

# **IOActive Security Advisory**

| Title         | Multiple Vulnerabilities in Fwknop          |
|---------------|---|
| Severity      | High  |
| Discovered by | Fernando Arnaboldi                          |
| CVEs          | CVE-2012-4434, CVE-2012-4435, CVE-2012-4436 |

## Introduction

Fwknop stands for the "FireWall KNock OPerator", and implements an authorization scheme called Single Packet Authorization (SPA). This method of authorization is based around a default-drop packet filter and libpcap. A server might appear to have no open ports available, but it could still grant access to certain services if authorized fwknop packets are received. This service is commonly used on exposed systems which need to diminish the attack surface of their services.

Fwknop contains several vulnerabilities, of which the most critical could allow remote authenticated attackers to take advantage of flaws to execute code and/or to produce denials of service. In addition to that, certain local flaws could also be triggered to execute code.

# 1) Remote Stack Overflow in acc\_check\_port\_access

#### **Affected Products**

The following versions of fwknop: 2.0.2, 2.0.1, 2.0.0, 2.0.0-rc5, 2.0.0-rc4, 2.0.0-rc3, 2.0.0-rc2, 2.0.0-rc1.

### **Impact**

Denial of Service / Remote Code Execution

# Severity

High

#### **Technical Details**

There is a buffer overflow in the fwknop server when processing an authenticated request to open up a port. This overflow occurs in the file server/access.c, when the function



acc\_check\_port\_access assigns the variable 'buf' with the contents of 'start' without
checking the length:

```
int acc check port access(acc stanza t *acc, char *port str)
   int
                  res = 1;
                  buf[32];
    char
                 *ndx, *start;
    char
   acc port list t *o pl = acc->oport list;
   acc port list t *r pl = acc->rport list;
   acc port list t *in pl = NULL;
   start = port str;
   for (ndx = start; *ndx; ndx++) {
       if(*ndx == ',') {
            strlcpy(buf, start, (ndx-start)+1);
            add port list ent(&in pl, buf);
           start = ndx+1; } 
    strlcpy(buf, start, (ndx-start)+1);
```

To exploit this issue a modified version of the fwknop client was used against a default fwknop server running on a Linux version of Debian.

#### Remediation

Upgrading to Release 2.0.3 of fwknop removes this stack overflow vulnerability.

#### CVE

More information can be found about this vulnerability at the following CVE location:

http://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2012-4435

# 2) Remote Stack Overflow in parse\_proto\_and\_port

#### **Affected Products**

```
The following versions of fwknop: 2.0.2, 2.0.1, 2.0.0, 2.0.0-rc5, 2.0.0-rc4, 2.0.0-rc3, 2.0.0-rc2, 2.0.0-rc1.
```



## **Impact**

Denial of Service / Remote Code Execution

#### **Technical Details**

There is a buffer overflow in the fwknop server when processing an authenticated request to open up a port. This overflow occurs in the file server/access.c, when the size of the variable 'pstr' is not checked before assigning the value into 'proto str' for the function parse\_proto and port:

```
static int parse_proto_and_port(char *pstr, int *proto, int
*port)
    char
          *ndx;
    char proto str[32];
    if((ndx = strchr(pstr, '/')) == NULL) {
        log msg(LOG ERR, "Parse error on access port entry: %s",
pstr);
        return(-1);}
    strlcpy(proto str, pstr, (ndx - pstr)+1);
```

To exploit this issue a modified version of the fwknop client was used against a default fwknop server running on a Linux version of Debian.

#### Remediation

Upgrading to Release 2.0.3 of fwknop removes this stack overflow vulnerability.

#### CVE

More information can be found about this vulnerability at the following CVE location:

http://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2012-4435

# 3) Local Stack Overflow in run\_last\_args

#### **Affected Products**

```
The following versions of fwknop: 2.0.2, 2.0.1, 2.0.0, 2.0.0-rc5, 2.0.0-rc4,
2.0.0-rc3, 2.0.0-rc2, 2.0.0-rc1.
```



## **Impact**

Potential Code Execution

#### **Technical Details**

There is a buffer overflow in fwknop when using the parameter --last-cmd using a history file with malicious content. This overflow occurs in the file client/access.c, in the function run\_last\_args() which contains a loop that reads all the previous parameters stored in the history file .fwknop.run. If the contents of that file contains more than 200 parameters, there will be buffer overflow in the argv\_new[] array when trying to assign the value 210.

```
static void
run last args(fko cli options t *options)
    FILE
                   *args file ptr = NULL;
                   current arg ctr = 0;
    int
                    argc_new = 0;
    int
                    i = 0;
    int
    char
                    args save file[MAX PATH LEN] = {0};
    char
                   args str[MAX LINE LEN] = {0};
                   arg tmp[MAX LINE LEN] = \{0\};
    char
                   *argv new[200]; /* should be way more than
    char
enough */
#ifdef WIN32
    /* Not sure what the right thing is here on Win32, just
return
    * for now.
    * /
    return;
#endif
    if (get save file(args save file))
    {
        if ((args file ptr = fopen(args save file, "r")) == NULL)
            fprintf(stderr, "Could not open args file: %s\n",
                args save file);
            exit(EXIT FAILURE);
```



```
if ((fgets(args str, MAX LINE LEN, args file ptr)) !=
NULL)
            args_str[MAX LINE LEN-1] = '\0';
            if (options->verbose)
                printf("Executing: %s\n", args str);
            for (i=0; i < (int)strlen(args str); i++)</pre>
                if (!isspace(args str[i]))
                {
                    arg_tmp[current_arg_ctr] = args_str[i];
                    current arg ctr++;
                }
                else
                    arg tmp[current arg ctr] = '\0';
                    argv new[argc new] =
malloc(strlen(arg_tmp)+1);
                    if (argv new[argc new] == NULL)
                        fprintf(stderr, "malloc failure for cmd
line arg.\n");
                        exit(EXIT FAILURE);
                     strlcpy(argv new[argc new], arg tmp,
strlen(arg tmp)+1);
                    current arg ctr = 0;
                    argc new++;
        }
```

To exploit this issue a modified version of the fwknop client was used against a default fwknop server running on a Linux version of Debian.

### Remediation

Upgrading to Release 2.0.3 of fwknop removes this stack overflow vulnerability.

#### CVE

More information can be found about this vulnerability at the following CVE location:

http://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2012-4436



# 4) Local Stack Overflows when Reading access.conf

#### Affected Products

The following versions of fwknop: 2.0.2 (other versions were not checked).

# **Impact**

Potential Code Execution

#### **Technical Details**

When the fwknop server reads the access.conf file, there are no controls when using long parameters on source, open ports and restrict ports, and it's possible to crash the server and cause different buffer overflows.

#### Remediation

Upgrading to Release 2.0.3 of fwknop removes this stack overflow vulnerability.

# 5) Fwknop Global Configuration Readable

#### **Affected Products**

```
The following versions of fwknop: 2.0.2 (partially affected), 2.0.1, 2.0.0,
2.0.0-rc5, 2.0.0-rc4, 2.0.0-rc3, 2.0.0-rc2, 2.0.0-rc1
```

#### **Impact**

Passwords confidentiality might be compromised.

#### **Technical Details**

The file access.conf stores plain text passwords used by the fwknop server. When the source tar archives are uncompressed, the default permissions of server/access.conf are set to 664 for versions 2.0.2, 2.0.1, 2.0.0-rc3 and 2.0.0-rc2; permissions are set to 644 for versions 2.0.0, 2.0.0-rc5, 2.0.0-rc4 and 2.0.0-rc1. This means that any user with access to the server/ directory will be able to access this information.

Afterwards, when the fwknop server is installed using make install, the file access.conf is moved to /usr/local/etc/fwknop. The permissions are set to 644 in versions 2.0.1, 2.0.0, 2.0.0-rc5, 2.0.0-rc4, 2.0.0-rc3, 2.0.0-rc2 and 2.0.0-rc1 which means that read access is still possible after installation. Version 2.0.2 uses permissions 600, which do not allow read access to everyone.



#### Remediation

Upgrading to Release 2.0.3 of fwknop removes this vulnerability.

# 6) Fwknop Configuration File Permissions are Set to the User's Umask Value

#### **Affected Products**

```
The following versions of fwknop: 2.0.2, 2.0.1, 2.0.0, 2.0.0-rc5, 2.0.0-rc4, 2.0.0-rc3, 2.0.0-rc2, 2.0.0-rc1
```

## **Impact**

An attacker might be able to modify the contents of the configuration file.

#### **Technical Details**

The fwknop client stores its configuration in ~/.fwknoprc when being executed for the first time. The conventional policy is to make configuration files only writable for the owner (i.e., ~/.bashrc). However the permissions for ~/.fwknoprc are set using the umask value of the logged user. Since the creation of this file relies on the umask value, this file might be created with world writable permissions. If this happens, an attacker would be able to modify the contents of this file and alter the configuration parameters.

This behavior was observed in client/config\_init.c:

#### Remediation

Upgrading to Release 2.0.3 of fwknop removes this vulnerability.



# 7) Fwknop History File Permissions are Set to the User's Umask Value

#### Affected Products

```
The following versions of fwknop: 2.0.2, 2.0.1, 2.0.0, 2.0.0-rc5, 2.0.0-rc4,
2.0.0-rc3, 2.0.0-rc2, 2.0.0-rc1
```

## **Impact**

The last fwknop command might be read and modified by an attacker with local access to the file ~/.fwknop.run. Since the file contents might be used with the fwknop parameter --last-cmd, the original user could inadvertently execute unexpected content that could affect either the local host or a remote server. If this issue is used in conjuntion with the vulnerability #3 exposed in this document, risk is even higher.

#### **Technical Details**

The fwknop client stores the last command executed in ~/.fwknop.run when using the function save args (). The conventional policy is to make history files only readable/writable for the owner (i.e., ~/.bash history). However, the permissions for ~/.fwknop.run are set using the umask value of the logged user. Since the creation of this file relies on the umask value, this file might be created with world writable permissions. If this happens and an attacker is able to modify the contents of this file, the real owner might inadvertently execute dangerous content when using the parameter '--last-cmd'.

This behavior was observed in client/fwknop.c:

```
static void save args(int argc, char **argv)
{
   char args save file[MAX PATH LEN];
    char args str[MAX LINE LEN] = "";
   FILE *args file ptr = NULL;
    int i = 0, args str len = 0;
   if (get save file(args save file)) {
        if ((args file ptr = fopen(args save file, "w")) == NULL)
        }
```



#### Remediation

Upgrading to Release 2.0.3 of fwknop removes this vulnerability.

# 8) Fwknop Configuration File Ownership and Permissions are not Verified

### **Affected Products**

```
The following versions of fwknop: 2.0.2, 2.0.1, 2.0.0, 2.0.0-rc5, 2.0.0-rc4, 2.0.0-rc3, 2.0.0-rc2, 2.0.0-rc1
```

# **Impact**

A user could inadvertently use parameters that could affect the client execution.

#### **Technical Details**

The fwknop client regularly reads the configuration file  $\sim$  / .fwknoprc. If an attacker is able to create this file before the real user executes the program for the first time, an attacker can later alter the default parameters used. If this happens, the real user might use unwanted paremeters.

This behavior was observed in client/config init.c:

```
/* Process (create if necessary) the users ~/.fwknoprc file.
*/
static void process rc(fko cli options t *options)
   FILE
           *rc;
   int
          line num = 0;
   int
           rcf offset;
          line[MAX LINE LEN];
    char
   char rcfile[MAX PATH LEN];
    char
          curr stanza[MAX LINE LEN] = {0};
    char
          var[MAX LINE LEN] = {0};
    char
          val[MAX LINE LEN] = {0};
    char *ndx, *emark, *homedir;
#ifdef WIN32
   homedir = getenv("USERPROFILE");
#else
   homedir = getenv("HOME");
#endif
```



```
if(homedir == NULL)
        fprintf(stderr, "Warning: Unable to determine HOME
directory.\n"
            " No .fwknoprc file processed.\n");
        return;
    memset(rcfile, 0x0, MAX PATH LEN);
    strlcpy(rcfile, homedir, MAX PATH LEN);
   rcf offset = strlen(rcfile);
    /* Sanity check the path to .fwknoprc.
     * The preceeding path plus the path separator and
'.fwknoprc' = 11
    * cannot exceed MAX PATH LEN.
    */
    if(rcf offset > (MAX PATH LEN - 11))
       fprintf(stderr, "Warning: Path to .fwknoprc file is too
long.\n"
            " No .fwknoprc file processed.\n");
       return;
    }
    rcfile[rcf offset] = PATH SEP;
    strlcat(rcfile, ".fwknoprc", MAX PATH LEN);
    /* Open the rc file for reading, if it does not exist, then
create
    * an initial .fwknoprc file with defaults and go on.
    if ((rc = fopen(rcfile, "r")) == NULL)
```

#### Remediation

Upgrading to Release 2.0.3 of fwknop removes this vulnerability.



# 9) Fwknop History File Ownership and Permissions are not Verified

#### **Affected Products**

```
The following versions of fwknop: 2.0.2, 2.0.1, 2.0.0, 2.0.0-rc5, 2.0.0-rc4, 2.0.0-rc3, 2.0.0-rc2, 2.0.0-rc1
```

## **Impact**

A user could inadvertently execute unexpected content that could affect either the local host or a remote server.

#### **Technical Details**

The fwknop client stores the last command executed in ~/.fwknop.run. If an attacker is able to create this file before the real user executes the program, the attacker can later alter the contents of this file. If this happens, the real user might inadvertently execute dangerous content when using the parameter --last-cmd. If this issue is used in conjunction with issue #3, the risk is even higher.

This behavior was observed in client/fwknop.c:

#### Remediation

Upgrading to Release 2.0.3 of fwknop removes this vulnerability.