




一道ctf题关于php反序列化字符逃逸

原创

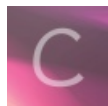
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0x01 前言

无意间做应该是0ctf2016的一道web题, get新点, 总计一下。

0x02 代码审计

Please Update Your Profile

Phone:

Email:

Nickname:

Photo:
 未选择文件.

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进去之后是一个登录界面, 试了一下register.php发现可以注册, 注册完成后登录跳转到update.php, 让填手机、邮箱、nickname以及上传一个图片, 这时想到的就是XSS和文件上传, 所以都试了下发现都有限制, 必须格式正确才行, 题目有重要代码。

去审计源码。

这里放出了所有源码:

config.php

```
<?php
$config['hostname'] = '127.0.0.1';
$config['username'] = 'root';
$config['password'] = '';
$config['database'] = '';
$flag = '';
?>
```

profile.php

```
<?php
require_once('class.php');
if($_SESSION['username'] == null) {
    die('Login First');
}
$username = $_SESSION['username'];
$profile=$user->show_profile($username);
if($profile == null) {
    header('Location: update.php');
}
else {
    $profile = unserialize($profile);
    $phone = $profile['phone'];
    $email = $profile['email'];
    $nickname = $profile['nickname'];
    $photo = base64_encode(file_get_contents($profile['photo']));
}
?>
```

update.php

```

<?php
require_once('class.php');
if($_SESSION['username'] == null) {
    die('Login First');
}
if($_POST['phone'] && $_POST['email'] && $_POST['nickname'] && $_FILES['photo']) {

    $username = $_SESSION['username'];
    if(!preg_match('/^\d{11}$/', $_POST['phone']))
        die('Invalid phone');

    if(!preg_match('/^[_a-zA-Z0-9]{1,10}@[_a-zA-Z0-9]{1,10}\.[_a-zA-Z0-9]{1,10}$/ ', $_POST['email']))
        die('Invalid email');

    if(preg_match('/^[^a-zA-Z0-9_]/', $_POST['nickname']) || strlen($_POST['nickname']) > 10)
        die('Invalid nickname');

    $file = $_FILES['photo'];
    if($file['size'] < 5 or $file['size'] > 1000000)
        die('Photo size error');

    move_uploaded_file($file['tmp_name'], 'upload/' . md5($file['name']));
    $profile['phone'] = $_POST['phone'];
    $profile['email'] = $_POST['email'];
    $profile['nickname'] = $_POST['nickname'];
    $profile['photo'] = 'upload/' . md5($file['name']);

    $user->update_profile($username, serialize($profile));
    echo 'Update Profile Success!<a href="profile.php">Your Profile</a>';
}
else {
?>

```

class.php

```

<?php
require('config.php');

class user extends mysql{
    private $table = 'users';

    public function is_exists($username) {
        $username = parent::filter($username);

        $where = "username = '$username'";
        return parent::select($this->table, $where);
    }

    public function register($username, $password) {
        $username = parent::filter($username);
        $password = parent::filter($password);

        $key_list = Array('username', 'password');
        $value_list = Array($username, md5($password));
        return parent::insert($this->table, $key_list, $value_list);
    }

    public function login($username, $password) {
        $username = parent::filter($username);
        $password = parent::filter($password);

        $where = "username = '$username'";

```

```

    $where = "username = '$username'";
    $object = parent::select($this->table, $where);
    if ($object && $object->password === md5($password)) {
        return true;
    } else {
        return false;
    }
}

public function show_profile($username) {
    $username = parent::filter($username);

    $where = "username = '$username'";
    $object = parent::select($this->table, $where);
    return $object->profile;
}

public function update_profile($username, $new_profile) {
    $username = parent::filter($username);
    $new_profile = parent::filter($new_profile);

    $where = "username = '$username'";
    return parent::update($this->table, 'profile', $new_profile, $where);
}

public function __toString() {
    return __class__;
}
}

```

```

class mysql {
    private $link = null;

    public function connect($config) {
        $this->link = mysql_connect(
            $config['hostname'],
            $config['username'],
            $config['password']
        );
        mysql_select_db($config['database']);
        mysql_query("SET sql_mode='strict_all_tables'");

        return $this->link;
    }

    public function select($table, $where, $ret = '*') {
        $sql = "SELECT $ret FROM $table WHERE $where";
        $result = mysql_query($sql, $this->link);
        return mysql_fetch_object($result);
    }

    public function insert($table, $key_list, $value_list) {
        $key = implode(',', $key_list);
        $value = '\'' . implode('\',\'', $value_list) . '\'';
        $sql = "INSERT INTO $table ($key) VALUES ($value)";
        return mysql_query($sql);
    }

    public function update($table, $key, $value, $where) {
        $sql = "UPDATE $table SET $key = '$value' WHERE $where";
        return mysql_query($sql);
    }
}

```

```

public function filter($string) {
    $escape = array('\'', '\\\\');          #\  \
    $escape = '/' . implode('|', $escape) . '/';
    $string = preg_replace($escape, '_', $string);

    $safe = array('select', 'insert', 'update', 'delete', 'where');
    $safe = '/' . implode('|', $safe) . '/i';
    return preg_replace($safe, 'hacker', $string);
}
public function __toString() {
    return __class__;
}
}
session_start();
$user = new user();
$user->connect($config);

```

可以看到flag在config.php中

profile.php中,也就是我们的思路要读取这个config.php才能得到flag,所以去找文件读取的点

```

$profile = unserialize($profile);
$phone = $profile['phone'];
$email = $profile['email'];
$nickname = $profile['nickname'];
$photo = base64_encode(file_get_contents($profile['photo']));

```

在这里发现了反序列化,突然有想法就是构造序列化字符串\$profile,将photo变量赋值为config.php从而读取该文件。

我们先看一下更改信息的流程:

在update.php文件中:

```

$profile['phone'] = $_POST['phone'];
$profile['email'] = $_POST['email'];
$profile['nickname'] = $_POST['nickname'];
$profile['photo'] = 'upload/' . md5($file['name']);

$user->update_profile($username, serialize($profile));
echo 'Update Profile Success!<a href="profile.php">Your Profile</a>';

```

传入了数组中这四个值,然后将数组序列化后带入user类中的update_profile方法中从而更改表信息。然后我们查看内容时会反序列化后返回给我们要看的消息。

但是我们再看mysql类中的这点:

```

public function filter($string) {
    $escape = array('\'', '\\\\');          #\  \
    $escape = '/' . implode('|', $escape) . '/';
    $string = preg_replace($escape, '_', $string);

    $safe = array('select', 'insert', 'update', 'delete', 'where');
    $safe = '/' . implode('|', $safe) . '/i';
    return preg_replace($safe, 'hacker', $string);
}

```

这是一个防止sql注入的方法,其中他将上面五个sql关键字替换为了hacker。看起来没什么问题,但这却是我们最重要的利用点。

查看源代码，base64解码

3AnOwokY29uZminWydkYXRhYmFzZSddID0gJ2NoYWxsZW5hZXMnOwokZmxhZyA9ICdmbGFne2p1NTViaTJicGVmZmVveTQ1b

```
<?php
$config['hostname'] = '127.0.0.1';
$config['username'] = 'root';
$config['password'] = '123456';
$config['database'] = 'test';
$flag = 'flag{opeffeoy45l21w93h7c015rb4}';
?>
```

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更新一道字符逃逸题目

2019安洵杯easy_serialize_php

源码

