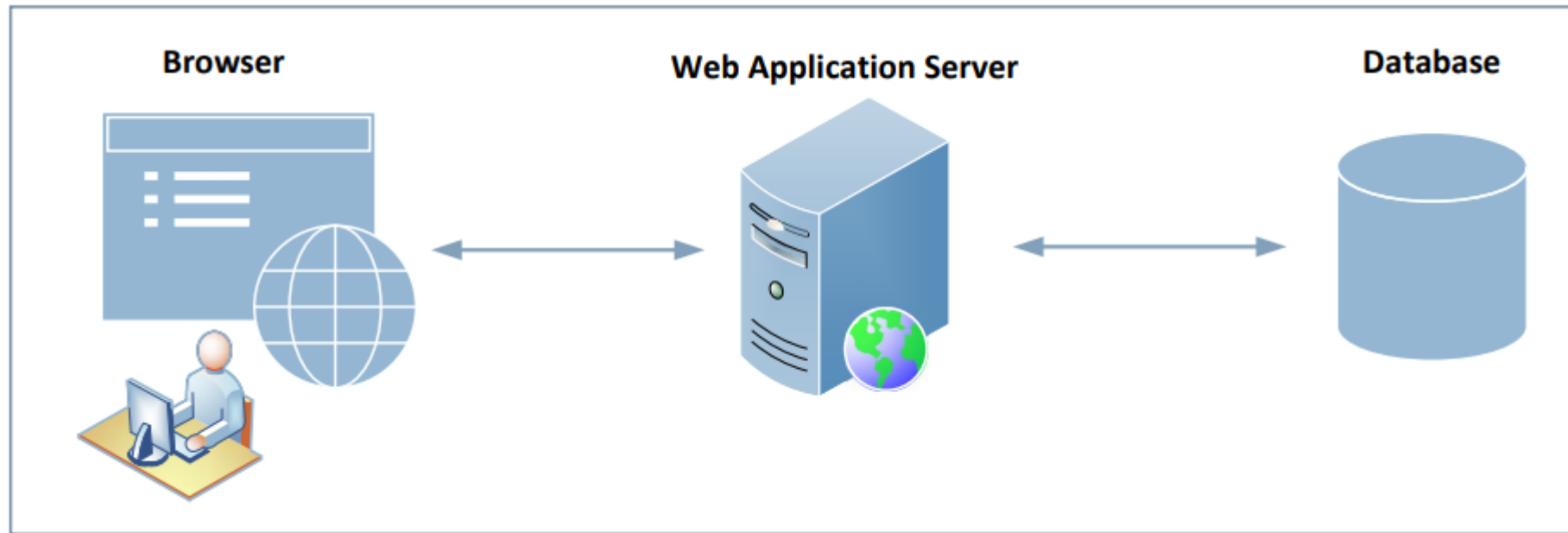

Web Security Basics

Outline

- **The web architecture**
- **Web server**
- **HTTP protocol, cookies**
- **JavaScript and sandboxing**

The Web Architecture



HTML

- **Hypertext Markup Language**
- **For creating web pages**
- **Example**

```
<html>
<body>
  <h1>Heading</h1>
  <p>This is a test.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

CSS: Cascading Style Sheets

- **Specify the presentation style**
- **Separate content from the presentation style**
- **Example**

```
<style type="text/css">
  .myclass { background-color: yellow; }
  #myid { position: absolute; top: 220px; left: 700px; }
  body { background-color: lightblue;
        margin-top: 50px; margin-bottom: 20px;
        margin-right: 0px; margin-left: 80px; }
  h1 { font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif; }
</style>
```

Dynamic Content

- **Adobe Flash**
- **Microsoft Silverlight**
- **ActiveX**
- **Java applets**
- **JavaScript**

JavaScript

- **Also known as ECMAScript**
- **Scripting language for web pages**
- **Different ways to include JavaScript code**

```
<script>  
  ... Code ...  
</script>
```

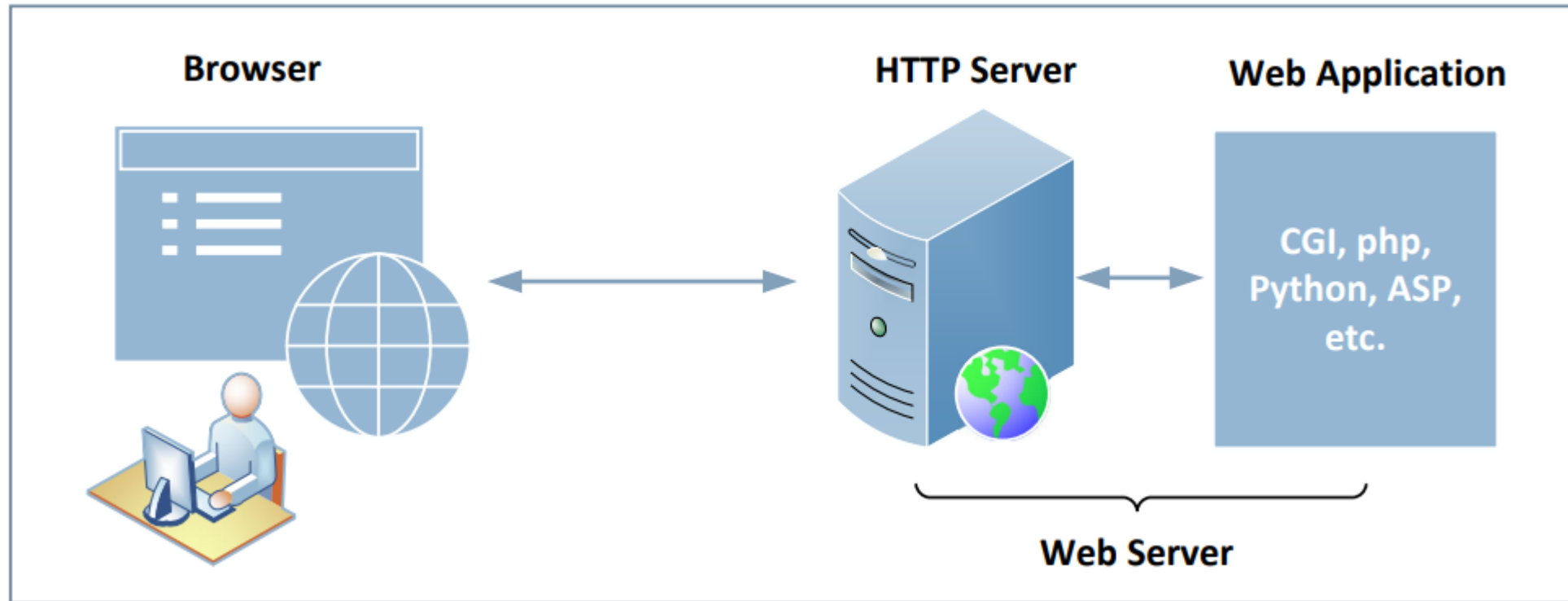
```
<script src="myScript.js"></script>
```

```
<script src="https://www.example.com/myScript.js"></script>
```

```
<button type="button" onclick="myFunction()">Click it</button>
```

Web Server

HTTP Server & Web Application Server



Case Study: Apache Server

Configuration: Virtual Hosting

```
<VirtualHost *:80>
    ServerName www.bank32.com
    DocumentRoot "/var/www/bank32"
</VirtualHost>

<VirtualHost *:80>
    ServerName www.bank99.com
    DocumentRoot "/var/www/bank99"
</VirtualHost>
```

How HTTP Server Interacts with Web Applications

- **CGI: The Common Gateway Interface**
 - Starts the CGI program in a new process
- **FastCGI: a variation of the CGI, faster**
- **Modules: directly execute script-based programs**

PHP Example

Inline Approach

```
<!doctype html>
<html>
<body>
<h1>PHP Experiment</h1>
<h2>Current time is
<?php echo date("Y-m-d h:i:sa") ?>
</h2>
</body>
</html>
```

Template Approach

```
<?php
$title = "PHP Experiment";
$time = date("Y-m-d h:i:sa")
?>

<!doctype html>
<html>
<body>
<h1><?=$title?></h1>
<h2>Current time is <?=$time?></h2>
</body>
</html>
```

HTTP Protocol

HTTP: Interacting with Server (1)

- **An example of HTTP request**

```
GET /index.html HTTP/1.1           ①
Host: www.example.com              ②
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Ubuntu; Linux x86_64; rv:83.0) ...
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml; ...
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Connection: keep-alive
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
```

HTTP: Interacting with Server (2)

- An example of HTTP response

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Encoding: gzip
Age: 434007
Cache-Control: max-age=604800
Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8
Expires: Mon, 22 Mar 2021 12:13:26 GMT
Last-Modified: Thu, 17 Oct 2019 07:18:26 GMT
Server: ECS (ord/4CDD)
Content-Length: 648
```

HTTP 404 (not found)

Joke: I had trouble finding my new classroom. Room 404, classroom not found

GET versus POST Requests

- **Main difference**

- how they send data to the server

- **GET request**

```
GET /post_form.php?foo=hello&bar=world HTTP/1.1
Host: www.example.com
Cookie: SID=xsdgfergbghedvrbeadv
```

- **Post request**

```
POST /post_form.php HTTP/1.1
Host: www.example.com
Cookie: SID=xsdgfergbghedvrbeadv
Content-Length: 19
foo=hello&bar=world
```


Cookies

- **Web server is stateless**
 - does not maintain a long-term connection with the client
- **HTTP Cookies: used to save information on the client side**
 - Browser save cookies
 - Attach cookies in every request

Setting Cookies

- **Server: setting cookies**

```
<?php
    setcookie('cookieA', 'aaaaaa');
    setcookie('cookieB', 'bbbbbb', time() + 3600);

    echo "<h2>Cookies are set</h2>"
?>
```

- **HTTP response**

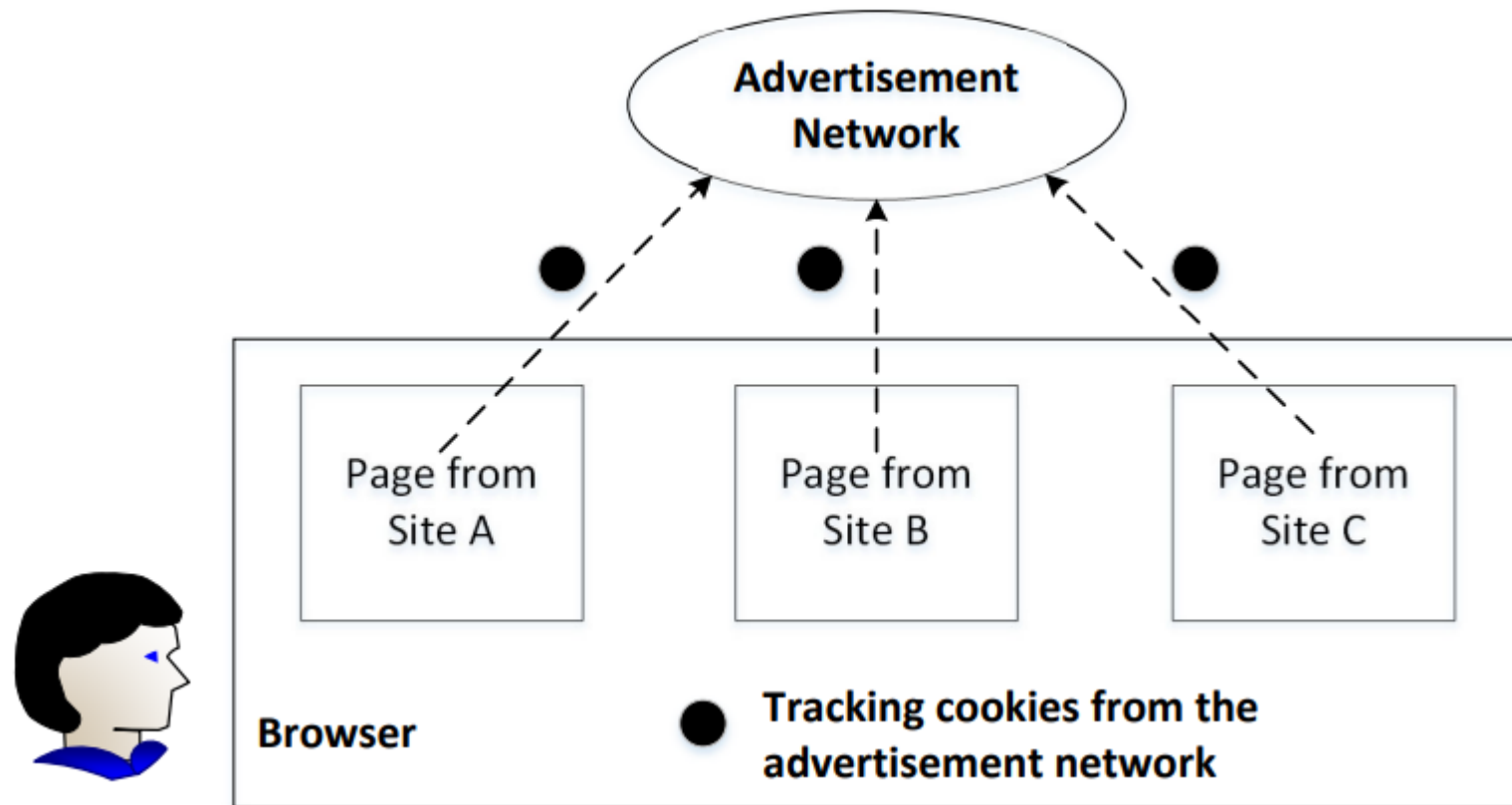
```
GET: HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Wed, 25 Aug 2021 20:40:15 GMT
Server: Apache/2.4.41 (Ubuntu)
Set-Cookie: cookieA=aaaaaa
cookieB=bbbbbb; expires=Wed, 25-Aug-2021 21:40:15 GMT; Max-Age=3600
Content-Length: 28
Keep-Alive: timeout=5, max=99
Connection: Keep-Alive
Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8
```

Attaching Cookies

- **Browser: attach all the cookies belonging to the target server**

```
http://www.bank32.com/index.html
Host: www.bank32.com
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Ubuntu; ...
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,...
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Connection: keep-alive
Cookie: cookieA=aaaaaa; cookieB=bbbbbb
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
```

Tracking Using Cookies



```

```

Prevent Tracking

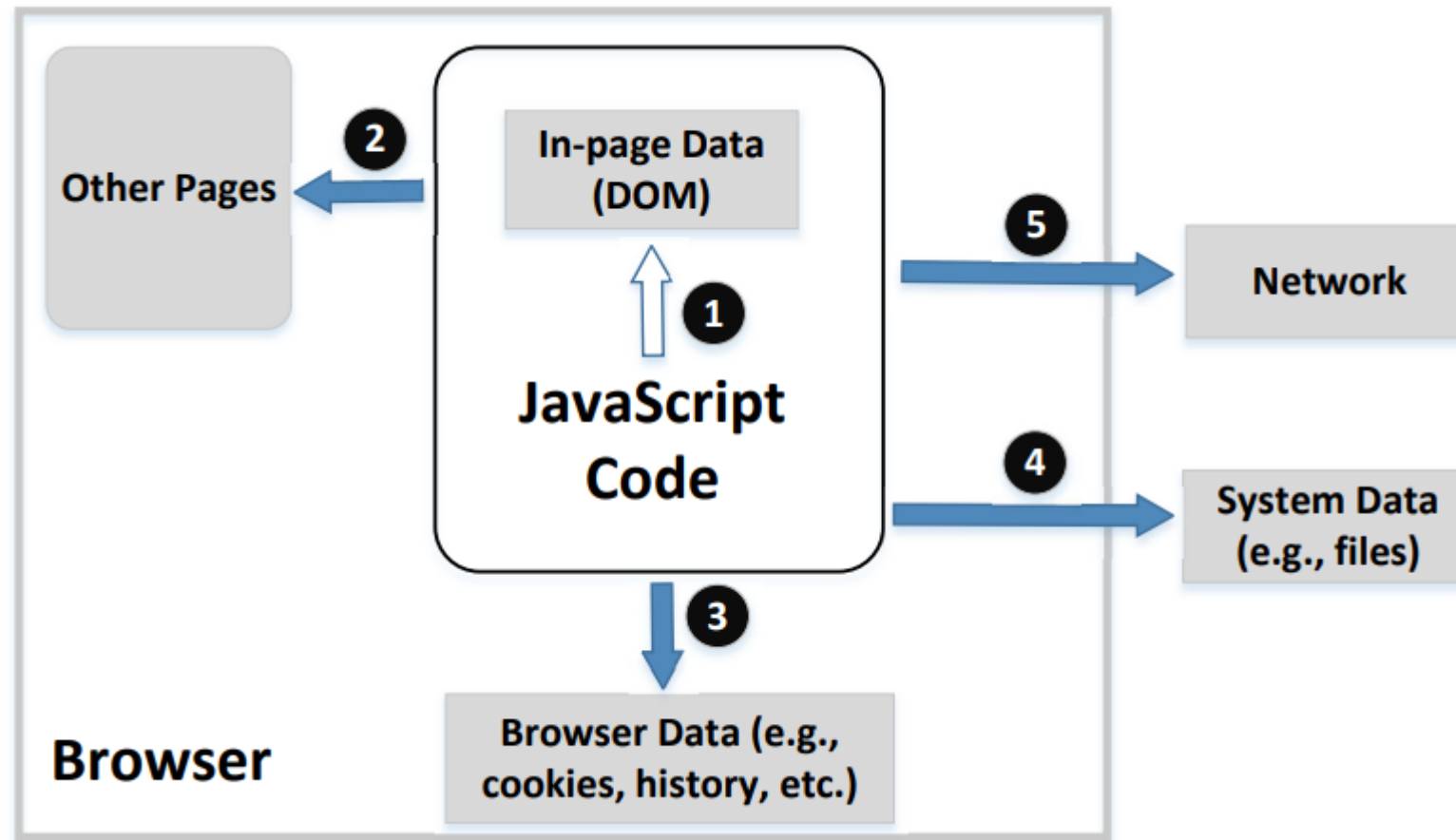
- **Using anonymous mode in browsing**
- **Block third-party cookies**
 - First-party cookies are essential for browsing
 - Third-part cookies are mainly used for advertisement, information collection, etc.

Session Cookies

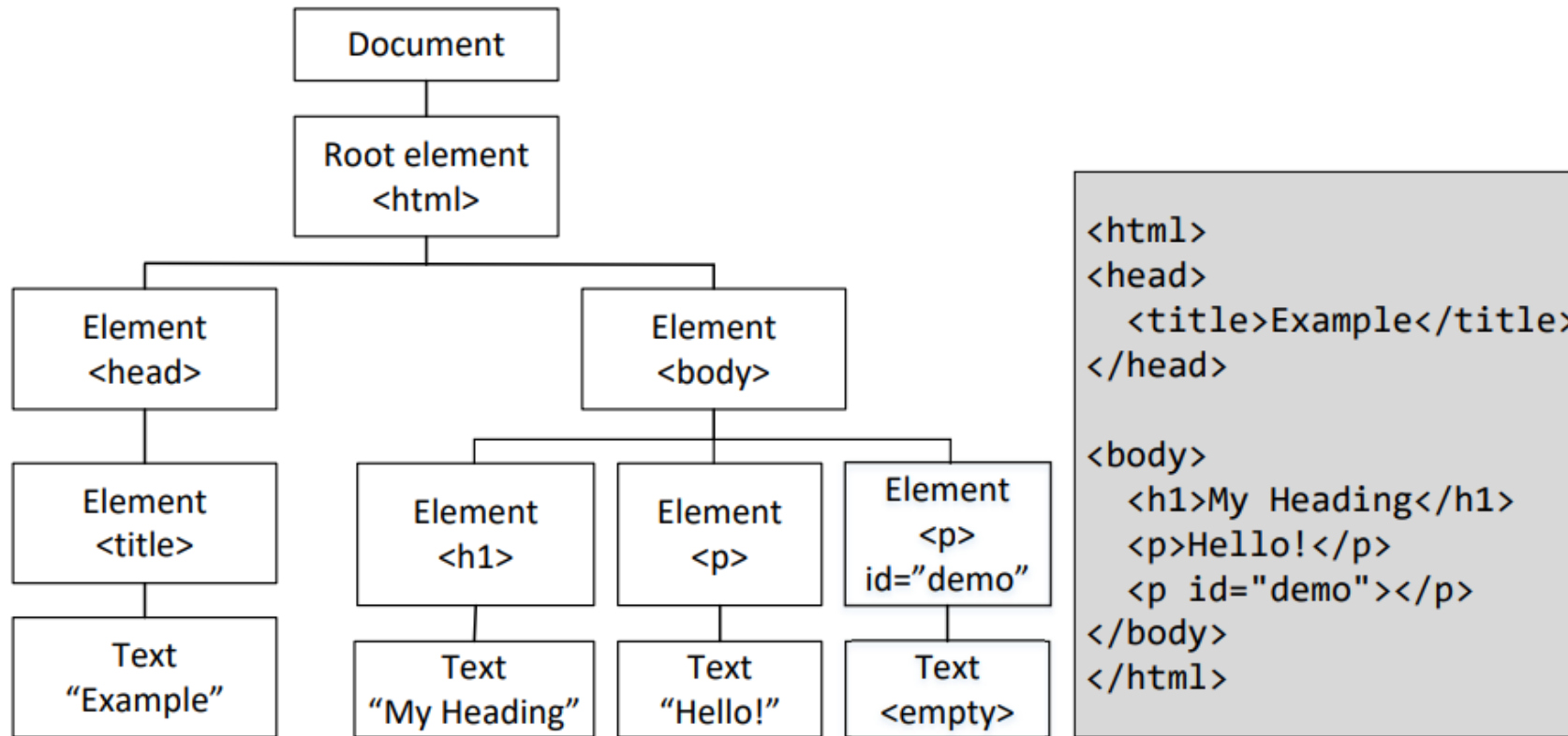
- **A cookie: store session ID**
- **The session ID identifies a session**
- **Session data are typically maintained on the server**
- **Session is typically created after user login**
 - Have the session ID = have the access
 - Security sensitive
 - ID: Random number

JavaScript and sandbox

Protection Needs



Access Page Data and DOM



```
document.getElementById('demo').innerHTML = 'Hello World'
```

Access File System

- JavaScript cannot directly access local file system
- User needs to grant permission via file selection

```
<input type="file" id="file-selector">
```



File selection: **grant permissions by selection**

```
var files = document.getElementById('file-selector').files;
```



Get the file handlers

Access Network and Ajax

- **Three communication mechanisms**
 - Normal HTTP
 - Ajax
 - WebSocket
- **Security policies are different**

Ajax Example

- **Asynchronous JavaScript and XML (Ajax)**
- **Slowly being superseded by the Fetch API**
- **Ajax example**

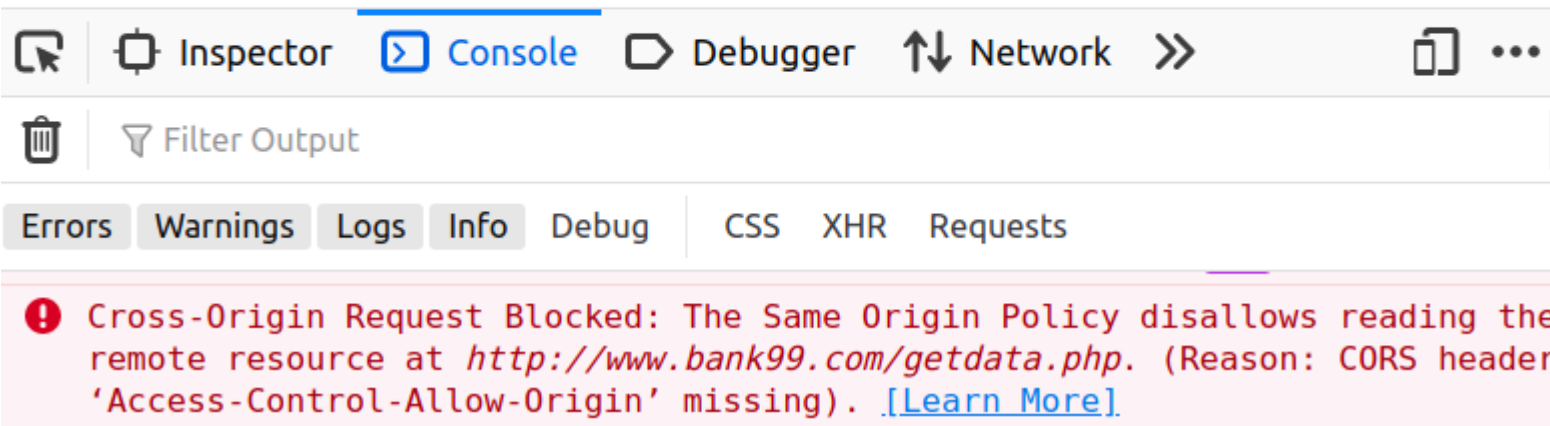
```
function send_ajax()  
{  
    var xhttp = new XMLHttpRequest();  
    xhttp.onreadystatechange = function() {      ②  
        if (this.readyState == 4 && this.status == 200) {  
            document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = this.responseText;  
        }  
    };  
    xhttp.open("GET", "http://www.bank32.com/getdata.php", true); ③  
    xhttp.send();  
}
```

Same Origin Policy on Ajax

- Page from www.bank32.com trying to access www.bank99.com (using Ajax)

Something is wrong!

Send Ajax



What is Blocked: Request or Response?

- Request was sent out, response came back
- Browser blocks Ajax code from accessing the response

```
$ sudo tcpdump -i br-3f00b5edf2b0 -n -v
10.9.0.1.42580 > 10.9.0.5.80: ... HTTP, length: 316
  GET /getdata.php HTTP/1.1
  Host: www.bank32.com
  Origin: http://www.bank99.com
  Referer: http://www.bank99.com/ajax.html

10.9.0.5.80 > 10.9.0.1.42580: ... HTTP, length: 224
  HTTP/1.1 200 OK
  Server: Apache/2.4.41 (Ubuntu)
  Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8

  Data from Bank32!
```

Why Blocking the Response?

- **Cross-Origin access compromise privacy**
 - Same-origin policy is enforced
- **Example: Ajax code in Facebook page**
 - allowed to access the user's Facebook data
 - not allowed to access the user's Google data

Relaxing the Restriction

- The same-origin policy is too restrictive
- CORS (Cross-Origin Resource Sharing)
 - Whitelist provided by server: grant permissions
- CORS policy on www.bank99.com

```
<?php
header("Access-Control-Allow-Origin: http://www.bank32.com");

echo "Time from Bank99: ".date("h:i:sa")
?>
```


WebSocket

- **Ajax uses HTTP: half-duplex**
 - Browser sends request, server responds
 - No “push” mechanism (from server)
- **WebSocket is full-duplex**
 - Both browser/server can send data (without request)

Security Policy on WebSocket

- **Browser does not restrict data from WebSocket**
 - Different from Ajax
 - Access control on client side
- **Access control is conducted on server side**
 - Check the “Origin” of the request

Cable Haunt Attack

- **Discovered: January 2020**
- **Affected many Broadcom-based cable modems**
- **These modems run a WebSocket-based server program**
 - JavaScript code can interact with the server: a door is open
 - Attacker exploits a buffer overflow vulnerability on the server