Talos Vulnerability Report

TALOS-2021-1383

CloudLinux Inc Imunify360 Ai-Bolit php unserialize vulnerability

NOVEMBER 22, 2021

CVE NUMBER

CVE-021-21956

Summary

A php unserialize vulnerability exists in the Ai-Bolit functionality of CloudLinux Inc Imunify360 5.8 and 5.9. A specially-crafted malformed file can lead to potential arbitrary command execution. An attacker can provide a malicious file to trigger this vulnerability.

Tested Versions

CloudLinux Inc Imunify360 5.9 CloudLinux Inc Imunify360 5.8

Product URLs

https://www.imunify360.com/

CVSSv3 Score

8.2 - CVSS:3.0/AV:N/AC:H/PR:L/UI:N/S:C/C:H/I:H/A:N

CWE

CWE-502 - Deserialization of Untrusted Data

Details

Imunify360 is a comprehensive security platform for web-hosting servers. It combines components for proactive real-time website protection and web server security.

The vulnerability exists inside the Ai-Boilt component of Imunify360. Ai-Boilt is a malware scanner specialized in a website-related files like php/js/html. By default, Ai-Boilt scanner is installed as a service and works with a root privilages:

```
icewall@ubuntu:~$ systemctl status aibolit-resident.service

• aibolit-resident.service - AibolitResident
Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/aibolit-resident.service; enabled; vendor preset: enabled)
Active: active (running) since Mon 2021-09-20 05:16:49 PDT; 7s ago
TriggeredBy: • aibolit-resident.socket
Main PID: 321911 (php)
Tasks: 1 (limit: 9443)
Memory: 79.3M
Group: /system.slice/aibolit-resident.service
L321911 /opt/alt/php-internal/usr/bin/php -n -d short_open_tag=on -d extension=leveldb.so -d extension=posix.so -d
extension=json.so -d extension=mbstring.so /opt/ai-bolit/ai-bolit-hoster.php

Sep 20 05:16:49 ubuntu systemd[1]: Started AibolitResident.
```

To be more precise, a vulnerability is located inside the ai-bolit-hoster.php file and functionality related to deobfuscation. Inside the Deobfuscator class, ai-bolit-hoster.php keeps a list of signatures (regex) representing code patterns generated by common obfuscators.

When a certain signature (regex) is inside a scanned file, the proper de-obfuscation handler is executed, which tries to pull out essential data from the obuscated code. Let us take a look at the decodedFileGetContentsWithFunc function handler:

As we can see at line 20302 there is a call to the unserialize function, which takes as an argument the matched 4th capturing group (\$matches[5]) of the scanned file. There is no sanitization to check that input data \$matches is malicious, which can lead to arbitrary code execution during unserialization. To test this vulnerability let us create an evil.php file which looks like this:

```
part of a malicious file
(...)
@file_get_contents(func_4());/**/$to_unserialize="Tzo2OiJMb2dnZXIiOjQ6e3M6MTE6IgAqAGxvZ19maWxlIjtOO3M6NzoiACoAZmlsZSI7TjtzOjEzOiIAKgBkYXRlRm
9ybWF0IjtzOjExOiJkLU0tWSBIOmk6cyI7czoxMzoiAExvZ2dlcgBsZXZlbCI7Tjt9";/**/$to_unserialize=@unserialize(func_1($to_unserialize));
(...)
```

Where to_unserialize == base64_encode(serialize(new Logger())); We will prove that using that attack vector, we are able to execute __destructor of Logger class. To do this, let us add debug info into the ai-bolit-hoster.php script:

```
Line 1582 public function __destruct()
Line 1583 {
Line 1584    printf("==== CALL INSIDE Logger __destructor\n");
```

and

Run scanner on our evil.php:

We can see the message coming from __destruct has been printed

Timeline

2021-10-01 - Vendor Disclosure 2022-11-22 - Public Release

CREDIT

Discovered by Marcin 'Icewall' Noga of Cisco Talos.

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