

Building a Safer Web: Web Tripwires & A New Browser Architecture

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Web Browsing isn't Safe



This Talk:

- ♦ Focus on one problem: **in-flight page changes**
 - ♦ Recent study shows undesirable changes
 - ♦ Publishers can detect with Web Tripwires
- ♦ Broader view of **safe browser architectures**
 - ♦ On-going research at UW CSE

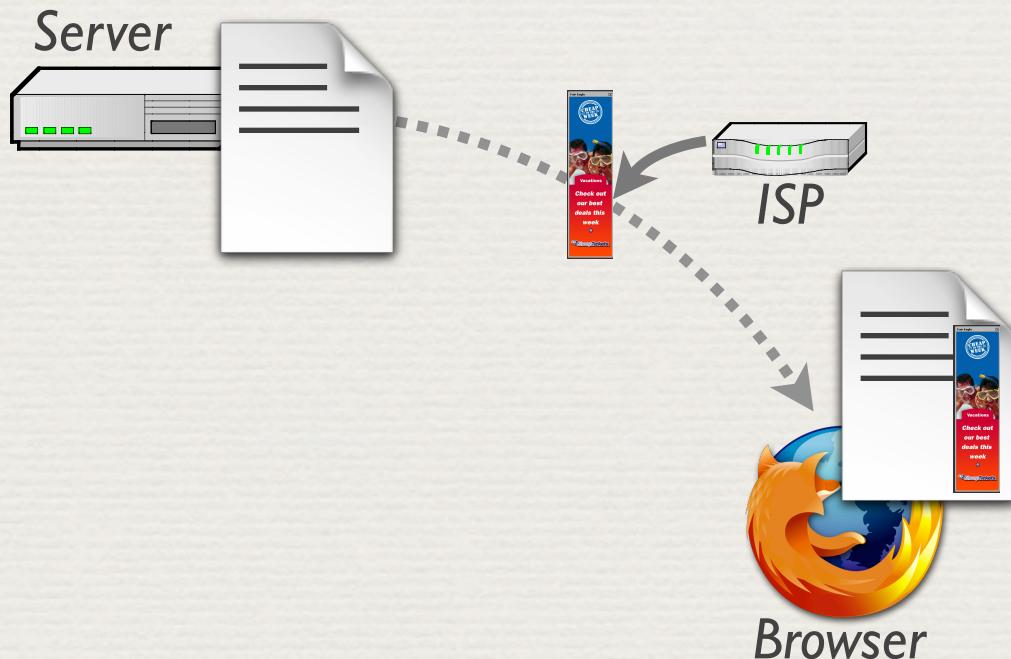
1. In-Flight Page Changes & Web Tripwires

Joint work with
Steve Gribble, Yoshi Kohno, Nick Weaver

ISP-Injected Ads

ISPs Inserting Ads Into Your Pages

Posted by [CmdrTaco](#) on Sat Jun 23, '07 09:19 AM
from the now-thats-just-slimey dept.



- ◆ Surprising reports of web page modifications
- ◆ How often does this occur?

Outline

Detecting In-Flight Changes

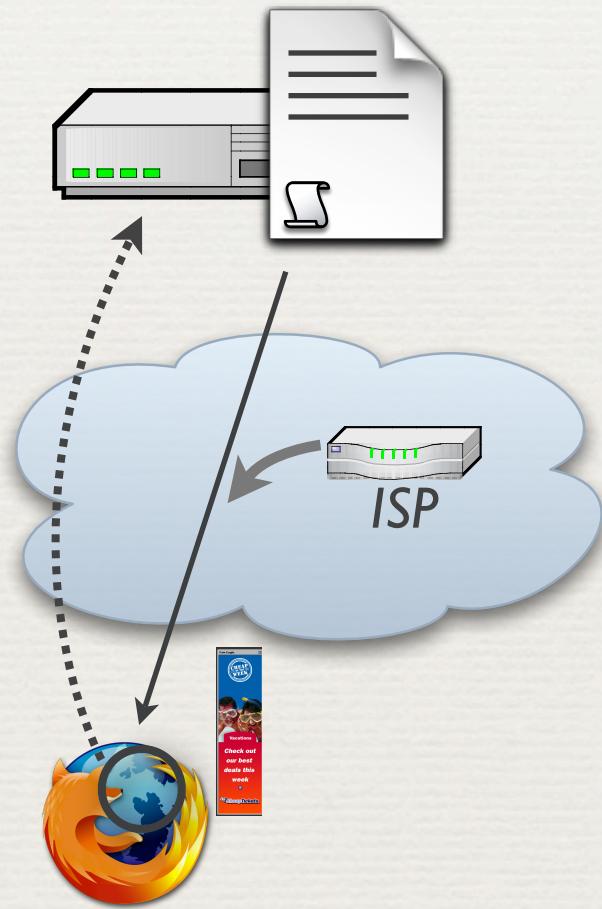
Measurement Results

Dangerous Consequences

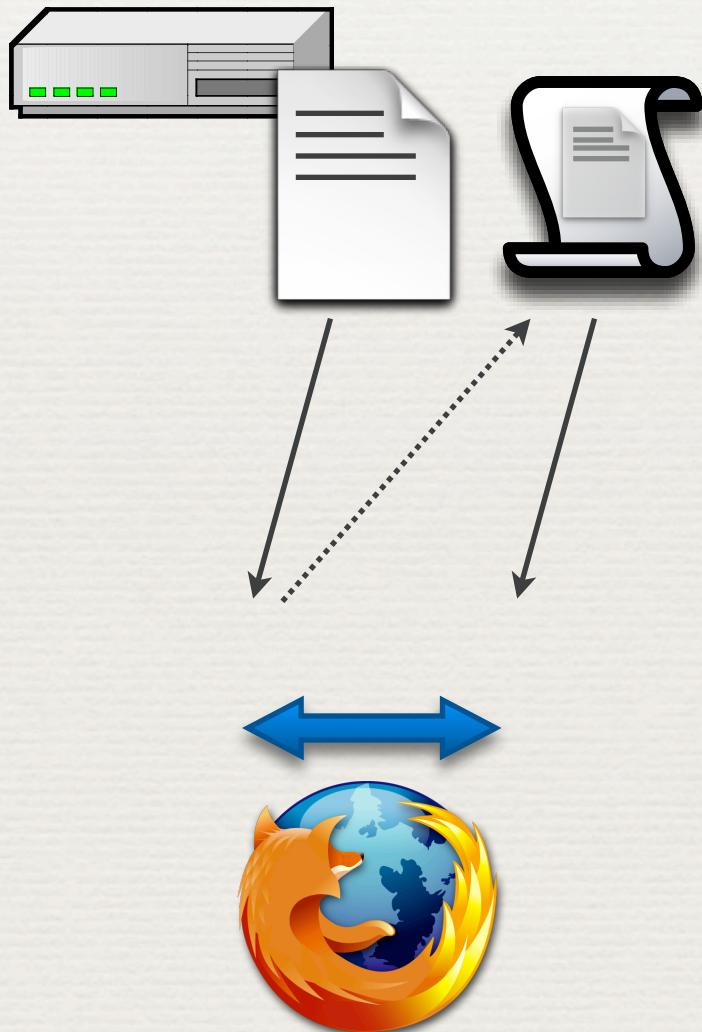
Web Tripwires for Publishers

Detecting Page Changes

- ♦ Can detect with JavaScript
- ♦ Built a **Web Tripwire**:
 - ♦ Runs in client's browser
 - ♦ Finds most changes to HTML
 - ♦ Reports to user & server



How it Works



- ◆ Fetch and render original page
- ◆ Fetch JavaScript code in background
 - ◆ Second, encoded copy of page
- ◆ Can't compare against DOM directly
- ◆ Use XMLHttpRequest to fetch page's source code as a string

Attracting Visitors

- ♦ Wanted view of many clients on many networks
- ♦ Posted to **Slashdot**, **Digg**, etc.
 - ♦ Visits from over 50,000 unique IP addresses



Outline

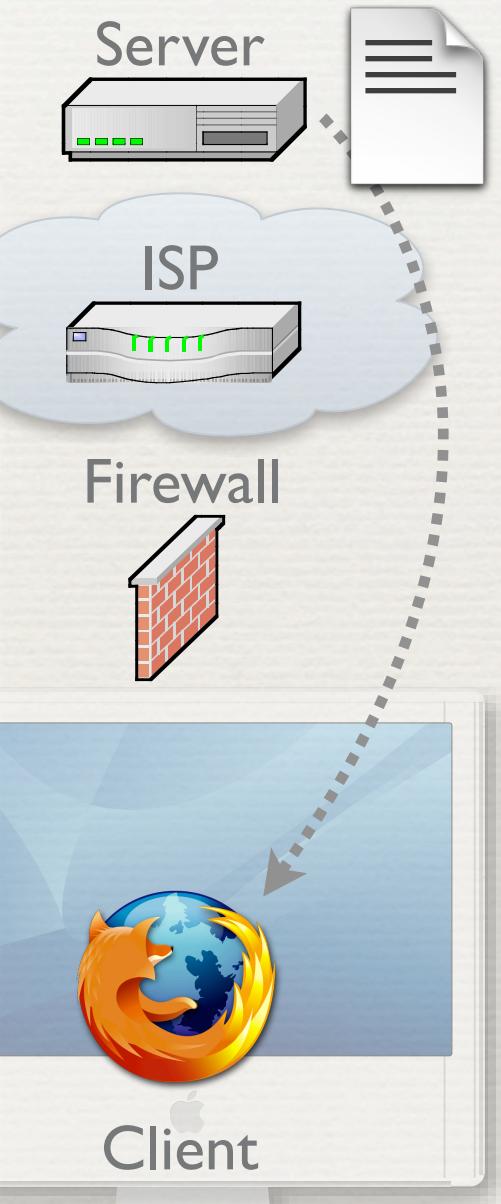
Detecting In-Flight Changes

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Web Tripwires for Publishers

Many Users Affected



- ◆ 657 clients saw changes (1.3%)
 - ◆ Many made by client software
 - ◆ Some made by agents in network
- ◆ Diverse incentives
- ◆ Often concerning for publishers

Many Types of Changes



Internet Service Providers

Enterprise Firewalls

Client Proxies

Malware

Changes by ISPs



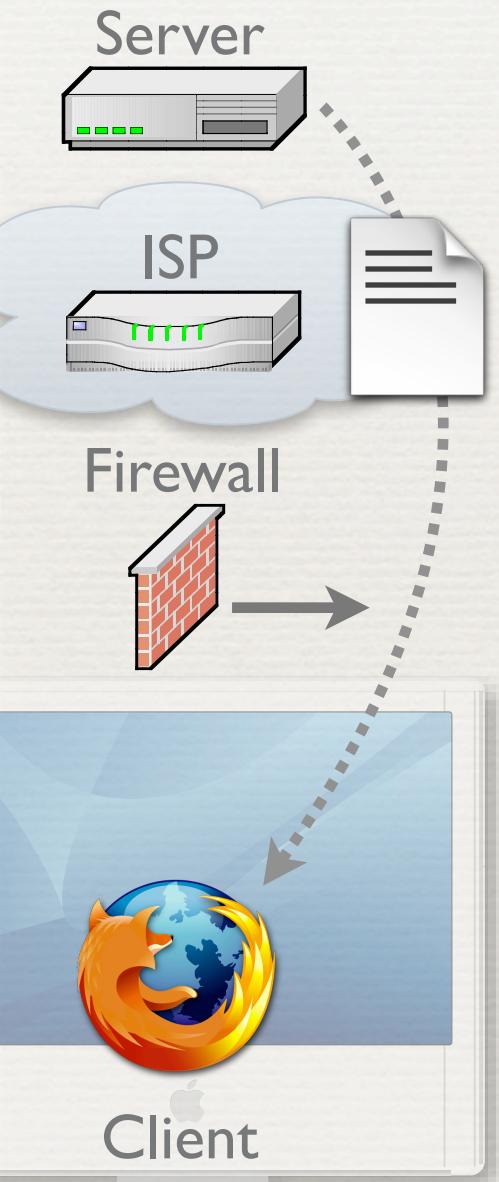
- ♦ **Injected Advertisements (2.4%)**
 - ♦ NebuAd, MetroFi, LokBox, ...

Revenue for ISP; annoy users

Growing Trend?
PerfTech, Front Porch,
Adzilla, Phorm

- ♦ **Compression (4.6%)**

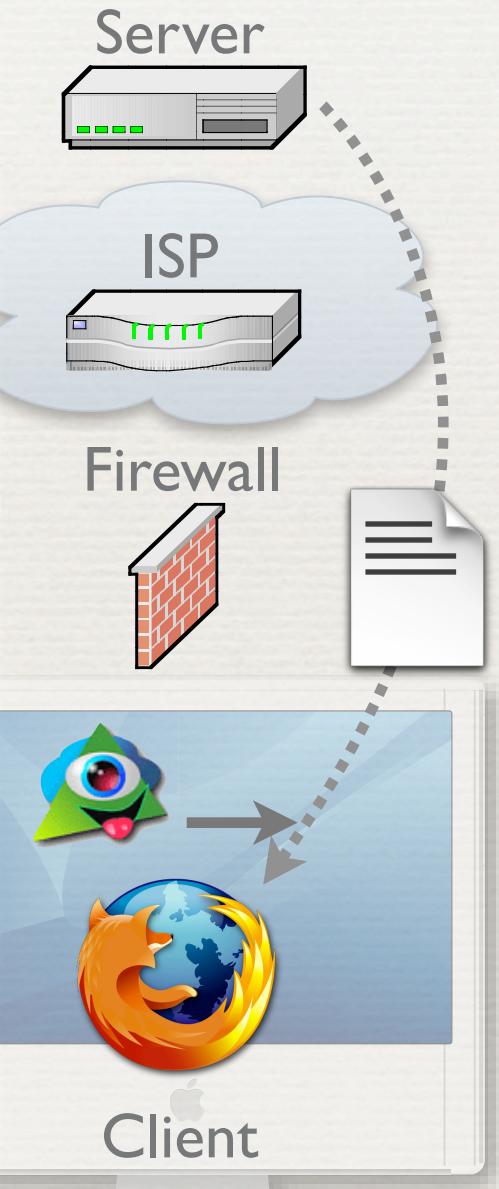
Changes by Enterprises



- ◆ Security Checking Scripts (2.3%)
 - ◆ BlueCoat Web Filter

Safer for clients; reduce risk

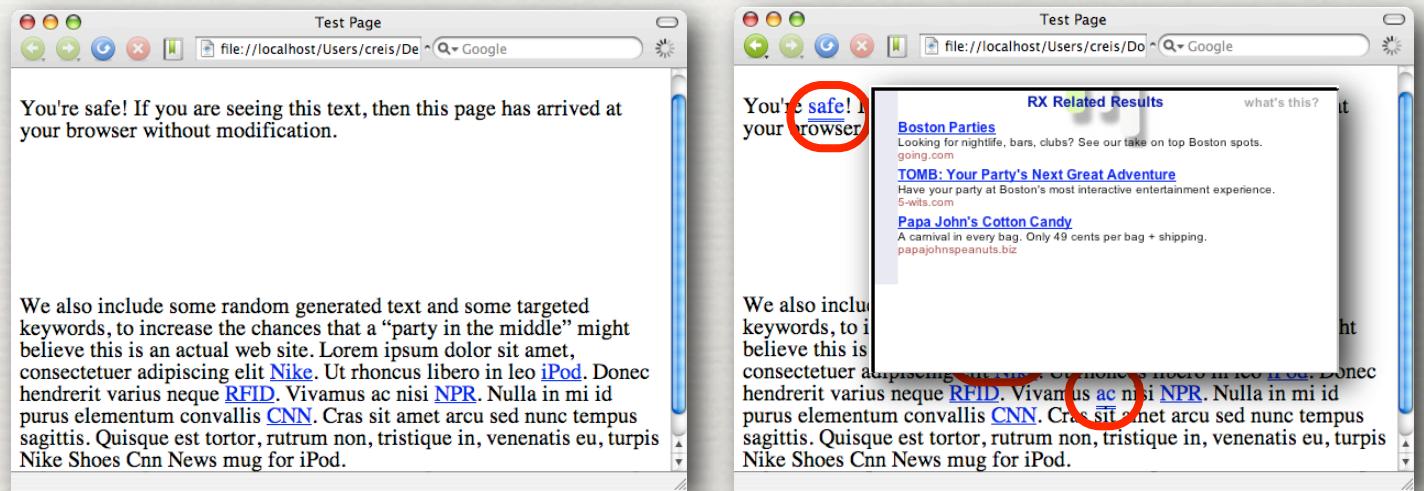
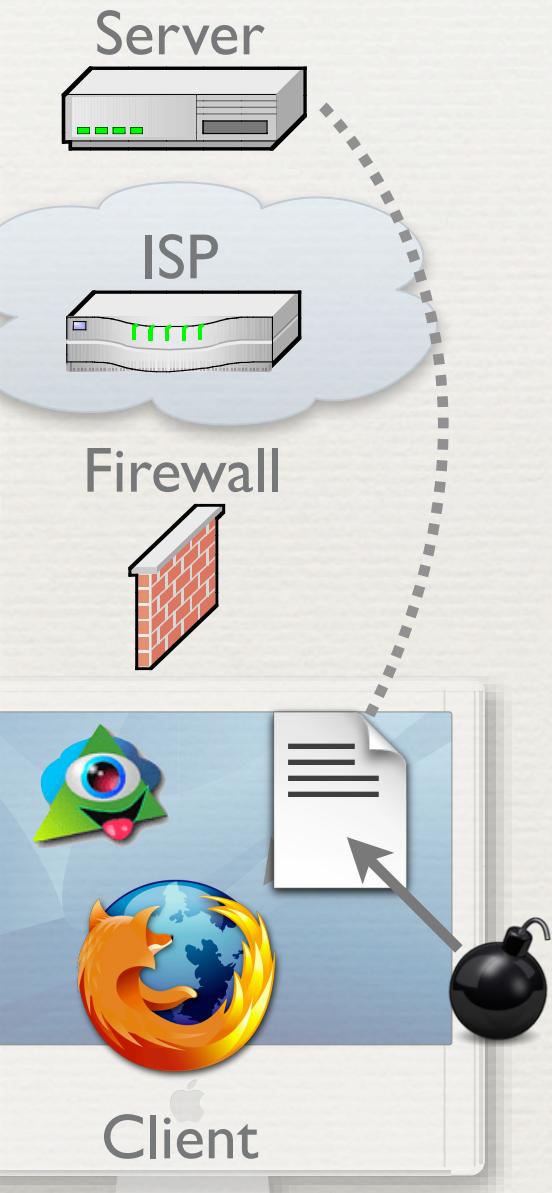
Changes by Client Proxies



- ❖ Popup & Ad Blockers (71%)
 - ❖ Zone Alarm, Ad Muncher, ...

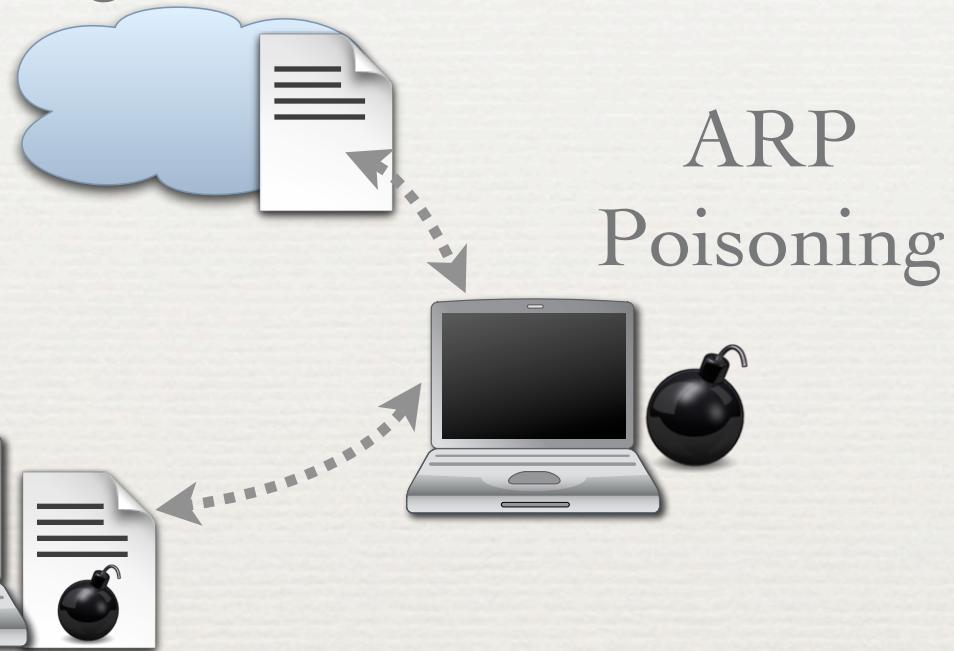
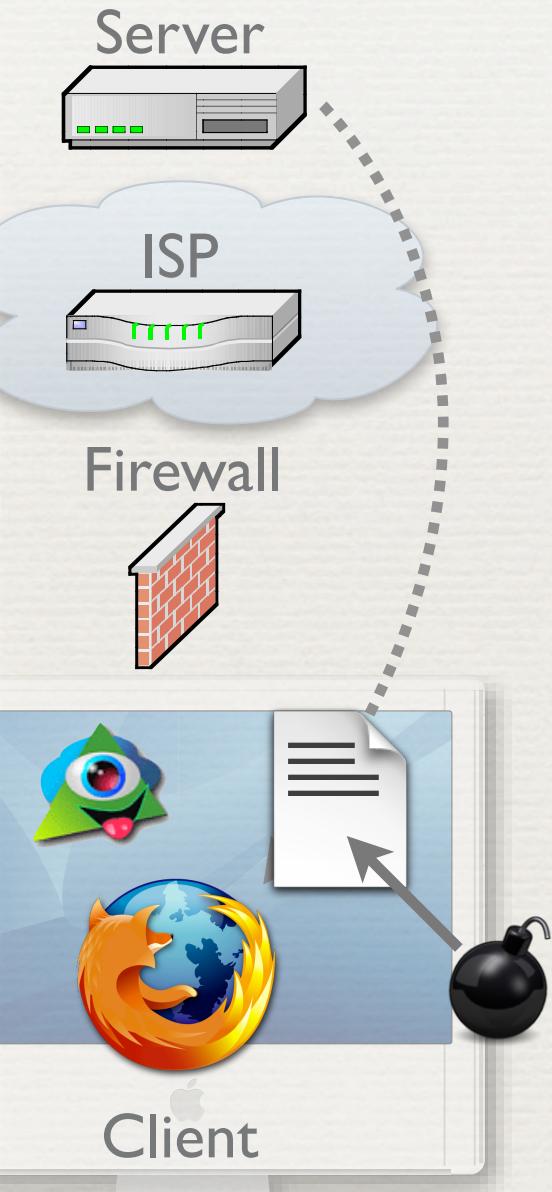
Less annoying; impact revenue

Changes by Malware



♦ Adware (1 client)

Changes by Malware



- ◆ **Adware** (1 client)
- ◆ **Worms** (2 clients)

Helps malware author; risk to user

Outline

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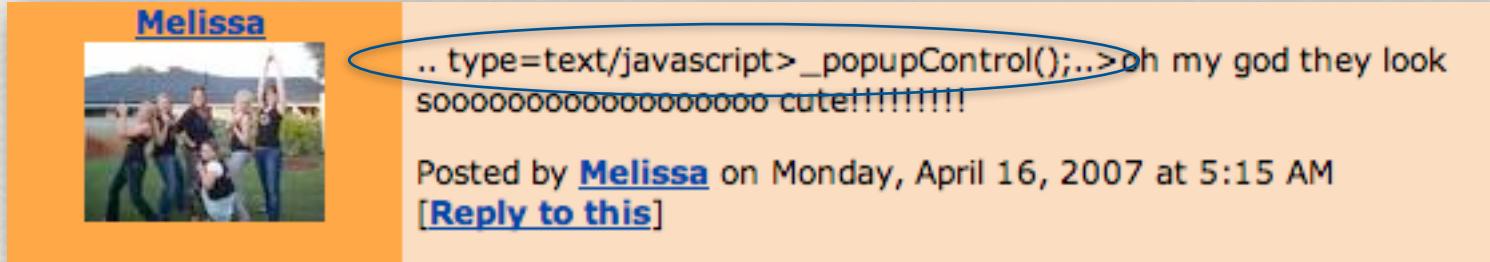
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Web Tripwires for Publishers

Unanticipated Impact

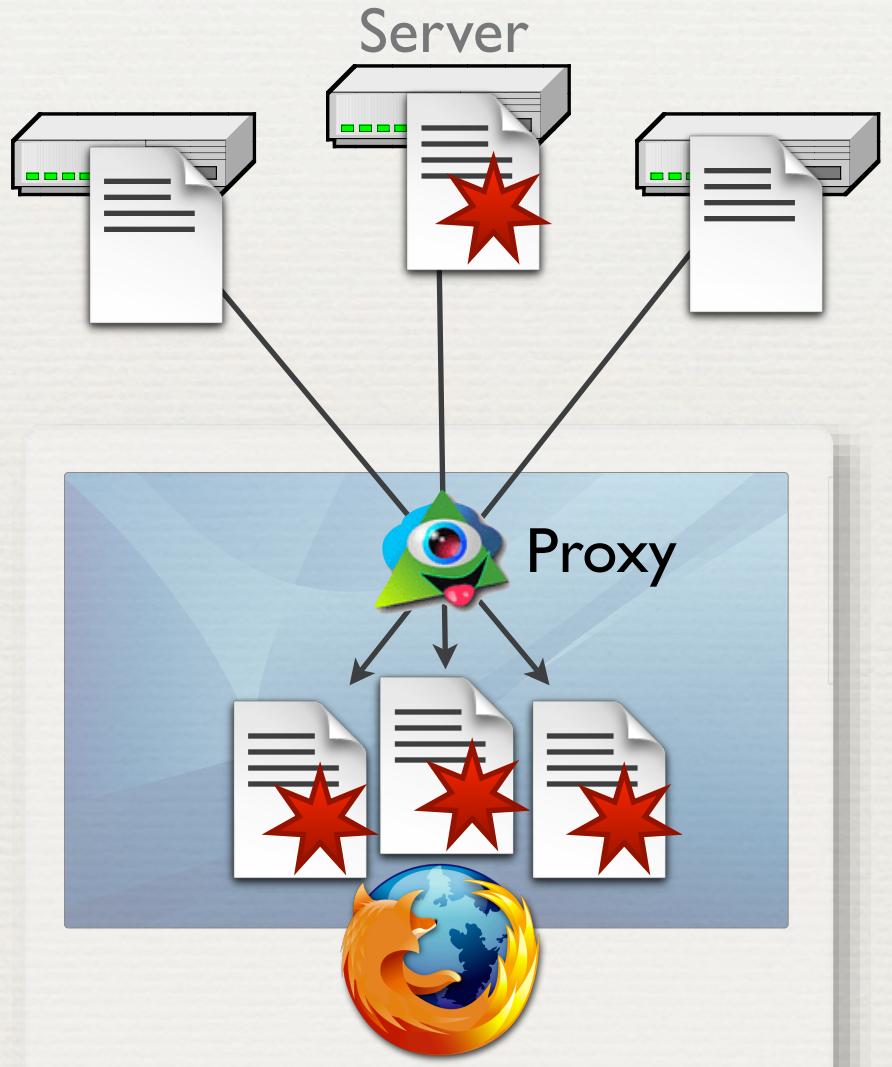
- ◆ Some changes **inadvertently** broke pages
 - ◆ JavaScript errors
 - ◆ Interfered with MySpace / forum posts



A screenshot of a MySpace post from user [Melissa](#). The post features a photo of four people posing outdoors. The text of the post is:
.. type=text/javascript>_popupControl();..>oh my god they look
sooooooooooooooo cute!!!!!!!
A blue oval highlights the last line of text. Below the post, it says "Posted by [Melissa](#) on Monday, April 16, 2007 at 5:15 AM" and "[[Reply to this](#)]".

Introduced Vulnerabilities

- ♦ XSS allows script injection
 - ♦ Usually fixed at server
- ♦ Some proxies made otherwise safe pages vulnerable
 - ♦ Ad Muncher, Proxomitron
- ♦ Affected most HTTP pages
 - ♦ Like a root exploit



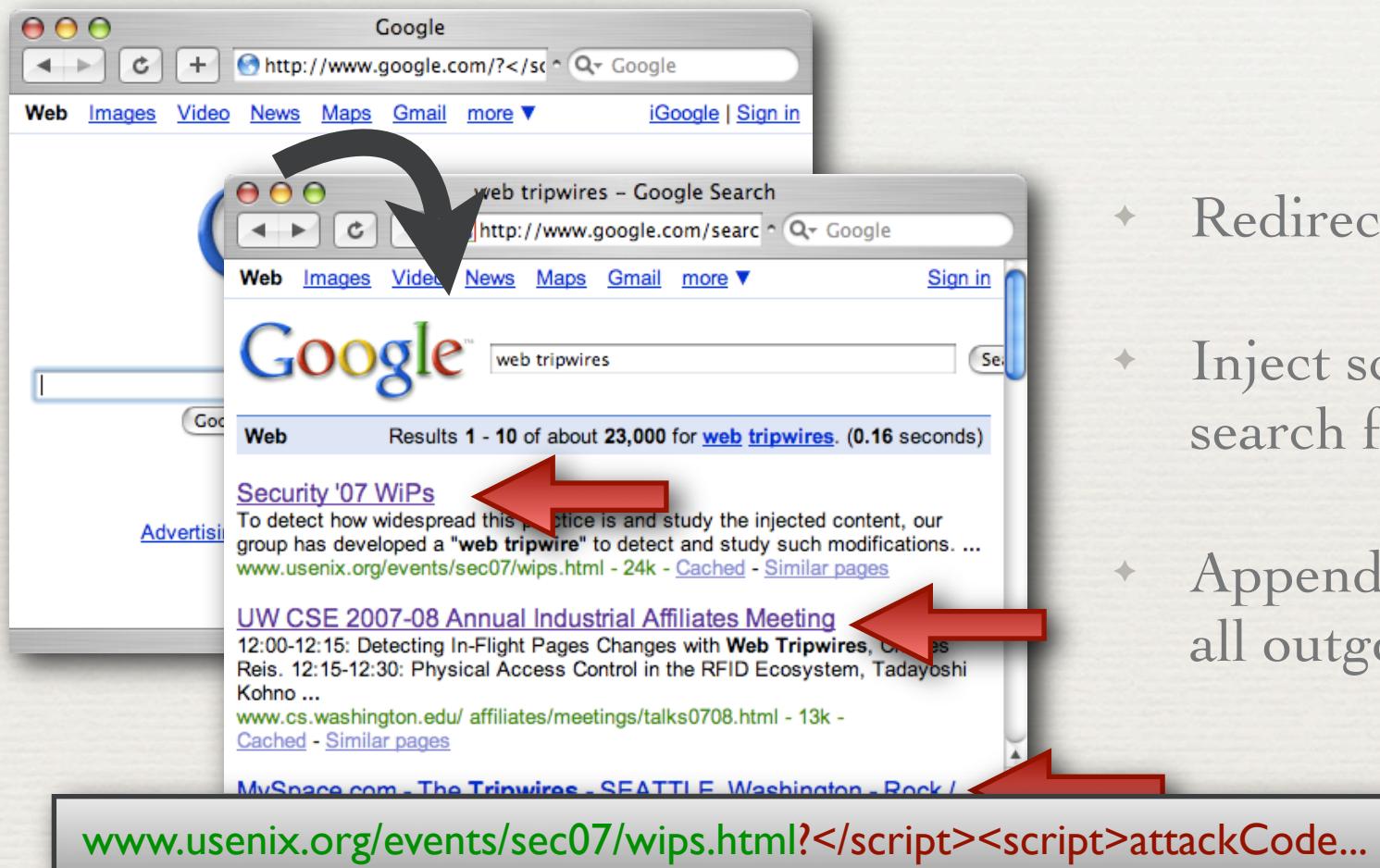
XSS via Proxy

`http://usbank.com/?</script><script>attackCode...`



- ◆ Proxy injected script code
- ◆ Page URL was included in code
- ◆ Attacker could place script code in a valid URL
- ◆ Users who follow the URL run injected code

Example Exploit



- ♦ Redirect user to Google
- ♦ Inject script code into search form
- ♦ Append exploit code to all outgoing links

Vulnerability Aftermath

- ♦ Reported vulnerabilities; now fixed
- ♦ Web tripwires can help find vulnerabilities
 - ♦ Search for URL in page changes

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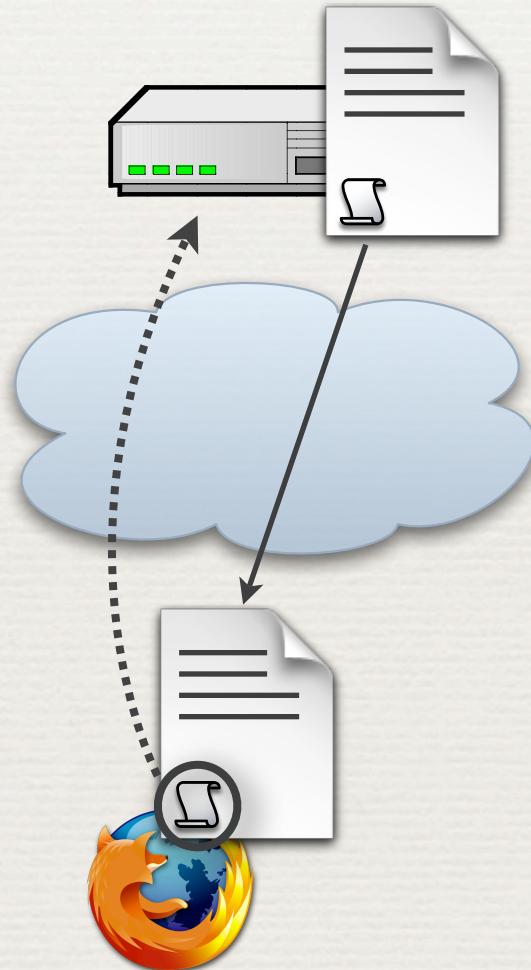
Web Tripwires for Publishers

How to React?

- ◆ Option 1: **Use HTTPS**
 - ◆ Encryption prevents in-flight changes
- ◆ But... costly and rigid
 - ◆ Can't allow security checks, caching, etc.

Web Tripwires

- ◆ JavaScript code to detect changes
- ◆ Easy for publishers to deploy
 - ◆ **Configurable toolkit**
 - ◆ **Web tripwire service**
- ◆ But... not cryptographically secure
- ◆ Can be robust in practice



Tradeoffs

HTTPS

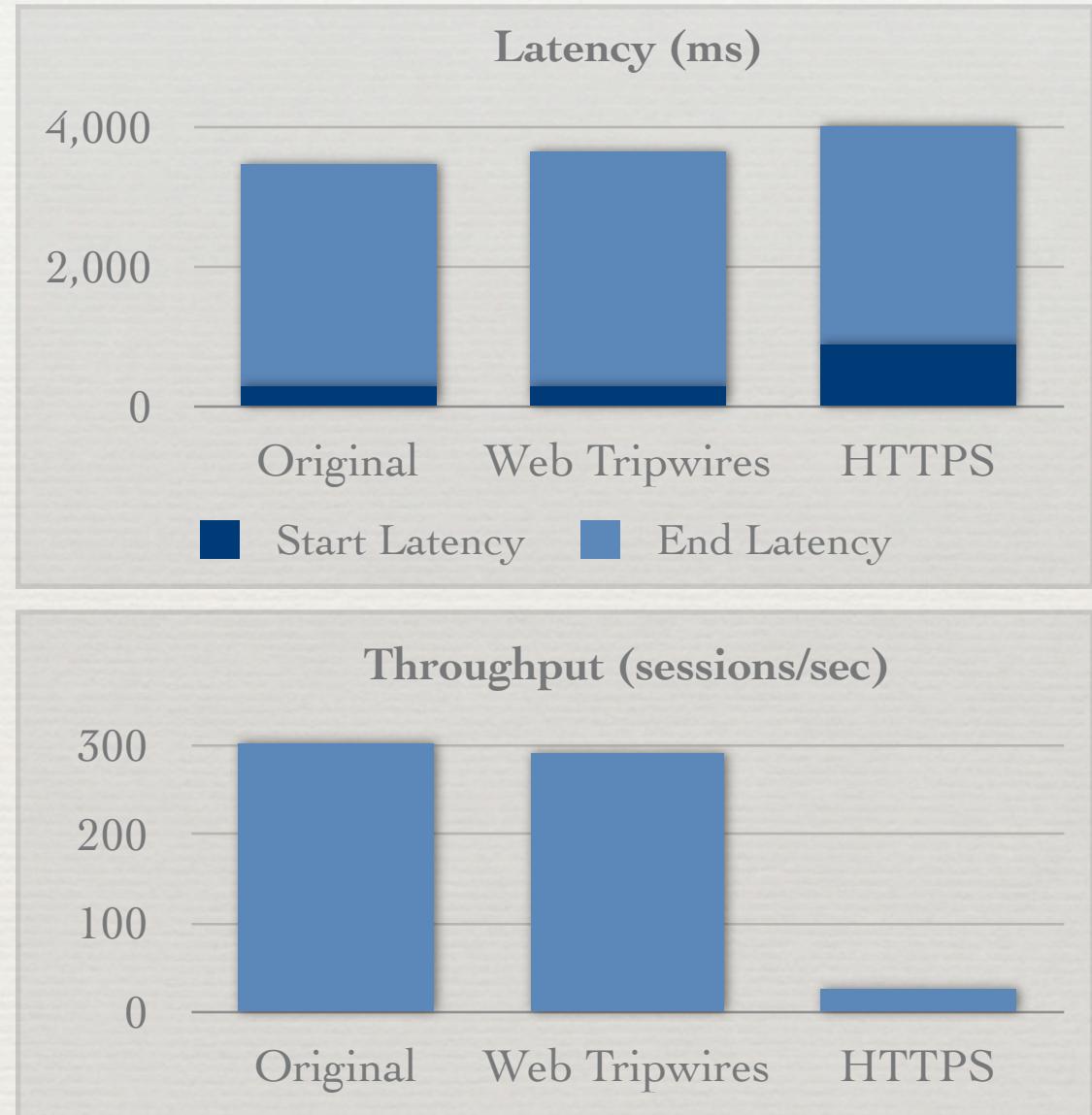
Web Tripwires

- ◆ Prevents in-flight changes, as well as some useful services
- ◆ Cryptographically robust
- ◆ Expensive: certificates, computation, extra RTTs

- ◆ Detects most in-flight changes
- ◆ Could face an arms race
- ◆ Obfuscation can challenge adversaries
- ◆ Inexpensive to deploy

Performance Impact

- ♦ Relative to HTTPS, web tripwires have:
 - ♦ Low latency
 - ♦ High throughput



Web Tripwire Summary

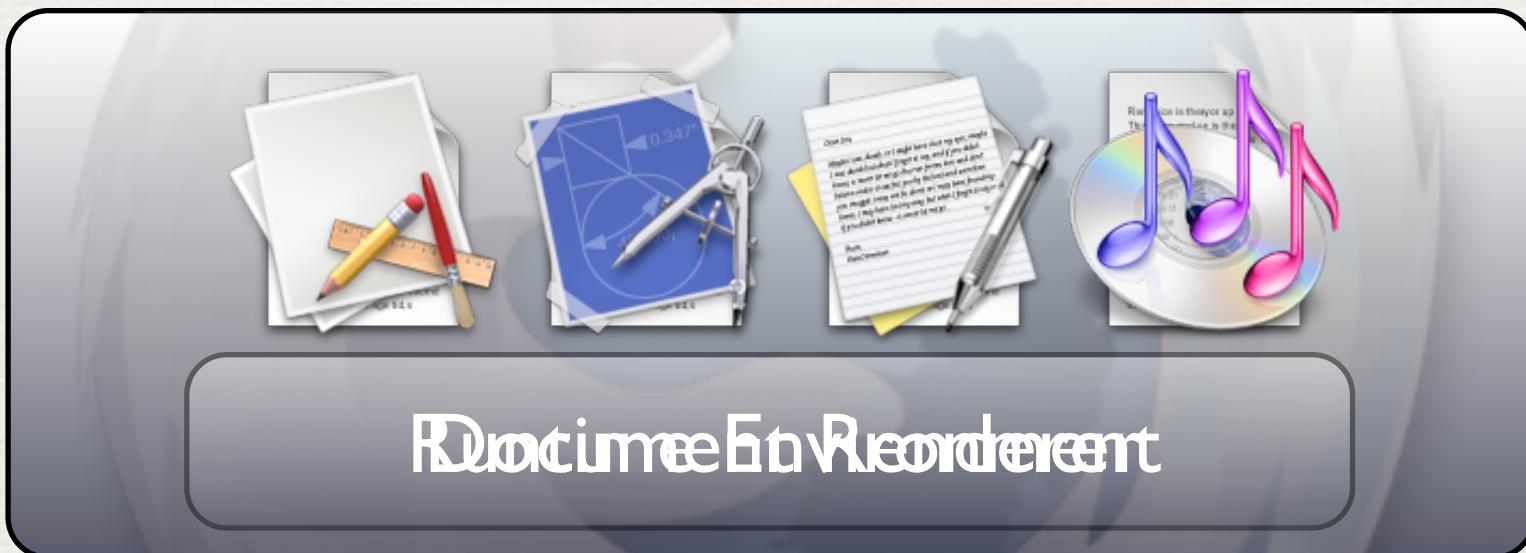
- ◆ HTTP web pages are being **changed in flight**
 - ◆ Real negative impact for publishers & users
 - ◆ Page rewriters have dangerous power
- ◆ **Web tripwires** can help publishers react

2. Safe Browser Architectures

Joint work with
Steve Gribble, Hank Levy

How did we get here?

- ◆ Web content has evolved



- ◆ Browser now analogous to OS
- ◆ Current architectures inadequate

Safety Threats

- ♦ Many more than in-flight page changes
 - ♦ Exploits, XSS, CSRF, interference
- ♦ Need better support for **web programs**
 - ♦ Must improve both **program definitions** and **browser architectures**

Outline

Defining program boundaries

Preventing unwanted code

Isolating programs in browser

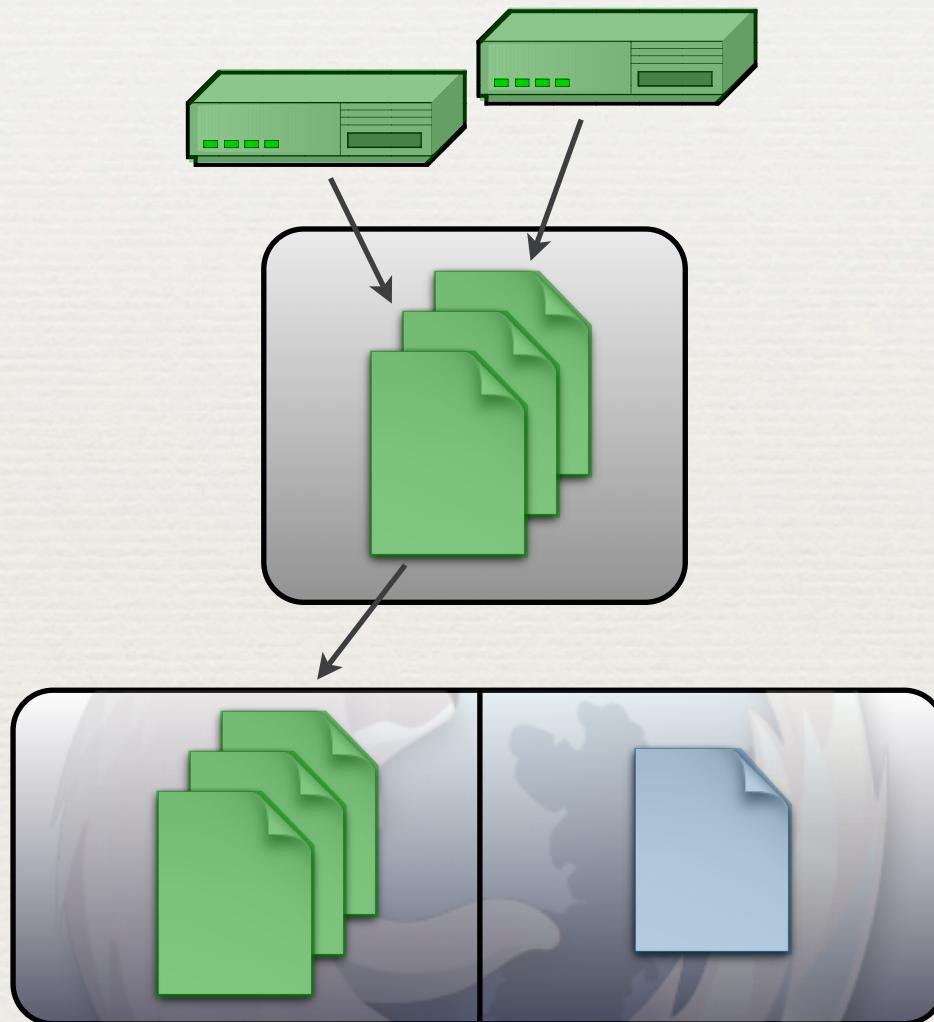
Applying uniform policies

Can't identify program boundaries



- ◆ **Same Origin Policy** provides current boundaries
- ◆ Flawed approach:
 - ◆ Too narrow
 - ◆ Too broad
 - ◆ Easily compromised

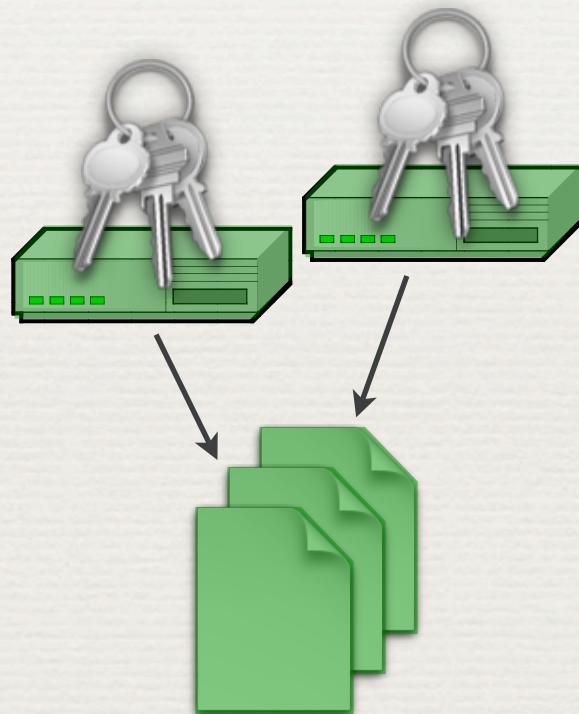
Program Boundaries



- ◆ New abstractions:
 - ◆ Web program
 - ◆ Program instance
- ◆ Must explicitly assign resources to programs

Keys as Boundaries

- ♦ Author holds a private key
- ♦ Web program:
 - ♦ Public key
 - ♦ Set of signed documents
- ♦ No PKI required



Outline

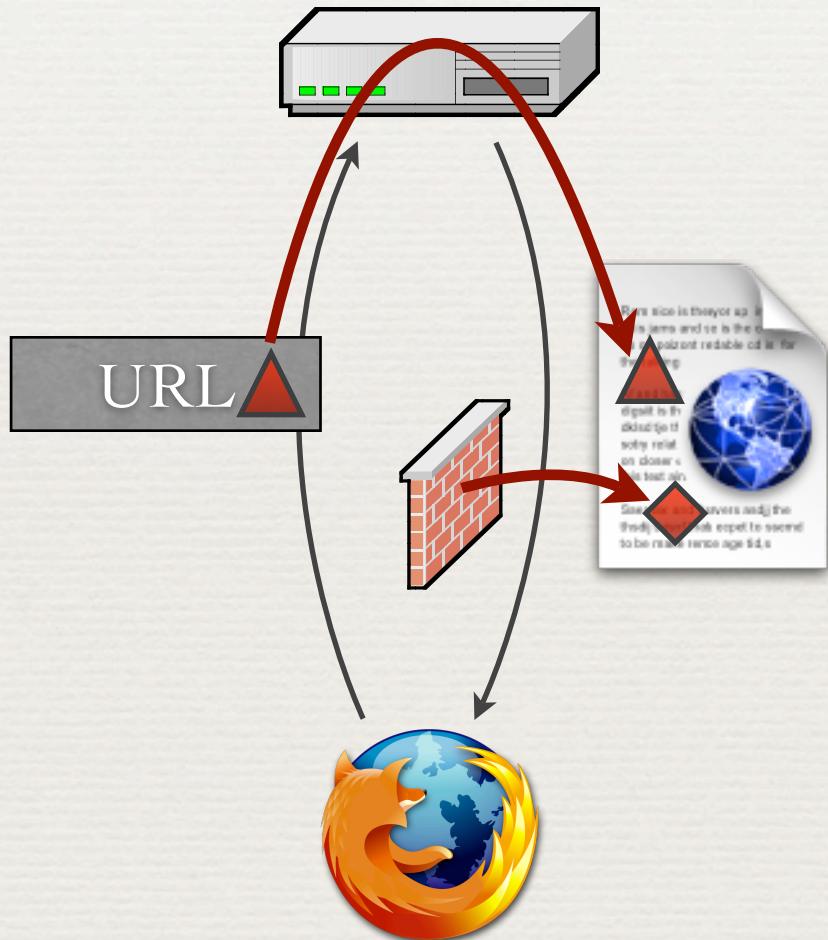
Defining program boundaries

Preventing unwanted code

Isolating programs in browser

Applying uniform policies

Can't prevent unwanted code



- ◆ Scripts injected via user input (XSS)
- ◆ Scripts injected in-flight

Authorized Code



- ◆ Need to authorize all web program code
- ◆ **Script Whitelists** are a start
*Jim, Swamy, Hicks [WWW '07];
Reis, Gribble, Bershad, Levy*
- ◆ Browser ignores any script whose hash is not in list
- ◆ Should apply to all active code;
could sign whitelist
- ◆ Challenges for dynamic pages

Outline

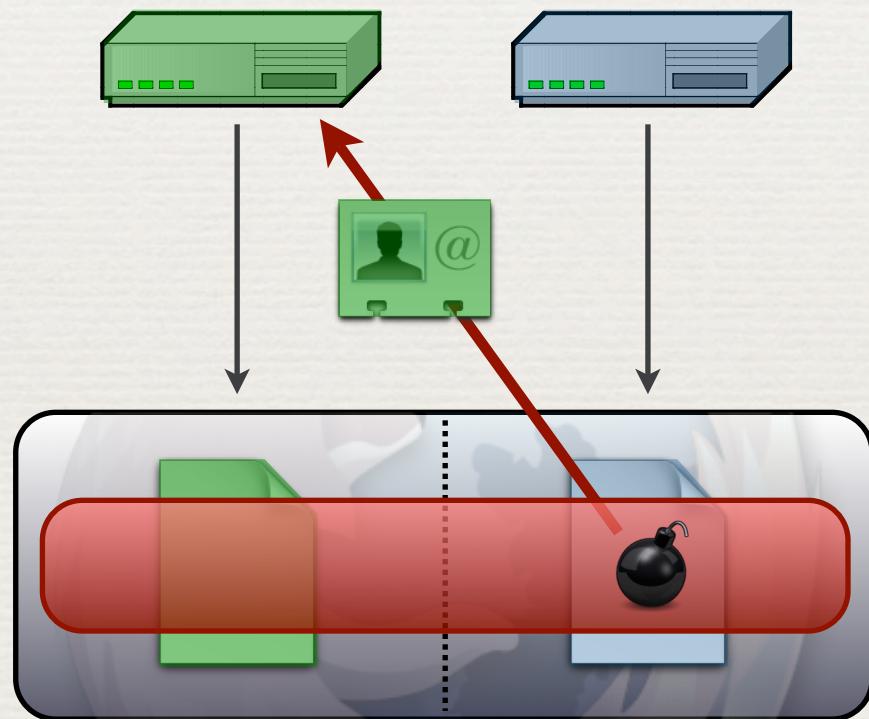
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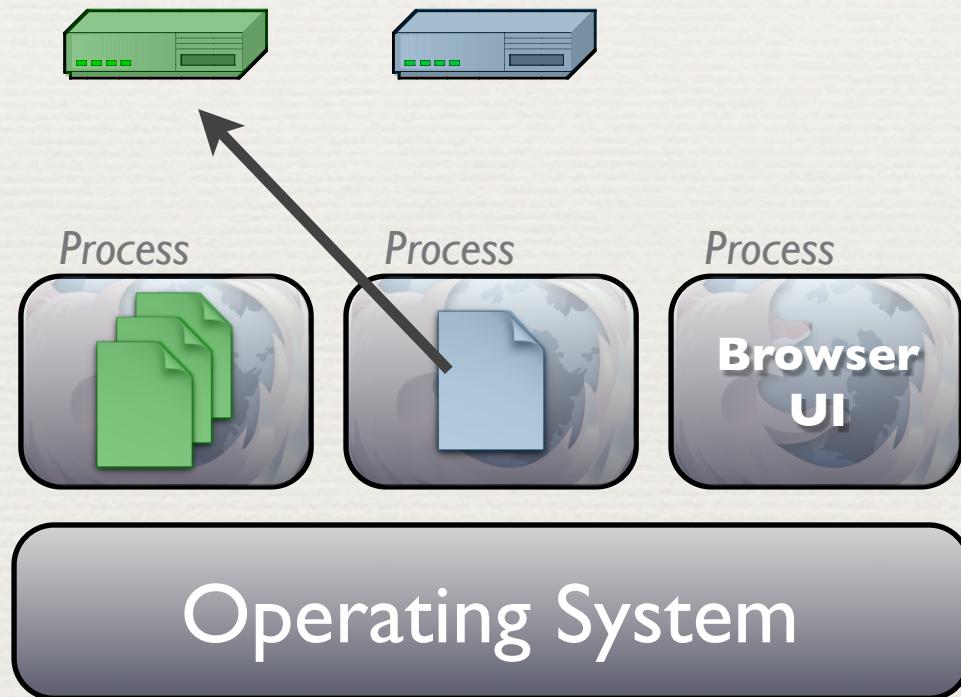
Applying uniform policies

Can't isolate programs in browser



- ◆ Can abuse credentials of other sites (CSRF)
- ◆ Failures, resource contention

Program Isolation



- ◆ **Privacy:**
 - ◆ Isolate credentials between instances
- ◆ **Robustness:**
 - ◆ OS process for each program instance

Reis et al. [UW Tech Report '07]

Outline

Defining program boundaries

Preventing unwanted code

Isolating programs in browser

Applying uniform policies

Can't apply uniform policies



- ◆ Each content type has its own security model
- ◆ No restrictions on browser extensions
- ◆ Can't reason about a web program's abilities

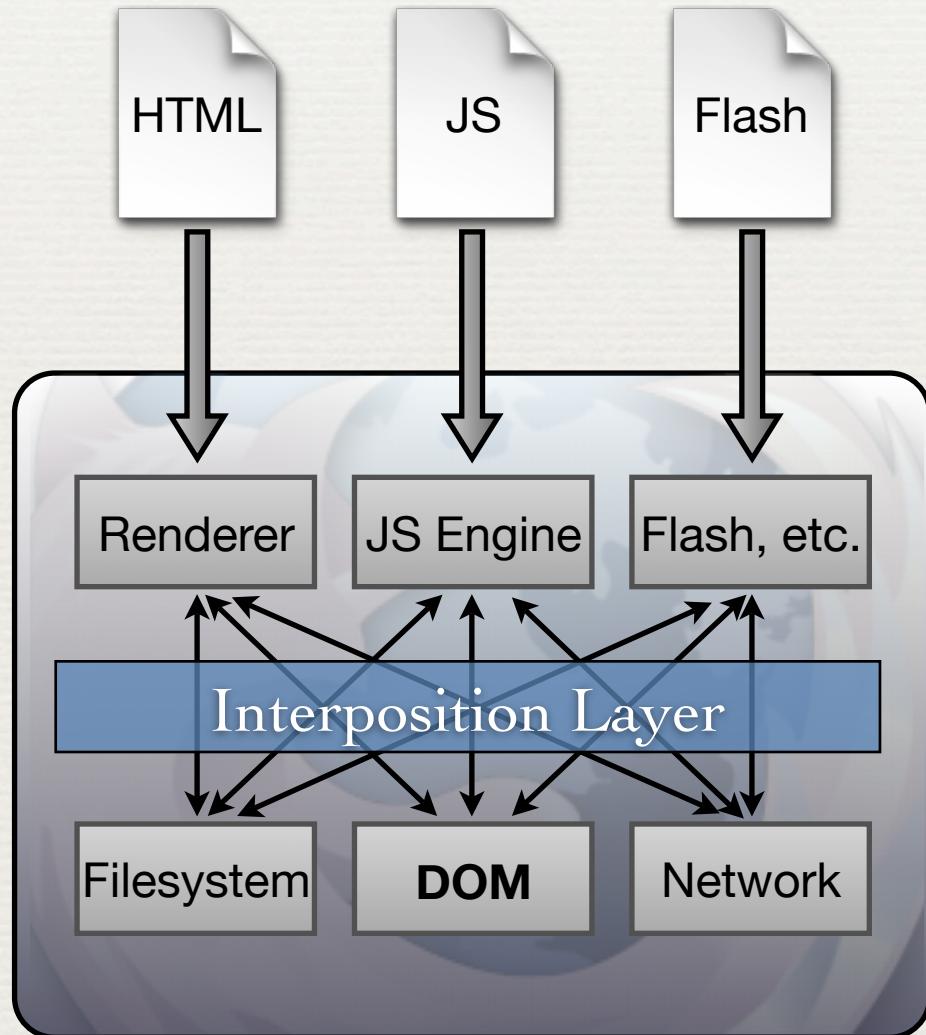
BrowserShield

Reis, Dunagan, Wang, Dubrovsky, Esmeir [OSDI '06]



- ◆ Interpose on JavaScript code
 - ◆ Prevent exploits of known vulnerabilities
- ◆ Rewrites JavaScript in-flight
- ◆ Challenges: HTTPS, other active content, browser quirks

Apply Uniform Policies



- ❖ Need to interpose on web content **within the browser**
- ❖ Enforce same policies on all content types
- ❖ Protect key resources (DOM, FS, network)

Conclusion

- ◆ Many threats in today's web
 - ◆ **In-flight page changes** pose risks
- ◆ **Web Tripwires** can help detect changes
- ◆ **Safer browser architectures** are needed
 - ◆ Program boundaries, authorized code, isolation, uniform policies