PoC: Rittal CMC PU III – Stored XSS

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Application: Rittal CMC PU III Web management

Devices: CMC PU III 7030.000

Software Revision: From V3.11.00_2 to V3.15.70_4

Hardware Revision: From **V3.00** to **V6.01**

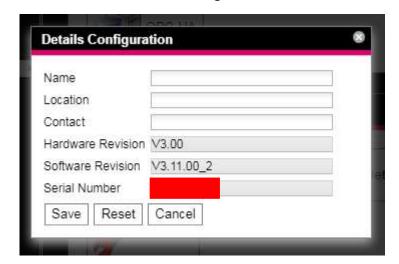
Attack type: Stored XSS

Solution: Update to Software Revision **V3.17.10 or later**

Summary: Web application fails to sanitize user input on system configurations page. This allows attacker to backdoor the device with HTML and browser interpreted content (such as JS or other client-side scripts) as the content is displayed always after and before login. Persistent XSS allows attacker to modify displayed content or to change the victim's information. Successful exploitation requires access to the web management interface either with valid credentials or hijacked session.

Technical Description:

The vulnerability is located in the authenticated area of the web application. In order to trigger the vulnerability, the attacker should navigate to:

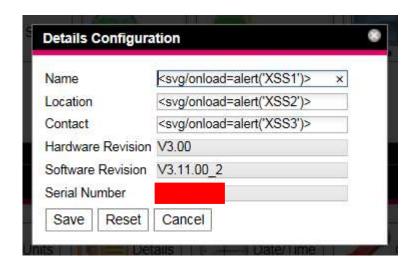


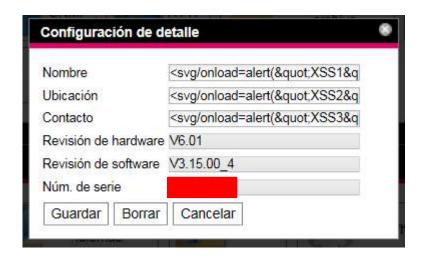
PROCESSING UNIT > Configuration Tab > Details

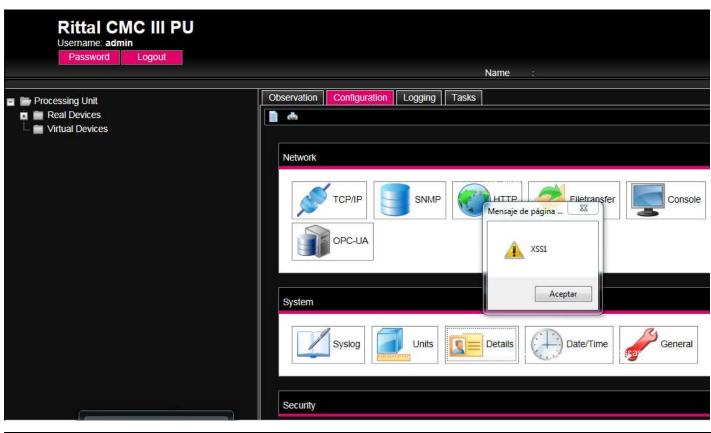
The fields "Name", "Location" and "Contact" are vulnerable to XSS attacks. These fields seem to be sanitized for some XSS strings, however we found effective payloads through SVG tags, i.e:

```
# Payload for Software Revision 3.11
<svg/onload=alert('XSS1')>
<svg id=alert(1) onload=eval()>
# Payload for Software Revision 3.15
<svg/onload=alert(&quot;XSS1&quot;)>
```

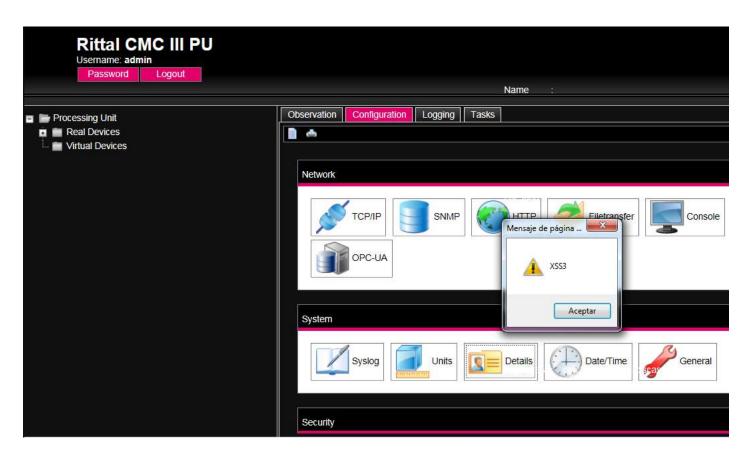
Below we show the result of the XSS attack:



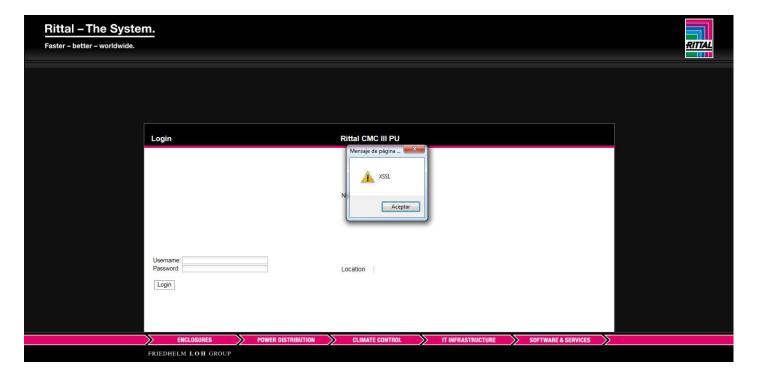


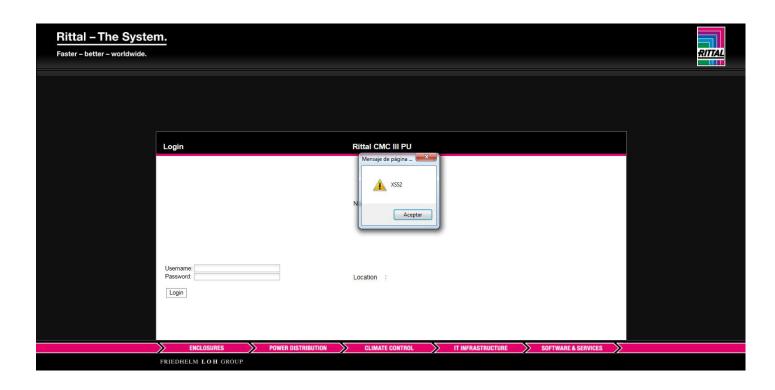


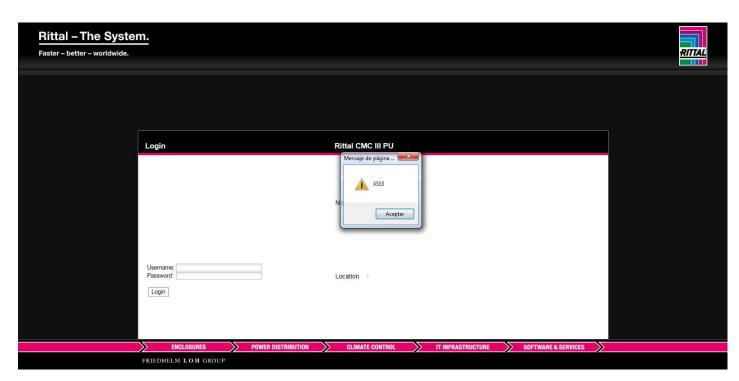




Since the XSS payloads are stored in variables shown in the login form, this XSS could be used to attack non-authenticated clients:







From *Software Revision* **V3.17.10 the vulnerability is properly patched,** as result the JS code is presented in the browser as a merely string and consequently is not interpreted.

