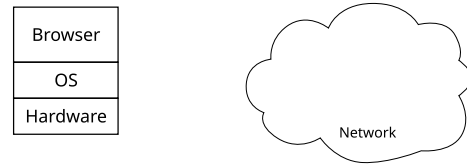


CSci 4271W  
Development of Secure Software Systems  
Day 20: Web security part 1: intro and privacy

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University of Minnesota, Computer Science & Engineering

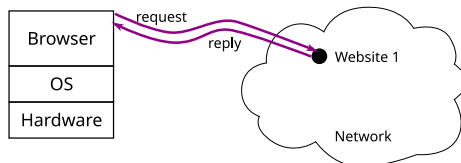
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## Web applications



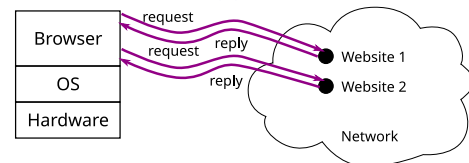
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- Servers send responses (info/success/redirect/error)
- Response bodies can reference additional resources
- Most applications build stateful sessions on top of HTTP

## HTTP GET request example

```
Method  File  HTTP-version
GET /index.html HTTP/1.1
Host: localhost:8080
Connection: keep-alive
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10_13_6)
~AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/80.0.3987.132
~Safari/537.36
Sec-Fetch-Dest: document
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/webp,
~image/apng,*/*;q=0.8,application/signed-exchange;v=b3;q=0.9
Sec-Fetch-Site: none
Sec-Fetch-Mode: navigate
Sec-Fetch-User: ?1
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.9

Blank line
Data (none for GET)
```

## HTTP GET response example

```
HTTP version  Status code  Reason phrase
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Mon, 11 Nov 2024 21:33:06 GMT
Server: Apache/2.4.6 (Red Hat Enterprise Linux)
Content-Length: 176
Connection: close
Content-Type: text/html; charset=iso-8859-1

<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//IETF//DTD HTML 2.0//EN">
<html><head>
<title>Title Goes Here</title>
</head><body>
<h1>Heading</h1>
<p>Some Data blah blah.<br />
</p>
</body></html>
```

## One kind of session

Using GET method:

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start.php
<a href=
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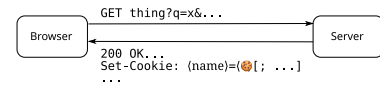
Application on server tracks changes to session

## Cookies

Are the most prominent example of local storage

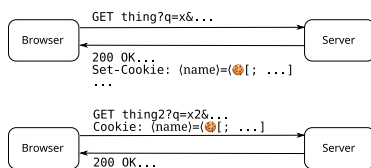
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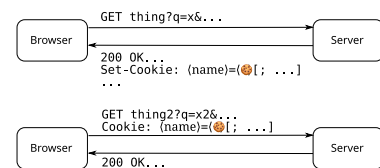
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Local storage allows web applications to store some session state with the client.

## Embedded content

HTML documents can reference many other resources:

- Style sheets – influence display of elements
- Scripts – `<script src="nextslide.js" />`
- Frames – include other pages
- Images – loaded and displayed with separate requests

## JS Scripts

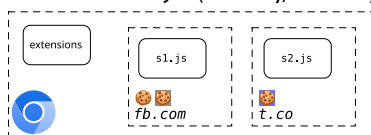
JavaScript embedded in a page runs in a sandbox but can:

- Manipulate page's Document Object Model (DOM), adding or removing elements
- Make additional HTTP requests
- Open windows, capture user input
- Access page's local storage
- Interact with browser API

## Security goals

Like OSes, browsers provide uniform resource access and attempt to protect applications from each other.

The unit of protection is the "origin" (informally, "domain")



Data associated with a page originating from domain A should not be leaked to or altered by a page originating from domain B. (The "same-origin policy".)

## Example: <https://z.umn.edu/twostop>

Select "Network" tab in Chrome Developer Tools, then click on CSCI current term.

- What is the IP address of the server?
- What webserver application is running on the server?
- What cookies are set?
- How many script objects are included? CSS?
- What line is the table of classes on?
- What HTTP method does the subject/term form use?

## Outline

Web basics and security model

Announcements intermission

Web privacy vs. tracking

## Assignments, other logistics

- Project 2 section drafts are due tonight
- Project 2 reports are due next Tuesday
  - Gradescope and Canvas entries for both exist now
- Project 1 feedback coming ASAP
- Final exam location confirmed: same as lectures and midterms
  - Saturday May 10th, 4–6pm, 3-115 Keller Hall

## Outline

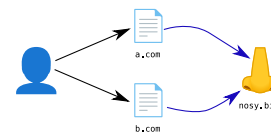
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Web privacy vs. tracking

## Tracking

One threat to users is tracking: “data brokers” collect user “profiles” from pages visited, location, etc. This info is then used to target ads, extract more sales, sold to other companies, etc.



## Web bugs

One tracking mechanism is the “web bug”: a.com pages cause the browser to send a request to nosy.biz

```
<img src=... />
<iframe src=... />
```



Also common in a 1-pixel by 1-pixel size.

## CSS and history

```
<style type="text/css">
body {font-family: sans-serif;}
a.test1:visited {background-image:url('test1.png');}
a.test2:visited {background-image:url('test2.png');}
</style>
<body>
<a href="test1.html" class="test1" />
<a href="test2.html" class="test2" />
</body>
```

## 🍪 Cookies for tracking

Setting unique cookies per browser allows servers to:

- Track clients across networks
- Record location history
- Track across web sites (helped by referrer headers)

## Cache cookies (1)

A tracking mechanism based on storing data in the browser's cache.

```
<iframe src="cookify-me.php" width=0 height=0 />
```

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Wed, 13 Apr 2024 17:32:25 GMT
Expires: 19 Jan 2038 03:14:06 GMT
Cache-Control: public
```

```
<html><body></body></html>
```

Reloaded every visit

## Cache cookies (2)

A tracking mechanism based on storing data in the browser's cache.

```

```

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK  
Cache-Control: public  
ETag: "johndoe1234567"
```

Unique identifier

```
GET /cookie_city.png HTTP/1.1  
If-None-Match: "johndoe1234567"
```

Example: <https://www.cnn.com>

Select "Network" tab in Chrome Developer Tools, then pick a story.

- What request headers are set?
- What security-relevant response headers are set?
- How many script objects are included? CSS?

## Countermeasures

DNT: 1 (from "do not track") was a proposed voluntary anti-tracking HTTP header. There was never sufficient agreement for it to be effective.

Extensions: Adblock+, NoScript, RequestPolicy, Ghostery, PrivacyBadger

"Private Browsing" and "Guest" modes isolate browser state. Guest mode usually provides more isolation.