

CLICK HERE.exe

source**to**oad



XSS & CSRF

Security Meetup

source**to**oad



Month 2 of 12 (February)

- Last month: **SQL Injections**
- This month: **XSS / CSRF**
- Next month: **DDoS / DoS**
- Meetup Group for times/dates

Plan of Attack

- The Safe Web
- The Malicious Web
- XSS Abuse
- CSRF Abuse
- Protections

Who are you?

- **Connor Tumbleson**
- Sourcetoad Engineer
- Apktool - RE Tool
- @iBotPeaches



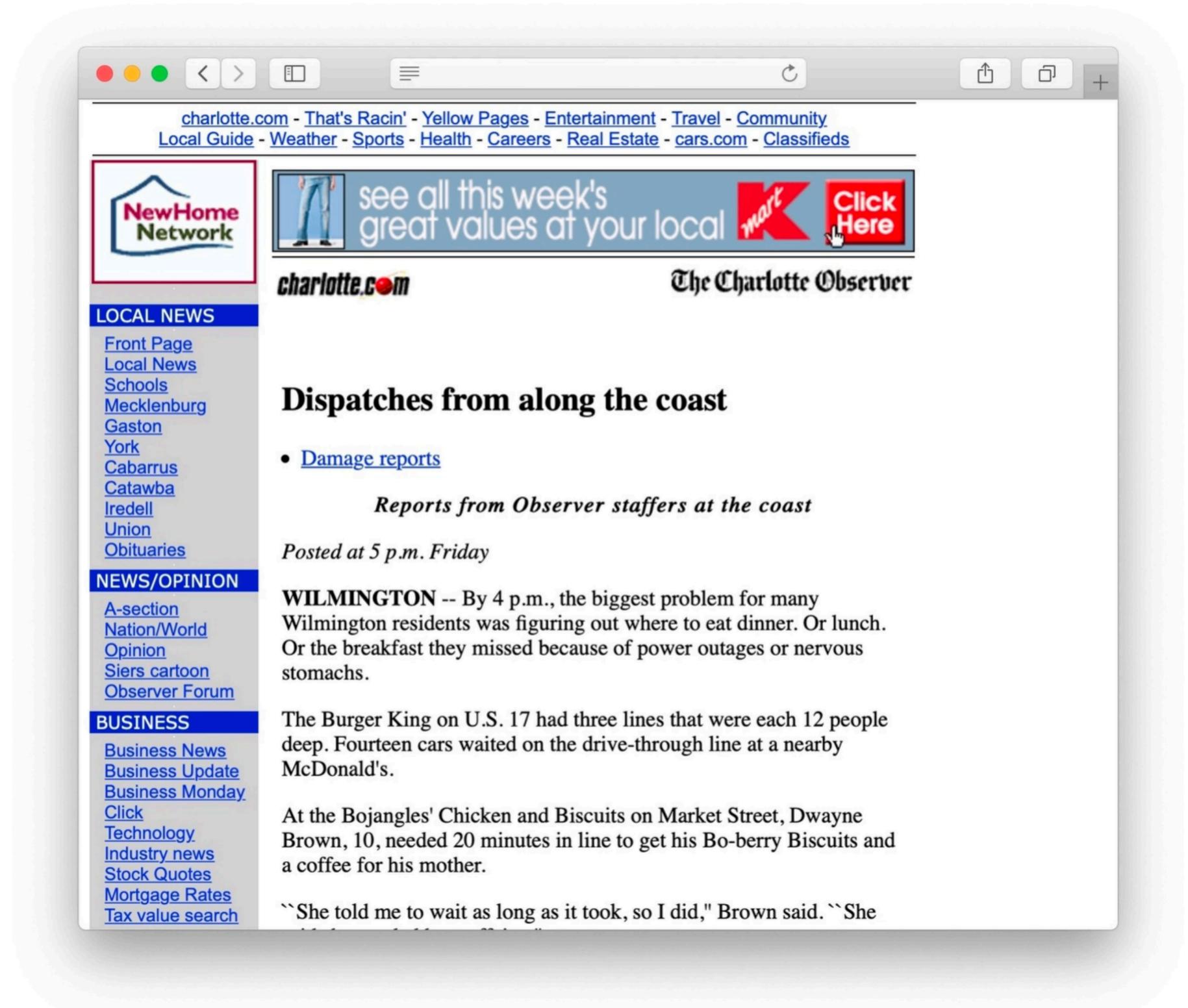
The Safe Web

- Security was an afterthought
- Protocols were designed with trust
- Didn't expect dark intentions

The screenshot shows the Yahoo! GeoCities website. At the top left is the "YAHOO! GeoCities" logo with a house icon. To the right is a "Yahoo! - Help" link. Below the logo is a navigation bar with "Welcome, Guest - [Sign in]" and "Get a free home page" with a dropdown arrow. The main content area is divided into three blue boxes: "BUILD A PAGE" (Create a new webpage), "EDIT PAGES" (Use File Manager to work on your site), and "UPLOAD FILES" (Import or FTP sounds, pictures or HTML files). Below these is a yellow box for returning members to sign in. The bottom section has a "Search Home Pages" box with a search input and button, and a "New and Notable" section with text about the File Manager and the new Yahoo! PageBuilder. A "Explore Neighborhoods" section lists various locations like Area51, Hollywood, TimesSquare, etc.

Early Internet

- Blogs
- Message boards
- Universities
- News



The Present Internet

- Banking
- Health
- Shopping
- Everything



The Real Internet



まるで。

24,089,435 views • Jan 11, 2009

109K 2K SHARE SAVE ...

Up next

AUTOPLAY



まるで 1 2。 -I am Maru 12.-
mugumogu ✓
509K views



液体化するねこ。 -Maru becomes liquid.-
mugumogu ✓
1.7M views



ENG) Fluffy cat is washed with fluffy foam by her owner.
ポムさんとしまちゃん / ねこべ...
3M views



ドミノ倒しとまるとはな。 - Domino toppling and...
mugumogu ✓
184K views



丸穴を通るねこ。 -Maru&Hana pass through the round hole.-
mugumogu ✓
304K views



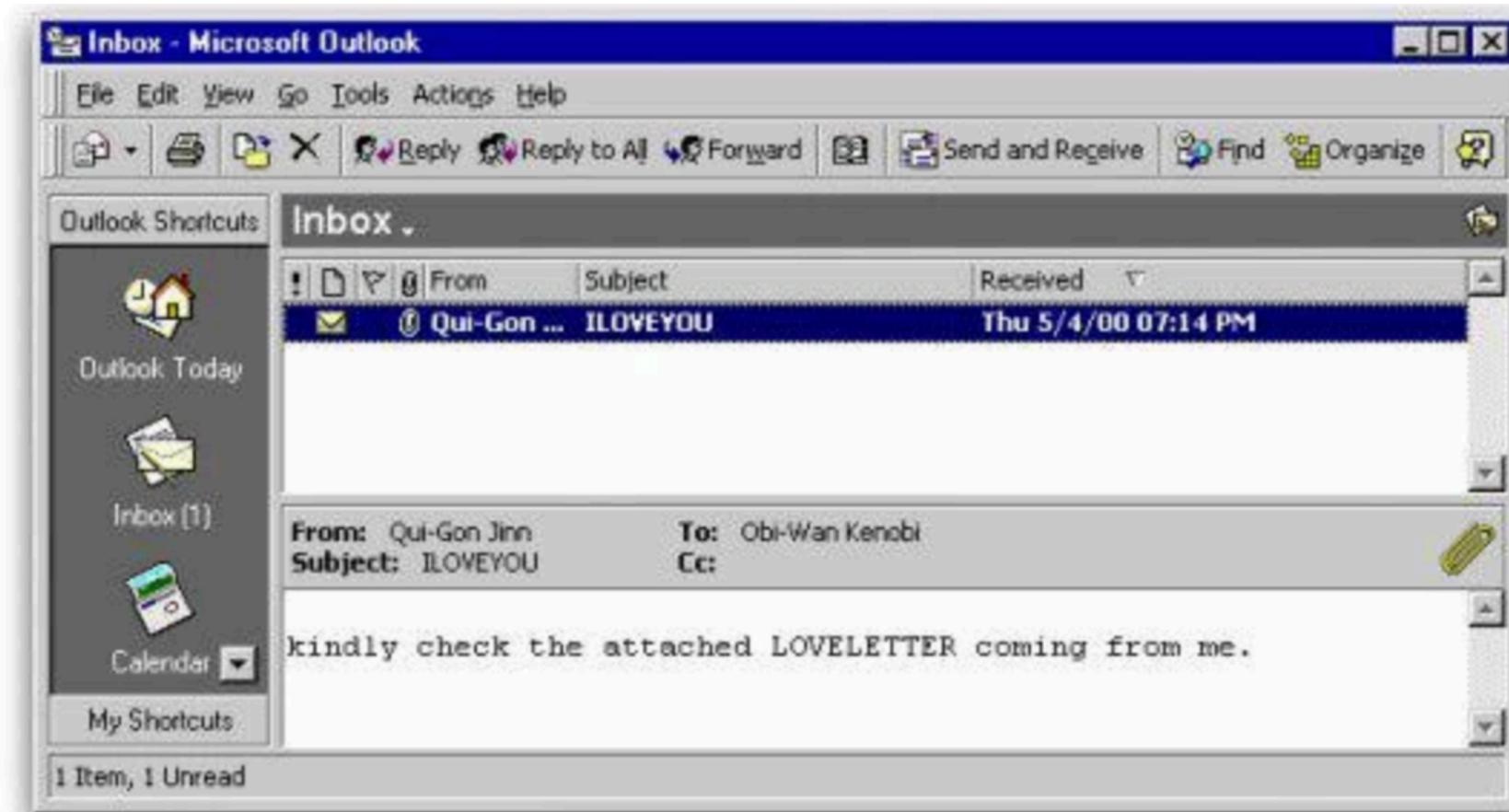
まるで 2。 -I am Maru 2.-
mugumogu ✓
5.9M views



入れたけど出られないねこ。 - Maru could get into it, but...
mugumogu ✓
741K views

The Malicious Web

- Internet users main purpose: abuse
- Protocols needed upgrades
- Developers needed teaching



So start small: XSS

- Cross-Site Scripting
 - CSS was taken, so XSS
 - (I made that up ^)
- Malicious code running on trusted website
- How does that happen though?

Browsers evaluate **HTML**. Simple.



Search the Web



You're in a Private Window

Firefox clears your search and browsing history when you quit the app or close all Private Browsing tabs and windows. While this doesn't make you anonymous to websites or your internet service provider, it makes it easier to keep what you do online private from anyone else who uses this computer.

[Common myths about private browsing](#)

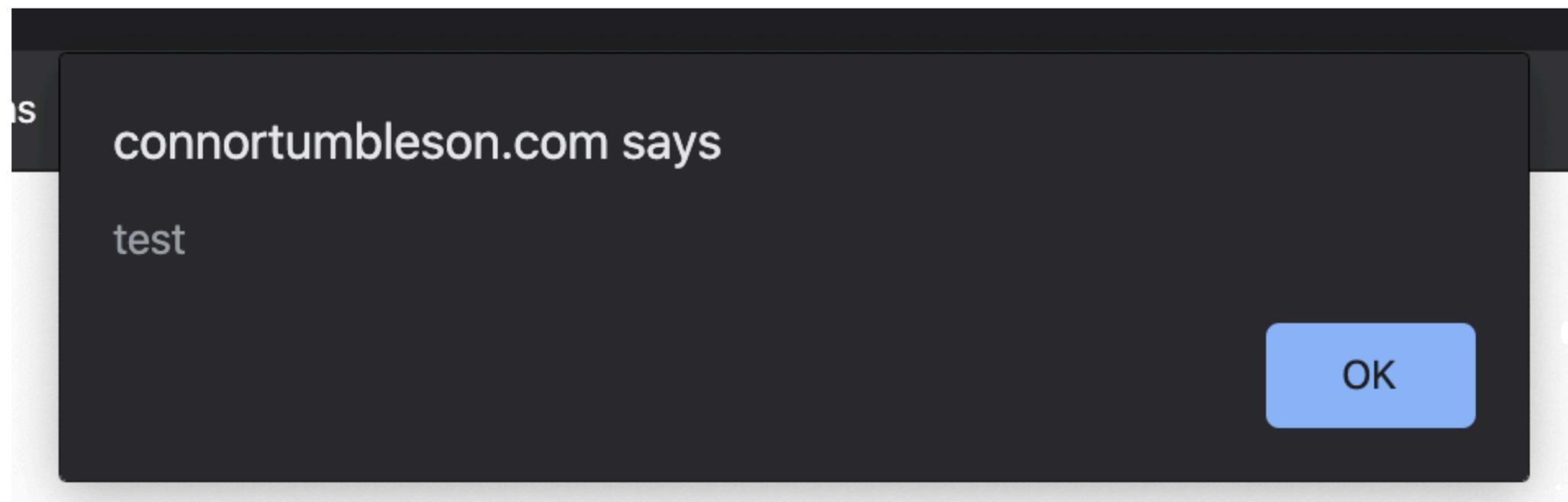
How do you inject code?

- UCG - User Generated Content
- Comments, Forums, Contact Us etc
- URL Tweaking

`https://fakedemosite.com/search?query={searchTerm}`

How about an example

- Test bed: `<script>alert('test');</script>`
- Place this anywhere
 - URL, Comment, Post, Searchbox



The classic alert box.

- The quick test.
- If it works, then **untrusted code** can run.
- Then what?



It's time to escalate.

Common XSS Attacks

- Cookie Theft
 - `document.cookie` (session)
- Key-logging
 - `onKeyPress` (passwords)
- DOM Changes
 - `action="malicious.host"` (harvesting)

Demo - Logging

```
msf5 auxiliary(server/capture/http_javascript_keylogger) > run
[*] Using URL: http://0.0.0.0:8080/mAZMnQE5jKADEO4
[*] Local IP: http://192.168.1.216:8080/mAZMnQE5jKADEO4
[*] Server started.
[+] [b3a6c63e] Logging clean keystrokes to: /root/.msf4/loot/202002
[+] [b3a6c63e] Logging raw keystrokes to: /root/.msf4/loot/20200215
[+] [b3a6c63e] Keys: c
[+] [b3a6c63e] Keys: co
[+] [b3a6c63e] Keys: con
[+] [b3a6c63e] Keys: conn
[+] [b3a6c63e] Keys: conno
[+] [b3a6c63e] Keys: connor
[+] [b3a6c63e] Keys: connor<TAB>
[+] [b3a6c63e] Keys: connor<TAB>p
[+] [b3a6c63e] Keys: connor<TAB>pa
[+] [b3a6c63e] Keys: connor<TAB>pas
[+] [b3a6c63e] Keys: connor<TAB>pass
[+] [b3a6c63e] Keys: connor<TAB>passw
[+] [b3a6c63e] Keys: connor<TAB>passwo
[+] [b3a6c63e] Keys: connor<TAB>passwor
[+] [b3a6c63e] Keys: connor<TAB>password
[+] [b3a6c63e] Keys: connor<TAB>password$
[+] [b3a6c63e] Keys: connor<TAB>password
```

Demo Form - Mozilla Firefox

Demo Form

192.168.1.216:8080/mAZMnQE5jKADEO4/demo

Kali Linux Kali Training Kali Tools Kali Docs Kali Forums NetHunter Offensive Security Exploit-DB GHDB MSFU

Keylogger Demo Form

This form submits data to the Metasploit listener for demonstration purposes.

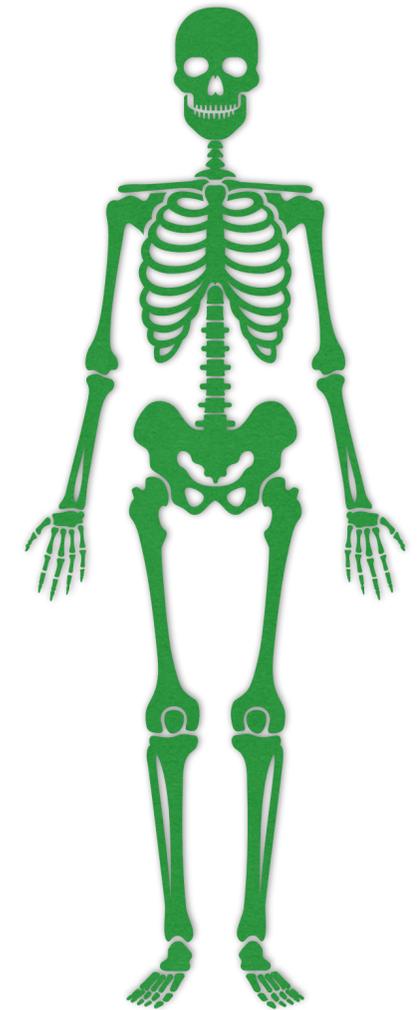
Username:

Password:

Keystrokes: connor<TAB>password

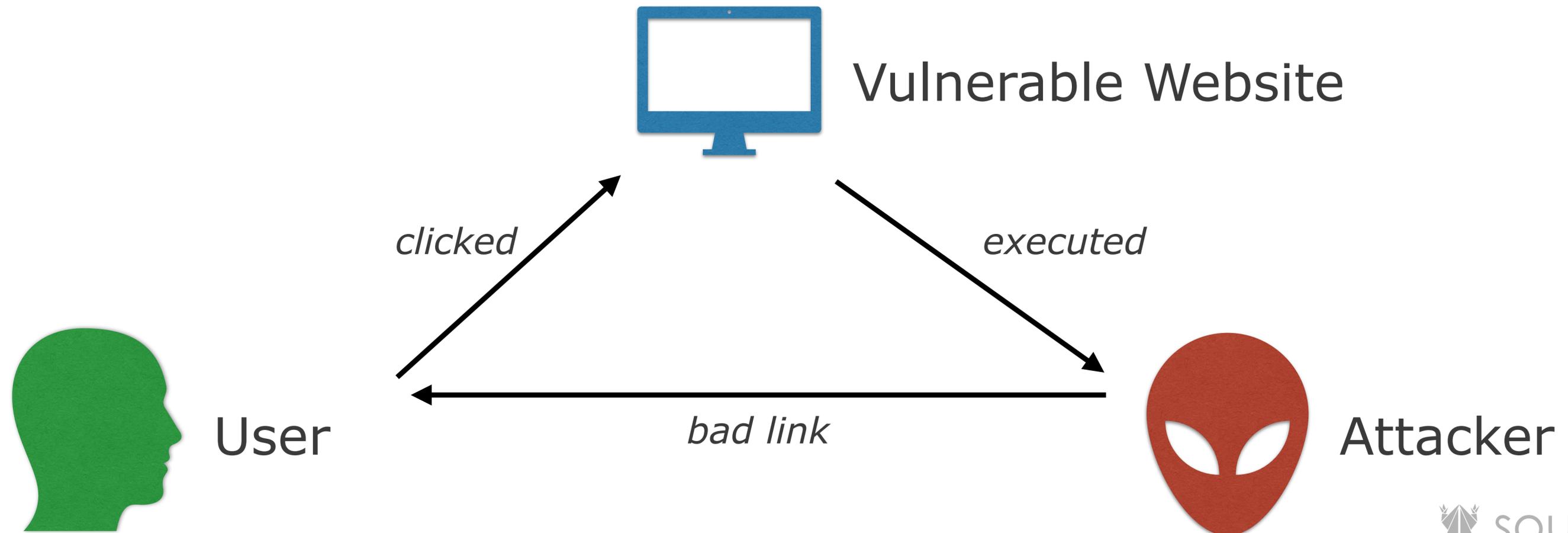
XSS Categories (Old)

- **Reflected XSS**
 - Think search or URL
- **Stored XSS**
 - Database, UCG
- **DOM XSS**
 - Frontend JS, "SPA"



Reflected XSS

- Bad URL
- Trick someone to load



Stored XSS

- Untrusted data in DB
- Emitted into page
- Many could be affected

+ Options

			id	user_id	comment	created_at	
<input type="checkbox"/>	 Edit	 Copy	 Delete	1	1	thats cool!	2020-02-04
<input type="checkbox"/>	 Edit	 Copy	 Delete	2	2	no way jim	2020-02-04
<input type="checkbox"/>	 Edit	 Copy	 Delete	3	3	<script>alert('foo');</script>	2020-02-04

 Check all *With selected:*  Edit  Copy  Delete  Export

DOM XSS

- DOM changes based on input
- Two way binding - Vue/Angular/React

```
new Vue({  
  el: '#app',  
  template: '<div>' + userProvidedString + '</div>' // NEVER DO THIS  
})
```

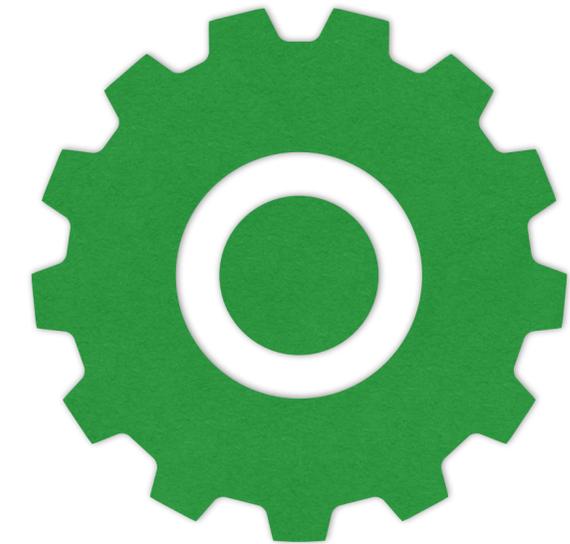
JS

XSS Categories (Modern)

- **Server XSS**
 - Untrusted data comes from server
- **Client XSS**
 - Untrusted data lives at DOM layer
 - AJAX, SPA, etc

Prevention Techniques (XSS)

- Escaping
- Filter
- HTTP Headers
- httpOnly
- CSP Rules



Prevention: Escaping (preferred)

- Browsers don't parse text twice.
- So script tags are never processed

```
& --> &amp;  
< --> &lt;  
> --> &gt;  
" --> &quot;  
' --> &#x27;  
/ --> &#x2F;
```

Prevention: Escaping (preferred)

```
<script>alert ('foo');</script>
```



Escaped (you)

```
&lt;script&gt;alert (&#x27;foo&#x27;);&lt;/script&gt;
```

Prevention: Escaping (preferred)

```
<script>alert ('foo');</script>
```



Rendered (browser)

```
&lt;script&gt;alert (&#x27;foo&#x27;);&lt;/script&gt;
```

Prevention: Filter (not preferred)

- Guide what you expect
- Validation
- “What is your name?”
 - Connor `<script>hack you</script>`

Prevention: Headers (abandoned)

- `X-XSS-Protection` HTTP Header
 - If URL matches executed JS, then block
- Only protects **Reflected XSS**
- Browsers dropping in favor of CSP rules

Prevention: Cookie Setting (partial)

- `httpOnly` flag when creating cookie
- Prevents cookie being read client side
- (if browser supports it)

headers HTTP header: Set-Cookie: HttpOnly

Usage % of all users ?
Global 92.95%

Current aligned	Usage relative	Date relative	Apply filters	Show all	?										
IE	Edge *	Firefox	Chrome	Safari	Opera	iOS Safari *	Opera Mini *	Android Browser *	Opera Mobile *	Chrome for Android	Firefox for Android	UC Browser for Android	Samsung Internet	QQ Browser	Baid Brow:
6-8		2		3.1-4	10.1	3.2									
9-10	12-79	3-71	4-79	5-12.1	11.5-65	4-13.1		2.1-4.4.4	12-12.1				4-9.2		
11	80	72	80	13	66	13.2	all	76	46	79	68	12.12	10.1	1.2	7.1
		73-74	81-83	TP		13.3									

Prevention: CSP (future)

- **Content Security Policy**
- A complex header to protect end users
- Yes, it is complex.

Browser Support

Header	Chrome	FireFox	Safari	IE	Edge
<code>Content-Security-Policy</code> CSP Level 2	40+ Full January 2015	31+ <i>Partial</i> July 2014	10+	-	Edge 15+ Parital, 76+ Full
<code>Content-Security-Policy</code> CSP 1.0	25+	23+	7+	-	Edge 12 build 10240+
<code>X-Content-Security-Policy</code> Deprecated	-	4+	-	10+ <i>Limited</i>	12+ <i>Limited</i>
<code>X-WebKit-CSP</code> Deprecated	14+	-	6+	-	-

Prevention: CSP cont.

- Only load images from x.com
- Refuse to load inline Javascript
- AJAX Requests only to “self”
- Block or ignore violations

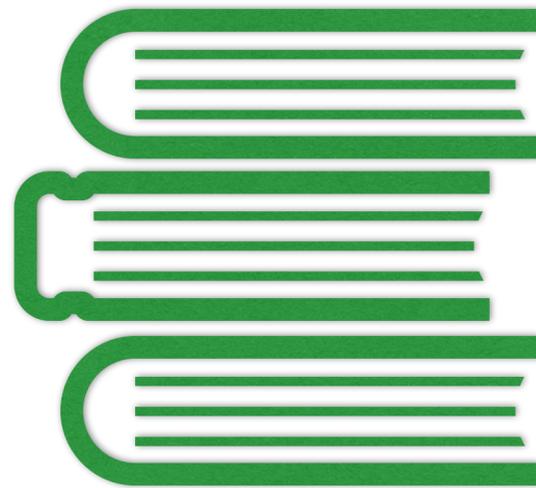
Content Security Policy, powerful monitoring and protection

Report URI has the best, purpose built platform for receiving and monitoring CSP reports.

Switching to **CSRF**

CSRF - Intro

- **Cross Site Request Forgery**
- Executing a request in an unwanted way
- Imagine submitting a form maliciously
- Fake Story Time...



CSRF - Early Internet

- Lets say we all bank with *{bank}*
- I send \$5 to a friend on their website
- I notice the URL is
 - GET *bank.com/transfer?acct=Friend&amt=\$5*



CSRF - Early Abuse

- GET probably wasn't used.
- I notice pattern.
- I change the link to me.
- Victim clicks link, they send me \$5
 - `View Photos`

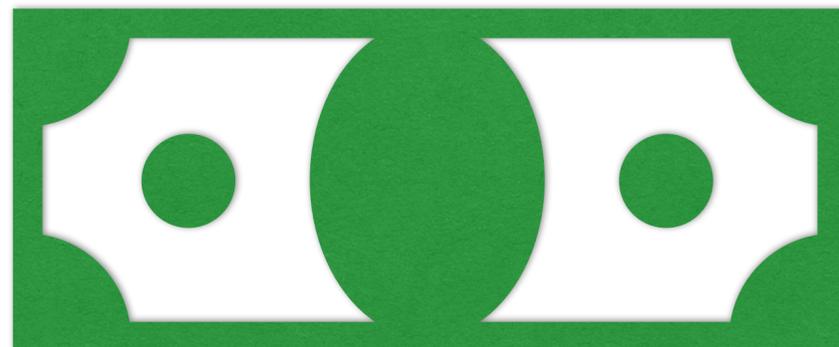
CSRF - Early Abuse

- Yeah that was too easy.
- The world actually used POST

```
<form action="bank.com/transfer">  
  <input name="target" value="friend" />  
  <input name="amt" value="5" />  
  <button type="submit" value="Send" />  
</form>
```

CSRF - POST Abuse

- I make a comment section on my website
- It also submits a hidden form to *{bank}*
- If visitor banks with *{bank}* then
 - makes a comment
 - I just got \$5 from them



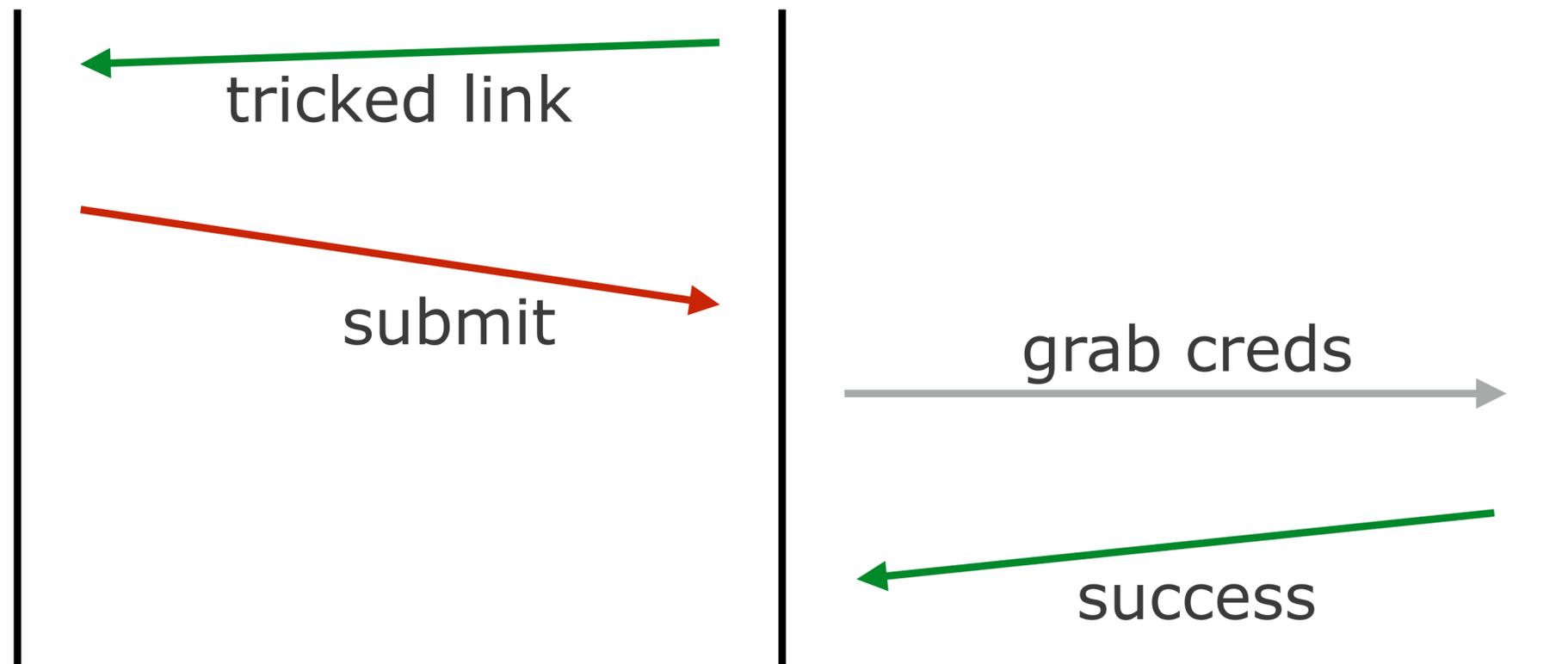
CSRF - Wait. How did that work?

- The victim is logged in with *{bank}*
- Browser can't tell if legit or not
- Browser makes request

Bad Server

Victim

Legitimate Site



CSRF - POST Prevention Early Web

- Bank has noticed this abuse.
- They start relying on referrer.
- HTTP Header
- Transfers **MUST** have referrer of
 - `http://bank.com/manage`

CSRF - The Referrer Problem

- Leaks information
- May be empty or missing
- Referrer may be
 - `http://company.com/sekrit/x-pod-90-pro`

CSRF - The Token Fix

- Lets make a random string
- Put it on form, look for it during submit

Introduction

Laravel makes it easy to protect your application from [cross-site request forgery](#) (CSRF) attacks. Cross-site request forgeries are a type of malicious exploit whereby unauthorized commands are performed on behalf of an authenticated user.

Laravel automatically generates a CSRF "token" for each active user session managed by the application. This token is used to verify that the authenticated user is the one actually making the requests to the application.

CSRF - The Token Fix

- If someone makes a forged request
- It cannot have the token
- Thus, **denied**.
- Normally, HTTP 419 (*Auth Timeout*)

Advanced Time

CSRF - Why batched with XSS?

- XSS attack bypasses **ALL** CSRF measures
- Load the page, find the token
- Load the token into malicious form
- Submit the form
- Pivoted XSS -> CSRF

Bypass CSRF

- Google Results
- 167k
- Tons of methods

About 167,000 results (0.27 seconds)

security-consulting.icu › blog › 2015/03 › bypass-csrf-protection-via-... ▼

[Bypass CSRF Protection via XSS - Tim Coen](#)

Mar 29, 2015 - This post contains all the example scripts necessary to reproduce **bypassing CSRF** protection via **XSS** vulnerabilities. The code is meant for ...

medium.com › bypassing-csrf-tokens-via-xss-f7b0f9f3dbc6 ▼

[Bypassing CSRF Tokens via XSS - Tim MalcomVetter - Medium](#)

Apr 27, 2016 - Originally published here, with Scott Johnson: <https://www.optiv.com/blog/bypassing-csrf-tokens-via-xss> Many web development platforms ...

dl.packetstormsecurity.net › papers › attack › Using_XSS_to_bypass_... ▼ PDF

[Using XSS to bypass CSRF protection](#)

Hello, in this tutorial I will teach you how to use **XSS** to **bypass** **CSRF** protection. If you are familiar to **XSS** and **CSRF** terms you can skip the first two chapters ...

blog.safebuff.com › 2016/05/26 › Bypass-CSRF-Protection-via-XSS ▼

[Bypass CSRF Protection via XSS | xl7dev](#)

May 26, 2016 - `<html> <body> <form action="http://192.168.0.10/csrf.php" method="POST"> <input type="hidden" name="token" ...`

[CSRF POC](#) · [token in body](#) · [token in header](#)

digi.ninja › blog › xss_steal_csrf_token ▼

[Stealing CSRF tokens with XSS - DigiNinja](#)

Nov 13, 2017 - This post will cover a couple of techniques to use **XSS** to steal a **CSRF** token and then use it to successfully submit the form.

SSRF - What is that?

- **SSRF** - Server
- **Server Side Request Forgery**
- So forging a request from a server.

SSRF - Example

- Upload file or give URL

FILE	URL	SEARCH
		
<input data-bbox="459 1331 2882 1478" type="text" value="Search or scan a URL"/>		

SSRF - Example

- If you put in URL - <https://ibotpeaches.com/imgs/yer.jpg>
- Server downloads it.
- Maybe because of CSP rules
 - Can't load 3rd party images
- So what happens?

SSRF - Intended Flow

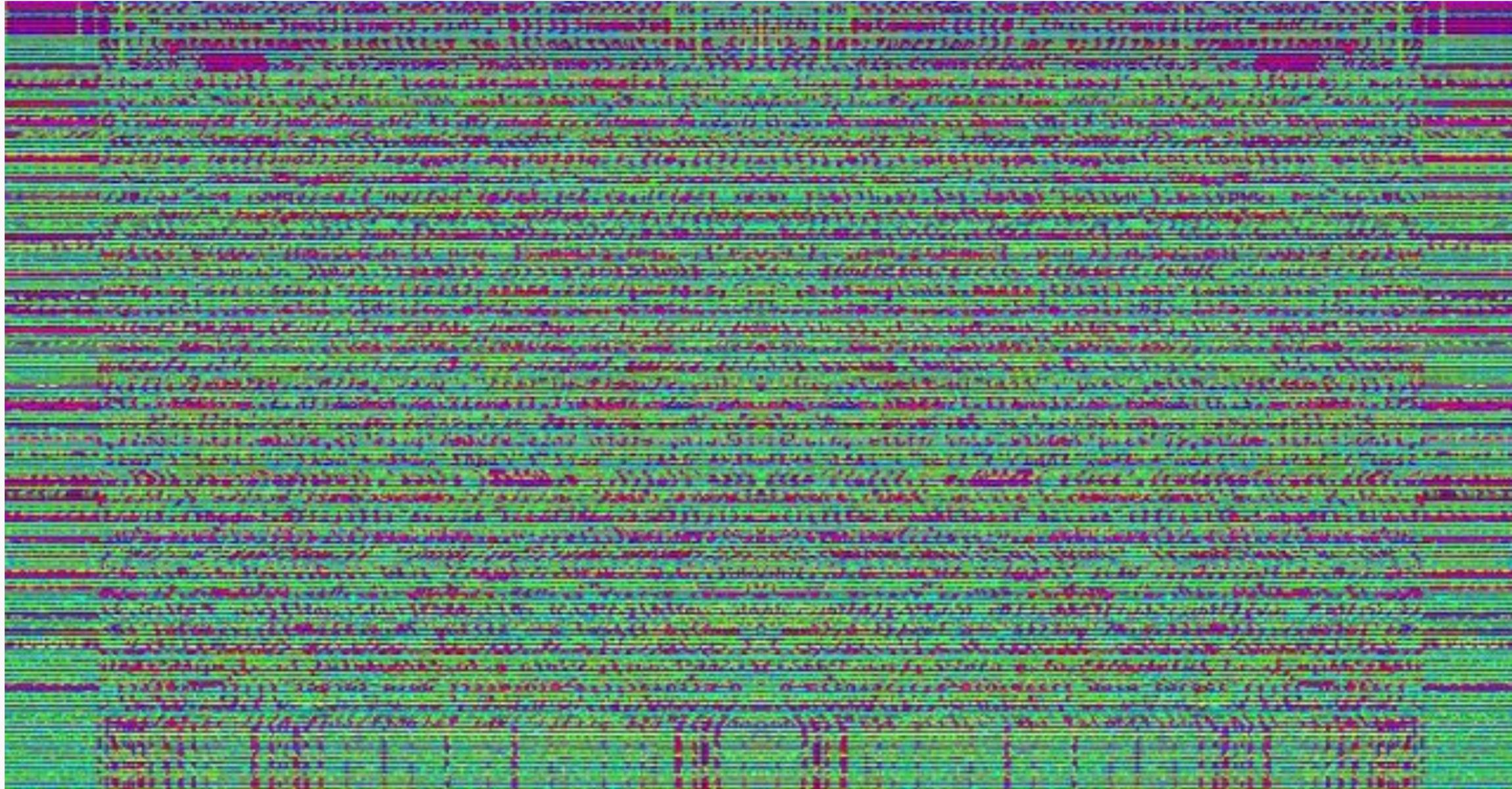


SSRF - Malicious Flow

- If you put in URL - http://127.0.0.1/nginx_status
- Status page for NGINX (default)
- Server reaches out.
- Downloads it.

SSRF - Malicious Flow

- hmm...



SSRF - Malicious Flow

- That can't be rendered as an image
- Assuming no file validation
- What actually is it?

```
00000000 4163 7469 7665 2063 6F6E 6E65 6374 696F 6E73 Active connections
00000012 3A20 340A 7365 7276 6572 2061 6363 6570 7473 : 4.server accepts
00000024 2068 616E 646C 6564 2072 6571 7565 7374 730A handled requests.
00000036 2031 3637 3232 2031 3637 3232 2032 3935 3637 16722 16722 29567
00000048 0A52 6561 6469 6E67 3A20 3020 5772 6974 696E .Reading: 0 Writin
0000005A 673A 2031 2057 6169 7469 6E67 3A20 330A 0000 g: 1 Waiting: 3...
0
```

SSRF - Complete

- **Wow**
- Tricked a server
- To download a local (internal) file and return it to me.

SSRF - In Real Life (Google)

Borglet on [REDACTED]

Build label: borglet-2018-04-v25.02
 Built on May 3 2018 19:00:47 (1525399247) by borg-secure-releaser@v[REDACTED].prod.google.com:/google/src/files/[REDACTED].1/OVERLAY_READONLY/google3

System State?

<p>Cell/Master q[REDACTED].prod.google.com</p> <p>Last Update RPC Sat May 12 12:48:45 2018 (GetStatus)</p> <p>Last data refresh 0 seconds ago</p> <p>Running Since Tue May 8 17:09:03 2018</p> <p>Boot Time Thu Apr 19 22:13:11 2018</p> <p>Reserved CPU IDs 1[REDACTED] 26536 : 1[REDACTED] 59 : 8 p[REDACTED] &43 9&45</p> <p>Containers Enabled (containerz)</p> <p>Logs (all) Current: borglet.INFO borglet.WARNING borglet.ERROR stdout stderr Analog: borglet.INFO borglet.WARNING borglet.ERROR sys daemon logs /var/log/dmesg /var/log/messages</p> <p>Borglet RSS 203.24MB</p> <p>Power Throttled No</p> <p>Housekeeping Avg: 16.78/16.95/16.00ms Max: 36/115/403ms Sum: 1.68/16.71/1.60%</p> <p>Updates Avg: 9.40/7.49/7.13ms Max: 69/93/999ms Sum: 0.67/5.42/0.52%</p>	<h4 style="text-align: center;">Attention Log</h4> <pre>update_item.time going backwards.: last_time_for_sequence_number_=1525867797, current_time=1525867794 update_item.time going backwards.: last_time_for_sequence_number_=1525975797, current_time=1525975794 update_item.time going backwards.: last_time_for_sequence_number_=1526105399, current_time=1526105394</pre> <h4 style="text-align: center;">Event Log</h4> <pre>05/12 12:48:23.569 ForgetDir: 151687291359 05/12 12:48:23.564 Rmdir: 151687291359 05/12 12:47:56.985 Task logs.92952.viper-pipeline-qk.[REDACTED] services-low.151688834372: RUN -> RUN (Running Task) 05/12 12:47:56.136 Task logs.92952.viper-pipeline-qk.[REDACTED] services-low.151688834372: -> RUN (Running Pre-Start Actions) 05/12 12:47:55.938 Dir 92952.viper-pipeline-qk.2018-0[REDACTED] 151688834372: -> OK () 05/12 12:47:54.789 Dir 92952.viper-pipeline-qk.2018-0[REDACTED] 151688834372: -> CREATING (Mkdir from BorgMaster) 05/12 12:47:54.682 StartTask: logs.92952.viper-pipe[REDACTED] services-low.151688834372 05/12 12:47:54.670 Mkdir: 92952.viper-pipeline-qk.201[REDACTED] services-low.151688834372 LTS (m1.52G d[] cpu 0.690) 0 05/12 12:44:51.194 ForgetDir: 151687291397 05/12 12:44:48.945 Dir 169.places-main-195c8e51.worke[REDACTED] -> DELETED () 05/12 12:44:47.267 Evicting task logs.22251.viper-pip[REDACTED] services-low.151639332120 (0 bytes) 05/12 12:44:46.995 ForgetTask: 151687291397 05/12 12:44:44.683 Task logs.24980.viper-pipeline-qk.[REDACTED] services-low.151688635637: RUN -> RUN (Running Task) 05/12 12:44:41.929 Task logs.24980.viper-pipeline-qk.[REDACTED] services-low.151688635637: -> RUN (Running Pre-Start Actions) 05/12 12:44:41.611 Dir 24980.viper-pipeline-qk.2018-0[REDACTED] v.151688635637: -> OK () 05/12 12:44:40.845 Dir 24980.viper-pipeline-qk.2018-0[REDACTED] v.151688635637: -> CREATING (Mkdir from BorgMaster) 05/12 12:44:40.766 StartTask: logs.24980.viper-pipe[REDACTED] -services-low.151688635637 05/12 12:44:40.708 Dir 169.places-main-195c8e51.worke[REDACTED] -> DELETING (Rmdir from BorgMaster) 05/12 12:44:40.708 Mkdir: 24980.viper-pipeline-qk.201[REDACTED] -low.151688635637 LTS (m1.36G d[] cpu 1.183) 0 05/12 12:44:40.708 ForgetDir: 151687291397</pre>
---	--

21 Allocations

Handle	State	RAM (MB)	Disk Space (MB)	SSD-FS Space (MB)	CPU (s/s)	App Class	Tasks
apps-upload.uploader_alloc.[REDACTED]	OK	66/383			0.00/0.00	LSS	
cosmo.idx.shared.btserver-al[REDACTED]	OK	153/10			0.00/10.93	LSC	
dummy_customerquery_gam[REDACTED]ry.0	OK	43/500			0.00/0.00	LSS	
eventfe.cafe_alloc.ads-bow[REDACTED]	OK	196/458			0.02/2.14	LSC	

75 Current Tasks

Handle	State	RAM (MB)	Disk			SSD-FS		
			Space (MB)	Time Fraction	Priority	Space (MB)	Time Fraction	Priority
0.awn-conversions-guitar-integration-presubmit.[REDACTED]	RUN: statusz varz INFO	702/750						
5b3acac79a41.task_master.adwords-conversiont[REDACTED]								

Configuration

Kernel version 4.3[REDACTED]

Machine owner borg-admin-co

Machine properties

CPU Architecture ixion-haswell-base (x86_64), 2.30GHz

Load (10 sec) 71.61

Usage 56.37 cores / 72 cores (36 power units)

GCU's per CPU 1.866

Memory Reserved 199.50GB / 256.00GB



SSRF - In Real Life (Google)

- Google Caja “*cleans*” HTML/CSS/JS
- Needs to download and do magic
- Author noticed downloads came from internal network

Bounties



James Kettle (albinowax)

2068

Reputation

-

Rank

6.39

Signal

94th

Percentile

26.55

Impact

97th

Percentile

2313

#510152

**Bypass for #488147 enables stored XSS on
<https://paypal.com/signin> again**

Share:     

State ● Resolved (Closed)

Disclosed **August 7, 2019 5:55pm -0400**

Reported To [PayPal](#)

Asset ***.paypal.com**
(Domain)

Weakness HTTP Request Smuggling

Bounty \$20,000

Severity  High (8.7)

Participants 

Visibility Disclosed (Limited)

Collapse

Concluding

- XSS is top 10 OWASP still
- Stay with frameworks for CSRF protection
- SSRF is a real thing
- Don't roll your own escaping

Thanks!

connortumbleson.com

@iBotPeaches



sourcetoad