

## Security Bulletin

# Red Hat Security Advisories: kernel security update - RHSA- 2025\_19931

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Reference	:	PSIRT-4992
Created	:	18 November 2025
Version	:	2.1
Status	:	Remediation
TLP Classification	:	CLEAR
Document date	:	18 November 2025
Keywords	:	CVE-2022-50367 CVE-2023-53178 CVE-2025-40300

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## List of changes

Version	Date	Description
2.1	2025/11/18	Initial Eviden version

## Executive summary

Red Hat has released a set of security advisories addressing several vulnerabilities in the Linux kernel. The update includes important security fixes designed to protect systems from potential exploits. Users are strongly advised to apply the kernel update promptly to maintain system integrity and prevent unauthorized access.

### [CVE-2022-50367](#) – score 7.0

In the Linux kernel, the following vulnerability has been resolved: fs: fix UAF/GPF bug in nilfs\_mdt\_destroy In alloc\_inode, inode\_init\_always() could return -ENOMEM if security\_inode\_alloc() fails, which causes inode->i\_private uninitialized. Then nilfs\_is\_metadata\_file\_inode() returns true and nilfs\_free\_inode() wrongly calls nilfs\_mdt\_destroy(), which frees the uninitialized inode->i\_private and leads to crashes(e.g., UAF/GPF). Fix this by moving security\_inode\_alloc just prior to this\_cpu\_inc(nr\_inodes)

### [CVE-2023-53178](#) – score 7.3

In the Linux kernel, the following vulnerability has been resolved: mm: fix zswap writeback race condition The zswap writeback mechanism can cause a race condition resulting in memory corruption, where a swapped out page gets swapped in with data that was written to a different page.

### [CVE-2025-40300](#) – score. 6.5

In the Linux kernel, the following vulnerability has been resolved: x86/vmscape: Add conditional IBPB mitigation VMSCAPE is a vulnerability that exploits insufficient branch predictor isolation between a guest and a userspace hypervisor (like QEMU). Existing mitigations already protect kernel/KVM from a malicious guest. Userspace can additionally be protected by flushing the branch predictors after a VMexit. Since it is the userspace that consumes the poisoned branch predictors, conditionally issue an IBPB after a VMexit and before returning to userspace. Workloads that frequently switch between hypervisor and userspace will incur the most overhead from the new IBPB. This new IBPB is not integrated with the

existing IBPB sites. For instance, a task can use the existing speculation control `prctl()` to get an IBPB at context switch time. With this implementation, the IBPB is doubled up: one at context switch and another before running userspace. The intent is to integrate and optimize these cases post-embargo. [ dhansen: elaborate on suboptimal IBPB solution ]

**RHSA-2025\_19931**

RHSA-2025_19931	<a href="#">Red Hat Security Advisory: kernel security update</a>
CVE	<a href="#">CVE-2022-50367</a> <a href="#">CVE-2023-53178</a> <a href="#">CVE-2025-40300</a>
Summary	<b>An update for kernel is now available for Red Hat Enterprise Linux 8.</b>
Description	<p>Red Hat Product Security has rated this update as having a security impact of Moderate. A Common Vulnerability Scoring System (CVSS) base score, which gives a detailed severity rating, is available for each vulnerability from the CVE link(s) in the References section.</p> <p>The kernel packages contain the Linux kernel, the core of any Linux operating system.</p> <p>Security Fix(es):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>kernel: x86/vmscape: Add conditional IBPB mitigation (CVE-2025-40300)</li><li>kernel: mm: fix zswap writeback race condition (CVE-2023-53178)</li><li>kernel: fs: fix UAF/GPF bug in nilfs_mdt_destroy (CVE-2022-50367)</li></ul> <p>For more details about the security issue(s), including the impact, a CVSS score, acknowledgments, and other related information, refer to the CVE page(s) listed in the References section.</p>

## Affected products

Linux Kernels used in all Eviden products are updated on a regular basis to guarantee that they are not older than 6 month when products are released.

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## Recommendations

Using `uname -r` you can check the current running kernel version. The version provided by this patch is `kernel-4.18.0-553.83.1.el8_10`. Recommendation is to check that running kernel version is at least this level.

## Available Vendor Patches

It is highly recommended to apply the latest kernel security patches released by Red Hat without delay. These updates contain critical fixes that address vulnerabilities which could be exploited by attackers. Prompt installation of these patches helps ensure your systems remain secure and stable. Regularly updating your systems with Red Hat's security fixes is essential for maintaining a strong defense against potential threats.

## Available Workarounds

No workaround is available.

## Available Mitigations

No mitigation identified.

## Available Exploits/PoC

Eviden is not aware of any exploitation of the reported vulnerabilities.

## References

1. <https://access.redhat.com/errata/RHSA-2025:19931>

## Glossary of terms

Term	Description
Mitigation	Refers to a setting, common configuration, or general best-practice, existing in a default state that could reduce the severity of exploitation of a vulnerability
Neutralization	The neutralization phase is the decision-making process during which the risk posed by an incident is evaluated.
PoC	Proof of Concept
Remediation	The remediation phase ends with the delivering of a qualified solution/update fixing the vulnerability without regression.
TI	Threat Intelligence
TLP	Traffic Light Protocol (TLP) FIRST Standards Definitions and Usage Guidance — Version 2.0. <a href="https://www.first.org/tlp/">https://www.first.org/tlp/</a>
Workaround	Refers to a setting or configuration change that does not correct the underlying vulnerability but would help block known attack vectors before you apply the update

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- <https://support.bull.com/ols/product/security/psirt>

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