

# **Cross-Domain Theft and the Future of Browser Security**



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#### Introduction

- Browser ecosystem is at the forefront of the war
- How is the browser ecosystem adapting?



#### **Overview**

- 1. Browser ecosystem threat overview
- 2. Past and recent developments
- 3. Plug-ins detour
- 4. Looking to the future / malware trends
- 5. Blacklists as a defense-in-depth measure
- 6. New attack areas exposed by browsers



# **Browser ecosystem**







# **Browser ecosystem: threats**

- 1. Arbitrary code execution
  - Domain-isolated
  - Sandboxed
  - Unsandboxed
- 2. Cross-origin data theft
- 3. Web-app based leaks



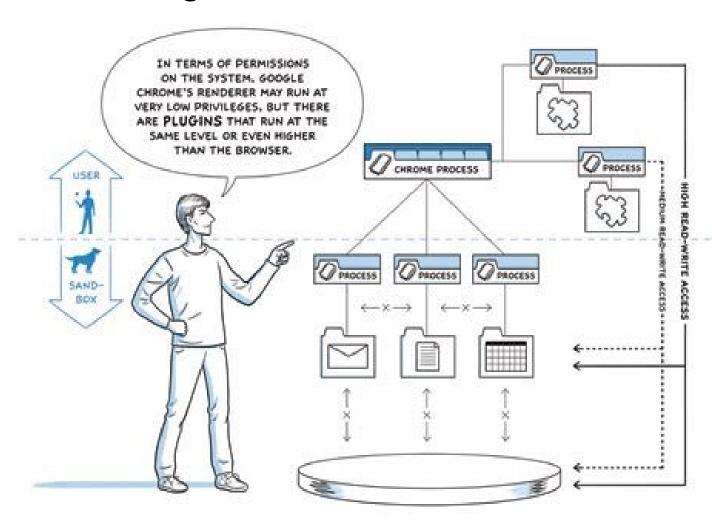
- Increased file download security
  - E-mail clients
  - Warning dialogs
  - Protected mode execution
  - Admin controls
  - Anti-virus enhancements
  - Whitelist-based security



- Sandboxing in browsers
  - IE7 on Vista: protected mode sandbox
  - Chromium on XP: filesystem sandbox
  - Chromium on Vista: filesystem + protected mode sandbox
  - Chromium on Linux: chroot() sandbox
  - Chromium on Mac: seatbelt sandbox



Sandboxing in browsers





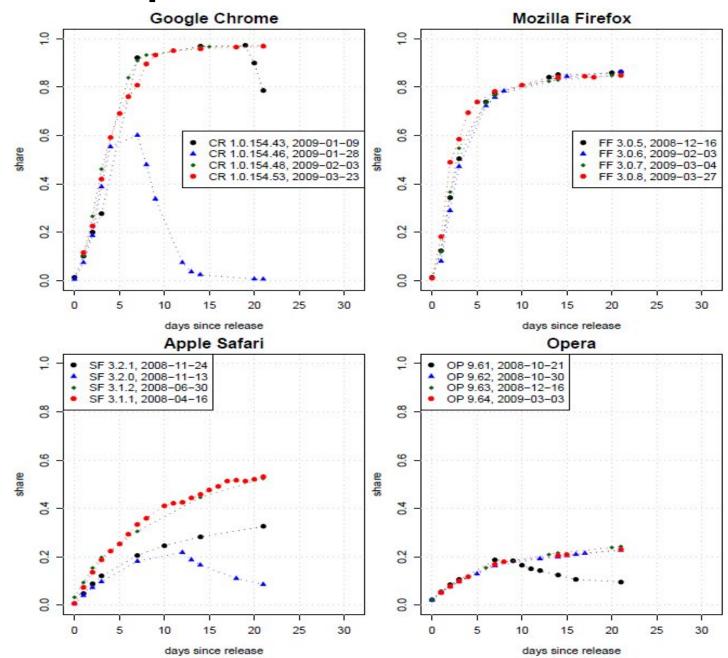
- Auto-updating users
  - Now widely accepted as required for security
  - On board: Windows, Google Chrome, Firefox,

...

- Recent: Apr 2010, Adobe Reader autoupdater out of beta
- Interesting auto-update paper
  - http://www.techzoom.net/publications/silentupdates/



# **Auto-update**





- Attacker focus on plug-ins
- Plug-in stats (Google Chrome v4.1):
  - 97%: Shockwave Flash
  - 86%: Adobe Acrobat
  - 66%: Java(TM) Platform SE 6
    - Only 14% fully uptodate
  - 53%: Windows Media Player
  - 49%: Silverlight Plug-In
  - 39%: QuickTime Plug-In



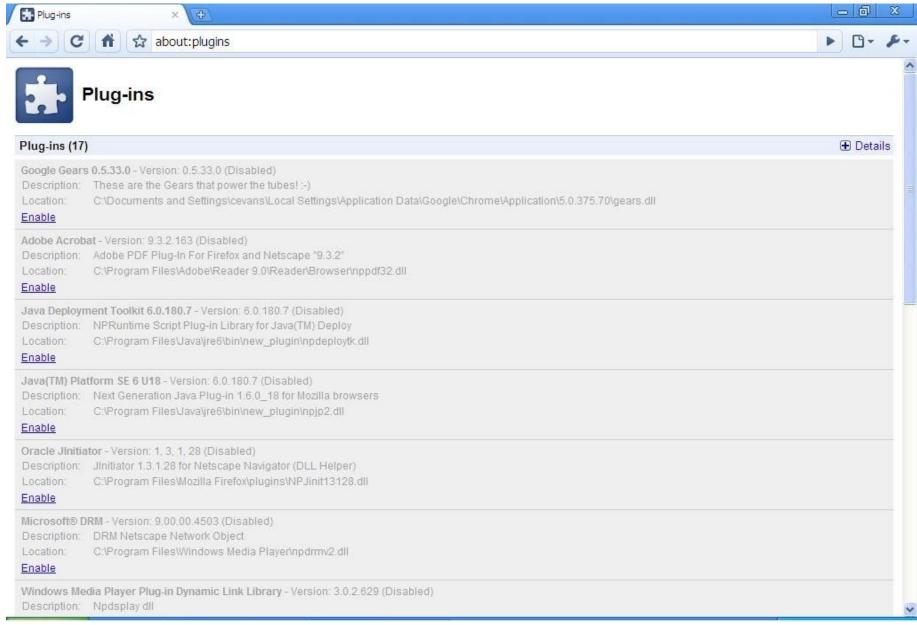
- Attacker focus on plug-ins
- SANS Top Cyber Security Risks 2009

"Priority One... vulnerabilities in commonly used programs such as Adobe PDF Reader, QuickTime, Adobe Flash and Microsoft Office"

- News articles on theregister.co.uk
  - o June 2010, "Adobe lines up emergency Flash fix"
  - April 2010, "Java code-execution vuln exploited in drive-by attack"
  - April 2010, "PDF security hole opens can of worms"
  - July 2009, "New attacks exploit vuln in (fully-patched) Adobe Flash"

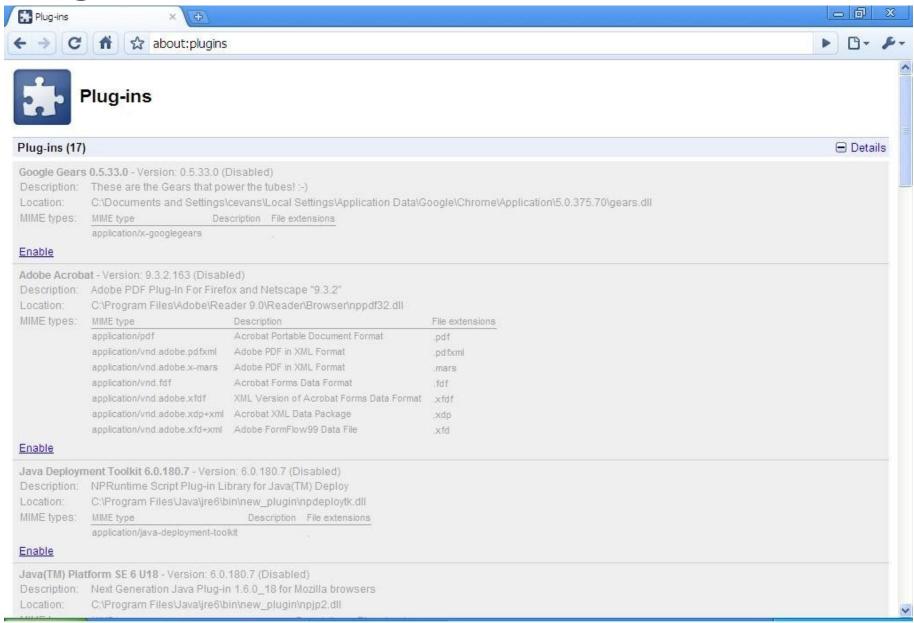


#### Plug-in detour



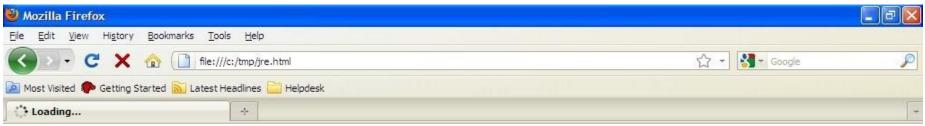


#### Plug-in detour





# Plug-in detour







# **Future: sandboxing**

- Safari
  - April 2010: WebKit2

"Webkit2 is designed from the ground up to support a split process model..."

- Firefox
  - April 2010: Firefox 3.6.4 dev release
    - Plug-ins in separate process
  - July 2009: "Electrolysis" announced
    - Security as a long-term goal
- Plug-ins
  - O Hard!
  - Browser as O/S specific



# Future: plug-ins

- As browsers get more secure, less tolerance for poor plug-in security
- Internet Explorer: warns upon leaving protected mode
- Firefox: warns on out-of-date plug-ins
- Chromium: plug-ins inside auto-update umbrella; sandboxed PDF viewer



# **Future: soft spots**

- Java plug-in
  - Overy powerful => hard to sandbox
  - High potential for reliable exploits
    - April 2010, Ormandy: command-line error
    - May 2009 / April 2010, Koivu & Tinnes: deserialization bugs
- Operating system kernels
- Extension systems



# **Future: soft spots**

# Operating system kernels

- Big attack surface to escape sandboxes
- Linux: ~300 syscalls
- Mac: ??
- Windows: ~1400 more complicated syscalls
- Under-researched area (except Linux)

# Kernel bug samples

- o Jan 2010, Ormandy; Windows #GP Trap handler
- Aug 2009, Tinnes & Ormandy; Linux UDP-related NULL pointer
- Pending disclosures in this space



#### Malware: trends?

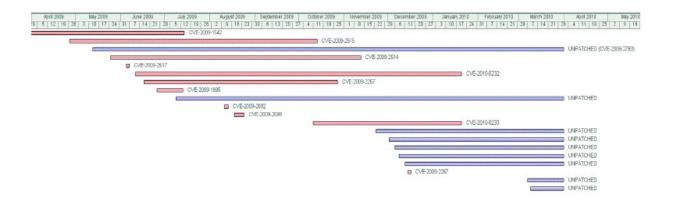
- Attackers follow path of least resistance
- Multi-bug payloads
  - 1. Gain code execution
  - 2. Escape sandbox
- Two bugs harder than one =>
  - o Less 0-day?
  - Increasing black-market exploit value?
- More direct-to-kernel bugs?
  - MS09-065: EOT font parsing
  - MS10-032: TrueType font parsing
  - 3D APIs



#### Malware: kernel attacks

- Further reading:
  - o Party at ring0

#### **Timeline**

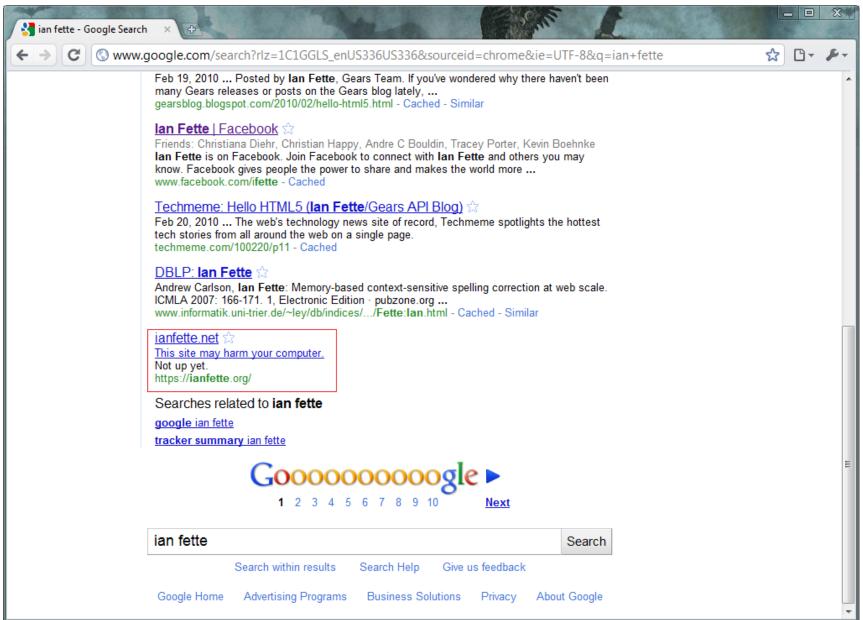






- Sandboxing is great, but leaves gaps:
  - Sandbox bugs
  - User bugs
  - New APIs poking holes
- Blacklist approaches as defense in depth
  - Mitigate against zero-days
  - Mitigate against phishing, social engineering







- Key metrics for blacklist approach
  - Freshness of data
  - Coverage
  - Accuracy



- Building a blacklist
  - URL discovery
  - Classification
  - Information dissemination
  - Broadening scope (phishing, malware, social engineering)
- Approach varies for phishing, malware



Let's talk about phishing





- As we harden the browser + authentication mechanisms, humans remain the weak link
- Phishers obtain compromised credentials, potentially easier than compromising the computer
- Use gmail spam + user submissions to build up list of URLs, machine learning to classify
- go from millions of URLs to a few hundred thousand known patterns at any time



- Malware may require a bit more skill, but a zero day can get incredible reach compared to phishing
- Start with billions of URLs (our copy of the web)
- Machine learning to come up with candidate malware sites
- Visit in virtual machine to confirm



- Where will the next zero-days lie?
- Many new APIs being added to browser (HTML5++).
- Some APIs expose new devices to the web -- 3d graphics, filesystems, fonts
- May see attacks on drivers now that they are exposed to untrusted web data
- Blacklist based approaches won't save us, but can help mitigate against these new threats

