



**Universidad**  
Zaragoza

**CVE-2022-27666: exploit esp6 modules in Linux kernel**

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# CVE-2022-27666

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## Exploit esp6 modules in Linux Kernel

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*Exploiting Software Vulnerabilities*  
*Master's Degree in Informatics Engineering*

# Vulnerability Characterization

## What are esp6 modules?

- esp6 -> Encapsulating Security Payload IPv6

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## Encapsulating Security Payload (ESP) [1]

- Is one of the protocols that implement the open standard IPsec (Internet Protocol Security)

[1] <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IPsec>

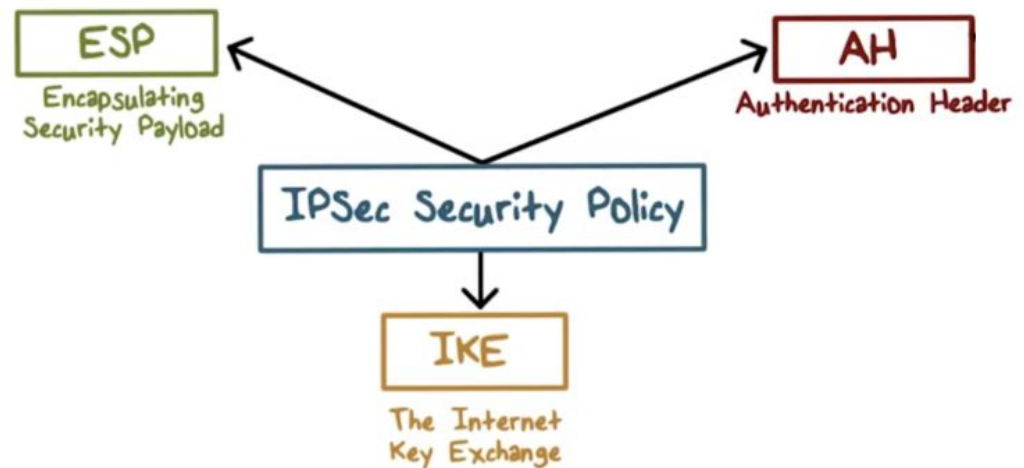
# Vulnerability Characterization

## What are esp6 modules?

- esp6 -> Encapsulating Security Payload IPv6

## Encapsulating Security Payload (ESP) [1]

- Is one of the protocols that implement the open standard IPsec (Internet Protocol Security)
- IPsec is a secure network protocol suite that authenticates and encrypts packets of data between two computers over an Internet Protocol network (layer 3)



[1] <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IPsec>

# Vulnerability Characterization

## CVE-2022-27666 Detail (nvd.nist.gov) [1]

- **Description**

- A heap buffer overflow flaw was found in IPsec ESP transformation code in net/ipv4/esp4.c and net/ipv6/esp6.c. This flaw allows a local attacker with a normal user privilege to overwrite kernel heap objects and may cause a local privilege escalation threat.

[1] <https://nvd.nist.gov/vuln/detail/CVE-2022-27666>

# Vulnerability Characterization

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- **Description**

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- **Severity**



The screenshot shows the 'Severity' section of the NVD entry for CVE-2022-27666. It features two tabs: 'CVSS Version 3.x' (selected) and 'CVSS Version 2.0'. Below the tabs, the text 'CVSS 3.x Severity and Metrics:' is displayed. On the left, there is a yellow 'NVD' icon and the text 'NIST: NVD'. In the center, the 'Base Score: 7.8 HIGH' is shown in a red box. On the right, the 'Vector: CVSS:3.1/AV:L/AC:L/PR:L/UI:N/S:U/C:H/I:H/A:H' is listed.

[1] <https://nvd.nist.gov/vuln/detail/CVE-2022-27666>

# Vulnerability Characterization

## CVE-2022-27666 Detail (nvd.nist.gov) [1]

- Severity

### Base Score Metrics

#### Exploitability Metrics

##### Attack Vector (AV)\*

Network (AV:N) Adjacent Network (AV:A) **Local (AV:L)** Physical (AV:P)

##### Attack Complexity (AC)\*

**Low (AC:L)** High (AC:H)

##### Privileges Required (PR)\*

None (PR:N) **Low (PR:L)** High (PR:H)

##### User Interaction (UI)\*

**None (UI:N)** Required (UI:R)

#### Scope (S)\*

**Unchanged (S:U)** Changed (S:C)

#### Impact Metrics

##### Confidentiality Impact (C)\*

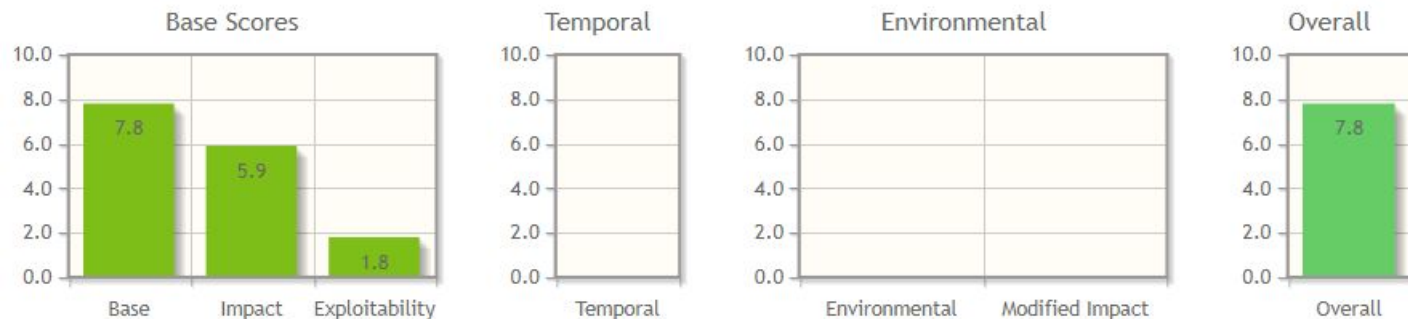
None (C:N) Low (C:L) **High (C:H)**

##### Integrity Impact (I)\*

None (I:N) Low (I:L) **High (I:H)**

##### Availability Impact (A)\*

None (A:N) Low (A:L) **High (A:H)**



[1] <https://nvd.nist.gov/vuln/detail/CVE-2022-27666>



# Technical Description

## Vulnerability Root Cause

- Introduced in Linux Kernel by commit `03e2a30f6a27` (esp6) and commit `cac2661c53f3` (esp4) in 2017 [1]

[1] <https://etenal.me/archives/1825>

# Technical Description

## Vulnerability Root Cause

- Introduced in Linux Kernel by commit [03e2a30f6a27](#) (esp6) and commit [cac2661c53f3](#) (esp4) in 2017 [1]
- The receiving buffer of a user message in esp6 module is an 8-page buffer, but the sender can send a message larger than 8 pages, creating a buffer overflow

[1] <https://etenal.me/archives/1825>

# Technical Description

## Vulnerability Root Cause

- Introduced in Linux Kernel by commit [03e2a30f6a27](#) (esp6) and commit [cac2661c53f3](#) (esp4) in 2017

net/ipv6/esp6.c

```
@@ -200,19 +252,130 @@ static int esp6_output(struct xfrm_state *x, struct sk_buff *skb)
    assoclen += seqhilen;
}

...

+
+
+       int allocsize;
+       struct sock *sk = skb->sk;
+       struct page_frag *pfrag = &x->xfrag;
+
+       allocsize = ALIGN(tailen, L1_CACHE_BYTES);
+
+       spin_lock_bh(&x->lock);
+
+       if (unlikely(!skb_page_frag_refill(allocsize, pfrag, GFP_ATOMIC))) {
+           spin_unlock_bh(&x->lock);
+           goto cow;
+       }
+
+       page = pfrag->page;
+       get_page(page);
```

Source: <https://git.kernel.org/pub/scm/linux/kernel/git/torvalds/linux.git/commit/?id=03e2a30f6a27e2f3e5283b777f6ddd146b38c738>

# Technical Description

## Vulnerability Root Cause

- Introduced in Linux Kernel by commit [03e2a30f6a27](#) (esp6) and commit [cac2661c53f3](#) (esp4) in 2017

net/core/sock.c

```
bool skb_page_frag_refill(unsigned int sz, struct page_frag *pfrag, gfp_t gfp)
{
    ...

    pfrag->offset = 0;
    if (SKB_FRAG_PAGE_ORDER) {
        /* Avoid direct reclaim but allow kswapd to wake */
        pfrag->page = alloc_pages((gfp & ~__GFP_DIRECT_RECLAIM) |
                                __GFP_COMP | __GFP_NOWARN |
                                __GFP_NORETRY,
                                SKB_FRAG_PAGE_ORDER);
        if (likely(pfrag->page)) {
            pfrag->size = PAGE_SIZE << SKB_FRAG_PAGE_ORDER;
            return true;
        }
    }
    ...
}
```

# Technical Description

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        /* Avoid direct reclaim but allow kswapd to wake */
        pfrag->page = alloc_pages((gfp & ~_GFP_DIRECT_RECLAIM) |
                                __GFP_NORETRY | __GFP_NOWARN,
                                SKB_FRAG_PAGE_ORDER);
        #define SKB_FRAG_PAGE_ORDER get_order(32768)
        if (likely(pfrag->page)) {
            pfrag->size = PAGE_SIZE << SKB_FRAG_PAGE_ORDER;
            return true;
        }
    }
    ...
}
```

# Technical Description

## Vulnerability Root Cause

- Introduced in Linux Kernel by commit [03e2a30f6a27](#) (esp6) and commit [cac2661c53f3](#) (esp4) in 2017

crypto/crypto\_null.c

```
static int skcipher_null_crypt(struct blkcipher_desc *desc,
                              struct scatterlist *dst,
                              struct scatterlist *src, unsigned int nbytes)
{
    struct blkcipher_walk walk;
    int err;

    blkcipher_walk_init(&walk, dst, src, nbytes);
    err = blkcipher_walk_virt(desc, &walk);

    while (walk.nbytes) {
        if (walk.src.virt.addr != walk.dst.virt.addr)
            memcpy(walk.dst.virt.addr, walk.src.virt.addr,
                  walk.nbytes);
        err = blkcipher_walk_done(desc, &walk, 0);
    }

    return err;
}
```

# Technical Description

## Fix of the vulnerability

- Patch introduced in [ebe48d368e97](#) [1]

[1] <https://etenal.me/archives/1825>

# Technical Description

## Fix of the vulnerability

- Patch introduced in [ebe48d368e97](#) [1]

net/ipv6/esp6.c

```
@@ -490,6 +491,10 @@ int esp6_output_head(struct xfrm_state *x, struct sk_buff *skb, struct esp_info
    return err;
}

+   allocsz = ALIGN(skb->data_len + tailen, L1_CACHE_BYTES);
+   if (allocsz > ESP_SKB_FRAG_MAXSIZE)
+       goto cow;
+
    if (!skb_cloned(skb)) {
        if (tailen <= skb_tailroom(skb)) {
            nfrags = 1;
```

[1] <https://etenal.me/archives/1825>

Source: <https://git.kernel.org/pub/scm/linux/kernel/git/torvalds/linux.git/commit/?id=ebe48d368e97d007bfeb76fcb065d6cfc4c96645>



# Technical Description

## Fix of the vulnerability

- Patch introduced in [ebe48d368e97](#) [1]

```
--- a/include/net/esp.h
+++ b/include/net/esp.h
@@ -4,6 +4,8 @@

#include <linux/skbuff.h>

+#define ESP_SKB_FRAG_MAXSIZE (PAGE_SIZE << SKB_FRAG_PAGE_ORDER)
+
```

[1] <https://etenal.me/archives/1825>

Source: <https://git.kernel.org/pub/scm/linux/kernel/git/torvalds/linux.git/commit/?id=ebe48d368e97d007bfeb76fcb065d6cfc4c96645>

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```
--- a/include/net/esp.h  
+++ b/include/net/esp.h  
@@ -4,6 +4,8 @@
```

```
#include <linux/skbuff.h>
```

```
+ #define ESP_SKB_FRAG_MAXSIZE (PAGE_SIZE << SKB_FRAG_PAGE_ORDER)
```

```
+
```

32768

4096

3

[1] <https://etenal.me/archives/1825>

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# Proof of Concept

## Exploit in order to get local privilege escalation [1]

- 1) Leak the KASLR offset.
  - Kernel Address Space Layout Randomization

[1] <https://etenal.me/archives/1825>

# Proof of Concept

## Exploit in order to get local privilege escalation [1]

- 1) Leak the KASLR offset.
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- 2) Overwrite the path of modprobe.

modprobe\_path

`/sbin/modprobe`

[1] <https://etenal.me/archives/1825>

# Proof of Concept

## Exploit in order to get local privilege escalation [1]

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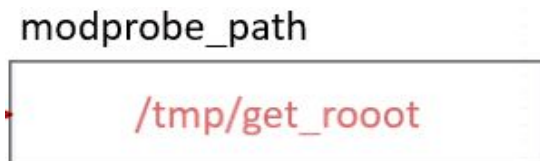
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## Exploit in order to get local privilege escalation [1]

- 1) Leak the KASLR offset.
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- 3) Trigger modprobe by running an unknown format file.



[1] <https://etenal.me/archives/1825>

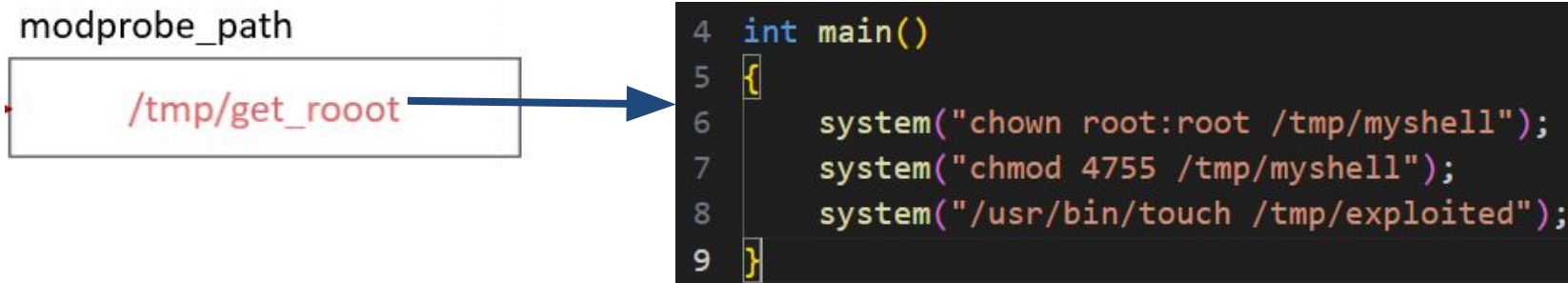
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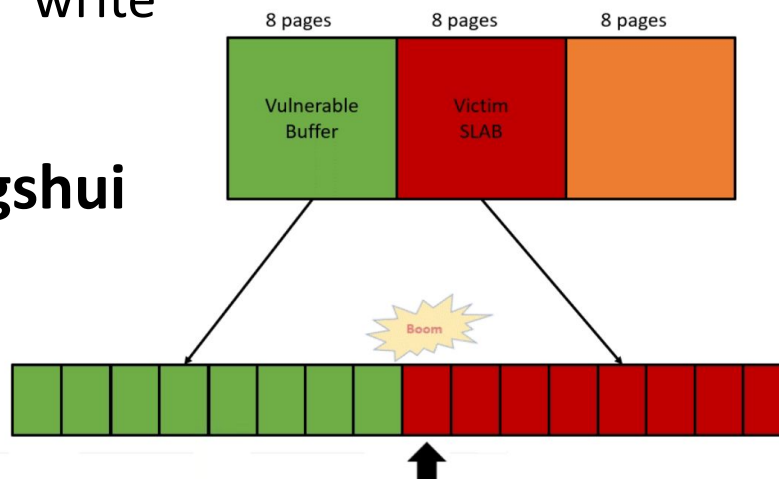
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- 1) Leak the KASLR offset.
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- 2) Overwrite the path of modprobe.



- Page-level heap fengshui



[1] <https://etenal.me/archives/1825>



# Proof of Concept

## Requirements

- Ubuntu Desktop 21.10 [1]

```
vboxuser@ubuntu-21:~$ cat /etc/issue
Ubuntu 21.10 \n \l
```

- 5.13.0-19-generic kernel version

```
vboxuser@ubuntu-21:~$ uname -a
Linux ubuntu-21 5.13.0-19-generic #19-Ubuntu SMP Thu Oct 7 21:58:00 UTC 2021 x86_64 x86_64 x86_64 GNU/Linux
```

[1] <https://old-releases.ubuntu.com/releases/21.10/ubuntu-21.10-desktop-amd64.iso>

# CVE-2022-27666

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## Now, live demonstration

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# Bibliography

## IPsec

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## CVE-2022-27666 (nvd.nist.gov)

<https://nvd.nist.gov/vuln/detail/CVE-2022-27666>

## CVE-2022-27666 (exploit)

<https://etenal.me/archives/1825>

# CVE-2022-27666

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## Questions

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