#HackerKast 11 Bonus Round: The Latest with Clickjacking!

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Content

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This week Jeremiah said it was my turn to do a little demo for our bonus video. So I went back and I decided to take a look at how Adobe had handled clickjacking in various browsers. My understanding was that they had done two things to prevent users from getting access to the camera and microphone. The first was that they wouldn't allow you to make it a 1×1 pixel iframe that otherwise hid the permissions dialog.

My second understanding was that they prevented the browser from changing the opacity of the flash movie or surrounding iframe so that the dialog wasn't obscured from view. So I decided to try it out!

It turns out that hiding it from view using opacity is still allowed in Chrome. Chrome has chosen to use a permissions dialog to prevent the user from being duped, that comes down from the ribbon. That is a fairly good defense. I would even argue that there is nothing exploitable here. But just because something isn't exploitable doesn't mean it's clear to the user what's going on so I decided to take a look at how I would social engineer someone into giving me access to their camera and microphone.

So I created a small script that pops open the victim domain (say https://www.google.com/) so that the user can look at the URL bar and see that they are indeed on the correct domain. Popups have long been banned but only automatic ones, the ones that are user initiated are still allowed and

“pop” up into an adjacent tab. Because I still have a reference to the popup window from the parent I can can easily send it somewhere else, other than Google after some time elapses.

At this point I send it to a data: URL structure, that allows me to inject data onto the page. Using a little trick to make the browser look an awful lot like they’re still on Google makes this trick super useful for phishing and other social engineering attacks, but not necessarily a vuln either. This basically claims that the charset is “https://www.google.com/” followed by a bunch of spaces, instead of “utf8″ or whatever it would normally be. That makes it look an awful lot like you’re still on Google’s site, but you are in fact seeing content from ha.ckers.org. So yeah, imagine that being a login page instead of a clickjacking page and you’ve got a good idea how an attacker would be most likely to use it.

At that point the user is presented with a semi-opaque Flash movie and asked to click twice (once to instantiate the plugin and once to allow permissions). Typically if I were really doing this I would host it on a domain like “gcams.com” or “g-camz.com” or whatever so that the dialog would look like it’s trying to include content from a related domain.

The user is far more likely to allow Google to have access to the user’s camera and microphone than ha.ckers.org, of course, and this problem is exacerbated by the fact that people are accustomed to sites including tons of other domains and sub-domains of other companies and subsidiaries. In Google’s case, googleusercontent.com, gstatic.com etc… are all such places that people have come to recognize and trust as being part of Google, but the same is true with lots of domains out there.

Anyway, yes, this is probably not a vuln, and after talking with Adobe and Chrome they agree, so don’t expect any sort of fixes from what I can gather. This is just how it works. If you want to check it out you can click here with Chrome to try the demo. I hope you enjoyed the bonus video!

Resources: Wikipedia: Clickjacking
