

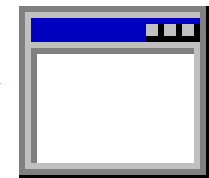
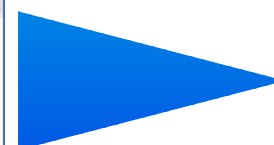
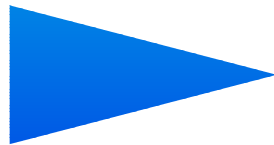
The Problem(s) with the Browser

Collin Jackson
collin.jackson@sv.cmu.edu

Web: The OS of the Future?

Dynamic
Interactive

Ubiquitous
Instant updates



Pages

Web Applications

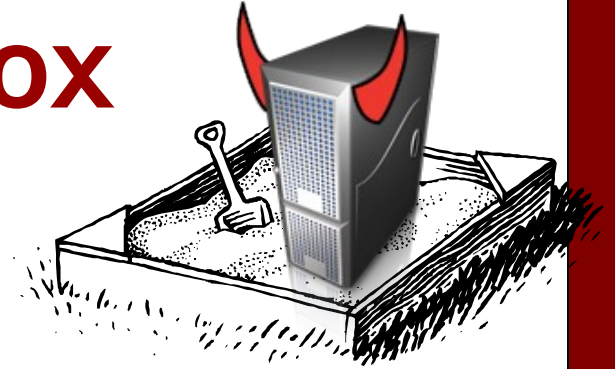
Programs

Remote code? Are you crazy??

- Integrity
 - Compromise your machine
 - Install a malware rootkit
 - Buy stuff with your credit card
- Confidentiality
 - Steal passwords
 - Read your email

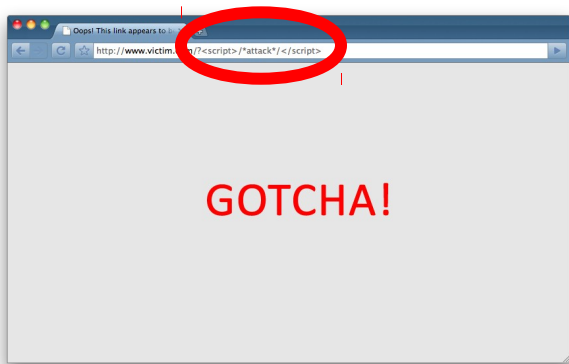


Browser Sandbox



- Goal
 - Run remote web applications safely
 - Limit access to OS, network, and browser data
- Approach
 - Isolate sites in different security contexts
 - Browser manages resources, like an OS

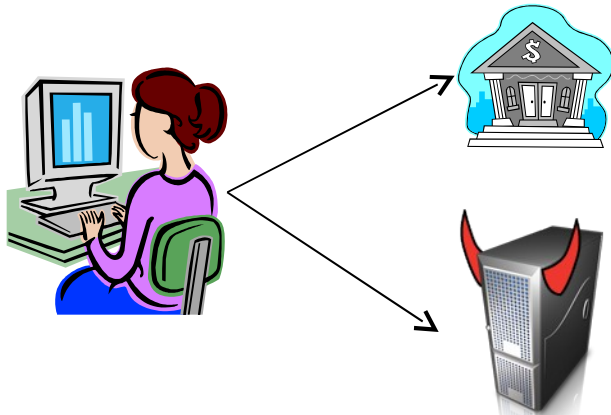
What the Sandbox Can't Stop



Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)



Clickjacking



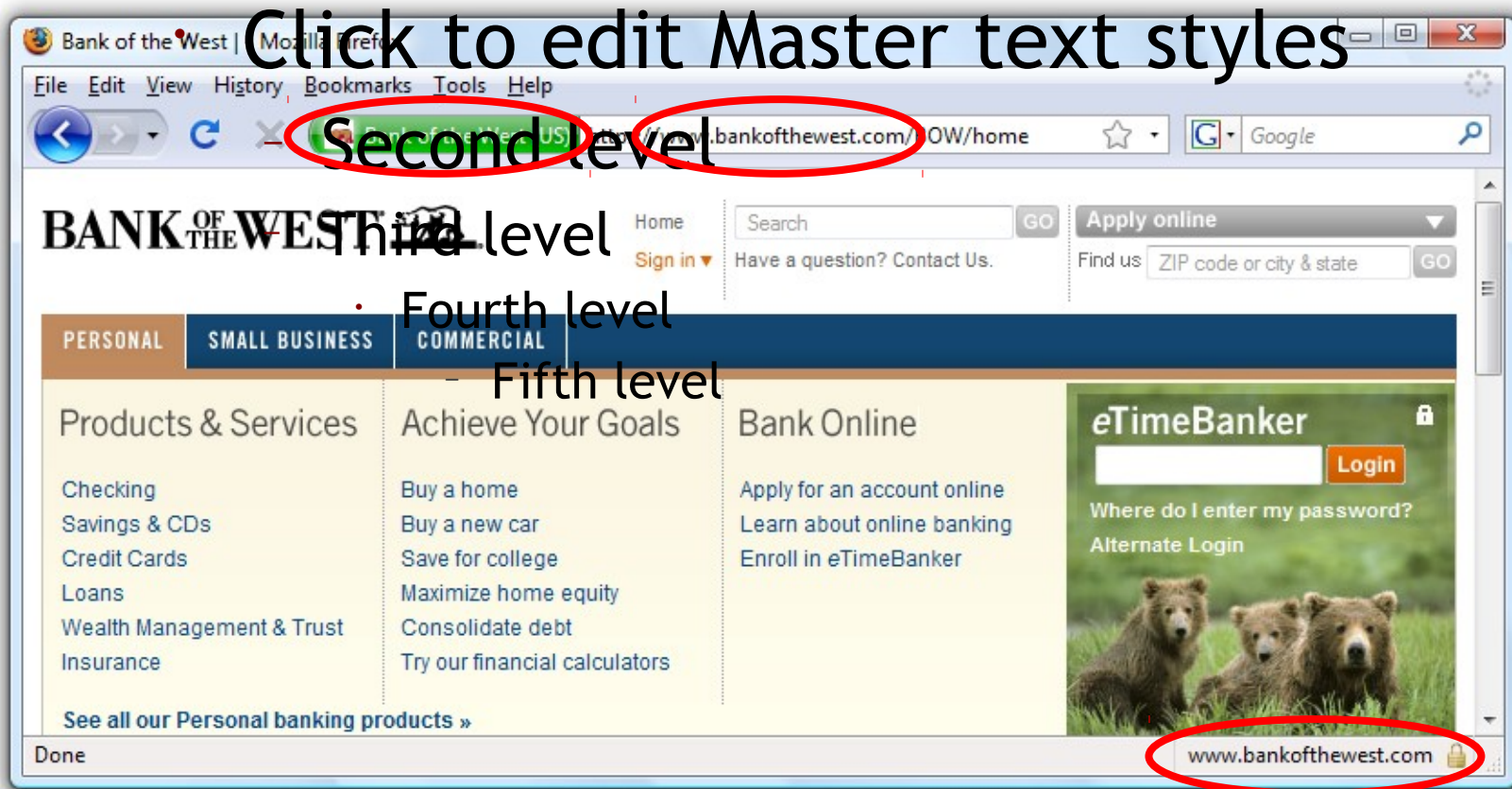
Cross-Site Request Forgery (CSRF)



Network Attacks
(Firesheep, etc.)

WEB BUILDING BLOCKS

Safe to Type My Password?



URLs

- Global identifiers of network-retrievable documents
- **Example:**

http:// sv.cmu.edu :81/class?name=browsersec #homework

Protocol

Hostname

Port

Path

Query

Fragment

HTTP Request

Method

File

HTTP version

Headers

```
GET /index.html HTTP/1.1
Accept: image/gif, image/x-bitmap, image/jpeg, */*
Accept-Language: en
Connection: Keep-Alive
User-Agent: Mozilla/1.22 (compatible; MSIE 2.0; Windows 95)
Host: www.example.com
Referer: http://www.google.com?q=dingbats
```

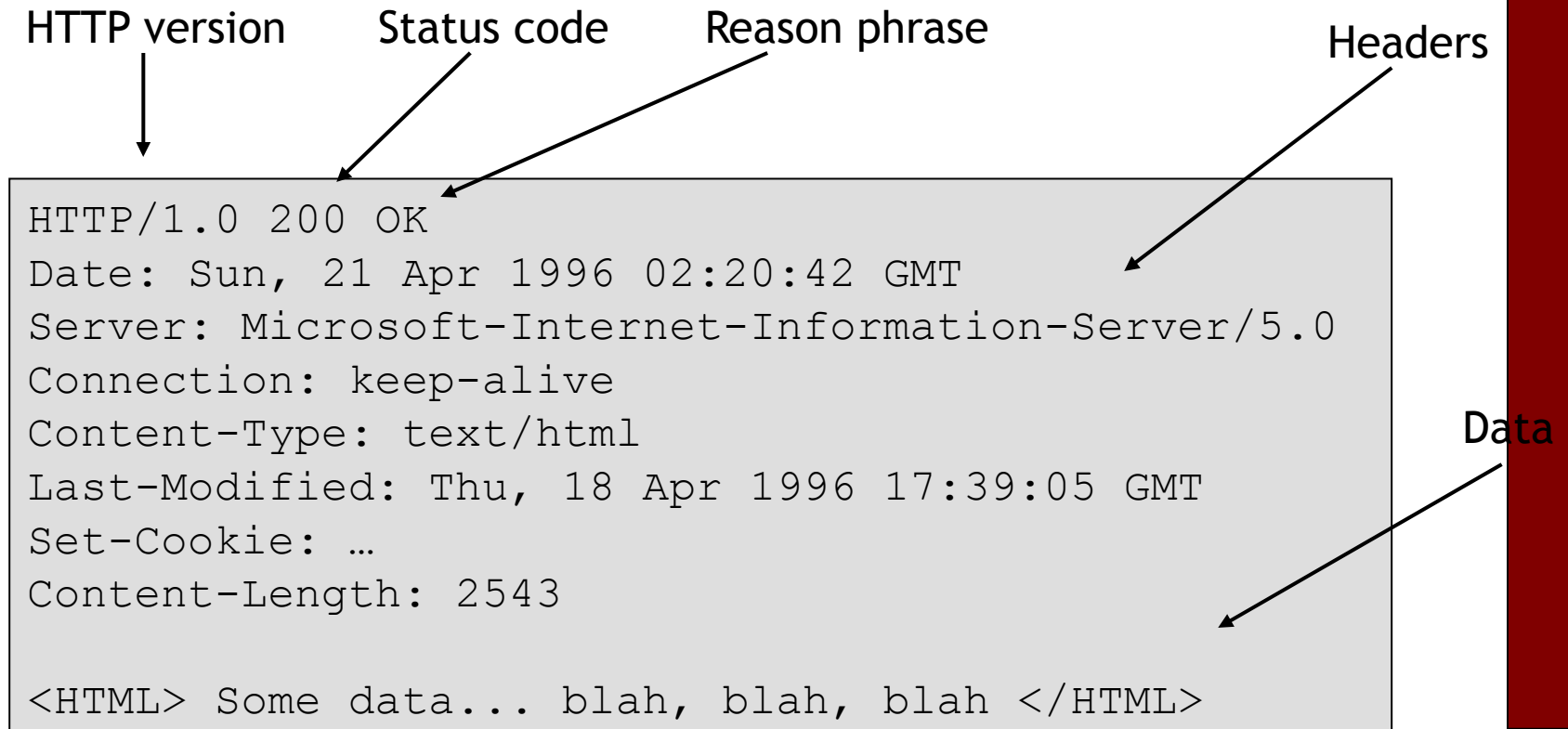
Blank line

Data - none for GET

GET : no side effect

POST : possible side effect

HTTP Response



Network Primitives

- Navigation
 - `Click here`
- Import
 - `<script src="prototype.js"></script>`
 - `<link rel="stylesheet" href="base.css">`
- Export
 - `<form action="login.cgi">`
 - `postMessage('hello world', '*');`
 - XMLHttpRequest

Same-Origin Access

Click to edit Master text styles

Second level

Third level

Fourth level

Fifth level

Origin = Scheme, host, port
Full DOM access

Cross-Origin Access

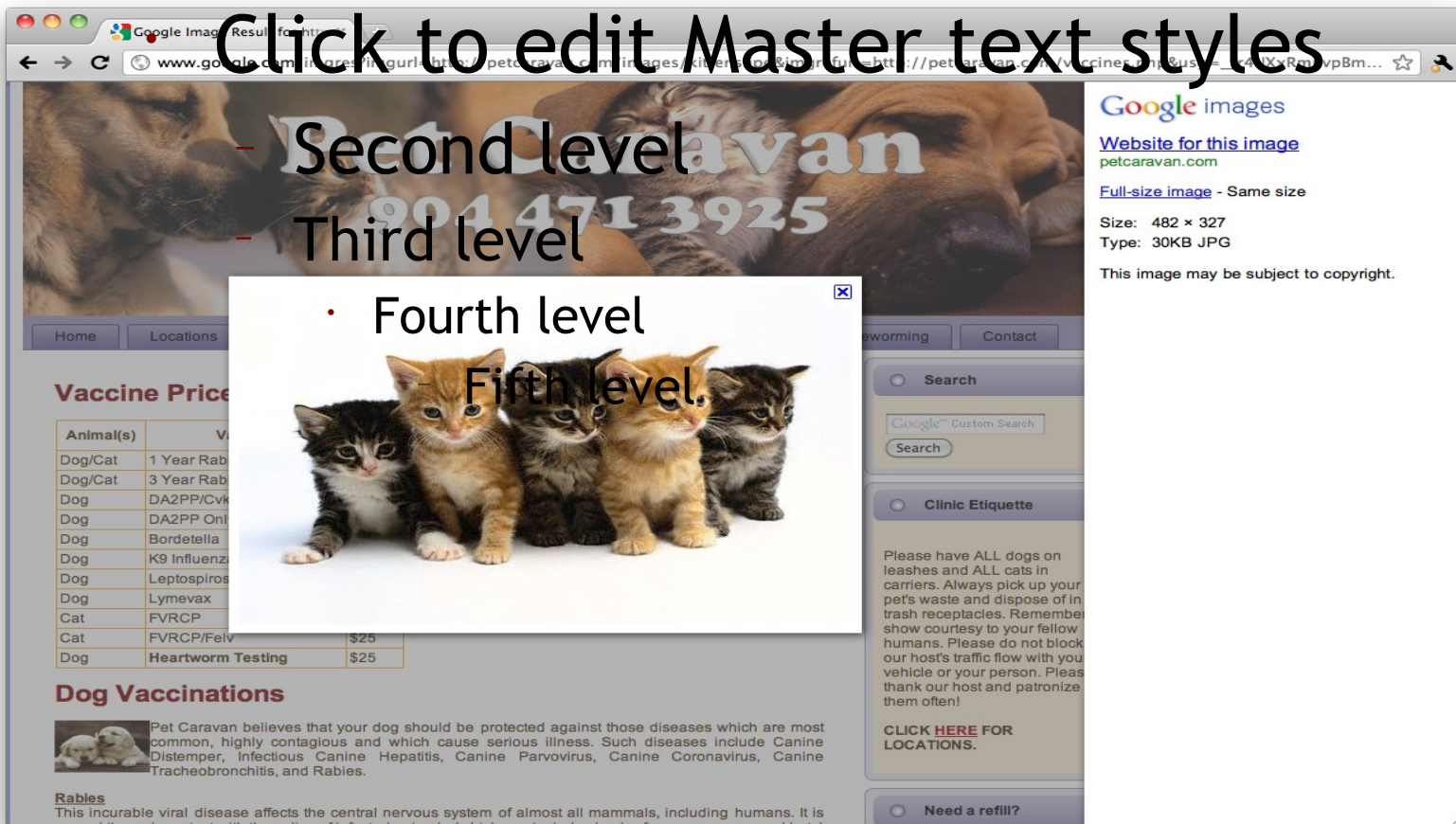
Click to edit Master text styles

Second level

Third level

Fourth level

Fifth level



The screenshot shows a Google Image search result for 'Pet Caravan'. The main image is a close-up of a dog's face. Overlaid on this image is a navigation menu with 'Home' and 'Locations' buttons. Below the navigation is a 'Vaccine Price' table and a 'Dog Vaccinations' section. A search bar and a 'Clinic Etiquette' section are also visible. A small inset window shows a group of kittens.

Animal(s)	Vaccine	Price
Dog/Cat	1 Year Rab	
Dog/Cat	3 Year Rab	
Dog	DA2PP/Cvk	
Dog	DA2PP Onl	
Dog	Bordetella	
Dog	K9 Influenz	
Dog	Leptospiros	
Dog	Lymevox	
Cat	FVRCP	
Cat	FVRCP/Felv	\$25
Dog	Heartworm Testing	\$25

Dog Vaccinations

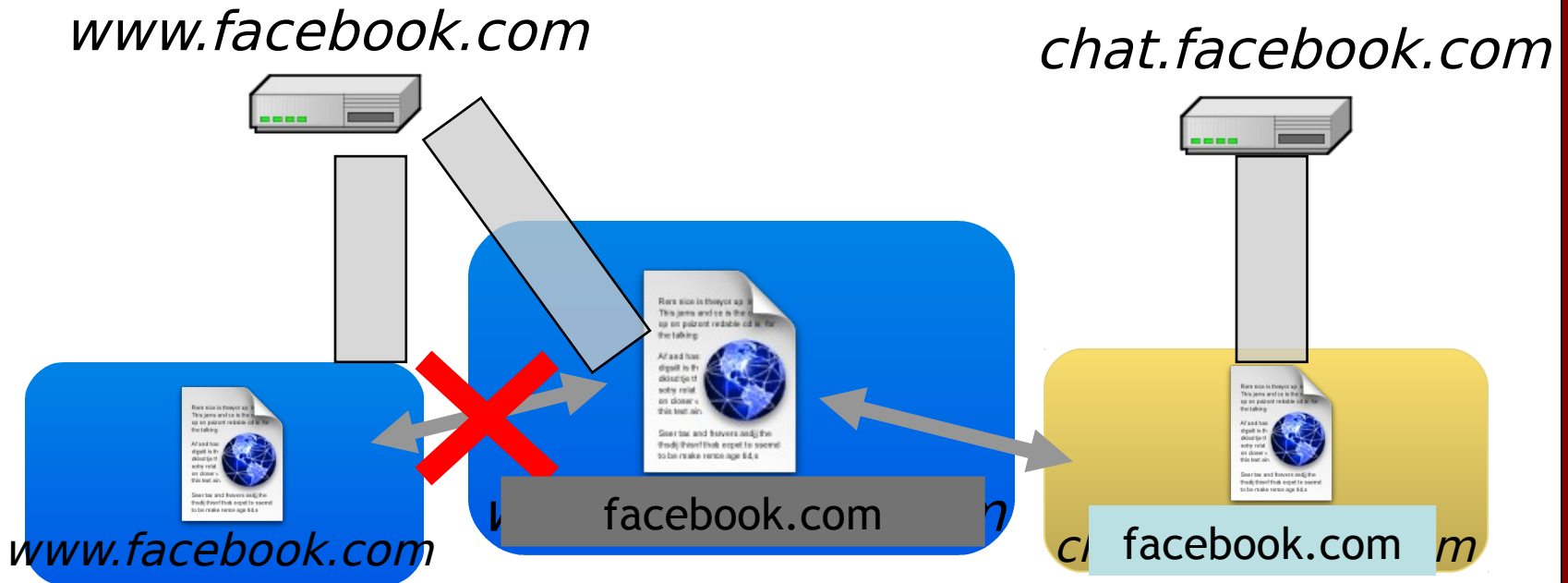
Pet Caravan believes that your dog should be protected against those diseases which are most common, highly contagious and which cause serious illness. Such diseases include Canine Distemper, Infectious Canine Hepatitis, Canine Parvovirus, Canine Coronavirus, Canine Tracheobronchitis, and Rabies.

Rabies

This incurable viral disease affects the central nervous system of almost all mammals, including humans. It is spread through contact with the saliva of infected animals (which can include animals, fowls, swarms, and bats).

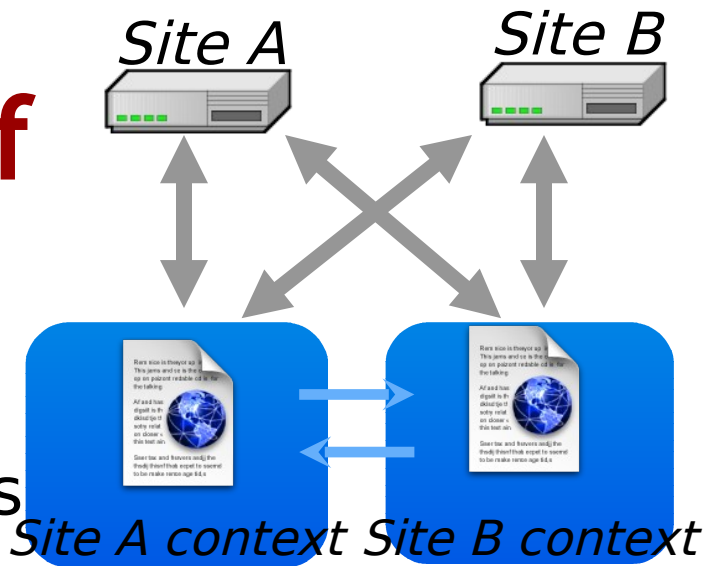
<http://www.google.com> != <http://petscaravan.com>
Navigation, import, export only

Domain Relaxation



- Origin: scheme, host, (port), hasSetDomain
- Try document.domain = document.domain

Newer forms of Import/Export

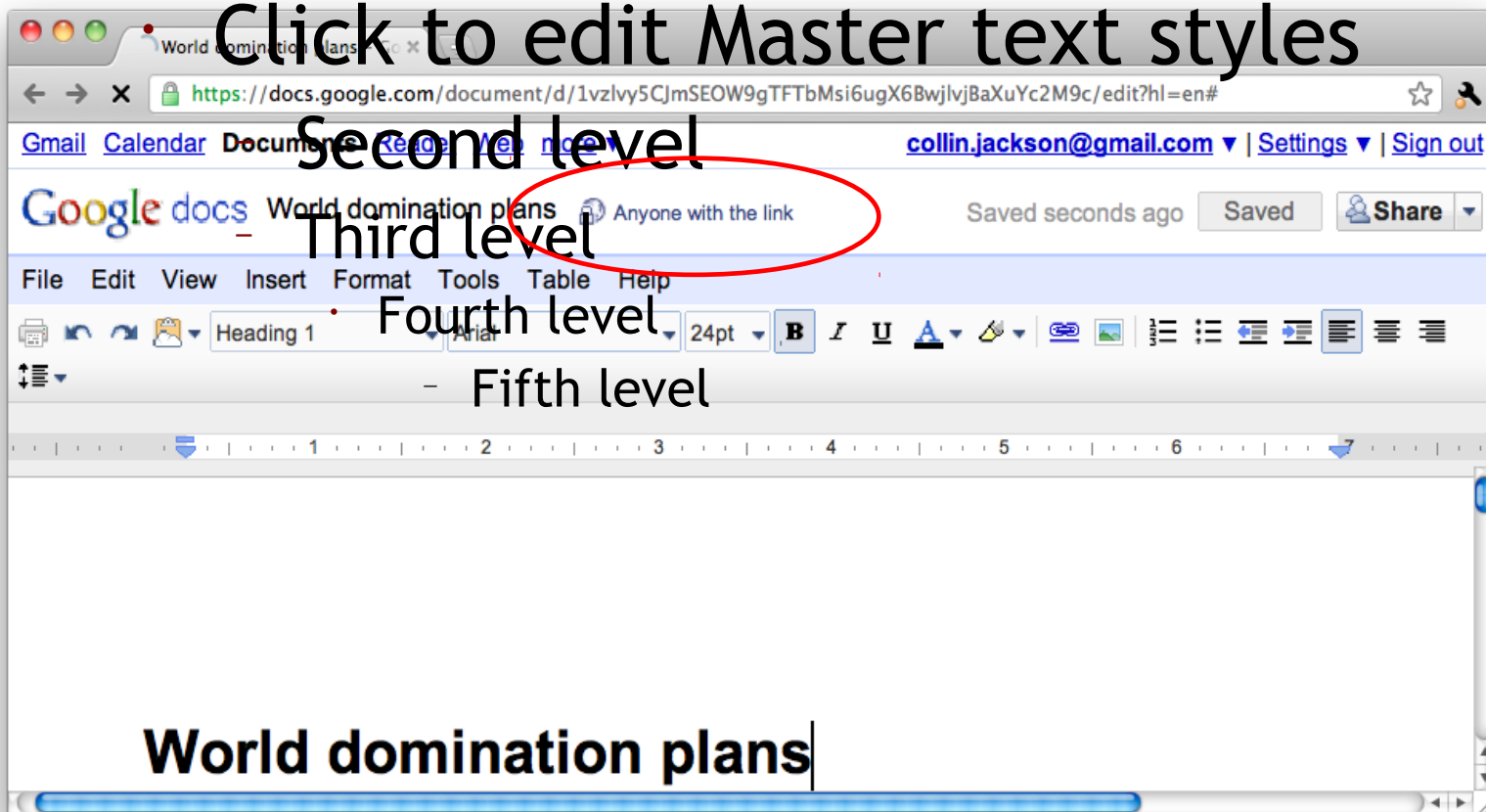


- ❑ Cross-origin network requests
- ❑ Access-Control-Allow-Origin: <list of domains>
- ❑ Access-Control-Allow-Origin: *
- ❑ Cross-origin client side communication
- ❑ Client-side messaging via navigation (older browsers)
- ❑ postMessage (newer browsers)

SESSION MANAGEMENT

URL-based Session Management

Click to edit Master text styles



Second level

Third level

Fourth level

Fifth level

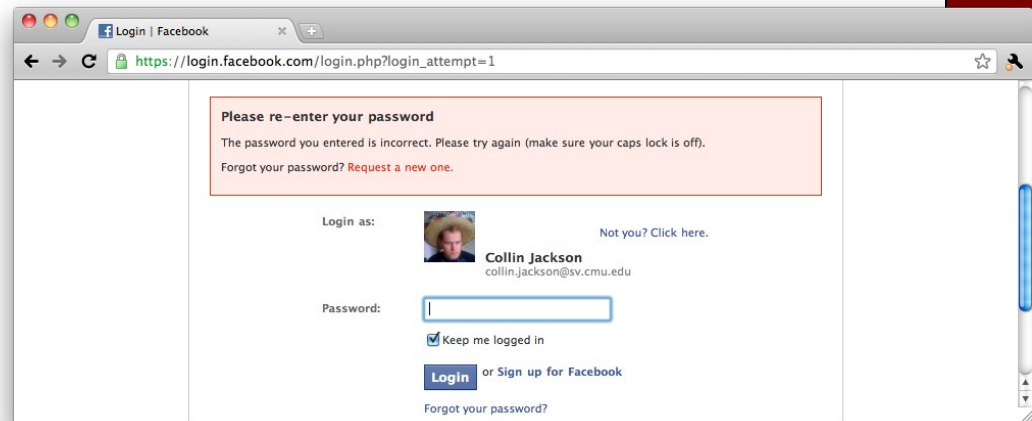
World domination plans

Limitations of URL-based Session Management

- Shoulder surfing
- Screenshots
- HTML Sharing
- Printing
- Referrer leaking
- Accidental sharing
- Cache
- Bookmark theft

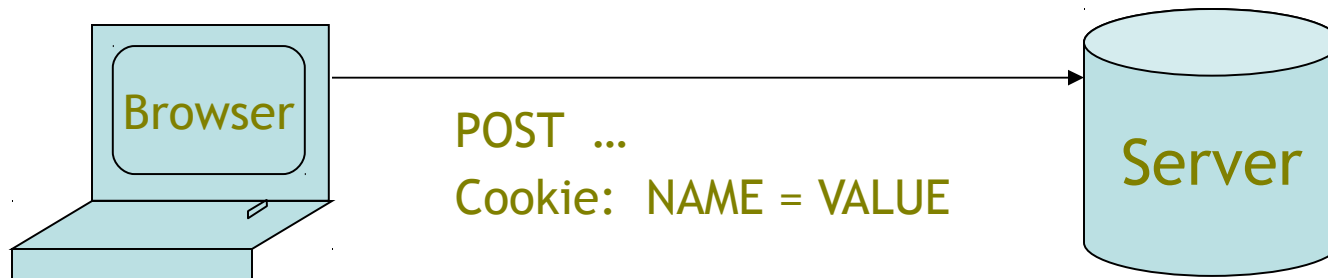
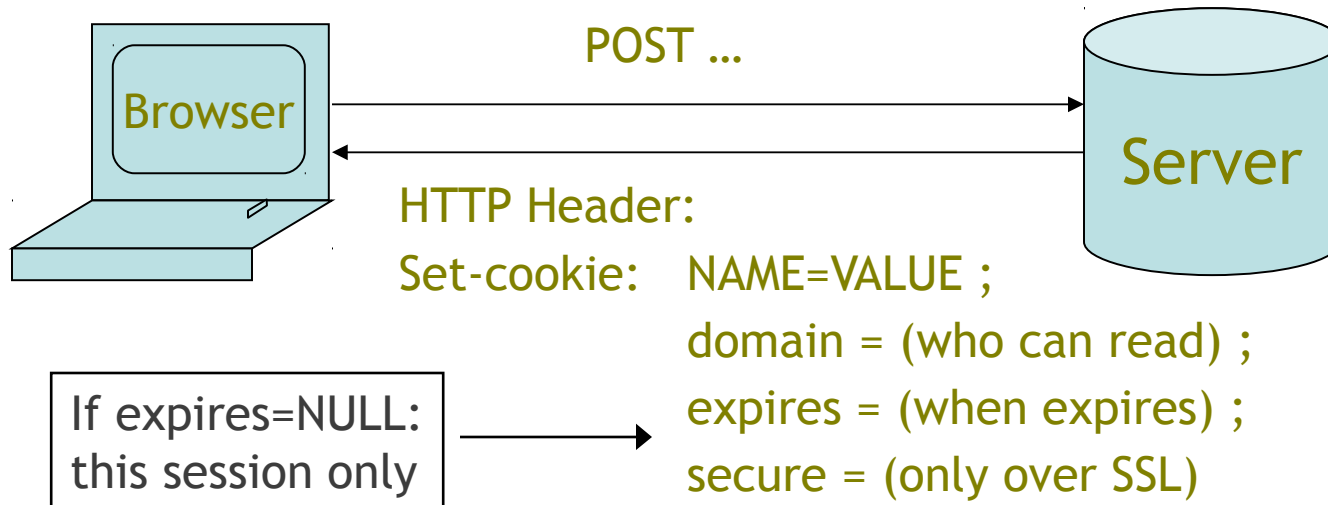
Alternatives

- HTTP Authentication
- HTTPS Mutual Authentication
- Cookies
 - Expiration
 - Wildcard sharing
 - Logout
 - Recovery
 - Minimizing server state

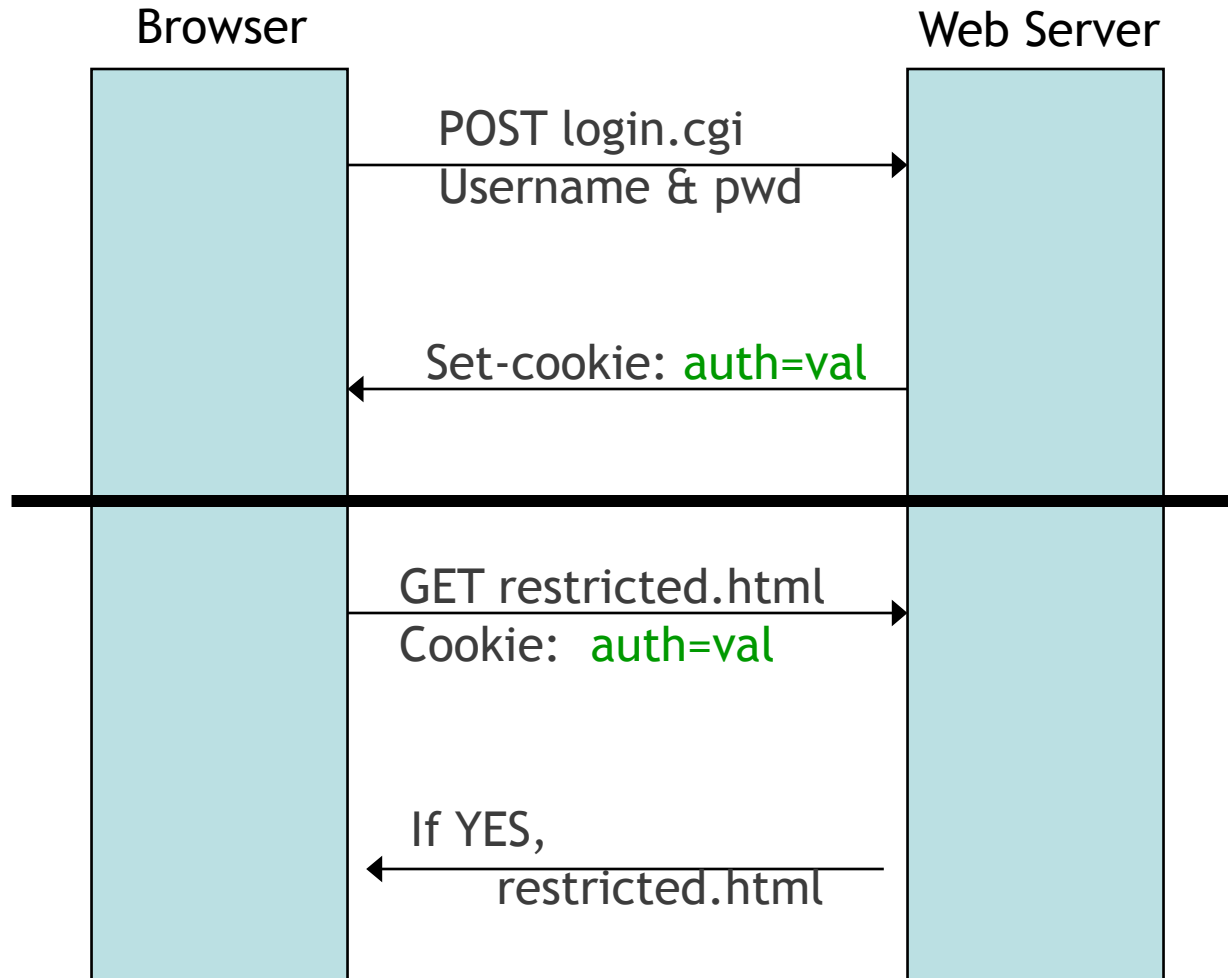


Cookies

- Used to store state on user's machine



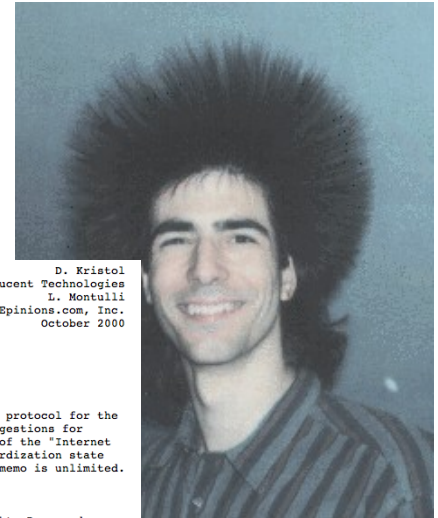
Cookie-based Session Management



Cookie Security Policy

- Uses:
 - User authentication
 - Personalization
 - User tracking: e.g. Doubleclick (3rd party cookies)
- Browser will store:
 - At most 20 cookies/site, 3 KB / cookie
- Origin is the tuple **<domain, path>**
 - Can set cookies valid across a domain suffix

History



Network Working Group
Request for Comments: 2109
Category: Standards Track

D. Kristol
Bell Laboratories, Lucent Technologies
L. Montulli
Netscape Communications
February 1997

Network Working Group
Request for Comments: 2965
Obsoletes: 2109
Category: Standards Track

D. Kristol
Bell Laboratories, Lucent Technologies
L. Montulli
Epinions.com, Inc.
October 2000

HTTP State Management Mechanism

Status of this Memo

This document specifies an Internet standards track protocol for the Internet community, and requests discussion and suggestions for improvements. Please refer to the current edition of the "Internet Official Protocol Standards" (STD 1) for the standardization state and status of this protocol. Distribution of this memo is unlimited.

1. ABSTRACT

This document specifies a way to create a stateful session with HTTP requests and responses. It describes two new headers, Cookie and Set-Cookie, which carry state information between participating origin servers and user agents. The method described here differs from Netscape's Cookie proposal, but it can interoperate with HTTP/1.0 user agents that use Netscape's method. (See the HISTORICAL section.)

TERMINOLOGY

The terms user agent, client, server, proxy, and origin server have the same meaning as in the HTTP/1.0 specification.

Fully-qualified host name (FQHN) means either the fully-qualified domain name (FQDN) of a host (i.e., a completely specified domain name ending in a top-level domain such as .com or .uk), or the numeric Internet Protocol (IP) address of a host. The fully qualified domain name is preferred; use of numeric IP addresses is strongly discouraged.

The terms request-host and request-URI refer to the values the client would send to the server as, respectively, the host (but not port) and abs_path portions of the absoluteURI (http_URL) of the HTTP request line. Note that request-host must be a FQHN.

Cookies are persistent.

A server that state object is

This simple mechanism provides a powerful new tool which enables a host of new types of applications to be written for web-based environments. Shopping applications can now store information about the currently selected items, for fee services can send back registration information and free the client from retyping a user-id on next connection, sites can store per-user preferences on the client, and have the client supply those preferences every time that site is connected to.

PERSISTENT CLIENT
HTTP MAS
HTTP COOK

level Specification - Use

INTRODUCTION

level client/server applications.

OVERVIEW

state information which the client at range will include a transmitt

HTTP State Management Mechanism

Status of this Memo

This document specifies an Internet standards track protocol for the Internet community, and requests discussion and suggestions for improvements. Please refer to the current edition of the "Internet Official Protocol Standards" (STD 1) for the standardization state and status of this protocol. Distribution of this memo is unlimited.

Copyright Notice

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IESG Note

The IESG notes that this mechanism makes use of the .local top-level domain (TLD) internally when handling host names that don't contain any dots, and that this mechanism might not work in the expected way should an actual .local TLD ever be registered.

Abstract

This document specifies a way to create a stateful session with Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) requests and responses. It describes three new headers, Cookie, Cookie2, and Set-Cookie2, which carry state information between participating origin servers and user agents. The method described here differs from Netscape's Cookie proposal (Netscape), but it can interoperate with HTTP/1.0 user agents that use Netscape's method. (See the HISTORICAL section.)

This document reflects implementation experience with RFC 2109 and obsoletes it.

TERMINOLOGY

The terms user agent, client, server, proxy, origin server, and http_URL have the same meaning as in the HTTP/1.1 specification [RFC2616]. The terms abs_path and absoluteURI have the same meaning as in the URI Syntax specification [RFC2396].

dition of a simple,

range of URLs for which re server. The state

SPECIFICATION

A cookie is introduced to the client by including a Set-Cookie header as part of an HTTP response, typically this will be generated by a CGI script.

Syntax of the Set-Cookie HTTP Response Header

httpOnly Cookies

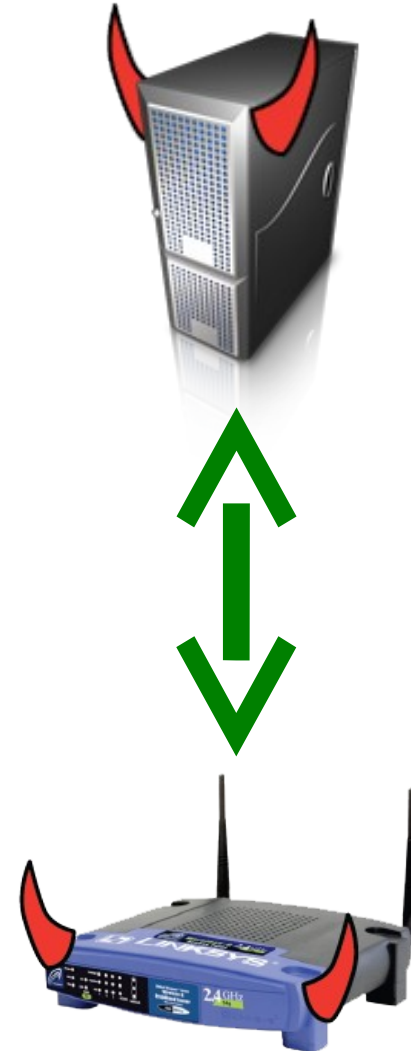


- Cookie sent over HTTP(s), but not accessible to scripts
 - cannot be read via `document.cookie`
 - Helps prevent cookie theft via XSS
- ... but does not stop most other risks of XSS bugs

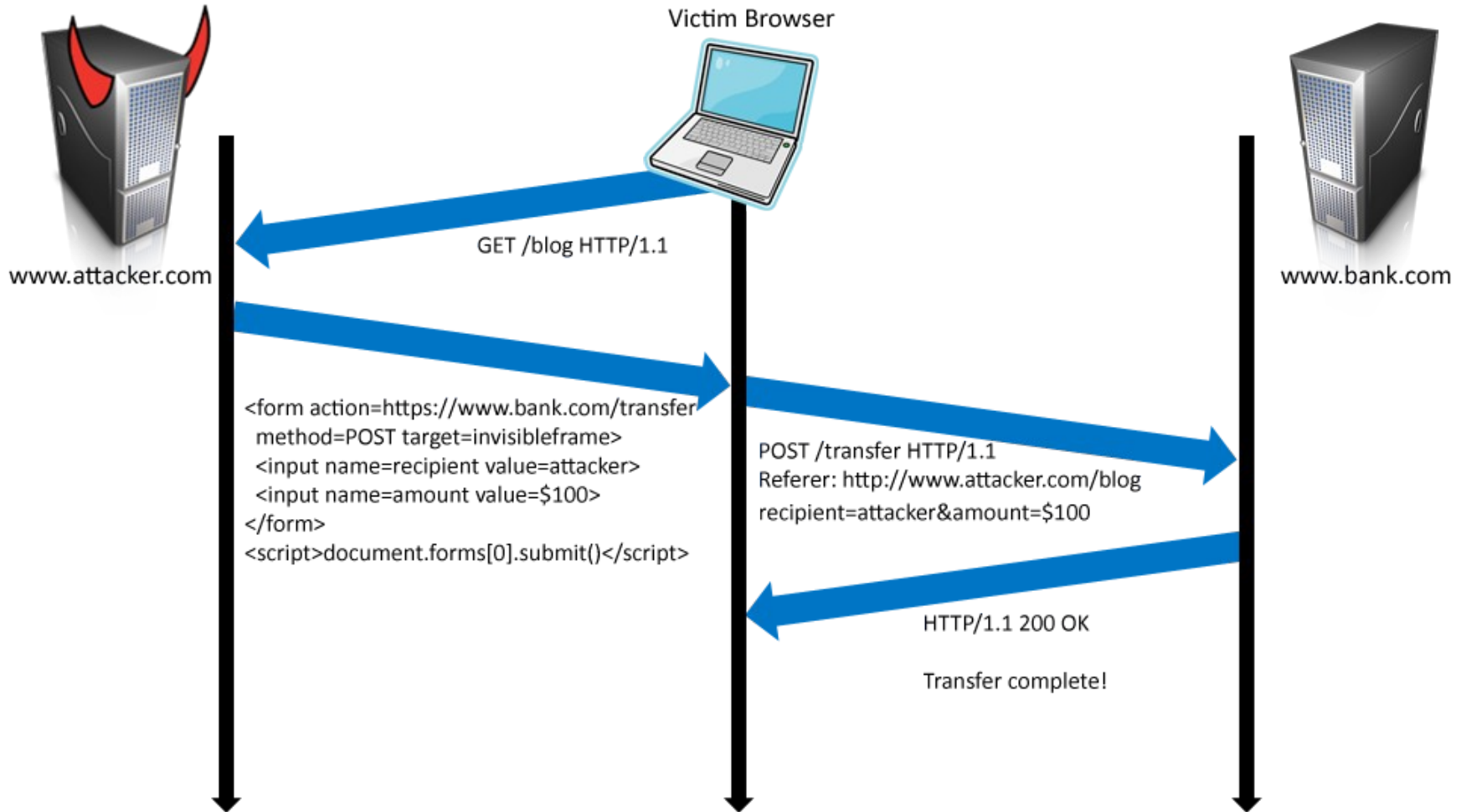
SESSION INTEGRITY

Threat Models

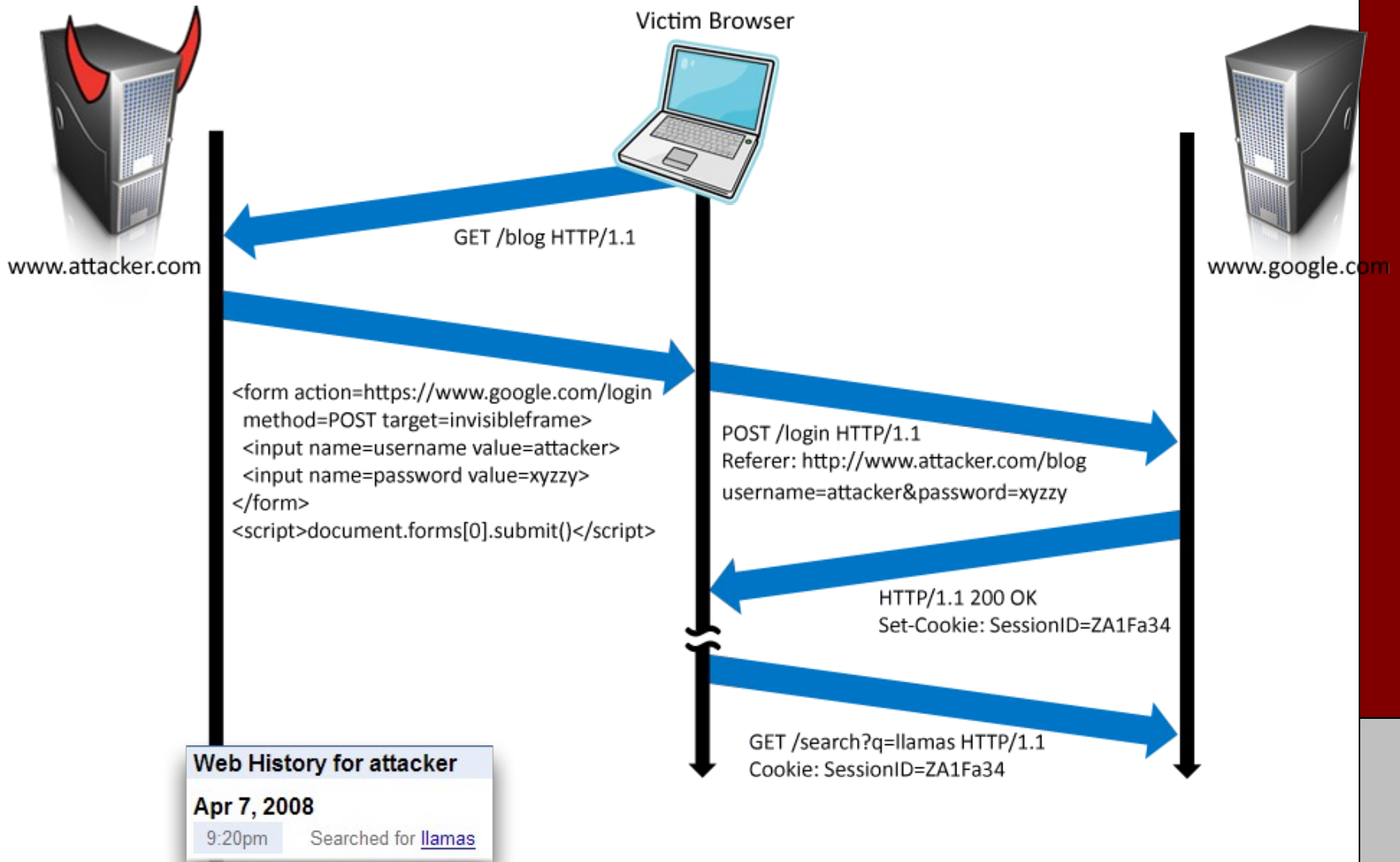
- Web Attacker
 - <https://www.attacker.com>
 - Free user visit
- Sibling Domain Attacker
 - attacker.appspot.com
- Network Attacker
 - Eavesdrop (Firesheep)
 - Corrupt network traffic
 - Present fake certificates



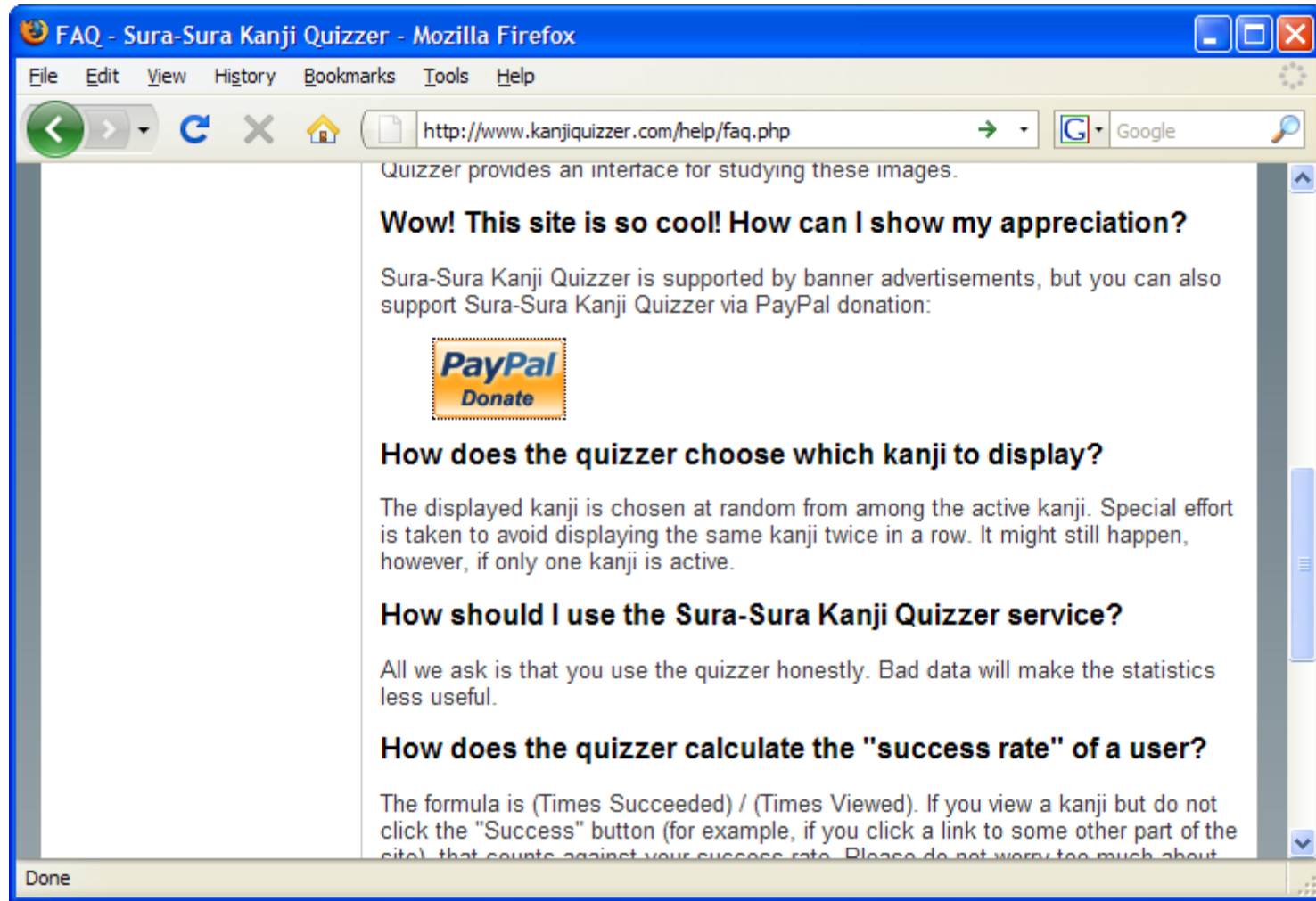
Cross-Site Request Forgery



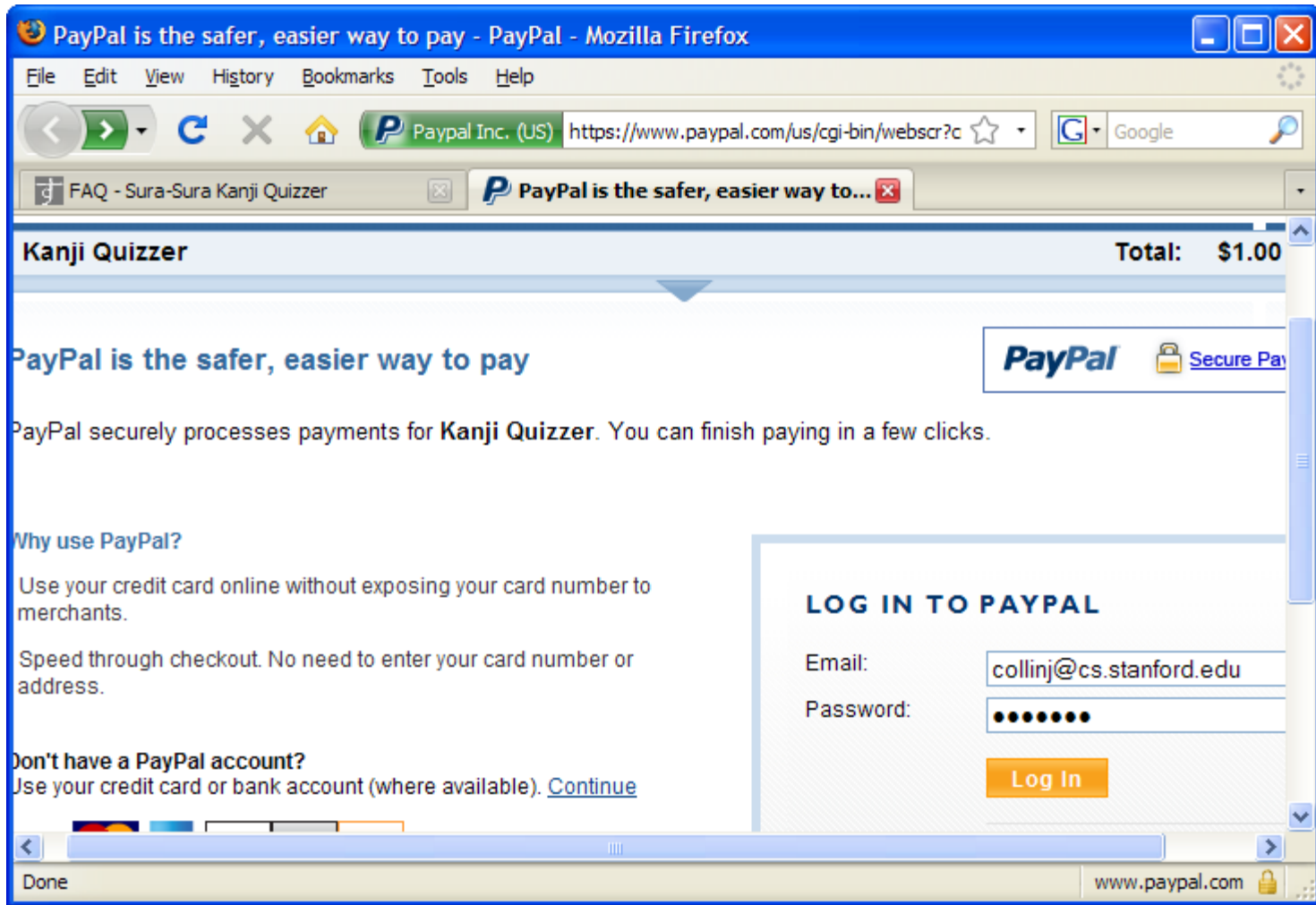
Login CSRF



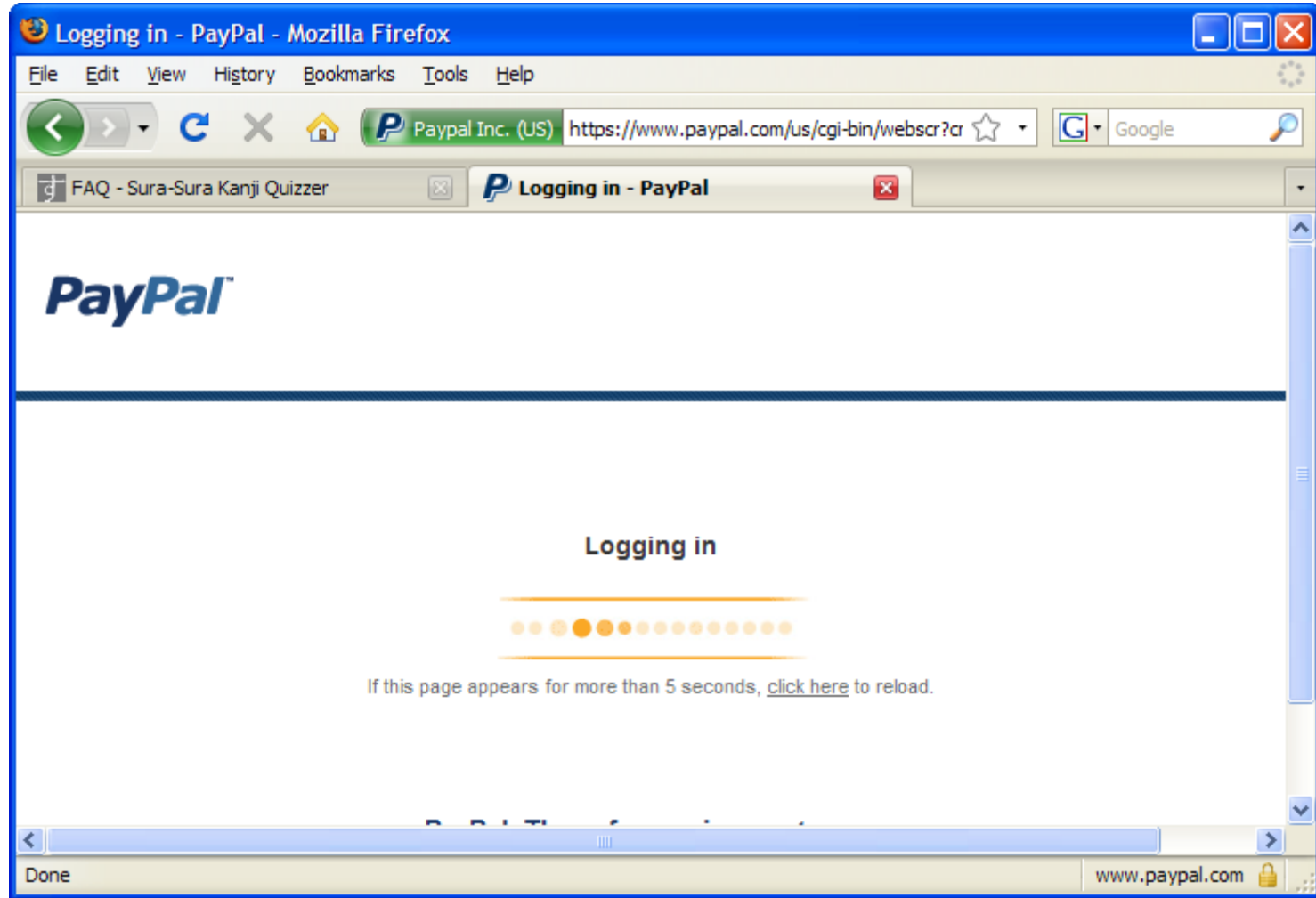
Payments Login CSRF



Payments Login CSRF



Payments Login CSRF



Payments Login CSRF

Country: United States

*Bank Name:

Account Type: Checking
 Savings

U.S. Check Sample

MEMO

⑆211554485⑆ 0012 1456874801 ⑈

Routing Number	Check#	Account Number
(9 digits)		(3-17 digits)

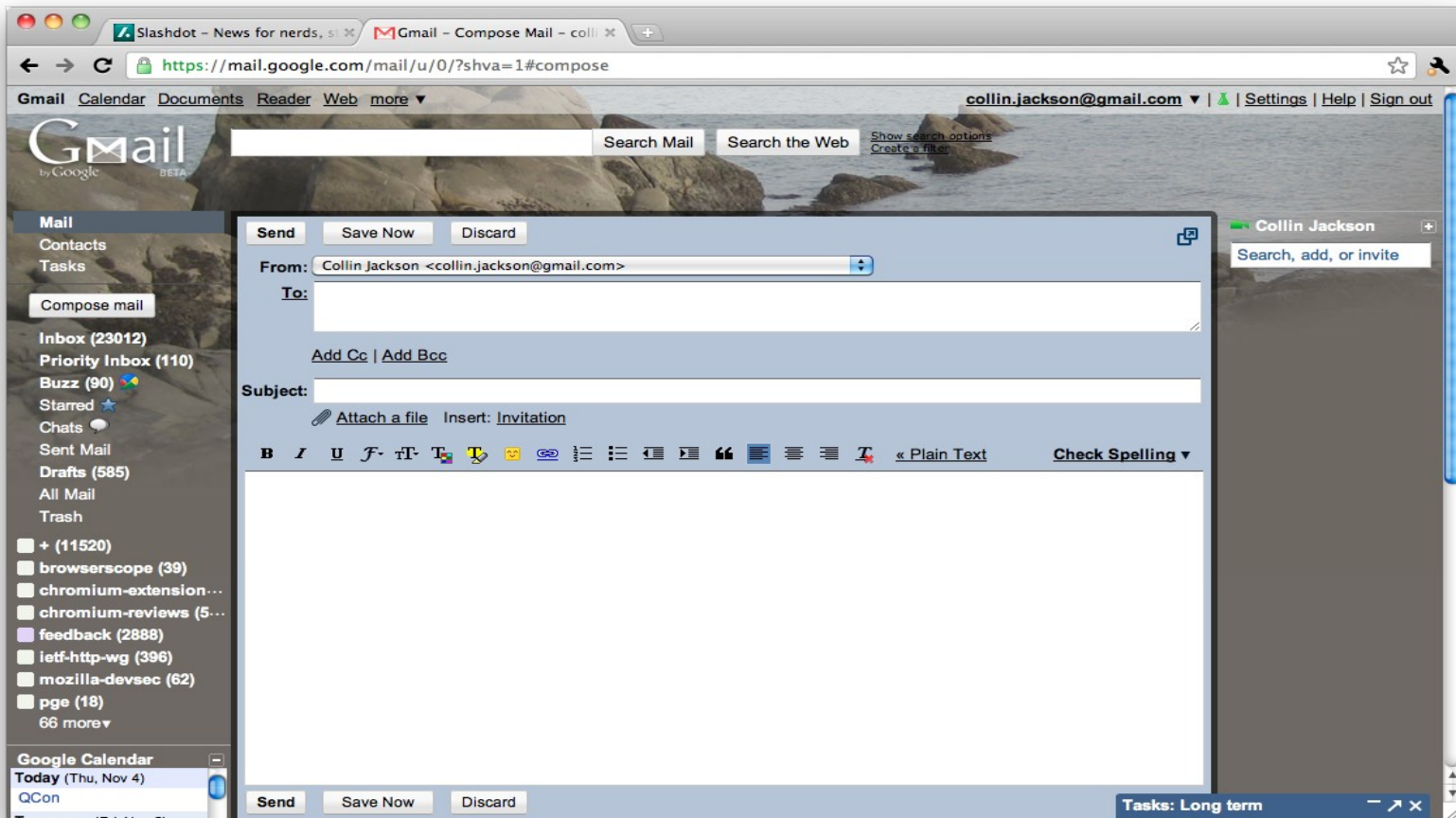
*Routing Number: (9 digits)
Is usually located between the ⑆ symbols on your check.

*Account Number: (3-17 digits)
Typically comes before the ⑈ symbol. Its exact location and number of digits varies from bank to bank.

*Re-enter Account Number:

Done www.paypal.com

Another login CSRF problem



Common CSRF Defense

- Secret Validation Token



```
<input type=hidden value=23a3af01b>
```

- Referrer Validation

```
Referer: http://www.facebook.com/home.php
```

The Facebook logo, which is a blue rectangle with the word 'facebook' in white lowercase letters.

- Custom HTTP Header

```
X-Requested-By: XMLHttpRequest
```



What have we lost?

- Shoulder surfing
- Screenshots
- ~~HTML Sharing~~
- Printing
- Referrer leaking
- Accidental sharing
- ~~Cache~~
- Bookmark theft

Alternatives

- Referrer Validation / Origin Validation

The Facebook logo, consisting of the word "facebook" in white lowercase letters on a blue rectangular background.

facebook

Referer: <http://www.facebook.com/home.php>

- Custom HTTP Header



X-Requested-By: XMLHttpRequest

Cross-Subdomain Overwriting

- Click to edit Master text styles

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar containing `browsersec.appspot.com`. The page content includes:

- Second level modification
- Third level modification
- Fourth level modification
- Fifth level modification
- Login CSRF
- Session fixation

Oops! This link appears to be broken.

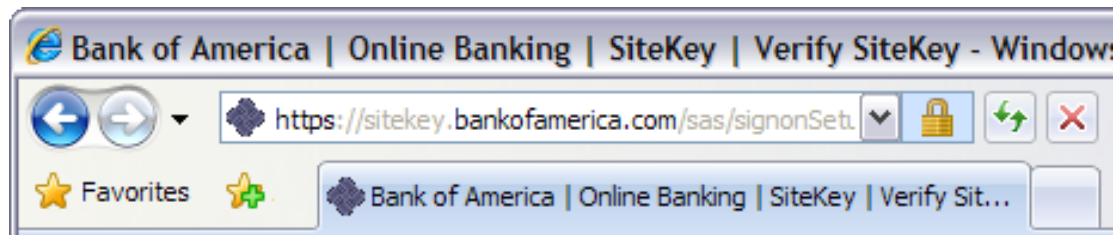
Google

Suggestions:

- Go to [appspot.com](#)
- Search on Google:

Network Attacker

- Eavesdrop or corrupt network traffic
 - Wireless networks
 - ISP
 - Pharming
- Defense: HTTPS
 - Protects passwords
 - Use “Secure” cookies to protect session



Secure Cookie Overwriting

The image shows a screenshot of a Gmail compose window in a browser. The window title is "Gmail - compose mail". The address bar shows "https://mail.google.com/mail/". The Gmail interface includes a navigation bar with "Gmail", "Calendar", "Documents", "Reader", and "Web". The user's email address "collin.jackson@gmail.com" is visible. The left sidebar shows the "Mail" menu with options like "Compose mail", "Inbox (23012)", "Priority Inbox (110)", "Buzz (90)", "Starred", "Chats", "Sent Mail", "Drafts (585)", "All Mail", and "Trash". The main compose area has a "Send" button, a "From" field with "Collin Jackson <collin.jackson@gmail.com>", a "To:" field with a bulleted list, a "Subject:" field with a dashed line, and a rich text editor with various formatting icons and a "Check Spelling" dropdown. At the bottom, there are "Send", "Save Now", and "Discard" buttons, and a "Tasks: Long term" notification.

Click to edit Master text styles

Second level

Third level

Fourth level

Fifth level

Secure Cookie Overwriting

The screenshot shows the Slashdot website interface. Overlaid on the page are several text annotations:

- Click to edit Master text styles**: A large black text box at the top of the page.
- Second level**: A black text box pointing to the "Technology: Facebook Knows When You'll Get Dumped" header.
- Third level**: A black text box pointing to the author information "Posted by CmdrTaco on Thursday November 04, @12:14PM from the wait-what-now dept."
- Fourth level**: A black text box pointing to the start of the article text "Pickens writes".
- Fifth level**: A black text box pointing to the first sentence of the article "Cnet reports that according to a graphic making the rounds online that uses Facebook status updates to chart what time of year people are splitting up, there are three big spikes on the calendar for breakups — just after Valentine's Day, just before spring break and two weeks before Christmas."
- Hidden http://mail.google.com iframe**: A red text annotation with an arrow pointing to a small, partially visible iframe in the article text.

The website content includes a navigation bar with "Submit Story", "Help", and "Log In" links. The main article is titled "Technology: Facebook Knows When You'll Get Dumped" and includes a "facebook" social media link. Below the article is a "Slashdot Poll" titled "The temperature where I am now is controlled by..." with several radio button options and a "Vote" button. The poll shows 352 comments and 28315 votes.

SSL Rebinding

Click to edit Master text styles

- Second level
- Third level
 - Fourth level
 - Fifth level

You are not actually connected to www.verisign.com

SSL Rebinding

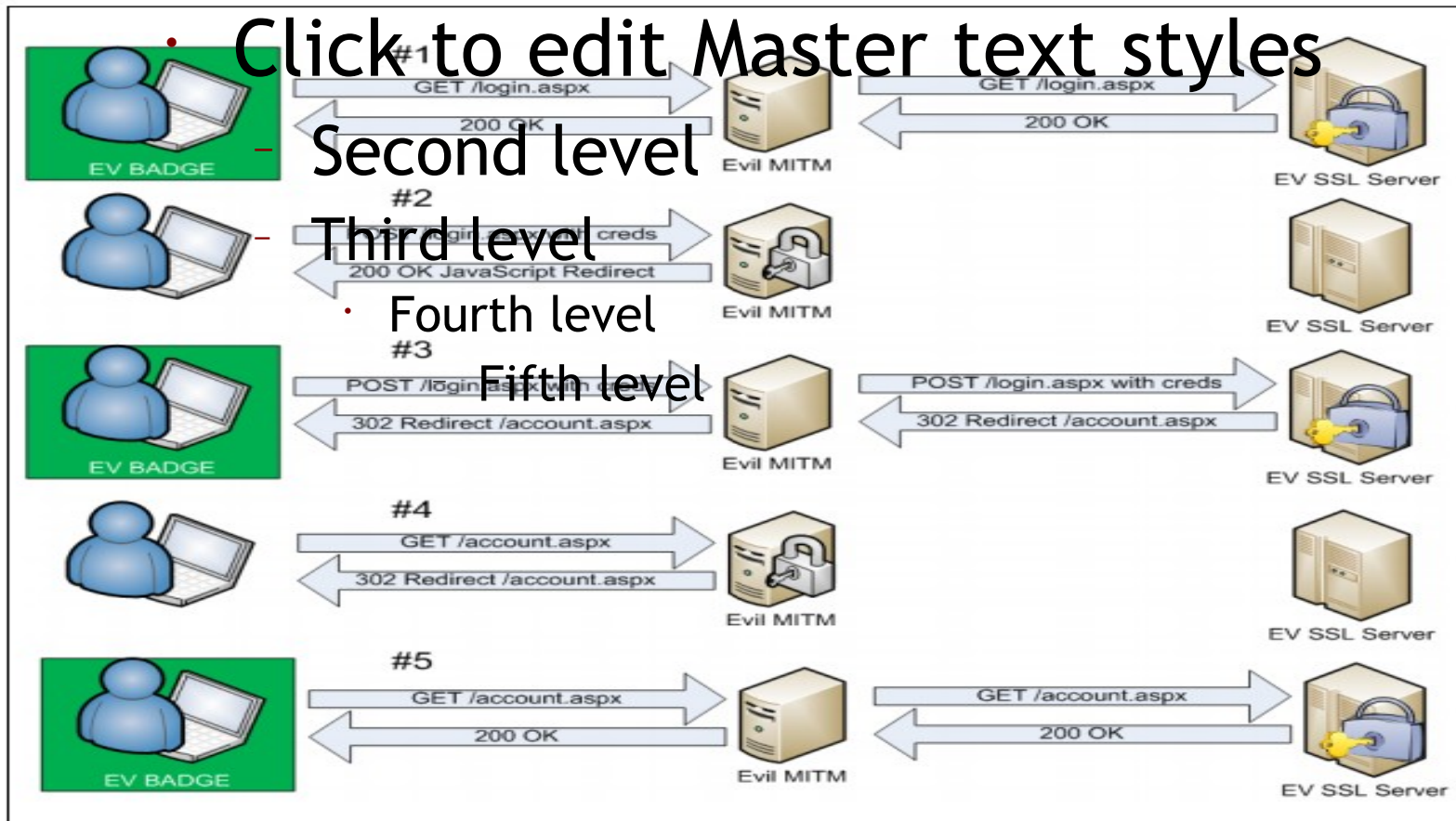
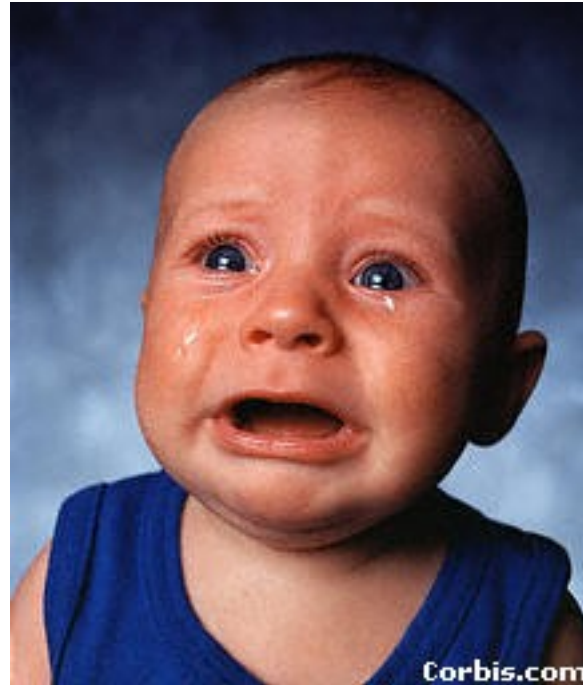


Figure: The request and response flow of an SSL Rebinding attack

Is there any hope?



What we want

Unforgeability +
Integrity +
Persistence =
Session integrity

Suggestion

Courtesy of Adam Barth, Andrew Bortz, and Alexei Czeskis

- Existing browsers: Custom HTTP Header

X-Session-Token: 62DV2f323t23

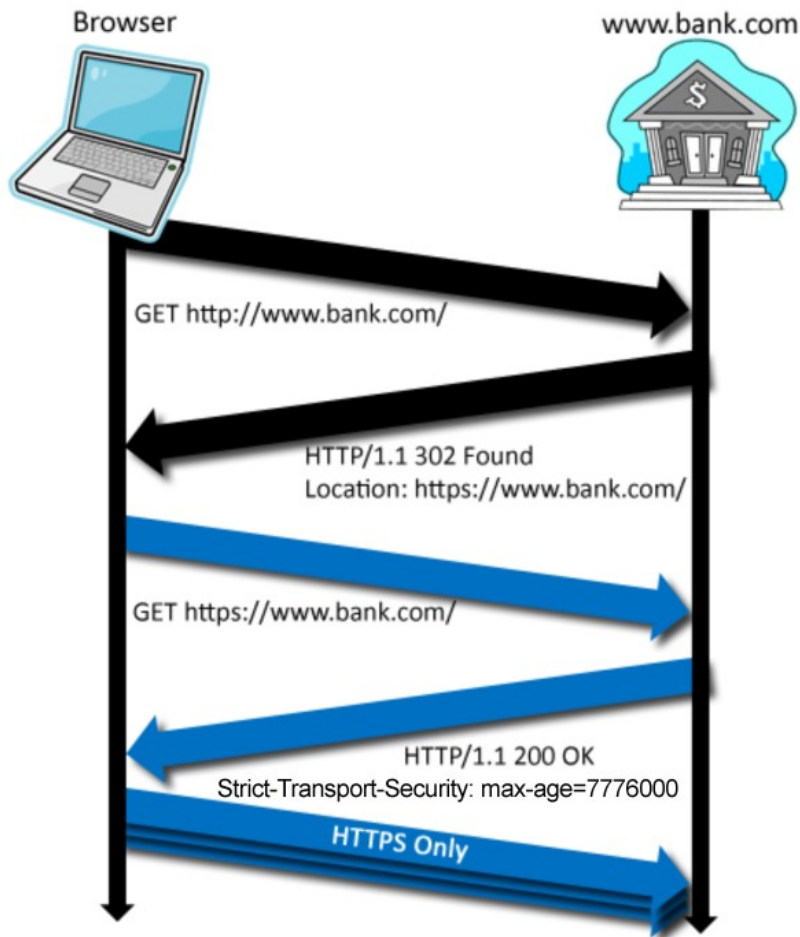
- Use LocalStorage for integrity

- Future browsers: Send it automatically

- Doesn't solve any problems
- Still need CSRF defenses

Strict Transport Security

Collaborators: Adam Barth (UC Berkeley), Jeff Hodges (PayPal), Sid Stamm (Mozilla), VeriSign



- HTTPS is rarely used securely
- SSL stripping
- Mixed content
- Certificate error override
- Help browsers identify high-security servers
- Reduces burden on user
- Extensible
- Backwards compatible

Browserscope.org

- Click to edit Master text styles

name	score ↓	postMessage	JSON.parse	toStaticHTML	cookies	X-Frame-Options	Content-Type-Options	Block reflected XSS	Block location spoofing	Block JSON hijacking	XSS in CSS	Sandbox attribute	Origin header	Strict Transport Security	Block cross-origin CSS attacks	Cross Origin Resource Sharing	Block visited link sniffing	# Tests
<input type="checkbox"/> iPhone 3.1 →	7/16	yes	no	no	yes	yes	no	no	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	no	no	no	no	110
<input type="checkbox"/> Firefox 3.6 →	8/16	yes	yes	no	yes	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	7541
<input type="checkbox"/> Opera 10.62 →	9/16	yes	yes	no	yes	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	no	no	yes	no	no	145
<input type="checkbox"/> Safari 4.0 →	9/16	yes	yes	no	yes	yes	no	no	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	no	no	yes	no	826
<input type="checkbox"/> IE 8 →	10/16	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	yes	no	no	no	no	yes	no	2046
<input type="checkbox"/> Android 2.2 →	11/16	yes	yes	no	no	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	yes	no	55
<input type="checkbox"/> iPhone 4.0 →	11/16	yes	yes	no	yes	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	no	yes	yes	no	74
<input type="checkbox"/> IE Platform Preview 9.0.6 →	12/16	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	4
<input type="checkbox"/> Firefox Beta 4.0b6 →	13/16	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	no	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	79
<input type="checkbox"/> Safari 5.0 →	13/16	yes	yes	no	yes	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	580
<input type="checkbox"/> Chrome 6 →	15/16	yes	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	1220
<input type="checkbox"/> Chrome 7 →	15/16	yes	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	741

Second level

Third level

Fourth level

Fifth level

Thanks!

<http://websec.sv.cmu.edu/>