



Client-side Attacks on the LastPass Browser Extension

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LastPass

“Cloud based” password manager

13 Million users, 33k businesses

Browser extension in Javascript

Custom implementation of AES/SHA/PBKDF2



Research Question

What client-side attacks be used on the LastPass extension for the Chrome browser?

1. File system based attacks
2. Memory based attacks
- ~~3. Javascript attacks, XSS, CSRF~~



The Scenario

Post exploitation phase

Jumping point for Red Team operations

Internet criminals



Lab Setup

Windows 10 VM, Virtualbox

Google Chrome

LastPass extension

Two Lastpass accounts, `victim_alice` & `victim_bob`



Filesystem based Client-side attack

Local database under chrome UserData

Site accounts stored in a binary blob base64 encoded

Master password encrypted (AES) with SHA256 of the email

Vault key is 100100 iterations of PBKDF2 with email & master password

Vault key used to decrypt accounts in local database



LastWish

Automated Python script

Decrypts every site in the local database

Works when browser is closed

```
derk@arch:lastwish$ python lastwish.py
```



```
!!! REMEMBER: THIS PRODUCT IS FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY !!!
```

```
SUCCESSFULLY FOUND THE FOLLOWING CREDENTIALS:
```

| Master username | Master password |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| victim_bob@protonmail.org | alicehorsespringcottontable |

| Url | Username | Password |
|--------------------|----------|----------------------|
| https://secret.com | bob | rabbits123 |
| https://bank.com | bob1273 | f0ll0wth3wh1ter4bbit |

```
#####
```



Limitations of the File system attack

Remember password needs to be enabled

Offline mode needs to be enabled or MFA needs to be disabled

Memory based Client-side attack

Previous research suggest plaintext usernames/passwords

Chrome devtools, WinDBG, strings, radare2 :)

Found site name, username and vault key

18363 Matches -> 224 Matches -> 90 Matches

| | | | | | | | | |
|------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 0x05870a53 | c129 | f8de | 9f33 | 0000 | 0300 | 0000 | 2000 | 0000 |
| 0x05870a63 | faea | ad75 | e058 | e15b | 3f83 | d76f | b14f | a17c |
| 0x05870a73 | 90d4 | 4a43 | b68c | 91aa | 81ef | e786 | a147 | 0ddd |
| 0x05870a83 | 0122 | f8de | 9f33 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | e800 | 0000 |



Limitations of the Memory attack

Offline mode needs to be enabled

Browser/extension must be open

Implications

File system attack:

- ❑ Passwords can be stolen when remember password
- ❑ Same approach already performed 4yrs ago
- ❑ Likely low priority for Lastpass

Memory attack:

- ❑ Passwords can be stolen when the extension is active
- ❑ Have not found functional previous research
- ❑ May be included in the threat model of LastPass

Conclusion

What client-side attacks be used on the LastPass extension for the Chrome browser?

Remembered password function can be abused to decrypt the locally stored database accounts.

The encryption key of the accounts can reliably be found in the memory of the extension

Discussion

Could also just get the vault key from the chrome dev tools

Observation: Offline access can only be **DISABLED** when MFA is **ENABLED**

Advice: With MFA, offline access should always be **DISABLED** when remember password is **ENABLED**.

Silly Bug

“Easy to say” may result in very short passwords

The screenshot shows the LastPass Password Generator tool. At the top, there is a navigation menu with a hamburger icon, the LastPass logo, and a 'Get LastPass Free' button. The main heading is 'Generate a secure password' with the subtitle 'Use our online password generator to instantly create a secure, random password.' Below this, a password 'EfY' is displayed in a large font, with a progress bar underneath it. To the right of the password are icons for copying and refreshing. The 'Customize your password' section includes a 'Password Length' slider set to 50, and three radio button options: 'Easy to say' (selected), 'Easy to read', and 'All characters'. To the right of these are four checkboxes: 'Uppercase' (checked), 'Lowercase' (checked), 'Numbers' (unchecked), and 'Symbols' (unchecked). A red 'Copy Password' button is located at the bottom of the interface.

Generate strong, random passwords

Passwords are a real security threat. [Over 80% of hacking-related breaches are due to weak or](#)