

Same-origin policy SQL Injection

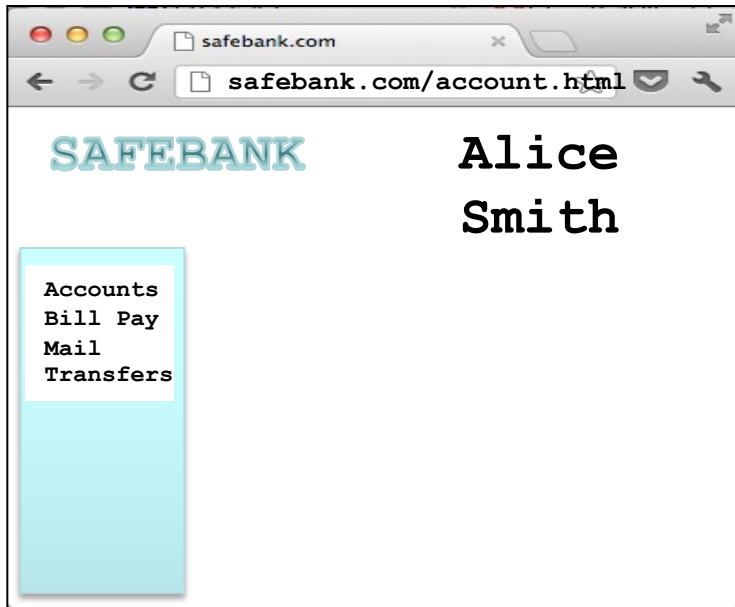
CS 161 Fall 2021 - Lecture 20

Announcements

- Recording
- Discussions cancelled this week
- Midterm grades are out
- Homework 4 will be released today
- Project 2 will be released Wednesday

Quick recap: HTTP

CLIENT BROWSER



WEB SERVER

HTTP REQUEST:

```
GET /account.html HTTP/1.1  
Host: www.safebank.com
```

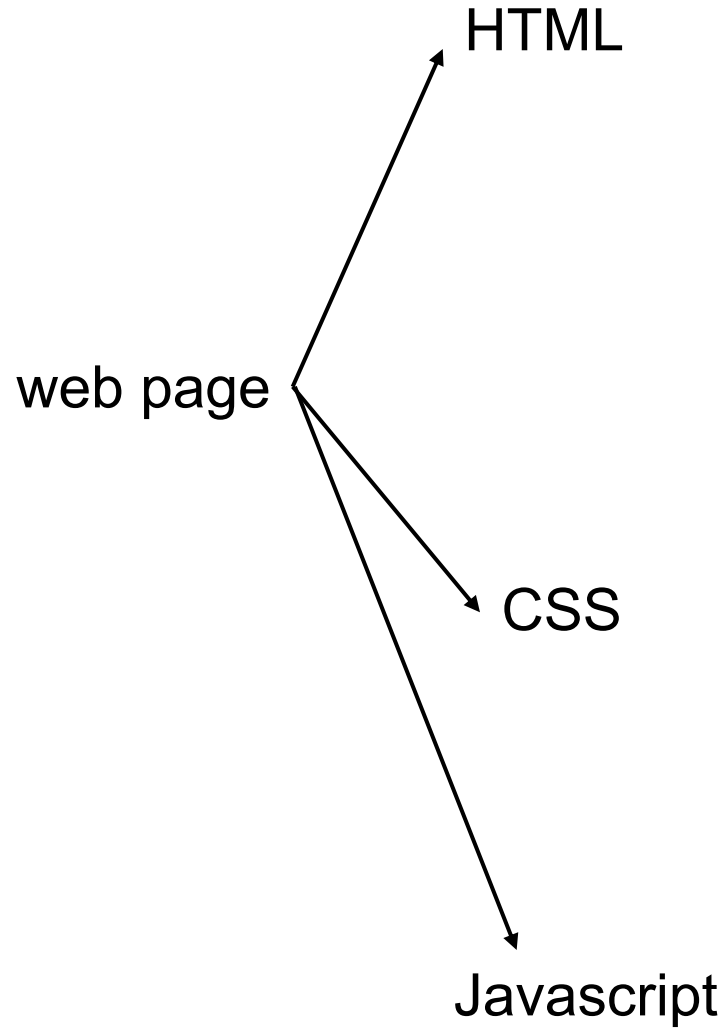


HTTP RESPONSE:

```
HTTP/1.0 200 OK  
<HTML> . . . </HTML>
```



Web page



Javascript

Programming language used to manipulate web pages. It is a high-level, untyped and interpreted language with support for objects.

Supported by all web browsers

```
<script>
function myFunction() {
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = "Text changed.";
}
</script>
```

Very powerful!

Frames

- Enable embedding a page within a page

```
<iframe src="URL"></iframe>
```

The screenshot shows a Google AdSense page. At the top left is the Google AdSense logo. To the right, there is a language dropdown menu set to "English (US)" and a "Help Center" link. Below the logo, the text reads: "Earn money from relevant ads on your website. Google AdSense matches ads to your site's content, and you earn money whenever your visitors click on them." Below this text is a grid of advertisements. One ad is highlighted with a blue box and a callout: "Roses, Daisies, and more Local florists. Same day delivery Freshest flowers from \$10.99 www.seedsandsaplings.com". A green arrow points to the text "Place ads on your site" at the bottom of the ad grid. On the right side of the page, there is a sign-up and login form. The form is enclosed in a red rectangular box. Above the form, the text reads: "src = google.com/... name = awglogin". The form contains a "Sign up now »" button, the text "Existing AdSense users: Sign in to Google AdSense with your Google Account", and input fields for "Email:" and "Password:" with a "Sign in" button below them. A blue arrow points from the text "outer page" to the "Help Center" link, and another blue arrow points from the text "inner page" to the "Sign in" button.

outer page

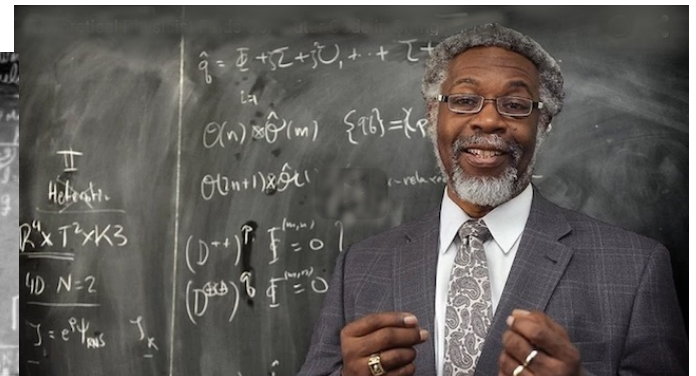
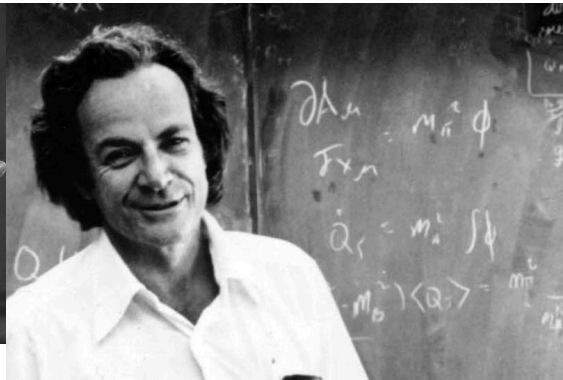
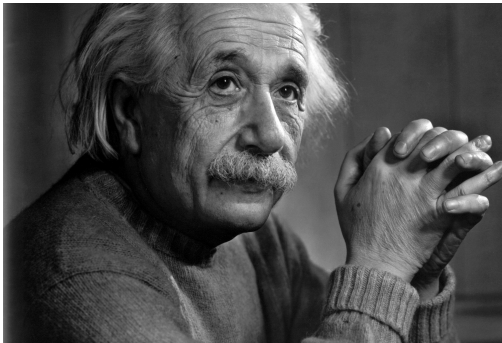
inner page

Web security



A historical perspective

- The web is an example of “bolt-on security”, the security was added as an after thought
- Originally, the web was invented to allow physicists to share their research papers
 - Only textual web pages + links to other pages; no threat model to speak of



The web became complex and adversarial quickly

- Then we added embedded images
 - Crucial decision: a page can embed images loaded from another web server
- Then, Javascript, dynamic HTML, AJAX, CSS, frames, audio, video, ...
- Today, a web site is a distributed application
- Attackers have various motivations

Web security is a challenge!

Desirable security goals

- **Integrity:** malicious web sites should not be able to tamper with integrity of my computer or my information on other web sites
- **Confidentiality:** malicious web sites should not be able to learn confidential information from my computer or other web sites
- **Privacy:** malicious web sites should not be able to spy on me or my activities online
- **Availability:** attacker cannot make site unavailable

Security on the web

- Risk #1: we don't want a malicious site to be able to trash my files/programs on my computer
 - Browsing to `awesomevids.com` (or `evil.com`) should not infect my computer with malware, read or write files on my computer, etc.

Security on the web

- Risk #1: we don't want a malicious site to be able to trash my files/programs on my computer
 - Browsing to `awesomevids.com` (or `evil.com`) should not infect my computer with malware, read or write files on my computer, etc.
- Defense: Javascript is sandboxed; try to avoid security bugs in browser code; privilege separation; automatic updates; etc.

Security on the web

- Risk #2: we don't want a malicious site to be able to spy on or tamper with my information or interactions with other websites
 - Browsing to evil.com should not let evil.com spy on my emails in Gmail or buy stuff with my Amazon account

Security on the web

- Risk #2: we don't want a malicious site to be able to spy on or tamper with my information or interactions with other websites
 - Browsing to evil.com should not let evil.com spy on my emails in Gmail or buy stuff with my Amazon account
- Defense: **the same-origin policy**
 - A security policy grafted on after-the-fact, and enforced by web browsers

Security on the web

- Risk #3: we want data stored on a web server to be protected from unauthorized access

Security on the web

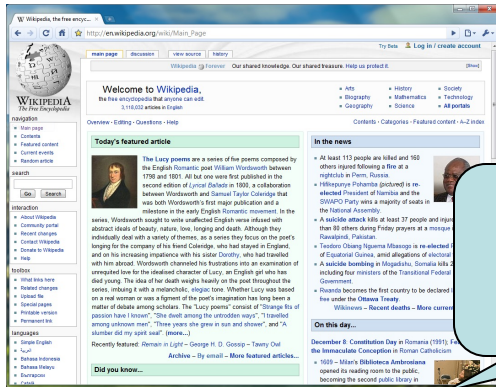
- Risk #3: we want data stored on a web server to be protected from unauthorized access
- Defense: server-side security

Same-origin policy

Same-origin policy

- Each site in the browser is isolated from all others

browser:



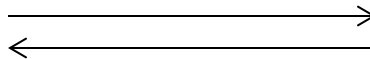
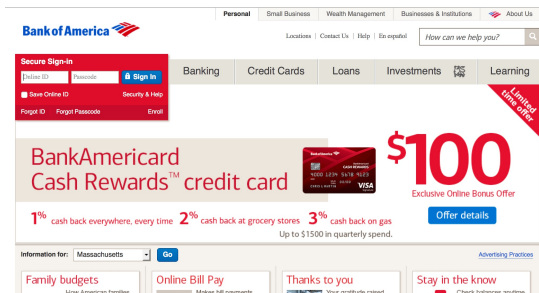
security barrier



wikipedia.org



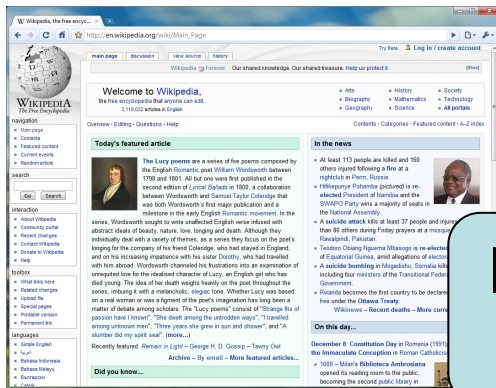
mozilla.org



Same-origin policy

- Multiple pages from the same site are not isolated

browser:



No security barrier



wikipedia.org

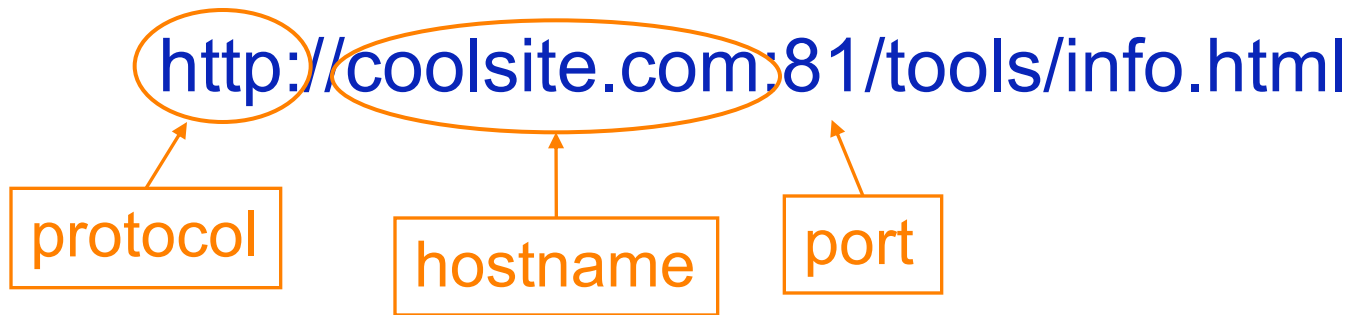


wikipedia.org



Origin

- Granularity of protection for same origin policy
- Origin = (protocol, hostname, port)



- It is **string matching**! If these match, it is same origin, else it is not. Even though in some cases, it is logically the same origin, if there is no match, it is not

Same-origin policy

One origin should not be able to access the resources of another origin

Javascript on one page cannot read or modify pages from different origins

Same-origin policy

- The origin of a page is derived from the URL it was loaded from

<http://en.wikipedia.org>

The screenshot shows a browser window displaying the Wikipedia main page. The address bar contains the URL `http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Main_Page`, which is circled in orange. Above the address bar, the text `http://en.wikipedia.org` is enclosed in an orange box, with an arrow pointing to the address bar. The page content includes the Wikipedia logo, navigation links, a search bar, and featured articles.

Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Wikipedia Forever Our shared knowledge. Our shared treasure. Help us protect it.

Welcome to Wikipedia,
the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit.
3,118,032 articles in English

Arts History Society
Biography Mathematics Technology
Geography Science All portals

Today's featured article

The *Lucy poems* are a series of five poems composed by the English Romantic poet William Wordsworth between 1798 and 1801. All but one were first published in the second edition of *Lyrical Ballads* in 1800, a collaboration between Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge that was both Wordsworth's first major publication and a milestone in the early English Romantic movement. In the series, Wordsworth sought to write unaffected English verse infused with abstract ideals of beauty, nature, love, longing and death. Although they individually deal with a variety of themes, as a series they focus on the poet's longing for the company of his friend Coleridge, who had stayed in England, and on his increasing impatience with his sister Dorothy, who had travelled

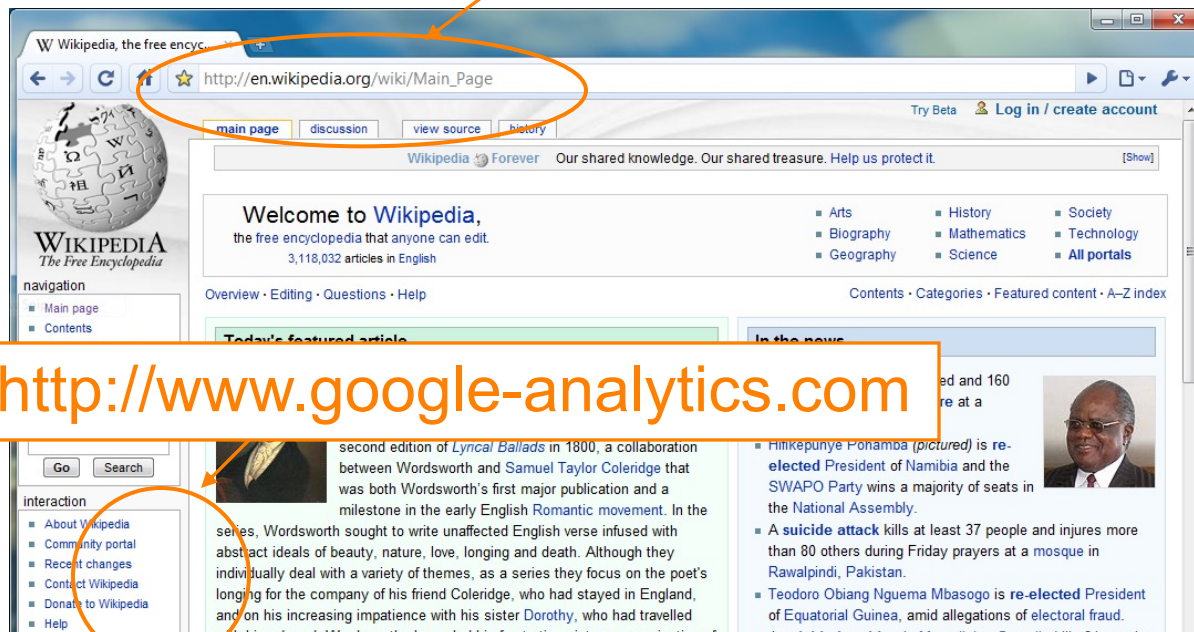
In the news

- At least 113 people are killed and 160 others injured following a fire at a nightclub in Perm, Russia.
- Hifikepunye Pohamba (pictured) is re-elected President of Namibia and the SWAPO Party wins a majority of seats in the National Assembly.
- A suicide attack kills at least 37 people and injures more than 80 others during Friday prayers at a mosque in Rawalpindi, Pakistan.
- Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo is re-elected President of Equatorial Guinea, amid allegations of electoral fraud.

Same-origin policy

- The origin of a page is derived from the URL it was loaded from
- Special case: Javascript runs with the origin of the page that loaded it

<http://en.wikipedia.org>



<http://www.google-analytics.com>

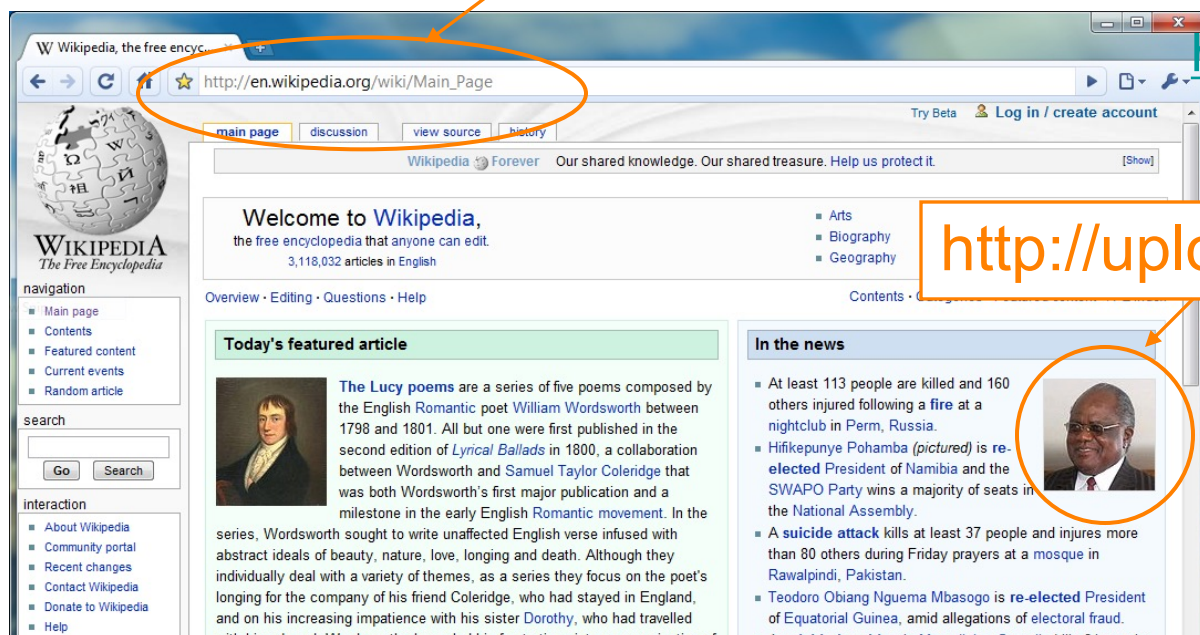
Origins of other components

- `` the image is “copied” from the remote server into the new page so it has the origin of the embedding page (like JS) and not of the remote origin

<http://en.wikipedia.org>

Image still has <http://en.wikipedia.org> origin

<http://upload.wikimedia.org>



The image shows a screenshot of the Wikipedia main page in a browser window. The address bar shows the URL http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Main_Page, which is circled in orange. An orange box above the browser contains the text <http://en.wikipedia.org>. On the right side, there is a teal text annotation <http://en.wikipedia.org> with the word "origin" below it. In the bottom right, an orange box contains the text <http://upload.wikimedia.org>, with an orange circle around a portrait of a man in the "In the news" section, and an arrow pointing from the box to the circle. The Wikipedia page content includes the logo, navigation menu, search bar, and featured article about the Lucy poems.

Origins of other components

- **iframe:** origin of the URL from which the iframe is served, and not the loading website.

Exercises: Same origin?

Originating document	Accessed document
http://wikipedia.org/a/	http://wikipedia.org/b/
http://wikipedia.org/	http:// www .wikipedia.org/
http ://wikipedia.org/	https ://wikipedia.org/
http://wikipedia.org: 81 /	http://wikipedia.org: 82 /
http://wikipedia.org: 81 /	http://wikipedia.org/



except

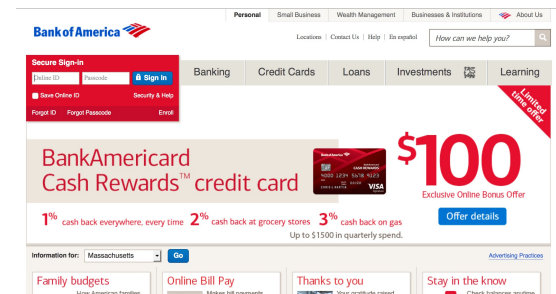
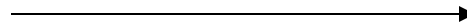


Cross-origin communication

- Allowed through a narrow API: **postMessage**
- Receiving origin decides if to accept the message based on origin (whose correctness is enforced by browser)



`postMessage`
("run this script",
script)



Check origin, and request!

Web security attacks

What can go bad if a web server is compromised?

- Steal sensitive data (e.g., data from many users)
- Change server data (e.g., affect users)
- Gateway to enabling attacks on clients
- Impersonation (of users to servers, or vice versa)
- Others

A set of common attacks

- SQL Injection
 - Browser sends malicious input to server
 - Bad input checking leads to malicious SQL query
- XSS – Cross-site scripting
 - Attacker inserts client-side script into pages viewed by other users, script runs in the users' browsers
- CSRF – Cross-site request forgery
 - Bad web site sends request to good web site, using credentials of an innocent victim who “visits” site