



# Overtaking Google Desktop

## Leveraging XSS to Raise Havoc

**Yair Amit**  
Senior Security Researcher, Watchfire  
yaira@watchfire.com  
+972-9-9586077 ext 4039

**6<sup>th</sup> OWASP  
AppSec  
Conference**  
Milan - May 2007

Copyright © 2007 - The OWASP Foundation  
Permission is granted to copy, distribute and/or modify this document under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 2.5 License. To view this license, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/2.5/>

**The OWASP Foundation**  
<http://www.owasp.org/>

---

# Presentation Outline

- Background
- Google Desktop Overview
- Overtaking Google Desktop – Step by Step
- Impact
  - ▶ What harm can a malicious attacker do?
  - ▶ Attack characteristics
- Lessons learned
- Q&A



# Background

## ■ XSS

- ▶ The most widespread web-application vulnerability
  - *WASC Web Application Security Statistics Project*  
(<http://www.webappsec.org/projects/statistics/>)
- ▶ Used to be perceived as an identity theft attack
- ▶ XSS has so much more to offer. It has teeth!
  - Change settings and steal data from attacked victim account
  - Web worms (Samy)

## ■ What we are about to see...

- ▶ Stealth attack
- ▶ Sensitive information theft from the local computer
- ▶ Command execution



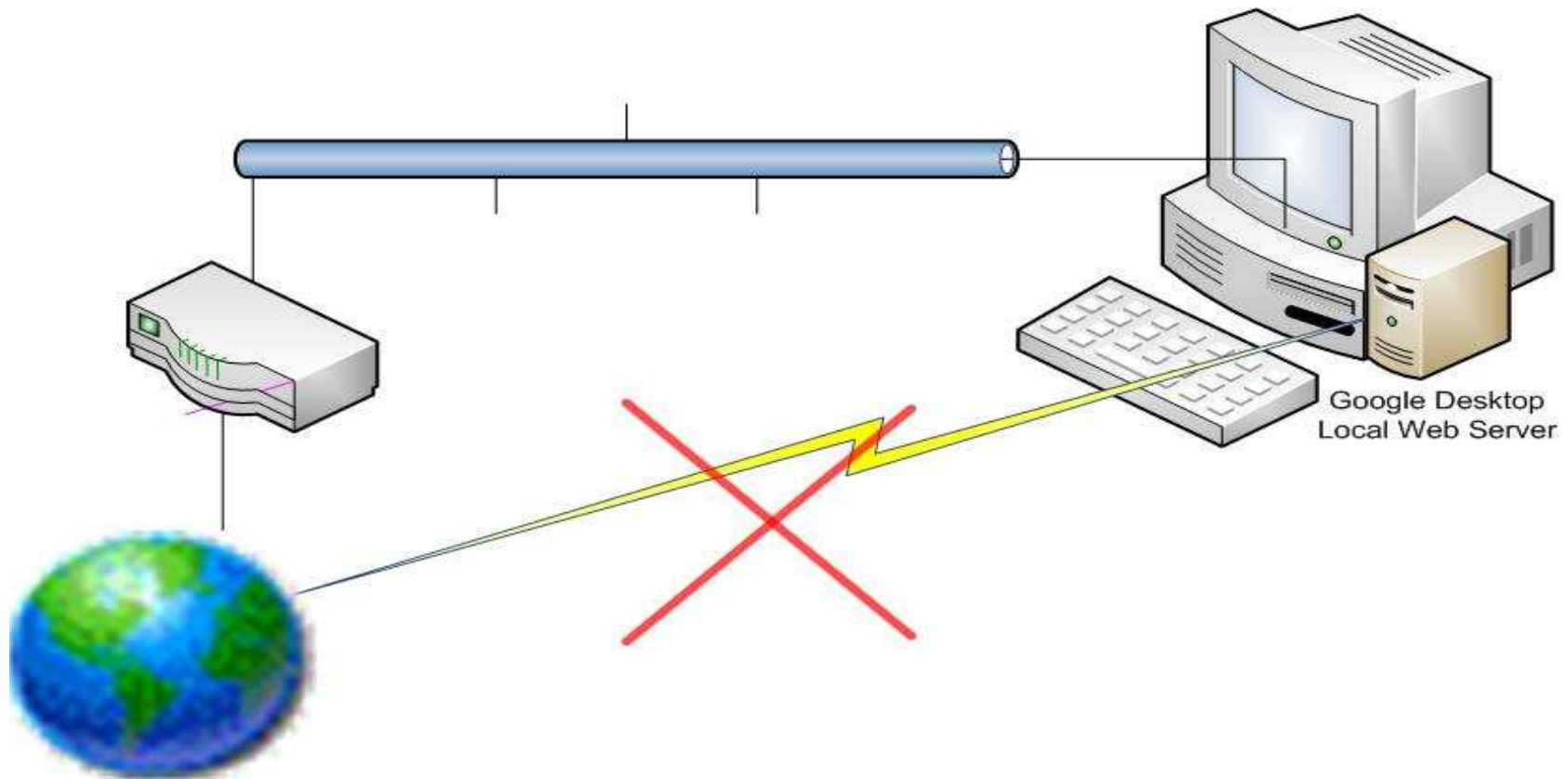
# Google Desktop - Overview

- Purpose: provide an easily to use and powerful search capability on local and other personal content
- Some traits:
  - ▶ Runs a local web-server for interaction (port 4664)
    - Google.com like interface
  - ▶ Uses a service to run the indexing
  - ▶ User interface is almost purely web
  - ▶ Preferences control what to index, and indexing can be broad
    - Office documents, media files, web history cache, chat sessions, etc.
    - Easily extendible
  - ▶ Special integration with Google.com



# Google Desktop Security Mechanisms

- Web server only accessible from localhost
  - ▶ Not available from network

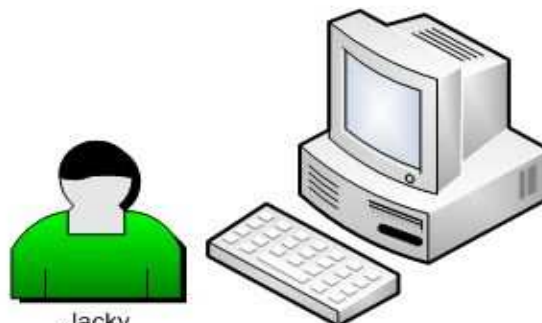
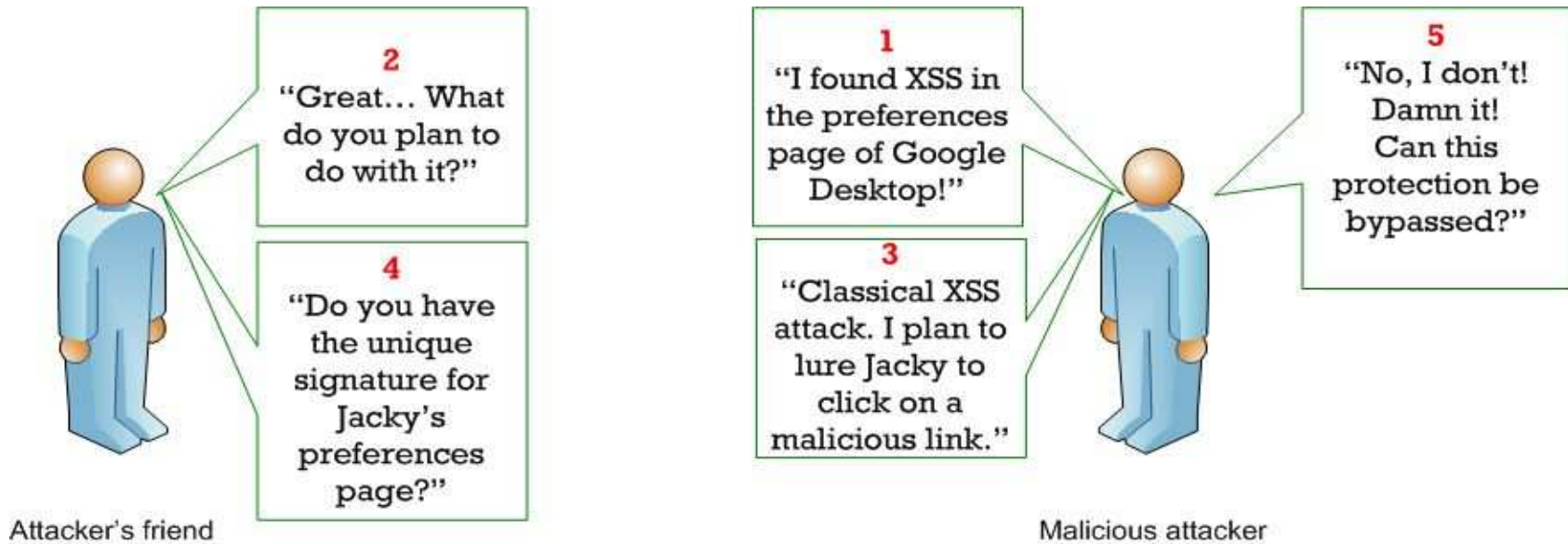


# Google Desktop Protection Mechanism (cont.)

- The main threats are XSS and XSRF attacks.
- Every request (except some images) has a unique signature
  - ▶ Signature is generated using a strong key stored in the registry
  - ▶ If signature doesn't match query, request is denied
  - ▶ Key is different per installation
    - Signatures cannot be deduced from one installation to another.
  - ▶ A powerful protection against XSS and XSRF.



# Signatures Protection Strength Example



Jacky

Jacky's computer

\* Jacky is a Google Desktop user



# Google Desktop Vulnerability – Sticky XSS

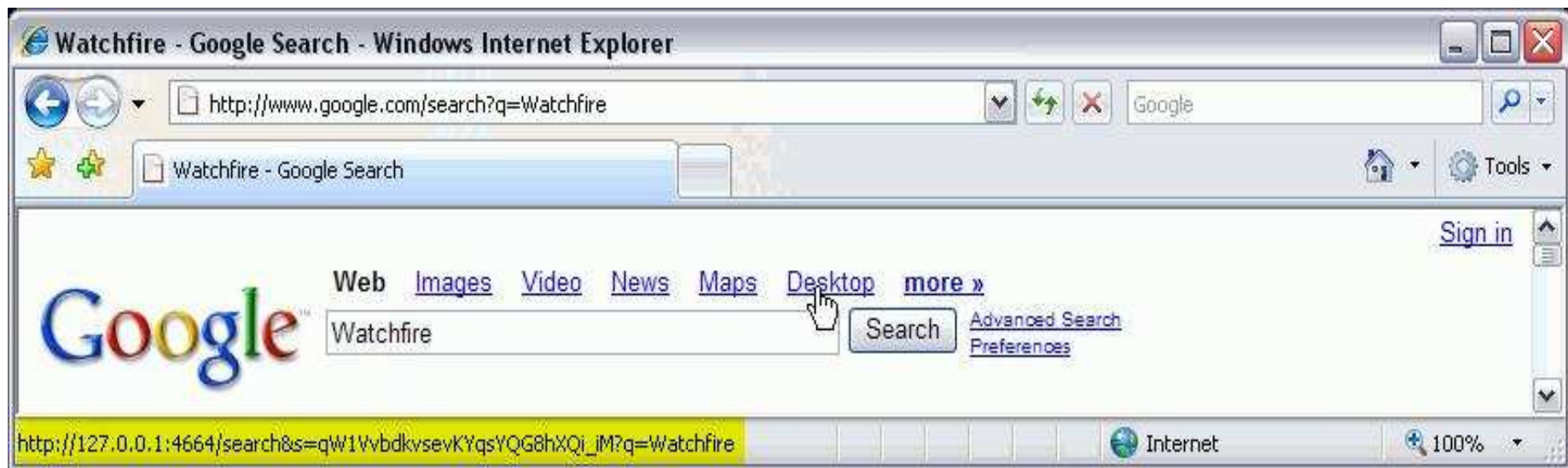
- Available through the “under” keyword
  - ▶ For searching under specific folders in the hard-drive or a network drive.
- XSS is Sticky
  - ▶ Saved in the history of the “under” option
- Stickiness applies to all search results
  - ▶ “Under” history shown on all search results (added for usability)
- Stickiness requires 3 “overwrites” to be cleared
- How can this vulnerability be exploited, given the protection mechanisms?
  - ▶ [http://127.0.0.1:4664/search?q=under:XSS\\_PAYLOAD&flags=68&num=10&s=9pKHqow9s-J4YfGgBjGF75g-ZwM](http://127.0.0.1:4664/search?q=under:XSS_PAYLOAD&flags=68&num=10&s=9pKHqow9s-J4YfGgBjGF75g-ZwM)





# Google Desktop & Google.com integration

- Google Desktop interjects between browser and website, and adds content
  - ▶ Google Desktop search results are displayed in Google.com's results
  - ▶ 'Desktop' link – our way in...



# Google Desktop & Google.com integration: Our way in

- JavaScript on site has access to modified content
- Signature can be harvested
  - ▶ Interesting point: Google.com-originating searches all use the same signature
- This cannot be turned off...
  - ▶ Possible in newer versions
- Attacker needs control over victim's browser in Google.com context...



# Google.com XSS Vulnerability

- Standard XSS
- For the purpose of demonstration, a UTF-7 XSS vulnerability on search page is used.
- Can apply to any XSS on Google.com and some of its subdomains
  - ▶ And there are plenty of those...





# Complete overtaking process

- Perform Google.com XSS exploit
  - ▶ Through SPAM mail, talkback links, social networks worms, etc. – the usual way
  
- Injected JavaScript will do the rest...
  - ▶ Harvest the signature from the search results
  - ▶ Infect the local machine by issuing XXSed Google Desktop search query (using the acquired signature)
  - ▶ Hide all traces of that occurring...
  
- The system is now fully compromised!



# What harm can a malicious attacker do?

- Take advantage of Google Desktop's powerful search and indexing capabilities
  - ▶ Search for sensitive information 
- Change user preferences to index more local information
- "Search Across Computers"
  - ▶ Hijacking information with style. ;)
- Execute commands through Google Desktop
  - ▶ Change preferences to index network drives
  - ▶ Complete takeover... 



## Web User Interface...

- Attacker controls what the victim sees!
- Hide changed preferences options
- Hide version
  - ▶ Make the user think he's using a more current version
- Auto-correction if "under" parameter is used with other values
  - ▶ Makes sure the JavaScript malware remains active



# Attack Characteristics

## ■ Low footprint

- ▶ No need for malicious binary code to be injected
- ▶ The code is automatically executed by the browser when visiting legitimate Google Desktop Web pages

## ■ Easy data leakage

- ▶ Hijacked information can be covertly leaked back to the attacker via seemingly innocent encoded requests to an external Web site

## ■ Almost undetectable

- ▶ No mangled URL in the address bar
- ▶ The attack continues to persist across sessions and across browsers



# Lessons Learned

- XSS is a big issue
  - ▶ Very common
  - ▶ Very dangerous
    - Sticky XSS is even worse
  - ▶ Should be taken more seriously in the development process
- Applications like Google Desktop are risky
  - ▶ Access to sensitive information means greater risk for the user
  - ▶ RIA trend
- Integration between web applications and desktop applications is risky
  - ▶ The attack took advantage of this integration in order to overcome powerful protection mechanisms
  - ▶ Classical functionality/security tradeoff
- Antivirus vendors should find creative ways to fight JavaScript Malware





## More Information

- Short Overview:

<http://download.watchfire.com/whitepapers/Google-Desktop-Short-Overview.pdf>

- White paper:

<http://download.watchfire.com/whitepapers/Overtaking-Google-Desktop.pdf>

- Video Demo (11 Minutes):

<http://download.watchfire.com/googledesktopdemo/index.htm>



---

# Questions?

# Q & A



---

**Thank you!** 😊

