Exploiting Race Condition Vulnerabilities in Web Applications

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- Open Source Projects - https://github.com/JavanXD

Javan Rasokat
Agenda

- Theory
  - What are Race Conditions?
  - Examples
  - Vulnerable PHP Code Snippet
- Vulnerable web app
  - Race condition attack scenarios
  - Secure-SDLC practices
- Attack tool
  - Proposed architecture
  - Research results
- Live Demo
- Conclusion
Theory
Race Condition – What?

“A race condition is a flaw that produces an unexpected result when the timing of actions impact other actions. An example may be seen on a multithreaded application where actions are being performed on the same data. Race conditions, by their very nature, are difficult to test for.” OWASP [Fou09b]

“Research Gap” MITRE [Cor06a]
Race Condition – Again, what?

Multiple threads access shared code, variables, or data simultaneously.

[Pan16]
Knock Knock
Race Condition!
Race Condition!
Race Condition!
Who is there?
Why do I need to care?

For any actions on your application that may only be allowed to be performed in limited numbers.

- Bypassing anti-brute force mechanisms (e.g., login mechanism).
- Overdrawing limits (e.g., bank account).
- Multiple voting (e.g., online surveys).
- Multiple execution of transfers.
- Generation and redemption of coupon or discount codes.
- Anti-cross-site request forgery (CSRF) tokens.

There are plenty of other scenarios...
Examples

Password reset code brute-force vulnerability in AWS Cognito

Pentagrid AG — 2021-04-30 10:00

The password reset function of AWS Cognito allows attackers to change the account password if a six-digit number (reset code) sent out by E-mail is correctly entered. By using concurrent HTTP request techniques, it was shown that an attacker can do more guesses on this number than mentioned in the AWS documentation (1587 instead of 20). If the attack succeeds and the attacked accounts do not have multi-factor authentication enabled, a full take-over of the attacked AWS Cognito user accounts would have been possible. The issue was fixed by AWS on 2021-04-20.

Impact

An attacker who guessed the correct reset code can set a new password for the attacked AWS Cognito account. This allows attackers to take over the account that is not using additional multi-factor authentication.

This article is about how I found a vulnerability on Microsoft online services that might have allowed anyone to takeover any Microsoft account without consent permission. Microsoft security team patched the issue and rewarded me $50,000 as a part of their Identity Bounty Program.

After my Instagram account takeover vulnerability, I was searching for similar loopholes in other services. I found Microsoft is also using the similar technique to reset user’s password so I decided to test them for any rate limiting vulnerability.

[Mut21b][Osp21]
Can you spot the race condition?

```php
$res = mysql_query('SELECT credit FROM Users WHERE id=$id');
$row = mysql_fetch_assoc($res);

if ($row['credit'] >= $_POST['amount']) {
    $new_credit = $row['credit'] - $_POST['amount'];
    $res = mysql_query('UPDATE Users SET credit=$new_credit WHERE id=$id');
}
```

- Similar code samples can be found in the official PHP-Docs [Ras21]
- several processes could access the resource 'credit' at the same time
→ How to fix it?
- Lock before line 2 and an unlock after line 6
  - No other thread can access or tamper the values
- Append the condition to the UPDATE: ‘AND credit=$row['credit']’
  - You don’t update the column ‘credit’ if it got tampered
- Use a ‘SELECT FOR UPDATE’ statement if possible
Vulnerable web app
3 Attack scenarios

... inspired by real attack scenarios:

- **Challenge 1:** Bank transfer / withdraw money
  - CVSS Base Score: 6.5 (Medium)
- **Challenge 2:** Vote submission / "Like" indication
  - CVSS Base Score: 6.5 (Medium)
- **Challenge 3:** Login using 2-factor authentication
  - CVSS Base Score: 7.5 (High)
Try it by your own

- Open Source on GitHub
- PHP, MariaDB, Docker Compose

https://github.com/JavanXD/Raceocat/
Can we detect or prevent Race Conditions?

- Do any of our Secure-SDLC practices help?
- I tried **hard**...
  - WAF, RASP, SAST, DAST

**Conclusion:**
- Race condition vulnerabilities go undetected and are exploited despite the deployed in-depth measures.

[Ras21]
Attack tool
Current attack tool landscape

- **Tools:** rc-exploit (2015), Race-the-Web (2016), RacePWN (2017), Sakurity Racer (2017), Burp Turbo Intruder

- **Two types of sending parallel requests**
  - Parallel
    - Each HTTP-Request in its own connection
    - Often last Byte of the HTTP chunk is sent delayed (“Last Byte-Sync”) [LB17]
  - Pipeline
    - Glue multiple HTTP-Requests into one TCP frame/connection

- **curl**
  - Instead of chaining multiple curl requests (curl & curl & curl…)
  - You can use –parallel/-z and –next flag which got introduced in 2019 with v 7.68.0 [Ste19]
Proposed attack tool architecture

1. Start Intercepting HTTP Traffic
2. Select HTTP Request to attack
3. Block executing Request in Browser
4. Forward Request to Dispatcher
5. Distribute Request to Race Servers
6. Execution of parallel HTTP requests

Browser Extension

Interceptor

Cancel Request
Proceed Request
Race Request

Race Routine Infrastructure

Server 1
host1/racer.php

Server 2
host2/racer.php

Server n
host3/racer.php

Dispatcher
host1/distributor.php

Origin Website
Page 1
https://example.org

[Ras21]
Research

Origin and Timestamp of HTTP-Requests

Time Distribution and Origin of HTTP-Requests

Test case: 1.92ms average elapse between processed requests.

[Ras21]
Demo time!
Vulnerable Web App

There are three challenges, all of them vulnerable to race conditions. You can:

- **RACE_WINDOW** is 50 ms.
- For this testing environment a artificially race window might be required be changed or disabled by adding `?race_window=0` (in microseconds) as a query parameter.

### Challenge 1: Bank account withdraw

You can withdraw only enough money so that your bank account is not in the red for more than 10 minutes.

- **View bank account balance of accountID 1**
- **View bank account balance of accountID 2**
- **Action: Withdraw 500€ from accountID 1**

### Challenge 2: Multiple poll votes

You are only allowed to like a postingID once. Similar to a facebook posting.

- **View all the likes of postingID 1**
- **Action: Like postingID 1 with userID 5**

The posting with postingID 1 was liked by the following people:

- Liked by userID 2
- Liked by userID 1
- Liked by userID 5
- Liked by userID 4
- Liked by userID 4
- Liked by userID 4
- Liked by userID 4

Total likes: 7

### Challenge 3: Brute force 2FA code

To slow down brute forcing attacks you are only allowed to login 5 times per second.

- **View login log for raceme@example.org**
- **Action: Try to login using 0022 as 2FA code**
- **Action: Try to login using 0012 as 2FA code**

### Debug info

- PHP version: 7.4.24

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**Listen for types**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>beacon</td>
<td>Requests sent through the Beacon API.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>esp_report</td>
<td>Requests sent to the report-uri given in the Content-Security-Policy header, when an attempt to violate the policy is detected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>font</td>
<td>Web fonts loaded for a @font-face CSS rule.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>image</td>
<td>Resources loaded to be rendered as image, except for imageset on browsers that support that type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imageset</td>
<td>Images loaded by a <code>picture</code> element or given in an <code>&lt;img&gt;</code> element's <code>srcset</code> attribute.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>main_frame</td>
<td>Top-level documents loaded into a tab.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>media</td>
<td>Resources loaded by a <code>&lt;video&gt;</code> or <code>&lt;audio&gt;</code> element.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>object</td>
<td>Resources loaded by an <code>&lt;object&gt;</code> or <code>&lt;embed&gt;</code> element.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>object_subrequest</td>
<td>Requests sent by plugins.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ping</td>
<td>Requests sent to the URL given in a hyperlink's <code>ping</code> attribute, when the hyperlink is followed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>script</td>
<td>Code that is loaded to be executed by a <code>&lt;script&gt;</code> element or running in a Worker.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>speculative</td>
<td>A TCP/ TLS handshake made by the browser when it determines the connection open soon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stylesheet</td>
<td>CSS stylesheets loaded to describe the representation of a document.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sub_frame</td>
<td>Documents loaded into an <code>&lt;iframe&gt;</code> element.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>webmanifest</td>
<td>Web App Manifests loaded for websites that can be installed to the homescreen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>websocket</td>
<td>Websocket connections to a server through the WebSocket API.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xbl</td>
<td>XSL bindings used to extend the behavior of elements in a document.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xhtml_dtd</td>
<td>DTs loaded for an XML document.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xml_httprequest</td>
<td>Requests sent by an XMLHttpRequest object or through the Fetch API.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xsil</td>
<td>XSLT stylesheets loaded for transforming an XML document.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other</td>
<td>Resources that aren't covered by any other available type.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Monitor only requests who's URL matches:

Start live request monitoring?

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- Yes, start monitoring
- No, Cancel
Conclusion
Conclusion

- Testing needs a good understanding of your business logic
- Sometimes the only way to find them... is a pentest
  - Secure-SDLC practices have not proved to be helpful
  - Spread awareness, include it in your pentesting scope
- Still as mentioned by MITRE a “research gap” [Cor06a]
- Use a distributed attack architecture
  - Find the proposed tool on GitHub: https://github.com/JavanXD/Raceocat/
Thank You!
Bibliography

Backup slides