

Middleware Architectures 2

Lecture 2: Browser Networking

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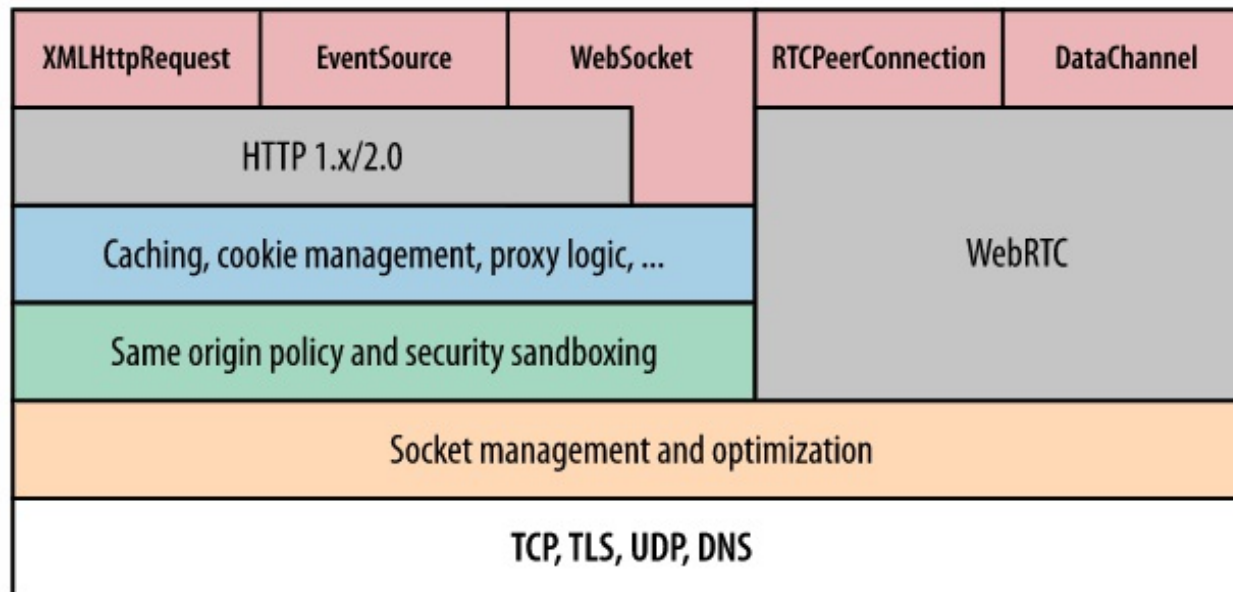
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Overview

- Browser Networking
 - *XHR*
 - *Fetch API*
- Security Mechanisms
- JSON and JSONP

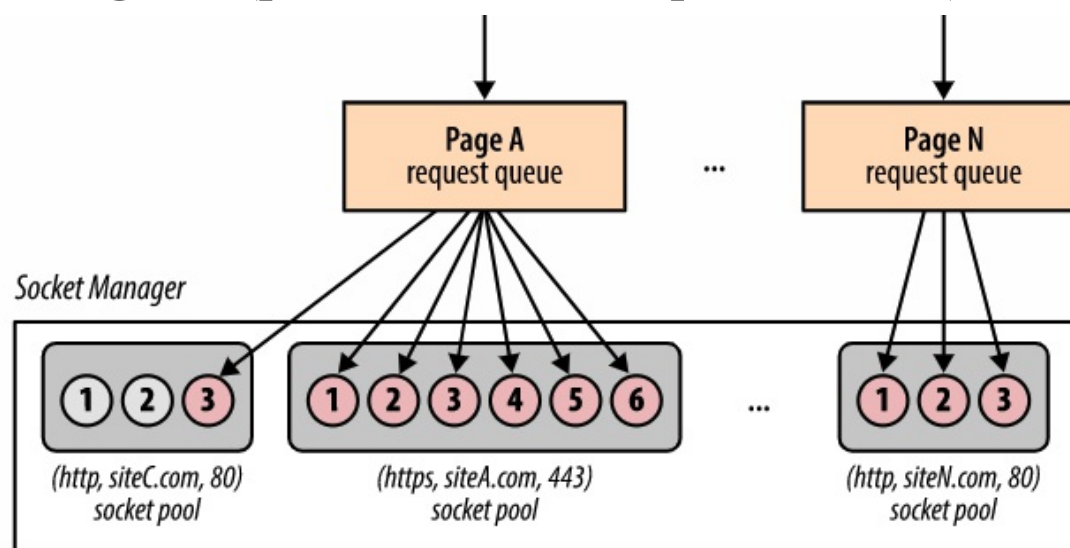
Browser Networking

- Browser
 - Platform for fast, efficient and secure delivery of Web apps
 - Many components
 - parsing, layout, style calculation of HTML and CSS, JavaScript execution speed, rendering pipelines, and **networking stack**
 - When network is slow, e.g. waiting for a resource to arrive
 - all other steps are blocked



Connection Management

- Network socket management and optimization
 - *Socket reuse*
 - *Request prioritization*
 - *Protocol negotiation*
 - *Enforcing connection limits*
- Socket manager
 - *Sockets organized in pools (connection limits and security constraints)*
 - *origin = (protocol, domain, port number)*



Network Security

- No raw socket access for app code
 - *Prevents apps from initiating any connection to host*
 - *For example port scan, connect to mail server, etc.*
- Network security
 - **Connection limits**
 - *protect both client and server from resource exhaustion*
 - **Request formatting and response processing**
 - *Enforcing well-formed protocol semantics of outgoing requests*
 - *Response decoding to protect user from malicious servers*
 - **TLS negotiation**
 - *TLS handshake and verification checks on certificates*
 - *User is warned when verification fails, e.g. self-signed cert is used*
 - **Same-origin policy**
 - *Constraints on requests to be initiated and to which origin*

Mashups

- Web application hybrid
 - *App uses APIs of two or more applications*
- Types
 - *Data mashup – integration/aggregation of data (read only)*
 - *Service mashup – more sophisticated workflows (read, write)*
 - *Visualization – involves UI*
 - *For example, third-party data displayed on the Google map*
- Client-Server View
 - *client-side mashups (in a browser)*
 - *JavaScript, Dynamic HTML, AJAX, JSON/JSONP*
 - *server-side mashups*
 - *server-side integration of services and data*
 - *Any language*

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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">  
  
var 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`



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Fetch API

- XHR is callback-based, Fetch is promise-based
- Interface to accessing requests and responses
 - Provides global **fetch** method to fetch resources asynchronously
 - Can be easily used in service workers
 - Supports CORS and other extensions to HTTP
- Interfaces
 - **Request** – represents a request to be made
 - **Response** – represents a response to a request
 - **Headers** – represents response/request headers
- Basic usage:

```
1  async function logMovies() {  
2      const response = await fetch("http://example.com/movies.json");  
3      const movies = await response.json();  
4      console.log(movies);  
5  }
```

Making request

- A **fetch** function is available in global **window**
- It takes **path** and returns **Promise**

```
1 fetch('https://api.github.com/users/tomvit')
2   .then(response => response.json())
3   .then(data => console.log(data))
4   .catch(error => console.error('Error:', error));
```

- You can make **no-cors** request
 - *With Fetch, the request will be handled as with putting **src** to **img***

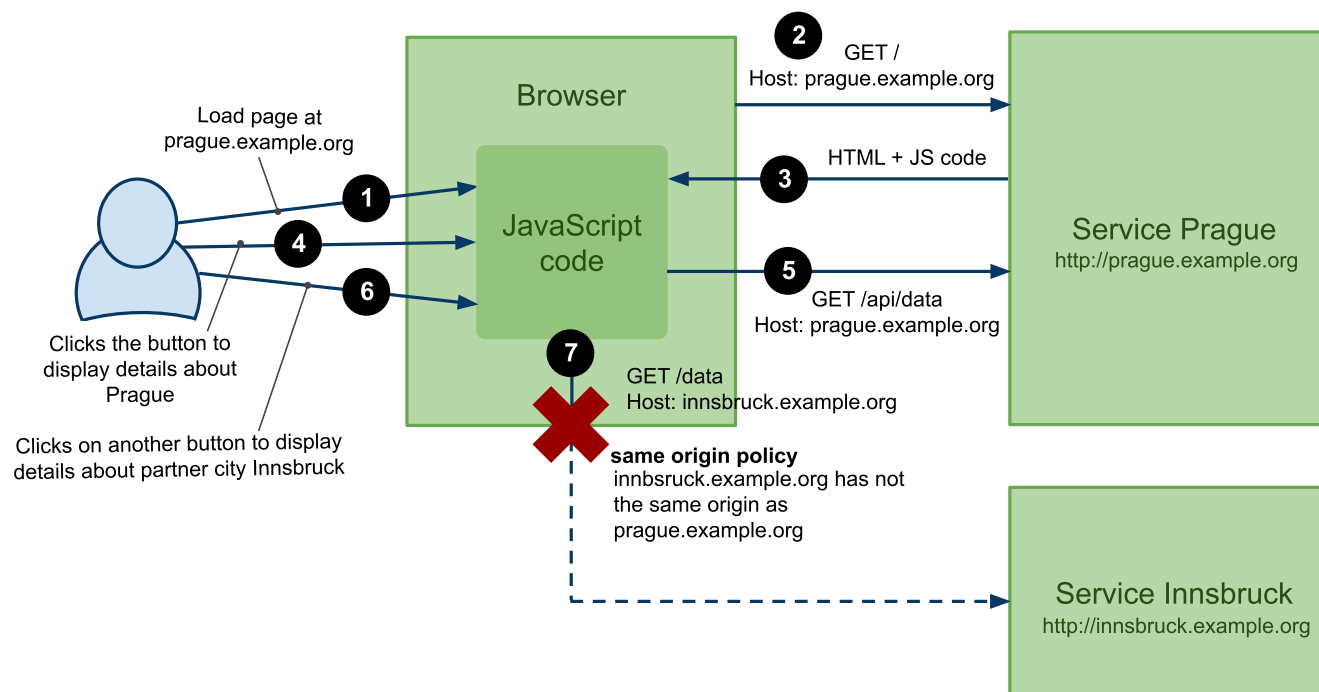
```
1 fetch('https://google.com', {
2   mode: 'no-cors',
3 }).then(function (response) {
4   console.log(response.type);
5 });
```

- You can access low-level body stream
 - *With XHR, the whole **responseText** would be loaded into memory.*
 - *With Fetch, you can read chunks of response and cancel the stream when needed.*

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

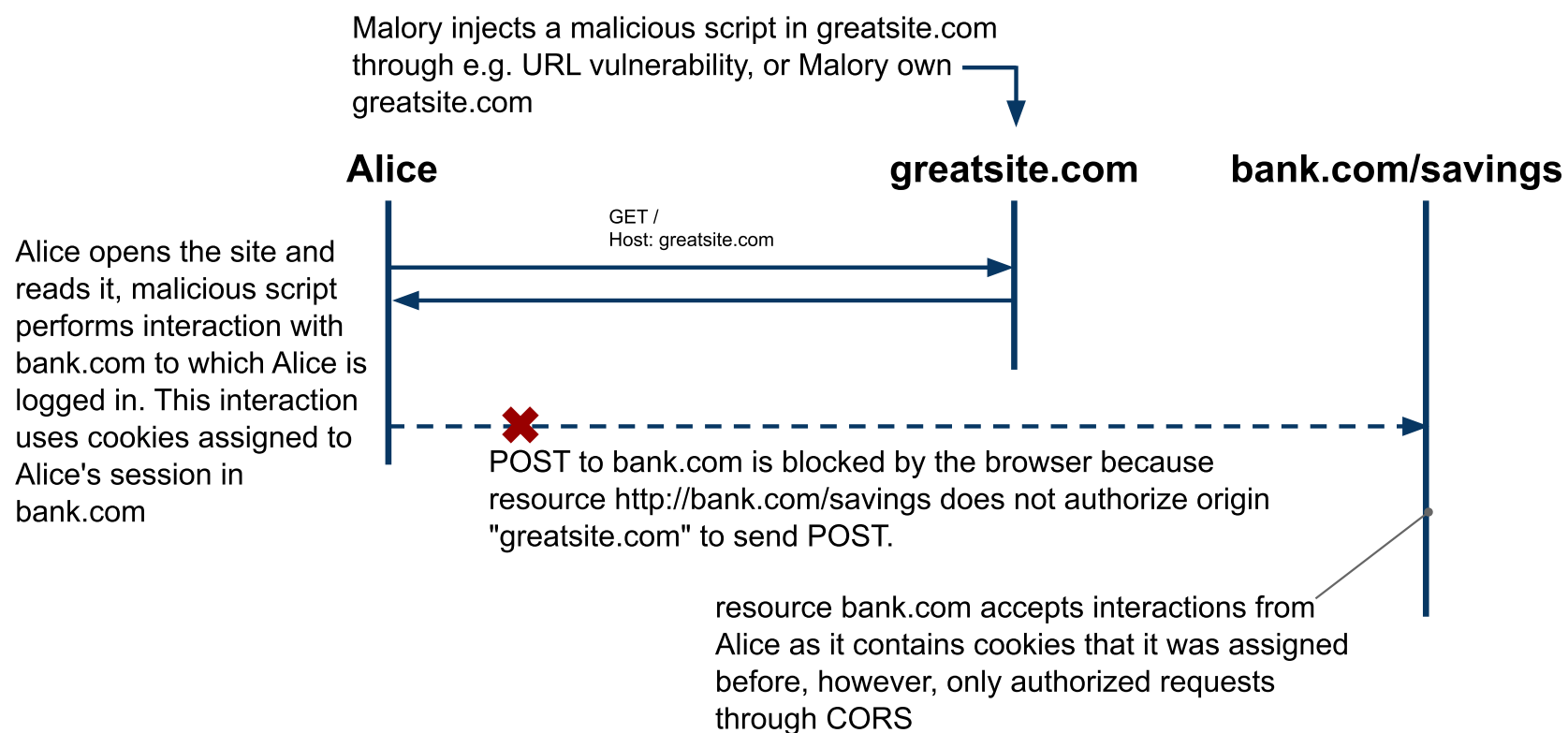
Same Origin Policy



- 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

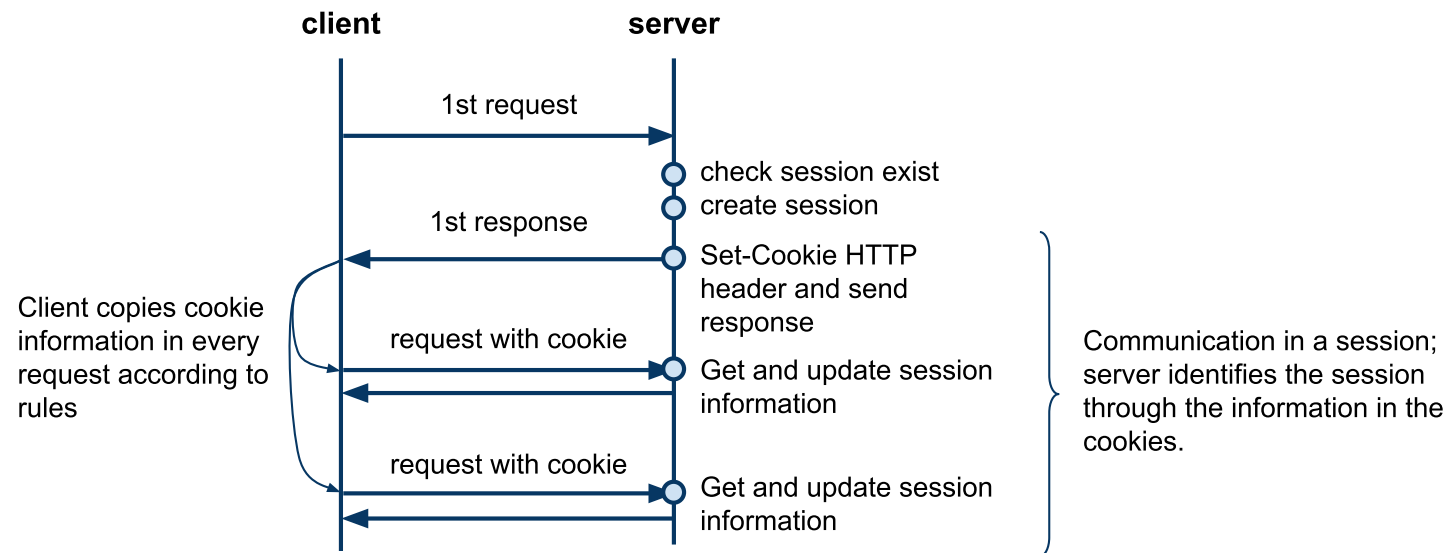
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Overview

- 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!*

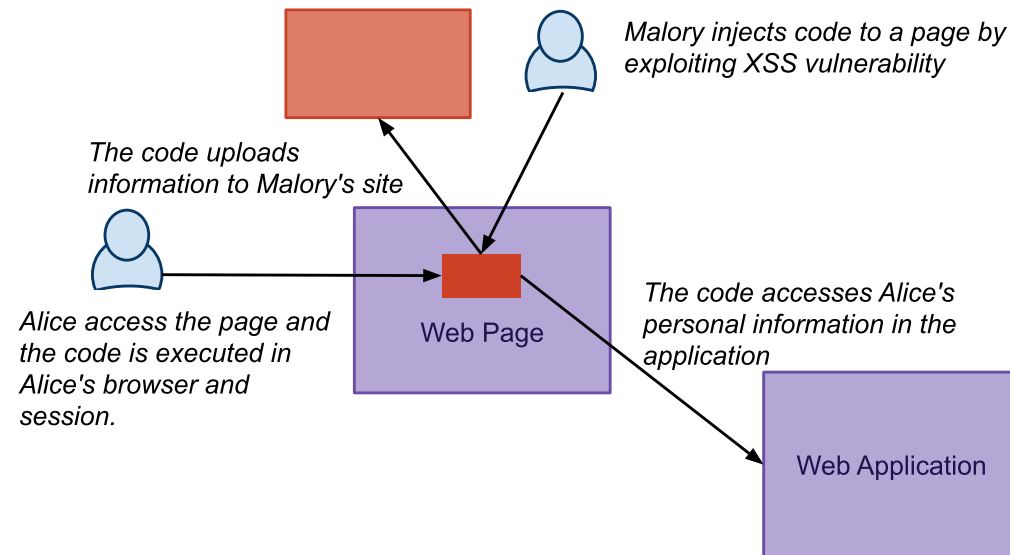
Cross-site Request Forgery (CSRF)

- 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:*

```
1 | 
```
 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*

```
1 | There is a great event happening at  
2 | http://someurl.com/@"onmouseover="alert('test xss')"/
```

- *Twitter parses the link and wraps it with `<a>` element*

```
1 | There is a great event happening at  
2 | <a href="http://someurl.com/@"onmouseover="alert('test xss')"  
3 |     target="_blank">http://someurl.com/@"onmouseover=  
4 |     "alert('test xss')"/</a>
```

- *See details at Twitter mouseover exploit [🔗](#)*

- Other example: Google Contacts

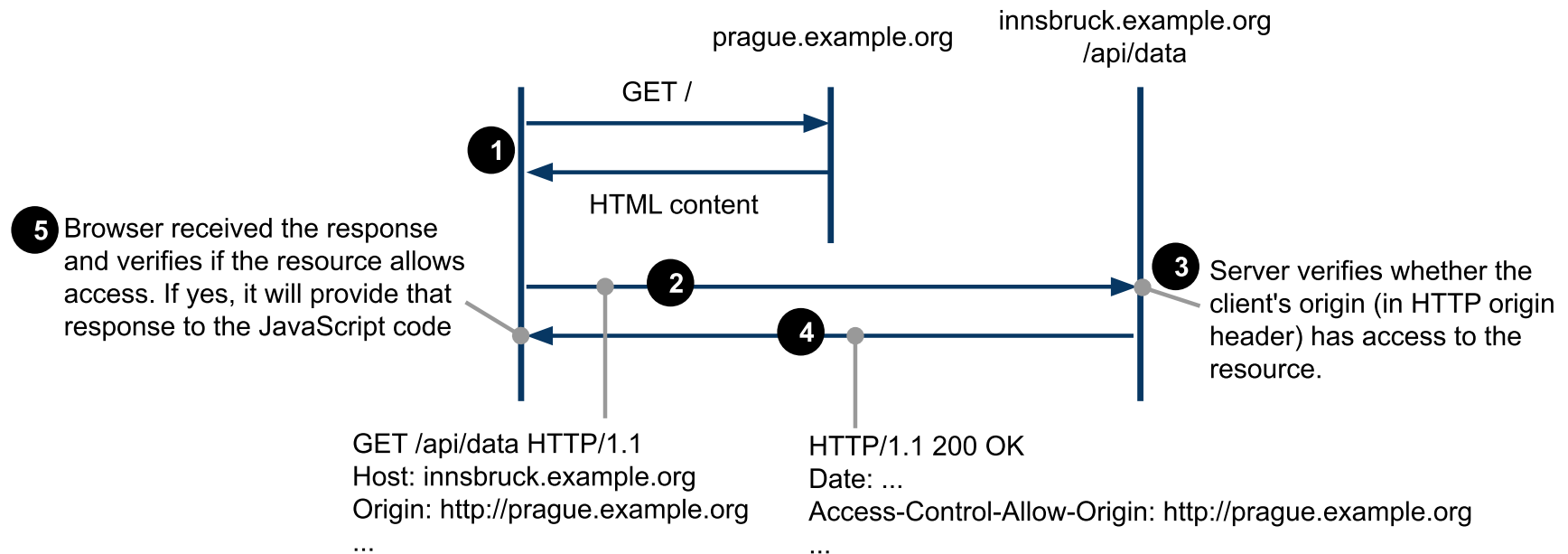
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 - *Cross-origin Resource Sharing Protocol (CORS)*
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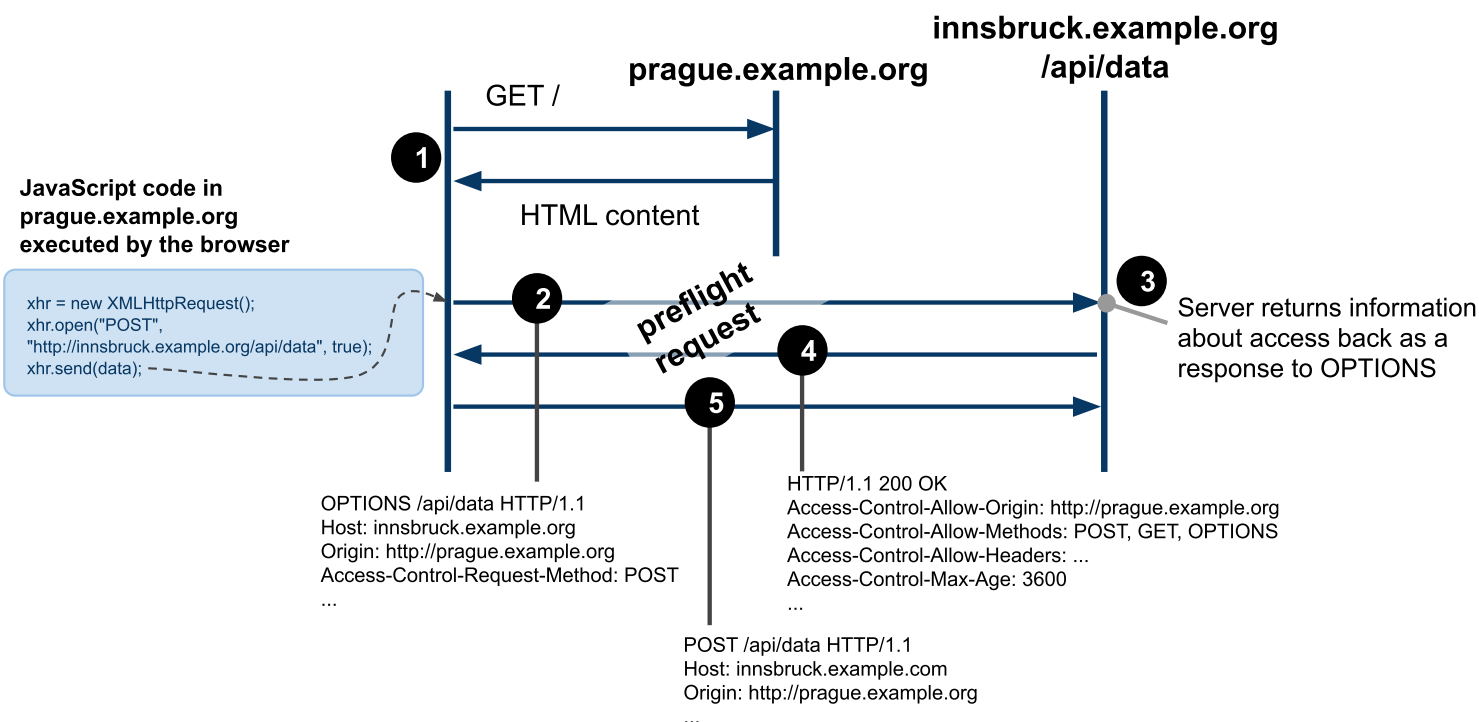
- Increasing number of mashup applications
 - *client-side mashups involving multiple sites*
 - *mechanism to control an access to sites from within JavaScript*
- Allow for **cross-site HTTP requests**
 - *HTTP requests for resources from a different domain than the domain of the resource making the request.*
- W3C Recommendation
 - *see Cross-origin Resource Sharing [↗](#)*
 - *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**

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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

```
1 // data needs to be assigned
2 var data = { "people" : ["tomas", "peter", "alice", "jana"] };
3
4 // go through the list of people
5 for (var i = 0; i < data.people.length; i++) {
6     var man = data.people[i];
7     // ... do something with this man
8 }
```

- Responses of service calls in JSON

- *Many support JSON, how can we load that data?*

- Example Request-Response

```
1 GET http://pipes.yahoo.com/pipes/pipe.run?_id=638c670c40c97b62&_render=json
2
3 {"count":1,"value":
4   {"title":"Web 2.0 announcements",
5     "description":"Pipes Output",
6     "link":"http://pipes.yahoo.com/pipes/pipe.info...",
7     "pubDate":"Mon, 07 Mar 2011 18:27:20 +0000",
8     "generator":"..."
9   },
10  ...
11 }
```

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*

```
{ "people" : ["tomas", "peter", "alice", "jana"] }
```

then the resource at
http://someurl.org/json_data?_callback=loadData *returns*

```
loadData({ "people" : ["tomas", "peter", "alice", "jana"] });
```
- 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.*

```
1  var TWITTER_URL = "http://api.twitter.com/1/statuses/user_timeline.json?" +
2      "&screen_name=web2e&count=100&callback=loadData";
3
4  // this needs to be loaded in window.onload
5  // after all document has finished loading...
6  function insertData() {
7      var se = document.createElement('script');
8      se.setAttribute("type","text/javascript");
9      se.setAttribute("src", TWITTER_URL);
10     document.getElementsByTagName("head")[0].appendChild(se);
11     // And data will be loaded when loadDta callback fires...
12 }
13
14 // loads the data when they arrive
15 function loadData(data) {
16     // we need to know the the structure of JSON data that is returned
17     // and code it here accordingly
18     for (var i = 0; i < data.length; i++) {
19         data[i].created_at // contains date the tweet was created
20         data[i].text // contains the tweet
21     }
22 }
```