<u>小透明yo</u> / 2019-10-10 09:10:06 / 浏览数 5331 安全技术 漏洞分析 顶(1) 踩(0)

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前言:
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本文只分析发生漏洞得原因,具体pop链简略分析。
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joomla中得session会被存入数据库中,这是以前版本得RCE就可以得知得事情。

```
/libraries/joomla/session/storage.php:
```

```
public function register()
  {
       // Use this object as the session handler
       session_set_save_handler(
          array($this, 'open'), array($this, 'close'), array($this, 'read'), array($this, 'write'),
           array($this, 'destroy'), array($this, 'gc')
       );
   }
```

```
通过这里得到目标注册得几个函数,但是此方法为抽象类,也就是说不能实例化的,所以我们需要寻找继承了此类的类进行分析,在JSessionStorageDatabase对象中,均重
0x01 入口:
根据github给出的payload得出路由为:/index.php/component/users
根据路由找到目标文件的真实文件为:/components/com_users/users.php
此文件获取了一个task参数,这个参数不做具体分析,我们只需要得知目标会根据此参数来找到最终提交的函数
payload中有如下:
'task': 'user.login',
也就是说会提交到 user控制器下面的login方法,直接追过去就好了,具体路径为:components/com_users/controllers/user.php
代码:
public function login()
  {
      JSession::checkToken('post') or jexit(JText::_('JINVALID_TOKEN'));
             = JFactory::getApplication();
      $app
      $input = $app->input;
      $method = $input->getMethod();
      // Populate the data array:
      $data = array();
      $data['return']
                       = base64_decode($app->input->post->get('return', '', 'BASE64'));
      $data['username'] = $input->$method->get('username', '', 'USERNAME');
      $data['password'] = $input->$method->get('password', '', 'RAW');
      $data['secretkey'] = $input->$method->get('secretkey', '', 'RAW');
      // Don't redirect to an external URL.
      if (!JUri::isInternal($data['return']))
      {
          $data['return'] = '';
      }
      // Set the return URL if empty.
      if (empty($data['return']))
      {
```

\$data['return'] = 'index.php?option=com_users&view=profile';

\$app->setUserState('users.login.form.return', \$data['return']);

// Get the log in options. \$options = array();

// Set the return URL in the user state to allow modification by plugins

```
$options['remember'] = $this->input->getBool('remember', false);
       $options['return'] = $data['return'];
       // Get the log in credentials.
       $credentials = array();
       $credentials['username'] = $data['username'];
       $credentials['password'] = $data['password'];
       $credentials['secretkey'] = $data['secretkey'];
       \ensuremath{//} Perform the log in.
       if (true === $app->login($credentials, $options))
           // Success
          if ($options['remember'] == true)
              $app->setUserState('rememberLogin', true);
           $app->setUserState('users.login.form.data', array());
           $app->redirect(JRoute::_($app->getUserState('users.login.form.return'), false));
      }
      else
       {
           // Login failed !
           $data['remember'] = (int) $options['remember'];
           $app->setUserState('users.login.form.data', $data);
           $app->redirect(JRoute::_('index.php?option=com_users&view=login', false));
       }
  }
0x02 进入login中:
这里我们可以看下重点代码:
JSession::checkToken('post') or jexit(JText::_('JINVALID_TOKEN'));
进入checkToken函数中,具体看下
$session = JFactory::getSession();
          if ($session->isNew())
跟进后发现这句代码获取了现在的session对象:
public static function getSession(array $options = array())
  {
       if (!self::$session)
       {
          self::$session = self::createSession($options);
      return self::$session;
   }
这里获取到的对象其实就是当前对象,因为我在下面发现了isNew函数:
public function isNew()
  {
       $counter = $this->get('session.counter');
      return (bool) ($counter === 1);
   }
然后在跟进get函数:
public function get($name, $default = null, $namespace = 'default')
       // Add prefix to namespace to avoid collisions
       nespace = '_i . nespace;
       if ($this->_state === 'destroyed')
           // @TODO :: generated error here
           $error = null;
```

```
}
      if (isset($_SESSION[$namespace][$name]))
          return $_SESSION[$namespace][$name];
      return $default;
   }
也就是说此时return的是:
$_SESSION[__default][session.counter]
因为\$this->_state === 'destroyed' 判断根本不成立,在start函数中,有如下代码:
public function start()
   {
      if ($this->_state === 'active')
      {
          return;
      $this->_start();
      $this->_state = 'active';
他会将_state变量预设为active。此时的counter获取出来确实是等于1,所以会直接返回true
    public function isNew()
                                                                 $counter: 1
         $counter = $this->get( name: 'session.counter');
         return (bool) ($counter === 1);
return (bool) ($counter === 1);
返回为真,再次回到checktoken函数:
if ($session->isNew())
          {
              // Redirect to login screen.
              $app->enqueueMessage(JText::_('JLIB_ENVIRONMENT_SESSION_EXPIRED'), 'warning');
              $app->redirect(JRoute::_('index.php'));
          }
          else
              return false;
           }
然后进入if中的真流程,重点可以看下这句:
$app->redirect(JRoute::_('index.php'));
我们跟进redirect函数:
public function redirect($url, $status = 303)
      // Handle B/C by checking if a message was passed to the method, will be removed at 4.0
      if (func_num_args() > 1)
       {
          $args = func_get_args();
           \star Do some checks on the $args array, values below correspond to legacy redirect() method
           * $args[0] = $url
           * $args[1] = Message to enqueue
           * $args[2] = Message type
           * $args[3] = $status (previously moved)
          if (isset($args[1]) && !empty($args[1]) && (!is_bool($args[1]) && !is_int($args[1])))
```

return Serror;

```
{
              // Log that passing the message to the function is deprecated
             JLog::add(
                 'Passing a message and message type to JFactory::getApplication()->redirect() is deprecated. '
                 . 'Please set your message via JFactory::getApplication()->enqueueMessage() prior to calling redirect().',
                 JLog::WARNING.
                 'deprecated'
              );
             $message = $args[1];
             \ensuremath{//} Set the message type if present
             if (isset(\$args[2]) && !empty(\$args[2]))
                 $type = $args[2];
             }
             else
              {
                 $type = 'message';
              }
              // Enqueue the message
              $this->enqueueMessage($message, $type);
              // Reset the $moved variable
             $status = isset($args[3]) ? (boolean) $args[3] : false;
          }
      }
      // Persist messages if they exist.
      if (count($this->_messageQueue))
          $session = JFactory::getSession();
          $session->set('application.queue', $this->_messageQueue);
      // Hand over processing to the parent now
      parent::redirect($url, $status);
看着这么长一串实际上这玩意,emmm啥也没干,因为第一个if,我们只传入了一个变量所以直接跳过,第二个if判断中只设置了一个session变量。
parent::redirect($url, $status);
再次跟入parent::redirect,一长串代码,其实还是什么也没干,在那组合url,到最后执行到了$this->close();
而close中的代码为:
public function close($code = 0)
   {
      exit($code);
  }
分析到此处的时候,我不禁陷入了对人生以及社会的大思考当中。tmd到底在哪里写入了session?后来回到刚刚走过的代码再次认真的看了一次后发现,在 start中还有这么
register_shutdown_function('session_write_close');
可以看下官方给出的定义:
  注册一个会在php中止时执行的函数
  简单的来说就是整个php程序的_destract(),在php结束之前均会执行此代码。
然后可以看下write:
public function write($id, $data)
   {
      \ensuremath{//} Get the database connection object and verify its connected.
      $db = JFactory::getDbo();
      try
```

```
{
          $query = $db->getQuery(true)
             ->update($db->quoteName('#__session'))
              ->set($db->quoteName('data') . ' = ' . $db->quote($data))
              ->set($db->quoteName('time') . ' = ' . $db->quote((int) time()))
              -> \\ where(\$db->quoteName('session_id') . ' = ' . \$db->quote(\$id));
这里获取的两个参数分别为:cookie中的sessionid以及序列化组合过后的session。
重点看下面这句替换的代码:
$data = str_replace(chr(0) . '*' . chr(0), '\0\0\0', $data);
会将chr(0).".
chr(0)替换为\0\0\0,正因为这个机制造成了这次的RCE,chr(0).\.chr(0)为三个字节长度,但是\0\0\0为6个字节长度。后面的read代码中,将所有的\0\0\0全部替换成了chr(0).
public function read($id)
  {
      // Get the database connection object and verify its connected.
      $db = JFactory::getDbo();
      try
      {
          // Get the session data from the database table.
          $query = $db->getQuery(true)
              ->select($db->quoteName('data'))
          ->from($db->quoteName('#__session'))
          ->where($db->quoteName('session_id') . ' = ' . $db->quote($id));
          $db->setQuery($query);
          $result = (string) $db->loadResult();
          return $result;
      }
实验:
实验代码:
<?php
class a{
  public $a;
  function __construct()
      this->a = chr(0) . '*' . chr(0);
  }
}
echo serialize(new a());
输出:
O:1:"a":1:{s:1:"a";s:3:"*";}
实验代码2:
<?php
class a{
  public $a;
  function __construct()
      this->a = '\0\0';
}
echo str_replace('\0\0'' , chr(0) . '*' . chr(0), serialize(new a()));
```

```
?>
 输出:
0:1:"a":1:{s:1:"a";s:6:"*";}
可以看出将\0替换为了chr(0)后并没有替换长度。
payload分析:
此时的payload为:
 __default|a:8:{s:15:"session.counter";i:5;s:19:"session.timer.start";i:1570637551;s:18:"session.timer.last";i:1570639080;s:17:
然后将\0\0\0替换为特殊字符后:
0:1: "a":1:{s:1: "a";s:1995: "__default | a:8:{s:15: "session.counter";i:5;s:19: "session.timer.start";i:1570637551;s:18: "session.timer.start";i:1570637551;s:1
其中:
 s:54:"******
实际占位为27位但是这里却是54位,多出来的27位从后面补入,此时的payload实际上为:
 s:54:[********;s:8:"password";s:409:"AAA]
 最后得出真正被反序列化的是:
\verb|s:11:| maonnalezzo| :0:21:| JDatabaseDriverMysqli| :3: \{s:4:| *a|;0:17:| JSimplepieFactory| :0: \{ \}s:21:| *disconnectHandlers| ;a:1: \{ i:0;a|;0:17:| JSimplepieFactory| :0: \{ \}s:21:| *disconnectHandlers| ;a:1: \{ \}s:21:| *disconne
而username中的N个\0以及password中的AAA早就被程序逻辑导致的溢出吃的一干二净了。
 POP链分析:
在payload中可以得到目标pop链的入口为:JDatabaseDriverMysqli,我们直接追进去就好了:
public function __destruct()
           {
                          $this->disconnect();
跟进disconnect方法:
public function disconnect()
           {
                          // Close the connection.
                         if ($this->connection)
                                         foreach ($this->disconnectHandlers as $h)
                                                         call_user_func_array($h, array( &$this));
                                         mysqli_close($this->connection);
                          }
                          $this->connection = null;
           }
这里的call_user_func_array($h, array(&$this));简直和thinkphp中反序列化pop链那个一模一样,只能控制第一个参数,所以我们需要进行这样调用:
call_user_func_array([$obj,"#####"],array( &$this))
到这一步就很简单了,按照pop链的方法来看就在:
/libraries/simplepie/simplepie.php
if ($this->feed_url !== null || $this->raw_data !== null)
```

{

\$this->data = array();

\$cache = false;

\$this->multifeed_objects = array();

关键点在这:

call_user_func(array(\$this->cache_class, 'create'), \$this->cache_location, call_user_func(\$this->cache_name_function, \$this->function, \$this->

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