Upgrading HTTPS in Midair: An Empirical Study on Strict Transport Security (HSTS) and Public Key Pinning (HPKP) in the Wild

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Takeaways Up Front

- HSTS and HPKP are being used
 - Used by over 12,500 sites (~1% of top million)
 - 500% increase in preload list in the past 4 months
 Still better than HTTPS only
- Many errors in implementation
 - o 59.5% of sites set HSTS incompletely
 - 47.8% still leak cookies due to HSTS/HPKP hole
- Standards contribute to issues
 - Better defaults
 - Developer testing during process

Agenda

- Background on HSTS and Pinning
- Study methodology
- Current deployment
- <u>High-level overview of errors</u>
- Takeaways from study

Check out the paper for more details:

http://www.jbonneau.com/doc/KB15-NDSS-hsts_pinning_survey.pdf

HTTPS attacks in *practice*

- Attacks against TLS
 - Implementation attacks
 - Protocol flaws
 - Compromise of private keys
- Inconsistent or incomplete deployment

POODLE

- Mixed content
- Failures by Certificate Authorities
 Rogue certificates → HPKP

Problem 1: HTTPS stripping



Problem 1: HTTPS stripping



Users do not notice HTTPS stripping



- <10% notice [Schechter et al. 2007] and others
- Automated tools available can even do lock

Solution #1: HSTS (HTTP Strict Transport Security)

- Mandatory HTTPS at "HSTS domains"
 - Upgraded by browser in initial request
 - Converts HTTPS soft errors into hard errors
- Two methods of enabling
 - Preloaded via embedded browser list
 - *Dynamically* via HTTP Header
 - Must be set over HTTPS (trust on first use)
 - Policy expires based on included age
- Can set includeSubdomains token

HSTS in Action:



HSTS in Action



Problem 2: Rogue certificates



Rogue certificates in the wild

- March 2011: Comodo registrar hacked
 - 9 certs: mail.google.com, login.live.com, www.google.com, login.yahoo.com, login.skype.com, addons.mozilla.org
- July 2011: DigiNotar hacked
 - 531+ certs issued: *.google.com detected first
- ~2011: TürkTrust issues 2 intermediate CAs
 - O One returned, one used in 2012 to proxy traffic...

Survey: Niemann, Brendel 2014

Solution #2: HPKP (HTTP Public Key Pinning)

- Specified key hash must be present
 Hard fail if hash not found
 Hash can be in end-entity or CA cert
- Two methods of enabling
 - Preloaded via embedded browser list
 - Dynamically via HTTP Header*
 - Must be set over HTTPS (TOFU)
 - Policy expires based on included age
 - SHA1 or SHA256 Hash

*dynamic pinning not currently supported by browsers (proposed RFC)

Solution #2: Key pinning

Pinset: {K, X}



Study Methodology

Infrastructure:

- OpenWPM*
 - Module for Static Resources (A tags, objects, etc.)
 Eirofox Extension for Dynamic Resources (Aiax)
 - Firefox Extension for Dynamic Resources (Ajax)
- ZMAP

<u>Span:</u>

- Headers from Alexa Top Million
- Depth crawl of all HSTS domains
- Logged-in depth crawl of HPKP domains

*Visit our github page for more information https://github.com/citp/OpenWPM/

Deployment Summary

- Many sites are using HSTS
 - $_{\odot}$ 12,593 of the Top 1M set HSTS headers
 - 1,021 Preloaded HSTS domains
- Many sites SHOULD be setting HSTS
 - 60% of Top 1M have active HTTPS sites
 - Of those, 10% redirect from HTTP to HTTPS
- Preloaded List has scalability issues
 - Started automated entry with manual review Aug 14
 - Surprisingly stale (10% return 404 or redirect to HTTP)

Chrome Preloaded List Growth

Automated enrollment begins



Date

Many low-traffic sites preloaded



Error 1: Configuration Issues

- 5,099 of 12,593 (40%) set HSTS correctly according to the specification
 - $\circ~$ 44% do not redirect from HTTP to HTTPS
 - 4% set ONLY via HTTP (does nothing)
 - 5% malformed headers
 - 18% set max-age less than 86400 (a day)
- Specification difficult to use
 - No clear list of steps
 - Max-age unit (seconds) is difficult to reason about
- Webmasters clearly not reading the RFCs

Error 2: New Mixed Content

Traditional Mixed Content



Pinned Mixed content



Pinned mixed content is common

- All pinsets include passive content
- 50% of pinsets include active content
 63% of active content from scripts
 Examples: Twitter, Tor, and Dropbox
- Causes of mixed content
 - External services (Akamai and Doubleclick)
 - Self-referencing not pinned subdomains
 - Pinning is limited so its difficult to avoid

Error 3: Leakable Cookies

Default Subdomain Policies for HSTS/ HPKP and Cookies are Different

- HSTS and HPKP
 - By default **exclusive** on subdomains
 - Must specifically add include_subdomains directive to include subdomains
- Cookies
 - Most common case **inclusive** on subdomains
 - Must specific omit domain parameter from common case to do an exact domain (except on Internet Explorer)

Cookie-stealing attack (HSTS)





Cookie-stealing attack (pinning)





Many vulnerable cookies in the wild

- Any site w/o includesSubdomains is vulnerable
- 10,174 cookies at 2,460 vulnerable domains
 - $_{\circ}$ 98% NOT marked secure
 - Mostly tracking cookies (sites were not crawled logged in)

- 44% of Non-Google pinned domains vulnerable
 - Facebook, Twitter auth cookies vulnerable (known issue)

Takeaways:

- Even simple upgrades are complicated in practice
 - Web platform is very large/complex
 - Standards do not necessarily reflect reality
- Better standards would help
 - o Summaries, guidelines, and defaults would help
 - Consider testing with developers during process
- HSTS and HPKP are better than just HTTPS
 - Significant growth in the past 6 months
 - Some sites already setting HPKP

Thank you

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Error 1: Configuration Errors

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	Alexa top 1M		Preloaded domains	
	Domains	%	Domains	%
Attempts to set dynamic HSTS	12,593		751	
Doesn't redirect HTTP→HTTPS	5,554	44.1%	23	3.1%
Sets HSTS header only via HTTP	517	4.1%	3	0.4%
Redirects to HTTP domain	774	6.1%	9	3.1%
HSTS Redirects to non-HSTS	74	0.6%	3	0.4%
Malformed HSTS header	322	2.6%	12	1.6%
max-age = 0	665	5.3%	0	0%
$0 < \max$ -age $<= 1 \text{ day}$	2,213	17.6%	5	0.7%
Sets HSTS securely w/o errors	5,099	40.5%	659	87.7%

Takeaways: standards not holistic

- Standards not Holistic
 - Different formats for headers, preloads (DANE different as well)
 - Preload format not standardized and is changing
- Better Defaults may help
 - o Pinning, HSTS default should be includeSubdomains
 - o Minimum max-age values
- o HSTS and Key Pinning are used and growing
 - 500% Non-Google growth in the past 6 months
 - Sites already setting HPKP (*errors more costly*)

Preloaded HSTS

```
{ . . .
"entries":
   {"name": "www.paypal.com", "mode": "force-https" },
   {"name": "www.elanex.biz", "mode": "force-https" },
   {"name": "jottit.com", "include subdomains": true,
    "mode": "force-https" },
   {"name": "sunshinepress.org", "include subdomains":
    true, "mode": "force-https" },
   {"name": "www.noisebridge.net", "mode":
    "force-https" },
```

transport security static.json (Chromium project)

Preloads: HPKP

```
"pinsets": [
  {"name": "tor",
   "static spki hashes":
     ["RapidSSL",
      "DigiCertEVRoot",
      "Tor1",
      "Tor2",
      "Tor3"
  }, ...
"entries": [
  {"name":"torproject.org",
   "mode": "force-https",
   "pins": "tor" }, ...
```

transport_security_static_state.json

RapidSSL

```
----BEGIN CERTIFICATE----
MIID1TCCAr2gAwIBAgIDAjbRMA0GC
SqGSIb3DQEBBQUAMEIxCzAJBgNVBA
YTA1VTMRYwFAYDVQQKEw1HZW9UcnV
zdCBJbmMuMRswGQYDVQQDExJHZW9U
cnVzdCBHbG9iYWwgQ0EwHhcNMTAwM
```

----END CERTIFICATE----

```
Tor1
sha1/
juNxSTv9UANmpC9kF5GKpmWNx3Y=
```

Tor2 sha1/ lia431PolzSPVIq34Dw57uYcLD8=

transport_security_static_state.cert

Max-age values vary significantly



Preventing cookie-stealing (Pinning)

- Set pins with include_subdomains
- Set cookies to more specific domain with include_subdomains
 <u>dropbox.com</u>
 <u>does not</u> include but
 <u>No equivalent for preloaded pinning!</u>

Proposed Addition Preload Token: include_subdomains_for_pinning_only

HTTPS: where web-sec meets TLS

HTTP (≈ web browsing)

over

Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) or Transport Layer Security (TLS)

TLS in one slide

Hello a.com! I'd like a secure channel I can do TLS 1.2 or lower. I can use AES, RC4, SHA256, RSA, ECDSA...



Chrome Preloaded List Growth



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