

Site Search

Full Disclosure mailing list archives







List Archive Search

CVE-2020-12676 - FusionAuth SAML v2.0 bindings in Java using JAXB - Signature Exclusion Attack

```
From: Advisories <advisories () compass-security com>
Date: Wed, 30 Sep 2020 12:02:07 +0000
 COMPASS SECURITY ADVISORY
 Product: SAML v2.0 bindings in Java using JAXB
   Vendor: FusionAuth
CSNC 1D: CSNC-2020-002
CVE ID: CVE-2020-12676
Subject: Signature Exclusion Attack
  Risk: High
Effect: Remotely exploitable
Author: Felix Sieges <felix.sieges () compass-security com>
Date: 2020-09-30
 Introduction:
FusionAuth [1] provides authentication, authorization, and user management for any app. SAML v2.0 bindings in Java using JAXB are a library used to integrate SAML Authentication with Java Applications. Compass Security [2] identified a vulnerability that allows remote attackers to forge messages and bypass authentication via a SAML assertion that lacks a Signature element, aka a "Signature exclusion attack".
Vulnerable:
fusionauth-samlv2 0.2.3
Not vulnerable:
fusionauth-samlv2 0.2.4
Not tested:
No other version was tested, but it is believed for the older versions to be
vulnerable as well.
Unauthenticated users can send forged messages to the FusionAuth to bypass Authentication, impersonate other users or gain arbitrary roles. The SAML Message can be send to the Application without a signature even if this is required. The impact depends on individual applications that implement fusionauth-samlv2.
The code which is responsible to verify the signature is called from the parseResponse function [3]. The function checks whether a signature must be verified and if so the function verifySignature is called to do signature verification checks.
   public AuthenticationResponse parseResponse(String encodedResponse, boolean verifySignature, PublicKey key)
throws SAMLException {
       AuthenticationResponse response = new AuthenticationResponse();
byte[] decodedResponse = Base64.getMimeDecoder().decode(encodedResponse);
response.rawResponse = new String(decodedResponse, StandardCharsets.UTF_8);
       Document document = parseFromBytes(decodedResponse);
if (verifySignature) {
    verifySignature(document, key);
}
In the function verifySignature [4] the SAML message is parsed after validation that a signature is attached to the message. If no signatures exist the function just returns. Hence the parseReponse method assumes that the signature is valid and the SAML message will be processed further.
   private void verifySignature(Document document, Key key) throws SAMLException {
    // Fix the IDs in the entire document per the suggestions at
    ttp://stackoverflow.com/questions/17331187/xml-dig-sig-error-after-upgrade-to-java7u25
    fixIDs(document.getDocumentElement());
       NodeList nl = document.getElementsByTagNameNS(XMLSignature.XMLNS, "Signature"); if (nl.getLength() == 0) { return;
       for (int i = 0; i < nl.getLength(); i++) { 
    DOMValidateContext validateContext = new DOMValidateContext(key, nl.item(i)); 
    XMLSignatureFactory factory = XMLSignatureFactory.getInstance("DOM"); 
    try \{
            tty {
XMLSignature signature = factory.unmarshalXMLSignature(validateContext);
boolean valid = signature.validate(validateContext);
                if ([valid]) {
    throw new SAMLException("Invalid SAML v2.0 authentication response. The signature is invalid.");
}
catch (MarshalException e) {
    throw new SAMLException("Unable to verify XML signature in the SAML v2.0 authentication response because we couldn't unmarshall the XML Signature element", e);
} catch (XMLSignatureException e) {
    throw new SAMLException("Unable to verify XML signature in the SAML v2.0 authentication response. The
 signature
 was unmarshalled we couldn't validate it for an unknown reason", e);
       }
   }
```

Current thread:

 $CVE-2020-12676-Fusion Auth SAML\ v2.0\ bindings\ in\ Java\ using\ JAXB-Signature\ Exclusion\ Attack\ \textit{Advisories}\ (\textit{Oct}\ \theta2)$

