

Clickjacking

Vitaly Shmatikov

Reading Assignment

- ◆ “Next Generation Clickjacking”
- ◆ “Clickjacking: Attacks and Defenses”

Clickjacking (UI Redressing)

[Hansen and Grossman 2008]

- ◆ Attacker overlays multiple transparent or opaque frames to trick a user into clicking on a button or link on another page



- ◆ Clicks meant for the visible page are hijacked and routed to another, invisible page

Clickjacking in the Wild

- ◆ Google search for “clickjacking” returns 624,000 results... this is not a hypothetical threat!
- ◆ Summer 2010: Facebook worm superimposes an invisible iframe over the entire page that links back to the victim's Facebook page
 - If victim is logged in, automatically recommends link to new friends as soon as the page is clicked on
- ◆ Many clickjacking attacks against Twitter
 - Users send out tweets against their will

Clickjacking Meets Spamming

BBC BBC News - Facebook sues ×

www.bbc.co.uk/news/technology-16755434

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Facebook sues alleged clickjacking spammer sparking row

Facebook is suing a marketing firm, accusing it of "spreading spam through misleading and deceptive tactics".

Adscend Media is alleged to have carried out "clickjacking".

The practice involves placing posts on the social network which include code that causes the links to appear on the users' homepages as

A screenshot of a BBC News website article. The title is "Facebook sues alleged clickjacking spammer sparking row". Below the title is a paragraph of text. To the right is a sidebar with "Top stories" and "Features & Analysis" sections.

Top stories

- Greek PM gives final euro warning NEW
- Syria general 'shot in Damascus'
- Sun 'will continue' says Murdoch
- S Africa to get Mandela banknotes
- Iran to make nuclear announcement

Features & Analysis

- Too revealing

It's All About iFrame

◆ Any site can frame any other site

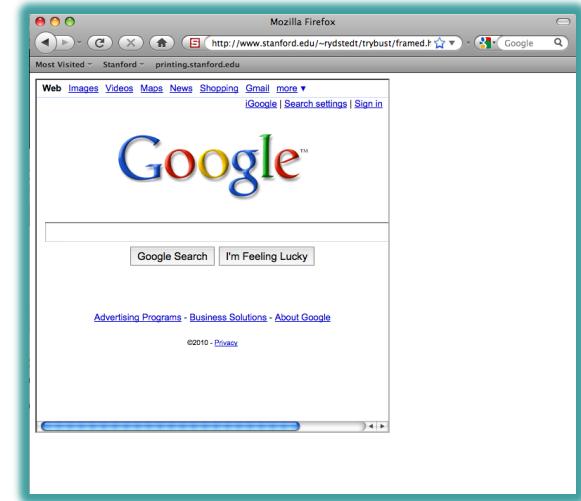
<iframe

src="http://www.google.com/...">

</iframe>

◆ HTML attributes

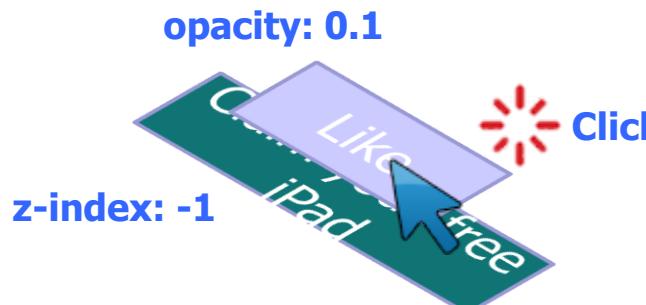
- Style
- Opacity defines visibility percentage of the iframe
 - 1.0: completely visible
 - 0.0: completely invisible



Hiding the Target Element

[“Clickjacking: Attacks and Defenses”]

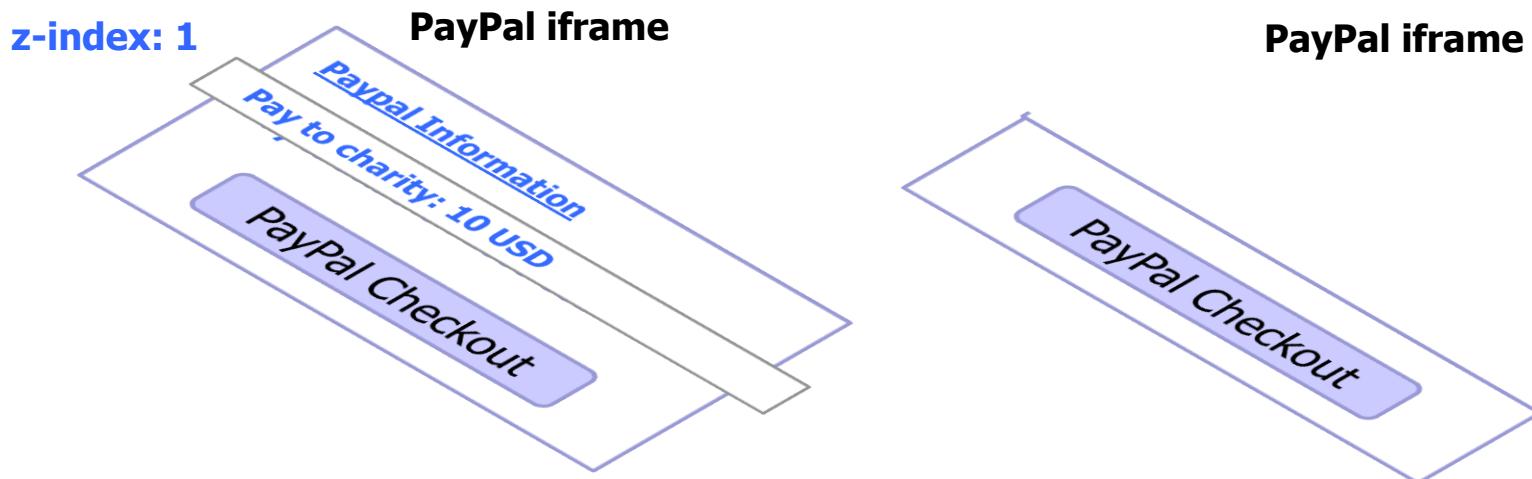
- ◆ Use CSS opacity property and z-index property to hide target element and make other element float under the target element
- ◆ Using CSS pointer-events: none property to cover other element over the target element



Partial Overlays and Cropping

[“Clickjacking: Attacks and Defenses”]

- ◆ Overlay other elements onto an iframe using CSS `z-index` property or Flash Window Mode `wmode=direct` property
- ◆ Wrap target element in a new iframe and choose CSS position offset properties



Drag-and-Drop API

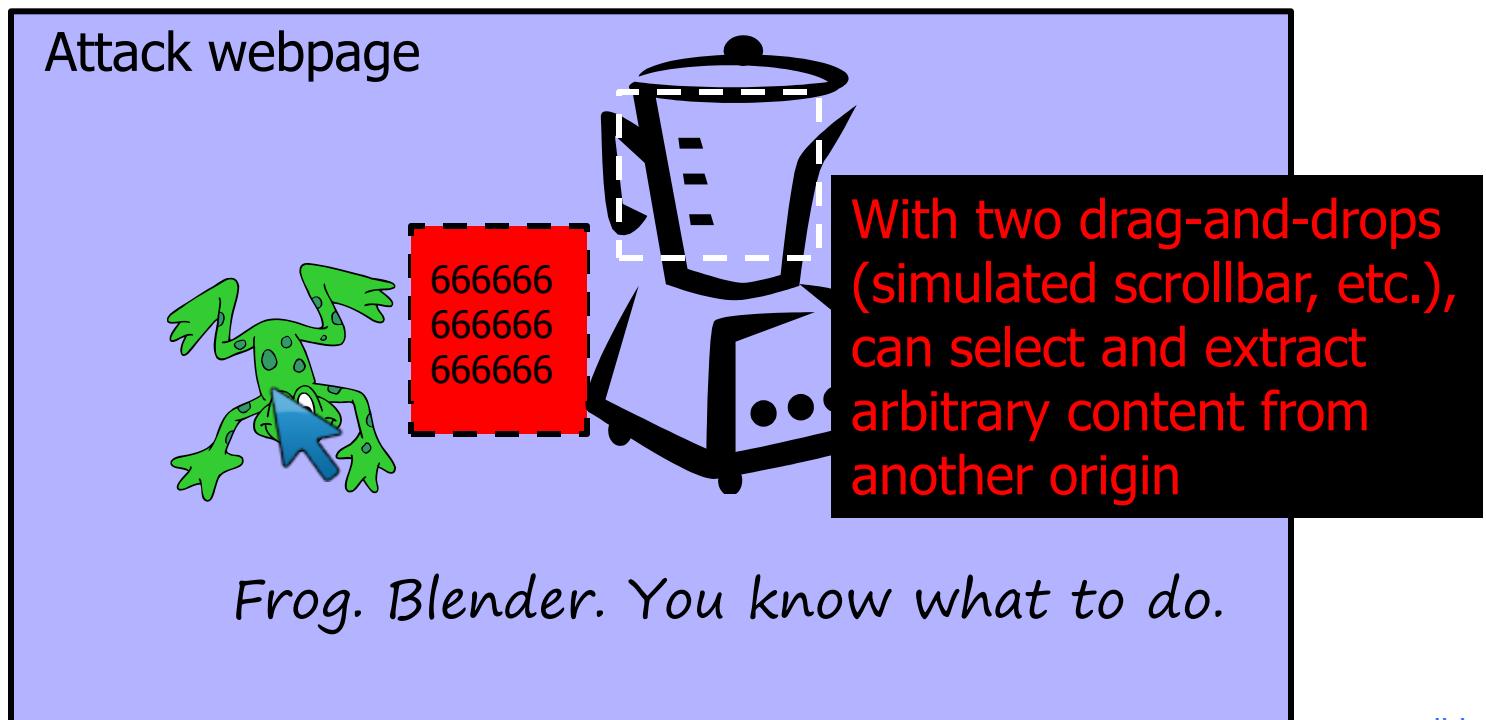
[“Next Generation Clickjacking”]

- ◆ Modern browsers support drag-and-drop API
- ◆ JavaScript can use it to set data being dragged and read it when it's dropped
- ◆ Not restricted by the same origin policy:
data from one origin can be dragged to a frame of another origin
 - Reason: drag-and-drop can only be initiated by user's mouse gesture, not by JavaScript on its own

Abusing Drag-and-Drop API

[“Next Generation Clickjacking”]

1. Bait the user to click and start dragging
2. Invisible iframe with attacker's text field under mouse cursor, use API to set data being dragged
3. Invisible iframe from another origin with a form field



Fake Cursors

[“Clickjacking: Attacks and Defenses”]

- ◆ Use CSS `cursor` property and JavaScript to simulate a fake cursor icon on the screen

Real cursor icon

`cursor: none`



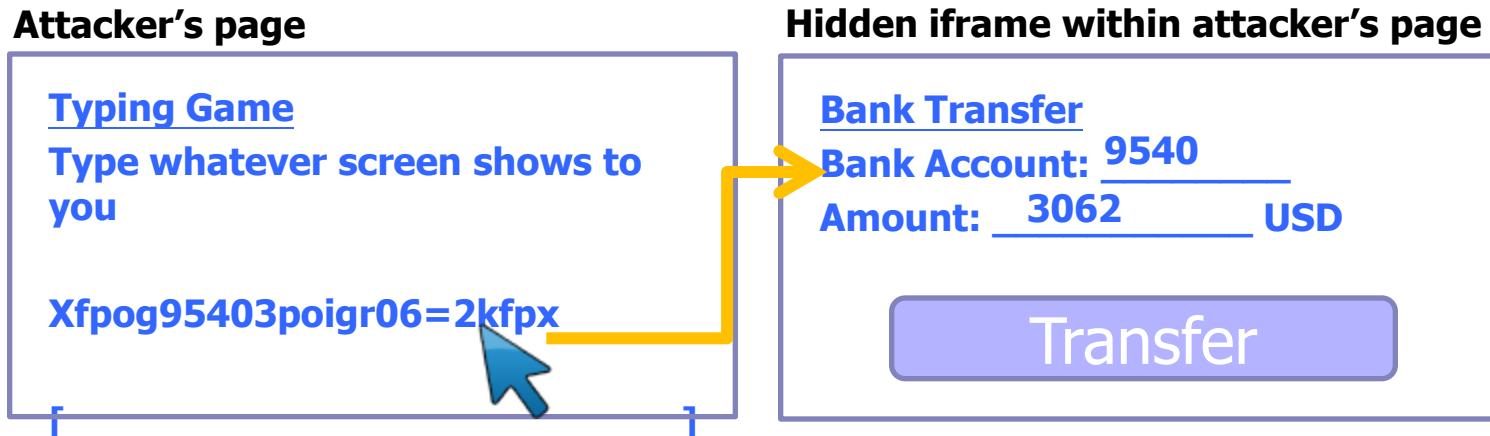
Fake cursor icon



Keyboard “Strokejacking”

[“Clickjacking: Attacks and Defenses”]

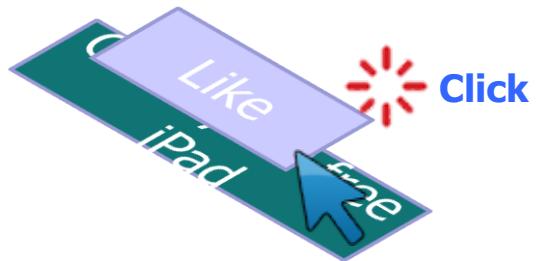
- ◆ Simulate an input field getting focus, but actually the keyboard focus is on target element, forcing user to type some unwanted information into target element



Compromising Temporal Integrity

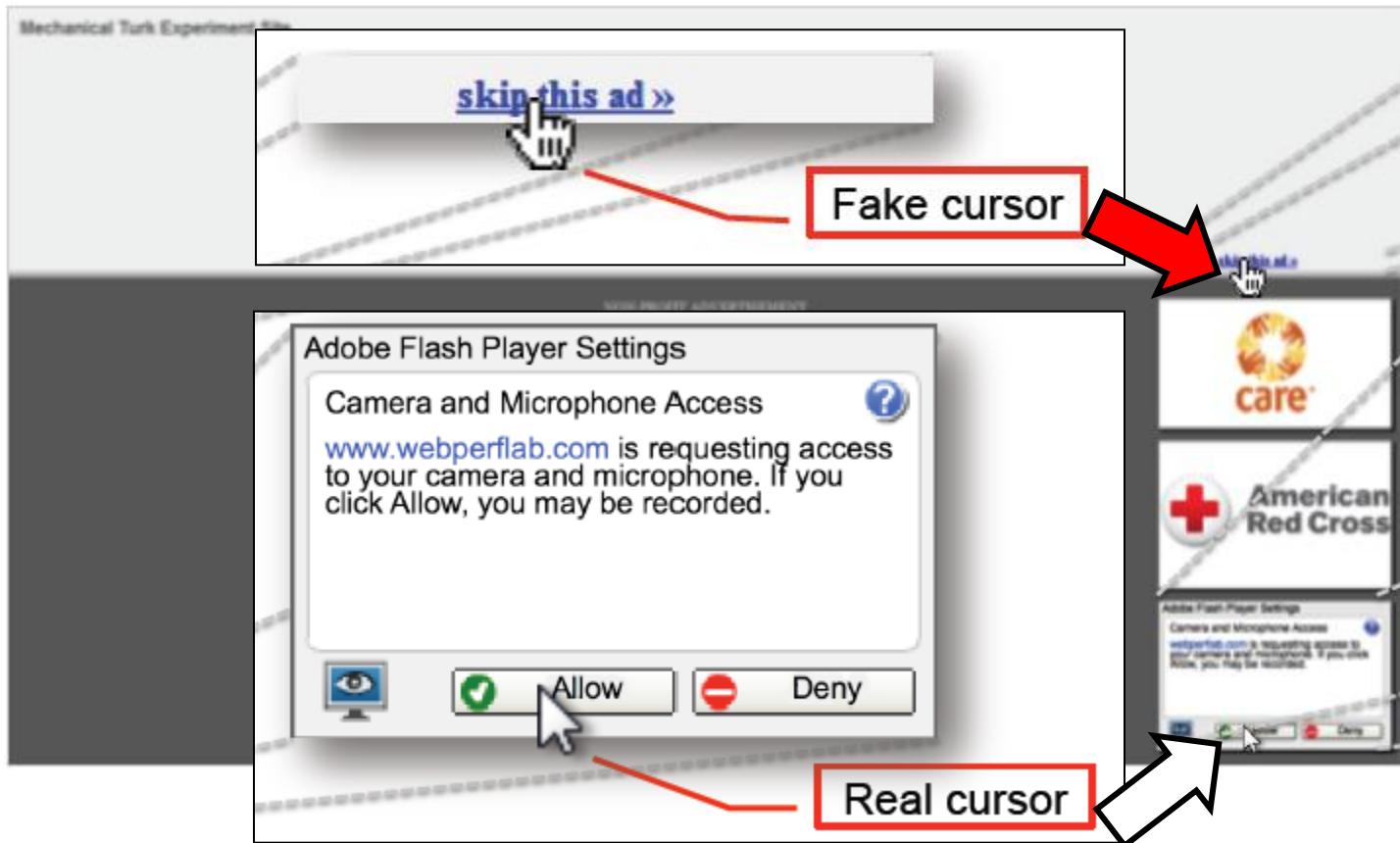
[“Clickjacking: Attacks and Defenses”]

- ◆ Manipulate UI elements after the user has decided to click, but before the actual click occurs



Cursor Spoofing

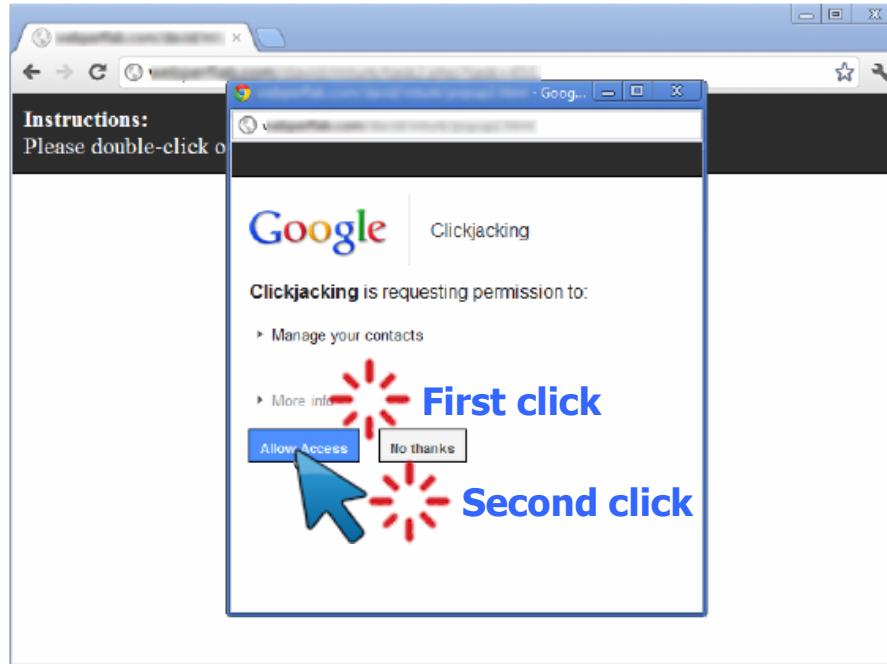
[“Clickjacking: Attacks and Defenses”]



Double-Click Attack

[“Clickjacking: Attacks and Defenses”]

- ◆ Bait the user to perform a double-click, switch focus to a popup window under the cursor right between the two clicks



Whack-A-Mole Attack

[“Clickjacking: Attacks and Defenses”]

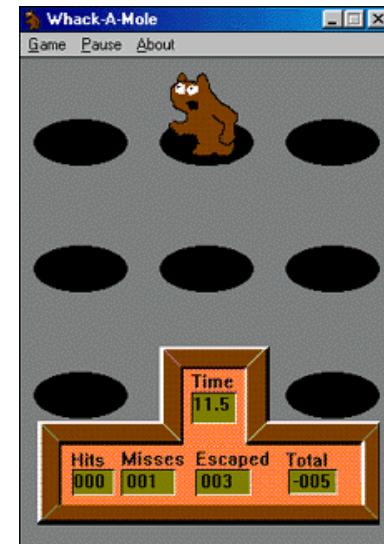
- ◆ Ask the user to click as fast as possible, suddenly switch Facebook Like button

Instructions:
Please click on blue buttons *as fast as possible*. The faster you complete this game, the greater your chances to win a \$100 prize! If you don't click on a button, the game will skip it in 10 seconds.

Buttons clicked: 17/20
Time elapsed: 27.6 sec

[CLICK ME](#)





Solution: Frame Busting

- ◆ I am a page owner
- ◆ All I need to do is make sure that my web page is not loaded in an enclosing frame ...

Clickjacking: solved!

- Does not work for FB “Like” buttons and such, but Ok

- ◆ How hard can this be?

```
if (top != self)  
    top.location.href = location.href
```

Frame Busting in the Wild

- ◆ Survey by Gustav Rydstedt, Elie Burzstein, Dan Boneh, Collin Jackson



Following slides shamelessly jacked from Rydstedt

If My Frame Is Not On Top ...

Conditional Statements

```
if (top != self)
  if (top.location != self.location)
    if (top.location != location)
      if (parent.frames.length > 0)
        if (window != top)
          if (window.top !== window.self)
            if (window.self != window.top)
              if (parent && parent != window)
                if (parent &&
                    parent.frames &&
                    parent.frames.length>0)
                  if((self.parent&&
                      !(self.parent==self))&&
                      (self.parent.frames.length!=
```

... Move It To Top

| Counter-Action Statements |
|--|
| top.location = self.location |
| top.location.href = document.location.href |
| top.location.href = self.location.href |
| top.location.replace(self.location) |
| top.location.href = window.location.href |
| top.location.replace(document.location) |
| top.location.href = window.location.href |
| top.location.href = "URL" |
| document.write('') |
| top.location = location |
| top.location.replace(document.location) |
| top.location.replace('URL') |
| top.location.href = document.location |
| top.location.replace(window.location.href) |
| top.location.href = location.href |
| self.parent.location = document.location |
| parent.location.href = self.document.location |
| top.location.href = self.location |
| top.location = window.location |
| top.location.replace(window.location.pathname) |

What About My Own iFrames?

- ◆ Check: is the enclosing frame one of my own?
- ◆ How hard can this be?
- ◆ Survey of several hundred top websites ...
... all frame busting code is broken!

Courtesy of Walmart

```
if (top.location != location) {  
    if(document.referrer &&  
        document.referrer.indexOf("walmart.com") == -1)  
    {  
        top.location.replace(document.location.href);  
    }  
}
```



Error in Referer Checking

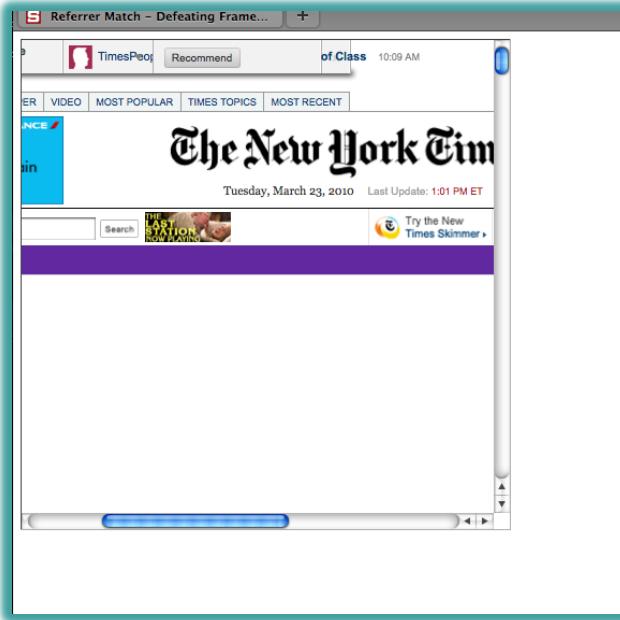


From <http://www.attacker.com/walmart.com.html>
`<iframe src="http://www.walmart.com">`

Courtesy of The New York Times

```
if (window.self != window.top &&
    !document.referrer.match(
        /https?:\/\/[^?\/]+\.nytimes\.com\/\//))
{
    self.location = top.location;
}
```

Error in Referer Checking

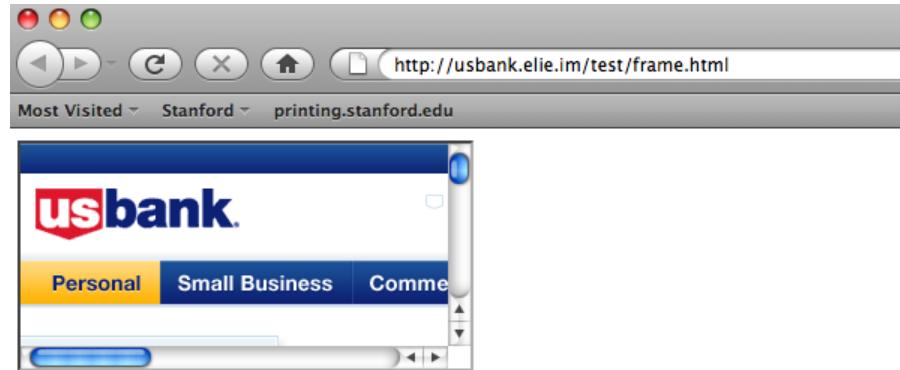


From <http://www.attacker.com/a.html?b=https://www.nytimes.com/>
`<iframe src="http://www.nytimes.com">`



```
if (self != top) {  
    var domain = getDomain(document.referrer);  
    var okDomains = /usbank|localhost|usbnet/;  
    var matchDomain = domain.search(okDomains);  
  
    if (matchDomain == -1) {  
        // frame bust  
    }  
}
```

Error in Referer Checking



From <http://usbank.attacker.com/>
<iframe src="http://www.usbank.com">

Strategic Relationship?

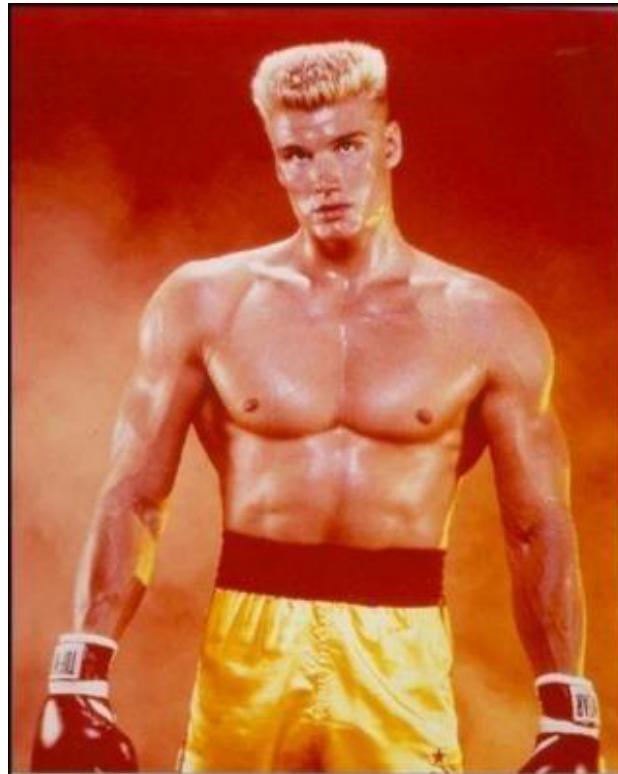
Norwegian State House Bank
<http://www.husbanken.no>



Strategic Relationship?

Bank of Moscow

<http://www.rusbank.org>



Courtesy of



```
try{
    A=!top.location.href
} catch(B){}
A=A&&
    !(document.referrer.match(/^https?:\/\/[-az09.]
*.google\.(co\.|com\.)? [a-z] +\/imgres/i))&&
    !(document.referrer.match(/^https?:\/\/([^\V]*\.)?
(mspace\.)com|
mspace\.)cn|
simsidkick\.)com|
levisawards\.)com|
digg\.)com)\//i));
if(A){ // Frame bust }
```

Do Your Trusted Sites Frame Bust?



Google Images does not frame bust

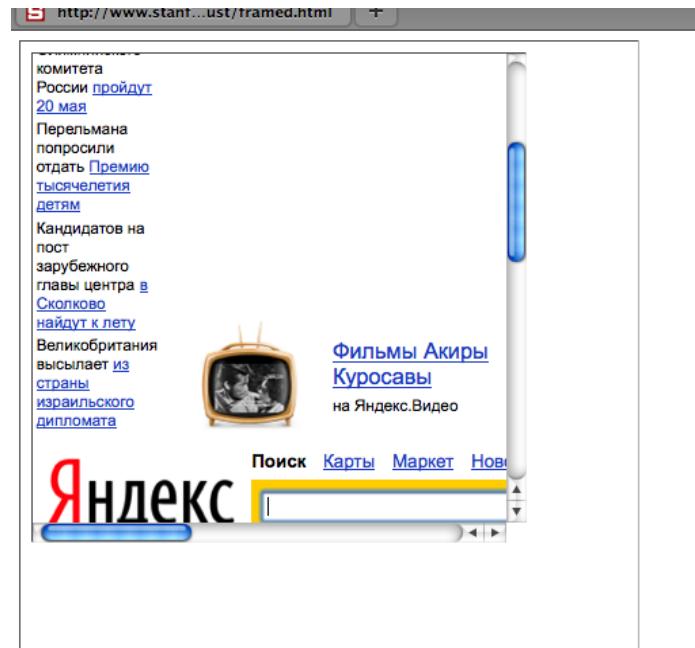
Many Attacks on Referer Header

- ◆ Open redirect referer changer
- ◆ HTTPS->HTTP redirect changes the header
- ◆ Apparently, hard to get regular expression right
- ◆ Trust other sites to frame your pages, but what if those trusted sites can be framed themselves?

Typical Frame Busting Code

```
if(top.location != self.location) {  
    parent.location = self.location;  
}
```

Who Is Your ~~Daddy~~ Parent?



Double framing!!

framed1.html

```
<iframe  
src="framed2.html">
```

framed2.html

```
<iframe  
src="victim.com">
```

Who Is On Top?

```
if (top.location != self.location)  
    top.location = self.location
```

If **top.location** can be changed or disabled,
this code is useless

Location Clobbering

◆ IE 7

```
var location="clobbered";
```

◆ Safari

```
window.__defineSetter__("location", function(){});
```

- top.location now undefined

User Can Stop Frame Busting

- ◆ User can manually cancel any redirection attempt made by frame busting code
- ◆ Attacker just needs to ask...

```
<script>
```

```
    window.onbeforeunload = function() {  
        return "Do you want to leave PayPal?";  
    }
```

```
</script>
```

```
<iframe src="http://www.paypal.com">
```

Ask Nicely

A screenshot of a web browser window. The address bar shows the URL <http://www.stanford.edu/~rydstedt/c>. The title bar of the browser says "Ask Nicely - Defeating Framebusting". The main content area displays the PayPal login page. The PayPal logo is at the top left. Below it is a navigation menu with tabs: Home, Personal, Business, Developers. Underneath the menu are links: How PayPal Works, Pay Online, Send Money, Get Paid, Products & Services. To the left of the main content is the "Account login" form, which includes fields for Email address and PayPal password, and dropdown menus for Go to (set to My account) and Log In. Below the login form is a link for Problem with login? and another for New to PayPal? Sign up. The main content area features a "WELCOME TO PayPal" banner with the tagline "The world's most-loved way to pay a" and a "PayPal Shopping" section with the slogan "ALL THE BRANDS". A couple is shown holding shopping bags. On the right side of the browser window, a "Confirm" dialog box is displayed. The title of the dialog is "ASK Nicely - Defeating Framebusting". The message inside the dialog is: "Are you sure you want to navigate away from this page? Do you want to leave PayPal? Press OK to continue, or Cancel to stay on the current page." At the bottom of the dialog are two buttons: "Cancel" and "OK".

... Or Don't Even Ask

- ◆ Most browsers let attacker cancel the relocation programmatically

```
var prevent_bust = 0
window.onbeforeunload = function() {kill_bust++ }
setInterval(function() {
    if (kill_bust > 0) {
        kill_bust -= 2;
        window.top.location = 'http://no-content-204.com'
    }
}, 1);
<iframe src="http://www.victim.com">
```

X-Frame-Options

- ◆ HTTP header sent with the page
- ◆ Two possible values: **DENY** and **SAMEORIGIN**
- ◆ DENY: page will not render if framed
- ◆ SAMEORIGIN: page will only render if top frame has the same origin

Adoption of X-Frame-Options

- ◆ Good adoption by browsers
- ◆ Poor adoption by sites
- ◆ Limitations
 - Per-page policy
 - No whitelisting of origins
 - Proxy problems

Content Security Policy (Firefox 4)

- ◆ Another HTTP header: **frame-ancestors** directive can specify allowed framers
- ◆ Allows specific restrictions and abilities per site

Best For Now (Still Not Good)

```
<style>html { visibility: hidden }</style>
<script>
if (self == top) {
  document.documentElement.style.visibility = 'visible';
} else {
  top.location = self.location;
}
</script>
```

These Sites Do Frame Busting



Do These?



Frame Busting on Mobile Sites

| Site | URL | Framebusting |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|--------------|
| Facebook | http://m.facebook.com/ | YES |
| MSN | http://home.mobile.msn.com/ | NO |
| GMail | http://m.gmail.com | NO |
| Baidu | http://m.baidu.com | NO |
| Twitter | http://mobile.twitter.com | NO |
| MegaVideo | http://mobile.megavideo.com/ | NO |
| Tube8 | http://m.tube8.com | NO |
| PayPal | http://mobile.paypal.com | NO |
| USBank | http://mobile.usbank.com | NO |
| First Interstate Bank | http://firstinterstate.mobi | NO |
| NewEgg | http://m.newegg.com/ | NO |
| MetaCafe | http://m.metacafe.com/ | NO |
| RenRen | http://m.renren.com/ | NO |
| MySpace | http://mmyspace.com | NO |
| VKontakte | http://pda.vkontakte.ru/ | NO |
| WellsFargo | https://m.wf.com/ | NO |
| NyTimes | http://m.nytimes.com | Redirect |
| E-Zine Articles | http://m.ezinearticles.com | Redirect |

Tapjacking

- ◆ Zoom buttons in a transparent iframe so that they cover entire screen
- ◆ Hide or fake URL bar
- ◆ Make a page that masquerades as a known application to trick user into clicking

Read more:

<http://seclab.stanford.edu/websec/framebusting/>