

# WebApplication Security Lab

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Lab showing several potential web application vulnerabilities and how to avoid them.

This example has been created for a Internet Application Programming (KIV/PIA) labs at the Department of Computer Science, University of West Bohemia in Pilsen, Czech Republic.

## Not validating User Input

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Invalidated user input may lead to many security vulnerabilities.

### Redirect/Forward URL

Allows phishing attacks on the application user - by providing "special" URLs, users may be redirected to unwanted pages.

- Check the Route servlet in the project. Run the application and try to access the following URL:

```
http://localhost:8080/route?where=http://zcu.cz
```

- Such URL may be sent e.g. by email and user may easily miss it is actually malicious

### Protection

- do not use the actual URLs as input parameters. Have e.g. a set of location names ("login", "homepage", "account") and let the application to map those values to the actual URLs.

### Task

1. Reimplement Route so that you can redirect to registration page without allowing anyone to misuse your router.

## Injection

Allows attacker to execute malicious code in your application. E.g. SQL.

- Check the UserDaoJPA.authenticate method - it uses direct parameter appending without validation.
- Try logging in as any (existing) user and the following password: ' ' OR 1=1--'

### Protection

- always escape your input parameters
- e.g. PreparedStatement parameter mechanism in JDBC

## Cross-Site Request Forgery (CSRF)

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An attacker takes advantage of you being logged into a page to send his own requests there on your behalf (e.g. transfer money from your bank account to his).

- Check the SecretMoneyServlet in the webapp package.
- Switch login URL in index.jsp from "/customLogin" to "/login" (to get rid of the that SQL injection attack example and get working authentication)
- Start the application
- Open the csrfattack.html in the src/main/webapp folder. Click the Win Money button.
- Login as any user.
- Open the csrfattack.html in the src/main/webapp folder in the same browser as the one you used to log into the application.
- Click the Win Money button.
- Check system console for logs from SecretMoneyServlet
- Note that even the button clicking can be made automatically via JavaScript, therefore you might be completely unaware of what had just happened.

### Protection

- Send additional unique token with each request to validate next request's origin (malicious pages can trick your browser into sending cookies with login information, but they don't have access to your application data)
- The token should be valid for limited time
- Use only PUT, POST, PATCH and DELETE http methods to modify application state

Now let's try a solution in Spring Security:

- Go to `applicationContext.xml` and change `<security:csrf disabled=true/>` to `<security:csrf/>`
- Check `register.jsp` and `index.jsp` forms and their `<sec:csrfInput/>`

Please note that this default configuration protects against CSRF attacks on all methods but GET, OPTIONS, TRACE, HEAD.

## Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)

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An attacker attempts to execute his own javascript in your browser.

- Login into the application and go to the secret/vip page
- Check the `SecretServlet` - the actual harmful code is part of the application data - could be inserted e.g. as a comment on the page and stored in the database.
- Or it could be part of a link (URL)
- Can be used to send your cookie to the attacker.
- See the XSS Details link in the **Some Reading** section.

## Protection

1. input validation and escaping (ensure whatever input user gives, it is never executed when displayed in the browser)
  - comment-out the `req.setAttribute("post", postDao.getPosts().get(0));` line in `SecretServlet`
  - uncomment the `req.setAttribute("post", Encode.forHtml(postDao.getPosts().get(0)));` line in `SecretServlet`
  - restart the application and check result
2. `HttpOnly` header on the cookie - prevents client-side code to access the cookie value. Optional feature, browsers must support it.

## Some Reading

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[Top 10 Vulnerabilities by OWASP](#)

[XSS Details](#)

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