



TECHNISCHE
UNIVERSITÄT
DRESDEN

Professur
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Department of Computer Science, Institute for Systems Architecture, Chair of Privacy and Data Security

Pentestlab — Schwachstellen von Web- Anwendungen

dud.inf.tu-dresden.de

Stefan Köpsell (stefan.koepsell@tu-dresden.de)

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 Dresden Stammtisch

<https://owasp.org/www-chapter-germany/stammtische/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

The Open Web Application Security Project

OWASP Top 10 – 2010 (old)	OWASP Top 10 – 2013 (New)
2010-A1 – Injection	2013-A1 – Injection
2010-A2 – Cross Site Scripting (XSS)	2013-A2 – Broken Authentication and Session Management
2010-A3 – Broken Authentication and Session Management	2013-A3 – Cross Site Scripting (XSS)
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<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Added New 2013-A9: Using Known Vulnerable Components	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ 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

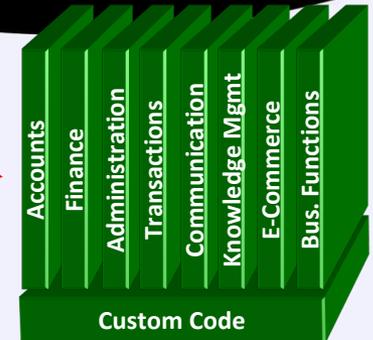
- User accounts compromised or user sessions hijacked

Broken Authentication Illustrated



OWASP

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1

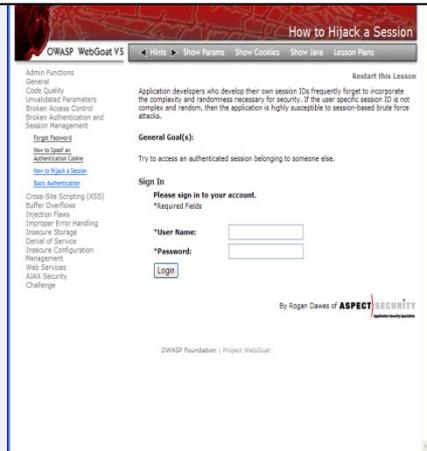
User sends credentials



www.boi.com?JSESSIONID=9FA1DB9EA...

Site uses URL rewriting
(i.e., put session in URL)

2



3

User clicks on a link to <http://www.hacker.com> in a forum

Hacker checks referer logs on www.hacker.com and finds user's JSESSIONID

4

5

Hacker uses JSESSIONID and takes over victim's account



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Insecure Direct Object References Illustrated



OWASP

The Open Web Application Security Project

Address: <https://www.onlinebank.com/user?acct=6065>

Welcome Teodora [Sign Off](#)

What can our Cash Maximizer account do for you?

Your Accounts

- Checking-6534** [»](#)
Current Balance \$3577.98
Available Balance \$3568.99
- Checking-6515** [»](#)
Current Balance \$2,518.08
Available Balance \$2200.00

Transfer Funds [»](#)

[Open New Account](#)

Your Bills

\$9999.99 due in next:

Pay Bills [»](#)

Customer Service Privacy & Security

Income and Expenses from Sep 26, 2004 to Jan 16, 2005 Checking-6534

Category	Amount
Total Costs	\$16,174.40
Recurring Costs	
Variable Costs	\$7,014.04
Fixed Costs	\$8,207.58
Total Deposits	\$22,293.31

Date	Description	Category	Amount
Nov 22, 2004	Interest Payment	Interest	\$.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	\$2,184.42
Oct 29, 2004	ATM Withdrawal, myBank, San Francisco, CA	Cash	\$100.00
Oct 29, 2004	myBank Payroll	Payroll	\$4,338.96

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



OWASP

The Open Web Application Security Project

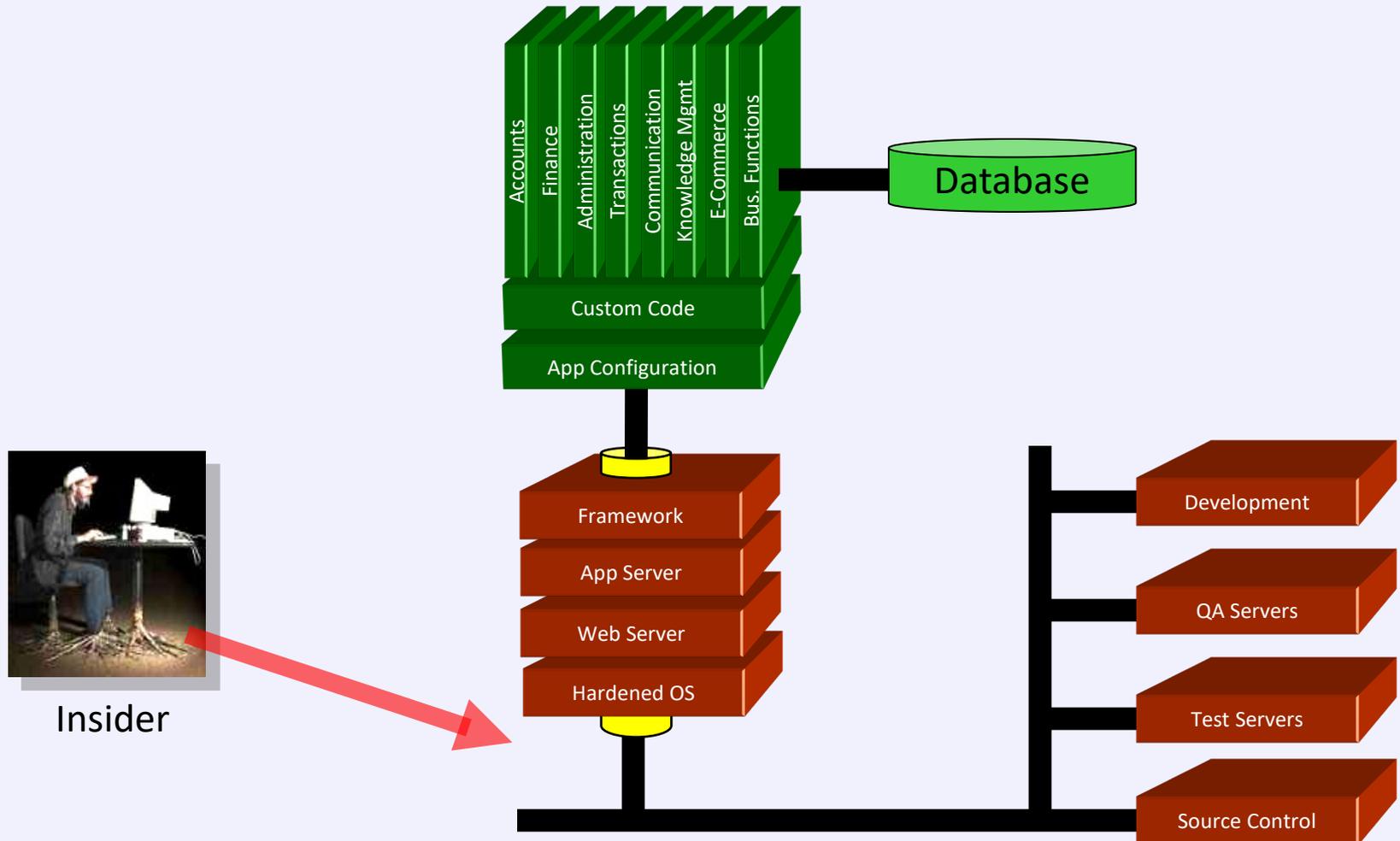
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Security Misconfiguration Illustrated



OWASP

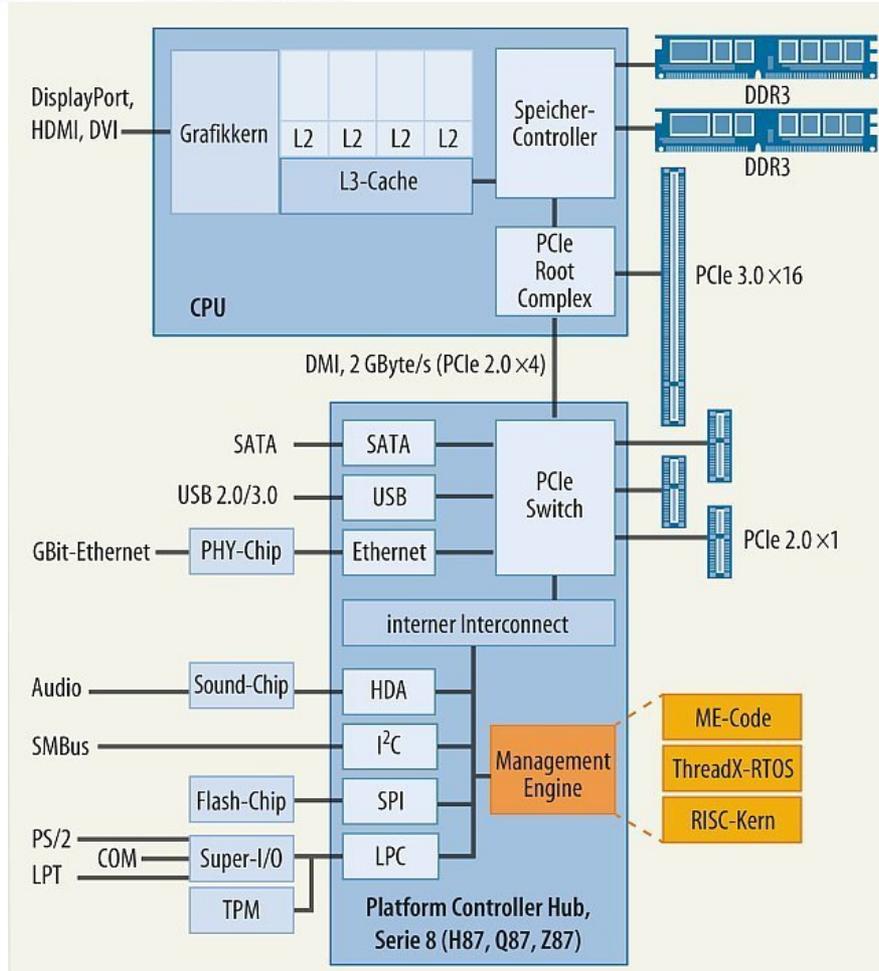
The Open Web Application Security Project



Sicherheitslücke in vielen Intel-Systemen seit 2010

02.05.2017 10:54 Uhr - Christof Windeck

 vorlesen



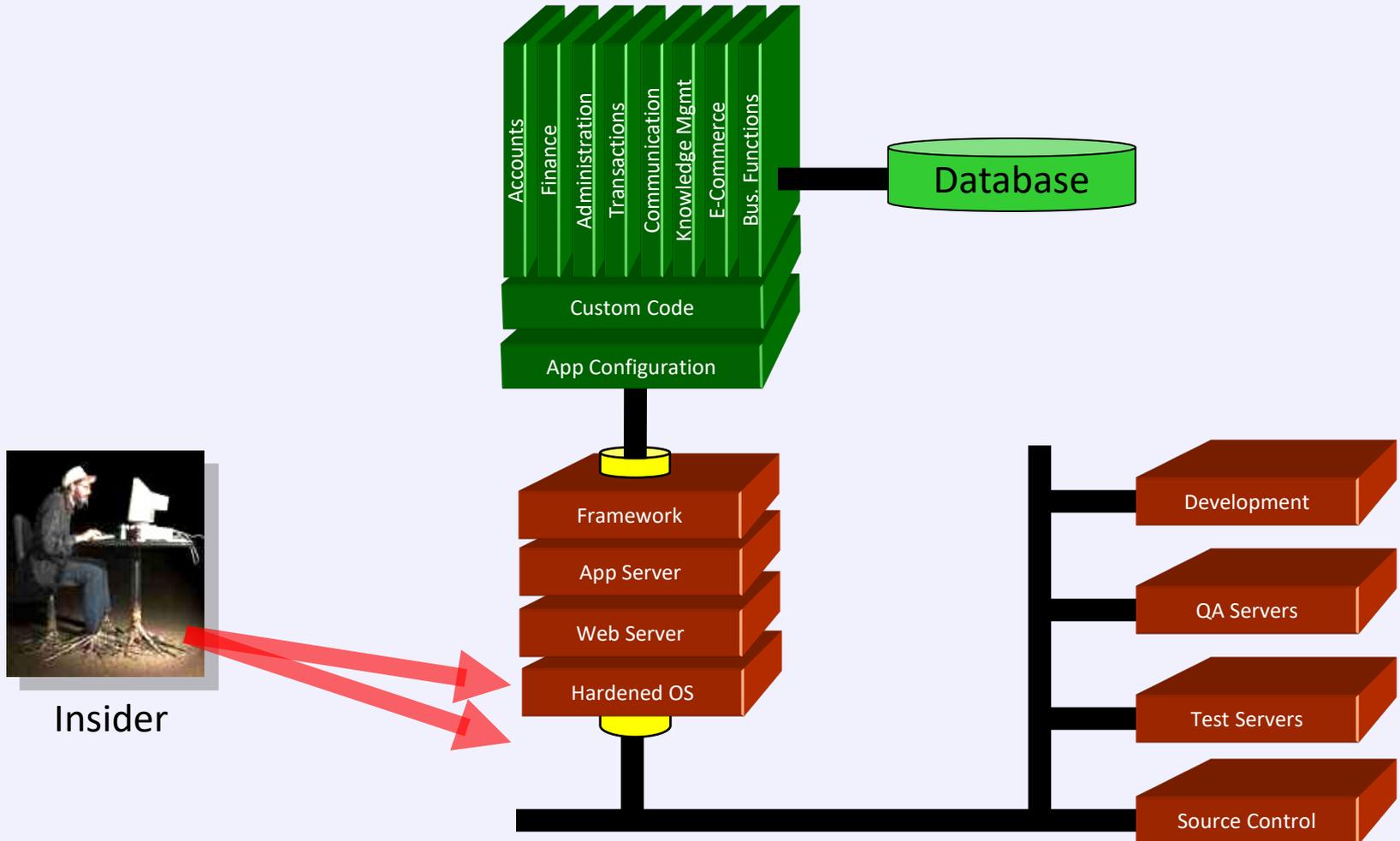
Die Firmware der oft kritisierten Management Engine (ME) in vielen PCs, Notebooks und Servern mit Intel-Prozessoren seit 2010 benötigt Updates, um Angriffe zu verhindern.

Security Misconfiguration Illustrated



OWASP

The Open Web Application Security Project



Dirty Cow: Linux-Rechteausweitung wird für Angriffe missbraucht

heise Security 21.10.2016 16:52 Uhr - Fabian A. Scherschel

vorlesen



(Bild: dirtycow.ninja)

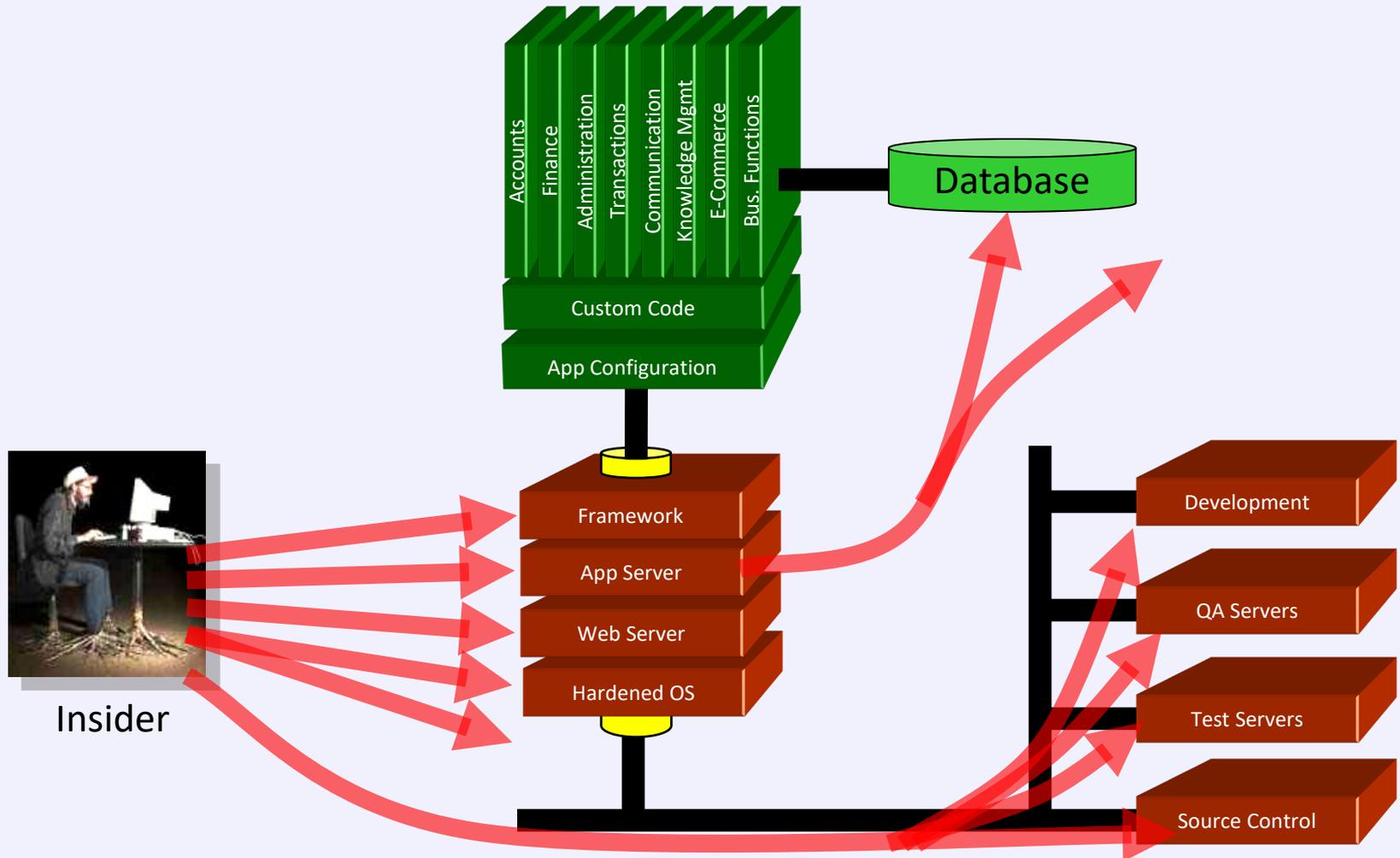
Die Lücke im Linux-Kernel, die Entwickler auf Grund ihrer Brisanz als "eklig" bezeichnen, wurde durch einen Angriff auf einen Webserver entdeckt. Da sie offensichtlich schon länger für Angriffe missbraucht wird, sollten Anwender jetzt schnell patchen.

Security Misconfiguration Illustrated



OWASP

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Mapping from 2010 to 2013 Top 10



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Insecure Cryptographic Storage Illustrated



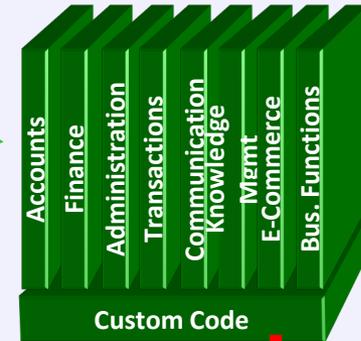
OWASP

The Open Web Application Security Project



1

Victim enters credit card number in form



Log files

Error handler logs CC details because merchant gateway is unavailable

2

4

Malicious insider steals 4 million credit card numbers



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

3



Mapping from 2010 to 2013 Top 10



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Missing Function Level Access Control Illustrated



OWASP

The Open Web Application Security Project

Online Banking | Account Summary | Checking - Microsoft Internet Explorer

Address: <https://www.onlinebank.com/user/getAccounts>

Welcome Teodora

What can our Cash Maximizer account do for you?

Your Accounts

Account	Current Balance	Available Balance
Checking-6534	\$3577.98	\$3568.99
Checking-6515	\$2,518.08	\$2200.00

Your Bills

\$9999.99 due in next: 1 day

Date	Description	Category	Amount
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Net Cash Flow: 6435.29

- 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

Mapping from 2010 to 2013 Top 10



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OWASP

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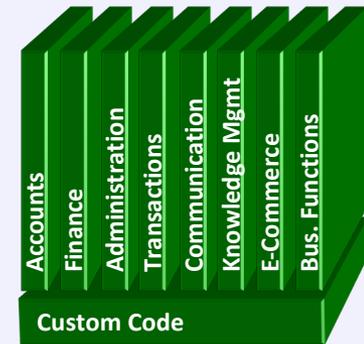
**Attacker sets the trap on some website on the internet
(or simply via an e-mail)**

1



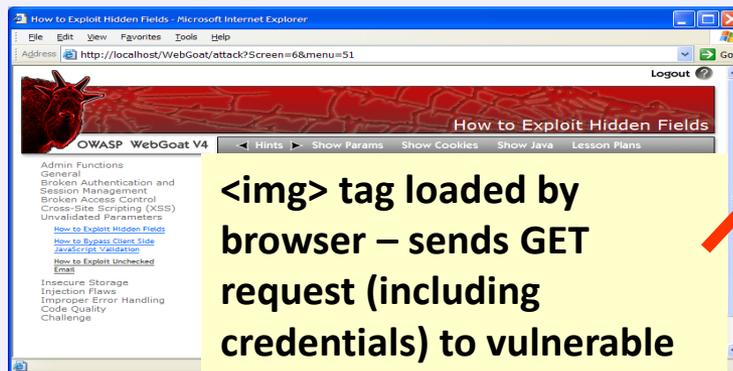
**Hidden tag
contains attack against
vulnerable site**

**Application with CSRF
vulnerability**



2

**While logged into vulnerable site,
victim views attacker site**



** tag loaded by
browser – sends GET
request (including
credentials) to vulnerable
site**

3

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

Mapping from 2010 to 2013 Top 10



OWASP

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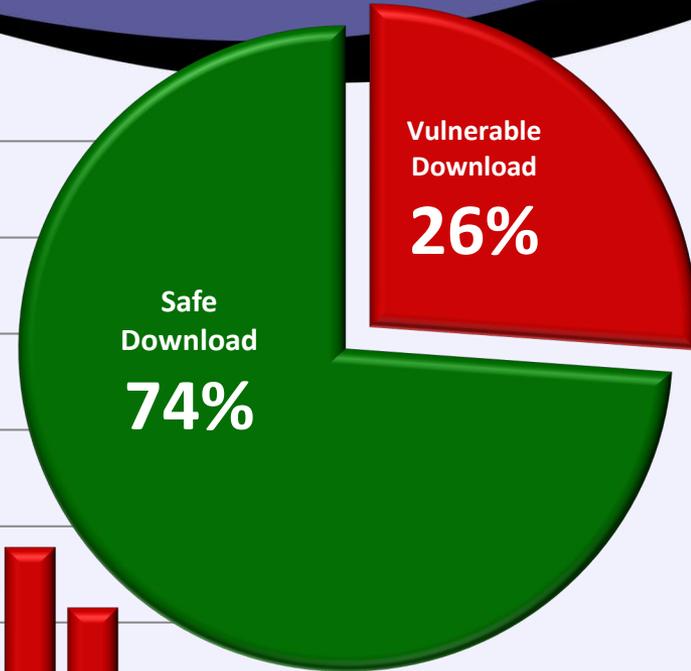
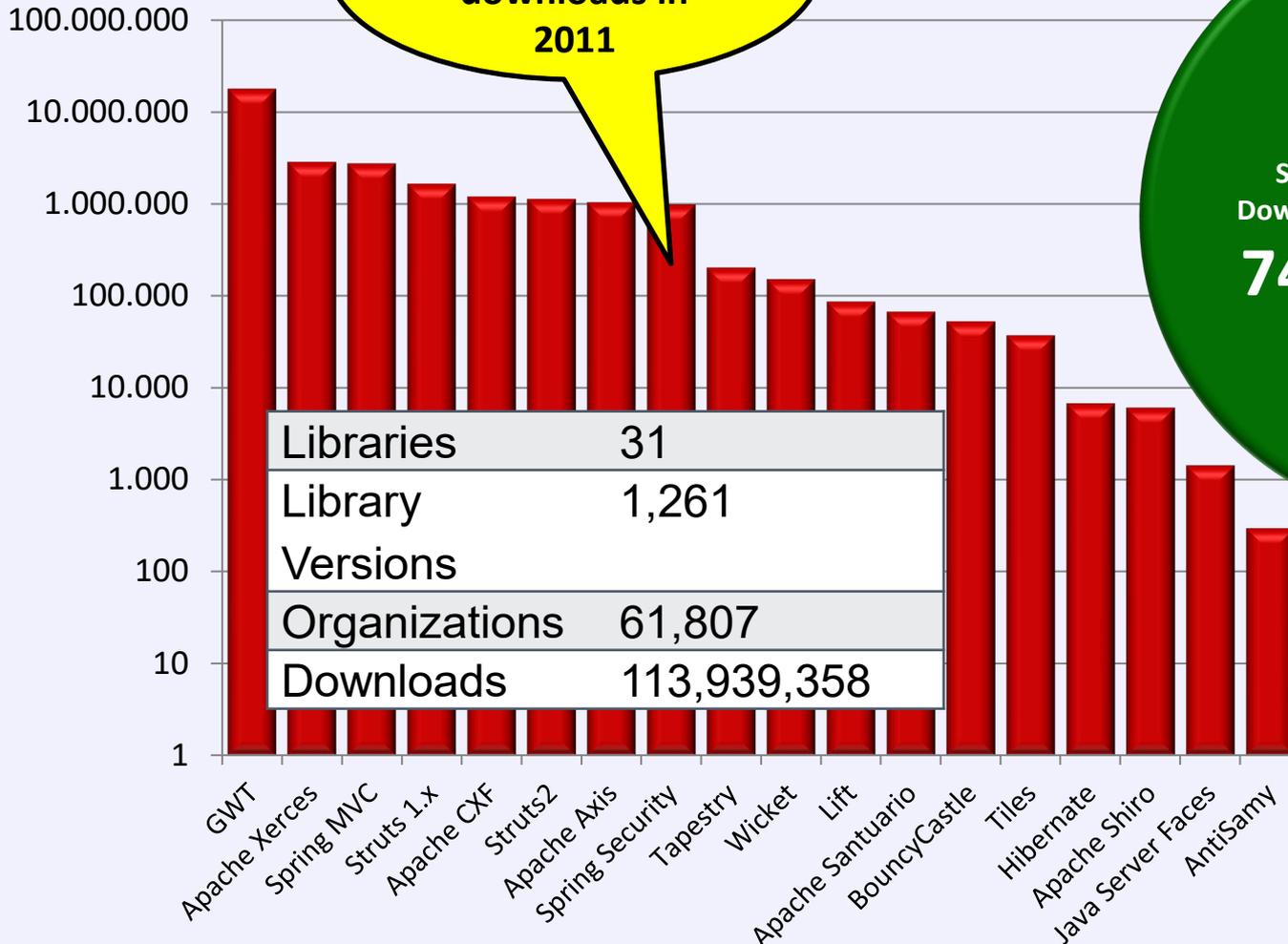
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Everyone Uses Vulnerable Libraries



OWASP
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**29 MILLION
vulnerable
downloads in
2011**





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

Mapping from 2010 to 2013 Top 10



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Unvalidated Redirect Illustrated



OWASP

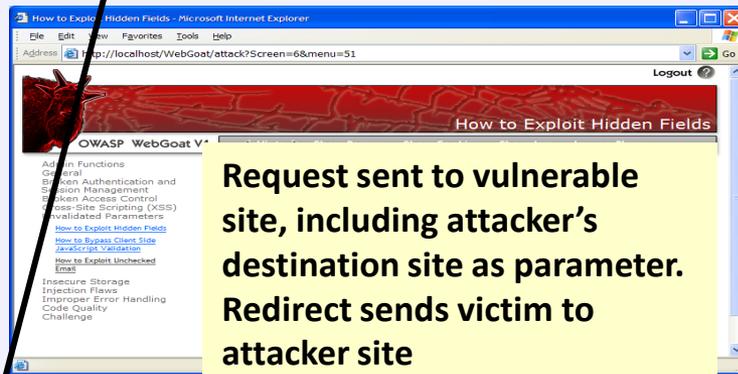
The Open Web Application Security Project

1 Attacker sends attack to victim via email or webpage



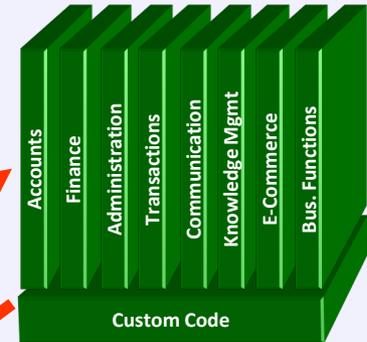
From: Internal Revenue Service
Subject: Your Unclaimed Tax Refund
Our records show you have an unclaimed federal tax refund. Please click here to initiate your claim.

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

Unvalidated Forward Illustrated

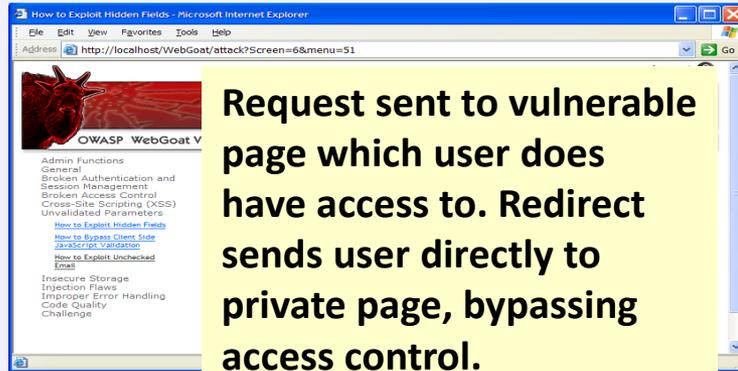


OWASP

The Open Web Application Security Project

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.

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

2

Application authorizes request, which continues to vulnerable page



```
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



- 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

The Open Web Application Security Project

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]	U	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]	U	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*

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<!DOCTYPE lolz [
  <!ENTITY lol "lolllollollollollollollollollollollollollollollollollollollollollollol">
  <!ENTITY lol1 "&lol;&lol;&lol;&lol;&lol;&lol;&lol;&lol;&lol;&lol;">
  <!ENTITY lol2 "&lol1;&lol1;&lol1;&lol1;&lol1;&lol1;&lol1;&lol1;&lol1;&lol1;">
  <!ENTITY lol3 "&lol2;&lol2;&lol2;&lol2;&lol2;&lol2;&lol2;&lol2;&lol2;&lol2;">
  <!ENTITY lol4 "&lol3;&lol3;&lol3;&lol3;&lol3;&lol3;&lol3;&lol3;&lol3;&lol3;">
  <!ENTITY lol5 "&lol4;&lol4;&lol4;&lol4;&lol4;&lol4;&lol4;&lol4;&lol4;&lol4;">
  <!ENTITY lol6 "&lol5;&lol5;&lol5;&lol5;&lol5;&lol5;&lol5;&lol5;&lol5;&lol5;">
  <!ENTITY lol7 "&lol6;&lol6;&lol6;&lol6;&lol6;&lol6;&lol6;&lol6;&lol6;&lol6;">
  <!ENTITY lol8 "&lol7;&lol7;&lol7;&lol7;&lol7;&lol7;&lol7;&lol7;&lol7;&lol7;">
  <!ENTITY lol9 "&lol8;&lol8;&lol8;&lol8;&lol8;&lol8;&lol8;&lol8;&lol8;&lol8;">
  <!ELEMENT lolz (#PCDATA)>
] >
<lolz>&lol9;</lolz>
```



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



- 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



- 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



OWASP

The Open Web Application Security Project

2017

A01:2017-Injection

A02:2017-Broken Authentication

A03:2017-Sensitive Data Exposure

A04:2017-XML External Entities

A05:2017-Broken Access Control

A06:2017-Security Misconfiguration

A07:2017-Cross-Site Scripting

A08:2017-Insecure Deserialization

A09:2017-Using Components with Known Vulnerabilities

A10:2017-Insufficient Logging and Monitoring

2021

A01:2021-Broken Access Control

A02:2021-Broken Authentication and Session Management

A03:2021-Sensitive Data Exposure

A04:2021-Insecure Design

A05:2021-Security Misconfiguration

A06:2021-Vulnerable and Outdated Components

A07:2021-Identification and Authentication Failures

A08:2021-Software and Data Integrity Failures

A09:2021-Security Logging and Monitoring Failures*

(New) A10:2021-Server-Side Request Forgery (SSRF)*

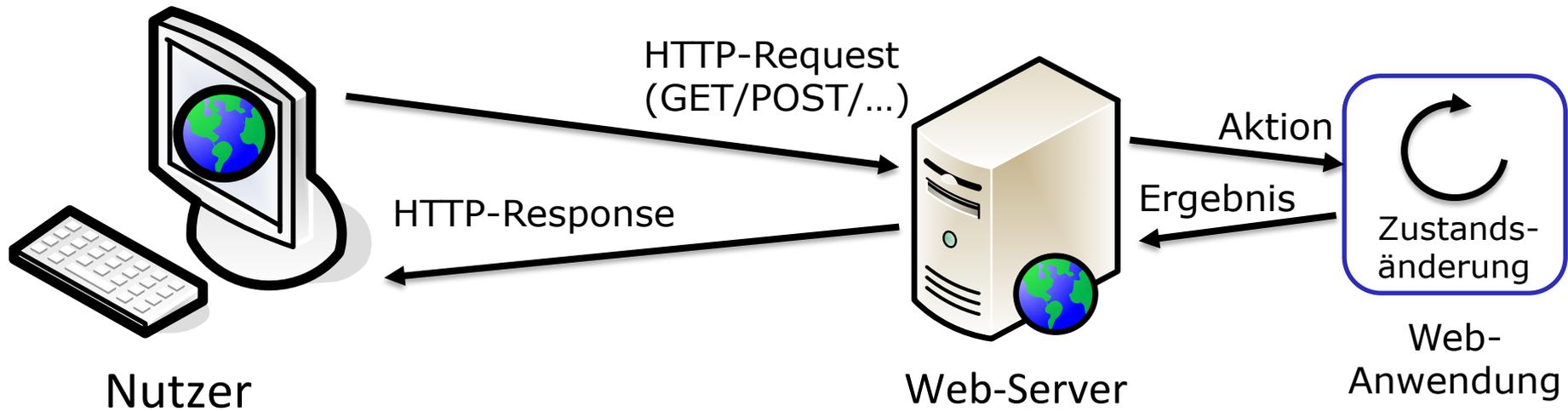
* From the Survey

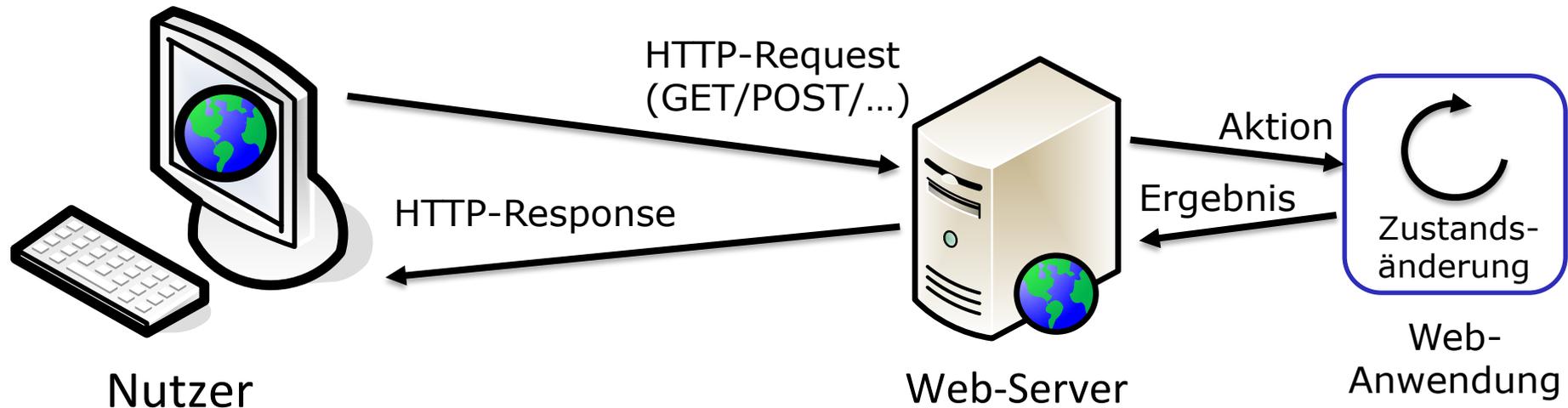
Datenerhebung für Top Ten
– 2025 läuft aktuell
geplante Veröffentlichung:
erstes Halbjahr 2025

- 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!





- 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**

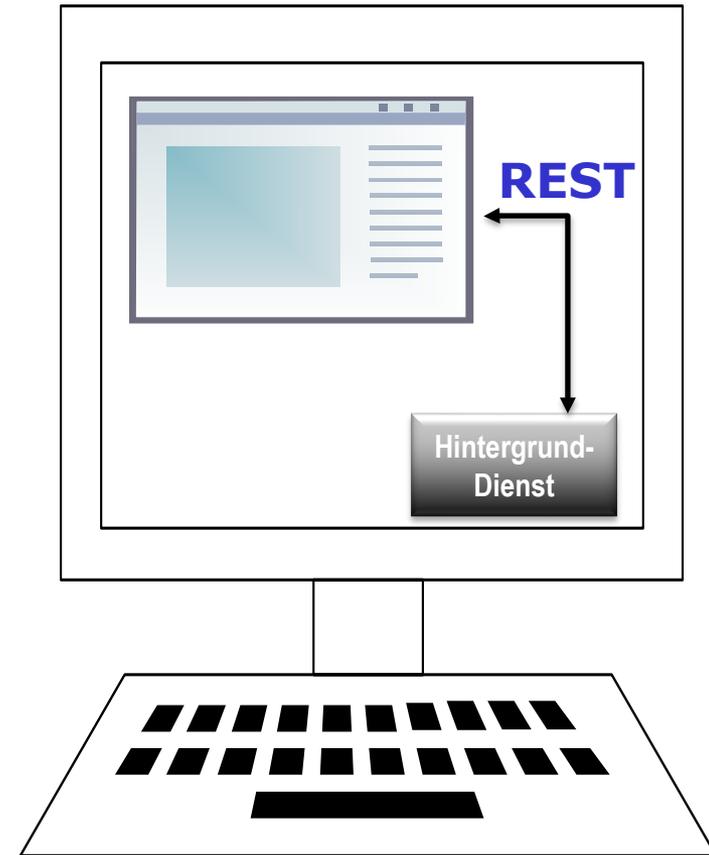
- Angreifer kennt SessionID nicht
- Gegenmaßnahme: REFERER-Überprüfung
 - bietet nur bedingt Schutz
 - führt ggf. zu Benutzbarkeitsproblemen
 - Nutzerseitige Deaktivierung von REFERER aus Datenschutzgründen
 - Angriff: Finden von Stellen bei denen keine REFERER-Überprüfung möglich ist
 - Übergang HTTP → 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://192.168.0.1:8083/fhem?cmd.Stove=set%20Stove%20on)

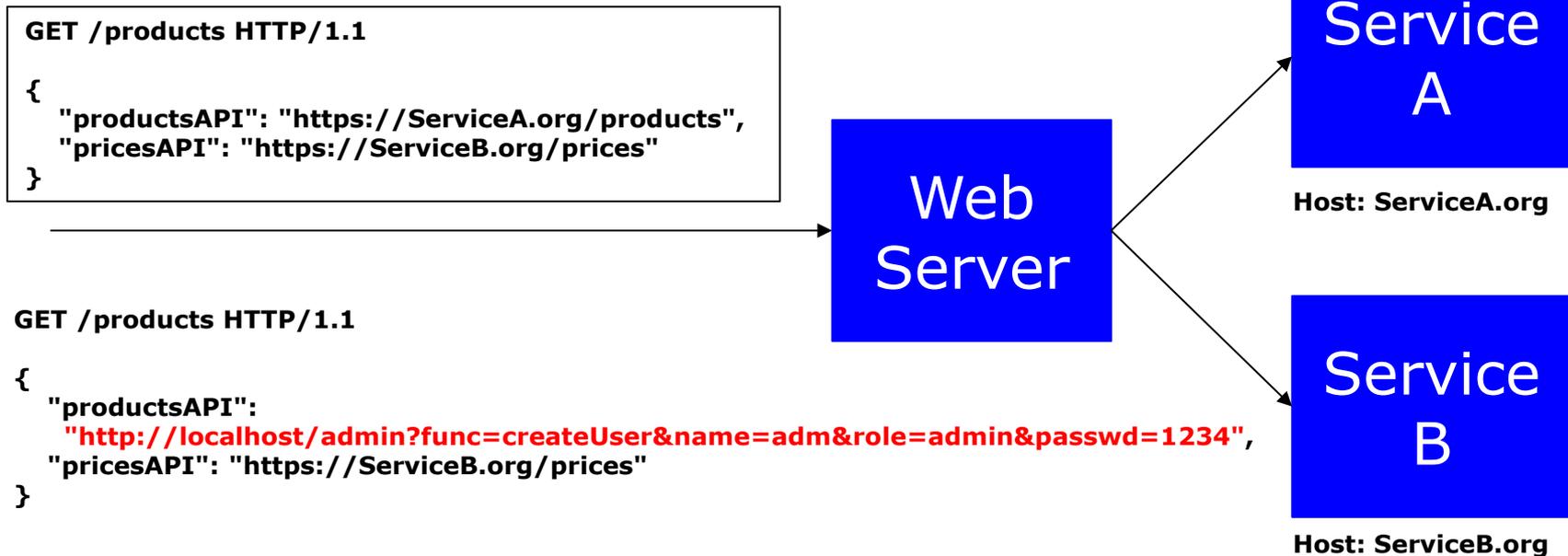
[http://localhost/gui/?action=upload&
file=c:\autostart.bat](http://localhost/gui/?action=upload&file=c:\autostart.bat)

[http://192.168.0.13/NAS/deleteFile?name=
laptop.backup](http://192.168.0.13/NAS/deleteFile?name=laptop.backup)



Annahmen:

- Backend-Architektur besteht aus einer Vielzahl von (Micro-)Services
- Kommunikation mittels REST-like API
- API-Endpoint-URLs sind Teil der Anfrage des Clients!



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>

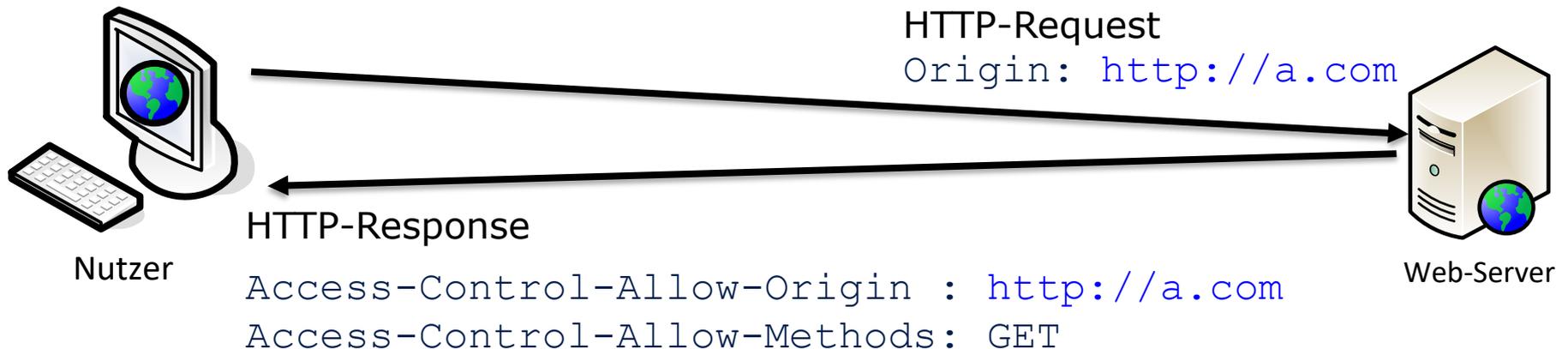
```
myFunction ({ "foo": "" } ) ; maliciousJavaScript ( ) ; // " , "id":42 } ) ;
```

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

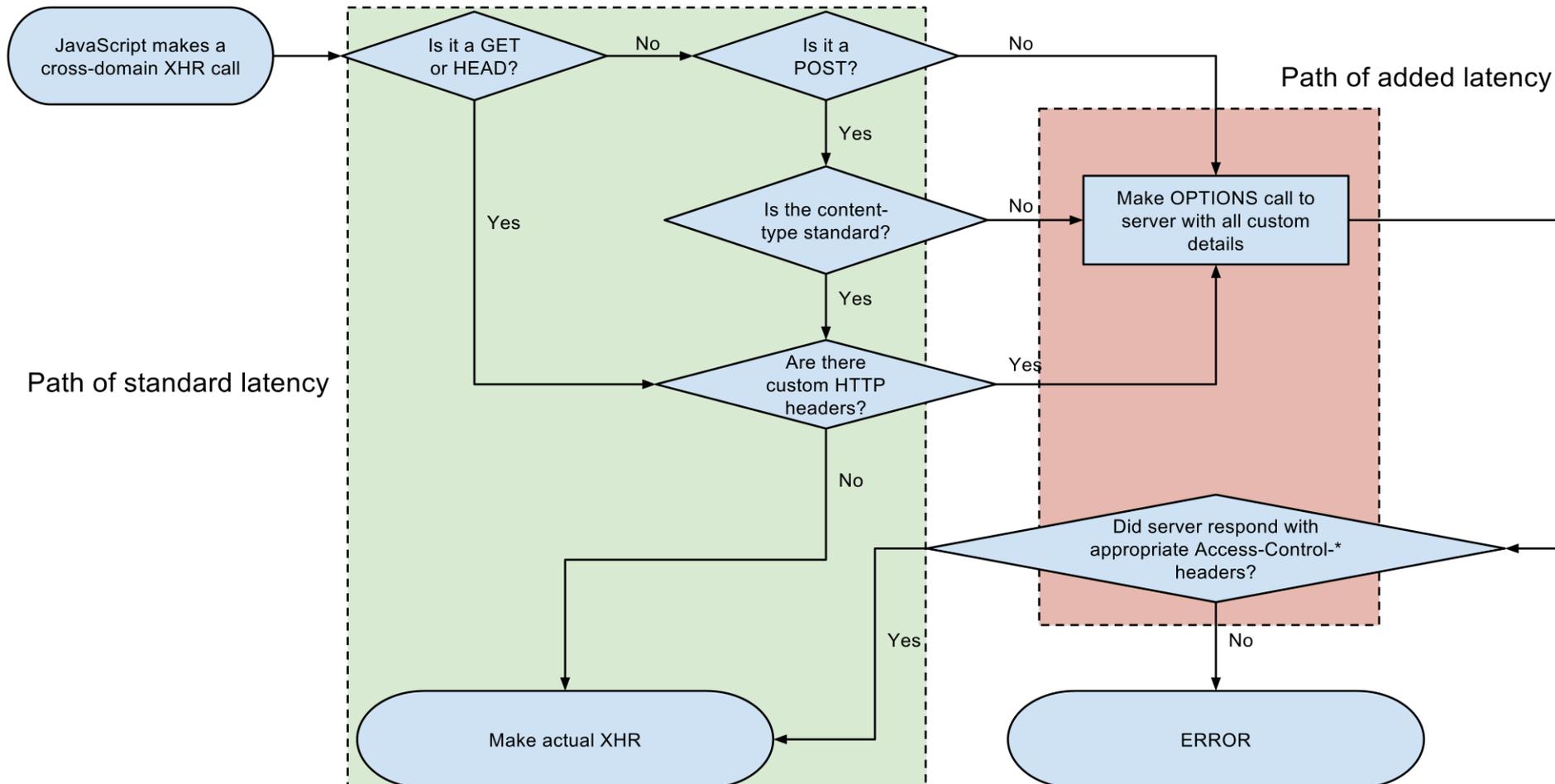
```
<script>  
    myFunction (strJson) { stealCredentials (strJson) ; }  
</script>  
<script type="text/javascript"  
    src="http://opfer.com/credentials.json?callback=myFunction">  
</script>
```

www.attacker.com

- 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

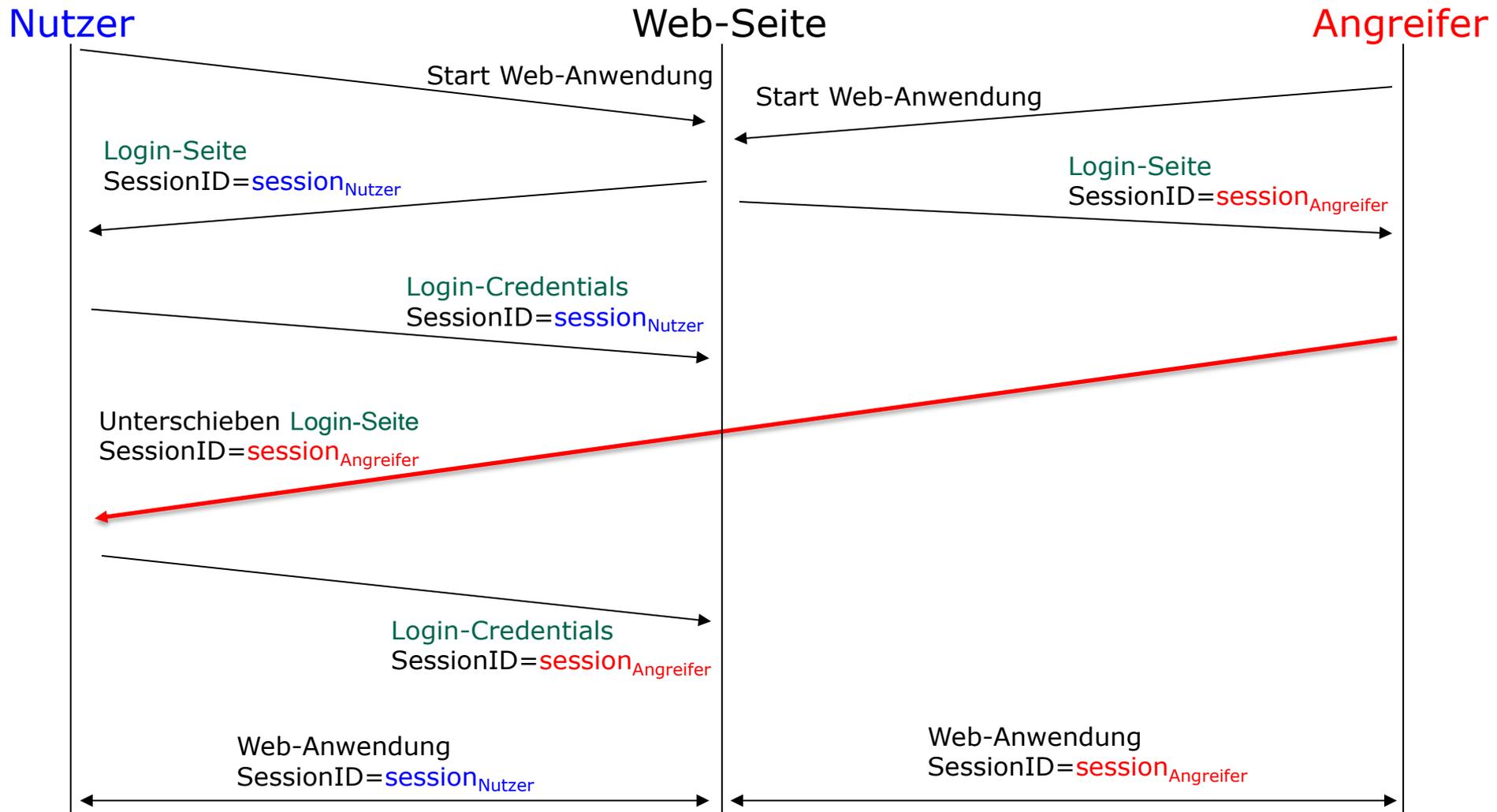
neue Strategie:

- 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 Nutzernamen/Paßwort stehlen...
 - XSS-Schwachstelle ausnutzen
 - dito

- SessionID im Cookie gespeichert
 - XSS-Schwachstelle ausnutzen
 - Angreifer könnte vermutlich auch SessionID stehlen
 - Verbesserte Version: Domain-Cookie setzen
 - XSS-angreifbarer Server: 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
 - Domain-Cookie wird automatisch gesendet

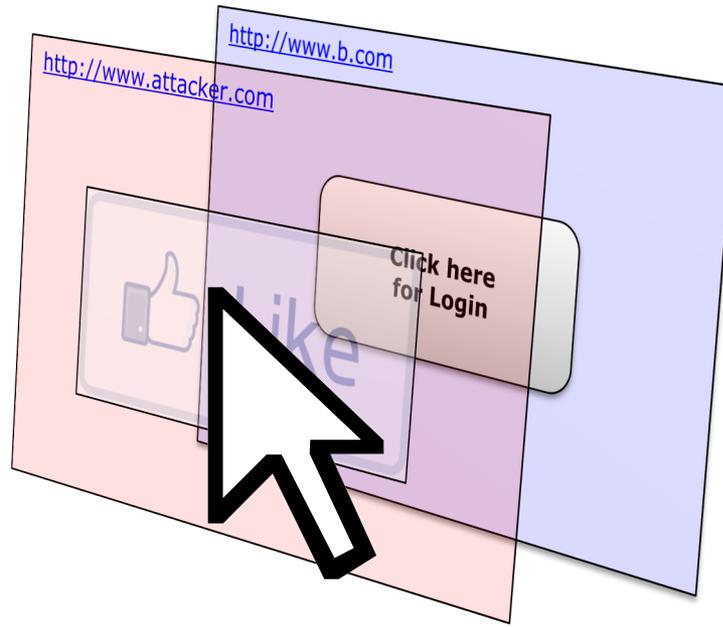
- SessionID im Cookie gespeichert
 - <META>-Tag
 - Injection-Angriff
 - statt JavaScript → `<meta http-equiv="Set-Cookie" content="sessionid=1234">`
 - funktioniert auch außerhalb von `<HEADER></HEADER>`
 - ggf. nicht gefiltert von Web-Anwendung
 - HTTP-Antwort-Header
 - Manipulation des Netz-Verkehrs
 - 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: ``-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 .php
```

- 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
 - enthält Checklisten bezüglich potentieller Schwachstellen und Gegenmaßnahmen
 - gegliedert nach den verschiedenen Technologien
- Bibliotheken / Frameworks benutzen