

Web Application Attacks

What can an attacker do and just how hard is it?

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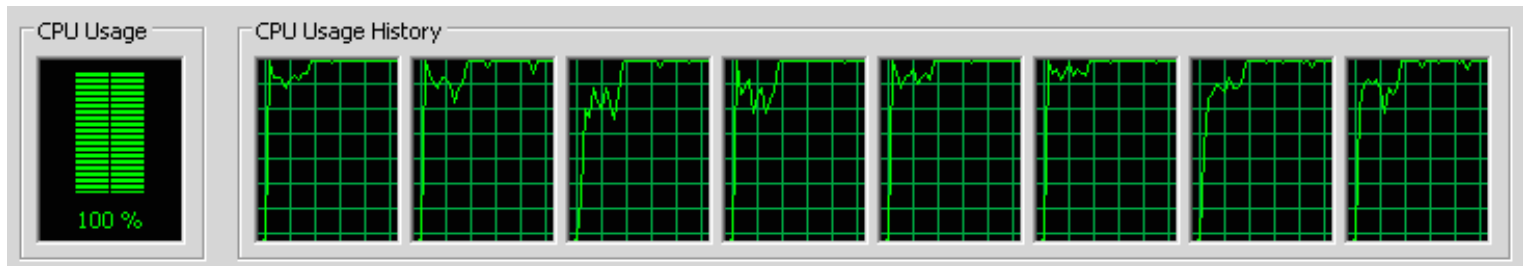
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cortesi:~ damon\$ whoami

- Systems and Security Administrator (Windows, Active Directory, Linux)
- Penetration Tester
- Source Code Reviewer
- PCI Assessor
- Breaker of Web Applications
- Destroyer of Quad Dual-Core Servers



Web Application Attacks

- SQL Injection
- Blind SQL Injection
- Authorization Bypass (Parameter Manipulation)
- Cross-Site Scripting

- Overview and Live Demonstration
 - What exactly *can* a “hacker” do?

SQL Injection

- Due to lack of input validation and string concatenation techniques:
`strQuery = "SELECT username, password FROM users " &
WHERE username = \' " & Request.QueryString("user") & "\' "`
- Basic forms are easily identifiable and exploitable via ODBC driver error messages
 - I am sometimes known as Capt. "Just-a-Tick"
- Can be used to:
 - Enumerate or modify database contents
 - Compromise the database host operating system
- What's needed to exploit?
 - A web browser...but numerous tools exist to make life easy
- Exploits standard, required functionality
- Bypasses the network firewall

DEMO!

- Basic error-based SQL Injection
- Demonstration of tools such as Absinthe and PRIAMOS
- Executive-level Impact – Which one sounds worse?
 - Your website is SQL-injectable...
 - Here's a list of your clients including social security numbers

Blind SQL Injection

- Same root cause as regular SQL Injection, but data extraction methods are more advanced
 - No error-based extraction
 - Can only obtain a “True” or “False” result from SQL Queries
- Well that’s not so bad, right?
- `SELECT username, password FROM users WHERE username = 'user' and (SELECT SUBSTRING(@@SERVERNAME,1,1)) > 'M' –`
 - Programmatically determine a value based on comparisons of individual characters!
- Wow...that would take a while, wouldn't it?
 - Yes, but that’s what automated tools are for!

DEMO!

- Basic state-based Blind SQL Injection
- Demonstration of Absinthe in “blind” mode

- Beyond data extraction
 - Demonstration of system compromise via xp_cmdshell

SQL Injection Mitigations

- Validate, Validate, Validate!
 - Front-end Validation – User Experience ONLY
 - Back-end Validation – Server-side validation of data
 - Strongly-typed variables
 - White-list techniques as opposed to black-listing “bad” characters
 - Database enforcement of the above validation
 - Typed columns, limits to field lengths
 - ...everything is NOT an nvarchar with MAX length
 - Data encoding
- Stored procedures or Parameterized Queries
- Low-privileged accounts for database and web server
- Egress Filtering

Authorization Bypass

- OK – so you've put generic error messages in place and you're using stored procedures...what can an attacker do now?
- Have you put an authorization layer in place?
 - <http://hostname/creditinfo.asp?customerId=5637>
 - Should I have access to customerId 5637?
 - What about 5638? Or 5639? Or 2567?
- Unfortunately, this is extremely common and again requires NO advanced techniques...just a simple modification of a predictable number
- Quick demo

Cross-Site Scripting

- Root cause same as SQL Injection – Input Validation!
- HTML characters accepted as input and re-displayed to page without encoding:
 - Damon”><script>alert('IOA')</script> is NOT a valid username!
 1. This shouldn't be accepted in the first place
 2. If it *is* accepted, does it need to be re-displayed?
 3. Any HTML characters should be encoded in output
 - “ becomes "
 - > becomes >
- Can be used to:
 - Execute client-side code, such as arbitrary JavaScript
 - Steal cookies, credential information, alter any aspect of user experience

DEMO!

- Basic Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)
- Persistent XSS

- Beyond alert dialogs
 - Escalation to administration using XSS
 - Using XSS to compromise a client system via browser exploits

Current Threats

- Technology and Development Environments improving
 - Difficult to make this demo work in ASP.NET!
- Today's threats
 - Logic errors and authorization
 - Poor crypto implementation
 - SSL/TLS used only for transport security, not for other benefits
 - Web services using passwords instead of authenticating certs
 - File handling issues (arbitrary read/write)
 - Still...input validation!
 - In-depth manual review of complex web applications still required
 - Automated web app scanners have matured, but not enough
 - Applications still not designed with security ingrained in the process

SQL Injection Tools

- Commercial
 - SPI Dynamics Toolkit
- Free/Open Source
 - Abinsthe - www.0x90.org/releases/absinthe/
 - Bsqlbf - <http://www.unsec.net/download/bsqlbf.pl>
 - BobCat - <http://www.northern-monkee.co.uk/projects/bobcat/bobcat.html>
 - PRIAMOS - www.priamos-project.com
 - SQLBrute - www.justinclarke.com/archives/2006/03/sqlbrute.html
 - SQLiX - www.owasp.org/index.php/Category:OWASP_SQLiX_Project
 - Sqlmap - sqlmap.sourceforge.net
 - SqlNinja - sqlninja.sourceforge.net
 - ISR-sqlget - <http://www.infobyte.com.ar/down/ISR-sqlget-Readme.txt>

XSS in “Web 2.0”

- AJAX and Dynamic Applications require the use of JavaScript
- Greater functionality in applications = greater functionality for attackers!
- Expose API's - Again lack of authorization!

- Jikto - JavaScript port of Nikto for distributed web vulnerability scanning using cross-site scripting as a distribution method
 - Ie: XSS Bot-net
- JavaScript “Attack Toolkits” being released
 - BeEF - Browser Exploitation Framework
- New Classes of JavaScript attacks being revealed

- Unfortunately, also no legal avenues to report web application vulnerabilities to raise awareness
 - Unknown how many web applications in the wild are vulnerable

**Questions
Comments
Feedback**

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