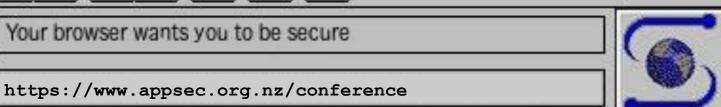


Document Title: Your browser wants you to be secure

Document URL:



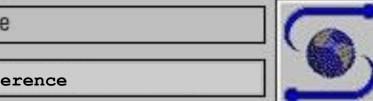
Your browser wants you to be secure

Kirk Jackson **RedShield** @kirkj hack-ed.com owasp.org.nz



Your browser wants you to be secure

Document URL: https://www.appsec.org.nz/conference



Late 1991:

<title> >

 $\langle h1 \rangle \langle h2 \rangle \langle h3 \rangle \langle h4 \rangle \langle h5 \rangle \langle h6 \rangle$

<dl><dt></dl> <.../ul>





"Tags used in HTML". World Wide Web Consortium. November 3, 1992. http://info.cern.ch/hypertext/WWW/MarkUp/Tags.html





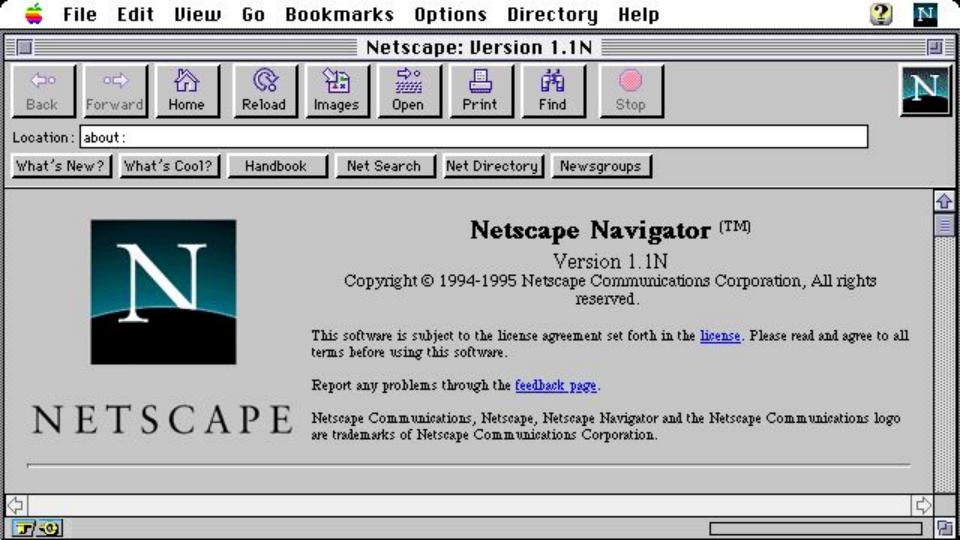
Document Title: Your browser wants you to be secure

Document URL:

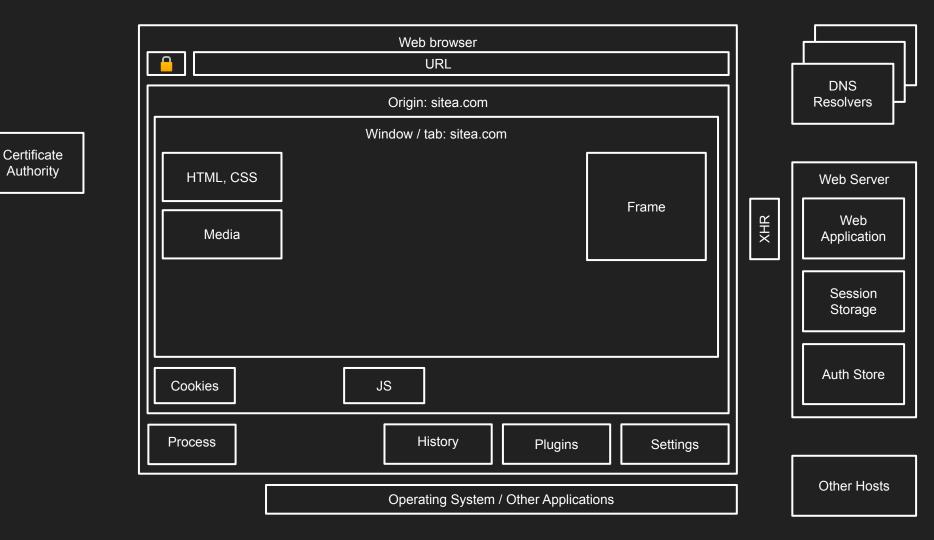


1993 - Mosaic released:

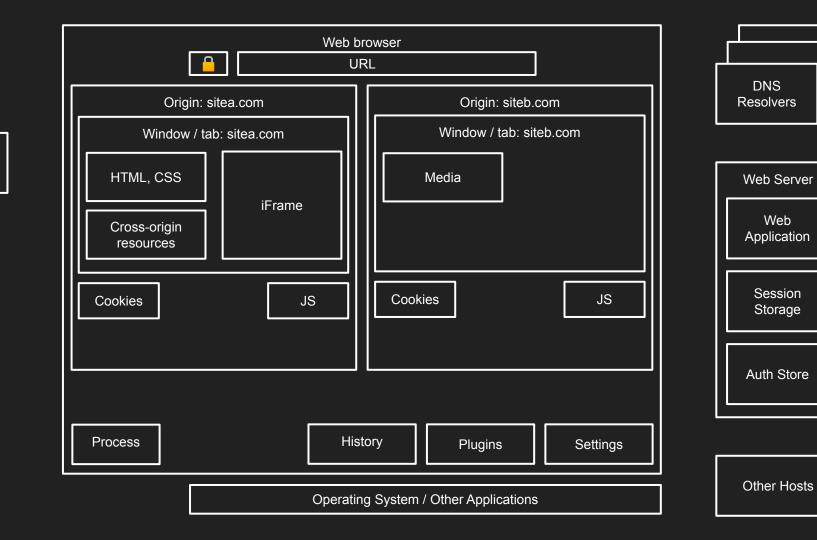
<form>

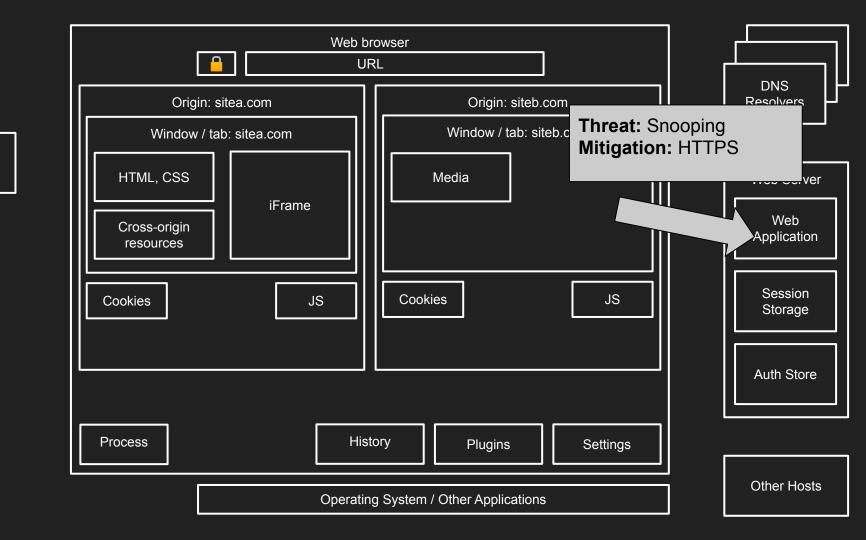


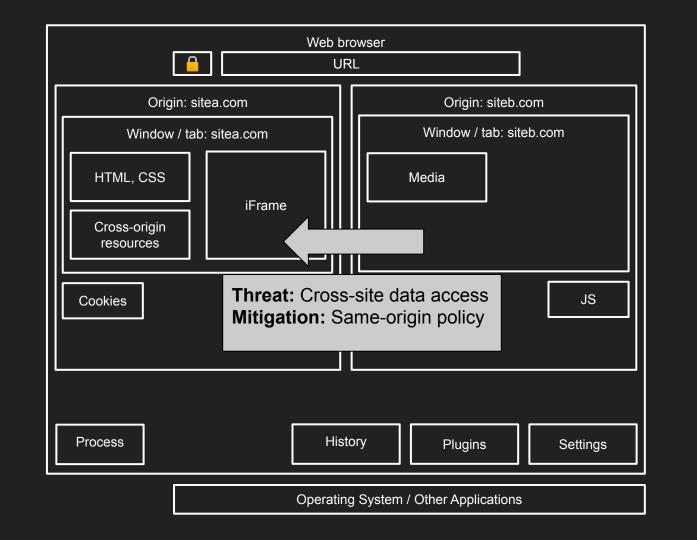




Web 1.0?







DNS

Resolvers

Web Server

Web

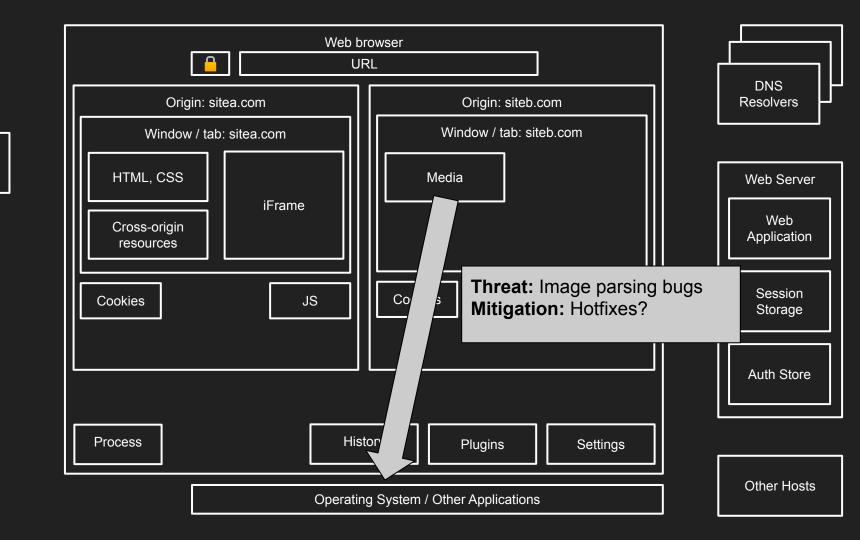
Application

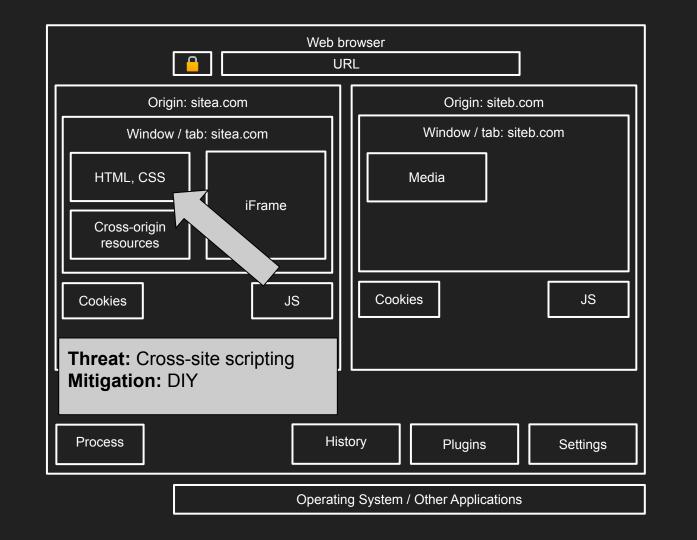
Session

Storage

Auth Store

Other Hosts





DNS

Resolvers

Web Server

Web

Application

Session

Storage

Auth Store

Other Hosts



DNS

Resolvers

Web Server

Web

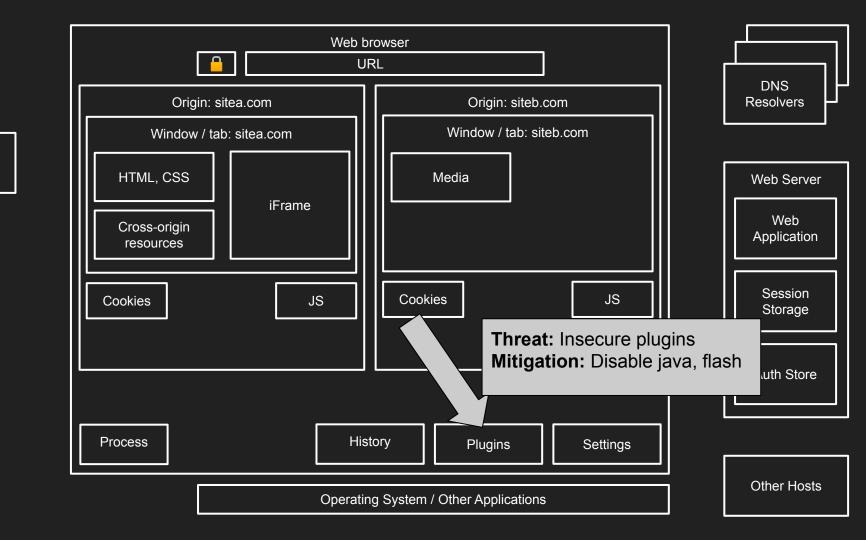
Application

Session

Storage

Auth Store

Other Hosts



It's up to you



The Ten Most Critical Web Application Security Vulnerabilities

January 13, 2003

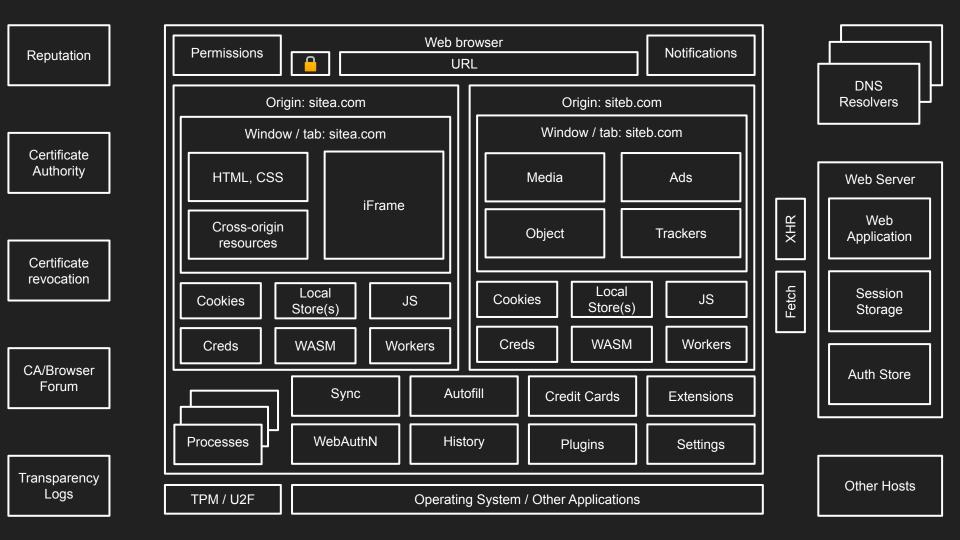
Copyright © 2003. The Open Web Aspiritation Security Project (OVASCP), All Rights Reserved.

Permissions is granted to copyr, distribute another mostly this document provided.

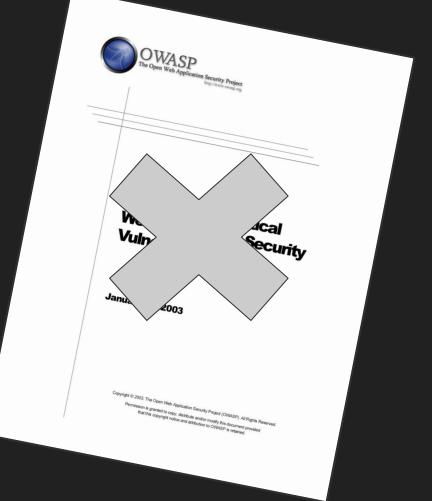
But the copyright notice and assistance to OVASCP is retained.

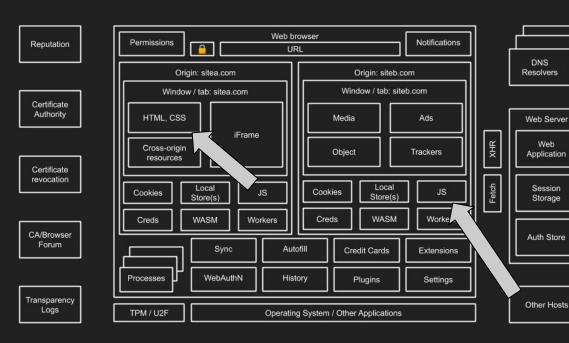
Time passes...

Fast forward to 2021



What can your browser do to stamp out these issues?





XSS

Content Security Policy

- Whitelist of trusted sources
- Strict CSP (nonce-based)

Trusted types:

- Javascript knows which strings are "safe"
- Defence against DOM-XSS

MIME sniffing

Sub-resource integrity

https://security.googleblog.com/2016/09/reshaping-web-defenses-with-strict.html

https://csp.withgoogle.com/docs/index.html

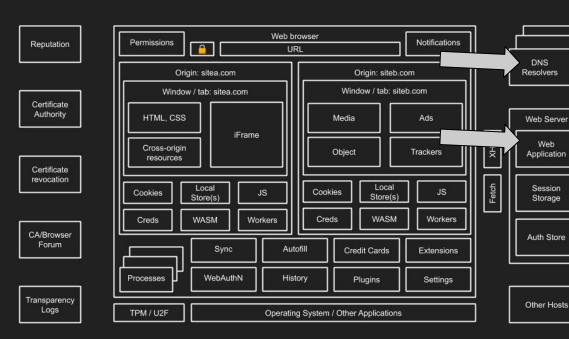
https://web.dev/trusted-types/

https://blog.chromium.org/2020/04/chrome-83-beta-cross-site-scripting.html

https://web.dev/trusted-types/

https://blog.mozilla.org/security/2016/08/26/mitigating-mime-confusion-attacks-in-firefox/

https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/Security/Subresource_Integrity



Encryption

SSL / TLS

Web

Session

Storage

Remove support for legacy TLS, ciphers and certificates

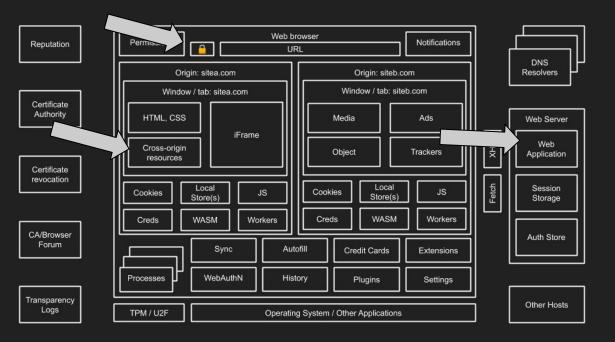
Strict Transport Security

Enforce HTTPS with

Encrypt the initial connection

- DNS over HTTPS (DoH)
- **Encrypted SNI**

https://blog.chromium.org/2020/05/a-safer-and-more-private-browsing-DoH.html https://security.googleblog.com/2019/06/google-public-dns-over-https-doh.html https://security.googleblog.com/2019/10/chrome-ui-for-deprecating-legacy-tls.html https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/Headers/Strict-Transport-Security https://security.googleblog.com/2018/10/modernizing-transport-security.html https://security.googleblog.com/2016/11/sha-1-certificates-in-chrome.html https://blog.mozilla.org/security/2018/10/18/encrypted-sni-comes-to-firefox-nightly/



Is the site "secure"?

Security indicators (i.e. padlock)

Improve usability

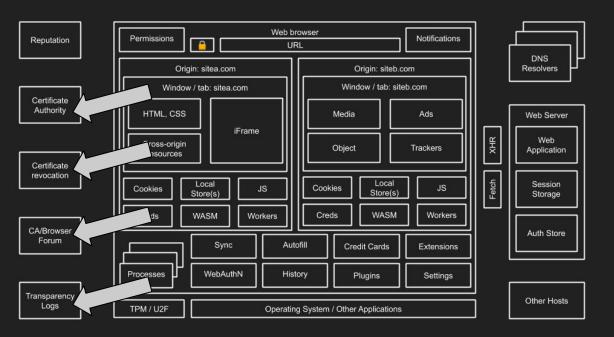
Mixed content blocking

 Block resources, forms, frames over HTTP

Passwords and credit cards

Only allowed over HTTPS

https://blog.mozilla.org/security/2019/10/15/improved-security-and-privacy-indicators-in-firefox-70/https://blog.mozilla.org/security/2015/11/03/updated-firefox-security-indicators-2/https://blog.chromium.org/2019/10/no-more-mixed-messages-about-https.html https://security.googleblog.com/2020/02/protecting-users-from-insecure_6.html https://security.googleblog.com/2017/04/next-steps-toward-more-connection.html



Certificate Ecosystem

Enforcing standards on certificate authorities

- CA / Browser Forum
- Common CA Database
- Distrusting bad CA's
- Certificate transparency logs

Handling revocation

- Reduce certificate lifetime to 398 days
- CRLite
- OCSP Stapling

https://cabforum.org/

https://blog.mozilla.org/security/2019/04/15/common-ca-database-ccadb/ https://security.googleblog.com/2020/03/how-google-does-certificate-lifecycle.html https://security.googleblog.com/2017/01/security-through-transparency.html

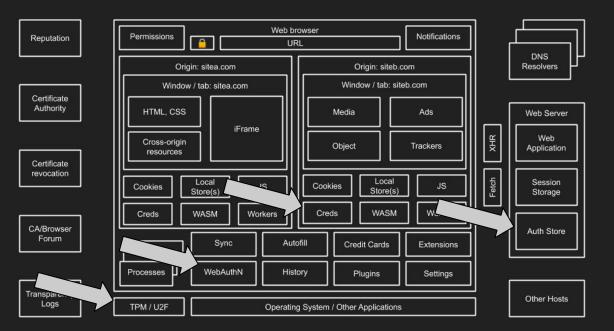
https://security.googleblog.com/2018/03/distrust-of-symantec-pki-immediate.html

https://security.googleblog.com/2017/07/final-removal-of-trust-in-wosign-and.html

https://blog.mozilla.org/security/2020/07/09/reducing-tls-certificate-lifespans-to-398-days/

https://blog.mozilla.org/security/2020/01/09/crlite-part-1-all-web-pki-revocations-compressed/

https://blog.mozilla.org/security/2013/07/29/ocsp-stapling-in-firefox/



Authentication

Passwords

- Alert on phishing sites
- Password checkup
- Well-known URL for changing passwords

WebAuthN

- U2F, FIDO
- Credential Management API

https://security.googleblog.com/2015/04/protect-your-google-account-with.html https://security.googleblog.com/2019/02/protect-your-accounts-from-data.html

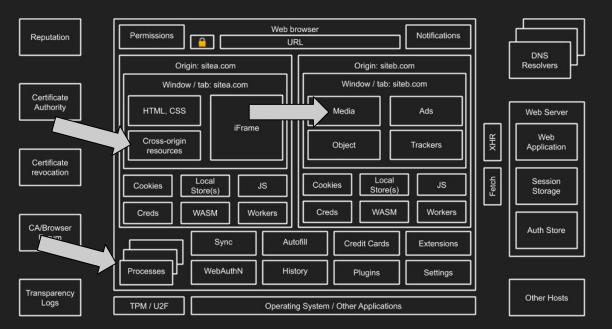
https://w3c.github.io/webappsec-change-password-url/

https://webauthn.io/

https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/API/Web_Authentication_API

https://w3c.github.io/webauthn/

https://security.googleblog.com/2019/11/using-built-in-fido-authenticator-on.html https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/API/Credential_Management_API



https://web.dev/same-site-same-origin/

https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/iframe#attr-sandbox

https://www.chromestatus.com/feature/5706745674465280

https://web.dev/why-coop-coep/

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=D5DLVo_TIEA&feature=youtu.be

https://w3c.github.io/webappsec-permissions-policy/

https://w3c.github.io/webappsec-permissions-policy/document-policy.html

https://www.chromestatus.com/feature/5683766104162304

https://security.googleblog.com/2019/10/improving-site-isolation-for-stronger.html

https://github.com/privacycg/storage-partitioning

Isolating origins

iErames₁

- Sandboxing iframes
- Preventing downloads

Cross-origin restrictions

- Cross-origin embedder policy
- Cross-origin resource policy

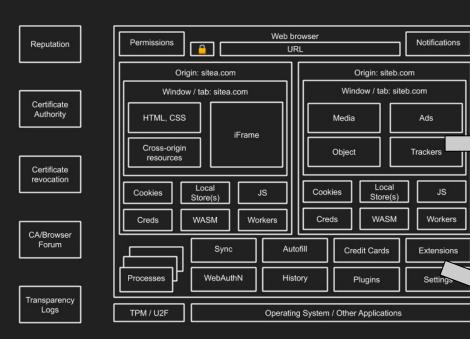
Restrict what documents can do

- Documents & Permissions Policy
- Origin Isolation

Site isolation

Storage partitioning

Network partitioning



Protocol changes

HTTP protocol

- HTTP/2 and SPDY
- HTTP/3 and QUIC

Removing old protocols

FTP

DNS

Resolvers

Web Server

Web

Application

Session

Storage

Auth Store

Other Hosts

Fe

Gopher

Disable dangerous ports

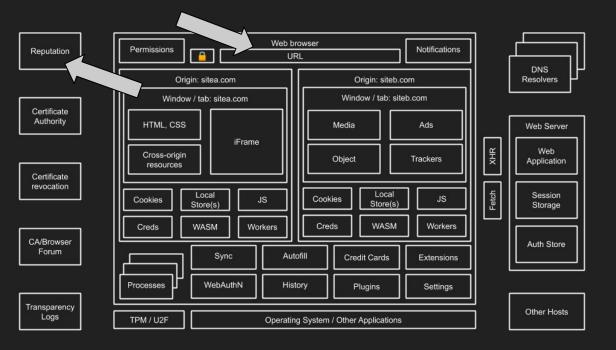
https://blog.chromium.org/2020/10/chrome-is-deploying-http3-and-ietf-quic.html

https://developers.google.com/web/fundamentals/performance/http2

https://www.chromestatus.com/features/6246151319715840

https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Mozilla/Firefox/Releases/4#Gopher_support_removed

https://groups.google.com/a/chromium.org/g/blink-dev/c/4Btz5xQ-gXc/m/iPDxYSEgAgAJ



Safely browsing

Checking for dangerous URLs or downloads

- Safe Browsing
- SmartScreen

Displaying urls safely

- Spoofed URLs
- Internationalised domain homograph attacks

Data urls

https://security.googleblog.com/2020/05/enhanced-safe-browsing-protection-now.html https://security.googleblog.com/2019/06/new-chrome-protections-from-deception.html

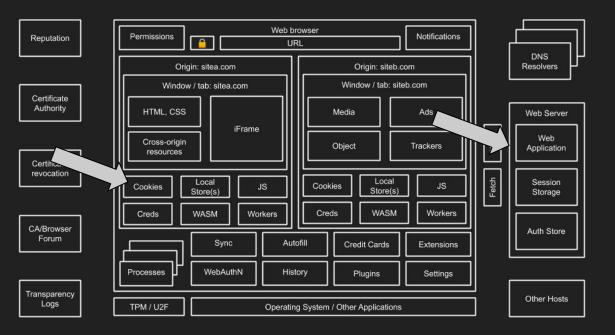
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/security/threat-protection/microsoft-defender-smartscreen/microsoft-defender-smartscreen/microsoft-defender-smartscreen/microsoft-defender-smartscreen/microsoft-defender-smartscr

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https://nakedsecurity.sophos.com/2019/02/04/chrome-can-now-detect-lookalike-urls/

https://blog.mozilla.org/security/2017/11/27/blocking-top-level-navigations-data-urls-firefox-59/



Cookies and CSRF

SameSite cookies

- Preventing CSRF
- Change default cookie behaviour to reduce tracking

Cookie Store API

Non-blocking access to cookies

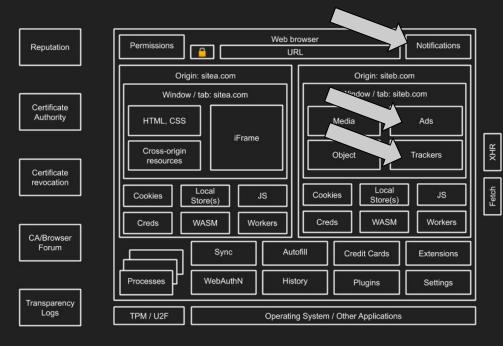
First-party sets and SameParty cookies

https://web.dev/samesite-cookies-explained/

https://blog.chromium.org/2019/10/developers-get-ready-for-new.html

https://www.chromestatus.com/feature/5658847691669504

https://groups.google.com/a/chromium.org/g/blink-dev/c/XkWbQKrBzMg/m/dlQckPbZAAAJ



Tracking and abuse

Tracking protection

DNS

Resolvers

Web Server

Application

Storage

Auth Store

Other Hosts

- Reducing 3rd party tracking via cookies
- Updates to incognito mode
- Private click measurement

Focus on other "ever-cookies"

HSTS abuse

XS-Leaks

Abusive notifications

Resource-heavy advertisements

Referrer policy

https://webkit.org/blog/10218/full-third-party-cookie-blocking-and-more/

https://blog.mozilla.org/security/2020/01/07/firefox-72-fingerprinting/

https://blog.chromium.org/2020/10/progress-on-privacy-sandbox-and.html

https://blog.google/products/chrome/more-intuitive-privacy-and-security-controls-chrome/

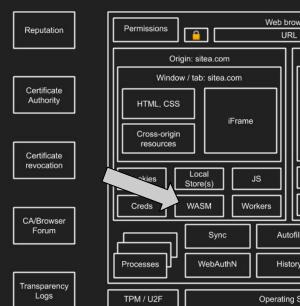
https://webkit.org/blog/8146/protecting-against-hsts-abuse/

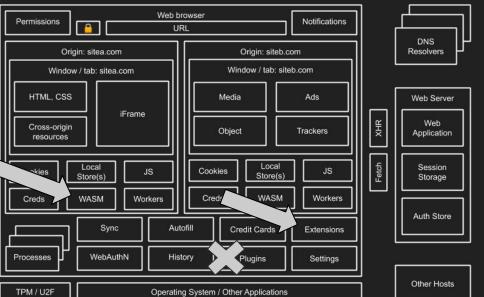
https://xsleaks.dev/

https://blog.chromium.org/2020/05/protecting-chrome-users-from-abusive.html

https://blog.chromium.org/2020/05/resource-heavy-ads-in-chrome.html

https://blog.mozilla.org/security/2018/10/02/supporting-referrer-policy-for-css-in-firefox-64/





Plugins and extensions

Removing unsafe plugins

- No more Java
- No more Flash
- No more NPAPI

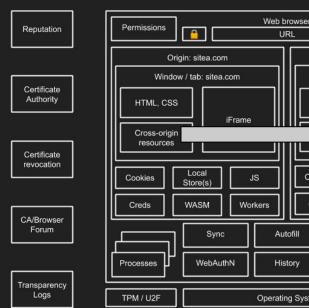
Extensions

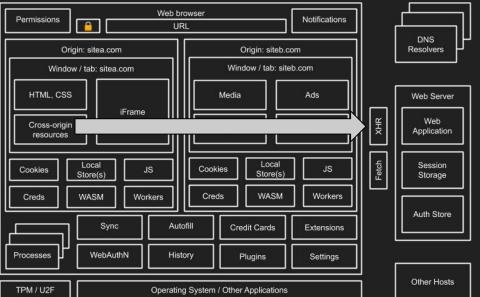
- Spam and malicious extensions
- Reducing permissions

Web Assembly

Sandboxed execution

https://www.blog.google/products/chrome/saying-goodbye-flash-chrome/ https://blog.chromium.org/2014/11/the-final-countdown-for-npapi.html https://blog.chromium.org/2020/04/keeping-spam-off-chrome-web-store.html https://security.googleblog.com/2019/06/improving-security-and-privacy-for.html https://security.googleblog.com/2018/10/trustworthy-chrome-extensions-by-default.html https://webassembly.org/





Fetching Data

Three ways to request data

- Regular HTTP
- XMLHttpRequest
- Fetch

SOP limits reading results

Cross-origin resource sharing allows the server to opt-in

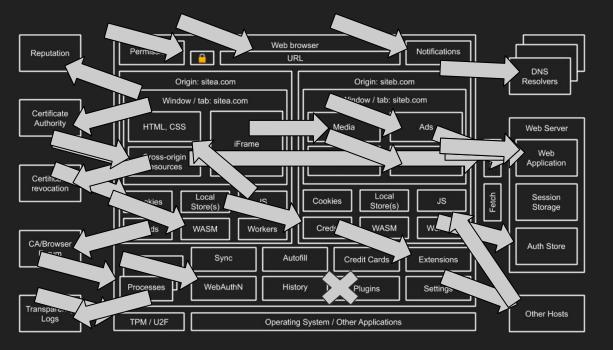
Fetch metadata headers let server restrict where their content is used

https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/API/Fetch API

https://web.dev/cross-origin-resource-sharing/

https://web.dev/fetch-metadata/

https://w3c.github.io/webappsec-fetch-metadata/



Summary

Every new web browser feature complicates improves the security model.

Browsers are the operating system of the web.

Browser vendors are working hard to improve the security posture of the web.

How can we make sure we're doing everything we can in our own applications?

Threat modelling all of this is hard!

References

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- Google Security Blog
- Adrienne Porter Felt
- Lukas Weichselbaum
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- Timeline of web browsers
- The evolution of the web

Edge

- Microsoft Edge Blog
- Eric Lawrence

Firefox

- Mozilla Security Blog
- Anne van Kesteren

Safari

- Webkit Blog
- John Wilander