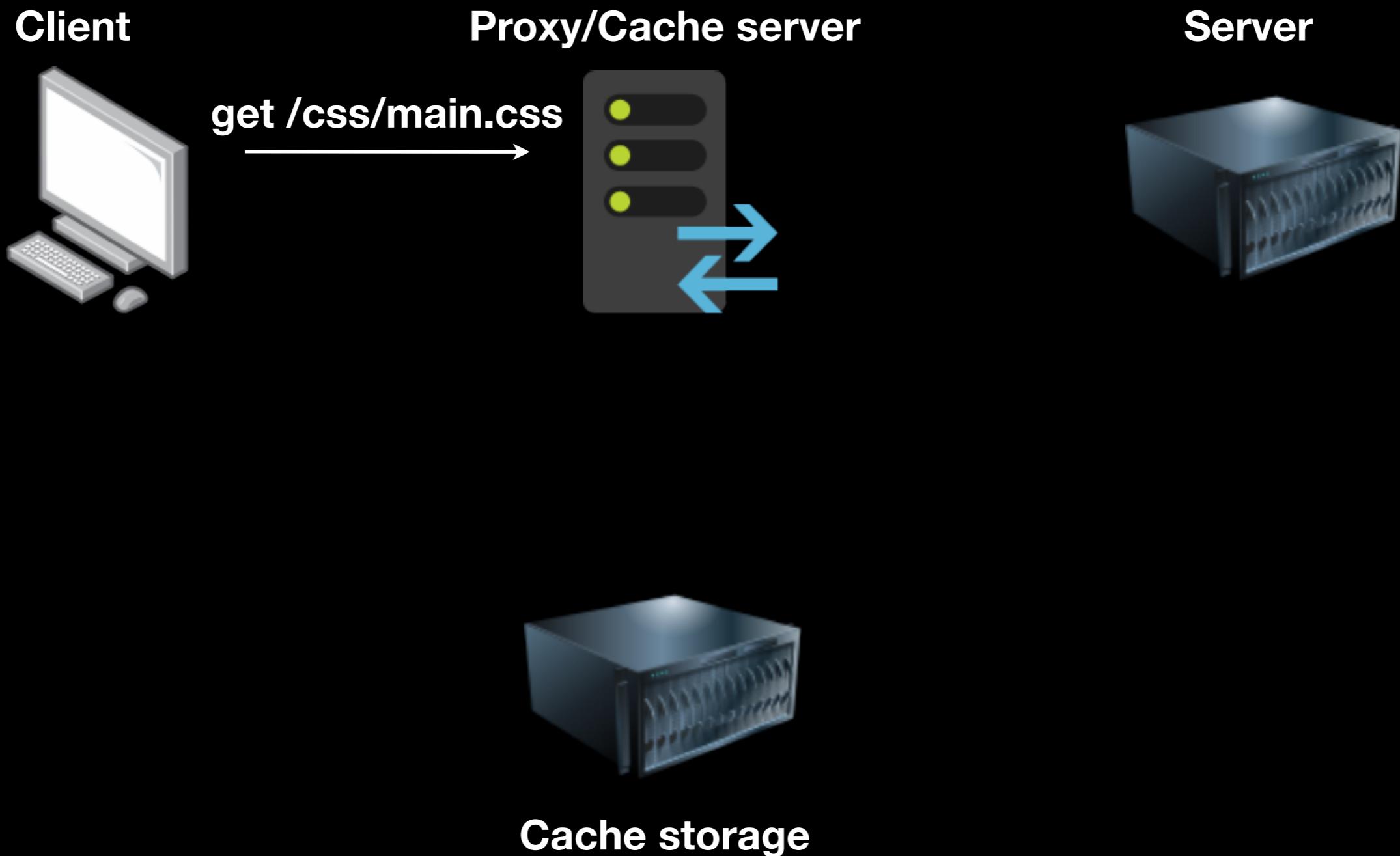


Web Cache Deception

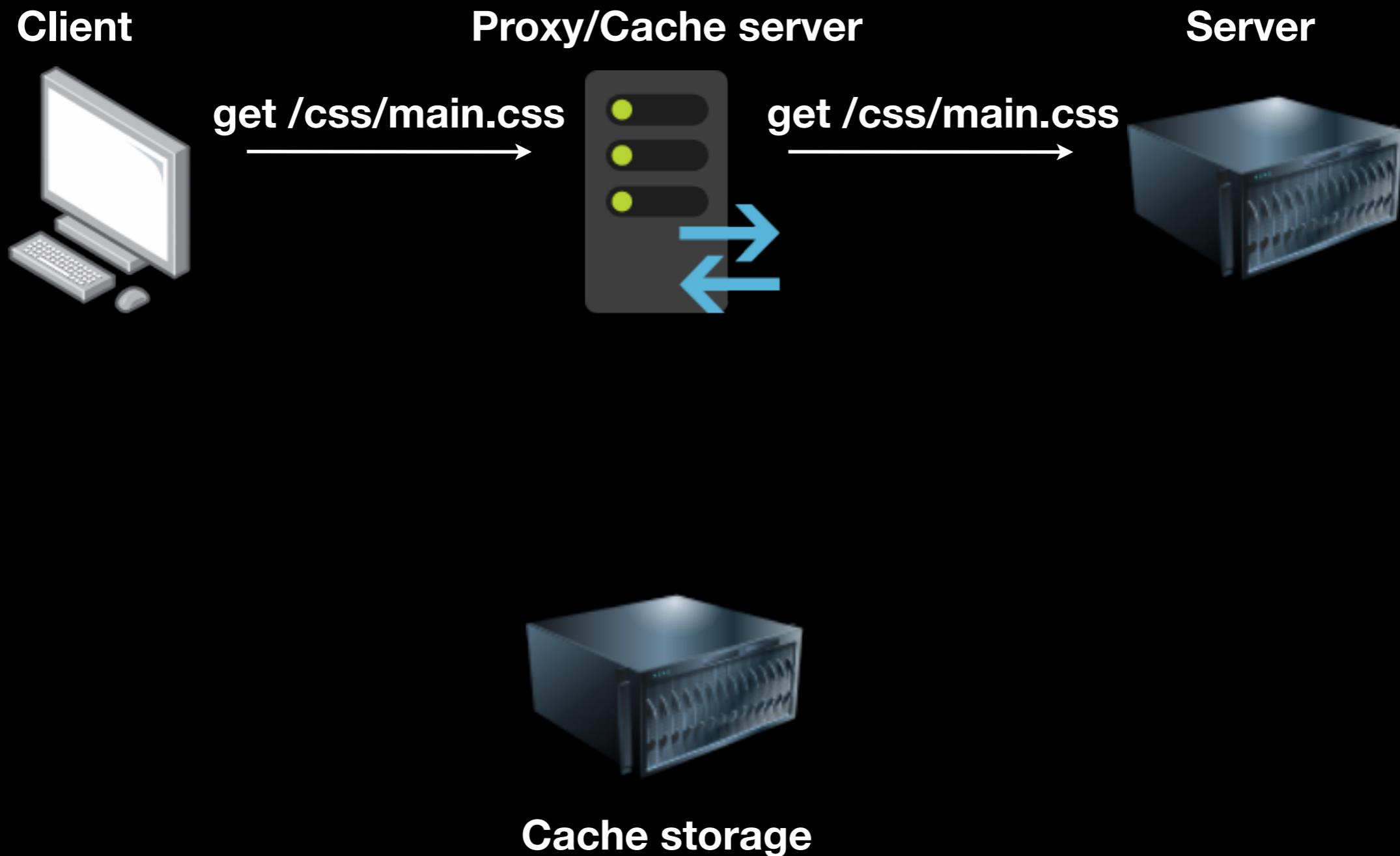
Why caching?

- It's fast
- Reduces the load on the main server
- Caching static files or big values from main DB

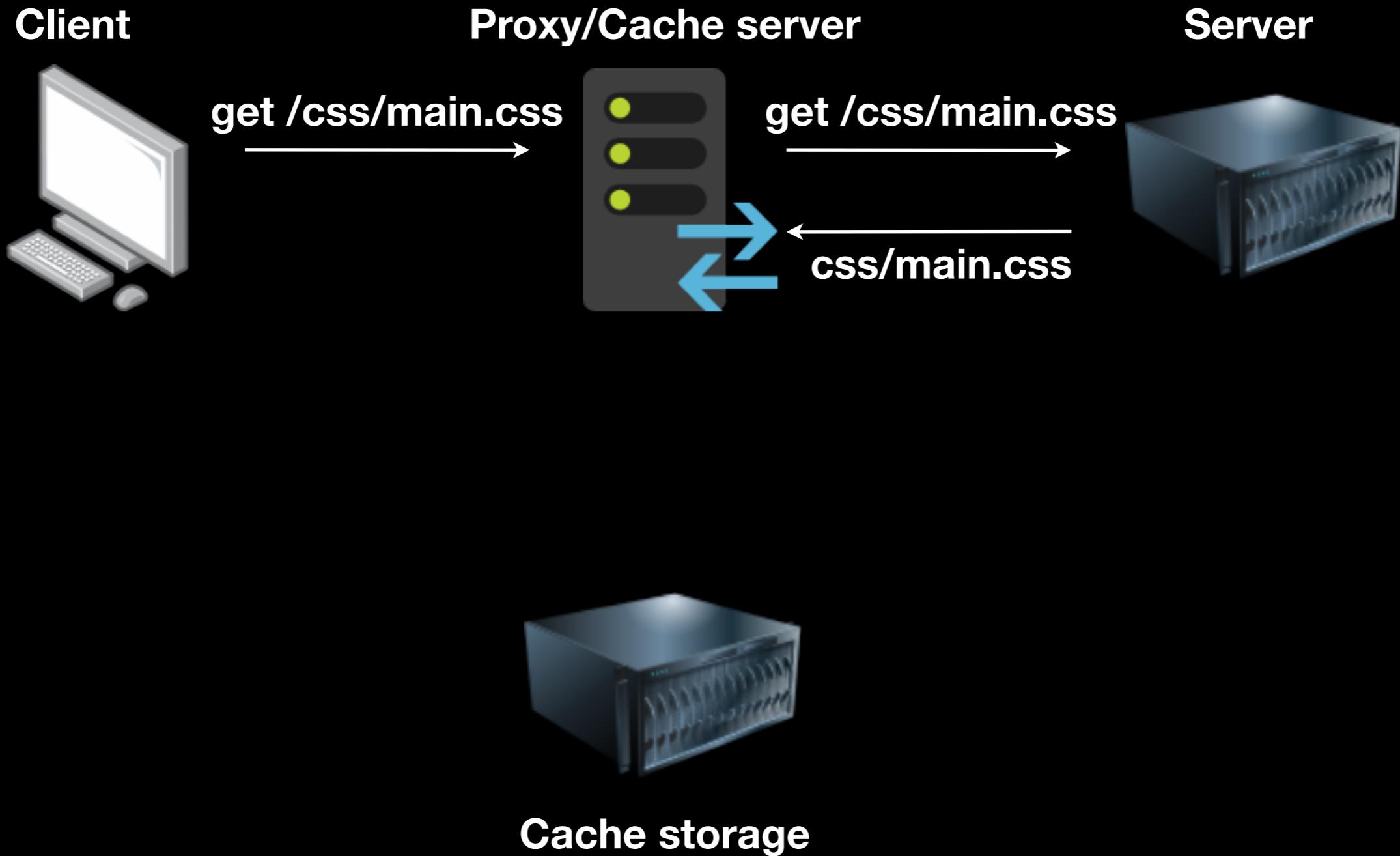
How does it work?



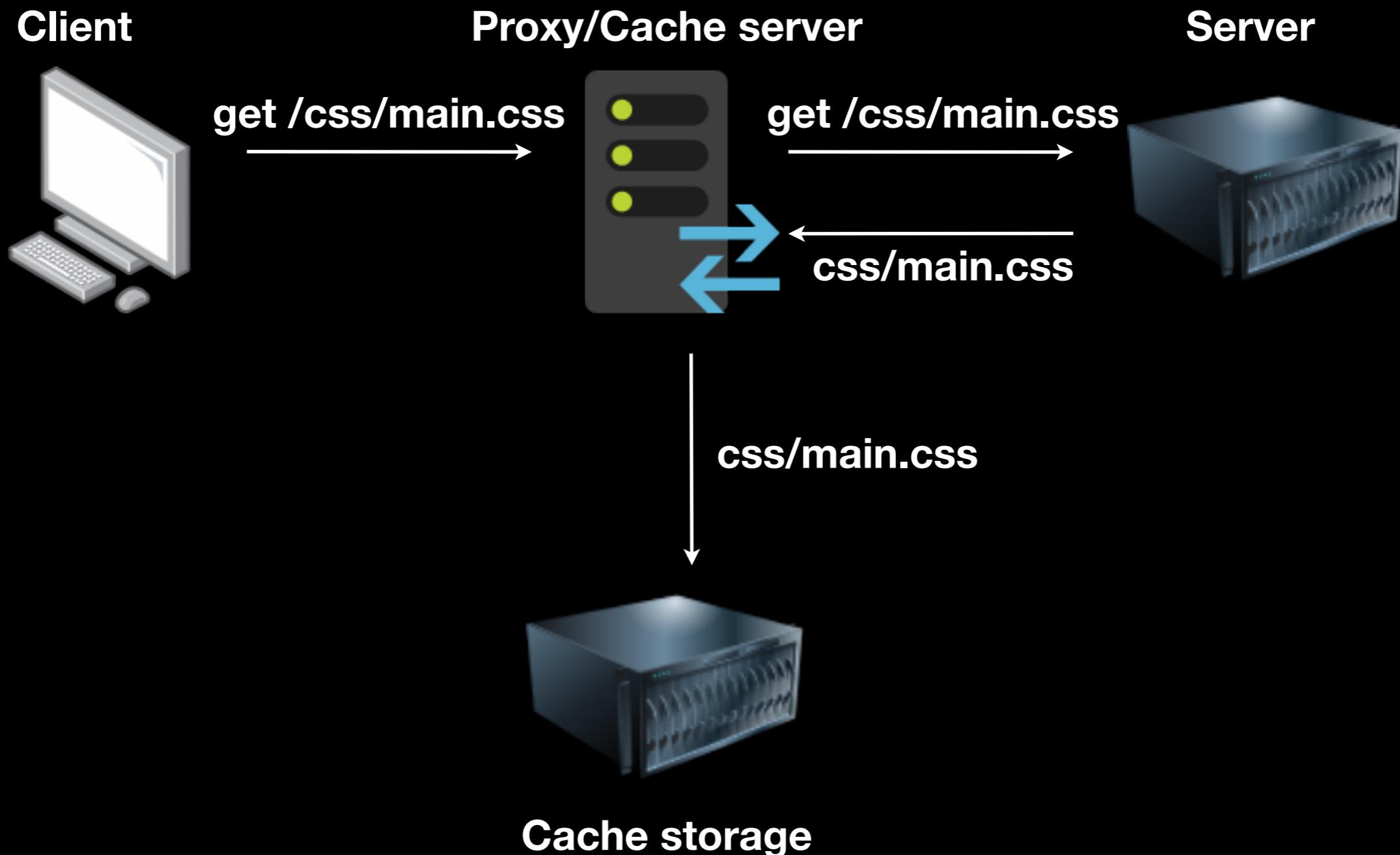
How does it work?



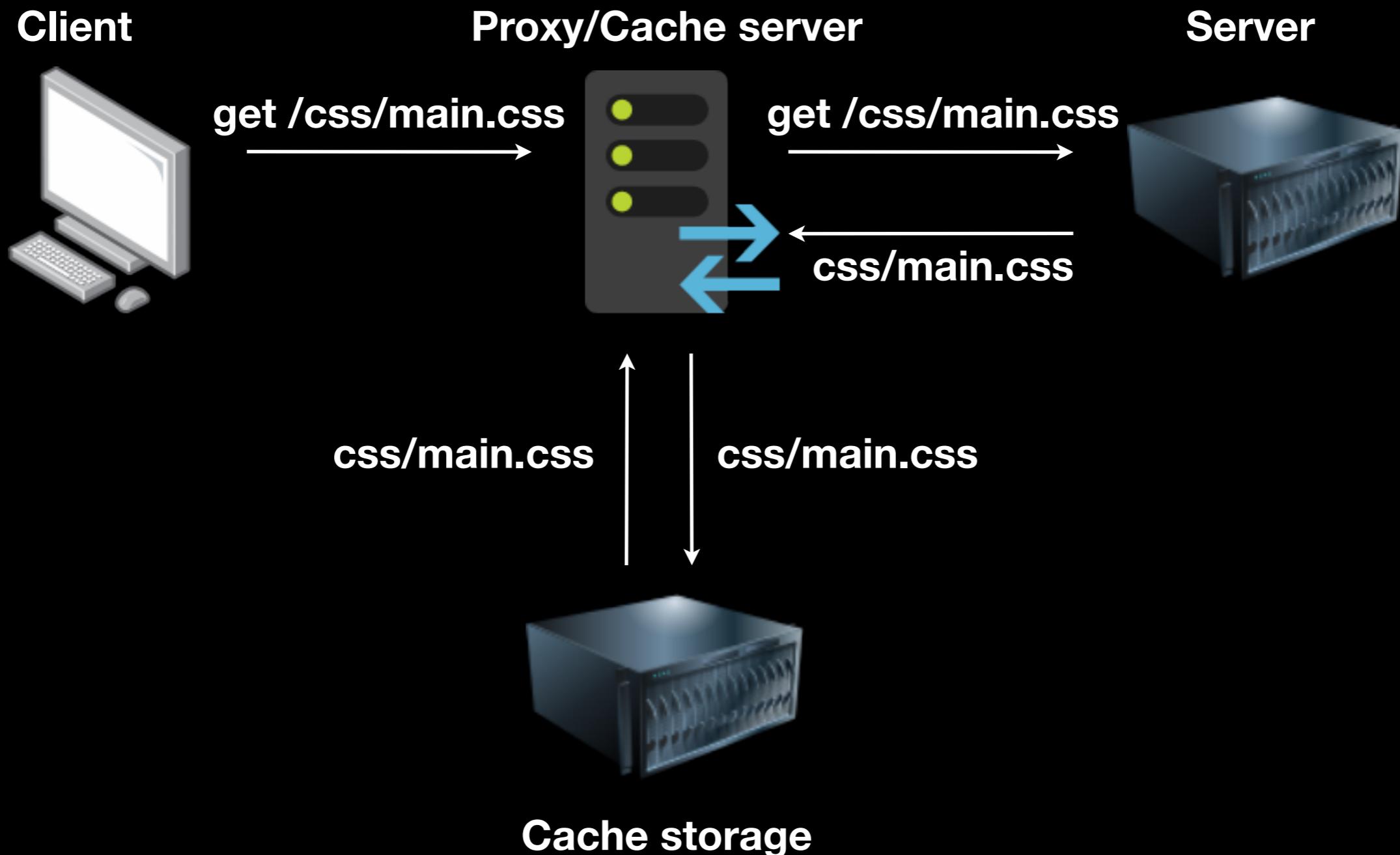
How does it work?



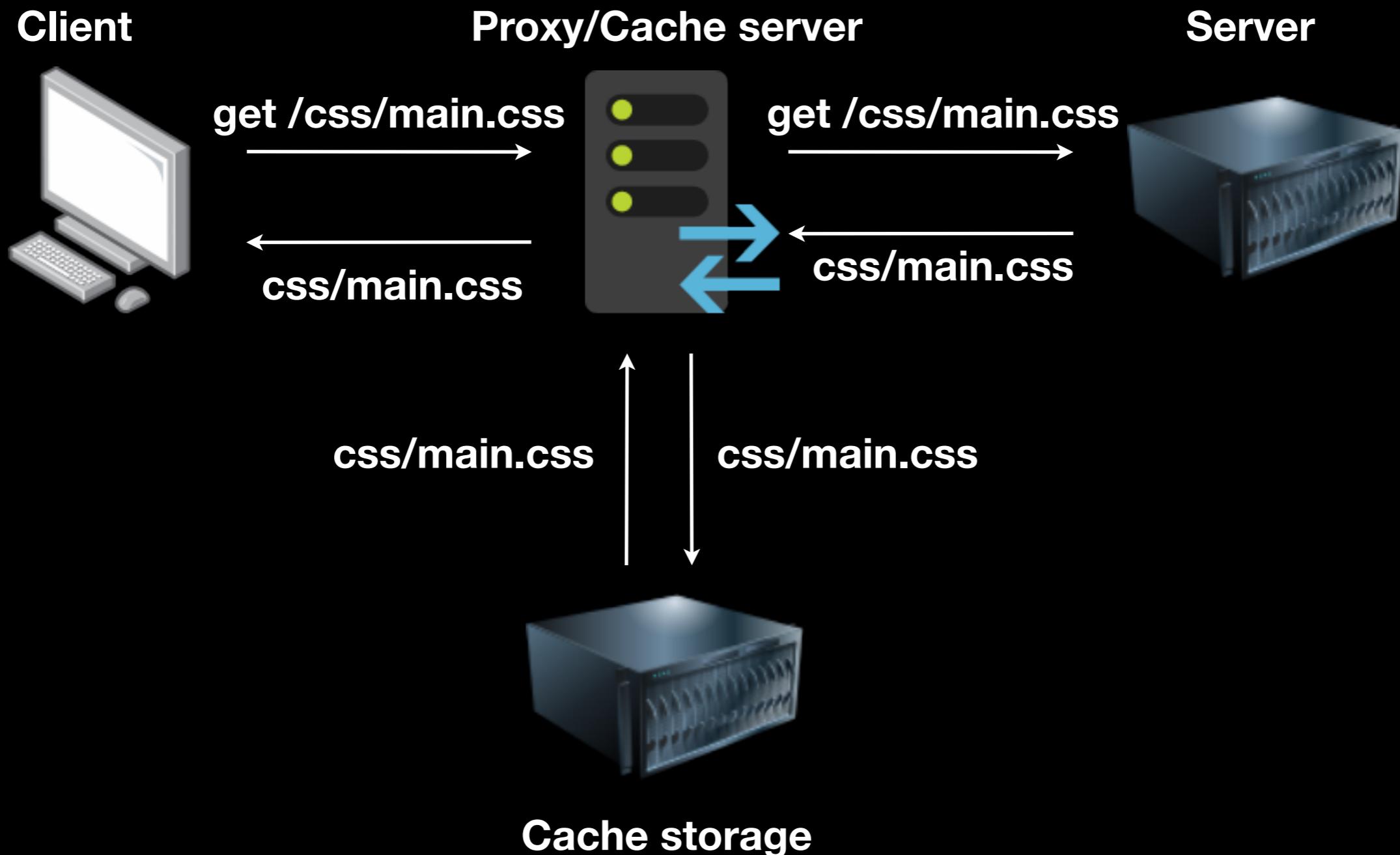
How does it work?



How does it work?



How does it work?



Web Cache Deception

Profit:

- Leak victim's data
- Cache poisoning
- Upgrade self-XSS to stored XSS!

Web Cache Deception

Example conditions:

- Application is caching anything with css/png/etc in the end of url
- Application returns profile html page without checking end of the url:

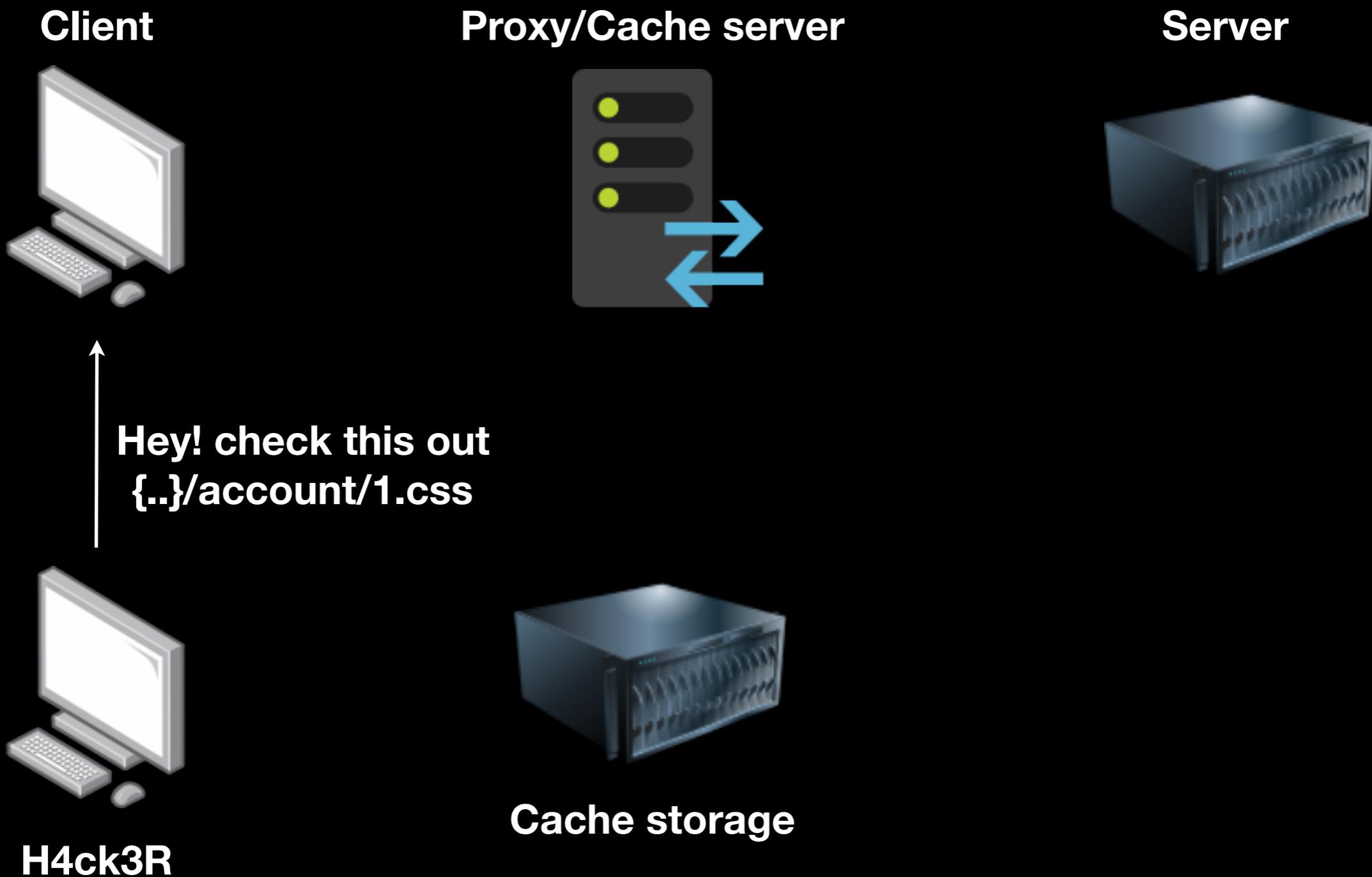
```
/profile == /profile/1.css == /profile/blabla/1.png
```

Web Cache Deception

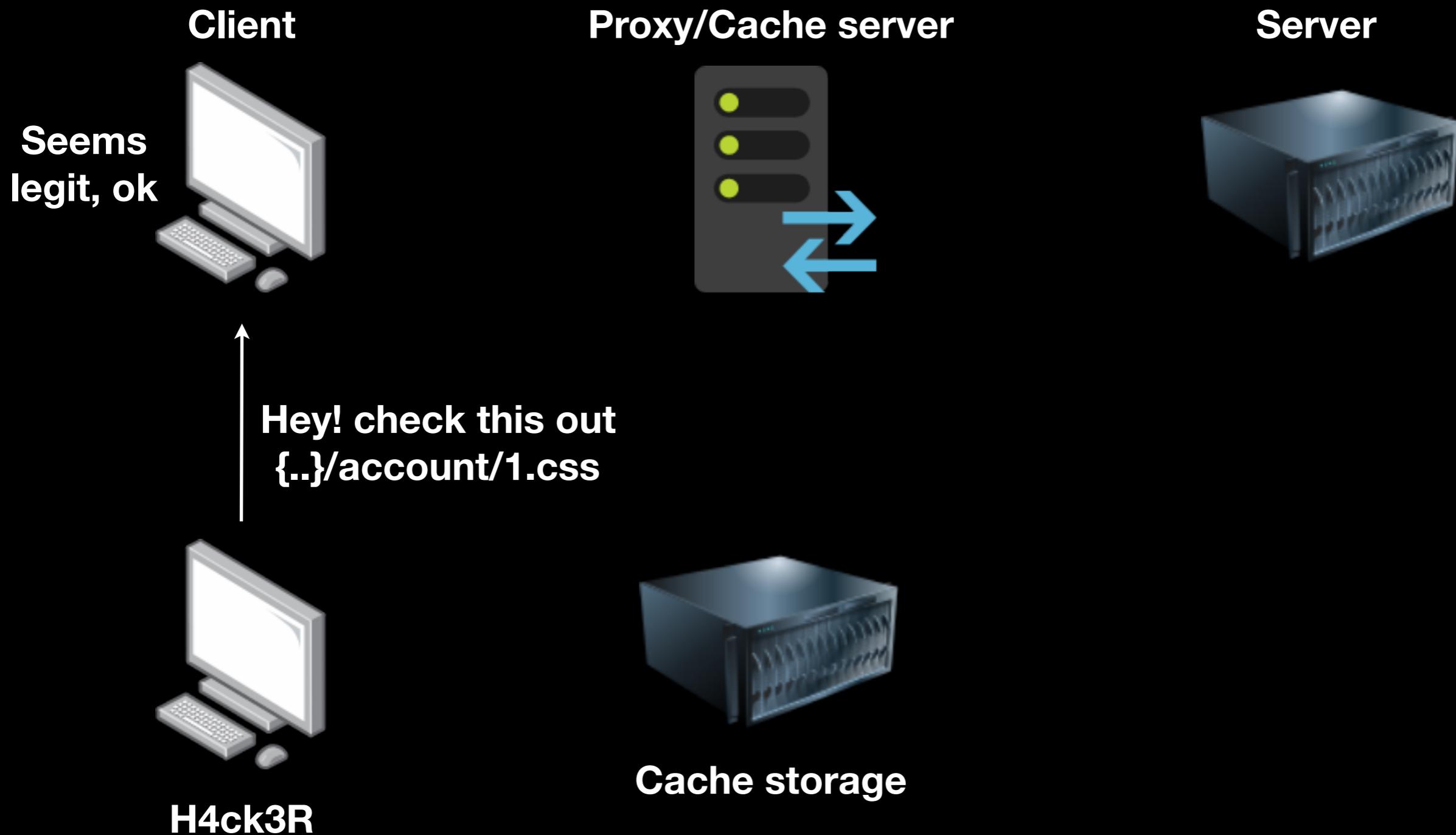
Attack plan:

- Attacker gives victim a link to non-existing content, which will be cached because of .css in the end of url
`http://app.com/profile/blabla.css`
- Victim opens this link, get his profile page content and application saves it in cache
- Attacker opens this url, application returns content of victim's profile page from cache

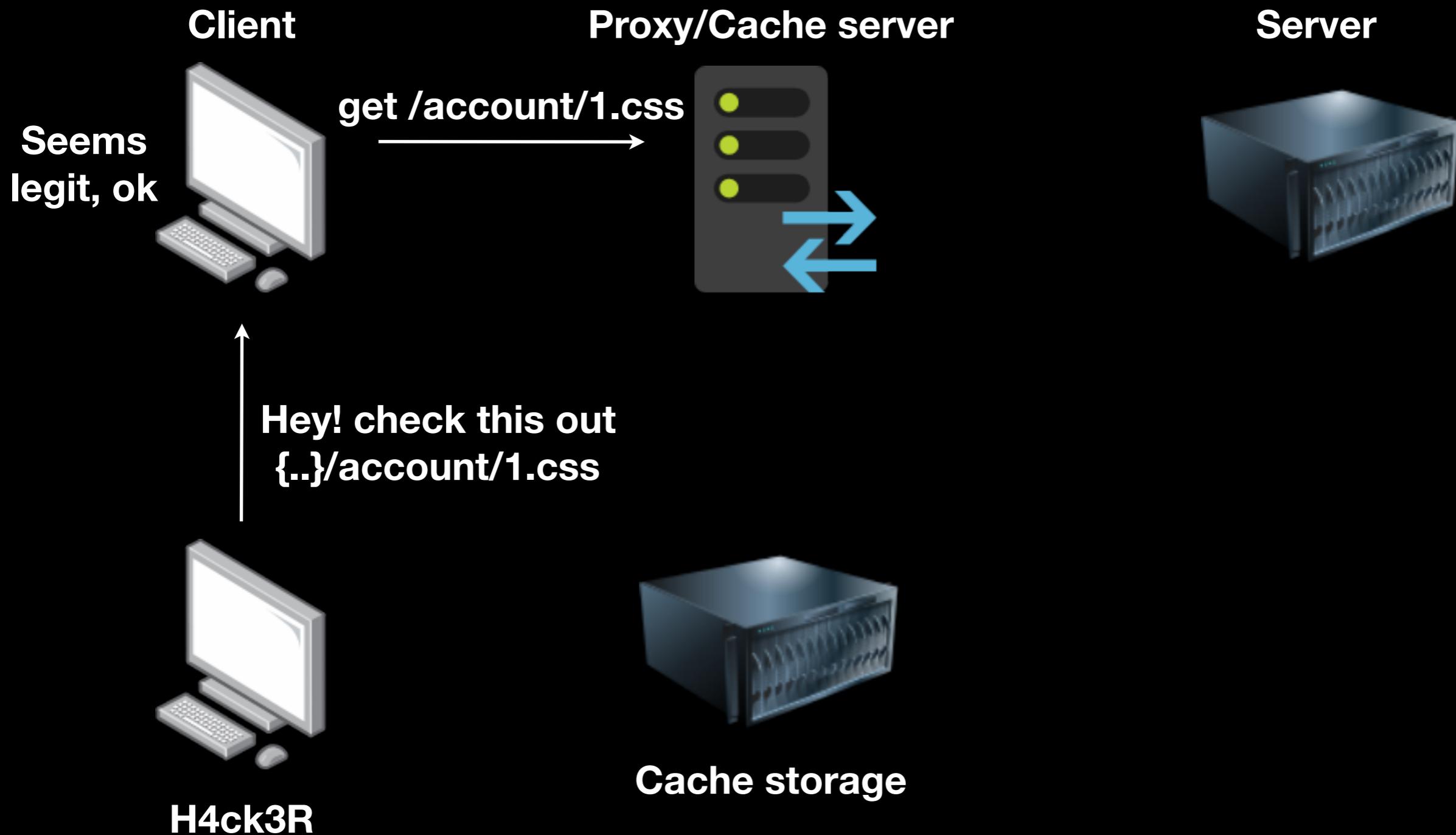
Attack scenario



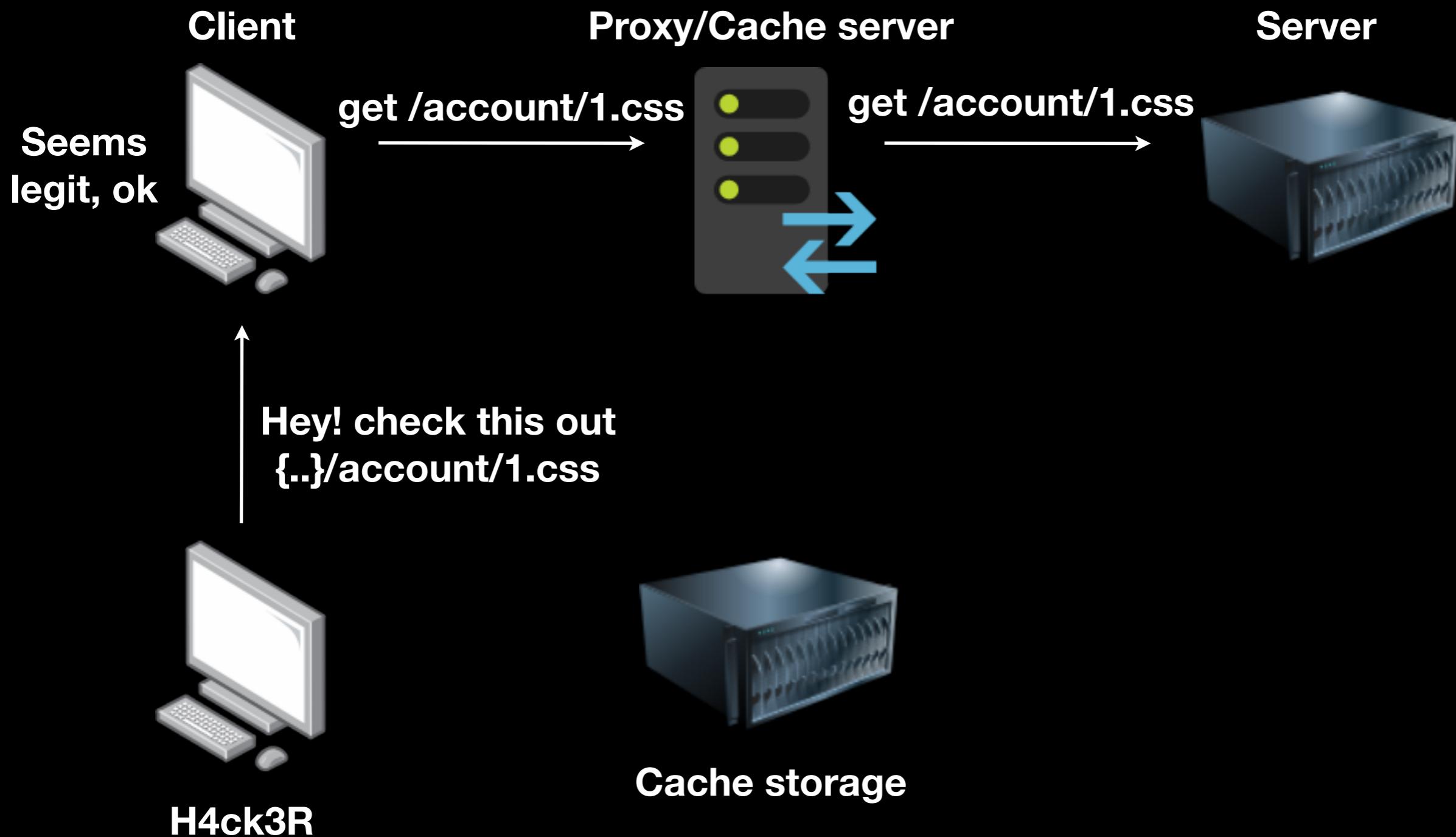
Attack scenario



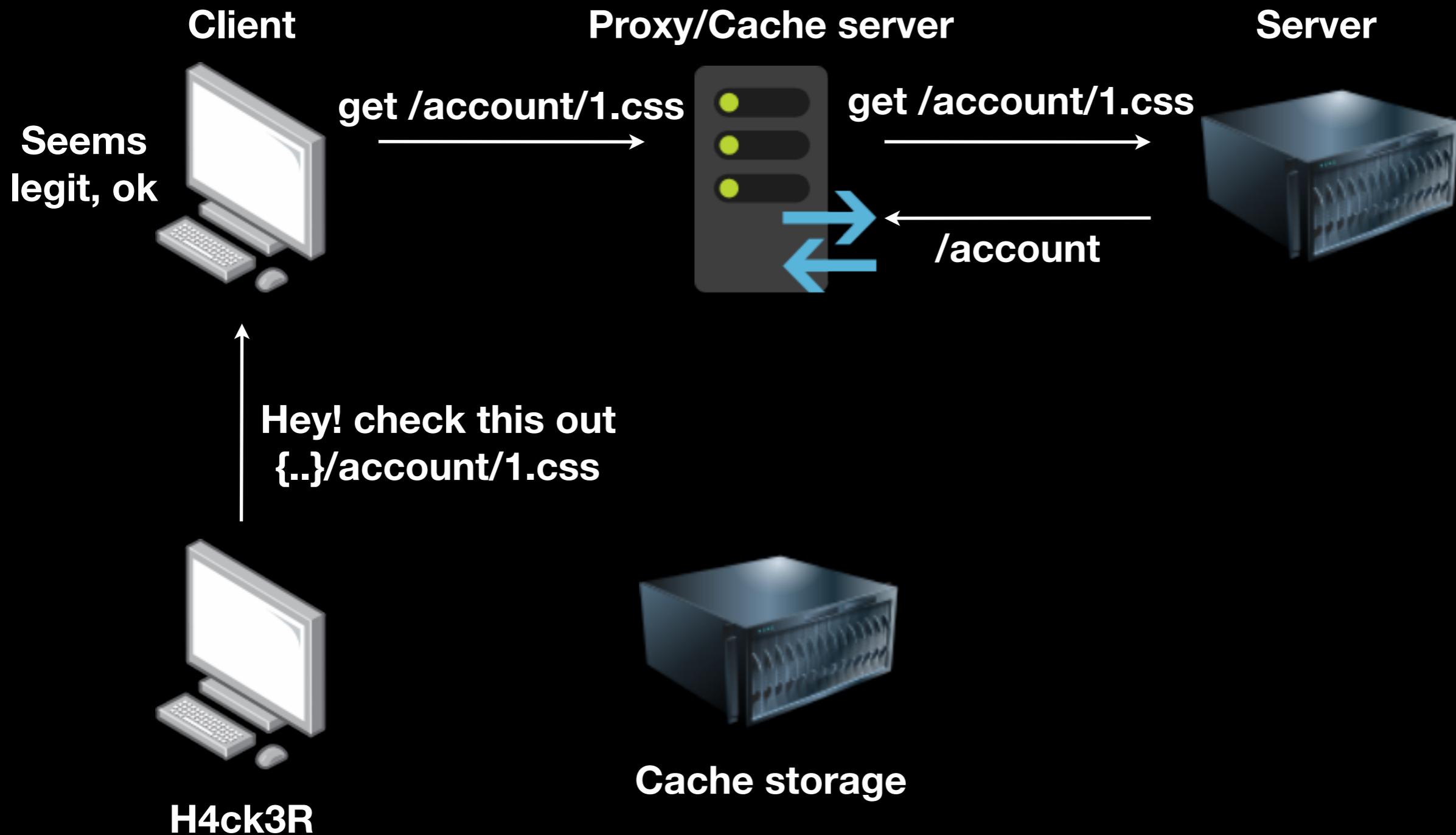
Attack scenario



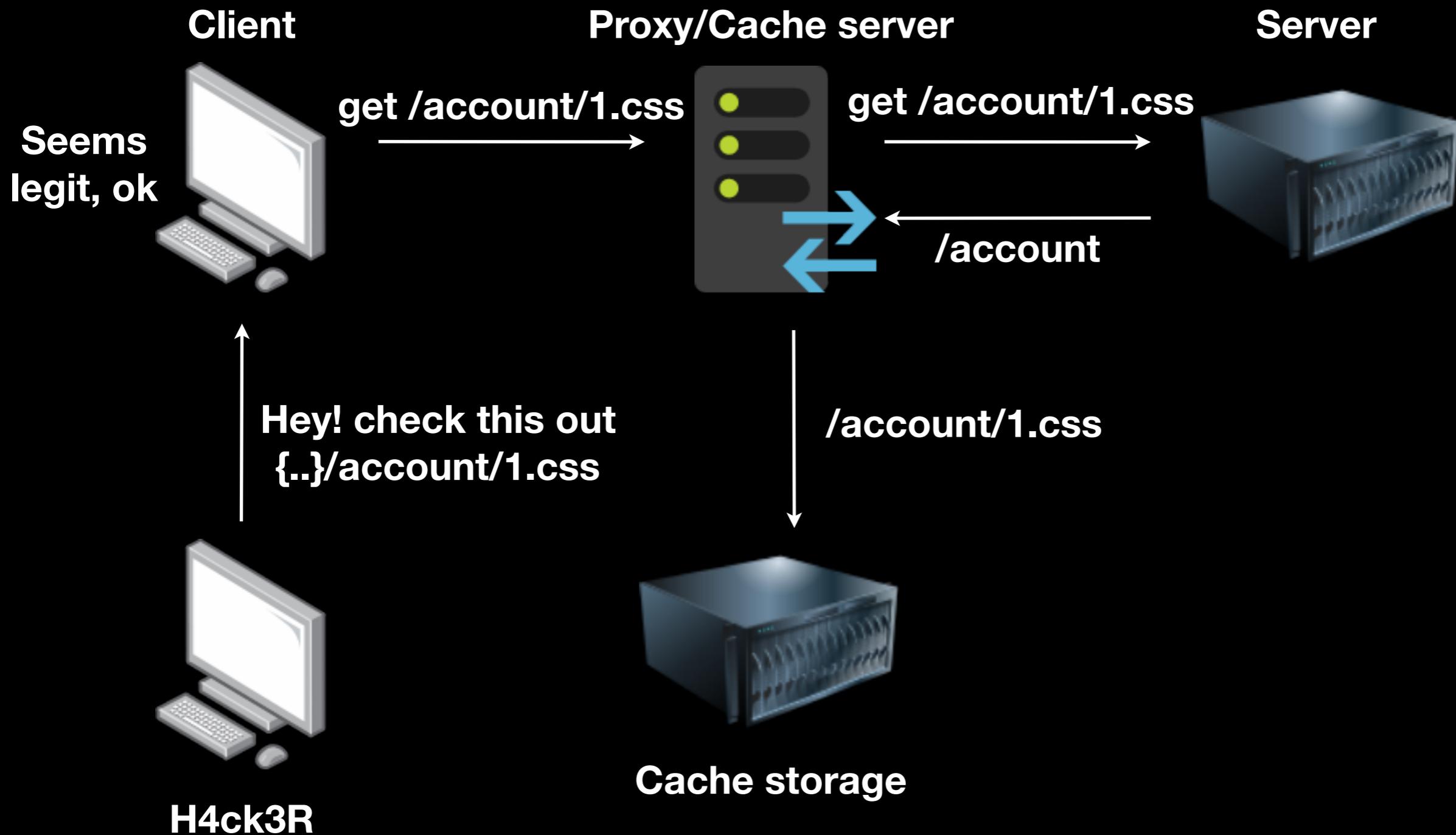
Attack scenario



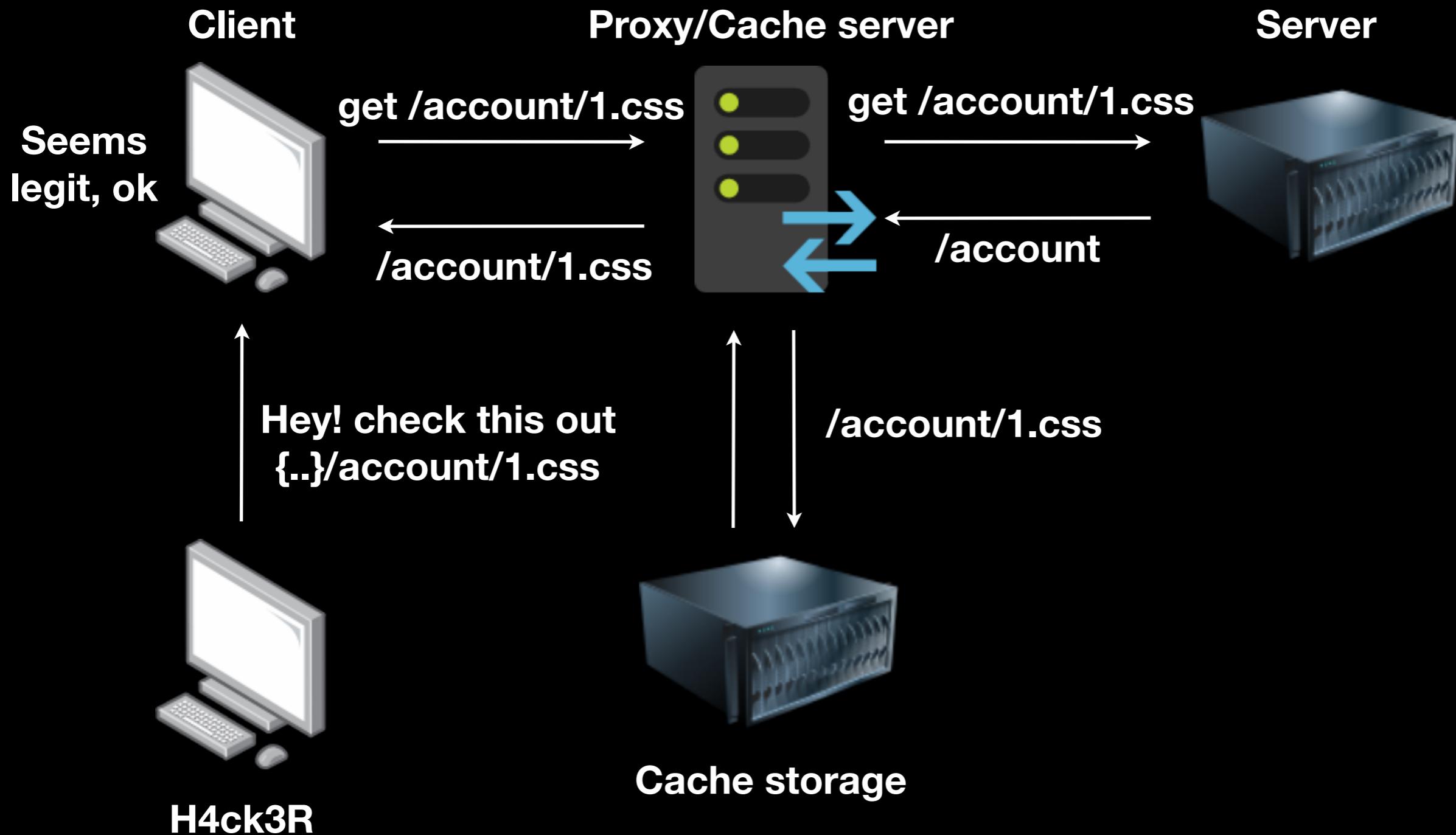
Attack scenario



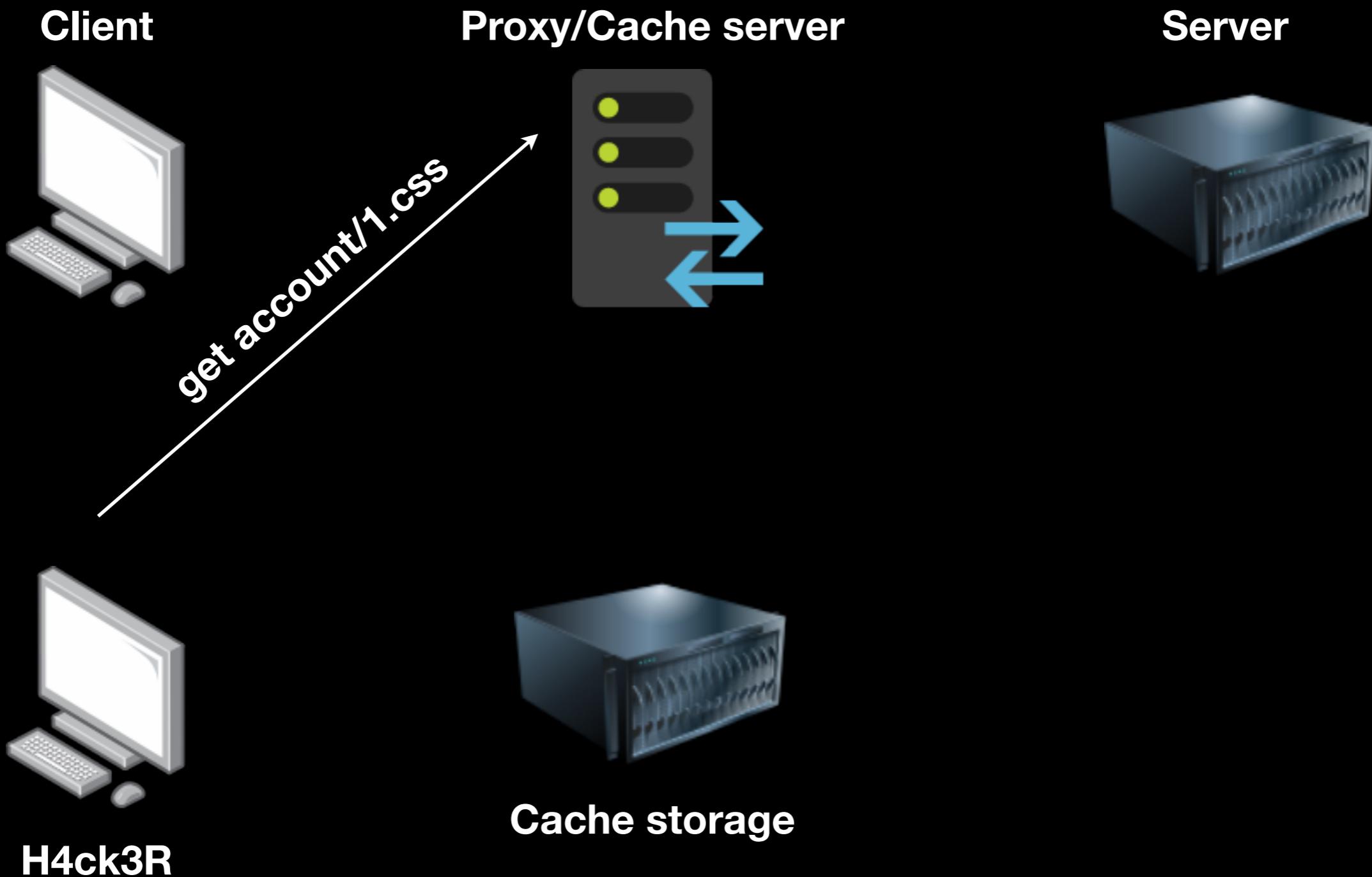
Attack scenario



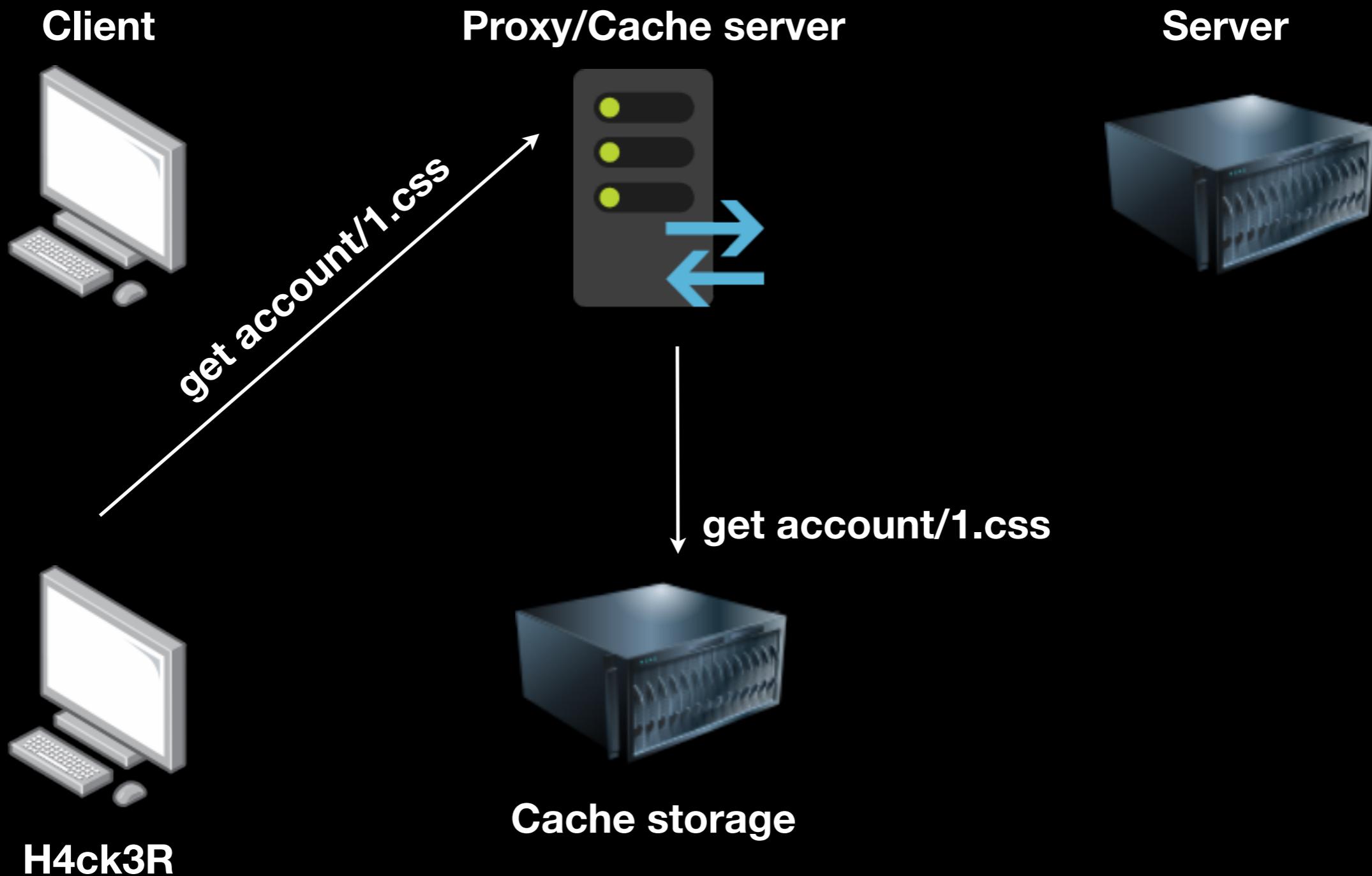
Attack scenario



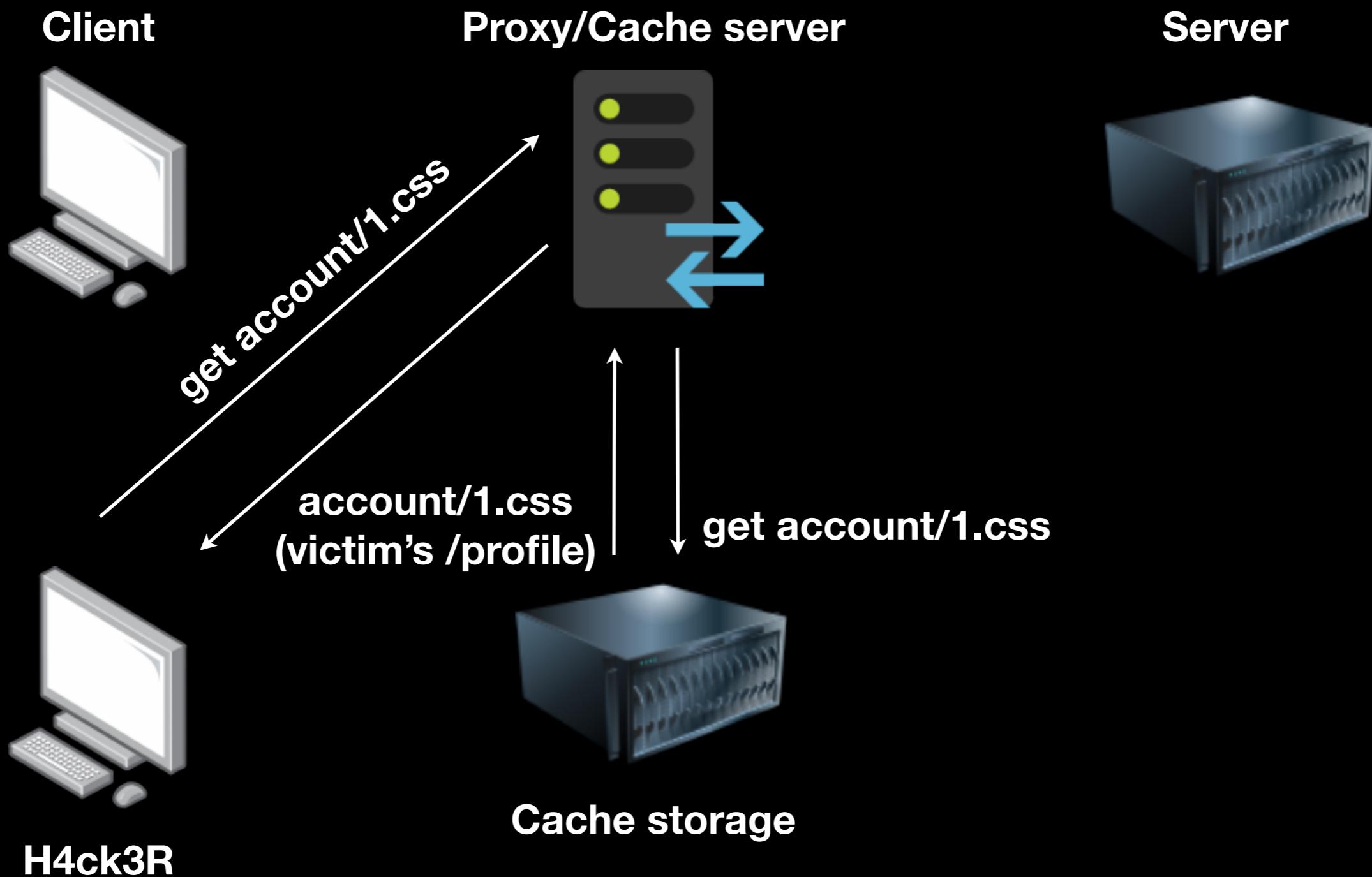
Attack scenario



Attack scenario



Attack scenario



Cache - poisoning

GET /en? HTTP/1.1

Host: www.target.com

X-Forwarded-Host:

server_url

...

...

<meta

property="og:image"

content="https://

server_url/

...

GET /en?poison=1 HTTP/

1.1

Host: www.target.com

X-Forwarded-Host: a."

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

...

...

<meta property="og:image"

content="https://

a."><script>alert("pwned"

)</script>">

...