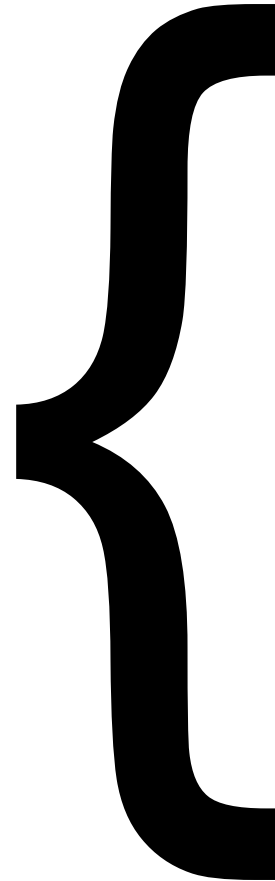


Poking Servers with



whoami | head

- WebAppSec Consultant, Penetration Tester, Bug Bounty Hunter for Google, Facebook, Paypal, Mozilla and other bounty programs
- Null Security Community Bangalore Chapter Lead
- Work at a Big4 and have conducted several Penetration Tests all over the world.

history | less

Started hunting for bugs on several bug bounty programs for

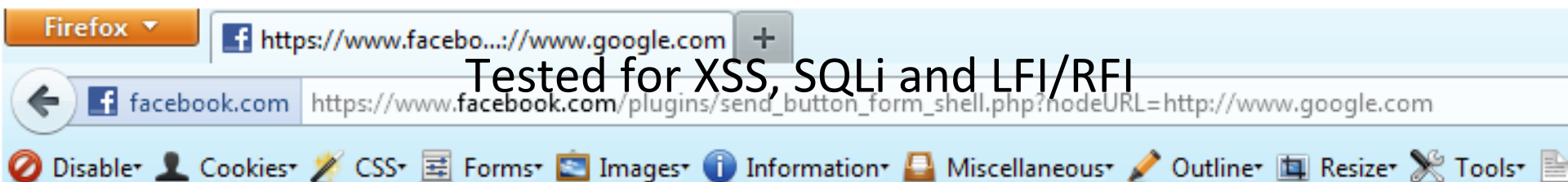


history | less



dpkg -i investigate.deb

Found a facebook.com URL which fetched the
<title> from a URL I could control



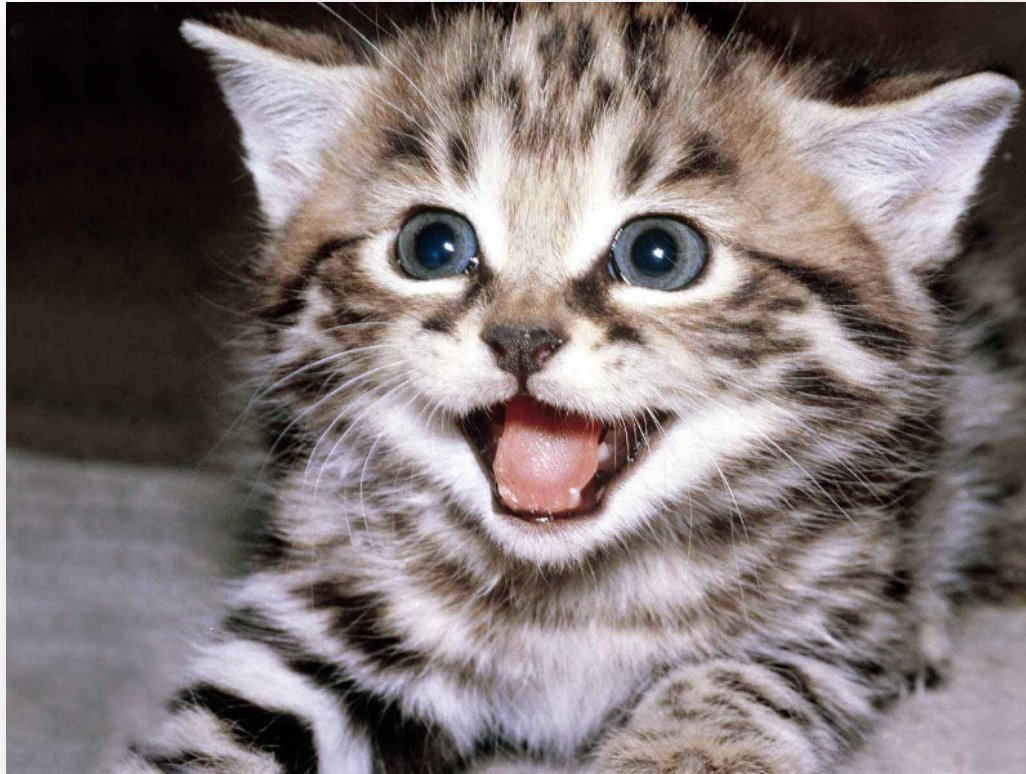
Tested for XSS, SQLi and LFI/RFI

Setup a HTTP server with port 8080 exposed to the Internet

Used <http://myserver:8080> as an argument, mistyped the port
number as 808

Facebook displayed an error that hinted on the port being closed,
tested with other open and closed ports

```
uptime | cut -d " " -f2
```



Realized I could port scan Internet facing servers using verbose
distinct errors from facebook

cat /etc/issue

Facebook was using underlying server side code to open socket connections to remote servers to download content

Friendly error messages were being sent to the client for failed socket connections at the web application level

There was no proper data handling for non HTTP streams, which was causing the application to behave unexpectedly

```
mail -s 'Bug!' sec@fb.com < /dev/null
```

Reported the issue to Facebook who responded saying that they did not see how this was a problem




```
mail -s 'Bug!' sec@fb.com < /dev/null
```

Sent facebook a Proof of Concept python port scanner

Scanned some random servers on the Internet using the script

Facebook replied and acknowledged that this was a problem



A close-up photograph of a baby with light brown hair and blue eyes, looking directly at the camera with a grumpy or determined expression. The baby is wearing a green long-sleeved shirt with a white chest panel. They are holding a small fistful of sand in their right hand. The background is a blurred beach scene with sand and the ocean under a blue sky.

**STUMBLED UPON
BUG**

BUG BOUNTY!



White Hats



Report Vulnerability



Bounty



Manage Test Accounts

Information for Security Researchers

If you're a security researcher, please review our responsible disclosure policy before reaching out to us. For more information, see the [Facebook Security Page](#) for assistance.

If you believe you've found a security vulnerability on Facebook, we encourage you to let us know so we can do our best to quickly fix the problem.

Responsible Disclosure Policy

If you give us a reasonable time to respond to your report before making any information public, we will not take any action against you for the destruction of data and interruption or degradation of our service during your research, or for investigating you.

Thanks!

On behalf of our millions of users, we would like to thank the following people for making

■ **Riyaz Walikar**

■ ~~Aditya Kulkarni~~
■ ~~Aditya Kulkarni~~
■ ~~Aditya Kulkarni~~
■ ~~Aditya Kulkarni~~
■ ~~Aditya Kulkarni~~
■ ~~Aditya Kulkarni~~





which category

Searched for any references to port scanning using web apps on the server side

Searched for other attacks using this same technique

Being the foremost knowledgebase for everything WebAppSec, searched the OJ ASP website as well

export vulnerability='XSPA'

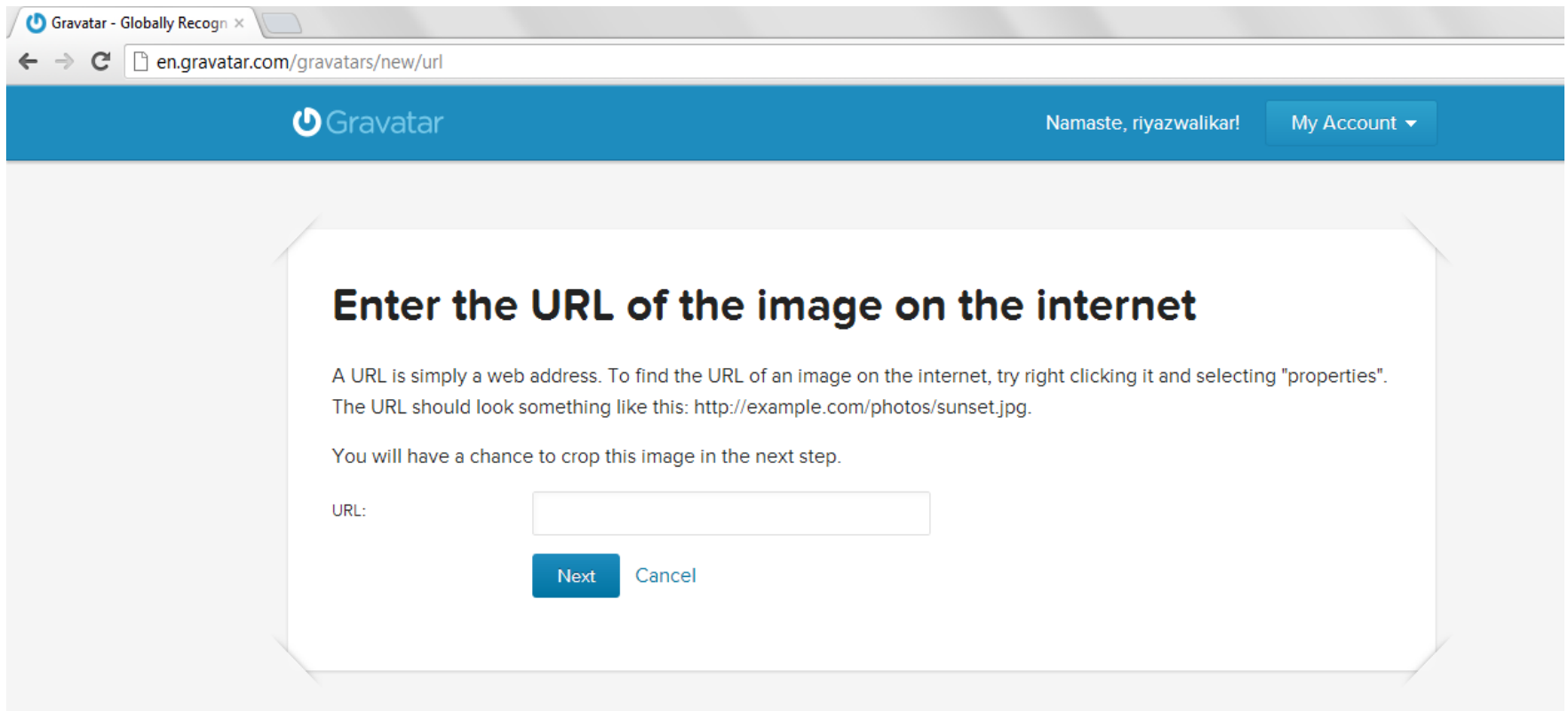
XSPA – Cross Site Port Attacks

XSPA occur when a web application attempts to connect to user supplied URLs and does not validate backend responses received from the remote server

XSPA allows an attacker to port scan servers and attack services (Internet facing as well as internal devices) while proxying the attack from another web application

export vulnerability='XSPA'

XSPA – Cross Site Port Attacks



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying `en.gravatar.com/gravatars/new/url`. The page header is blue with the Gravatar logo on the left, the text "Namaste, riyazwalikar!" in the center, and a "My Account" dropdown menu on the right. The main content area is white and contains the following text:

Enter the URL of the image on the internet

A URL is simply a web address. To find the URL of an image on the internet, try right clicking it and selecting "properties". The URL should look something like this: `http://example.com/photos/sunset.jpg`.

You will have a chance to crop this image in the next step.

URL:

export vulnerability='XSPA'

XSPA – Cross Site Port Attacks

Consider an application that allows users to specify an external image URL.

The remote server on which the image resides has ports 22,80 and 3306 open

Image File URL	Server Status & Body Response
http://remote_server.com/image.png	200 OK – Image retrieved
http://remote_server.com:22/image.png	200 OK – “Invalid Image”
http://remote_server.com:3306/image.png	200 OK – “Invalid Image”
http://remote_server.com:8081	200 OK – “Connection refused!”

export vulnerability='XSPA'

XSPA – Cross Site Port Attacks

Application displays verbose errors for failed socket connections, receives fixed length responses or delays response for a fixed length of time

Application does not verify received data from the remote server, if the connection was successful

Application does not blacklist internal IP addresses/URLs



Déjà vu

**WHAT IF I TOLD
YOU**

XSPA = SSRF

[Web](#)[Images](#)[Maps](#)[Videos](#)[More ▾](#)[Search tools](#)

About 248,000 results (0.27 seconds)

[Spirituality, Happiness, Health: Spiritual Science Research Foundation](#)

www.spiritualresearchfoundation.org/

Research on Spirituality, happiness, chants, mind, body, health, destiny, sixth sense, ghosts, possession and healing.

[Test your sixth sense](#)

Home > About Spiritual Research >
Test your sixth sense (ESP ...

[SSRF Blog](#)

This blog is a guide to the subject of Spirituality. Dedicated to the ...

[About us](#)

Home > About us ... We conduct research and convey ...

[Where do we go after death](#)

This article explains the various aspects of life after death.

[More results from spiritualresearchfoundation.org »](#)

[SSRF \(SSRFINC\) on Twitter](#)

<https://twitter.com/SSRFINC>

SSRF. @SSRFINC. Spiritual research since 1985. Dedicated to the spiritual progress of every individual and society as a whole. Global · <http://www.ssrf.org> ...

[Shanghai Synchrotron Radiation Facility](#)

ssrf.sinap.ac.cn/english/

S erver

S ide

R equest

F orgery

comm /riyaz/xspa /deral/ssrf

Deral Heiland - Shmoocon 2008

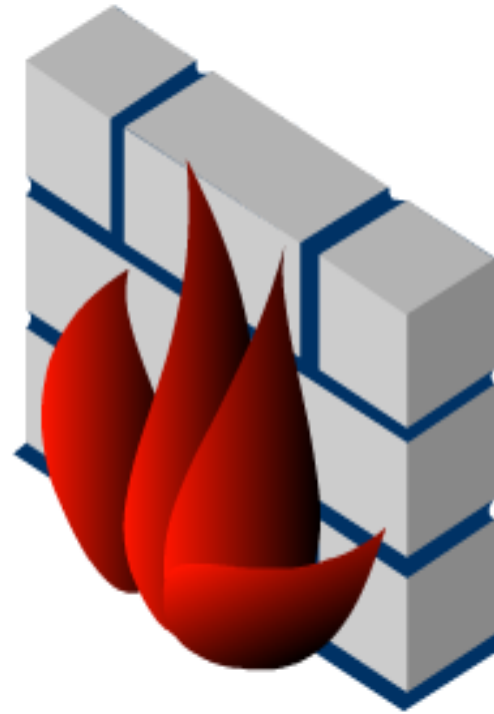
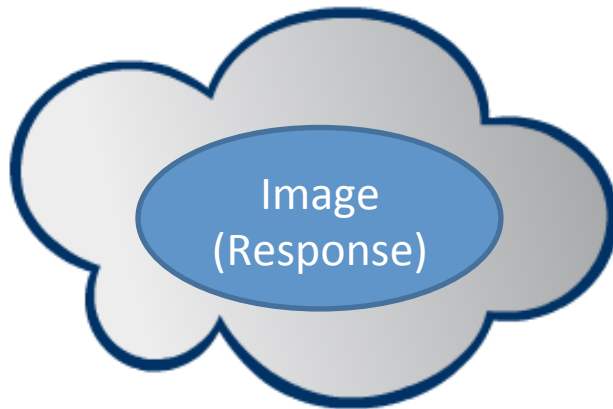
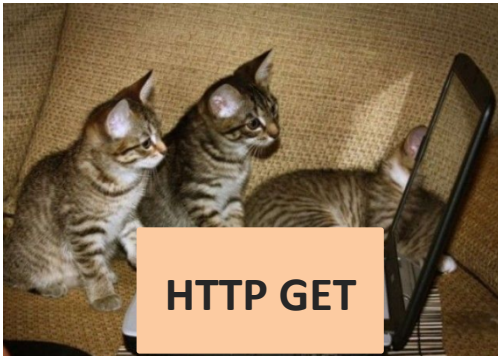
Was able to attack internal network using web portlets
SSRF via URL parameters – GET & POSTs (mostly GETs)

Alexander Polyakov - 2012

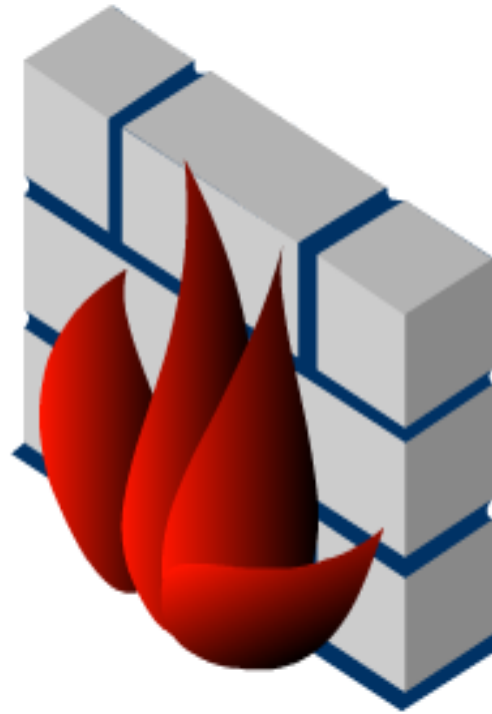
Attacking internal networks using SAP applications
SSRF via XML eXternal Entity (XXE) attacks

OWASP - ???

No mention of SSRF, although contains references to XXE

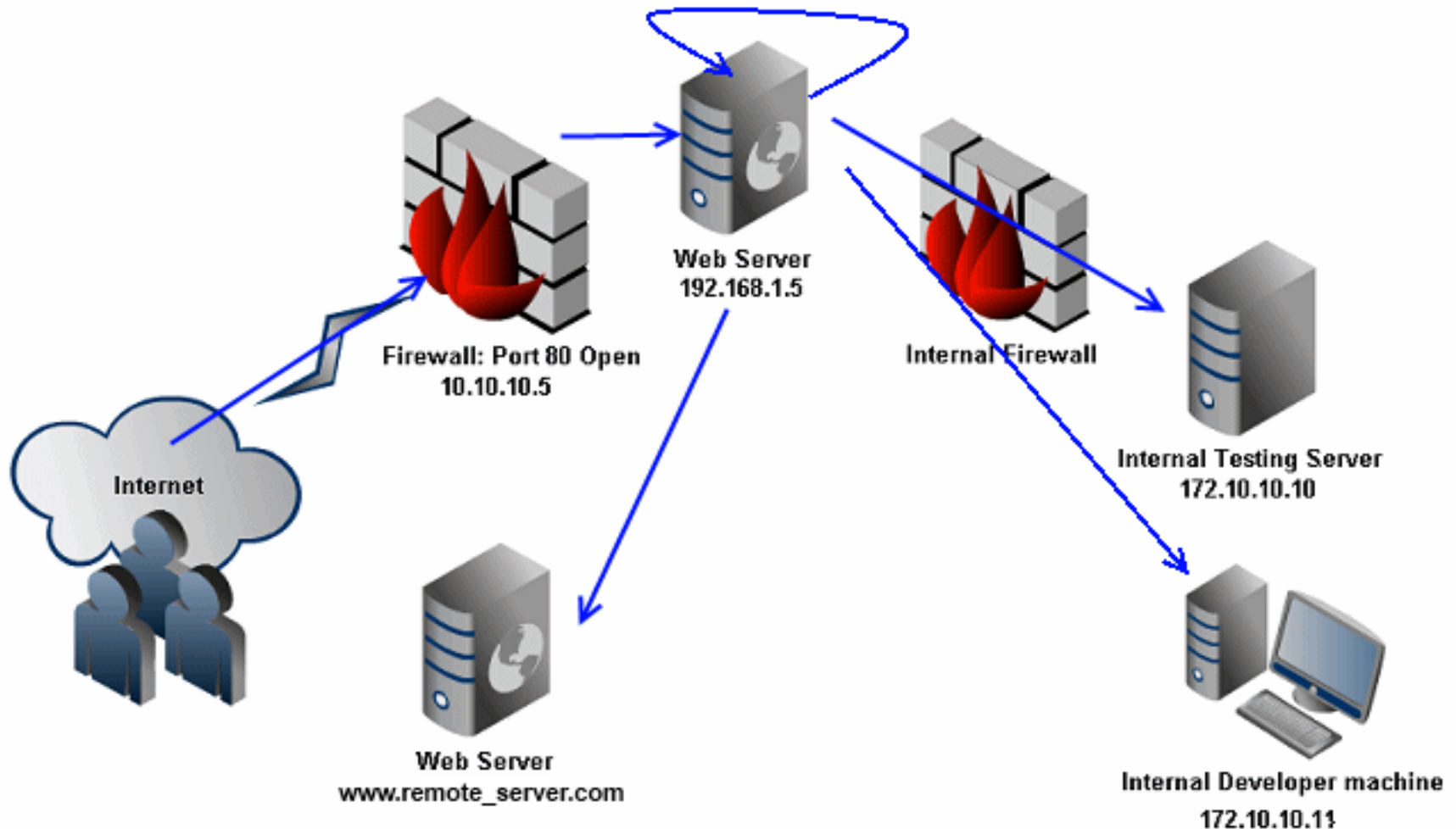


The image is downloaded to the web server and then a local link.
The vulnerable server then on behalf of the attacker makes a GET
request to it, it is sent to the attacker.
request to the internet server for the image.png
`http://vulnerable/getimage.php?img=http://internet/image.png`



Since a GET attack generates an HTTP request, if the form returns any
The vulnerable server then on behalf of the attacker makes a GET
display raw errors received and/or errors for example
request to the locally accessible server for the img.png
`http://vulnerable/getimage.php?img=http://LANIP:22/img.png`


```
find . -print | xargs grep 'logic'
```



cat vulnfile.php | more

```
<?php
    if (isset($_POST['url']))
    {
        $content = file_get_contents($_POST['url']);
        $filename = './images/'.rand().'img1.jpg';
        file_put_contents($filename, $content);
        echo $_POST['url']."</br>";
        $img = "<img src=\"\"".$filename."\"/>";
    }
    echo $img;
?>
```



cat vulnfile2.php | more

```
<?php
function GetFile($host,$port,$link)
{
    $fp = fsockopen($host, intval($port), $errno, $errstr,
    30);
    if (!$fp) {
        echo "$errstr (error number $errno)\n";
    } else {
        $out = "GET $link HTTP/1.1\r\n";
        $out .= "Host: $host\r\n";
        $out .= "Connection: Close\r\n\r\n";
        $out .= "Accept-Language: en-us,en;q=0.5\r\n";
        $out .= "\r\n";
        fwrite($fp, $out);
        $contents='';
        while (!feof($fp)) {
            $contents.= fgets($fp, 1024);
        }
        fclose($fp);
        return $contents;
    }
}

?>
```



sudo demo &



cat /xspa/other_attacks

Attackers can access internal applications and perform URL based attacks (SQLi, Parameter manipulation etc.)

Since the GET /<data> part is controlled by the attacker, it would be possible to attack services and execute code on internal systems

Denial of service attacks on internal services

sudo demo &



cat popular_servers | ./poke

Found XSPA/SSRF in



Pinterest

YAHOO!
DEVELOPER
NETWORK

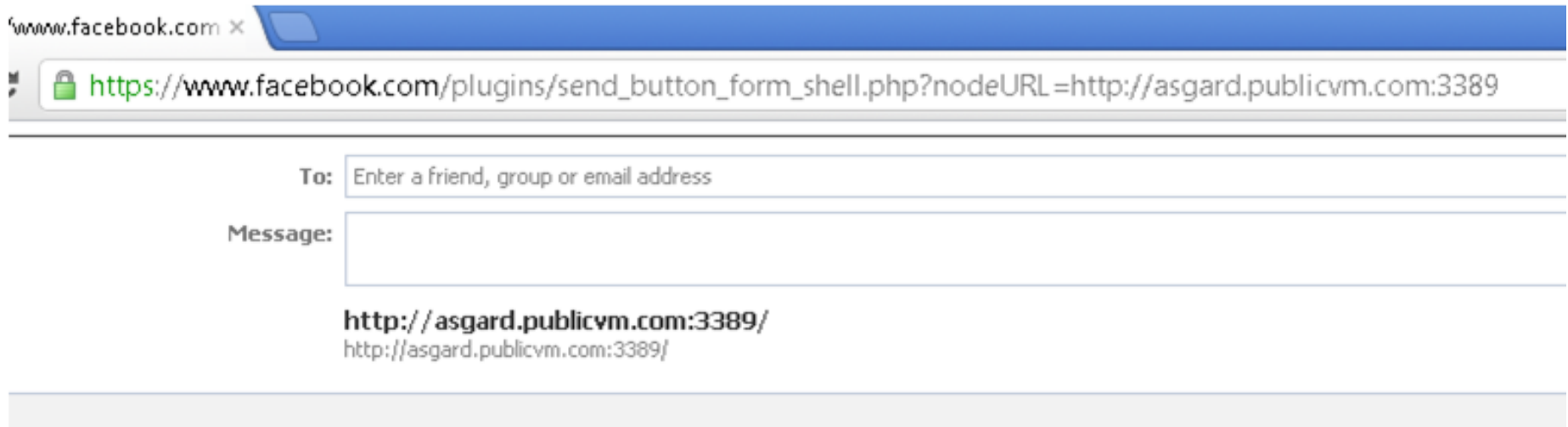
apigee



 **face.com**

cat facebook

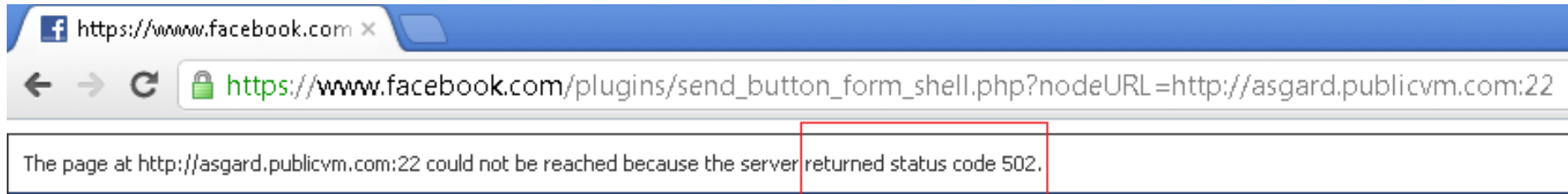
The first finding



Application specific response for open port *above* 1024

cat facebook

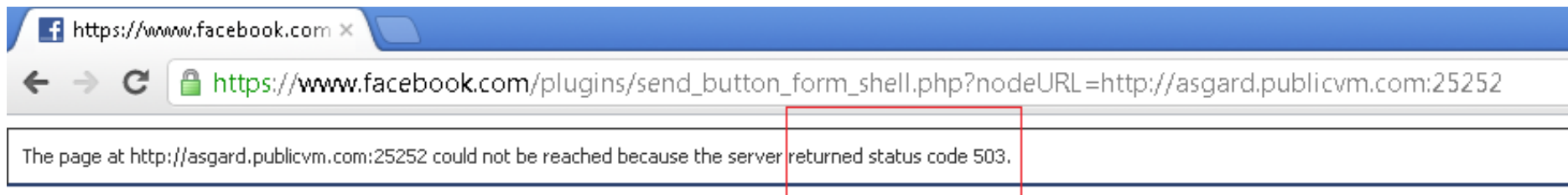
The first finding



Application specific response for open port *below* 1024

cat facebook

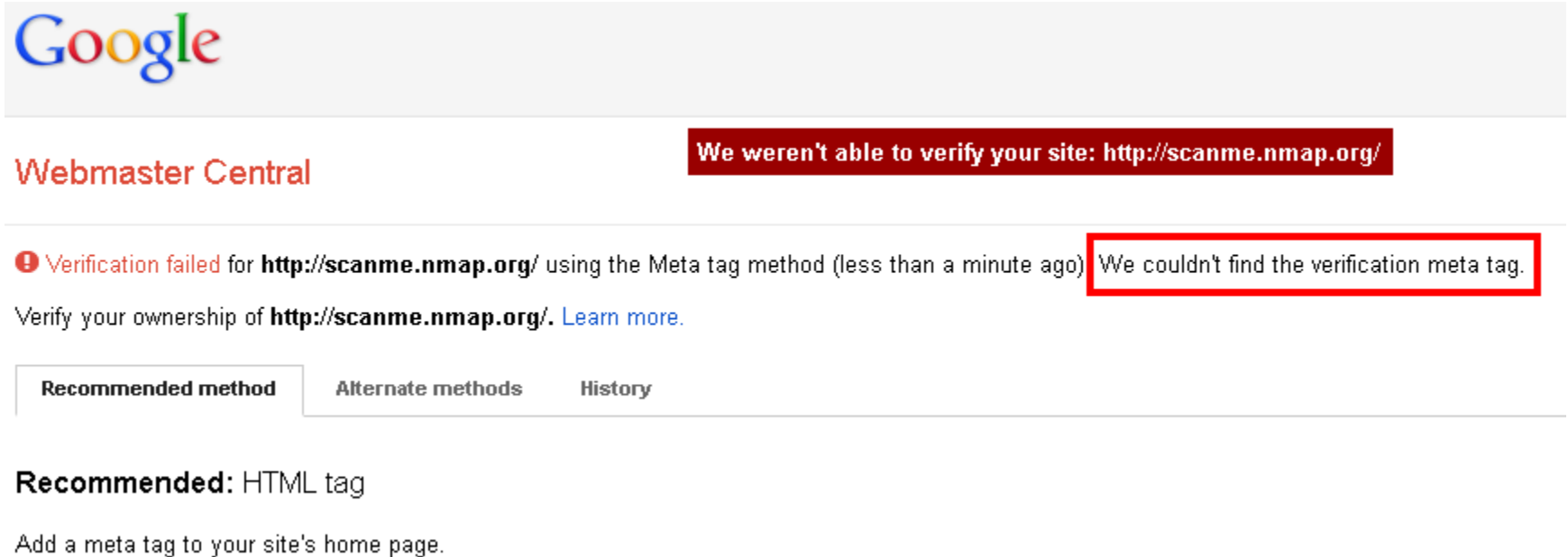
The first finding



Application specific response for closed port

cat Google

Google Webmasters – XSPA/SSRF



The screenshot shows the Google Webmaster Central interface. At the top is the Google logo. Below it, the text "Webmaster Central" is visible. A red error banner states: "We weren't able to verify your site: http://scanme.nmap.org/". Below this, a message indicates: "Verification failed for http://scanme.nmap.org/ using the Meta tag method (less than a minute ago) We couldn't find the verification meta tag." The error message is highlighted with a red box. Below the message, there is a link to "Learn more". At the bottom, there are three tabs: "Recommended method", "Alternate methods", and "History". The "Recommended method" tab is selected, showing the text: "Recommended: HTML tag" and "Add a meta tag to your site's home page."

Google

Webmaster Central

We weren't able to verify your site: <http://scanme.nmap.org/>

❗ Verification failed for <http://scanme.nmap.org/> using the Meta tag method (less than a minute ago) We couldn't find the verification meta tag.

Verify your ownership of <http://scanme.nmap.org/>. [Learn more.](#)

Recommended method Alternate methods History


Recommended: HTML tag

Add a meta tag to your site's home page.

Application specific response for open HTTP Port

cat Google

Google Webmasters – XSPA/SSRF



Webmaster Central

We weren't able to verify your site: <http://scanme.nmap.org:22/>

❗ Verification failed for <http://scanme.nmap.org:22/> using the Meta tag method (less than a minute ago). **Your server returned an invalid response.**

Verify your ownership of <http://scanme.nmap.org:22/>. [Learn more.](#)

Recommended method	Alternate methods	History
---------------------------	-------------------	---------

Recommended: HTML tag

Add a meta tag to your site's home page.

Application specific response for open non-HTTP Port

cat Google

Google Webmasters – XSPA/SSRF



Webmaster Central

We weren't able to verify your site: <http://scanme.nmap.org:24/>

❗ Verification failed for <http://scanme.nmap.org:24/> using the Meta tag method (less than a minute ago). We were unable to connect to your server.

Verify your ownership of <http://scanme.nmap.org:24/>. [Learn more.](#)

Recommended method

Alternate methods

History

Recommended: HTML tag

Add a meta tag to your site's home page.

Application specific response for closed port

cat mozilla_marketplace

Submit an App



Where's Your Manifest?

Kick off things by creating your app's manifest and entering its URL below. [Learn about manifests.](#)

Submit your app manifest URL:

Validate

Manifest URLs must start with a protocol (for example, `http://` or `https://`) and typically use the `.webapp` extension.

✗ Your app failed validation with 1 error.

- Your manifest must be served with the HTTP header "Content-Type: application/x-web-app-manifest+json". We saw "text/html".

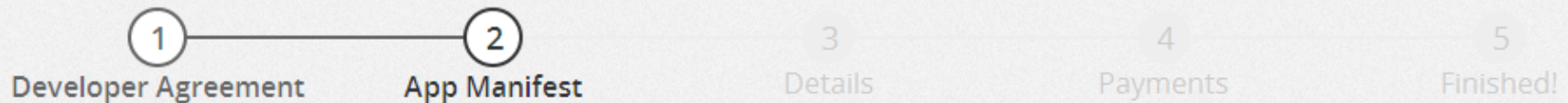
[See full validation report](#)

Continue

Application specific response for open HTTP port

cat mozilla_marketplace

Submit an App



Where's Your Manifest?

Kick off things by creating your app's manifest and entering its URL below. [Learn about manifests.](#)

Submit your app manifest URL:

Validate

Manifest URLs must start with a protocol (for example, `http://` or `https://`) and typically use the `.webapp` extension.

✖ Your app failed validation with 1 error.

- Your manifest must be served with the HTTP header "Content-Type: application/x-web-app-manifest+json".

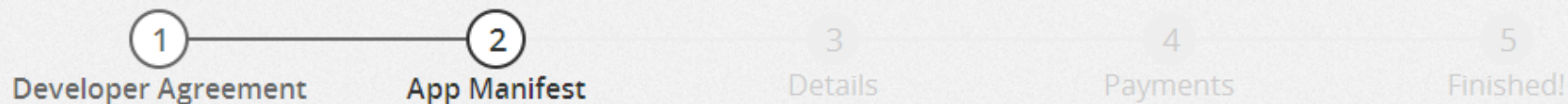
[See full validation report](#)

Continue

Application specific response for open non HTTP port

cat mozilla_marketplace

Submit an App



Where's Your Manifest?

Kick off things by creating your app's manifest and entering its URL below. [Learn about manifests.](#)

Submit your app manifest URL:

Validate

Manifest URLs must start with a protocol (for example, `http://` or `https://`) and typically use the `.webapp` extension.

✖ Your app failed validation with 1 error.

- [Errno 101] Network is unreachable

[See full validation report](#)

Continue

Application specific response for closed port

cat yahoo_developer_network

The screenshot shows the Yahoo! Developer Network console in a Firefox browser. The address bar shows the URL: `developer.yahoo.com/yql/console/?q=select * from html where url%3D"http%3A%2F%2Fscanme.nmap.org%3A22"`. The page title is "YOUR YQL STATEMENT" with a permalink. The query entered is: `select * from html where url="http://scanme.nmap.org:80"`. Below the query, there are tabs for "XML", "JSON", "Diagnostics", and "Debug", with a "TEST" button. The "XML" tab is selected, showing the formatted XML output. The XML output is an XML document with a root element `<query>` containing a `<results>` element. The `<results>` element contains a `<body>` element with a `<table>` element. The `<table>` element has a `<tr>` element with two `<td>` elements. The first `<td>` element contains a `<a>` element with a `` element. The second `<td>` element contains a `<script>` element. The `<script>` element contains a `var a=new Date();d=document;n=navigator;s=screen;var q='&tz='+a.getTimezoneOffset()/60 +'&ck='+ (n.cookieEnabled?'`. The right sidebar shows "QUERY ALIASES", "MY YQL", "RECENT QUERIES", and "EXAMPLE QUERIES". The "EXAMPLE QUERIES" section lists several queries, including "get 10 flickr 'cat' photos", "get a flickr photo by photo ID", "get the flickr image url by photo ID", "get san francisco geo data", "get san francisco woeid", "get geo details about san francisco", and "find sushi restaurants in san francisco". The "DATA TABLES" section shows a list of tables, including "answers", "appdb", "avatars", "contentanalysis", and "fantasysports". The bottom of the page shows the copyright notice: "Copyright © 2012 Yahoo! Inc. All rights reserved. Copyright | Privacy Policy | Terms of Use".

Firefox YQL Console: select * from html where u...

developer.yahoo.com/yql/console/?q=select * from html where url%3D"http%3A%2F%2Fscanme.nmap.org%3A22"

Disable Cookies CSS Forms Images Information Miscellaneous Outline Resize Tools View Source Options

YAHOO! DEVELOPER NETWORK Sign In Help Home Documentation My Projects

Developer > APIs and Tools > Yahoo! Query Language > Console

YOUR YQL STATEMENT [permalink](#)

select * from html where url="http://scanme.nmap.org:80"

XML JSON Diagnostics Debug TEST

FORMATTED TREE Wrap Text Expand Select All html

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<query xmlns:yahoo="http://www.yahooapis.com/v1/base.rng"
  yahoo:count="1" yahoo:created="2012-06-25T22:39:47Z" yahoo:lang="en-US">
  <results>
    <body bgcolor="#2A0D45" text="#000000">
      <table cellpadding="0" cellspacing="0" width="100%">
        <tr>
          <td align="left">
            <a href="/">
              
            </a>
          </td>
          <td align="right" valign="bottom">
            <!-- Begin TopBanner Code -->
            <!-- AdSpeed.com Serving Code 7.9.5 for [Zone] TopBanner 728x90 -->
            <script type="text/javascript" xml:space="preserve">
              var a=new Date();d=document;n=navigator;s=screen;var q='&tz='+a.getTimezoneOffset()/60 +'&ck='+ (n.cookieEnabled?'
            </script>
            <noscript>
```

THE REST QUERY show

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Fiddler: Disabled (No_X-Frame_Option_Header)

HTML Page content received from remote server on Open HTTP Port

cat yahoo_developer_network

The screenshot shows the Yahoo! Developer Network YQL Console in a Firefox browser. The address bar shows the URL: `eloper.yahoo.com/yql/console/?q=select * from html where url%3D"http%3A%2F%2Fscanme.nmap.org%3A22"`. The console displays the following YQL statement:

```
select * from html where url="http://scanme.nmap.org:22"
```

Below the statement, the 'FORMATTED' tab shows the XML response:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<query xmlns:yahoo="http://www.yahooapis.com/v1/base.rng"
  yahoo:count="1" yahoo:created="2012-06-25T22:39:27Z" yahoo:lang="en-US">
  <results>
    <body>
      <p>SSH-2.0-OpenSSH_5.3p1 Debian-3ubuntu7</p>
    </body>
  </results>
</query>
```

The right sidebar contains navigation links: QUERY ALIASES, MY YQL, RECENT QUERIES, and EXAMPLE QUERIES. The 'EXAMPLE QUERIES' section lists various queries, including 'get 10 flickr "cat" photos' and 'get a flickr photo by photo ID'. The 'DATA TABLES' section shows a list of tables, including 'answers', 'appdb', 'avatars', 'contentanalysis', and 'fantasysports'.

At the bottom, the 'THE REST QUERY' section shows the query: `select * from html where url="http://scanme.nmap.org:22"`. The footer contains copyright information: Copyright © 2012 Yahoo! Inc. All rights reserved. Copyright | Privacy Policy | Terms of Use. The status bar at the bottom shows 'Fiddler: Disabled' and '(No_X-Frame_Option_Header)'.

Non HTTP Service responds with banner – Open non HTTP Port

cat yahoo_developer_network

Firefox | YQL Console: select * from html where u...

developer.yahoo.com/yql/console/?q=select * from html where url%3D'http%3A%2F%2Fscanme.nmap.org%3A22'

Disable Cookies CSS Forms Images Information Miscellaneous Outline Resize Tools View Source Options

YAHOO! DEVELOPER NETWORK Sign In | Help Home Documentation My Projects

Developer > APIs and Tools > Yahoo! Query Language > Console

YOUR YQL STATEMENT [permalink](#)

```
select * from html where url="http://scanme.nmap.org:8080"
```

☒ XML ☐ JSON ☐ Diagnostics ☐ Debug **TEST**

FORMATTED TREE ☐ Wrap Text ☐ Expand [Select All](#) **html**

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<query xmlns:yahoo="http://www.yahooapis.com/v1/base.rng"
  yahoo:count="0" yahoo:created="2012-06-25T22:40:10Z" yahoo:lang="en-US">
  <results/>
</query>
```

THE REST QUERY [show](#)

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Fiddler: Disabled (No_X-Frame_Option_Header)

Non HTTP Service responds with banner – Open non HTTP Port

ls adobe*.flv | xargs vlc



patch -p1 < /var/xspa/fixes

Response Handling - implement server side validation of responses received from remote resources

Error handling and messages - Display generic error messages to the client in case something goes wrong.

Restrict connectivity to HTTP based ports - restrict connections to HTTP ports on the server

Blacklist IP addresses - Internal IP addresses, localhost specifications and internal hostnames should be blacklisted

cat /xspa/reading

- <http://spl0it.wordpress.com/2010/12/02/internal-port-scanning-via-crystal-reports/>
- <http://www.shmoocon.org/2008/presentations/Web%20portals,%20gateway%20to%20information.ppt>
- http://media.blackhat.com/bh-us-12/Briefings/Polyakov/BH_US_12_Polyakov_SSRF_Business_WP.pdf
- <https://www.corelan.be/index.php/2009/07/19/exploit-writing-tutorial-part-1-stack-based-overflows/>
- http://anantshri.info/articles/web_app_finger_printing.html
- http://www.nruns.com/_downloads/Whitepaper-Hacking-jBoss-using-a-Browser.pdf
- <http://www.sectheory.com/intranet-hacking.htm>
- <http://ha.ckers.org/weird/xhr-ping-sweep.html>
- <http://www.w3.org/Protocols/rfc2616/rfc2616.html>

All images are the property of their respective creators.

cat /xspa/special_thanks

A big thanks to Jeremiah, @makash, @w3bd3vil, @abh1sek, @prajalkulkarni, Alexander Polyakov and everybody at the @null0x00 community for their help with testing, verifying, building exploits and just being so cool!





Riyaz Ahemed Walikar
@riyazwalikar
<http://www.riyazwalikar.com>