

Set-UID Privileged Programs

Need for Privileged Programs

- Password Dilemma

- Permissions of /etc/shadow File:

```
ls -l /etc/shadow
```

```
-rw-r----- 1 root shadow 1443 May 23 12:33 /etc/shadow
```

↑ Only writable to the owner

- How would normal users change their password?

```
cat /etc/shadow
```

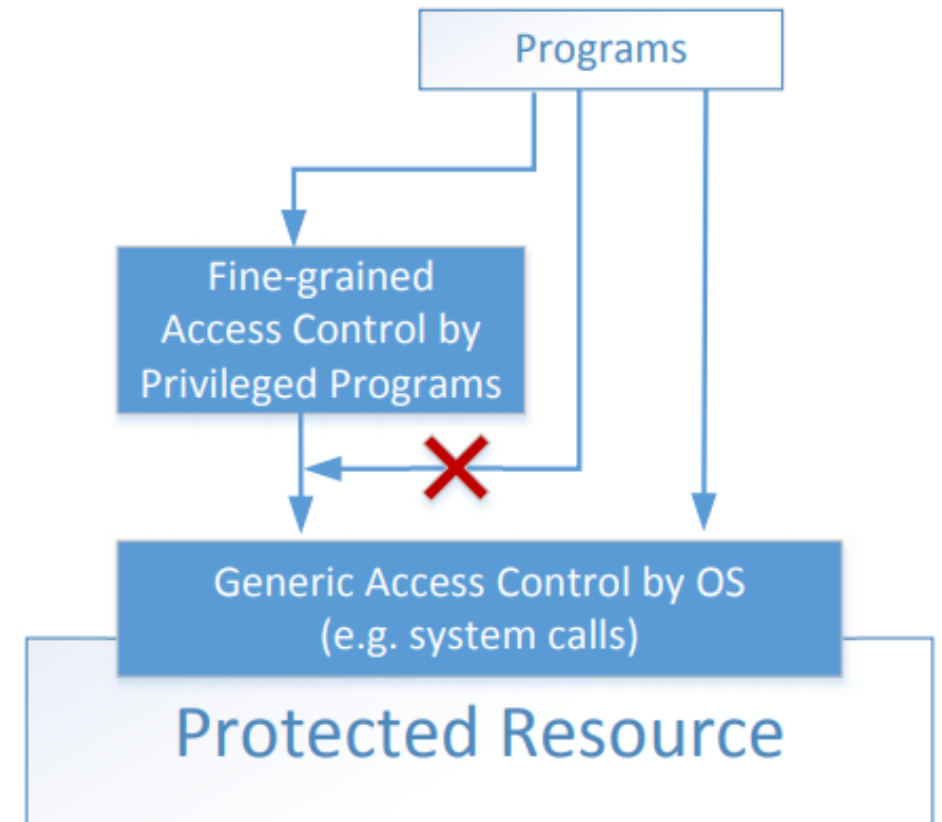
```
cat: /etc/shadow: Permission denied
```

```
sudo cat /etc/shadow
```

```
root:$6$012BPz.K$fbPkT6H6Db4/B8cLWbQI1cFjn0R25yqtqrSrFwfcgybQWWnwR4ks/.rjqyM7Xw  
h/pDyc5U1BW0zkWh7T9ZGu.:15933:0:99999:7:::  
daemon*:15749:0:99999:7:::  
bin*:15749:0:99999:7:::  
sys*:15749:0:99999:7:::  
sync*:15749:0:99999:7:::  
games*:15749:0:99999:7:::  
man*:15749:0:99999:7:::  
lp*:15749:0:99999:7:::
```

Two-Tier Approach

- Implementing fine-grained access control in operating systems make OS over complicated.
- OS relies on extension to enforce fine grained access control
- Privileged programs are such extensions



Types of Privileged Programs

- Daemons
 - Computer program that runs in the background
 - Needs to run as root or other privileged users
- Set-UID Programs
 - Widely used in UNIX systems
 - Program marked with a special bit

Superman Story

- Power Suit
 - Superpeople: Directly give them the power
 - Issues: bad superpeople
- Power Suit 2.0
 - Computer chip
 - Specific task
 - No way to deviate from pre-programmed task
- Set-UID mechanism: A Power Suit mechanism implemented in Linux OS



Set-UID Concept

- **Allow user to run a program with the program owner's privilege.**
- Allow users to run programs with temporary elevated privileges
- Example: the `passwd` program

```
$ ls -l /usr/bin/passwd
```

```
-rwsr-xr-x 1 root root 41284 Sep 12 2012 /usr/bin/passwd
```

Set-UID Concept

- Every process has two User IDs.
- **Real UID (RUID)**: Identifies real owner of process
- **Effective UID (EUID)**: Identifies privilege of a process
 - Access control is based on EUID
- When a normal program is executed, **RUID = EUID**, they both equal to the ID of the user who runs the program
- When a Set-UID is executed, **RUID \neq EUID**. RUID still equal to the user's ID, but EUID equals to the program **owner's** ID.
 - If the program is owned by root, the program runs with the root privilege.

Turn a Program into Set-UID

- Change the owner of a file to root :

```
seed@VM:~$ cp /bin/cat ./mycat
seed@VM:~$ sudo chown root mycat
seed@VM:~$ ls -l mycat
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root seed 46764 Nov  1 13:09 mycat
seed@VM:~$
```

- Before Enabling Set-UID bit:

```
seed@VM:~$ mycat /etc/shadow
mycat: /etc/shadow: Permission denied
seed@VM:~$
```

- After Enabling the Set-UID bit :

```
seed@VM:~$ sudo chmod 4755 mycat
seed@VM:~$ mycat /etc/shadow
root:$6$012BPz.K$fbPkT6H6Db4/B8cLWbQI1cFjnc
h/pDyc5U1BW0zkWh7T9ZGu.:15933:0:99999:7:::
daemon*:15749:0:99999:7:::
bin*:15749:0:99999:7:::
sys*:15749:0:99999:7:::
```


How it Works

A Set-UID program is just like any other program, except that it has a special marking, which a single bit called Set-UID bit

```
$ cp /bin/id ./myid
$ sudo chown root myid
$ ./myid
uid=1000(seed) gid=1000(seed) groups=1000(seed), ...
```

```
$ sudo chmod 4755 myid
$ ./myid
uid=1000(seed) gid=1000(seed) euid=0(root) ...
```

Example of Set UID

```
$ cp /bin/cat ./mycat
$ sudo chown root mycat
$ ls -l mycat
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root seed 46764 Feb 22 10:04 mycat
$ ./mycat /etc/shadow
./mycat: /etc/shadow: Permission denied
```

← Not a privileged program

```
$ sudo chmod 4755 mycat
$ ./mycat /etc/shadow
root:$6$012BPz.K$fbPkT6H6Db4/B8c...
daemon:*:15749:0:99999:7:::
...
```

← Become a privileged program

```
$ sudo chown seed mycat
$ chmod 4755 mycat
$ ./mycat /etc/shadow
./mycat: /etc/shadow: Permission denied
```

← It is still a privileged program, but not the root privilege

How is Set-UID Secure?

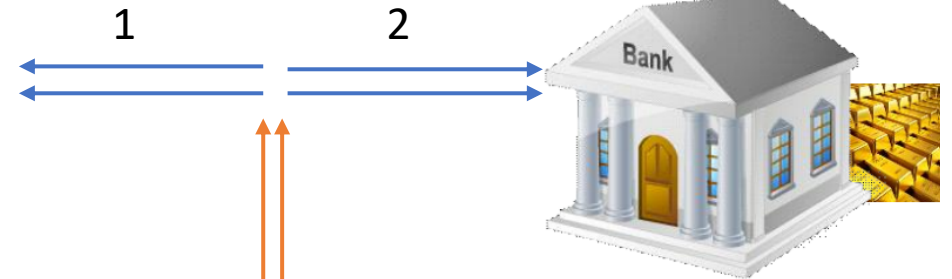
- Allows normal users to escalate privileges
 - This is different from directly giving the privilege (sudo command)
 - Restricted behavior – similar to superman designed computer chips
- Unsafe to turn all programs into Set-UID
 - Example: /bin/sh
 - Example: vi

Attack on Superman

- Cannot assume that user can only do whatever is coded
 - Coding flaws by developers

- Superperson Mallroy

- Fly North then turn left
 - How to exploit this code?

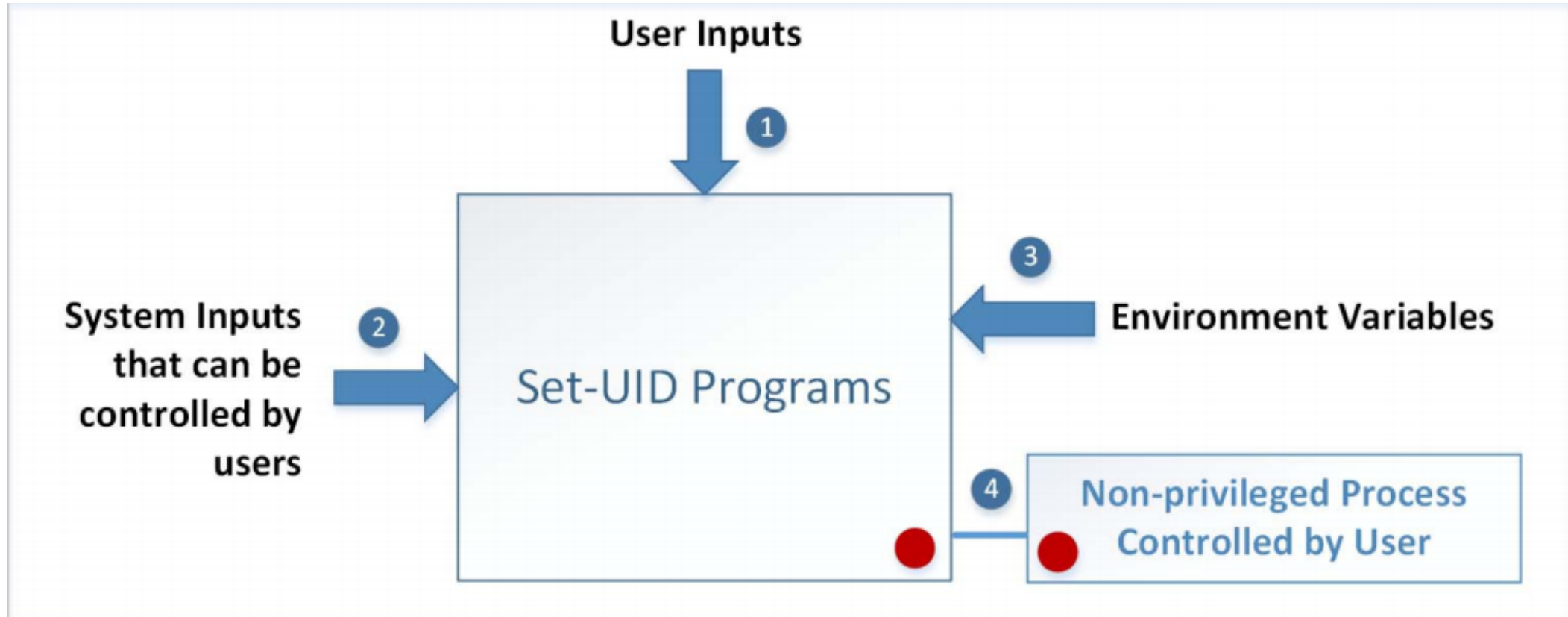


- Superperson Malorie

- Fly North and turn West
 - How to exploit this code?

Superperson is supposed to take path 1, but they take path 2

Attack Surfaces of Set-UID Programs



Attacks via User Inputs

User Inputs: Explicit Inputs

- Buffer Overflow – More information in Chapter 4
 - Overflowing a buffer to run malicious code
- Format String Vulnerability – More information in Chapter 6
 - Changing program behavior using user inputs as format strings

软件安全

第1章 Set-UID 特权程序原理及攻击

第2章 通过环境变量实现攻击

第3章 Shellshock 攻击

第4章 缓冲区溢出攻击

第5章 return-to-libc 攻击

第6章 格式化字符串漏洞

第7章 竞态条件漏洞

第8章 脏牛竞态条件攻击

Attacks via User Inputs

CHSH – Change Shell

- Set-UID program with ability to change default shell programs
- Shell programs are stored in /etc/passwd file

Issues

- Failing to sanitize user inputs
- Attackers could create a new root account

Attack

```
bob:$6$jUODEFsfwfi3:1000:1000:Bob Smith,,,:/home/bob:/bin/bash
```

Attacks via System Inputs

System Inputs

- Race Condition – More information in Chapter 7
 - Symbolic link to privileged file from a unprivileged file
 - Influence programs
 - Writing inside world writable folder
- Dirty Copy-on-Write Attack – More information in Chapter 8

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Attacks via Environment Variables

- Behavior can be influenced by inputs that are not visible inside a program.
- Environment Variables : These can be set by a user before running a program.
- Detailed discussions on environment variables will be in Chapter 2.

Attacks via Environment Variables

- `PATH` Environment Variable
 - Used by shell programs to locate a command if the user does not provide the full path for the command
 - `system()`: call `/bin/sh` first
 - `system("ls")`
 - `/bin/sh` uses the `PATH` environment variable to locate `"ls"`
 - Attacker can manipulate the `PATH` variable and control how the `"ls"` command is found
- More examples on this type of attacks can be found in Chapter 2

Capability Leaking

- In some cases, Privileged programs downgrade themselves during execution
- Example: The `su` program
 - This is a privileged Set-UID program
 - Allows one user to switch to another user (say user1 to user2)
 - Program starts with EUID as root and RUID as user1
 - After password verification, both EUID and RUID become user2's (via privilege downgrading)
- Such programs may lead to capability leaking
 - Programs may not clean up privileged capabilities before downgrading

Attacks via Capability Leaking: An Example

The /etc/zxx file is only
writable by root

File descriptor is created
(the program is a root-
owned Set-UID program)

The privilege is
downgraded

Invoke a shell program,
so the behavior
restriction on the
program is lifted

```
fd = open("/etc/zxx", O_RDWR | O_APPEND);
if (fd == -1) {
    printf("Cannot open /etc/zxx\n");
    exit(0);
}

// Print out the file descriptor value
printf("fd is %d\n", fd);

// Permanently disable the privilege by making the
// effective uid the same as the real uid
setuid(getuid());

// Execute /bin/sh
v[0] = "/bin/sh"; v[1] = 0;
execve(v[0], v, 0);
```

Attacks via Capability Leaking (Continued)

The program forgets to close the file, so the file descriptor is still valid.



Capability Leak

```
$ gcc -o cap_leak cap_leak.c
$ sudo chown root cap_leak
[sudo] password for seed:
$ sudo chmod 4755 cap_leak
$ ls -l cap_leak
-rwsr-xr-x 1 root seed 7386 Feb 23 09:24 cap_leak
$ cat /etc/zzz
bbbbbbbbbbbbbbbb
$ echo aaaaaaaaaa > /etc/zzz
bash: /etc/zzz: Permission denied ← Cannot write to the file
$ cap_leak
fd is 3
$ echo cccccccccccc >& 3 ← Using the leaked capability
$ exit
$ cat /etc/zzz
bbbbbbbbbbbbbbbb
cccccccccccccc ← File modified
```

How to fix the program?

Destroy the file descriptor before downgrading the privilege (close the file)

Capability Leaking in OS X – Case Study

- OS X Yosemite found vulnerable to privilege escalation attack related to capability leaking in July 2015 (OS X 10.10)
- Added features to dynamic linker `dyld`
 - `DYLD_PRINT_TO_FILE` environment variable
- The dynamic linker can open any file, so for root-owned Set-UID programs, it runs with root privileges. The dynamic linker `dyld`, does not close the file. There is a **capability leaking**.
- Scenario 1 (safe): Set-UID finished its job and the process dies. Everything is cleaned up and it is safe.
- **Scenario 2 (unsafe):** Similar to the “`su`” program, the privileged program downgrade its privilege, and lift the restriction.

Invoking Programs

- Invoking external commands from inside a program
- External command is chosen by the Set-UID program
 - Users are not supposed to provide the command (or it is not secure)
- Attack:
 - Users are often asked to provide input data to the command.
 - If the command is not invoked properly, user's input data may be turned into command name. This is dangerous.

Invoking Programs : Unsafe Approach

```
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    char *cat="/bin/cat";

    if(argc < 2) {
        printf("Please type a file name.\n");
        return 1;
    }

    char *command = malloc(strlen(cat) + strlen(argv[1]) + 2);
    sprintf(command, "%s %s", cat, argv[1]);
    system(command);
    return 0 ;
}
```

- The easiest way to invoke an external command is the `system()` function.
- This program is supposed to run the `/bin/cat` program.
- It is a root-owned Set-UID program, so the program can view all files, but it can't write to any file.

Question: Can you use this program to run other command, with the root privilege?

Invoking Programs : Unsafe Approach (Continued)

```
$ gcc -o catall catall.c
$ sudo chown root catall
$ sudo chmod 4755 catall
$ ls -l catall
-rwsr-xr-x 1 root seed 7275 Feb 23 09:41 catall
$ catall /etc/shadow
root:$6$012BPz.K$fbPkT6H6Db4/B8cLWb....
daemon:*:15749:0:99999:7:::
bin:*:15749:0:99999:7:::
sys:*:15749:0:99999:7:::
sync:*:15749:0:99999:7:::
games:*:15749:0:99999:7:::

$ catall "aa;/bin/sh"
/bin/cat: aa: No such file or directory
#      ← Got the root shell!
# id
uid=1000(seed) gid=1000(seed) euid=0(root) groups=0(root), ...
```

We can get a
root shell with
this input

Problem: Some
part of the data
becomes code
(command name)

A Note

- In Ubuntu 16.04, /bin/sh points to /bin/dash, which has a countermeasure
 - It drops privilege when it is executed inside a set-uid process
- Therefore, we will only get a normal shell in the attack on the previous slide
- Do the following to remove the countermeasure

```
Before experiment: link /bin/sh to /bin/zsh  
$ sudo ln -sf /bin/zsh /bin/sh
```

```
After experiment: remember to change it back  
$ sudo ln -sf /bin/dash /bin/sh
```

Invoking Programs Safely: using **execve()**

```
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    char *v[3];

    if(argc < 2) {
        printf("Please type a file name.\n");
        return 1;
    }

    v[0] = "/bin/cat"; v[1] = argv[1]; v[2] = 0;
    execve(v[0], v, 0);

    return 0 ;
}
```

execve(v[0], v, 0)

Command name
is provided here
(by the program)

Input data are
provided here
(can be by user)

Why is it safe?

Code (command name) and data are clearly separated; there is no way for the user data to become code

Invoking Programs Safely (Continued)

```
$ gcc -o safecatall safecatall.c
$ sudo chown root safecatall
$ sudo chmod 4755 safecatall
$ safecatall /etc/shadow
root:$6$012BPz.K$fbPkT6H6Db4/B8cLWb....
daemon:*:15749:0:99999:7:::
bin:*:15749:0:99999:7:::
sys:*:15749:0:99999:7:::
sync:*:15749:0:99999:7:::
games:*:15749:0:99999:7:::

$ safecatall "aa;/bin/sh"
/bin/cat: aa;/bin/sh: No such file or directory ← Attack failed!
```



The data are still treated as data, not code

Additional Consideration

- Some functions in the `exec()` family behave similarly to `execve()`, but may not be safe
 - `execlp()`, `execvp()` and `execvpe()` duplicate the actions of the shell. These functions can be attacked using the `PATH` Environment Variable

Invoking External Commands in Other Languages

- Risk of invoking external commands is not limited to C programs
- We should avoid problems similar to those caused by the `system()` functions
- Examples:
 - Perl: `open()` function can run commands, but it does so through a shell
 - PHP: `system()` function

```
<?php
print("Please specify the path of the directory");
print("<p>");
$dir=$_GET['dir'];
print("Directory path: " . $dir . "<p>");
system("/bin/ls $dir");
?>
```

- Attack:
 - `http://localhost/list.php?dir=.;date`
 - Command executed on server: `"/bin/ls .;date"`

Principle of Isolation

Principle: **Don't mix code and data.**

Attacks due to violation of this principle :

- `system()` code execution
- Cross Site Scripting – More Information in Chapter 10
- SQL injection - More Information in Chapter 11
- Buffer Overflow attacks - More Information in Chapter 4

Principle of Least Privilege

- A privileged program should be given the power which is required to perform its tasks.
- Disable the privileges (temporarily or permanently) when a privileged program doesn't need those.
- In Linux, `seteuid()` and `setuid()` can be used to disable/discard privileges.
- Different OSes have different ways to do that.

Summary

- The need for privileged programs
- How the Set-UID mechanism works
- Security flaws in privileged Set-UID programs
- Attack surface
- How to improve the security of privileged programs