



PathCutter: Severing the Self-Propagation Path of XSS JavaScript Worms in Social Web Networks

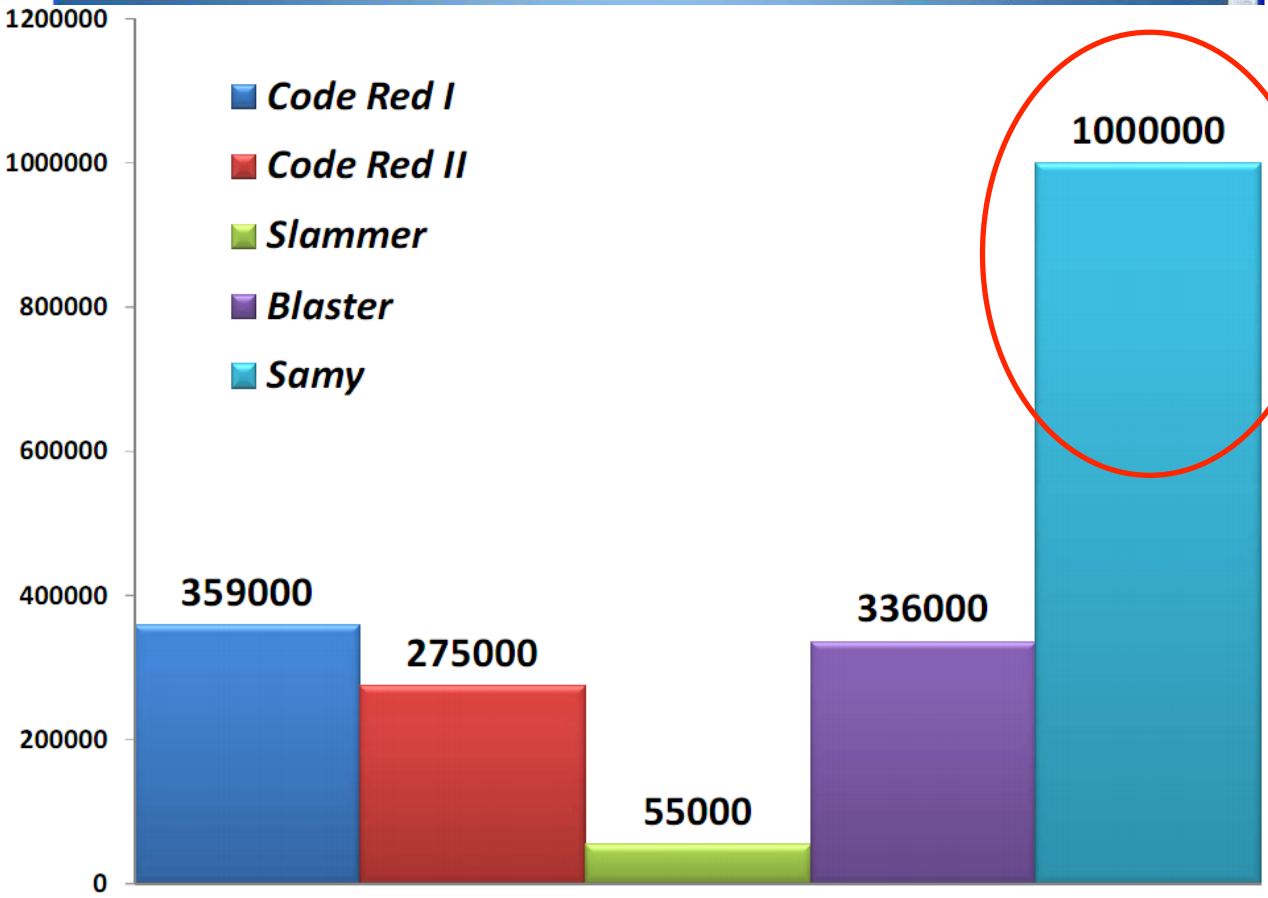
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Number of infected clients after 20 hours
 (Social Networks' XSS Worms, Faghani et al.)



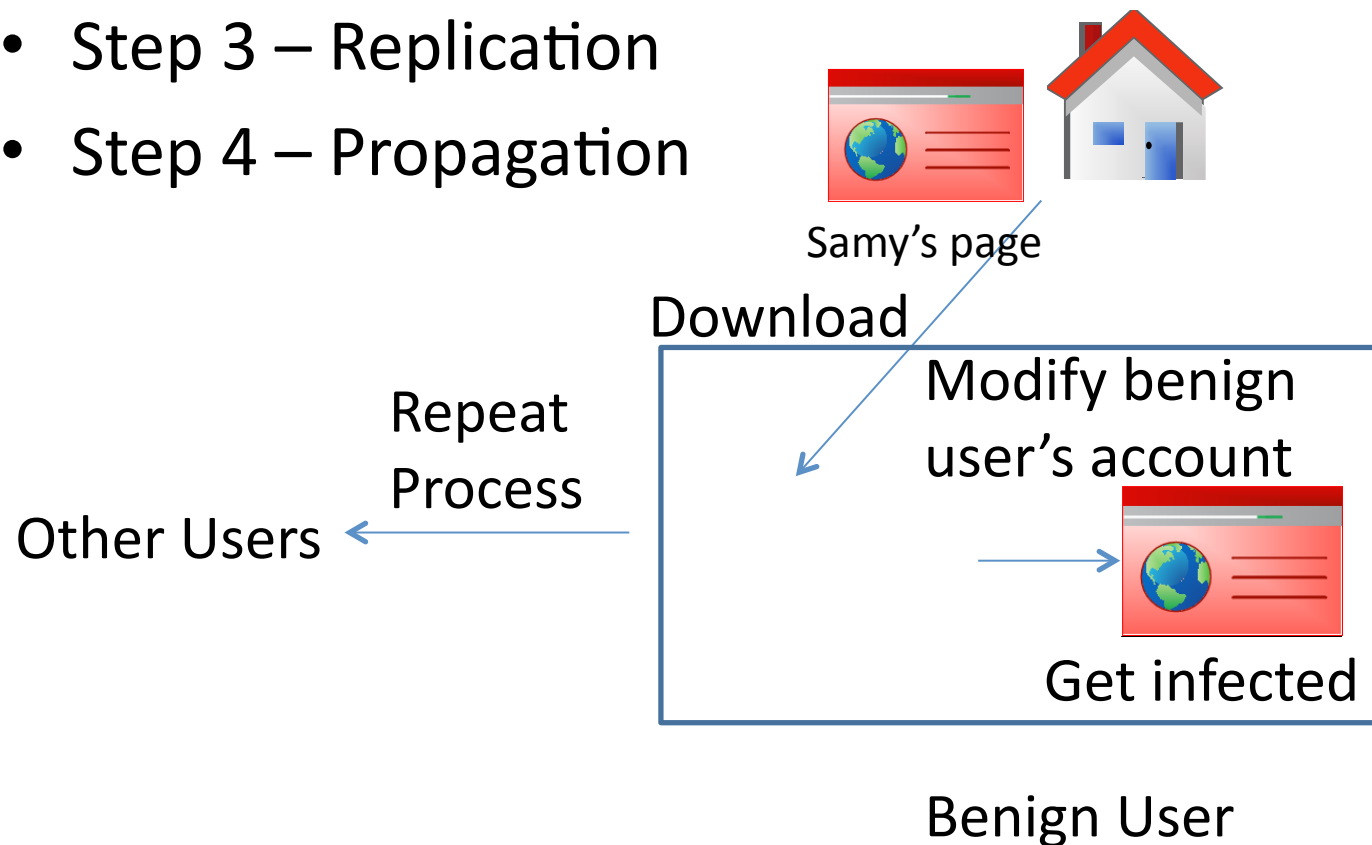
Roadmap

- Introduction
- Background
 - Attack Steps
 - XSS Taxonomy
- Related Work
- Our Approach
- Implementation
- Evaluation



Background

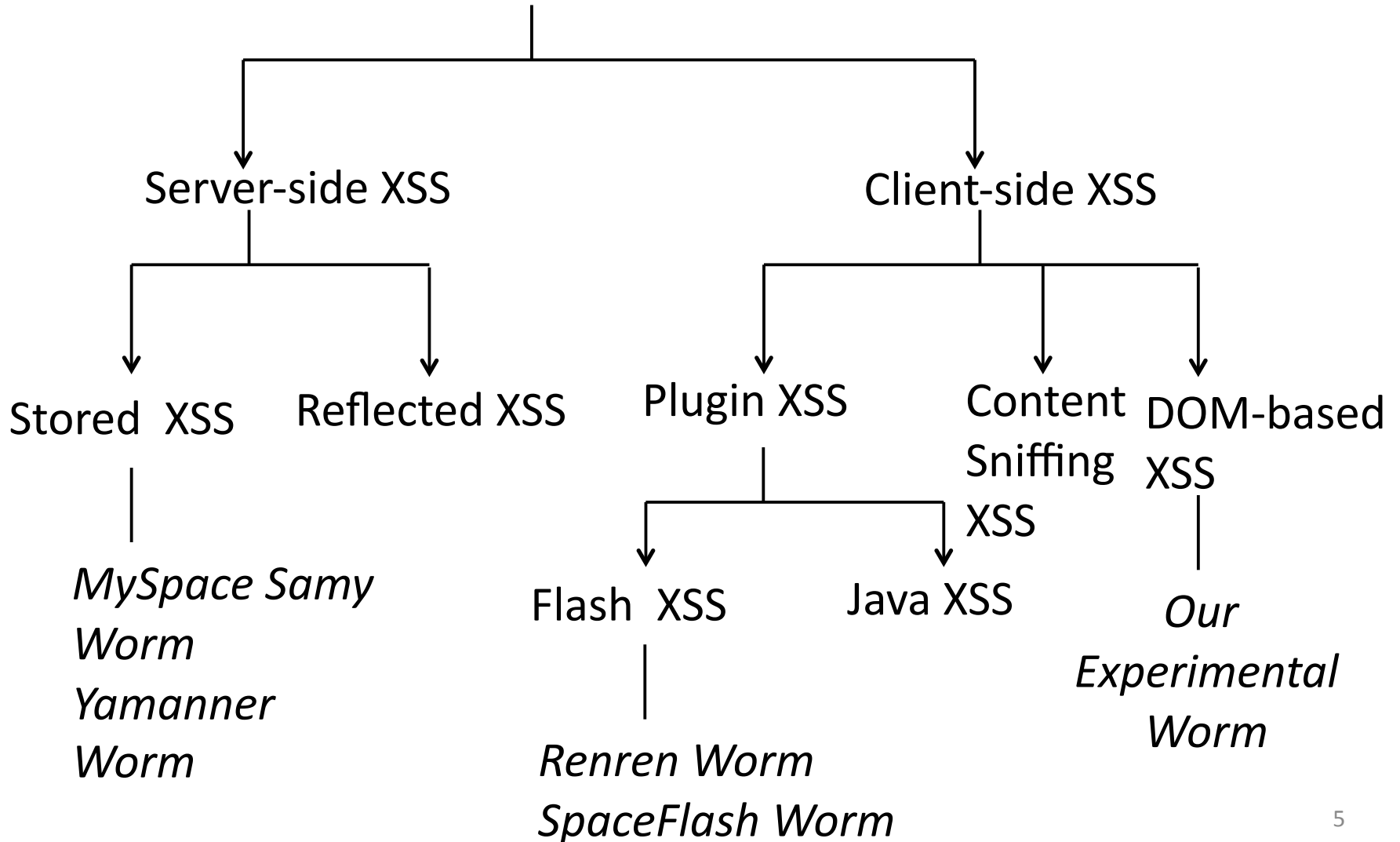
- Step 1 – Enticement and Exploitation
- Step 2 – Privilege Escalation
- Step 3 – Replication
- Step 4 – Propagation





XSS Taxonomy

XSS Attacks





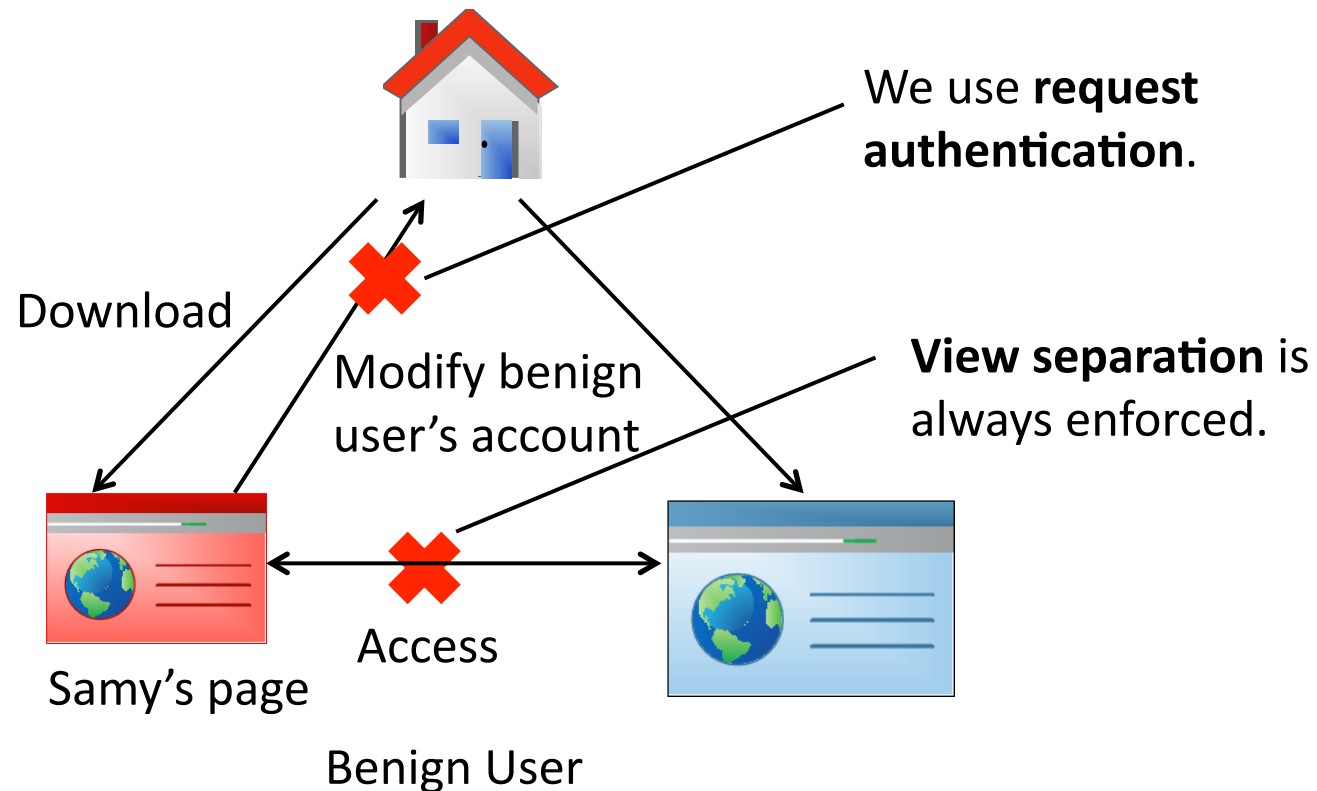
Related Work

- Group one: Prevent XSS vulnerabilities
 - Incomplete coverage (BluePrint, Plug-in Patches, Barth et al., and Saxena et al.)
- Group two: Prevent XSS worms
 - No early-stage prevention (Spectator and Xu et al.)
 - Not resistant to polymorphic worm (Sun et al.)
- Our goal: Prevent all the XSS worms with early-stage prevention and resistance to polymorphic worms



Our Approach

- Two key concepts: (1) request authentication and (2) view separation






View Separation

Windows Live™ Hotmail Messenger (15) SkyDrive | MSN Yinzhi Cao profile | sign out

Hotmail Options

<p>Go to inbox</p> <p>Show options for</p> <p>Windows Live</p> <p>Hotmail</p> <p>Offers</p> <p>Upgrade to Hotmail Plus</p> <hr/> <p>Home</p> <p>Contacts</p> <p>Calendar</p> 	<p>Managing your account</p> <p>Account details (password, aliases, time zone)</p> <p>Sending/receiving email from other accounts</p> <p>Email forwarding</p> <p>Sending automated vacation replies</p> <p>POP and deleting downloaded messages</p> <p>Writing email</p> <p>Message font and signature</p> <p>Reply-to address</p> <p>Saving sent messages</p> <p>Sent message confirmations</p> <p>Reading email</p> <p>Reading pane settings</p> <p>Active View settings</p> <p>Conversations and faster reading</p>	<p>Preventing junk email</p> <p>Filters and reporting</p> <p>Safe and blocked senders</p> <p>Customizing Hotmail</p> <p>Advanced privacy settings</p> <p>Themes</p> <p>Language</p> <p>Keyboard shortcuts</p> <p>Rules for sorting new messages</p> <p>Windows Live Home settings</p> <p>Customizing your contacts</p> <p>Clean up duplicate contacts</p> <p>Sorting your contact list</p> <p>Importing contacts</p> <p>Exporting contacts</p>
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View One View Two

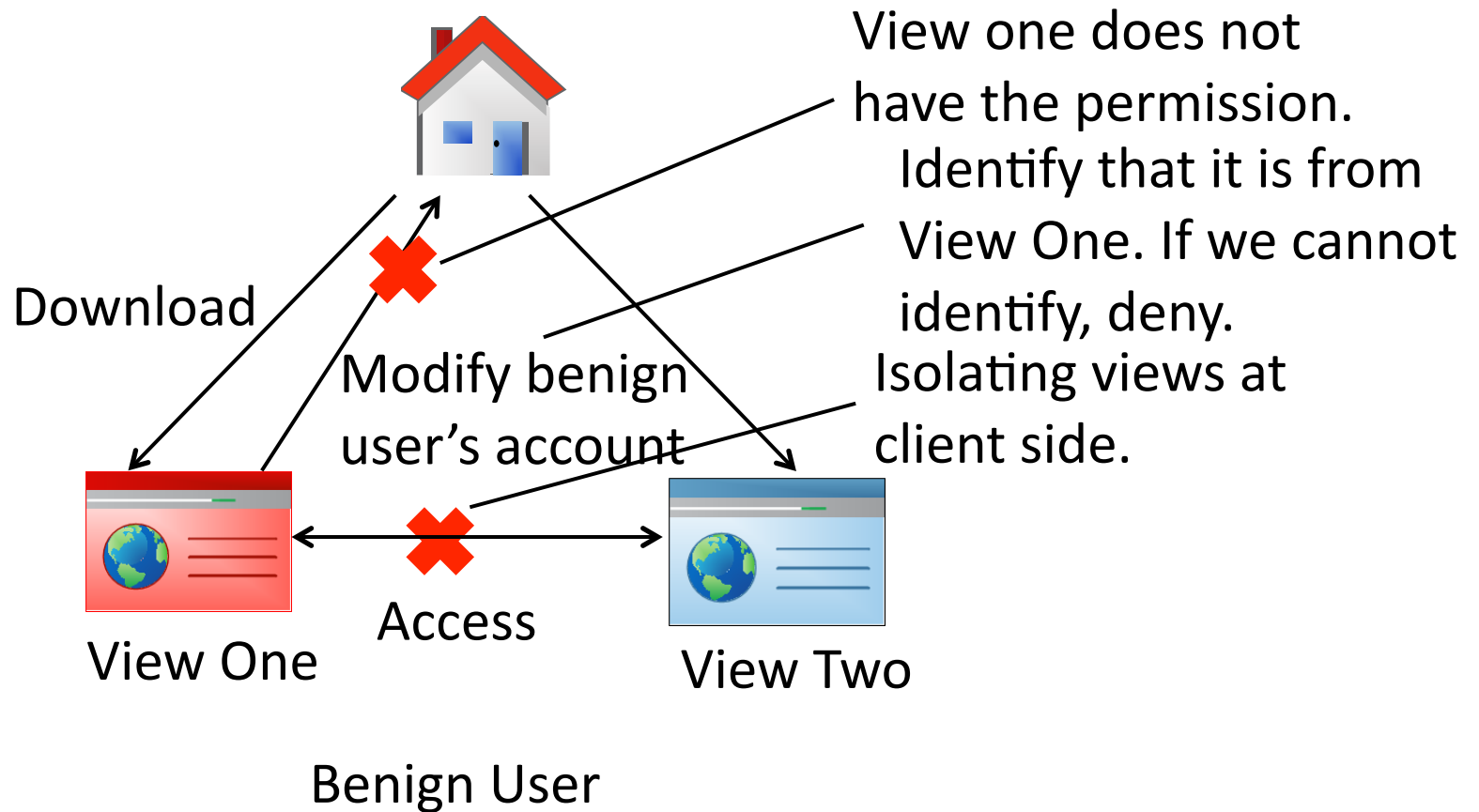


Request Authentication

- For example, requests from blog A does not have permissions to modify blog B
- Identifying which view a client-side request is from.
 - Secret token
 - Referer header
- Check if the view has the permission



Our Approach





Roadmap

- Introduction
- Background
- Related Work
- Our Approach
- **Implementation**
 - Implementation One (Server Modification)
 - Implementation Two (Proxy)
- **Evaluation**
 - Case Study of Five Real-world Worms and Two Experimental Worms (only two covered in the talk)
 - Performance



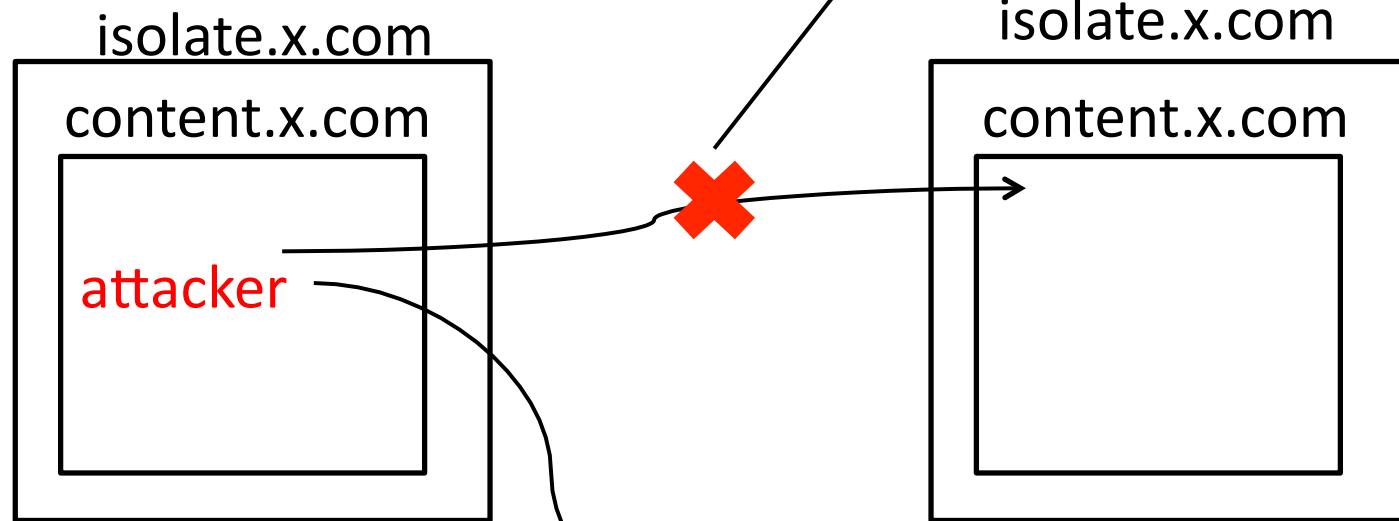
Implementation One (Server Modification)

- Prototype examples: WordPress, Elgg
- Dividing views: by blogs
- Permissions for different views: can only modify its own blog.



View Isolation for Server Modification

- Isolating views at client side.
 - Pseudodomain encapsulation.
- It cannot break isolate.x.com (different origin).*



Secret token is required.

content.x.com



Request Authentication for Server Modification

- Identifying requests from client-side
 - Secret token
 - Insertion position: Each request that will modify server-side contents.
- Checking requests' permission
 - Checking position: Database operation. (A narrow interface that each modifying request will go through.)



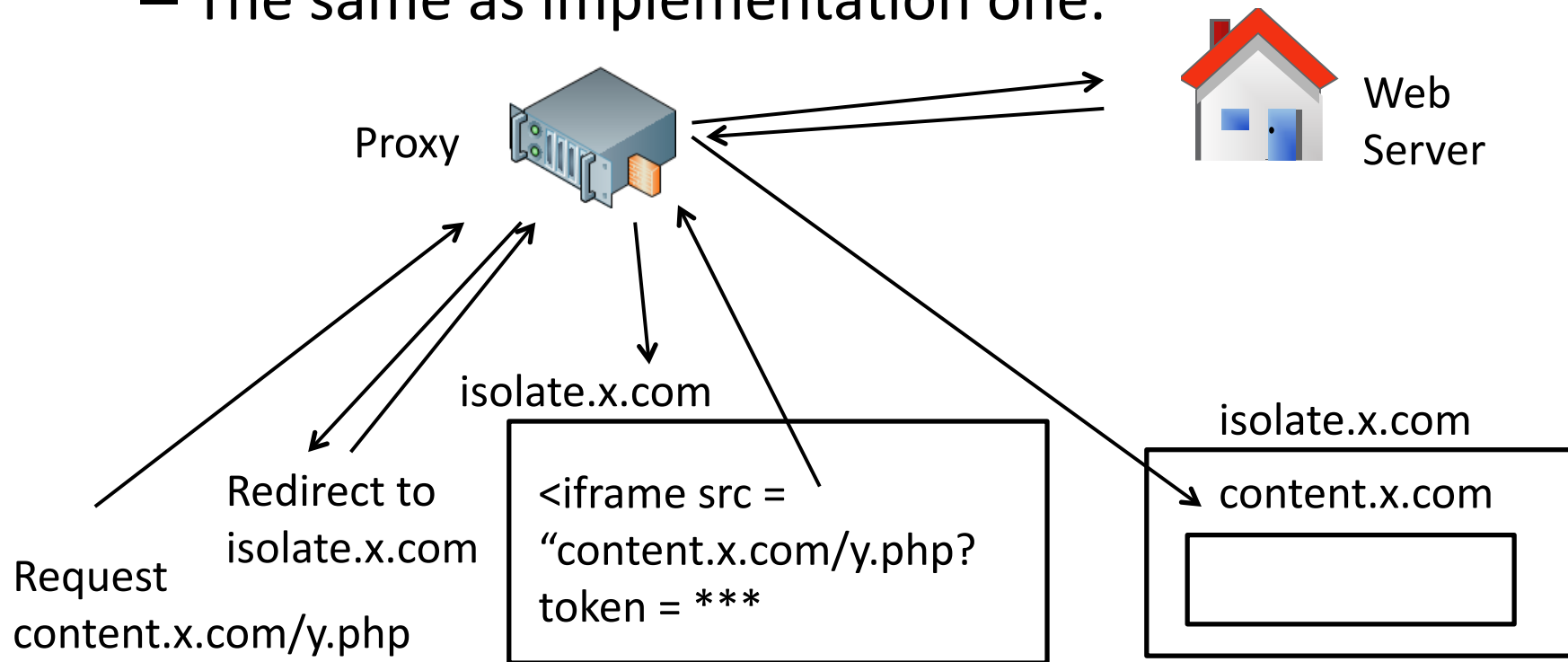
Implementation Two (Proxy)

- Dividing views: by different client-side URLs.
- Permissions for different views:
 - Possible outgoing post URL from those URLs



View Isolation for Proxy

- Isolating views at client side
 - The same as implementation one.





Request Authentication for Proxy

- Identifying requests from client-side
 - Referrer header
 - Specified by the browser. Attackers cannot change it.
- Checking requests' permissions
 - Checking position: Proxy.
 - Method: See if the view has the permission to send the request.



Case Study for Real World Worms

- XSS Worm in Renren (Facebook in China)

The screenshot shows a social media post from a user named 鲁圣翰 (Lushenghan). The post text is: 鲁圣翰 分享的视频 美国特种部队教官格斗,1分18秒开始亮,杀人只是眨眼睛 (Lushenghan shared a video: American special forces instructor sparring, starting to glow at 1:18, killing is just a blink of an eye). The video player shows a man and a woman. Below the video are interaction options: 2小时前 收起回复 | 分享 | 喜欢 (2 hours ago Collapse replies | Share | Like). A text input field contains '添加回复' (Add reply). A red document icon is placed over the input field, with a red arrow pointing to it from the text 'insert malicious scripts inside the web page'. A blue arrow points from the video player to the text 'Flash'. Another blue arrow points from the 'Share' icon to the text 'Share on the behalf of current user'. At the bottom right of the post area, it says '查看另外3个视频新鲜事' (View 3 more video fresh news).



View One

 鲁圣翰 分享的视频 美国特种部队教官格斗,1分18秒开始亮,杀人只是眨眼
睛



2小时前 收起回复 | 分享 | 喜欢

添加回复

share

View Two

查看另外3个视频新鲜事

分享

站内信给好友 | 发送到新鲜事 | 自己收藏



你值得我等待-张卫健 瑞士拍摄，自导自演，真的很感人，娜娜说看哭了
<http://www.yinyuetai.com/...>

分享 取消

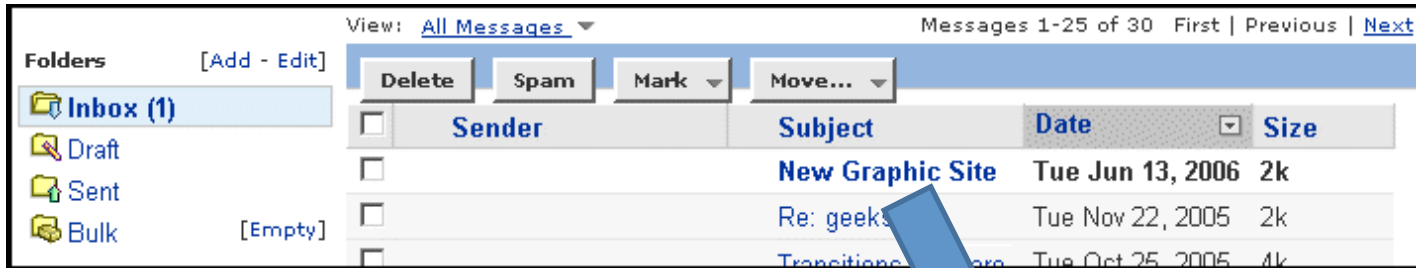


Request
to share

click

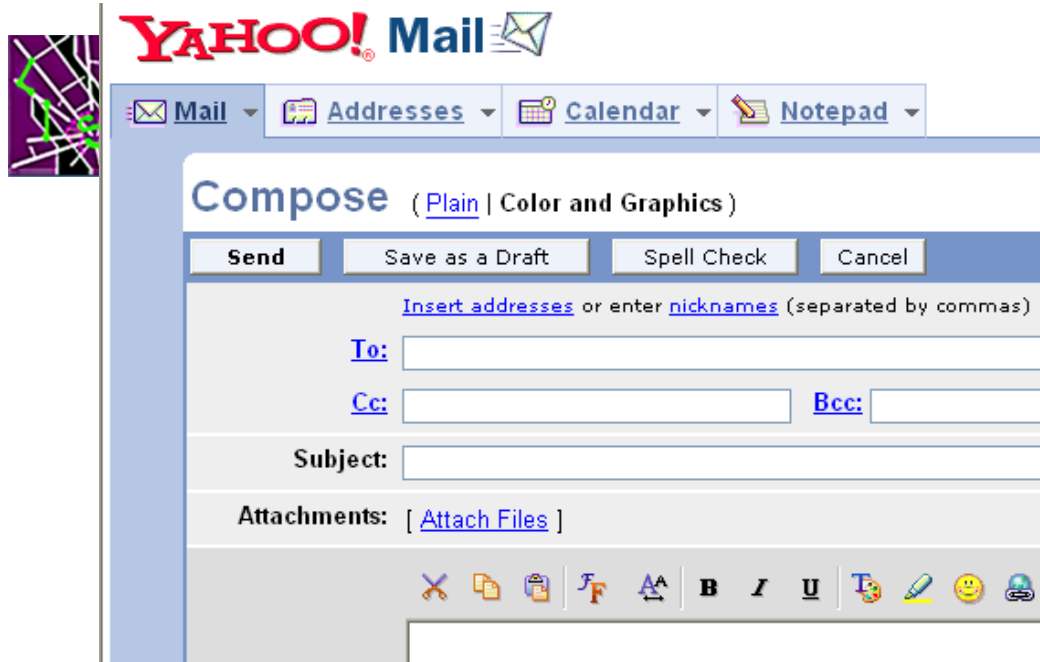


- Yamanner Worm

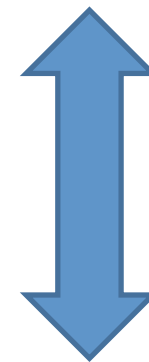


Click

Send emails to
all your contacts

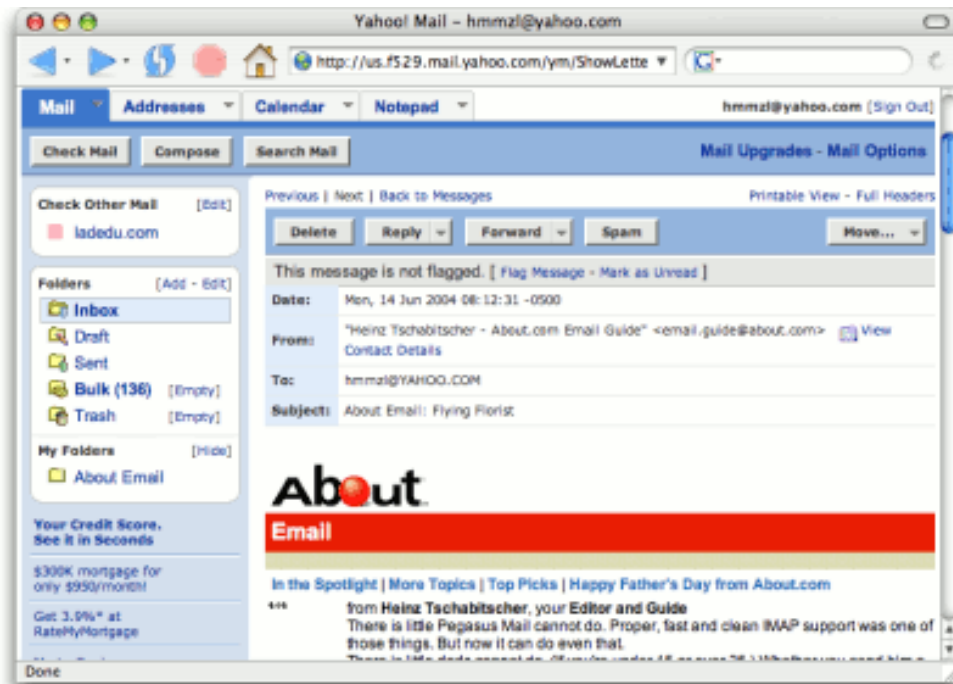


Compose email



Different views

Email body



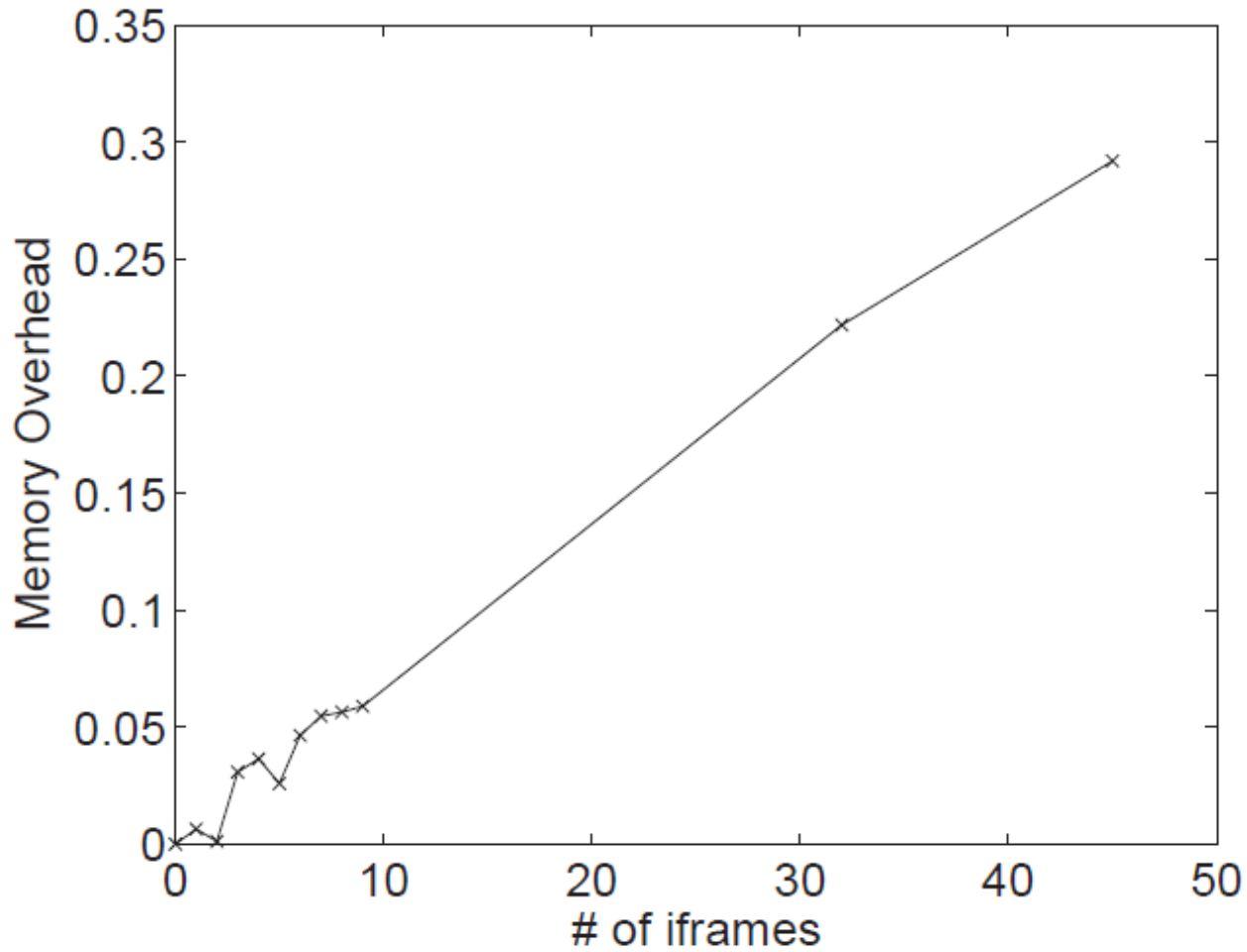
Send email





Evaluation

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Conclusions

- We cut off the propagation path of XSS worms through view separation by pseudodomain encapsulation and request authentication.
- We implement PathCutter by proxy assistance and server modification.
- We evaluate PathCutter on 5 real-world worms and 2 proof-of-concept worms.

Thanks!
Questions?

Backup



Comparison with Existing Works

Group Two: Worm prevention

Group One: Mitigating XSS

	Spectator	Sun et al.	Xu et al.	BluePrint	Plug-in Patches	Barth et al.	Saxena et al.	PathCutter
Blocking Step	4	3	4	1	1	1	1	2
Polymorphic Worm	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Early-Stage Prevention	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Types of XSS that Can Be Defended	All	All	Passively Observable Worms	Traditional Server-side XSS Worms	Plug-in XSS Worms	Content Sniffing XSS Worms	DOM-Based XSS Worms	All
Deployment	Server or Proxy	Client	Server	Server	Client	Client	Client	Server or Proxy
Passive/Active Monitoring	Active	Passive	Passive	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active

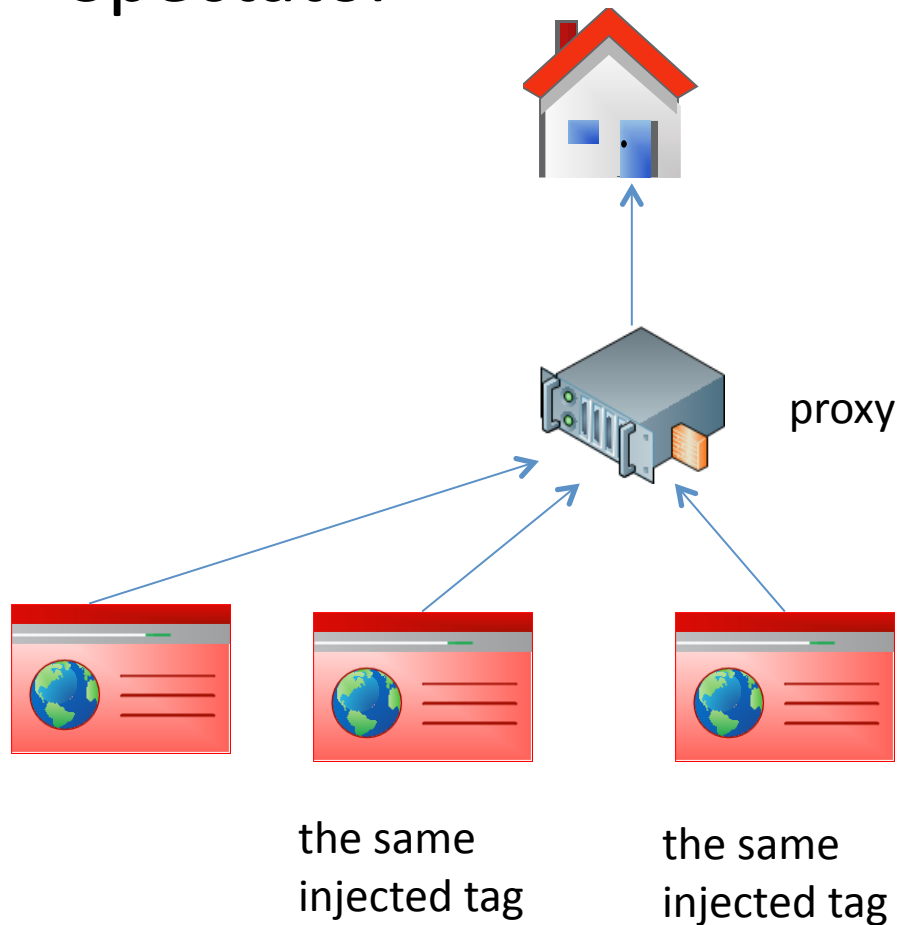
Limitation

- Need to know the semantics of web application
- Only prevent worm behavior but not all the damages



Existing solutions

- Spectator



But it can only detect the worm when it spreads for a while!

... if it reaches a threshold, report it.



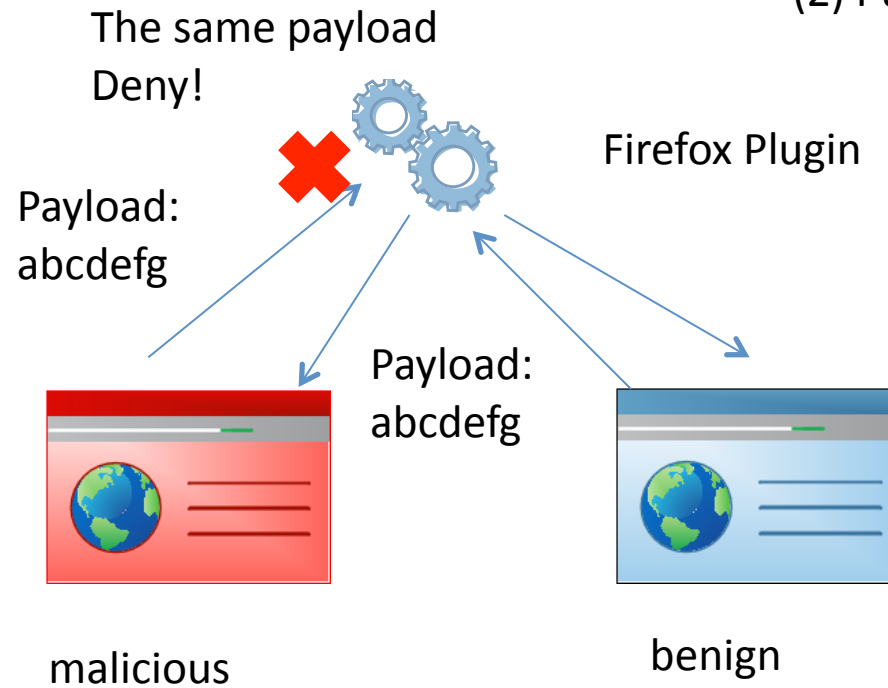
Existing solutions

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But

(1) Payload may change.

(2) Pure client-side solution.



URL graph provided by the server or a third-party

