From: Alex Malin <amalin@lanl.gov> To: Pam Hamilton <pgh@pop.llnl.gov>

Cc: jallen@pop.llnl.gov, Jon Bringhurst <jonb@lanl.gov>, Cory Lueninghoener <cluening@lanl.gov>, Graham Van Heule <grahamvh@lanl.gov>, kyle_lamb@lanl.gov

Subject: Munge Vulnerabiltiy (CVE-2013-4086)

Date: Mon, 10 Jun 2013 13:28:24 -0600 (12:28 PDT)

Hi Pam,

I'd appreciate if you would please pass this information along to Chris Dunlap and/or others at LLNL, and have them contact Jon Bringhurst at LANL. Jon discovered what appears to be a bug in munge. He reserved a CVE name however we have not disclosed the flaw beyond LANL HPC staff.

Our initial assessment is that the difficulty level to exploit this bug is high; the potential damage is high --root on the cluster and possibly other clusters if the munge key is the same on multiple clusters. It likely effects most clusters at LLNL / SNL / LANL and other sites.

Here's Jon's description:

```
> """
> Topic: Munge non-constant time HMAC validationtiming attack
> CVE Name: CVE-2013-4086
> Affects: All known versions of Munge (including the master repository
> source).
> WARNING: This vulnerability is under DOE/LANL disclosure embargo until
> further notice.Do not disclose!
> Summary: HMACs in Munge are compared using the standard library
> memcmp(3) function. memcmp(3) uses several optimizations which are not
> suited for cryptographic manipulation of HMAC primitives. As a result,
> it is likely possible to utilize the non-constant time property of
> memcmp(3) to reduce the search complexity of a brute-force attack on the
> Munge HMAC. This can be accomplished by recording the time to rejection
> of a forged HMAC by a server process. The time to rejection can be input
> to an application to statistically determine where the HMAC was
> rejected. This will significantly reduce the search space of a
> brute-force attack on a Munge HMAC.
> Mitigation: Replace the use of memcmp(3) on HMACs with the constant time
> CRYPTO memcmp(3ssl). Please note that autotools should be updated to
> check for the existence of CRYPTO memcmp for a release version of Munge
> (CRYPTO memcmp is a recent addition to OpenSSL). A patch for Munge HEAD
> follows.
> diff --git a/src/munged/dec.c b/src/munged/dec.c
> index 98b1fa8..04a3557 100644
> --- a/src/munged/dec.c
> +++ b/src/munged/dec.c
> @@ -668,7 +668,7 @@ dec_validate_mac ( munge_cred_t c)
        /* Validate new computed MAC against old received MAC.
       if ((n != c->mac len) || (memcmp (mac, c->mac, c->mac_len) != 0)) {
       if ((n != c->mac_len) || (CRYPTO_memcmp (mac, c->mac, c->mac_len)
  != 0)) {
            return (m msg set err (m, EMUNGE_CRED_INVALID, NULL));
```

```
/* Ensure an invalid cred error from before is caught
> diff --git a/src/munged/replay.c b/src/munged/replay.c
> index acc 04d4..eb4 05a9 100644
> --- a/src/munged/replay.c
> +++ b/src/munged/replay.c
> @@ -266,7 +266,7 @@ replay_cmp_f (const replay_t r1, const replay_t r2)
        if (r1->data.t_expired != r2->data.t_expired) {
            return (-1);
        }
       if (memcmp (r1->data.mac, r2->data.mac, sizeof (r2->data.mac))) {
       if (CRYPTO_memcmp (r1->data.mac, r2->data.mac, sizeof
> (r2->data.mac))) {
            return (-1);
        }
        return (0);
> - Jon
> Just a few examples:
 * Trust between the slurmctld on the master and the slurmds on the
 * Trust between salloc/sbatch/srun on a login node and the slurmd on
> the computes.
 * Trust between slurmd on a compute and a slurmd on another compute.
> Basically every message that slurm sends to another slurm process is
> validated by Munge.
```