



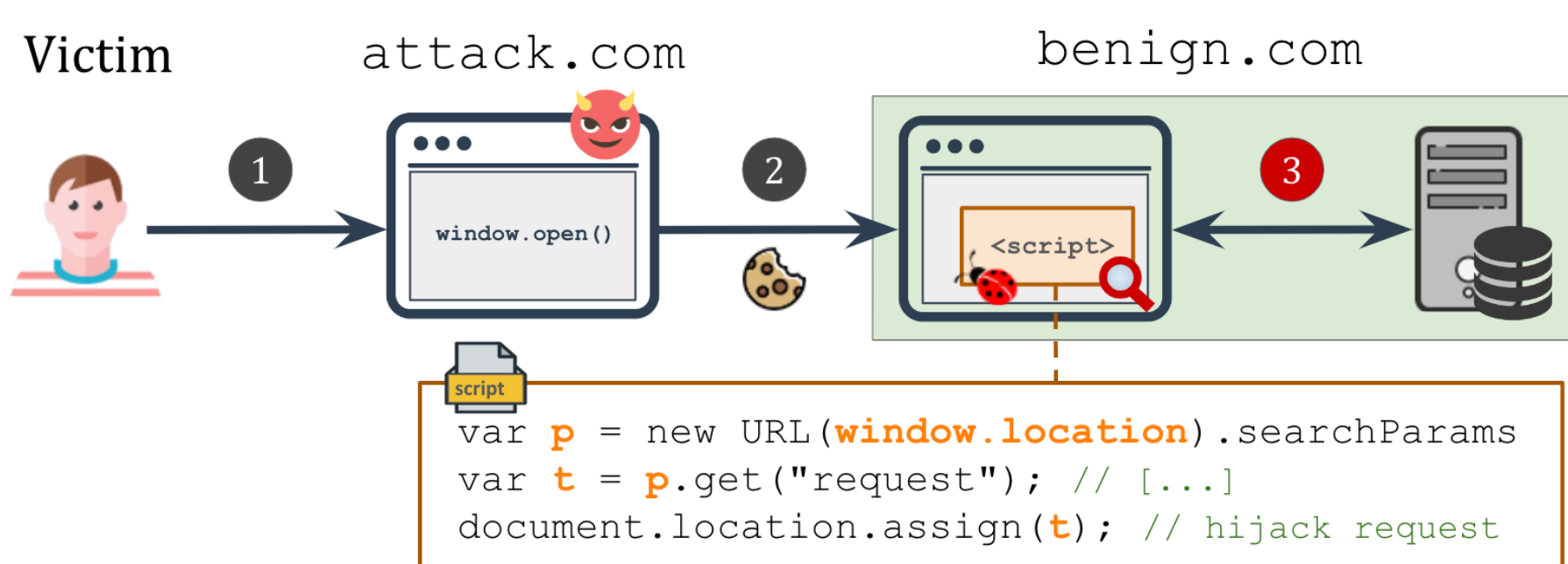
The Great Request Robbery

An Empirical Study of Client-side Request Hijacking

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WHAT IS REQUEST HIJACKING?

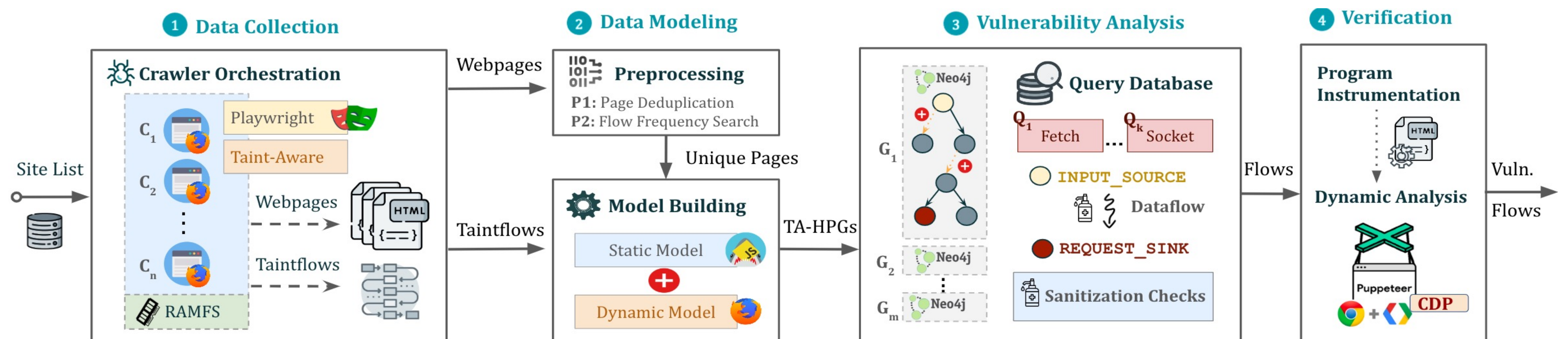
Manipulate request-sending instructions with **arbitrary** inputs



BROWSER APIS AND THREATS

- Assess** modern browser APIs and their **capabilities**
 - network schemes (HTTP, JS)
 - request methods (GET/POST/ANY)
 - request fields (Header, URL, Body)
- Identified **10 different request APIs**
XMLHttpRequest, fetch, sendBeacon, WebSocket, EventSource, Location, Push, Window Open
- Threat:** attacker being able to forge request API fields
Impact: CSRF, XSS, and Information Leakage

VULNERABILITY DETECTION: SHERIFF (JAW + FOXHOUND)



EMPIRICAL STUDY

Testbed:
Tranco top **10K** sites, 339K webpages, 32.4B LoC

Results:
Detected **202K** vuln. data flows across **961** affected sites

The new vulnerability types and variants constitute over **36%** of the request hijacks

Examples: sendBeacon, push API, WebSocket, EventSource

DYNAMIC INFO CONTRIBUTION

Captured **21.6M** dynamic flows to sinks (3.3M for requests)

DAST: supplement SAST edges
SAST: help eliminate spurious DAST flows

Data Flow Edge Types

- Dynamic: ~ 118K flows
- Mixed: ~ 18K flows
- Static: ~ 66K flows

Conclusion: dynamic info crucial to detect **67%** of the request hijacking data flows

EXPLOITABILITY ANALYSIS

Demonstrated exploitability by manually analyzing a random subset of the vulnerable pages

Created PoC exploits for **49 popular sites**

- Microsoft Azure: XSS
- Starz: account takeover
- TP-Link: client-side XSS
- BBC and DW: CSRF on user account settings
- JustWatch: data exfiltration

MITIGATION TECHNIQUES

Custom (Application)

- Input Validation
- Fetch MetaData

Policy-based (Browser)

- Content Security Policy
- Cross-Origin Opener Policy
- Cross-Origin Embed. Policy

Tokens, SameSite, CORS:
Ineffective against client-side request hijacking

