

## PUPPETEER FOR EVIL MINDS

ANTISNATCHOR

#### OUTLINE

- The need of automation
- Puppeteer fundamentals
- Automating Recon and Phishing
- Puppeteer for WebSecurity?
- Puppeteer detection
- The future

#### THE NEED OF AUTOMATION

- Many different contexts benefits from automation:
  - Reconnaissance
  - Phishing
  - Advanced simulations
  - Functional and Web Security testing

## THE NEED OF AUTOMATION: RECON

- Searching and scraping info from web portals without relying on APIs (no rate limits, flexibility)
- Perform programmatic actions via fake profiles in a very realistic way
- Monitor hourly for content changes on social networks and web portals in general

## THE NEED OF AUTOMATION: PHISHING

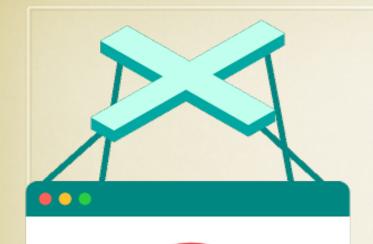
- The more targets, the more sessions you collect: doing manual work on the hijacked session rarely make sense, even in spear phishing scenarios
- Setting the victim's Cookies on a Chrome headless instance that:
  - add your SSH key to the target repository;
  - or add an Application Password to the profile;
  - Or dumps the contact list and send a dropper to all the marketing team?

## THE NEED OF AUTOMATION: ADVANCED SIMULATIONS

- Simulating N browsers that do N actions from N IPs, each of them with different fingerprint
- Automating complex web workflows that are harder to do without a browser

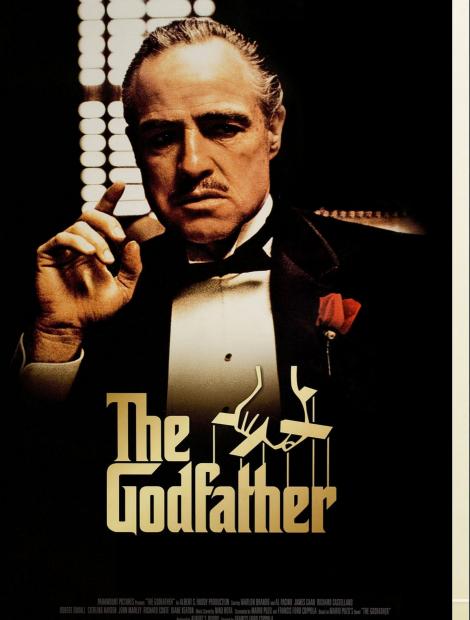
## THE NEED OF AUTOMATION: TESTING & WEB SECURITY

- Where Burp Macros are not enough, browser automation comes to the rescue
  - Ex.: bugs or chains that need:
    - · drag&drop or other mouse events
    - Weird JS apps and other browser detections

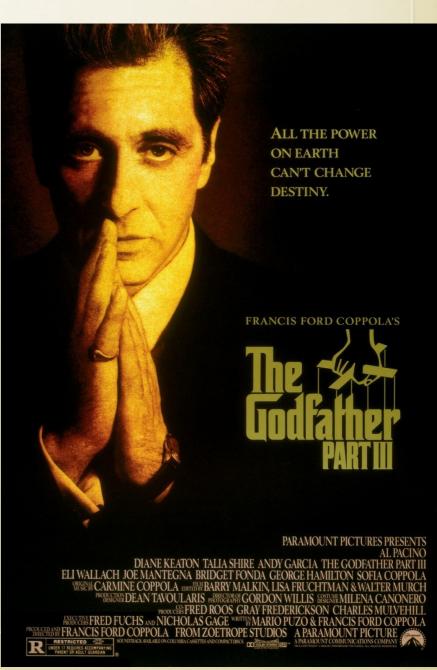


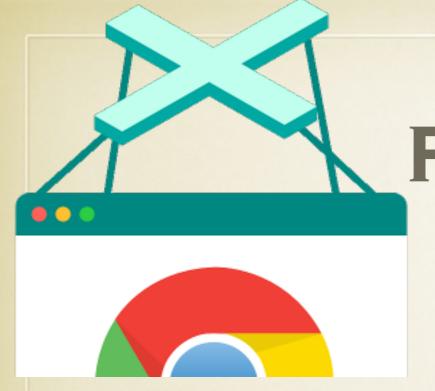
# GOOGLE'S PUPPETEER &&& COPPOLA'S PADRINO





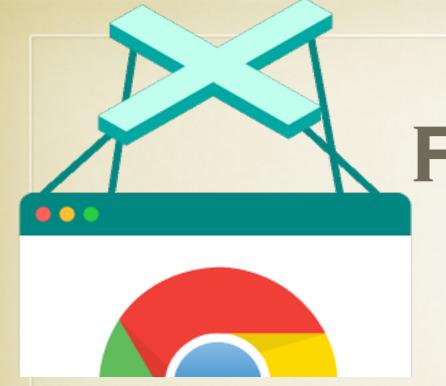






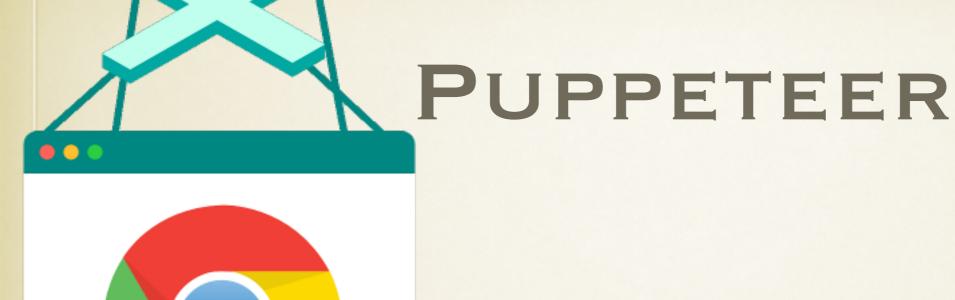
### PUPPETEER

- Browser Automation Library bridging Chrome and NodeJS through CDP (Chrome DevTools Protocol)
- Created by Google to work on Google browser
  - Modern Web Testing and Automation with Puppeteer (Google I/O '19) by Andrey Lushnikov & Joel Einbinder: <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MbnATLCuKI4">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MbnATLCuKI4</a>



### PUPPETEER

- Allows you to programmatically tell the browser, in GUI or headless mode, to do all the things
  - Set cookies, fill form inputs, click buttons
  - Reliably wait for elements and control the DOM
  - Achieve parallelism with multiple browser tabs



- Chrome DevTools Protocol is the key
  - Fast and reliable over WebSockets
  - Also used by Chrome Inspect View to inspect and control the DOM dynamically
- 1. chrome --remote-debugging-port=9222
- 2. chrome --user-data-dir=<dir>
- 3. browse to http://localhost:9222



From a sane NodeJS environment: npm install puppeteer



- There is **experimental support** for **Firefox**: npm install puppeteer-firebox
- <a href="https://aslushnikov.github.io/ispuppeteerfirefoxready/">https://aslushnikov.github.io/ispuppeteerfirefoxready/</a>
  - Tests Passing: **82%** (517/632)
  - Supported API: 89% (222/249)
  - Last updated: 71 days ago



#### PUPPETER API

- · class: Page
  - event: 'close'
  - event: 'console'
  - o event: 'dialog'
  - event: 'domcontentloaded'
  - event: 'error'
  - event: 'frameattached'
  - event: 'framedetached'
  - event: 'framenavigated'
  - event: 'load'
  - o event: 'metrics'
  - o event: 'pageerror'
  - event: 'popup'
  - event: 'request'
  - event: 'requestfailed'
  - event: 'requestfinished'
  - o event: 'response'
  - event: 'workercreated'
  - o event: 'workerdestroyed'
  - page.\$(selector)
  - page.\$\$(selector)
  - page.\$\$eval(selector, pageFunction[, ...args])
  - page.\$eval(selector, pageFunction[, ...args])
  - page.\$x(expression)
  - page.accessibility
  - page.addScriptTag(options)
  - page.addStyleTag(options)
  - page.authenticate(credentials)
  - page.bringToFront()
  - page.browser()
  - page.browserContext()
  - page.click(selector[, options])
  - page.close([options])
  - page.content()

- page.cookies([...urls])
- page.coverage
- page.deleteCookie(...cookies)
- page.emulate(options)
- page.emulateMedia(type)
- page.emulateMediaFeatures(features)
- page.emulateMediaType(type)
- page.emulateTimezone(timezoneld)
- page.evaluate(pageFunction[, ...args])
- page.evaluateHandle(pageFunction[, ...args])
- page.evaluateOnNewDocument(pageFunction[, ...args])
- page.exposeFunction(name, puppeteerFunction)
- page.focus(selector)
- page.frames()
- page.goBack([options])
- page.goForward([options])
- page.goto(url[, options])
- page.hover(selector)
- page.isClosed()
- o page.keyboard
- page.mainFrame()
- page.metrics()
- page.mouse
- page.pdf([options])
- page.queryObjects(prototypeHandle)
- page.reload([options])
- page.screenshot([options])
- page.select(selector, ...values)
- page.setBypassCSP(enabled)
- page.setCacheEnabled([enabled])
- page.setContent(html[, options])
- page.setCookie(...cookies)
- page.setDefaultNavigationTimeout(timeout)
- page.setDefaultTimeout(timeout)

- class: Accessibility
  - accessibility.snapshot([options])
- class: Keyboard
  - keyboard.down(key[, options])
  - keyboard.press(key[, options])
  - keyboard.sendCharacter(char)
  - keyboard.type(text[, options])
  - keyboard.up(key)
- class: Mouse
  - mouse.click(x, y[, options])
  - mouse.down([options])
  - mouse.move(x, y[, options])
  - mouse.up([options])
- class: Touchscreen
  - touchscreen.tap(x, y)
- class: Tracing
  - tracing.start([options])
  - tracing.stop()
- class: FileChooser
  - fileChooser.accept(filePaths)
  - fileChooser.cancel()
  - fileChooser.isMultiple()
- class: Dialog
  - dialog.accept([promptText])
  - dialog.defaultValue()
  - dialog.dismiss()
  - dialog.message()
  - dialog.type()
- class: ConsoleMessage
  - consoleMessage.args()
  - consoleMessage.location()



### PUPPETER API

```
page.$(selector)
page.$$(selector)
page.$$eval(selector, pageFunction[, ...args])
page.$eval(selector, pageFunction[, ...args])
page.$x(expression)
```

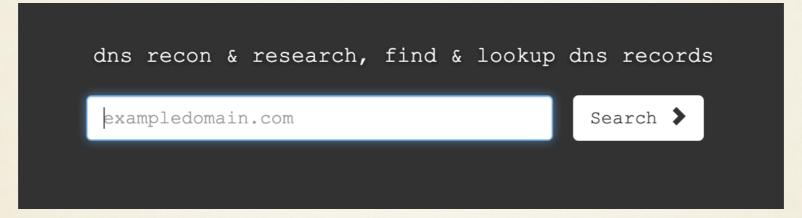
- Selector is the CSS selector
- \$ == document.querySelector
- \$\$ == document.querySelectorAll
- **\$eval**/**\$\$eval** == as above but passing the result to the pageFunction
- x == Xpath expression



### PUPPETER API

- Most of the API calls expect CSS selectors
- Convenient calls to emulate:
  - Mobile devices (see <a href="https://github.com/GoogleChrome/">https://github.com/GoogleChrome/</a>
    <a href="puppeteer/blob/master/lib/DeviceDescriptors.js">puppeteer/blob/master/lib/DeviceDescriptors.js</a>)</a>
  - Media features, types
  - Timezone and Geolocation

#### PUPPETEER FOR RECON



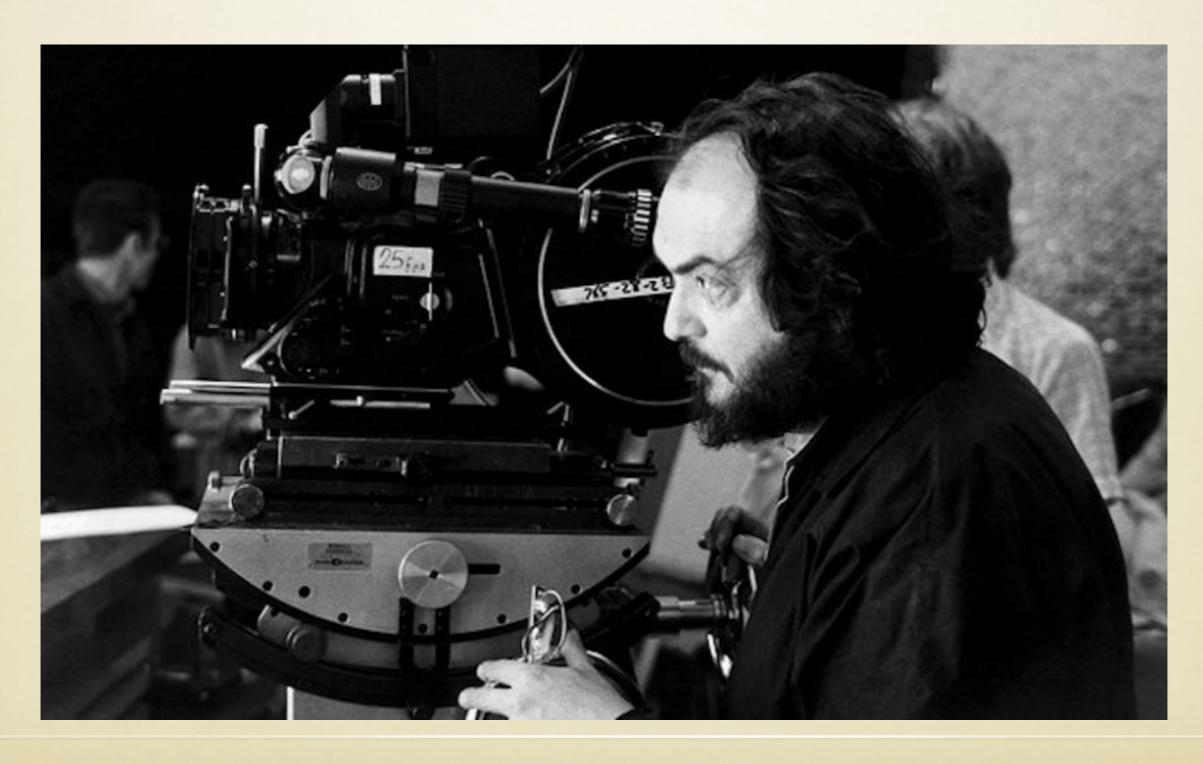
- <u>DnsDumpster.com</u> is a great resource, but no API
- Puppeteer to the rescue to scrape subdomains, and screenshot those that are reachable via HTTP(S)
- Parallelism achieved opening each FQDN in its own tab

```
const puppeteer = require('puppeteer');
const target = "alitalia.it";
const headless = true;
                                                                  PUPPETEER
const pageTimeout = 60000;
(async () => {
                                                                   FOR RECON
 const browser = await puppeteer.launch({
    headless: headless,
 const page = await browser.newPage()
 const navigationPromise = page.waitForNavigation()
 await page.goto('https://dnsdumpster.com/')
 await page.setViewport({ width: 1920, height: 900 })
 await page.waitForSelector('#hideform #regularInput')
 await page.click('#hideform #regularInput')
 await page.keyboard.type(target, {delay: 100}); // Types slower, like a user
 await page.waitForSelector('.inner > #hideform > form > #formsubmit > .btn')
 await page.click('.inner > #hideform > form > #formsubmit > .btn')
 // wait for results
 console.log("Waiting for results to come up...")
 await page.waitForSelector('#intro > div:nth-child(1) > div.row > div > h4')
 await navigationPromise
```

```
// gets all tables in results
const tables = await page.$$('#intro > div:nth-child(1) > div.row > div table');
                                                                            PUPPETEER
const txtRecords = await tables[2].$$eval('tr td', tds => tds.map((td) => {
  return td.innerText + "\n";
}));
                                                                             FOR RECON
let hosts = await tables[3].$$eval('tr td:nth-child(1)', tds => tds.map((td) => {
  let fqdn = td.innerHTML.split("<br>")[0]
  return fqdn;
hosts = hosts.sort();
hosts.forEach(function(host){
  console.log(host);
                                 const promises=[];
                                  hosts.forEach(function(host){
                                    // open each host in its own tab
                                    promises.push(browser.newPage().then(async page => {
                                    try {
                                       await page.goto("https://" + host, {
                                        waitFor: 'networkidle2', timeout: pageTimeout,
                                         ignoreHTTPSErrors: true
                                       await page.screenshot({path: `screenshots/https--${host}.png`});
                                     }catch(e){}
                                  // wait for all tabs to close
                                  await Promise.all(promises);
                                  await browser.close()
                                 })()
```

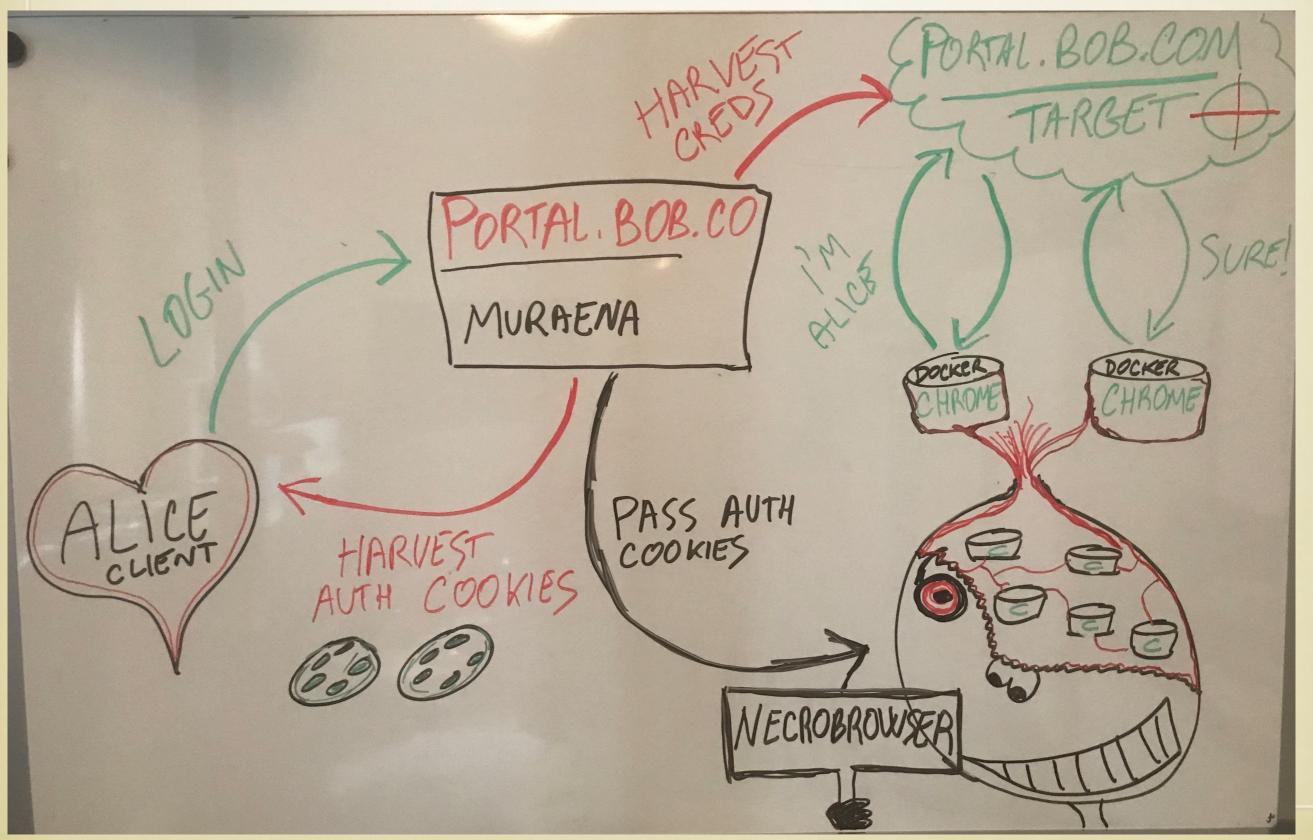
#### Let's see it in action!

## PUPPETER<br/>FOR RECON



- Modern Phishing involves a reverse proxy solution (hint: Muraena)
- A smart reverse proxy can then be used to:
  - intercept all the traffic
  - fulfil the 2FA requests flow
  - pass post-2FA login session cookies to an instrumented browser that hijacks the victim's session

- Since all the traffic is passing through Muraena, credentials and session cookies are captured
- Is the targeted origin able to detect if we hijack the authenticated session passing it to an instrumented browser?
  - Usually NO, plus:
    - the instrumented browser connection goes out via the same IP of the proxy via IPSEC,
    - the UA is changed to reflect the victim one.



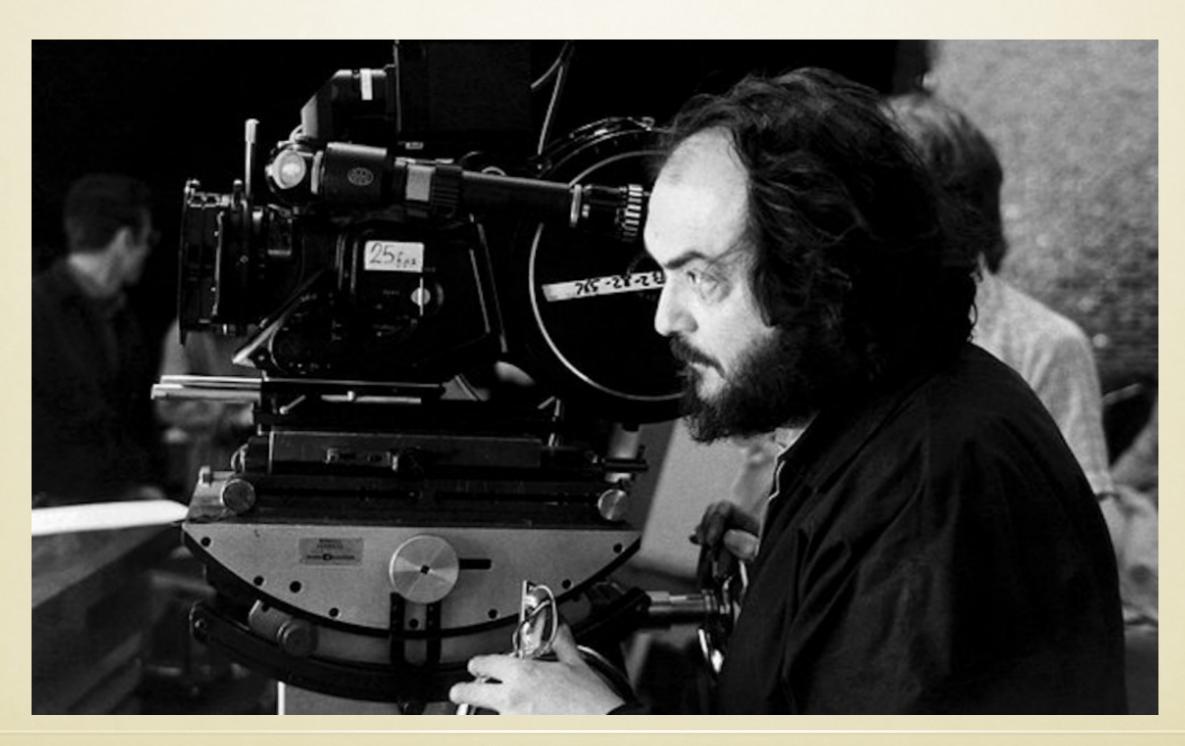
- NecroBrowser is a Go wrapper around chromedp (https://github.com/chromedp/chromedp)
  - Programmatically drive Chrome via Chrome DevTools Protocol (CDP), like Puppeteer
  - Exposed as a micro service that spawns dedicated
     Docker containers with Chrome headless
  - Allows to keep alive as many session as your Docker server/cluster can support

- The problems of chromedp:
  - Unreliable on certain complex pages, especially in headless mode (GSuite, Office365)
    - Sometimes events are not triggered, plus other subtle bugs hard to debug
  - Not updated/maintained like Puppeteer

- Plan is to replace chromedp with Puppeteer in NecroBrowser
  - No need for Docker containers anymore
  - Faster and more reliable
  - ETA Christmas 2019

## MURAENA AND NECROBROWSER

Let's see it in action!





Get Muraena and NecroBrowser here:

https://github.com/muraenateam

### PUPPETER FOR WEB SECURITY

- Automatically test to check if an application is still vulnerable to a certain bug
  - XSS: trigger and grep DOM or wait for callback
  - SQLi: trigger and grep errors/status codes/timing
  - RCE: trigger and check
  - SSRF & al.: trigger and check

## PUPPETER FOR WEB SECURITY

- Integrate Puppeteer in Continuous Integration Security Tests
  - Port the attack vectors to Puppeteer scripts
  - Use them in your Functional tests, simulating different devices

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Not much websecurity ideas here sorry OWASP!

#### PUPPETER DETECTION?



#### **Current status:**

Headless detection \*failed\*.

♥ Evaders are winning!

#### PUPPETER DETECTION

- https://intoli.com/blog/making-chrome-headless-undetectable/
- https://intoli.com/blog/not-possible-to-block-chrome-headless/
- · Simply, it's not easy to detect a non-human driven browser

Test Name		Result
User Agent		Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64)AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/64.0.3282.39 Safari/537.36
WebDriver	(New)	missing (passed)
Chrome	(New)	present (passed)
Permissions	(New)	pending
Plugins Length	(Old)	5
Languages	(Old)	en-US,en

### THE FUTURE

- Integrate Puppeteer in NecroBrowser
  - ETA Christmas 2019