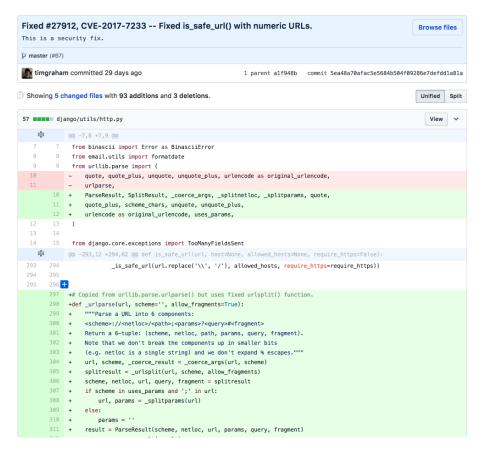
Django两则CVE-2017-7233和CVE-2017-7234url跳转漏洞分析

neargle / 2017-06-19 07:15:47 / 浏览数 4855 安全技术 漏洞分析 顶(0) 踩(0)

<u>Django官方News&Event</u>在4月4日发布了一个安全更新,修复了两个URL跳转的漏洞,一个是urlparse的锅,另一个来自国内的安全研究员 phithon@长亭,都非常漂亮。因为有复现Django漏洞的习惯,晚上抽了点时间复现了一下。有趣的点还挺多。把两个漏洞的分析整合在一起,凑了篇文章。(还是研究漏洞

CVE-2017-7233分析 – Django is\_safe\_url() URL跳转过滤函数Bypass

国外安全研究员roks0n提供给Django官方的一个漏洞。



## 关于is\_safe\_url函数

In [5]: is\_safe\_url('aaaaa')

Out[5]: True

```
Django自带一个函数:django.utils.http.is_safe_url(url, host=None, allowed_hosts=None,
require_https=False),用于过滤需要进行跳转的url。如果url安全则返回ture,不安全则返回false。文档如下:
print(is safe url. doc )
Return ``True`` if the url is a safe redirection (i.e. it doesn't point to
a different host and uses a safe scheme).
Always returns ``False`` on an empty url.
If ``require_https`` is ``True``, only 'https' will be considered a valid
scheme, as opposed to 'http' and 'https' with the default, ``False``.
让我们来看看常规的几个用法:
from django.utils.http import is_safe_url
In [2]: is_safe_url('http://baidu.com')
Out[2]: False
In [3]: is_safe_url('baidu.com')
Out[3]: True
```

```
In [8]: is safe url('//blog.neargle.com')
Out[8]: False
In [7]: is_safe_url('http://google.com/adadadadad','blog.neargle.com')
Out[7]: False
In [13]: is_safe_url('http://blog.neargle.com/aaaa/bbb', 'blog.neargle.com')
Out[13]: True
可见在没有指定第二个参数host的情况下,url如果非相对路径,即HttpResponseRedirect函数会跳往别的站点的情况,is_safe_url就判断其为不安全的url,如果指定了
urllib.parse.urlparse的特殊情况
问题就出在该函数对域名和方法的判断,是基于urllib.parse.urlparse的,源码如下(django/utils/http.py):
def _is_safe_url(url, host):
if url.startswith('///'):
return False
url info = urlparse(url)
if not url_info.netloc and url_info.scheme:
return False
if unicodedata.category(url[0])[0] == 'C':
return False
return ((not url_info.netloc or url_info.netloc == host) and
(not url_info.scheme or url_info.scheme in ['http', 'https']))
我们来看一下urlparse的常规用法及几种urlparse无法处理的特殊情况。
>>> urlparse('http://blog.neargle.com/2017/01/09/chrome-ext-spider-for-probe/')
ParseResult(scheme='http', netloc='blog.neargle.com', path='/2017/01/09/chrome-ext-spider-for-probe/', params='', query='', fr
>>> urlparse('ftp:99999999')
ParseResult(scheme='', netloc='', path='ftp:99999999', params='', query='', fragment='')
>>> urlparse('http:99999999')
ParseResult(scheme='http', netloc='', path='99999999', params='', query='', fragment='')
>>> urlparse('https:99999999')
ParseResult(scheme='', netloc='', path='https:99999999', params='', query='', fragment='')
>>> urlparse('javascript:222222')
ParseResult(scheme='', netloc='', path='javascript:222222', params='', query='', fragment='')
>>> urlparse('ftp:aaaaaaa')
ParseResult(scheme='ftp', netloc='', path='aaaaaaaa', params='', query='', fragment='')
>>> urlparse('ftp:127.0.0.1')
ParseResult(scheme='ftp', netloc='', path='127.0.0.1', params='', query='', fragment='')
>>> urlparse('ftp:127.0.0.1')
ParseResult(scheme='ftp', netloc='', path='127.0.0.1', params='', query='', fragment='')
可以发现当scheme不等于http,且path为纯数字的时候,urlparse处理例如aaaa:222222223的情况是不能正常分割开的,会全部归为path。这时url_info.netloc
== url_info.scheme == "",则((not url_info.netloc or url_info.netloc == host) and (not url_info.scheme or
url_info.scheme in ['http',
'https']))为true。(这里顺便提一下,django官方News&Event中提到的poc:"http:99999999"是无法bypass的,在前面的判断if not
url_info.netloc and url_info.scheme:都过不了。)例如下面几种情况:
>>> is_safe_url('http:555555555')
False
>>> is_safe_url('ftp:23333333333')
>>> is_safe_url('https:2333333333')
```

使用IP Decimal Bypass is\_safe\_url

134744072(转换器:http://www.ipaddressguide.com/ip),而'http:2130706433'是在浏览器上是可以访问到对应的ip及服务的,即'http:2130706433,%E8%80%8C'http:2 = http://127.0.0.1/'。

这里我们选用https:1029415385作为poc,这是一个google的ip,这个url可以bypassis\_safe\_url并跳转到google.com。

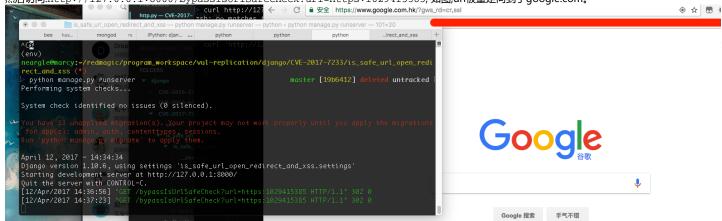
## 漏洞验证与影响

## 我们来写一个简单的环境:

```
from django.http import HttpResponseRedirect
from django.utils.http import is_safe_url

def BypassIsUrlSafeCheck(request):
   url = request.GET.get("url", '')
   if is_safe_url(url, host="blog.neargle.com"):
   return HttpResponseRedirect(url)
else:
   return HttpResponseRedirect('/')
```

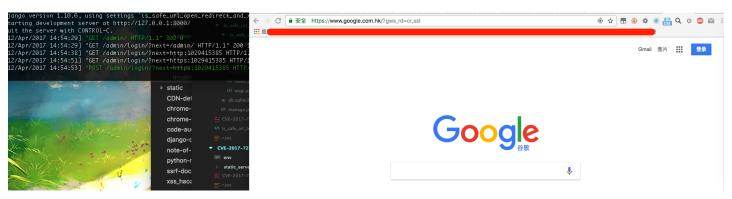
然后访问:http://127.0.0.1:8000/bypassIsUrlSafeCheck?url=https:1029415385,如图,url被重定向到了google.com。



并非只有开发者自己使用is\_safe\_url会受到影响,Django默认自带的admin也使用了这个函数来处理next GET | POST参数,当用户访问/admin/login/?next=https:1029415385进行登录时,登录后同样会跳转到google.com,退出登录时同样使用到了该函数。

```
def _get_login_redirect_url(request, redirect_to):
### Ensure the user-originating redirection URL is safe.
if not is_safe_url(url=redirect_to, host=request.get_host()):
return resolve_url(settings.LOGIN_REDIRECT_URL)
return redirect_to

@never_cache
def login(request, template_name='registration/login.html',
redirect_field_name=REDIRECT_FIELD_NAME,
authentication_form=AuthenticationForm,
extra_context=None, redirect_authenticated_user=False):
......
return HttpResponseRedirect(_get_login_redirect_url(request, redirect_to))
```



# 修复

django修复了代码,自己重构了一下urlparse函数,修复了urlparse函数的这个漏洞。

```
### Copied from urllib.parse.urlparse() but uses fixed urlsplit() function.
def _urlparse(url, scheme='', allow_fragments=True):
"""Parse a URL into 6 components:
```

```
<scheme>://<netloc>/<path>;<params>?<query>#<fragment>
Return a 6-tuple: (scheme, netloc, path, params, query, fragment).
Note that we don't break the components up in smaller bits
(e.g. netloc is a single string) and we don't expand % escapes."""
url, scheme, _coerce_result = _coerce_args(url, scheme)
splitresult = _urlsplit(url, scheme, allow_fragments)
scheme, netloc, url, query, fragment = splitresult
if scheme in uses_params and ';' in url:
url, params = _splitparams(url)
else:
params = ''
result = ParseResult(scheme, netloc, url, params, query, fragment)
return _coerce_result(result)
```

## 关于官方提到的 possible XSS attack

django官方News&Event中提到的这个漏洞可能会产生XSS,我认为除非程序员把接受跳转的url插入的到<script

type="text/javascript"

src=""></script&gt;等特殊情况之外,直接使用产生XSS的场景还是比较少的。如果你想到了其他的场景还请赐教,祝好。

CVE-2017-7234 django.views.static.serve url跳转漏洞

### 漏洞详情

来自 @Phithon 的一个漏洞。

问题出现在:django.views.static.serve()函数上。该函数可以用来指定web站点的静态文件目录。如:

```
urlpatterns = [
url(r'^admin/', admin.site.urls),
url(r'^staticp/(?P<path>.*)$', serve, {'document_root': os.path.join(settings.BASE_DIR, 'staticpath')})
]
```

这样djanqo项目根目录下staticpath中的所有文件,就可以在staticp/目录中访问。e.g. http://127.0.0.1:8000/staticp/test.css

这种方法是不被django官方推荐在生成环境使用的,对安全性和性能都有一定影响。

问题代码如下 (django/views/static.py):

```
path = posixpath.normpath(unquote(path))
path = path.lstrip('/')
newpath = ''
for part in path.split('/'):
if not part:
### Strip empty path components.
continue
drive, part = os.path.splitdrive(part)
head, part = os.path.split(part)
if part in (os.curdir, os.pardir):
### Strip '.' and '..' in path.
continue
newpath = os.path.join(newpath, part).replace('\\', '/')
if newpath and path != newpath:
return HttpResponseRedirect(newpath)
```

path既我们传入的路径,如果传入的路径为staticp/path.css,则path=path.css。跟踪代码可知,path经过了unquote进行url解码,后来又replace('\\'\'/'),进入HttpResponseRedirect,很诡异的逻辑看起来很有问题。一般遇到这类型的函数我们会先试着找看看,任意文件读漏洞,但是这个对'.'和&

我们的最终目的是HttpResponseRedirect('//evil.neargle.com')或者HttpResponseRedirect('<u>http://evil.neargle.com</u>&#39;),那么

newpath,那么path里面就必须带有`\',好的现在的我们传入'/staticp/%5C%5Cblog.neargle.com',则path='\\\blog.neargle.com';n

修复

```
FileResponse, Http404, HttpResponse, HttpResponseNotModified,
                                                                                                                                                                           FileResponse, Http404, HttpResponse, HttpResponseNotModified,
13 - HttpResponseRedirect,
         from django.template import Context, Engine, TemplateDoesNotExist, loader
                                                                                                                                                                       from django.template import Context, Engine, TemplateDoesNotExist, loader
                                                                                                                                                              15 +from django.utils._os import safe_join
         from django.utils.http import http_date, parse_http_date
                                                                                                                                                                      from django.utils.http import http_date, parse_http_date
from django.utils.translation import gettext as _, gettext_lazy
          from django.utils.translation import gettext as _, gettext_lazy
⊕ @@ -33.25 +33.11 @@ def serve(request, path, document re
              but if you'd like to override it, you can create a template called
                                                                                                                                                                           but if you'd like to override it, you can create a template called
                `static/directory_index.html``
                                                                                                                                                                             ``static/directory_index.html`
                                                                                                                                                               36 + path = posixpath.normpath(path).lstrip('/')
37 + fullpath = safe_join(document_root, path)
              path = path.lstrip('/')
              newpath = ''
              for part in path.split('/'):
   if not part:
     # Strip empty path components.
                        continue
                  drive, part = os.path.splitdrive(part)
head, part = os.path.split(part)
if part in (os.curdir, os.pardir):
# Strip '.' and '..' in path.
                       continue
  48 - newpath = os.path.join(newpath, part).replace('\\', '/')
49 - if newpath and path != newpath:
50 - return httpResponseRedirect(newpath)
51 - fullpath = os.path.join(document_root, newpath)
               if os.path.isdir(fullpath):
                                                                                                                                                                            if os.path.isdir(fullpath):
                   if show_indexes:
    return directory_index(newpath, fullpath)
                                                                                                                                                                                 if show_indexes:
    return directory_index(path, fullpath)
                    raise Http404(_("Directory indexes are not allowed here."))
                                                                                                                                                                                 raise Http404(_("Directory indexes are not allowed here."))
              if not os.path.exists(fullpath):
                                                                                                                                                                            if not os.path.exists(fullpath):
                   raise Http404(_('"%(path)s" does not exist') % {'path': fullpath})
                                                                                                                                                                                 raise Http404(_('''%(path)s'' does not exist') % {'path': fullpath})
 2<del>‡</del>3
```

嗯,官方表示自己也不知道为什么要写这串代码,删了这一串代码然后用safe\_url函数代替。

ps.

浏览器不仅仅支持十进制来代替点分十进制的IP,也可以使用十六进制和8进制来代替。http://■■■■ == http://0x■■■ == http://0x■■■ == http://0x7F000001 == http://017700000001),十六进制非纯数字所以不可用来bypass urlparse,但是八进制还是可以的。

#### urls

- https://github.com/django/django/commit/5ea48a70afac5e5684b504f09286e7defdd1a81a
- https://www.djangoproject.com/weblog/2017/apr/04/security-releases/
- https://docs.python.org/3/library/urllib.parse.html

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