The modern protections (and bypasses)

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Who am I?

- Philippe Arteau
- Security Researcher at GoSecure
- Open-source developer
 - Security Guard (Roslyn Static Analysis for .NET)
 - Find Security Bugs (SpotBugs Static Analysis for Java)
 - Burp and ZAP Plugins (Retire.js, CSP Auditor)

Volunteer for the Sec conference and former trainer



Agenda

- Motivation and Overview
- Server Side Controls
 - Template Engine
 - ASP.net Request Validator
 - Web Application Firewall
- Client Side Controls
 - Chrome XSS Auditor
 - IE/Edge XSS Filter
- Content Security Policy
- Conclusion







Motivation and Overview





Why learn about XSS protections even if they come by default?

- Developers can be more efficient at:
 - Troubleshooting client-side effect
 - Working with not against the protections in place
- Avoid disabling protection on the first side effect
- Know about theirs limitations



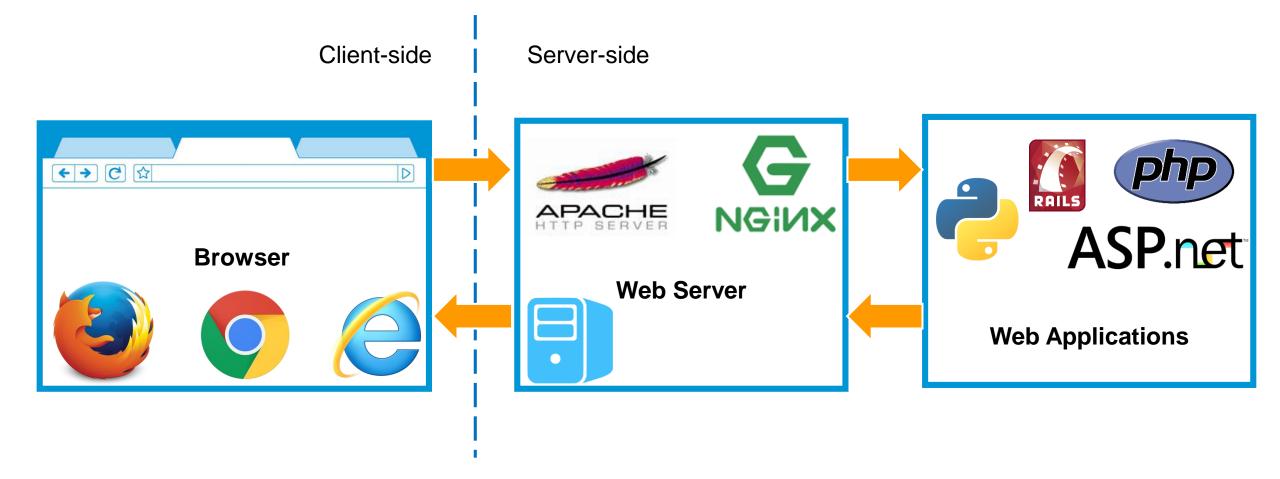




Firefox XSS ... not yet

Which attack vectors are still relevant for XSS in modern web applications?





Every protection will be effective... but most of them have limitations.



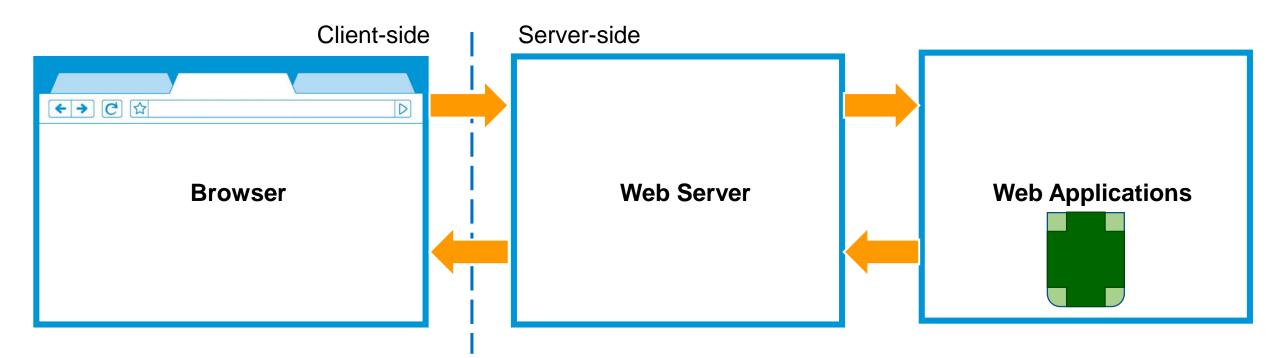


Server-Side Controls





Template Engine



Most template engine have **HTML encoding** by **default** Edge cases:

- XSS Contexts
- Unquote attributes

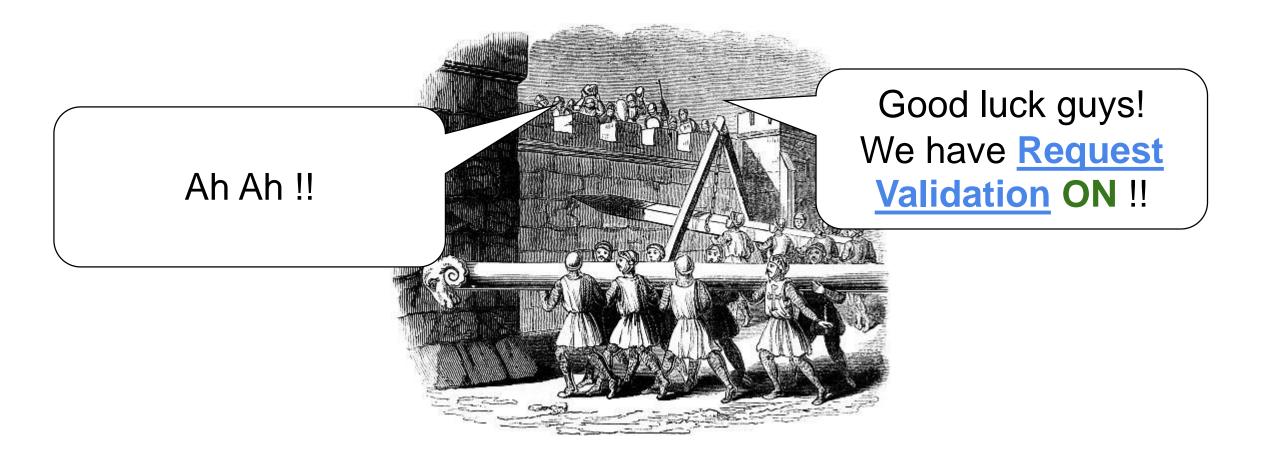


Demonstration: Template engine / XSS Contexts

Included

SECURE

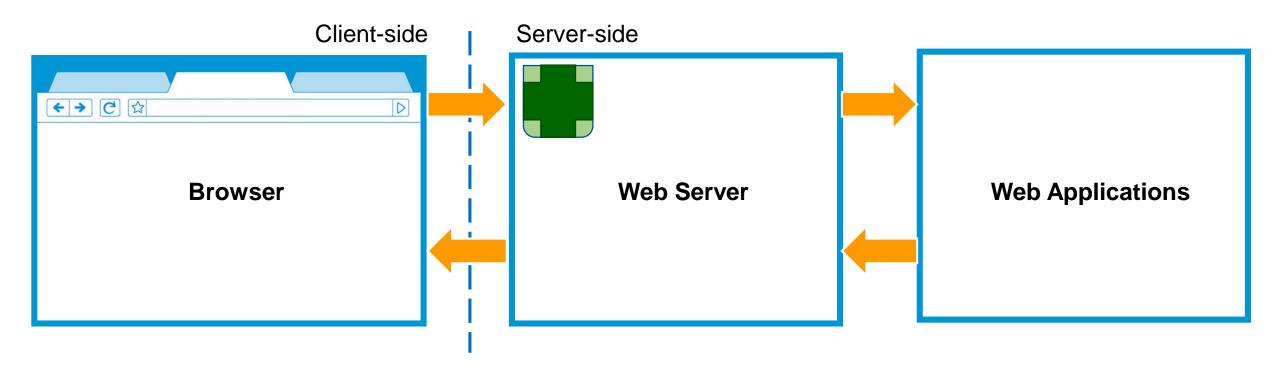
Web Application Firewall (WAF)





GOSECURE

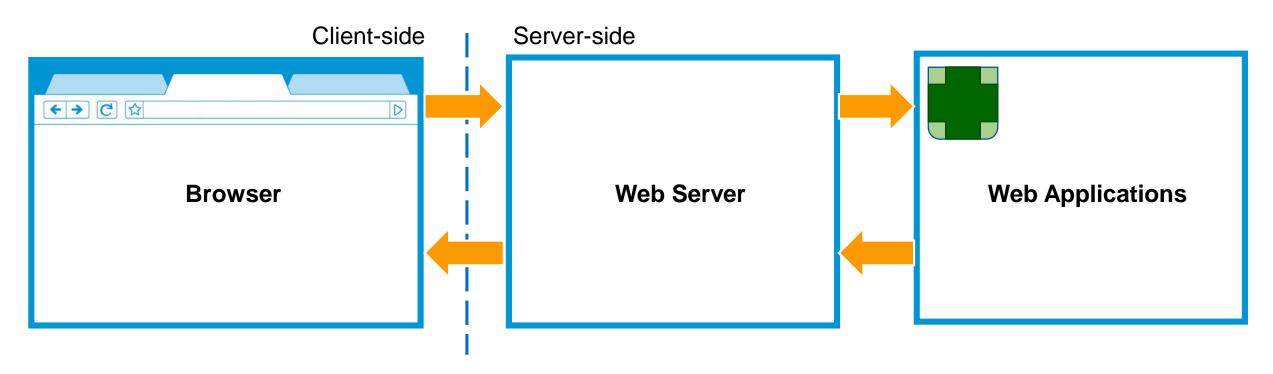
Web Application Firewall (WAF)



- Decoupled from the application (context is often missing)
 - Hard to understand request format such as JSON and XML.
- Regex patterns that take too long to process can be skipped /!
- Transformation can lead to bypass



Request Validator (ASP.net)



- First, don't disable it globally
- Transformation can lead to Request Validator bypass
- Request Validator focuses on HTML context (not Javascript, attribute or CSS)



Request Validator (ASP.net)

- Request Validator is a filter applied before the controller handles the parameters
- If a controller is transforming the value, the value may not be safe
 - Base64 decoding
 - URL decoding
 - SQL Server ascii column

Character	Character After storage
<u>U+FF1C</u> (%EF%BC%9C)	<u>U+003C</u> (%3C) "<"
<u>U+FF1E</u> (%EF%BC%9E)	<u>U+003E</u> (%3E) ">"

Ref: <u>http://gosecure.net/2016/03/22/xss-for-asp-net-developers/</u>



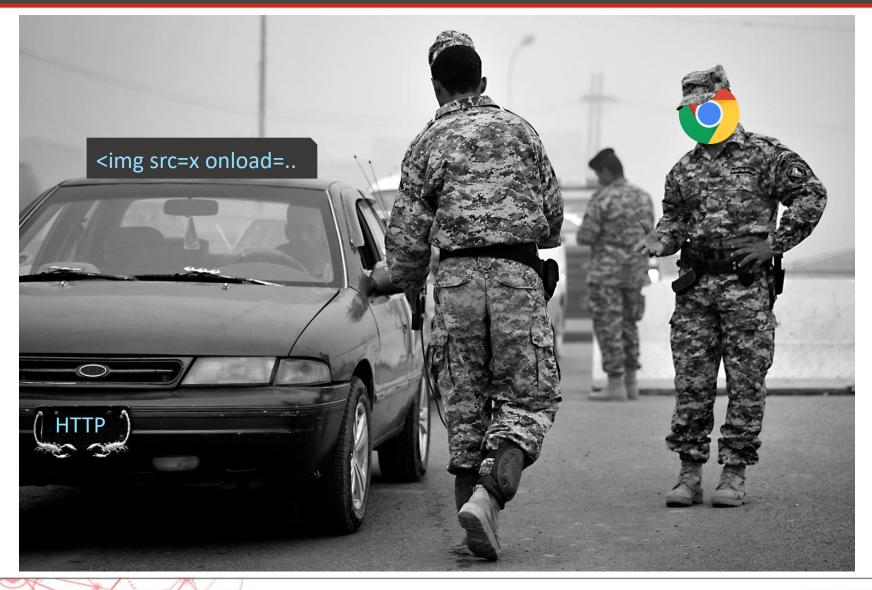


Client-Side Controls



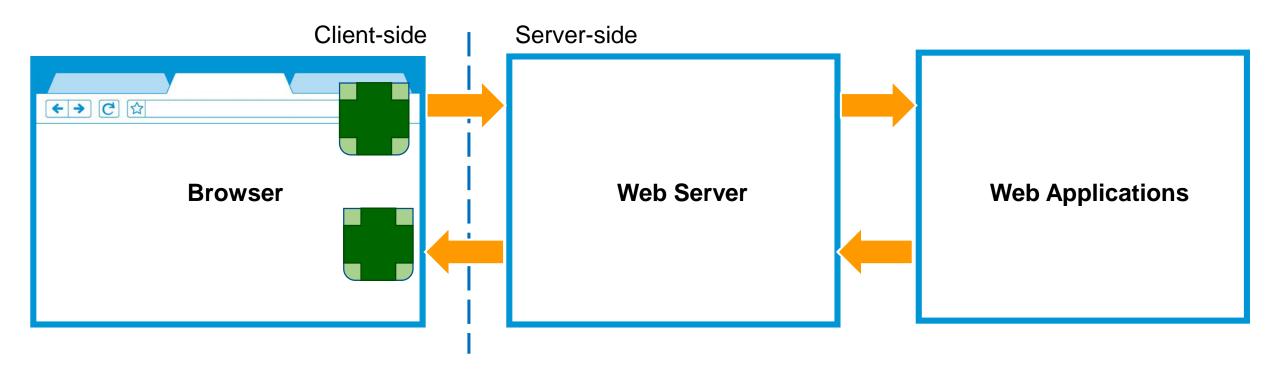


Parameters Inspection...





Browser Filters



- Does not apply to persistent XSS
- Transformations can often lead to filter bypasses
- Focus on the HTML and attribute contexts



Browser Filters: Adoption

- Mozilla Firefox
 - Inexistent
- Internet Explorer 8+
 - Active by default
- Google Chrome
 - Active by default
- Additional configurations (X-XSS-Protection: 1)
 - Mode=block: Stops the page loading if a malicious pattern is detected.
 - Report=URL: (Chrome and Safari only) The browser will post the blocked parameters to the URL



Chrome will **not execute scripts** that appear to have been reflected.

Request:

?input=<h1>Hello <script>alert(1)</script></h1>

Response: (highlighted value is not executed but remains in the DOM) <h1>Hello <script>alert(1)</script></h1>





Chrome trusts resources that are hosted on the same origin (domain).

- <script src="//xss.lol/malicious.js"></script>
- script src="/jsonp?callback=test"></script> (Exception)
- script src="/api/users/files/23840238492.txt"></script></script></script></script>







IE and Edge will **modify potentially malicious values** that appear to have been reflected.

Request:

?input=test" autofocus="" onfocus="alert(1)

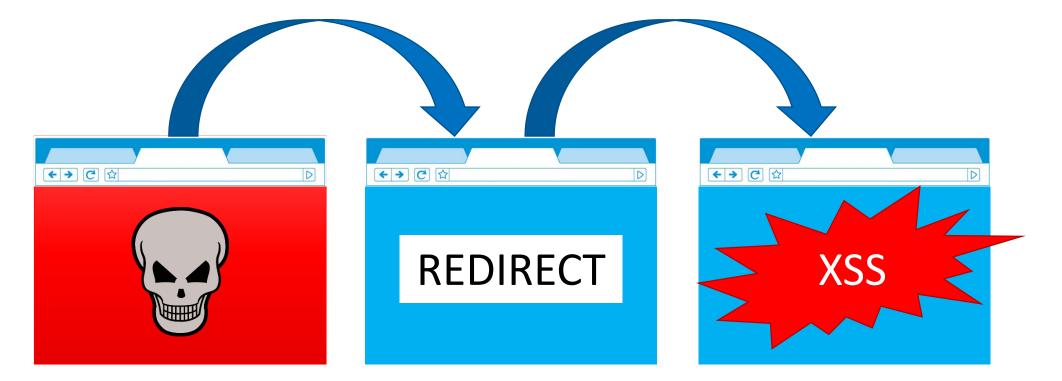
Response:

< [...] value="test" % autofocus="" #nfocus="alert#1#" >



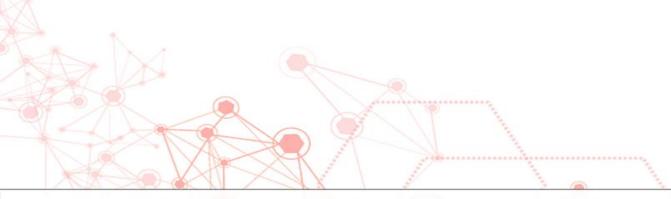
IE/Edge XSS Filter: Potential bypasses

If the referrer is the same origin has the current page, it is consider safe.







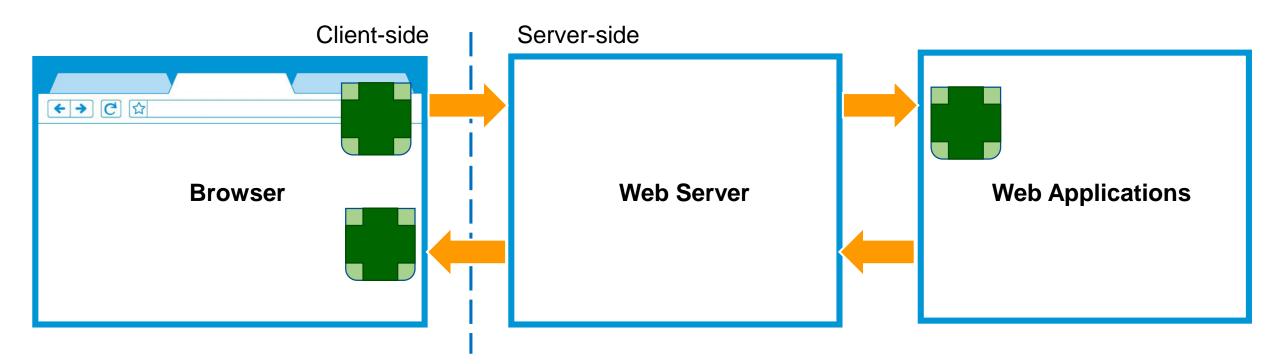


Content Security Policy





Content Security Policy



- Supported by all modern browsers
- Small adoption among web frameworks
- Hard to configure manually
- Mode "Report-Only" available



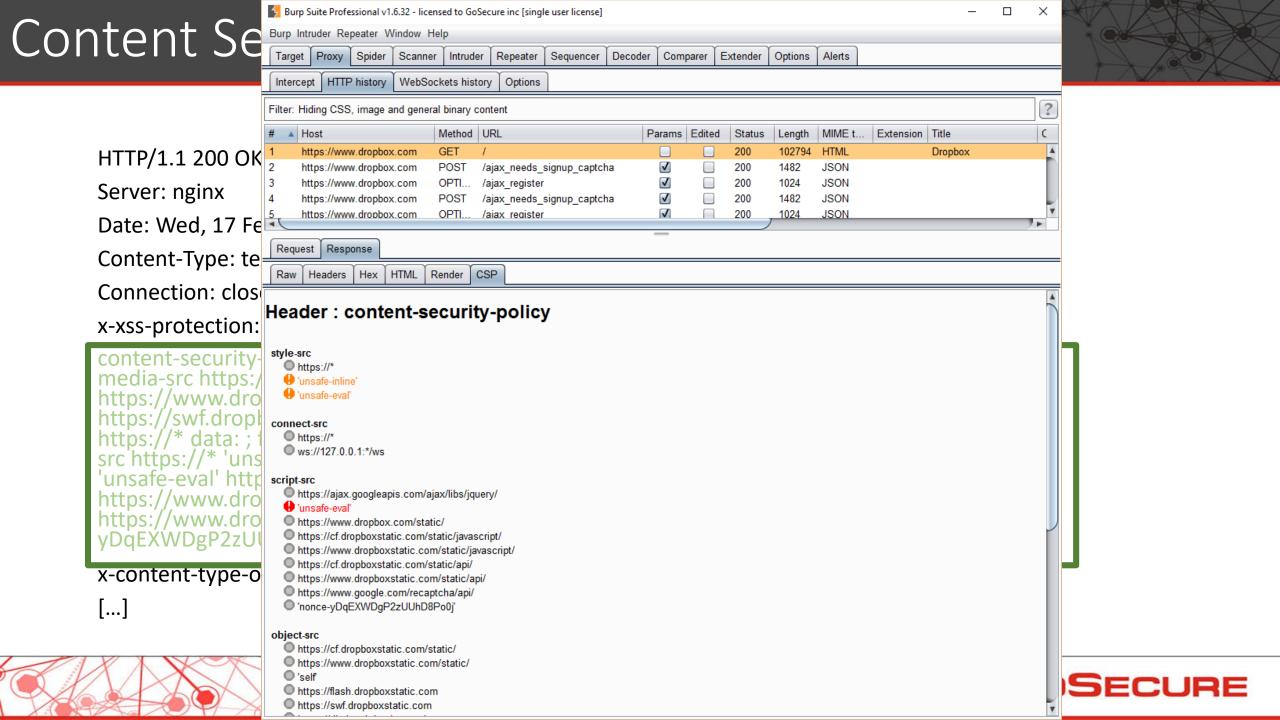
Common Misconfigurations

'unsafe-inline' misconfiguration

- 'unsafe-eval' may lead to DOM XSS
- Use of wildcards *
- Allowing CDN servers, googleapi.com, etc.
- Allow file upload on the same domain
- Use of deprecated header
- Unexpected inheritance from "default-src:"

Ref: <u>http://gosecure.net/2016/06/28/auditing-csp-headers-with-burp-and-zap/</u>











Guideline for Developers

- Use a modern template engine
 - HTML encoding by default PLEASE!
- Encoding context is very important
 - HTML != Attribute != CSS != JavaScript
- Be careful when allowing HTML from user
- Be careful with file uploads
- Transformation can often lead to filter bypasses

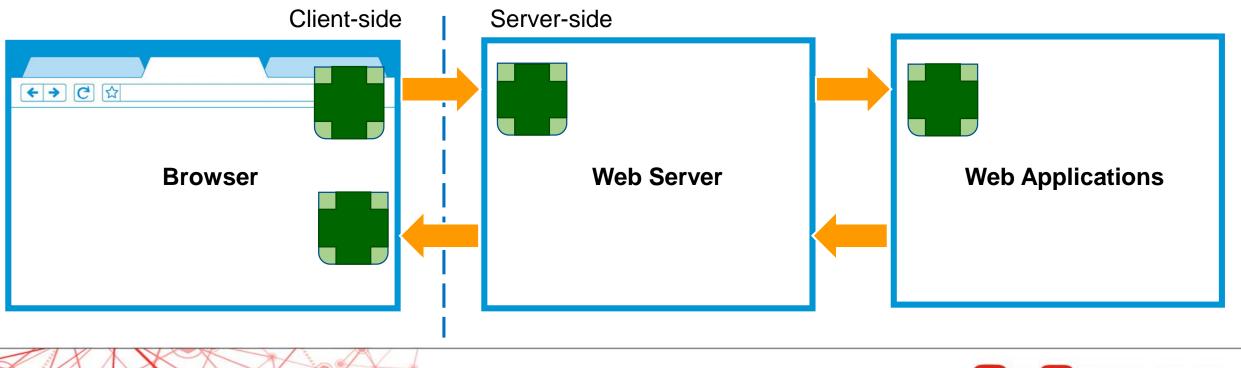




Keep in Mind...

No protection layer will be bullet proof

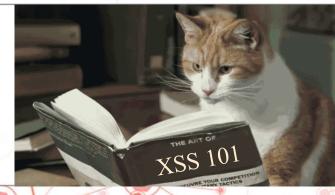
- Defense in depth
 - Avoid relying on a single layer







References





Recommended reading..

- WASP: Cross-site Scripting (XSS)
- OWASP: XSS Filter Evasion Cheat Sheet
- XSS without HTML: Client-Side Template Injection with AngularJS by Gareth Heyes James Kettle
- <u>CSP 2015</u> by filedescriptor
- Bypassing ASP.NET ValidateRequest for stored XSS attack by InfoSecAuditor
- XSS Auditor bypass / Another one by Gareth Heyes
- X-XSS-Nightmare: XSS Attacks Exploiting XSS Filter (IE/Edge) by Masato Kinugawa



More recommended reading..

- Revisiting XSS Sanitization by Ashar Javed
- UTF-7 XSS attacks in modern browsers (Security Stack Exchange)
- DOM Clobbering by Gareth Heyes
- Towards Elimination of XSS Attacks with a Trusted and Capability Controlled. DOM by Mario Heiderich
- CSP Bypass using Angular and GIF by Mario Heiderich





Questions ?

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