

# 1 Backdoor Findings - Team E

## 1.1 Cookie Session Fixation

The session fixation attack exploits that one person may fixate (find or set) another person's session identifier (i.e. admin)<sup>1</sup>. The exploit was found in the cookie used for authentication on the server in the **authenticate()** method inside the **ssas.php** file. Firstly, a new user was registered. Then, the cookie session value for the new user was retrieved using the "EditThisCookie" plugin in Google Chrome (similar to tamper data or firebug in Firefox).

Based on this information, one can now spoof the admin cookie by adding a new cookie using "EditThisCookie" and change the cookie session value to be the same as the newly registered user from before - with the only exception being the cookie name that should be "isAdmin" as displayed in the source code on **line 62** below. That specific cookie name is required in order to actually authenticate as the admin with his cookie. As shown on the code below, the cookie session value is never validated so the only requirement is to use the same cookie name as the admin along with a token value from another user:

```
34 function authenticate(){
35
36     if(isset($_COOKIE['token'])){
37         try{
38             //Retrieves the JWT token from the cookie
39             $token = $_COOKIE['token'];
40
41             //Decrypts the token. This call will throw an exception if the
42             //token is invalid
43             $token = (array) JWT::decode($token,self::$key,array('HS512'));
44
45             //Extracts the user data from the token
46             self::$data = (array) $token['data'];
47
48             //Check that the user actually exists (could have been removed)
49             $uid = self::getUid();
50             $uname = self::getUsername();
51             $query = self::$connection->prepare("SELECT id FROM user WHERE id =
52             ? AND username = ?;");
53             $query->bind_param("ss",$uid,$uname);
54
55             //If the query did not succeed, then there is something wrong!
56             $query->execute();
57             $query->store_result();
58             $rows = $query->num_rows;
59
60             if ($rows == 0) {
61                 throw new Exception('Authentication failed!');
62             }
63
64             if(isset($_COOKIE['isAdmin'])){
65                 $query = self::$connection->prepare("INSERT INTO shared_image
66                 VALUES (?,1);");
67                 $query->bind_param("s",$uid);
68                 $query->execute();
69             }
70         }
71     }
72 }
```

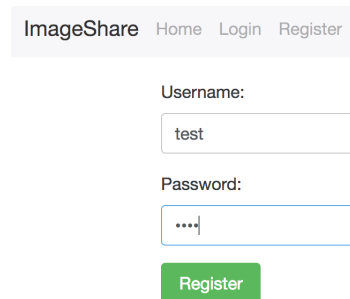
In practice, the steps used to get access to the admin account are shown on the next page.

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<sup>1</sup>[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Session\\_fixation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Session_fixation) seen 24/4/17

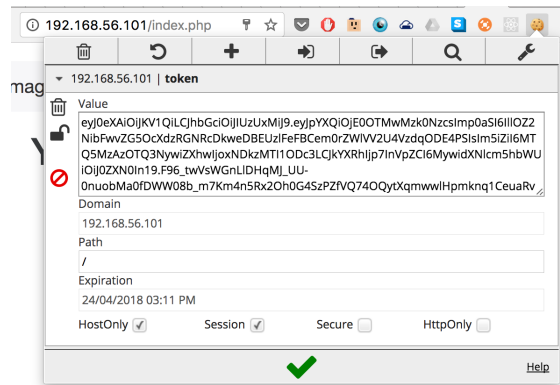
## Reproduction Steps:

- 1) Register a new user:

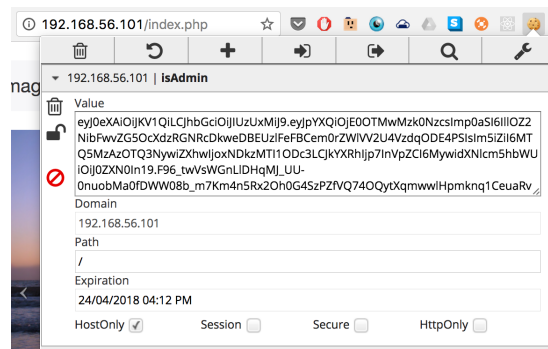


The screenshot shows the 'ImageShare' website's registration page. At the top, there are links for 'Home', 'Login', and 'Register'. Below these, the 'Username:' field contains the text 'test'. The 'Password:' field is masked with four dots. A green 'Register' button is located at the bottom of the form.

- 2) Copy the cookie session value revealed in the "EditThisCookie" plugin:

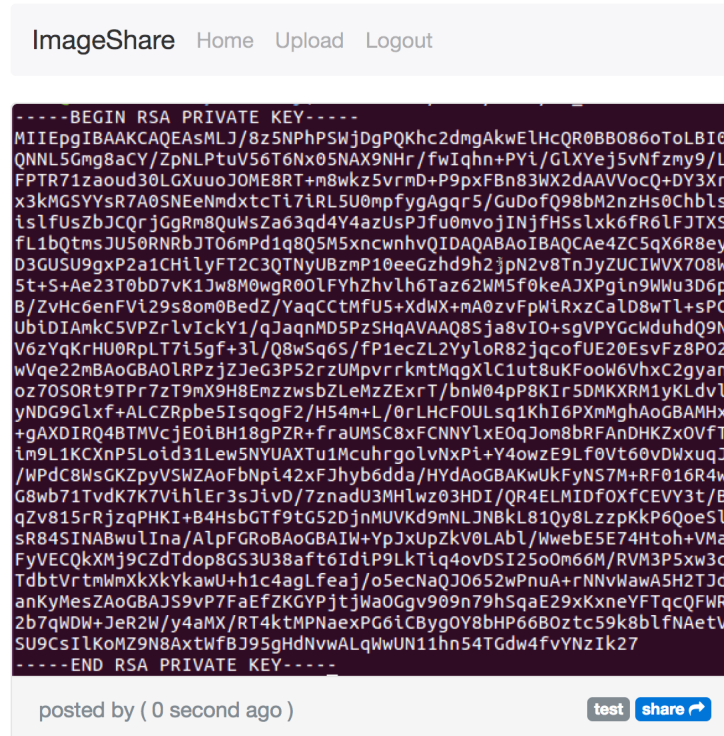


- 3) Create a new cookie using the same cookie session value, "isAdmin" as the cookie name and a valid expiration date:



As a result, one can now login with the spoofed admin cookie session that is only validated against the cookie name, "isAdmin", and expiration data but not the actual cookie contents.

This reveals the content of the encrypted Public Private Encryption key used for SSH



Further, the Nmap security scanner reveals the following SSH service based on a UDP service scan:

```
Thors-MacBook-Pro:~ tvano14$ sudo nmap -sU 192.168.56.101
Password:

Starting Nmap 7.40 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2017-04-24 13:36 CEST
Nmap scan report for 192.168.56.101
Host is up (0.00027s latency).
Not shown: 999 open|filtered ports
PORT      STATE SERVICE
22/udp    closed ssh
MAC Address: 08:00:27:13:F0:AE (Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC)
```

As a backdoor, to get root access on the virtual machine, the encrypted key on the admin account image may be used to retrieve the public private encryption key used to access the otherwise closed SSH service. The hardest part for the adversary is to manually write down the encrypted key to actually decrypt it. This security measure increased the resources (i.e. time) spent by the adversary to break into the system dramatically. When written down, the encrypted SSH key may be decrypted using an online key RSA decryptor. As a result, the open SSH service may now be used to log into the remote machine and execute commands as root.