



Offensive technologies

Fall 2017

Solutions for the Vulnerability finding Exercise

*[https://securitylab.disi.unitn.it/doku.php?
id=course_on_offensive_technologies](https://securitylab.disi.unitn.it/doku.php?id=course_on_offensive_technologies)*

TASK 1 (CVE-2008-2370)

- **Information disclosure (path traversal) in Apache Tomcat**
- When using a **RequestDispatcher** the target path was **normalised** before the query string was removed. A request that included a specially crafted request parameter could be used to access content that would otherwise be protected by a security constraint or by locating it in under the WEB-INF directory.



TASK 1 (CVE-2008-2370)

Example:

For a page that contains:

```
<%
```

```
pageContext.forward("/page2.jsp?somepar=someval&par=" +  
request.getParameter("blah"));
```

```
%>
```



TASK 1 (CVE-2008-2370)

```
68     public RequestDispatcher getRequestDispatcher(String path) {
69
70         path = normalize(path);
71
72         // Get query string
73         String queryString = null;
74         int pos = path.indexOf('?');
75         if (pos >= 0) {
76             queryString = path.substring(pos + 1);
77         } else {
78             pos = path.length();
79         }
80
81         MappingData mappingData = dd.mappingData;
82
83         CharChunk uriCC = uriMB.getCharChunk();
84         try {
85             uriCC.append(path, 0, semicolon > 0 ? semicolon : pos);
86         }
87         catch (Exception e) {
88         }
89
90         Wrapper wrapper = (Wrapper) mappingData.wrapper;
91         String wrapperPath = mappingData.wrapperPath.toString();
92         String pathInfo = mappingData.pathInfo.toString();
93
94         return new ApplicationDispatcher
95             (wrapper, uriCC.toString(), wrapperPath, pathInfo,
96             queryString, null);
97     }
```



TASK 1 (CVE-2008-2370)

```
99 private String normalize(String path) {
100
101     if (path == null) {
102         return null;
103     }
104
105     String normalized = path;
106
107     // Normalize the slashes
108     if (normalized.indexOf('\\')
109         normalized = normalized.
110
111     // Resolve occurrences of /
112     while (true) {
113         int index = normalized.indexOf("/../");
114         if (index < 0)
115             break;
116         if (index == 0)
117             return (null); // Trying to go outside our context
118         int index2 = normalized.lastIndexOf('/', index - 1);
119         normalized = normalized.substring(0, index2) +
120             normalized.substring(index + 3);
121     }
122
123     return (normalized);
124 }
125
126
127 }
```

http://host/page.jsp?param=../../WEB-INF/web.xml

../../../../../../page.jsp -> /page.jsp

/page1.jsp/../../../../page2.jsp -> /page2.jsp

TASK 2 (CVE-2009-0580)

- **Information disclosure (user enumeration) in Apache Tomcat**
- Due to **insufficient error checking** in some **authentication** classes, Tomcat allows for the enumeration (brute force testing) of usernames by supplying illegally URL encoded passwords. The attack is possible if form based authentication (`j_security_check`) with one of the following authentication realms is used:
 - **MemoryRealm**
 - **DataSourceRealm**
 - **JDBCRealm**



TASK 2 (CVE-2009-0580)

```
1 public Principal authenticate(String username, String credentials) {
2
3     GenericPrincipal principal =
4         (GenericPrincipal) principals.get(username);
5
6     boolean validated = false;
7     if (principal != null) {
8         if (hasMessageDigest()) {
9             // Hex hashes should be compared case-insensitive
10            //throws null pointer exception if credentials == null
11            validated = (digest(credentials)
12                .equalsIgnoreCase(principal.getPassword()));
13        } else {
14            validated =
15                (digest(credentials).equals(principal.getPassword()));
16        }
17    }
18
19    if (validated) {
20        if (log.isDebugEnabled())
21            log.debug(sm.getString("memoryRealm.authenticateSuccess", username));
22        return (principal);
23    } else {
24        if (log.isDebugEnabled())
25            log.debug(sm.getString("memoryRealm.authenticateFailure", username));
26        return (null);
27    }
28 }
```



TASK 2 (CVE-2009-0580)

```
1  protected String digest(String credentials) {
2
3      // If no MessageDigest instance is specified, return unchanged
4      if (hasMessageDigest() == false)
5          return (credentials);
6
7      // Digest the user credentials and return as hexadecimal
8      synchronized (this) {
9          try {
10             md.reset();
11
12             byte[] bytes = null;
13             if (getDigestEncoding() == null) {
14                 bytes = credentials.getBytes();
15             } else {
16                 try {
17                     bytes = credentials.getBytes(getDigestEncoding());
18                 } catch (UnsupportedEncodingException uee) {
19                     log.error("Illegal digestEncoding: " + getDigestEncoding(), uee);
20                     throw new IllegalArgumentException(uee.getMessage());
21                 }
22             }
23             md.update(bytes);
24
25             return (HexUtils.convert(md.digest()));
26         } catch (Exception e) {
27             log.error(sm.getString("realmBase.digest"), e);
28             return (credentials);
29         }
30     }
31 }
```




TASK 3 (CVE-2014-1904)

- **XSS in Spring Framework**
- Cross-site scripting (XSS) vulnerability in web/servlet/tags/form/FormTag.java allows remote attackers to **inject** arbitrary web script or HTML via the **requested URI** in a **default action**.



TASK 3 (CVE-2014-1904)

```
1  protected String resolveAction() throws JspException {
2      String action = getAction();
3
4      if (StringUtils.hasText(action)) {
5          action = getDisplayString(evaluate(ACTION_ATTRIBUTE, action));
6          return processAction(action);
7      }
8      else if (StringUtils.hasText(servletRelativeAction)) {
9          String pathToServlet = getRequestContext().getPathToServlet();
10         if (servletRelativeAction.startsWith("/") &&
11             !servletRelativeAction.startsWith(getRequestContext().getContextPath())) {
12             servletRelativeAction = pathToServlet + servletRelativeAction;
13         }
14         servletRelativeAction = getDisplayString(evaluate(ACTION_ATTRIBUTE, servletRelativeAction));
15         return processAction(servletRelativeAction);
16     }
17     else {
18         String requestUri = getRequestContext().getRequestUri();
19         ServletResponse response = this.pageContext.getResponse();
20         if (response instanceof HttpServletResponse) {
21             requestUri = ((HttpServletResponse) response).encodeURL(requestUri);
22             String queryString = getRequestContext().getQueryString();
23             if (StringUtils.hasText(queryString)) {
24                 requestUri += "?" + HtmlUtils.htmlEscape(queryString);
25             }
26         }
27         if (StringUtils.hasText(requestUri)) {
28             return processAction(requestUri);
29         }
30     }
31 }
32 }
```



TASK 3 (CVE-2014-1904)

```
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3
4      if (StringUtils.hasText(action)) {
5          action = getDisplayString(evaluate(ACTION_ATTRIBUTE, action));
6          return processAction(action);
7      }
8      else if (StringUtils.hasText(servletRelativeAction)) {
9          String pathToServlet = getRequestContext().getPathToServlet();
10         if (servletRelativeAction.startsWith("/") &&
11             !servletRelativeAction.startsWith(getRequestContext().getContextPath())) {
12             servletRelativeAction = pathToServlet + servletRelativeAction;
13         }
14         servletRelativeAction = getDisplayString(evaluate(ACTION_ATTRIBUTE, servletRelativeAction));
15         return processAction(servletRelativeAction);
16     }
17     else {
18         String requestUri = getRequestContext().getRequestUri();
19         ServletResponse response = this.pageContext.getResponse();
20         if (response instanceof HttpServletResponse) {
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22             String queryString = getRequestContext().getQueryString();
23             if (StringUtils.hasText(queryString)) {
24                 requestUri += "?" + HtmlUtils.htmlEscape(queryString);
25             }
26         }
27         if (StringUtils.hasText(requestUri)) {
28             return processAction(requestUri);
29         }
30     }
31 }
32 }
```



TASK 3 (CVE-2014-1904)

```
1 private void writeHiddenFields(Map<String, String> hiddenFields)
2     throws JspException {
3     if (hiddenFields != null) {
4         this.tagWriter.appendValue("<div>\n");
5         for (String name : hiddenFields.keySet()) {
6             this.tagWriter.appendValue("<input type=\"hidden\" ");
7             this.tagWriter.appendValue("name=\"" + name + "\" value=\"" +
8                 hiddenFields.get(name) + "\" ");
9             this.tagWriter.appendValue(">\n");
10        }
11        this.tagWriter.appendValue("</div>");
12    }
13 }
```

TASK 4 (CVE-2012-2733)

- **Denial of Service in Apache Tomcat**
- **The checks that limited the permitted size of request headers were implemented too late in the request parsing process for the HTTP NIO connector. This enabled a malicious user to trigger an OutOfMemoryError by sending a single request with very large headers**



TASK 4 (CVE-2012-2733)

```
1 public boolean parseHeaders() throws IOException {
2
3     HeaderParseStatus status = HeaderParseStatus.HAVE_MORE_HEADERS;
4
5     do {
6         status = parseHeader();
7     } while ( status == HeaderParseStatus.HAVE MORE HEADERS );
8     if (status == HeaderParseStatus.DONE) {
9         parsingHeader = false;
10        end = pos;
11
12        // Checking that
13        // (1) Headers plus request line size does not exceed its limit
14        // (2) There are enough bytes to avoid expanding the buffer when
15        // reading body
16        // Technically, (2) is technical limitation, (1) is logical
17        // limitation to enforce the meaning of headerBufferSize
18        // From the way how buf is allocated and how blank lines are being
19        // read, it should be enough to check (1) only.
20        if (end - skipBlankLinesBytes > headerBufferSize
21            || buf.length - end < socketReadBufferSize) {
22            throw new IllegalArgumentException(
23                sm.getString("iib.requestheadertoolarge.error"));
24        }
25        return true;
26    } else {
27        return false;
28    }
29 }
```

TASK 4 (CVE-2012-2733)

```
1 public boolean parseHeaders() throws IOException {
2
3     HeaderParseStatus status = HeaderParseStatus.HAVE_MORE_HEADERS;
4
5     do {
6         status = parseHeader();
7     } while ( status == HeaderParseStatus.HAVE MORE HEADERS );
8     if (status == HeaderParseStatus.DONE) {
9         parsingHeader = false;
10        end = pos;
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12        // Checking that
13        // (1) Headers plus request line size does not exceed its limit
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19        // read, it should be enough to check (1) only.
20        if (end - skipBlankLinesBytes > headerBufferSize
21            || buf.length - end < socketReadBufferSize) {
22            throw new IllegalArgumentException(
23                sm.getString("iib.requestheadertoolarge.error"));
24        }
25        return true;
26    } else {
27        return false;
28    }
29 }
```