

Security Advisory

- for the open source community

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Security Advisory

- 1. Insecure Default Secure Boot Policy for Option ROMs
- 2. Incorrect PKCS#1v1.5 Padding Verification for RSA Signature Check
- 3. UEFI Variable "Reinstallation"
- 4. Overwrite from Performance Data Variable
- 5. CommBuffer SMM Overwrite/Exposure
- 6. TOCTOU Issue with CommBuffer
- 7. SMRAM Overwrite in Fault Tolerant Write SMI Handler
- 8. SMRAM Overwrite in SmmVariableHandler
- 9. Integer/Heap Overflow in SetVariable
- 10. Heap Overflow in UpdateVariable
- 11. Overwrite from FirmwarePerformance Variable
- 12. Integer/Buffer Overflow in TpmDxe Driver
- 13. Protection of PhysicalPresence Variable
- 14. Boot Failure Related to UEFI Variable Usage
- 15. Buffer Overflows in Capsule Update
- 16. Boot Failure Related to TPM Measurements
- 17. Buffer Overflow in Variable Reclaim
- 18. Overflow in Processing of AuthVarKeyDatabase
- 19. Counter Based Authenticated Variable Issue
- 20. Honoring Memory Only Reset Control and correct MOR spec imlementation
- 21. TCG PP S4 issue
- 22. BIOS Password
- 23. OPAL driver has PP issue on BlockSid
- 24. OPAL driver has PSID issue
- 25. DHCP misses boundary check for network packet
- 26. SmmCore comm buffer check has TOCTOU issue
- 27. UEFI Variable Deletion/Corruption
- 28. EDK II Untested memory not covered by SMM page protection
- 29. Unauthenticated Firmware Chain-of-Trust Bypass
- 30. EDK II Authenticated Variable Bypass
- 31. EDK II TianoCompress Bounds Checking Issues
- 32. DNS Packet Size Check
- 33. Opal BlockSid Setting Disabled after S3
- 34. PartitionDxe and Udf Buffer Overflow
- 35. Stack Overflow on Corrupted BMP
- 36. Buffer Overflow in Blocklo service for RAM disk
- 37. XHCI stack local stack overflow
- 38. SW SMI Confused Deputy SmramSaveState.c

Security Advisory

39. Unlimited FV Recursion

40. AuthVariable Timestamp Zeroing on APPEND_WRITE

Security Advisory Security Advisory



Security Advisory

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This document will list briefings on each security issue found and give a description, a recommendation on a solution, an acknowledgment that the solution is validated and references.

Acknowledgements

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Process

(short form)

- 1. Security Bugs reported through: How to report a Security Issue
- 2. The issue is evaluated
- 3. Determine if a Security issue
- 4. Determine Module
- 5. Fix and Validate issue
- 6. If Security, Update Security Advisory (This Document)

Revision History

Revision	Revision History	Date
.002.0	Initial release. Logs 1 - 19	Jan 9, 2015
.003.0	Logs for 20-26	Nov 29, 2016

Security Advisory Security Advisory

.003.1	Logs for 21-26 - Fix more for DHCP issue, feedback from Phoenix Fix Smm Variable GetInfo function issue, discovered by release test Fix GIT hash info, which incorrect stated before. logs 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26	Dec 19, 2016
.004.0	Log 27 - Update Update Gitbook Template	Jan 11, 2018
.005.0	Log 28 Update	July 10, 2018
.006.0	Log 29 Update	Sept 19, 2018
.007.0	Log 30 & 31 Update	Oct 12, 2018
.008.0	Log 32-40 Update	Mar 21, 2019

1. INSECURE DEFAULT SECURE BOOT POLICY FOR OPTION ROMS

Description:

In order to help prevent vulnerabilities in secure boot implementations, the default policy for Option ROMs was changed to a more secure value.

Recommendation:

This issue is addressed by EDK2 SVN https://sourceforge.net/p/edk2/code/14607

Acknowledgments:

Reported by the Advanced Threat Research team at Intel Security.

2. INCORRECT PKCS#1V1.5 PADDING VERIFICATION FOR RSA SIGNATURE CHECK

Description:

The implementation of RSA signature verification was vulnerable to a Bleichenbacher RSA signature forgery attack when keys with a small public exponent were used.

Recommendation:

This issue is addressed by EDK2 SVN https://sourceforge.net/p/edk2/code/14309.

Acknowledgments:

Reported by the Advanced Threat Research team at Intel Security.

3. UEFI VARIABLE "REINSTALLATION"

Description:

It had been possible to call the <code>setVariable</code> API at runtime on a variable that did not have <code>RUNTIME_ACCESS</code> permission, causing a new variable with the same name/GUID to be created. It was possible for this new variable to be used instead of the original, protected variable.

Recommendation:

This issue is addressed by EDK2 SVN https://sourceforge.net/p/edk2/code/13156.

Acknowledgments:

Reported by the Advanced Threat Research team at Intel Security.

4. OVERWRITE FROM PERFORMANCE DATA VARIABLE

Description:

The variable PerfDataMemAddr was used to hold the address of a buffer for performance data, and this variable could be arbitrarily modified by runtime software. This could cause firmware to corrupt its own code/data.

Recommendation:

This is addressed by EDK2 SVN https://sourceforge.net/p/edk2/code/14386.

Acknowledgments:

Reported by the Advanced Threat Research team at Intel Security.

5. COMMBUFFER SMM OVERWRITE/EXPOSURE

Description:

" commbuffer " is the name of a communication mechanism between runtime code and runtime SMM code. Malicious code could set the address of commbuffer such that calls to runtime SMM code would overwrite or expose the contents of SMRAM.

Recommendation:

This issue is addressed by EDK2 SVN https://sourceforge.net/p/edk2/code/13514, 13530, and 14292.

Acknowledgments:

Reported by the Advanced Threat Research team at Intel Security.

6. TOCTOU ISSUE WITH COMMBUFFER

Description:

Values from CommBuffer could be changed by DMA, running in parallel with SMM, leading to a buffer overflow during a memory copy operation.

Recommendation:

This issue is addressed by EDK2 SVN https://sourceforge.net/p/edk2/code/14325 and https://sourceforge.net/p/edk2/code/14379.

Acknowledgments:

Reported by the Advanced Threat Research team at Intel Security.

7. SMRAM OVERWRITE IN FAULT TOLERANT WRITE SMI HANDLER

Description:

The function SmmFaultTolerantWriteHandler did not correctly validate inputs. This could result in an overwrite of SMRAM.

Recommendation:

This issue is addressed by EDK2 SVN https://sourceforge.net/p/edk2/code/13518 and https://sourceforge.net/p/edk2/code/13763.

Acknowledgments:

Reported by the Advanced Threat Research team at Intel Security.

8. SMRAM OVERWRITE IN SMMVARIABLEHANDLER

Description:

The function SmmVariableHandler did not correctly validate inputs. This could result in an overwrite of SMRAM.

Recommendation:

This issue is addressed by EDK2 SVN https://sourceforge.net/p/edk2/code/13486 and https://sourceforge.net/p/edk2/code/13534

Acknowledgments:

Reported by the Advanced Threat Research team at Intel Security.

9. INTEGER/HEAP OVERFLOW IN SETVARIABLE

Description:

Incorrect input handling in variableServiceSetVariable could lead to a buffer overflow.

Recommendation:

This issue is addressed by EDK2 SVN https://sourceforge.net/p/edk2/code/14305.

Acknowledgments:

Reported by the Advanced Threat Research team at Intel Security.

10. HEAP OVERFLOW IN UPDATEVARIABLE

Description:

The updatevariable function performed a copy first and then checked the size. This may be too late.

Recommendation:

This is addressed by EDK2 SVN https://sourceforge.net/p/edk2/code/14323.

Acknowledgments:

Reported by the Advanced Threat Research Team at Intel Security.

11. OVERWRITE FROM FIRMWAREPERFORMANCE VARIABLE

Description:

The FirmwarePerformance variable contained an address used to store performance statistics without checking the validity of the target location.

Recommendation:

This is addressed by EDK2 SVN https://sourceforge.net/p/edk2/code/14369.

Acknowledgments:

Reported by the Advanced Threat Research Team at Intel Security.

12. INTEGER/BUFFER OVERFLOW IN TPMDXE DRIVER

Description:

The MeasureVariable function calculated the sum of many fields. This could lead to an integer overflow that resulted in a small allocation of memory and a large copy.

Recommendation:

This is addressed by EDK2 SVN https://sourceforge.net/p/edk2/code/14396.

Acknowledgments:

Reported by the Advanced Threat Research Team at Intel Security.

13. PROTECTION OF PHYSICALPRESENCE VARIABLE

Description:

The PhysicalPresence variable was used to store commands to the TPM, and commands that should require physical presence could be written to it by software.

Recommendation:

This is addressed in EDK2 SVN https://sourceforge.net/p/edk2/code/14619.

Acknowledgments:

Reported by the Advanced Threat Research Team at Intel Security.

14. BOOT FAILURE RELATED TO UEFI VARIABLE USAGE

Description:

When certain UEFI variables were corrupted, various code would ASSERT, preventing successful boot.

Recommendation:

This is addressed by the following EDK2 SVN https://sourceforge.net/p/edk2/code/ commits: 13203, 13297, 13323, 14029, 15330, 15336, 15386, 15407, 15357, 15393, 15401, 15340, 15388, 15338, 15328, 15329, 15334, 15405, 15416, 15360, 15339, 15404, 15426, 15337, 15333, 15385, 15356, 15376, 15385, 15391, 15351, 15544, 15545, 15909, 15910, 15977

Acknowledgments:

Reported by the Advanced Threat Research team at Intel Security and Corey Kallenberg, Xeno Kovah, John Butterworth, and Sam Cornwell of the MITRE Corporation.

References:

• CERT/CC VU#758382

15. BUFFER OVERFLOWS IN CAPSULE UPDATE

Description:

During capsule update processing, a loop will continue adding arbitrarily many values from the capsule (Fvb->NumBlocks). After summation, the final value is multiplied by a static size and used to calculate

the size of allocation. This allocation, upon integer overflow, can be small, while the loop that copies data based on values from the capsule will copy a large amount of data. Additionally, the capsulecoalesce function also contained an integer overflow during summation of the size of the image and descriptor. This also results in a small allocation but a large copy.

Recommendation:

These issues are addressed by SVN https://sourceforge.net/p/edk2/code/15136 and https://sourceforge.net/p/edk2/code/15137.

Acknowledgements:

Reported by Corey Kallenberg, Xeno Kovah, John Butterworth, and Sam Cornwell of the MITRE Corporation.

References:

• CERT/CC VU#552286

16. BOOT FAILURE RELATED TO TPM MEASUREMENTS

Description:

When UEFI Variable storage space is full, the TPM measurement driver could not support making a measurement log and would ASSERT, preventing successful boot.

Recommendation:

This is addressed by EDK2 SVN https://sourceforge.net/p/edk2/code/16281.

Acknowledgments:

Reported by Intel

References:

• USRT M1248

17. BUFFER OVERFLOW IN VARIABLE RECLAIM

Description:

The Reclaim function that performs garbage collection on the UEFI variable storage area in flash contained a bug that allowed it to search beyond the bounds of the variable storage area. In this circumstance, a buffer overflow may occur. This may result in elevation of privilege or denial of service.

NOTE: This issue would not normally be exposed. In order to exploit this issue, a separate vulnerability must allow modification of the variable storage area and regions after it, normally stored on SPI flash.

However, because the existing implementation depended upon data outside the variable store, this was considered a security issue and mitigated in code that is intended to be used in production.

Recommendation:

The issue was initially reported in FSVariable.c , which is not intended for use in production. EDK2 SVN https://sourceforge.net/p/edk2/code/16217 and https://sourceforge.net/p/edk2/code/16218 introduce comments to clarify that the code is not intended for production use.

Updates to the Reclaim function in MdeModulePkg and SecurityPkg in EDK2 were made in EDK2 SVN https://sourceforge.net/p/edk2/code/16280.

Acknowledgments:

Reported by Rafal Wojtczuk from Bromium and Corey Kallenberg from MITRE.

References:

• CERT/CC VU#533140 • USRT M1247

18. OVERFLOW IN PROCESSING OF AUTHVARKEYDATABASE

Description:

When the UEFI Variable AuthvarkeyDatabase is used, it may be possible to overflow a statically allocated buffer.

Recommendation:

The variable AuthvarKeyDatabase is an authenticated variable. Its contents may not be changed without access to an authorized private key. This limits the severity of the issue. EDK2 maintainers have assessed that this issue violates the threat model and does not require explicit mitigation. This issue requires an attacker to introduce inconsistency into internal data structures in the variable storage area. The EDK2 architecture requires internal data structures to be protected in implementation. An attacker capable of bypassing this protection may introduce many other inconsistencies. EDK2 SVN https://sourceforge.net/p/edk2/code/16227 added a comment to the source file in order to clarify this.

Acknowledgments:

Reported by Rafal Wojtczuk from Bromium and Corey Kallenberg from MITRE.

References:

• USRT M1246

19. COUNTER BASED AUTHENTICATED VARIABLE ISSUE

Description:

The variable AuthvarKeyDatabase is internally used by the UEFI variable driver and was protected with a counter-based authentication attribute. The implementation used an incorrect public key to process updates to this variable.

Recommendation:

This issue has been addressed by EDK2 SVN https://sourceforge.net/p/edk2/code/16220.

Credit:

Reported by Intel.

References:

• USRT M1290

20. HONORING MEMORY ONLY RESET CONTROL AND CORRECT MOR SPEC IMPLEMENTATION

Disclosure Time line

- July 2015 Initial notification to affected parties (this document)
- Mid-September 2015 Patches committed to open source, as needed
- January 2016 Public advisories added to open source projects, as needed

NOTE: Disclosure plan has been updated in revision 1.2 to allow 6 months before public disclosure, as requested. Product and open source updates should nonetheless strive to address the issue more rapidly, if possible.

This disclosure plan is designed to enable affected parties sufficient time to deploy mitigation for these issues prior to any planned public disclosure.

Background

In EDK II source code, some infrastructure exists for the Memory Overwrite Request (MOR) capability, which allows an OS to request that memory be cleared upon reboot (see the TCG Platform Reset Attack Mitigation Specification Version 1.00, Revision .92 or later). Revision 1.00 is strongly encouraged, including implementation of detecting an orderly OS shutdown to prevent unnecessary memory clear operations. This is a standard published by the Trusted Computing Group and required by some operating systems, such as Microsoft Windows.

The EDK II infrastructure for this capability is implemented in the <code>securityPkg</code>, as described in page 15 of A Tour Beyond BIOS: Implementing TPM2 Support in EDKII. This generic code can signal to the platform that there must be a 'clear' operation, but the underlying platform implementation of the memory clear is often in closed source platform and SI-vendor specific code. In the case of EDK II, the signal is implemented with a UEFI variable. EDK II provides code to initialize, set, and reset the variable, but there also needs to be platform-specific code to honor the signal and perform the clear operation.

Issue -1

We have discovered that, on some platforms, the signal to clear memory is not honored. This could be because the platform-specific code to do the clear is not implemented or because the firmware fails to invoke this code correctly. If the MOR signal is not honored, Cold Boot attacks may be able to more easily reveal encryption keys or other secrets from OS runtime.

Recommendation -1

Firmware developers who base code on EDK II should review their implementation for this issue and correct it, if needed. Where changes to open source are needed, Intel is recommending an embargo according to the timeline above.

Here is some sample code for an EDKII-style PEI Platform code that can do the clear:

Status = VariableServices->PeiGetVariable (
PeiServices,
EfiMemoryOverwriteControlVariable,
&gEfiMemoryOverwriteControlDataGuid,
NULL,

```
&VarSize,
&MemoryOverwriteReq
);
if (!EFI_ERROR(Status)) {

// Set a Bit to tell Memory reference code to zeroize memory w/ hardware engine

// or perform the zeroize operation in software
}
```

The actual clear operation will depend upon the platform type, so the above example only has a placeholder within the non-error path to insert the appropriate codes.

Implementation on Quark http://comments.gmane.org/gmane.comp.bios.edk2.devel/7022

NOTE TO PUBLICATIONS: Need to decide if we should await MinnowBoard Max applying HSD 216056 this fix (Fixed in Release 91 of MinnowBoard MAX) now that the 1/16 embargo from USRT has passed. Also, maybe replace above code sample w/ the Galileo impl?

Issue - 2

Document

TCG Platform Rest Attack Mitigation Specification
Secification Version 1.00
Revision 1.00
May 15, 2008
Pulished

Reads on having the implementation do the following:

SetVariable may be modified to disallow deletion of this UEFI variable, and to disallow a change in its attributes.

this was not the case in the MOR driver for the last several years.

Repro steps:

- 1. Set BIOS /BIOS/Intel advanced menu/TPM configuration/Current TPM device = dTPM 2.0
- 2. Set BIOS /BIOS/Boot maintenance menu/Secure boot configuration/Attempt Secure boot = checked
- 3. Restart the system
- 4. Run the command 'setvar MemoryOverwriteRequestControl -guid E20939BE-32D4-41BE-A150-897F85D49829 -nv -bs -rt = 01' in EFI_shell
- 5. Run the command 'dmpstore -b -d -guid E20939BE-32D4-41BE-A150-897F85D49829' in EFI_shell
- 6. result should could be a failure

Recommendation - 2

This gap was addressed along w/ the implementation of the new feature described in https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/windows/hardware/mt270973(v=vs.85).aspx in the EDKII implementation

MORLOCK2 checked in at EDK2 SVN https://sourceforge.net/p/edk2/code/19690

Recommend implementations pick up the above patch.

Acknowledgments

This first issue was initially reported by Jeremiah Cox of Microsoft Corporation. Second issue was reported both by Intel internal testing and Jeremiah Cox of Microsoft Corporation.

References

USRT Advisory M1412: Memory-Overwrite-Request (MOR) support

Secure MOR Implementation https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/windows/hardware/mt270973(v=vs.85).aspx

The TCG Platform Reset Attack Mitigation Specification Version 1.00, Revision .92 or later. Revision 1.00 (http://www.trustedcomputinggroup.org/resources/pc_client_work_group_platform_reset_attack_mitigation_specification_version_10).

Windows 8 Logo requirements http://download.microsoft.com/download/A/D/F/ADF5BEDE-C0FB-4CC0-A3E1-B38093F50BA1/windows8-hardware-cert-requirements-system.pdf.

A Tour Beyond BIOS with the UEFI TPM2 Support in EDKII https://firmware.intel.com/sites/default/files/resources/A_Tour_Beyond_BIOS_Implementing_TPM2_Support_in_EDKII.pdf

Cold Boot Attacks https://citp.princeton.edu/research/memory/

Security Advisory 21. TCG PP S4 issue

21. TCG PP S4 ISSUE

Description:

TCG physical presence will record TCG PP flag (if user confirmation is required) to a variable $(TCG2_PHYSICAL_PRESENCE_FLAGS_VARIABLE/gEfiTCg2PhysicalPresenceGuid)$. This variable is locked by $EDKII_VARIABLE_LOCK_PROTOCOL$.

In S4 resume path, the code Tcg2PhysicalPresenceLibProcessRequest finds it is S4 resume and return immediately. It does not call EDKII_VARIABLE_LOCK_PROTOCOL to lock the variable (TCG2_PHYSICAL_PRESENCE_FLAGS_VARIABLE/gEfiTcg2PhysicalPresenceGuid).

Recommendation:

We need update Tcg2PhysicalPresenceLibProcessRequest to move S4 check AFTER variable lock. This is addressed by EDK2 GIT 7b9b576c71c71ed134f50497fd58f862109dd80b.

Acknowledgments:

Reported by Coleman, Rusty Rusty.Coleman@intel.com.

References:

• USRT M1615

Security Advisory 22. BIOS Password

22. BIOS PASSWORD

Description:

BIOS setup driver may provide capability for admin password or user password. In Edk II sample driver - MdeModulePkg\Universal\DriverSampleDxe, the password is saved to variable. However, this code in this sample driver might be copied to production code.

The EncodePassword function only uses a simple XOR with constant key to encode password and save to variable. The variable can be read by anyone. The malicious code to get the variable, and use XOR with this constant key to get the password easily.

Recommendation:

The bad example in EDKII is deleted by GIT 6bfd7ea7d65af28910779b9c72ff2e5fd3a2a54e, 88f0c4e29c03600f2a45a5bd14c500049d2b09dc..87f04621ad4069c3b2994bc217971d1c5a53fa82.

The better way to encode password is:

- 1. Generate a random salt value for user.
- 2. Use SHA256 to hash the password and salt value.
- 3. Save random salt and hash to variable.

Acknowledgments:

Reported by Matrosov, Alexander alexander.matrosov@intel.com.

References:

• USRT M1617, M1633

23. OPAL DRIVER HAS PP ISSUE ON BLOCKSID

Description:

EDKI open source has OPAL driver at securityPkg\Tcg\opal. It includes a feature named BlockSid, which is defined in TCG Physical Presence and TCG OPAL BlockSid specification. The TCG PP spec defines PP opcode to enable/disable BlockSid, which may need user confirmation. However, current EDKI OPAL driver just uses a normal variable (OPAL_EXTRA_INFO_VAR_NAME/gopalExtraInfoVariableGuid) to store the BlockSid enable/disable. This driver does not follow TCG recommendation to use PP process to request user confirmation on BlockSid state change. Also this variable is NOT locked. It means any one can overwrite this variable and bypass BlockSid operation.

Recommendation:

We had better follow TCG PP specification, and implement TCG storage operation (96~101). So that:

- 1. User confirmation is needed when BlockSid state is changed. (This follows TCG PP spec)
- 2. This BlockSid state is still saved into variable, but the variable is locked via EDKII_VARIABLE_LOCK_PROTOCOL (This makes sure no malicious code may modify BlockSid enable/disable state.)

This is addressed by EDK2 GIT $e92ddda2b547f0b952935abaf44fd72e97dbf755..4e3b05a49f454bc257252ae9090421e3c8447737,\\bee13c00218f3ed3118d8d87683c11b31ca04564,01dd077315c6759c94af9af4232f8318db13cf8d.$

Acknowledgments:

Reported by Yao, Jiewen jiewen.yao@intel.com.

References:

- USRT M1620
- TCG PC Client Platform Physical Presence Interface Specification
- TCG Storage Feature Set: Block SID Authentication

24. OPAL DRIVER HAS PSID ISSUE

Description:

EDKII open source has OPAL driver at SecurityPkg\Tcg\Opal . It includes a feature named PSID. PSID is a hard driver specific key which is used to revert to factory default mode. This PSID value should be kept as secret. Current EDKII OPAL driver does not clear PSID in memory after use. The secret value is left in stack, or global variable memory without clear. Technically, a malicious program may search memory and find out the PSID in memory, if user inputs the PSID value in BIOS.

Recommendation:

- 1. To fix this specific issue, OPAL driver should call zeroMem() to clear PSID in memory after it is used.
- 2. As generic rule, if a password or other secret is used in a driver, this driver should call zeroMem() to clear secret in memory after it is used.

This is addressed by EDK2 GIT $e92ddda2b547f0b952935abaf44fd72e97dbf755..4e3b05a49f454bc257252ae9090421e3c8447737,\\bee13c00218f3ed3118d8d87683c11b31ca04564,01dd077315c6759c94af9af4232f8318db13cf8d.$

Acknowledgments:

Reported by Yao, Jiewen jiewen.yao@intel.com.

References:

USRT M1619

25. DHCP MISSES BOUNDARY CHECK FOR NETWORK PACKET

Description:

The UEFI DHCP Protocol has many conventions for processing and caching incoming DHCP4/DHCP6 packets. Their current exists a check in PxeBcCacheDhcp4Packet before calling CopyMem() on two EFI_DHCP4_PACKET structs. This check uses an ASSERT which will be compiled out for RELEASE builds of UEFI on EDK II.

But actually, the source is from an external network, and there is no guarantee that the source Length is smaller than destination size. It might happen.

Recommendation:

- 1. For this specific issue, we need remove ASSERT and use error checking.
- 2. clarify the rule, ASSERT can only be used for something **never** happen. Error check must be used for something **might** happen.

This is addressed by EDK2 GIT 4f6b33b460226bc1a54d8af2c0f4fe195f2f04ce, 632dcfd6857b6211ce3fe9755d3c11e74ef5d4477, 471342bbefaac1c21fe7fa4e80949b552b12fbdd, a35dc6499beb0b76c340379a06dff74a8d38095a.

Acknowledgements:

Reported by Timzen, Topher topher.timzen@intel.com

References:

• USRT M1622

26. SMMCORE COMM BUFFER CHECK HAS TOCTOU ISSUE

Description:

A SMM communication buffer is used for data exchange between the SMM component and the non-SMM component. The malicious non-SMM component may generate a malicious SMM communication buffer to attack the SMM component. In order to resist this attack, the SMM component need validate the SMM communication buffer before use it. The validation need cover if the SMM communication buffer overlaps with the SMRAM. The data to be validated should be copied into SMRAM as local variable to avoid Time-Of-Check/Time-Of-Use attack. If the data is not copied into SMRAM, the validation can be bypassed.

For example, a malicious software may let an Application Processor (AP) be outside SMRAM, and only let a Bootstrap Processor (BSP) be inside SMRAM. After the BSP performs the check for the communication buffer, the AP modified the communication buffer. Then when the BSP uses the communication buffer later, the BSP is attacked and the check is actually bypassed.

See MdeModulePkg/Core/PiSmmCore/PiSmmCore.c: The function InternalIsBufferOverlapped and SmmIsBufferOutsideSmmValid are the checker. They validate gSmmCorePrivate->CommunicationBuffer and gSmmCorePrivate->BufferSize

However these data are outside SMRAM, the malicious code may modify them after check. So below code may still get wrong gSmmCorePrivate->CommunicationBuffer.

Recommendation:

We need copy <code>gSmmCorePrivate->CommunicationBuffer</code> and <code>gSmmCorePrivate->BufferSize</code> to be a local variable, then check and use them, finally sync local variable back to outside SMRAM.

Because the BufferSize is moved to SMRAM by SmmCore, the SMM driver should not check the address for the BufferSize.

This is addressed by EDK2 GIT eaae7b33b1cf6b9f21db1636f219c2b6a8d88afd, 62016c1e898434a0326f658912b1e7e0a9c5575e.

Acknowledgments:

Reported by Yao, Jiewen jiewen.yao@intel.com

References:

USRT M1636

27. UEFI VARIABLE DELETION/CORRUPTION

Description:

Input validation error in MinnowBoard 3 Firmware versions prior to 0.65 allow local attacker to cause denial of service via UEFI APIs.

Recommendation:

This update improves input validation by firmware and is strongly recommended.

For firmware development projects, incorporate the updates in https://github.com/tianocore/edk2-platforms/tree/devel-MinnowBoard3-UDK2017

When using MinnowBoard 3, update to version 0.65 or later. Updated firmware is available at https://firmware.intel.com/projects/minnowboard3

Acknowledgments:

Reported by Intel.

References:

CVE-2017-5699

28. EDK II UNTESTED MEMORY NOT COVERED BY SMM PAGE PROTECTION

Description:

Incorrect handling of memory types in tianocore firmware allows local attacker to bypass SMM protections on memory.

Affects:

- MdePkg
- UefiCpuPkg
- MdeModulePkg

Impact

Elevation of Privilege / Information Disclosure

Severity

High 8.2 CVSS:3.0/AV:L/AC:L/PR:H/UI:N/S:C/C:H/I:H/A:H

Recommendation:

Patches for Tianocore are listed in the Tianocore Security Bugzilla:

https://bugzilla.tianocore.org/show_bug.cgi?id=751

Acknowledgments:

The issue was reported through TianoCore Bugzilla

References:

CVE-2018-3614

29. UNAUTHENTICATED FIRMWARE CHAIN-OF-TRUST BYPASS

Description:

Platform sample code firmware included with 4th Gen Intel® Core™ Processor (Haswell), 5th Gen Intel® Core™ Processor (Broadwell), 6th Gen Intel® Core™ Processor (Skylake), 7th Gen Intel® Core™ Processor (Kaby Lake) and 8th Gen Intel® Core™ Processor (Coffee Lake and Cannon Lake) contains a logic error allowing physical attacker to bypass firmware authentication.

Impact

Elevation of Privilege

Severity

High - 7.6 CVSS:3.0/AV:P/AC:L/PR:N/UI:N/S:C/C:H/I:H/A:H

Recommendation:

Intel recommends that end-users contact their system manufacturers for updated system firmware.

Acknowledgments:

The issue was reported by Trammell Hudson

References:

CVE-2018-12169

30. EDK II AUTHENTICATED VARIABLE BYPASS

Description:

Logic error in MdeModulePkg in EDK II firmware may allow authenticated user to potentially bypass configuration access controls and escalate privileges via local access.

Impact

Elevation of Privilege

Severity

Medium 6.7 CVSS:3.0/AV:L/AC:L/PR:H/UI:N/S:U/C:H/I:H/A:H

Recommendation:

This address the following issue in Tianocore Bugzilla:

https://bugzilla.tianocore.org/show_bug.cgi?id=415

Patch to update firmware is:

https://bugzilla.tianocore.org/attachment.cgi?id=44

Acknowledgments:

This issue was discovered by Intel.

References:

CVE-2018-3613

31. EDK II TIANOCOMPRESS BOUNDS CHECKING ISSUES

Description:

Multiple privilege escalation vulnerabilities in TianoCompress and UEFICompress decompression algorithm may allow authenticated user to potentially manipulate stack and heap buffers via local access.

Impact

Elevation of Privilege

Severity

Medium 6.7 CVSS:3.0/AV:L/AC:H/PR:L/UI:R/S:U/C:H/I:H/A:H

Recommendation:

This addresses the following issue in Tianocore Bugzilla:

https://bugzilla.tianocore.org/show_bug.cgi?id=686

The patch to update firmware is:

https://bugzilla.tianocore.org/attachment.cgi?id=150

Acknowledgments:

These issues were discovered by multiple parties including Intel and Eclypsium.

References:

CVE-2017-5731, CVE-2017-5732, CVE-2017-5733, CVE-2017-5734, and CVE-2017-5735

32. DNS PACKET SIZE CHECK

Description:

Buffer overflow in network stack for EDK II may allow unprivileged user to potentially enable escalation of privilege and/or denial of service via network.

Impact:

Escalation of Privilege and/or Denial of Service

Severity:

7.2 (High) - CVSS:3.0/AV:N/AC:L/PR:N/UI:N/S:C/C:N/I:L/A:L

Recommendation:

EDK II Commit:

• https://github.com/tianocore/edk2/commit/84110bbe4bb3a346514b9bb12eadb7586bca7dfd

Patch:

• https://bugzilla.tianocore.org/attachment.cgi?id=124

Acknowledgments:

Intel Team

References:

CVE-2018-12178

EDK II Bugzilla #809

33. OPAL BLOCKSID SETTING DISABLED AFTER S3

Description:

Improper configuration in system firmware for EDK II may allow unauthenticated user to potentially enable escalation of privilege, information disclosure and/or denial of service via local access.

Impact

Escalation of Privilege, Information Disclosure and/or Denial of Service

Severity

7.8 (High) - CVSS:3.0/AV:L/AC:L/PR:N/UI:R/S:U/C:H/I:H/A:H

Recommendation:

Patch:

• https://bugzilla.tianocore.org/attachment.cgi?id=210

Acknowledgments:

Intel Team

References:

CVE-2018-12179

EDK II Bugzilla #1133

34. PARTITIONDXE AND UDF BUFFER OVERFLOW

Description:

Buffer overflow in system firmware for EDK II may allow unauthenticated user to potentially enable escalation of privilege and/or denial of service via network access.

Impact

Escalation of privilege and/or denial of service

Severity

8.7 (High) - CVSS:3.0/AV:N/AC:H/PR:N/UI:N/S:C/C:N/I:H/A:H

Recommendation:

EDK II Commits:

- https://github.com/tianocore/edk2/commit/4df8f5bfa28b8b881e506437e8f08d92c1a00370
- https://github.com/tianocore/edk2/commit/b9ae1705adfdd43668027a25a2b03c2e81960219
- https://github.com/tianocore/edk2/commit/5c0748f43f4e1cc15fdd0be64a764eacd7df92f6
- https://github.com/tianocore/edk2/commit/89f75aa04a97293a8ed9db2a90851a5053730cf5
- https://github.com/tianocore/edk2/commit/3b30351b75d70ea65701ac999875fbb81a89a5ca

Patch:

• https://bugzilla.tianocore.org/attachment.cgi?id=224

Acknowledgments:

Intel Team

References:

CVE-2019-0160

EDK II Bugzilla #828

35. STACK OVERFLOW ON CORRUPTED BMP

Description:

Stack overflow in corrupted bmp for EDK II may allow unprivileged user to potentially enable denial of service or elevation of privilege via local access.

Impact:

Denial of Service or Elevation of Privilege

Severity:

7.4 high CVSS:3.0/AV:L/AC:L/PR:H/UI:R/S:C/C:N/I:H/A:H

Recommendation:

EDK II Commits:

- https://github.com/tianocore/edk2/commit/89910a39dcfd788057caa5d88b7e76e112d187b5
- https://github.com/tianocore/edk2/commit/ffe5f7a6b4e978dffbe1df228963adc914451106

Patch:

• https://bugzilla.tianocore.org/attachment.cgi?id=212

Acknowledgments:

Intel Team

References:

CVE-2018-12181

EDK II Bugzilla #1135

36. BUFFER OVERFLOW IN BLOCKIO SERVICE FOR RAM DISK

Description:

Buffer overflow in Blocklo service for EDK II may allow an unauthenticated user to potentially enable escalation of privilege, information disclosure and/or denial of service via network access.

Impact:

Escalation of Privilege, Information Disclosure and/or Denial of service

Severity:

7.5 (High) - CVSS:3.0/AV:N/AC:H/PR:N/UI:R/S:U/C:H/I:H/A:H

Recommendation:

EDK II Commits:

- https://github.com/tianocore/edk2/commit/fccdb88022c1f6d85c773fce506b10c879063f1d
- https://github.com/tianocore/edk2/commit/38c9fbdcaa0219eb86fe82d90e3f8cfb5a54be9f

Patch:

https://bugzilla.tianocore.org/attachment.cgi?id=233

Acknowledgments:

Intel Team

References:

CVE-2018-12180

EDK II Bugzilla #1134

37. XHCI STACK LOCAL STACK OVERFLOW

Description:

Stack overflow in XHCI for EDK II may allow an unauthenticated user to potentially enable denial of service via local access.

Impact:

Denial of Service

Severity:

Medium 4.0 CVSS:3.0/AV:L/AC:L/PR:N/UI:N/S:U/C:N/I:N/A:L

Recommendation:

EDK II Commits:

- https://github.com/tianocore/edk2/commit/acebdf14c985c5c9f50b37ece0b15ada87767359
- https://github.com/tianocore/edk2/commit/72750e3bf9174f15c17e78f0f117b5e7311bb49f

Acknowledgments:

Microsoft

References:

CVE-2019-0161

EDK II Bugzilla #973

38. SW SMI CONFUSED DEPUTY SMRAMSAVESTATE.C

Description:

Insufficient memory write check in SMM service for EDK II may allow an authenticated user to potentially enable escalation of privilege, information disclosure and/or denial of service via local access.

Impact:

Escalation of Privilege, Information Disclosure and/or Denial of Service

Severity:

High 8.2 CVSS:3.0/AV:L/AC:L/PR:H/UI:N/S:C/C:H/I:H/A:H

Recommendation:

Patch:

• https://bugzilla.tianocore.org/attachment.cgi?id=213

Acknowledgments:

Intel Team

References:

CVE-2018-12182

EDK II Bugzilla #1136

39. UNLIMITED FV RECURSION

Description:

Stack overflow in DxeCore for EDK II may allow an unauthenticated user to potentially enable escalation of privilege, information disclosure and/or denial of service via local access.

Impact:

Escalation of Privilege, Information Disclosure and/or Denial of Service

Severity:

High 7.1 - CVSS:3.0/AV:P/AC:H/PR:N/UI:N/S:C/C:H/I:H/A:H

Recommendation:

EDK II commits:

• https://github.com/tianocore/edk2/commit/0a0d5296e448fc350de1594c49b9c0deff7fad60

Acknowledgments:

Intel Team

References:

CVE-2018-12183

EDK II Bugzilla #1126 #1137

40. AUTHVARIABLE TIMESTAMP ZEROING ON APPEND WRITE

Description:

Logic issue in variable service module for EDK II/UDK2018/UDK2017/UDK2015 may allow an authenticated user to potentially enable escalation of privilege, information disclosure and/or denial of service via local access.

Impact:

Escalation of Privilege, Information Disclosure and/or Denial of Service

Severity:

Medium 6.7 CVSS:3.0/AV:L/AC:L/PR:H/UI:N/S:U/C:H/I:H/A:H

Recommendation:

EDK II commits:

- [master] https://github.com/tianocore/edk2/commit/b7dc8888f31402f410c53242839271ba3b94b619
- [UDK2018]
 https://github.com/tianocore/edk2/commits/348d9f7a078cf8893a803bc4e90abefb3126344a
- [UDK2017] https://github.com/tianocore/edk2/commits/5c693e581e6ab2c8e9daac170616d867272399d9
- [UDK2015] https://github.com/tianocore/edk2/commits/2bfddc064b1cd1f4539350bff1473a9c371865d8

Acknowledgments:

Intel Team

References:

CVE-2018-3613

EDK II Bugzilla #415