

# Building a Safer Web

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# Web is Evolving



*Pages*



*Programs*

- **More complex, active content**
- **Browser now in role of OS, but not yet safe**
  - Browsers aren't built for programs
  - Web content faces real challenges

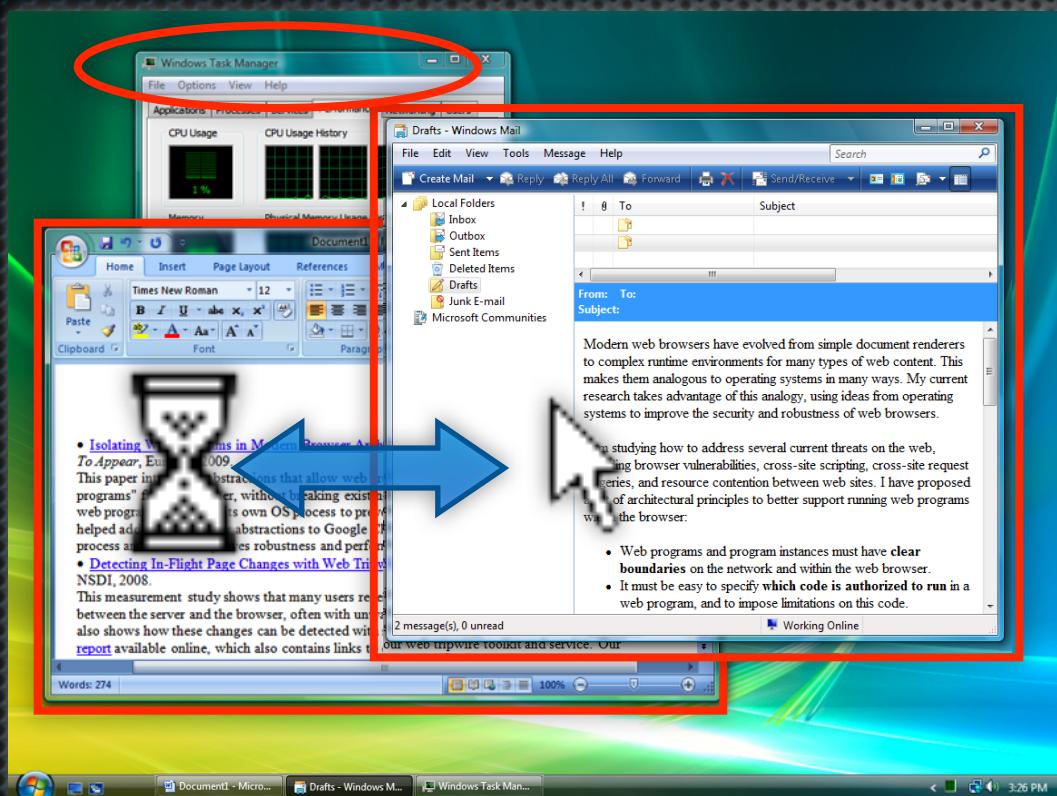
# My Contributions

<i>Problems</i>	<i>Projects</i>
Program Interference	Multi-Process Browsers [EuroSys '09]
In-Flight Page Changes	Web Tripwires [NSDI '08]
Poor Program Support	Architectural Principles [HotNets '07]
XSS	Script Whitelists
Browser Exploits	BrowserShield [OSDI '06]

# Range of Project Types

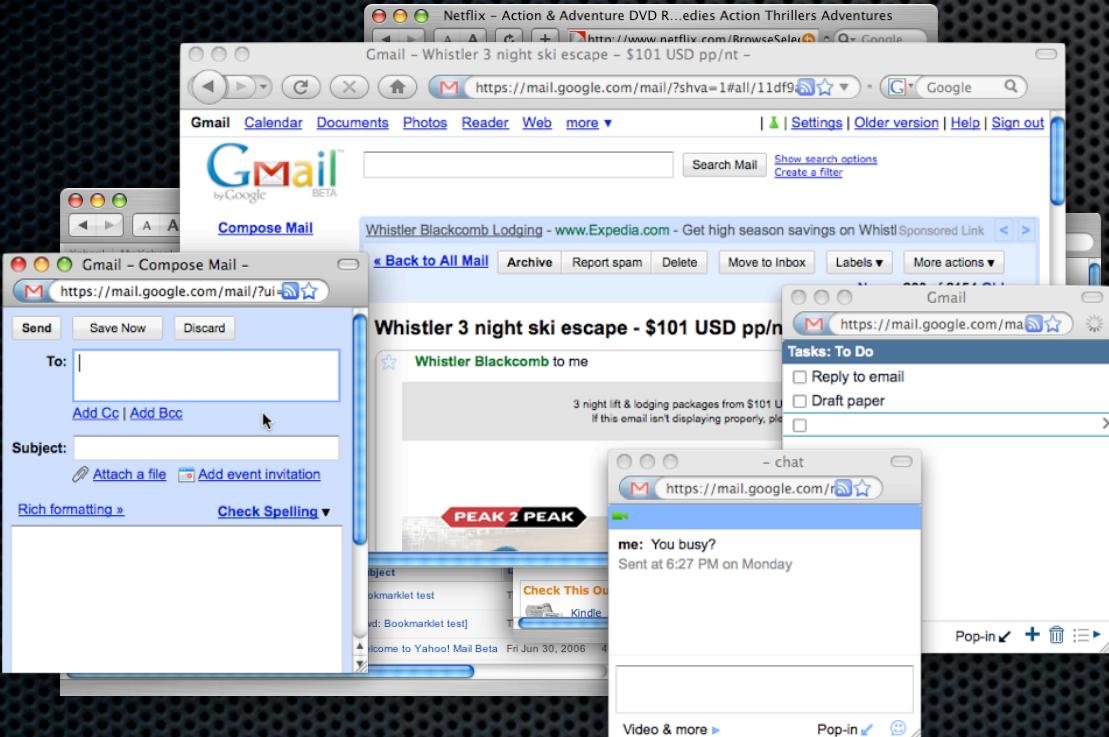
Program Interference	Multi-Process Browsers	<b>Practical, deployed in Google Chrome</b>
In-Flight Page Changes	Web Tripwires	<b>Measurement study of 50,000 clients</b>
Poor Program Support	Architectural Principles	<b>Position paper</b>
XSS	Script Whitelists	<b>Research prototype</b>
Browser Exploits	BrowserShield	<b>Prototype, influenced Web Sandbox</b>

# Consider OS Landscape



- Performance isolation
- Resource management
- Failure isolation
- **Clear program abstraction**

# Browsers Fall Short



- Unresponsiveness
- Jumbled accounting
- Browser crashes
- **Unclear what a program is!**

# Thesis: Learn from the OS

- ❖ **Improve browser and web content architecture**
  - ❖ Define a precise program abstraction
  - ❖ Isolate programs from each other
  - ❖ Make it possible to authorize program code
  - ❖ Interpose on program behavior

# Outline

- **Browser Architecture: Chromium**

- Define program abstractions
- Isolate programs from each other

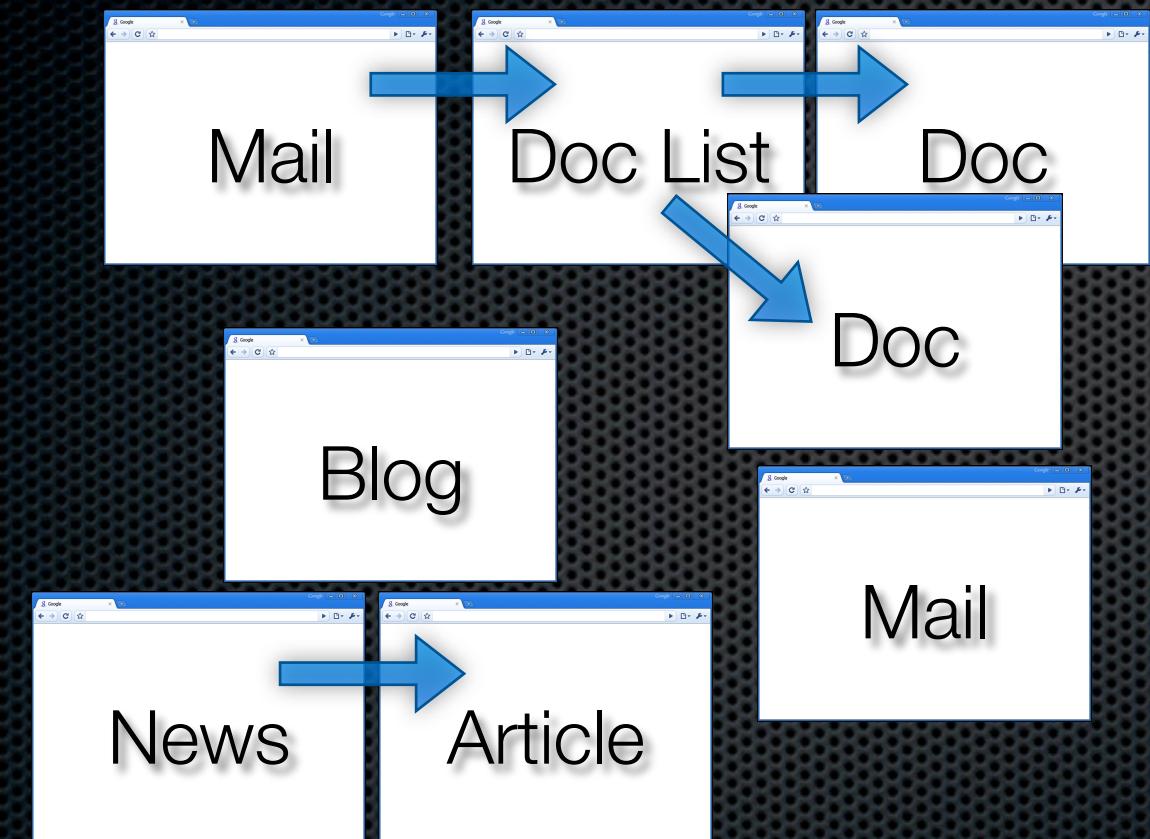


Web Tripwires

Previous Work

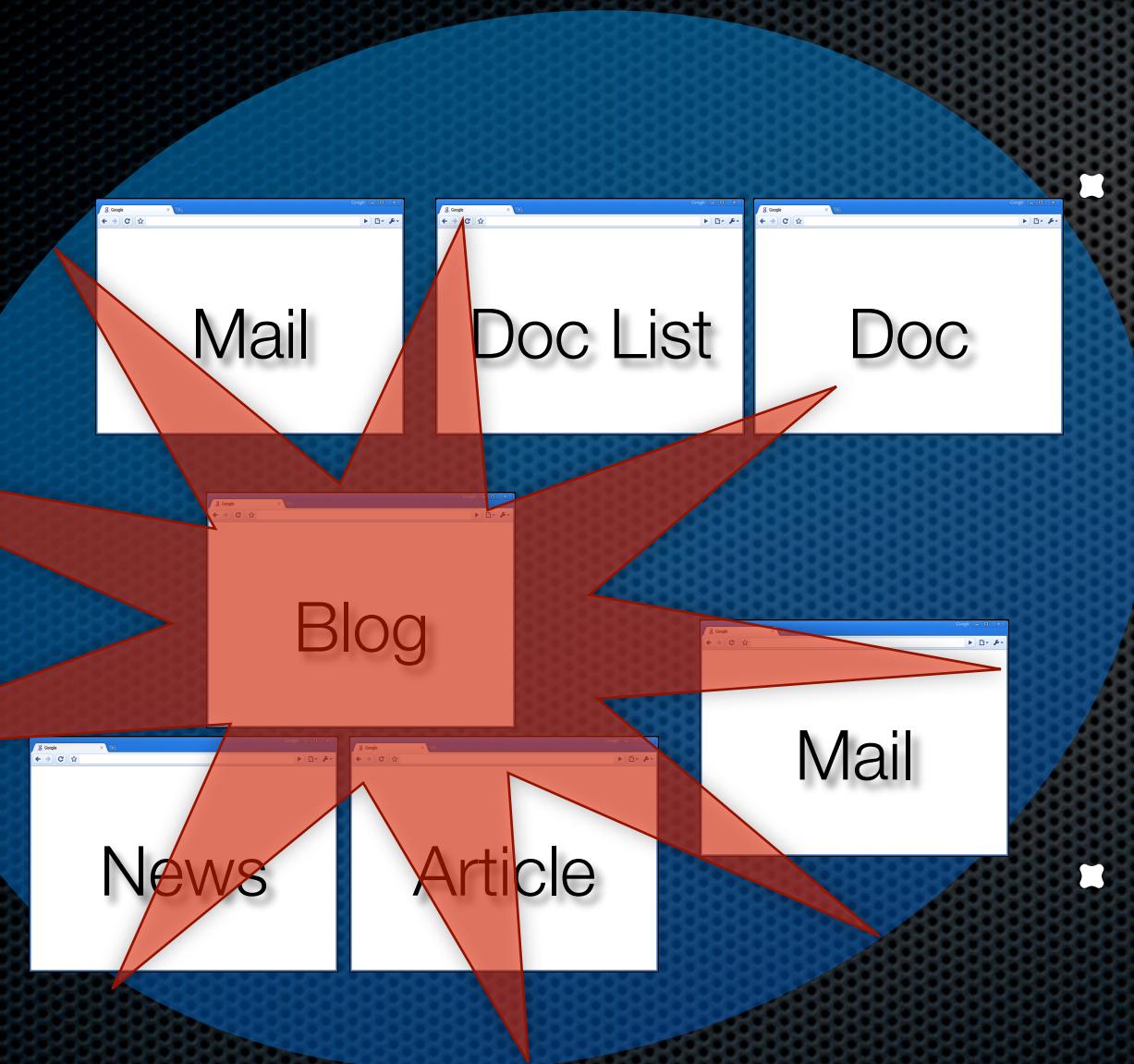
Future Directions

# Programs in the Browser



- Consider an example browsing session
- Several independent programs

# Monolithic Browsers



- **Most browsers put all pages in one process**
  - Poor performance isolation
  - Poor failure isolation
  - Poor security
- **Should re-architect the browser**

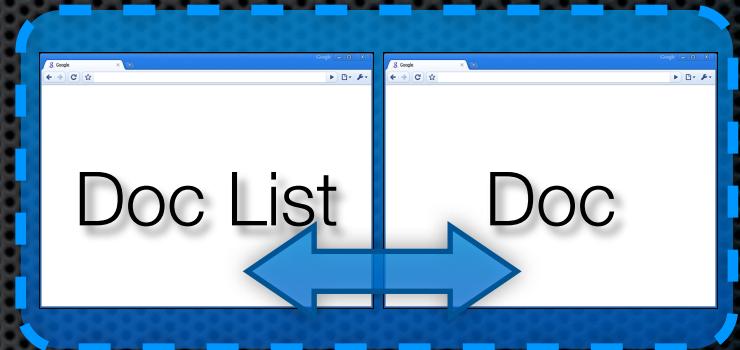
# Process per Window?



- **Breaks pages** that directly communicate
- Shared access to data structures, etc.
- **Connected** pages from **same-origin**
- **Fails as a program abstraction**

# Need a Program Abstraction

- Aim for **new groupings** that:
  - **Match our intuitions**
  - **Preserve compatibility**
- Take cues from browser's existing rules
- Isolate each grouping in an OS process
- Will get **performance and failure isolation**, but not security between sites



# Outline

Browser Architecture

**Program Abstractions**

Program Isolation

Evaluation

# Ideal Abstractions

- **Web Program**

- Set of pages and sub-resources providing a service

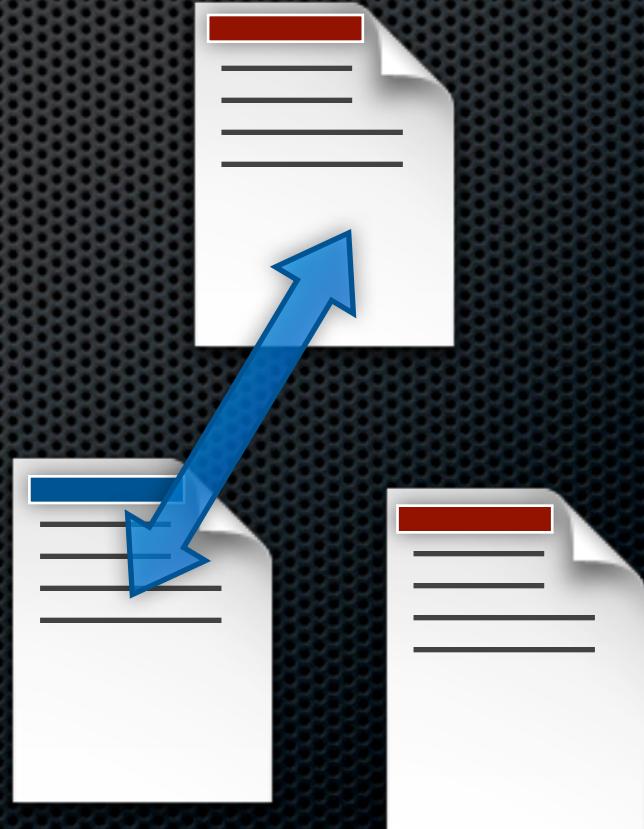
- **Web Program Instance**

- Live copy of a web program in the browser
  - Will be isolated in the browser's architecture

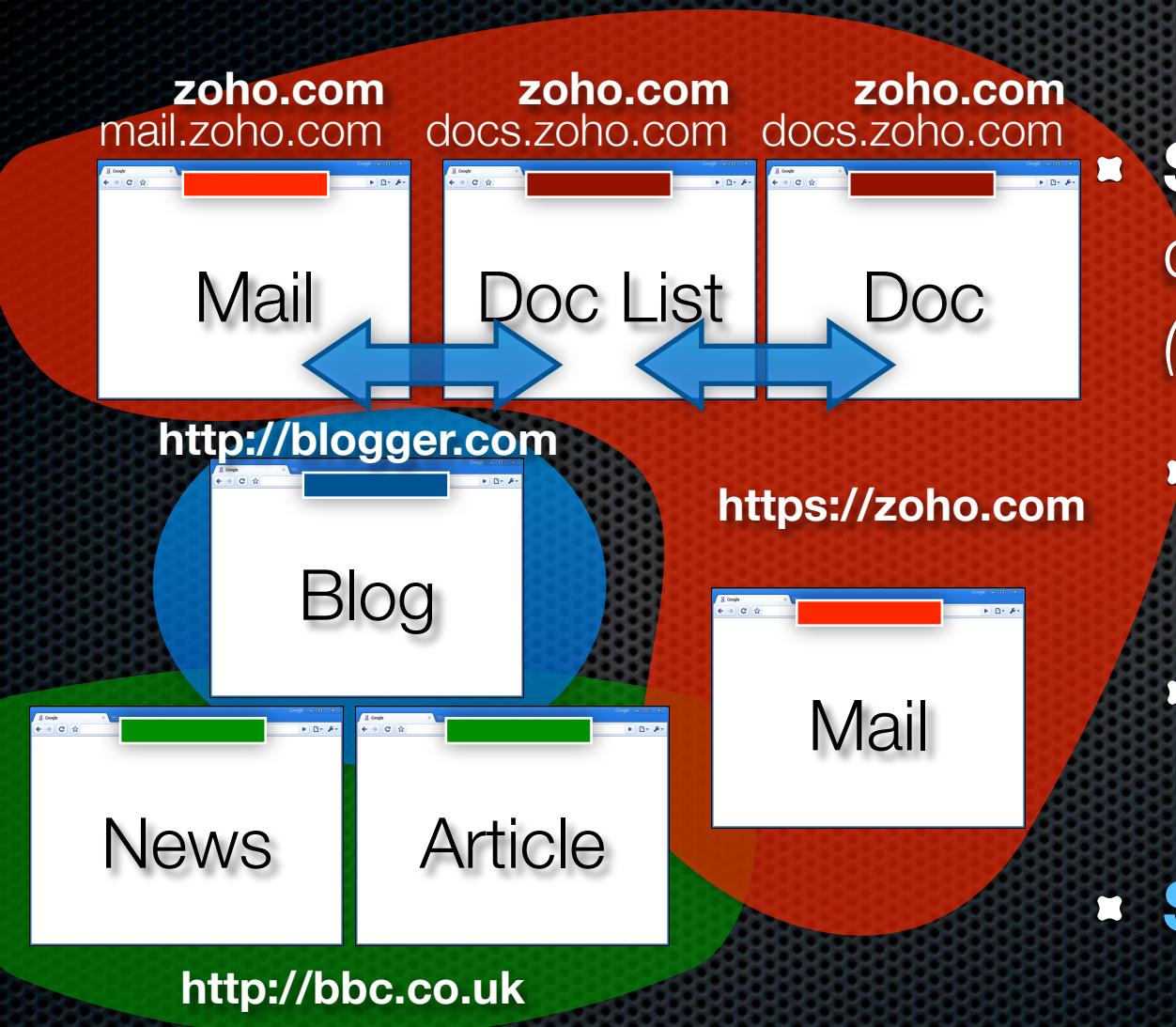
*Intuitive, but how to define concretely?*

# Compatible Abstractions

- Three ways to group pages into processes:
  1. **Site:** based on browser's *access control policies*
  2. **Browsing Instance:** *communication channels* between pages
  3. **Site Instance:** intersection of the first two



# 1. Sites



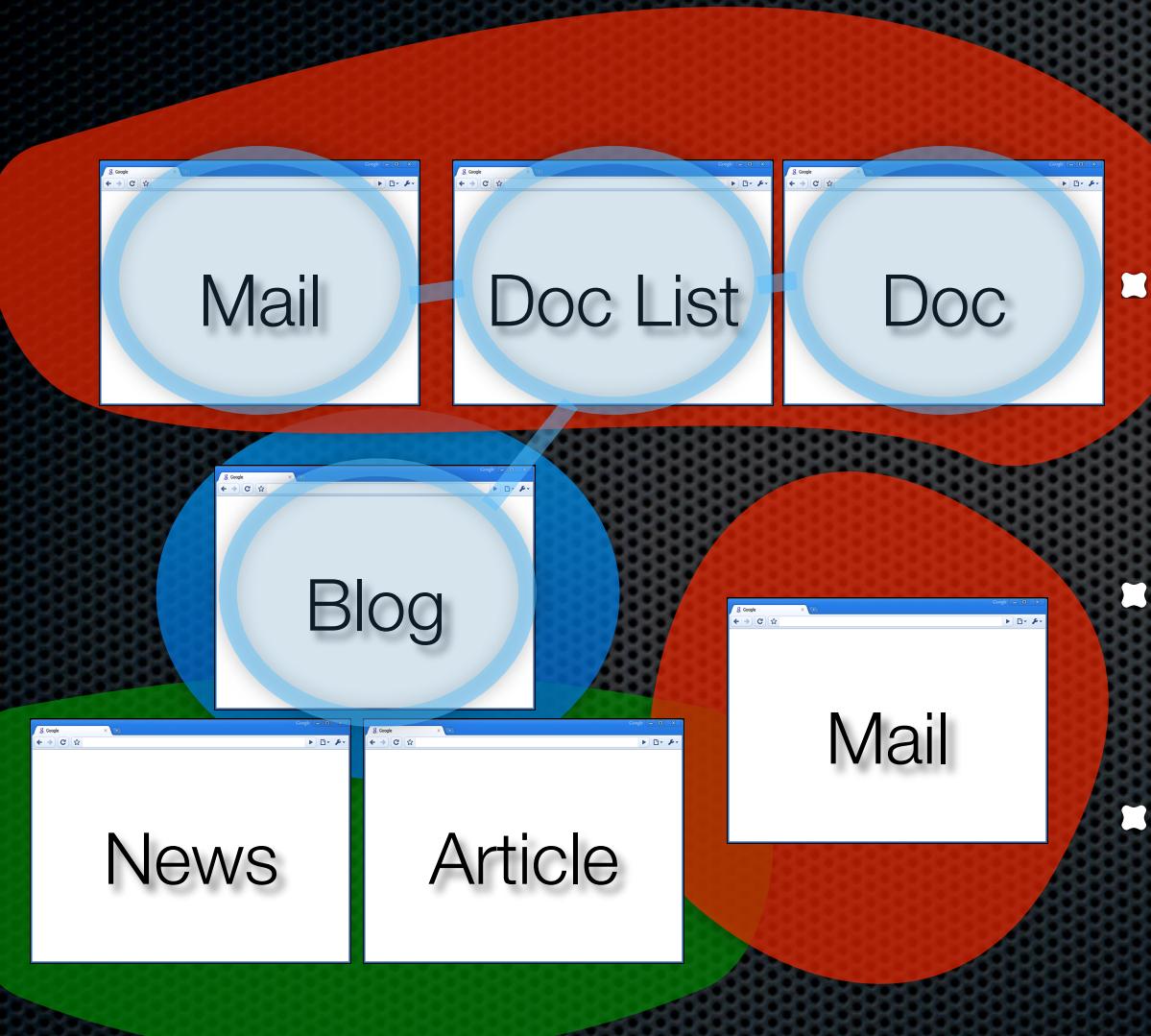
- **Same Origin Policy** dictates some isolation (*host+protocol+port*)
- Pages can change document.domain
- *Registry-controlled domain name limit*
- **Site:** RCDN + protocol

# 2. Browsing Instances



- Not all pages can talk
- References between “related” windows
  - Parents and children
  - Lifetime of window
- Browsing Instance:** connected windows, regardless of site

# 3. Site Instances



- **Site Instance:** Intersection of site & browsing instance
- **Safe to isolate from any other pages**
- Compatible notion of a web program instance

# Abstractions Recap

- **Site**
  - e.g., All pages from <https://bbc.co.uk>
- **Browsing Instance**
  - Windows with script references to each other
- **Site Instance**
  - Connected, same-site pages

# Compatibility Compromises

- **Coarse granularity**
  - Some logical apps grouped together (instances help)
- **Imperfect isolation**
  - Shared cookies, some window-level JS calls
- **Not a secure boundary**
  - Must still rely on renderer to prevent certain leaks

# Outline

Browser Architecture

Program Abstractions

**Program Isolation**

Evaluation

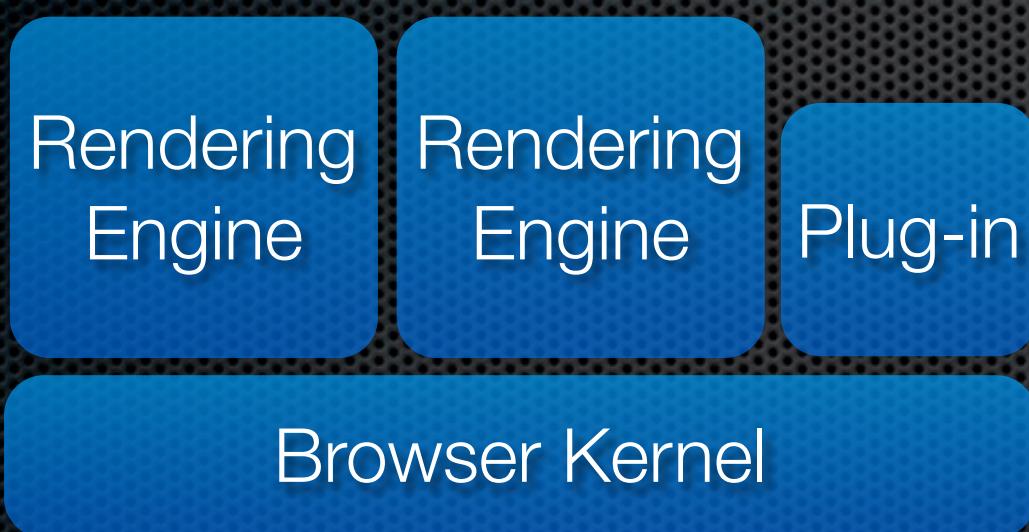
# Most Browsers are Monolithic

- All browser parts in one process
- Could divide into separate modules
  - **Isolate with OS processes:** address spaces, concurrency, failure isolation



One OS Process

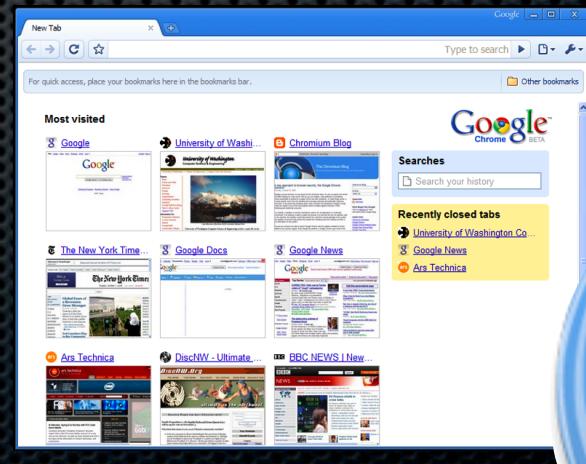
# Multi-Process Browser



- **Browser Kernel**
  - Storage, network, UI
- **Rendering Engines**
  - Web program and runtime environment
- **Plug-ins**

# Implementations

- **Konqueror Prototype** (2006)
  - Proof of concept on Linux
- **Chromium** (Google Chrome, 2008)
  - Added support for Site Instance isolation  
(including creating processes during navigations)



# Chromium Process Models

## 1. Monolithic

## 2. Process-per-Browsing-Instance

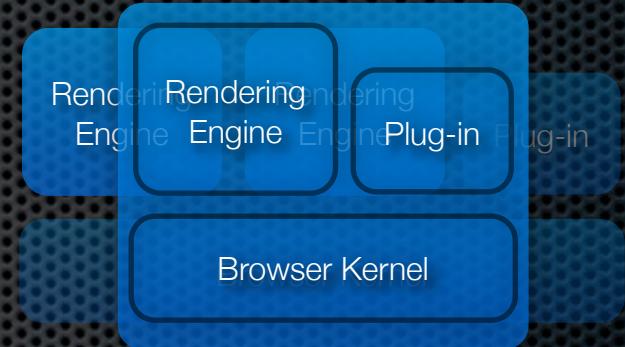
- New window = new renderer process

## 3. Process-per-Site-Instance (*default*)

- Create renderer process when navigating cross-site

## 4. Process-per-Site

- Combine instances: fewer processes, less isolation



# Implementation Caveats

- **Sites may sometimes share processes**
  - Not all cross-site navigations change processes
  - Frames still in parent process
  - Process limit (20), then randomly re-used

# Outline

Browser Architecture

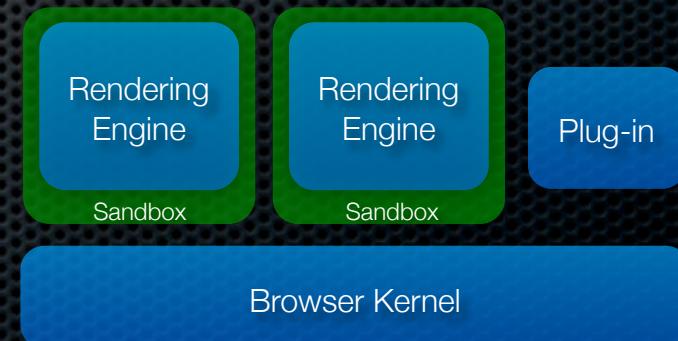
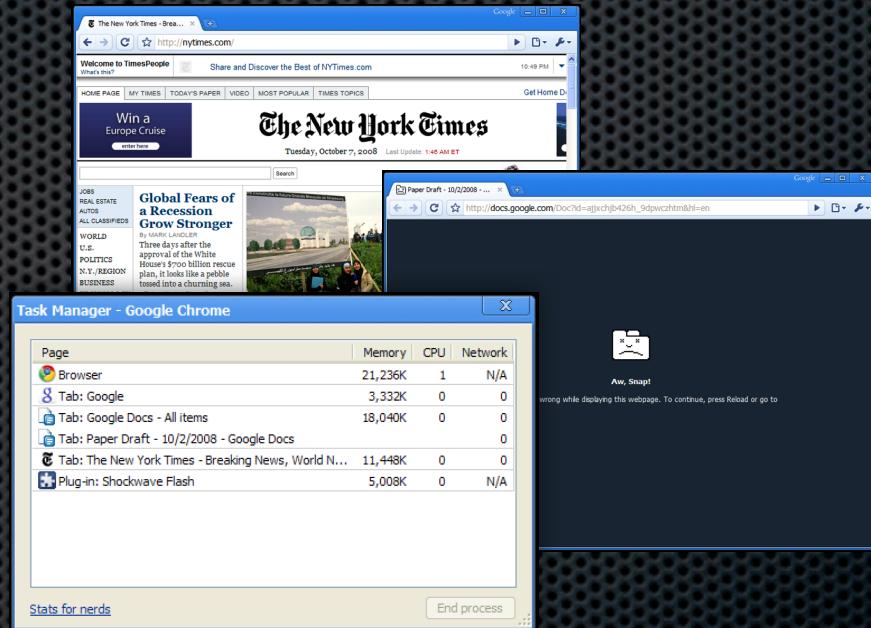
Program Abstractions

Program Isolation

**Evaluation**

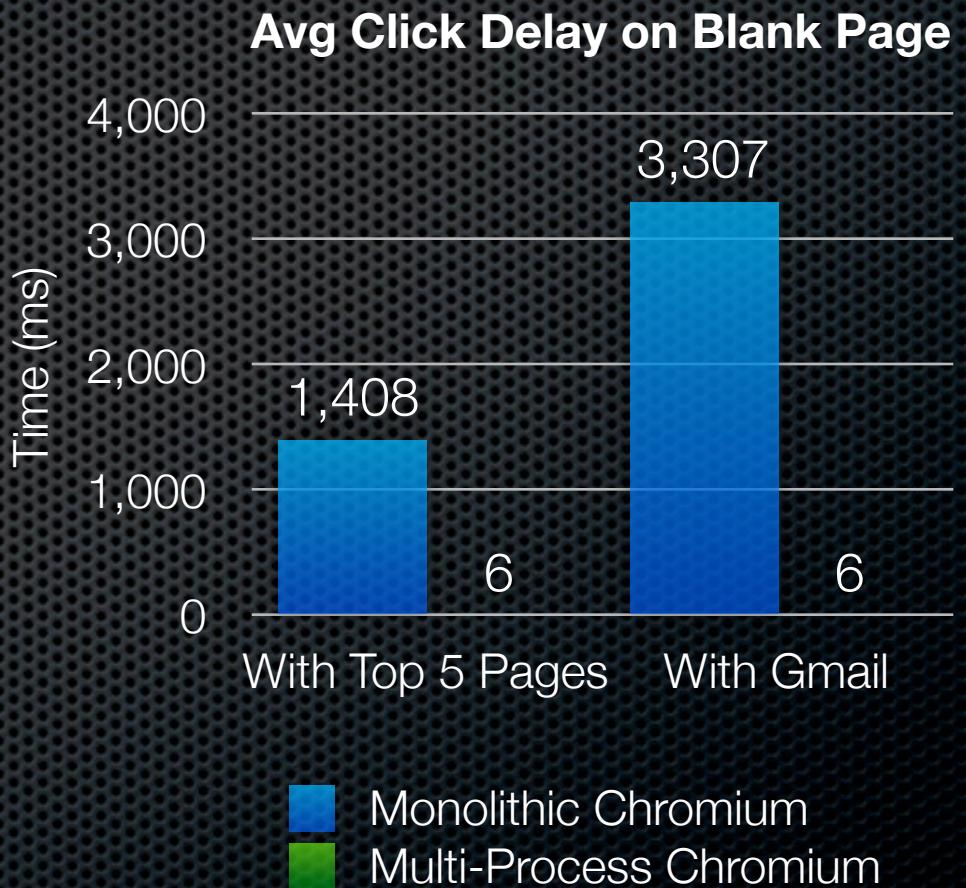
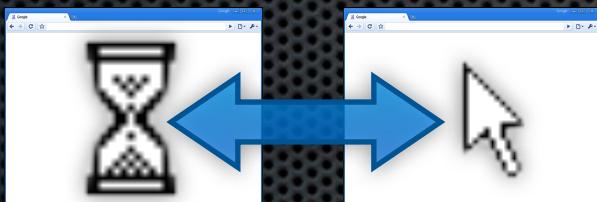
# Robustness Benefits

- Failure Isolation
- Accountability
- Memory Management
- Some additional security  
(e.g., Chromium's sandbox)



# Performance Isolation

- **Responsive** while other web programs working
- No click latency



# Other Performance Impact

- **Speedups**



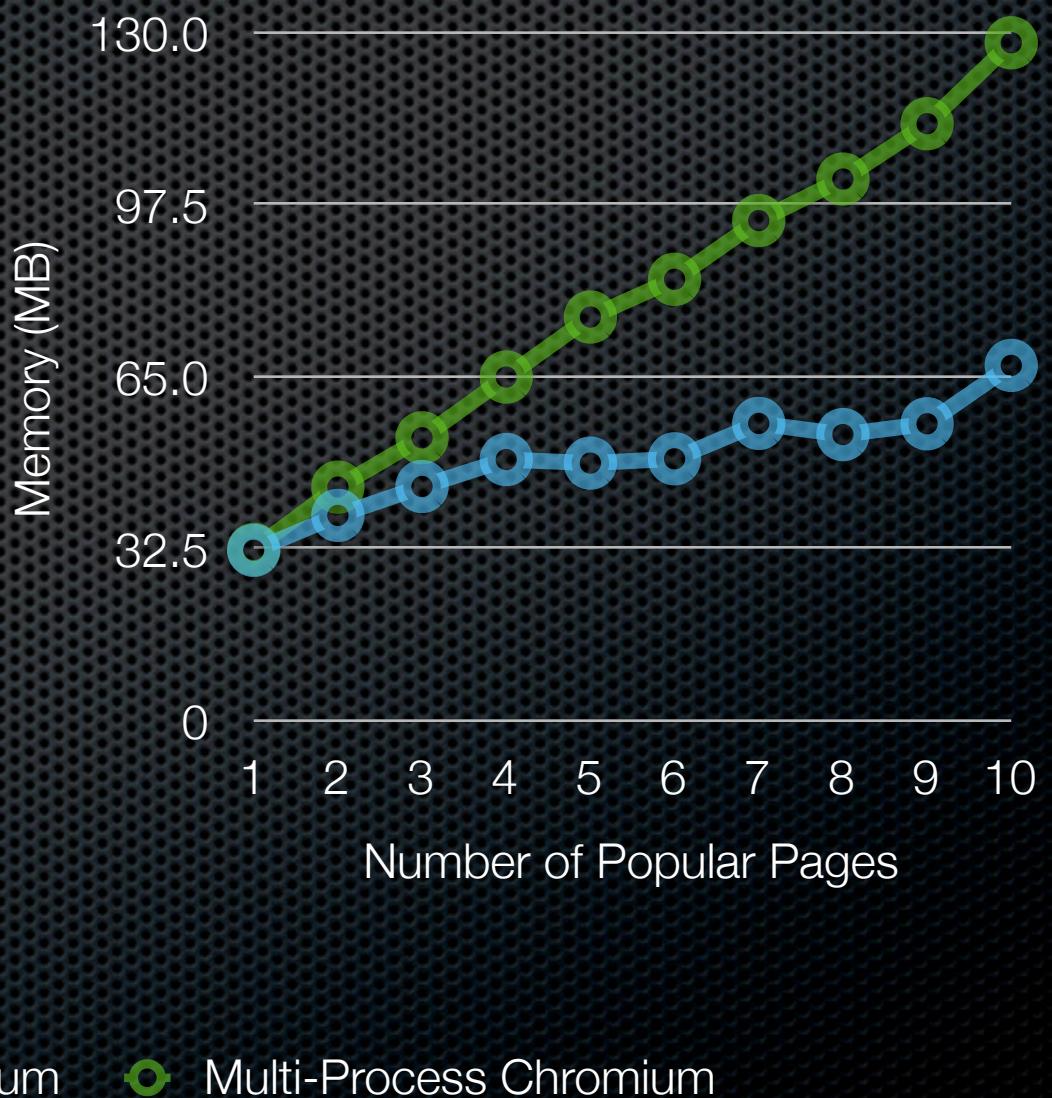
- More work done concurrently, leveraging cores
  - e.g., Session restore of several tabs

- **Process Latency**

- 100 ms, but masked by other speedups in practice

# Memory Overhead

- Robustness benefits do have a cost
- Reasonable for many real users



# Compatibility Evaluation

- No known compat bugs due to architecture
  - Distributed tests check top million pages
- Some minor behavior changes
  - e.g., **Narrower scope of window names:** browsing instance, not global

# Related Architecture Work

- **Internet Explorer 8**
  - Multi-process architecture, no program abstractions
- **Gazelle**
  - Like Chromium, but values security over compatibility
- **Other research: OP, Tahoma, SubOS**
  - Break compatibility (isolation too fine-grained)

# Summary

- Browsers must recognize programs to support them
  - **Site Instances** capture this
  - **Compatible** with existing web content
  - Can prevent interference with **process isolation**

# Outline

Browser Architecture

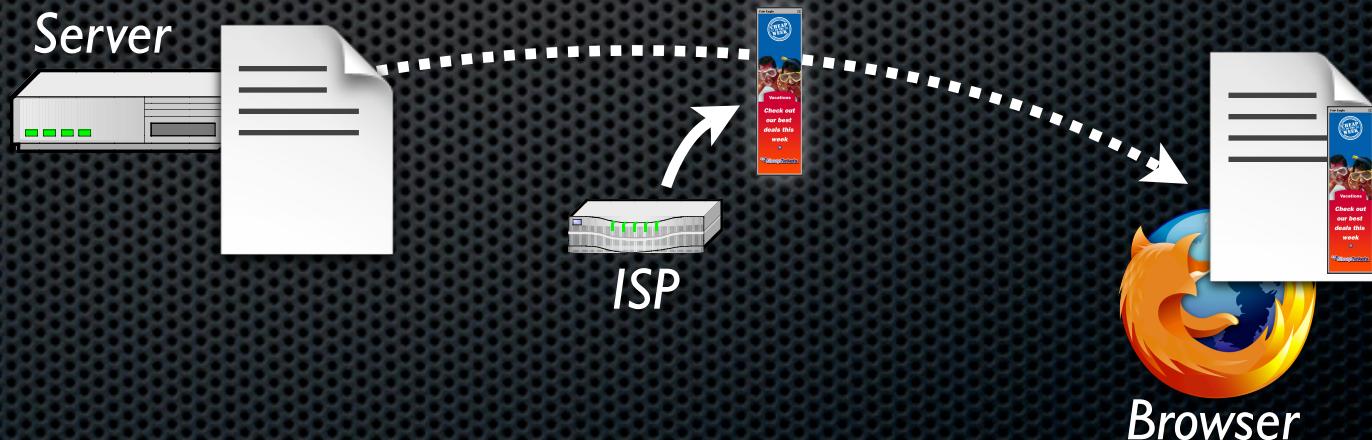
- **Web Tripwires**
  - Simple integrity checks to protect programs

Previous Work

Future Directions

# Web Program Integrity

- Can users or publishers trust web program contents?
  - HTTP can be **modified in-flight**
  - Changes become part of the site instance

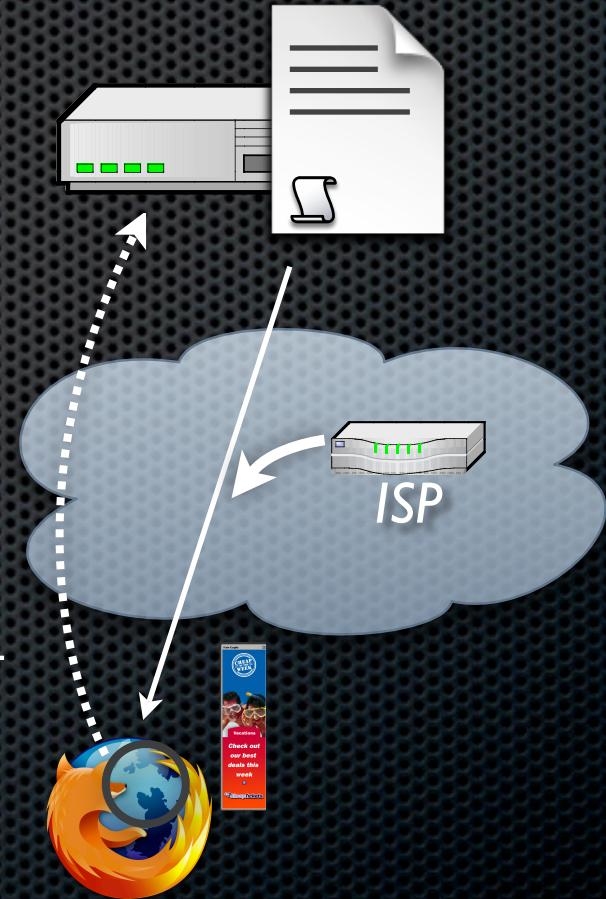


# Is this a concern?

- ❖ **Measurements say it is!**
  - ❖ Of 50,000 clients, 1% saw in-flight changes (653)
  - ❖ Ads, exploits, broken pages, new vulnerabilities

# 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

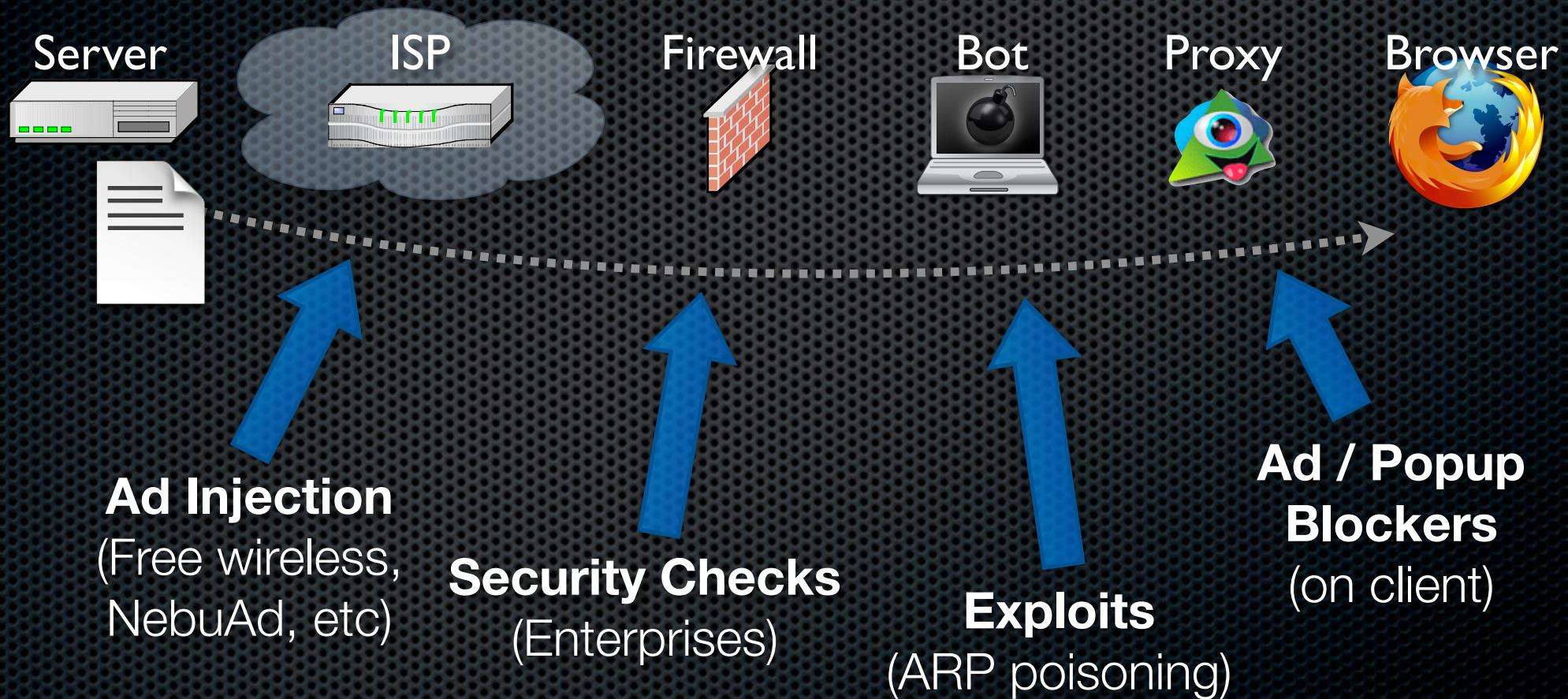


# Measurement Study

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

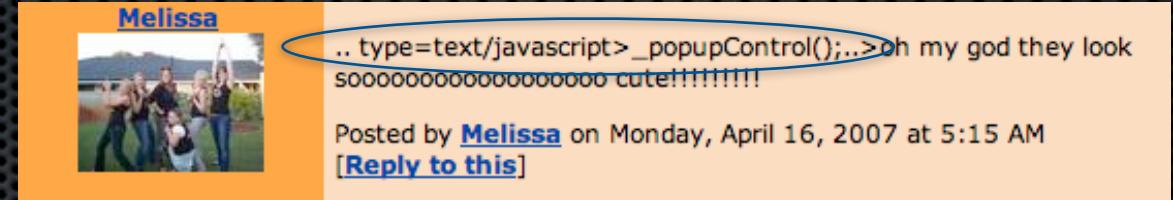


# Diverse Changes Observed



# The best intentions...

- **Bugs introduced**



- Web forums broken by popup blockers

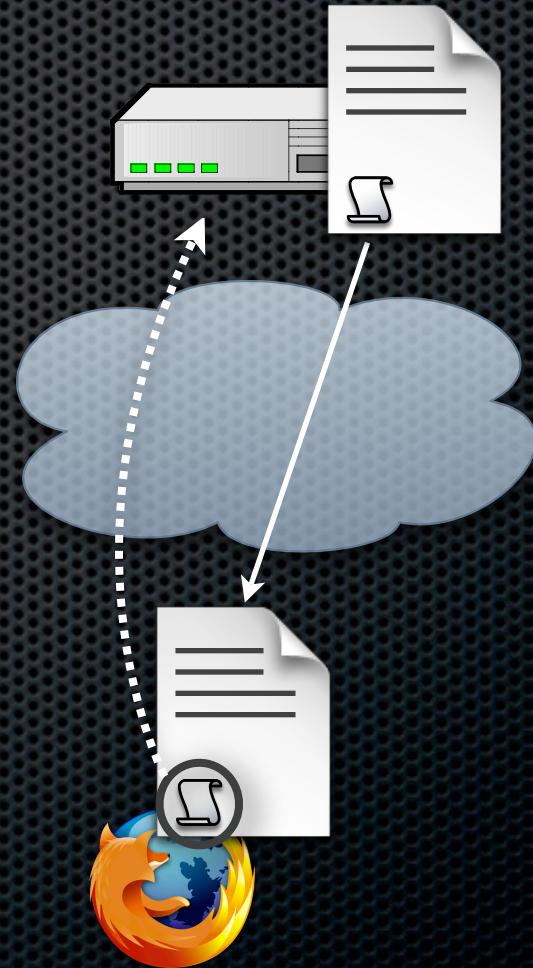
- **Vulnerabilities introduced**

- Ad blocker code vulnerable to XSS
- User's web programs are the victims!



# Web Tripwires for Publishers

- HTTPS too costly for some sites
- Can detect changes with JavaScript
- Easy for publishers to deploy
  - **Configurable toolkit**
  - **Web tripwire service**



# Summary

- Not safe to blindly patch code of web programs
- Many parties with incentives to do so
- Publishers can detect it with **web tripwires**

# Outline

Browser Architecture

Web Tripwires

**Previous Work**

Future Directions

# BrowserShield

[OSDI '06]

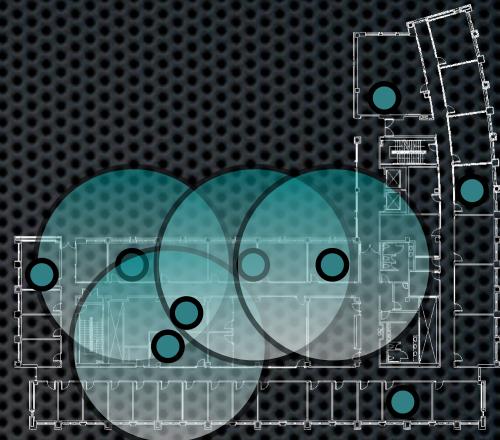


- **Block exploits** of known browser vulnerabilities
- Interpose to enforce flexible policies
- Rewrites JavaScript code in-flight
- Has influenced Live Labs' Web Sandbox

# Earlier Research

- **Wireless Networking**

- Study low-level 802.11 behavior [EWIND '05]
- Predict behavior from measurements [SIGCOMM '06]



- **Education with DrJava**

- Teach production programming [SIGCSE '03]
- Simplify Eclipse for students [SIGCSE '04]



# Outline

Browser Architecture

Web Tripwires

Previous Work

**Future Directions**

# Short Term Directions

- **Secure + Compatible isolation** of Site Instances
  - Better ways to evaluate compatibility
- **Opt-in mechanisms** for secure web apps
  - e.g., Alternatives to Same Origin Policy
- **Enforcing policies** on content, plug-ins, extensions

# Long Term Directions

- What will **networked applications** look like?
  - How will browsers & OSes evolve to support them?
- How will **trust models** change?
  - How to grant some programs more rights?
- **Robust and secure systems** in general

# Conclusion

- Web is becoming an **application platform**
  - Browser architectures must **support programs**
  - Web publishers must **protect content**
- **Great opportunity to reshape the web**



# Relevant for security?

- **Pages are free to embed objects from any site**
  - Scripts, images, plugins
  - Carry user's credentials
  - *Inaccessible info within each Site Instance*
- **Compatibility makes us rely on internal logic**



