

Cross-site request forgery

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Outline

- ◆ Classic CSRF
- ◆ Server-side Defenses
- ◆ Advanced Attacks
- ◆ Proposals for client-side changes

Data export

- ◆ Many ways to send information to other origins

```
<form action="http://www.b.com/">  
  <input name="data" type="hidden" value="hello">  
</form>
```

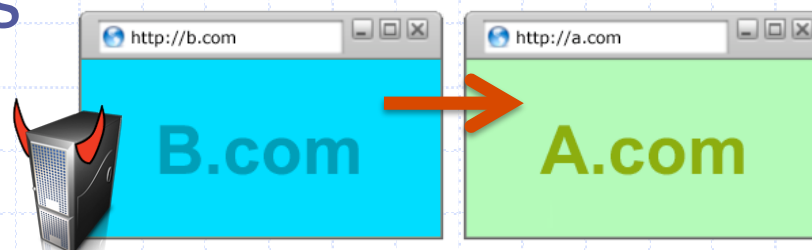
```

```

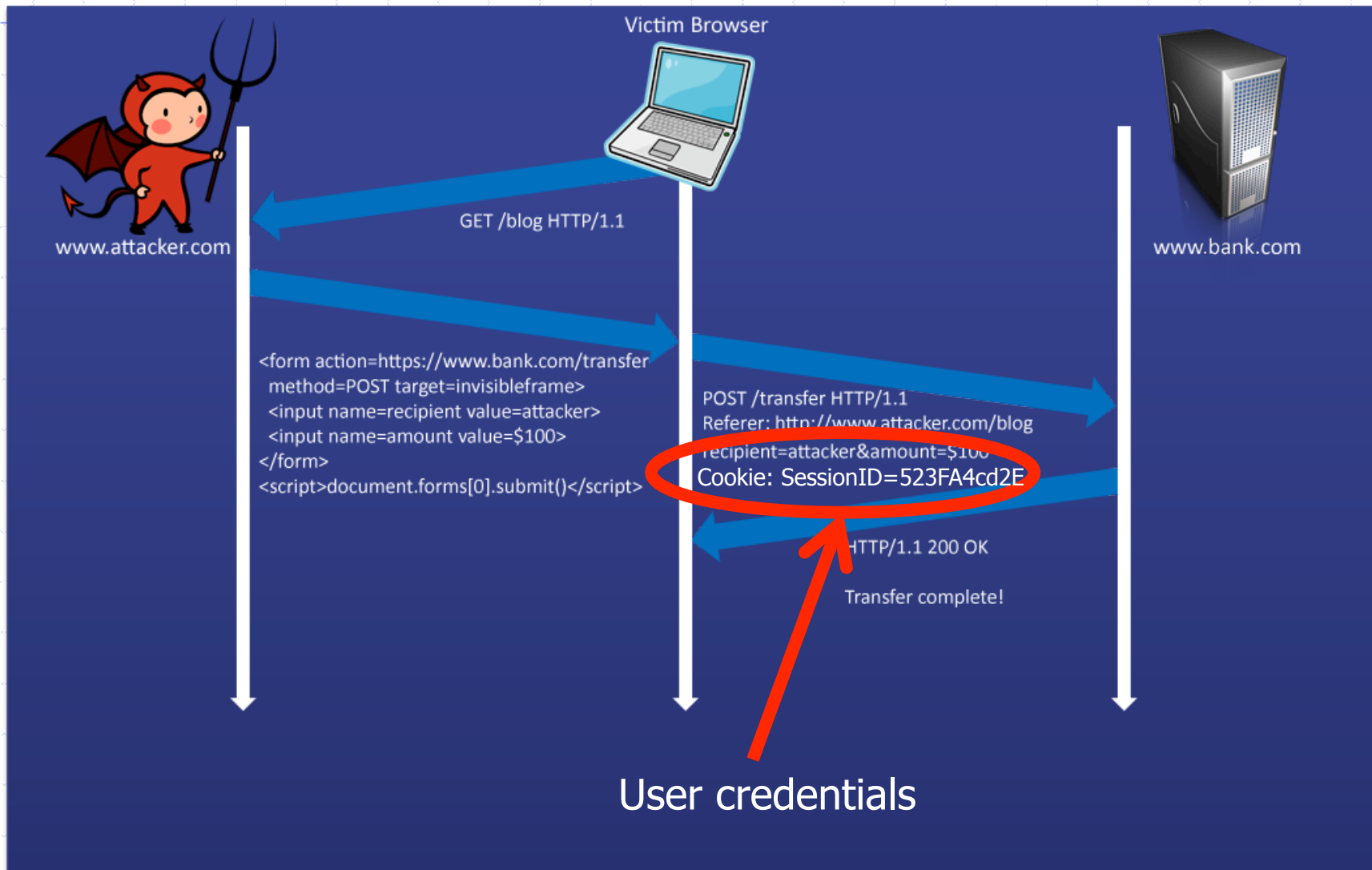
- ◆ No user involvement required
- ◆ Cannot read back response

Classic CSRF attack

- ◆ User visits victim site site
 - Logs in
- ◆ User loads attacker's site
 - Or encounters attacker's iframe on another site
- ◆ Attacker sends HTTP requests to victim
 - Victim site assumes requests originate from itself



Classic CSRF Attack





DEFENSES

CSRF Defenses

◆ Secret Validation Token



```
<input type=hidden value=23a3af01b>
```

◆ Referrer Validation

The Facebook logo, which is a blue rectangle with the word 'facebook' in white lowercase letters.

```
Referer: http://www.facebook.com/home.php
```

◆ Custom HTTP Header



```
X-Requested-By: XMLHttpRequest
```

Secret Token Validation



- ◆ Requests include a hard-to-guess secret
 - Unguessability substitutes for unforgeability
- ◆ Variations
 - Session identifier
 - Session-independent token
 - Session-dependent token
 - HMAC of session identifier

See "Robust Defenses for Cross-Site Request Forgery" for a comparison of these options.

Secret Token Validation

slicehost

https://manage.slicehost.com/slices/new

Slices DNS Help Account

My Slices
Add a Slice

Add a Slice

Slice Size

<input checked="" type="radio"/> 256 slice	\$20.00/month – 10GB HD, 100GB BW
<input type="radio"/> 512 slice	\$38.00/month – 20GB HD, 200GB BW
<input type="radio"/> 1GB slice	\$70.00/month – 40GB HD, 400GB BW
<input type="radio"/> 2GB slice	\$130.00/month – 80GB HD, 800GB BW
<input type="radio"/> 4GB slice	\$250.00/month – 160GB HD, 1600GB BW
<input type="radio"/> 8GB slice	\$450.00/month – 320GB HD, 2000GB BW
<input type="radio"/> 15.5GB slice	\$800.00/month – 620GB HD, 2000GB BW

System Image

Ubuntu 8.04.1 LTS (hardy)

Slice Name

or [cancel](#)

NOTE: You will be charged a prorated amount based upon the number of days remaining in your

```
g:0"><input name="authenticity_token" type="hidden" value="0114d5b35744b522af8643921bd5a3d899e7fbd2" /></div>
```

Referer Validation

Facebook Login

For your security, never enter your Facebook password on sites not located on Facebook.com.

Email:

Password:

☐ Remember me

Login

or Sign up for Facebook

[Forgot your password?](#)

Referer Validation Defense

◆ HTTP Referer header

- Referer: <http://www.facebook.com/>
- Referer: <http://www.attacker.com/evil.html>
- Referer:



◆ Lenient Referer validation

- Doesn't work if Referer is missing

◆ Strict Referer validation

- Secure, but Referer is sometimes absent...

Referer Privacy Problems

◆ Referer may leak privacy-sensitive information

`http://intranet.corp.apple.com/
projects/iphone/competitors.html`

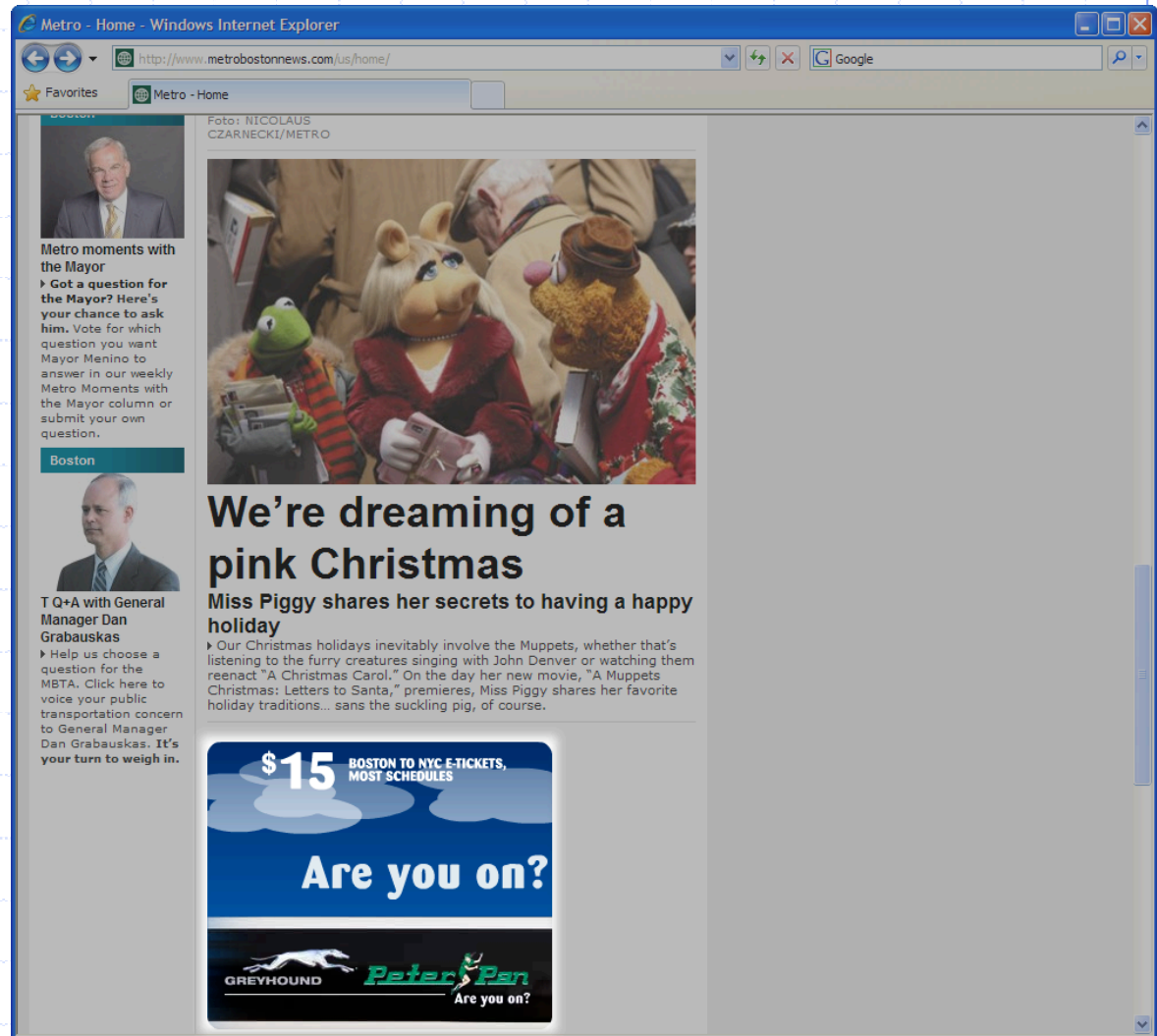
◆ Common sources of blocking:

- Network stripping by the organization
- Network stripping by local machine
- Stripped by browser for HTTPS -> HTTP transitions
- User preference in browser
- Buggy user agents

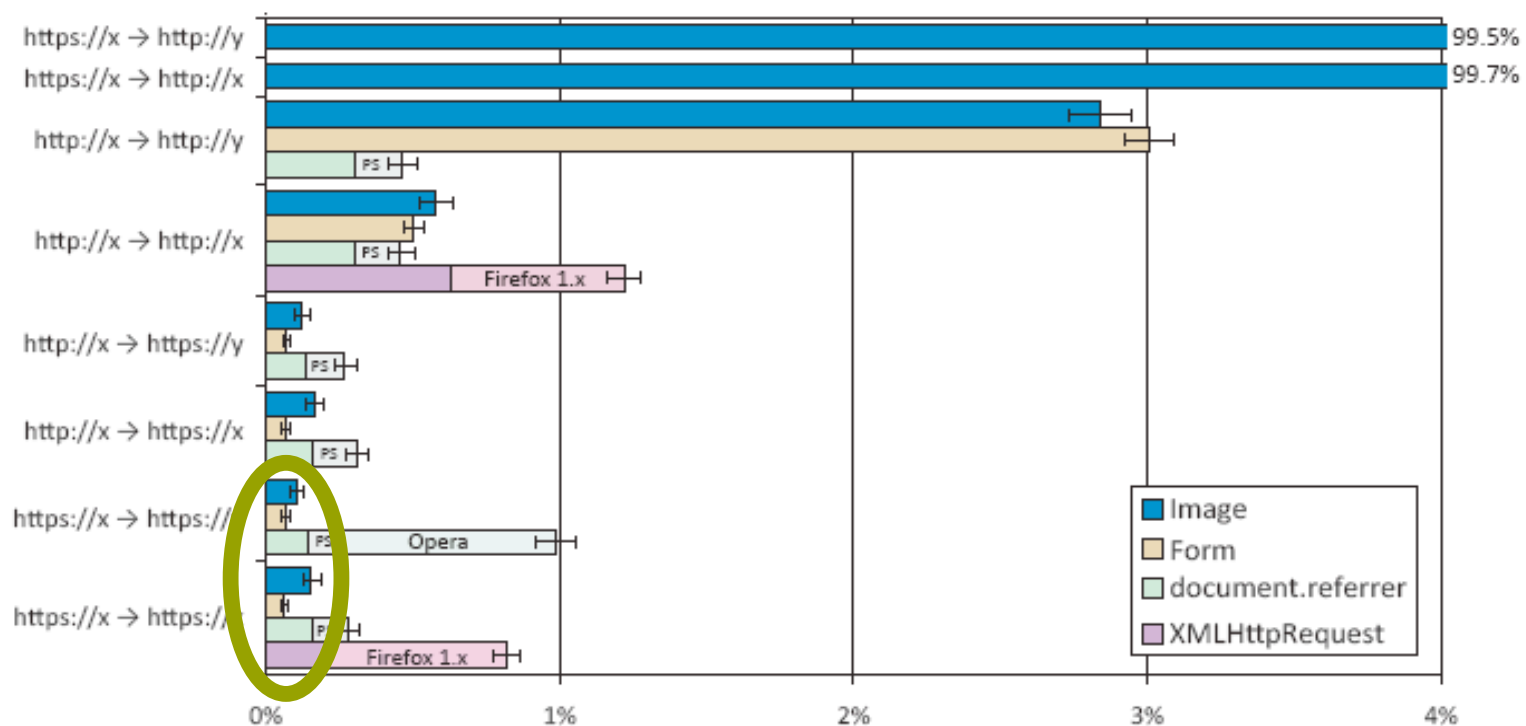
◆ Site cannot afford to block these users

Suppression Measurement

283,945 impressions



Suppression over HTTPS is low



Lenient Validation Vulnerability

- ◆ My site uses HTTPS, am I safe?
- ◆ Problem: Browsers do not append Referer if the source of the request is not an HTTP page

`ftp://attacker.com/attack.html`
`data:text/html,<html>...</html>`
`javascript:'<html>...</html>'`

Strict Validation Problems

- ◆ Some sites allow users to post forms
 - XSS sanitization doesn't include <form>
 - These sites need another defense
- ◆ Many sites allow users to post hyperlinks
 - Solution: Respect HTTP verb semantics
 - GET requests have no side effects
 - POST requests can change state

Custom Header Defense

- ◆ XMLHttpRequest is for same-origin requests
 - Can use setRequestHeader within origin
- ◆ Limitations on data export format
 - No setRequestHeader equivalent
 - XHR2 has a whitelist for cross-site requests
- ◆ Issue POST requests via AJAX:

X-Requested-By: XMLHttpRequest

- ◆ Doesn't work across domains



ANNOUNCEMENTS

Project 2, Mac OSX Tiger

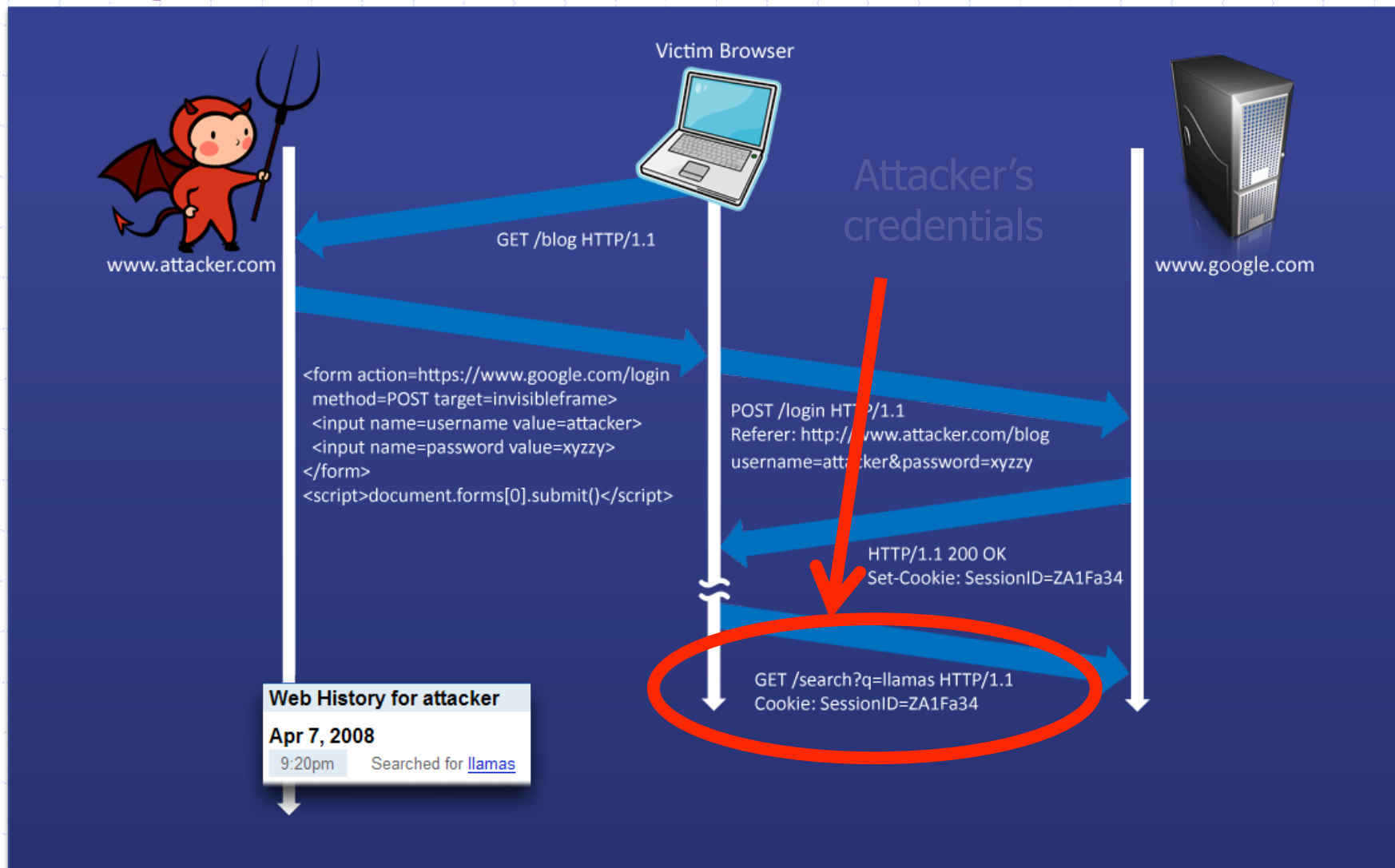


ADVANCED ATTACKS

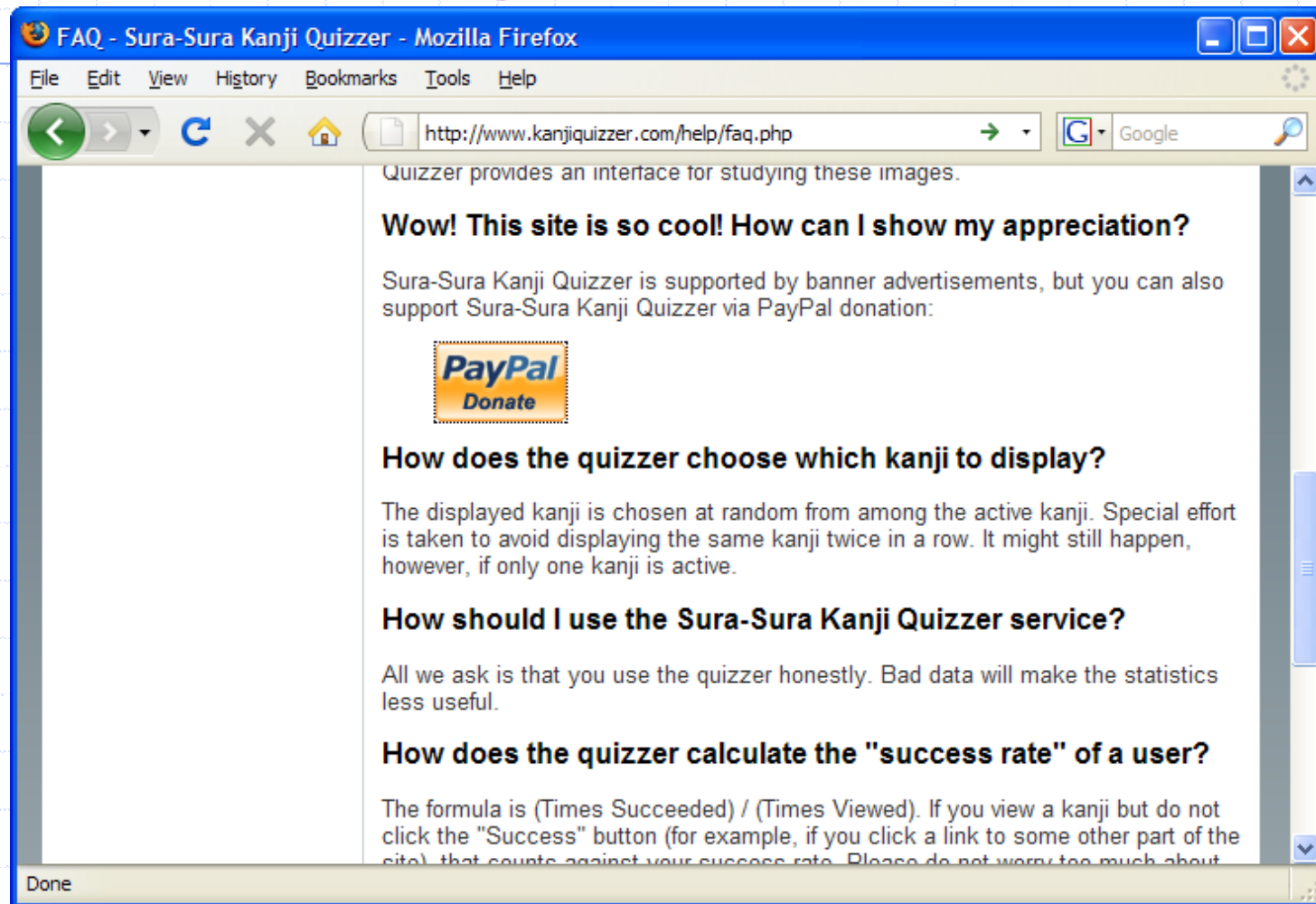
Broader view of CSRF

- ◆ Abuse of cross-site data export feature
 - From user's browser to honest server
 - Disrupts integrity of user's session
- ◆ Why mount a CSRF attack?
 - Network connectivity
 - Read browser state
 - Write browser state
- ◆ Not just "session riding"

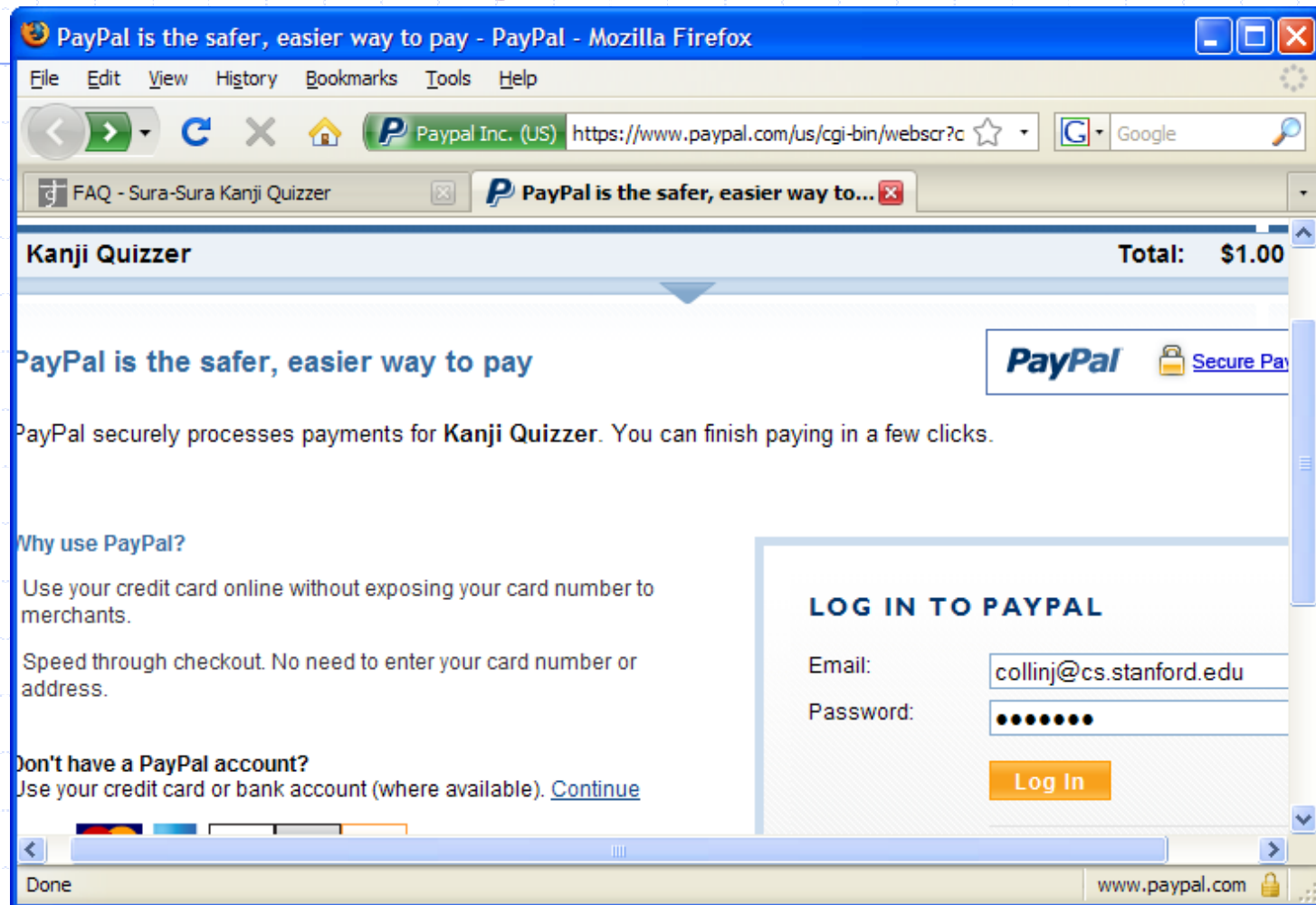
Login CSRF



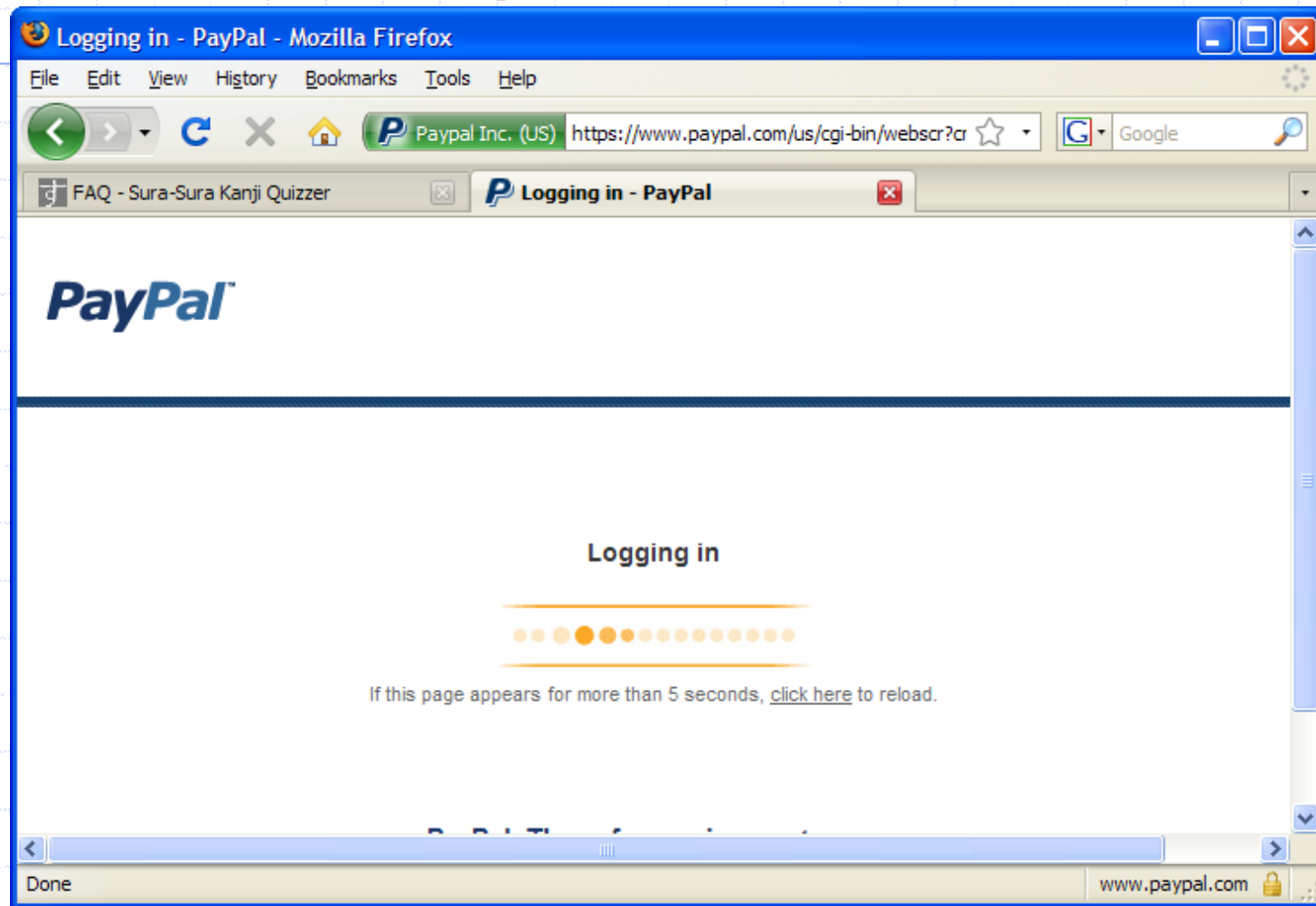
Payments Login CSRF



Payments Login CSRF



Payments Login CSRF



Payments Login CSRF

Add a Bank Account in the United States - PayPal - Mozilla Firefox

File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools Help

Paypal Inc. (US) <https://www.paypal.com/us/cgi-bin/webscr?dispatch=5885d80a13k> Google

FAQ - Sura-Sura Kanji Quizzer Add a Bank Account in the United...

[Log Out](#) | [Help](#) | [Security Center](#) Search

PayPal

[My Account](#) | [Send Money](#) | [Request Money](#) | [Merchant Services](#) | [Auction Tools](#) | [Products & Services](#)

Add a Bank Account in the United States

[Secure Transaction](#)

PayPal protects the privacy of your financial information regardless of your payment source. This bank account will become the default funding source for most of your PayPal payments, however you may change this funding source when you make a payment. Review our [education page](#) to learn more about PayPal policies and your payment-source rights and remedies.

The safety and security of your bank account information is protected by PayPal. We protect against unauthorized withdrawals from your bank account to your PayPal account. Plus, we will notify you by email whenever you deposit or withdraw funds from this bank account using PayPal.

Country: United States

*Bank Name:

Account Type: ☒ Checking ☐ Savings

U.S. Check Sample

MEMO

⑆ 2115544854 0012 1456874801 ⑈

Routing Number (9 digits) Check# (3-17 digits) Account Number (3-17 digits)

*Routing Number: (9 digits)

Is usually located between the ⑆ symbols on your check.

*Account Number: (3-17 digits)

Typically comes before the ⑈ symbol. Its exact location and number of digits varies from bank to bank.

*Re-enter Account Number:

[Continue](#) [Cancel](#)

Done www.paypal.com

Rails vs. Login CSRF

SliceManager Login

slicehost

Email

Password

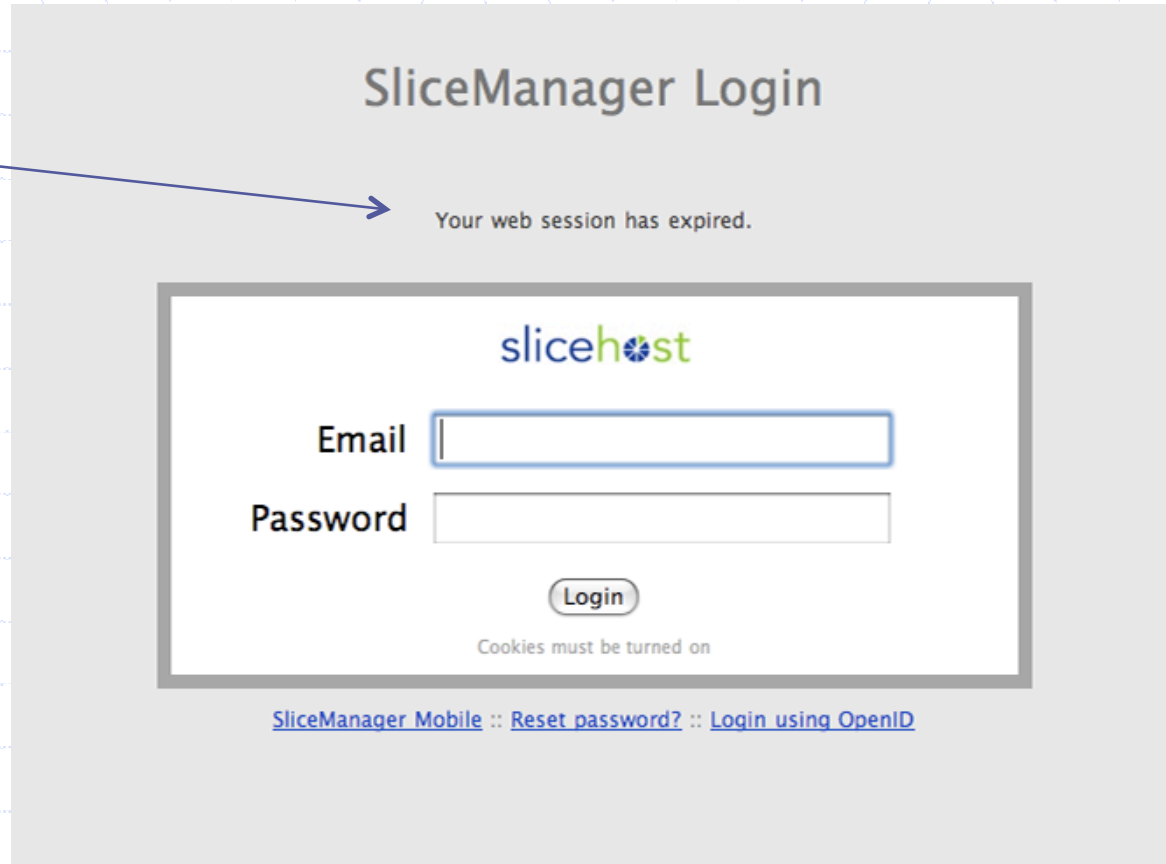
Login

Cookies must be turned on

[SliceManager Mobile](#) :: [Reset password?](#) :: [Login using OpenID](#)

```
g:0"><input name="authenticity_token" type="hidden" value="0114d5b35744b522af8643921bd5a3d899e7fbd2" /></div>
="/images/logo.jpg" width='110'></div>
```

Login CSRF Fails



The screenshot shows a web page titled "SliceManager Login". Below the title, a message states "Your web session has expired." with a blue arrow pointing to it from the left. Below this message is a login form with the "slicehost" logo at the top. The form contains two input fields: "Email" and "Password". Below the "Password" field is a "Login" button. At the bottom of the form, a note says "Cookies must be turned on". Below the form, there are three links: "SliceManager Mobile", "Reset password?", and "Login using OpenID".

SliceManager Login

Your web session has expired.

slicehost

Email

Password

Login

Cookies must be turned on

[SliceManager Mobile](#) :: [Reset password?](#) :: [Login using OpenID](#)



CLIENT-SIDE DEFENSES

Can browsers help with CSRF?



- ◆ Does not break existing sites
- ◆ Easy to use
- ◆ Hard to misuse
- ◆ Allows legitimate cross-site requests
- ◆ Reveals minimum amount of information
- ◆ Can be standardized

Proposed Approaches

◆ HTTP Headers

- Identify the source of requests
- Change Referer header or add a new Origin header
- Send more information for POST than GET
- Experiment: Cross-domain POSTs out of firewall accounted for ~0.0001% of traffic
- Problem: Unsafe GET requests
- Problem: Third-party content within an origin
- Problem: How to handle redirects

◆ Same-origin-only cookies

- Doesn't help multi-domain sites: amazon.com and amazon.co.uk
- These sites could use other defenses

Conclusion

◆ Server-side defenses are required

- Secret token validation – use frameworks like Rails
- Referrer validation – works over HTTPS
- Custom headers – for AJAX

◆ No easy solution

- User does not need to have an existing session for attacks to work
- Hard to retrofit existing applications with defenses