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RHSA Secrets Revealed!

Josh Bressers

Senior Software Engineer, Red Hat

2009-09-03

presented by



Today's Topics

What is a security flaw?

What is an RHSA

What gets fixed

How can I find more information about security flaws

The world today

Security cannot be ignored

Threats

Crackers

Worms

Botnets

Phishers

Spammers

Security Bugs

All software has bugs

Some of these bugs have security implications

What's the difference?

Not all software is written equally

Code quality differs between projects

Examples

Image file that crashes the image viewer

Bug (just don't open it again)

Image file that zips up your home directory and mails it to the bad guys

Security flaw

Crash the computer with a network packet

Security flaw

Crash the computer by smashing it with a hammer

Not a security flaw (probably not a bug either)

Organizing our bugs

Every security issue gets a CVE id

Not all CVE ids are security issues

Vendor disputes

MITRE is often quite liberal with CVE assignment

Not every CVE id affects us

Deciding what to fix

We have a set of issues

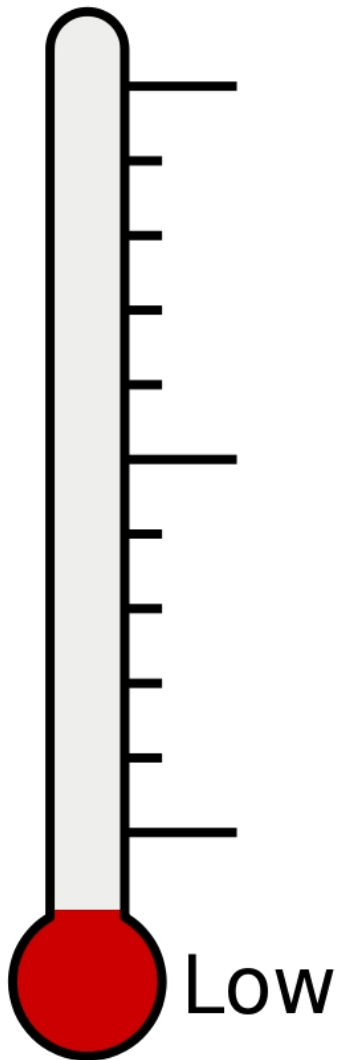
Some new, some old

Fix it now?

Fix it later?

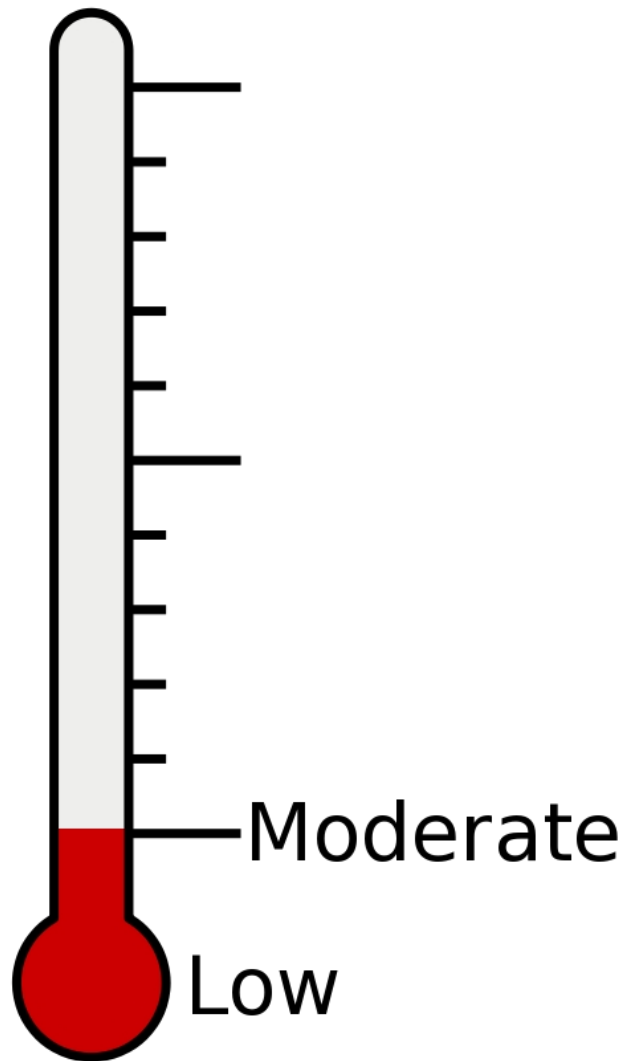
We have finite resources, flaws must be prioritized and dealt with in a sensible order

Bug Severities



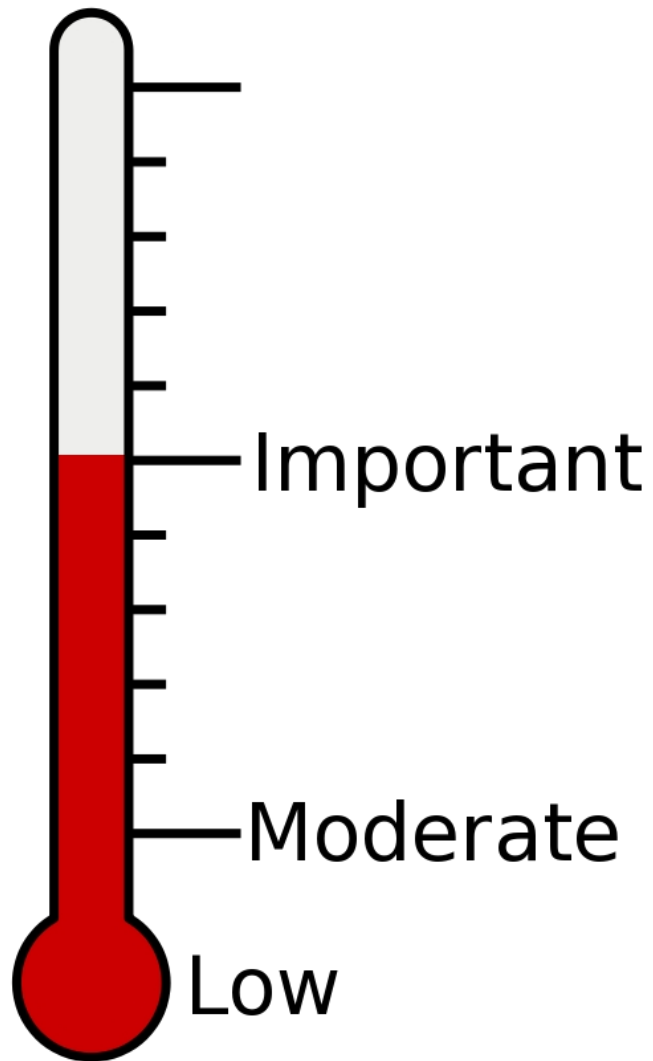
“unlikely circumstances .. or where a successful exploit would lead to minimal consequences”

Bug Severities



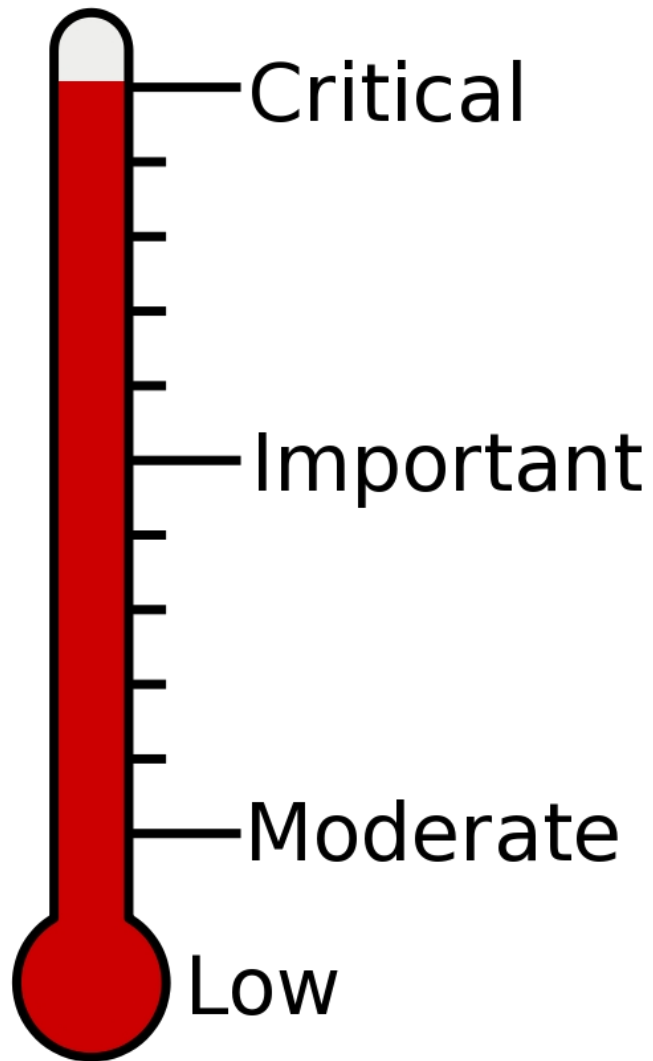
“harder or more unlikely to be exploitable”

Bug Severities



“easily compromise the Confidentiality, Integrity or Availability of resources”

Bug Severities



“A vulnerability whose exploitation could allow the propagation of an Internet worm without user action.”

How do we fix it?

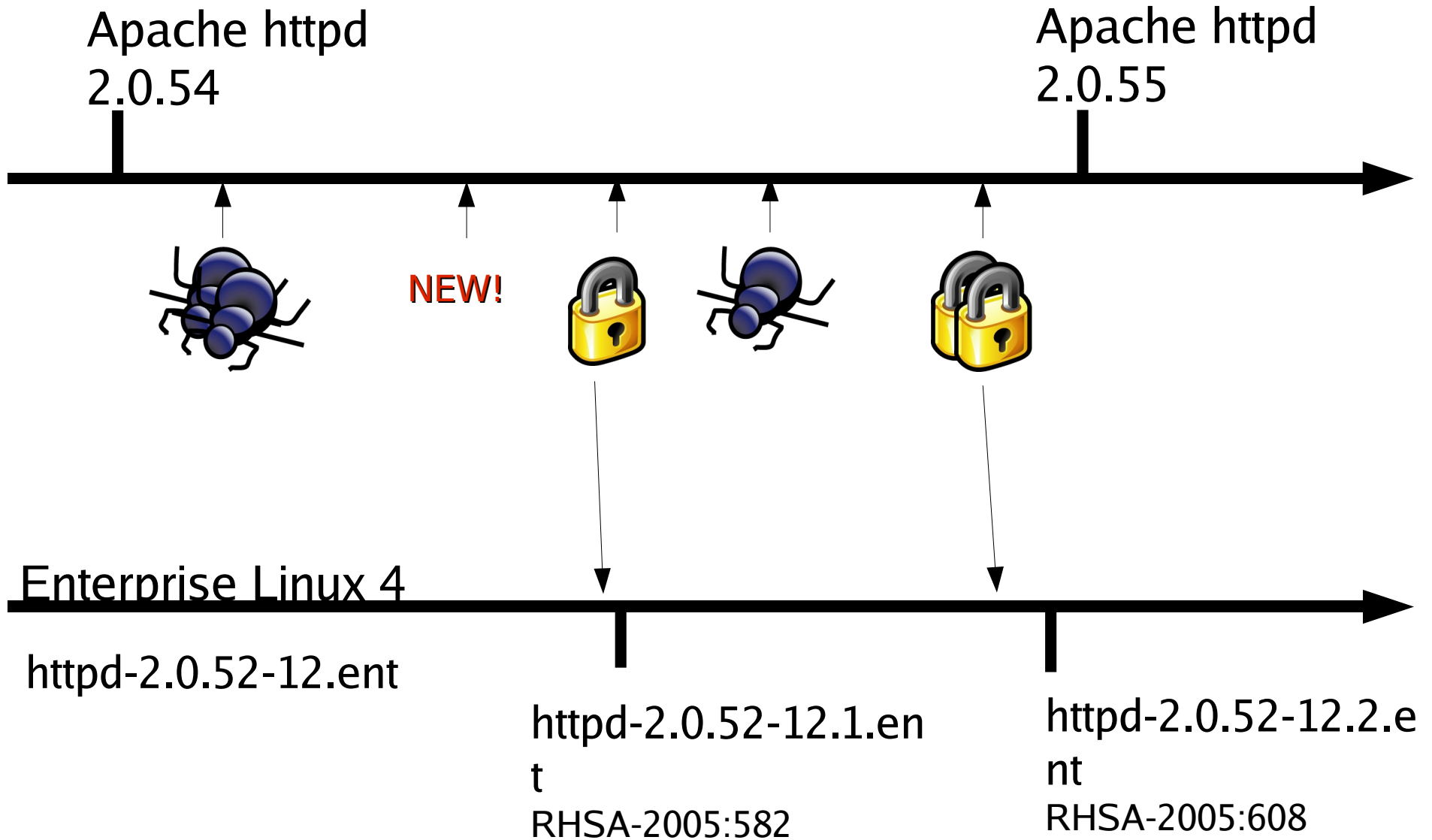
Backport the patch

Upgrade

This is not common

The update is bundled in a security advisory

How Does Backporting Work?



What is an RHSA?

Red Hat Security Advisory

Special Errata that fix security flaws

Sometimes bugs too

Released when an update is ready

No pre-defined update schedule

What's in an RHSA?

Header

Details

Solution

Updated Packages

Bugs Fixed

References

Errata Header

The screenshot shows a Mozilla Firefox browser window displaying the Red Hat Network (RHN) Errata page. The address bar shows the URL <http://rhn.redhat.com/errata/RHSA-2009:1179-2>. The page header includes the Red Hat Network logo and navigation links: Errata, Sign In, and About RHN. The main content area features a yellow padlock icon and the title "Important: bind security update". Below this, a table lists the advisory details:

Advisory:	RHSA-2009:1179-2
Type:	Security Advisory
Severity:	Important
Issued on:	2009-07-29
Last updated on:	2009-07-29
Affected Products:	RHEL Desktop Workstation (v. 5 client) Red Hat Enterprise Linux (v. 5 server) Red Hat Enterprise Linux Desktop (v. 5 client) Red Hat Enterprise Linux EUS (v. 5.3.z server)
OVAL:	com.redhat.rhsa-20091179.xml
CVEs (cve.mitre.org):	CVE-2009-0696

Below the table, the "Details" section provides additional information:

Updated bind packages that fix a security issue are now available for Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5.

This update has been rated as having important security impact by the Red

Details

rhel.redhat.com | Red Hat Support - Mozilla Firefox (on redhat.link.bre:

File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools Help

http://rhel.redhat.com/errata/RHSA-

rhel.redhat.com | Red ...

CVEs (cve.mitre.org): CVE-2009-0696

Details

Updated bind packages that fix a security issue are now available for Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5.

This update has been rated as having important security impact by the Red Hat Security Response Team.

[Updated 29th July 2009]
The packages in this erratum have been updated to also correct this issue in the bind-sdb package.

The Berkeley Internet Name Domain (BIND) is an implementation of the Domain Name System (DNS) protocols. BIND includes a DNS server (named); a resolver library (routines for applications to use when interfacing with DNS); and tools for verifying that the DNS server is operating correctly.

A flaw was found in the way BIND handles dynamic update message packets containing the "ANY" record type. A remote attacker could use this flaw to send a specially-crafted dynamic update packet that could cause named to exit with an assertion failure. (CVE-2009-0696)

Note: even if named is not configured for dynamic updates, receiving such a specially-crafted dynamic update packet could still cause named to exit unexpectedly.

All BIND users are advised to upgrade to these updated packages, which contain a backported patch to resolve this issue. After installing the update, the BIND daemon (named) will be restarted automatically.

Solution

Before applying this update, make sure that all previously released

Solution

Note: even if named is not configured for dynamic updates, receiving such a specially-crafted dynamic update packet could still cause named to exit unexpectedly.

All BIND users are advised to upgrade to these updated packages, which contain a backported patch to resolve this issue. After installing the update, the BIND daemon (named) will be restarted automatically.

Solution

Before applying this update, make sure that all previously-released errata relevant to your system have been applied.

This update is available via Red Hat Network. Details on how to use the Red Hat Network to apply this update are available at <http://kbase.redhat.com/faq/docs/DOC-11259>

Updated packages

RHEL Desktop Workstation (v. 5 client)

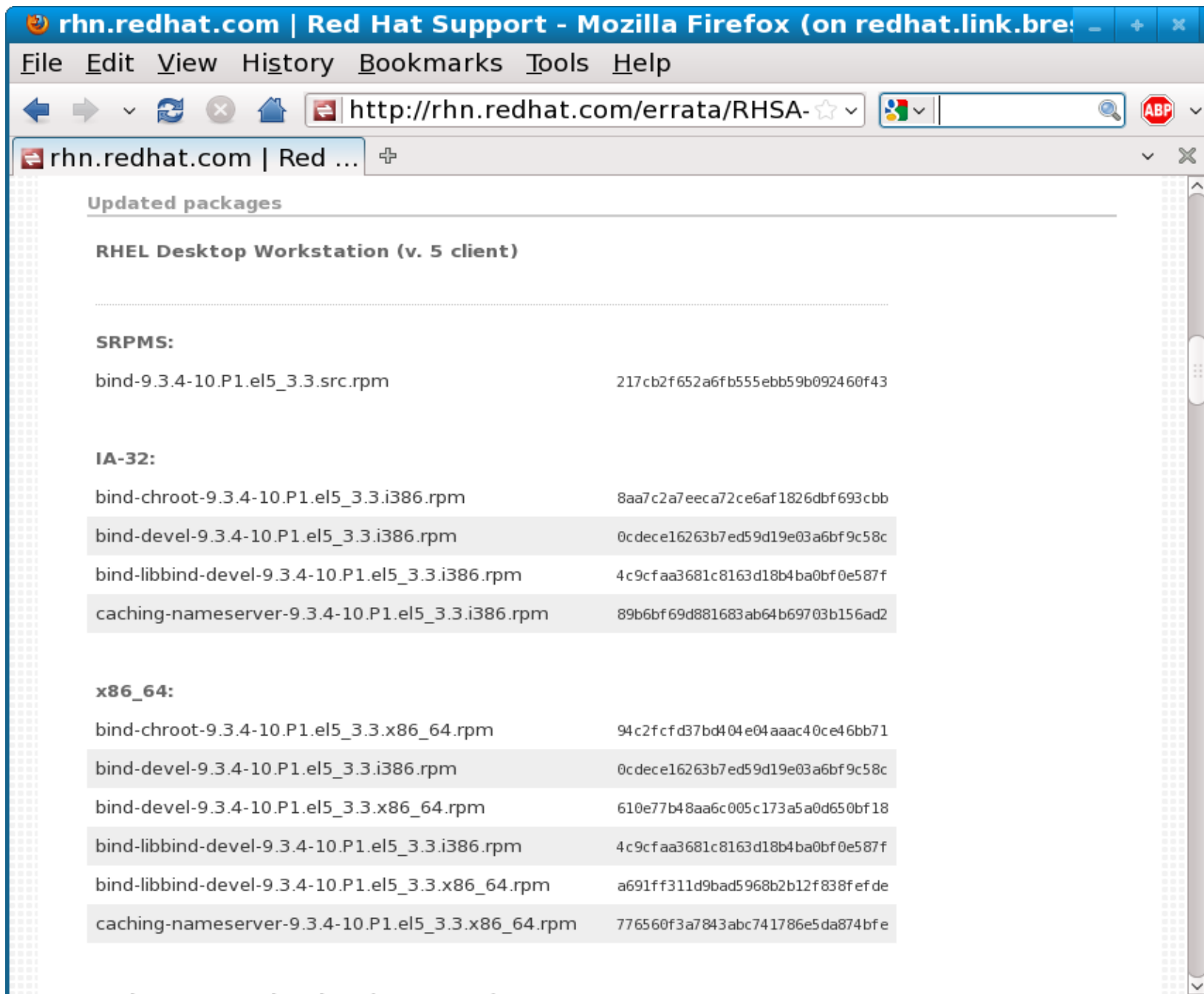
SRPMS:

bind-9.3.4-10.P1.el5_3.3.src.rpm	217cb2f652a6fb555ebb59b092460f43
----------------------------------	----------------------------------

IA-32:

bind-chroot-9.3.4-10.P1.el5_3.3.i386.rpm	8aa7c2a7eeca72ce6af1826dbf693cbb
bind-devel-9.3.4-10.P1.el5_3.3.i386.rpm	0cdece16263b7ed59d19e03a6bf9c58c

Updated Packages



The screenshot shows a Mozilla Firefox browser window with the address bar displaying `http://rhn.redhat.com/errata/RHSA-...`. The page title is "Updated packages". The content is organized into sections for different architectures: SRPMS, IA-32, and x86_64. Each section lists updated packages with their respective version and checksum.

Updated packages

RHEL Desktop Workstation (v. 5 client)

SRPMS:

bind-9.3.4-10.P1.el5_3.3.src.rpm	217cb2f652a6fb555ebb59b092460f43
----------------------------------	----------------------------------

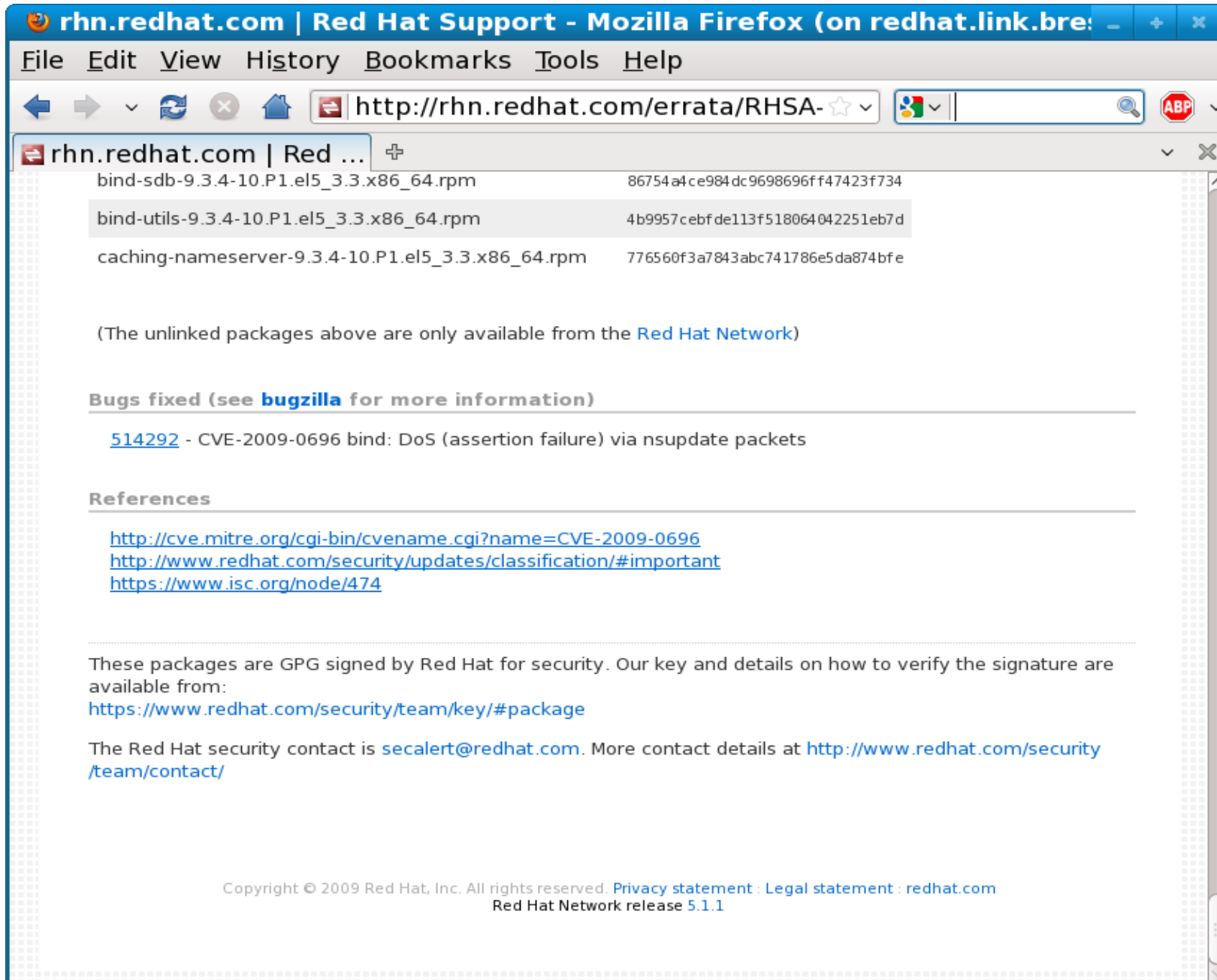
IA-32:

bind-chroot-9.3.4-10.P1.el5_3.3.i386.rpm	8aa7c2a7eeca72ce6af1826dbf693cbb
bind-devel-9.3.4-10.P1.el5_3.3.i386.rpm	0cdece16263b7ed59d19e03a6bf9c58c
bind-libbind-devel-9.3.4-10.P1.el5_3.3.i386.rpm	4c9cfaa3681c8163d18b4ba0bf0e587f
caching-nameserver-9.3.4-10.P1.el5_3.3.i386.rpm	89b6bf69d881683ab64b69703b156ad2

x86_64:

bind-chroot-9.3.4-10.P1.el5_3.3.x86_64.rpm	94c2fcfd37bd404e04aaac40ce46bb71
bind-devel-9.3.4-10.P1.el5_3.3.i386.rpm	0cdece16263b7ed59d19e03a6bf9c58c
bind-devel-9.3.4-10.P1.el5_3.3.x86_64.rpm	610e77b48aa6c005c173a5a0d650bf18
bind-libbind-devel-9.3.4-10.P1.el5_3.3.i386.rpm	4c9cfaa3681c8163d18b4ba0bf0e587f
bind-libbind-devel-9.3.4-10.P1.el5_3.3.x86_64.rpm	a691ff311d9bad5968b2b12f838fefde
caching-nameserver-9.3.4-10.P1.el5_3.3.x86_64.rpm	776560f3a7843abc741786e5da874bfe

Bugs Fixed



rhnh.redhat.com | Red Hat Support - Mozilla Firefox (on redhat.link.bre:

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http://rhnh.redhat.com/errata/RHSA-☆

rhnh.redhat.com | Red ...

bind-sdb-9.3.4-10.P1.el5_3.3.x86_64.rpm	86754a4ce984dc9698696ff47423f734
bind-utils-9.3.4-10.P1.el5_3.3.x86_64.rpm	4b9957cebfde113f518064042251eb7d
caching-nameserver-9.3.4-10.P1.el5_3.3.x86_64.rpm	776560f3a7843abc741786e5da874bfe

(The unlinked packages above are only available from the [Red Hat Network](#))

Bugs fixed (see [bugzilla](#) for more information)

[514292](#) - CVE-2009-0696 bind: DoS (assertion failure) via nsupdate packets

References

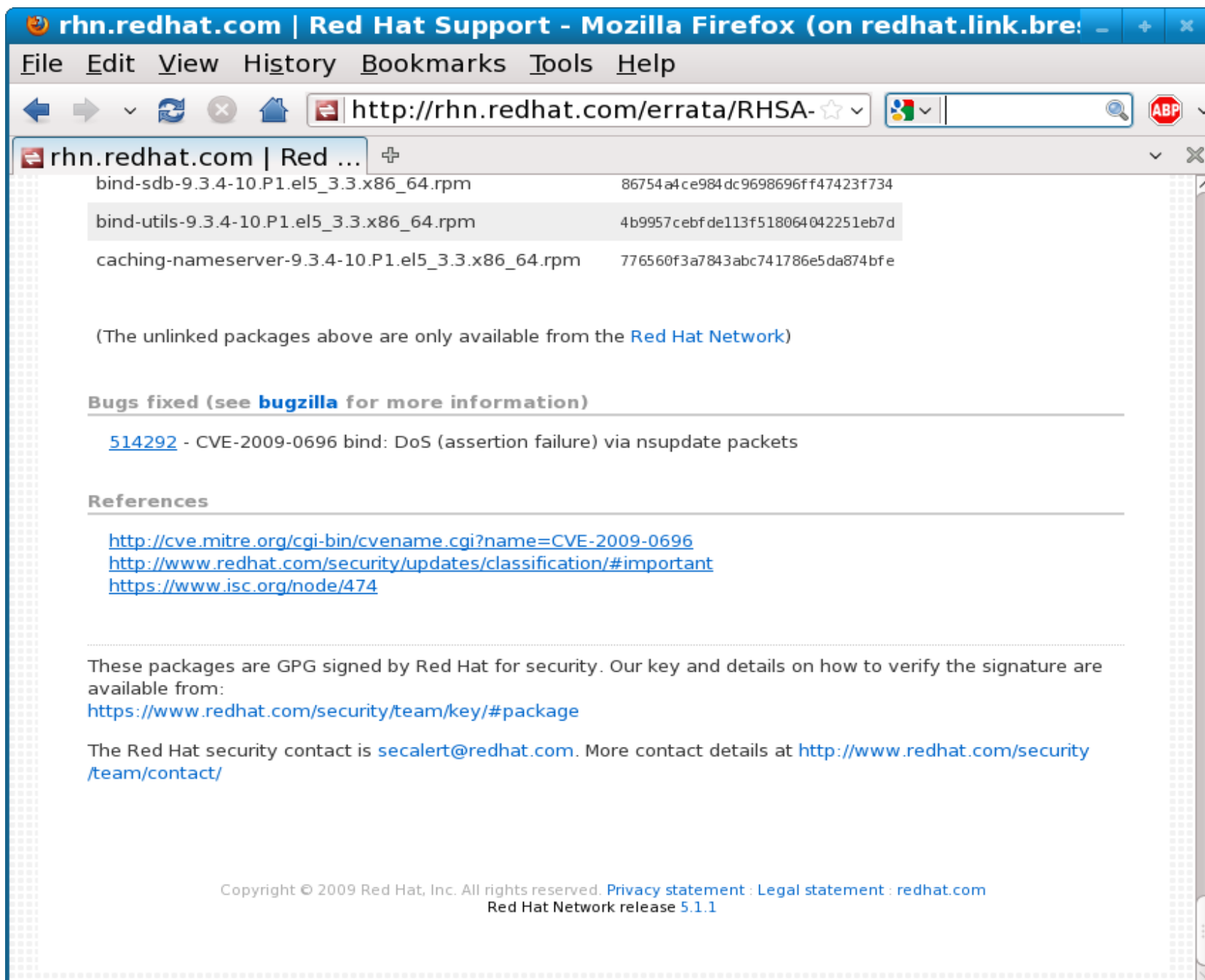
<http://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2009-0696>
<http://www.redhat.com/security/updates/classification/#important>
<https://www.isc.org/node/474>

These packages are GPG signed by Red Hat for security. Our key and details on how to verify the signature are available from:
<https://www.redhat.com/security/team/key/#package>

The Red Hat security contact is secalert@redhat.com. More contact details at <http://www.redhat.com/security/team/contact/>

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Red Hat Network release 5.1.1

References



rhnh.redhat.com | Red Hat Support - Mozilla Firefox (on redhat.link.bre: - + x

File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools Help

http://rhnh.redhat.com/errata/RHSA- ☆

rhnh.redhat.com | Red ...

bind-sdb-9.3.4-10.P1.el5_3.3.x86_64.rpm	86754a4ce984dc9698696ff47423f734
bind-utils-9.3.4-10.P1.el5_3.3.x86_64.rpm	4b9957cebfde113f518064042251eb7d
caching-nameserver-9.3.4-10.P1.el5_3.3.x86_64.rpm	776560f3a7843abc741786e5da874bfe

(The unlinked packages above are only available from the [Red Hat Network](#))

Bugs fixed (see [bugzilla](#) for more information)

[514292](#) - CVE-2009-0696 bind: DoS (assertion failure) via nsupdate packets

References

<http://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2009-0696>
<http://www.redhat.com/security/updates/classification/#important>
<https://www.isc.org/node/474>

These packages are GPG signed by Red Hat for security. Our key and details on how to verify the signature are available from:
<https://www.redhat.com/security/team/key/#package>

The Red Hat security contact is secalert@redhat.com. More contact details at <http://www.redhat.com/security/team/contact/>

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Red Hat Network release [5.1.1](#)

Mining for CVE data

What happens if I want information on a specific CVE id?

Old Way

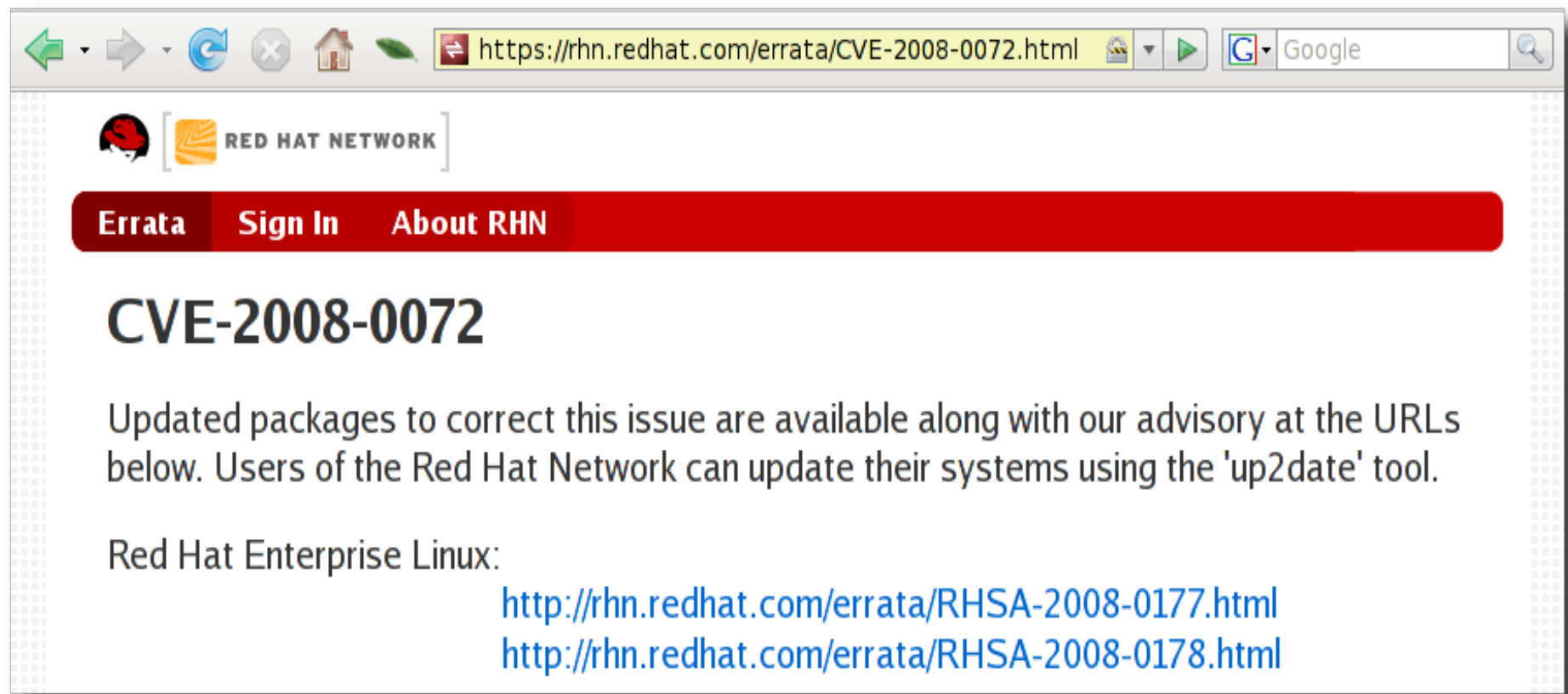
Our previous instructions were quite manual

Multiple locations had to be checked

Does an issue affect Red Hat?

Get the CVE name and use RHN

see if we've issued an update already



Perhaps it doesn't affect us, try NVD

 <https://nvd.nist.gov/nvd.cfm?cvename=CVE-2008-2420>

disclosure of information , Allows disruption of service

Vendor Statements (disclaimer)

Official Statement from Red Hat (5/26/2008)

Not vulnerable. OCSP protocol support was only implemented in upstream stunnel version 4.16. Therefore OCSP protocol is not available in the versions of stunnel as shipped with Red Hat Enterprise Linux 2.1, 3, 4, or 5.

Bugzilla Bug 448290: CVE-2008-2420 stunnel: incorrect CRL verification using OCSP

Alias	CVE-2008-2420	Priority	medium
Product	Security Response Update Products	Severity	medium
Version	unspecified Update Versions	Status	NEW
Component	vulnerability Update Components	Resolution	
OS	Linux	Add CC	
Hardware	All		
Reporter	Tomas Hoger		
Assigned To	Red Hat Security Response Team		

Bug Comments

Opened by Tomas Hoger on 2008-05-25 09:49 EST [\[reply\]](#)

Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures assigned an identifier [CVE-2008-2420](#) to the following vulnerability:

The OCSP functionality in stunnel before 4.24 does not properly search certificate revocation lists (CRL), which allows remote attackers to bypass intended access restrictions by using revoked certificates.

References:

<http://stunnel.mirt.net/pipermail/stunnel-announce/2008-May/000035.html>
<http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/29309>
<http://www.frsirt.com/english/advisories/2008/1569>
<http://secunia.com/advisories/30335>
<http://xforce.iss.net/xforce/xfdb/42528>

Comment #1 From Tomas Hoger on 2008-05-25 09:53 EST [\[reply\]](#)

This issue does not affect versions of stunnel as shipped in Red Hat Enterprise Linux 2.1, 3, 4 and 5. Support for OCSP protocol was only implemented in

New Way

<http://www.redhat.com/security/data/cve>





Security Response Team

2009 CVE

CVE-2009-2408

2008 CVE

2007 CVE

2006 CVE

2005 CVE

2004 CVE

2003 CVE

2002 CVE

2001 CVE

2000 CVE

1999 CVE

CVE-2009-2408

Impact: Important ([classification](#))

Public: July 29 2009

Bugzilla: [510251](#): CVE-2009-2408 firefox/nss: doesn't handle NULL in Common Name properly

Details

The MITRE CVE dictionary describes this issue as:

Mozilla Firefox before 3.5 and NSS before 3.12.3 do not properly handle a '\0' character in a domain name in the subject's Common Name (CN) field of an X.509 certificate, which allows man-in-the-middle attackers to spoof arbitrary SSL servers via a crafted certificate issued by a legitimate Certification Authority.

Find out more about CVE-2009-2408 from the [MITRE CVE dictionary](#) and [NIST NVD](#).

CVSS v2 metrics

Base Score:	4.3	Base Metrics:	AV:N/AC:M/Au:N/C:N/I:P/A:N
Access Vector:	Network	Confidentiality Impact:	None
Access Complexity:	Medium	Integrity Impact:	Partial
Authentication:	None	Availability Impact:	None

Find out more about [Red Hat support for the Common Vulnerability Scoring System \(CVSS\)](#).

Red Hat security errata

Platform	Errata	Release Date
Red Hat Enterprise Linux version 4	RHSA-2009:1184	July 30 2009
Red Hat Enterprise Linux version 5	RHSA-2009:1186	July 30 2009
Red Hat Enterprise Linux version 4.7.z	RHSA-2009:1190	July 31 2009

redhat.com | CVE-2009-2689 - Mozilla Firefox

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redhat.com | CVE-200...



Security Response Team

2009 CVE

CVE-2009-2689

2008 CVE

2007 CVE

2006 CVE

2005 CVE

2004 CVE

2003 CVE

2002 CVE

2001 CVE

2000 CVE

1999 CVE

CVE-2009-2689

Details

The MITRE CVE dictionary describes this issue as:

**** RESERVED **** This candidate has been reserved by an organization or individual that will use it when announcing a new security problem. When the candidate has been publicized, the details for this candidate will be provided.

Find out more about CVE-2009-2689 from the [MITRE CVE dictionary](#) and [NIST NVD](#).

Red Hat security errata


Platform	Errata	Release Date
Red Hat Enterprise Linux version 4 Extras (java-1.5.0-sun)	RHSA-2009:1199	August 06 2009
RHEL Supplementary version 5 (java-1.5.0-sun)	RHSA-2009:1199	August 06 2009
Red Hat Enterprise Linux version 5 (java-1.6.0-openjdk)	RHSA-2009:1201	August 06 2009

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redhat.com | CVE-2009-1630 - Mozilla Firefox

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redhat.com | CVE-200...



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2009 CVE

CVE-2009-1630

2008 CVE

2007 CVE

2006 CVE

2005 CVE

2004 CVE

2003 CVE

2002 CVE

2001 CVE

2000 CVE

1999 CVE

CVE-2009-1630

Impact: Moderate ([classification](#))

Public: May 09 2009

Bugzilla: [500297](#): CVE-2009-1630 kernel: nfs: fix NFS v4 client handling of MAY_EXEC in nfs_permission

Details

The MITRE CVE dictionary describes this issue as:

The nfs_permission function in fs/nfs/dir.c in the NFS client implementation in the Linux kernel 2.6.29.3 and earlier, when atomic_open is available, does not check execute (aka EXEC or MAY_EXEC) permission bits, which allows local users to bypass permissions and execute files, as demonstrated by files on an NFSv4 fileserver.

Find out more about CVE-2009-1630 from the [MITRE CVE dictionary](#) and [NIST NVD](#).

Statement

Red Hat has provided the following NVD statement on the NIST website:

Red Hat is aware of this issue and is tracking it via the following bug: https://bugzilla.redhat.com/bugzilla/show_bug.cgi?id=CVE-2009-1630

This issue did not affect the versions of Linux kernel as shipped with Red Hat Enterprise Linux 2.1, and 3.

It was addressed in Red Hat Enterprise MRG via: <https://rhn.redhat.com/errata/RHSA-2009-1157.html>

Future kernel updates in Red Hat Enterprise Linux 4 and 5 will address this flaw.

Passive Notification



Red Hat Network will notify you of updates needed to packages installed on your systems

By email if you enable it

By up2date/pup

By logging in

Cuts down the number of alerts to those that affect your installation

Subscribing to enterprise-watch-list@redhat.com or rhsa-announce@redhat.com

From the web <https://rhn.redhat.com/errata/>

RSS feed

QUESTIONS?

**TELL US WHAT YOU THINK:
[REDHAT.COM/SUMMIT-SURVEY](https://redhat.com/summit-survey)**