



# Pentestlab – Schwachstellen von Web- Anwendungen

[dud.inf.tu-dresden.de](http://dud.inf.tu-dresden.de)

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Mark Dowd, John McDonald, Justin Schuh: „The Art of Software Security Assessment: Identifying and Preventing Software Vulnerabilities“

Hanqing Wu, Liz Zhao: „Web Security“

Prakhar Prasad: „Mastering Modern Web Penetration Testing“

Marcus Pinto, Dafydd Stuttard: “The Web Application Hacker's Handbook: Finding and Exploiting Security Flaws, 2nd Edition”



# OWASP

The Open Web Application Security Project

<https://www.owasp.org/>

- internationale Vereinigung / Community
  - Entwicklung sicherer Anwendungen
- OWASP Foundation
  - Non-profit Organisation
  - gegründet 1. Dezember 2001
  - formaler OWASP Rahmen



# OWASP

The Open Web Application Security Project

## OWASP Dresden Stammtisch

[https://www.owasp.org/index.php/OWASP\\_German\\_Chapter\\_Stammtisch\\_Initiative/Dresden](https://www.owasp.org/index.php/OWASP_German_Chapter_Stammtisch_Initiative/Dresden)

- Treffen alle 1 bis 2 Monate
- Vorträge zu IT-Sicherheit / Entwicklung sicherer Anwendungen
- breites Themenspektrum
- kostenfrei...

# Top 10 Web Security Risks 2010 / 2013



# OWASP

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## OWASP Top 10 – 2010 (old)

2010-A1 – Injection

2010-A2 – Cross Site Scripting (XSS)

2010-A3 – Broken Authentication and Session Management

2010-A4 – Insecure Direct Object References

2010-A5 – Cross Site Request Forgery (CSRF)

2010-A6 – Security Misconfiguration

2010-A7 – Insecure Cryptographic Storage

2010-A8 – Failure to Restrict URL Access

2010-A9 – Insufficient Transport Layer Protection

2010-A10 – Unvalidated Redirects and Forwards (NEW)

3 Primary Changes:

- Added New 2013-A9: Using Known Vulnerable Components

## OWASP Top 10 – 2013 (New)

2013-A1 – Injection

2013-A2 – Broken Authentication and Session Management

2013-A3 – Cross Site Scripting (XSS)

2013-A4 – Insecure Direct Object References

2013-A5 – Security Misconfiguration

2013-A6 – Sensitive Data Exposure

2013-A7 – Missing Function Level Access Control

2013-A8 – Cross-Site Request Forgery (CSRF)

2013-A9 – Using Known Vulnerable Components (NEW)

2013-A10 – Unvalidated Redirects and Forwards

- Merged: 2010-A7 and 2010-A9 -> 2013-A6

- 2010-A8 broadened to 2013-A7

# Mapping from 2010 to 2013 Top 10



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## HTTP is a “stateless” protocol

- Means credentials have to go with every request
- Should use SSL for everything requiring authentication

## Session management flaws

- SESSION ID used to track state since HTTP doesn't
  - and it is just as good as credentials to an attacker
- SESSION ID is typically exposed on the network, in browser, in logs, ...

## Beware the side-doors

- Change my password, remember my password, forgot my password, secret question, logout, email address, etc...

## Typical Impact

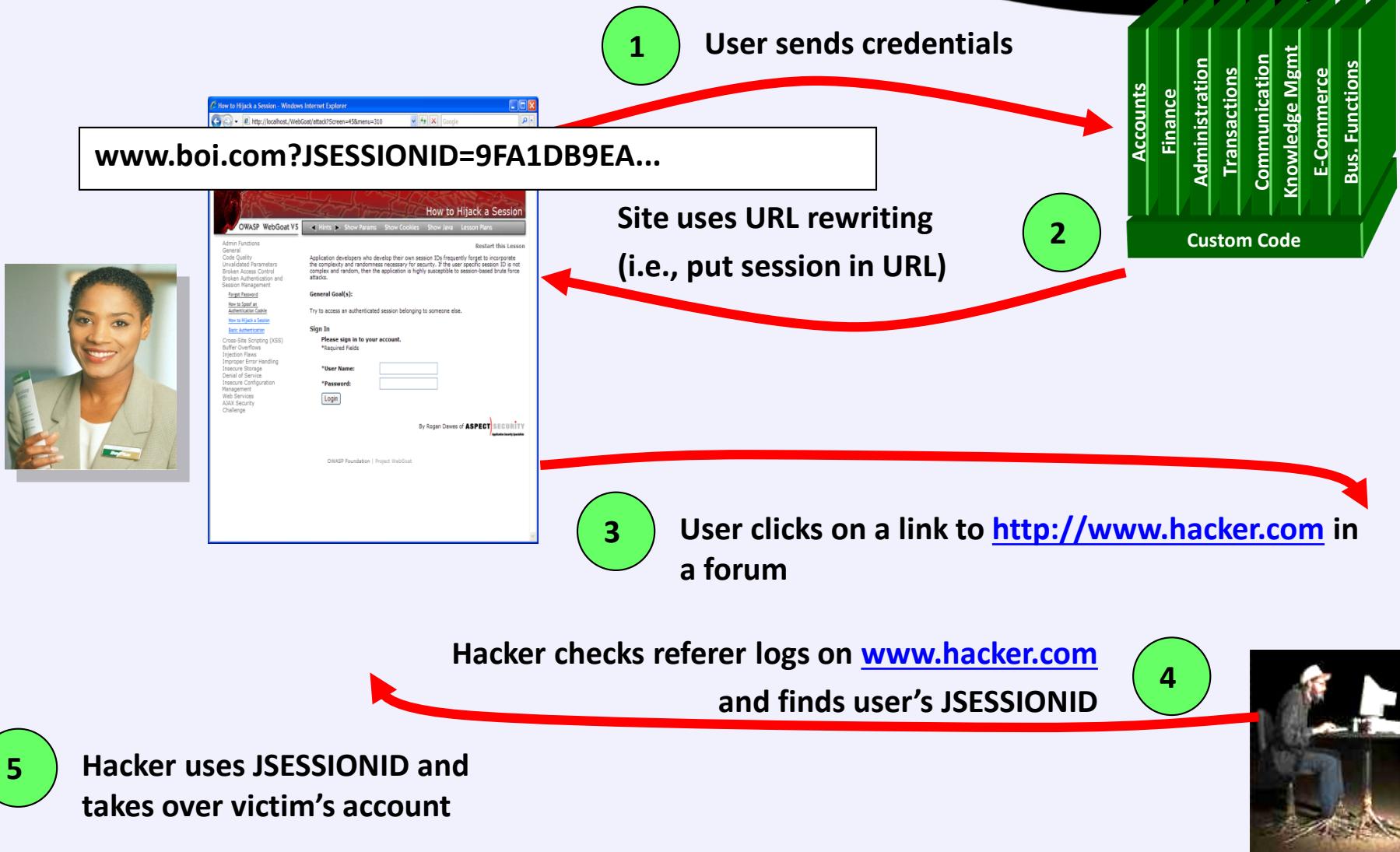
- User accounts compromised or user sessions hijacked

# Broken Authentication Illustrated



# OWASP

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# Mapping from 2010 to 2013 Top 10



# OWASP

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# Insecure Direct Object References Illustrated



# OWASP

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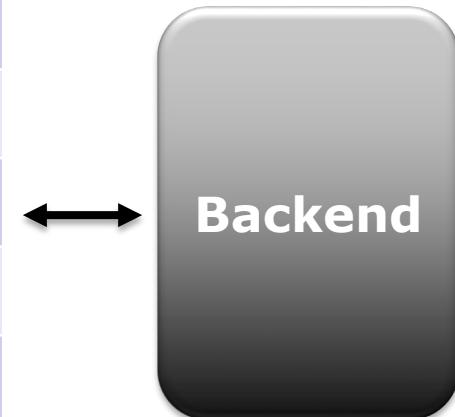
A screenshot of a Microsoft Internet Explorer window displaying an online banking interface. The title bar reads "Online Banking | Account Summary | Checking - Microsoft Internet Explorer". The address bar shows the URL <https://www.onlinebank.com/user?acct=6065>. The main content area displays a dashboard with a welcome message, account summaries, and transaction history. On the left, there's a sidebar with sections for "Your Accounts" (Checking-6534, Checking-6515), "Transfer Funds", "Your Bills", and links to "Customer Service" and "Privacy & Security". The central part of the page shows a chart titled "Income and Expenses from Sep 26, 2004 to Jan 16, 2005" for the "Checking-6534" account. Below the chart is a detailed transaction table with columns for Date, Description, Category, and Amount. The transaction table lists various entries such as Interest Payment, ATM Withdrawal, SBC Phone Bill Payment, myBank Credit Card Bill Payment, and so on. The bottom right of the page shows a note: "Net Cash Flow: 6435.29".

- Attacker notices his acct parameter is 6065  
?acct=6065
- He modifies it to a nearby number  
?acct=6066
- Attacker views the victim's account information

## Mapping zwischen externer und interner Referenz

Zufällige ID	Systemspezifische Referenz
3432443	/www/image/bild.png
23467967	customerid=56
67823476879	www.target.com
43512658	...
34589345	...
6576798789	...

HTTP-Anfrage



# Mapping from 2010 to 2013 Top 10



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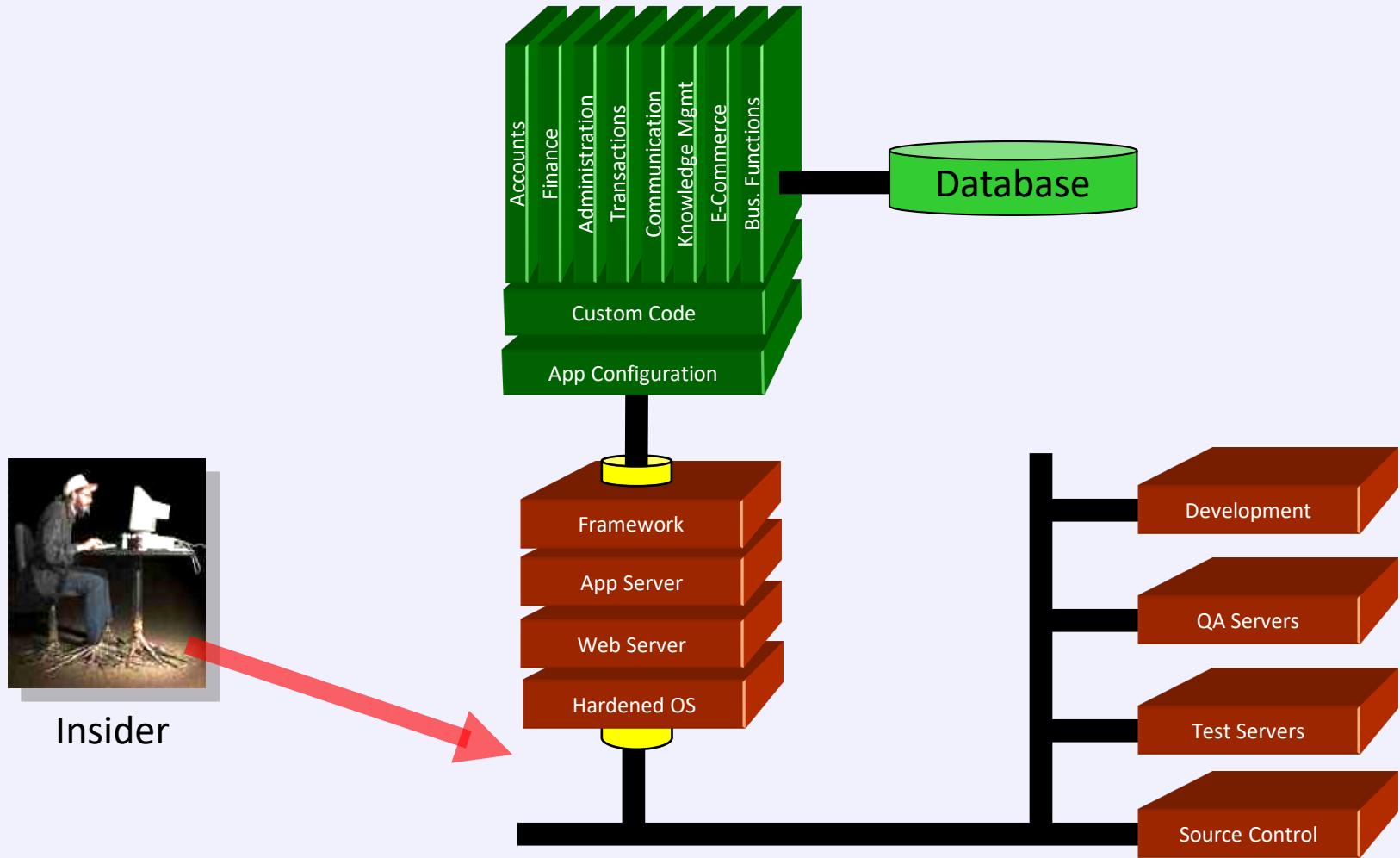
▪ 2010-A8 broadened to 2013-A7

# Security Misconfiguration Illustrated



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hei  
seo Sicherheitslücke in vielen Intel-Systemen seit 2010

← → C 🔒 Sicher | https://www.heise.de/security/meldung/Sicherheitsluecke-in-vielen-Intel-Systemen-seit-2010-3700880.html

02.05.2017 10:54 Uhr – Christof Windeck

vorlesen

The diagram illustrates the internal architecture of an Intel system, centered around the CPU. Key components include:

- CPU:** Contains the Grafikkern (Graphics Core), L2 Cache (four units), L3-Cache, and Speicher-Controller (Memory Controller).
- Memory:** Connected via DDR3 modules.
- PCIe Root Complex:** Manages PCIe 3.0 x16 and PCIe 2.0 x1 slots.
- PCIe Switch:** Manages SATA, USB 2.0/3.0, GBit-Ethernet (through a PHY-Chip), and an interner Interconnect.
- Management Engine (ME):** An orange box containing ME-Code, ThreadX-RTOS, and RISC-Kern. It is connected to the CPU's internal interconnect and various I/O controllers.
- I/O Controllers:** Platform Controller Hub (Serie 8 H87, Q87, Z87), Sound-Chip, Flash-Chip, and Super-I/O (PS/2, COM, LPT, TPM).
- Peripherals:** DisplayPort, HDMI, DVI, SATA, and Audio.

A dashed orange line highlights the Management Engine (ME) and its software components: ME-Code, ThreadX-RTOS, and RISC-Kern.

**Text at the bottom:**

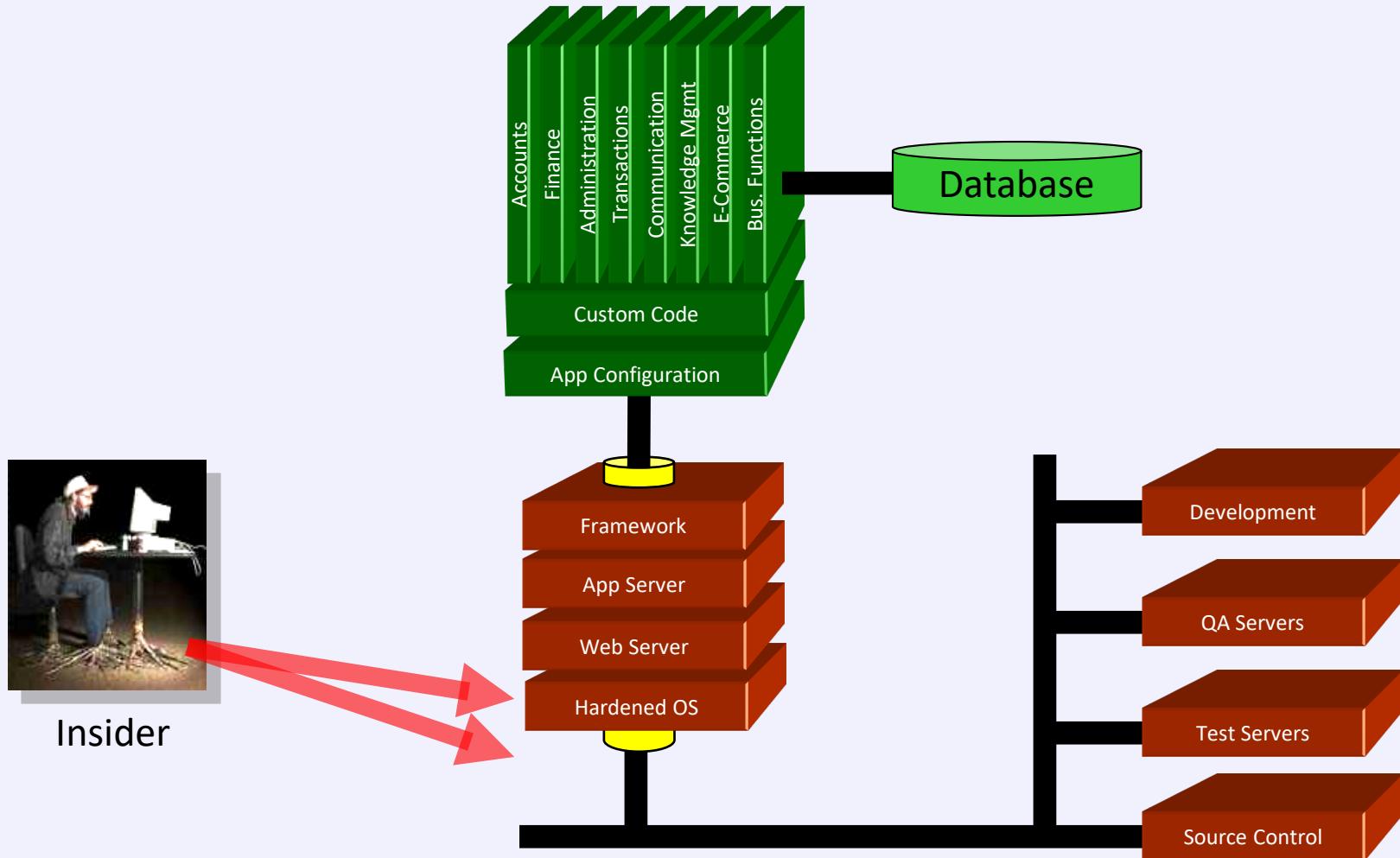
Die Firmware der oft kritisierten Management Engine (ME) in vielen PCs, Notebooks und Servern mit Intel-Prozessoren seit 2010 benötigt Updates, um Angriffe zu verhindern.

# Security Misconfiguration Illustrated



# OWASP

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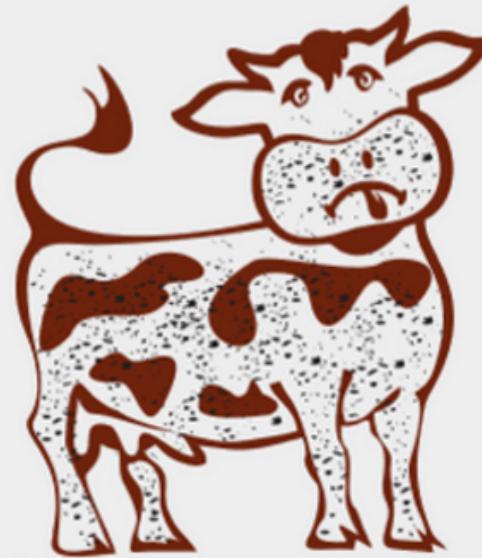


## Dirty Cow: Linux-Rechteausweitung wird für Angriffe missbraucht

heise Security

21.10.2016 16:52 Uhr – Fabian A. Scherschel

vorlesen



# DIRTY COW

(Bild: [dirtycow.ninja](#))

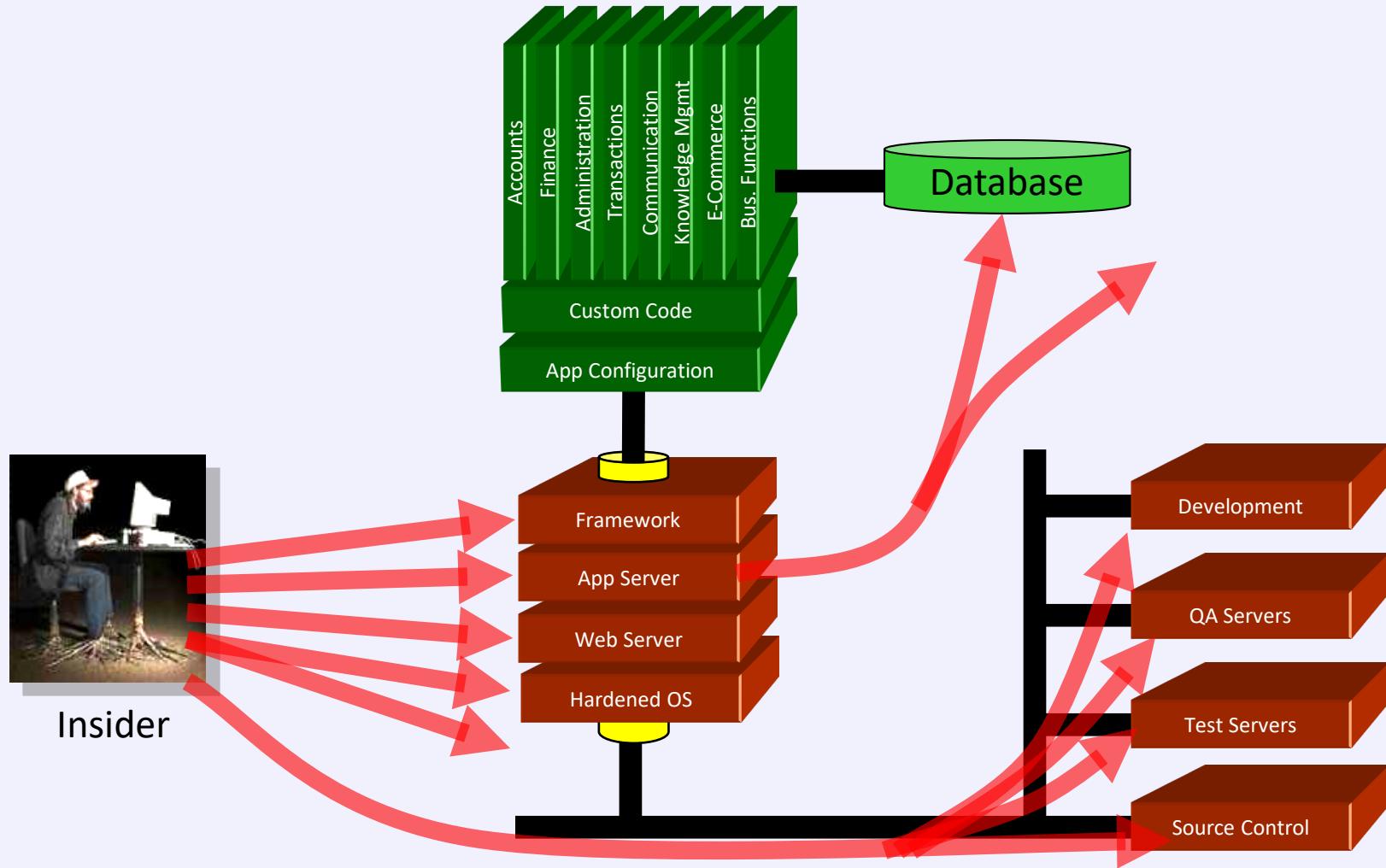
Die Lücke im Linux-Kernel, die Entwickler auf Grund ihrer Brisanz als "eklig" bezeichnen, wurde durch einen Angriff auf einen Webserver entdeckt. Da sie offensichtlich schon länger für Angriffe missbraucht wird, sollten Anwender jetzt schnell patchen.

# Security Misconfiguration Illustrated



# OWASP

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# Mapping from 2010 to 2013 Top 10



# OWASP

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▪ 2010-A8 broadened to 2013-A7

# Insecure Cryptographic Storage Illustrated



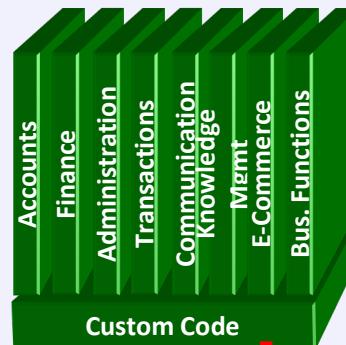
# OWASP

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1

Victim enters credit card  
number in form



4

Malicious insider  
steals 4 million credit  
card numbers

2

Error handler logs CC  
details because merchant  
gateway is unavailable

3

Logs are accessible to all  
members of IT staff for  
debugging purposes



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# Missing Function Level Access Control Illustrated



# OWASP

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The screenshot shows a Microsoft Internet Explorer window with the title bar "Online Banking | Account Summary | Checking - Microsoft Internet Explorer". The address bar contains the URL <https://www.onlinebank.com/user/getAccounts>. The main content area displays a dashboard for a user named Teodora. It includes a welcome message, a sidebar with account details (Checking-6534, Checking-6515), bills, and transfer funds options. A large central section shows a bar chart of income and expenses from September 26, 2004, to January 16, 2005, and a detailed transaction history table.

Date	Description	Category	Amount
Nov 22, 2004	Interest Payment	Interest	\$0.25
Nov 22, 2004	ATM Withdrawal, myBank, San Rafael, CA	Cash	\$100.00
Nov 19, 2004	ATM Withdrawal, myBank, San Francisco, CA	Cash	\$100.00
Nov 16, 2004	SBC Phone Bill Payment	Phone	\$94.23
Nov 16, 2004	myBank Credit Card Bill Payment	Credit Card	\$2,853.57
Nov 15, 2004	ATM Withdrawal, myBank, San Rafael, CA	Cash	\$100.00
Nov 15, 2004	myBank Payroll	Payroll	\$4,373.79
Nov 10, 2004	ATM Withdrawal, myBank, San Francisco, CA	Cash	\$100.00
Nov 4, 2004	ATM Withdrawal, myBank, San Francisco, CA	Cash	\$100.00
Nov 3, 2004	myBank Credit Card Bill Payment	Credit Card	\$10.00
Nov 1, 2004	Working Assets Bill Payment	Phone	\$13.57
Nov 1, 2004	Prudential Insurance Bill Payment	Insurance	\$435.00
Nov 1, 2004	Chase Manhattan Mortgage Corp Bill Payment	Mortgage	\$2,194.42
Oct 29, 2004	ATM Withdrawal, myBank, San Francisco, CA	Cash	\$100.00
Oct 29, 2004	myBank Payroll	Payroll	\$4,338.96

- Attacker notices the URL indicates his role **/user/getAccounts**
- He modifies it to another directory (role)  
**/admin/getAccounts**, or  
**/manager/getAccounts**
- Attacker views more accounts than just their own

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# OWASP

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Attacker sets the trap on some website on the internet  
(or simply via an e-mail)

1



How to Exploit Hidden Fields - Microsoft Internet Explorer

View Your Accounts

1. Username: 2. Password:

Username Help Password Help

3. Sign On to: Account Summary > Sign On

Need to set up online access? Sign Up Now or Learn More

About Your New Account Individuals Small Business Commercial

Hidden <img> tag contains attack against vulnerable site

2

While logged into vulnerable site,  
victim views attacker site



How to Exploit Hidden Fields - Microsoft Internet Explorer

Address: http://localhost/WebGoat/attack?Screen=6&menu=51

Logout

OWASP WebGoat V4

Admin Functions

General

Broken Authentication and Session Management

Birds of a Feather and Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)

Unvalidated Parameters

How to Exploit Hidden Fields

How to Exploit Chain Code

JavaScript Validation

How to Exploit Unchecked Errors

File

Insure Storage

Injection Flaws

Improper Error Handling

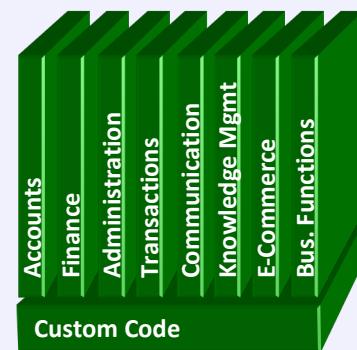
Cross-Site Request Forgery

Challenge

<img> tag loaded by browser – sends GET request (including credentials) to vulnerable site

3

Application with CSRF vulnerability



Vulnerable site sees legitimate request from victim and performs the action requested

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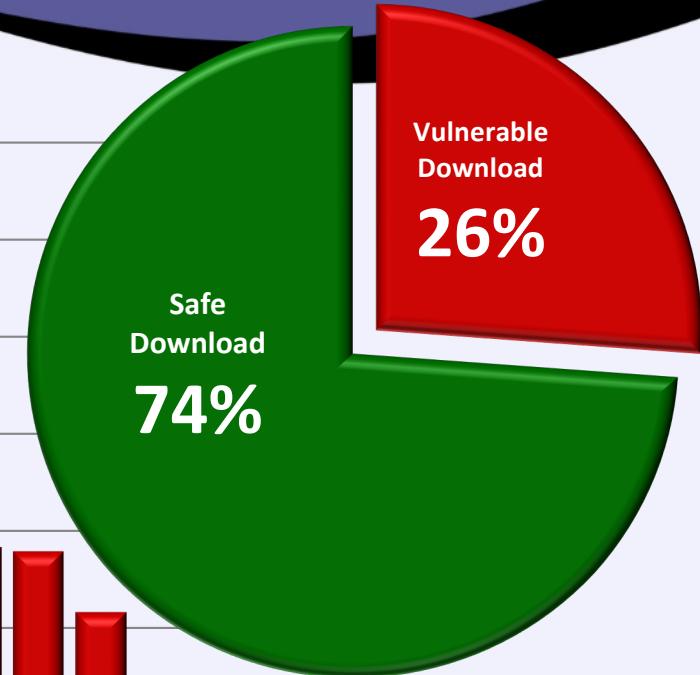
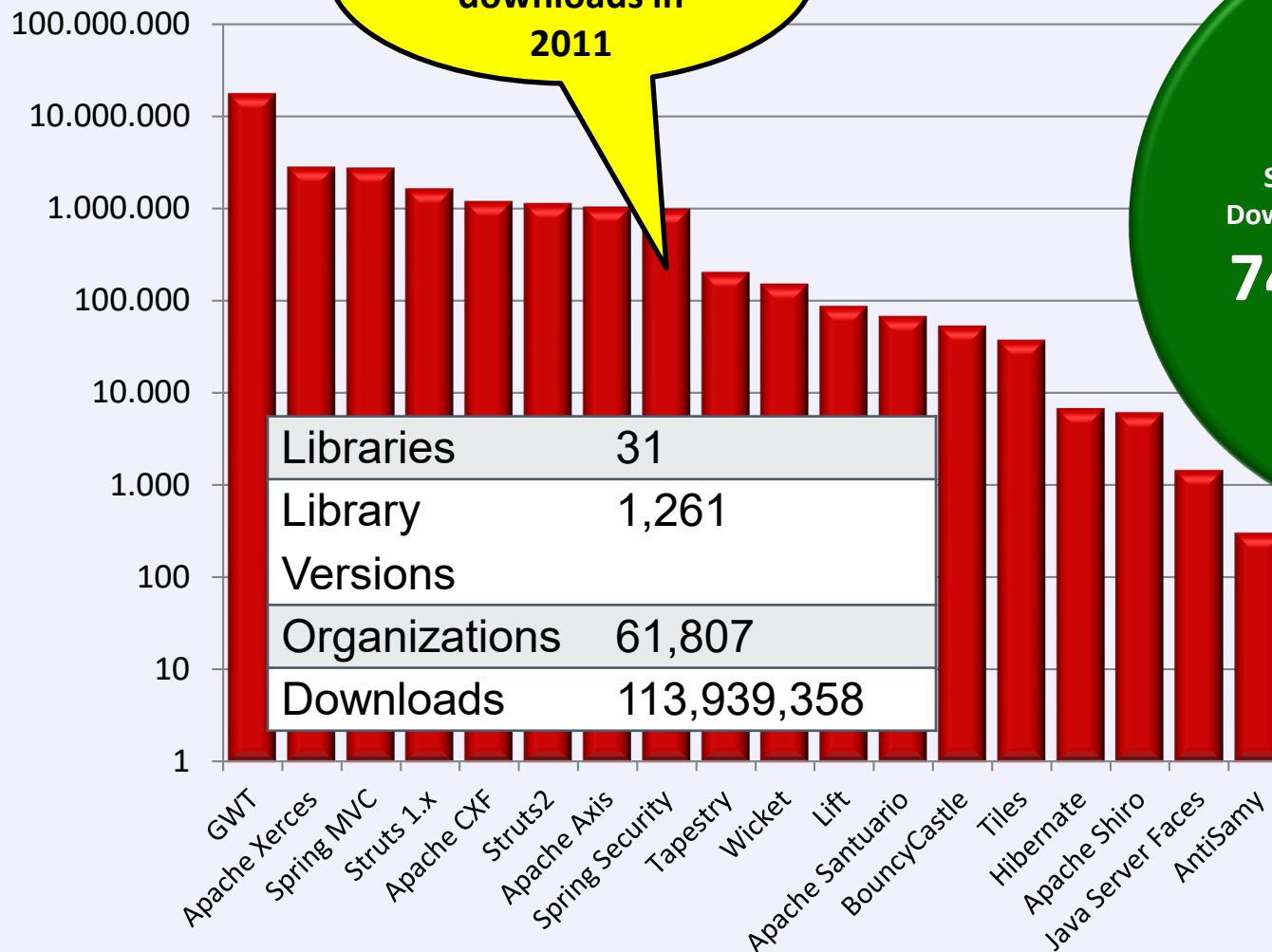
# Everyone Uses Vulnerable Libraries



## OWASP

The Open W...

29 MILLION  
vulnerable  
downloads in  
2011





# OWASP

The Open Web Application Security Project

## Vulnerable Components Are Common

- Some vulnerable components (e.g., framework libraries) can be identified and exploited with automated tools
- This expands the threat agent pool beyond targeted attackers to include chaotic actors

## Widespread

- Virtually every application has these issues because most development teams don't focus on ensuring their components/libraries are up to date
- In many cases, the developers don't even know all the components they are using, never mind their versions. Component dependencies make things even worse

## Typical Impact

- Full range of weaknesses is possible, including injection, broken access control, XSS ...
- The impact could range from minimal to complete host takeover and data compromise

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# Unvalidated Redirect Illustrated



# OWASP

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1

Attacker sends attack to victim via email or webpage

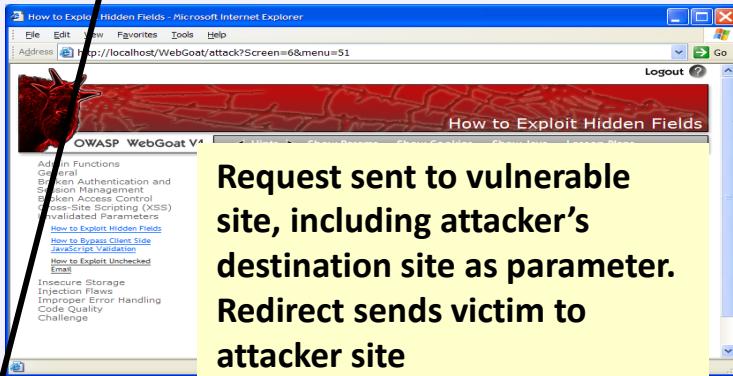


From: Internal Revenue Service  
Subject: Your Unclaimed Tax Refund  
Our records show you have an unclaimed federal tax refund. Please click [here](#) to initiate your claim.



2

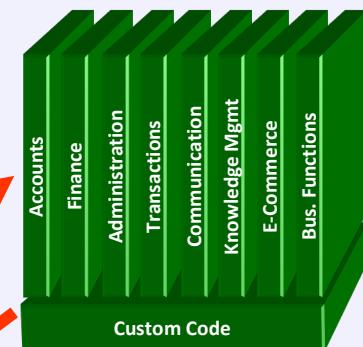
Victim clicks link containing unvalidated parameter



Request sent to vulnerable site, including attacker's destination site as parameter. Redirect sends victim to attacker site

3

Application redirects victim to attacker's site



4

Evil site installs malware on victim, or phish's for private information

[https://www.irs.gov/taxrefund/claim.jsp?year=2006  
&...&dest=www.evilsite.com](https://www.irs.gov/taxrefund/claim.jsp?year=2006&...&dest=www.evilsite.com)

# Unvalidated Forward Illustrated



# OWASP

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1

Attacker sends attack to vulnerable page they have access to



Request sent to vulnerable page which user does have access to. Redirect sends user directly to private page, bypassing access control.

2

Application authorizes request, which continues to vulnerable page

Filter

```
public void doPost( HttpServletRequest request,
HttpServletResponse response) {
    try {
        String target = request.getParameter( "dest" ) ;
        ...
        request.getRequestDispatcher( target
        ).forward(request, response);
    }
    catch ( ...
```

3

Forwarding page fails to validate parameter, sending attacker to unauthorized page, bypassing access control

```
public void sensitiveMethod(
HttpServletRequest request,
HttpServletResponse response) {
    try {
        // Do sensitive stuff here.
        ...
    }
    catch ( ...
```



- Liste für 2017
  - erste Version seit April
  - finale Version: November 2017
- neu aufgenommen:
  - A4: XML External Entities (XXE)
  - A8: Insecure Deserialization
  - A10: Insufficient Logging and Monitoring



OWASP Top 10 - 2013	→	OWASP Top 10 - 2017
A1 – Injection	→	A1:2017 - Injection
A2 – Broken Authentication and Session Management	→	A2:2017 - Broken Authentication
A3 – Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)	↳	A3:2017 - Sensitive Data Exposure
A4 – Insecure Direct Object References [Merged+A7]	↑	A4:2017 - XML External Entities (XXE) [NEW]
A5 – Security Misconfiguration	↳	A5:2017 - Broken Access Control [Merged]
A6 – Sensitive Data Exposure	↗	A6:2017 - Security Misconfiguration
A7 – Missing Function Level Access Control [Merged+A4]	↑	A7:2017 - Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)
A8 – Cross-Site Request Forgery (CSRF)	☒	A8:2017 - Insecure Deserialization [NEW, Community]
A9 – Using Components with Known Vulnerabilities	→	A9:2017 - Using Components with Known Vulnerabilities
A10 – Unvalidated Redirects and Forwards	☒	A10:2017 - Insufficient Logging & Monitoring [NEW, Community]



**OWASP**

The Open Web Application Security Project

- A4 - XML External Entities
  - Remember: XML injection attacks...
  - Denial of Service



- ## • A4 - XML External Entities

# DoS: *One Billion Laughs*



- A4 - XML External Entities
  - Remember: XML injection attacks...
  - Denial of Service
- Maßnahmen:
  - XML External Entities / DTD processing ausschalten
  - ggf. andere Datenformate verwenden (JSON)



# OWASP

The Open Web Application Security Project

- A8 - Insecure Deserialization
  - Angriffsmöglichkeiten stark von Anwendung abhängig
  - Veränderung von serialisierten Code & Daten
    - ➔ Beeinflussung der Anwendungslogik
- Maßnahmen:
  - möglichst nur einfache Datentypen verwenden
  - Serialisierte Daten & Code nur aus vertrauenswürdigen Quellen



# OWASP

The Open Web Application Security Project

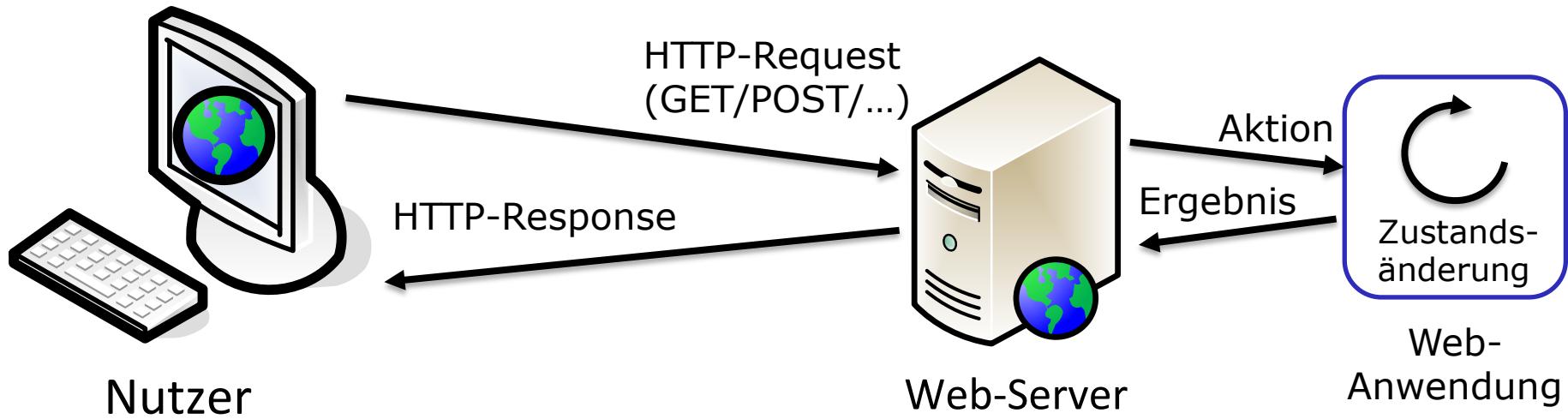
- A10 - Insufficient Logging & Monitoring
  - Problem: viele Angriffe werden erst nach Monaten entdeckt
- Maßnahmen:
  - Möglichst alle kritischen Systemaktivitäten loggen...
  - ... und auswerten!!
  - Problem:
    - Datenschutz!
    - viele false positives

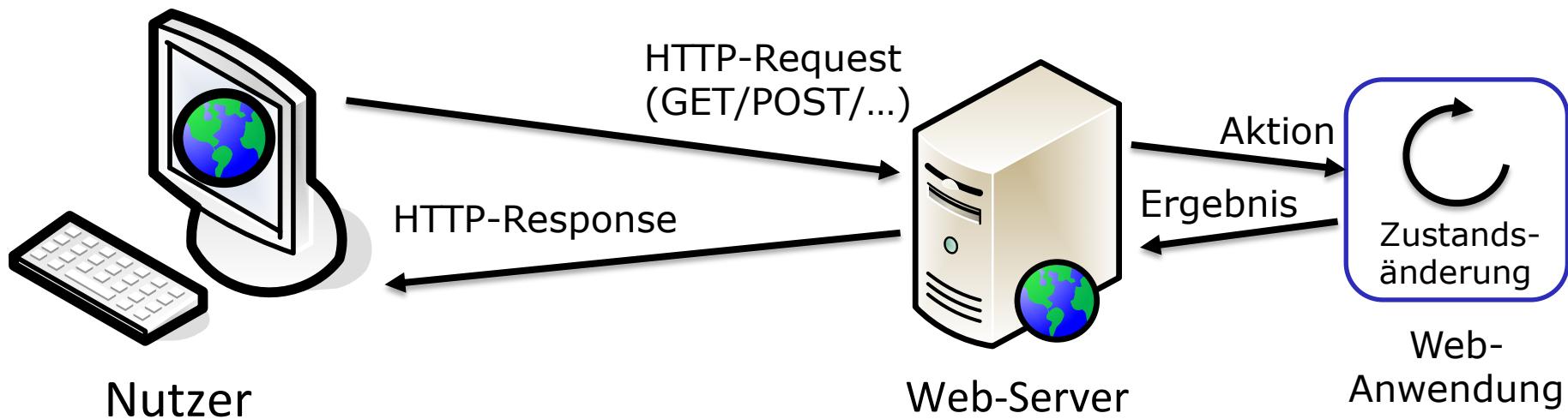
- Client-seitige Sicherheitsmaßnahmen lassen sich leicht umgehen
- Beispiele:
  - versteckte Formularfelder
  - nicht-änderbare Formularfelder
  - Größen- / Formatbeschränkungen bzgl. Formularfeldern
  - Eingabeüberprüfungen mittels JavaScript

- Problem: Verhinderung von Web-Site-übergreifendem Datenaustausch
  - insbesondere durch (aktive) Inhalte
    - JavaScript, Flash, Java, ...
- Lösungsidee:
  - Separierung gemäß „Herkunft“ der Daten  
→ Zugriff nur bei „same origin“ erlaubt
  - „same origin“:
    - **Protokoll** gleich und
    - **Host** gleich und
    - **Port** gleich

Ziel: Ausführen von **Aktionen** mit Rechten des angegriffenen Nutzers  
→ nicht notwendigerweise Informationsbeschaffung!

# Ausführen von Aktionen in Web-Anwendungen





- Aktion/Zustandsänderung ist entscheidend
  - „Schreibzugriff“
- Ergebnisinhalt/HTTP-Response von untergeordneter Bedeutung
  - Zugriff oftmals durch Same Origin Policy verhindert

Ziel: Ausführen von **Aktionen** mit Rechten des angegriffenen Nutzers  
→ nicht notwendigerweise Informationsbeschaffung!

Annahme:

- Nutzer ist bei Web-Anwendung angemeldet
  - Gültige Session-ID im Browser vorhanden
    - oftmals als Cookie

Angriffsstrategie:

- Nutzer dazu bringen, unbemerkt HTTP-Request abzusetzen
  - Session-Credentials (Cookies) werden automatisch mitgesendet

Umsetzung:

- eingebettete Bilder
- automatisch generierte/abgesendete Formulare (JavaScript)
- Ausnutzung von XSS-Lücken
- ...

## 1. nach erfolgreichem Login setzte Web-Anwendung Cookie als Session-ID

```
<?PHP  
    if(login_check())  
        header("Set-Cookie: sessionid=dshf84754930jdlkf;");  
?>
```

## 2. Web-Anwendung überprüft Cookie als Zugriffskontrolle

```
<?PHP  
    if($_COOKIE["sessionid"]=="dshf84754930jdlkf")  
        doAction($_GET["param"]);  
?>
```

## 3. Nutzer besucht Angreifer-Webseite

```
<HTML>  
    <BODY>  
          
    </BODY>  
<HTML>
```

**Session-Cookie wird  
← automatisch gesendet**

- Angreifer kennt SessionID nicht
- Gegenmaßnahme: REFERER-Überprüfung
  - bietet nur bedingt Schutz
  - führt ggf. zu Benutzbarkeitsproblemen
    - Nutzerseitige Deaktivierung von REFERER aus Datenschutzgründen
  - Angriff: Finden von Stellen bei denen keine REFERER-Überprüfung möglich ist
    - Übergang HTTP → HTTPS
- Gegenmaßnahme: Shared Secret zwischen Client ↔ Server
  - wichtig: zufällig!
  - Angreifer kann gültigen Wert nicht vorhersehen  
→ Konstruktion gültiger Anfragen nicht möglich
  - Beispiel: <http://webapp.com/doit?param=1&secret=34hndr2359045>
    - besser: als POST-Parameter

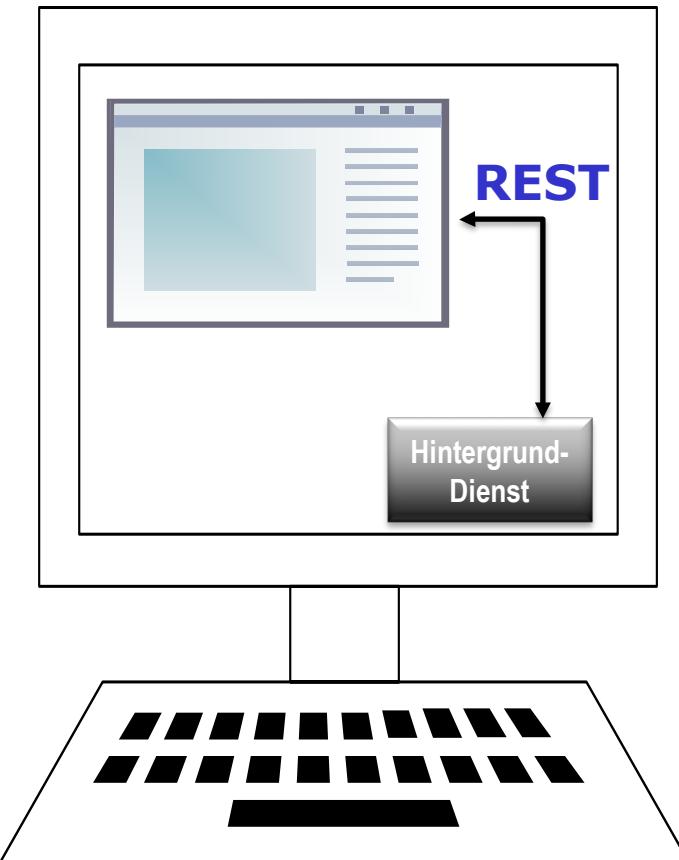


`http://fritz.box/?allowRemoteAccess=1`

`http://192.168.0.1:8083/fhem?cmd.Stove=set%20Stove%20on`

`http://localhost/gui/?action=upload&file=c:\autostart.bat`

`http://192.168.0.13/NAS/deleteFile?name=laptop.backup`



Problem: Datenzugriff über Domain-Grenzen hinweg  
→ JavaScript kann Anfragen nur an „same origin“ stellen

Beispiel: Web-Seite [a.com](#):

```
<HTML>
  <BODY>
    <script>
      var xmlhttp = new XMLHttpRequest();
      xmlhttp.onreadystatechange = function() {
        var myJson = JSON.parse(this.responseText);
        doIt(myJson);
      }
      xmlhttp.open("GET", "http://b.com/data.json", true);
      xmlhttp.send();
    </script>
  </BODY>
<HTML>
```

**Verletzung ← SOP**

Lösungsidee: Ausnutzen des <script>-Tags zur Umgehung der SOP

- <script>-Tag unterliegt nicht der SOP

Lösungsidee: Ausnutzen des <script>-Tags zur Umgehung der SOP

- <script>-Tag unterliegt nicht der SOP

## 1. Ansatz:

```
<script type="text/javascript"  
       src="http://b.com/data.json">  
</script>
```

→ Abruf von <http://b.com/data.json> gelingt

Problem: Rückgabe `{"Foo": "bar", "id": 42}` kein gültiges JavaScript  
→ Fehler im Browser

## 2. Ansatz: JSON in gültige JavaScript-Funktion verpacken!

- Funktion muß bereits in Web-Seite definiert sein
- andernfalls: SOP-Problem
  - Funktionsname wird Server in Parameter mitgeteilt

Ansatz: JSON in gültiger JavaScript-Funktion verpacken!

→ Funktion muß bereits in Web-Seite definiert sein (sonst: SOP-Problem)

```
<script>  
    myFunction(strJson)  
    {  
        doIt(JSON.parse(strJson));  
    }  
</script>
```

- Funktionsname wird Server in Parameter mitgeteilt

```
<script type="text/javascript"  
        src="http://b.com/data.json?callback=myFunction">  
</script>
```

→ Payload vom Server für <http://b.com/data.json?callback=myFunction>

```
myFunction({ "Foo": "bar", "id": 42});
```

- Third-Party Server muß vertraut werden  
→ insbesondere bezüglich **Injection-Angriffen**

Beispiel: Payload von <http://b.com/data.json?callback=myFunction>

```
myFunction({ "Foo": "" }) ;maliciousJavaScript() //", "id": 42} );
```

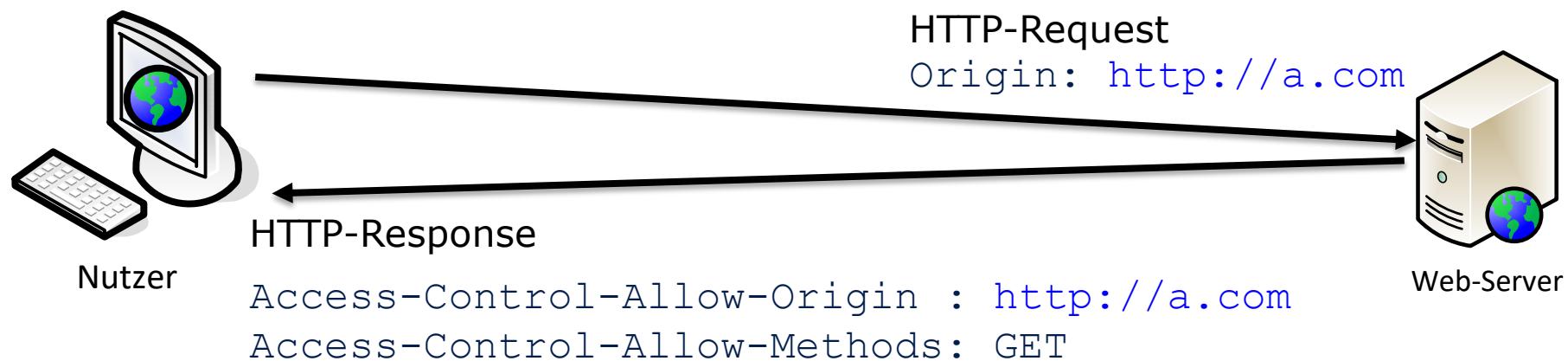
- Cross-Site Request Forgery ist leicht möglich
  - problematisch wenn Rückgabe sensible Informationen enthält

```
<script>  
    myFunction(strJson) { stealCredentials(strJson) }  
</script>  
<script type="text/javascript"  
src="http://opfer.com/credentials.json?callback=myFunction">  
</script>
```

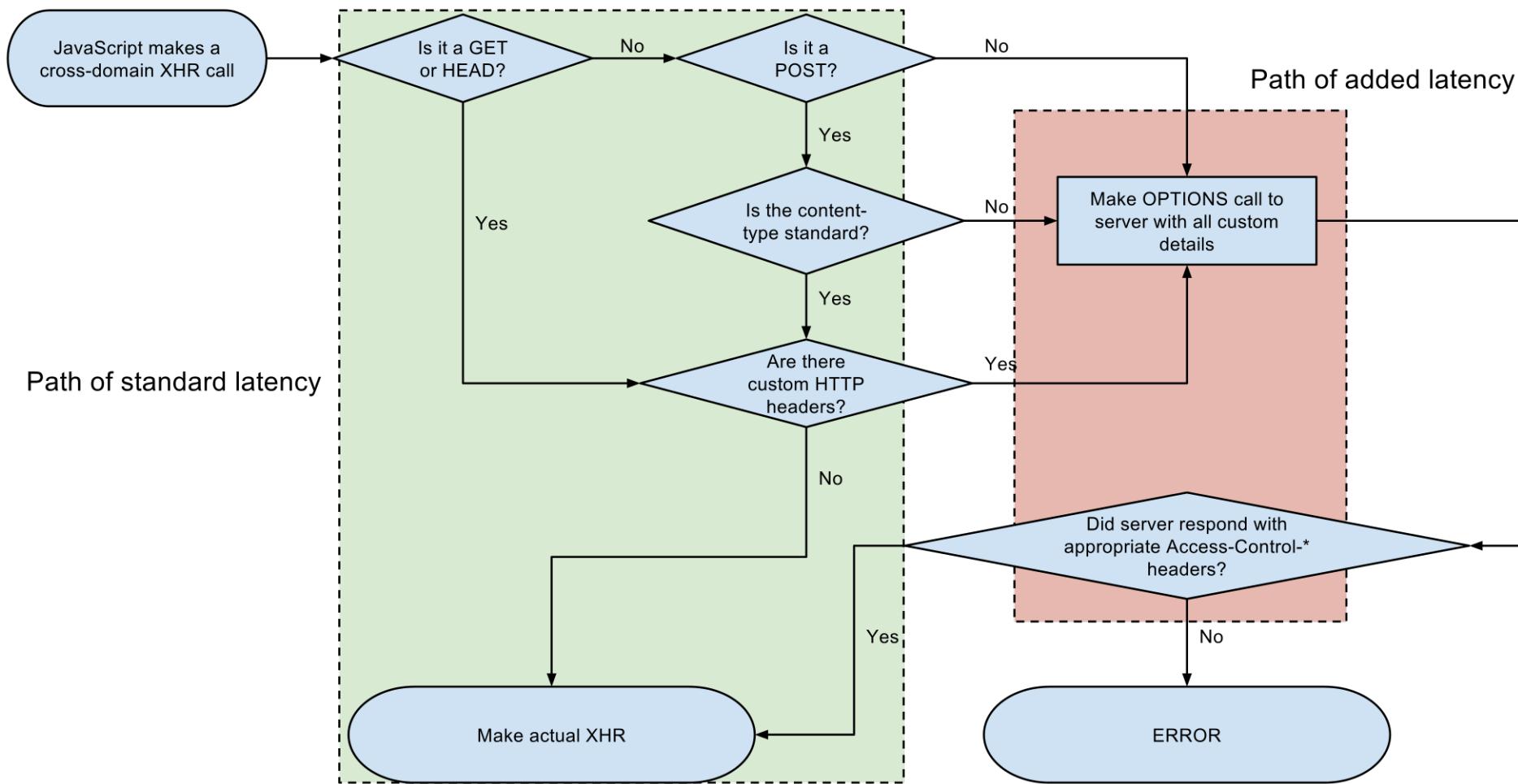
[www.attacker.com](http://www.attacker.com)



- Problem: Same Origin Policy verhindert **gewünschten** Origin-übergreifenden Zugriff
  - insbesondere bei komplexen modernen Web-Anwendungen nötig
- Lösungsidee:
  - Server teilt mit, welche anderen Origins auf die ausgelieferten Inhalte zugreifen dürfen
    - White-Listing-Ansatz
- Umsetzung: CORS
  - spezielle HTTP-Header



- vom Browser vor eigentlicher Anfrage gesendet
  - Überprüfung der Zugriffsregeln / Kompatibilität



- Zugriffskontrolle nicht restriktiv genug
  - Access-Control-Allow-Origin: \*

## Ziel:

- Ausführen von Aktionen im Namen angemeldeter Nutzer

## Strategie bisher:

- unberechtigte Kenntnisnahme von SessionID

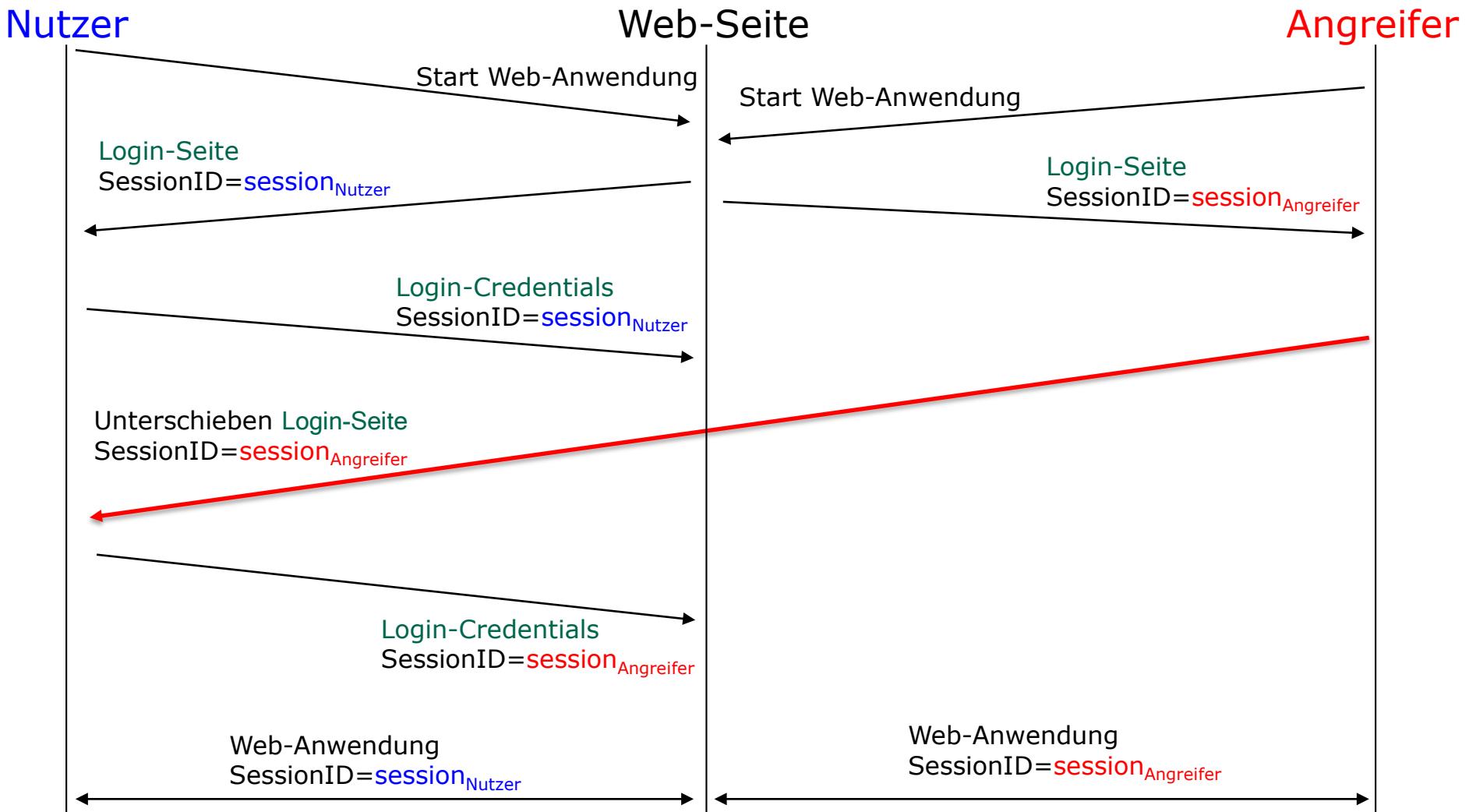
## neue Strategie:

- SessionID durch Angreifer festgelegt  
→ *Session Fixation*

## Umsetzung:

- Ausnutzen von unsicheren Web-Anwendungen, bei denen **SessionID** vor und nach Authentikation gleich ist

Problem: SessionID vor und nach Authentikation gleich



## 1. Session Setup

- „echte“ Session mit Ziel-Server etablieren, um SessionID zu erhalten
  - „striktes“ Session-Management
- selbstgewählte SessionID benutzen
  - „permissive“ Session-Management

## 2. Session Fixation

- SessionID dem Nutzer unterschieben
  - Nutzer-SessionID wird „fixiert“ auf Angreifer-SessionID

## 3. Session Entrance

- Warten bis Nutzer SessionID „gültig macht“

- SessionID als URL Parameter
  - Angreifer sendet präpariert URL an Nutzer
    - Phising
    - URL-Verkürzungsdienst
- SessionID in verstecktem Formular-Feld
  - gefälschte Web-Seite mit präpariertem Login-Formular
    - Hm, Angreifer könnte gleich Nutzernname/Paßwort stehlen...
  - XSS-Schwachstelle ausnutzen
    - ditto

- SessionID im Cookie gespeichert
  - XSS-Schwachstelle ausnutzen
    - Angreifer könnte vermutlich auch SessionID stehlen
  - Verbesserte Version: Domain-Cookie setzen
    - XSS-angreifbarer Server: [www.a.com](http://www.a.com)  
→ Domain-Cookie setzen:  

```
http://www.a.com/?<script>
document.cookie=„sessionid=1234;domain=.a.com“
</script>
```
  - Nutzer geht auf: [onlinebanking.a.com](http://onlinebanking.a.com)  
→ Domain-Cookie wird automatisch gesendet

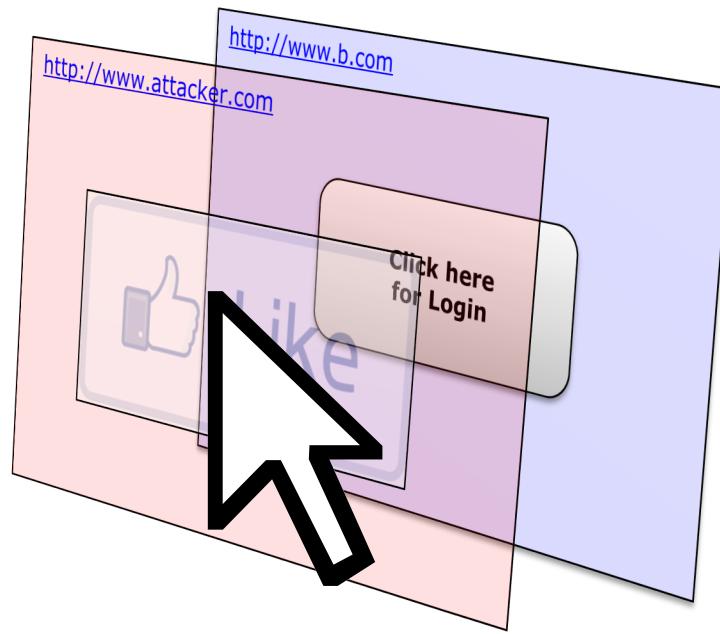
- SessionID im Cookie gespeichert
  - <META>-Tag
    - Injection-Angriff
    - statt JavaScript → <meta http-equiv="Set-Cookie" content="**sessionid=1234**">
      - funktioniert auch außerhalb von <HEADER></HEADER>
      - ggf. nicht gefiltert von Web-Anwendung
  - HTTP-Antwort-Header
    - Manipulation des Netz-Verkehrs
      - Hm, hier schienen bessere Angriffe möglich...
    - Kontrolle über Server in Domain
      - Domain-Cookie setzen
      - DNS-Angriff → Einträge fälschen

Ziel: Aktivitäten im Browser durch Nutzer auszulösen

Lösungsidee: Nutzer soll Aktionen unbemerkt auslösen

Umsetzung:

- Überlagern von Web-Inhalten mit unsichtbaren Angreifer-Inhalten
  - Nutzer denkt, Aktivitäten auf **sichtbaren** Inhalten durchzuführen – tatsächlich werden diese aber auf den **unsichtbaren** durchgeführt





```
<html><head><style>iframe { ← iframe für unsichtbaren Inhalt
width: 900px; height: 200px;
// Absolute Positionierung, um Button über Link zu legen
position: absolute;
top: 50px; left: -650px; z-index: 2; ← iframe ist im Vordergrund
// Unsichtbar machen
opacity: 0.0; filter: alpha(opacity=0.0); } ← aber unsichtbar
button {
position: absolute;
top: 50px; left: 100px; z-index: 1; width: 120px; }
</style></head>
<body>
<iframe src="http://www.slub-dresden.de" ← CSRF!
scrolling="no"></iframe>
<button>Click Here!</button> ← sichtbar, unter unsichtbarem
</body></html>
```

Ziel platziert

- Ziel:
  - Nutzer auf Angreifer-Web-Seite locken
  - CSRF
- Lösungsidee:
  - Angreifer-Elemente auf vertrauenswürdiger Opfer-Web-Seite platzieren
- Umsetzung:
  - Injection-Angriff → diesmal: <img>-Tag (+ Verweis <a>)
- Konkret: absolute Positionierung verwenden, um Teile der Web-Seite zu verändern

```
<a href="http://evil.com">  
    
</a>
```



- Ziel: Umgehen der Same Origin Policy
- Lösungsidee:
  - Ausnutzen des HTML5 Drag-and-Drop-API
  - Drag-and-Drop unterliegt nicht der SOP
- Umsetzung:
  - ähnlich Clickjacking
  - Hintergrund:
    - harmlose Drag-and-Drop-Anwendung (Spiel)
  - Vordergrund:
    - unsichtbar
    - enthält:
      - Opfer-Elemente, die zu stehlenden Inhalt enthalten
      - Angreifer-Elemente, in die der Inhalt abgelegt wird

- Ziel
  - Ausführen von Befehlen auf Web-Server
- Lösungsidee:
  - File-Upload-Funktion ausnutzen
- Umsetzung:
  - Befehle in hochgeladenen Dateien „verstecken“
  - Ausführen durch Web- / URL-Aufruf
  - komplette „Web-Shell“ in einer Datei
- Problem:
  - hochgeladene Datei werden gefiltert
    - basierend auf Dateiendung
      - ➔ Umgehen mittels Groß-/Kleinschreibung, Kodierung („.PhP“)
      - ➔ „,0“ einfügen: attack.php[0x00].jpg ➔ Datei: attack.php
    - basierend auf MIME-Type
      - ➔ MIME-Type fälschen

- Problem:
    - hochgeladene Datei werden gefiltert
      - ➔ Ausführungsumgebung anpassen: harmlose Datei → ausführbare Datei
      - ➔ .htaccess hochladen!
- ```
<FilesMatch „*.php.gif“>
    SetHandler application/x-httpd-php
</FilesMatch>
AddType application/x-httpd-php .phq
```

- Problem:

- Filterung basierend auf „gültigem Inhalt“

```
<?php>
    if(!getimagesize($uploadedFile)) ← Bild?
        exit(-1);
        moveFile($uploadedFile,"pictures/".$uploadedFile);
    ?>
```

➔ Umgehung: gültiges Bild mit eingebetteten Befehlen

exiftool -comment



= <?php phpinfo ?>

- OWASP Cheat Sheets!
  - [https://www.owasp.org/index.php/Cheat\\_Sheets](https://www.owasp.org/index.php/Cheat_Sheets)
  - enthält Checklisten bezüglich potentieller Schwachstellen und Gegenmaßnahmen
    - gegliedert nach den verschiedenen Technologien
- Bibliotheken / Frameworks benutzen