

# **HTExploit**

Bypassing .htaccess and beyond!

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#### .htaccess - What is it and what is it for?

.htaccess = hypertext access

It is a distributed **configuration file** that allows each directory and subdirectory to have its own configuration, without the need of reconfiguring Apache's main settings file.

.htaccess usually uses the same syntax as the Web server's main configuration files.

### Some usage examples

Redirection

**Directory listing** 

Client-Server Dialogs

**URL** Redirection

**URL** Rewriting

Personalized Error Messages

. . .

**Authentication** 

**Authorization** 



### Why attacking the protected directories?

Because it is common to find...

- **x** Backup files
- **x** Configurations
- **x** Outdated versions
- x New developments
- x Admin Logins ;)



## HTExploit (HiperText access Exploit)

It is an open-source tool written in Python that exploits a **weakness** in the way that .htaccess files can be configured to protect a web directory with an authentication process.

By using this tool you will be able to list the contents of a directory protected this way, **bypassing the authentication process**.

The tool was presented at Black Hat USA 2012 Conference





- x Free and Open Source
- X User-friendly
- x Flexible
- x Modularized
- x Reporting
- x Integrated with other major tools
- **x** Multiplatform

- x It is an old weakness, not currently exploited by other tools
- x Most websites recommend to create vulnerable .htaccess configs
- **x** We could not find any other tool that met our needs
- x Research for fun and profit!

## The Tool – What is NOT HTExploit?

- x Not a new vulnerability
- x Not a 0-day
- x Not a one-click Pwnage tool
- x Not a replacement for other web hacking tools

### Password Protect Directories with .htaccess



AuthUserFile /[FOLDER]/.htpasswd

AuthName "Protected Area"

AuthType Basic

<Limit GET POST>

require valid-user

</Limit>

Full path to the htpasswd file

Login screen title message

Required line

Initiates the GET and POST methods limit

Sets access restriction for a valid user only

Ends the limit tag

































## **DEMO**

- **x** The problem resides in how HTTP requests are being limited.
- **x** The following statement:

<Limit GET POST>
 require valid-user
</Limit>

Indicates that the "require valid-user" directive only applies to GET and POST methods. Therefore, any other non-standard HTTP request would be **ALLOWED** and allows the request without requiring authentication

**x** When PHP receives the non-standard method, it processes it like a GET, downloading the requested file.

**x** Improve the .htaccess configuration

x Apache module (experimental)

x PHP Code



## Possible Solutions – Improve .htaccess config



AuthUserFile /[FOLDER]/.htpasswd

AuthName "Protected Area"

AuthType Basic

Full path to the htpasswd file.

Login screen title message.

Required line.

<Limit GET POST>

require valid-user

</Limit>

Initiates the GET and POST methods limit.

Sets access restriction for a valid user only.

Ends the limit tag.

<LimitExcept GET POST>

Order Allow, Deny

Deny from all

</LimitExcept>

Restricts access control to all HTTP methods

except the ones **specified** above.

#### **Apache Module mod\_allowmethods**

Easily restrict what HTTP methods can be used on the server.

**Status:** Experimental | **ID:** allowmethods\_module | **Source:** mod\_allowmethods.c

```
<Location />
   AllowMethods GET POST OPTIONS
</Location>
```

#### Notes:

- x The HTTP-methods are case sensitive, and are generally as per RFC given in upper case.
- x mod\_allowmethods was written to replace the rather kludgy implementation of Limit and LimitExcept.

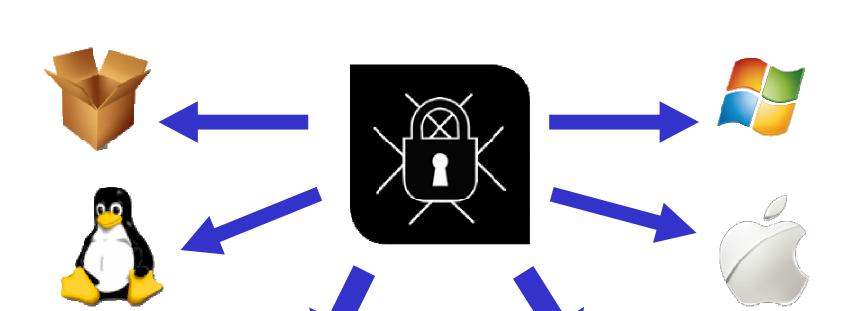
From the PHP code we could implement the following:

x Check if the \$PHP\_AUTH\_USER variable is set.

**x** Check if \$\_SERVER["REQUEST\_METHOD"] uses GET or POST, otherwise throw an error message.

**x** It is not enough to just declare the traditional HTTP methods. It is also necessary to restrict access to those unknown or unwanted.

**x** From the developer's perspective, it is mandatory to perform the necessary security checks, to be able to rely on more than just the configuration files.













#### **Next Release v1.0**

#### The latest version includes:

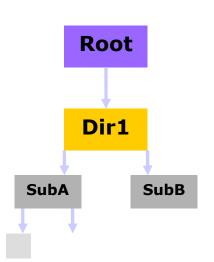
- **x** Link Scanner Crawling the website recursively
  - x Remote File Inclusion
  - x Local File Inclusion
  - **x** SQL Injection

## x Integration With:











## Questions

```
.d8888b.
```

d88P Y88b

.d88P

.d88P"

888"

888

888



#### **X** HTTP Authentication: Basic and Digest Access Authentication

http://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc2617

#### **X** Apache Tutorial: .htaccess files

http://httpd.apache.org/docs/2.0/howto/htaccess.html

#### **x** Common Configuration Problems: Issue #81 (090597)

http://www.apacheweek.com/issues/97-09-05#configerrors

#### **x** Authentication, Authorization and Access Control

http://httpd.apache.org/docs/2.4/howto/auth.html





#### **g0t HTExploit?**

## www.htexploit.org

## Thank you!!



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The potential of any tool or technique is limited only by the *imagination* of the user.