

Headlines

Warning of vulnerabilities in Linux networkd-dispatcher

- Security researchers from Microsoft discovered two vulnerabilities in the networkd-dispatcher service for Linux systems. The vulnerabilities (tracked as CVE-2022-29799 and CVE-2022-29800), collectively known as Nimbuspwn, could be chained together to allow local authenticated attackers to execute arbitrary commands with root privileges.
- The networkd-dispatcher is a component used to dispatch network status changes in many Linux distributions and can execute scripts as root in response to the status changes. Upon review of the networkd-dispatcher source code, the researchers identified a directory traversal vulnerability that could be exploited to gain unauthorised access to restricted directories and files. In addition, the researchers discovered a race condition issue that could be abused by attackers to replace legitimate scripts with malicious ones.
- Through exploiting the two vulnerabilities in the networkd-dispatcher service, the attackers were able to execute their payloads with the root privilege and deploy backdoors or ransomware on the affected systems. Microsoft had informed the networkd-dispatcher's maintainer of the issues and the maintainer immediately released the fixes for the vulnerabilities.

Advice

- Apply the latest security update as soon as possible when the update is available.
- Deploy endpoint detection and response (EDR) solutions with the capability of behavioural analysis for effective detection of malicious code running across systems and networks.

Sources

- [SecurityWeek](#)
- [Microsoft](#)
- [Ars Technica](#)

Refusing to pay ransomware demand

- A security firm published an annual ransomware report highlighting an upward trend in ransom payments demanded by attackers based on a survey of 5,600 organisations across different sectors. The report also revealed that two-third of respondents suffered from ransomware attacks in 2021, indicating that ransomware still continued to be one of the common threats.
- In 2021, the average ransom paid by organisations were around US\$812,000, which increased nearly fivefold compared with 2020. According to the security firm, almost half (46%) of the victims paid a ransom while only 4% of them were able to restore all of the encrypted data after paying the ransom.
- While some organisations considered paying the ransom to obtain the decryption key as a faster solution to return to normal operations after a ransomware attack, the survey result showed that paying a ransom does not guarantee the recovery of data and may increase the chance of being targeted again. Conducting regular backups of data and implementing proper security hardening would be the better solutions to protect systems against ransomware attacks.

Advice

- Stay vigilant of the latest ransomware threats and derive recovery plans to mitigate ransomware risks.
- Conduct regular backup of data and systems, test the backups routinely and keep offline backups.
- Educate users on ransomware threats through security awareness training.

Sources

- [Sophos](#)
- [Dark Reading](#)

Product Vulnerability Notes & Security Updates

1. Debian

<https://www.debian.org/security/2022/dsa-5124>
<https://www.debian.org/security/2022/dsa-5125>

2. F5 Products

<https://support.f5.com/csp/article/K51975973>
<https://support.f5.com/csp/article/K53648360>

3. Hitachi Energy System Data Manager

<https://us-cert.cisa.gov/ics/advisories/icsa-22-116-01>

4. Huawei Products

<https://www.huawei.com/en/psirt/security-advisories/huawei-sa-20220427-01-e9a493e2-en>

5. IBM Products

<https://www.ibm.com/support/pages/node/6575535>
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6. Johnson Controls Metasys

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7. openSUSE

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13. Ubuntu

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Sources of product vulnerability information:

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[F5 Products](#)
[Huawei](#)
[IBM](#)
[openSUSE](#)
[Oracle Linux](#)
[Red Hat](#)
[Slackware](#)
[SonicWall](#)
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[Ubuntu](#)
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