

Reverse proxies & Inconsistency

Reverse proxies & Inconsistency - Aleksei "GreenDog" Tiurin, Speaker Deck.

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Reverse proxies & Inconsistency - Speaker Deck

Reverse proxies & Inconsistency

<https://2018.zeronights.ru/en/reports/reverse-proxies-inconsistency/> Modern websites are growing more complex with different reverse proxies and balancers covering them. They are used for various purposes: request routing, caching, putting additional headers, restricting access. In other words, reverse proxies must both parse incoming requests and modify them in a particular way. However, path parsing may turn out to be quite a challenge due to mismatches in the parsing of different web servers. Moreover, request converting may imply a wide range of different consequences from a cybersecurity point of view. I have analyzed different reverse proxies with different configurations, the ways they parse requests, apply rules, and perform caching. In this talk, I will both speak about general processes and the intricacies of proxy operation and demonstrate the examples of bypassing restrictions, expanding access to a web application, and new attacks through the web cache deception and cache poisoning.

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Transcript

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Reverse proxies & Inconsistency Aleksei "GreenDog" Tiurin

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About me • Web security fun • Security researcher at

Acunetix • Pentester • Co-organizer Defcon Russia 7812 • @antyrin

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"Reverse proxy" - Reverse proxy - Load balancer - Cache

proxy - ... - Back-end/Origin

-

"Reverse proxy"

-

URL <http://www.site.com/long/path/here.php?query=111#fragment> <http://www.site.com/long/path;a=1?query=111#fragment> + path parameters

-

Parsing GET /long/path/here.php?query=111 HTTP/1.1 GET /long/path/here.php?query=111#fragment HTTP/1.1 GET anything_here HTTP/1.1

GET /index.php[0x..] HTTP/1.1

-

URL encoding % + two hexadecimal digits a -> %61

A -> %41 . -> %2e / -> %2f

-

Path normalization /long/./path/here -> /path/here /long/./path/here -> /long/path/here /long//path/here ->

/long//path/here -> /long/path/here /long/path/here/.. -> /long/path/ -> /long/path/here/..

-

Inconsistency - web server - language - framework - reverse

proxy - ... - + various configurations /images/1.jpg/../../2.jpg -> /2.jpg (Nginx) -> /images/2.jpg (Apache)

-

Reverse proxy - apply rule after preprocessing? /path1/ == /Path1/

== /p%61th1/ - send processed request or initial? /p%61th1/ -> /path1/

Reverse proxy Request - Route to endpoint /app/ - Rewrite

path/query - Deny access - Headers modification - ... Response - Cache - Headers modification - Body modification - ... Location(path)-based

Server side attacks We can send it: GET //test/..%2e%2e%2f<>.JpG?a1=""&z#/admin/ HTTP/1.1

Host: victim.com

Client side attacks GET //..%2f%3C%3E.jpg?a1=%22&z HTTP/1.1 Host: victim.com

- Browser parses, decodes and normalizes. - Differences between browsers - Doesn't normalize %2f (/..%2f -> /..%2f) - <> " ' - URL-encoded - Multiple ? in query

Possible attacks Server-side attacks: - Bypassing restriction (403 for /app/)

- Misrouting/Access to other places (/app/..;/another/path/) Client-side attacks: - Misusing features (cache) - Misusing headers modification

Nginx - urldecodes/normalizes/applies - /path/.. -> / - doesn't know

path-params /path;/ - //// -> / - Location - case-sensitive - # treated as fragment

Nginx as rev proxy. C1 - Configuration 1. With trailing

slash location / { proxy_pass http://origin_server/; } - resends control characters and >0x80 as is - resends processed - URL-encodes path again - doesn't encode ' " <>

XSS? - Browser sends: http://victim.com/path/%3C%22xss_here%22%3E/ - Nginx (reverse proxy) sends

to Origin server: http://victim.com/path/<"xss_here">/

Nginx as rev proxy. C2 - Configuration 2. Without trailing

slash location / { proxy_pass http://origin_server; } - urldecodes/normalizes/applies, - but sends unprocessed path

-

Nginx + Weblogic - # is an ordinary symbol for

Weblogic Block URL: location /Login.jsp GET /#../Login.jsp HTTP/1.1 Nginx: / (after parsing), but sends /#../Login.jsp Weblogic: /Login.jsp (after normalization)

-

Nginx + Weblogic - Weblogic knows about path-parameters (;) -

there is no path after (;) (unlike Tomcat's /path;../path2) location /to_app { proxy_pass http://weblogic; } /any_path;../to_app Nginx:/to_app (normalization), but sends /any_path;../to_app Weblogic: /any_path (after parsing)

-

Nginx. Wrong config - Location is interpreted as a prefix

match - Path after location concatenates with proxy_pass - Similar to alias trick location /to_app { proxy_pass http://server/app/; } /to_app../other_path Nginx: /to_app../ Origin: /app../other_path

-

Apache - urldecodes/normalizes/applies - doesn't know path-params /path;/ - Location

- case-sensitive - %, # - 400 - %2f - 404 (AllowEncodedSlashes Off) - ///path/ -> /path/, but /path1///..path2 -> /path1/path2 - /path/.. -> / - resends processed

-

Apache as rev proxy. C1 - Configurations: ProxyPass /path/ http://origin_server/

<Location /path/> ProxyPass http://origin_server/ </Location> - resends processed - urlencodes path again - doesn't encode '

-

Apache and // - <Location "/path"> and ProxyPass /path includes:

- /path, /path/, /path/anything - //path/////anything

-

**[Apache and rewrite RewriteCond %{REQUEST_URI} ^/protected/area [NC]
RewriteRule ^.*\$ -]**

(https://files.speakerdeck.com/presentations/c23a1e83b6b245f5bfcfb349e2215830/slide_24.jpg)

[F,L] No access? Bypasses: /aaa/./protected/area -> //protected/area /protected//./area -> /protected//area /Protected/Area -> /Protected/Area The same for <LocationMatch "^/protected/">

-

[Apache and rewrite RewriteEngine On RewriteRule /lala/(path)

http://origin_server/\$1 [P,L] -]

(https://files.speakerdeck.com/presentations/c23a1e83b6b245f5bfcfb349e2215830/slide_25.jpg)

resends processed - something is broken - %3f -> ? - /%2e%2e -> /.. (without normalization)

-

**Apache and rewrite RewriteEngine On RewriteCond "%{REQUEST_URI}" "\.gif
\$" RewriteRule "/(.)"**

"http://origin/\$1" [P,L] Proxy only gif? /admin.php%3F.gif Apache: /admin.php%3F.gif After Apache: /admin.php?.gif

-

Nginx + Apache location /protected/ { deny all; return 403;

} + proxy_pass http://apache (no trailing slash) /protected//../ Nginx: / Apache: /protected/

-

Varnish - no preprocessing (parsing, urldecoding, normalization) - resends unprocessed

request - allows weird stuff: GET !i<@>?lala=#anything HTTP/1.1 - req.url is unparsed path+query - case-sensitive

-

**Varnish Misrouting: if (req.http.host == "sport.example.com") { set req.http.h
ost =**

"example.com"; set req.url = "/sport" + req.url; } Bypass: GET ../admin/ HTTP/1.1 Host: sport.example.com

-

Varnish if(req.method == "POST" || req.url ~ "^/wp-login.php" || req.url

~ "^/wp-admin") { return(synth(503)); } No access?? PoST /wp-login%2ephp HTTP/1.1 Apache+PHP: PoST == POST

-

Haproxy/nuster - no preprocessing (parsing, urldecoding, normalization) - resends unprocessed

request - allows weird stuff: GET !i<@>?lala=#anything HTTP/1.1 - path_* is path (everything before ?) - case-sensitive

-

Haproxy/nuster acl restricted_page path_beg /admin block if restricted_page ! network_allowed path_beg

includes /admin* No access? Bypasses: /%61dmin

-

Haproxy/nuster acl restricted_page path_beg,url_dec /admin block if restricted_page !network_allowed url_dec

urldecodes path No access? url_dec spoils path_beg path_beg includes only /admin Bypass: /admin/

-

Varnish or Haproxy Host check bypass: if (req.http.host == "safe.example.com")

{ set req.backend_hint = foo; } Only "safe.example.com" value? Bypass using (malformed) Absolute-URI: GET httpcococo://unsafe-value/path/ HTTP/1.1 Host: safe.example.com

-

Varnish GET httpcoco://unsafe-value/path/ HTTP/1.1 Host: safe.example.com Varnish: safe.example.com, resends whole

request Web-server(Nginx, Apache, ...): unsafe-value - Most web-server supports and parses Absolute-URI - Absolute-URI has higher priority than Host header - Varnish understands only http:// as Absolute-URI - Any text in scheme (Nginx, Apache) treated as Absolute-URI

-

Client Side attacks If proxy changes response/uses features for specific

paths, an attacker can misuse it due to inconsistency of parsing of web-server and reverse proxy server.

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Misusing headers modification location /iframe_safe/ { proxy_pass http://origin/iframe_safe/; proxy_hide_header "X-Frame-Options";

} location / { proxy_pass http://origin/; } - only /iframe_safe/ path is allowed to be framed - Tomcat sets X-Frame-Options deny automatically

-

Misusing headers modification Nginx + Tomcat: <iframe src="http://victim/iframe_safe/./any_other_path"> Browser: http://victim/iframe_safe/./any_other_path

Nginx: http://victim/iframe_safe/./any_other_path Tomcat: http://victim/any_other_path

-

Misusing headers modification location /api_cors/ { proxy_pass http://origin; if (\$request_method

~* "(OPTIONS|GET|POST)") { add_header Access-Control-Allow-Origin \$http_origin; add_header "Access-Control-Allow-Credentials" "true"; add_header "Access-Control-Allow-Methods" "GET, POST"; } - Quite insecure, but - if http://origin/api_cors/ requires token for interaction

-

Misusing headers modification Attacker's site: fetch("http://victim.com/api_cors%2f%2e%2e"... fetch("http://victim.com/any_path;/../api_cors/"... fetch("http://victim.com/api_cors/./any_path"... ... Nginx:

/api_cors/ Origin: something else (depending on implementation)

-

Caching - Who is caching? browsers, proxy... - Cache-Control in

response (Expires) - controls what and where and for how long a response can be cached - frameworks sets automatically (but not always!) - public, private, no-cache (no-store) - max-age, ... - Cache-Control: no-cache, no-store, must-revalidate - Cache-Control: public, max-age=31536000 - Cache-Control in request - Nobody cares? :)

-

Implementation - Only GET - Key: Host header + unprocessed

path/query - Nginx: Cache-Control, Set-Cookie - Varnish: No Cookies, Cache-Control, Set-Cookie - Nuster(Haproxy): everything? - CloudFlare: Cache-Control, Set-Cookie, extension-based(before ?) - /path/index.php/.jpeg - OK - /path/index.jsp;.jpeg - OK

-

Aggressive caching - When Cache-Control check is turned off -

*or CC is set incorrectly by web application (custom session?)

-

Misusing cache - Web cache deception - <https://www.blackhat.com/docs/us-17/wednesday/us-17-Gil-Web-Cache-Deception-Attack.pdf> -

Force a reverse proxy to cache a victim's response from origin server - Steal user's info - Cache poisoning - <https://portswigger.net/blog/practical-web-cache-poisoning> - Force a reverse proxy to cache attacker's response with malicious data, which the attacker then can use on other users - XSS other users

-

Misusing cache - What if Aggressive cache is set for

specific path /images/? - Web cache deception - Cache poisoning with session

-

Path-based Web cache deception location /images { proxy_cache my_cache; proxy_pass

http://origin; proxy_cache_valid 200 302 60m; proxy_ignore_headers Cache-Control Expires; } Web cache deception: - Victim: - Attacker: GET /images/./index.jsp HTTP/1.1

-

Cache poisoning with session nuster cache on nuster rule img

ttd 1d if { path_beg /img/ } Cache poisoning with session: - Web app has a self-XSS in /account/attacker/ - Attacker sends /img/..%2faccount/attacker/ - Nuster caches response with XSS - Victims opens /img/..%2faccount/attacker/ and gets XSS

-

Varnish sub vcl_recv { if (req.url ~ "\.(gif|jpg|jpeg|swf|css|js)(\?.*|\$)") { set

req.http.Cookie-Backup = req.http.Cookie; unset req.http.Cookie; } sub vcl_hash { if (req.http.Cookie-Backup) { set req.http.Cookie = req.http.Cookie-Backup; unset req.http.Cookie-Backup; } }

-

Varnish sub vcl_backend_response { if (bereq.url ~ "\.(gif|jpg|jpeg|swf|css|js)(\?.*|\$)") { set

beresp.ttl = 5d; unset beresp.http.Cache-Control; }

-

Varnish if (bereq.url ~ "\.(gif|jpg|jpeg|swf|css|js)(\?.*)\$") { Web cache deception: <img

src="http://victim.com/admin.php?q=1&.jpeg?xxx"> Cache poisoning: - /account/attacker/?jpeg?xxx

-

- Known implementations - Headers: - CF-Cache-Status: HIT (MISS) -

X-Cache-Status: HIT (MISS) - X-Cache: HIT (MISS) - Age: \d+ - X-Varnish: \d+ \d+ - Changing values in headers/body - Various behaviour for cached/passed (If-Range, If-Match, ...) What is cached?

-

Conclusion - Inconsistency between reverse proxies and web servers -

Get more access/bypass restrictions - Misuse reverse proxies for client-side attacks - Everything is trickier in more complex systems - Checked implementations:
https://github.com/GrrrDog/weird_proxies

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THANKS FOR ATTENTION @author @antyurin

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