### **Announcements**

- Schedule
  - Web security part 1 today, part 2 in two weeks
  - Next week:
    - guest lecture by David Parter on Oct 15
    - Lecture cancelled on Oct 17
  - Crypto section will start on Oct 24
- Homework 1 was due on Monday ... questions?
- Homework 2 will be assigned as soon as I can

### Web Security

CS642: Computer Security



Professor Ristenpart

http://www.cs.wisc.edu/~rist/

rist at cs dot wisc dot edu

Liberal borrowing from Mitchell, Boneh, Stanford CS 155

### Web security part 1



Basic web security models

**Browser security** 

Same-origin policy / Navigation policy

Cookies / Session handling

### WWW

Tim Berners-Lee and Robert Cailliau 1990 HTTP, CERN httpd, gopher

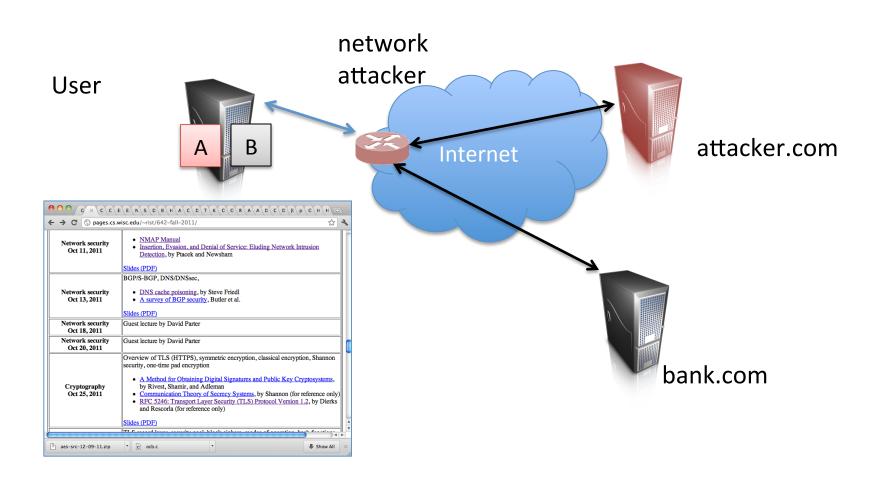
1993 Mosiac web browser (UIUC, Marc Andreesen)

1994 W3C WWW Consortium --- generate standards Gopher started charging licensing fees (Univ of Minnesota)

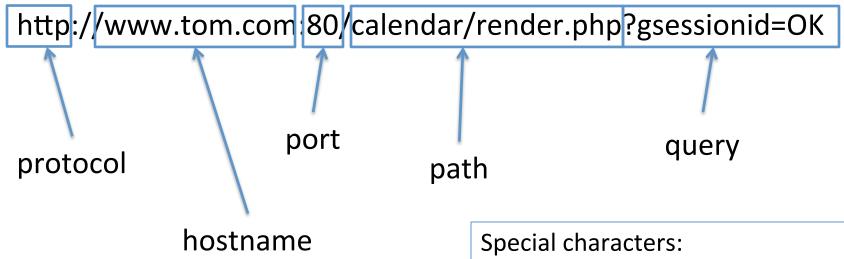
### Nowdays: ecosystem of technologies

- HTTP / HTTPS
- AJAX
- PHP
- Javascript
- SQL
- Apache
- Ruby
- http://w3schools.com/

### Threat model



### Some basics of HTTP



URL's only allow ASCII-US characters. Encode other characters:

%0A = newline

%20 = space

+ = space

? = separates URL from parameters

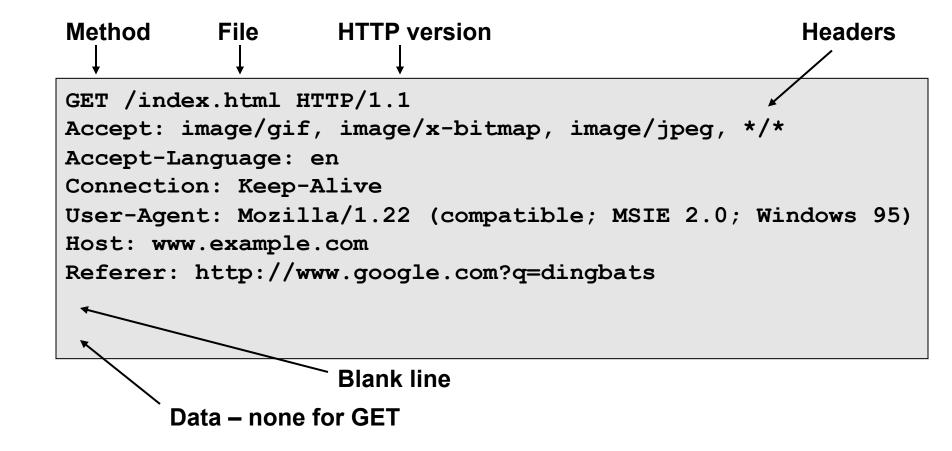
% = special characters

/ = divides directories, subdirectories

# = bookmark

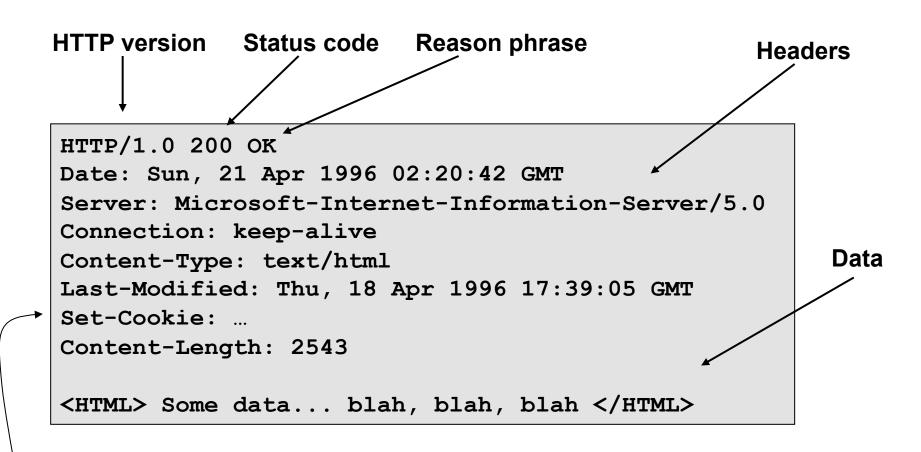
& = separator between parameters

### HTTP Request



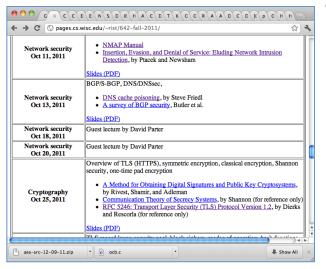
GET: no side effect POST: possible side effect

### HTTP Response



**Cookies** 

### **Browser** execution



- Each window (or tab):
  - Retrieve/load content
  - Render it
    - Process the HTML
    - Might run scripts, fetch more content, etc.
  - Respond to events
    - User actions: OnClick, OnMouseover
    - Rendering: OnLoad, OnBeforeUnload
    - Timing: setTimeout(), clearTimeout()

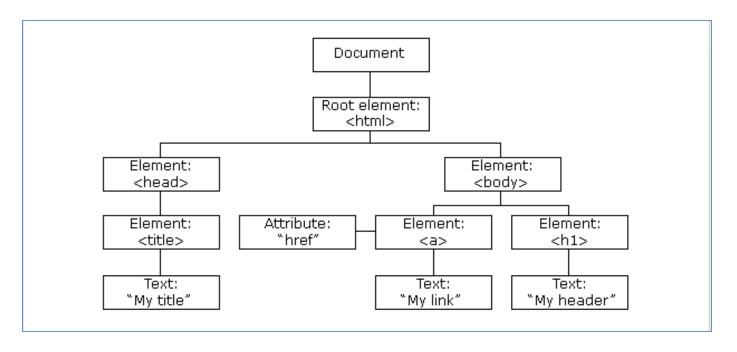
### Web pages are not single-origin

```
IFrames:
                 <iframe src="//site.com/frame.html" > </iframe>
Scripts:
                 <script src="//site.com/script.js" > </script>
CSS:
  k rel="stylesheet" type="text /css" href="//site/com/theme.css" />
Objects (flash): [using swfobject.js script]
   <script>
                var so = new SWFObject('//site.com/flash.swf', ...);
                 so.addParam('allowscriptaccess', 'always');
                 so.write('flashdiv');
   </script>
```

### Document Object Model (DOM)

Object-oriented way to refer to objects in a web page

Properties: document.alinkColor, document.URL, document.forms[], document.links[], document.anchors[] Methods: document.write(document.referrer)



From http://w3schools.com/htmldom/default.asp

### Document Object Model (DOM)

Object-oriented way to refer to objects in a web page

```
Properties: document.alinkColor, document.URL, document.forms[], document.links[], document.anchors[] Methods: document.write(document.referrer)
```

### Browser Object Model (BOM)

window, document, frames[], history, location, navigator (type and version of browser)

### Seemingly innocuous features?

- <img src="bucky.jpg" height="50pt" width="50pt">
- Displays an image
- What can attacker do?

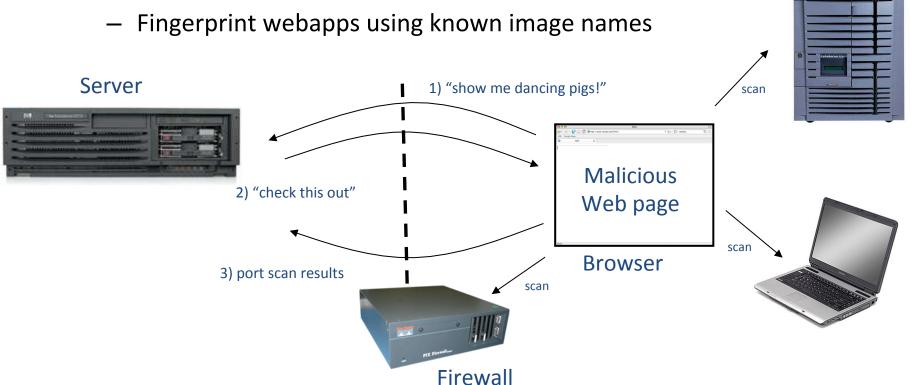


### Javascript timing

```
<a href="https://www.chtml><body><imgid="test" style="display: none">
<script>
  var test = document.getElementById('test');
  var start = new Date();
  test.onerror = function() {
     var end = new Date();
     alert("Total time: " + (end - start));
  test.src = "http://www.example.com/page.html";
</script>
</body></html>
```

# Behind-firewall webapp scanning

- JavaScript can:
  - Request images from internal IP addresses
    - Example: <img src="192.168.0.4:8080"/>
  - Use timeout/onError to determine success/failure



### Browser security model

Should be safe to visit an attacker website



Should be safe to visit sites simultaneously



Should be safe to delegate content



### **Browser** isolation



Browser is running untrusted inputs (attacker webpage)

Like all big, complex software, browser has security vulnerabilities

Browsers include "Rich Internet Applications" (RIAs) that increase attack surface:

e.g., Adobe Flash (see reading for today by Blazakis)

Malicious website exploits browser, from there system





# Browser handles multiple sites, must maintain separate security contexts for each

#### Operating system

- Primitives
  - System calls
  - Processes
  - Disks
- Principals: Users
  - Discretionary access controls
- Vulnerabilities
  - Buffer overflows
  - root exploit
  - ...

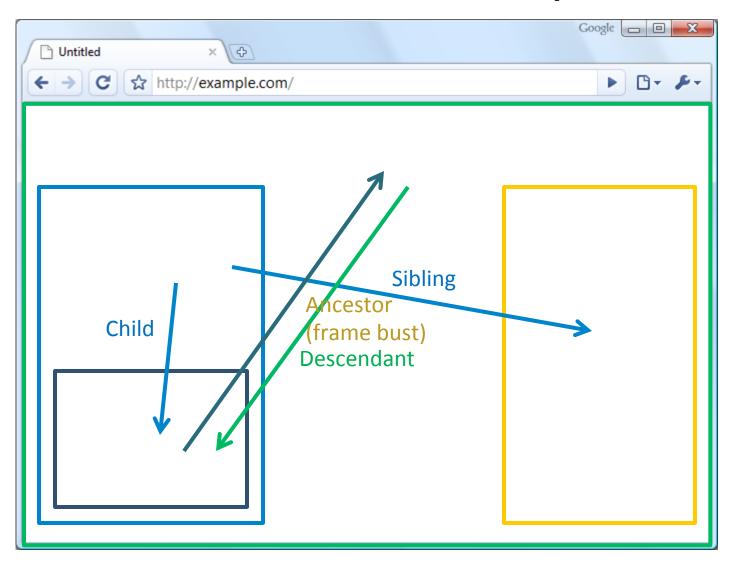
#### **Browsers**

- Primitives
  - Document object model
  - Frames
  - Cookies / local storage
- Principals: Origins
  - Mandatory access controls
- Vulnerabilities
  - Cross-site scripting (XSS)
  - Cross-site request forgery (CSRF)
  - Cache history attacks
  - ...

### Same-origin policy

- Each frame of page(s) has an origin
  - protocol://host:port
  - Origin is (protocol, host, port)
- Frame can access its own orign
  - Network access, Read/write DOM, storage (cookies)
- Frame cannot access data associated with another origin

# Frame relationships



### Frame policies

canScript(A,B) and canNavigate(A, B)

- Permissive
  - any frame can navigate any other frame
- Child
  - only can navigate if you are parent
- Descendent
  - only can navigate if you are ancestor

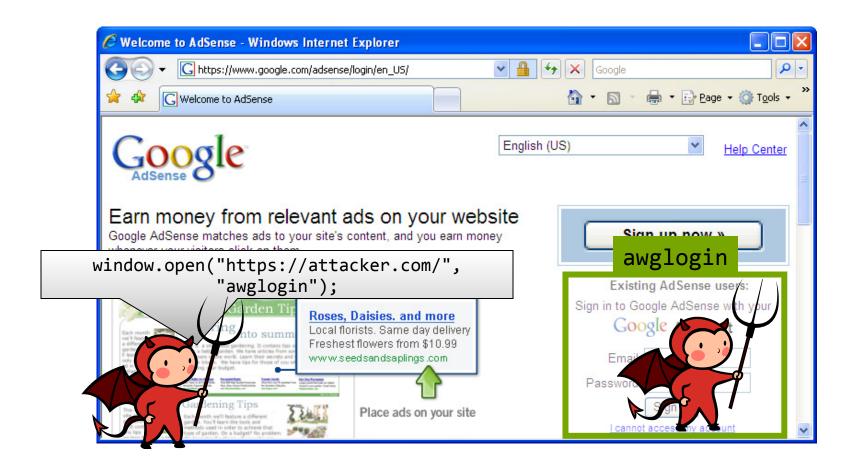
Which do you think should be used?

# Legacy Browser Behavior

| Browser          | Policy     |
|------------------|------------|
| IE 6 (default)   | Permissive |
| IE 6 (option)    | Child      |
| (no Flash)       | Descendant |
| [E7 (with Flash) | Permissive |
| Firefox 2        | Window     |
| Safari 3         | Permissive |
| Opera 9          | Window     |
| ? HTML 5         | Child      |

### Problems with permissive

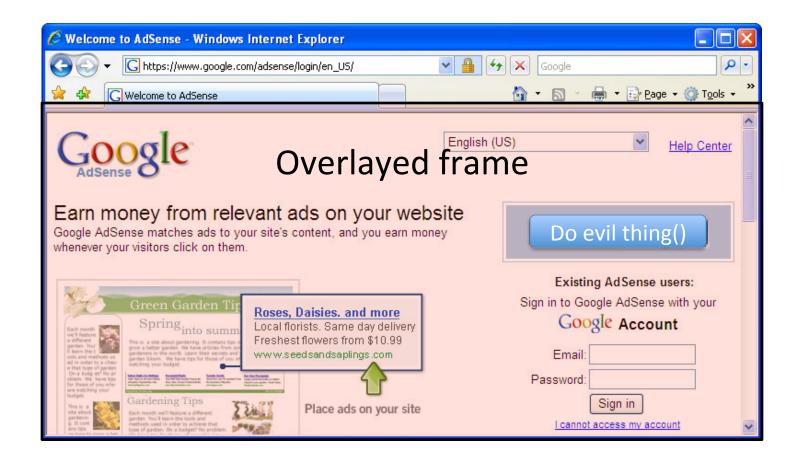
frames['right'].window.location="evil.com/login.html";



# Adoption of Descendant Policy

| Browser          | Policy          |
|------------------|-----------------|
| (no Flash)       | Descendant      |
| [E7 (with Flash) | Descendant      |
| Firefox 3        | Descendant      |
| Safari 3         | Descendant      |
| Opera 9          | (many policies) |
| ? HTML 5         | Descendant      |

# **UI Redressing (Clickjacking)**

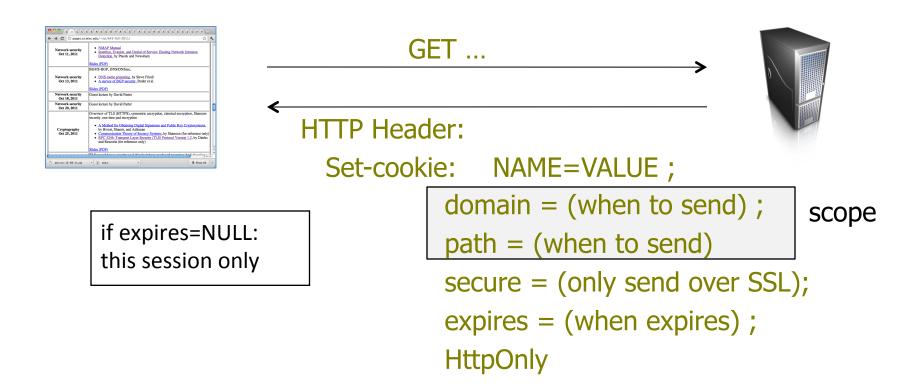


Defense: NoScript plugin attempts to prevent this for Firefox

### Framebusting

```
<script type="text/javascript">
  if(top != self) top.location.replace(location);
</script>
```

# Cookies: Setting/Deleting



- Delete cookie by setting "expires" to date in past
- Default scope is domain and path of setting URL
- Client can also set cookies (Javascript)

# Cookie scope rules (domain and path)

- Say we are at <u>www.wisc.edu</u>
  - Any non-TLD suffix can be scope:
    - allowed: <u>www.wisc.edu</u> or wisc.edu
    - disallowed: www2.wisc.edu or ucsd.edu
- Path can be set to anything

### Cookies: reading by server





Cookie: name=value



- Browser sends all cookies such that
  - domain scope is suffix of url-domain
  - path is prefix of url-path
  - protocol is HTTPS if cookie marked "secure"

# Cookie security issues?

- Cookies have no integrity
  - HTTPS cookies can be overwritten by HTTP cookie (network injection)
  - Malicious clients can modify cookies
    - Shopping cart vulnerabilities
- Privacy
  - Cookies can be used to track you around the Internet
- HTTP cookies sent in clear
  - Session hijacking





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STORIES OF NOTE

Batman: Arkham City This

Tuesday, Nov 08, 2011

PC Batman: Arkham City This Month [10:40 am ET] - Share - 2 Comments

WBIE announces the release dates for the delayed Windows PC edition of Batman: Arkham City, the stealth/action sequel:

Warner Bros. Interactive Entertainment and DC Entertainment today confirmed that the Games for Windows PC version of Batman: Arkham City will be available in North America beginning November 22, in Australia beginning November 23, in France and Benelux beginning November 24, and in other European territories beginning November 25.



#### Answers.com Now Only With Facebook and Own Login

Posted by timothy on Tuesday November 08, @12:30PM from the you-haff-been-assimilated dept.

facebook

#### CptnHarlock writes

"Today the registered users of Answers.com received an email informing them that the site has ended support for Yahoo, Twitter, Google, or LinkedIn as a way to sign into their site. Facebook is the sole external way left to log in. A local login and password were generated and sent by email and the old (non-Facebook) logins deactivated. Score another one for Facebook.com in the login consolidation wars."

Read the 14 comments



facebook google privacy



In addition to ads based on interest categories, Google allows advertisers (including Google) to show you ads based on your previous interactions online, such as visits to advertisers' websites. For example, someone who visited the website of an online sporting goods store can receive ads about special offers from that store.

--- http://www.google.com/privacy/ads/

# Google Dominates Search Advertising With 80% Market Share Unaffected By The Rise Of Bing



Posted on June 21, 2011 by Advanced Media Productions

### Session handling and login







Set-Cookie: AnonSessID=134fds1431

Protocol is HTTPS. Elsewhere just HTTP

POST /login.html?name=bob&pw=12345

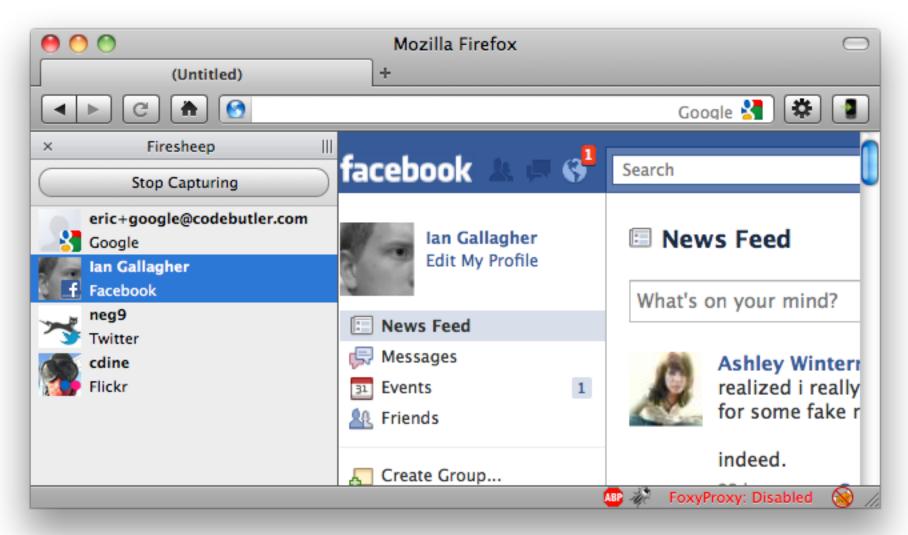
Cookie: AnonSessID=134fds1431

Set-Cookie: SessID=83431Adf

GET /account.html

Cookie: SessID=83431Adf

# Session Hijacking



From http://codebutler.com/firesheep

# Towards preventing hijacking

- Use encryption when setting session cookies
- SessID = Enc(K,info) where :
  - K is server-side secret key
  - Enc is Encrypt-then-MAC encryption scheme
  - info contains:
    - user id
    - expiration time
    - other data
- Server should record if user logs out
- Does this prevent Firesheep hijacking?
  - include in data machine-specific information
  - turn on HTTPS always