



A Tale of Two Headers: A Formal Analysis of Inconsistent Click-Jacking Protection on the Web

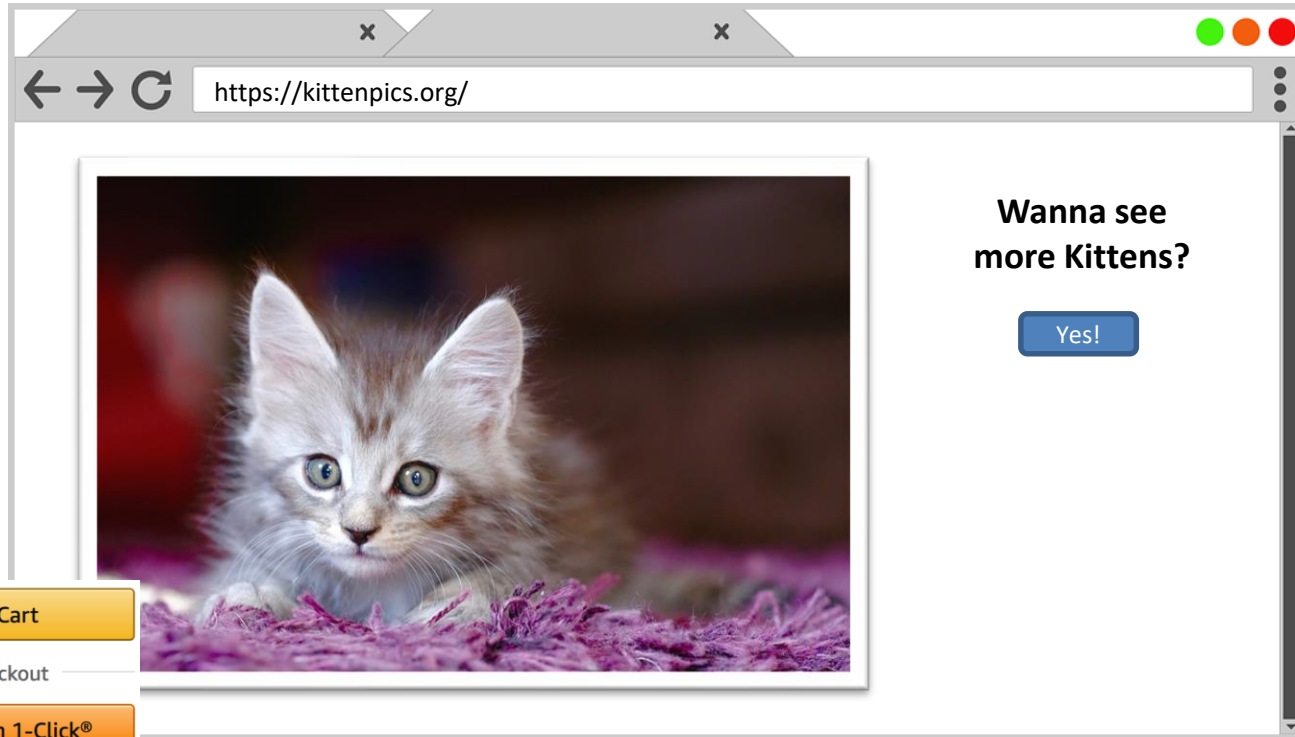
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Click-Jacking Attacks



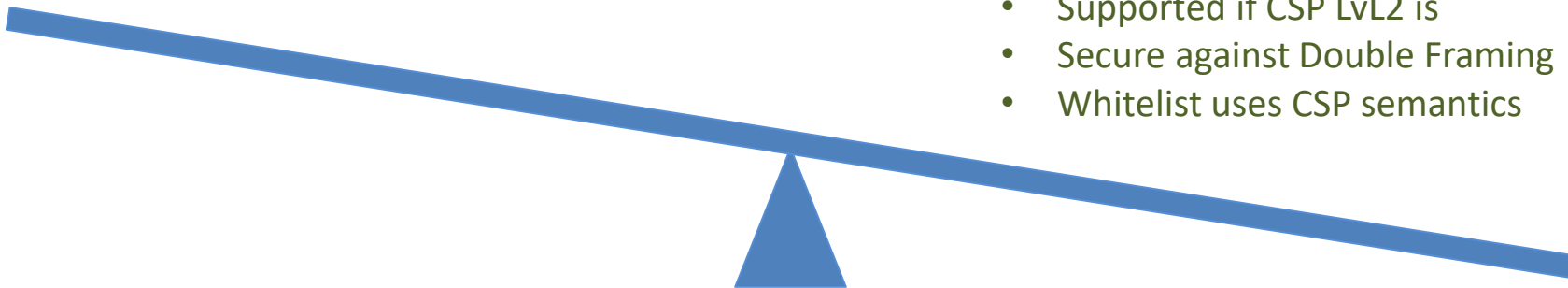
XFO vs. CSP frame-ancestors

X-Frame-Options:

- Deprecated since 2012
- Inconsistently implemented
- Only Partially supported
- Double Framing attacks
- Only one whitelisted entry

CSP frame-ancestors:

- Well defined standard
- Supported if CSP LvL2 is
- Secure against Double Framing
- Whitelist uses CSP semantics



- Can we formally describe the inconsistency between the XFO header and CSP frame-ancestors?
- How inconsistent is framing control implemented in different browsers / deployed on real-world Web sites?
- Can we automatically fix inconsistencies?

Browser Semantics for Framing Control

Browser	CSP	ALLOW-FROM	Multiple Headers	Header Parsing	Double Framing
Chrome	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓
Chrome (Android)	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓
Edge	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Firefox	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Internet Explorer	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗
Opera Mini	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓
Safari	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓
Safari (iOS)	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓
Samsung Internet	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓
UC Browser	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗

- Based on CoreCSP^[1] such that directive values can be ordered by the following relation:

$v_1 \sqsubseteq v_2$ iff the set of origins represented by v_1 is contained in the set of origins represented by v_2 .

[1] USENIX Security 2017:
**CCSP: Controlled Relaxation of Content Security
Policies by Runtime Policy Composition**

Stefano Calzavara, Alvise Rabitti, and Michele Bugliesi, *Università Ca' Foscari Venezia*

- Let w be a Web Page and B the set of browsers.

- Consistent Policy:

The policy of the Web page w is consistent for the set of browsers B iff $\forall b_1, b_2 \in B$, we have

$$\llbracket w \rrbracket_{b_1} \sqsubseteq \llbracket w \rrbracket_{b_2} \text{ and } \llbracket w \rrbracket_{b_2} \sqsubseteq \llbracket w \rrbracket_{b_1}.$$

- $B_l = \text{Part}(B)$ only includes legacy browsers.
- $B_m = \text{Part}(B)$ only modern browsers.
- The policy of w is consistent for both B_l and B_m .
- For all $b_1 \in B_l$ and $b_2 \in B_m$
 - Policy is compatibility-oriented iff $\llbracket w \rrbracket_{b_2} \sqsubseteq \llbracket w \rrbracket_{b_1}$.
 - Policy is security-oriented iff $\llbracket w \rrbracket_{b_1} \sqsubseteq \llbracket w \rrbracket_{b_2}$.

Example: Compatibility-Orientation

- Web site example.com deploys:
XFO ALLOW-FROM advertisements.com
 - Edge supports ALLOW-FROM
 - Chrome lacks support for this mode
- Not compatibility-oriented, because e.g. Chrome vs. Edge

Example: Security-Orientation

- Web site example.com deploys:
frame-ancestors *.example.com + XFO SAMEORIGIN
 - Inconsistent because legacy browsers can not be framed by e.g. mail.example.com
 - legacy browsers are more protected against framing based attacks, than modern clients => the policy is security-oriented.

Inconsistency in the Wild



Data Collection

Crawled the Tranco Top 10k Web Sites and collected max. 500 URLs/Site.
Collected all XFO and CSP headers from those URLs with different Browsers.

FrameCheck

Classification of headers based on the formal definitions^[1]:

- security-oriented
- compatibility-oriented
- inconsistent policies

[1] <https://github.com/cispa/framing-control-analytics>

FrameCheck Results

- ~370k/1M crawled URLs across 5,835 sites use framing control
 - In total, 17,613 policies
- 1,800 polices across 1,779 origins are inconsistent
 - Only XFO: 290/15,415 (1.9%)
 - Only CSP: 705/714 (98.7%)
 - XFO and CSP: 805/1,484 (54%)

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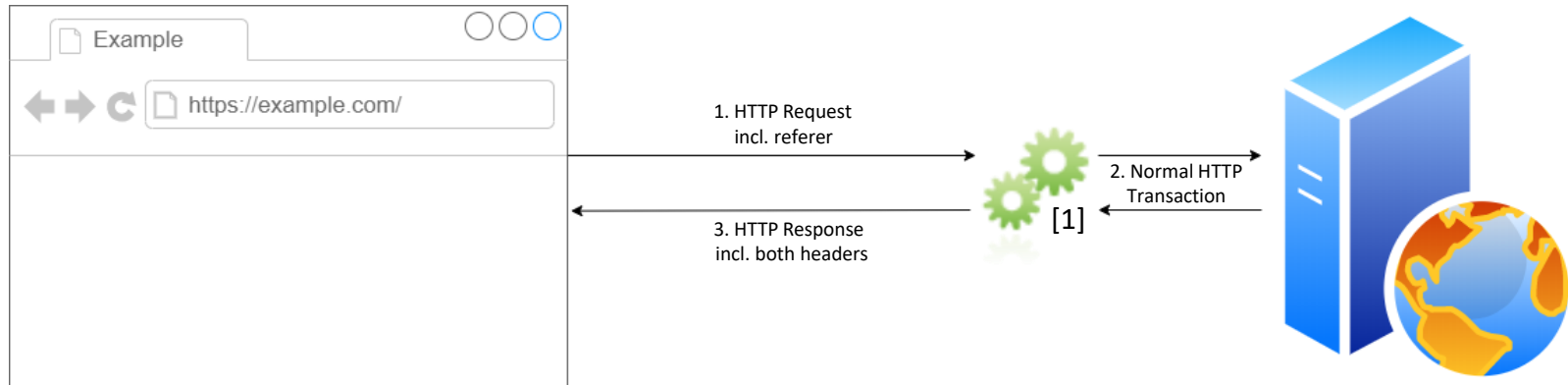
Countermeasures

Recommendations and Countermeasures for Operators, Web Developers, and Browser vendors.
Retrofitting Security via a server-side proxy.

[1] <https://github.com/cispa/framing-control-analytics>

- To sufficiently defend against framing attacks:
 - Use both XFO & CSP to secure modern & legacy browsers.
 - Return only one XFO header for each request.
 - Do not use comma-separated headers.

Retrofitting Security



[1] <https://github.com/cispa/framing-control-proxy>

Conclusion

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Consistent Policy



- Definition 1 (Consistent Policy):

The policy of the Web page w is consistent for the set of browsers B iff $\forall b_1, b_2 \in B$, we have $\llbracket w \rrbracket_{b_1} \subseteq \llbracket w \rrbracket_{b_2}$ and $\llbracket w \rrbracket_{b_2} \subseteq \llbracket w \rrbracket_{b_1}$.

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Retrofitting Security



[1] <https://github.com/cispa/frame-control-errno>

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