

WebBlaze: New Security Technologies for the Web

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Web: Increasing Complexity



Ensuring Security on the Web Is Complex & Tricky

- Does the browser correctly enforce desired security policy?
- Is third-party content such as malicious ads securely sandboxed?
- Do browsers & servers have consistent interpretations/views to enforce security properties?
- Do web applications have security vulnerabilities?
- Do different web protocols interact securely?

WebBlaze: New Security Technologies for the Web

- Does the browser correctly enforce desired security policy?
 - *Cross-origin capability leaks: attacks & defense [USENIX 09]*
- Is third-party content such as malicious ads securely sandboxed?
 - *Preventing Capability Leaks in Secure JavaScript Subsets [NDSS10]*
- Do browsers & servers have consistent interpretations/views to enforce security properties?
 - *Document Structure Integrity: A Robust Basis for Cross-site Scripting Defense [NDSS09]*
 - *Content sniffing XSS: attacks & defense [IEEE S&P 09]*
- Do applications have security vulnerabilities?
 - *Symbolic Execution Framework for JavaScript [IEEE S&P10]*
- Do different web protocols interact securely?
 - *Model checking web protocols (Joint with Stanford)*

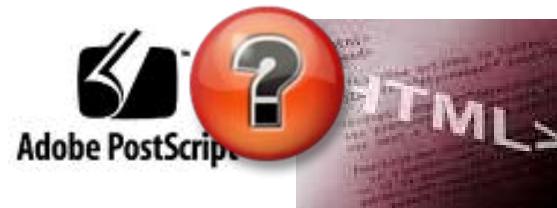
Outline

- **WebBlaze Overview**
- **Content sniffing XSS attacks & defense**
- **New class of vulnerabilities: Client-side Validation (CSV) Vulnerability**
- **Kudzu: JavaScript Symbolic Execution Framework for in-depth crawling & vulnerability scanning of rich web applications**
- **Conclusions**

Is this a paper or a web page?

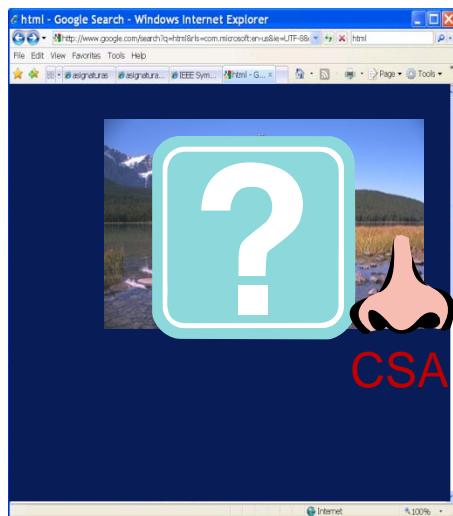
%!PS-Adobe-2.0

%%Creator: <script> ... </script>

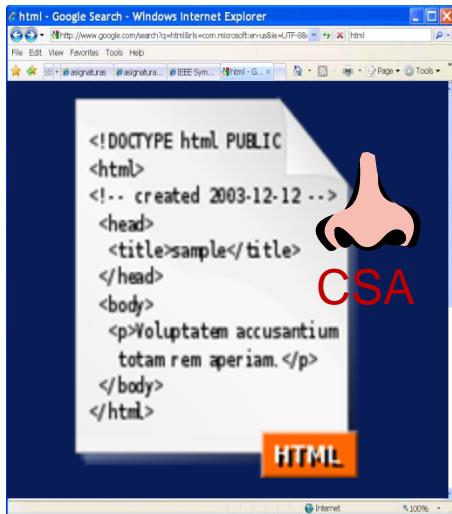


What happens if IE decides it is HTML?

Content Sniffing Algorithm (CSA)



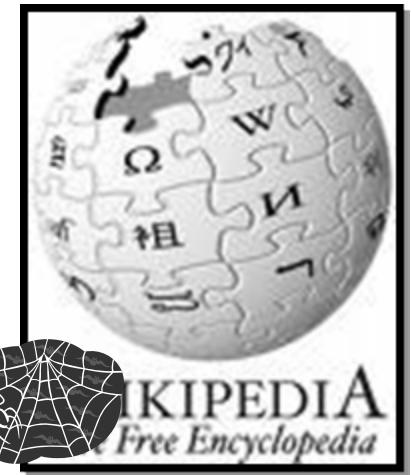
Content Sniffing XSS Attack



GET /patagonia.gif HTTP/1.1

HTTP/1.1 200 OK

Content-Type: image/gif



patagonia.gif



Automatically Identifying Content Sniffing XSS Attacks

- Website content filter modeled as Boolean predicate on the input (accepted/rejected)
- Browser CSA modeled as multi-class classifier
 - One per output MIME type (e.g., text/html or not)
- Query a solver for inputs that are:
 1. Accepted by the website's content filter
 2. Interpreted as HTML by the browser's CSA

Challenge: Extracting CSA from Close-sourced Browsers

- IE7, Safari 3.1
- Need automatic techniques to extract model from program binaries

BitBlaze Binary Analysis Infrastructure

- The first infrastructure:
 - Novel fusion of static, dynamic, formal analysis methods
 - » Loop extended symbolic execution
 - » Grammar-aware symbolic execution
 - Identify & cater common needs for security applications
 - Whole system analysis (including OS kernel)
 - Analyzing packed/encrypted/obfuscated code

Vine:
Static Analysis
Component

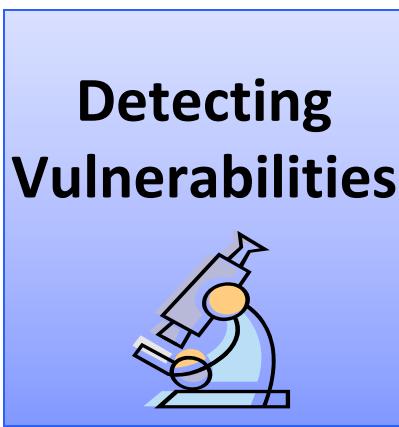
TEMU:
Dynamic Analysis
Component

Rudder:
Mixed Execution
Component

BitBlaze Binary Analysis Infrastructure

BitBlaze: Security Solutions via Program Binary Analysis

- Unified platform to accurately analyze security properties of binaries
 - ✓ Security evaluation & audit of third-party code
 - ✓ Defense against morphing threats
 - ✓ Faster & deeper analysis of malware

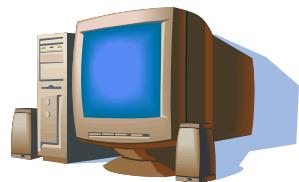


BitBlaze Binary Analysis Infrastructure

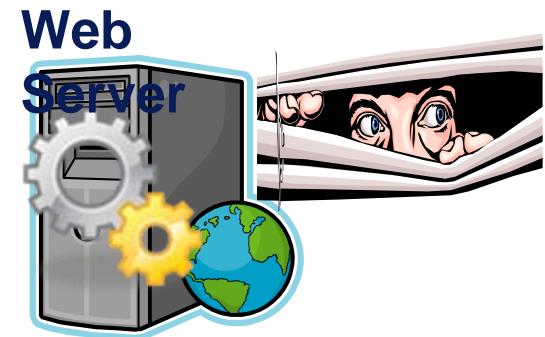
Extracting CSA from Close-sourced Browsers

- IE7, Safari 3.1
- String-enhanced symbolic execution on binary programs
 - Build on top of BitBlaze
 - Model extractions via program execution space exploration
 - Model string operations and constraints explicitly
 - Solve string constraints
- Identify real-world vulnerabilities

Symbolic Execution: Path Predicate



GET /
HTTP/1.1



Executed instructions

```
mov(%esi), %al  
mov $0x47, %bl  
cmp %al, %bl  
jnz FAIL  
mov 1(%esi), %al  
mov $0x45, %bl  
cmp %al, %bl  
jnz FAIL  
...
```

Intermediate Representation (IR)

```
AL = INPUT[0]  
BL = 'G'  
ZF = (AL == BL)  
IF(ZF==0)JMP(FAIL)  
AL = INPUT[1]  
BL = 'E'  
ZF = (AL == BL)  
IF(ZF==0)JMP(FAIL)  
...
```

Path predicate
 $(INPUT[0] == 'G')$

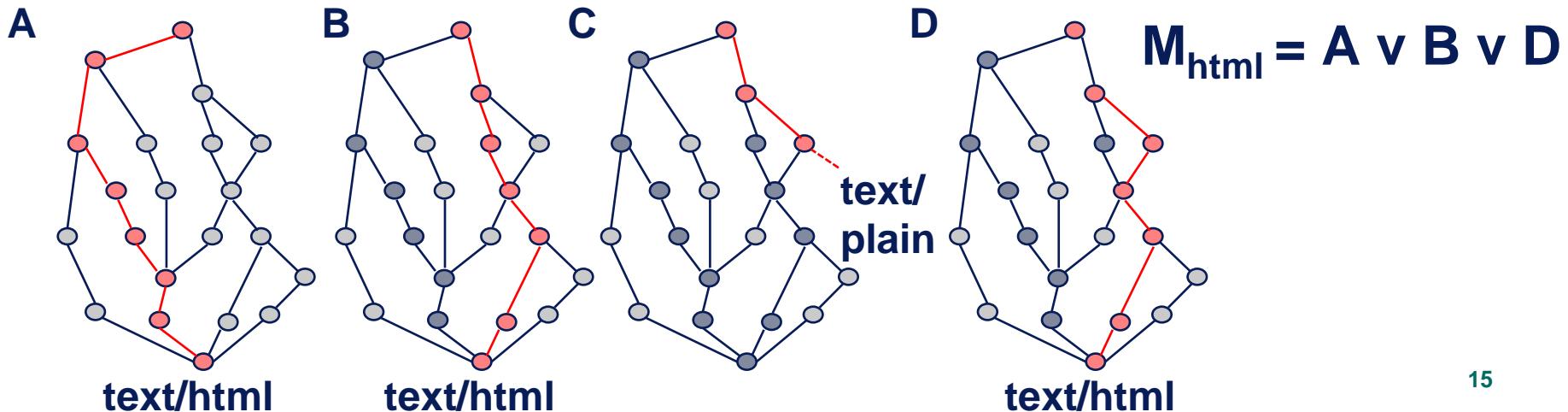
^

$(INPUT[1] == 'E')$

^

Model Extraction on Binary Programs

- Symbolic execution for execution space exploration
 - Obtain path predicate using symbolic input
 - Reverse condition in path predicate
 - Generate input that traverses new path
 - Iterate
- String-enhanced symbolic execution
- Model: disjunction of path predicates



IE7/HotCRP Postscript Attack

- **HotCRP Postscript signature**

`strncasecmp(DATA, "%!PS-", 5) == 0`

- **IE 7 signatures**

`application/postscript: strncmp(DATA, "%!", 2) == 0`

`text/html: strcasestr(DATA, "<SCRIPT") != 0`

- **Attack**

%!PS-Adobe-2.0

%%Creator: <script> ... </script>

IE7/Wikipedia GIF Attack

- **Wikipedia GIF signature**

strncasecmp(DATA, "GIF8", 4) == 0)

- **IE 7 signatures**

image/gif: (strncasecmp(DATA, "GIF87", 5) == 0) ||
(strncasecmp(DATA, "GIF89", 5) == 0)

text/html: strcasestr(DATA, "<SCRIPT") != 0

- **Fast path: check GIF signature first**

- **Attack**

GIF88<script> ... </script>

Results: Models & Attacks

Model	Seeds	Path count	% HTML paths	Avg. # Paths per seed	Avg. Path gen. time	# Inputs generated	Avg. Path depth
Safari 3.1	7	1558	12.4%	222.6	16.8 sec	7166	12.1
IE 7	7	948	8.6%	135.4	26.6 sec	64721	212.1

- **Filter = Unix File tool / PHP**
- **Find inputs**
 - Accepted by filter
 - Interpreted as text/html
- **Attacks on 7 MIME types**

Model	IE 7	Safari 3.1
application/postscript	✓	✓
audio/x-aiff	✓	✓
image/gif	✓	✓
image/tiff	✓	✓
image/png	-	✓
text/xml	✓	-
video/mpeg	✓	✓

Defenses

1. Don't sniff

- Breaks ~1% of HTTP responses
- Works in IE + fails in Firefox = Firefox's problem



2. Secure sniffing

1. Avoid privilege escalation

- » Prevent Content-Types from obtaining high privilege



2. Use prefix-disjoint signatures

- » No common prefix with text/html

Adoption

- **Full adoption by Google Chrome**
 - Shipped to millions of users in production
- **Partial adoption by Internet Explorer 8**
 - Partially avoid privilege escalation
 - Doesn't upgrade image/* to text/html
- **Standardized**
 - HTML 5 working group adopts our principles

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Rich Web Applications

- Large, complex Ajax applications
- Rich cross-domain interaction



CNN.com Live with facebook



Client-side Validation(CSV) Vulnerabilities

- Most previous security analysis focuses on server side
- A new class of input validation vulnerabilities
 - Analogous to server-side bugs
 - Unsafe data usage in the client-side JS code
 - Different forms of data flow
 - Purely client-side, data never sent to server
 - Returned from server, then used in client-side code

Vulnerability Example (I): Code Injection

- **Code/data mixing**
- **Dynamic code evaluation**
 - eval
 - DOM methods
- **Eval also deserializes objects**
 - JSON

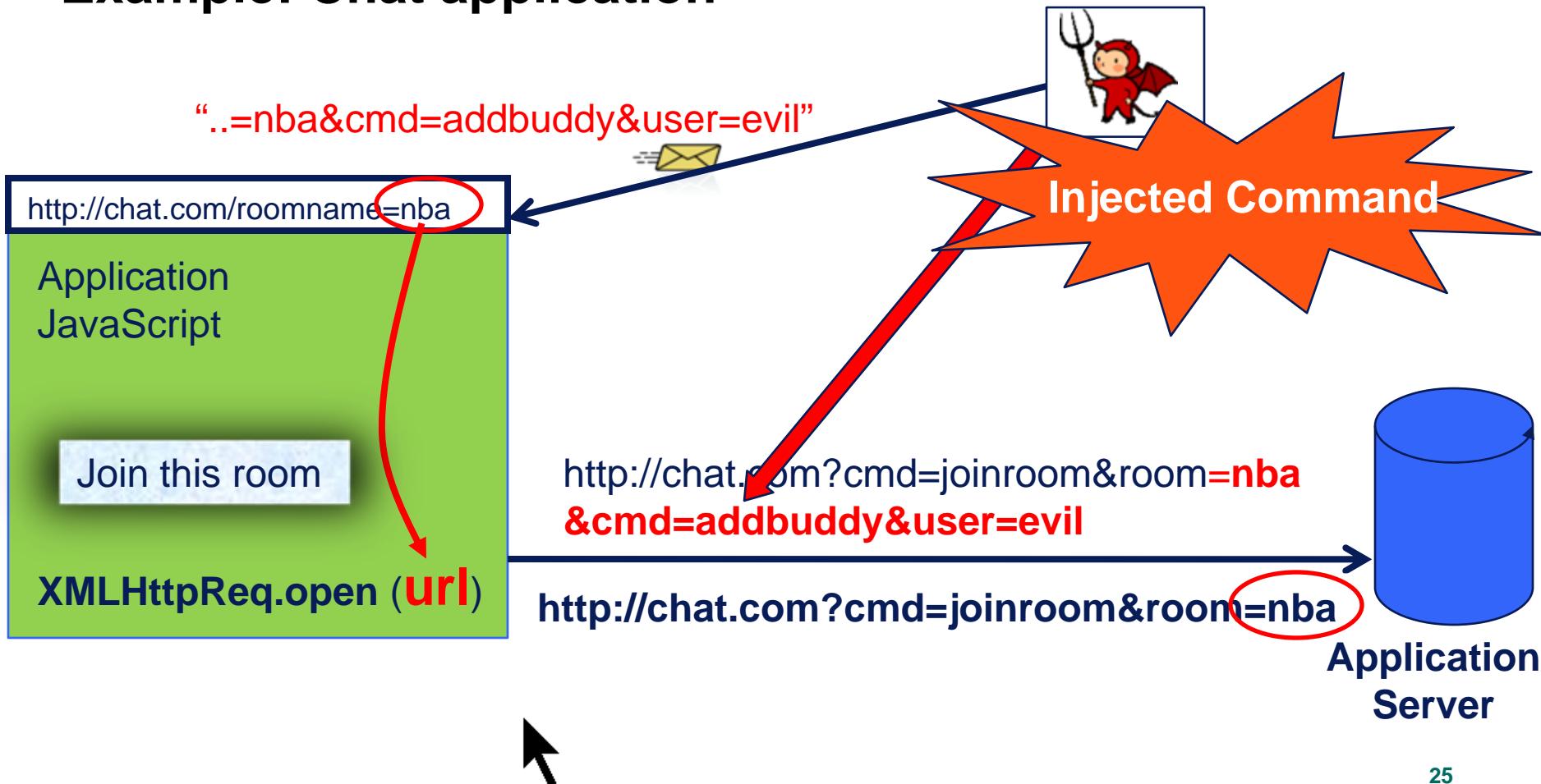


Data: "alert('Owned');"



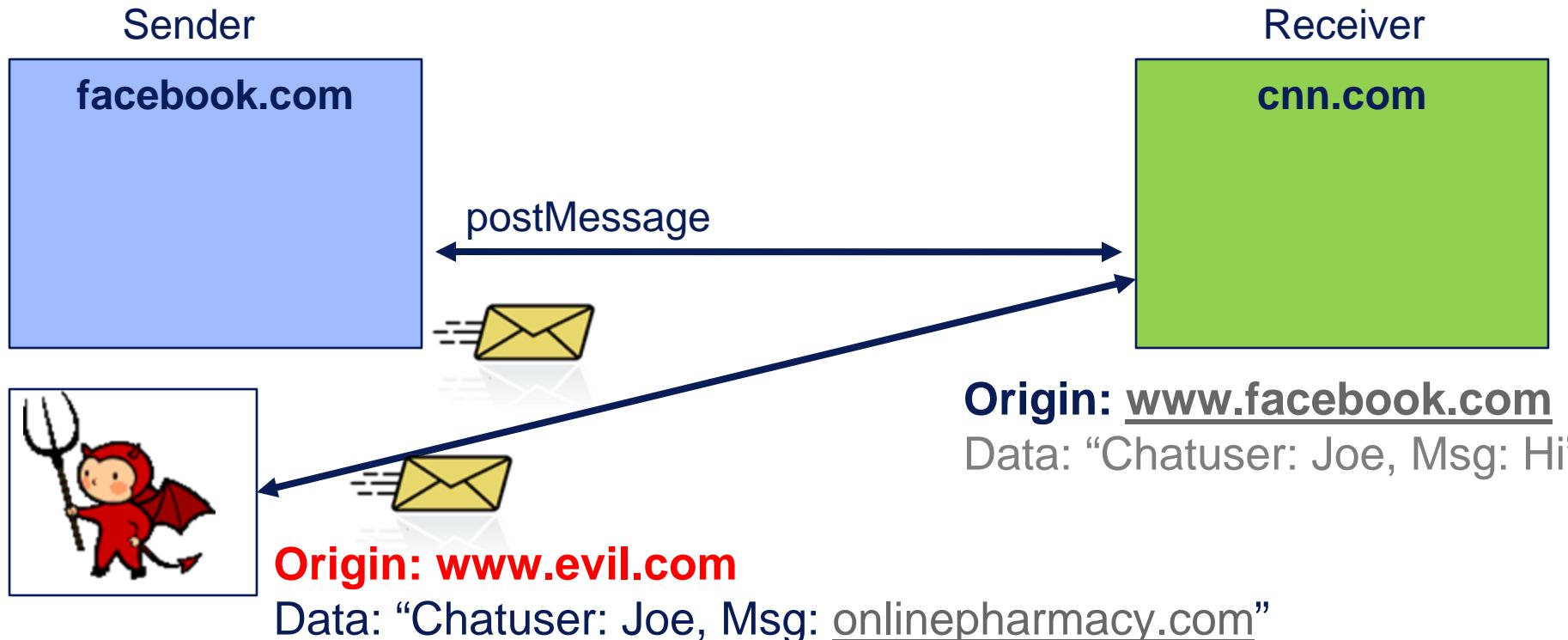
Vulnerability Example (II): Application Command Injection

- Application-specific commands
- Example: Chat application



Vulnerability Example (III): Origin Misattribution

- Cross-domain Communication
 - Example: HTML 5 postMessage



Vulnerability Example (IV): Cookie Sink Vulnerabilities

- **Cookies**
 - Store session ids, user's history and preferences
 - Have their own control format, using attributes
- **Can be read/written in JavaScript**
- **Attacks**
 - Session fixation
 - History and preference data manipulation
 - Cookie attribute manipulation, changes

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Motivation

- **AJAX applications**
 - Increasingly complex, large execution space
 - Lots of bugs, few techniques for systematic discovery
- **Current web vulnerability scanners cannot handle rich web apps**
- **Need tools for automatic in-depth exploration of rich web apps**
- **Lots of potential applications**
 - Testing, Vulnerability Diagnosis, Input Validation Sufficiency Checking

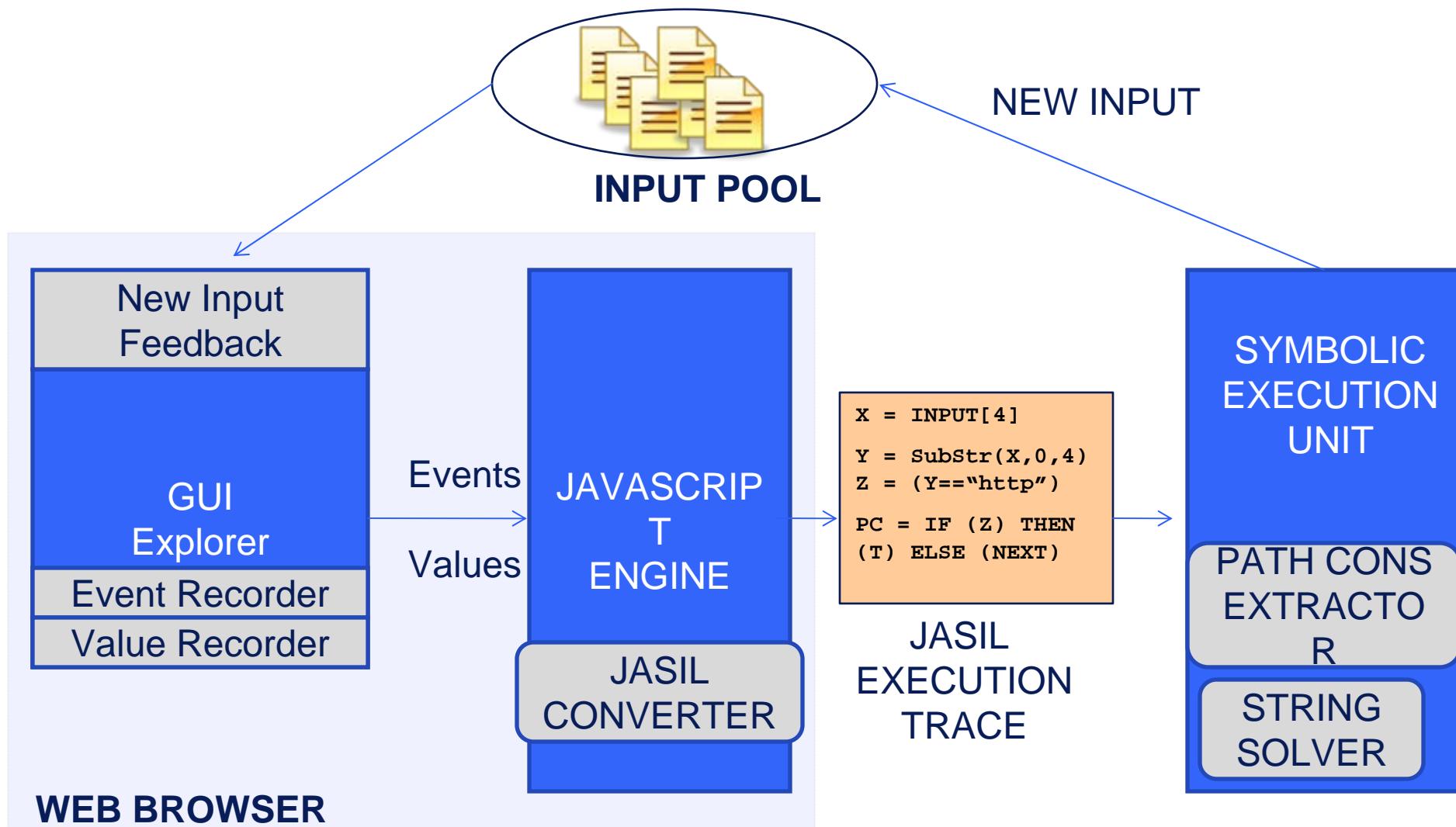
The Approach

- **JavaScript Execution Space Exploration**
- **Challenges**
 - Large input space (*User, HTTP, Cross-window input*)
 - String-heavy
 - » Custom Parsing and validation checks, inter-mixed
 - » Contrast to PHP code, say, which has pre-parsed input
 - GUI exploration
- **Application: Finding DOM-based XSS**
 - DOM XSS: Untrusted data evaluated as code(`eval`, `doc.write`...)
 - Challenge #1: Explore execution space
 - Challenge #2: Determine if data sufficiently sanitized/validated

Kudzu: Overview

- Program input space (web apps) has 2 parts
 - Event Space
 - Value Space
- GUI exploration for *event space*
- Dynamic symbolic execution of JavaScript for *value space*
 - Mark inputs symbolic, symbolically execute JS
 - Extract path constraints, as a formula F
 - Revert certain branch constraints in F
 - Solve Constraints
 - Feed the new input back

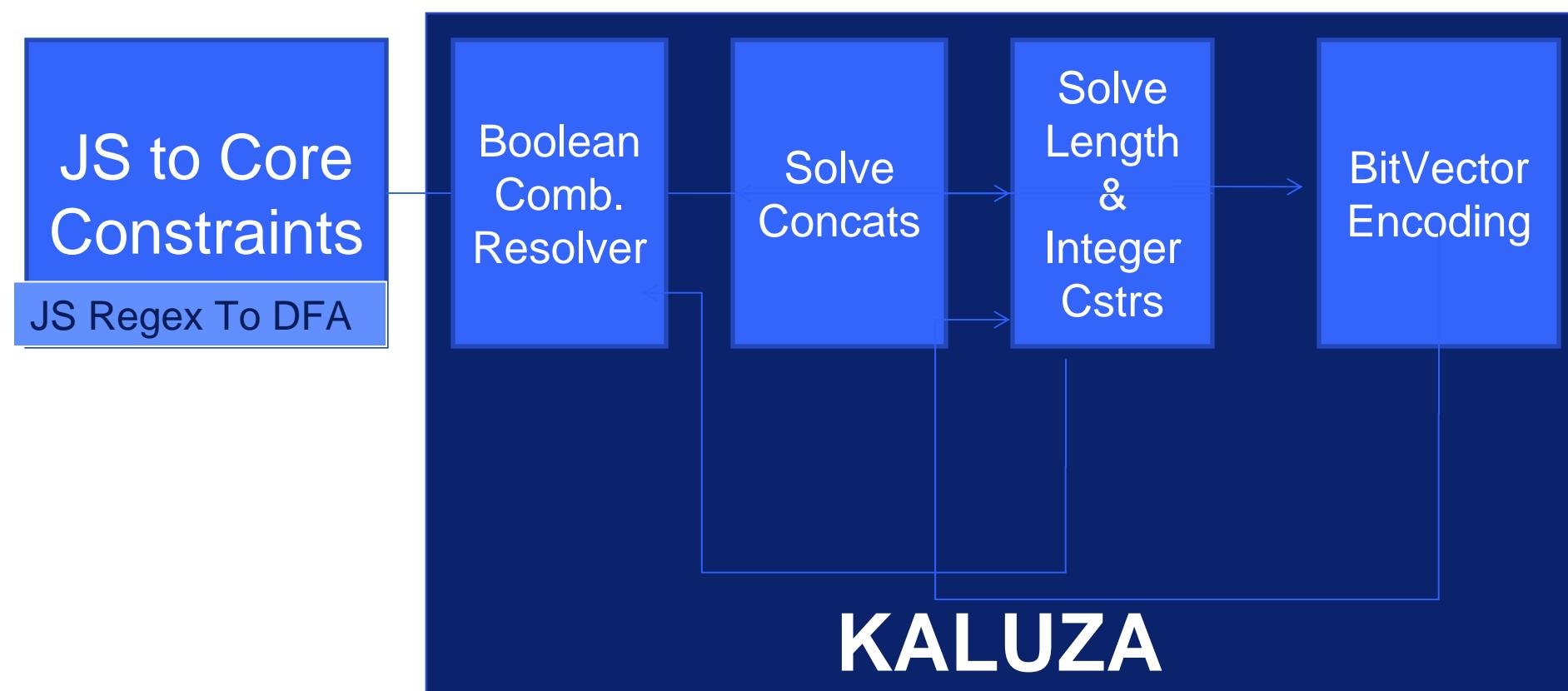
Kudzu: Path Exploration System



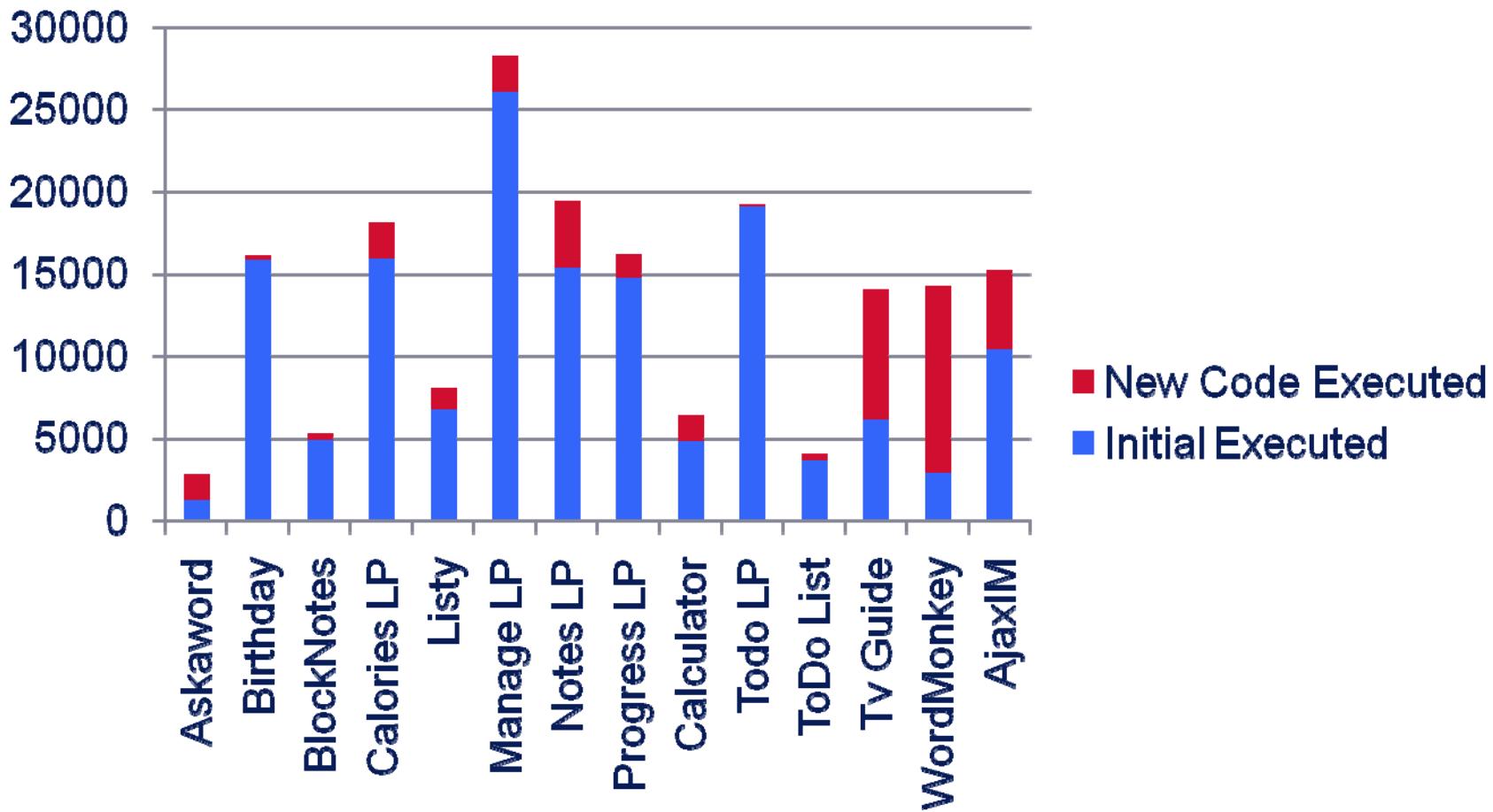
Kaluza: New String Constraint Solver

charAt	charCodeAt	concat	indexOf	lastIndexOf	match	replace	split
substr	toString	test	length	Enc/decodeURI	escape	parseInt	search

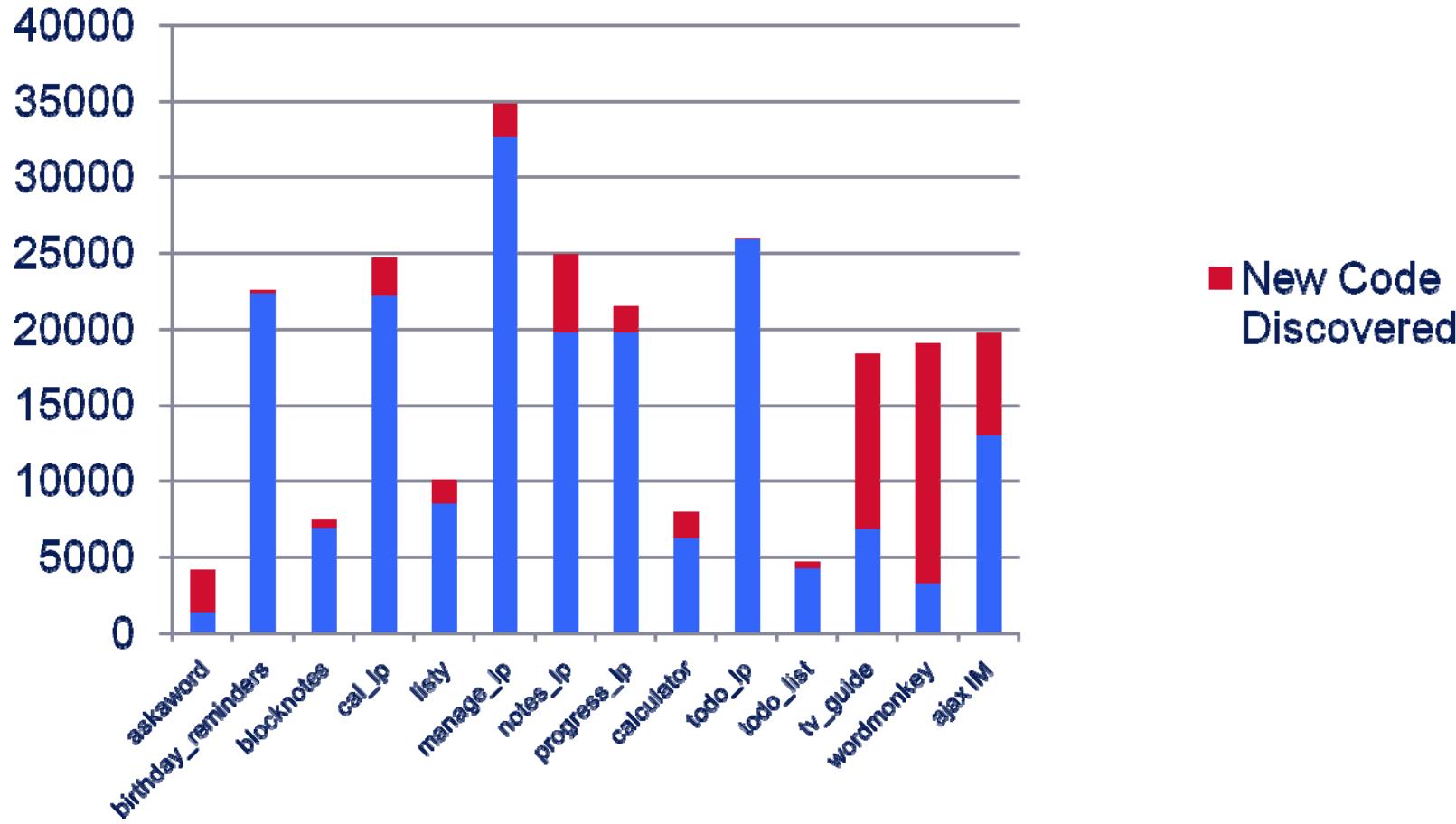
JAVASCRIPT STRING FUNCTIONS



Symbolic Execution + GUI Exploration: New Code Executed

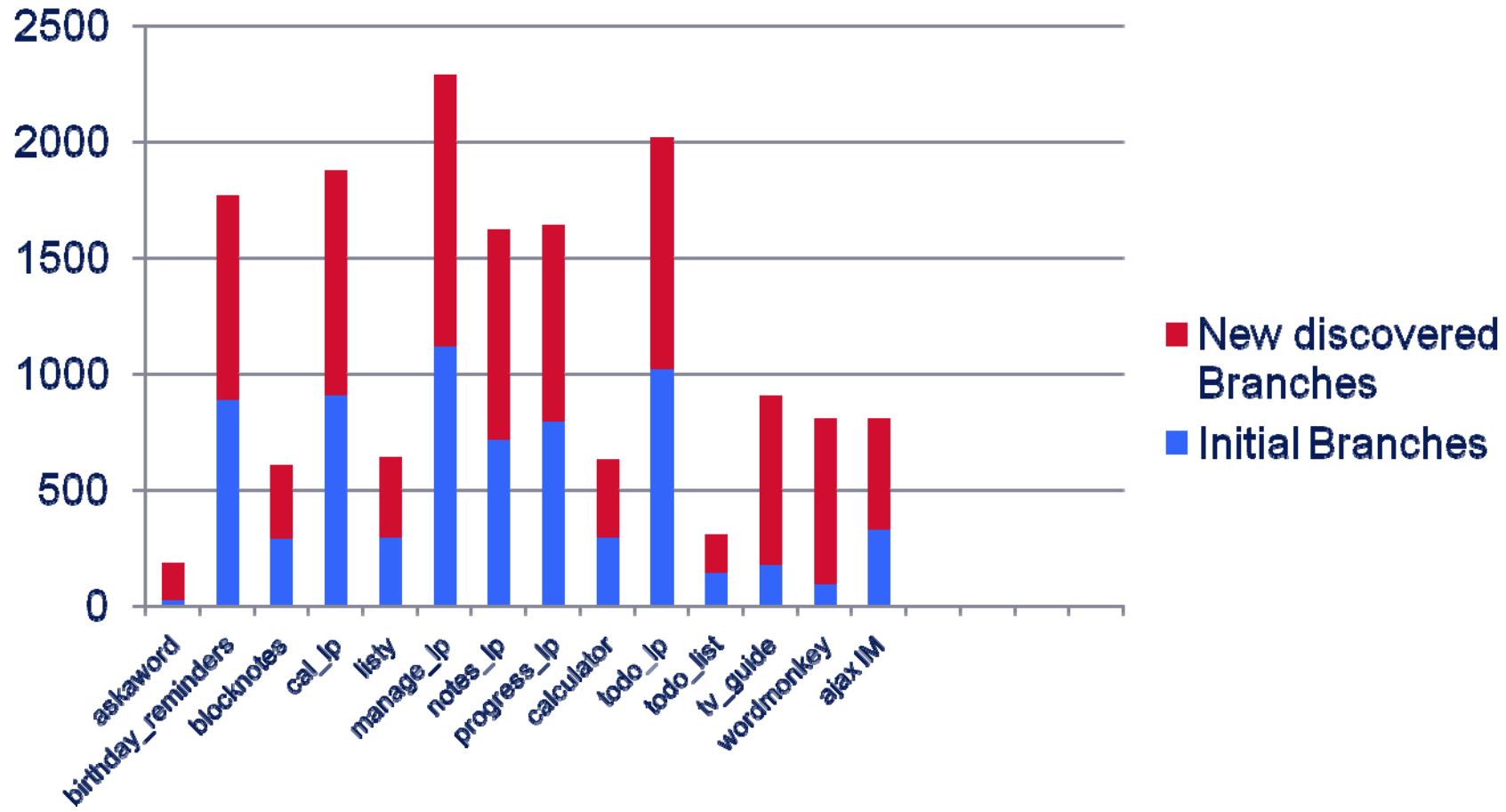


Symbolic Execution + GUI Exploration: New Code Compiled/Discovered



Symbolic Execution + GUI Exploration

New Discovered Branches



11 Vulnerabilities found out of 18 apps

Academia	1
AJAXim	1
Facebook	0
Plaxo	1
ParseURI	1
AskAWord	1
BlockNotes	1
Birthday Reminder	0
Calorie Watcher	0
Expenses Manager	0
Listy	1
NotesLP	0
SimpleCalculator	1
Progress Bar	0
ToDo	1
TVGuide	1
WordMonkey	1
ZipCodeGas	0

Conclusion

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 - Does the browser correctly enforce desired security policy?
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