

SP2023 Week 02 • 2023-02-02

Web Hacking III

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Announcements

- Fall Semester Feedback Form!
 - Check Discord (free points!)
- CypherCon Interest Form
 - Check link in announcements
- DiceCTF
 - Playing tomorrow virtually, type `/ctf optin` in #bot-commands to be notified
- LA CTF
 - 2/10 to 2/12
 - Approachable event for all skill levels
 - Free pizza!



ctf.sigpwny.com

sigpwny{they_all_start_with_s}

when joble say



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Command Injection

Malicious user input modifies shell commands & arguments



Command Injection

- User input gets executed as a shell command!
- Example
 - Web application may need to call external scripts and pass in arguments
 - Similar to SQL injections, user input could escape quoting and inject arbitrary commands!



Example with Python Flask

```
def cowsay():  
    input = request.json.get('input', 'Give me some input')  
  
    command = f'/usr/games/cowsay "{input}"'  
    print(command)  
    output = os.popen(command).read()  
  
    return jsonify({  
        'output': output  
    })
```



Template Injection

Malicious user injects server-side template syntax to execute code

Also known as Server-Side Template Injection (SSTI)



Templates?

- Web templates are similar to static files, but they can incorporate variables & expressions
- Templates are "rendered" before being sent to the user!

```
<!DOCTYPE html>                                render_template("index.html", title="Title!")
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <title>{{ title }}</title>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>It's {{ title }}!</h1>
</body>
</html>
```



Template Syntax

- Typical support for:
 - Statements (no output)
 - Expressions (prints output)
- Example: Python Flask + Jinja2
 - Statements with `{% ... %}`
 - Expressions with `{{ ... }}`
- `{{ 4 / 2 }}` → substituted with 2
- `{{ request }}` → substituted with the object!



Exploiting Template Syntax

- Example are for Jinja, but similar ideas apply to others
- Available variables include ([source](#)):
 - config (Flask configuration)
 - request (Flask request object)
- `{{ config.items() }}`
 - return all Flask config items (even keys!)
- `{{ request.application.__globals__ }}`
 - with some Python magic variables, we can access & run lots of Python functions



Example with Python Flask & Jinja

```
from flask import Flask, request, render_template_string
```

```
app = Flask(__name__)
```

```
@app.route('/')
```

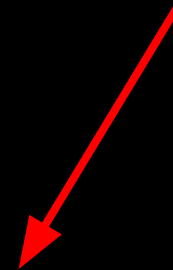
```
def index():
```

```
    user = request.args.get('user', 'guest')
```

```
    my_template = "Stick around, {}!".format(user)
```

```
    return render_template_string(my_template)
```

User input is injected
into the template!



Exploiting Example

- Testing locally
- `http://127.0.0.1:5000/?user={{ config.items() }}`
 - Stick around, `dict_items([('ENV', 'production'), ('DEBUG', False), ('TESTING', False), ('PROPAGATE_EXCEPTIONS', None), ('SECRET_KEY', 'NO_SO_SECRET_ANYMORE'), ...])!`
- Going further for arbitrary shell command execution...



Server Side Request Forgery (SSRF)

Accessing private resources using the **server**



Basic SSRF

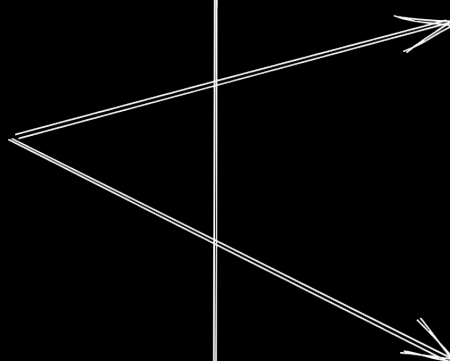
- Server returns the data from internal/external services



A Typical Network

External

Internal



Basic SSRF

- Server returns the data from internal/external services
- Places to look:
 - HTML to PDF/image renderers
 - Link preview generators
 - Webhooks
 - External resource imports
 - Referer headers



Exploitation

- Internal port scanning
- Network enumeration
- Cloud instance metadata services
 - Can allow you to pivot and gain more access
 - AWS: <http://169.254.169.254/latest/meta-data>
 - Google Cloud: <http://metadata.google.internal/computeMetadata/v1>



Python and Flask Example

```
@app.route('/fetch')  
def get_files():  
    url = request.args.get('url')  
    return requests.get(url).text
```



Python and Flask Example

```
@app.route('/fetch')  
def get_files():  
    url = request.args.get('url')  
    return requests.get(url).text
```

/fetch?url=http://10.0.0.2/flag



Blind SSRF

- SSRF without being able to read the response
- Do we have:
 - Response codes?
 - Response time?
 - Error messages?



Next Meetings

2023-02-03 - DiceCTF 2023

- Virtual CTF
- Type `/ctf optin` in #bot-commands

2023-02-05 - This Sunday

- macOS Privilege Escalation
- Rohit will be talking about his \$XX,XXX bug he found

2023-02-09 - Next Thursday

- Pwn III
- ROP

2023-02-10 - LA CTF



Practice

<https://ctf.sigpwny.com>

- Cowsay As A Service (CAAS)
- Meme Machine
- ssrf 1, 2, 3, 4




```
sigpwny{they_all_start_with_s}
```



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