据函数定义的父节点的_label 属性是否为 "TYPE_DECL" 即可判断该函数是否是类的函数。

23.判断函数是否是普通函数?

源码:

```
def test1():
    return "None"
s2 = test1() # 261
```

示例:

```
cpg.call.filter(node => node.id==261).assignment.source.toJsonPretty
```

cpg. method. filter(node => node. fullName == ": <module>. test1"). toJsonPretty

cpg.method.filter(node => node.fullName == ":<module>.test1").astParent.toJsonPretty

根据函数定义的父节点的_label 属性是否为 "METHOD" 即可判断该函数是否是普通函数。

24. 查找函数的接收者

源码:

```
$this->render('settings/showsettings'); // "id":48971
$blogContent = getCustomizerPage('aboutus'); // "id":49194
```

示例:

```
cpg.call.filter(node => node.id==48971).receiver.toJsonPretty
```

cpg. call. filter(node => node.id==49194).receiver.toJsonPretty

```
joern> cpg.call.filter(node => node.id==49194).receiver.toJsonPretty
val res7: String = """[
]"""
```

25.绘制CPG

```
cpg.method.name("main").plotDotCpg14
```

```
joern> cpg.method.name("main").plotDotCpg14
joern>
```

26.scala语言中的与或非

```
# scala中的逻辑或
cpg.call.filter(node => (node.methodFullName == "<operator>.assignmentConcat" || node.methodFullName ==
"<operator>.concat")).toJsonPretty
# 也可以使用一个数组来判断
cpg. call. filter(node => Array("<operator>. assignmentConcat", "
<operator>. concat"). contains (node. methodFullName)). toJsonPretty
# scala中的逻辑与
cpg. call. filter(node => Array("<operator>.assignmentConcat","
<operator>. concat"). contains(node. methodFullName)). filter(node => (node. code. contains("SELECT") &&
node.code.contains("_GET"))).toJsonPretty
# scala中的逻辑非
cpg. call.filter(node => Array("<operator>.assignmentConcat").contains(node.methodFullName)).filter(node
=> (node. code. contains ("<a") && node. code. contains ("$") && (!
node.code.contains("$_SESSION")))).toJsonPretty
cpg. call. filter(node => (node. code. contains("$_GET[\"HTTP_CLIENT_IP\"]") ||
node.\ code.\ contains (``\$_POST[\'"HTTP\_CLIENT\_IP\'"]'') \ ||\ node.\ code.\ contains (``\$_COOKIE[\'"HTTP\_CLIENT\_IP\'"]'') ||\ node.\ code.\ contains (``\$_COOKIE[\'"HTTP\_CLIENT\_IP\'"]''') ||\ node.\ code.\ contains (``\$_COOKIE[\'"HTTP\_CLIENT\_IP\'"]''') ||\ node.\ code.\ contains (``\$_COOKIE[\'"HTTP\_CLIENT\_IP\'"]''') ||\ node.\ code.\ code
| | node.code.contains("$_SERVER[\"HTTP_CLIENT_IP\"]") ||
node.code.contains("$_REQUEST[\"HTTP_CLIENT_IP\"]") |
node.code.contains("$_SESSION[\"HTTP_CLIENT_IP\"]") || node.code.contains("$_FILES[\"HTTP_CLIENT_IP\"]")
x. node. location. filename, x. node. location. lineNumber, x. node. methodFullName)). toJsonPretty
cpg. call. filter(node => ((node. code. contains ("echo") || node. code. contains ("print")) &&
node.code.contains("$category") && node.location.filename.contains("settings/showsettings"))).map(x=>
(x. node. id, x. node. code, x. node. location. filename, x. node. location. lineNumber,
x. node. methodFullName)). toJsonPretty
```

27.获取函数调用点

```
cpg.method.filter(node => node.fullName == "session->getip").callIn.toJsonPretty
```

28.获取函数被哪些函数调用

```
cpg. method. filter(node => node. fullName == "session->getip"). caller. toJsonPretty
cpg. method. filter(node => node. fullName == "session->init"). caller. toJsonPretty
```

29.查看一条语句所属的函数定义节点

```
cpg. call. filter(node => node. id==73597). dominatedBy. isMethod. sortBy(node =>
node. lineNumber). toJsonPretty
cpg. call. filter(node => node. id==65369). dominatedBy. isMethod. sortBy(node =>
node. lineNumber). toJsonPretty
cpg. call. filter(node => node. id==757). dominatedBy. isMethod. sortBy(node => node. lineNumber). toJsonPretty
cpg. call. filter(node => node. id==263). dominatedBy. isMethod. sortBy(node => node. lineNumber). toJsonPretty
cpg. call. filter(node => node. id==127). dominatedBy. isMethod. sortBy(node => node. lineNumber). toJsonPretty
cpg. call. filter(node => node. id==1121006). dominatedBy. isMethod. sortBy(node => node. lineNumber). toJsonPretty
cpg. call. filter(node => node. id==1121006). dominatedBy. isMethod. sortBy(node => node. lineNumber). toJsonPretty
```

30.限制查询结果数量(TODO:使用该方法优化joern查询速度)

```
cpg.call.filter(node => node.code == "$_SERVER[\"REQUEST_METHOD\"]").take(1).toJsonPretty
```

31.重复执行某一操作

源码:

示例一:

```
cpg.call.filter(node => node.id==35).repeat(_._cfgOut)(_.maxDepth(3)).toJsonPretty
```

等价于执行了三次 cfgOut方法:

注意: 这里不应该使用times方法, 因为这个方法已经被废弃了

示例二:

```
cpg.call.filter(node => node.id==21).repeat(_.cfgNext)(_.until(_.isCall)).toJsonPretty
```

注意:这里不能使用_cfgOut方法,原因不清楚。

32. 查找语句所属控制结构

源码:

```
if (array_key_exists('Action', $_POST) && $_POST['Action'] == 'Retrieve' && !empty($_POST['Event'])) {
    ......
} elseif (array_key_exists('Action', $_GET) && $_GET['Action'] == 'List' && !empty($_GET['Event'])) {
    $_sSQL = 'SELECT * FROM events_event WHERE event_type = '.$_GET['Event'].' ORDER BY event_start';

// 70479
    $_sPageTitle = gettext('All Events of Type').': '.$_GET['Type'];
} else {
    $_sSQL = 'SELECT * FROM events_event ORDER BY event_start';
}
```

示例一:

```
cpg.call.filter(node => node.id==70479).controlledBy.toJsonPretty
```

33.如何判断语句处于控制结构的哪一分支?

对于处于控制结构之下的一条语句,例如IF控制结构,这条语句可能处于True/False分支,为了探索该语句所处的具体分支,可以采用如下语句:

源码:

```
if (array_key_exists('Action', $_POST) && $_POST['Action'] == 'Retrieve' && !empty($_POST['Event'])) {
    ......
} elseif (array_key_exists('Action', $_GET) && $_GET['Action'] == 'List' && !empty($_GET['Event'])) {
    $_$SQL = 'SELECT * FROM events_event WHERE event_type = '.$_GET['Event'].' ORDER BY event_start';

// 70479
    $_$PageTitle = gettext('All Events of Type').': '.$_GET['Type'];
} else {
    $_$SQL = 'SELECT * FROM events_event ORDER BY event_start';
}
```

(1) 首先需要找到这一条语句所属的控制结构语句

```
cpg. call. filter(node => node. id==70479). controlledBy. isCall. map(x=> (x. node. id,
x. node. code)). toJsonPretty
cpg. call. filter(node => node. id==70479). controlledBy. isCall. map(x=> (x. node. id,
x. node. code)). toJsonPretty
```

注意:调用isCall方法的目的在于可以调用map方法,但是如果要采用这种方法,控制结构的条件必须是一个Call语句。在下面这个例子中,就不应该采用此方法。

源码:

(2) 找到控制结构语句的子分支语句

```
cpg. call. filter(node => node. id==70344).repeat(_.cfgNext)(_.until(_.isCall)).toJsonPretty
cpg. call. filter(node => node. id==70344).repeat(_.cfgNext)(_.until(_.isCall)).isCall.map(x=> (x. node. id, x. node. code)).toJsonPretty
cpg. call. filter(node => node. id==70482).repeat(_.cfgNext)(_.until(_.isCall)).isCall.map(x=> (x. node. id, x. node. code)).toJsonPretty
```

(3) 检查两个分支子语句所主导的语句中有没有目标语句

(4) 根据是否有结果生成, 就可以判断是否位于对应分支中

34.查询代码以特殊字符开头的CPG节点

以查找define语句为例,源码

```
define("IN_WS", true);
```

查询语句(比起使用contains查询,这样能够节省后续所需的处理):

```
cpg.call.filter(node => (node.code.startsWith("define") && node.code.contains(","))).toJsonPretty
```

35.Joern解析PHP时存在的问题

(1) 处理array问题

Joern对array处理时会发生很多混乱的问题,例如在处理**piwigo/tools/triggers_list.php**时,**\$core** = array(... 中含有许多的array操作,Joern将它们错误识别为了赋值语句的target和source,最终生成的赋值语句的左值、右值都有1247个。

```
$core = array(
array(
    'name' => 'allow_increment_element_hit_count',
    'type' => 'trigger_change',
    'vars' => array('bool', 'content_not_set'),
    'files' => array('picture.php'),
),
array(
    'name' => 'batch_manager_perform_filters',
    'type' => 'trigger_change',
    'vars' => array('array', 'filter_sets', 'array', 'bulk_manager_filter'),
    'files' => array('admin\batch_manager.php'),
    'infos' => 'New in 2.7',
),...
```

cpg. call.filter(node => node.id==843673).toJsonPretty

 $\verb|cpg.call.filter| (node => node.id == 843673). assignment. target. take (2). to JsonPretty \\$

日志文件中保存的此赋值语句的String:

```
| LValues:
            | LValues[1245]:
               operands:
                       | node_type: Literal
                       | type: int
                       | value: 0
            | LValues[1246]:
                node_type: Operation
                | cpg_id: 850339
                | code: $tmp436['infos']
                 operator: <operator>.indexAccess
                operands:
                   operands[0]:
                       | node_type: Variable
                       | cpg_id: 850340
                        code: $tmp436
                       | type: array
                       | identifier: $tmp436
                       value: None
                       | signature: <[Variable]: array: $tmp436>
                    operands[1]:
                       node_type: Literal
                       type: string
                       | value: infos
31420
      | RValue:
            | node_type: Literal
            | type: string
            | value: New in 2.6.2.
```

(2) 两种filter语句存在差异

源码:

```
class Student {
    String name;
    int age;

public void hello(Teacher teacher) {
        System.out.println("Hello! teacher " + teacher.name);
}

public void hello(Student student) {
        System.out.println("Hello! student " + student.name);
}
```

示例一:

```
cpg.method.filter(node => node.fullName == "Student.hello:void(Teacher)").toJsonPretty
```

示例二:

```
cpg.method.fullName("Student.hello:void(Teacher)").toJsonPretty
```

```
joern> cpg.method.fullName("Student.hello:void(Teacher)").toJsonPretty
val res12: String = """[
]"""
```

为什么两条语句执行有不同的结果?

下面这两条语句执行也有区别

```
cpg. controlStructure.filter(_.lineNumber==Some(value = 39)).toJsonPretty
cpg. controlStructure.filter(node => node.location.lineNumber == Some(value = 39)).toJsonPretty
```

(3) 函数调用点获取失败

在Joern的官方文档中给出了callIn这个方法:

Traversal Steps

Traversals	Description	Example
.call	All call-sites in the code	cpg. call. name. 1
.callOut	Return the outgoing call- sites for a given method	cpg.method.name("main").callOut.name.l
. callIn	Return the call-sites of a given method	cpg.method.name("exit").callIn.code.1

在一些简短的代码中测试发现,这个方法可以用来找到函数的调用点。

示例一:

```
cpg.method.filter(node => node.fullName == "Student.hello:void(Teacher)").callIn.toJsonPretty
```

但是在不同文件中存在函数调用时,使用 callIn 方法就行不通了,例如 CVE-2007-1963。

示例二:

```
cpg.method.filter(node => node.method.fullName == "session->init").callIn.toJsonPretty
```

```
joern> cpg.method.filter(node => node.method.fullName == "session->init").callIn.toJsonPretty
val res38: String = """[
]"""
```

这个函数是存在调用点的,例如:

(1) archive/global.php

(2) global.php

一些函数是能够找到其函数调用点的,例如CVE-2007-1963中的 session->getip() 函数示例三:

```
cpg.method.filter(node => node.fullName == "session->getip").callIn.toJsonPretty
```

可能的**解决方法**:对于找不到**callIn**的函数,检查其是否是类的函数,随后找到所有定义该类的语句,根据类的名称进行搜索,例如 session->init 对应的类为 class session ,那么我们首先找到定义该类的语句,其左值就是对象实例的名称,根据该名称+函数名称(session->getip)就能再找到对应的函数调用点了。

现在的临时解决方案:使用methodFullName进行过滤,查找所有函数调用点。

```
cpg. call.filter(node => node.methodFullName == "session->init").map(x=> (x.node.id, x.node.code, x.node.location.filename, x.node.location.lineNumber)).toJsonPretty
```

(4) global函数被错误识别

在CVE-2007-1963中 inc\functions. php 的 getip() 函数能够获取用户输入,这个函数可以被其它PHP调用:

通过 callIn 接口或者 methodFullName 过滤两种方式,都能得到它的调用点。

但是,在类的函数中如果调用了此函数,这两种方法都不能找到对应的调用点,例如在 inc\class_session.php 中就存在这样一个调用点:

```
function init()
{

global $ipaddress, $db, $mybb, $noonline;

//

// Get our visitors IP

//

$this->ipaddress = $ipaddress = getip();

//

// User-agent

//

$this->useragent = $_SERVER['HTTP_USER_AGENT'];

if(strlen($this->useragent) > 100)

{

$this->useragent = substr($this->useragent, 0, 100);
}
```

我们检查这个函数,发现其CPG节点:

其 "methodFullName" 居然变为了 "session->getip", 但检查并未在 session 类中发现它自己独立实现了这个方法。通过 "session->getip" 是可以查找到这个调用点的。

比较 "session->getip" 和 "getip" 的CPG节点:

这两个节点的相同点很明显,它们有着同样的**name**属性,差异之处有许多。另外,这两个函数的内容不一致!

可以看到,由于 "session->getip" 是一个External函数, "getip" 是一个非External函数, "session->getip" 内部是没有具体的函数内容的,而 "getip" 却有函数内部的内容,接着往下找_**cfgOut**可以看到其余内容:

```
joern> cpg.all.filter(node => node.id==168601)._cfgOut.toJsonPretty
val res99: String = """[
joern> cpg.all.filter(node => node.id==73552)._cfgOut.toJsonPretty
val res100: String = """[
    "name": "global",
   "signature":"",
   "code": "global $_SERVER",
    "typeFullName": "void",
   "order":6,
   "methodFullName": "global",
    "_label": "CALL",
   "dynamicTypeHintFullName":[
      "global"
   "dispatchType": "STATIC_DISPATCH",
    "lineNumber":1346,
    "id":73551,
   "possibleTypes":[
    "argumentIndex":-1
```

(5) 部分文件解析失败

解析domainmod项目(https://github.com/domainmod/domainmod)中的 /home/devdata/repos/domainmod_domainmod/install/go.php 时,这个文件内容不能获取到,**猜测**:似乎是Joern在解析整个项目时,未能成功处理此文件,导致它未被加入到CPG中。

```
joern> cpg.call.filter(node => node.location.filename.contains("go.php")).toJsonPretty
val res15: String = """[
]"""
```

(6) 魔术变量不当处理

Joern将PHP的**魔术变量**__DIR_、__*FILE*_、__METHOD__等信息建模为了global变量,解析时容易和 define定义的全局变量弄混,建议对魔术变量单独建模。

(7) namespace未建模

使用Joern查找代码中含有 namespace 的语句时会失败,似乎没有将这些信息记录在CPG中。

源码:

```
    namespace MyNamespace;
    echo __NAMESPACE__;
?>
```

查询语句:

```
cpg.call.filter(node => node.code.contains("namespcae= ")).toJsonPretty
joern> cpg.call.filter(node => node.code.contains("namespcae= ")).toJsonPretty
val res1: String = """[
]"""
```

(8) 奇怪的define类型

本问题可以说并不是Joern存在的问题,只是一种设计的思想。在CVE-2018-11404的./assets/edit/ssl-provider-account.php 的第235行往下的代码如下:

第236行中的 DIR_INC 是一个宏定义的变量,**直观感受**是,在CPG中这个变量的类型可能是"IDENTIFIER"或"LITERAL",但是这个节点的类型却是《operator》。fieldAccess,这就导致在实际处理此变量时可能会出现问题。后续发现所有全局变量均被处理为《operator》。fieldAccess 类型,应该是Joern**有意设计**的。

36.PHP内置函数绕过手段

(1) is numeric

is_numeric 主要用于检测数字或数字字符串,使用**科学计数法** ("1e10")、**负号和小数点** ("-123.45")、**前导零** ("010")、**字符串转换为16进制**等手段能够绕过检查。

```
$\text{num} = "1 OR 1 = 1";
$\text{num} = "0x" + \text{bin2hex(\text{num});}
if (is_numeric(\text{\text{num}})) {
    echo "YES";
} else {
    echo "NO";
}

// 运行结果: YES
```

使用16进制能够造成二阶SQL注入漏洞,例如将 $^{\prime\prime}1$ OR $1=1^{\prime\prime}$ 的16进制 0x31204f522031203d2031 (绕过检查) 存入到数据库中,当再次查出此数据并拼接到SQL语句中时(未对查出的字符串检查时),将会造成SQL注入漏洞。

