Clickjacking Attack

CS392

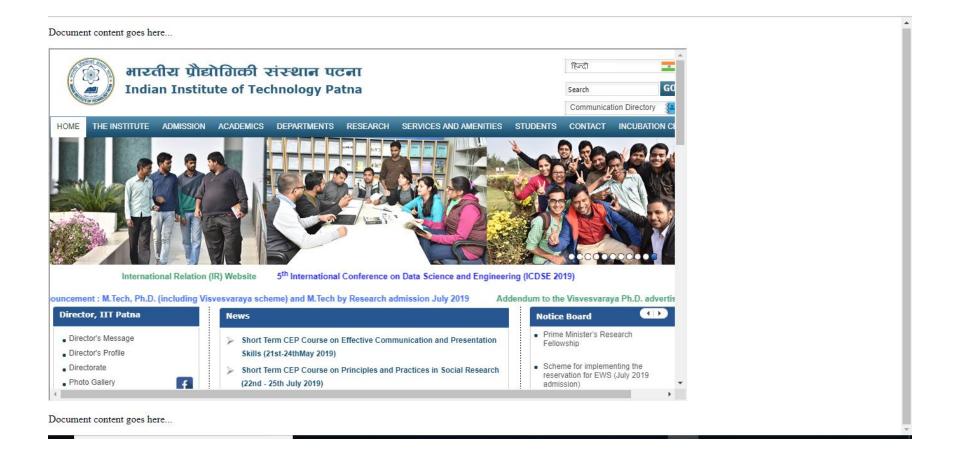
iframe

- An inline frame can be defined with HTML tag <iframe>
- An inline frame is used to embed another document within the current HTML document.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
 <title>HTML Iframes
 </title>
</head>
<body>
>Document content goes here...
<iframe src = "https://www.iitp.ac.in" width = "1000" height = "500">
</iframe>
Document content also go here...
</body>
</html>
```

Iframe example



Clickjacking (UI Redressing)

 Attacker overlays multiple transparent or opaque frames to trick a user into clicking on a button or link on another page



 Clicks meant for the visible page are hijacked and routed to another, invisible page

Clickjacking

- Summer 2010: Facebook worm superimposes an invisible iframe over the entire page that links back to the victim's Facebook page
 - If victim is logged in, automatically recommends link to new friends as soon as the page is clicked on
- Many clickjacking attacks against Twitter
 - Users send out tweets against their will

Clickjacking Meets Spamming



It's All About iFrame

Any site may try to frame any other site

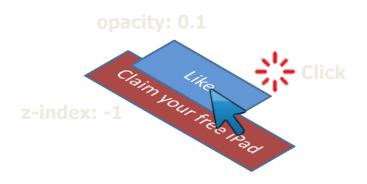
```
<iframe
  src="http://www.google.com/...">
</iframe>
```

- HTML attributes
 - Style
 - Opacity defines visibility percentage of the iframe
 - 1.0: completely visible
 - 0.0: completely invisible



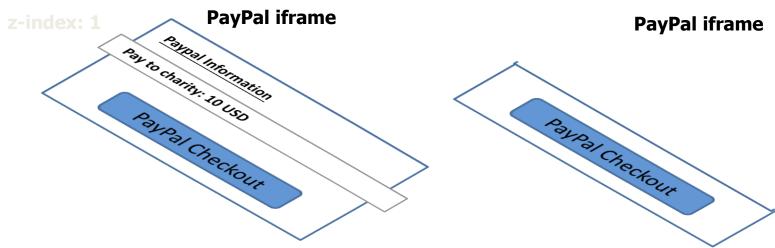
Hiding the Target Element

 Use CSS opacity property and z-index property to hide target element and make other element float under the target element



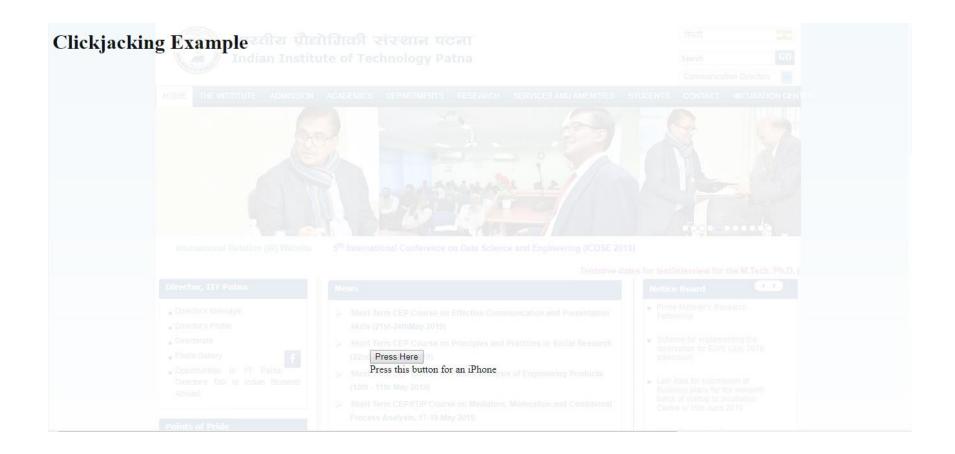
Partial Overlays and Cropping

- Overlay other elements onto an iframe using CSS z-index property or Flash Window Mode wmode=direct property
- Wrap target element in a new iframe and choose CSS position offset properties



Another Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
 <head>
  <title>Clickjacking Times</title>
</head>
 <body>
 <h1>Clickjacking Example</h1>
  <div style="z-index:2; position:absolute; top:0; left:0; width: 100%; height: 100%">
   <iframe src="http://www.iitp.ac.in" id="frame1" style="opacity:0.1; filter:alpha(opacity=0);"
width="100%" height="100%" />
  </iframe>
  </div>
  <div align="right" style="position:absolute; top:500px; left:500px; z-index:1; width: 100%;</pre>
height:100%; background-color: white; text-align:left;">
   <input type="submit" value="Press Here" /><br />Press this button for an iPhone
  </div>
</body>
</html>
```



Countermeasures

- Framebuster or Framekiller
- Content Security Policy (CSP)
- X-Frame-Options

Framebuster

```
<html>
<body>
>Document content goes here...
<script>
if(self==top){
document.documentElement.style.display='block';
}else{
top.location=self.location;
</script>
This is a good page
</body>
</html>
```

Content Security Policy (CSP)

 The frame-ancestors directive can be used in a Content-Security-Policy HTTP response header to indicate whether or not a browser should be allowed to render a page in a <frame> or <iframe>

CSP

- Content-Security-Policy: frame-ancestors 'none';
 - This prevents any domain from framing the content.
 This setting is recommended unless a specific need has been identified for framing.
- Content-Security-Policy: frame-ancestors 'self';
 - This only allows the current site to frame the content.
- Content-Security-Policy: frame-ancestors 'self'
 *.somesite.com https://myfriend.site.com;
 - This allows the current site, as well as any page on somesite.com (using any protocol), and only the page myfriend.site.com, using HTTPS only on the default port

X-Frame-Options

```
<?php
header("X-Frame Option: DENY")
?>
<html>
<body>
This is a protected page using X-Frame-Options
</body>
</html>
```

X-Frame-Options:

DENY
SAMEORIGIN
ALLOW-FROM %URL%