

# Web 2.0

## Lecture 6: Accessing and Utilizing Services

**doc. Ing. Tomáš Vitvar, Ph.D.**

tomas@vitvar.com • @TomasVitvar • <http://vitvar.com>



Czech Technical University in Prague

Faculty of Information Technologies • Software and Web Engineering • <http://vitvar.com/courses/w20>



Evropský sociální fond  
Praha & EU: Investujeme do vaší budoucnosti

Modified: Fri Mar 17 2017, 12:52:11  
Humla v0.3

# Overview

- Mashups and XHR
- Security Mechanisms
- JSON and JSONP

# Mashups

- Web application hybrid/Web 2.0 application
  - *Uses APIs of two or more applications to provide new value-added functionality*
- Types
  - *Data mashup – integration/aggregation of data (read only)*
  - *Service mashup – more sophisticated workflows (read, write)*
  - *Visualization – involves UI, e.g., third-party data displayed on the Google map*
- Client-Server View
  - *client-side mashups (mainly in a browser)*
    - *JavaScript, Dynamic HTML, AJAX, JSON/JSONP*
  - *server-side mashup*
    - *server-side integration of services and data*
    - *third-party programming languages, very typical, nothing new*
    - *specialized environments: Google AppsScript, Yahoo Pipes*
- **Web Apps developments will all be about mashups!**

# XMLHttpRequest (XHR)

- Interface to utilize HTTP protocol in JavaScript
  - *standardized by Web Applications WG [↗](#) at W3C*
  - *basis for AJAX*
    - *Asynchronous JavaScript and XML*
- Typical usage
  1. *Browser loads a page that includes a script*
  2. *User clicks on a HTML element*
    - *it triggers a JavaScript function*
  3. *The function invokes a service through XHR*
    - *same origin policy, cross-origin resource sharing*
  4. *The function receives data and modifies HTML in the page*

# XHR Interface – Key Methods and Properties

- Method and properties of XHR object
  - **open**, *opens the request, parameters:*
    - method** – *method to be used (e.g. GET, PUT, POST),*
    - url** – *url of the resource,*
    - asynch** – *true to make asynchronous call,*
    - user, pass** – *credentials for authentication.*
  - **onReadyStateChange** – *JavaScript function object, it is called when **readyState** changes (uninitialized, loading, loaded, interactive, completed).*
  - **send, abort** – *sends or aborts the request (for asynchronous calls)*
  - **status, statusText** – *HTTP status code and a corresponding text.*
  - **responseText, responseXML** – *response as text or as a DOM document (if possible).*
  - **onload** – *event listener to support server push.*
- See XMLHttpRequest (W3C) [🔗](#), or XMLHttpRequest (Mozilla reference) [🔗](#) for a complete reference.

# How XHR works

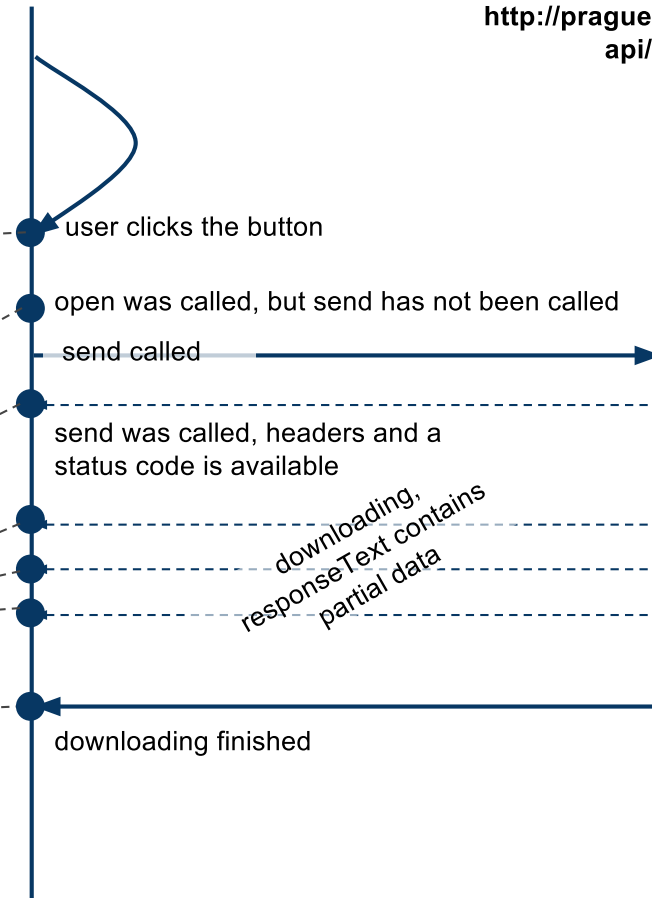
## HTML with JavaScript code

was loaded as a response to `http://prague.example.org/`

```
...  
<input type="button" value="Show Prague!" onclick="click()" />  
  
<script type="text/javascript">  
  
  xhr = new XMLHttpRequest();  
  
  function click() {  
    xhr.open("GET", "http://prague.example.org/api/data", true);  
    xhr.onreadystatechange = stateChanged;  
    xhr.send();  
  }  
  
  function stateChanged() {  
    if (xhr.readyState == 1) { // loading  
      ...  
    }  
    if (xhr.readyState == 2) { // loaded  
      ...  
    }  
    if (xhr.readyState == 3) { // interactive  
      ...  
    }  
    if (xhr.readyState == 4) { // completed  
      ...  
    }  
  }  
  
</script>
```

## Browser

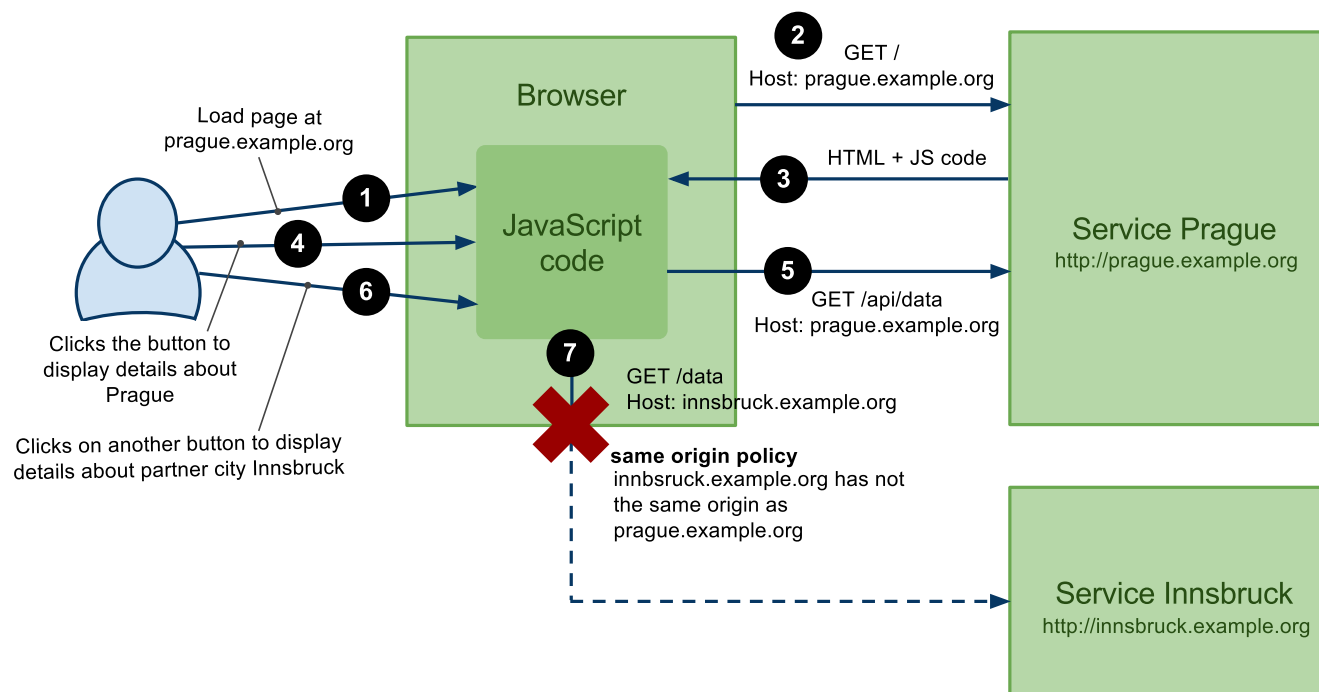
Resource at  
`http://prague.example.org/  
api/data`



# Overview

- Mashups and XHR
- **Security Mechanisms**
  - *Scripting Attacks*
  - *Cross-origin Resource Sharing Protocol (CORS)*
- JSON and JSONP

# Same Origin Policy

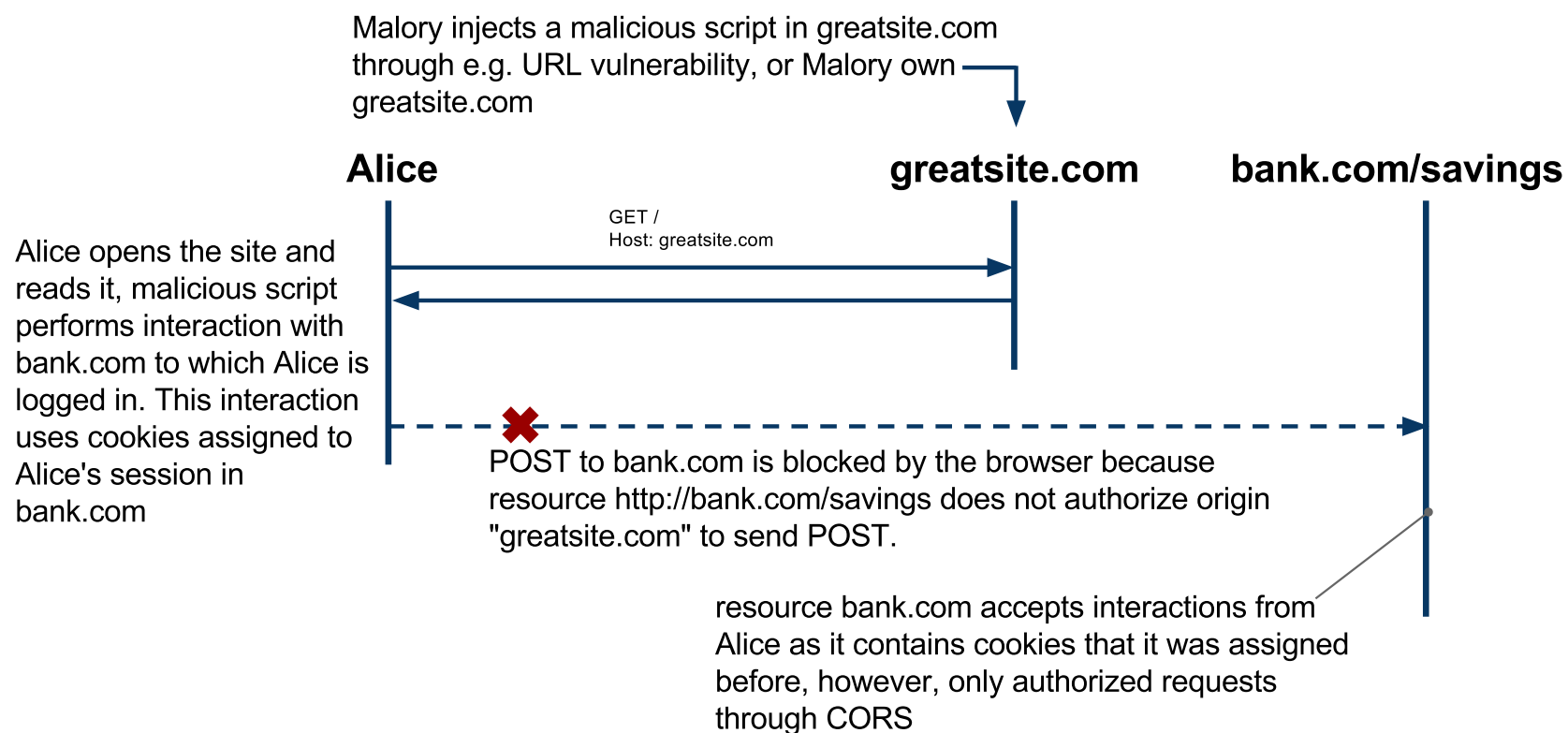


- JavaScript code can only access resources on the same domain
  - *XHR to GET, POST, PUT, UPDATE, DELETE*
  - Browsers apply **same origin policy**
- Solutions
  - *JSON and JSONP (GET only)*
  - *Cross-origin Resource Sharing Protocol (CORS)*



# Why Same Origin Policy?

- Without the same origin policy, the following POST would be possible



# Overview

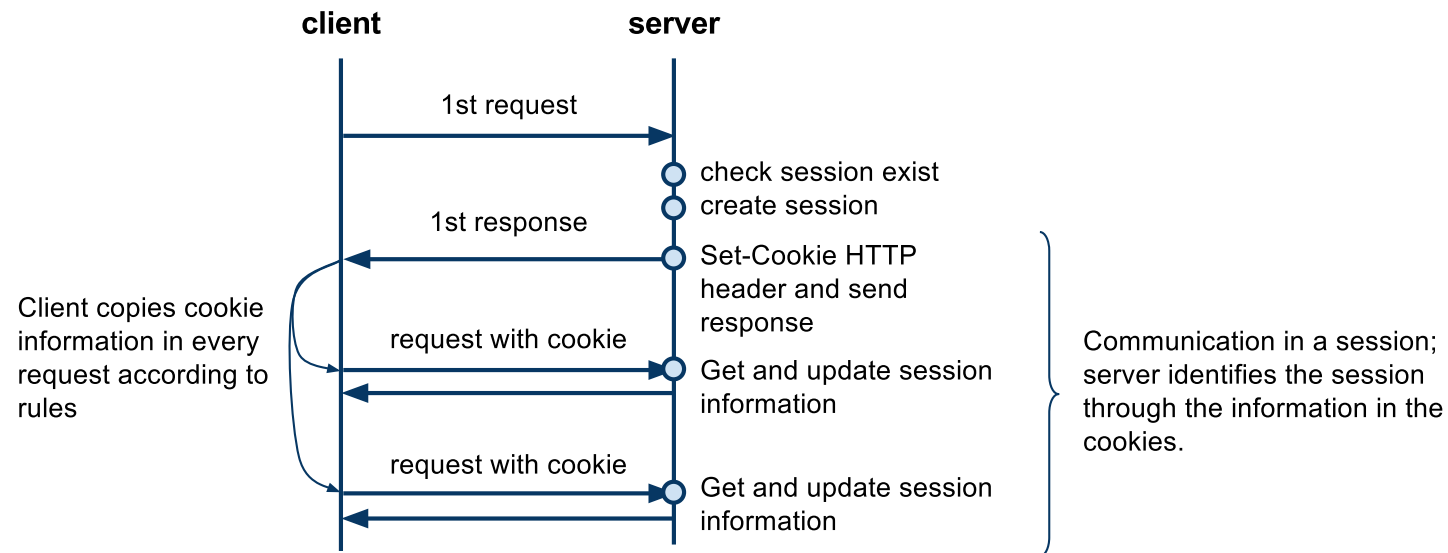
- Mashups and XHR
- Security Mechanisms
  - *Scripting Attacks*
  - *Cross-origin Resource Sharing Protocol (CORS)*
- JSON and JSONP

# Overview

- Scripting Attacks
  - *Intruders make users perform action that has side effects on their resources*
  - *Intruders inject malicious code to Web pages*
- Roles in Security Scenarios
  - *Alice, Bob*
    - *Normal users, usually Alices wants to send a message to Bob or Alice accesses a Bob's site.*
  - *Eve*
    - *A user with bad intentions, usually a passive attacker.*
  - *Mallory*
    - *An active attacker, usually sends a link to a page with malicious code.*

# Recall: State management in HTTP

- Request-response interaction with cookies
  - *Session is a logical channel maintained by the server*



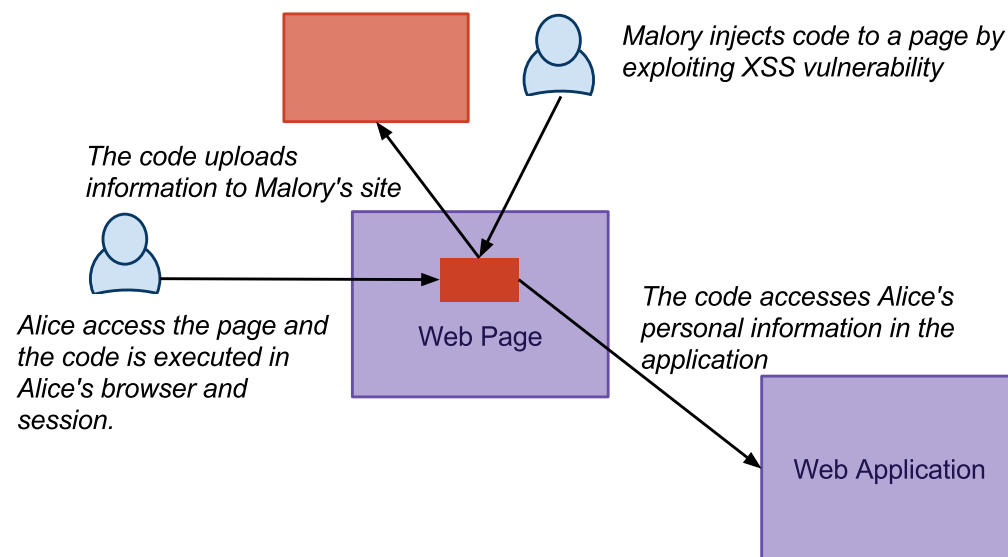
- Stateful Server
  - *Server remembers the session information in a server memory*
  - *Server memory is a non-persistent storage, when server restarts the memory content is lost!*

# Cross-site Request Forgery (CSRF)

- Exploits a trust of a website in a user's browser
- Scenario
  1. Mallory sends a link to Alice (in an email, in a chat, etc.)
    - The link points to a page that has HTML code with hrefs to Alice's private resources
    - For example, to perform an action on Alice's account, it is possible to use **img** like this:
  2. Alice loads the page in her browser
    - Alice is authenticated to the bank's website, the browser sends Alice's authentication cookies with the request.
- Issues and Prevention
  - The bank site violates REST, i.e. overloading of GET for making actions
  - The bank should check HTTP **referer** header
  - It is a "blind" attack, Mallory does not see the result
  - To perform POST, current browsers today use **CORS protocol**

# Cross-site Scripting Attack (XSS)

- Exploits a trust of a user in a website



- Example Scenario
  1. *An attacker injects a code to a page*
  2. *A users executes the code in his/her browser's session*
  3. *The code provides information (cookies) to the attacker*
  4. *The attacker uses the cookies to access the user's data*

# XSS Examples

- Twitter in Sep 2010
  - *Injection of JavaScript code to a page using a tweet*
  - *You posted following tweet to Twitter*
  - *Twitter parses the link and wraps it with `<a>` element*
  - *See details at Twitter mouseover exploit [↗](#)*
- Other example: Google Contacts

# Overview

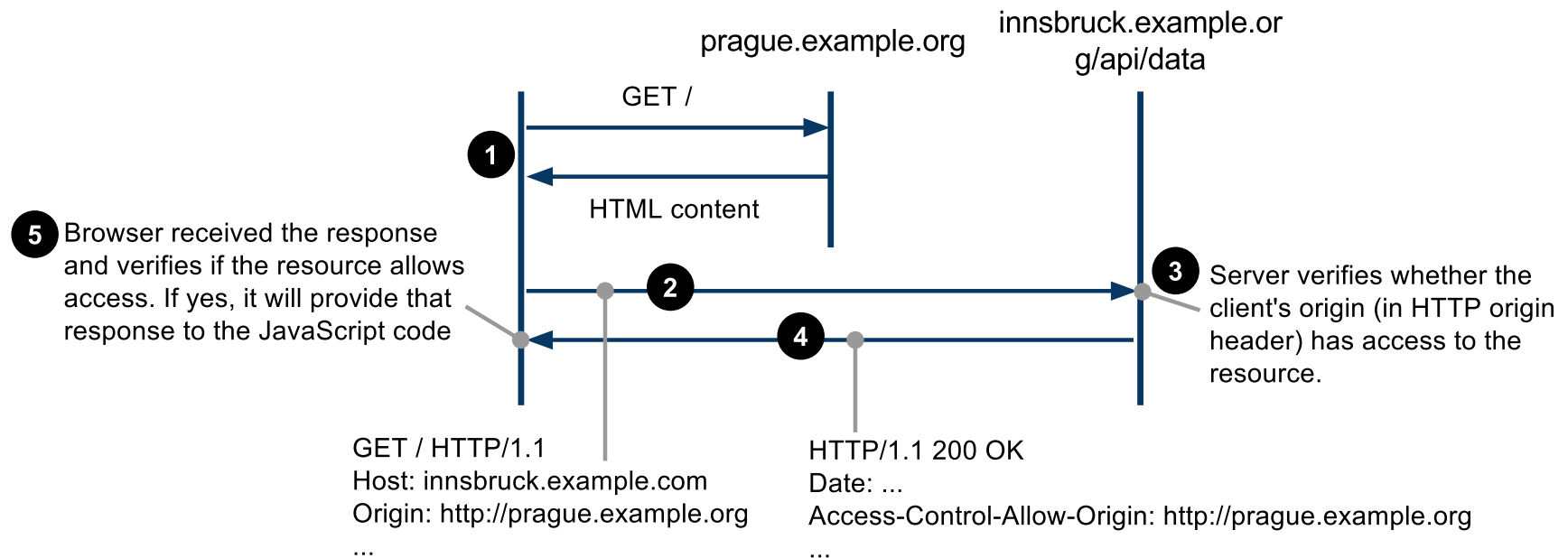
- Mashups and XHR
- Security Mechanisms
  - *Scripting Attacks*
  - *Cross-origin Resource Sharing Protocol (CORS)*
- JSON and JSONP



# Overview

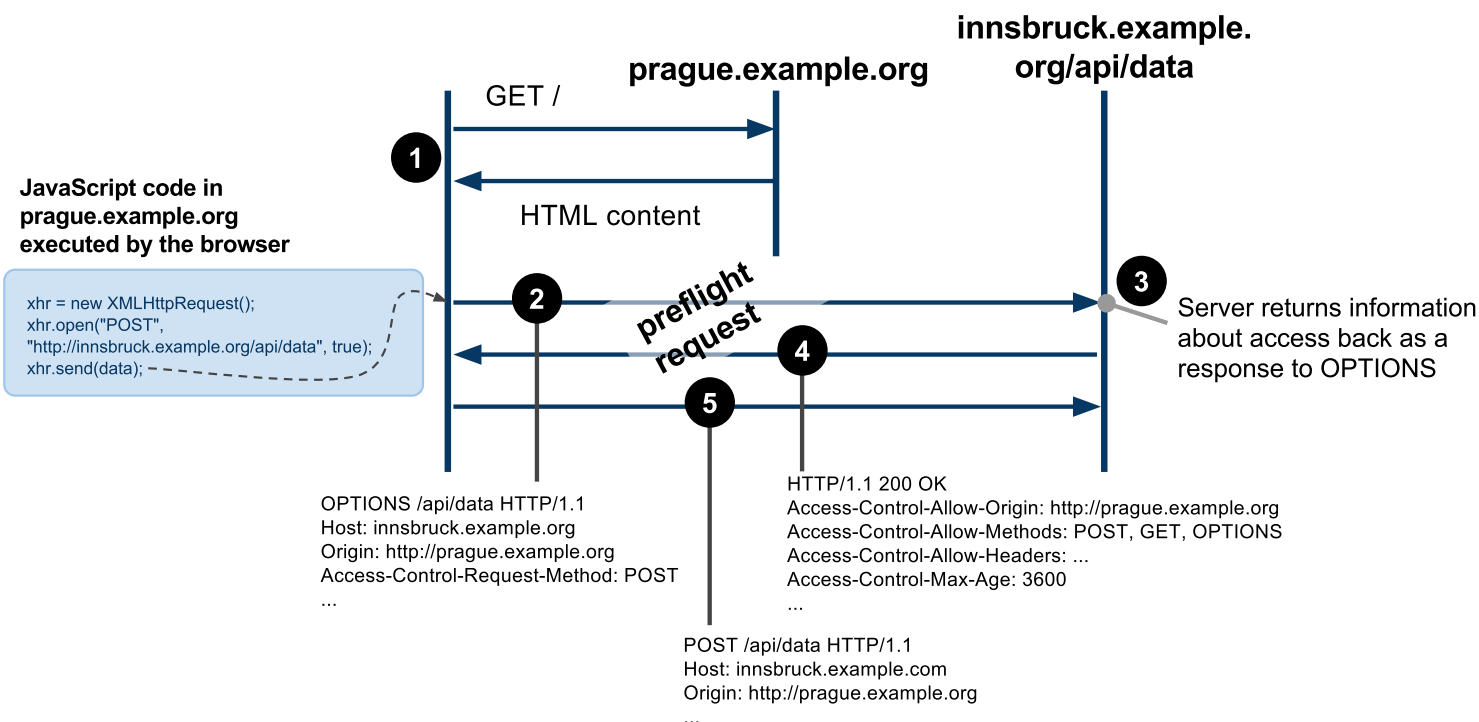
- Increasing number of mashup applications
  - *client-side mashups involving multiple sites*
  - *mechanism to control an access to sites from within JavaScript*
- Allow for **cross-site HTTP requests**
  - *HTTP requests for resources from a different domain than the domain of the resource making the request.*
- W3C specification, working draft
  - *see Cross-origin Resource Sharing [↗](#)*
  - *already browsers support it*
    - *see HTTP Access Control [↗](#) at Mozilla*

# CORS Protocol – GET



- Read-only resource access via HTTP GET
- Headers:
  - **Origin** – identifies the origin of the request
  - **Access-Control-Allow-Origin** – defines who can access the resource
  - either the full domain name or the wildcard (\*) is allowed.

# CORS Protocol – other methods and "preflight"



- Preflight request queries the resource using **OPTIONS** method
  - requests other than *GET* (except *POST* w/o payload) or with custom headers
  - A browser should run preflight automatically for any XHR request meeting preflight conditions
  - The browser caches responses according to **Access-Control-Max-Age**

# Overview

- Mashups and XHR
- Security Mechanisms
- JSON and JSONP

# Recall: JSON

- JSON = JavaScript Object Notation
  - *Serialization format for data representation*
  - *Very easy to use in JavaScript*
    - *no need to use a parser explicitly*
  - *Also great support in many programming environments*
- Key constructs
  - ***object** is a collection of comma-separated key/value pairs:*  
`{"name" : "tomas", "age" : 18, "student" : false, "car" : null}`
  - ***array** is an order list of values:*  
`[ "prague", "innsbruck", 45 ]`
  - *can be nested: objects as values in an **array**:*  
`[ { "name" : "tomas", "age" : 18 },  
 { "name" : "peter", "age" : 19 } ]`
  - *and the other way around: array as values in an **object**:*  
`{ "cities" : ["prague", "innsbruck"],  
 "states" : ["CZ", "AT"] }`
  - *A complete grammar see JavaScript Object Notation [🔗](#)*

# JSON in JavaScript

- Native data format
- Responses of service calls in JSON
  - *Many support JSON, how can we load that data?*
- Example Request-Response

# JSONP

- Service that supports JSONP
  - *allows to specify a query string parameter for a wrapper function to load the data in JavaScript code*
  - *otherwise the data cannot be used in JavaScript*
    - *they're loaded into the memory but assigned to nothing*
- Example
  - *if a resource at `http://someurl.org/json_data` returns then the resource at `http://someurl.org/json_data?_callback=loadData` returns*
- A kind of workaround for the same origin policy
  - *only `GET`, nothing else works obviously*
  - *no XHR, need to load the data through the dynamic `<script>` element*

# JSONP in JavaScript

- JSONP example
  - *loads JSON data using JSONP by dynamically inserting `<script>` into the current document. This will download JSON data and triggers the script.*



# JSON Vulnerability

- What it is
  - *JSON array data accessible via GET (normal access is via XHR)*
  - *Attacker may load the data in a **script**, redefine **Array** object, and assign the data to a variable.*
  - *Attacker's page with a script that you access:*
    - *your browser uses your cookies to load the resource*
- Prevention
  - *Using prefix in the data – the prefix makes the JSON data invalid; the client must strip the prefix before parsing the data as JSON*
  - *Use only POST for sensitive data*