Authorization

Forceful Browsing, Path Traversal, TOCTOU

Rough Overview
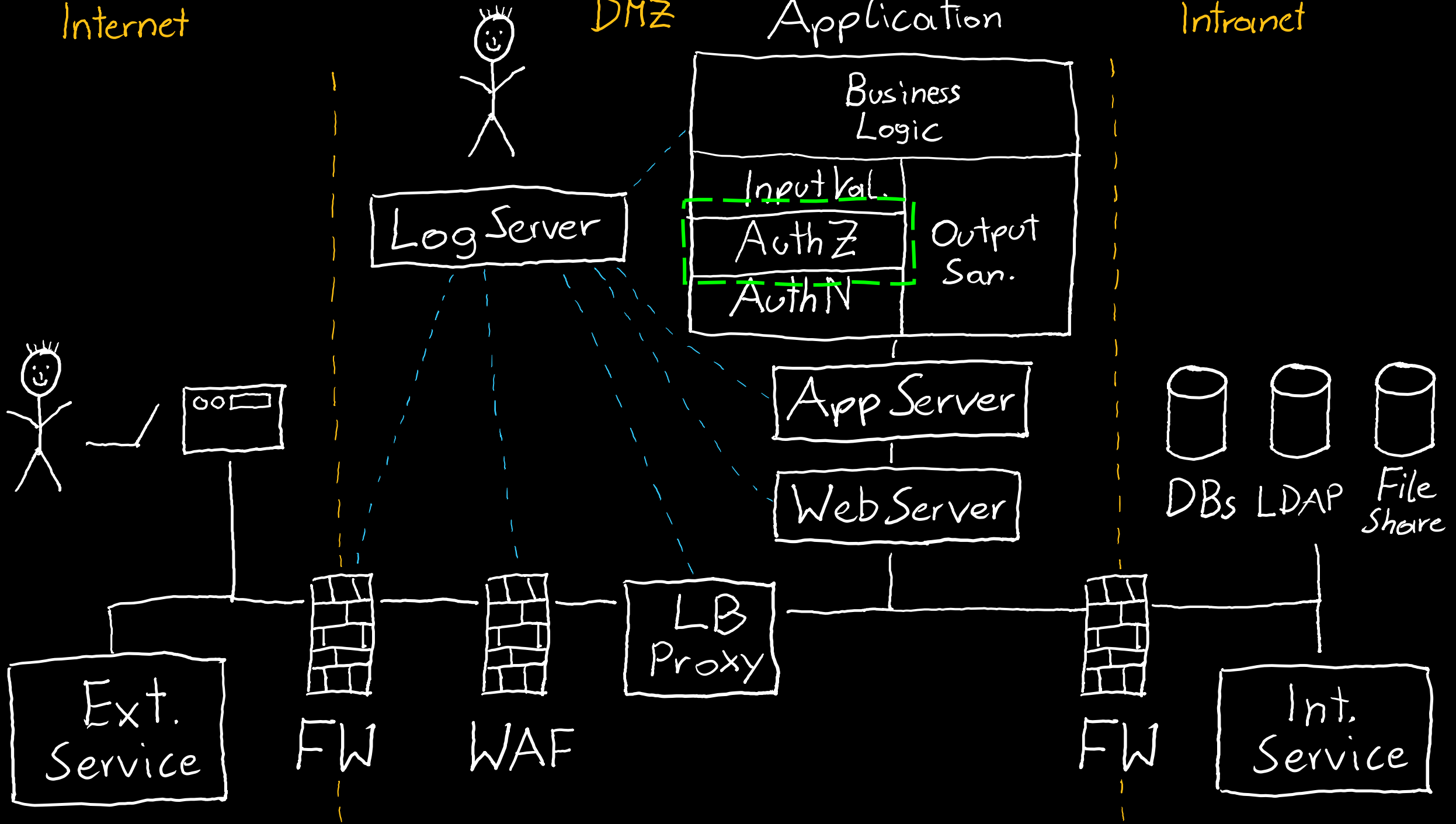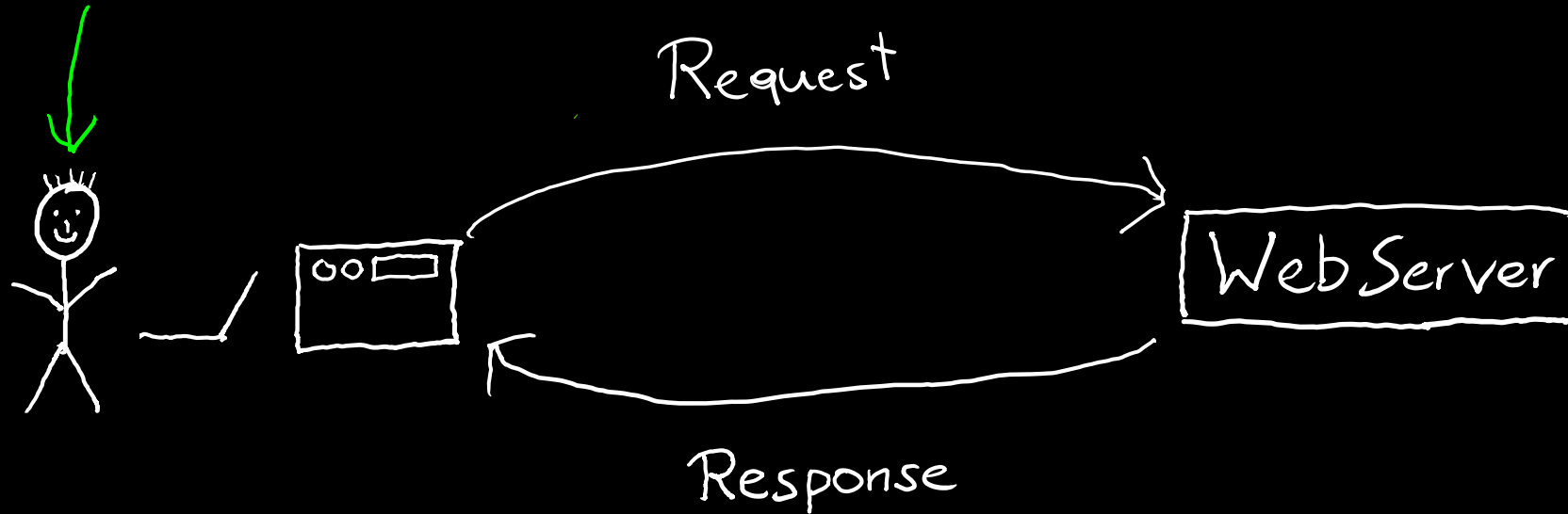
what is the first thing ~~you~~ an attacker would do?

`<button disabled>Edit Results</button>`
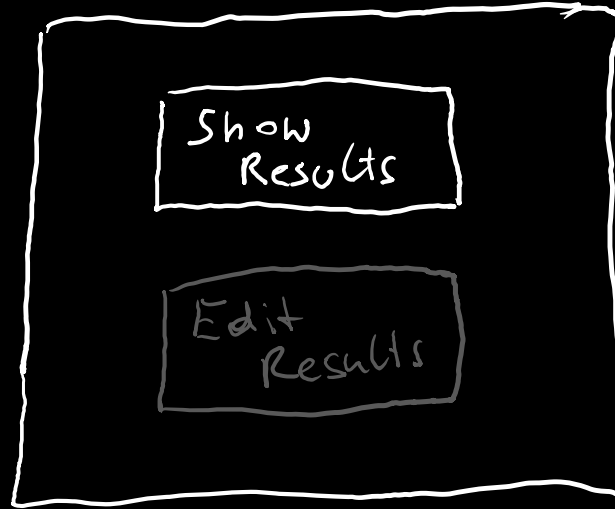
Inspector   Elements
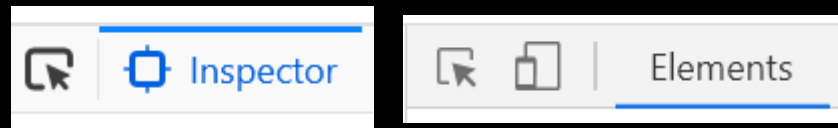
F12

what would an attacker do now?

```
GET /edit-results HTTP/1.1
Host: lightside.me
```

GET /invoice?id=133**8** HTTP/1.1
Host: lightside.me
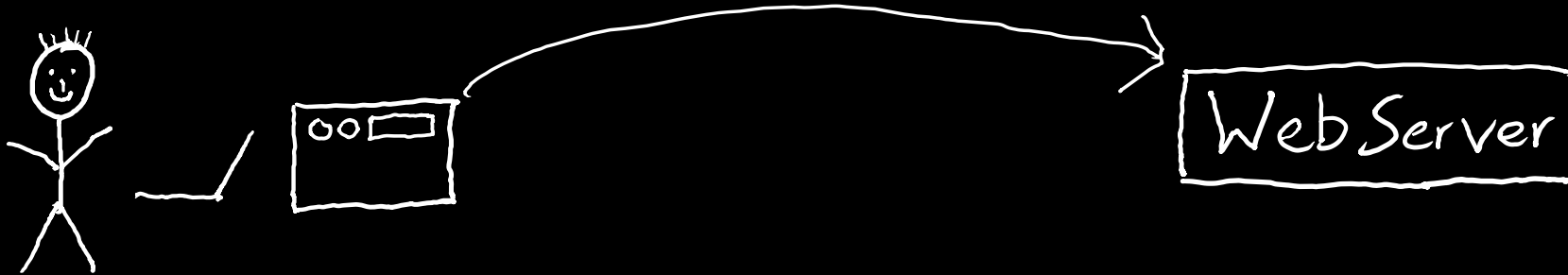
Forceful Browsing
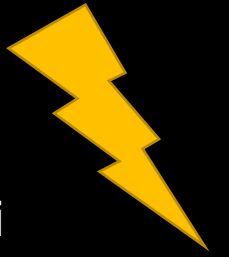
Goal	Directly call a URL / function which you're not supposed to by the ui
How	
Solution	
OWASP Top 10	
(Primary) Violated Principle	
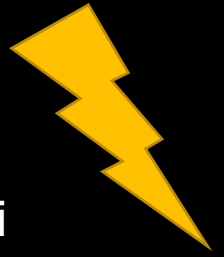
Forceful Browsing

Goal	Directly call a URL / function which you're not supposed to by the ui

How	information gathering by
	    client source code
	    logs
	    error messages
	    robots.txt
	    other users with higher privileges

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	hacker instinct / guessing ;-)

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client-side authorization checks yay or nay?

- not relevant for security
  - security needs server side authorization checks

- as an addition good for
  - usability – faster feedback
  - alerting
    - if server-side checks are mirrored at the frontend, every negative authorization decision at the backend is a strong indicator for an attack

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Solution	NEVER rely on (client-side) frontend
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Forceful Browsing

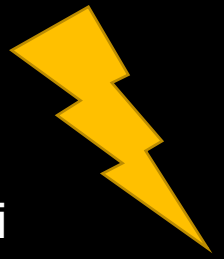|	
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Access Control Levels

- define allowed http method for every url/function

```python
@app.route('/start', methods=['GET'])
def startpage():
    resp = make_response(render_template('startpage.html'))
```

- check if user is allowed to
  - call url/function
  - interact with the object/resource

```java
@PreAuthorize("hasPermission(#contact, 'admin')")
public void deletePermission(Contact contact, Sid recipient, Permission permission);
```

https://docs.spring.io/spring-security/site/docs/3.0.x/reference/el-access.html
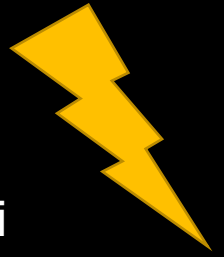
```
1 invoice = getInvoiceById('1338')
2 if (invoice.owner == currentUser.uid):
3     # user is allowed to access invoice
4 else:
5     # user is not allowed to access invoice
```

Centralization for better auditability

try to centralize authorization decisions

- own class / library in your own code

- dedicated authorization service
  - e.g. https://www.openpolicyagent.org/

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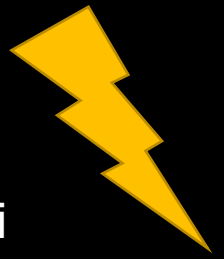|	
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OWASP Top 10	A01:2021-Broken Access Control
(Primary) Violated Principle	

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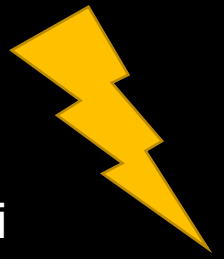|	
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OWASP Top 10	A01:2021-Broken Access Control
(Primary) Violated Principle	„Earn or give, but never assume, trust." „Authorize after you authenticate"
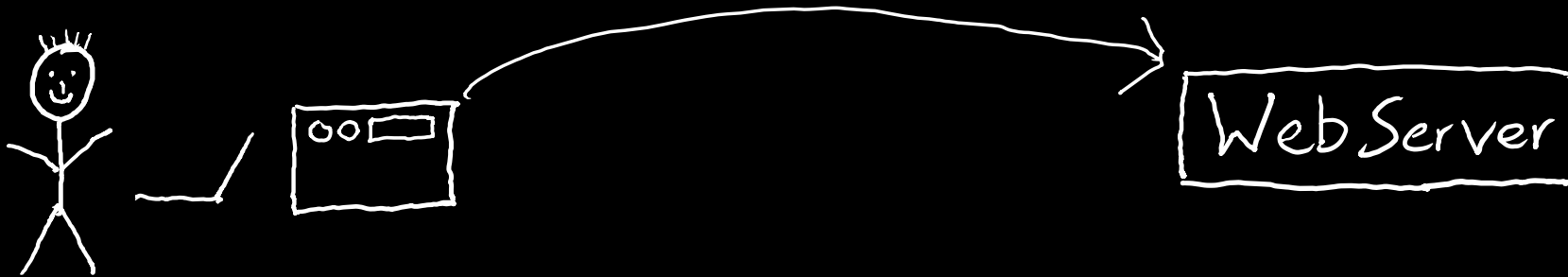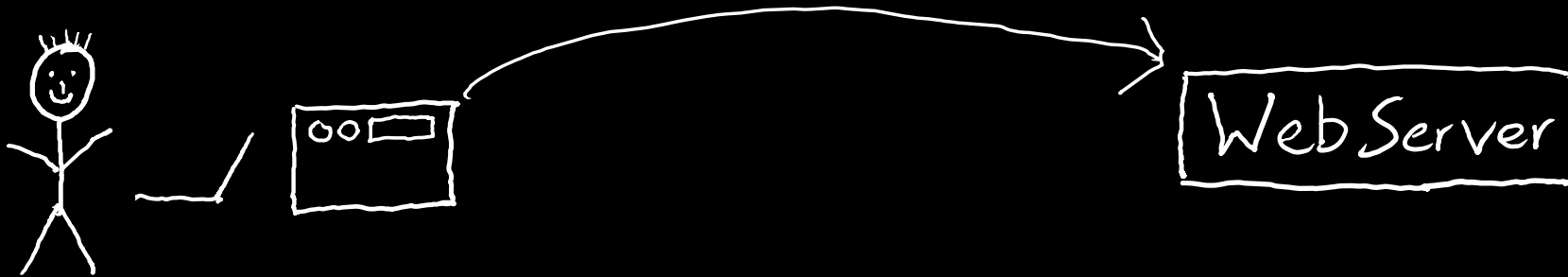
GET /invoice?f=../../../../../etc/passwd HTTP/1.1
Host: lightside.me

_.._.._.._..etc_passwd.html - Editor

Datei Bearbeiten Format Ansicht Hilfe
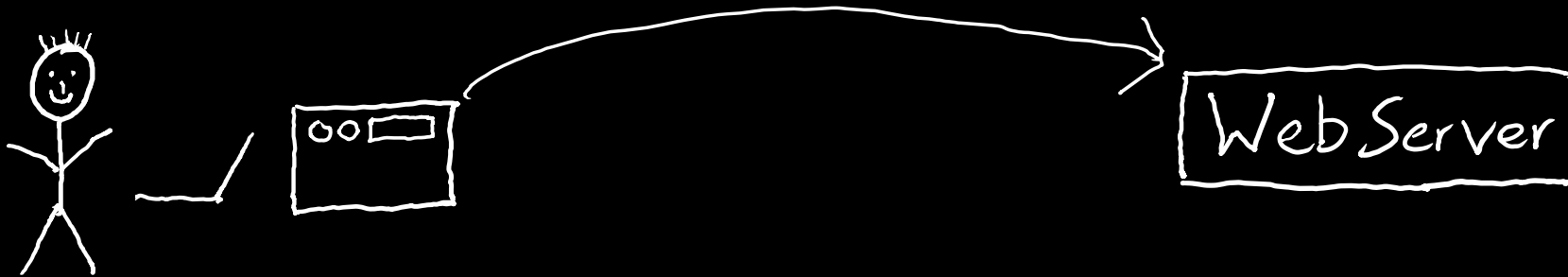
```
root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash
daemon:x:1:1:daemon:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin/nologin
bin:x:2:2:bin:/bin:/usr/sbin/nologin
sys:x:3:3:sys:/dev:/usr/sbin/nologin
sync:x:4:65534:sync:/bin:/bin/sync
games:x:5:60:games:/usr/games:/usr/sbin/nologin
man:x:6:12:man:/var/cache/man:/usr/sbin/nologin
lp:x:7:7:lp:/var/spool/lpd:/usr/sbin/nologin
mail:x:8:8:mail:/var/mail:/usr/sbin/nologin
```

lightside > 🐘 invoice.php

```php
1   <?php
2       $filename = $_GET['f'];
3       $dir = getcwd()."/202010/";
4       header('Content-disposition: attachment; filename='.$filename);
5       readfile($dir.$filename);
6   ?>
```

Path Traversal
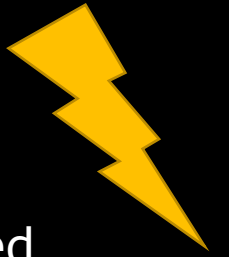
Goal	Directly access files (outside the webroot) which you're not supposed to by the application
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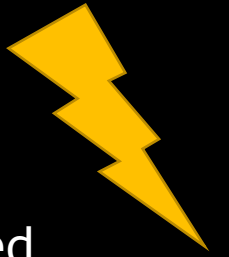
Path Traversal

Goal	Directly access files (outside the webroot) which you're not supposed to by the application
How	whenever an application handles path's incorrectly, try to iterate through it
Solution	
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Path Traversal

Goal	Directly access files (outside the webroot) which you're not supposed to by the application
How	whenever an application handles path's incorrectly, try to iterate through it

Solution	Don't use user input in filesystem APIs
	If you have to
	   validate it (explicit allowlist)
	   check the canonicalized path
	Run webserver under a low privileged user

OWASP Top 10	
(Primary) Violated Principle	

```php
<?php
    function startsWith ($string, $startString)
    {
        //https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/php-startswith-and-endswith-functions/
        $len = strlen($startString);
        return (substr($string, 0, $len) === $startString);
    }

    $filename = $_GET['f'];
    $dir = "/202010/";
    $targetDir = getcwd().$dir;
    $target = $targetDir.$filename;

    echo("Unfiltered target: {$target}<br>");
    echo("Target Dir: {$targetDir}<br>");
    echo("Canon. target: ".realpath($target)."<br><br>");

    if(startsWith(realpath($target), $targetDir))
        echo "Everything fine -> deliver file";
    else
        echo("Path-Traversal attempt!");

?>
```

lightside.me/invoice_fixed.php?f=../../../../etc/passwd

Unfiltered target: /var/www/lightside/202010/../../../../etc/passwd
Target Dir: /var/www/lightside/202010/
Canon. target: /etc/passwd

Path-Traversal attempt!

```php
<?php
    function startsWith ($string, $startString)
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    $filename = $_GET['f'];
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    echo("Unfiltered target: {$target}<br>");
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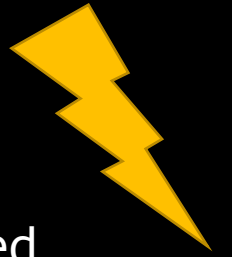lightside.me/invoice_fixed.php?f=inv_202010_luke.pdf

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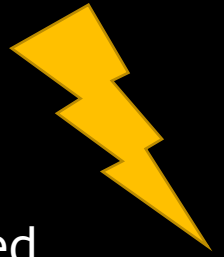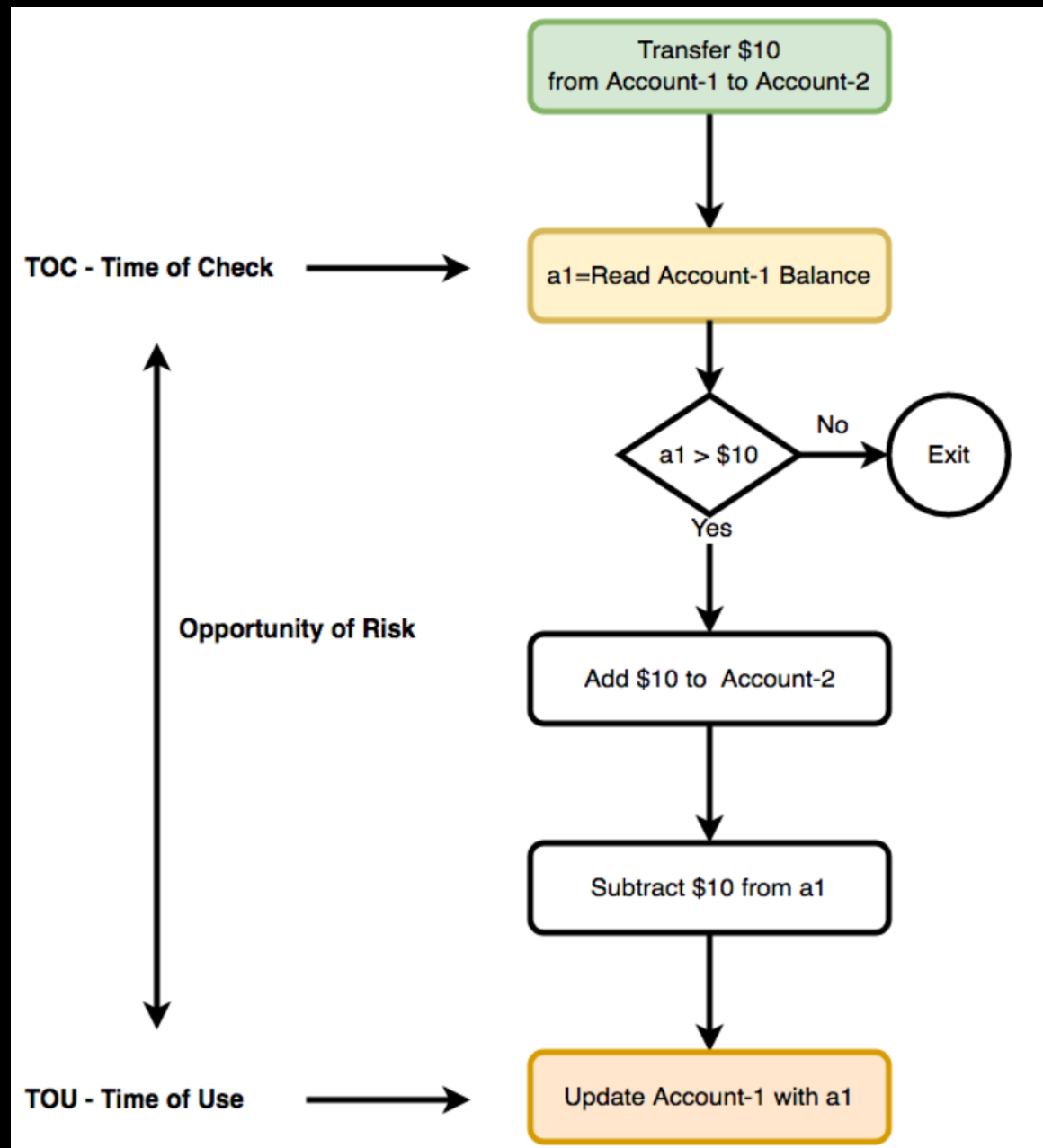|	
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OWASP Top 10	A01:2021-Broken Access Control
(Primary) Violated Principle	"Define an approach that ensures all data are explicitly validated."

so one last thing about authorization…

https://medium.com/@schogini/toctou-time-of-check-and-time-of-use-a-demonstration-and-mitigation-609c999042cb

TOCTOU (Race Condition)
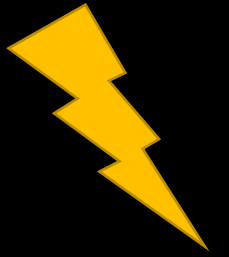
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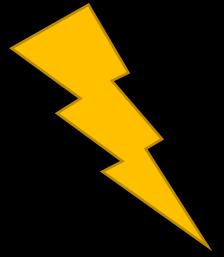
TOCTOU (Race Condition)

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How	Take advantage of a time-window between a security check and the actual action this check should protect
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Goal	Execute an operation you are actually not allowed to
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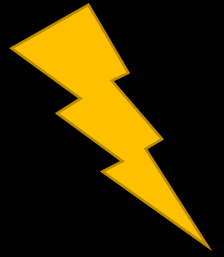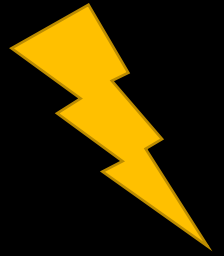|	
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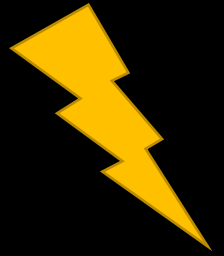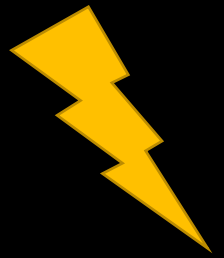|	
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(Primary) Violated Principle	"Authorize after you authenticate"

Authorization pitfalls

- Worst: no authorization

- Second: client-side authorization
  - actually, it's the same as „no authorization"

- Third: Inconsistent authorization, e.g.:
  - check GET, but not POST
  - check via direct web access but not via SOAP service

Golden Authorization Rules

- Always check everything for authorization
  - every request
  - every function call
  - every resource access
  - every everything

- NEVER ever trust the client!
  - always check authorization on server side