# Information Security

Networking 2: With A Single Click

Winter 2023/2024

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## Lecture ground rules

- We color technologies, algorithms, etc. for your convenience
  - State-of-the-art tech, no known vulnerabilities
    - This is generally safe to use!
  - Outdated tech, known issues, covered for demonstration purposes X
    - You should not use this!

- Coloring provides a very quick-and-dirty categorization for you
  - Want to know why? That's what the lecture is for  $\bigcirc$

## Meet the players





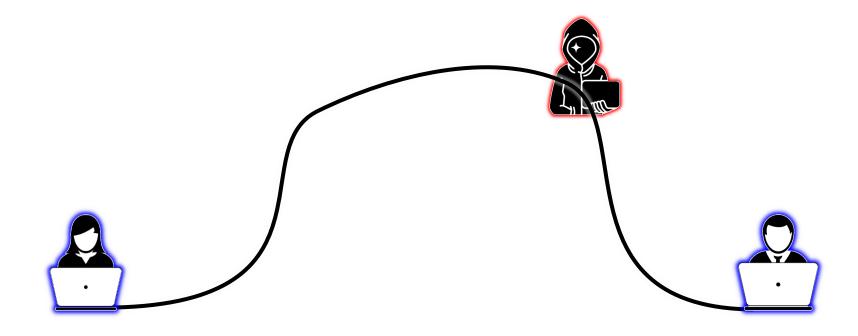


????

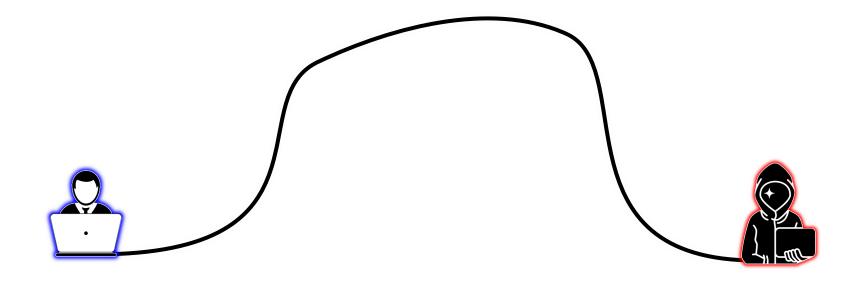


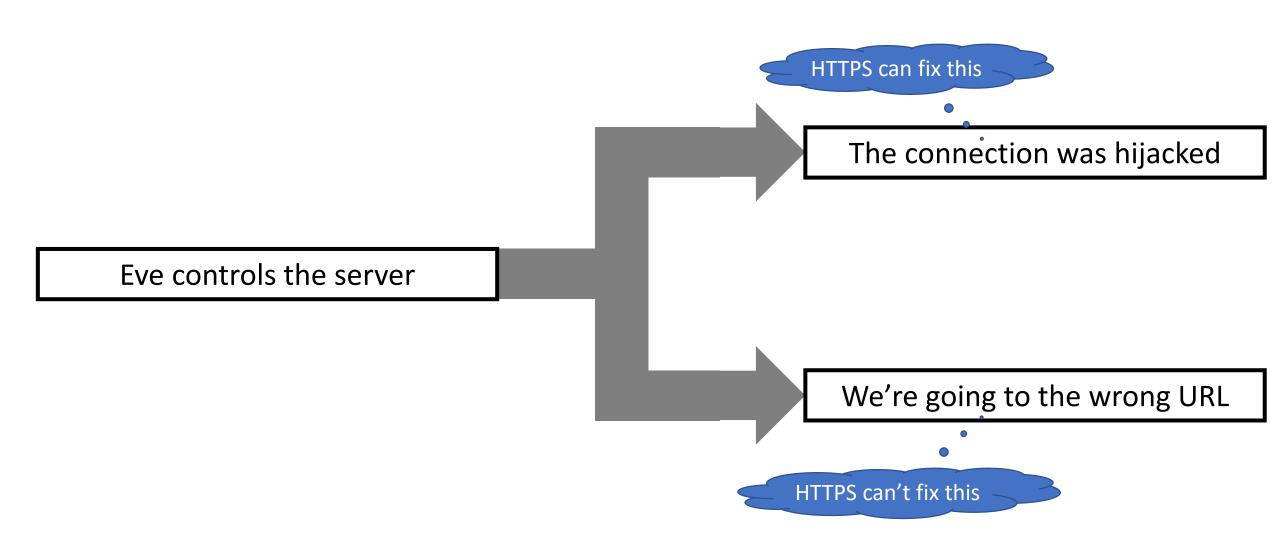
Smith she/hers

## Last time:



## This time:



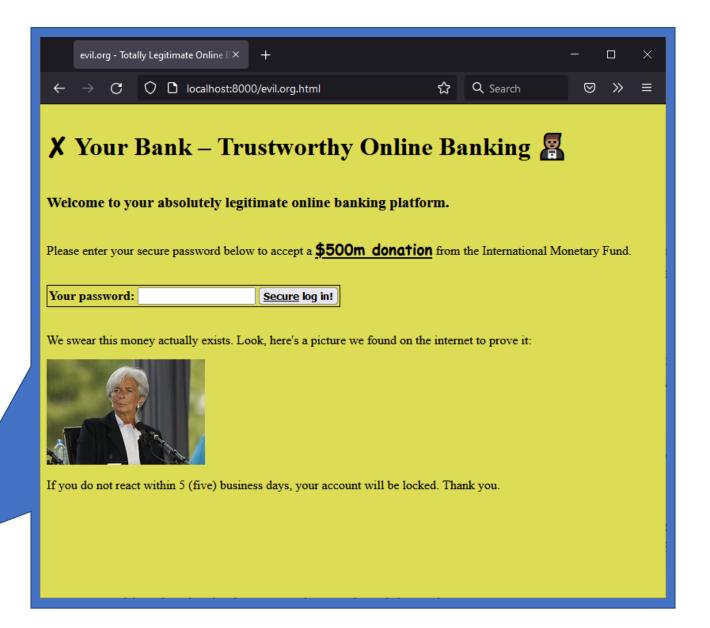


From: Message Notification <fake@email.com>

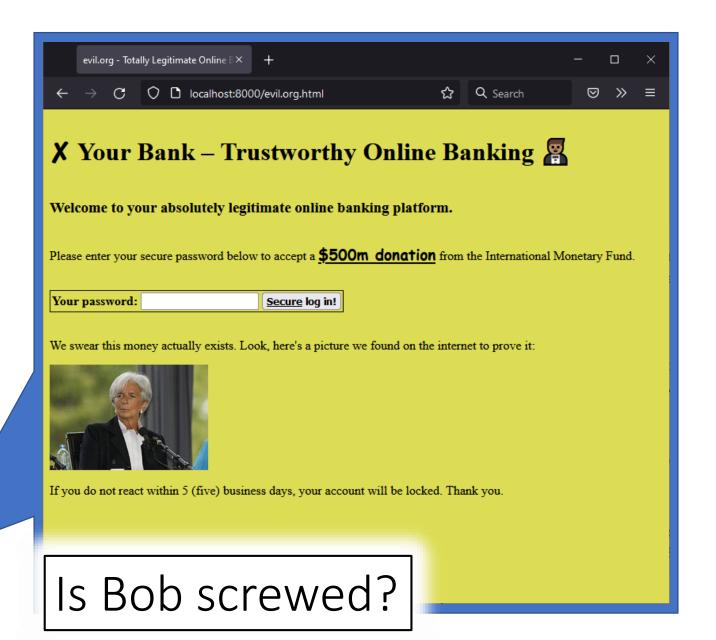
To: You <you@lawful.org> Subject: Urgent Message!

You have one pending message. Click to view: <a href="https://www.evil.org/">https://www.evil.org/</a>

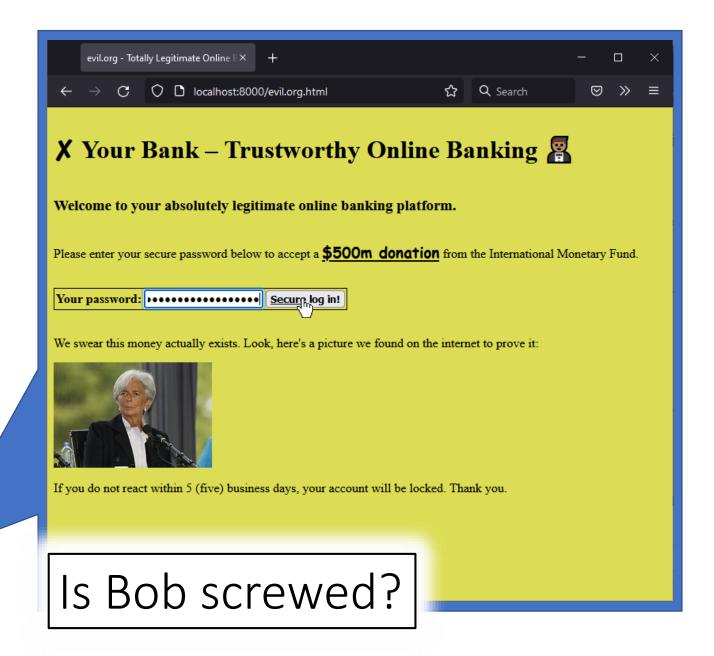






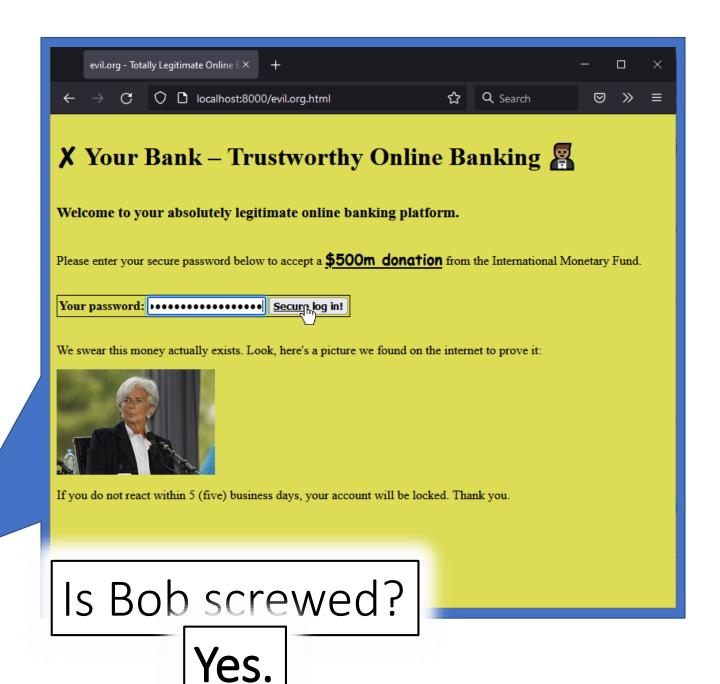






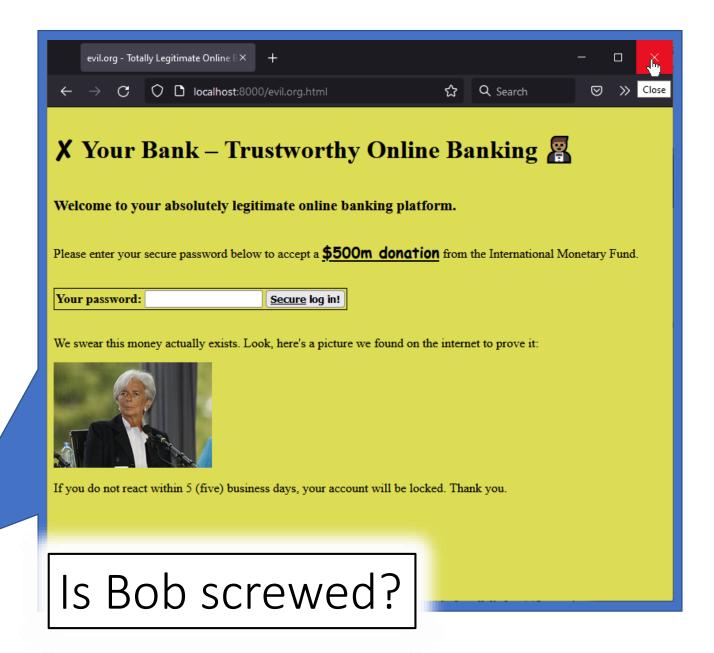
correct horse battery staple





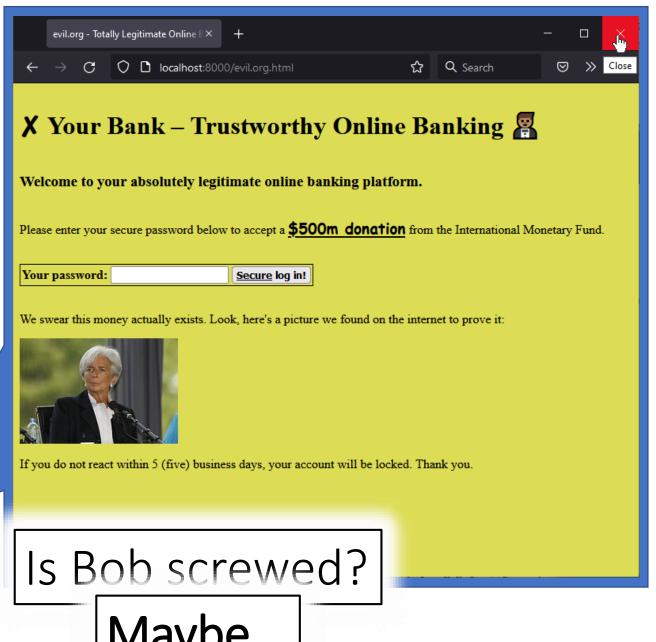
correct horse battery staple





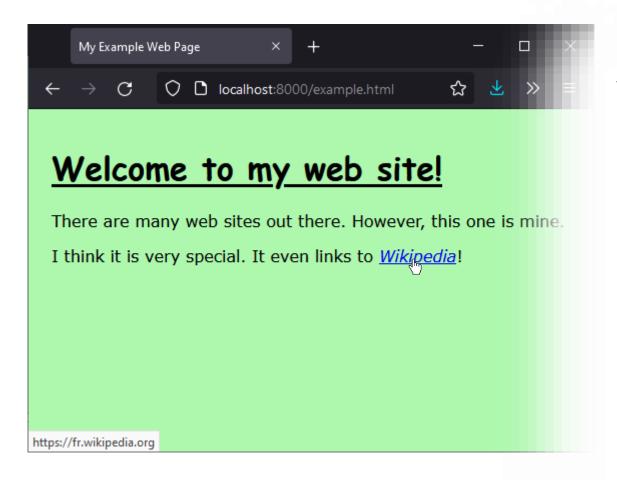
This sounds fishy...

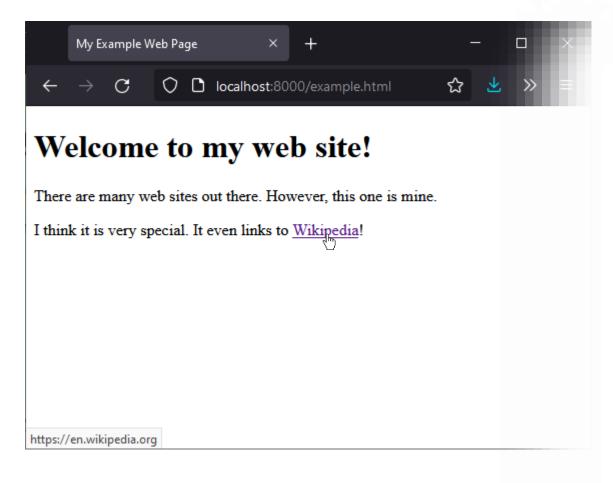




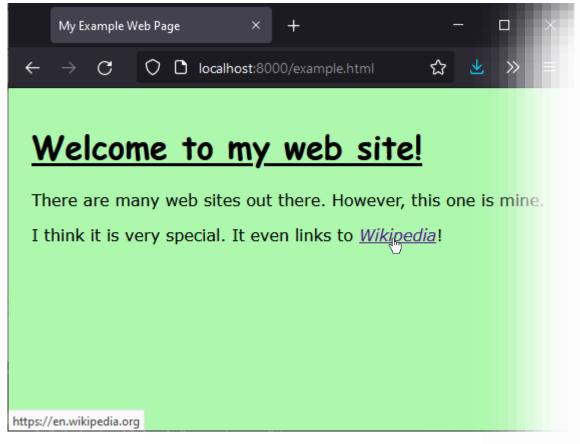
This sounds fishy...







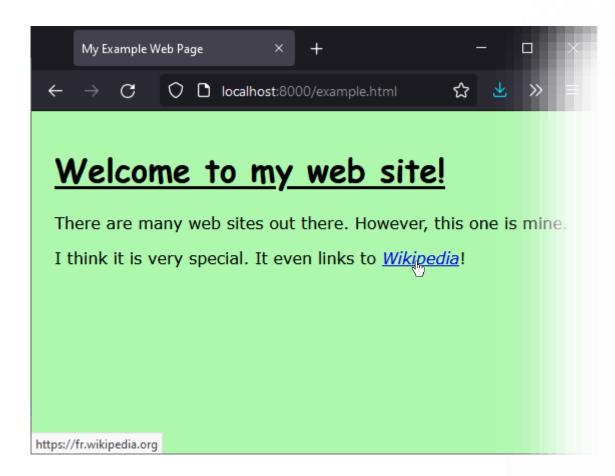
- HyperText Markup Language
  - Page content and structure



- HyperText Markup Language
  - Page content and structure
- <u>C</u>ascading <u>S</u>tyle <u>S</u>heets
  - Page layout and formatting

html

```
background: rgb(174, 248, 174);
                                                                                                                   font-family: Verdana;
                                                                                                                   padding: 15px;
<!doctype HTML>
<html>
    <head>
        <title>My Example Web Page</title>
       <link rel="stylesheet" href="example.css">
                                                                                                                   font-family: "Comic Sans MS";
    </head>
                                                                                                                   text-decoration: underline;
    <body>
        <h1>Welcome to my web site!</h1>
        There are many web sites out there. However, this one is mine.
        I think it is very special. It even links to <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/">Wikipedia</a>!
    </body>
                                                                                                                   font-style: italic;
```

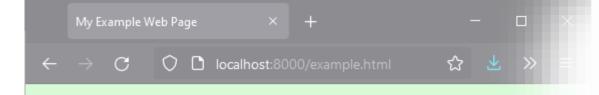


- HyperText Markup Language
  - Page content and structure
- <u>C</u>ascading <u>S</u>tyle <u>S</u>heets
  - Page layout and formatting
- <u>J</u>ava<u>S</u>cript
  - Dynamically modify the web page
  - Request additional data on demand

background: rgb(174, 248, 174);

and many more...

```
font-family: Verdana;
                                                                                                                     padding: 15px;
<!doctype HTML>
<html>
    <head>
        <title>My Example Web Page</title>
        <link rel="stylesheet" href="example.css">
                                                                                                                     font-family: "Comic Sans MS";
        <script src="example.js" lefer></script>
                                                                                                                     text-decoration: underline:
    </head>
                                                                               document.getElementsByTagName('a')[0].addEventListener('mouseover', function()
    <body>
        <h1>Welcome to my web site!</h1>
                                                                                   let languages = ['en','de','it','fr','es'];
       There are many web sites out there. However, this one is mine.
                                                                                   this.href = ('https://'+languages[(Math.random() * languages.length) | 0]+'.wikipedia.org/')
        I think it is very special. It even links to <a href="https://en.wil
    </body>
```



#### Welcome to my web site!

There are many web sites out there. However, this one is mine.

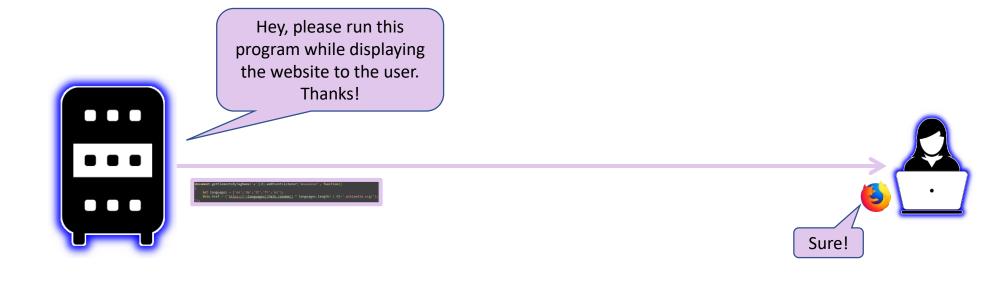
I think it is very special. It even links to <u>Wikipedia!</u>

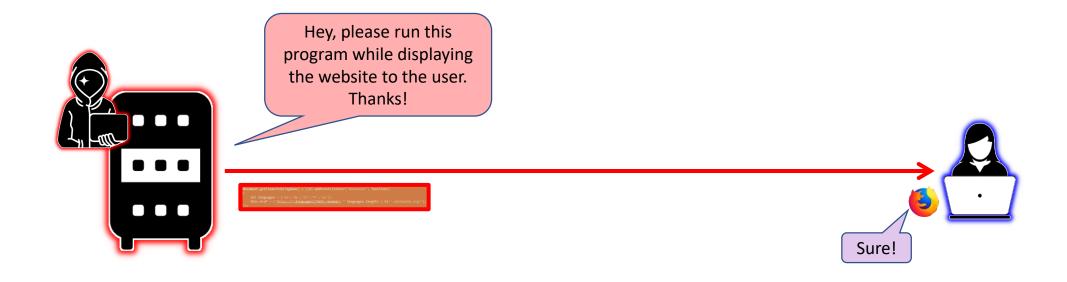
What kinds of files make up a web page?

- <u>HyperText Markup Language</u>
  - Page content and structure
- <u>Cascading Style Sheets</u>
  - Page layout and formatting
- <u>J</u>ava<u>S</u>cript
  - Dynamically modify the web page
  - · Request additional data on demand
  - and many more...

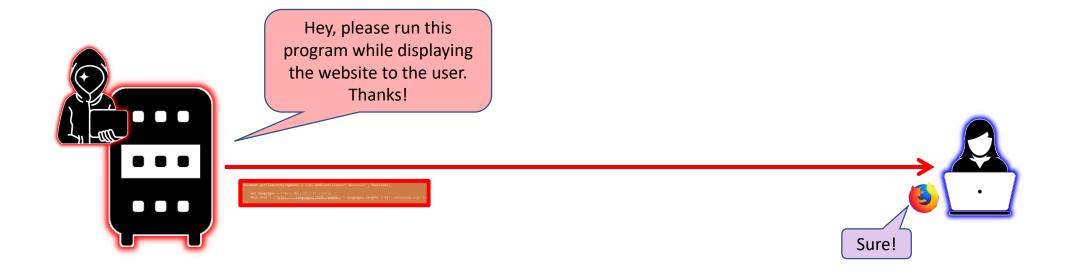


https://fr.wikipedia.org



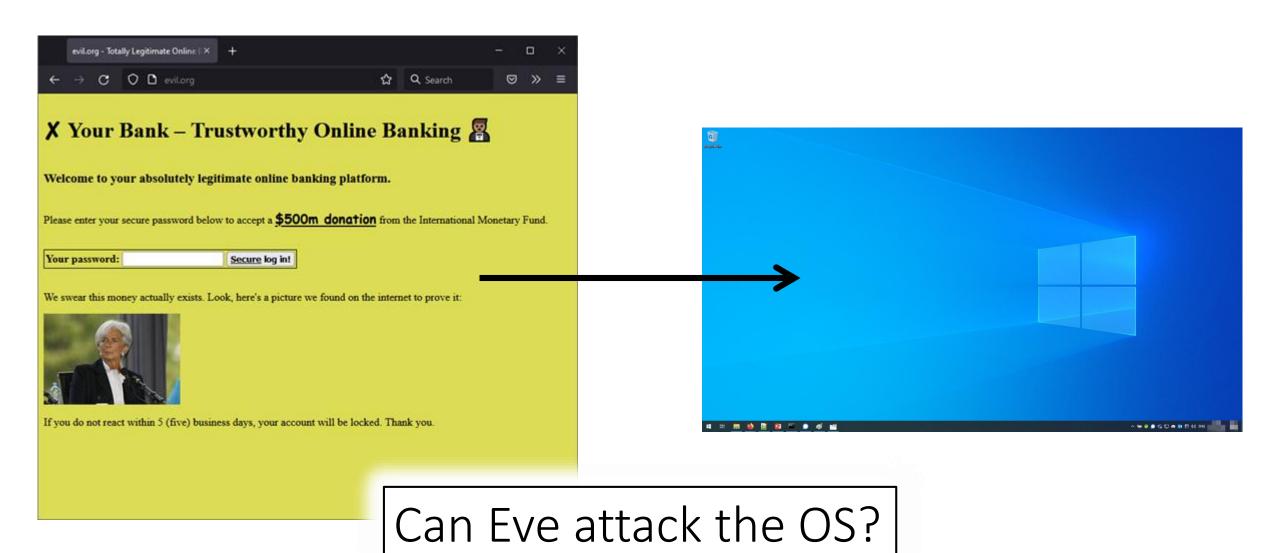


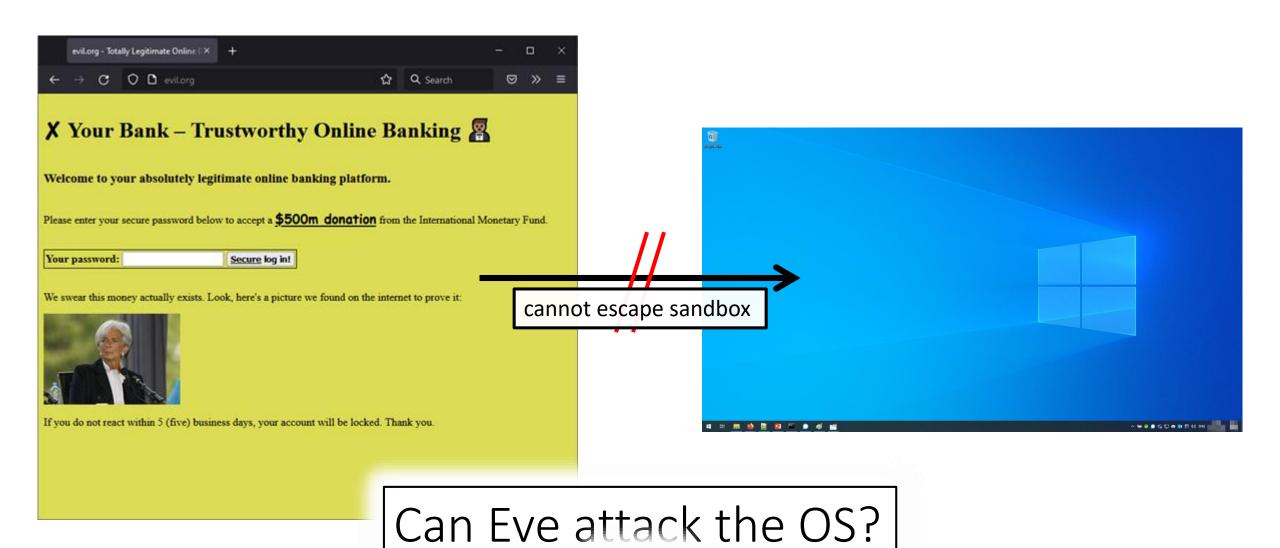
What could possibly go wrong?

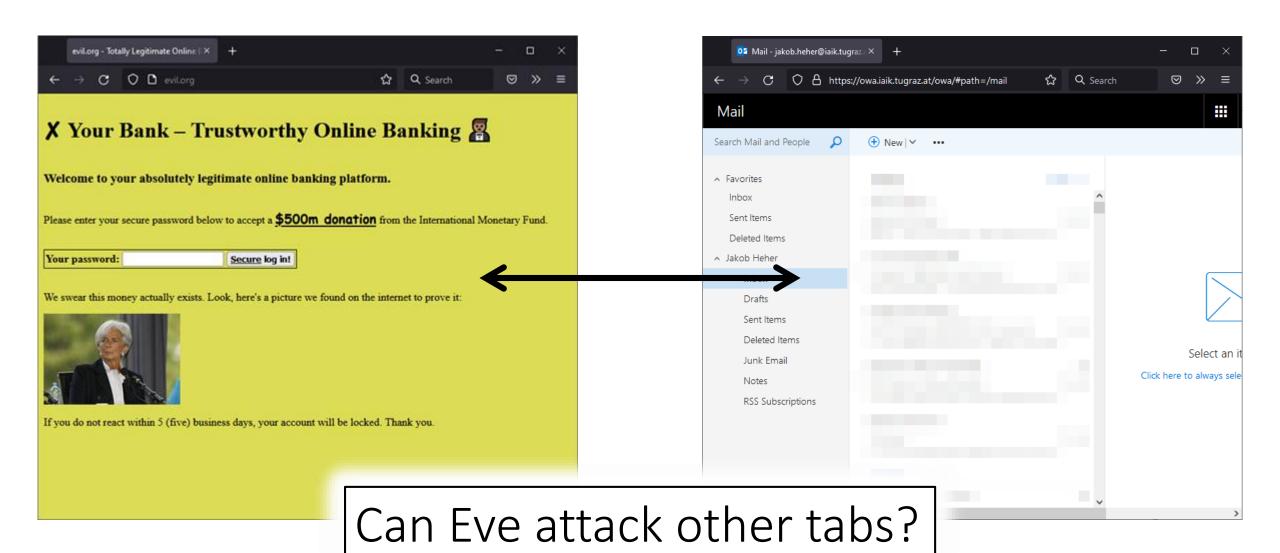


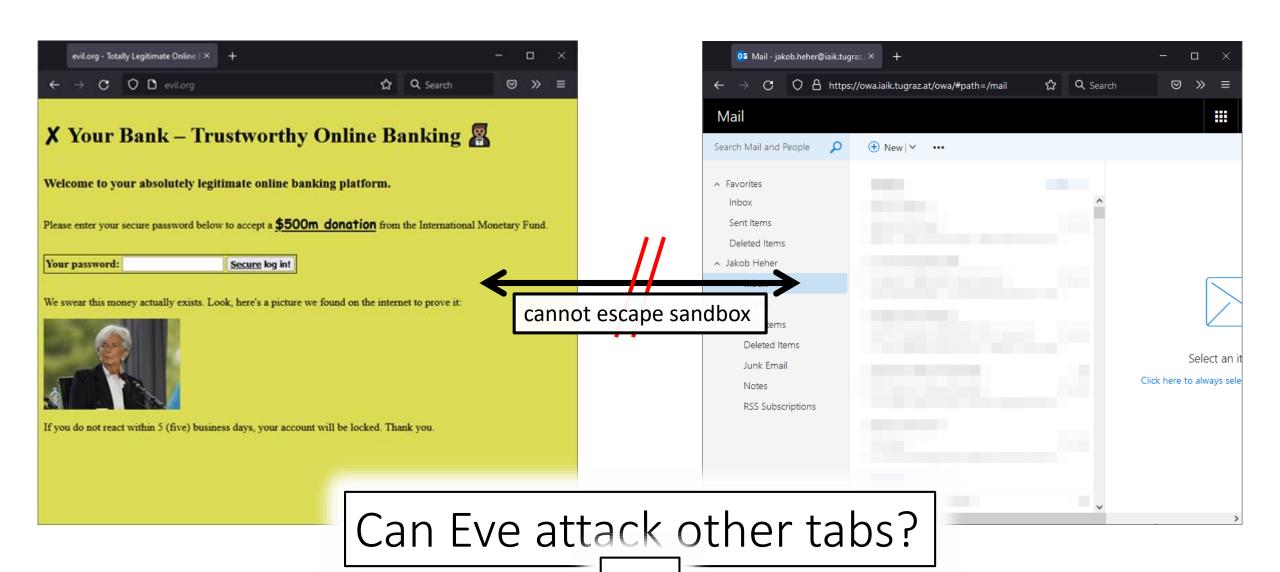
What could possibly go wrong?

Yeah, no, seriously. What could?

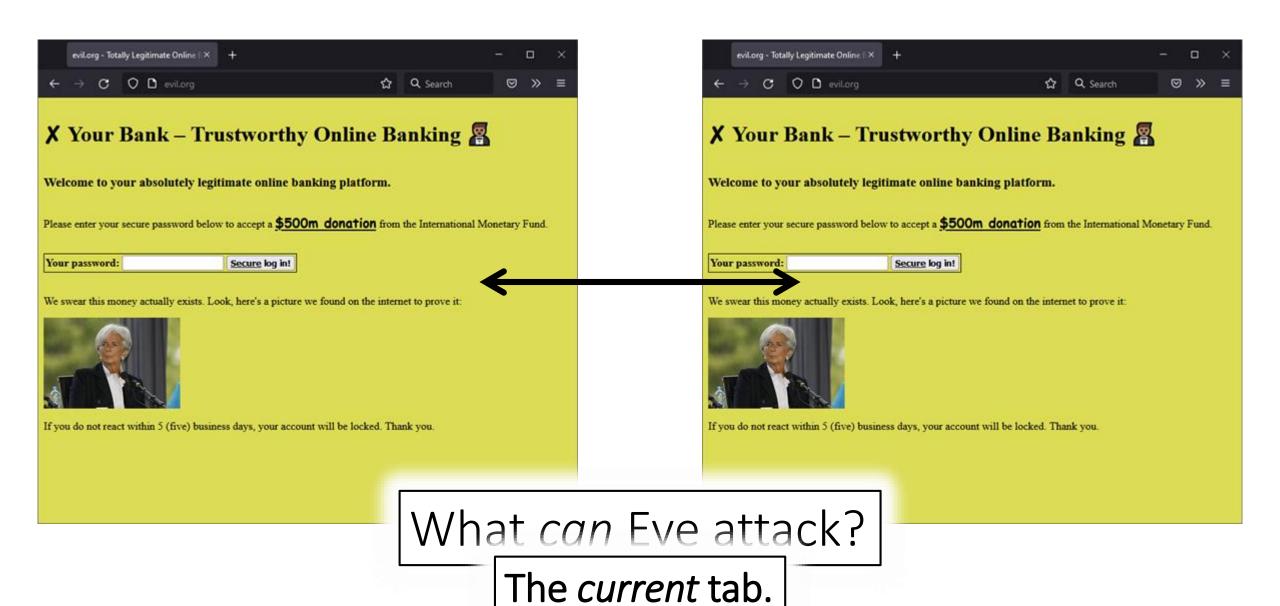


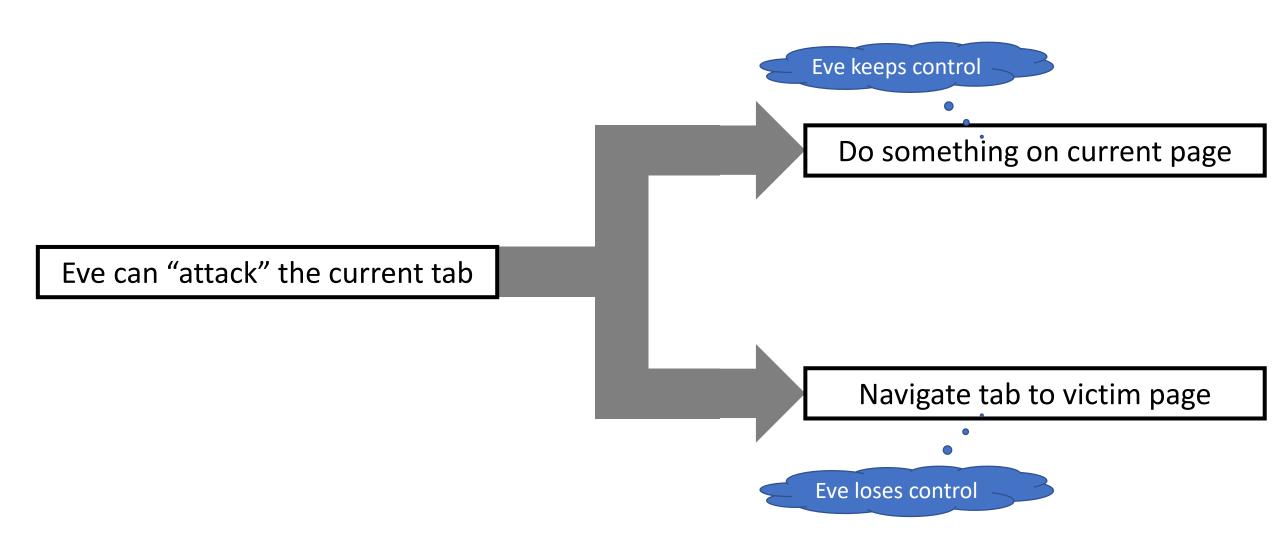


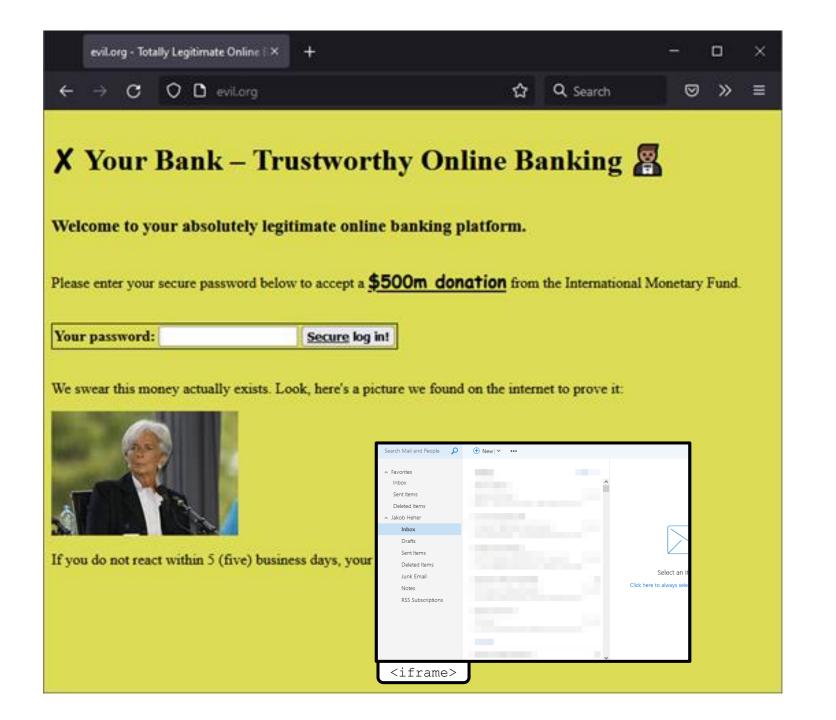


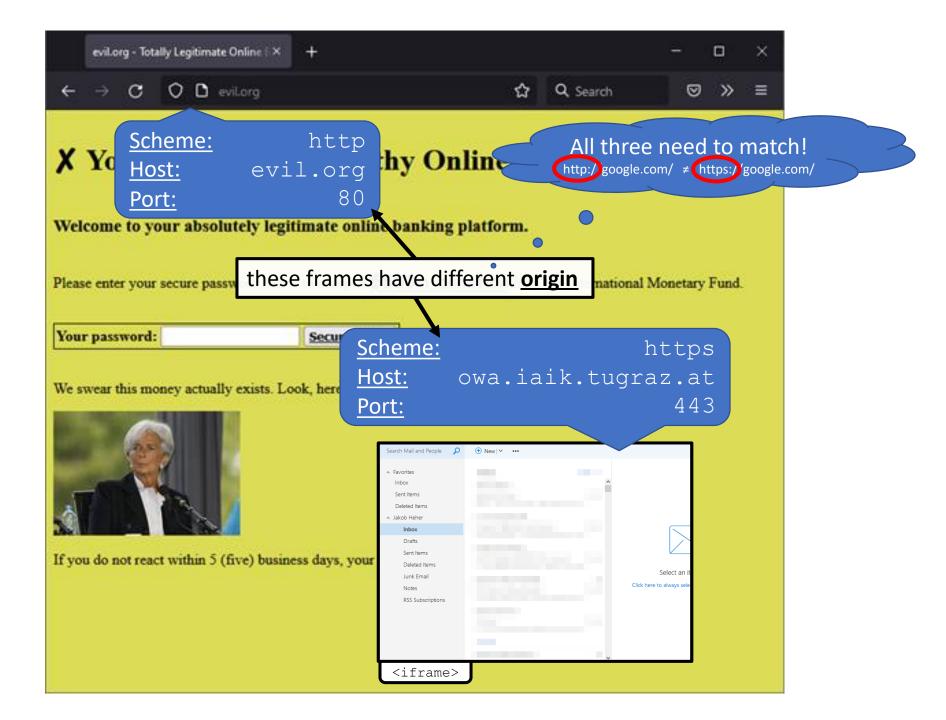


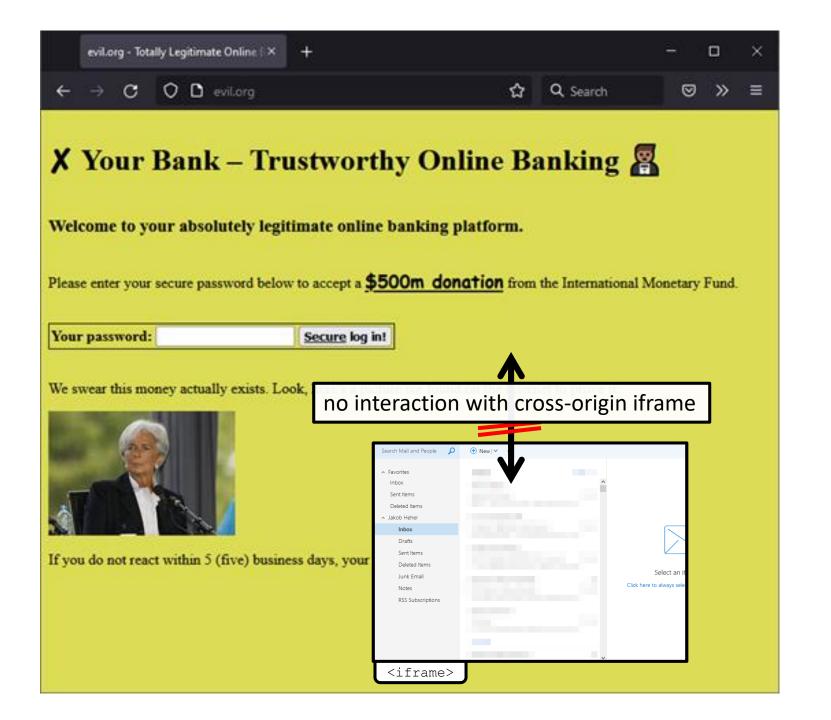


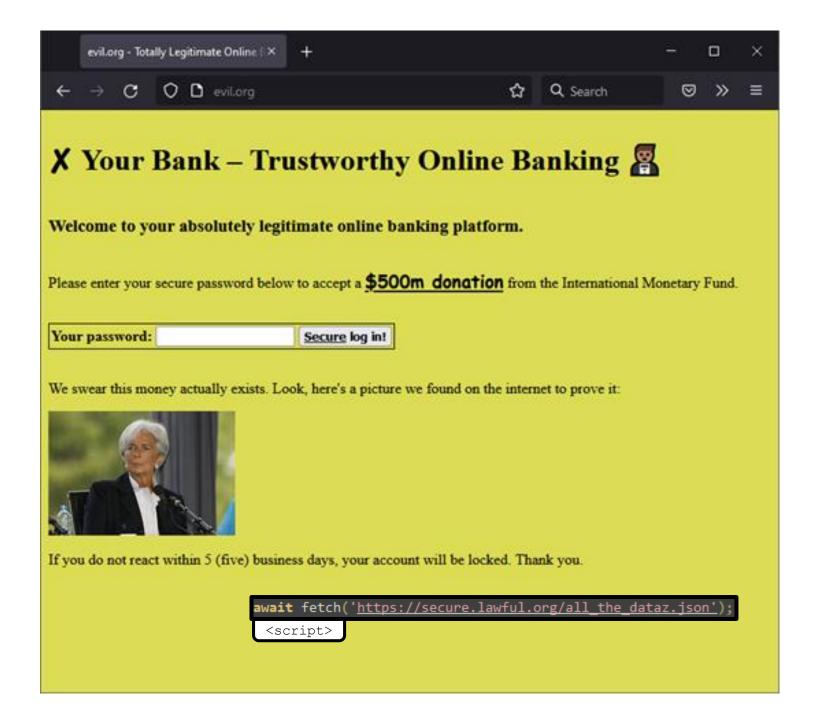


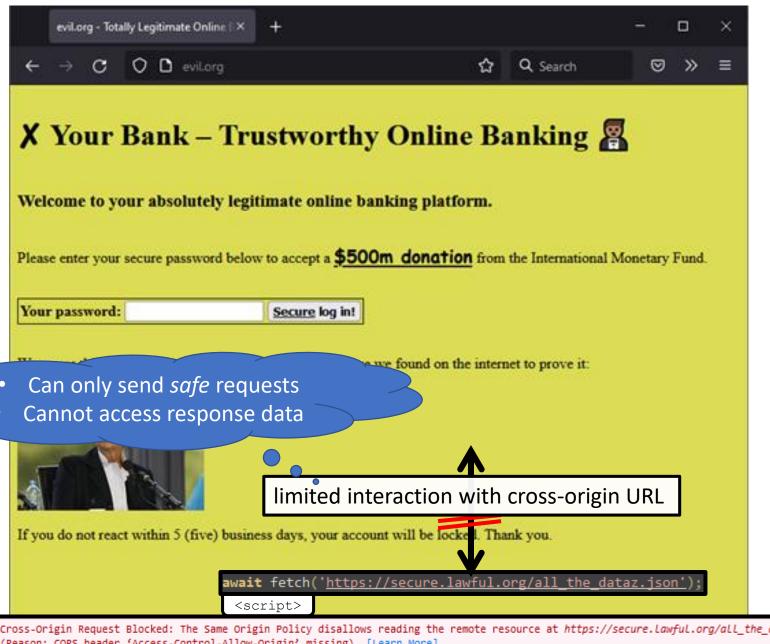












Cross-Origin Request Blocked: The Same Origin Policy disallows reading the remote resource at https://secure.lawful.org/all\_the\_dataz.json. (Reason: CORS header 'Access-Control-Allow-Origin' missing). [Learn More]

#### What *can* Eve do?

- Send arbitrary GET requests
  - But: response data is inaccessible!

await fetch('https://secure.lawful.org/all\_the\_dataz.json');

Send arbitrary POST requests

<form action="https://secure.lawful.org/add admin account" method="POST">

Embed arbitrary JavaScript

<script src="https://secure.lawful.org/userdata.js?callback=insecure"></script>

Embed arbitrary web pages as iframes

<iframe src="http://twitter.com/home?status=Don't%20Click:%20http://tinyurl.com/amgzs6" scrolling="no"></iframe>



### What *can* Eve do?

- OK, but why even involve Bob?
  - Eve can make these requests already...

```
await fetch('https://secure.lawful.org/all_the_dataz.json');

<form action="https://secure.lawful.org/add_admin_account" method="POST">

<script src="https://secure.lawful.org/userdata.js?callback=insecure"></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></scrip
```

<iframe src="http://twitter.com/home?status=Don't%20Click:%20http://tinyurl.com/amgzs6" scrolling="no"></iframe>



#### What *can* Eve do?

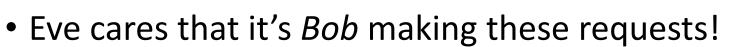
- OK, but why even involve Bob?
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```
await fetch('https://secure.lawful.org/all_the_dataz.json');

<form action="https://secure.lawful.org/add_admin_account" method="POST">

<script src="https://secure.lawful.org/userdata.js?callback=insecure"></script>

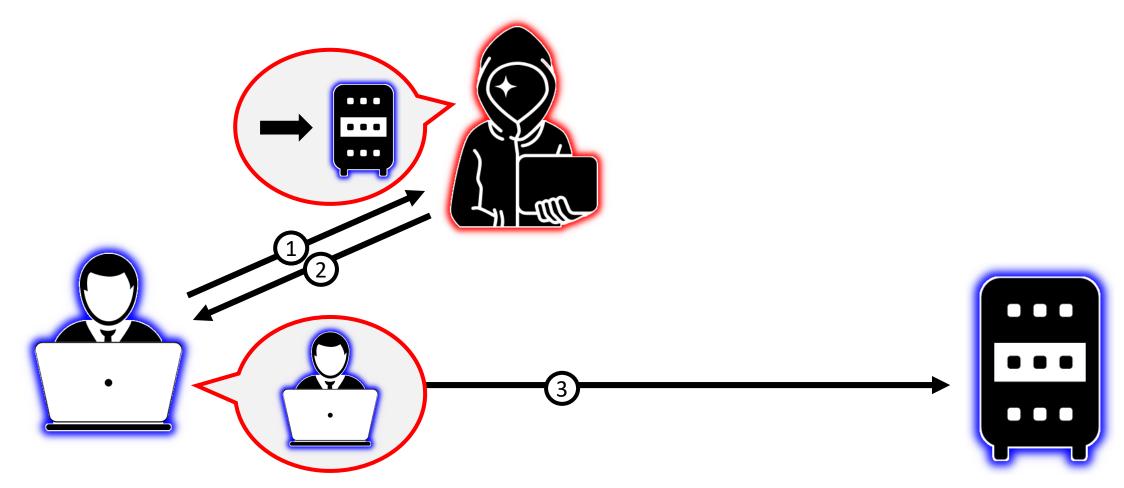
<iframe src="http://twitter.com/home?status=Don't%20Click:%20http://tinyurl.com/amgzs6" scrolling="no"></iframe>
```



- Eve cares about *permissions* that Bob has
- Eve cares about the action being attributed to Bob
- Bob's browser is authenticated as Bob







Web Authentication Techniques

# How does a web server know it's you?

### IP Address



- Is the request is coming from some "secure" address range?
  - Only allow the request if this is true

### **IP Address**



- Is the request is coming from some "secure" address range?
  - Only allow the request if this is true

- Eve can make arbitrary requests in our attack scenario
  - They will all be coming from Bob's computer!
- But: Eve can't access the response data
  - Unless we make further mistakes...

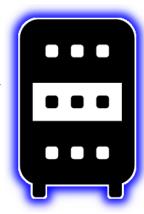
- When Bob logs in, Bob gets a token
  - Some kind of "special" string



Username: "Bob"

Password: "correct horse battery staple"

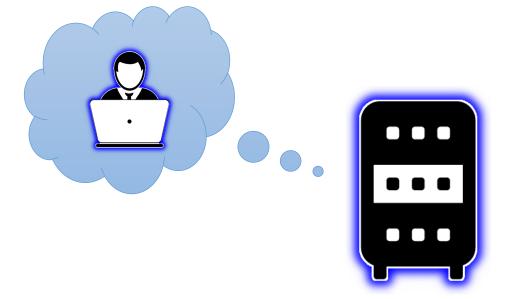
OK, your token is: YApKK9ne20bfSPNc0jbw6w==



- When Bob logs in, Bob gets a token
  - Some kind of "special" string
- To prove it's Bob, the browser sends the token back
  - The server can now verify it's Bob



YApKK9ne20bfSPNc0jbw6w==



#### Token generation

"What's in the token?"

#### Token storage

"Where does Bob keep the token?"

In the browser, somehow...

- If Eve compromises the token, Eve wins by default
- There are different ways to ask Bob's browser to store information...

## URL rewriting



- Store the token as a parameter in the URL
  - e.g. http://genuine.org/view.php?S=YApKK9ne20bfSPNc0jbw
- Dynamically adjust all links on the site to include the token

## URL rewriting



- Store the token as a parameter in the URL
  - e.g. http://genuine.org/view.php?S=YApKK9ne20bfSPNc0jbw
- Dynamically adjust all links on the site to include the token

- Users commonly copy links to your website
  - If Bob copies this URL and sends it to Alice, Alice will be logged in as Bob!

Thankfully, URL rewriting has (mostly) died out...



- Server stores a string in the Bob's browser
- Bob's browser sends this string back with any\*) request
- Server can verify that it's Bob from this cookie



- Server stores a string in the Bob's browser
- Bob's browser sends this string back with any\*) request
- Server can verify that it's Bob from this cookie

- But won't Bob's browser just send the cookie when Eve asks it to?
  - Since 2021: No!



- HTTP cookies come with a variety of *attributes*:
  - SameSite: do not send this for requests started by a different origin
  - **Secure**: only send this over HTTPS
  - **HttpOnly**: not accessible from JavaScript
  - and others...
- This attribute lets us protect against Eve's shenanigans!



- HTTP cookies come with a variety of *attributes*:
  - SameSite: do not send this for requests started by a different origin
    - **✓** SameSite=Strict: Never send this with a cross-origin request
    - **✓** SameSite=Lax: Don't send this with cross-origin requests, except top-level navigation
    - X SameSite=None: Send this with any request, even cross-origin



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- What's top-level navigation?
  - Navigation that changes the URL bar
  - Important: this can only ever be a HTTP **GET** request
  - Bob is also leaving the site, so Eve can no longer interact with him



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Default before 2021

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- Send ar GET requests
  - But: esper e data is inaccessible!

Send arbitrary quests

```
<form action="https://sellong/add_admin_account" method="POST">
```

• Embed ar JavaScript

```
<script src="h s:// re.lawful.org/userdata.js?callback=insecure"></script>
```

• Embed arbitrary w soa es as iframes



Navigate Bob to arbitrary URLs

window.location = 'https://secure.lawful.org/create\_admin\_account.php?user=eve&password=evulz'

CON recap

- A HTTP **GET** request retrieves a resource
- HTTP GET requests should not modify resources
  - Making the same **GET** request multiple times should be safe
- Method functionality is by convention
  - Nothing is stopping you from deleting a file when a GET request is made...



Navigate Bob to arbitrary URLs

window.location = 'https://secure.lawful.org/create\_admin\_account.php?user=eve&password=evulz'

- <u>Cross-Site</u> <u>Request</u> <u>Forgery</u>
  - Significantly harder with the SameSite=Lax default
  - With the **None** default, forging POST forms was possible
- Badly-designed websites might still be vulnerable
  - Never let GET have side effects!
  - Never trust URL parameters, even from trusted users!

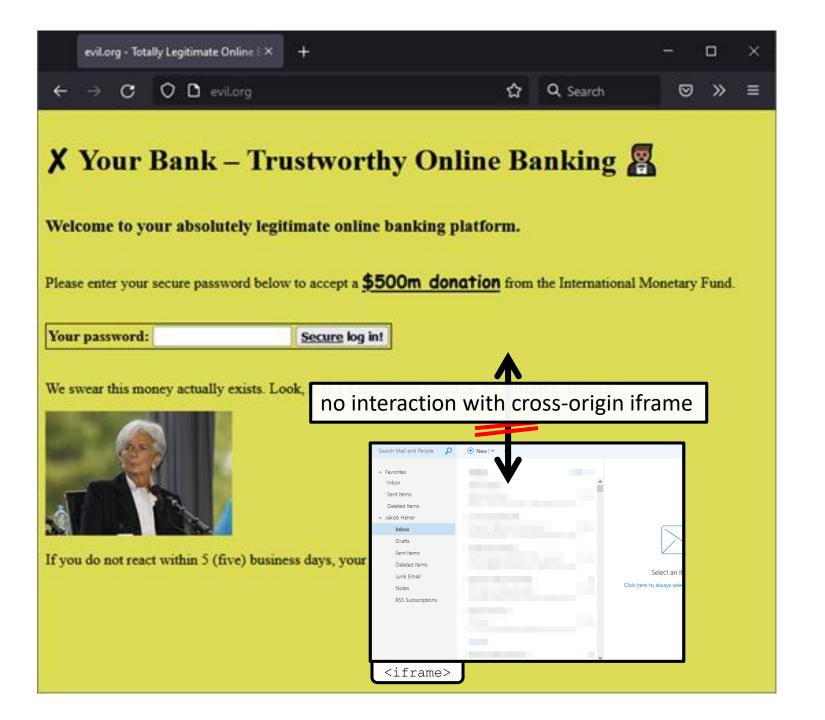


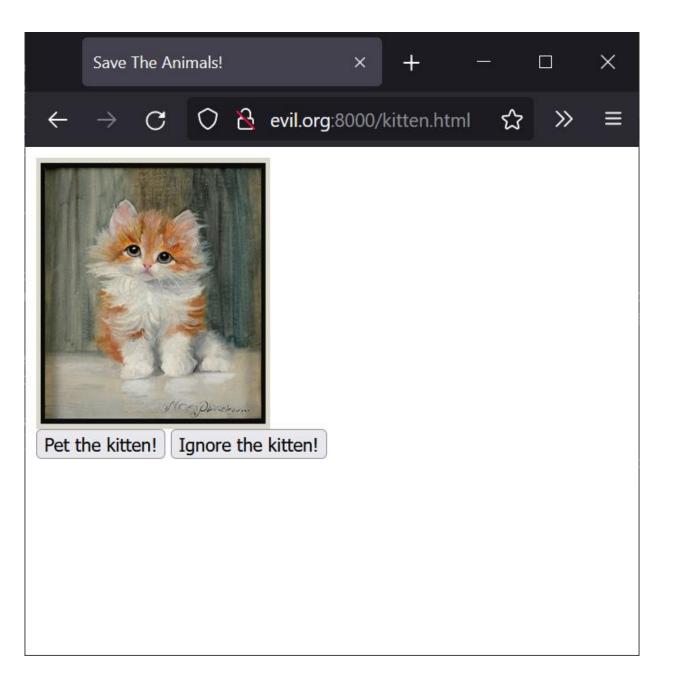
## JavaScript localStorage

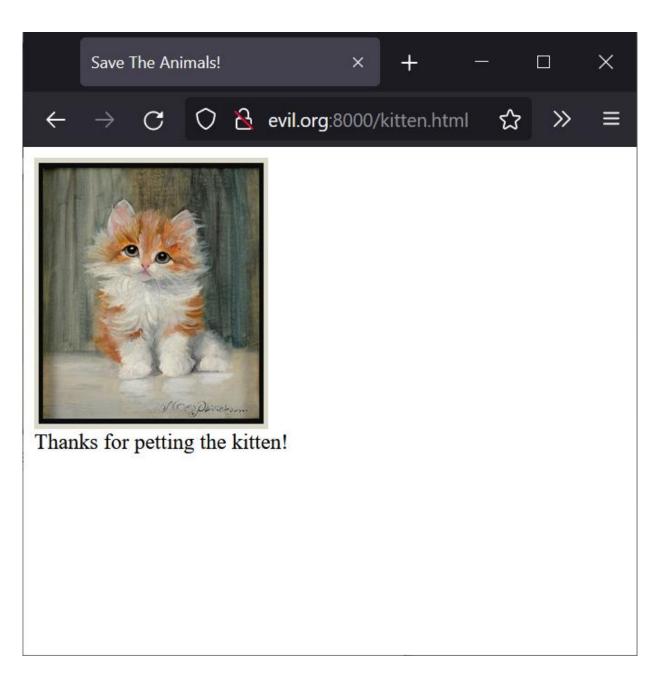


- Persistent key/value store in the browser
- Each origin has its own localStorage
- Not sent anywhere by default
  - JavaScript explicitly reads the token and sends it when necessary
  - Eve's site can't do this, because it has its own localStorage

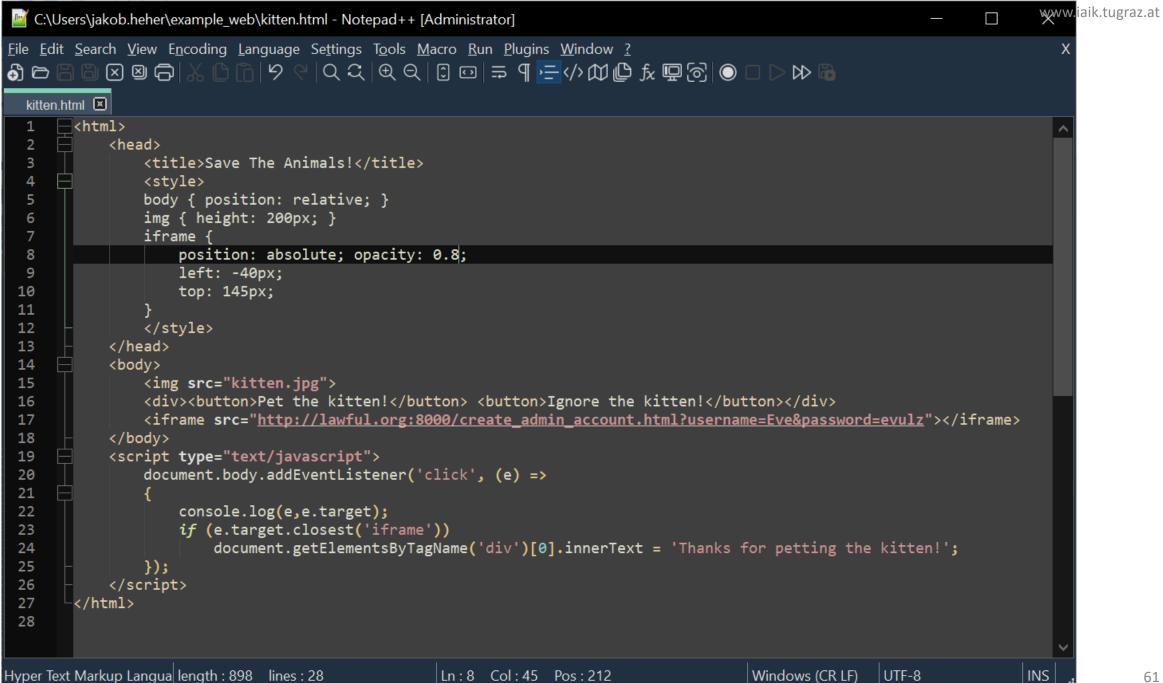
- Eve can embed a genuine page in an <iframe>!
  - The genuine JavaScript runs in the **<iframe>**
  - It has the ability to access localStorage

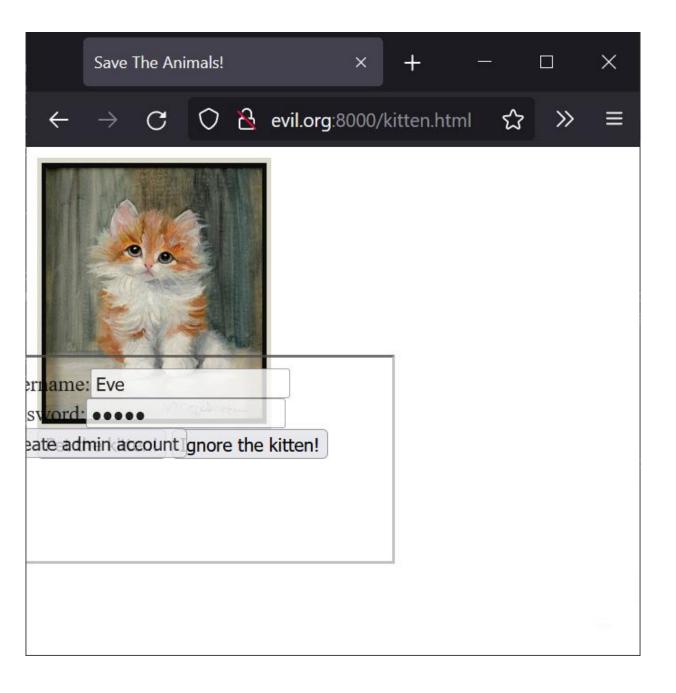






```
www.iaik.tugraz.at
 C:\Users\jakob.heher\example web\kitten.html - Notepad++ [Administrator]
<u>File Edit Search View Encoding Language Settings Tools Macro Run Plugins Window ?</u>
'9 연 Q ス (면 Q | ① ☞ = ¶ トᆖ </> />> M @ fx 때문() ◎ □ ▷ ▷ ‱
  kitten.html
       <html>
            <head>
                <title>Save The Animals!</title>
                <style>
  4
                body { position: relative; }
  5
                img { height: 200px; }
  6
                iframe
                    position: absolute; opacity: 0;
  8
                    left: -40px;
  9
                    top: 145px;
 10
 11
 12
                </style>
 13
            </head>
            <body>
 14
 15
                <img src="kitten.jpg">
 16
                <div><button>Pet the kitten!</button> <button>Ignore the kitten!</button></div>
 17
                <iframe src="http://lawful.org:8000/create admin account.html?username=Eve&password=evulz"></iframe>
            </body>
 18
 19
            <script type="text/javascript">
                document.body.addEventListener('click', (e) =>
 20
 21
                    console.log(e,e.target);
 22
                    if (e.target.closest('iframe'))
 23
                        document.getElementsByTagName('div')[0].innerText = 'Thanks for petting the kitten!';
 24
 25
                });
 26
            </script>
 27
        </html>
 28
                                                   Ln:8 Col:43 Pos:210
                                                                                        Windows (CR LF)
                                                                                                        UTF-8
                                                                                                                         INS
Hyper Text Markup Langua length: 896 lines: 28
```





Embed arbitrary web pages as iframes

<iframe src="http://twitter.com/home?status=Don't%20Click:%20http://tinyurl.com/amgzs6" scrolling="no"></iframe>

#### Clickjacking

- For cookies: significantly harder with the SameSite=Lax default
- localStorage is unprotected the genuine JavaScript still runs



• Prevents the page from being embedded in an attacker page



#### Token generation

"What's in the token?"

#### **Stateful** validation

- The server remembers the token, and can recognize it
- The token itself is just a "meaningless" random string

#### Stateless validation

- The server doesn't remember the token
- The token can be cryptographically validated somehow

#### Token storage

"Where does Bob keep the token?"

#### In the browser, somehow...

- If Eve compromises the token, Eve wins by default
- There are different ways to ask Bob's browser to store information...

#### Random Session Token



- Server picks a random, "meaningless" session token
- Server remembers that this session token belongs to Bob
- Now Bob is authenticated by this session token

- Potential problems:
  - Tokens must be unpredictable (good randomness!)
  - Tokens must be chosen by the server
    - Don't just create a session for unknown tokens! (<u>Session Fixation</u> attacks)
- Not infinitely scalable...



## JSON Web Tokens



- Cryptographically signed *claim* (e.g., "I am Bob")
- Signed by the server
- Server can verify the claim without needing to remember tokens!
  - Might be a different server! (e.g., Login server signs, front-end verifies)

```
const token = base64urlEncoding(header) + '.' + base64urlEncoding(payload) + '.' + base64urlEncoding(signature)
```

- Impossible to "expire" or "invalidate" this token
  - Need to build expiration into the payload!

# JSON Web Tokens



Server can verify the claim without needing to remember tokens!

```
const token = base64urlEncoding(header) + '.' + base64urlEncoding(payload) + '.' + base64urlEncoding(signature)
      "alg": "HS256"
      "typ": "JWT"
      "loggedInAs": "admin",
                              "HS256" <-> HMAC_SHA256
      "iat": 1422779638
    HMAC SHA256(
      secret,
      base64urlEncoding(header) + '.' +
      base64urlEncoding(payload)
                                                                                                                               67
```

# JSON Web Tokens



Server can verify the claim without needing to remember tokens!

```
"alg": "HS256",
"typ": "JWT"
}

{
    "loggedInAs": "admin",
    "iat": 1422779638
}
```

base64urlEncoding(header) + '.' +

base64urlEncoding(payload)

HMAC\_SHA256(
secret,



# JSON Web Tokens



Server can verify the claim without needing to remember tokens!

```
const token = base64urlEncoding(header) + '.' + base64urlEncoding(payload) + '.' + base64urlEncoding(signature)
```

- Never trust the alg field
  - You should already know what algorithm your tokens use!

- Potential shenanigans:
  - alg: "none"
  - alg: "hs256" <-> alg: "rs256"

Symmetric crypto

Public key crypto

Taking the gloves off:

# Cross-Origin Resource Sharing



- Sometimes we actually want to let cross-origin JavaScript access data!
  - Example: timeshare.company.org queries ical.company.org



await fetch('http://ical.company.org/employee\_time.ics')



Cross-Origin Request Blocked: The Same Origin Policy disallows reading the remote resource (Reason: CORS header 'Access-Control-Allow-Origin' missing). [Learn More]

# Cross-Origin Resource Sharing



- Sometimes we actually want to let cross-origin JavaScript access data!
  - Example: timeshare.company.org queries ical.company.org

Not the same origin!

- The Access-Control-Allow-Origin HTTP header is required
  - Sent by the (potential) "victim" resource
  - X Access-Control-Allow-Origin: \* This is okay for public data APIs
    - Allows any origin (including evil.org!) to get response data
  - ✓ Access-Control-Allow-Origin: https://timeshare.company.org
    - Allows only the specified origin to get response data
    - Need multiple origins? Check the **Origin** header on the incoming request!