

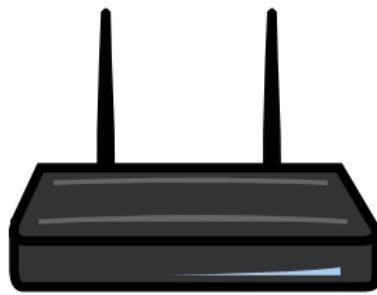
Umbra

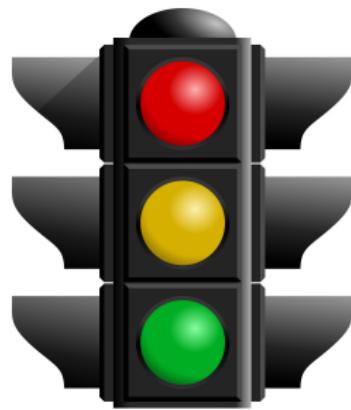
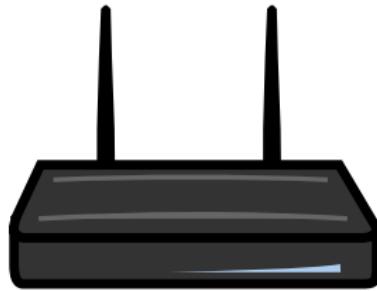
Embedded Web Security through Application-Layer
Firewalls

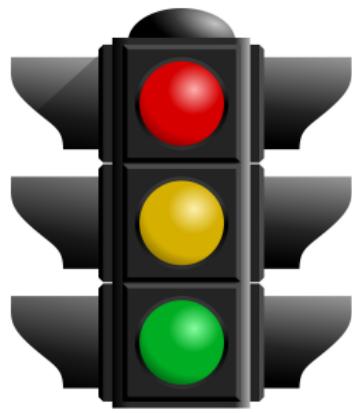
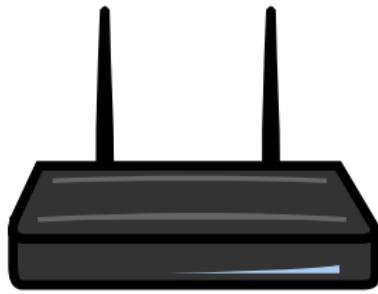
Travis Finkenauer J. Alex Halderman



1st Workshop on the Security of Cyber-Physical Systems
22 September 2015







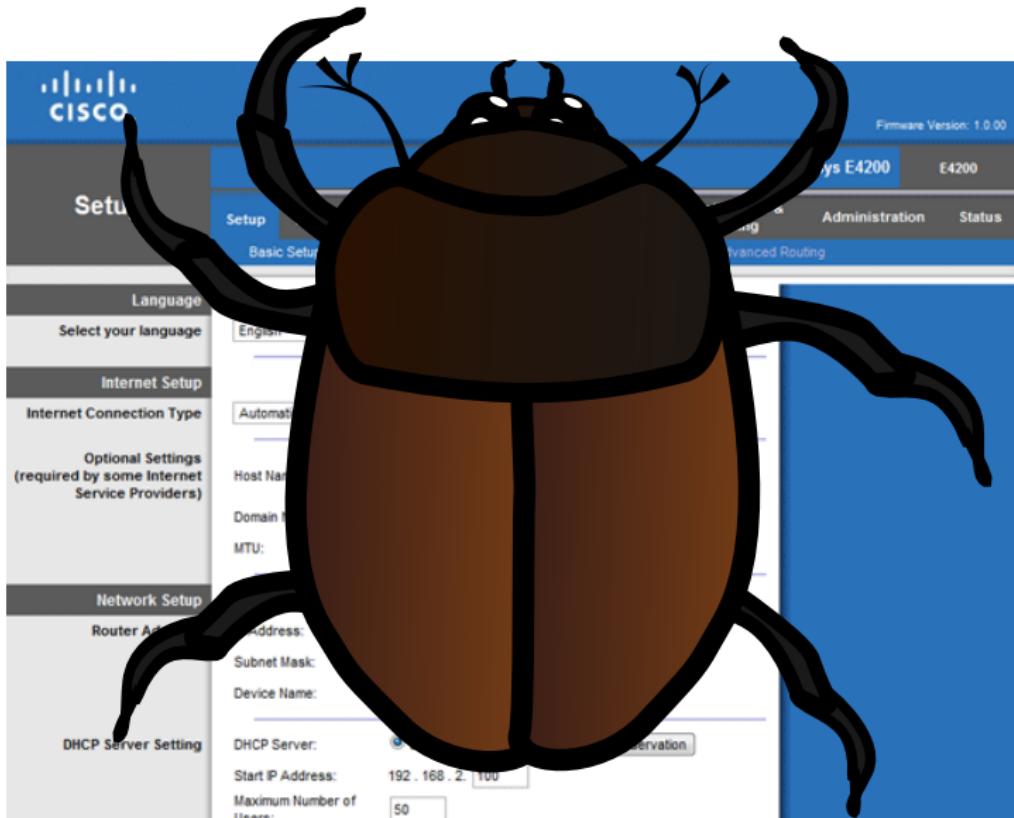
The screenshot shows the configuration interface for a Cisco Linksys E4200 router. The top navigation bar includes the Cisco logo, Firmware Version: 1.0.00, and tabs for Linksyst E4200 and E4200. Below this is a sub-navigation bar with tabs: Setup, Wireless, Security, Storage, Access Restrictions, Applications & Gaming, Administration, and Status. The 'Setup' tab is selected. A secondary navigation bar below it includes Basic Setup, DDNS, MAC Address Clone, and Advanced Routing.

The main content area is titled 'Language' and contains a dropdown menu set to 'English'. A 'Help...' link is located in the top right corner of this section.

The 'Internet Setup' section is expanded, showing the 'Internet Connection Type' as 'Automatic Configuration - DHCP'. It includes fields for Host Name (empty), Domain Name (empty), and MTU (set to Auto, Size: 1500).

The 'Network Setup' section is expanded, showing the 'Router Address' settings: IP Address (192.168.2.1), Subnet Mask (255.255.255.0), and Device Name (Cisco09232).

The 'DHCP Server Setting' section is expanded, showing the 'DHCP Server' status as Enabled (radio button checked), Start IP Address (192.168.2.100), and Maximum Number of Leases (50).



Motivating Example

- Authentication bypass in D-Link router

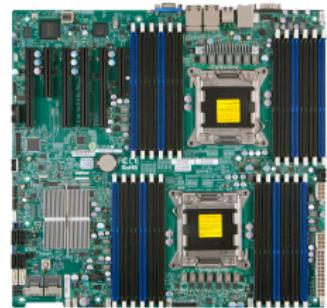


Exploit

Cookie: cookie_lang=1; **client_login=admin**; client_password=1

Motivating Example

- Stack-based buffer overflow in Supermicro IPMI web interface



Exploit

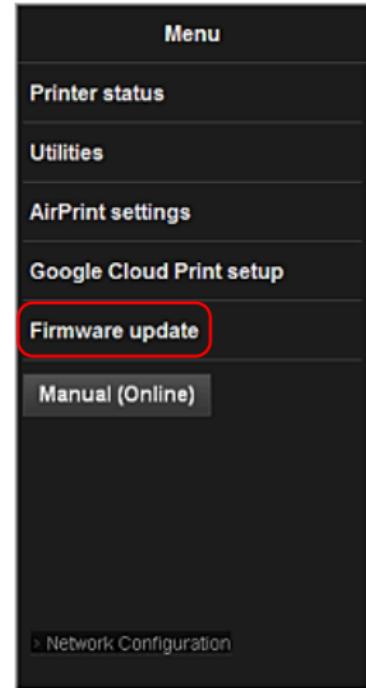
POST /cgi/login.cgi HTTP/1.1

Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded

name=**AAAAAAAAAAAAAAA...&pwd=AAAAAAAAAAAAAAA...**

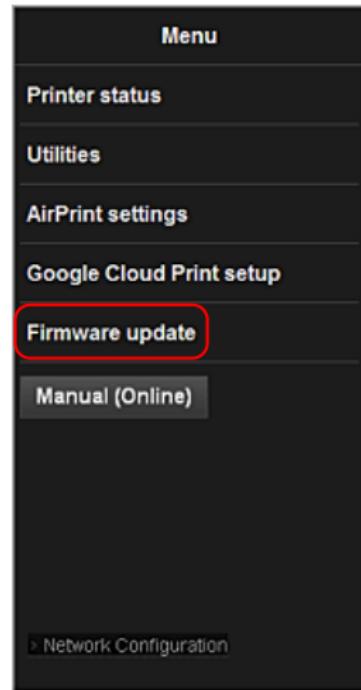
Motivating Example

- No authentication and firmware upload CSRF vuln in Canon printer



Motivating Example

- No authentication and firmware upload CSRF vuln in Canon printer



Problem

- Security vulnerabilities are prevalent in embedded devices
 - Embedded developers often have limited knowledge and experience with security
- Existing solutions are not sufficient:
 - Standalone network appliances
 - Web frameworks

Solution

Design drop-in security *shim* that:

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- ✓ Integrates simply with existing embedded devices

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- ✓ Operates in small CPU, code size, and memory footprint

Solution

Design drop-in security *shim* that:

- ✓ Integrates simply with existing embedded devices
- ✓ Operates in small CPU, code size, and memory footprint
- ✓ Works on systems where source code is not available

Outline

- 1 Motivation
- 2 Design and Implementation
- 3 Evaluation
- 4 Conclusion

Outline

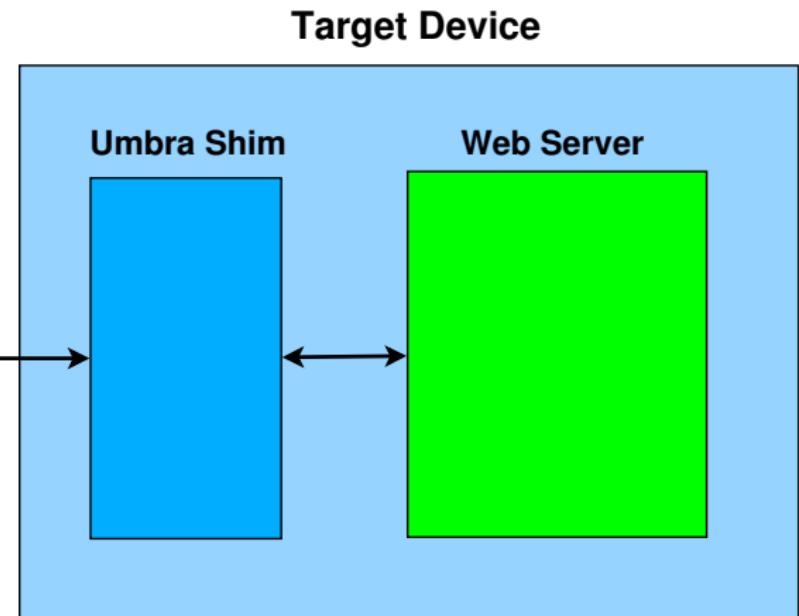
1 Motivation

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4 Conclusion

Design



Threat Model

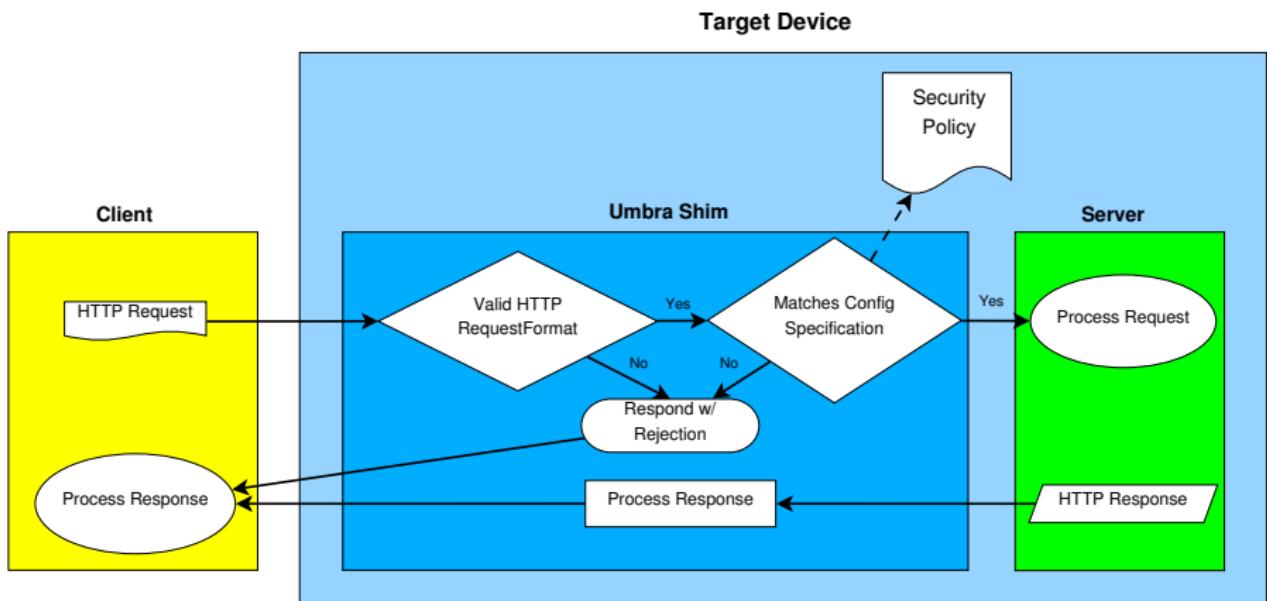
In Scope

- Attacks on web interfaces
 - HTTP or HTTPS
- User viewing attacker-controlled pages

Out of Scope

- Attacks on other services
- Network-level attackers

System Design



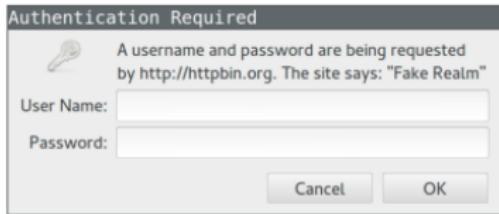
System Design

- Transparent proxy between clients and server
- Modifies HTTP requests and responses
- Non-blocking sockets using Linux's epoll

Security Features

Vulnerability	Security Features
XSS	Parameter whitelist
CSRF	CSRF protection
Authentication bypass	Authentication enforcement HTTP method whitelist
Information leak	Authentication enforcement HTTP method whitelist Directory traversal check
CGI memory corruption	Parameter character whitelist Parameter length check Header field length limit
Directory traversal	Directory traversal check

Page-level Authentication



- Prevents authentication bypass and information leak vulnerabilities
- Umbra can enforce RFC 2617 Basic Authentication
- Umbra reads credentials from file at run time

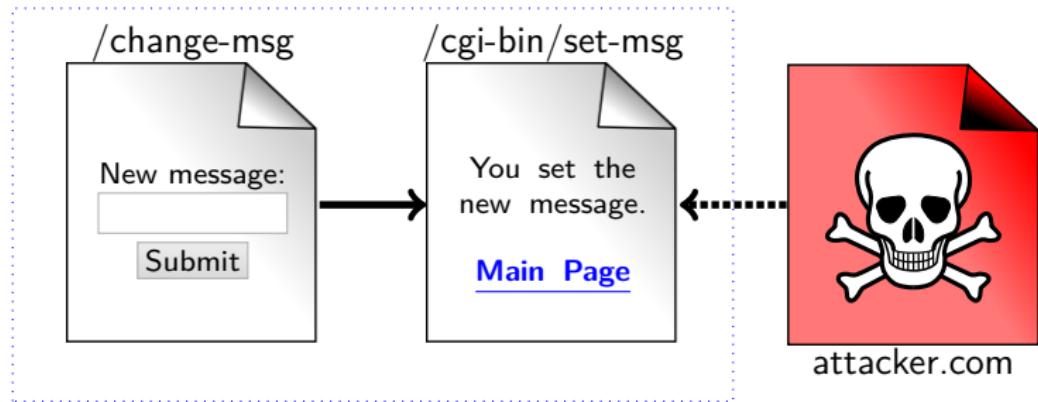
Header Length Limit

- Mitigates buffer overflows
- Limits the length of header fields and values

Exploit

```
GET / HTTP/1.1
Host: 192.168.1.1
Connection: keep-alive
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64)
Overflow: AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA...
```

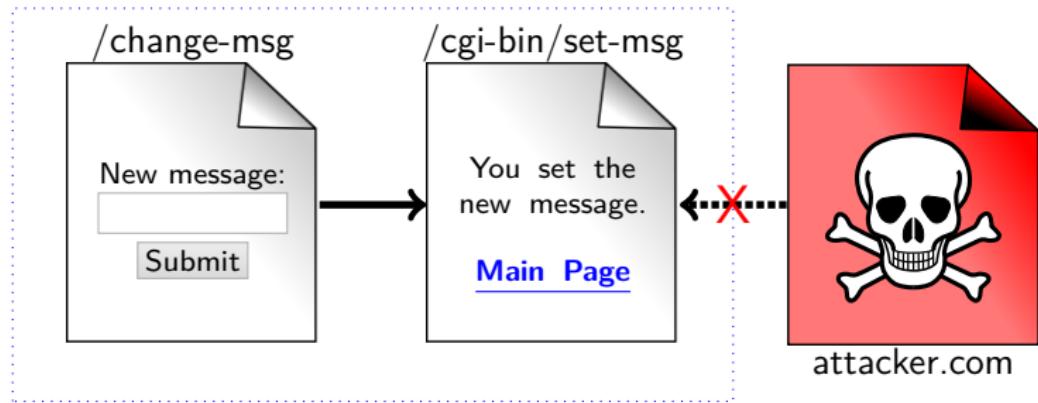
CSRF Protection



Page snippet

```
<form action="cgi-bin/set-msg">
  <input type="ext" name="new-message">
</form>
```

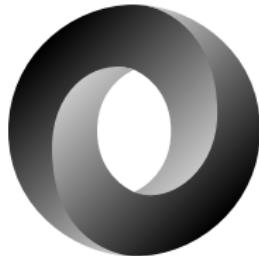
CSRF Protection



Page snippet

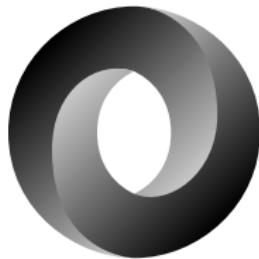
```
<form action="cgi-bin/set-msg">
  <input type="text" name="new-message">
  <input type="hidden"
    name="_umbra_csrf_token"
    value="D629B39EA123DB0E0C35">
</form>
```

Security Policy



- Manufacturers define good vs. bad behavior
- Umbra enforces policy described in configuration file
 - Select any combination of security features
- Compiles configuration into C code, which is compiled into Umbra binary

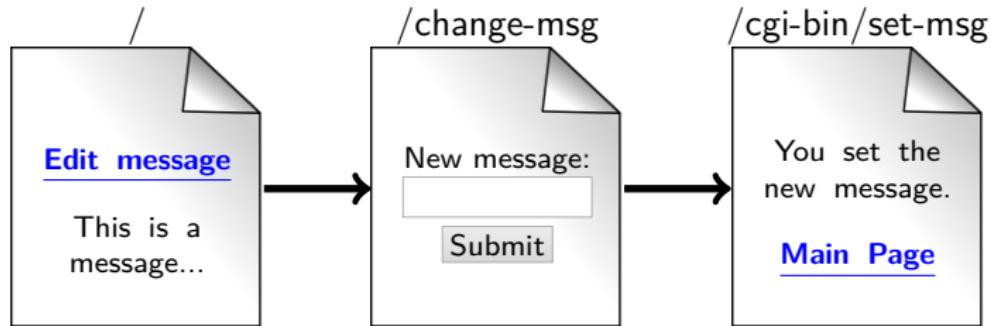
Security Policy



- Sections:
 - Global configuration
 - Default page policy
 - Per-page policy
- Specify conservative global policy
 - Relax policy for specific pages

Example Web Application

2:37 PM
Mon, April 25



Global Page Policy

```
"global_config": {  
    "enable_request_type_check": true,  
    "enable_param_len_check": true,  
    "enable_param_whitelist_check": true,  
    "enable_csrf_protection": true,  
    "enable_authentication_check": true,  
    "session_life_seconds": 300  
}
```

Default Page Policy

```
"default_page_config": {  
    "request_types": ["GET", "HEAD"],  
    "requires_login": true,  
    "has_csrf_form": false,  
    "receives_csrf_form_action": false,  
    "max_param_len": 30,  
    "whitelist": "[a-zA-Z0-9_]"  
}
```

Per-Page Policy

```
"page_config": {  
    "/": {  
        "requires_login": false  
    },  
    "/change-msg": {  
        "has_csrf_form": true  
    },  
    "/cgi-bin/set-msg": {  
        "request_types": ["POST"],  
        "receives_csrf_form_action": true,  
        "params": {  
            "new-msg": {  
                "max_param_len": 200,  
                "whitelist": "[a-zA-Z0-9_,.! ]"  
            }  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Outline

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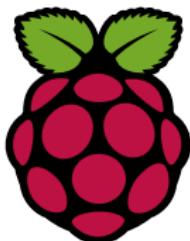
4 Conclusion

Questions

- ① What is the performance impact?
- ② Does Umbra achieve the security goal?

Performance

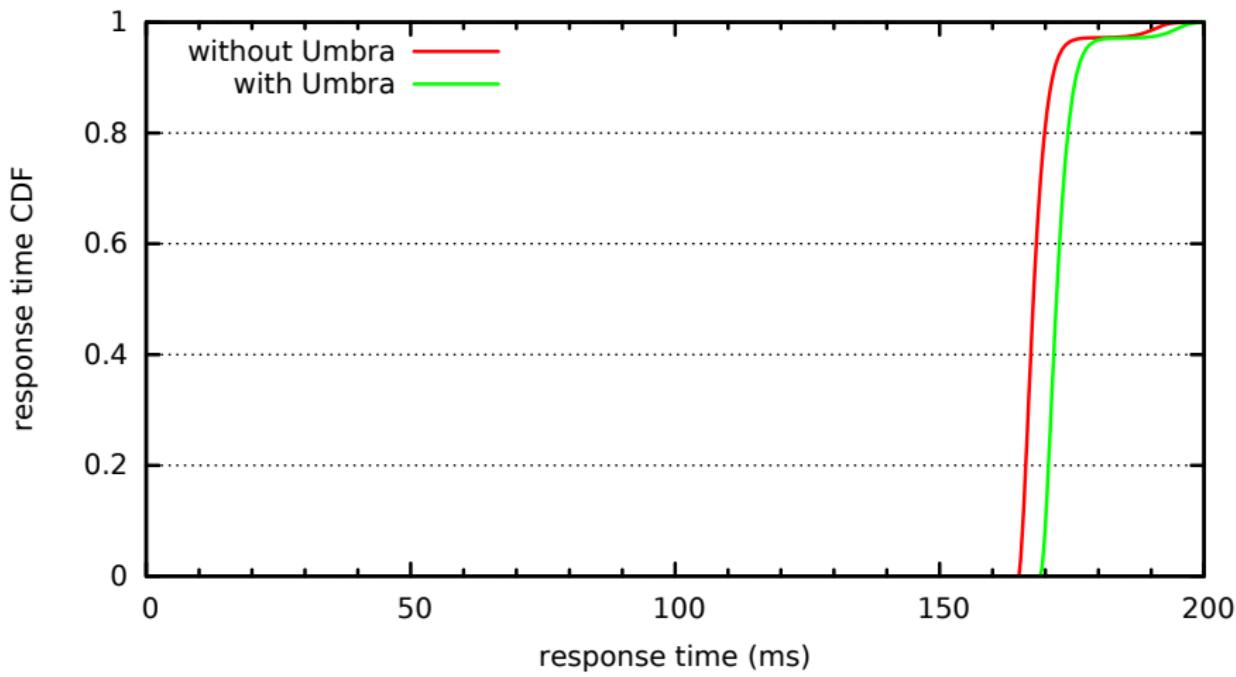
- Tested on Raspberry Pi Model B running OpenWRT 14.07
- Laptop connected via 100 Mbps Ethernet
- Used Apache Benchmark tool to download main page (2.2 kB)



OpenWrt
Wireless Freedom

Performance

Web Server Latency CDF



Footprint

- Size of dynamically-linked ARM binary
 - Umbra: 75 kB
 - Dropbear: 138 kB
 - Busybox: 370 kB
- CPU utilization was 2–3% during benchmark
- Peaked at a virtual memory size of 1.2 MB
 - Raspberry Pi has 512 MB of RAM

Security Evaluation



Brother
Cannon
Cisco
D-Link
Linksys
Lorex
Netgear
Supermicro
TP-LINK
Trendnet
Xerox

- Randomly sampled 100 recent vulnerabilities from eight embedded manufacturers
 - 40 out of 100 dealt with embedded web interfaces
- Manually classified:
 - Type of vulnerability
 - Level of protection

How well can Umbra protect?

Vulnerability	Protection Level				Total
	None	Partial	Full	Unknown	
Bypass	1	0	4	0	5
CSRF	0	0	5	1	6
Information leak	1	0	3	0	4
Command injection	0	0	2	0	2
Directory traversal	0	0	1	0	1
SQL injection	0	0	0	1	1
Other	0	0	0	1	1
Denial of service	3	1	1	1	6
Memory corruption	2	0	1	0	3
XSS	2	3	3	3	11
Protect Totals	9	4	20	7	40

How well can Umbra protect?

Vulnerability	Protection Level				Total
	None	Partial	Full	Unknown	
Bypass	1	0	4	0	5
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Other	0	0	0	1	1
Denial of service	3	1	1	1	6
Memory corruption	2	0	1	0	3
XSS	2	3	3	3	11
Protect Totals	9	4	20	7	40

Security Features Used

Vulnerability	Security Feature						Total
	Auth	CSRF	Param. White.	Dir. Traver.	Header Length Check	Param. Length	
Bypass	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Command injection	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
CSRF	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
Denial of service	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Directory traversal	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Information leak	2	1	0	0	0	0	3
Memory corruption	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SQL injection	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
XSS	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
Feature Totals	6	6	5	1	1	1	20

Security Features Used

Vulnerability	Security Feature					Total
	Auth	CSRF	Param. White.	Dir. Traver.	Header Length Check	
Bypass	4	0	0	0	0	4
Command injection	0	0	2	0	0	2
CSRF	0	5	0	0	0	5
Denial of service	0	0	0	0	1	1
Directory traversal	0	0	0	1	0	1
Information leak	2	1	0	0	0	3
Memory corruption	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
SQL injection	0	0	0	0	0	0
XSS	0	0	3	0	0	3
Feature Totals	6	6	5	1	1	20

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Future Work

- Automatically learning a security policy
- Applying formal methods to Umbra code
- Handling other management protocols
 - SNMP
 - IPMI
 - Telnet/SSH



Conclusion

- Built Umbra, an HTTP firewall that comfortably runs in the footprint of an embedded system
- Umbra is capable of preventing about half of the surveyed vulnerabilities dealing with embedded web interfaces
- Configuration is expressive

Umbra

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Firewalls

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Umbra is available as free and open source software:

<https://github.com/umbra-firewall/umbra>



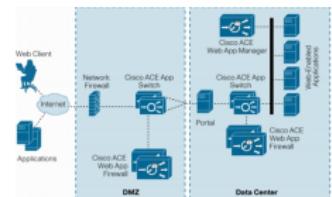
Backup Slides

Standalone Firewalls

- Operate as separate network entity
 - Many require inline hardware appliances
- Examples:
 - Akamai Kona
 - Cisco ACE
 - HP TippingPoint
- Features
 - Outbound filtering for personal information such as credit card numbers
 - Detect common web attacks



Akamai Kona



Cisco ACE

Host-based Firewalls

- Operate as a plug-in for common web servers
 - ModSecurity
 - IronBee
- Analyzes items such as user-agent strings, SQL queries, real-time IP blacklist, and HTTP parameters

