

Hack & Fix

Hands on ColdFusion Security Training

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About Pete

- 17+ Years ColdFusion Experience
- Job: Foundeo Inc. Consulting & Products
 - CFSummit Gold Sponsor
 - HackMyCF / FuseGuard
- blog: petefreitag.com
- twitter: [@pfreitag](https://twitter.com/pfreitag)

Foundeo

About David

- 15+ years ColdFusion experience
- Job: AboutWeb - Security Architect
 - Several Security Certs: GWAPT, CEH
 - Learn CF in a Week - Security
 - OWASP Zed Attack Proxy (ZAP) Evangelist
- blog: dcepler.net
- twitter: @dcepler

Agenda

- About the VM
- File Upload Vulnerabilities
- SQL Injection
- Path Traversals
- Cross Site Scripting
- OWASP ZAP
- Sneak Peak - ColdFusion Raijin/Blizzard

About the VM

- Ubuntu Linux (don't worry)
- ColdFusion 11
- MySQL
- Username / password: cf / cf
- CF Admin Username / password: admin / cf

VM Setup

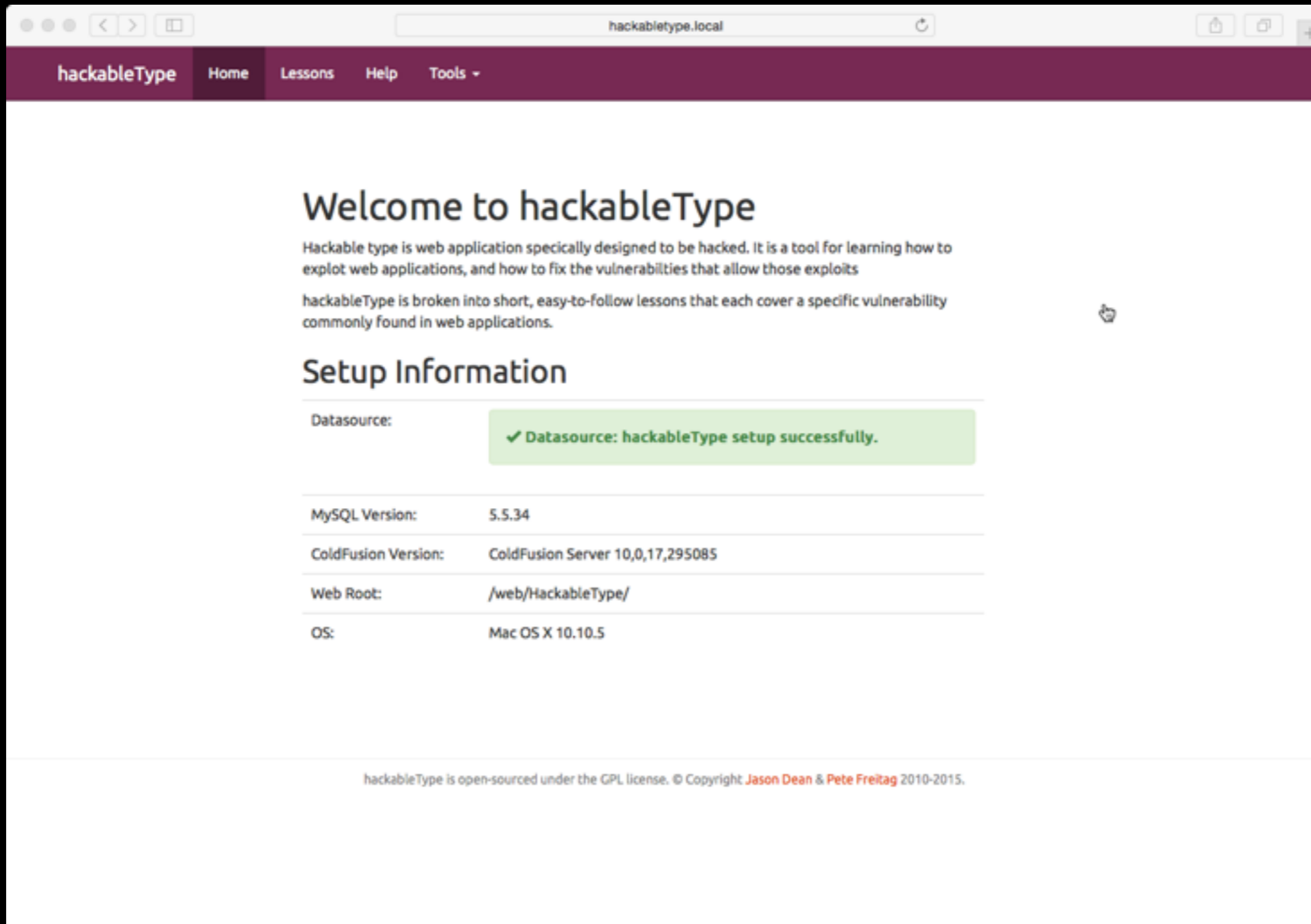
- Open Terminal
- `cd /var/www/hackabletype`
- `git config --global user.email "cfsummit"`
- `git pull`
- `sudo a2dismod autoindex`
- `sudo service apache2 restart`

Guiding Principals

- Defense In Depth
- Principal of Least Privilege
- Avoid Security by Obscurity
- Validation can save your bacon
- Even the best developers write insecure code.

Hackable Type

<http://hackabletype.local/>



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar set to `hackabletype.local`. The page has a dark purple header with navigation links: `hackableType`, `Home`, `Lessons`, `Help`, and `Tools`. The main content area features a large heading `Welcome to hackableType`, followed by a paragraph explaining the application's purpose. Below this is a `Setup Information` section with a table of system details. A green success message is displayed above the table.

hackableType

Home Lessons Help Tools

Welcome to hackableType

Hackable type is web application specically designed to be hacked. It is a tool for learning how to exploit web applications, and how to fix the vulnerabilities that allow those exploits

hackableType is broken into short, easy-to-follow lessons that each cover a specific vulnerability commonly found in web applications.

Setup Information

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Datasource: | ✓ Datasource: hackableType setup successfully. |
| MySQL Version: | 5.5.34 |
| ColdFusion Version: | ColdFusion Server 10,0,17,295085 |
| Web Root: | /web/HackableType/ |
| OS: | Mac OS X 10.10.5 |

hackableType is open-sourced under the GPL license. © Copyright [Jason Dean](#) & [Pete Freitag](#) 2010-2015.

File Uploads

HackableType: Try to upload and execute a CFM file.



File Uploads Rule #1

Never trust a MIME type



Never trust a MIME

- CF9 and below use the MIME type passed by the browser / client.
 - Attacker can send any MIME type.
- CF10+ can perform server side file inspection (when `strict=true`, default).
 - We can still get around this.

File Uploads Rule #2

Always Validate The File Extension

Always validate file extension

- CF10 allows you to specify a file extension list in the accept attribute.
- You can also validate `cfile.ServerFileExt`
- Do both.

File Uploads Rule #3

Never upload directly to webroot



Hacker

POST /upload.cfm

GET /photos/photo.cfm



Server

Hacker uses a load tool to make repeated concurrent requests.

The attacker will be able to execute photo.cfm before it is deleted.

Don't upload to web root

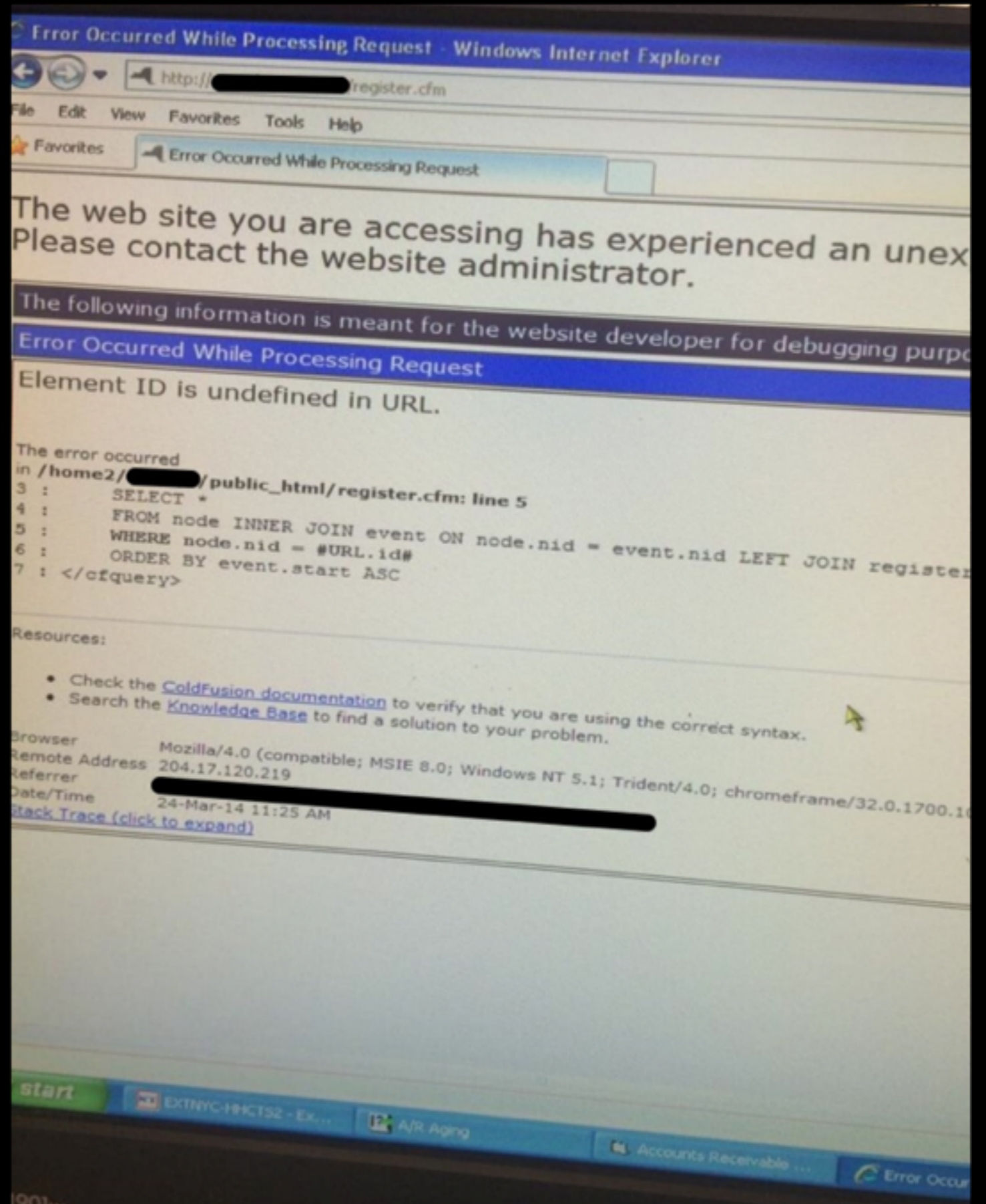
- File can be executed before it's validated.
- Upload outside root, eg `GetTempDirectory`
`ram://`, `s3`, etc.
- Upload directly to S3: [http://
www.petefreitag.com/item/833.cfm](http://www.petefreitag.com/item/833.cfm)

Additional Tips

- Ensure upload directory can only serve static files. Sandbox / file extension whitelist on web server.
- Consider keeping files outside webroot and serve with cfcontent or mod_xsendfile
- Specify mode on unix (eg 640 rw-r——)
- secureupload.cfc: <https://github.com/foundeo/cfml-security>

SQL Injection

TweetPic from someone that did not responsibly disclose issue to site owner that has SQL Injection



SQL Injection

```
<cfquery name="news">  
  SELECT id, title, story  
  FROM news  
  WHERE id = #url.id#  
</cfquery>
```

news.cfm?id=1;delete+from+news

SQL Injection

- The solution - use parameters (eg `cfqueryparam`) whenever possible.
- Validate and sanitize when you can't
 - ORDER BY *column*
 - SELECT TOP *10*
- ORM: make sure HQL statements are parameterized

SQL Injection

Try the lesson

Path Traversal Vulnerabilities

Path Traversal Risk

- Attacker can read any file CF has permission to read
 - Configuration files
 - System Files
 - Logs
- Remote code execution possible in some cases.

HackableType

Try the path traversal lesson

Preventing Path Traversals

- Avoid file paths derived from user input.
- Strip and validate any variables used in paths. Dots and slashes are dangerous.
- Beware of null bytes
- On windows use multiple drive letters to separate application from OS, CF, logs, etc.

Path Traversal Bonus Round

Can you use the path traversal lesson to perform
remote code execution?

Path Traversal

- Possible Remote Code Execution via `cfinclude`
 - CFI I + added `Application.cfc` and ColdFusion administrator setting:

```
this.compileExtForInclude="cfm";
```

Cross Site Scripting (XSS)



Advertisements:

Security researcher ALPACAHACK.COM, has submitted on 12/02/2012 a cross-site-scripting (XSS) vulnerability affecting www.adobe.com, which at the time of submission ranked 71 on the web according to Alexa. We manually validated and published a mirror of this vulnerability on 01/08/2012. It is currently fixed.

Date submitted: 12/02/2012 Date published: 01/08/2012 Date fixed: 01/08/2012 Status: ✔ FIXED

Author: ALPACAHACK.COM Domain: www.adobe.com Category: XSS Pagerank: 71

URL: [http://www.adobe.com/cfusion/tdrc/modal/signin.cfm?loc=en_us&product=""</script><script>alert%28document.cookie%29</script><script>](http://www.adobe.com/cfusion/tdrc/modal/signin.cfm?loc=en_us&product=)

[Click here to view the mirror](#)



XSS Attacks
Cross Site Scripting Exploits and Defense



Website Fraud Loss Prevention

XSS

- XSS holes give attackers a CMS to create any content.
- Can be used to steal sessions
- Phish for passwords or other info.

XSS Types

- Reflected
- Persistent
- DOM

Reflected XSS

```
<cfoutput>  
  Hello #url.name#  
</cfoutput>
```

hello.cfm?name=<script>...</script>

Reflected XSS

Try the lesson

Preventing XSS

- Strip out dangerous characters
 - < > ' " () ; #
- Escape dangerous characters
 - CF10+ EncodeForHTML, etc.

Preventing XSS

| Context | Method |
|----------------|---|
| HTML | <code>encodeURIComponent(variable)</code> |
| HTML Attribute | <code>encodeURIComponent(variable)</code> |
| JavaScript | <code>encodeURIComponent(variable)</code> |
| CSS | <code>encodeURIComponent(variable)</code> |
| URL | <code>encodeURIComponent(variable)</code> |

XSS in HTML

- Preventing XSS when allowing users to enter HTML is difficult.
 - AntiSamy -> isSafeHTML getSafeHTML
 - ScrubHTML

XSS Utils

- Encoders

- ESAPI: <http://www.petefreitag.com/item/788.cfm>
- OWASP Encoder: <http://owasp-java-encoder.googlecode.com>

- Sanitizers

- AntiSamy: <http://www.petefreitag.com/item/760.cfm>
- ScrubHTML: <https://github.com/foundeo/cfml-security>

OWASP ZAP

- An easy to use web application penetration testing tool
- Completely free and Open Source
- OWASP flagship project
- Included in major security distributions
 - Kali, Samurai WTF, etc.

Why use ZAP?

- Ideal for beginners, developers
 - also used by professional pen testers
- Point and shoot via Quick Start Tab
- Manual penetration testing
- As a debugger
- As part of larger security program
 - Automated security regression tests

Main ZAP Features

- Intercepting Proxy
- Active and Passive Scanners
- Traditional and AJAX spiders
- Forced browsing
- Fuzzing
- Cross Platform
 - built on Java (requires 1.7+)

Intercepting Proxy



Using ZAP

Hands on

Content-Security-Policy

- HTTP Response Header dictates what assets can be loaded. For example:
 - `script-src 'self';`
 - `script-src 'self' cdn.example.com;`
 - `script-src 'none';`
 - `script-src 'unsafe-inline';`

CSP Directives

- default-src
- script-src
- style-src
- img-src
- connect-src
- font-src
- object-src
- media-src
- frame-src
- sandbox
- report-uri

CSP 1.0 Browser Support

Content Security Policy 1.0 - CR

Global 75.94% + 9.97% = 85.91%

unprefixed: 70.84% + 9.97% = 80.81%

Mitigate cross-site scripting attacks by whitelisting allowed sources of script, style, and other resources.

Current aligned Usage relative Show all

| IE | Firefox | Chrome | Safari | Opera | iOS Safari * | Opera Mini * | Android Browser * | Chrome for Android |
|------|---------|--------|--------|-------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| | | 31 | | | | | | |
| | | 36 | | | | | | |
| | | 37 | | | | | | |
| 8 | | 39 | | | | | 4.1 | |
| 9 | 31 | 40 | | | | | 4.3 | |
| 10 | 36 | 41 | 7 | | 7.1 | | 4.4 | |
| 11 | 37 | 42 | 8 | 27 | 8.3 | 8 | 4.4.4 | 42 |
| Edge | 38 | 43 | | 28 | | | | |
| | 39 | 44 | | 29 | | | | |
| | 40 | 45 | | | | | | |

Notes Known issues (3) Resources (5) Feedback

1. Partial support in Internet Explorer 10-11 refers to the browser only supporting the 'sandbox' directive by using the X-Content-Security-Policy header.
2. Partial support in iOS Safari 5.0-5.1 refers to the browser recognizing the X-WebKit-CSP header but failing to handle complex cases correctly, often resulting in broken pages.
3. Chrome for iOS fails to render pages without a `connect-src 'self'` policy.

= Supported = Not supported = Partial support = Support unknown

<http://caniuse.com/#feat=contentsecuritypolicy>

CSP 1.0 Browser Support

- Chrome 25+
- FireFox 23+
- Safari 7+
- IE Edge 12+
 - Partial Support in IE10+ (sandbox)

CSP Level 2

- Notable Enhancements
 - Nonce
 - Hash
 - form-action directive

CSP Lesson

- Hint: content-security-policy.com

Want More?

- Scope Injection Lesson
- CSRF Lesson

ColdFusion
Raijin/Blizzard
Security Analyzer

Questions?

Thank You!

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