

# Till REcollapse

Fuzzing the Web for Mysterious Bugs

@Oxacb

# \$ whoami

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# Agenda

- 1. Input & Regex quirks
- 2. The REcollapse technique
- 3. Mysterious bugs
- 4. Real-world examples

# Intro


<https://example.com/redirect?url=https://legit.example.com> 

<https://example.com/redirect?url=https://evil.com> 

# 1. User Input

# Dealing with User Input

- Modern webapps / APIs rely on:
  - Validation

```
>>> import re
>>> re.match(r"^\S+@\S+\.\S+$", "aa.com") 
>>> re.match(r"^\S+@\S+\.\S+$", "a@a.com")
<re.Match object; span=(0, 7), match='a@a.com'>
```

# Dealing with User Input

- Modern webapps / APIs rely on:
  - Validation
  - Sanitization

```
> htmlspecialchars("input'\"><script>alert(1);</script>");  
= "input&#039;&quot;;&gt;&lt;script&gt;alert(1);&lt;/script&gt;";
```

# Dealing with User Input

- Modern webapps / APIs rely on:
  - Validation
  - Sanitization
  - Normalization

```
> iconv("UTF-8", "ASCII//TRANSLIT", "Ãéï°úç");  
= "~A'e"i^0'uc"
```

```
>>> import unicode  
>>> unicode.unicode("Ãéï°úç")  
'Aeideguc'
```



# Problems with Validation

- Regex is widely used to validate parameters from the user
  - Copied from StackOverflow, etc
  - Mostly not tested by devs (copy paste)
  - Sometimes testing code exists but it's specific to a subset of the cases

regular expressions 101 @regex101 donate sponsor contact bug reports & feedback wiki what's new?

REGULAR EXPRESSION 2 matches (33 steps, 0.2ms)

TEST STRING

EXPLANATION

1 / ^\S+@\S+\.\S+\$ / gm

^ asserts position at start of a line

\S matches any non-whitespace character (equivalent to [^\r\n\t\f\v ])

+ matches the previous token between one and unlimited times, as many times as possible, giving back as needed (greedy)


# GitHub Copilot

```
def url_is_subdomain(url, domain):  
    """Check if the url is a subdomain of the domain."""  
    return re.match(r'^(?:https?://)?(?:[^\s]+\.)*%s(?:/.*)?$' % domain, url)
```

"example.com"  
↓

```
"https://example.com"  
"https://examplexcom"  
"https://x.com#.example.com"  
"https://x.com?.example.com"
```



\$ asserts position at the end of the string, or before the line terminator right at the end of the string (if any) 

# We are Not the Same

## JavaScript

```
> "aaa".match(/^([a-z]+)$/)  
[ 'aaa', index: 0, input: 'aaa', groups: undefined ]  
> "aaa123".match(/^([a-z]+)$/)  
null  
> "aaa\n".match(/^([a-z]+)$/)  
null  
> "aaa\n123".match(/^([a-z]+$/)  
null
```

# We are Not the Same

## Python

```
>>> re.match(r"^[a-z]+$", "aaa")
<re.Match object; span=(0, 3), match='aaa'>


>>> re.match(r"^[a-z]+$", "aaa123") ❌
>>> re.match(r"^[a-z]+$", "aaa\n")
<re.Match object; span=(0, 3), match='aaa'>

>>> re.match(r"^[a-z]+$", "aaa\n123") ❌
```

# We are Not the Same

## Ruby

```
"aaa".match(/^[a-z]+$/) ==> #<MatchData "aaa">  
"aaa123".match(/^[a-z]+$/) ==> nil  
"aaa\n".match(/^[a-z]+$/) ==> #<MatchData "aaa">  
"aaa\n123".match(/^[a-z]+$/) ==> #<MatchData "aaa">
```



# We are Not the Same

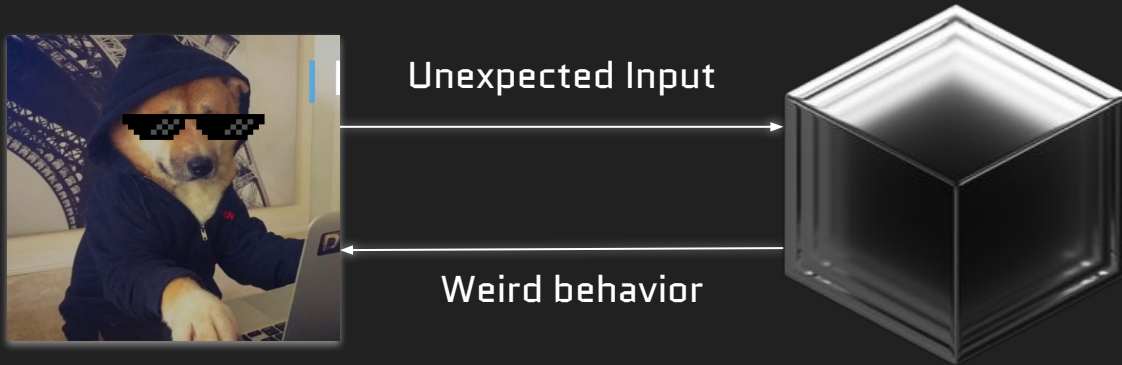
`/^[a-z]+$ /`

	JavaScript	Python	Ruby
"aaa"	✓	✓	✓
"aaa123"	✗	✗	✗
"aaa\n"	✗	✓	✓
"aaa\n123"	✗	✗	✓

## 2. REcollapse



# Probing the Unknown



# The REcollapse Technique

1. Identify the regex pivot positions
  - a. **Starting & termination** positions
  - b. **Separator** positions
  - c. **Normalization** positions
2. Fuzz positions with all possible bytes
3. Analyze the responses

# The REcollapse Technique


`https://example.com/redirect?url=$https://legit.example.com$`

Starting position

Termination position

# The REcollapse Technique


`https://example.com/redirect?url=https$:$/$/$legit$.$example$.$com`



Separator positions

# The REcollapse Technique

`https://example.com/redirect?url=https://l$git.ex$mples.c$m`



Normalization positions

Typically vowels

A á <sup>a</sup> ã (a) → a

# The REcollapse Technique

`https://example.com/redirect?url=$https$:$/$/$l$git$.$ex$mples$. $c$m$`

Fuzz all positions from `%00` to `%ff` ⚡

# More Examples

`https://legit.example.com` → `$https$:$/$/$l$git$.$ex$mples$. $c$m$`

`legit@example.com` → `$l$git$@$ex$mples$. $c$m$`

`user_name` → `$us$r$_$n$me$`

`<a href=x>y</a>` → `$<$ $$ $hr$f$=$$$>$ $$<$/$$$>$`

# REcollapse Tool

- Helper tool capable of generating inputs according to these rules
- Supports multiple fuzzing sizes and encodings
- Easy to paste on Burp or other tools
- Available at <https://github.com/Oxacb/recollapse>

```
%07legit@example.com  
%08legit@example.com  
%09legit@example.com  
%0alegit@example.com  
%0blegit@example.com  
%0clegit@example.com  
%0dlegit@example.com  
%0elegit@example.com  
%0flegit@example.com  
%10legit@example.com  
%11legit@example.com  
%12legit@example.com  
%13legit@example.com
```



# Demo

# 3. Mysterious Bugs

# What to Look for?

Literally anything that gets validated,  
sanitized, normalized, used in queries, etc.

**This will open the door  
to mysterious bugs.**

# Uncovering Mysterious Bugs

1. Set your goal (e.g. ATO)
2. Pick your target field (e.g. email)
3. Identify all flows that consume it
4. For every endpoint: REcollapse
5. Analyze all response codes. Any successful response?
  - a. Is the regex always the same in all endpoints? Usually not
  - b. Pick a weird byte that went through

# Uncovering Mysterious Bugs

6. Go through all the flows from step 3

Recovery, login, signup, OAuth, SSO, email change & confirmation (depends on target field)

7. Hopefully, you just found a mysterious bug
  - a. Look for errors and weird behaviors
  - b. Try to realize the impact or an attack scenario
  - c. If not, go back to step 5b or 1 / 2

# 4. Real-world Examples

# 1. REcache Deception

- <https://redacted.com/wp-json/v1/user> 200

```
{  
  "username": "xxxxxxx",  
  "api_token": "xxxxxxx"  
}
```

- <https://redacted.com/wp-json/v1/user.css> 404  
[...] .pdf 404  
[...] .js 404

# 1. REcache Deception

- Caching rules are usually regex-based
- A static extension is not enough these days to perform web cache deception
- We need to enforce the correct **Content-Type** in the response
- Let's fuzz it!



# 1. REcache Deception

- Fuzzing `https://redacted.com/wp-json/v1/user$.[extension]` from `%00` to `%ff` and well-known extensions returned `200` with `%23 [#]` and `%3f [?]`

# 1. REcache Deception

- Fuzzing `https://redacted.com/wp-json/v1/user$.[extension]` from `%00` to `%ff` and well-known extensions returned `200` with `%23 [#]` and `%3f [?]`

Age: 35, X-Cache: Hit


`https://redacted.com/wp-json/v1/user%23.pdf`

We can send a link to a logged-in victim that will request this URL, and then we just need to access the cached content from our end and steal the `api_token`.

## 2. Zero-interaction ATO (OAuth)

- **Shopify** offers a “**Signup/Login with Shopify**” OAuth mechanism
- OAuth scope includes email address to login in multiple applications
- In **taler.app**, the email address doesn't need to be verified to create an account
- If the email already exists, you can't login or sign up on **Shopify**

## 2. Zero-interaction ATO (OAuth)

- Let's fuzz the email change request on [accounts.shopify.com](https://accounts.shopify.com)
  - Proper regex in place, no weird characters allowed 

## 2. Zero-interaction ATO [OAuth]

- Let's fuzz the email change request on [accounts.shopify.com](https://accounts.shopify.com)
  - Proper regex in place, no weird characters allowed ❌
- Fuzzing the signup request on [accounts.shopify.com](https://accounts.shopify.com):
  - vict*i*m@domain.com goes through ✅
- [Login with Shopify](#) in this state on [taler.app](https://taler.app)
- Successful ATO

## General

### Details



Upload photo

Remove photo

First name

Victim

Last name

Account

Email

0xacb+talervictim@wearehackerone.com

[Change email](#)

Phone (optional)

### Login service

Connect an external login service to quickly and securely access your Shopify ID.

#### Connected login service

You do not have an external login service connected to your Shopify ID.



[Connect to Google](#)

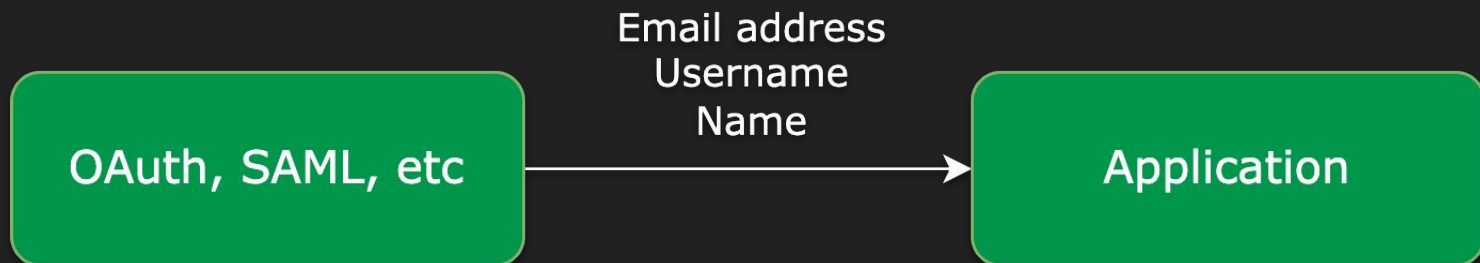
### Stores, programs, and resources

Visit or manage the following stores, programs, and resources connected to

#### Create store

You don't have any stores yet. Create a store on Shopify, and get the first 14 days free

## 2. Zero-interaction ATO [OAuth]



**Normalization is often used in these flows.**

# Takeaways

- Developers: always test/fuzz your regex, or rely on well-known libraries
- Simple input modifications can result in great damage
  - Fuzz by flipping or adding bytes ⚡



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- Simple input modifications can result in great damage
  - Fuzz by flipping or adding bytes ⚡
- Black-box regex testing is still not very touched
  - Creative and manual work. Go for it 💰
- Regex behavior can reveal information about libraries, languages, etc

# Takeaways

- Developers: always test/fuzz your regex, or rely on well-known libraries
- Simple input modifications can result in great damage
  - Fuzz by flipping or adding bytes ⚡
- Black-box regex testing is still not very touched
  - Creative and manual work. Go for it 💰
- Regex behavior can reveal information about libraries, languages, etc
- If something is being validated and you can bypass it...
  - Think about the impact and you'll see the big picture! 🖼️

# Special thanks

@regala / fisher

@0xz3z4d45

@jllis

@samwcyo / zlz

@yassineaboukir

@0xteknogeek

@ethiack team

@0xdisturbance team

@hacker0x01 team

# Thank you

@0xacb