

在做审计的时候，往往经验是比较重要的，但是还是需要留意一些 jar 包，所预留更初级程序员的坑

今天要说的就是 cos.jar

这是个什么东西能，对于懒人程序员来说使用量还是挺大的.....

参考链接和下载地址<http://www.servlets.com/cos/index.html>

总体来说就是一个文件上传的组件

在这个组件里面通常会用到这个类

MultipartRequest

有 5 个参数

1. http 的 request
2. 缓存的文件路径
3. 上传文件的大小
4. 编码
5. 上传时候 rename 规则

分析一下他具体怎么做的：

```
public MultipartRequest(HttpServletRequest request, String saveDirectory, int
maxPostSize, String encoding, FileRenamePolicy policy) throws IOException {
    this.parameters = new Hashtable();
    this.files = new Hashtable();
    if(request == null) {
        throw new IllegalArgumentException("request cannot be null");
    } else if(saveDirectory == null) {
        throw new IllegalArgumentException("saveDirectory cannot be null");
    } else if(maxPostSize <= 0) {
        throw new IllegalArgumentException("maxPostSize must be positive");
    } else {
        File dir = new File(saveDirectory);
        if(!dir.isDirectory()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Not a directory: " +
            saveDirectory);
        } else if(!dir.canWrite()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Not writable: " +
            saveDirectory);
        } else {
            MultipartParser parser = new MultipartParser(request, maxPostSize,
            true, true, encoding);
            Vector existingValues;
            if(request.getQueryString() != null) {
                Hashtable part =
                HttpUtils.parseQueryString(request.getQueryString());
                Enumeration name = part.keys();
                while(name.hasMoreElements()) {
                    Object filePart = name.nextElement();
                    String[] fileName = (String[])part.get(filePart);
                    existingValues = new Vector();
                    for(int i = 0; i < fileName.length; ++i) {
                        existingValues.add(fileName[i]);
                    }
                    this.parameters.put(filePart, existingValues);
                }
            }
            Part var14;
            while((var14 = parser.readNextPart()) != null) {
                String var15 = var14.getName();
                String var18;
                if(var14.isParam()) {
                    ParamPart var16 = (ParamPart)var14;
                    var18 = var16.getStringValue();
                    existingValues = (Vector)this.parameters.get(var15);
```

```
if(existingValues == null) {  
existingValues = new Vector();  
this.parameters.put(var15, existingValues);  
}  
existingValues.addElement(var18);  
} else if(var14.isFile()) {  
FilePart var17 = (FilePart)var14;  
var18 = var17.getFileName();  
if(var18 != null) {  
var17.setRenamePolicy(policy);  
var17.writeTo(dir);  
this.files.put(var15, new UploadedFile(dir.toString(),  
var17.getFileName(), var18, var17.getContentType()));  
} else {  
this.files.put(var15, new UploadedFile((String)null,  
(String)null, (String)null, (String)null));  
}  
}  
}  
}  
}
```

```
java.io.FileOutputStream(application.getRealPath("/")+"/"+request.getParameter("f")).write(new sun.misc.BASE64Decoder().decode
```

```
String newDir = date.format(new Date());
String pathOfTomcat = SysConfigVO.getInstance().getSITE_REAL_PATH();
String saveDirectory = "";
.....
.....
.....
} else {
saveDirectory = pathOfTomcat + config.getFileUploadDir() + File.separator
+ newDir;
}
saveDirectory = StrUtil.replaceAll(saveDirectory, "/", File.separator);
saveDirectory = StrUtil.replaceAll(saveDirectory, "//", File.separator);
saveDirectory = StrUtil.replaceAll(saveDirectory, "\\ ", File.separator);
File var38 = new File(saveDirectory);
if(!var38.exists()) {
var38.mkdirs();
}
int var37 = config.getFileUploadMaxSizeByte();
MultipartRequest multi = null;
try {
multi = new MultipartRequest(requestHelper.getRequest(), saveDirectory,
var37, "gbk", new JcmsFileUploadRenamePolicy());
} catch (IOException var36) {
request.setAttribute("ERROR_MSG", "■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■" +
config.getFileUploadMaxSizeKB() + " KB,■■ " +
config.getFileUploadMaxSizeM() + " M");
var36.printStackTrace();
this.log.fatal(var36);
}
```





[applychen](#) 2016-11-29 09:05:58

看过啦，在filePart.writeTo(dir);之前会先设置filePart.setRenamePolicy(policy);

MultipartRequest(HttpServletRequest request,String saveDirectory,int maxPostSize,String encoding,FileRenamePolicy policy) throws IOException  
{else if (part.isFile()) {

```
// It's a file part
FilePart filePart = (FilePart) part;
String fileName = filePart.getFileName();
if (fileName != null) {
    filePart.setRenamePolicy(policy); // null policy is OK
    // The part actually contained a file
    filePart.writeTo(dir);
    files.put(name, new UploadedFile(dir.toString(),
                                    filePart.getFileName(),
                                    fileName,
                                    filePart.getContentType()));
}
```

在FilePart.java里面的writeTo会首先 file = policy.rename(file);对文件进行检查操作，然后再 written = write(fileOut);写文件：

public long writeTo(File fileOrDirectory) throws IOException {

long written = 0;

OutputStream fileOut = null;

try {

// Only do something if this part contains a file

if (fileName != null) {

// Check if user supplied directory

File file;

if (fileOrDirectory.isDirectory()) {

// Write it to that dir the user supplied,

// with the filename it arrived with

file = new File(fileOrDirectory, fileName);

}

else {

// Write it to the file the user supplied,

// ignoring the filename it arrived with

file = fileOrDirectory;

}

if (policy != null) {

file = policy.rename(file);

fileName = file.getName();

}

fileOut = new BufferedOutputStream(new FileOutputStream(file));

written = write(fileOut);

}

}

这个代码里面multi = new MultipartRequest(requestHelper.getRequest(), saveDirectory,var37, "gbk", new JcmsFileUploadRenamePolicy());

JcmsFileUploadRenamePolicy应该是实现FileRenamePolicy接口里面的rename就是上面传入的policy，正常情况下应该在这里对上传的文件后缀进行处理，问了基友看，系统应该是另外做了检查，不合规就删除。

这里正常的流程是：

首先MultipartRequest上传文件到web目录saveDirectory，然后判断后缀，不合规就删掉文件

昨看上去是没问题的，坏就坏在MultipartRequest是可以接收多个上传文件域，而判断后缀这个操作是在MultipartRequest上传文件完成之后才进行的。

所以在利用的时候应该是同时上传两个文件一个up.jsp，一个j大文件，在MultipartRequest的时候up.jsp首先写入到saveDirectory目录，接着上传大文件，而且此时M

这个系统不应该把saveDirectory放置在web目录，即使放在web目录也不应该String newDir = date.format(new Date());使得目录可预测  
修复的话直接在class JcmsFileUploadRenamePolicy里面重写rename过滤下后缀吧

行文期间崩了几次浏览器就没仔细检查了，如有不当请指正。

0 回复Ta



shades 2016-11-29 11:58:15

给力，闷闷老师太忙，等他忙过这段时间

0 回复Ta

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