[红日安全]代码审计Day16 - 深入理解\$\_REQUESTS数组

红日安全 / 2018-10-31 09:54:00 / 浏览数 3806 安全技术 漏洞分析 顶(1) 踩(0)

本文由红日安全成员: 七月火编写,如有不当,还望斧正。

#### 前言

大家好,我们是红日安全-代码审计小组。最近我们小组正在做一个PHP代码审计的项目,供大家学习交流,我们给这个项目起了一个名字叫 PHP-Audit-Labs。现在大家所看到的系列文章,属于项目 第一阶段 的内容,本阶段的内容题目均来自 PHP SECURITY CALENDAR 2017

。对于每一道题目,我们均给出对应的分析,并结合实际CMS进行解说。在文章的最后,我们还会留一道CTF题目,供大家练习,希望大家喜欢。下面是 第16篇 代码审计文章:

### Day 16 - Poem

题目叫做诗,代码如下:

```
1 class FTP {
       public $sock;
2
       public function __construct($host, $port, $user, $pass) {
3
            $this->sock = fsockopen($host, $port);
4
5
            $this->login($user, $pass);
6
            $this->cleanInput();
            $this->mode($_REQUEST['mode']);
8
9
            $this->send($_FILES['file']);
10
       private function cleanInput() {
11
            $_GET = array_map('intval', $_GET);
$_POST = array_map('intval', $_POST);
12
13
            $_COOKIE = array_map('intval', $_COOKIE);
14
15
       public function login($username, $password) {
16
            fwrite($this->sock, "USER " . $username . "\n");
fwrite($this->sock, "PASS " . $password . "\n");
17
18
19
       public function mode($mode) {
20
            if ($mode == 1 || $mode == 2 || $mode == 3) {
21
                 fputs($this->sock, "MODE $mode\n");
22
23
24
25
       public function send($data) {
26
            fputs($this->sock, $data);
27
       }
28 }
29
30 new FTP('localhost', 21, 'user', 'password');
```

## 漏洞解析:

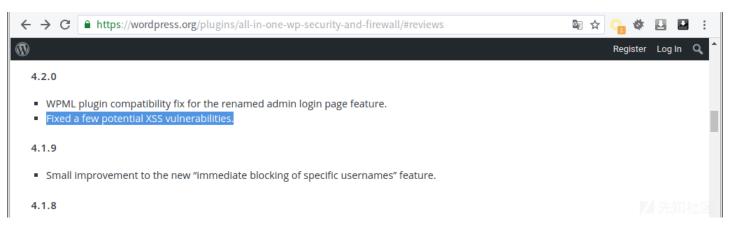
这道题目包含了两个漏洞,利用这两个漏洞,我们可以往FTP连接资源中注入恶意数据,执行FTP命令。首先看到 第7行 代码,可以发现程序使用 cleanInput 方法过滤 GET 、 POST 、 COOKIE 数据,将他们强制转成整型数据。然而在 第8行 处,却传入了一个从 REQUEST 方式获取的 mode 变量。我们都知道超全局数组 \$\_REQUEST 中的数据,是 \$\_GET 、 \$\_POST 、 \$\_COOKIE 的合集,而且数据是复制过去的,并不是引用。我们先来看一个例子,来验证这一观点:

可以发现 REQUEST 数据丝毫不受过滤函数的影响。回到本例题,例题中的程序过滤函数只对 GET 、 POST 、 COOKIE 数据进行操作,最后拿来用的却是 REQUEST 数据,这显然会存在安全隐患。想了解更多 <u>\$ REQUEST</u> 信息,大家自己上官网学习。第二个漏洞的话,在代码 第21行 ,这里用了 == 弱比较。关于这个问题,我们在前面的文章中讲的也很细致了,大家可以参考:<u>[红日安全]PHP-Audit-Labs题解之Day1-4</u> ( Day4 ) 。

至于本次案例的攻击payload,可以使用: ?mode=1%0a%0dDELETE%20test.file,这个即可达到删除FTP服务器文件的效果。

## 实例分析

本次实例分析,我们分析的是 WordPress 的 <u>All In One WP Security & Firewall</u> 插件。该插件在 4.1.4 - 4.1.9 版本中存在反射型XSS漏洞,漏洞原因和本次案例中的漏洞成因一致,官方也在 4.2.0 版本中修复了该漏洞。本次,我们将以 4.1.4 版本插件作为案例进行讲解。



将下载下来的插件zip包,通过后台插件管理上传压缩包安装即可。本次发生问题的文件在于wp-content\plugins\all-in-one-wp-security-and-firewall\admin\wp-security-dashboard-menu.php,为了方便大家理解,我将问题代码抽取出来,简化如下:

```
2 class AIOWPSecurity_Dashboard_Menu extends AIOWPSecurity_Admin_Menu
3 {
4
5
       var $menu_tabs_handler = array(
           'tab1' => 'render_tab1',
'tab2' => 'render_tab2',
6
7
8
           'tab3' => 'render_tab3',
9
            tab4' => 'render_tab4',
10
           'tab5' => 'render_tab5',
11
       );
12
       function __construct()
13
       {
14
           $this->render_menu_page();
15
       }
16
       function render_menu_page()
17
       {
18
19
           $this->set_menu_tabs();
20
           $tab = $this->get_current_tab();
21
           $this->render_menu_tabs();
22
           call_user_func(array(&$this, $this->menu_tabs_handler[$tab]));
23
            . . . . . . . .
24
       }
25
       function render_tab3()
26
       {
27
28
           <?php
29
           if (isset($_REQUEST["tab"])) {
                                                                                          '" />';
                echo '<input type="hidden" name="tab" value="'
30
                                                                      $_REQUEST["tab"]
31
           }
32
           ?>
33
```

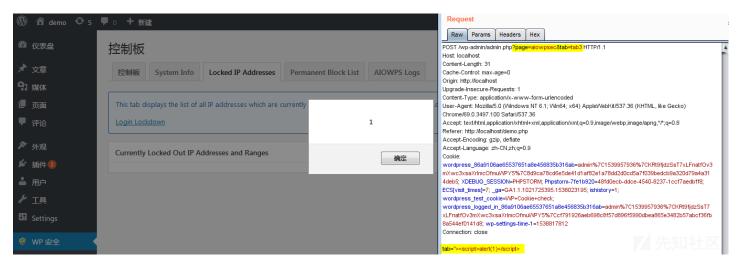
我们可以很清晰的看到,问题就出在 第25行 的 render\_tab3 方法中,这里直接将 REQUEST 方式获取的 tab 变量拼接并输出。而实际上,在 第20行已经获取了经过过滤处理的 \$tab 变量。我们来看一下 get\_current\_tab 方法:

过滤函数的调用链如下图 第1行 ,接着 \$tab 变量就会经过 wp\_check\_invalid\_utf8 方法的检测。

```
1 wp-includes\formatting.php:4697, sanitize_text_field()
                              :4749, _sanitize_text_fields()
                              :1072, wp_check_invalid_utf8()
 2
 3
   function wp_check_invalid_utf8( $string, $strip = false ) {
 4
       $string = (string) $string;
 5
 6
       if ( 0 === strlen( $string ) ) {
 7
 8
 9
10
11
       static $is_utf8 = null;
12
       if ( ! isset( $is_utf8 ) ) {
           $is_utf8 = in_array( get_option( 'blog_charset' ), array('utf8', 'utf-8', 'UTF8', 'UTF-8' ));
13
14
15
       if ( ! $is_utf8 ) {
16
           return $string;
       }
17
18
19
20
       static $utf8_pcre = null;
       if ( ! isset( $utf8_pcre ) ) {
21
           $utf8_pcre = @preg_match( '/^./u', 'a' );
22
23
24
       if ( !$utf8_pcre ) {
25
26
           return $string;
27
       }
28
29
30
       if ( 1 === @preg_match( '/^./us', $string ) ) {
31
           return $string;
32
33
34
         ( $strip && function_exists( 'iconv' ) ) {
35
36
           return iconv( 'utf-8', 'utf-8', $string );
37
38
39
40 }
```

## 漏洞利用

下面我们来看看攻击 payload (向 <a href="http://website/wp-admin/admin.php?page=aiowpsec&tab=tab3">http://website/wp-admin/admin.php?page=aiowpsec&tab=tab3</a> POST数据 tab="><script>alert(1)</script>):



可以看到成功引发XSS攻击。我们最后再根据 payload 对代码的调用过程进行分析。首先,我们的 payload 会传入 wp-admin/admin.php 文件中,最后进入第14行的 do\_action('toplevel\_page\_aiowpsec'); 代码。

```
1 // wp-admin/admin.php
 2 $page_hook = null;
3
4 if ( isset($_GET['page']) ) {
 5
      $plugin_page = wp_unslash( $_GET['page'] );
 6
      $plugin_page = plugin_basename($plugin_page);
 7 }
8
11 if ( isset($plugin_page) ) {
12
      if ( $page_hook ) {
13
14
          do_action( $page_hook );
      }
15
16 .....
```

在 wp-includes/plugin.php 文件中,程序又调用了 WP\_Hook 类的 do\_action 方法,该方法调用了自身的 apply\_filters 方法。

```
1 // wp-includes/plugin.php
 2 function do_action($tag, $arg = '') {
 3
       global $wp_filter, $wp_actions, $wp_current_filter;
 4
 5
       . . . . . . . .
 6
      $wp_filter[ $tag ]->do_action( $args );
       array_pop($wp_current_filter);
 8 }
 9
10 // wp-includes/class-wp-hook.php
11 public function do_action( $args ) {
       $this->doing_action = true;
12
13
      $this->apply_filters( '', $args );
14
15
       if ( ! $this->nesting_level ) {
16
           $this->doing_action = false;
       }
17
18 }
```

然后 apply\_filters 方法调用了 wp-content\plugins\all-in-one-wp-security-and-firewall\admin\wp-security-admin-init.php 文件的 handle\_dashboard\_menu\_rendering 方法,并实例化了一个 AIOWPSecurity\_Dashboard\_Menu 对象。

```
• • •
                                                                                      [function] => Array
                                                                                            [0] => AIOWPSecurity_Admin_Init Object
2 public function apply_filters( $value, $args ) {
                                                                                                 [main_menu_page] => toplevel_page_aiowpsec
[dashboard_menu] =>
                                                                                                  [settings menu] =>
4
                                                                                                  [user_accounts_menu] =>
[user_login_menu] =>
       if ( $the_['accepted_args'] == 0 ) {
                                                                                                  [user_registration_menu] =>
[db_security_menu] =>
           $value = call_user_func_array( $the_['function'], array() );
 6
           <u>.seif ( $the ['accepted args'] >= $num args ) {</u>
                                                                                                  [filesystem menu] =>
          $value = call_user_func_array( $the_['function'], $args );
8
9
           10
11
                                                                                                  [spam menu] =>
                                                                                                  [filescan_
13 }
                                                                                                  [misc menu] =:
14
   // wp-content\plugins\all-in-one-wp-security-and-firewall\admin\wp-secur
15
   function handle_dashboard_menu_rendering()
16
                                                                                            [1] => handle_dashboard_menu_rendering
17 {
       include_once('wp-security-dashboard-menu.php');
18
                                                                                      [accepted_args] => 1
       $this->dashboard_menu = new AIOWPSecurity_Dashboard_Menu();
19
20 }
```

接下来就是开头文章分析的部分,也就是下面这张图片:

```
2 class AIOWPSecurity_Dashboard_Menu extends AIOWPSecurity_Admin_Menu
3 {
4
5
       var $menu_tabs_handler = array(
           'tab1' => 'render_tab1'
'tab2' => 'render_tab2'
6
8
           'tab3' => 'render_tab3',
9
           'tab4' => 'render_tab4',
           'tab5' => 'render_tab5',
10
11
       );
12
       function __construct()
13
       {
14
           $this->render_menu_page();
15
16
       function render_menu_page()
17
18
19
           $this->set_menu_tabs();
20
          $tab = $this->get_current_tab();
21
           $this->render_menu_tabs();
22
          call_user_func(array(&$this, $this->menu_tabs_handler[$tab]));
23
           . . . . . . . .
24
25
       function render_tab3()
26
       {
27
           . . . . . . . .
28
           <?php
              (isset($_REQUEST["tab"])) {
29
                30
                                                                   $_REQUEST["tab"]
31
32
           ?>
33
           . . . . . . . .
```

```
1 admin.php:224, {main}()plugin.php:453, do_action()
2 class-wp-hook.php:310, WP_Hook->do_action()
3 class-wp-hook.php:286, WP_Hook->apply_filters()
4 wp-security-admin-init.php:241, AIOWPSecurity_Admin_Init->handle_dashboard_menu_rendering()
5 wp-security-dashboard-menu.php:19, AIOWPSecurity_Dashboard_Menu->__construct()
6 wp-security-dashboard-menu.php:69, AIOWPSecurity_Dashboard_Menu->render_menu_page()
7 wp-security-dashboard-menu.php:718, AIOWPSecurity_Dashboard_Menu->render_tab3()
```

这里还有一个小知识点要提醒大家的是,案例中 \$\_REQUEST["tab"] 最后取到的是 \$\_POST["tab"] 的值,而不是 \$\_GET["tab"] 变量的值。这其实和 php.ini 中的 request\_order 对应的值有关。例如在我的环境中, request\_order 配置如下:

```
php.ini x

fill the variables_order directive. It does not mean it will leave the super

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```

这里的 "GP" 表示的是 GET 和 POST ,且顺序从左往右。例如我们同时以 GET 和 POST 方式传输 tab 变量,那么最终用 \$\_REQUEST['tab'] 获取到的就是 \$\_POST['tab'] 的值。更详细的介绍可以看如下PHP手册的定义:

```
request_order string
This directive describes the order in which PHP registers GET, POST and Cookie variables into the _REQUEST array. Registration
If this directive is not set, variables_order is used for $_REQUEST contents.
```

Note that the default distribution php.ini files does not contain the 'C' for cookies, due to security concerns.

### 修复建议

echo \$url.' is inner ip';

对于这个漏洞的修复方案,我们只要使用过滤后的 \$tab 变量即可,且变量最好经过HTML实体编码后再输出,例如使用 htmlentities 函数等。

## 结语

看完了上述分析,不知道大家是否对 \$\_REQUEST 数组有了更加深入的理解,文中用到的 CMS 可以从这里( <u>All In One WP Security & Firewall</u> )下载,当然文中若有不当之处,还望各位斧正。如果你对我们的项目感兴趣,欢迎发送邮件到 hongrisec@gmail.com 联系我们。Day16 的分析文章就到这里,我们最后留了一道CTF题目给大家练手,题目如下:

```
// index.php
<?php
function check_inner_ip($url)
   \mbox{match\_result=preg\_match('/^(http|https)?:}//.*(\/)?.*$/',$url);
  if (!$match result){
       die('url fomat error1');
  try{
       $url_parse=parse_url($url);
  catch(Exception $e){
       die('url fomat error2');
  $hostname=$url_parse['host'];
  $ip=gethostbyname($hostname);
   $int_ip=ip2long($ip);
   return ip2long('127.0.0.0')>>24 == $int_ip>>24 || ip2long('10.0.0.0')>>24 == $int_ip>>24 || ip2long('172.16.0.0')>>20 == $i
function safe_request_url($url)
   if (check_inner_ip($url)){
```

```
}
       else{
                  $ch = curl_init();
                  curl_setopt($ch, CURLOPT_URL, $url);
                  curl_setopt($ch, CURLOPT_RETURNTRANSFER, 1);
                  curl_setopt($ch, CURLOPT_HEADER, 0);
                  $output = curl_exec($ch);
                  $result_info = curl_getinfo($ch);
                   if ($result_info['redirect_url']){
                             safe_request_url($result_info['redirect_url']);
                  curl_close($ch);
                  var_dump($output);
       }
}
$url = $_POST['url'];
if(!empty($url)){
       safe_request_url($url);
else{
       highlight_file(__file__);
//flag in flag.php
// flag.php
<?php
if (! function_exists('real_ip') ) {
       function real_ip()
        {
                   $ip = $_SERVER['REMOTE_ADDR'];
                    if (is_null(\$ip) \&\& isset(\$\_SERVER['HTTP\_X\_FORWARDED\_FOR']) \&\& preg\_match\_all('\#\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\.\
                             foreach ($matches[0] AS $xip) {
                                        if (!preg_match('#^(10|172\.16|192\.168)\.#', $xip)) {
                                                  $ip = $xip;
                                                  break;
                                        }
                             }
                  } elseif (is_null($ip) && isset($_SERVER['HTTP_CLIENT_IP']) && preg_match('/^([0-9]{1,3}\.){3}[0-9]{1,3}$/', $_SERVER['
                             $ip = $_SERVER['HTTP_CLIENT_IP'];
                   } elseif (is_null($ip) && isset($_SERVER['HTTP_CF_CONNECTING_IP']) && preg_match('/^([0-9]{1,3}\.){3}[0-9]{1,3}$/', $_6
                             $ip = $_SERVER['HTTP_CF_CONNECTING_IP'];
                   } elseif (is_null($ip) && isset($_SERVER['HTTP_X_REAL_IP']) && preg_match('/^([0-9]{1,3}\.){3}[0-9]{1,3}$/', $_SERVER['
                             $ip = $_SERVER['HTTP_X_REAL_IP'];
                  return $ip;
       }
}
$rip = real_ip();
if($rip === "127.0.0.1")
       die("HRCTF{SSRF_can_give_you_flag}");
else
       die("You IP is {$rip} not 127.0.0.1");
题解我们会阶段性放出,如果大家有什么好的解法,可以在文章底下留言,祝大家玩的愉快!
```

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