

Headlines

Zero-day vulnerabilities fixed in Apple products

- Apple released security update to fix three zero-day vulnerabilities found in the iOS kernel and WebKit browser engine. The vulnerabilities have been actively exploited in the wild and can lead to privilege elevation and arbitrary code execution.
- While Apple has not disclosed much details about how the vulnerabilities have been exploited, it is believed that malicious actors can make use of them to compromise target devices by launching watering hole attacks through malicious websites.
- At the same time, a security researcher discovered that some mitigation measures were adopted in the latest iOS version to fix the zero-click flaw in Apple iMessage instant messaging client which allows attackers to circumvent security protections through memory corruption. The flaw was believed to be linked to a notable cyberespionage campaign in Middle East.
- A new sandbox service is introduced to iOS to allow code to be executed in an environment isolated from the rest of the operating system. It handles the parsing and inspection of untrusted data in inbound iMessages in a sandbox environment so as to forbid any malicious code hidden in the message from accessing the operating system or data and safeguard the device from memory corruption.

Advice

- Apply security patch on operating systems in a timely manner.
- Configure browsers to alert about malicious websites.
- Monitor network traffic for any access to malicious websites.
- Do not open untrusted links or attachments in email or messages.

Sources

- [Threatpost](#)
- [Hacker News](#)
- [Project Zero](#)
- [ZDnet](#)

Gain root privilege through vulnerability in Sudo

- A security researcher found a severe vulnerability, named as "Baron Samedit" (CVE-2021-3156), in sudo, which is a utility available in almost every Unix and Linux based operating systems.
- System administrators use sudo to delegate root authority to specific users and allow the users to execute programs with privileges of other users. However, it is found that sudo improperly parses the command line parameter and this can lead to heap-based buffer overflow. By exploiting the buffer overflow flaw, unprivileged local users can invoke sudoedit command with specifically crafted parameters in shell mode and obtain full root privileges on the affected operating systems, even if they are not on the sudoer list.
- However, the vulnerability cannot be remotely exploited and the malicious actors still need to have direct access to the vulnerable systems or get remote access to them through other loopholes.
- The author of sudo was informed about vulnerability and has released a patched update to fix it. Administrators of Unix and Linux distributions with sudo should apply patches or update from the respective vendor so as to upgrade sudo to the latest version.

Advice

- Apply patch and security update to operating systems in a timely manner.
- Disable sudo if it is not in use.
- Use containers or virtual machines to provide additional layer of isolation and security to the underlying host.

Sources

- [Qualys](#)
- [Threatpost](#)
- [Dark Reading](#)

Product Vulnerability Notes & Security Updates

1. Apple Products

<https://support.apple.com/zh-tw/HT212145>

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2. CentOS

<https://lists.centos.org/pipermail/centos-announce/2021-January/048249.html>

<https://lists.centos.org/pipermail/centos-announce/2021-January/048250.html>

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3. Debian

<https://www.debian.org/security/2021/dsa-4834>

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<https://www.debian.org/security/2021/dsa-4836>

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<https://www.debian.org/security/2021/dsa-4840>

<https://www.debian.org/security/2021/dsa-4841>

4. Fuji Electric Tellus Lite V-Simulator and V-Server Lite

<https://us-cert.cisa.gov/ics/advisories/icsa-21-026-01>

5. Gentoo Linux

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<https://security.gentoo.org/glsa/202101-15>

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6. IBM Products

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7. Oracle Linux

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<https://linux.oracle.com/errata/ELSA-2021-0221.html>
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8. Red Hat

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10. Slackware

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11. SUSE

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14. Xen

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Sources of product vulnerability information:

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[Debian](#)
[Gentoo Linux](#)
[IBM](#)
[Oracle Linux](#)
[Red Hat](#)
[Slackware](#)
[SUSE](#)
[Trend Micro](#)
[Ubuntu](#)
[US-CERT](#)
[Xen](#)

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