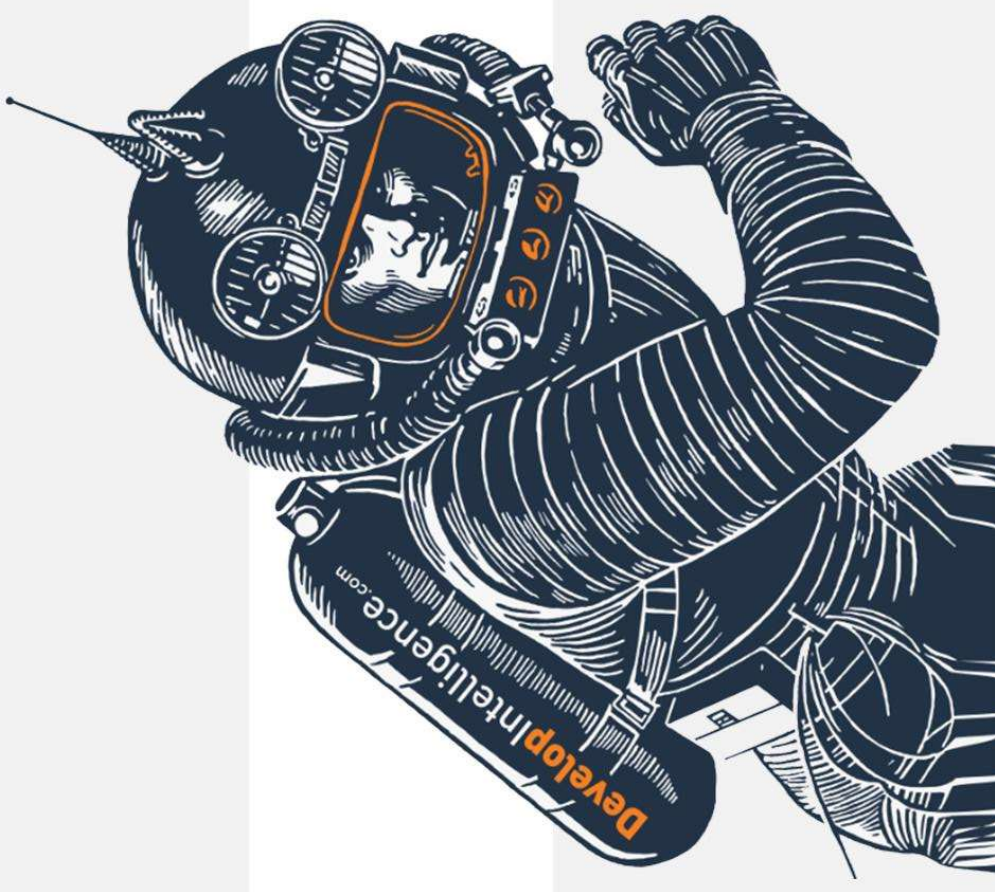


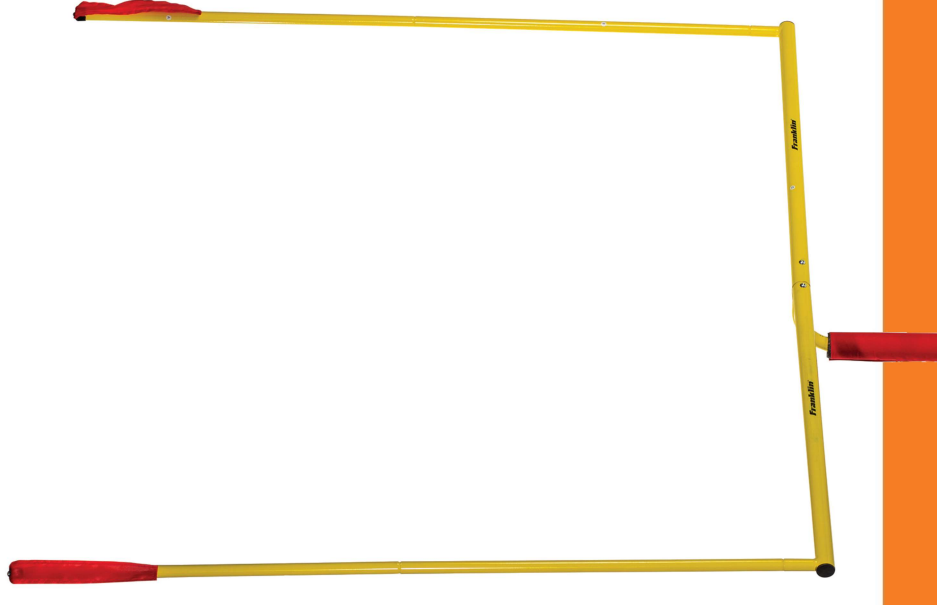
# XSS





# Goals

- Name 2 flavors of XSS attack
- Describe how to mitigate





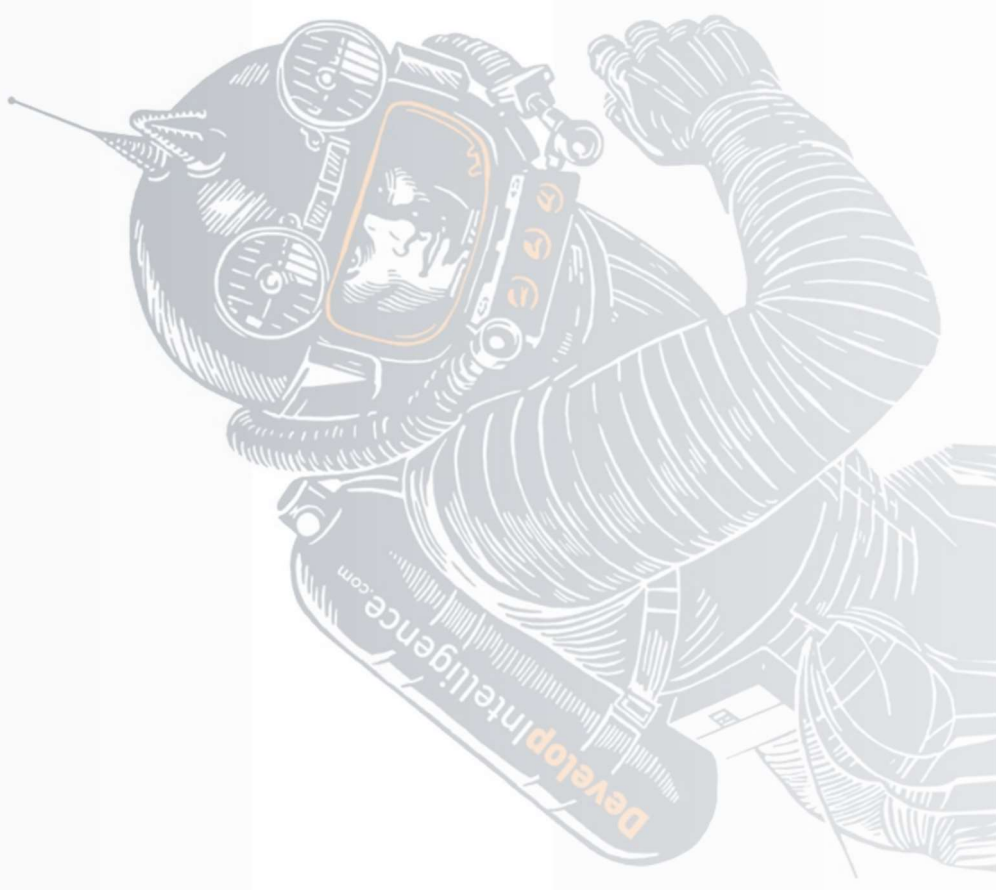
# Roadmap



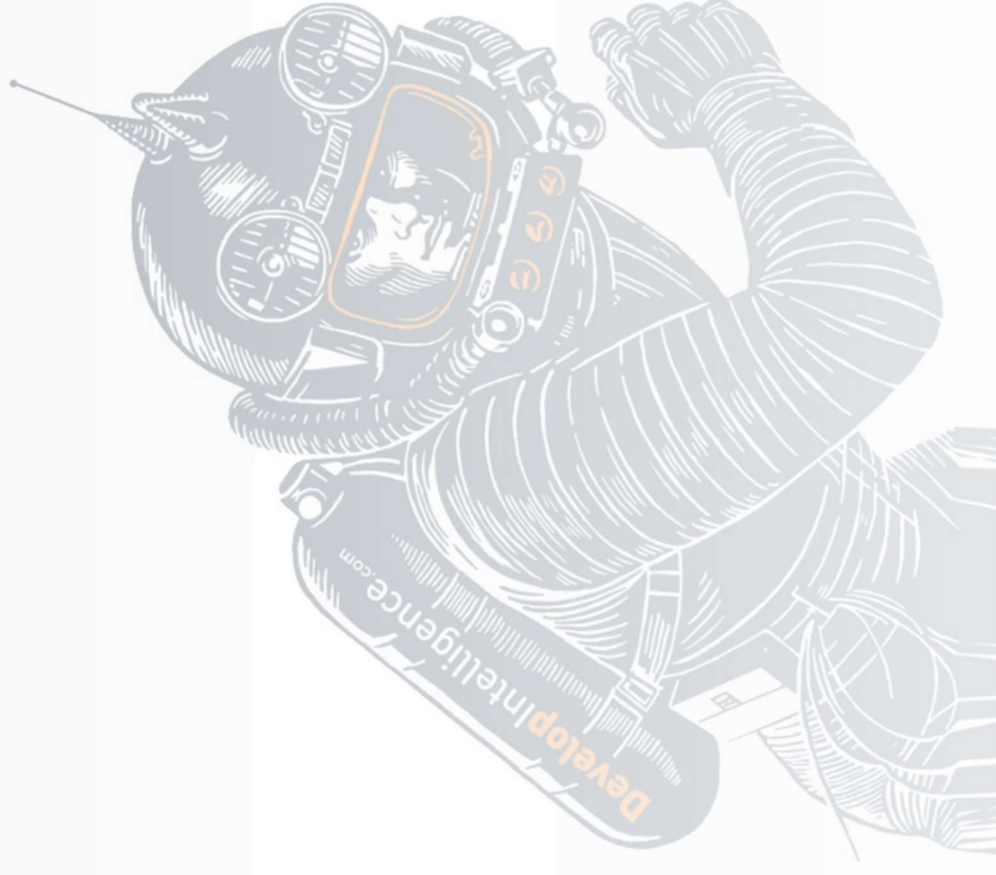
**Develop**  
Intelligence

1. Basics
2. Server-Side XSS
3. DOM-Based XSS





# Basics





# What is Cross-Site Scripting?



- Attacker sneaks a malicious script into a web app
- Script runs on other users when they run the app<sup>\*</sup>
- Attacker can access
  - Cookies
  - Session tokens
  - Misc Data



# What's the Worst that Can Happen?



- The malicious script has access to everything on the web app
- Arbitrarily manipulate the DOM



# Possibly Worse

- Impersonate the user in interacting with Web APIs
  - Access sensitive data
  - Break stuff
- Access HTML5 APIs:
  - Geolocation
  - Webcam / mic





# Famous Examples

- Samy broke MySpace
- Lots more





# XSS Flavors

1. **Reflected** - Non-persistent
2. **Self-XSS** - User tricked into pasting malicious code into the console
3. **Server-side** - Sneak content into a database
4. **DOM-Based** - Exploits SPA vulnerabilities



# Reflected XSS

- Old-school
- Usually manipulates a query string
- Popular for phishing
- **Solution:** Don't trust query parameters



# Reflected XSS Vulnerability

```
1 <body>
2   <h1>Welcome Home, <span id='greeting'>Loading...</span></h1>
3 </body>
4 <script>
5   const queryString = location.search;
6   const urlParams = new URLSearchParams(queryString);
7   const userName = urlParams.get('user');
8   document.getElementById('userName').innerHTML= userName || 'Anonymous';
9 </script>
```



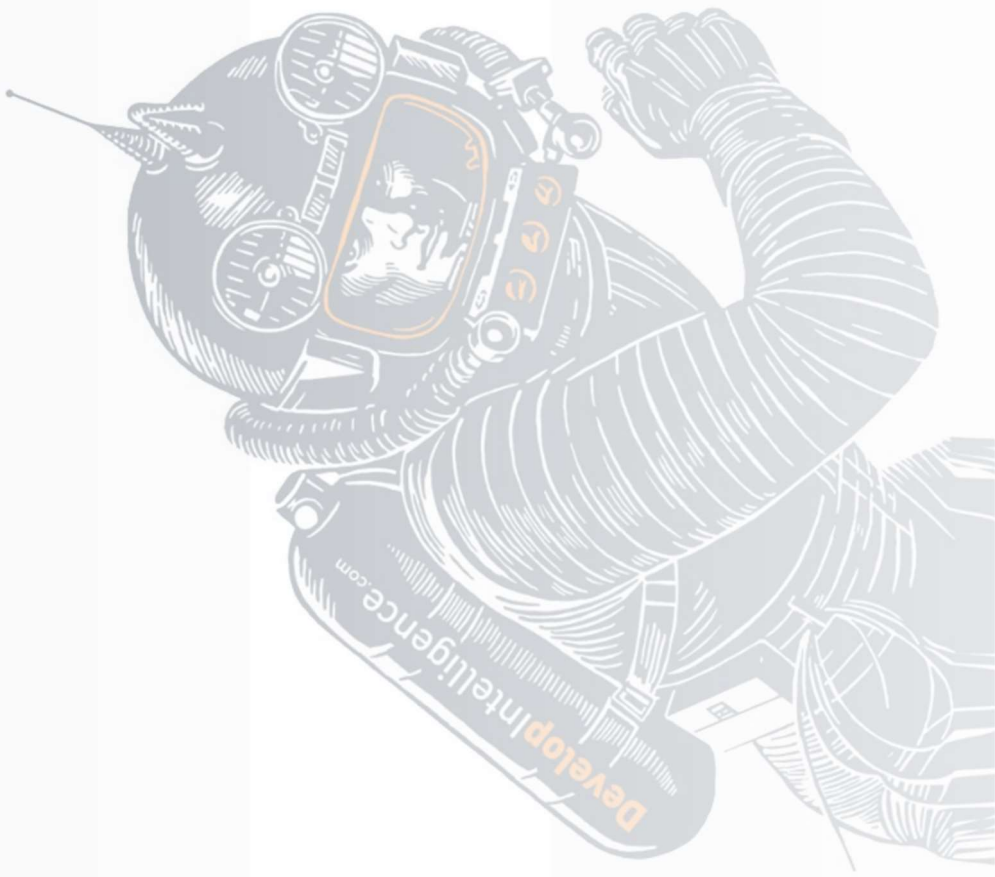
# Not Just `<script>` Elements

- Malformed tags can work:
  - `<IMG SRC="javascript:alert('pwned');">`
- Also events:
  - `<img src='http://example.com' onload='alert("pwned")'>`

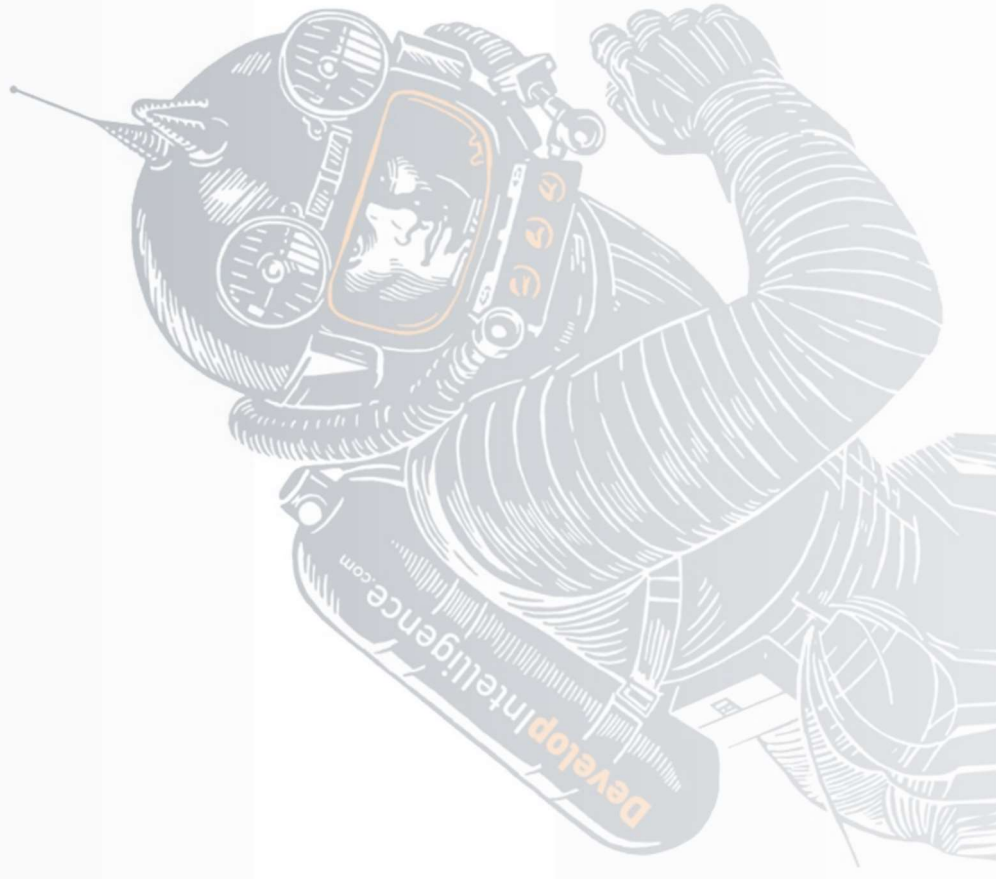


# Variation: Self-XSS

**Trick user into pasting something into the console**



# Server-Side XSS





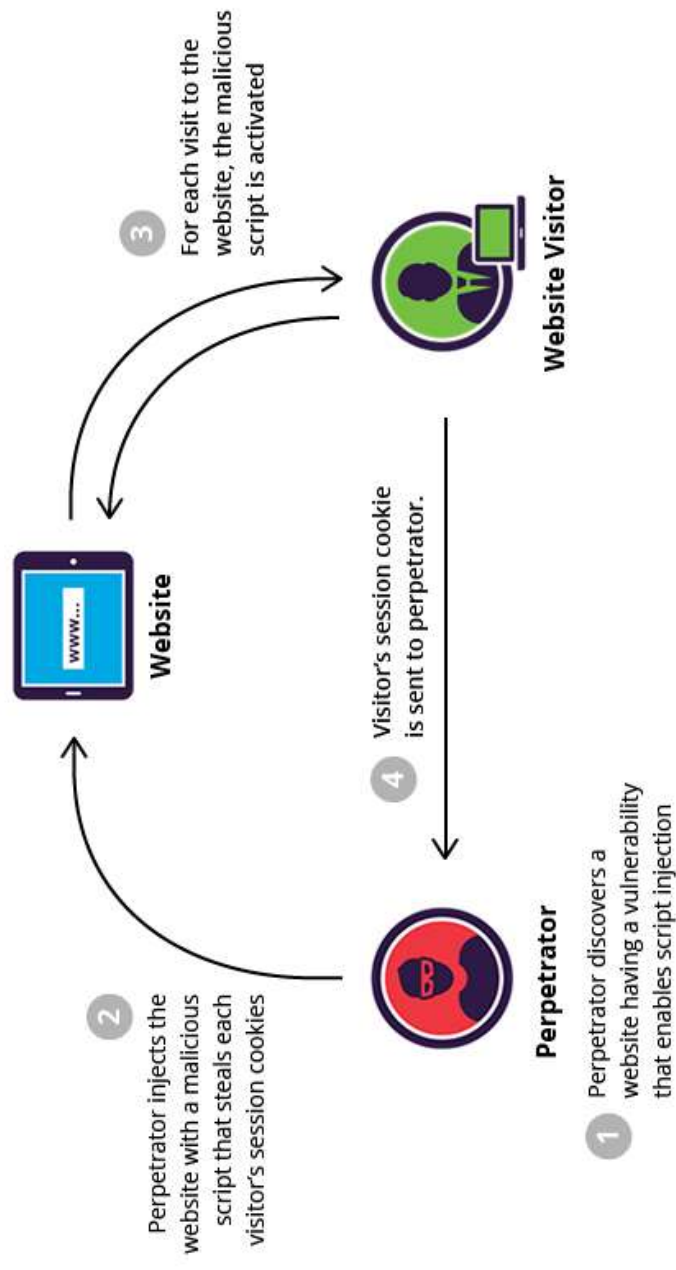


# Details

- Happens with apps containing user-generated content:
  - Forums
  - Content Management Systems
- Most dangerous because the script runs on everyone's browser
- SPAs are affected too!



# Server-side Example

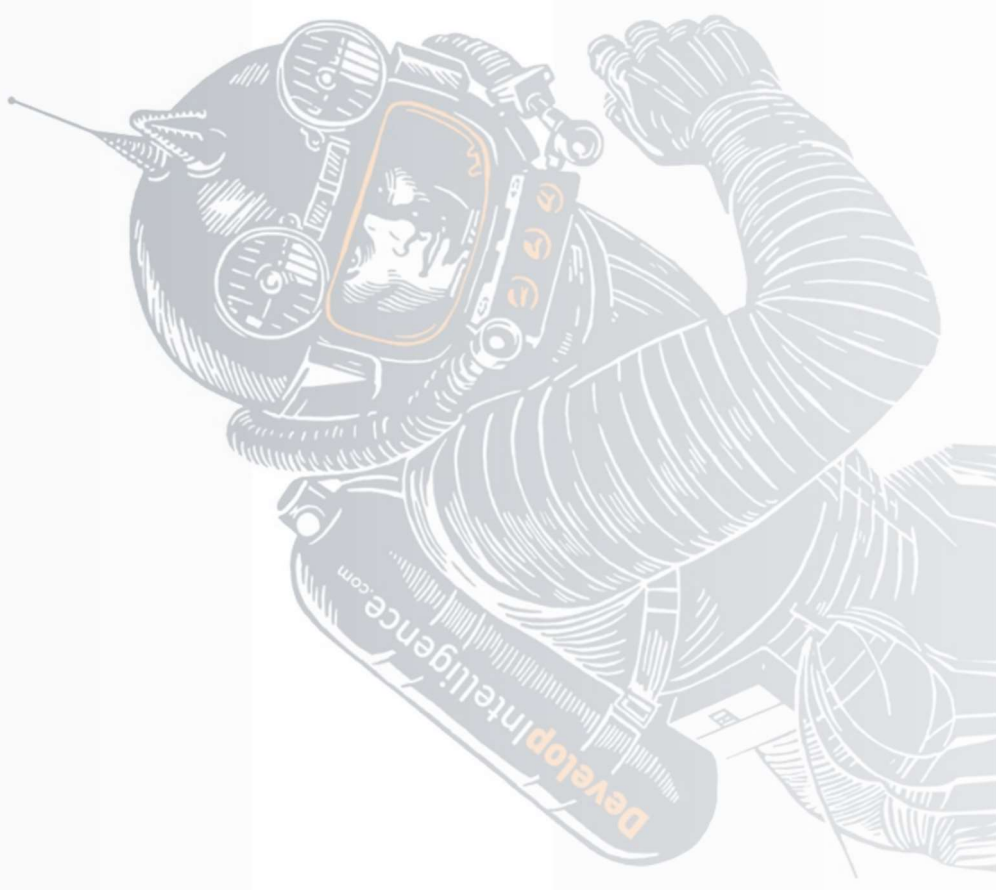




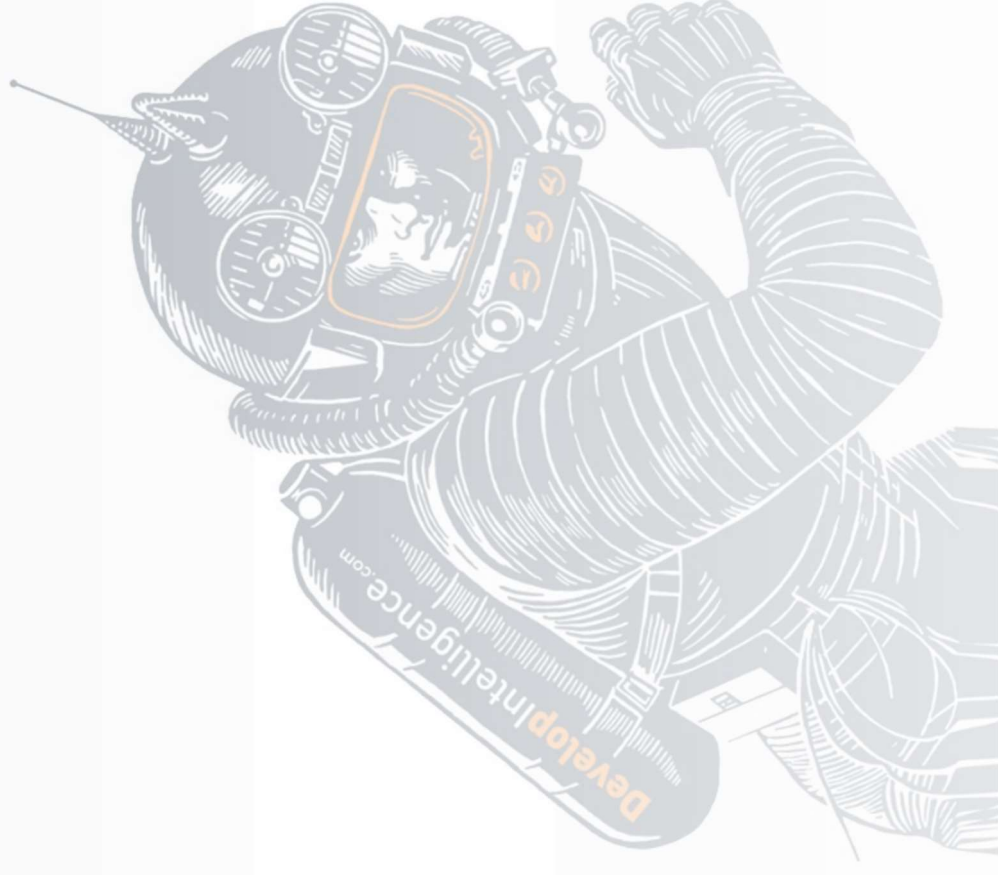
# XSS Mitigation

- Encode output data
- Razor engine does this automatically
- Angular does too
- *But this is still possible to screw up*





# DOM-Based XSS





# Basics

- Doesn't involve trip to server
- Exploits vulnerabilities in
  - SPA Frameworks
  - Your app
- Filter potentially scary user input



# Angular's XSS Approach

- Trusts no input
- Automatically sanitizes and escapes untrusted values
- Opt-out with DOMSanitizer



# Example: LoginComponent

```
1 export class LoginInfoComponent {  
2   @Input()  
3   contents='';  
4 }
```





# Sanitized: Template Expressions

```
1 <h2>Template Expression:</h2>  
2 <div>{{contents}}</div>
```



# Escaped: InnerHTML

- DOMSanitizer runs automatically

```
1 <h2>InnerHTML binding:</h2>  
2 <div [innerHTML]='contents'></div>
```





# Demo: Bad Sanitation



# Use Case For Opting Out



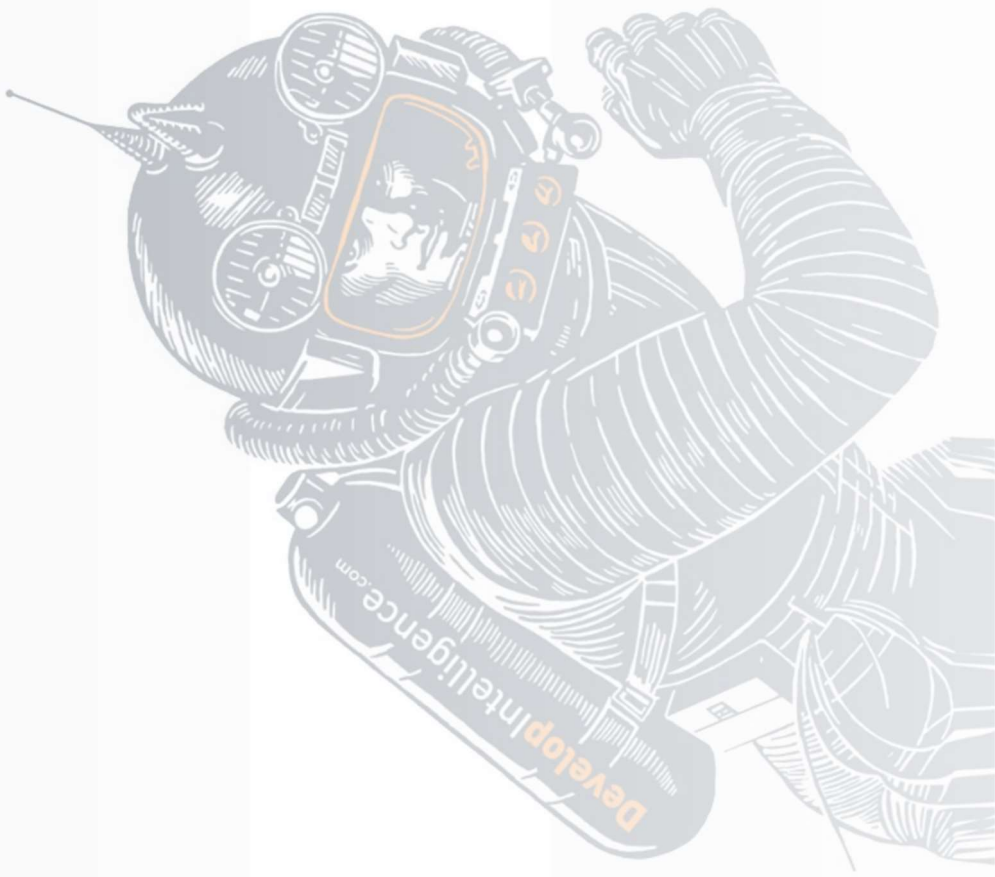
- Dynamic Font Imports





# Best Practices

- Keep current with Angular releases
- Don't modify your copy of Angular
- Avoid Angular APIs marked in the documentation as *Security Risk*.
- Avoid raw DOM manipulation





# Review

- Name 2 flavors of XSS attack
- Describe how to mitigate

