

ESUP-2007-AVI-003 - Vulnérabilité dans uPortal

Utilisation et diffusion de ce document

Les avis de sécurité du consortium ESUP-Portail portent sur des vulnérabilités des logiciels diffusés par le consortium. Il est de la responsabilité de chacun des destinataires de ce document de ne pas le rediffuser en dehors du cadre pour lequel il a été écrit, pour des raisons évidentes de sécurité des Systèmes d'Information de tous les établissements du consortium ESUP-Portail.

Objet	Vulnérabilité dans uPortal
Référence	ESUP-2007-AVI-003
Date de la première version	25 juillet 2007
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Source	liste de diffusion jasig-members du consortium JASIG
Diffusion de cette version	Publique
Historique	• 25 juillet 2007 : réception de la vulnérabilité • 27 juillet 2007 : validation de la vulnérabilité sur le package uPortal-esup par le consortium ESUP-Portail (Julien MARCHAL) • 31 juillet 2007 : accord de Bill THOMSON pour repousser l'annonce publique de la vulnérabilité au 15 août (à la place du 8 août) • 3 août 2007 : test du patch proposé et retour (négatif, ne marche que pour uPortal 2.6) à Bill THOMSON (Vincent MATHIEU) • 6 août 2007 : diffusion de la vulnérabilité aux correspondants sécurité du consortium ESUP-Portail • 15 août 2007 : mise en ligne d'un nouveau correctif (Susan BRAMHALL) • 18 août 2007 : validation du nouveau correctif (Vincent MATHIEU) • 21 août 2007 : envoi du correctif aux correspondants sécurité du consortium ESUP-Portail • 30 août 2007 : annonce de la nouvelle date de la diffusion publique (Bill THOMSON) • 16 octobre 2007 : annonce publique et simultanée de la vulnérabilité par les consortiums JASIG et ESUP-Portail
Pièces jointes	ESUP-2007-AVI-003-COR.zip

Risque

Usurpation de l'identité des utilisateurs dans uPortal par récupération de l'identifiant de session.

Systèmes affectés

- Toutes les distributions uPortal depuis la version 2.1
- Toutes les distributions uPortal-esup

Résumé

uPortal est distribué avec une configuration proxy qui autorise une attaque de type Cross Site Scripting (XSS).

Description

Un pirate peut introduire du code Javascript arbitraire dans le rendu de uPortal s'il fait ouvrir par le navigateur client une URL du portail malicieusement construite. Les possibilités d'attaque par le code Javascript incluent notamment la capture de l'identifiant de session, autorisant alors l'usurpation de l'identité de l'utilisateur.

Solution

1. Installer les classes du correctif [ESUP-2007-AVI-003-COR.zip](#) dans les sources de uPortal. Le correctif peut être téléchargé depuis le site web du consortium ESUP-Portail (<http://www.esupportail.org>)
2. Positionner la propriété `org.jasig.portal.serialize.ProxyWriter.resource_proxy_enabled` du fichier `portal.properties` à `off`.
3. Commenter ou supprimer la servlet `HttpProxyServlet` dans le fichier `WEB-INF/web.xml`
4. Redéployer uPortal
5. Redémarrer Tomcat

XSS Vulnerability Proxy Exploit Notification

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This is a private notification of an identified uPortal security vulnerability and workaround. JA-SIG intends to reach as many known uPortal adopters as possible with this information privately prior to public announcement. Public announcement will be made approximately 2 weeks from this notice.

Summary

uPortal ships with a proxy configuration that allows illicit cross-site scripting. The Adversary can introduce arbitrary JavaScript into a user's portal render cycle if he or she can get the end user's web browser (e.g. via a hyperlink or a redirect) to open a cleverly crafted portal URL. The kinds of things the Adversary could accomplish with this JavaScript include capture of the user's otherwise secure session cookie, thereby allowing session hijacking.

Versions Affected

All versions prior to uPortal 2.6.0, including 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5.

Issue

HttpProxyServlet

uPortal ships with a proxy servlet allowing it to proxy over SSL content that would otherwise be vended in the clear so that the annoying "Mixed content" browser advisory message can be avoided. While some (many?) uPortal deployments are not intentionally making productive use of this servlet, its default configuration is to be nonetheless latently available and so available for exploit using a cleverly crafted URL. You can turn off the feature of proxying resources via the portal.properties property org.jasig.portal.serialize.ProxyWriter.resource_proxy_enabled but this will not turn off the vulnerability. When this feature is deliberately used, its use involves detecting URLs needing to be rewritten via a SAX filter and re-writing them to point at the proxy servlet which then proxies the originally intended content.

CWebProxy

The web proxy channel's proxying of URLs specified at runtime is already throttled by configuration parameters added to address a previous security vulnerability (that of illicitly proxying local files). Portal administrators should configure each web proxy channel instance as restrictively as possible, such that only trusted content is included within the scope of allowable proxies. Web proxy channels configured such that they will proxy arbitrary content provided by the Adversary can in theory be exploited to execute crosssite-scripting attacks.

Resolution

Http proxy servlet

The uPortal Http proxy servlet will no longer proxy any content other than elements with a mime type of image. Two changes are involved:

1. org.jasig.portal.serialize.ProxyWriter

Summary: Applets, IFrames and Scripts are no longer rewritten by the serializer to use the proxy servlet.

Description: when uPortal serializes its response to the browser it passes the response through a filter (org.jasig.portal.serialize.ProxyWriter) which inserts additional URL path elements as configured by the property, org.jasig.portal.serialize.ProxyWriter.resource_proxy_rewrite_prefix. In the past the ProxyWriter class operated on 6 elements: "image", "img", "script", "input", "applet", "iframe".

The patched version will operate on three element types only: image, img and input. Although it may be convenient to proxy other elements to avoid the mixed content message, this vulnerability response opts for a simpler approach of avoiding entirely these other types of content proxying.

This change comports the proxy writer behavior with the now-more-restricted scope of the HttpProxy servlet -- this change to ProxyWriter does not itself secure anything, as the nature of the exploit is to generate proxy servlet instructions by means other than the proxy writer.

2. org.jasig.portal.HttpProxyServlet

Summary: HttpProxyServlet will respond with an error code (404) and no content for all objects that do not have a MIME type that begins with: "image".

Description: this internal proxy handles requests for the proxied embedded content as the browser renders the response. Previously, the proxy servlet would proxy most anything. With this change, the proxy servlet will proxy only images. Returning only elements with proper mime type of image the browser is able to protect

itself from illicitly proxied scripts -- in order for the servlet to proxy, the content must appear to have a mime type of "image", which will discourage the web browser from executing the content.

Alternative solutions for resource proxy

Deployments not using the HttpProxyServlet should remove the class file (in WEB-INF/classes) and servlet declaration (in web.xml) from their portals entirely as an unnecessary security vulnerability surface. uPortal deployers should consider running the proxy on a host other than the portal or other application host, such that if the proxy is exploited to proxy JavaScript, the JS will appear to be coming from an unrelated domain and so in-browser cross-site-scripting protections will apply.

uPortal deployers should consider running external standalone web proxy solutions, such as Squid. External dedicated proxy solutions have their own security issues and configuration needs, but these tend to be well documented and worked through by a larger community dedicated to the problems of proxying. uPortal 2.6.0 GA ships with a fix similar to the attached patches, pre-applied. An alternative to patching an existing install to deal with this issue is therefore a full upgrade to uPortal 2.6.

Configuration to block the exploit in Web Proxy and CGenericXSLT channels

The uPortal Web Proxy and CGenericXSLT channel includes features for restricting the URLs a channel instance will proxy, as implemented in a previous security fix. uPortal deployments must configure all web proxy and CGenericXSLT channel publications with a maximally restrictive match prefix. For example, if a web proxy instance proxies a remote application at

http://www.myschool.edu/apps/dining_hall_signup/startpage.html

that links to other parallel paths like

http://www.myschool.edu/apps/dining_hall_signup/pick_a_plan.html

but not like

http://www.myschool.edu/other_cool_stuff/dining_menus.html

An appropriate URI match prefix would be:

http://www.myschool.edu/apps/dining_hall_signup/

This would prevent the channel from proxying content at

http://www.bad.com/exploitive_javascript_bearing_page

even if a user were to be convinced by the Adversary to click an external link illicitly instructing the channel to proxy that URL.

Patching

Source Replacement

Replace `HttpProxyServlet.java` and `ProxyWriter.java` in your local uPortal source tree with the attached files. Rebuild and re-deploy your uPortal. Rebuilding your uPortal class files with this updated source is the recommended way to address this exploit in your local uPortal environment.

Binary Replacement

Replace `HttpProxyServlet.class` and `ProxyWriter.class` with the attached .class files intended for use in uPortal 2.5.x. When using this approach, you'll need to also fix the issue in your local build environment (e.g. by replacing the .java files as described previously) so that when you perform a new build, the exploit remains fixed.

Previous patch

If you applied a previous patch for this issue, you will first need to undo the steps you performed in applying that patch before applying these steps and this patch.