

漏洞公告

<https://cwiki.apache.org/confluence/display/WW/S2-057>

问题：

It is possible to perform a RCE attack when namespace value isn't set for a result defined in underlying xml configurations and in same time, its upper action(s) configurations have no or wildcard namespace. Same possibility when using url tag which doesn't have value and action set and in same time, its upper action(s) configurations have no or wildcard namespace.

Who should read this	All Struts 2 developers and users
Impact of vulnerability	Possible Remote Code Execution when using results with no namespace and in same time, its upper action(s) have no or wildcard namespace. Same possibility when using url tag which doesn't have value and action set.
Maximum security rating	Critical
Recommendation	Upgrade to Struts 2.3.35 or Struts 2.5.17
Affected Software	Struts 2.3 - Struts 2.3.34, Struts 2.5 - Struts 2.5.16 The unsupported Struts versions may be also affected
Reporter	Man Yue Mo from the Semmlle Security Research team
CVE Identifier	CVE-2018-11776



漏洞发现者的博客：https://lqtm.com/blog/apache_struts_CVE-2018-11776

环境搭建

下载 <https://archive.apache.org/dist/struts/2.5.16/struts-2.5.16-all.zip>

IDEA中打开，修改apps/showcase/src/main/resources/struts-actionchaining.xml 为：

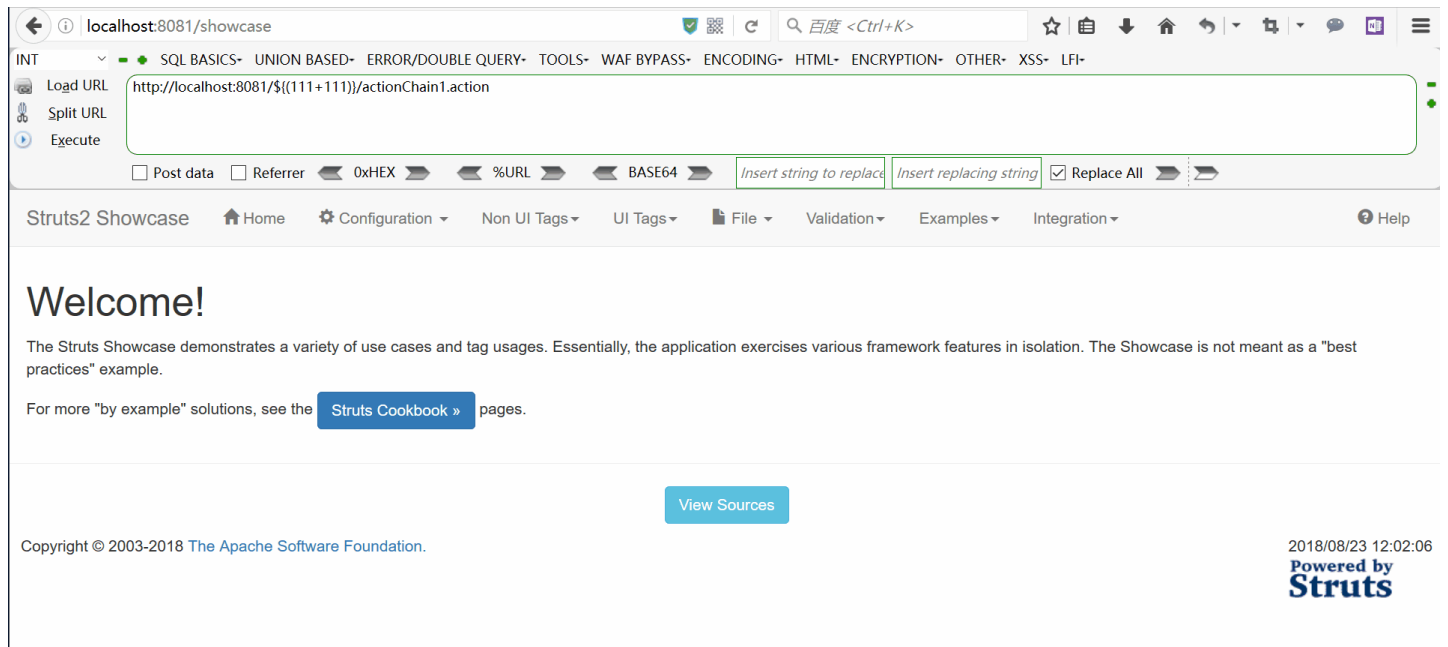
```
<!DOCTYPE struts PUBLIC
    "-//Apache Software Foundation//DTD Struts Configuration 2.5//EN"
    "http://struts.apache.org/dtds/struts-2.5.dtd">

<struts>
    <package name="actionchaining" extends="struts-default">
        <action name="actionChain1" class="org.apache.struts2.showcase.actionchaining.ActionChain1">
            <result type="redirectAction">
                <param name = "actionName">register2</param>
            </result>
        </action>
    </package>
</struts>
```

同时查看 org/apache/struts2/default.properties:201，其值为true

```
### Whether to always select the namespace to be everything before the last slash or not
struts.mapper.alwaysSelectFullNamespace=true
```

访问：[http://localhost:8081/\\${\(111+111\)}/actionChain1.action](http://localhost:8081/${(111+111)}/actionChain1.action)



url变为：<http://localhost:8081/222/register2.action>

111+111=222 即产生了OGNL注入。

漏洞分析

这次的漏洞可以有多种攻击向量，根据[漏洞作者blog](#)有:

1. [Redirect action](#)
2. [Action chaining](#)
3. [Postback result](#)

以上提及的三种都属于Struts2的跳转方式。在 struts-default.xml:190(截取部分)

```
<result-types>
  <result-type name="chain" class="com.opensymphony.xwork2.ActionChainResult"/>
  <result-type name="redirectAction" class="org.apache.struts2.result.ServletActionRedirectResult"/>
  <result-type name="postback" class="org.apache.struts2.result.PostbackResult" />
</result-types>
```

为清楚起见，这里解释一下strut2中对■■■result■■■的处理过程。这些■■■result type都要经过com/opensymphony/xwork2/DefaultActionInvocation.java:367 处理

```
private void executeResult() throws Exception {
    result = createResult();

    String timerKey = "executeResult: " + getResultCode();
    try {
        UtilTimerStack.push(timerKey);
        if (result != null) {
            result.execute(this);
        }
    }
    ...
}
```

首先通过result = createResult()获取到相应的result对象。如果result不为null则执行result.execute(this);。这个execute方法则由具体result对象实现。

有一些具体的result对象比如下面提到的Redirect action和Postback result，会产生一个跳转地址location，并传入org/apache/struts2/result/StrutsResultSupport.java:194:

```
/**
 * Implementation of the <tt>execute</tt> method from the <tt>Result</tt> interface. This will call
 * the abstract method {@link #doExecute(String, ActionInvocation)} after optionally evaluating the
 * location as an OGNL evaluation.
 *
 * @param invocation the execution state of the action.
```

```

    * @throws Exception if an error occurs while executing the result.
    */
    public void execute(ActionInvocation invocation) throws Exception {
        lastFinalLocation = conditionalParse(location, invocation);
        doExecute(lastFinalLocation, invocation);
    }

```

而conditionalParse定义如下，将会执行OGNL表达式。

```

/**
 * Parses the parameter for OGNL expressions against the valuestack
 *
 * @param param The parameter value
 * @param invocation The action invocation instance
 * @return the resulting string
 */
protected String conditionalParse(String param, ActionInvocation invocation) {
    if (param != null && invocation != null) {
        return TextParseUtil.translateVariables(
            param,
            invocation.getStack(),
            new EncodingParsedValueEvaluator());
    } else {
        return param;
    }
}

```

所以可以看到重点是StrutsResultSupport中conditionalParse(location, invocation)的location变量。

接下来部分就关注三种result-type的具体实现和具体攻击点。

攻击点一：[Redirect action](#)

apps/showcase/src/main/resources/struts-actionchaining.xml 中注意<result>标签中<type>为redirectAction：

```

<result type="redirectAction">
    <param name = "actionName">register2</param>
</result>

```

redirectAction对应的处理类为org.apache.struts2.result.ServletActionRedirectResult

在 com.opensymphony.xwork2.DefaultActionInvocation.java:368

The screenshot shows the IDE with the `executeResult()` method in `DefaultActionInvocation.java` at line 368. The code is as follows:

```

private void executeResult() throws Exception {
    result = createResult();

    String timerKey = "executeResult: " + getResultCode(); timerKey: "executeResult: success"
    try {
        UtilTimerStack.push(timerKey); timerKey: "executeResult: success"
        if (result != null) {
            result.execute(invocation: this) result: ServletActionRedirectResult@6670
        } else if (resultCode != null && !Action.NOVE.equals(resultCode)) {
            throw new ConfigurationException("No result defined for action " + getAction().getClass().getName())
        }
    }
}

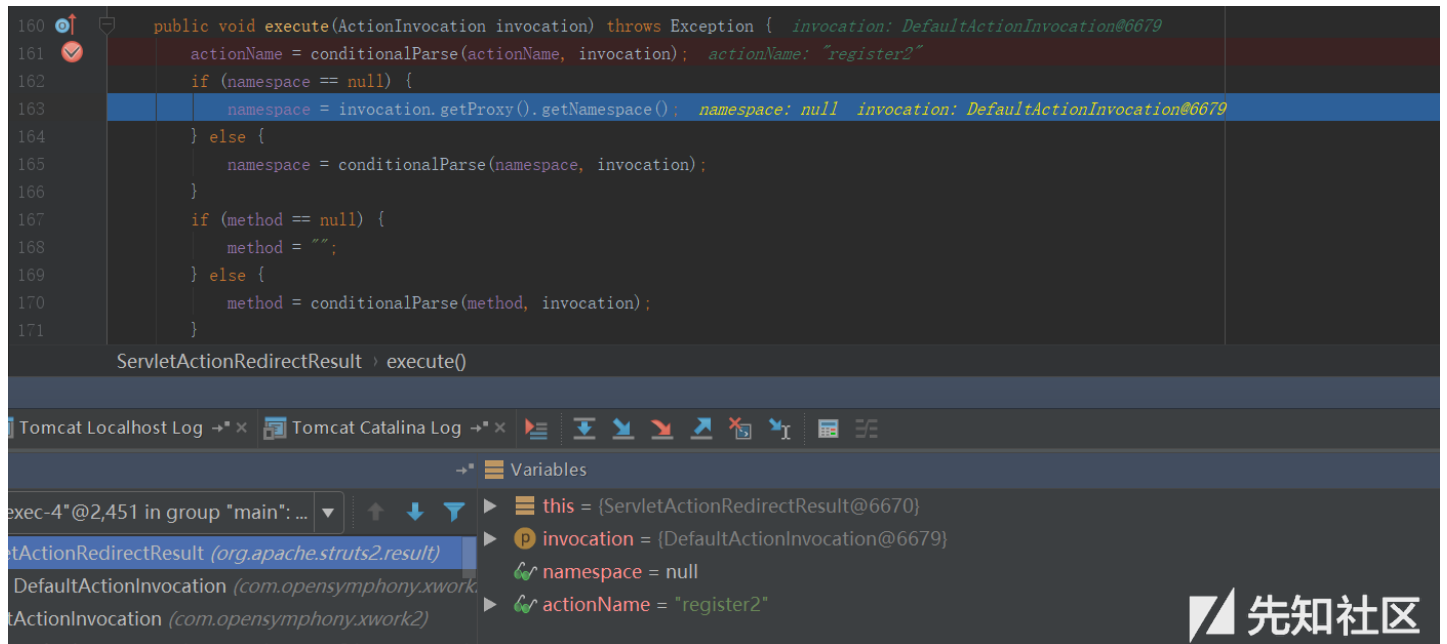
```

The `result` variable is highlighted as `ServletActionRedirectResult@6670`. Below the code, the `Variables` window shows the state of the application:

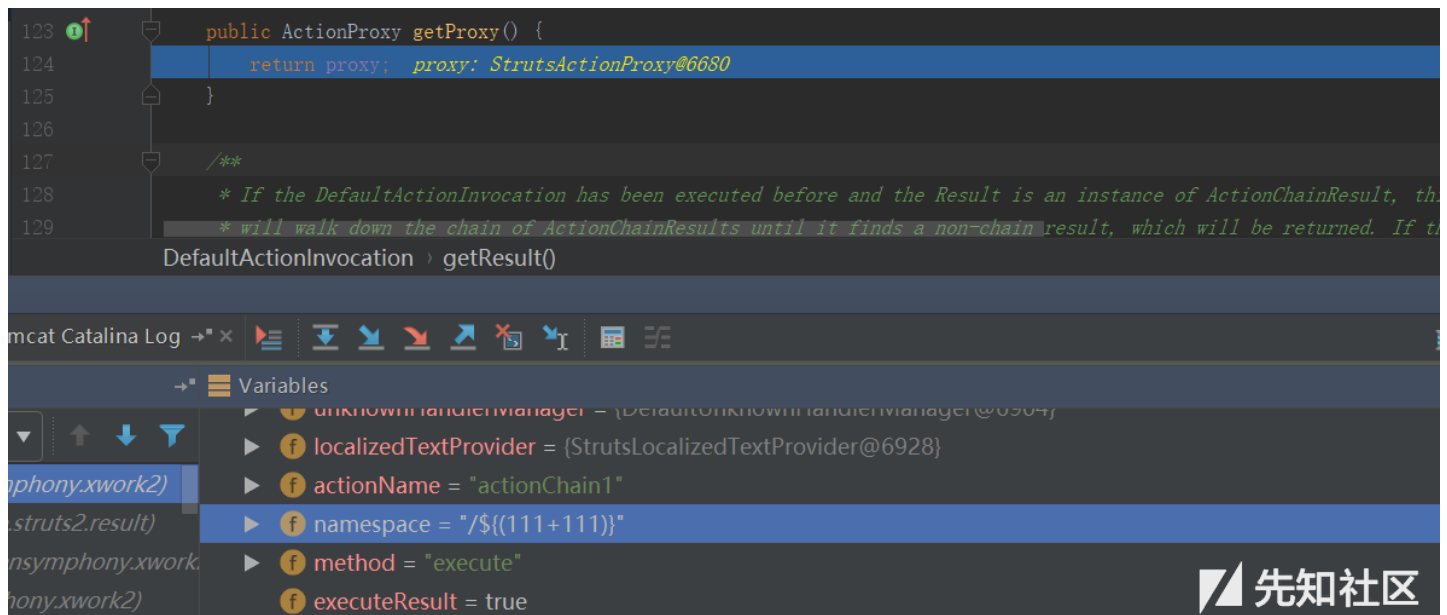
- `this` = {DefaultActionInvocation@6679}
- `timerKey` = "executeResult: success"
- `result` = {ServletActionRedirectResult@6670}
 - `actionName` = "register2"
 - `namespace` = null
 - `method` = null
 - `prependServletContext` = true
 - `actionMapper` = {DefaultActionMapper@6793}
 - `statusCode` = 302
 - `suppressEmptyParameters` = false
 - `requestParameters` = {LinkedHashMap@6683} size = 0
 - `anchor` = null

跟入redirectAction的execute方法即 org/apache/struts2/result/ServletActionRedirectResult.java:160

```
public void execute(ActionInvocation invocation) throws Exception {
    actionName = conditionalParse(actionName, invocation);
    if (namespace == null) {
        namespace = invocation.getProxy().getNamespace();
        ...
    }
}
```



由于在配置xml时没有指定namespace，所以这里的namespace为null，将会执行`invocation.getProxy().getNamespace()`；



所以执行后对于result对象的namespace即为`/${(111+111)}`。

同一函数中继续执行 172行

```
public void execute(ActionInvocation invocation) throws Exception {
    ...

    String tmpLocation = actionMapper.getUriFromActionMapping(new ActionMapping(actionName, namespace, method, null));

    setLocation(tmpLocation);

    super.execute(invocation);
}
```

ActionMapping生成如下，this.namespace值赋为`/${(111+111)}`：

```

    * @param name The action name
    * @param namespace The action namespace
    * @param method The method
    * @param params The extra parameters
    */
    public ActionMapping(String name, String namespace, String method, Map<String, Object> params) {
        name: "register2" namespace: "/${(111+111)}" method: ""
        this.name = name;
        this.namespace = namespace;
        this.method = method;
        this.params = params;
    }
}

```

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跟入getUriFromActionMapping:

```

public String getUriFromActionMapping(ActionMapping mapping) {
    StringBuilder uri = new StringBuilder();

    handleNamespace(mapping, uri);
    handleName(mapping, uri);
    handleDynamicMethod(mapping, uri);
    handleExtension(mapping, uri);
    handleParams(mapping, uri);

    return uri.toString();
}

```

handleNamespace处理结果如下:

```

protected void handleNamespace(ActionMapping mapping, StringBuilder uri) {
    if (mapping.getNamespace() != null) {
        uri.append(mapping.getNamespace());
        if (!"/".equals(mapping.getNamespace())) {
            uri.append("/");
        }
    }
}

```

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当函数返回, tmpLocation值为/\${(111+111)}/register2.action, 然后通过setLocation(tmpLocation)使得location变量值为/\${(111+111)}/register2

```

public void execute(ActionInvocation invocation) throws Exception {
    lastFinalLocation = conditionalParse(location, invocation);
    doExecute(lastFinalLocation, invocation);
}

/**
 * Parses the parameter for OGNL expressions against the valuelstack
 *
 * @param param The parameter value
 * @param invocation The action invocation instance
 */

```

StrutsResultSupport > execute()

localhost Log → × Tomcat Catalina Log → ×

Variables

- this = {ServletActionRedirectResult@6671}
- invocation = {DefaultActionInvocation@6680}
- lastFinalLocation = "/222/register2.action"
- location = "/\${(111+111)}/register2.action"

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攻击点二: [Action chaining](#)

apps/showcase/src/main/resources/struts-actionchaining.xml 中注意<result>标签中<type>为chain:

```

<result type="chain">
    <param name = "actionName">register2</param>
</result>

```

```
private void executeResult() throws Exception {
    result = createResult();

    String timerKey = "executeResult: " + getResultCode(); timerKey: "executeResult: success"
    try {
        UtilTimerStack.push(timerKey); timerKey: "executeResult: success"
        if (result != null) {
            result.execute(invocation: this); result: ActionChainResult@6718
        } else if (resultCode != null && !Action.NONE.equals(resultCode)) {
            throw new ConfigurationException("No result defined for action " + getAction().getClass().getName()
                + " and result " + getResultCode(), proxy.getConfig());
        }
    }
}
```

同样会先经过`result = createResult()`，然后调用`result.execute(this)`。这会进入到 `com.opensymphony.xwork2/ActionChainResult.java:203`

```
public void execute(ActionInvocation invocation) throws Exception {
    // if the finalNamespace wasn't explicitly defined, assume the current one
    if (this.namespace == null) {
        this.namespace = invocation.getProxy().getNamespace();
    }

    ValueStack stack = ActionContext.getContext().getValueStack();
    String finalNamespace = TextParseUtil.translateVariables(namespace, stack);
    String finalActionName = TextParseUtil.translateVariables(actionName, stack);
    ...
}
```

由于没有设定`namespace`，所以通过`invocation.getProxy().getNamespace()`使得`this.namespace`值为`/${111+111}`。然后调用了`String finalNamespace = TextParseUtil.translateVariables(namespace, stack);`对`namespace`进行OGNL解析。如下

The screenshot shows the IDE with the `execute` method in `ActionChainResult.java`. The code is as follows:

```
01  * @param invocation the DefaultActionInvocation calling the action call stack
02  */
03  public void execute(ActionInvocation invocation) throws Exception { invocation: DefaultActionInvocation@6680
04      // if the finalNamespace wasn't explicitly defined, assume the current one
05      if (this.namespace == null) {
06          this.namespace = invocation.getProxy().getNamespace(); invocation: DefaultActionInvocation@6680
07      }
08
09      ValueStack stack = ActionContext.getContext().getValueStack(); stack: OgnlValueStack@6808
10      String finalNamespace = TextParseUtil.translateVariables(namespace, stack); finalNamespace: "/222" namespace: "/${(111+111)}"
11      String finalActionName = TextParseUtil.translateVariables(actionName, stack); actionName: "register2" stack: OgnlValueStack@6808
12      String finalMethodName = this.methodName != null
13          ? TextParseUtil.translateVariables(this.methodName, stack)
14          : null;
15  }
16  ActionChainResult > getChainHistory()
```

The Variables window at the bottom shows the following variables:

- `this` = {ActionChainResult@6671}
- `invocation` = {DefaultActionInvocation@6680}
- `stack` = {OgnlValueStack@6808}
- `finalNamespace` = `"/222"`
- `this.methodName` = `null`
- `namespace` = `"/${(111+111)}"`

攻击点三：Postback result

`apps/showcase/src/main/resources/struts-actionchaining.xml` 中注意`<result>`标签中`<type>`为`postback`：

```
<result type="postback">
    <param name = "actionName">register2</param>
</result>
```

```
private void executeResult() throws Exception {
    result = createResult();

    String timerKey = "executeResult: " + getResultCode(); timerKey: "executeResult: success"
    try {
        UtilTimerStack.push(timerKey); timerKey: "executeResult: success"
        if (result != null) {
            result.execute(invocation: this); result: PostbackResult@6724
        } else if (resultCode != null && !Action.NONE.equals(resultCode)) {
            throw new ConfigurationException("No result defined for action " + getAction().getClass().getName()
                + " and result " + getResultCode(), proxy.getConfig());
        }
    }
}
```

经过result = createResult(), 跟入定位到postback这个result对象的处理方法, 在 org/apache/struts2/result/PostbackResult.java:113

```
@Override
public void execute(ActionInvocation invocation) throws Exception {
    String postbackUri = makePostbackUri(invocation);
    setLocation(postbackUri);
    super.execute(invocation);
}
```

跟入makePostbackUri1, 在org/apache/struts2/result/PostbackResult.java:129

```
protected String makePostbackUri(ActionInvocation invocation) {
    ActionContext ctx = invocation.getInvocationContext();
    HttpServletRequest request = (HttpServletRequest) ctx.get(ServletActionContext.HTTP_REQUEST);
    String postbackUri;

    if (actionName != null) {
        actionName = conditionalParse(actionName, invocation);
        if (namespace == null) {
            namespace = invocation.getProxy().getNamespace();
        } else {
            namespace = conditionalParse(namespace, invocation);
        }
        ...
        postbackUri = request.getContextPath() + actionMapper.getUriFromActionMapping(new ActionMapping(actionName, namespace,
        )
        ...

    return postbackUri;
}
```

```
protected String makePostbackUri(ActionInvocation invocation) { invocation: DefaultActionInvocation@6673
    ActionContext ctx = invocation.getInvocationContext(); ctx: ActionContext@6680
    HttpServletRequest request = (HttpServletRequest) ctx.get(ServletActionContext.HTTP_REQUEST); request: StrutsRequestWrapper@6682 ctx: ActionCon
    String postbackUri;

    if (actionName != null) {
        actionName = conditionalParse(actionName, invocation); actionName: "register2"
        if (namespace == null) {
            namespace = invocation.getProxy().getNamespace();
        } else {
            namespace = conditionalParse(namespace, invocation); namespace: "/${(111+111)}" invocation: DefaultActionInvocation@6673
        }

        if (method == null) { method: null
            method = "";
        } else {

PostbackResult · makePostbackUri()
-57
ger Server Tomcat Localhost Log →*× Tomcat Catalina Log →*×
nes →* Variables
tp-nio-8081-exec-3"@2451 in group "main":...
ePostbackUri:142, PostbackResult (org.apache.struts2.result) ▶ this = {PostbackResult@6672}
ute:114, PostbackResult (org.apache.struts2.result) ▶ invocation = {DefaultActionInvocation@6673}
uteResult:375, DefaultActionInvocation (com.opensymphony.xwork. ▶ ctx = {ActionContext@6680}
ke:279, DefaultActionInvocation (com.opensymphony.xwork2) ▶ request = {StrutsRequestWrapper@6682}
cept:250, DebuggingInterceptor (org.apache.struts2.interceptor.de ▶ method = null
▶ namespace = "/${(111+111)}" ←
```

获取到namespace值为/\${(111+111)}。跟入actionMapper.getUriFromActionMapping(new ActionMapping(actionName, namespace, method, null))，其具体执行过程如攻击点一[Redirect action]提到的那样，设置namespace等参数，然后从getUriFromActionMapping中返回uri。最后组装的postbackUri为/\${(111+111)}/register2.action

```
return postbackUri; postbackUri: "${(111+111)}/register2.action"
}
```

```
@Inject
public final void setActionMapper(ActionMapper mapper) { this.actionMapper = mapper; }
```

```
/**
 * Sets the name of the destination action
 */
PostbackResult
```

Server Tomcat Localhost Log → × Tomcat Catalina Log → ×

Variables

tp-nio-8081-exec-3" @2,451 in group "main": ...
PostbackUri:160, PostbackResult (org.apache.struts2.result)
ite:114, PostbackResult (org.apache.struts2.result)
iteResult:375, DefaultActionInvocation (com.opensymphony.xwork.
e:279, DefaultActionInvocation (com.opensymphony.xwork2)

this = {PostbackResult@6672}
invocation = {DefaultActionInvocation@6673}
ctx = {ActionContext@6680}
request = {StrutsRequestWrapper@6682}
postbackUri = "\${(111+111)}/register2.action"

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回到前面的execute中通过setLocation(postbackUri)设置了location变量：

```
public void execute(ActionInvocation invocation) throws Exception { invocation: DefaultActionInvocation@6673
String postbackUri = makePostbackUri(invocation); postbackUri: "${(111+111)}/register2.action"
setLocation(postbackUri); postbackUri: "${(111+111)}/register2.action"
super.execute(invocation); invocation: DefaultActionInvocation@6673
}
```

Server Tomcat Localhost Log → × Tomcat Catalina Log → ×

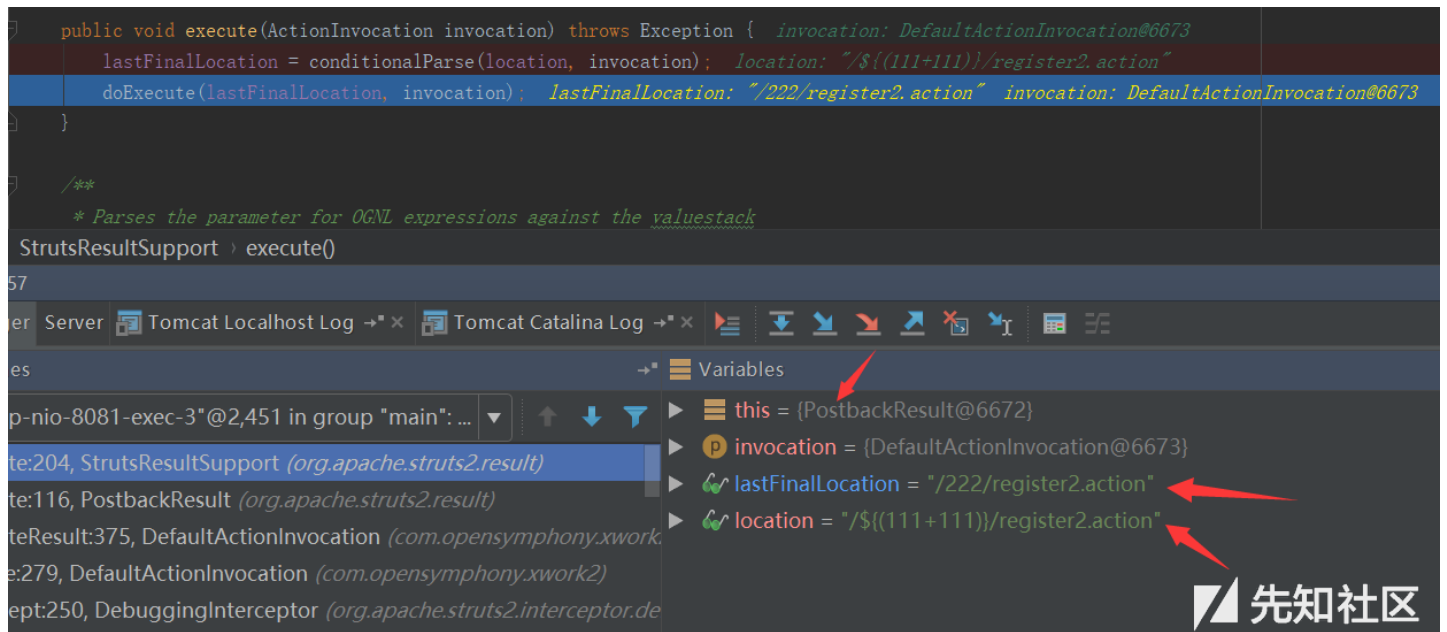
Variables

tp-nio-8081-exec-3" @2,451 in group "main": ...
116, PostbackResult (org.apache.struts2.result)
Result:375, DefaultActionInvocation (com.opensymphony.xwork.
79, DefaultActionInvocation (com.opensymphony.xwork2)
t:250, DebuggingInterceptor (org.apache.struts2.interceptor.de
49, DefaultActionInvocation (com.opensymphony.xwork2)
cept:179, DefaultWorkflowInterceptor (com.opensymphony.xwo
t:99, MethodFilterInterceptor (com.opensymphony.xwork2.inte

method = ""
prependServletContext = true
cache = true
actionMapper = {DefaultActionMapper@6678}
parse = true
encode = false
location = "\${(111+111)}/register2.action"
value = {char[30]@6718}

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此后location变量传入，造成OGNL表达式注入



参考

- <https://struts.apache.org/core-developers/namespace-configuration.html>

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