niexinming / 2018-11-24 08:07:00 / 浏览数 4066 技术文章 技术文章 顶(0) 踩(0)

翻译自: http://find-sec-bugs.github.io/bugs.htm

翻译: 聂心明

xml解析导致xxe漏洞

WS-Attacks.org: XML Entity Expansion

```
漏洞特征:XXE XMLSTREAMREADER
当xml解析程序收到不信任的输入且如果xml解析程序支持外部实体解析的时候,那么造成xml实体解析攻击(xxe)
危害1:探测本地文件内容(xxe:xml外部实体)
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1"?>
<!DOCTYPE foo [
  <!ENTITY xxe SYSTEM "file:///etc/passwd" > ]>
<foo>&xxe;</foo>
危害2:拒绝服务攻击(xee:xml外部实体膨胀)
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<!DOCTYPE lolz [
<!ENTITY lol "lol">
<!ELEMENT lolz (#PCDATA)>
<!ENTITY lol2 "&lol1;&lol1;&lol1;&lol1;&lol1;&lol1;&lol1;&lol1;&lol1;&lol1;*</pre>
<!ENTITY lol3 "&lol2;&lol2;&lol2;&lol2;&lol2;&lol2;&lol2;&lol2;&lol2;&lol2;*</pre>
<!ENTITY lo19 "&lo18;&lo18;&lo18;&lo18;&lo18;&lo18;&lo18;&lo18;&lo18;&lo18;*>
1>
<lolz>&lolg;</lolz>
解决方法:
为了避免解析xml带来的攻击,你应该按照下面的示例代码修改你的代码
有漏洞的代码:
public void parseXML(InputStream input) throws XMLStreamException {
  XMLInputFactory factory = XMLInputFactory.newFactory();
  XMLStreamReader reader = factory.createXMLStreamReader(input);
   [...]
禁用外部实体的解决方案:
public void parseXML(InputStream input) throws XMLStreamException {
  XMLInputFactory factory = XMLInputFactory.newFactory();
  factory.setProperty(XMLInputFactory.IS_SUPPORTING_EXTERNAL_ENTITIES, false);
  XMLStreamReader reader = factory.createXMLStreamReader(input);
   [...]
禁用DTD的方案:
public void parseXML(InputStream input) throws XMLStreamException {
  XMLInputFactory factory = XMLInputFactory.newFactory();
  factory.setProperty(XMLInputFactory.SUPPORT_DTD, false);
  XMLStreamReader reader = factory.createXMLStreamReader(input);
   [...]
}
引用:
CWE-611: Improper Restriction of XML External Entity Reference ('XXE')
CERT: IDS10-J. Prevent XML external entity attacks
OWASP.org: XML External Entity (XXE) Processing
```

WS-Attacks.org: XML External Entity DOS
WS-Attacks.org: XML Entity Reference Attack
Identifying Xml eXternal Entity vulnerability (XXE)
JEP 185: Restrict Fetching of External XML Resources

xml解析导致xxe漏洞(XPathExpression)

WS-Attacks.org: XML Entity Expansion

```
漏洞特征:XXE_XPATH
当xml解析程序收到不信任的输入且如果xml解析程序支持外部实体解析的时候,那么造成xml实体解析攻击(xxe)
危害1:探测本地文件内容(xxe:xml外部实体)
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1"?>
<!DOCTYPE foo [
  <!ENTITY xxe SYSTEM "file:///etc/passwd" > ]>
<foo>&xxe;</foo>
危害2:拒绝服务攻击 (xee:xml 外部实体膨胀)
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<!DOCTYPE lolz [
<!ENTITY lol "lol">
<!ELEMENT lolz (#PCDATA)>
<!ENTITY lol2 "&lol1;&lol1;&lol1;&lol1;&lol1;&lol1;&lol1;&lol1;&lol1;*</pre>
<!ENTITY lol3 "&lol2;&lol2;&lol2;&lol2;&lol2;&lol2;&lol2;&lol2;&lol2;&lol2;</pre>
<!ENTITY lo19 "&lo18;&lo18;&lo18;&lo18;&lo18;&lo18;&lo18;&lo18;&lo18;&lo18;*</pre>
<lolz>&lolg;</lolz>
解决方法:
为了避免解析xml带来的攻击,你应该按照下面的示例代码修改你的代码
有漏洞的代码:
DocumentBuilder builder = df.newDocumentBuilder();
XPathFactory xPathFactory = XPathFactory.newInstance();
XPath xpath = xPathFactory.newXPath();
XPathExpression xPathExpr = xpath.compile("/somepath/text()");
xPathExpr.evaluate(new InputSource(inputStream));
下面的两个片段展示了可能的解决方案。你可以设置其中一个,或者两个都设置
使用"Secure processing" 模式的解决方案
DocumentBuilderFactory df = DocumentBuilderFactory.newInstance();
df.setFeature(XMLConstants.FEATURE_SECURE_PROCESSING, true);
DocumentBuilder builder = df.newDocumentBuilder();
[...]
xPathExpr.evaluate( builder.parse(inputStream) );
禁用DTD的解决方案:
通过禁用DTD,大多数的xxe攻击都可以被避免
DocumentBuilderFactory df = DocumentBuilderFactory.newInstance();
spf.setFeature("http://apache.org/xml/features/disallow-doctype-decl", true);
DocumentBuilder builder = df.newDocumentBuilder();
xPathExpr.evaluate( builder.parse(inputStream) );
引用:
CWE-611: Improper Restriction of XML External Entity Reference ('XXE')
CERT: IDS10-J. Prevent XML external entity attacks
OWASP.org: XML External Entity (XXE) Processing
```

WS-Attacks.org: XML External Entity DOS
WS-Attacks.org: XML Entity Reference Attack
Identifying Xml eXternal Entity vulnerability (XXE)
XML External Entity (XXE) Prevention Cheat Sheet_Prevention_Cheat_Sheet#XPathExpression)

xml解析导致xxe漏洞(SAXParser)

```
漏洞特征:XXE_SAXPARSER
当xml解析程序收到不信任的输入且如果xml解析程序支持外部实体解析的时候,那么造成xml实体解析攻击(xxe)
危害1:探测本地文件内容(xxe:xml外部实体)
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1"?>
<!DOCTYPE foo [
  <!ENTITY xxe SYSTEM "file:///etc/passwd" > ]>
<foo>&xxe;</foo>
危害2:拒绝服务攻击 (xee:xml 外部实体膨胀)
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<!DOCTYPE lolz [
<!ENTITY lol "lol">
<!ELEMENT lolz (#PCDATA)>
<!ENTITY lol2 "&lol1;&lol1;&lol1;&lol1;&lol1;&lol1;&lol1;&lol1;&lol1;*</pre>
<!ENTITY lol3 "&lol2;&lol2;&lol2;&lol2;&lol2;&lol2;&lol2;&lol2;&lol2;&lol2;&lol2;</pre>
<!ENTITY lo19 "&lo18;&lo18;&lo18;&lo18;&lo18;&lo18;&lo18;&lo18;&lo18;&lo18;*</p>
<lolz>&lolg;</lolz>
解决方法:
为了避免解析xml带来的攻击,你应该按照下面的示例代码修改你的代码
有漏洞的代码:
SAXParser parser = SAXParserFactory.newInstance().newSAXParser();
parser.parse(inputStream, customHandler);
下面的两个片段展示了可能的解决方案。你可以使用其中一个,或者两个都使用
使用"Secure processing" 模式的解决方案:
这个设置能保护你能避免拒绝服务攻击和ssrf漏洞
SAXParserFactory spf = SAXParserFactory.newInstance();
spf.setFeature(XMLConstants.FEATURE_SECURE_PROCESSING, true);
SAXParser parser = spf.newSAXParser();
parser.parse(inputStream, customHandler);
禁用DTD的解决方案:
通过禁用DTD,大多数的xxe攻击都可以被避免
SAXParserFactory spf = SAXParserFactory.newInstance();
spf.setFeature("http://apache.org/xml/features/disallow-doctype-decl", true);
SAXParser parser = spf.newSAXParser();
parser.parse(inputStream, customHandler);
引用:
CWE-611: Improper Restriction of XML External Entity Reference ('XXE')
CERT: IDS10-J. Prevent XML external entity attacks
OWASP.org: XML External Entity (XXE) Processing
WS-Attacks.org: XML Entity Expansion
WS-Attacks.org: XML External Entity DOS
WS-Attacks.org: XML Entity Reference Attack
Identifying Xml eXternal Entity vulnerability (XXE)
Xerces complete features list
```

xml解析导致xxe漏洞(XMLReader)

```
漏洞特征:XXE_XMLREADER
当xml解析程序收到不信任的输入且如果xml解析程序支持外部实体解析的时候,那么造成xml实体解析攻击(xxe)
危害1:探测本地文件内容(xxe:xml外部实体)
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1"?>
<!DOCTYPE foo [
 <!ENTITY xxe SYSTEM "file:///etc/passwd" > ]>
<foo>&xxe;</foo>
危害2:拒绝服务攻击 (xee:xml 外部实体膨胀)
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<!DOCTYPE lolz [
<!ENTITY lol "lol">
<!ELEMENT lolz (#PCDATA)>
<!ENTITY lol2 "&lol1;&lol1;&lol1;&lol1;&lol1;&lol1;&lol1;&lol1;&lol1;&lol1;*</pre>
<!ENTITY lol3 "&lol2;&lol2;&lol2;&lol2;&lol2;&lol2;&lol2;&lol2;&lol2;&lol2;*</pre>
<!ENTITY lo19 "&lo18;&lo18;&lo18;&lo18;&lo18;&lo18;&lo18;&lo18;&lo18;&lo18;</pre>
1>
<lolz>&lol9;</lolz>
解决方法:
为了避免解析xml带来的攻击,你应该按照下面的示例代码修改你的代码
有漏洞的代码:
XMLReader reader = XMLReaderFactory.createXMLReader();
reader.setContentHandler(customHandler);
reader.parse(new InputSource(inputStream));
下面的两个片段展示了可能的解决方案。你可以使用其中一个,或者两个都使用
使用"Secure processing" 模式的解决方案:
这个设置能保护你能避免拒绝服务攻击和ssrf漏洞
XMLReader reader = XMLReaderFactory.createXMLReader();
reader.setFeature(XMLConstants.FEATURE_SECURE_PROCESSING, true);
reader.setContentHandler(customHandler);
```

```
reader.parse(new InputSource(inputStream));
```

禁用DTD的解决方案:

通过禁用DTD,大多数的xxe攻击都可以被避免

```
XMLReader reader = XMLReaderFactory.createXMLReader();
reader.setFeature("http://apache.org/xml/features/disallow-doctype-decl", true);
reader.setContentHandler(customHandler);
reader.parse(new InputSource(inputStream));
```

引用:

CWE-611: Improper Restriction of XML External Entity Reference ('XXE')

CERT: IDS10-J. Prevent XML external entity attacks

OWASP.org: XML External Entity (XXE) Processing

WS-Attacks.org: XML Entity Expansion

WS-Attacks.org: XML External Entity DOS

WS-Attacks.org: XML Entity Reference Attack

Identifying Xml eXternal Entity vulnerability (XXE)

Xerces complete features list

xml解析导致xxe漏洞(DocumentBuilder)

```
漏洞特征:XXE_DOCUMENT
```

```
当xml解析程序收到不信任的输入且如果xml解析程序支持外部实体解析的时候,那么造成xml实体解析攻击(xxe)
危害1:探测本地文件内容(xxe:xml外部实体)
```

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1"?>
<!DOCTYPE foo [
  <!ENTITY xxe SYSTEM "file:///etc/passwd" > ]>
```

<!ELEMENT lolz (#PCDATA)>

```
危害2:拒绝服务攻击(xee:xml外部实体膨胀)
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<!DOCTYPE lolz [
<!ENTITY lol "lol">
<!ELEMENT lolz (#PCDATA)>
<!ENTITY lol2 "&lol1;&lol1;&lol1;&lol1;&lol1;&lol1;&lol1;&lol1;&lol1;&lol1;*</pre>
<!ENTITY lol3 "&lol2;&lol2;&lol2;&lol2;&lol2;&lol2;&lol2;&lol2;&lol2;&lol2;</pre>
<!ENTITY lo19 "&lo18;&lo18;&lo18;&lo18;&lo18;&lo18;&lo18;&lo18;&lo18;&lo18;</pre>
<lolz>&lolg;</lolz>
解决方法:
为了避免解析xml带来的攻击,你应该按照下面的示例代码修改你的代码
有漏洞的代码:
DocumentBuilder db = DocumentBuilderFactory.newInstance().newDocumentBuilder();
Document doc = db.parse(input);
下面的两个片段展示了可能的解决方案。你可以使用其中一个,或者两个都使用
使用"Secure processing" 模式的解决方案:
这个设置能保护你能避免拒绝服务攻击和ssrf漏洞
DocumentBuilderFactory dbf = DocumentBuilderFactory.newInstance();
dbf.setFeature(XMLConstants.FEATURE_SECURE_PROCESSING, true);
DocumentBuilder db = dbf.newDocumentBuilder();
Document doc = db.parse(input);
禁用DTD的解决方案:
通过禁用DTD,大多数的xxe攻击都可以被避免
DocumentBuilderFactory dbf = DocumentBuilderFactory.newInstance();
dbf.setFeature("http://apache.org/xml/features/disallow-doctype-decl", true);
DocumentBuilder db = dbf.newDocumentBuilder();
Document doc = db.parse(input);
引用:
CWE-611: Improper Restriction of XML External Entity Reference ('XXE')
CERT: IDS10-J. Prevent XML external entity attacks
OWASP.org: XML External Entity (XXE) Processing
WS-Attacks.org: XML Entity Expansion
WS-Attacks.org: XML External Entity DOS
WS-Attacks.org: XML Entity Reference Attack
Identifying Xml eXternal Entity vulnerability (XXE)
Xerces complete features list
xml解析导致xxe漏洞(TransformerFactory)
漏洞特征:XXE_DTD_TRANSFORM_FACTORY
当xml解析程序收到不信任的输入且如果xml解析程序支持外部实体解析的时候,那么造成xml实体解析攻击(xxe)
危害1:探测本地文件内容(xxe:xml外部实体)
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1"?>
<!DOCTYPE foo [
  <!ENTITY xxe SYSTEM "file:///etc/passwd" > ]>
<foo>&xxe;</foo>
危害2:拒绝服务攻击 (xee:xml外部实体膨胀)
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<!DOCTYPE lolz [
<!ENTITY lol "lol">
```

```
<!ENTITY lol2 "&lol1;&lol1;&lol1;&lol1;&lol1;&lol1;&lol1;&lol1;&lol1;&lol1;
<!ENTITY lol3 "&lol2;&lol2;&lol2;&lol2;&lol2;&lol2;&lol2;&lol2;&lol2;&lol2;</pre>
<!ENTITY lo19 "&lo18;&lo18;&lo18;&lo18;&lo18;&lo18;&lo18;&lo18;&lo18;&lo18;</pre>
<lolz>&lolg;</lolz>
解决方法:
为了避免解析xml带来的攻击,你应该按照下面的示例代码修改你的代码
有漏洞的代码:
Transformer transformer = TransformerFactory.newInstance().newTransformer();
transformer.transform(input, result);
下面的两个片段展示了可能的解决方案。你可以使用其中一个,或者两个都使用
使用"Secure processing" 模式的解决方案:
这个设置能保护你能避免拒绝服务攻击和ssrf漏洞
TransformerFactory factory = TransformerFactory.newInstance();
factory.setAttribute(XMLConstants.ACCESS_EXTERNAL_DTD, "all");
factory.setAttribute(XMLConstants.ACCESS_EXTERNAL_STYLESHEET, "all");
Transformer transformer = factory.newTransformer();
transformer.setOutputProperty(OutputKeys.INDENT, "yes");
transformer.transform(input, result);
禁用DTD的解决方案:
通过禁用DTD,大多数的xxe攻击都可以被避免
TransformerFactory factory = TransformerFactory.newInstance();
factory.setFeature(XMLConstants.FEATURE SECURE PROCESSING, true);
Transformer transformer = factory.newTransformer();
transformer.setOutputProperty(OutputKeys.INDENT, "yes");
transformer.transform(input, result);
CWE-611: Improper Restriction of XML External Entity Reference ('XXE')
CERT: IDS10-J. Prevent XML external entity attacks
OWASP.org: XML External Entity (XXE) Processing
WS-Attacks.org: XML Entity Expansion
WS-Attacks.org: XML External Entity DOS
WS-Attacks.org: XML Entity Reference Attack
Identifying Xml eXternal Entity vulnerability (XXE)
XSLT解析导致xxe漏洞(TransformerFactory)
漏洞特征:XXE_XSLT_TRANSFORM_FACTORY
当xml解析程序收到不信任的输入且如果xml解析程序支持外部实体解析的时候,那么造成xml实体解析攻击(xxe)
危害1:探测本地文件内容(xxe:xml外部实体)
<xsl:stylesheet version="1.0" xmlns:xsl="http://www.w3.org/1999/XSL/Transform">
  <xsl:template match="/">
     <xsl:value-of select="document('/etc/passwd')">
  </xsl:value-of></xsl:template>
</xsl:stylesheet>
解决方法:
为了避免解析xml带来的攻击,你应该按照下面的示例代码修改你的代码
有漏洞的代码:
Transformer transformer = TransformerFactory.newInstance().newTransformer();
transformer.transform(input, result);
```

下面的两个片段展示了可能的解决方案。你可以使用其中一个,或者两个都使用

使用"Secure processing" 模式的解决方案:

这个设置能保护你能避免ssrf漏洞但是不能避免拒绝服务攻击

```
TransformerFactory factory = TransformerFactory.newInstance();
factory.setAttribute(XMLConstants.ACCESS_EXTERNAL_DTD, "all");
factory.setAttribute(XMLConstants.ACCESS_EXTERNAL_STYLESHEET, "all");
Transformer transformer = factory.newTransformer();
transformer.setOutputProperty(OutputKeys.INDENT, "yes");
transformer.transform(input, result);
禁用DTD的解决方案:
这个设置能保护你能避免ssrf漏洞但是不能避免拒绝服务攻击
TransformerFactory factory = TransformerFactory.newInstance();
factory.setFeature(XMLConstants.FEATURE SECURE PROCESSING, true);
Transformer transformer = factory.newTransformer();
transformer.setOutputProperty(OutputKeys.INDENT, "yes");
transformer.transform(input, result);
引用:
CWE-611: Improper Restriction of XML External Entity Reference ('XXE')
CERT: IDS10-J. Prevent XML external entity attacks
OWASP.org: XML External Entity (XXE) Processing
WS-Attacks.org: XML Entity Expansion
WS-Attacks.org: XML External Entity DOS
```

潜在的XPath注入

漏洞特征: XPATH_INJECTION

XPath注入的危险程度就像sql注入一样。如果XPath查询包含不信任的用户输入,那么数据库就会被完全暴露。这样就可以让攻击者访问未授权的数据或者在目标xml数据库

引用:

WASC-39: XPath Injection

OWASP: Top 10 2013-A1-Injection

CWE-643: Improper Neutralization of Data within XPath Expressions ('XPath Injection')

CERT: IDS09-J. Prevent XPath Injection (archive)

WS-Attacks.org: XML Entity Reference Attack
Identifying Xml eXternal Entity vulnerability (XXE)

Black Hat Europe 2012: Hacking XPath 2.0

Balisage: XQuery Injection

发现Struts 1 服务器端

漏洞特征: STRUTS1_ENDPOINT 这个类是Struts 1 的Action

曾清一个请求被路由到一个控制器中,Form对象将会被自动的实例化为http参数的对象。这些参数应该被严格检查,以保证它们是安全的。

发现Struts 2 服务器端

漏洞特征:STRUTS2_ENDPOINT

在Struts 2中,服务器端是简单的Java对象 (POJOs),这就意味着没有接口/类需要被实现/拓展

当一个请求被路由到它的控制器的时候(像这些被选择的类),http提供的参数会被自动的映射到类中的setters中。所以,所有类中的setters都应该被看成来自不被信任源

发现Spring 服务器端

漏洞特征: SPRING_ENDPOINT

这个类是一个Spring的控制器。所有方法的注解都在RequestMapping(还有一些简化注解在GetMapping, PostMapping, PutMapping, DeleteMapping, 和PatchMapping),这些方法都能被远程访问到。这些类应该被严格的分析,以保证暴露给远程的方法是安全的,不会被攻击者轻易攻击。

Spring关闭 CSRF保护

```
漏洞特征: SPRING_CSRF_PROTECTION_DISABLED
对于标准的web应用程序来讲,关闭Spring的CSRF保护显然是不安全的。
禁用此保护的有效使用场景是服务器暴露一个可以改变状态的接口,这个接口仅可以被非浏览器操控。
```

```
不安全的配置
```

```
@EnableWebSecurity
public class WebSecurityConfig extends WebSecurityConfigurerAdapter {
  protected void configure(HttpSecurity http) throws Exception {
      http.csrf().disable();
}
```

引用:

Spring Security Official Documentation: When to use CSRF protection

OWASP: Cross-Site Request Forgery OWASP: CSRF Prevention Cheat Sheet CWE-352: Cross-Site Request Forgery (CSRF)

Spring 中不受CSRF限制的RequestMapping

漏洞特征: SPRING_CSRF_UNRESTRICTED_REQUEST_MAPPING

通过默认的映射所有的HTTP请求方法都会被RequestMapping注解。可是, http请求中的GET, HEAD, TRACE,

和OPTIONS (可能会导致tokens被泄露)方法不会默认开启csrf保护。所以,被RequestMapping注解的可以改变状态的方法和 POST, PUT, DELETE, 或者 PATCH这些http请求方法都会受到csrf攻击。

```
有漏洞的代码:
```

```
@Controller
public class UnsafeController {
   @RequestMapping("/path")
   public void writeData() {
       // State-changing operations performed within this method.
}
解决方案 (Spring Framework 4.3和更新的版本)
@Controller
public class SafeController {
    * For methods without side-effects use @GetMapping.
   @GetMapping("/path")
   public String readData() {
       // No state-changing operations performed within this method.
       return "";
   }
   /**
    * For state-changing methods use either @PostMapping, @PutMapping, @DeleteMapping, or @PatchMapping.
   @PostMapping("/path")
   public void writeData() {
       // State-changing operations performed within this method.
}
解决方案 (在Spring Framework 4.3之前的版本)
@Controller
public class SafeController {
```

- * For methods without side-effects use either
- * RequestMethod.GET, RequestMethod.HEAD, RequestMethod.TRACE, or RequestMethod.OPTIONS.

```
* /
  @RequestMapping(value = "/path", method = RequestMethod.GET)
  public String readData() {
      // No state-changing operations performed within this method.
      return "";
  }
    * For state-changing methods use either
    * RequestMethod.POST, RequestMethod.PUT, RequestMethod.DELETE, or RequestMethod.PATCH.
  @RequestMapping(value = "/path", method = RequestMethod.POST)
  public void writeData() {
      \ensuremath{//} State-changing operations performed within this method.
}
引用:
Spring Security Official Documentation: Use proper HTTP verbs (CSRF protection))
OWASP: Cross-Site Request Forgery
OWASP: CSRF Prevention Cheat Sheet
CWE-352: Cross-Site Request Forgery (CSRF)
潜在的注入(custom)
漏洞特征: CUSTOM_INJECTION
扫描工具所识别的函数存在注射问题。应验证输入并争取转义。
有漏洞的代码:
SqlUtil.execQuery("select * from UserEntity t where id = " + parameterInput);
wiki在线有很详细的教程关于如何配置custom
引用:
WASC-19: SQL Injection
OWASP: Top 10 2013-A1-Injection
OWASP: SQL Injection Prevention Cheat Sheet
OWASP: Query Parameterization Cheat Sheet
CAPEC-66: SQL Injection
CWE-89: Improper Neutralization of Special Elements used in an SQL Command ('SQL Injection')
潜在的sql注入
漏洞特征:SQL_INJECTION
输入进sql查询的数据应该通过严格的检查。在预编译中绑定参数可以更容易的缓解sql注入带来的危害。或者,每一个参数应该被正确的转义。
有漏洞的代码:
createQuery("select * from User where id = '"+inputId+"'");
解决方案:
import org.owasp.esapi.Encoder;
createQuery("select * from User where id = '"+Encoder.encodeForSQL(inputId)+"'");
引用 (sql注入)
WASC-19: SQL Injection
CAPEC-66: SQL Injection
CWE-89: Improper Neutralization of Special Elements used in an SQL Command ('SQL Injection')
OWASP: Top 10 2013-A1-Injection
OWASP: SQL Injection Prevention Cheat Sheet
OWASP: Query Parameterization Cheat Sheet
```

在Turbine中潜在的sql注入

漏洞特征: SQL_INJECTION_TURBINE

输入进sql查询的数据应该通过严格的检查。在预编译中绑定参数可以更容易的缓解sql注入带来的危害。或者,每一个参数应该被正确的转义。 Turbine API 提供DSL在java代码中构建查询

```
List<Record> BasePeer.executeQuery( "select * from Customer where id=" + inputId );
解决方案(使用Criteria DSL):
Criteria c = new Criteria();
c.add( CustomerPeer.ID, inputId );
List<Customer> customers = CustomerPeer.doSelect( c );
解决方案(使用特殊方法):
Customer customer = CustomerPeer.retrieveByPK( new NumberKey( inputId ) );
解决方法(使用OWASP提供的编码方法)
import org.owasp.esapi.Encoder;
BasePeer.executeQuery("select * from Customer where id = '"+Encoder.encodeForSQL(inputId)+"'");
引用(Turbine):
Turbine Documentation: Criteria Howto
引用 (sql注入)
WASC-19: SQL Injection
CAPEC-66: SQL Injection
CWE-89: Improper Neutralization of Special Elements used in an SQL Command ('SQL Injection')
OWASP: Top 10 2013-A1-Injection
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潜在的SQL/HQL注入(Hibernate)
漏洞特征:SQL_INJECTION_HIBERNATE
输入进sql查询的数据应该通过严格的检查。在预编译中绑定参数可以更容易的缓解sql注入带来的危害。或者,可以使用Hibernate的Criteria。
有漏洞的代码:
Session session = sessionFactory.openSession();
Query q = session.createQuery("select t from UserEntity t where id = " + input);
q.execute();
解决方案:
Session session = sessionFactory.openSession();
Query q = session.createQuery("select t from UserEntity t where id = :userId");
q.setString("userId",input);
g.execute();
动态查询参数法解决方案 (Hibernate Criteria)
Session session = sessionFactory.openSession();
Query q = session.createCriteria(UserEntity.class)
   .add( Restrictions.like("id", input) )
   .list();
q.execute();
引用(Hibernate)
Hibernate Documentation: Query Criteria
Hibernate Javadoc: Query Object
HQL for pentesters: Guideline to test if the suspected code is exploitable.
引用 (sql注入)
WASC-19: SQL Injection
CAPEC-66: SQL Injection
CWE-89: Improper Neutralization of Special Elements used in an SQL Command ('SQL Injection')
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```

潜在的sql/JDOQL注入(JDO)

有漏洞的代码:

```
输入进sql查询的数据应该通过严格的检查。在预编译中绑定参数可以更容易的缓解sql注入带来的危害。
有漏洞的代码:
PersistenceManager pm = getPM();
Query q = pm.newQuery("select * from Users where name = " + input);
q.execute();
解决方案:
PersistenceManager pm = getPM();
Query q = pm.newQuery("select * from Users where name = nameParam");
q.declareParameters("String nameParam");
g.execute(input);
引用(JDO):
JDO: Object Retrieval
引用 (sql注入)
WASC-19: SQL Injection
CAPEC-66: SQL Injection
CWE-89: Improper Neutralization of Special Elements used in an SQL Command ('SQL Injection')
OWASP: Top 10 2013-A1-Injection
OWASP: SQL Injection Prevention Cheat Sheet
OWASP: Query Parameterization Cheat Sheet
潜在的sql/JPQL注入(JPA)
漏洞特征: SQL_INJECTION_JPA
输入进sql查询的数据应该通过严格的检查。在预编译中绑定参数可以更容易的缓解sql注入带来的危害。
有漏洞的代码:
EntityManager pm = getEM();
TypedQuery<UserEntity> q = em.createQuery(
  String.format("select * from Users where name = %s", username),
  UserEntity.class);
UserEntity res = q.getSingleResult();
解决方案:
TypedQuery<UserEntity> q = em.createQuery(
   "select * from Users where name = usernameParam", UserEntity.class)
   .setParameter("usernameParam", username);
UserEntity res = q.getSingleResult();
引用 (JPA)
The Java EE 6 Tutorial: Creating Queries Using the Java Persistence Query Language
引用 (sql注入)
WASC-19: SQL Injection
CAPEC-66: SQL Injection
CWE-89: Improper Neutralization of Special Elements used in an SQL Command ('SQL Injection')
OWASP: Top 10 2013-A1-Injection
OWASP: SQL Injection Prevention Cheat Sheet
OWASP: Query Parameterization Cheat Sheet
潜在的JDBC注入(Spring JDBC)
漏洞特征: SQL_INJECTION_SPRING_JDBC
输入进sql查询的数据应该通过严格的检查。在预编译中绑定参数可以更容易的缓解sql注入带来的危害。或者,每一个参数应该被正确的转义。
有漏洞的代码:
JdbcTemplate jdbc = new JdbcTemplate();
int count = jdbc.queryForObject("select count(*) from Users where name = '"+paramName+"'", Integer.class);
解决方案:
```

漏洞特征: SQL_INJECTION_JDO

```
JdbcTemplate jdbc = new JdbcTemplate();
int count = jdbc.queryForObject("select count(*) from Users where name = ?", Integer.class, paramName);
引用 (Spring JDBC)
Spring Official Documentation: Data access with JDBC
引用 (sql注入)
WASC-19: SQL Injection
CAPEC-66: SQL Injection
CWE-89: Improper Neutralization of Special Elements used in an SQL Command ('SQL Injection')
OWASP: Top 10 2013-A1-Injection
OWASP: SQL Injection Prevention Cheat Sheet
OWASP: Query Parameterization Cheat Sheet
潜在的JDBC注入
漏洞特征:SQL_INJECTION_JDBC
输入进sql查询的数据应该通过严格的检查。在预编译中绑定参数可以更容易的缓解sql注入带来的危害。
有漏洞的代码:
Connection conn = [...];
Statement stmt = con.createStatement();
ResultSet rs = stmt.executeQuery("update COFFEES set SALES = "+nbSales+" where COF_NAME = '"+coffeeName+"'");
解决方室:
Connection conn = [...];
conn.prepareStatement("update COFFEES set SALES = ? where COF_NAME = ?");
updateSales.setInt(1, nbSales);
updateSales.setString(2, coffeeName);
引用 (JDBC)
Oracle Documentation: The Java Tutorials > Prepared Statements
引用 (sql注入)
WASC-19: SQL Injection
CAPEC-66: SQL Injection
CWE-89: Improper Neutralization of Special Elements used in an SQL Command ('SQL Injection')
OWASP: Top 10 2013-A1-Injection
OWASP: SQL Injection Prevention Cheat Sheet
OWASP: Query Parameterization Cheat Sheet
潜在的Scala Slick注入
漏洞特征: SCALA_SQL_INJECTION_SLICK
输入进sql查询的数据应该通过严格的检查。在预编译中绑定参数可以更容易的缓解sql注入带来的危害。
有漏洞的代码:
db.run {
 sql"select * from people where name = '#$value'".as[Person]
解决方案:
db.run {
 sql"select * from people where name = $value".as[Person]
引用 (sql注入)
WASC-19: SQL Injection
CAPEC-66: SQL Injection
CWE-89: Improper Neutralization of Special Elements used in an SQL Command ('SQL Injection')
OWASP: Top 10 2013-A1-Injection
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OWASP: Query Parameterization Cheat Sheet
```

潜在的Scala Anorm注入

漏洞特征: SCALA_SQL_INJECTION_ANORM

输入进sql查询的数据应该通过严格的检查。在预编译中绑定参数可以更容易的缓解sql注入带来的危害。

有漏洞的代码:

```
val peopleParser = Macro.parser[Person]("id", "name", "age")

DB.withConnection { implicit c => val people: List[Person] = SQL("select * from people where name = '" + value + "'").as(peopleParser.*) }

解决方案:

val peopleParser = Macro.parser[Person]("id", "name", "age")

DB.withConnection { implicit c => val people: List[Person] = SQL"select * from people where name = $value".as(peopleParser.*) }

SI用(sq注入)

WASC-19: SQL Injection

CAPEC-66: SQL Injection

CWE-89: Improper Neutralization of Special Elements used in an SQL Command ('SQL Injection')

OWASP: Top 10 2013-A1-Injection

OWASP: SQL Injection Prevention Cheat Sheet

OWASP: Query Parameterization Cheat Sheet
```

潜在的安卓sql注入

漏洞特征: SQL INJECTION ANDROID

输入进sql查询的数据应该通过严格的检查。在预编译中绑定参数可以更容易的缓解sql注入带来的危害。

有漏洞的代码:

```
String query = "SELECT * FROM messages WHERE uid= '"+userInput+"'";
Cursor cursor = this.getReadableDatabase().rawQuery(query,null);
解决方案:
String query = "SELECT * FROM messages WHERE uid= ?";
Cursor cursor = this.getReadableDatabase().rawQuery(query,new String[] {userInput});
```

引用 (Android SQLite)

InformIT.com: Practical Advice for Building Secure Android Databases in SQLite

Packtpub.com: Knowing the SQL-injection attacks and securing our Android applications from them

Android Database Support (Enterprise Android: Programming Android Database Applications for the Enterprise)

Safe example of Insert, Select, Update and Delete queryies provided by Suragch

引用 (sql注入)

WASC-19: SQL Injection

CAPEC-66: SQL Injection

CWE-89: Improper Neutralization of Special Elements used in an SQL Command ('SQL Injection')

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潜在的LDAP注入

漏洞特征:LDAP_INJECTION

就像sql , 所有进入到ldap查询的语句都必须要保证安全。不幸的是 , ldap没有像sql那样的预编译接口。所以 , 现在的主要防御方式是 , 在参数进入ladp查询之前对其进行所有漏洞的代码:

引用:

WASC-29: LDAP Injection

OWASP: Top 10 2013-A1-Injection

CWE-90: Improper Neutralization of Special Elements used in an LDAP Query ('LDAP Injection')

LDAP Injection Guide: Learn How to Detect LDAP Injections and Improve LDAP Security

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