

JavaSnoop

how to hack anything in java

arshan dabirsiaghi

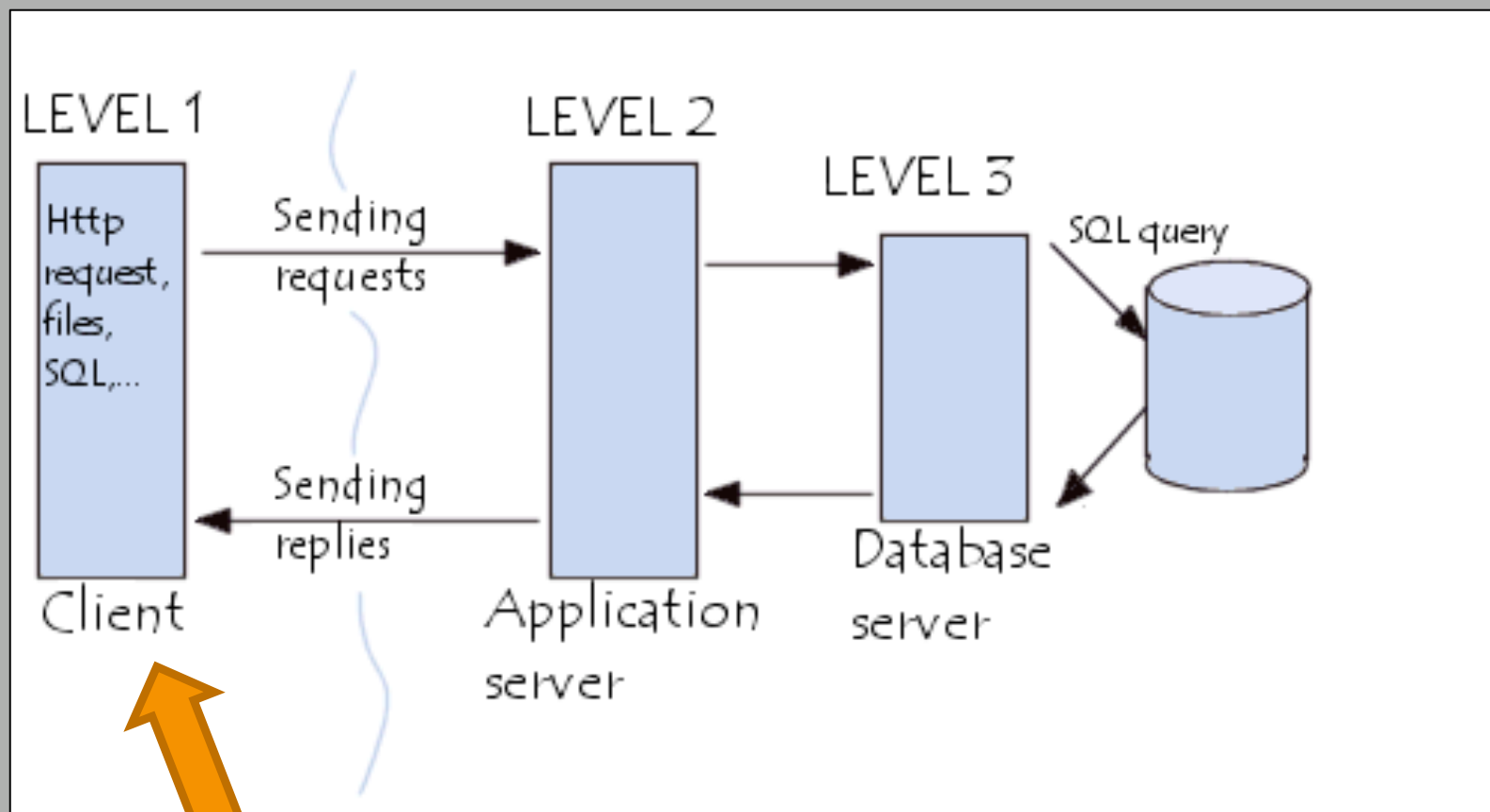
director of research

aspect security

<http://www.aspectsecurity.com/>

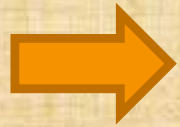
<http://i8jesus.com/>

@nahsra



Any more detail is theoretically irrelevant. A client is a client.

Agenda



Why hacking Java apps is practically difficult



Showing how JavaSnoop solves the problem



Demos, videos, details

The following talk occurs between Monday and Friday of any given week. Like, it could be next week or something.

Hey, Security Company X. I want you to test the security of this important applet. Can you do it in 40 hours?



- No problem we do it all the time!! What's an applet again?
- Absolutely. I can scan that with WebInspect, right?

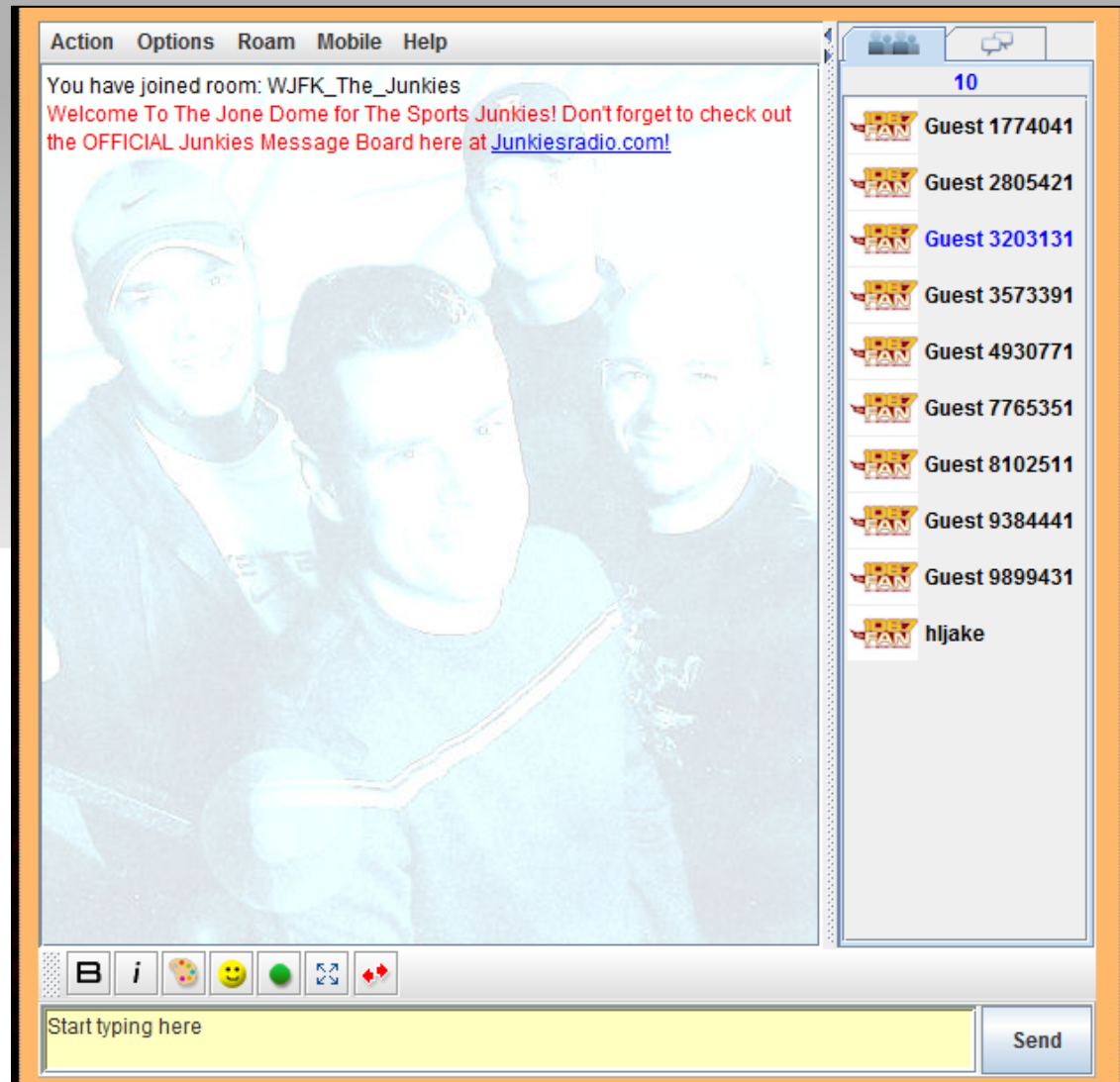
Zero intel on applet.

Looks to be some kind of chat thing.

Not sure about protocols, exit points, data types.

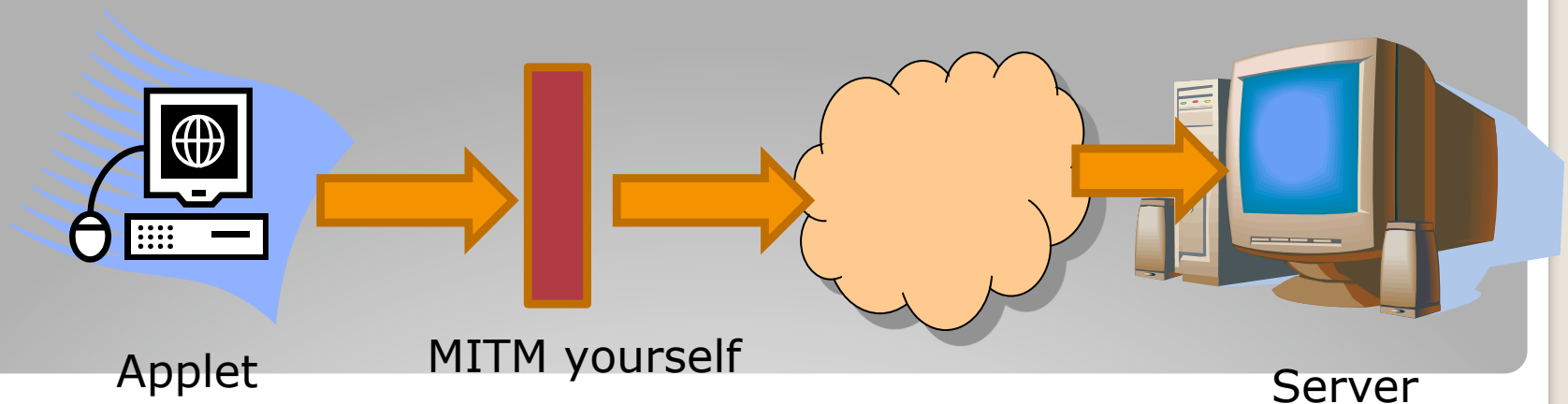
After eating Panda Express and bitching about lack of useful docs, time left:

38 hours.

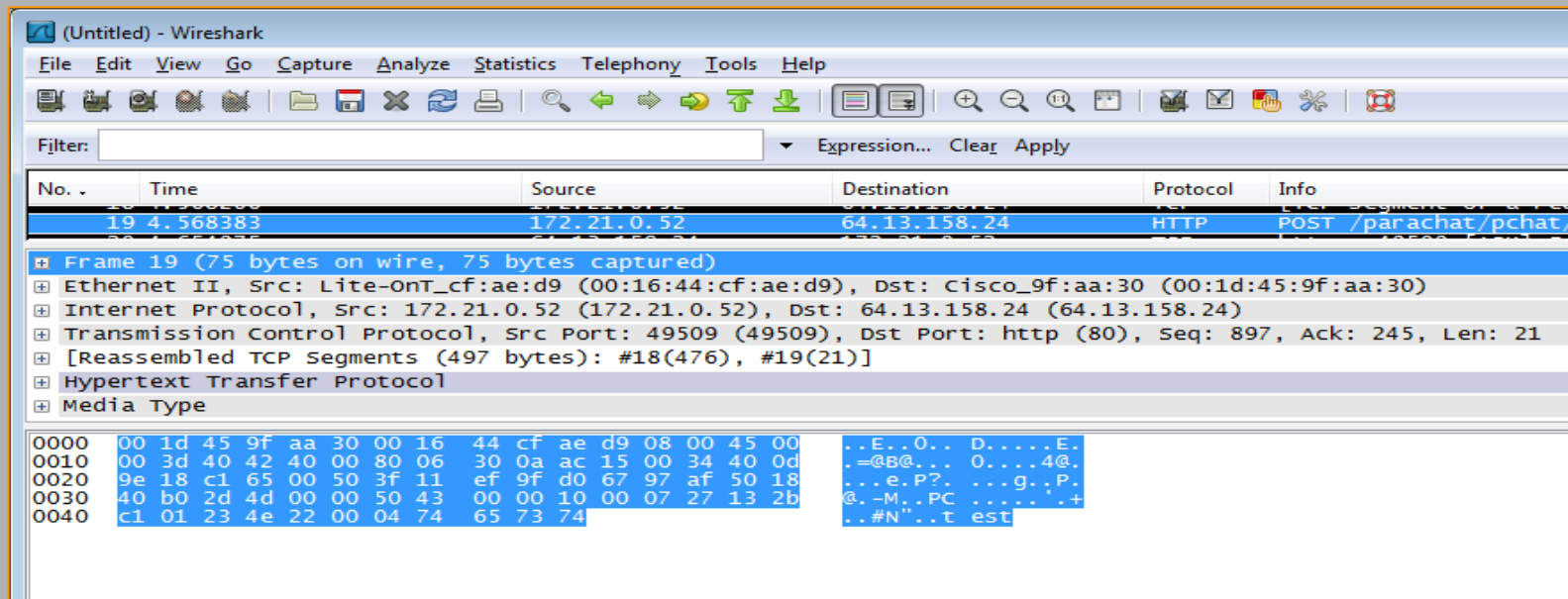


Option #1 (hack the traffic)

1. Pray it uses HTTP
2. Pray it has configurable proxy settings
3. Pray it doesn't use serialized objects/
layer 7.5 encryption/custom protocols



- I setup Wireshark to look at the data.

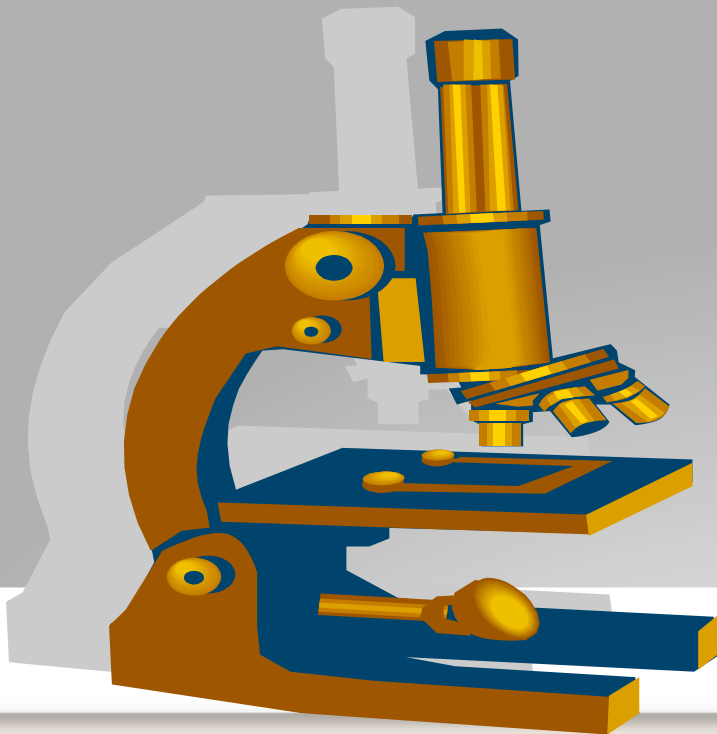


- Crap, it's not HTTP. It's some kind of bizarro protocol. That rules out Ethereal/Middler too.

What am I even looking at?
Never mind, this clearly didn't work.
Time left: 35 hours.

Option #2 (hack the client)

1. Grab classes/jars
2. Decompile them
3. Perform source code review



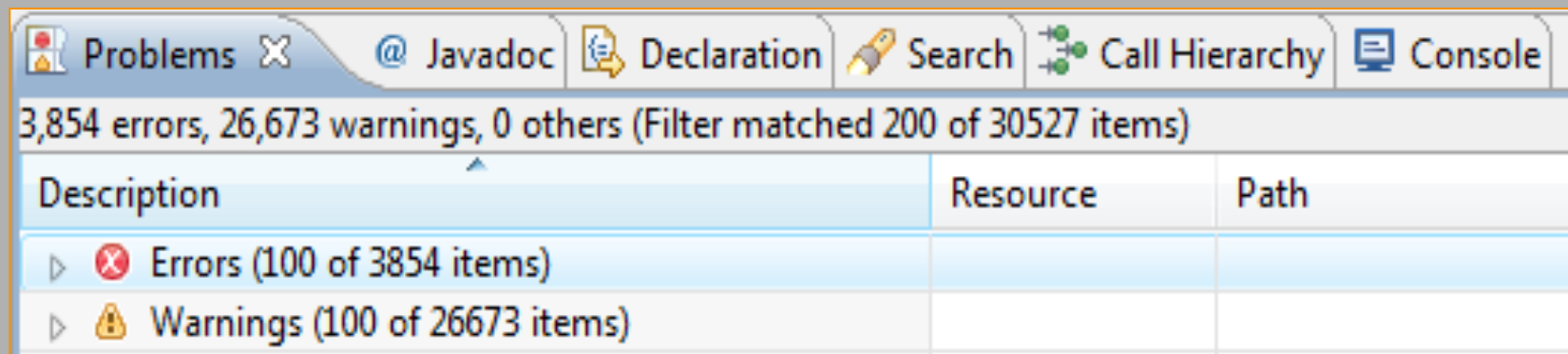
Theoretical next steps:

4. Alter code
5. Recompile evil client
6. Send custom attacks



Real next steps:

4. Alter code
5. Nothing compiles/works
6. Tests never happen or are invalid

1. I download the applet codebase.
2. I decompile the codebase.
3. I load the decompiled code into Eclipse.



The screenshot shows the Eclipse IDE's 'Problems' view. The toolbar includes icons for Problems, Javadoc, Declaration, Search, Call Hierarchy, and Console. The main area displays '3,854 errors, 26,673 warnings, 0 others (Filter matched 200 of 30527 items)'. Below this is a table with three columns: Description, Resource, and Path. The table lists two categories: 'Errors (100 of 3854 items)' and 'Warnings (100 of 26673 items)', each preceded by a triangle icon.

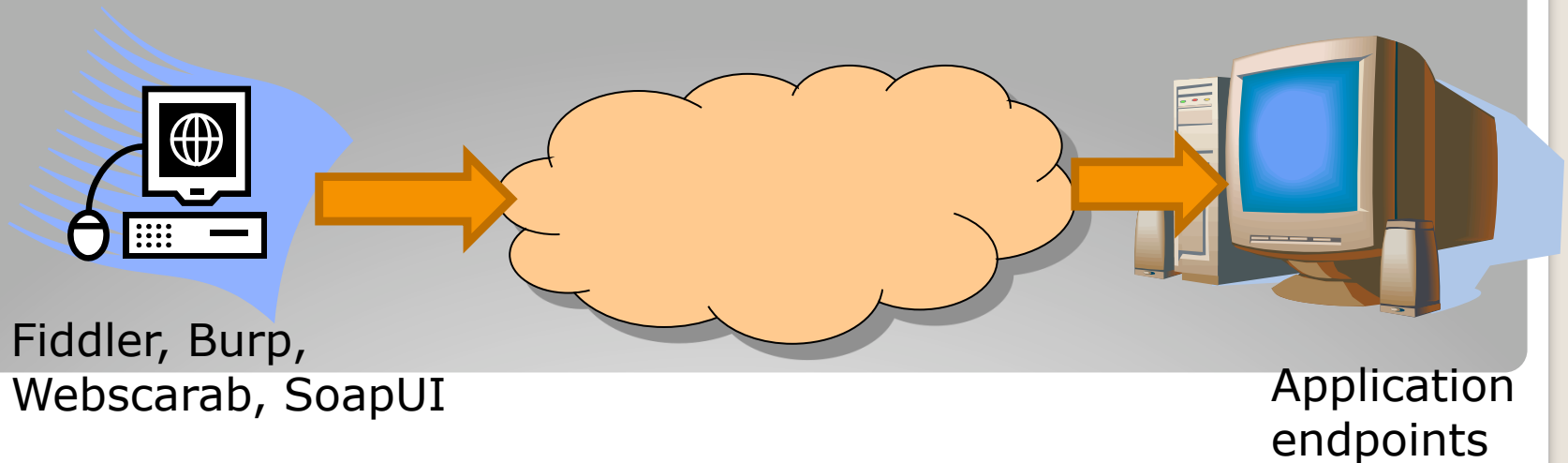
Description	Resource	Path
▶  Errors (100 of 3854 items)		
▶  Warnings (100 of 26673 items)		

- Are you serious? 3800+ errors? Is every single line of code broken?

**I don't have that kind of time.
Time left: 31 hours.**

Option #3 (hack the server)

1. Pray the endpoints are HTTP
2. Pray it doesn't require client certificates
3. Pray it doesn't use serialized objects/
layer 7.5 encryption/custom protocols



- Tried to talk to the server.
- Not sure about this traffic - some new raw-byte protocol?
- F*#&ing stupid Java s*%#, mother* @#& bananas.
- Entering Mel Gibson rage.

**I need some "me" time.
Time left: 27 hours.**

We need some inspiration. Anna?



If only there was a
“WebScarab” or “Burp”, but for
the Java Virtual Machine.

If there was, I could tamper
with method parameters like
HTTP traffic. That certainly
would have made Scary Movie
3 easier to make.


Also, I love you Arshan.

-- Anna Faris

**That sounds like
something we could
do with
instrumentation.**

What is instrumentation?


```
public void doSomething(String pw) throws Exception {
```



```
    logger.info("Beginning method " + new Date().getTime());
```

```
    String hash = CryptoUtil.hash(pw);
```


```
    System.out.println("Storing hash: " + hash);
```



```
    logger.info("Ending method " + new Date().getTime());  
}
```

How would instrumentation help?


```
public String doSomething(String pw) throws Exception {
```



```
    pw = com.aspect.javasnoop.SnoopAgent tamperWithParameter(pw);
```

```
    String hash = CryptoUtil.hash(pw);
```

```
    System.out.println("Storing hash: " + hash);
```



```
    hash = com.aspect.javasnoop.SnoopAgent tamperWithReturnValue(hash);
```

```
    return hash;
```

```
}
```

Target application

Our evil hacking program
(JavaSnoop)

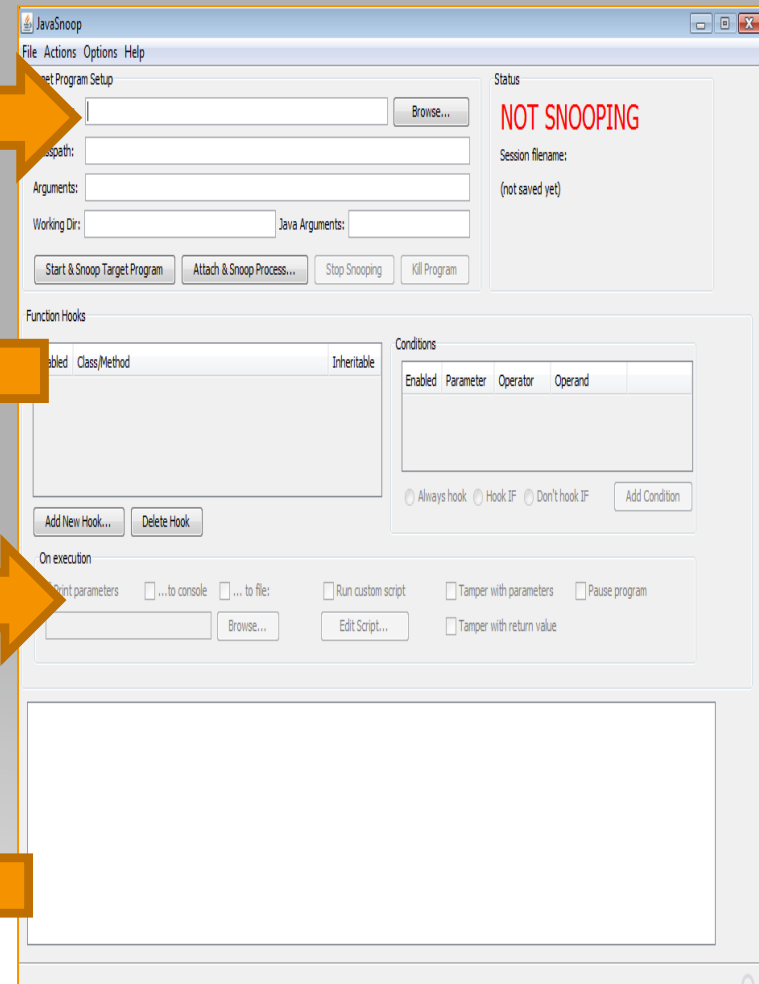


Method
parameters

Tampered
method
parameters

Return
value

Tampered
return
value



- Have to read up on instrumentation.
- Time left: 20 hours.
- Am I really good at my job? Maybe I should have stayed in development/snarky Slashdot commenting.

Number of flaws found: zero.

Constructor Summary

[ClassDefinition](#)([Class](#)<?> theClass, byte[] theClassFile)

Creates a new ClassDefinition binding using the supplied class and class file bytes.

To redefine a class we need the actual raw bytecode. I tried putting in:
alert(document.cookie)
...but it didn't work.

File Edit Navigate View Tools

Open.. Save Save as.. Insert.. Remove Find.. Exit

0001d0: 00 03 00 00 00 00 00 02 00 01 00 05 00 06 00 01
0001e0: 00 07 00 00 00 2f 00 01 00 01 00 05 2a b7/.....*..
0001f0: 00 08 b1 00 00 00 02 00 0a 00 00 00 01 00
000200: 00 00 03 00 0b 00 00 00 0c 00 01 00 00 05 00
000210: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
000220: 00 00 4a 00 02 00 01 00 00 00 14 b2 00 10 12 16 ..J.....
000230: b6 00 18 b8 00 1e b2 00 10 12 23 b6 00 18 b1 00#.....
000240: 00 00 02 00 0a 00 00 00 12 00 04 00 00 00 07 00
000250: 13 00 0c 00 08 00 09 00 0b 00 0b 00 0b 00 00 00
000260: 0c 00 01 00 00 00 14 00 25 00 26 00 00 00 01 00&.....

Files Editor

Bytecode Editor: aspect.whitecell.test.C

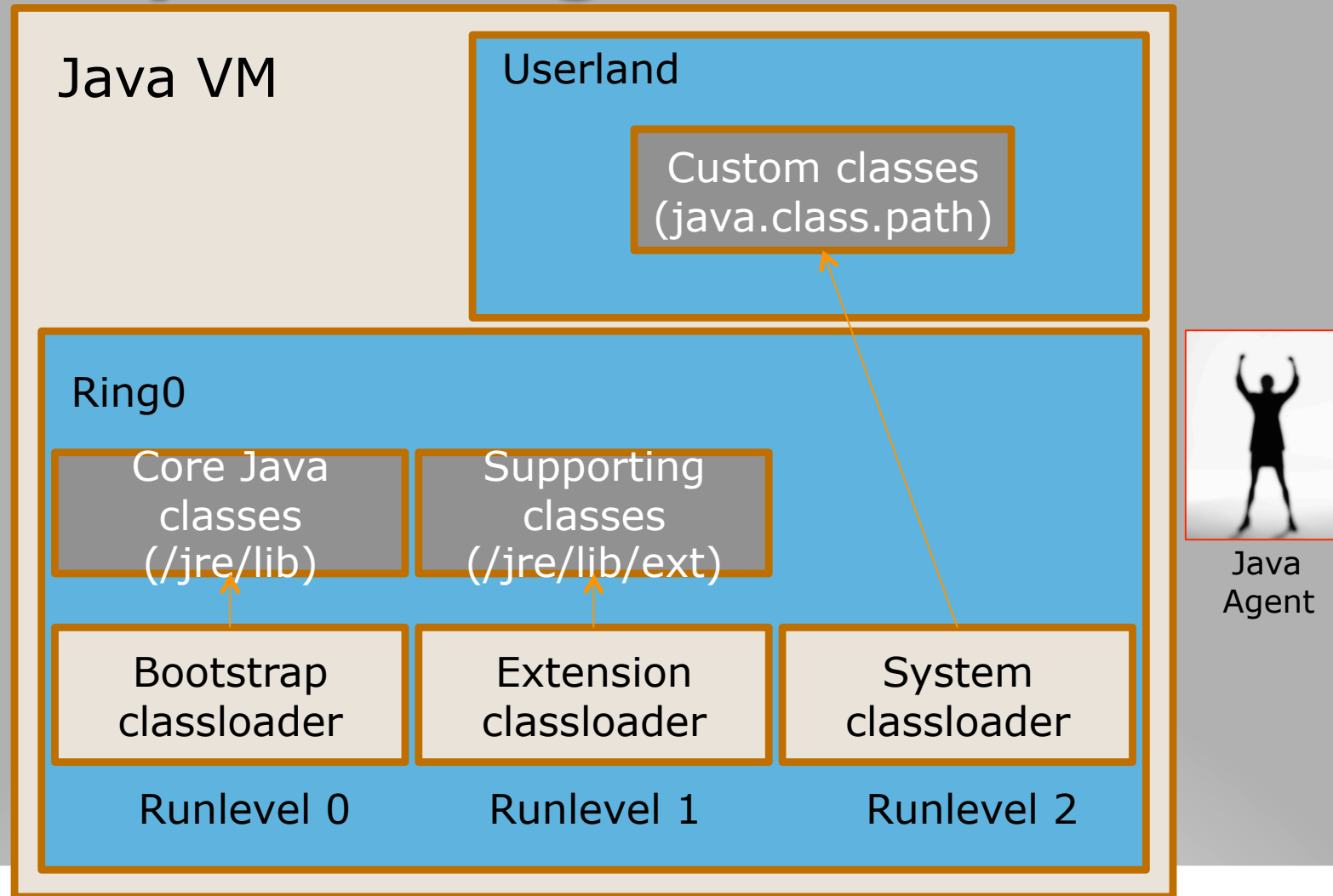
```
public static void bar(String[] args) {  
    args_start:  
    String[] args (#0 0 - 20)  
0    getstatic PrintStream System.out  
3    ldc String Constant "Beginning."  
5    invokevirtual void PrintStream.println(String)  
8    invokestatic void A.foo()  
11   getstatic PrintStream System.out  
14   ldc String Constant "After."  
16   invokevirtual void PrintStream.println(String)  
19   return  
    args_end:  
}
```

Situation under control.

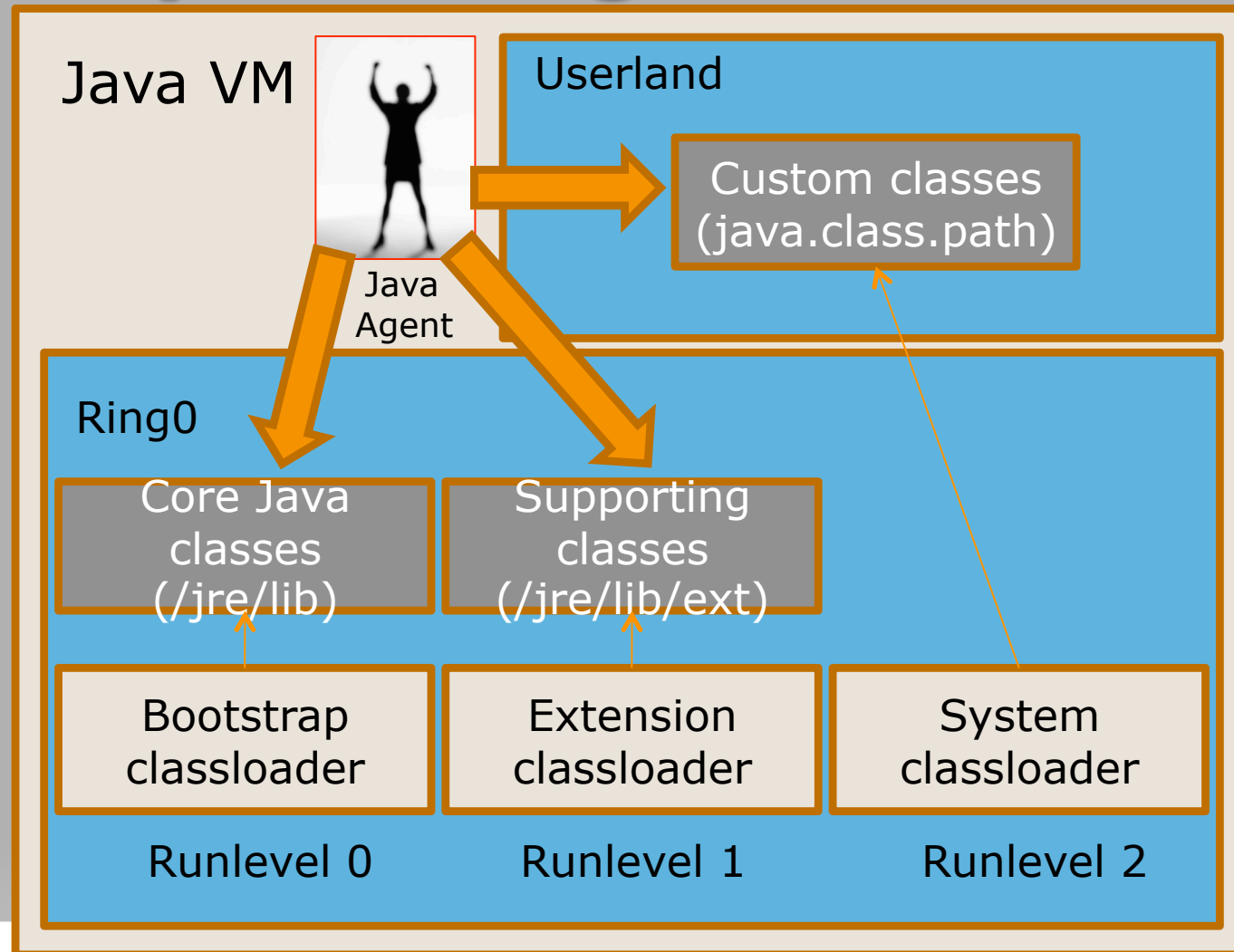
<http://rejava.sourceforge.net>

Example of wedging in a println() at the top and bottom of a function.

Dailydaver's guide to Java VM



Dailydaver's guide to Java VM



Java
Snoop
Agent



Java
Snoop
Managing
UI

JavaSnoop

= awesome




Time left: 12 hours. It's Thursday.

THERE'S NOT ENOUGH TIME

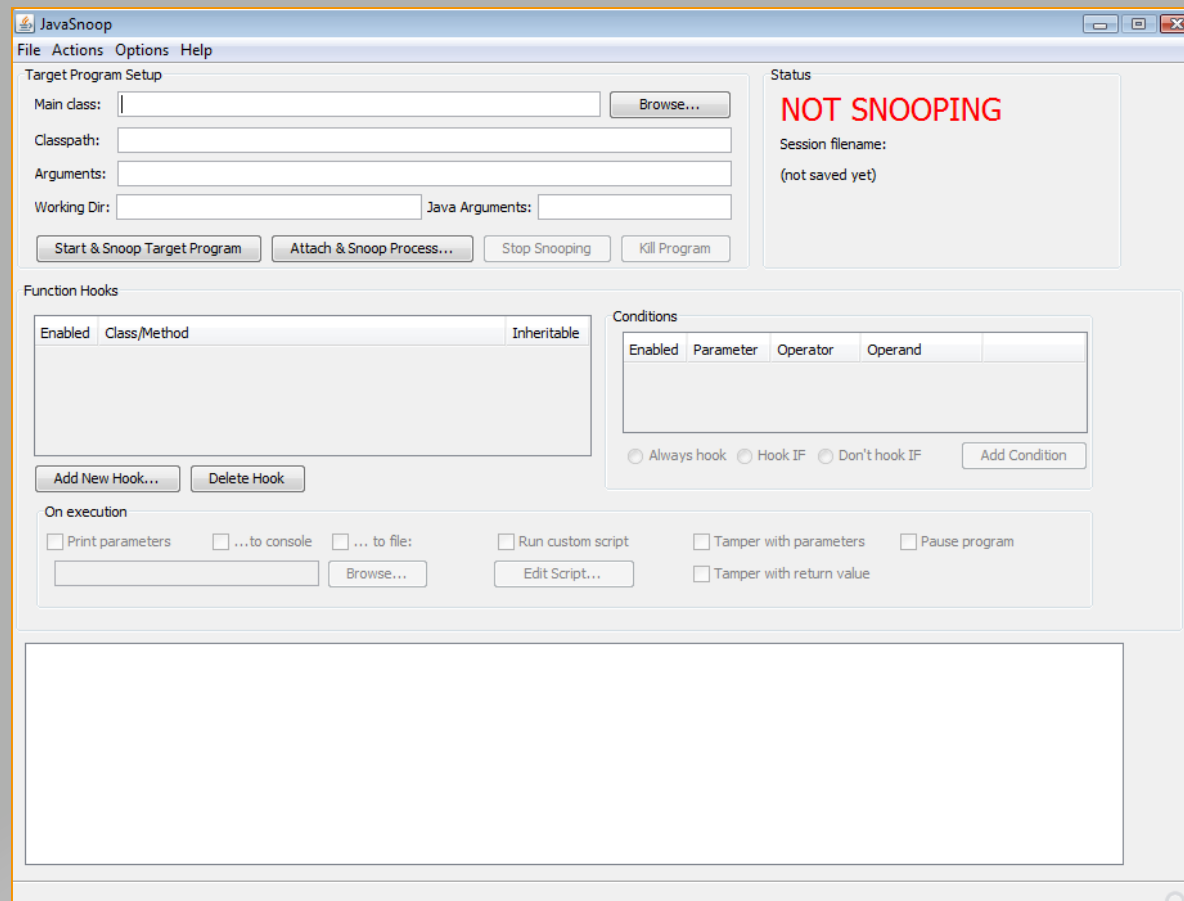
Agenda

 Why hacking Java apps is practically difficult

 Showing how JavaSnoop solves the problem

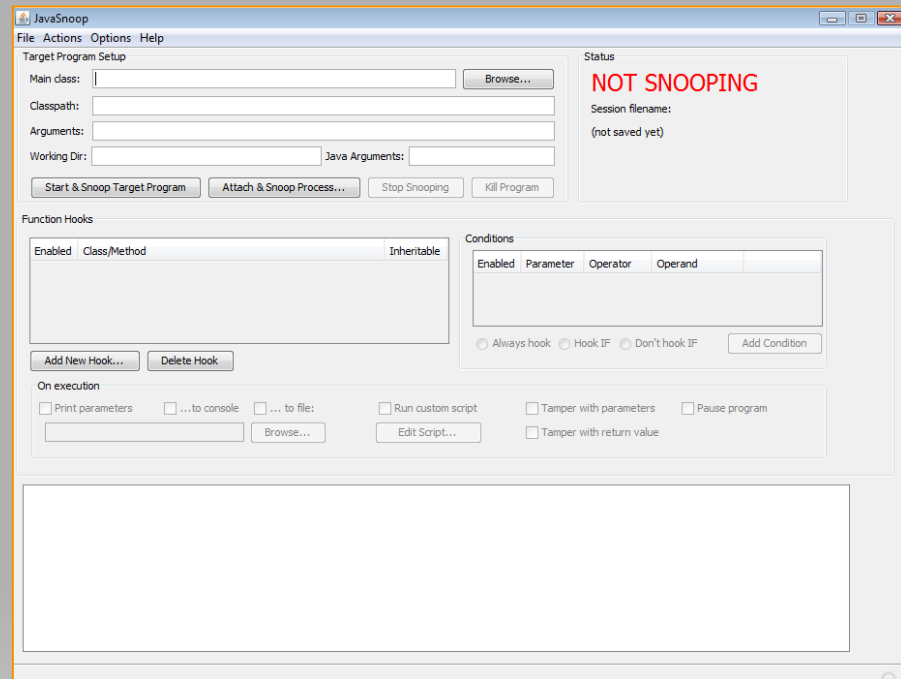
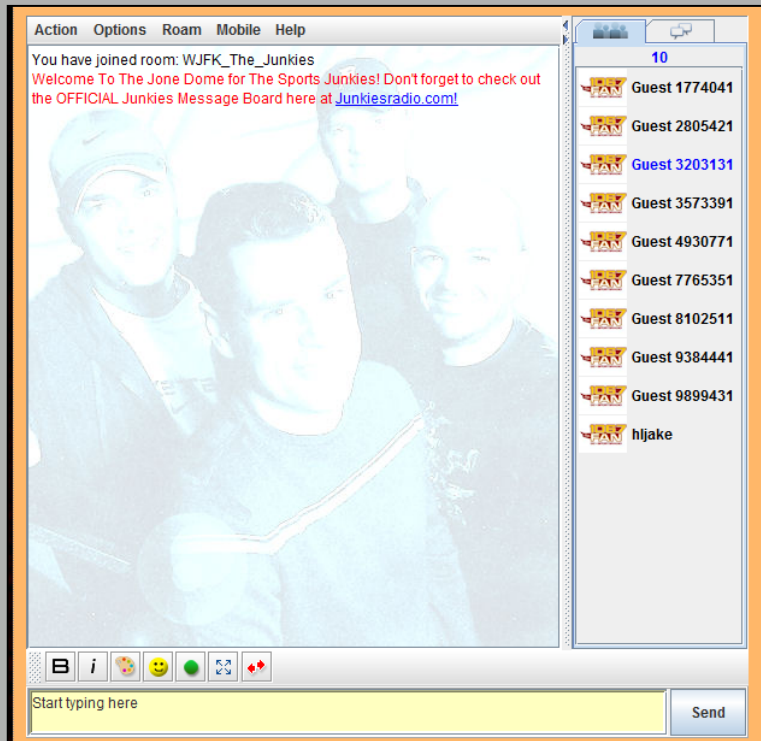
 Demos, videos, details

Step #1: Startup JavaSnoop



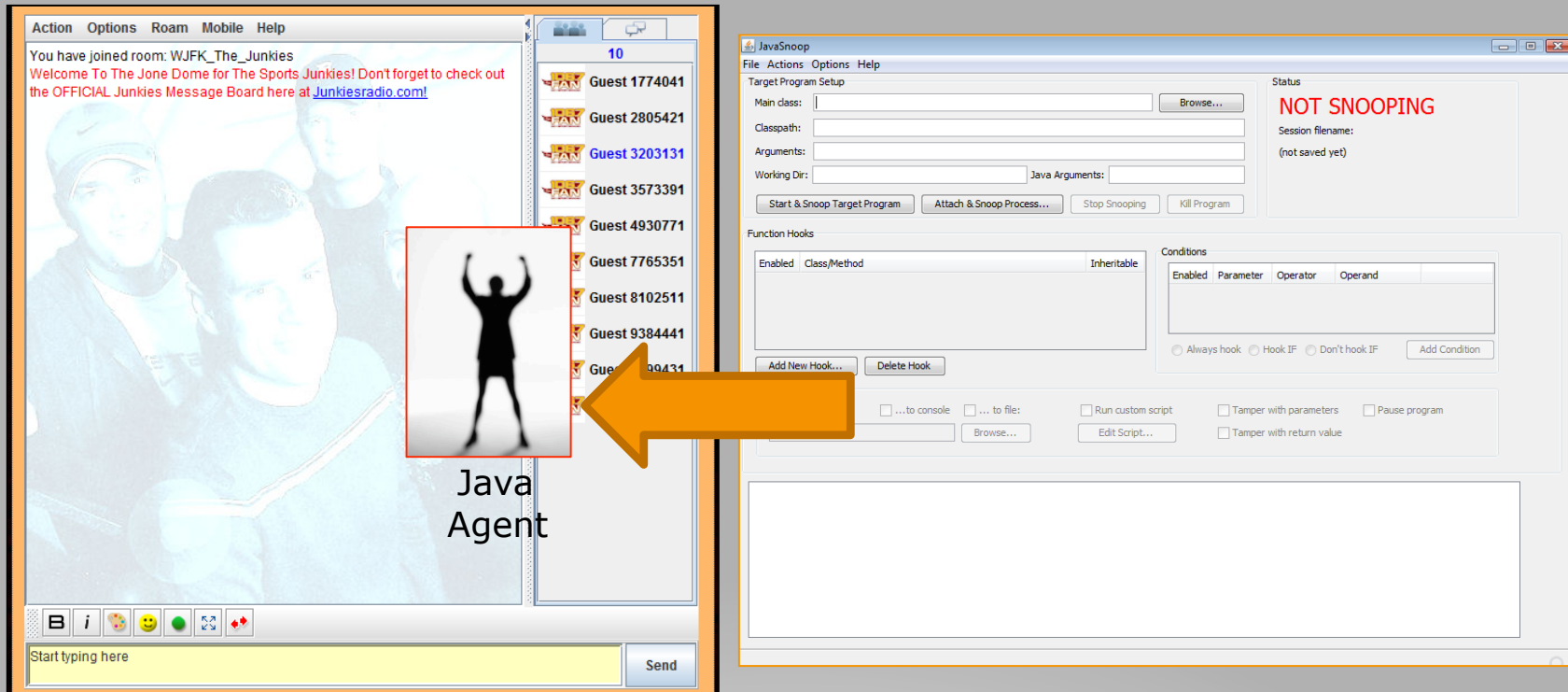
Okay, I can do that.

Step #2: Startup target



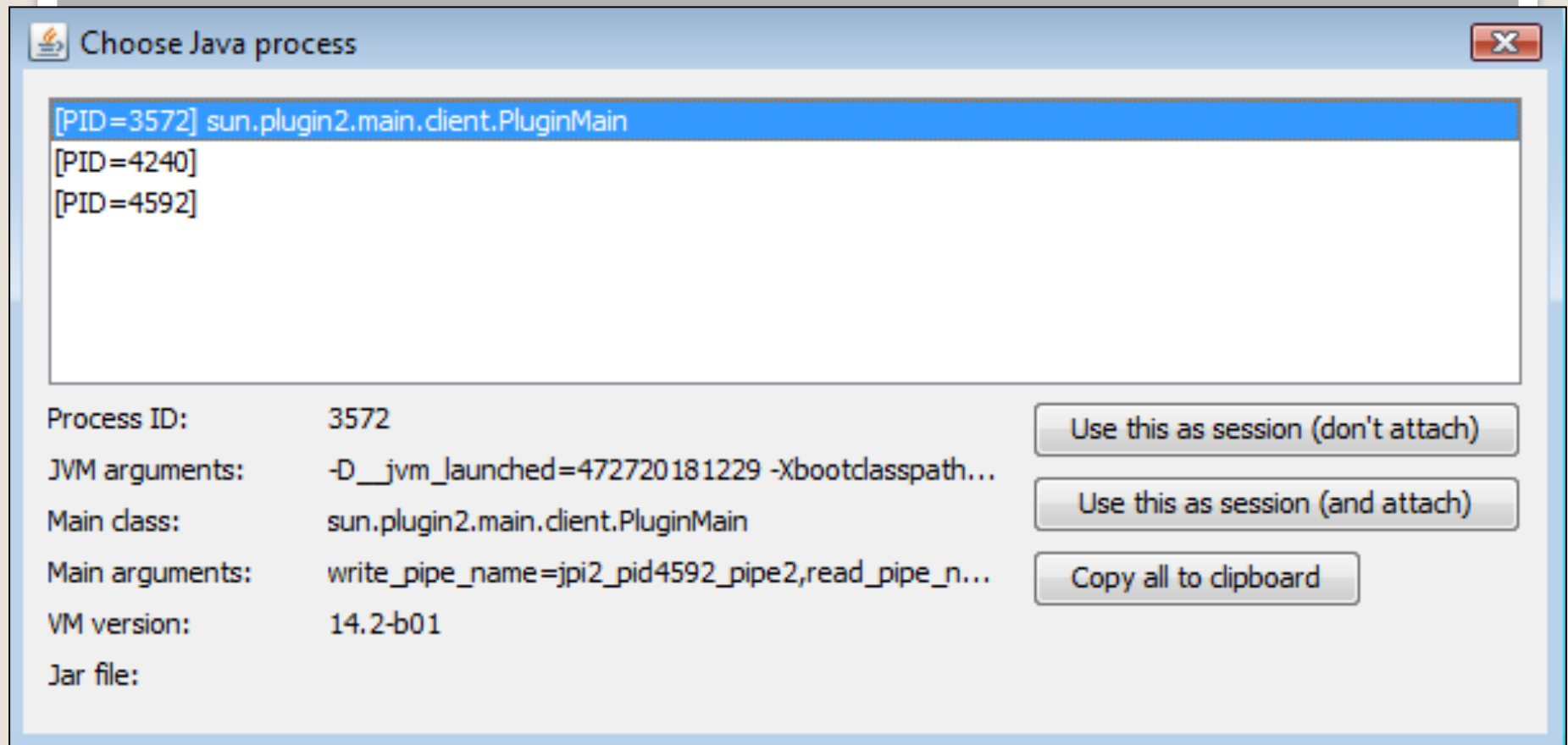
Okay, that's easy too. Can I call myself a hacker now?

Step #3: Attach evil agent to target VM

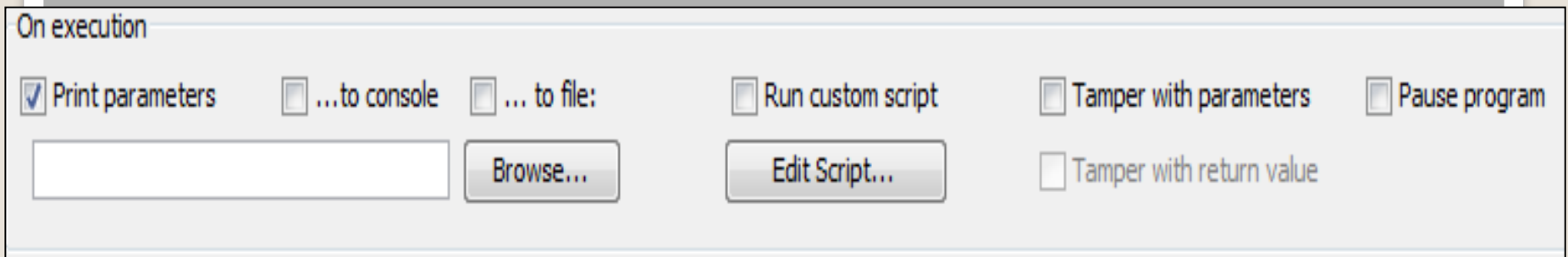
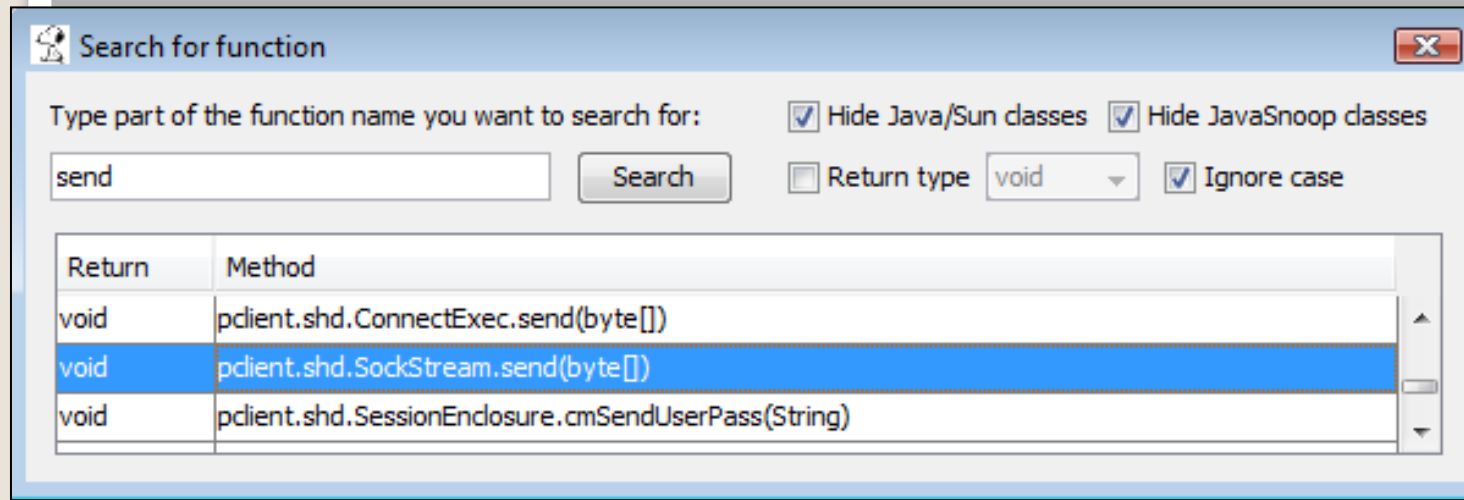


Hurry up, only 8 hours left.

Aside: how do I know which Java process to target?

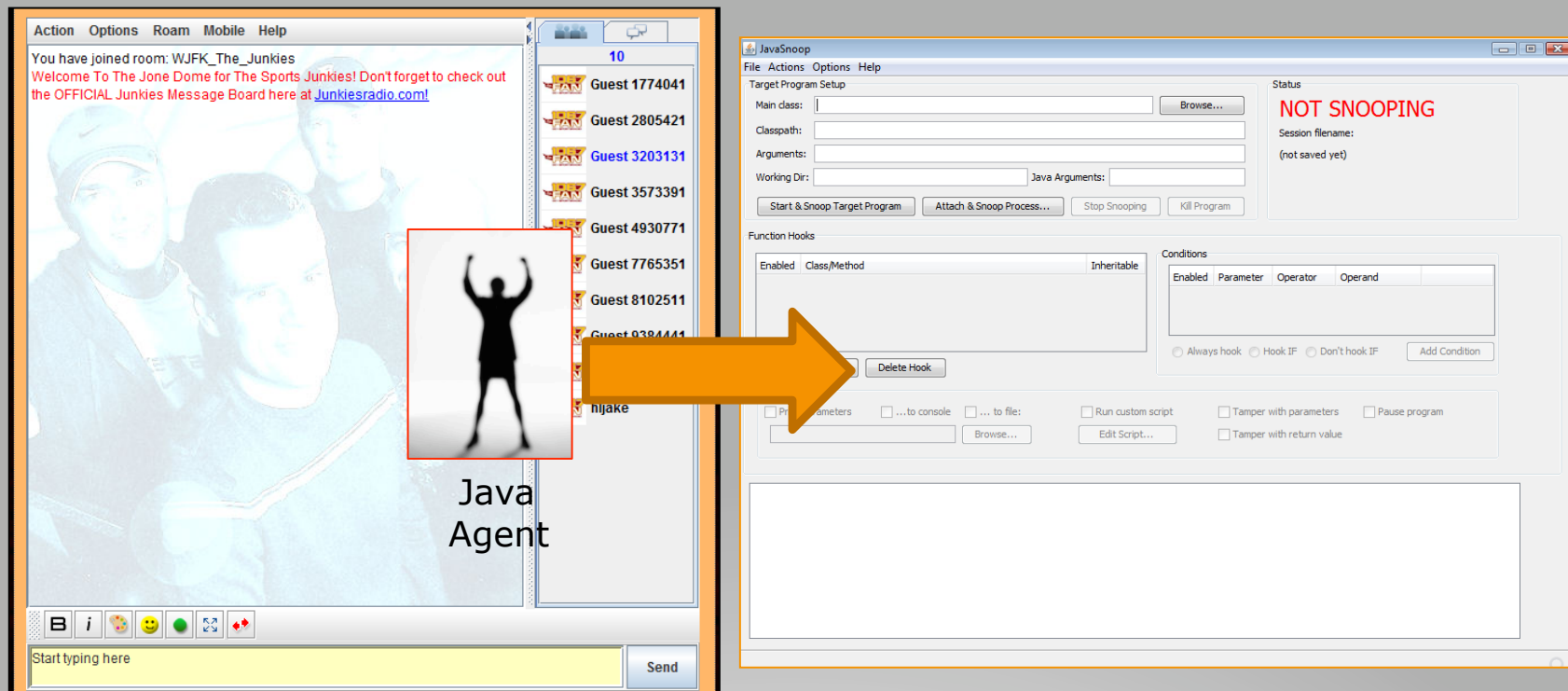


Step #4: pick a method to hack and how



Let's check "Tamper with parameters". Clock is ticking.

Step #5: JavaSnoop inserts a callback into method, which soon gets called



Can I start name dropping yet?
Better yet, will you name drop *me*?

Step #6: Tamper with the data

Edit method parameters ✕

Class: **pclient.shd.RegStream**

Method: **send**

Parameters:

Index	Type	Value	
	byte[]	[B@216b59	Edit

Parameter #

Parameter type

Parameter value

Accept changes

Aside: JavaSnoop has custom views for editing Lists, Maps, Java primitives, arrays, byte arrays, and even custom objects

The screenshot shows three overlapping 'Edit' windows in JavaSnoop, all for the class `com.aspect.foo.Bar`. The top window is 'Edit list', the middle is 'Edit map', and the bottom is 'Edit object'. The 'Edit object' window is the most prominent and shows the details for a `com.aspect.snoop.SnoopSession` object.

Class name: `com.aspect.snoop.SnoopSession`

Primitive fields:

Name	Type	Value
<code>hasAlreadyBeenSaved</code>	<code>java.lang.Boolean</code>	<code>false</code>
<code>snoopSessionFilename</code>	<code>java.lang.String</code>	<code>(not saved yet)</code>
<code>processId</code>	<code>java.lang.Integer</code>	<code>0</code>

Non-primitive fields:

Name	Type	toString()	
<code>functionHooks</code>	<code>java.util.ArrayList</code>	<code>[]</code>	<input type="button" value="Edit"/>

Step #7: Edit that carp.

Byte length: 12

Replace bytes with new:

Change byte array size String short int long float double bytes from file

Edit byte array as String ☒ Hex view ☐ ASCII view

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	a	b	c	d	e	f
50	43	0	0	7	0	7	27	13	2b	d7	0				

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	a	b	c	d	e	f
P	C						'		+	□					

Accept changes

I'll change that byte that contains my user ID, and hopefully the chat message will look like it came from Alice!

Step #8: Profit.


You spoofed the message. A serious flaw.

Time left: 2 hours. That was close.

Agenda

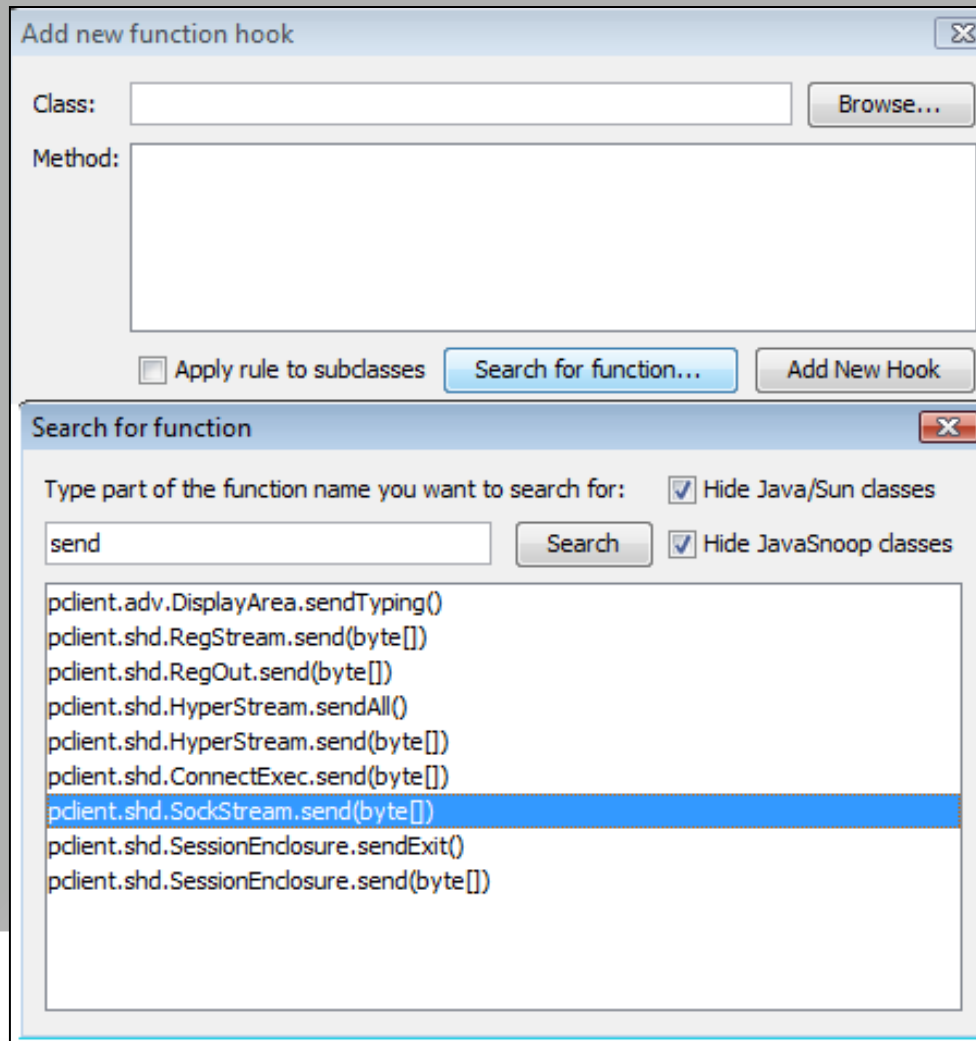
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demo

Aside: How do I know which method to hook? Answer #1



- Browse classes and their methods
- Search by method name
- Search by return type

Aside: How do I know which method to hook? Answer #2

 **Canary mode** 

This is where you can begin Canary Mode. Canary Mode allows you to track your input as it flows through the application. This will allow you to see what functions operate on your data. This may give you some good hints on what functions to hook during your assessment.

To begin Canary Mode, put a value into the box. This value will probably be a String most of the time, but it can also be any type of number. Once this value is entered, hit "Start Canary Mode". JavaSnoop will place hooks all over the application to look for your data. This will probably make your application slower than usual, so you shouldn't enter Canary Mode until you're ready to enter your data into the application you're assessing.

Once you think the application is done with your data, or you've gotten the necessary information, hit "Stop Canary Mode". You may notice that all your other function hooks are disabled during Canary Mode.

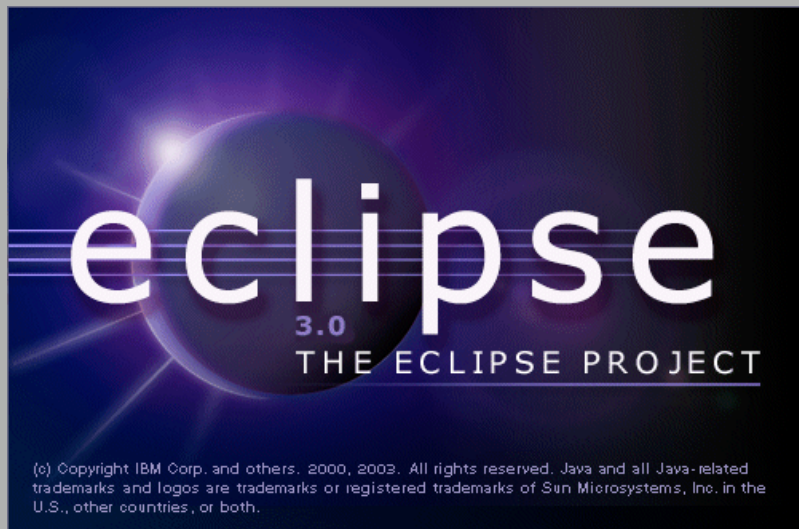
Start Canary Mode

Stop Canary Mode

Search for this value as a:

Function	
com.pchat.sc.StringUtil.isEmpty(String)	<div>Add hook</div>
pcient.shd.UserSession.cmPublic(String, MsgOptions)	<div>Add hook</div>
pcient.shd.SessionEnclosure.cmPublic(String, MsgOptions)	<div>Add hook</div>
pcient.adv.AppletSpice.vwSelfPublic(String, String, MsgOptions)	<div>Add hook</div>

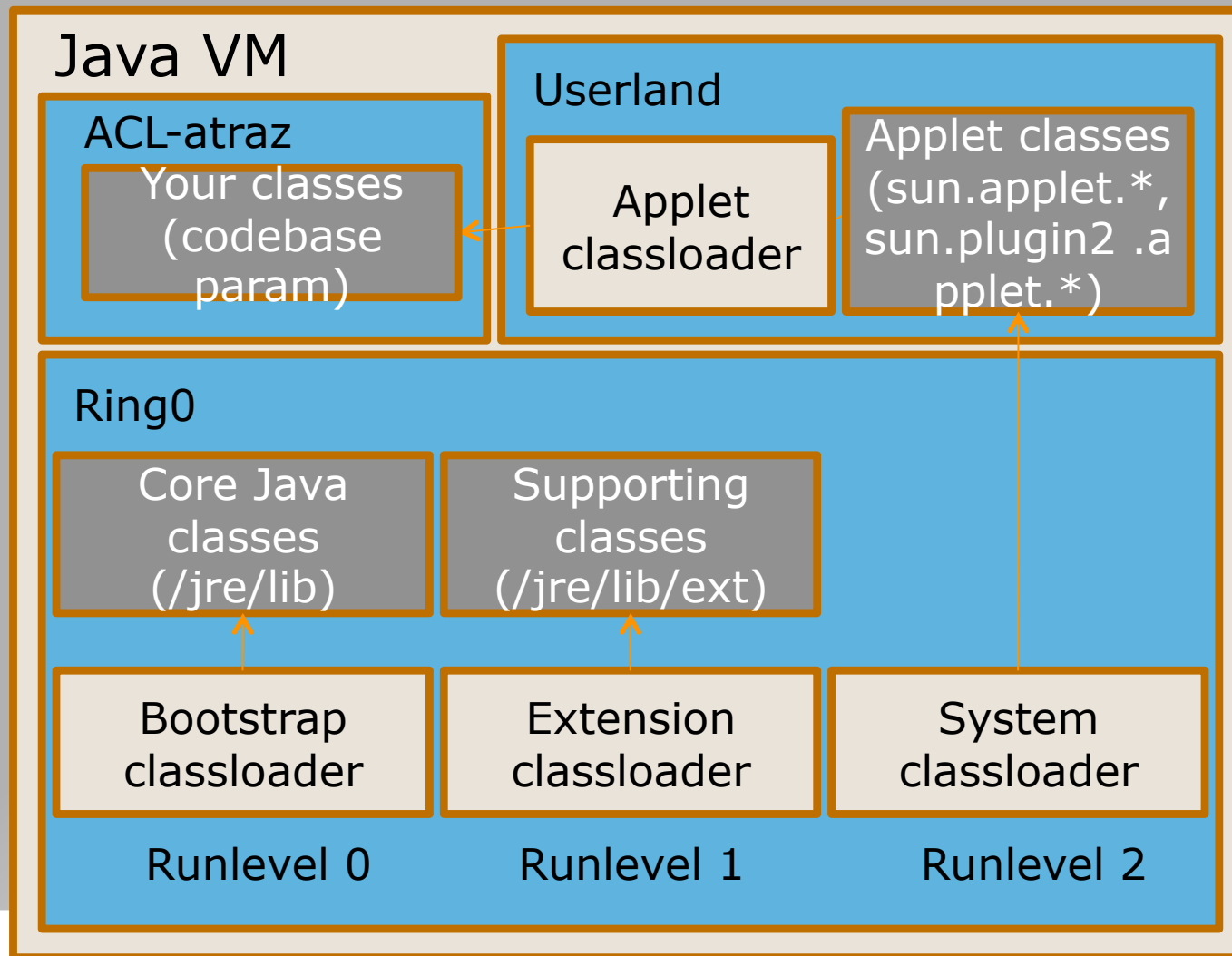
Aside: How do I know which method to hook? Answer #3



Rational AppScan



Dailydaver's guide to applets



How come JavaSnoop turns off Java security when it runs?

- Remember that evil Java agent we install in our target program?
- That little guy requires a lot of privileges to do the things he does
- Those privileges aren't usually granted to untrusted applets (which is smart)



**JavaSnoop doesn't create
new vulnerabilities.**

**It just makes
finding and exploiting
flaws in Java apps possible.**

And practical.

Supported Operating Systems

- ✓ Windows XP/Vista/7
- ✓ Mac OSX
- ✓ Linux

That's all.

- Thanks to Dave (Wichers|Anderson|Lindner), Jeff Williams, Nick Sanidas, Mike Fauzy, Jon Passki, Jason Li, Eric Sheridan, basically all the engineers at Aspect Security and Marcin Weilsdfisdfsdklf sdf of GDS for help/feedback/code
- RIP #madcircle #dword
- Check it out for yourself:

<http://www.aspectsecurity.com/tools/javasnoop/>

Arshan Dabirsiaghi

<http://i8jesus.com/>

<http://twitter.com/nahsra>