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Date: Sat, 5 Jun 2021 02:55:10 +0200
From: Marek Marczykowski-Górecki <marmarek@...isblethingslab.com>
To: oss-security@...ts.openwall.com
Subject: XScreenSaver 5.45: Disconnecting a video output can cause XScreenSaver to crash and unlock

Summary

XScreenSaver is the default screen locker in dom0. It tracks which video outputs are connected to the system in order to blank them properly. In some specific hardware configurations, disconnecting an output can cause XScreenSaver to crash, leaving the screen unlocked.

The issue affects XScreenSaver 5.45 only.

Impact

On hardware configurations with more than 10 video outputs that can be disconnected, an attacker with physical access to a screen-locked system may be able to unlock it by physically disconnecting one or more outputs, bypassing standard screen lock authentication.

Details

On X11, screen locking and blanking is done by creating a window that obscures the whole screen, which is a standard practice. In XScreenSaver, each such window is assigned a specific property. When a video output is disconnected, its corresponding blanking window is destroyed, and its XScreenSaver-specific property is removed so that it will not be used by 'xscreensaver-command' anymore. This is handled by the 'update_screen_layout()' function in the 'driver/screens.c' file:

```
985 /* Synchronize the contents of si->ssi to the current state of the monitors.
986 Doesn't change anything if nothing has changed; otherwise, alters and
987 reuses existing saver_screen_info structs as much as possible.
988 Returns True if anything changed.
989 */
990 Bool
991 update_screen_layout (saver_info *si)
992 {
993     monitor **monitors = scan_monitors (si);
994     int count = 0;
995     int good_count = 0;
996
997     ...
1009     while (monitors[count])
1010     {
1011         if (monitors[count]->sanity == S_SANE)
1012             good_count++;
1013         count++;
1014     }
1015
1016     if (si->ssi_count == 0)
1017     {
1018         si->ssi_count = 10;
1019         si->screens = (saver_screen_info *)
1020             calloc (sizeof(*si->screens), si->ssi_count);
1021     }
1022
1023     if (si->ssi_count <= good_count)
1024     {
1025         si->ssi_count = good_count + 10;
1026         si->screens = (saver_screen_info *)
1027             realloc (si->screens, sizeof(*si->screens) * si->ssi_count);
1028         memset (si->screens + si->nscreens, 0,
1029             sizeof(*si->screens) * (si->ssi_count - si->nscreens));
1030     }
1031
1032     ...
1092     for (; j < count; j++)
1093     {
1094         saver_screen_info *ssi = &si->screens[j];
1095         if (!ssi->xscreensaver_window)
1096             continue;
1097         fprintf (stderr, "%s: %d: screen now unused, disabling.\n",
1098             blurb(), j);
1099         /* Undo store_saver_id() so that xscreensaver-command doesn't attempt
1100            to communicate with us through this window. It might make more
1101            sense to destroy the window, but I'm not 100% sure that there are
1102            no outstanding grabs on it that have yet been transferred.
1103            */
1104         XDeleteProperty (si->dpy, ssi->xscreensaver_window,
1105             XA_SCREENSAVER_VERSION);
1106     }
```

The initial portion of the function counts how many outputs are defined (the 'count' variable) and how many of them are connected (the 'good_count' variable). Then, the 'si->screens' array is allocated or re-allocated to fit information about connected outputs, with an extra margin of 10 entries. However, the loop at the end iterates over the array up to the total number of outputs, not just the ones that are connected.

If there are 10 or fewer disconnected outputs, this works fine. However, if there are more than 10, it will access the array beyond its end, reading unrelated data from memory. It will interpret this data as an XScreenSaver window ID. If that unrelated data happens to be non-zero (which is very likely), then the condition at line 1095 will not skip it, and the 'XDeleteProperty' call will operate on that (most likely invalid) window ID. This, in turn, will cause the XScreenSaver process to crash, as that's what the error handler is programmed to do (the 'saver_handler()' function in the 'driver/xscreensaver.c' file).

The error message will look like this:

```
#####

xscreensaver: 11:17:59: X Error! PLEASE REPORT THIS BUG.
xscreensaver: 11:17:59: screen 0/0: 0x2ae, 0x0, 0x6600001
xscreensaver: 11:17:59: screen 0/1: 0x2ae, 0x0, 0x0

#####

X Error of failed request: BadWindow (invalid Window parameter)
Major opcode of failed request: 19 (X_DeleteProperty)
Resource id in failed request: 0x188db0
Serial number of failed request: 4284
Current serial number in output stream: 4286

#####
```

The issue affects only XScreenSaver version 5.45. Versions 5.44 and older, as well as 6.00, are not affected. The XScreenSaver author was notified about this issue and decided not to publish an advisory, as the issue does not affect the most recent version.

The Qubes Security Team has decided to address this issue in Qubes OS by

patching this specific bug rather than immediately upgrading to the 6.00 version. The reason is that XScreenSaver 6.00 is a major update with major architectural changes. As such, it poses an increased risk of introducing unrelated problems. However, this decision does not preclude the possibility of updating to XScreenSaver 6.00 at some point in the future, independently of this particular security patch.

Credits
=====

The issue was reported by Mustafa Kuscü:
<https://github.com/QubesOS/qubes-issues/issues/6595>

This is mostly repost of Qubes Security Bulletin 068 (with minor edits), as it may be relevant to other distributions:
<https://github.com/QubesOS/qubes-secpack/blob/master/QSBs/qsb-068-2021.txt>

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Best Regards,
Marek Marczykowski-Górecki
Invisible Things Lab

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