



Web Application Firewalls: Detection, Bypassing and Exploitation

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OWASP

December 2nd, 2009

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\$ whois WendelGH

- PT Consultant at Trustwave's SpiderLabs
- Over 7 years in the security industry
- Vulnerability discovery Webmails, AP, Citrix, etc
- Spoke in YSTS 2.0, Defcon 16, H2HC and others
- Affiliated to Hackaholic team

\$ whois SandroGauci

- Founder and CSO EnableSecurity
- From .mt
- Security software
 - ▶ VOIPPACK (CANVAS addon)
 - ▶ Surfjack - insecure cookies
 - ▶ SIPVicious
- Security research papers
- Been around for > 9 years

Introduction

- WAF - Web Application Firewall
- next generation protection
- what can we do?
 - ▶ can be identified, detected
 - ▶ bypassing the rules
 - ▶ exploit WAFs

What is WAF?

- Attack signatures or abnormal behavior based
- WAFs products: software or hardware appliance.
- Flavors:
 - ▶ a reverse proxy
 - ▶ embedded
 - ▶ connected in a switch (SPAN or RAP)
- WAF products detect both inbound
- Some also detect outbound attacks

Who uses WAFs?

- Many banks around the world
- Companies which need high protection
- Many companies in compliance with PCI DSS
(Payment Card Industry - Data Security Standard)

Operation Modes

- Negative model (blacklist based)
- Positive model (whitelist based)
- Mixed / Hybrid

The negative model

- Relies on a database of known attacks
- Eg. XSS strings like <script>, </script>, String.fromCharCode, etc.
- Often regular expressions

Whitelist model

- Whitelist based
- Learning mode to create a security policy of known “good” HTTP traffic
 - ▶ Known as dynamic profiling technology by some
- Example:

Page news.jsp, the field "id" only accept numbers [0-9] and starting at 0 until 65535

 - ▶ news.jsp?id=-1 would not be allowed

Common Weaknesses

■ Design issues

- ▶ WAFs have to be similar to the web apps and http servers that they need to protect
- ▶ Blacklists are by design “flawed”

■ Bad implementation

- ▶ Parsing issues

■ Again - a WAF needs to do a lot of things that the web app and http server does

- ▶ ergo they can have similar security flaws!

Detection

- A number of products can be detected
 - ▶ sometimes by design
- Detection is not a big deal but
 - ▶ ... sometimes we're told that WAFs are 'invisible'
 - ▶ the better you know your enemy (or client), the better
 - ▶ helps in a penetration test or targeted attack
 - ▶ shows that stealth attacks are possible

Detection

■ Cookies

- ▶ Reason: some WAFs are also load balancers

■ Headers

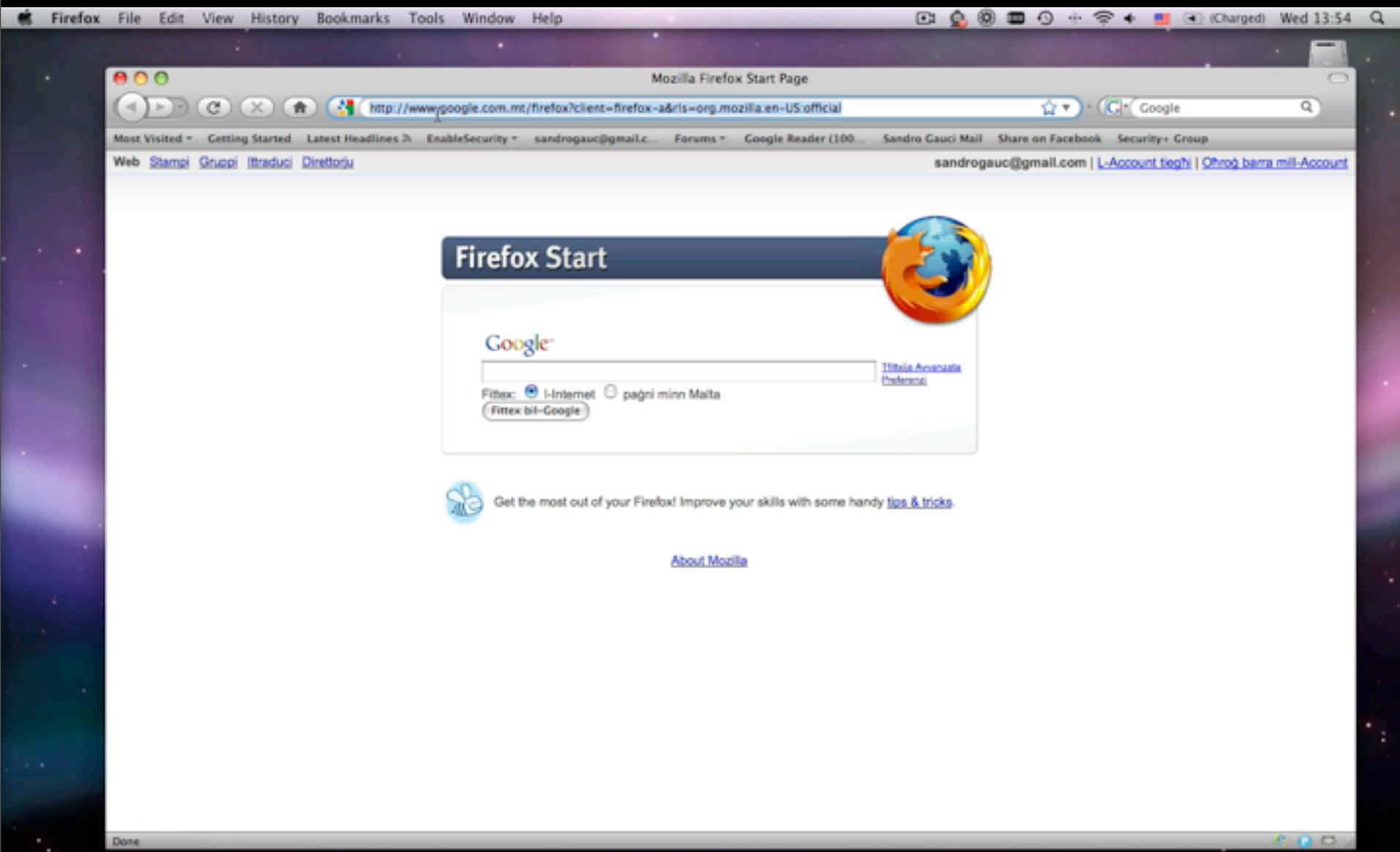
- ▶ Header rewriting
- ▶ Most obvious would be "Server"
- ▶ Sometimes is a feature called "server cloaking"
- ▶ "Connection" header might be changed to Cneonction or nnCoection

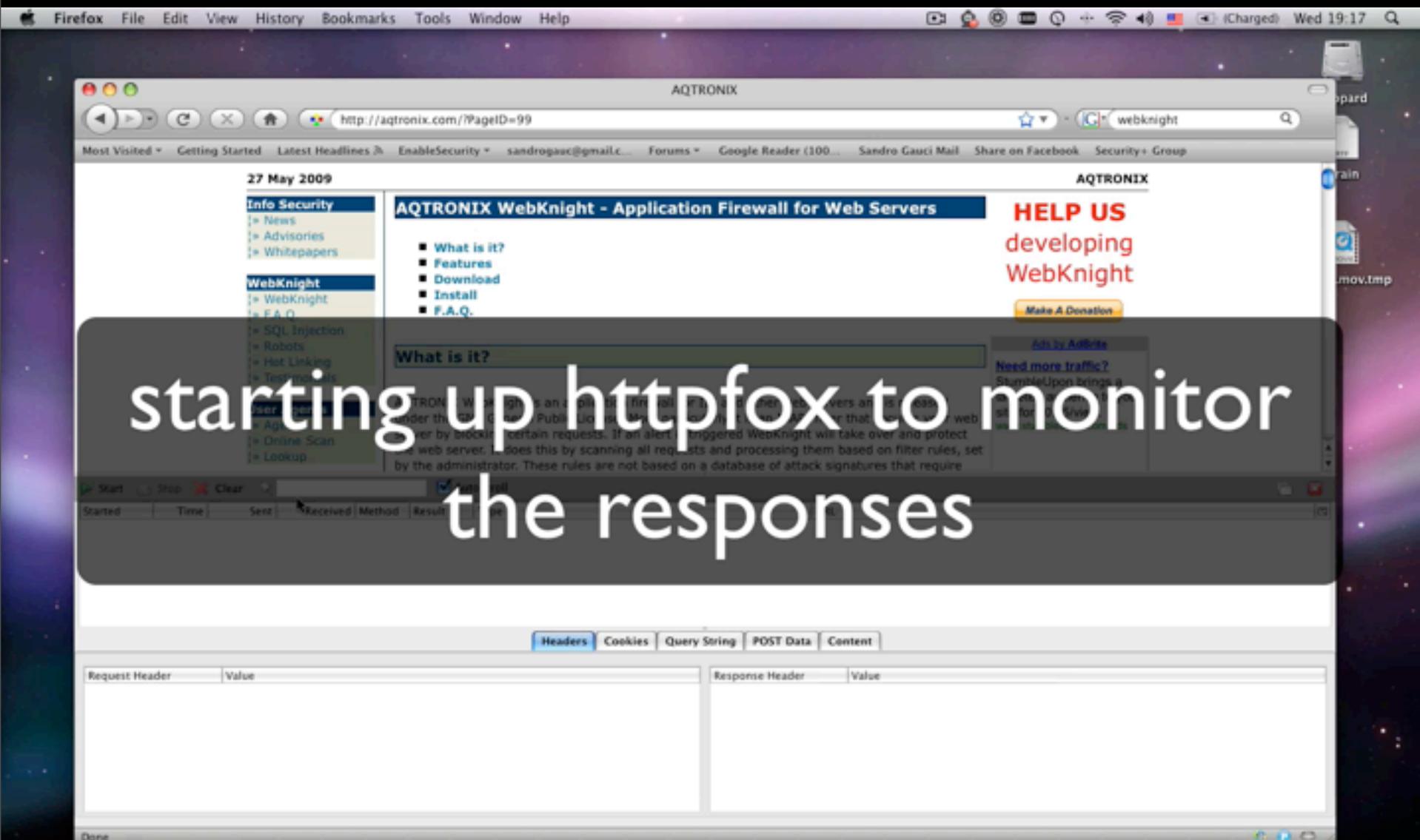
■ Response codes

- ▶ 404 error codes for existent scripts
- ▶ and 403 for non existent ones

Detection via response codes

- 404 error codes for existent scripts
- Different error codes (404, 400, 401, 403, 501, etc) for hostile parameters (even non existent ones) in valid pages.





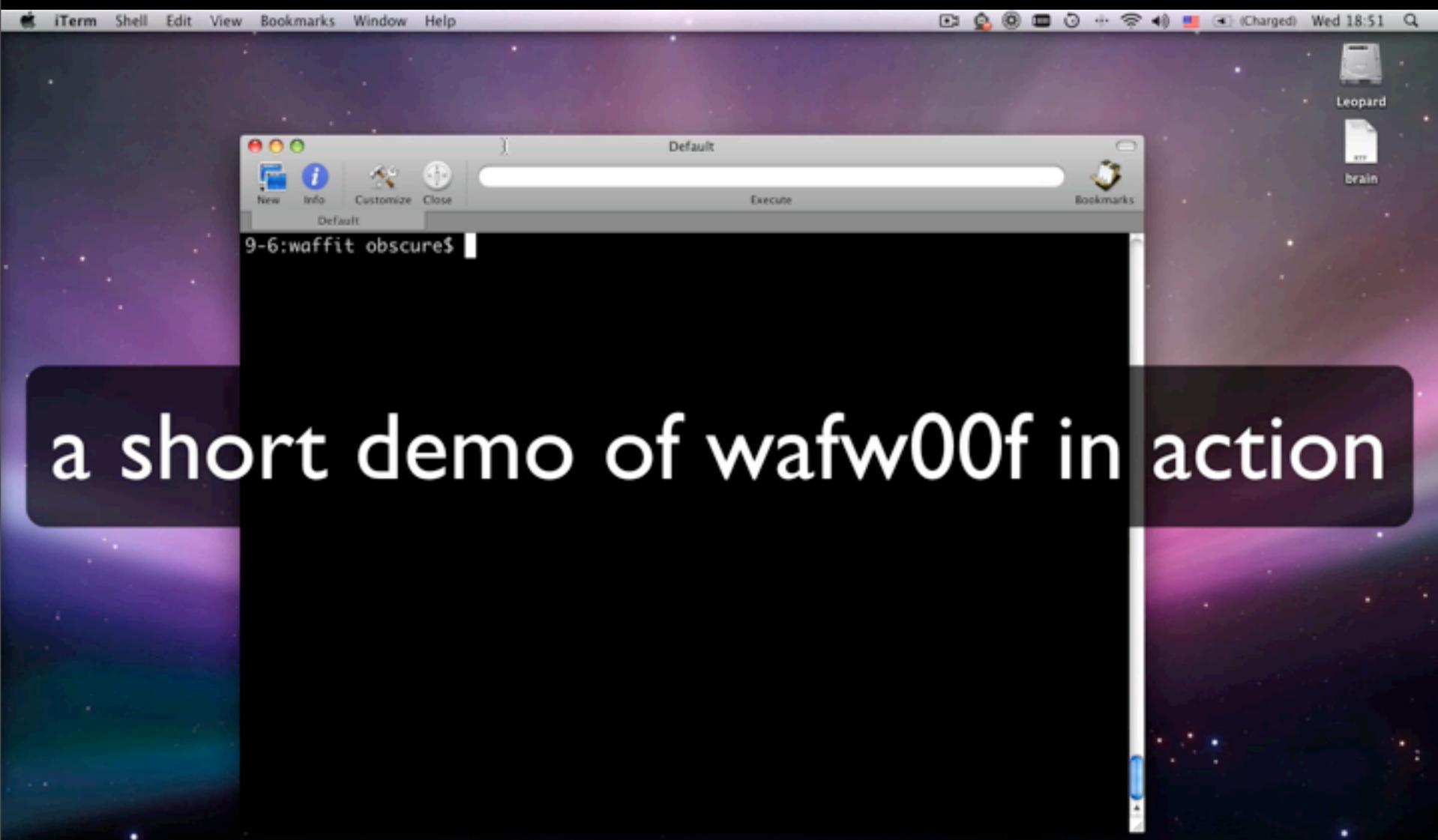
Automating WAF detection

■ WAFW00F

- ▶ Detect 20 different WAF products
 - the number keeps changing thanks to contributions :-)
- ▶ Options to detect multiple WAFs in place
- ▶ Generic detection methods included!

■ Get your copy

- ▶ waffit.googlecode.com
- ▶ Please contribute



Bypassing a WAF

- Fingerprint the rules
- Detect allowed / denied strings
- Combinations of allowed or denied strings
- Modify your attack to not match the blacklist

More on bypassing WAFs

- Encoding and language support, character sets
- Spaces, comments, case sensitive mutation, Unicode (%uc0af and %c0%af), etc
- The web server may parse, decode and interpret and HTTP request differently from the WAF
- HTML and JS is very flexible
- Various methods to split and encode your strings

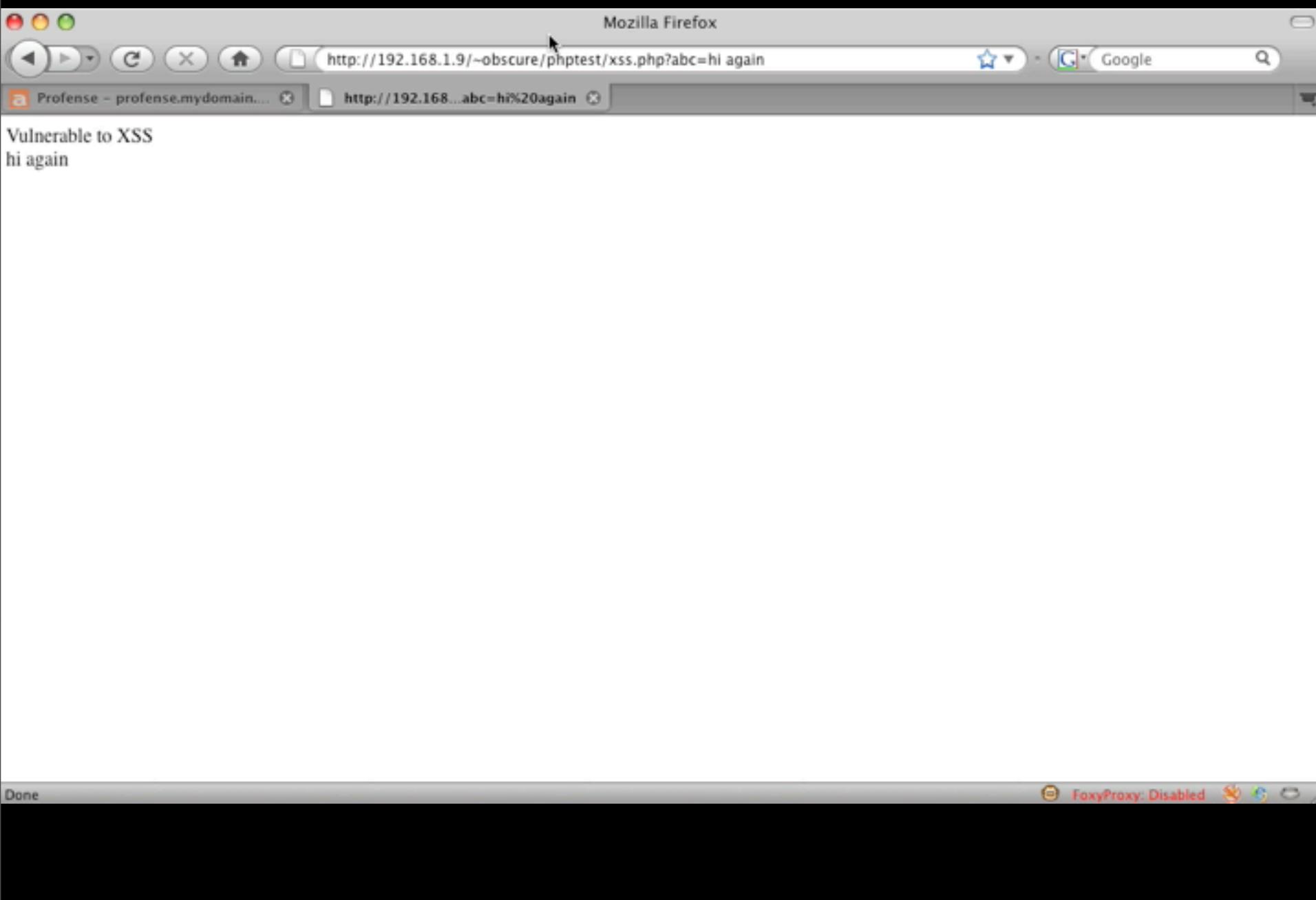
Bypassing rules

- “Our Favorite XSS Filters and how to Attack Them” by Eduardo Vela & David Lindsay
 - ▶ Bypass the rules by splitting the attack
(eval('al'%2b'lert(0)')
- “Shocking News in PHP Exploitation” by Stefan Esser
 - ▶ Using “malformed” multipart/form-data to bypass most Modsecurity rules
 - ▶ F5 BIG-IP ASM could be bypassed by sending it multipart/form-data that was interpreted differently by PHP than ASM



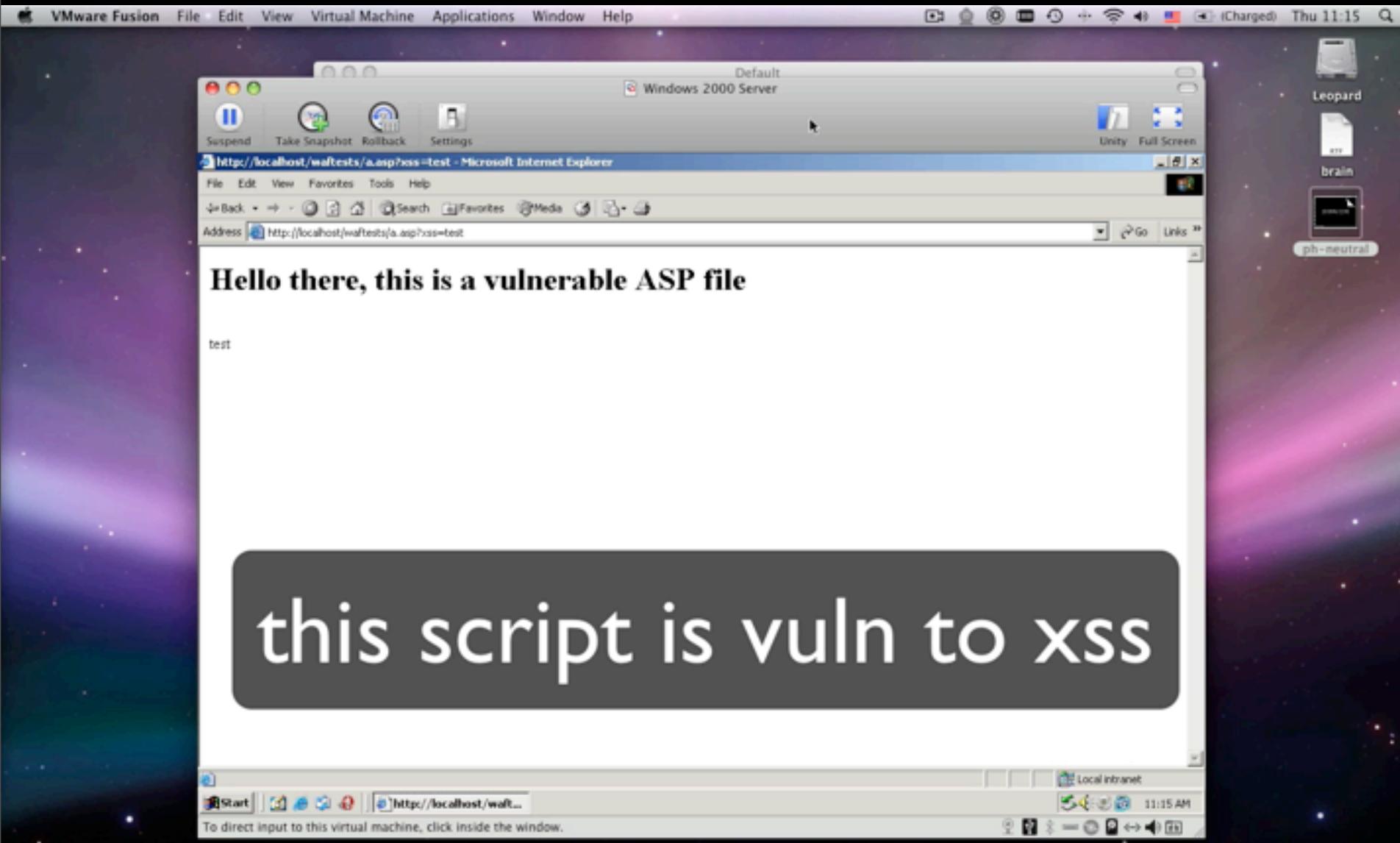
The positive model

- It's well known that the negative model is broken
- What about positive model?
- They are really secure?
- If we find a positive model should we give up?



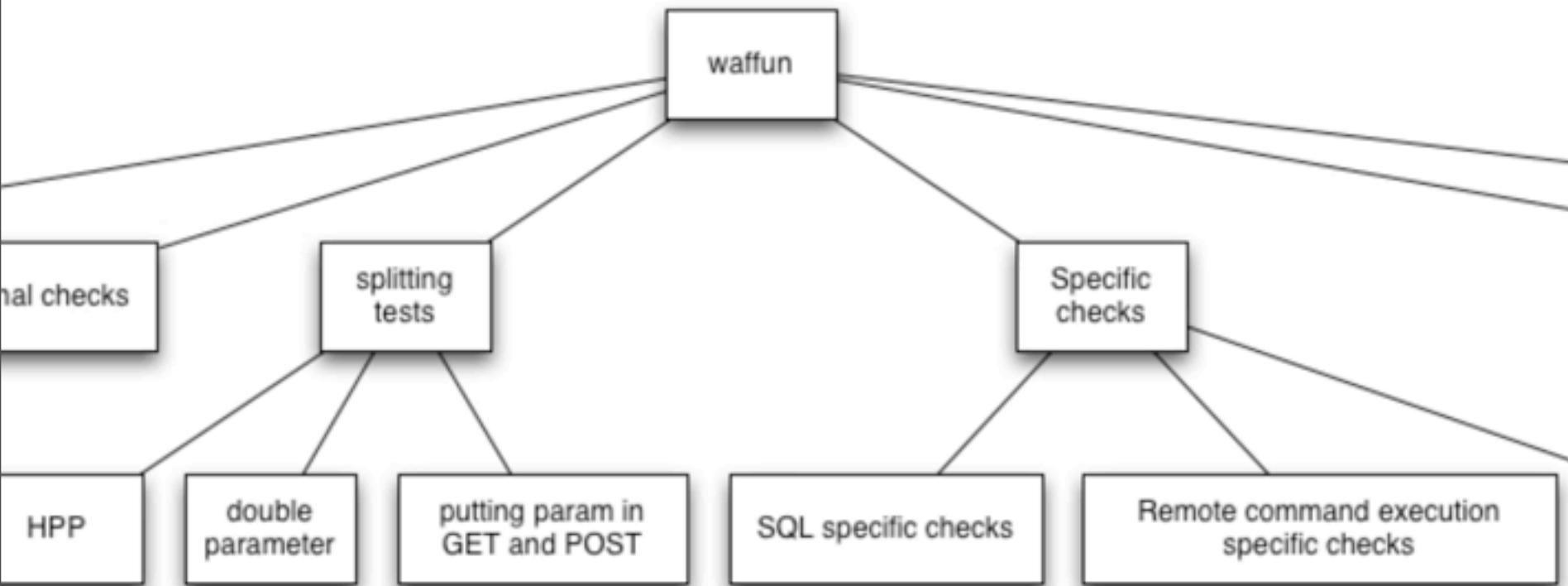
Testing WAFs for bypasses is a tedious job

- Which is why we automate it :-)
- WAFFUN - works in progress
 - ▶ Checks if the script echos back (esp in the case of xss)
 - ▶ Can check if error suppression is supported
 - ▶ Finds out how the WAF responds when it reacts to an attack
 - ▶ Goes through a list of well known blacklisted strings
 - ▶ If any were blocked, it tries different encoding methods, null characters, unicode



WAFFUN: XSS constructor

- Tries a number of tags to find out which are allowed through
- Tries a number of DHTML event handlers
- Tries a number of Javascript methods



WAFs may be vulnerable too!

- Security software is not necessarily secure
- Web Application specific issues: XSS, SQLi
- Overflows
- DoS

Known issues

■ ModSecurity 2.5.9

- ▶ addresses 2 vulnerabilities

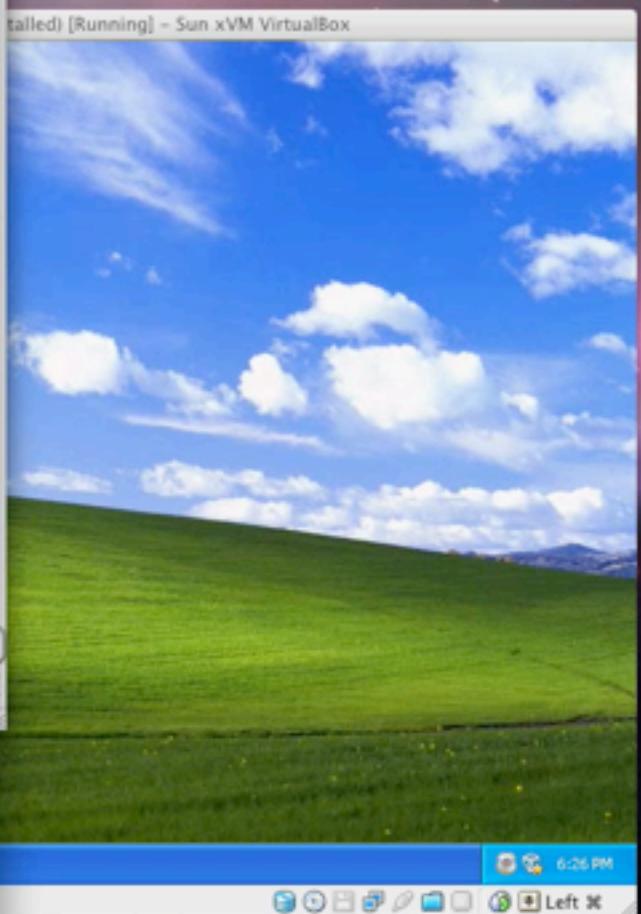
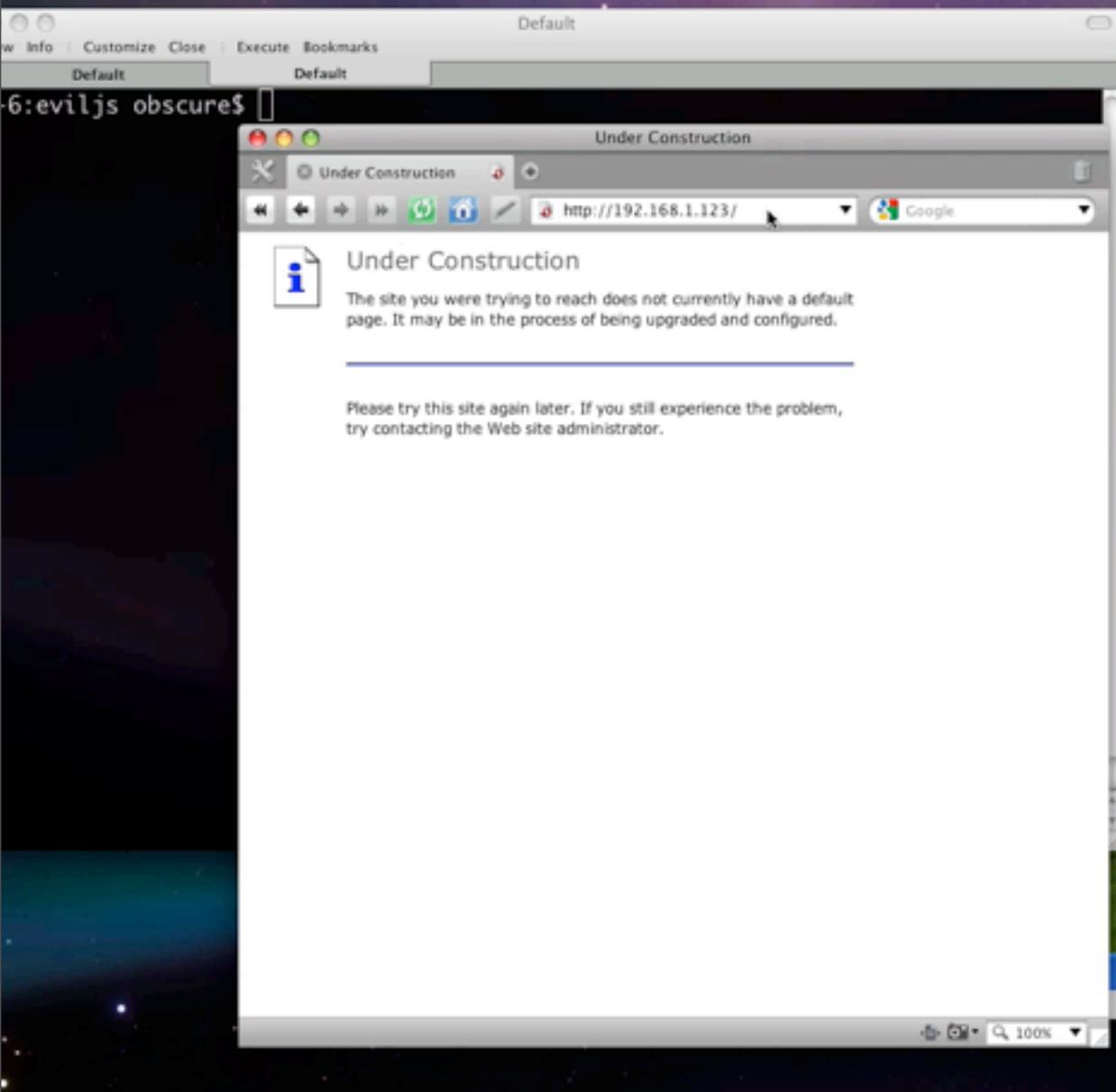
- "Fixed PDF XSS issue where a non-GET request for a PDF file would crash the Apache httpd process."
- "Fixed parsing multipart content with a missing part header name which would crash Apache."

■ Profense 2.6.3

- ▶ Profense Web Application Firewall Cross-Site Scripting and Cross-Site Request Forgery

■ DotDefender 3.8-5 (this week)

- ▶ Command Execution in dotDefender Site Management
 - (requires authentication)
 - seems like it is vulnerable to XSRF



ENABLESECURITY

Thank you

- Do you have ideas / resources to improve our tools?
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- sandro [em] enablesecurity [ponto] com
- Questions?