

Cross-origin resource sharing (CORS) + Clickjacking

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Main References

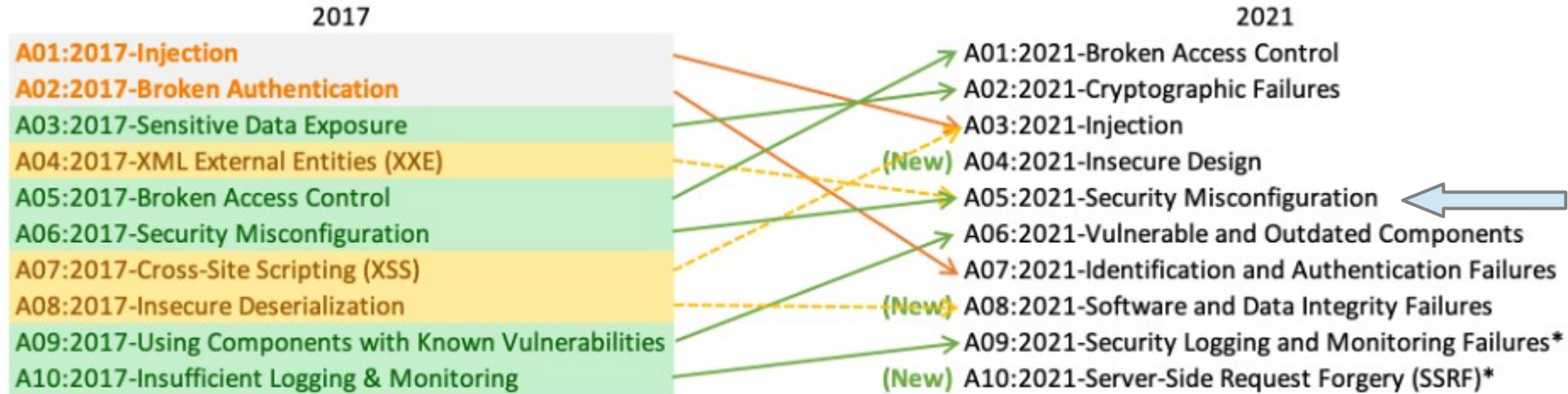
Bug Bounty Bootcamp – Chapters 8 and 19

<https://portswigger.net/web-security/cors>

<https://portswigger.net/web-security/clickjacking>

OWASP Top Ten

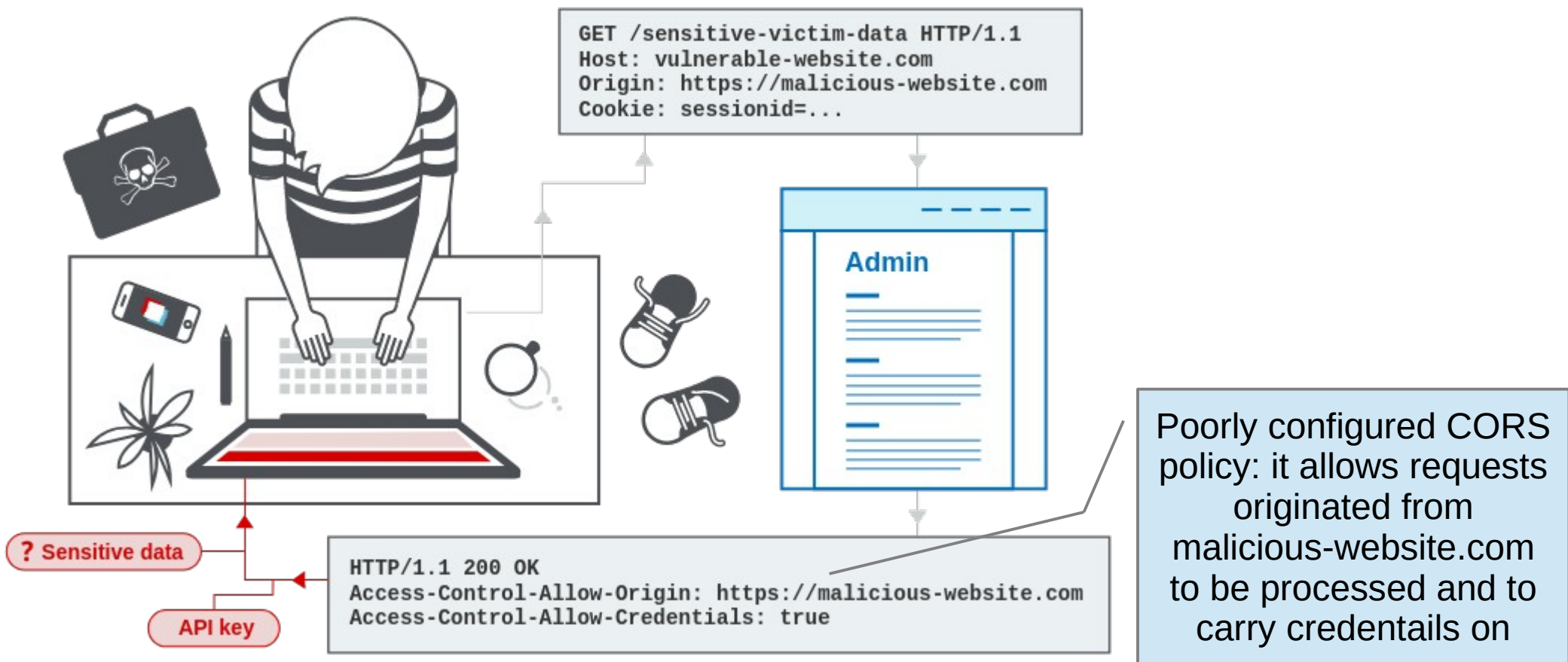
A broad consensus about the most critical security risks to web applications



* From the Survey

Cross-Origin Resource Sharing (CORS)

CORS relaxes the same-origin policy (SOP).
Misconfigured CORS policies lead to information leaks, authentication bypass and account takeover.



Same-Origin Policy (SOP)

https://www.appsecmonkey.com:443

scheme **host** **port**

origin

A script from page A can access data from page B only if the pages are of the same origin.

**SOP protects cookies
(like session cookies).**

**CORS adds flexibility to SOP.
Must be understood and
properly configured.**

Why relaxing SOP?

To access REST APIs from other domains.

B requests
user_info to A

b.example.com



a.example.com/user_info



`{"username": "vickieli", "account_number": "12345"}`

A respond with
JSON (if it
accepts requests
from B)

SOP blocks the
access to JSON



STOP



Browsers add Origin headers to requests

b.example.com

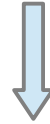
Origin: https://b.example.com



a.example.com/user_info

A processes the request if the origin is in the allow list

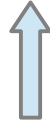
Access-Control-Allow-Origin: b.example.com



```
{"username": "vickieli", "account_number": "12345"}
```

A adds this header to its response

The browser allows to read the JSON content



Common mistakes

`Access-Control-Allow-Credentials: true`

Problems arise when access to cookies and authentication headers is granted

`Access-Control-Allow-Origin: null`

Essentially disables CORS. Any origin can specify **Origin: null**, including **data: scheme**.

`Access-Control-Allow-Origin: https://attacker.com`

Don't reflect the Origin value here without validation. This also essentially disables CORS.

`Access-Control-Allow-Origin: https://www.example.com.attacker.com`

Don't use weak regexes like Origin starts with www.example.com

`Access-Control-Allow-Origin: *`

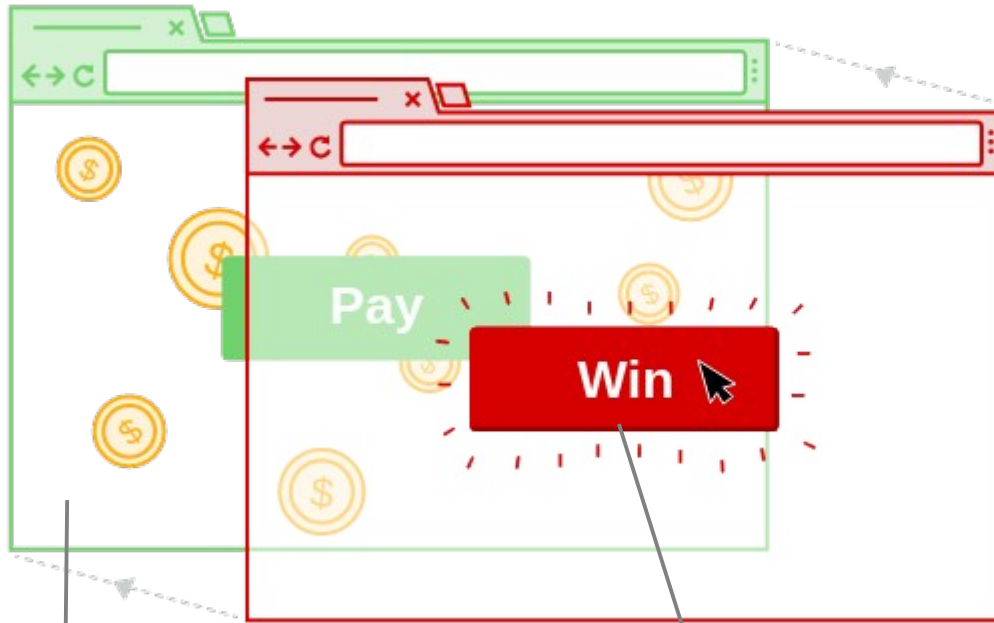
This is OK because it disables access to credentials

Prevention

- Specify the **Access-Control-Allow-Origin** header if the response contains sensitive data
- Think if you really need **Access-Control-Allow-Origin: ***
- Double think if you really need **Access-Control-Allow-Credentials: true**
- Use allow lists
- Don't allow the origin **null**

Clickjacking (aka UI redressing)

Tricks users into clicking a malicious button that has been made to look legitimate.

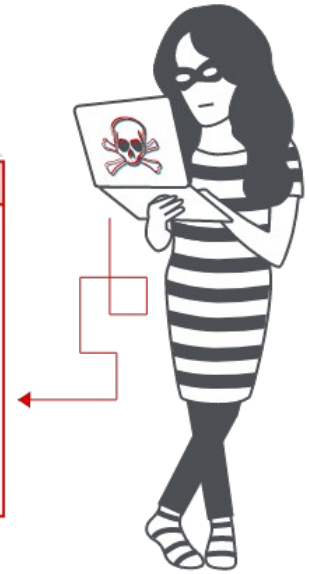
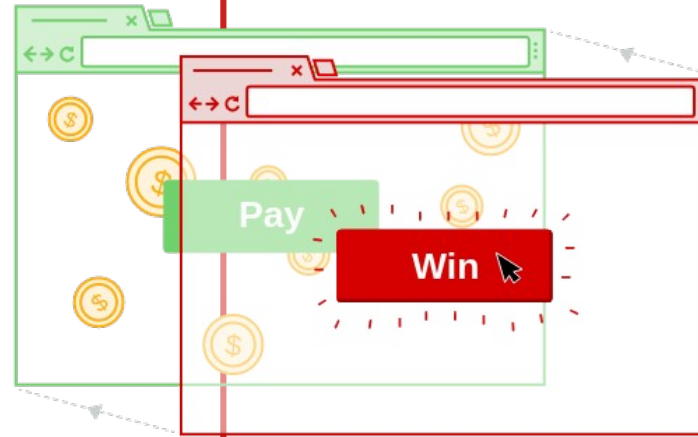


Vulnerable website

Catchy button in the same position of the Pay button



```
<head>
  <style>
    #target_website {
      position:relative;
      width:128px;
      height:128px;
      opacity:0.00001;
      z-index:2;
    }
    #decoy_website {
      position:absolute;
      width:300px;
      height:400px;
      z-index:1;
    }
  </style>
</head>
...
<body>
  <div id="decoy_website">
    ...decoy web content here...
  </div>
  <iframe id="target_website" src="https://vulnerable-website.com">
  </iframe>
</body>
```



Vulnerable website is included as an iframe, made transparent and put above the catchy button

Prevention

```
X-Frame-Options: DENY  
X-Frame-Options: SAMEORIGIN
```

Add headers to
disable use in frames

```
Content-Security-Policy: frame-ancestors 'none';  
Content-Security-Policy: frame-ancestors 'self';
```

```
Content-Security-Policy: frame-ancestors 'self' *.example.com;
```

Use CSP to disable use in frame
(or finegrained control)

```
Set-Cookie: PHPSESSID=UEhQUoVTUo1E; Max-Age=86400; Secure; HttpOnly; SameSite=Strict  
Set-Cookie: PHPSESSID=UEhQUoVTUo1E; Max-Age=86400; Secure; HttpOnly; SameSite=Lax
```

Use SameSite flag for cookies

Questions

