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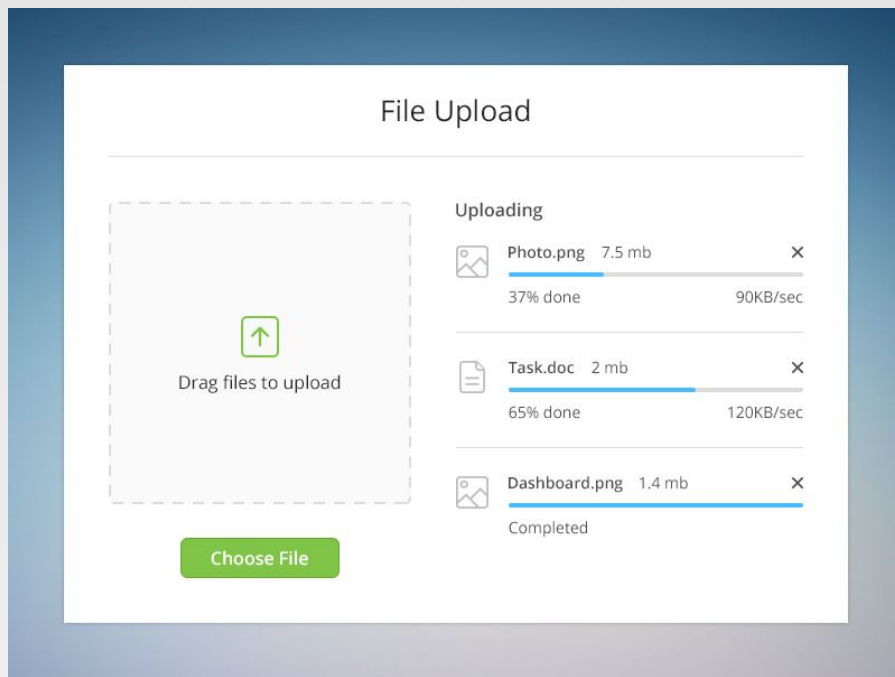
# File Upload Security (AppSec)

Ben Whitney - February 2020

# Introduction

My name is Ben Whitney, and I want to help make your web application more secure.

# Many sites accept file uploads



# Many sites accept file uploads

## Which sites

- Large SaaS Applications
- SMB websites
- Web apps and mobile servers
- Hobbyist websites

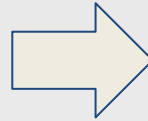
## What kind of files?

- Photos
  - Profile Pictures
  - Photo Sharing
  - Company Logos
- Documents
  - Signed documents
  - Receipts
- Videos

# What happens when you upload

## Client

- Client pops a dialog to let you select a file
- You choose the file to upload to the server
- Click Submit
- **Client side validation**
- The file gets uploaded...



## Web Server

- An endpoint receives the file upload
- **Server side validation**
- Service saves the file to disk
- Adds an entry in the database
- Returns a success to the client

# Vulnerabilities and Potential Risks

Accepting and serving files from clients increases our attack surface.

## Risks to our Web Application

- Broken Access Controls
- Sensitive Data Exposure (like db passwords)
- Denial of Service
- Remote Code Execution

## Risks to our Clients

- Malware
- Sensitive Data Exposure

# Goals for this talk

- Awareness of some of the risks involved
- Ensure you validate all requests that take customer input

# Agenda

## File Access Vulnerabilities

- File Enumeration
- Directory Traversal

## Dangerous File Uploads

- Large File Uploads
- Zip Bomb
- Malware
- Remote Code Execution

## Conclusion





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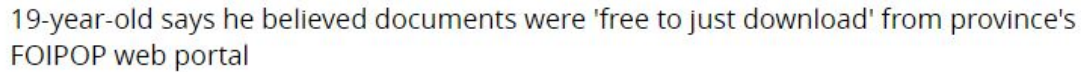
# File Access Vulnerabilities

The risks in serving files

# File Enumeration

When you serve documents, there is a risk of **file enumeration** vulnerabilities.

## Teen charged in Nova Scotia government breach says he had 'no malicious intent'



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OWASP.ORG

# Real World Example

- Individual made a Access to Information Request to get some public records
- Got a link to download their file at:
  - <https://somewebsite.gov.ns.ca/docs/12345>
- Realize that they can just change the numbers on the request to another number to download someone else's request.
- Realized that they could write a CURL script to download all the requests to their computer, just for fun.
- The government realized the mistake and attempted to charge them with hacking

How to Prevent

# File Enumeration

1. Don't give files a **numeric sequence** or guessable name
2. Put in place **access controls** if files are not public

File Access Vulnerabilities

# Directory Traversal

# Directory Traversal Attack

```
GetFile.aspx?filename=terms_and_conditions.pdf
```

- Often we want to provide the ability to download files rather than view them
- This web function obtains whatever file you add to the **filename** parameter and downloads it to the client
- However, it may be vulnerable to path characters which change the directory

# How it works...

- For example, calling `GetFile.aspx` with filename=“`../../../../Windows/system.ini`”
- When retrieving the `../` sequence tells the software to go up three directories to the root of the C: drive
- It then travels down to the windows folder for the target file
- If you know the path to any target file, you can download it if the permissions are not properly set

## Directory Traversal Attack (Figure 3-6)

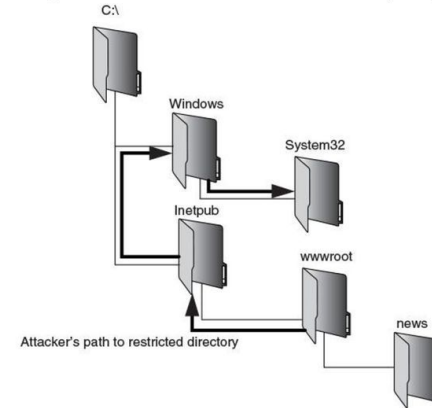


Figure 3-6 Directory traversal attack

Security+ Guide to Network Security Fundamentals, Fifth Edition

22

<https://slideplayer.com/slide/12274560/>



How to Prevent

# Directory Traversal Attack

1. **Block** path characters like `..` `/` `\` `:` and `|` from file requests
2. **Validate** that downloads are served from the expected directory
3. Put in **access controls** to restrict your IIS\_IUSRS web account or other service accounts.



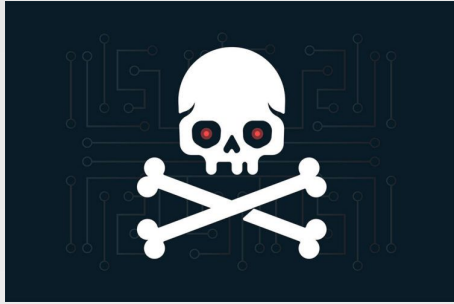
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# Dangerous Files

Protect yourself from uploads!

# What makes a file dangerous



- If it can cause **denial of service**
- Or cause damage or harm to the **server**
- Danger to **other users** of the site

Dangerous Files

# Large File Uploads

# Large File Uploads

- Job search website that allows users to upload their resume, cover letter and profile picture
- What happens if someone can upload a 4GB file?
- What happens if they upload thousands of files?

## Consequences:

- Hard disk can fill up, causing errors and denial of service
- OS can't write logs or temporary files
- Can cause loss of data and other harm

How to Prevent

# Large File Uploads

1. Enforce a **maximum file size** for uploads (e.g. 10 MB)
2. **Restrict** uploads per account
3. Store files in **cloud storage** (AWS S3 buckets) to prevent running out of space
4. Ensure **adequate logging** to audit actions



42.zip

Dangerous Files

# Zip Bomb

It's bigger on the inside...



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# Zip Bomb



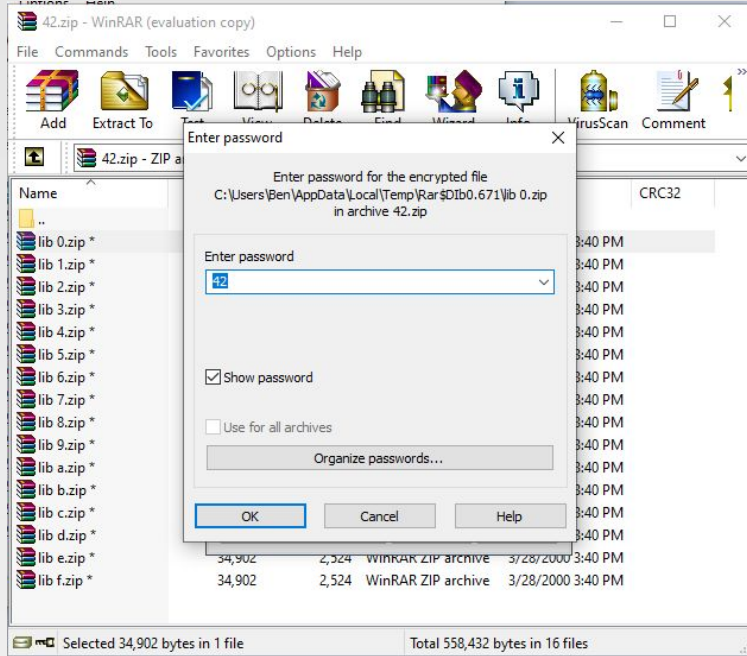
42.zip

WinRAR ZIP archive

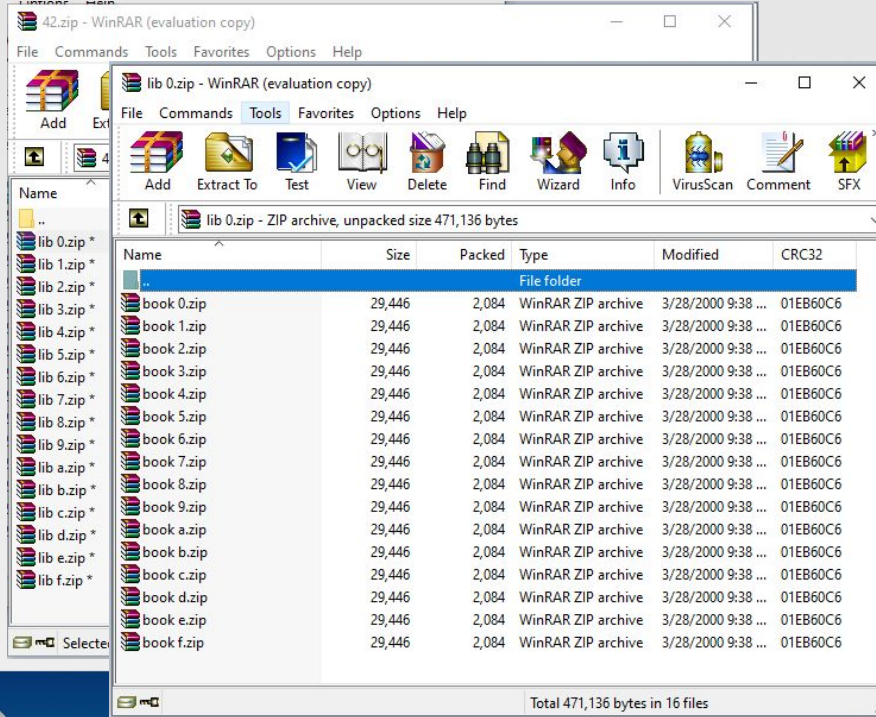
41.8 KB



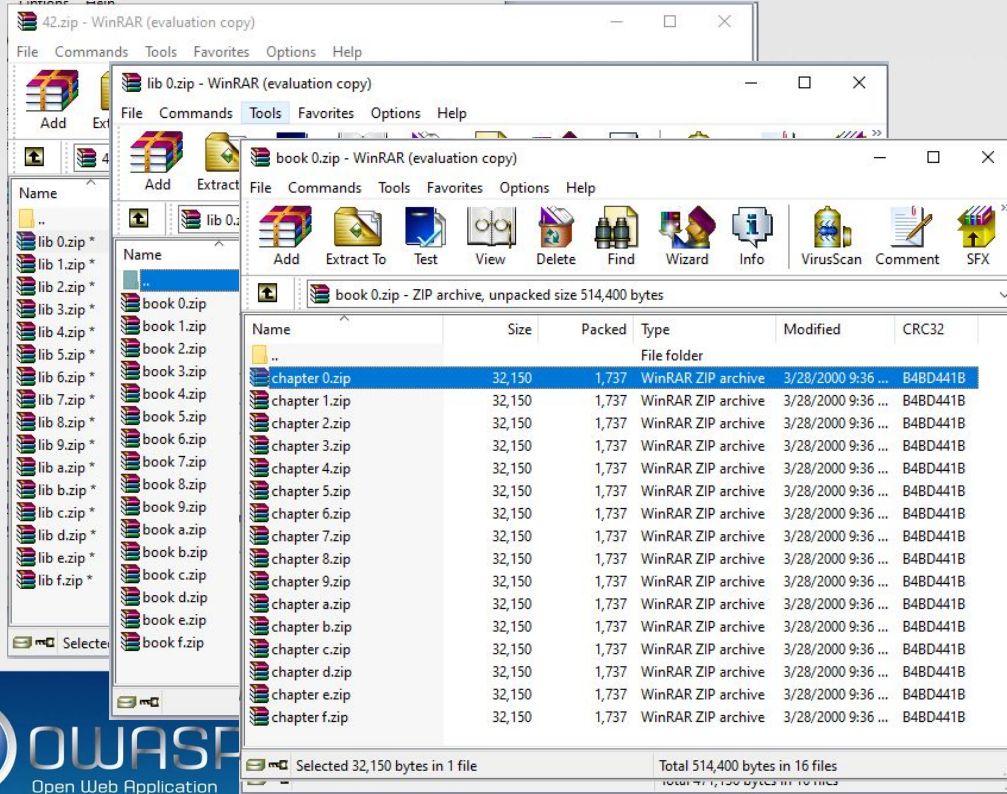
# Zip Bomb



# Zip Bomb



# Zip Bomb



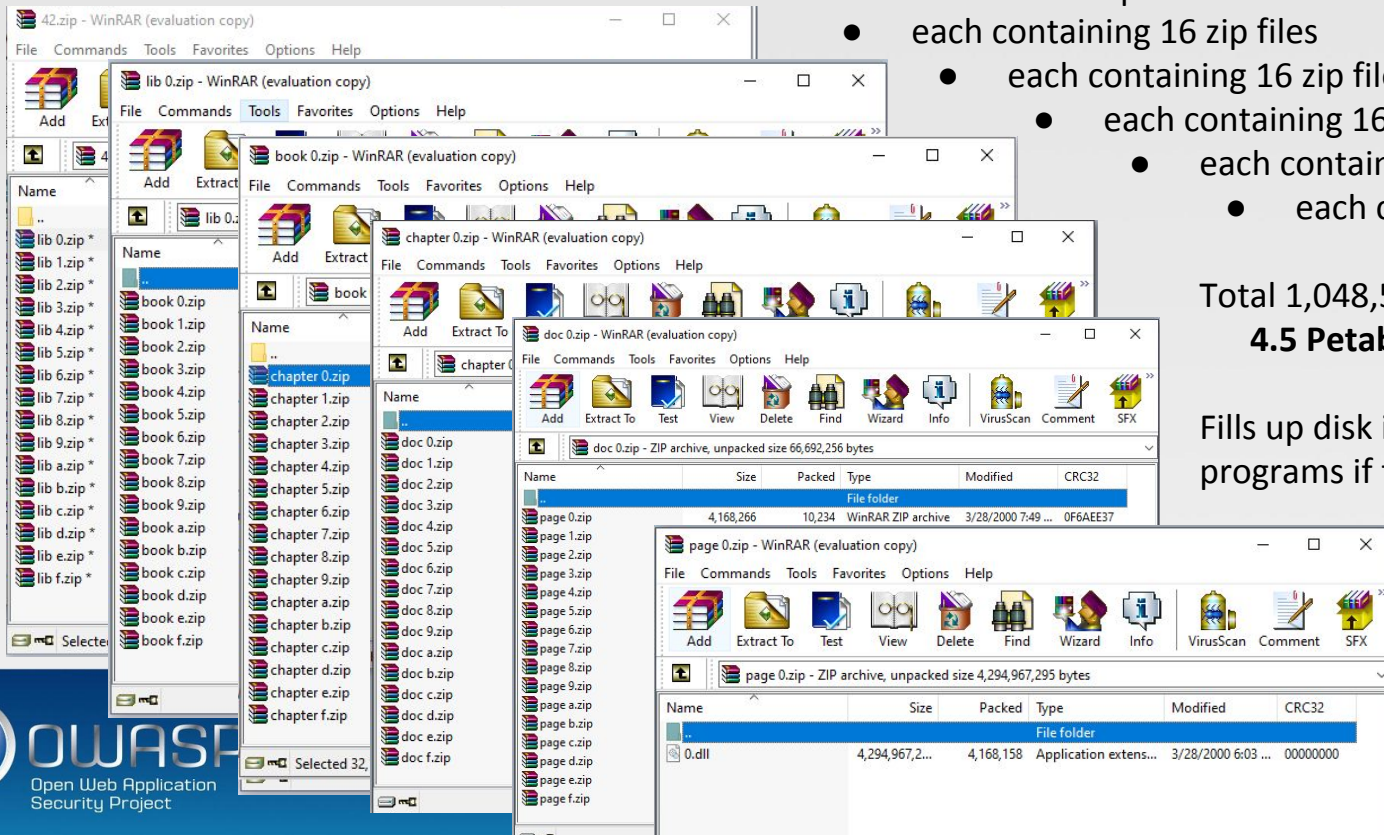
# Zip Bomb

A zip bomb is a 42KB file  
which contains 16 zip files

- each containing 16 zip files
- each containing 16 zip files
- each containing 16 zip files
- each containing a 4 GB file!

Total 1,048,576 files \* 4 GB =  
**4.5 Petabytes** when unzipped!

Fills up disk if unzipped, crashes  
programs if they run out of memory.



# How to Prevent Zip Bomb

1. Run antivirus software to detect zip bombs.
2. If you have code to open zip files, make sure you have enough space to extract the zip file
3. Test your code against zip bomb attacks
4. Other files are zip files, like MS Office .docx, .pptx, and .xlsx

Dangerous Files

# Malware



# Malware

What's stopping someone from uploading a virus to your website?

- While your server might not **execute** the file and be affected, **clients** who download the files are

# Malware

- Obviously block files of type .exe and .com
- But what about:

- |           |            |        |        |        |             |
|-----------|------------|--------|--------|--------|-------------|
| ● .action | ● .command | ● .ins | ● .jse | ● .ps1 | ● .vbscript |
| ● .apk    | ● .cpl     | ● .inx | ● .ksh | ● .reg | ● .workflow |
| ● .app    | ● .csh     | ● .ipa | ● .lnk | ● .scr | ● .ws       |
| ● .bin    | ● .gadget  | ● .isu | ● .msc | ● .run | ● .shf      |
| ● .cmd    | ● .inf     | ● .job | ● .msi | ● .vbs | ● .wsh      |



How to Prevent

# Malware

- Make a whitelist of allowed file types
- Always run anti-malware on your server
- You can test your site using the EICAR antivirus test file.

Dangerous Files

# Remote Code Execution

# Remote Code Execution

- One of the most dangerous vulnerabilities
- Allows an attacker to execute arbitrary commands on your webserver.

# Remote Code Execution


- What happens if we don't block uploads for .aspx files, or .php?
- The files get executed on the server



Home Page - VulnerableApp x +

← → ↻ Not secure | fileshare.owasp/ Guest

VulnerableApp Home My Uploads Best Cat Videos Trending Uploads Privacy



Share your files with everyone **securely!**

Welcome. Share some files with us!

Choose File No file chosen

Upload

Recent Uploads

eicar.txt	Download Now
helloworld.aspx	Download Now
owasp.txt	Download Now
photo.jpg	Download Now
<u>pwned.aspx</u>	Download Now

fileshare.owasp/uploads/pwned.aspx

Here's a vulnerable app that allows .aspx files to be uploaded.

I've uploaded pwned.aspx to demonstrate this vulnerability.



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying 'fileshare.owasp/uploads/pwned'. The page title is 'Pwned.aspx'. The page content includes:

- Environment Information**
  - Operating System:** Microsoft Windows NT 10.0.17763.0
  - Server Directory:** c:\inetpub\wwwroot\
  - Disk Free Space:** 15185.32 MB
- List of Folders in C: Drive**
  - \$Recycle.Bin
  - Config.Msi
  - dev
  - Documents and Settings
  - inetpub
  - Intel
  - Music
  - OneDriveTemp
  - PerfLogs
  - Program Files
  - Program Files (x86)
  - ProgramData
  - Python27
  - radar102
  - Recovery
  - scripts
  - System Volume Information
  - User Manual
  - Users
  - Windows
- Tools**
  - Write owasp.txt to webserver
  - Launch calc.exe

A red arrow points from the 'Launch calc.exe' button to a Windows Calculator application window in the foreground. The calculator is in 'Standard' mode and displays '0'.

Our malicious ASPX file can:

- Read environment variables
- Get free disk space
- Get list of files on C: drive
- Write a file to the web server directory
- Launch a process (e.g. calc.exe)

As the webserver executes this file like a trusted script, it can perform any action the web server account is permitted to do.

A file like this can totally compromise your web server.

How to Prevent

# Remote Code Execution

1. Enforce all **validation at the server**, not just the client
2. Use a **whitelist of allowed file types**, rather than a blacklist
3. **Disable execution** of scripts in file shares



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# Conclusion



# Conclusion

- Demonstrated:
  - File enumeration
  - Directory traversal
  - Denial of service and zip bombs
  - Antivirus software
  - Remote code execution
- Update components with known vulnerabilities
- Whitelist instead of blacklist
- Never trust the client -- always validate at the server!

# Thank You!

Any questions?

**Ben Whitney** on [owaspottawa.slack.com](https://owaspottawa.slack.com)