

Path traversal vulnerability. Denial of Service vulnerability.

Vulnerable scenario: "/openemr/custom/ajax_download.php?fileName="

Vulnerable function in file: /custom/ajax_download.php

Conditions:

- any authorized user
- for DoS case: directory "/sites/default/documents/cqm_qrda/" must exists on server (Due to logic of "unlink()" function, path to file must consist only existing directories and file in it.)

Description:

Attacker can download any file, which is readable by user "www-data", from server storage.

If requested file is writable for "www-data" user and directory "/sites/default/documents/cqm_qrda/" exists, it will be deleted from server and may cause Denial of Service.

Request example:

```
GET /open/custom/ajax_download.php?fileName=../../../../../../../../etc/passwd HTTP/1.1
Host: 10.198.0.133
X-Requested-With: XMLHttpRequest
Cookie: OpenEMR=tgk4uo09vdrk0dtnvm8751r17
```

The screenshot displays the network traffic in a web browser's developer tools. On the left, the 'Request' tab is active, showing a GET request to the vulnerable endpoint. The payload is a path traversal sequence followed by the filename 'passwd'. On the right, the 'Response' tab is active, showing a successful 200 OK response from Apache. The response headers indicate that the file 'passwd' was served as an attachment.

Screenshot 1. Upload file "/etc/passwd" with simple request.
Used filename in request: "../../../../../../../../etc/passwd"

```

34
35     if ($fileName) {
36         $fileList = explode(",", $fileName);
37         //if ( strpos($fileName,"") !== FALSE ) {
38         if (count($fileList) > 1) {
39             // Multiple files, zip them together
40             $zip = new ZipArchive;
41             $currentTime = date("Y-m-d-H-i-s");
42             global $qrda_file_path;
43             $finalZip = $qrda_file_path . "QRDA_2014_1_" . $currentTime . ".zip";
44             if ($zip->open($finalZip, ZipArchive::CREATE) != true) {
45                 echo xlt("FAILURE: Couldn't create the zip");
46             }
47
48             foreach ($fileList as $eachFile) {
49                 check_file_dir_name($eachFile);
50                 $zip->addFile($qrda_file_path.$eachFile, $eachFile);
51             }
52
53             $zip->close();
54             foreach ($fileList as $eachFile) {
55                 unlink($qrda_file_path.$eachFile);
56             }
57         } else {
58             $finalZip = $qrda_file_path.$fileList[0];
59         }
60
61         header("Pragma: public");
62         header("Expires: 0");
63         header("Cache-Control: must-revalidate, post-check=0, pre-check=0");
64         header("Content-Type: application/force-download");
65         header("Content-Length: " . filesize($finalZip));
66         header("Content-Disposition: attachment; filename=" . basename($finalZip) . ".");
67         header("Content-Description: File Transfer");
68         readfile($finalZip);
69         unlink($finalZip);
70         exit(0);
71     }

```

Screenshot 2. Code of "ajax_download.php".

Variable "qrda_file_path" is equal to "/sites/default/documents/cqm_qrda/". Attacker have control over the "filename" variable and there is no validation/sanitize of it.

How to secure:

There is good function "check_file_dir_name()" in sanitize.inc.php and you might use something like that for filename check.

New function example (based on "check_file_dir_name()"):

```
function check_file_name($fname)
{
    if (empty($fname) || preg_match('/[^A-Za-z0-9_-]/', $fname)) {
        error_log("ERROR: The following variable contains invalid characters:" .
errorLogEscape($fname));
        die(xlt("ERROR: The following variable contains invalid characters").": " . attr($fname));
    } else {
        return $fname;
    }
}
```