

Secure User Interfaces

CS571: Building User Interfaces

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Learning Objectives

1. Be able to adhere to ethical considerations when doing application security.
2. Be able to attack with and defend against XSS and XSRF vulnerabilities.
3. Be able to understand the value in dependency management and server-side validation.

A Disclaimer

a badger wearing a red shirt with a w on it in jail for committing cybercrimes, pixel art

generated using DALL-E



[VIEW SOURCE](#) —

Viewing website HTML code is not illegal or “hacking,” prof. tells Missouri gov.

Professor demands that governor halt "baseless investigation" and apologize.

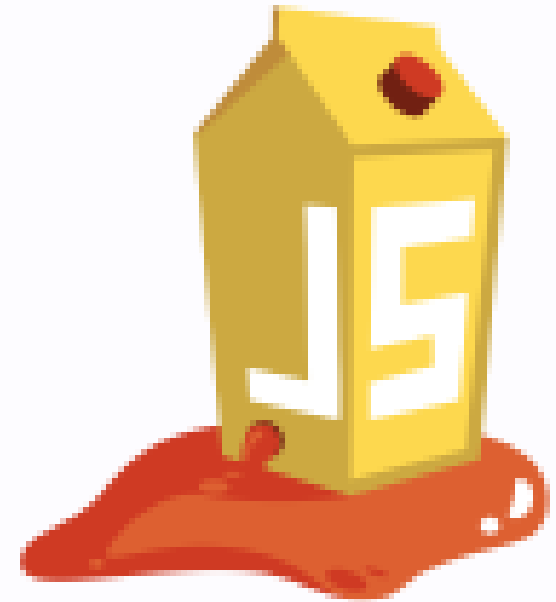
[JON BRODKIN](#) - 10/25/2021, 3:09 PM

Building Secure User Interfaces

Make sure you have permission to resources before performing security audits!

Start with a **sandbox** then work with **safe harbors**.

- [HackerOne](#)
- [OpenBugBounty](#)
- [BugCrowd](#)



Not an endorsement of any particular service.



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What is a vulnerability?

A vulnerability is a hole or a weakness in the application, which can be a design flaw or an implementation bug, that allows an attacker to cause harm to the stakeholders of an application.

— OWASP

Common Vulnerabilities

Vulnerabilities affect both frontends *and* backends!

Today we will look at...

- Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)
- Cross-Site Request Forgery (XSRF)
- Vulnerable and Outdated Components
- Software and Data Integrity Failures

Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)

```

```

Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)

Cross-Site Scripting (XSS) attacks are a type of injection, in which malicious scripts are injected into otherwise benign and trusted websites. XSS attacks occur when an attacker uses a web application to send malicious code, generally in the form of a browser side script, to a different end user.

OWASP Definition

HW2 XSS

What if we have rendered each student using
`innerHTML` ?

```
let html = "<div>";  
html += `<h2>${student.name}</h2>`;   
html += "</div>";  
return html;
```

HW2 XSS

When input is Michael ...

```
<div>  
  <h2>Michael</h2>  
</div>
```

<i>Michael</i> ...

```
<div>  
  <h2><i>Michael</i></h2>  
</div>
```

HW2 XSS

```
<script>alert("oops!")\</script> ...
```

```
<div>  
  <h2><script>alert("oops!")</script></h2>  
</div>
```

```
 ...
```

```
<div>  
  <h2></h2>  
</div>
```

DOM-based vs Persistent XSS

DOM-based XSS

```
https://example.com/search?q=%3Cimg%20src=%22%22%20onerror=%22alert(1)%22/%3E
```

Persistent XSS

Bascom Chatroom

Post Title

Post Content

Create Post

XSS Demo w/ BadgerChat

BadgerChat is *NOT* a safe harbor -- please ask for permission before pentesting.

XSS Mitigations

Sanitize your displays!

Do not create a sanitizer yourself!

React **performs sanitization** for you.

[Image Source](#)



Cross-Site Request Forgery (XSRF)

`nefarious.example.com` making a request on behalf of
a user to `usbank.com`

XSRF

You can `fetch` anything! You can `credentials:`
`'include'` anything! It just depends on whether or not
the server will accept your request.

XSRF Demo w/ BadgerChat

BadgerChat is *NOT* a safe harbor -- please ask for permission before pentesting.

XSRF Mitigations

Use of a randomly-generated nonce that is included with every request (called an anti-xsrf token).

Use of stricter Cross-Origin Resource Sharing (CORS) policies.

Use of SameSite cookies set as `Lax` or `Strict`.

Use of the `Origin` request header; this cannot be manipulated by arbitrary JavaScript!

XSRF Mitigations

Use a stricter CORS policy...

```
app.use((req, res, next) => {  
  res.header("Access-Control-Allow-Origin", req.headers.origin);  
  res.header("Access-Control-Allow-Headers", req.headers["access-control-request-headers"]);  
  res.header('Access-Control-Allow-Methods', req.headers["access-control-request-method"]);  
  res.header('Access-Control-Allow-Credentials', 'true');  
  res.header('Access-Control-Expose-Headers', 'Set-Cookie');  
  res.header('Vary', 'Origin, Access-Control-Allow-Headers, Access-Control-Allow-Methods')  
  next();  
});
```

...this is about as loose as a policy gets!

Use of Outdated and Vulnerable Components

Keep them up to date (if you can!)

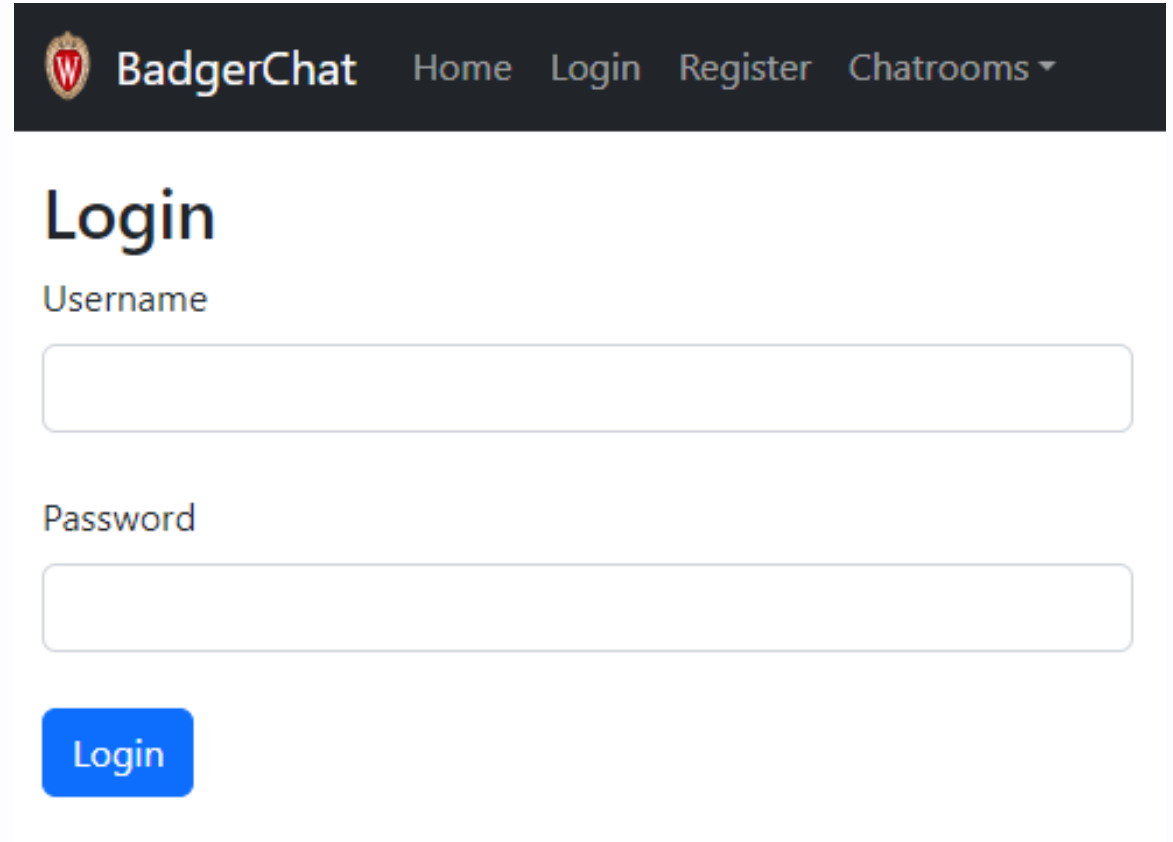
Software and Data Integrity Failures

Validation

Frontends are just a way of getting to the backend!

Do not rely solely on frontend validation.

The user can send more than you allow them to.

A screenshot of the BadgerChat website's login page. At the top is a dark navigation bar with the BadgerChat logo (a red shield with a white 'W') and the text 'BadgerChat'. To the right of the logo are links for 'Home', 'Login', 'Register', and 'Chatrooms' with a dropdown arrow. Below the navigation bar, the word 'Login' is displayed in a large, bold, dark font. Underneath 'Login' are two input fields: the first is labeled 'Username' and the second is labeled 'Password'. Both fields are empty and have a light gray border. Below the password field is a blue button with the word 'Login' in white text.

BadgerChat Home Login Register Chatrooms ▾

Login

Username

Password

Login

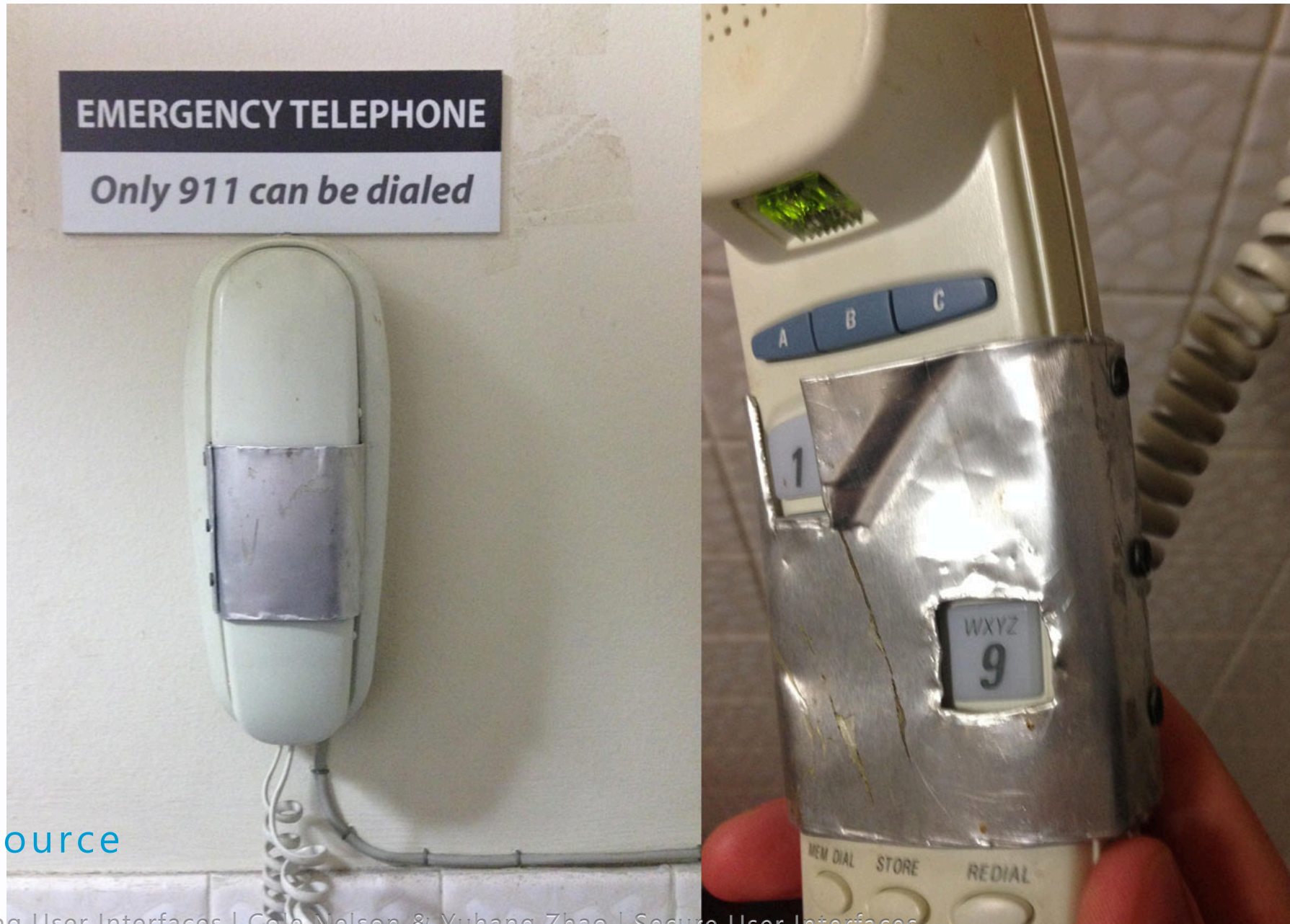


Image Source

Software and Data Integrity Failure Demo

On [OWASP JuiceShop](#)

The Bonus CTF Flag

JSON

msg: "Purchased!"

```
additional_msg: "Congrats! You have broken your first API! 🎉"
```

[illegible]

You'll paste this in the last quiz question.

Difficulty: ★★

Your Turn!

Get hacking! :)

</CS571>

What's next?

CS570 Introduction to Human-Computer Interaction
→ explore UX methods (research, design, evaluation)

CS770 Human-Computer Interaction
→ core topics and research methods in HCI research

See also hci.cs.wisc.edu.

Thank you! :)