

A pattern for a Web Content Renderer

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Currently, most software development is focused in creating systems connected to the Internet, which allows to add functionality within a system and facilities to their *Stakeholders*. This leads to depend on a *web client*, such as *web browser*, which allows access to the Internet services, data or operations that the system delivers. Within the browser's main components, a rendering engine is in charge of obtaining a convenient data structure as an output for the browser process; who at the same time will send this output to the operating system. If the output is a web page, it will be shown to the user as a graphical representation; if not, the information obtained by the resource will be saved in a format to the user's convenience. However, the Internet influences the attack surface of the system, and unfortunately many stakeholders and developers are not aware of the risks to which they are exposed. The lack of security education among software developers and the scarce and scattered documentation for browsers (and standardization) could become a big problem in large architectural developments that depend on browsers to perform their services. A Reference Architecture (RA) of the *web browser*, using Architectural Patterns, could be a starting point for understanding its security mechanisms and architecture, which interact with a bigger web system. This architecture would unify ideas and terminology, giving a holistic view of implementation independent details for both the browser and the system it communicates with. To our best knowledge, we have not found documentation that could unify the mentioned ideas. We developed a Web Browser Communication pattern that describes the infrastructure to allow the communication between a Web Client, a web browser, and a Server in the Internet. In this paper we describe the component in charge of the rendering of a web resource within the web browser, named here as Web Content Renderer. Since the appearance of Google Chrome, the structure of a browser has evolved with the objective of making it browser faster, simpler and more secure.

Additional Key Words and Phrases: Browser, Web Client, Browser Renderer, Reference Architecture, Pattern

1. INTRODUCTION

Patterns are encapsulated solutions to recurrent problems and define a way to express requirements and solutions concisely, as well as providing a communication vocabulary for designers [Gamma et al. 1994; Buschman et al. 1996]. The description of architectures using patterns makes them easier to understand, provides guidelines for design and analysis, and can define a way of making their structure more secure.

The aim of a Reference Architecture is to provide a guide for developers, who are not security experts, to develop architectures for concrete versions of some system or to extend such system. We describe the browser architecture as a Reference Architecture (RA) composed of architectural patterns. An RA is created by capturing the essentials of existing architectures and by taking into account future needs and opportunities, ranging from specific technologies, patterns and business models. The pattern diagram [Buschman et al. 1996] in Figure 1 shows relationships between patterns and we can see how different models relate to each other, where rounded rectangles represent patterns and the arcs indicate dependencies between patterns; for example, Interception of Traffic describes traffic threats.

We started to build a Reference Architecture in a previous work (Figure 1), and now we are trying to extend it by creating new architectural patterns for our RA, misuse patterns to describe threats and security patterns to build a Security Reference Architecture (SRA). We are currently building a SRA, which is a Reference Architecture where security services have been added in appropriate places to provide some degree of security for a specific system. The basic approach we will use to build a Security Reference Architecture is the application of a systematic methodology from [Fernandez et al. 2006; Fernandez et al. 2011; Fernandez et al. 2015], which can be used as

a guideline to build secure web browser systems and/or evaluate their security levels. By checking if a threat, expressed as a misuse pattern, can be stopped or mitigated in the security reference architecture, we can evaluate its level of security.

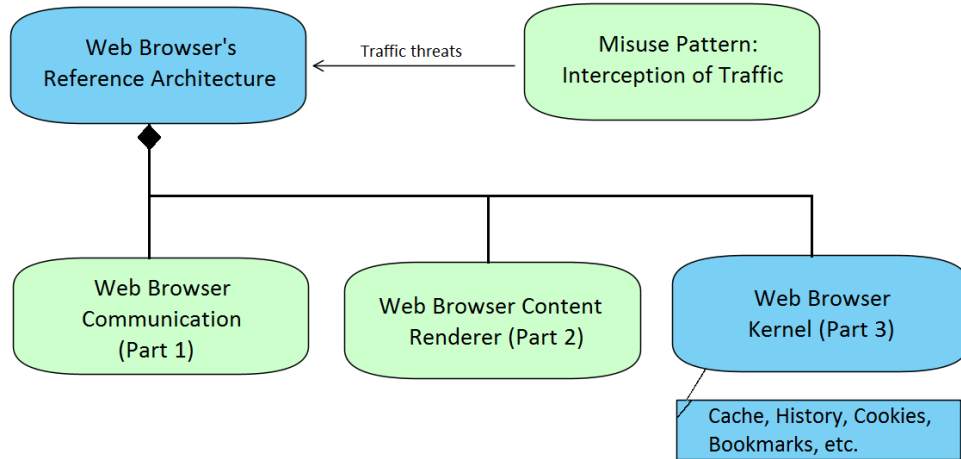


Fig. 1. Pattern Diagram of our work. Finished patterns in green and still developing in blue.

In this work, a Web Content Renderer Pattern is presented (See Figure 1 to see how it fits with our other patterns). We have already documented a Web Browser Communication pattern as our foundation and now we are extending it [Silva et al. 2016b] (Figure 2). The audience to which our paper is focused are browser developers, web application developers, researchers and for teaching purposes, being the first two the most important, since they are the responsible for the implementation and correct use of secure mechanisms.

2. WEB CONTENT RENDERER PATTERN

Intent

The Web Content Renderer describes the architecture for processing the web resources obtained by a browser, into a convenient data structure [Google 2014] or graphical representation, such as a bitmap, which will be displayed on the screen to the user.

Example

Once a resource is obtained by the web browser, it is necessary to interpret it if the resource is a web page or save it temporally or indefinitely in the web browser's host. If it is a web page, the web browser needs to parse it, interpret it and obtain its comfortable structure for displaying the resource on the host's screen.

Context

A browser is used to access services or information in the Internet. A browser starts by accepting a URL from a user (explicit request) or an implicit request for interaction with a resource and sending them to the corresponding IP address. It also receives an

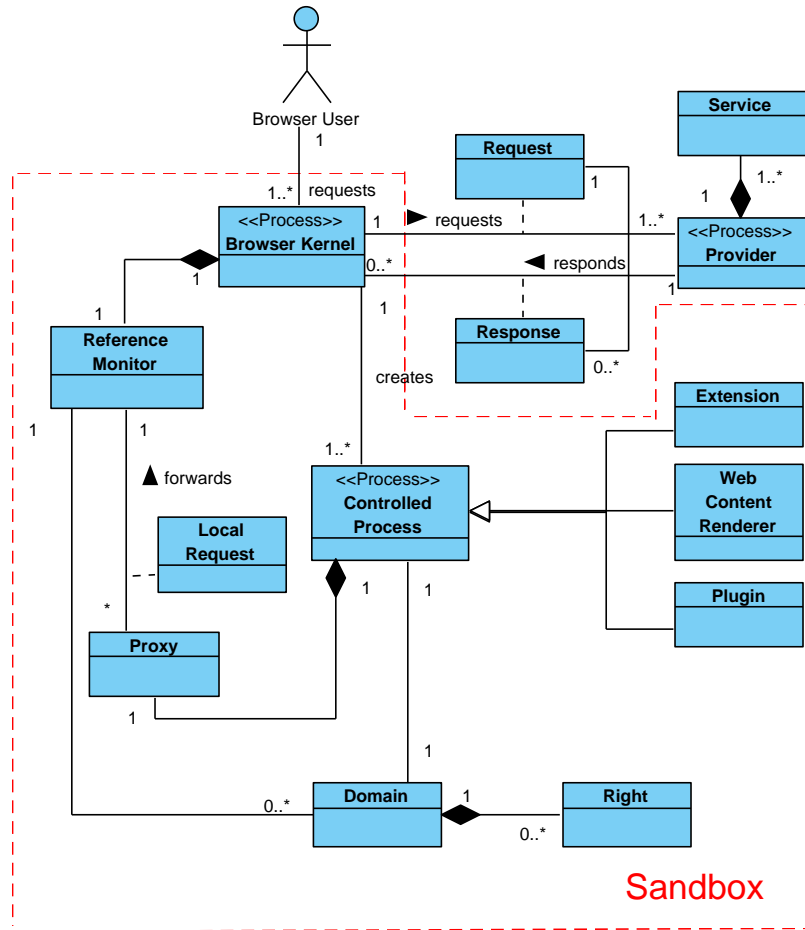


Fig. 2. Web Browser Communication pattern [Silva et al. 2016b].

answer to this request. For this purpose, web browsers need to parse and interpret the resource to obtain a graphic representation of the resource for the user.

Problem

Requests for resources, such as files, data, images, etc., from providers/servers may be in a specific format, the challenge is to find a way to make them visible on the user's browser. In this case, if appropriate tools are not available, the resource cannot be helpful because it cannot be seen correctly. How can the host provide these functions? The solution to this problem must resolve the following forces:

- *Transparency*: The user should not be concerned about how a request is manipulated to get its result on the screen.
- *Stability*: The browser must be capable of displaying the resource even in the presence of different formats or syntax errors, like invalid HTML5.

- *Isolation*: If a request is completed, this is with the Browser User permission and should not cause an undesirable behavior with other obtained resources. Also, if an error exists in one resource this should not affect other resources in unexpected ways.
- *Heterogeneity*: It does not matter the type of provider with which the browser communicates, it should be possible to interact with any type, and it should be possible to show appropriately the content of the obtained resource.
- *Timeliness*: The obtained resource should be displayed within a reasonable time frame; otherwise, a user of the browser would have a bad experience.

Solution

Provide the web browser, with the functions needed to understand requests and then obtain a comfortable format for the host's Graphics Processor Unit (GPU) to display it to the browser's user. Our solution is directly related to our Web Browser Communication pattern [Silva et al. 2016b] (Figure 2), where we show how the browser's components communicate with each other when a resource is requested. Since the Web Content Renderer is a specialization of a Controlled Process, it will communicate with the Browser Kernel of the web browser to do its job, which is rendering a resource.

Structure. Figure 3 shows a **Frame Constructor** in charge of building a **Rendered View** of the requested resource and communicating it to the **Browser Kernel**. The **Frame Constructor** participates in the communication, between the **Browser Kernel** and the **Web Content Renderer** (Figure 2) when a rendered resource needs to be shown to the user. The **HTML/XML Parser** is in charge of parsing a web resource and obtain an object representation of it, called a **DOM Tree**. A **CSS Parser** does the same job as the **HTML/XML Parser**, but creates **CSS Style Rules** to change visual aspects of the resource to display. The **DOM Tree** is a dynamic structure that can change anytime while the resource is needed, by using a scripting language that is interpreted and executed by the **Javascript Engine**; since most browsers support Javascript as its scripting language, we have decided of using this name. **CSS Style Rules** can also change in the same way, since a script languages, like javascript, can change styles dynamically. A **Rendered View** is the graphical representation or data structure representing a resource obtained from the **Browser Kernel**, where a **Render Tree** is the first step to obtain it. The **Render Tree** is a dynamic structure that links the **DOM Tree** and **CSS Style Rules** together.

Dynamics. Some use cases are the following:

- Load Resource (actor: Browser Kernel)
- Execute User action (actor: Browser Kernel)

We show in detail Load Resource below. (Figure 4):

Summary. A URL from which a resource can be obtained by a browser using the HTTP protocol. The Browser Kernel will be in charge of sending a retrieved resource to the Controlled Process, which is instantiated as a Web Content Renderer for displaying the resource appropriately.

Actor. Browser Kernel

Preconditions. The Host must have one or more Browser Kernels, for different instantiated web browsers, in addition to being connected to a network or the Internet. The Provider to which the browser will contact must also be available.

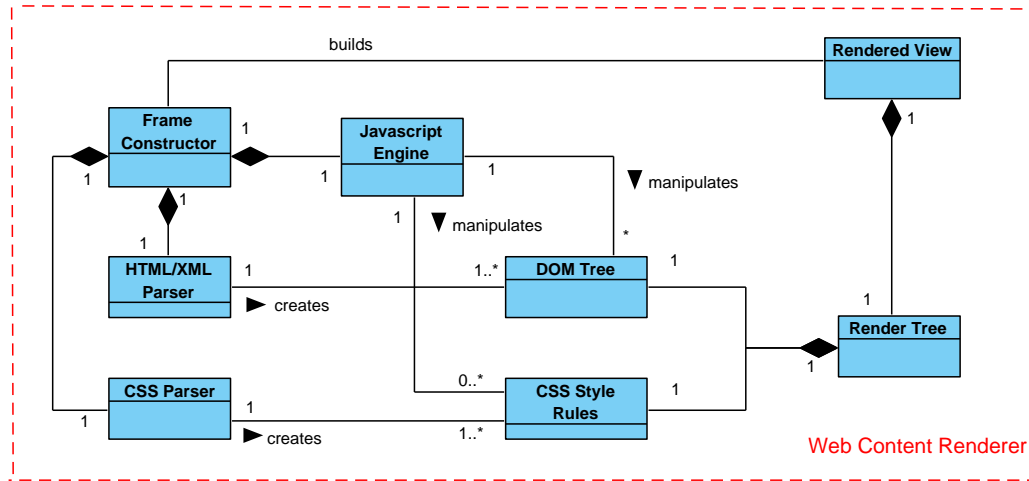


Fig. 3. High-level Components of the Web Content Renderer.

Description

- (1) First, the Browser Kernel sends a resource to the Controlled Process, which is instantiated as a Web Content Renderer. The Frame Constructor receives each request for rendering a new resource.
- (2) The Frame Constructor uses its HTML/XML Parser to understand the resource. During the parsing process new resources will be needed such as images, plugins, content, etc., where each one of them will perform a Load Resource use case. In parallel the tokenization process creates a dynamic structure called the DOM Tree, which is returned to the Frame Constructor. The same process is done by a CSS Parser to obtain CSS Style Rules.
- (3) If scripts are found on the resource while parsing it, the Javascript Engine has the job of parsing, interpreting and executing them. This action can change the DOM Tree and the CSS Rules Styles already built.
- (4) Finally, the Frame Constructor is in position for building a convenient data structure or graphical representation of the resource to be rendered. The DOM Tree and CSS Styles Rules are linked together into a Render Tree, and then a process called Layout and Painting is called to get a bitmap [Google 2014; Mozilla 2000] for the Browser Kernel.

Alternative flows

- The HTML/XML Parser fails in getting the DOM Tree from the resource.
- The resource does not exist, so an **Error page** should be created.
- The execution of Javascript or the rendering process is cancelled.

Postconditions. The Browser Kernel obtains a data structure or graphical representation of the obtained resource.

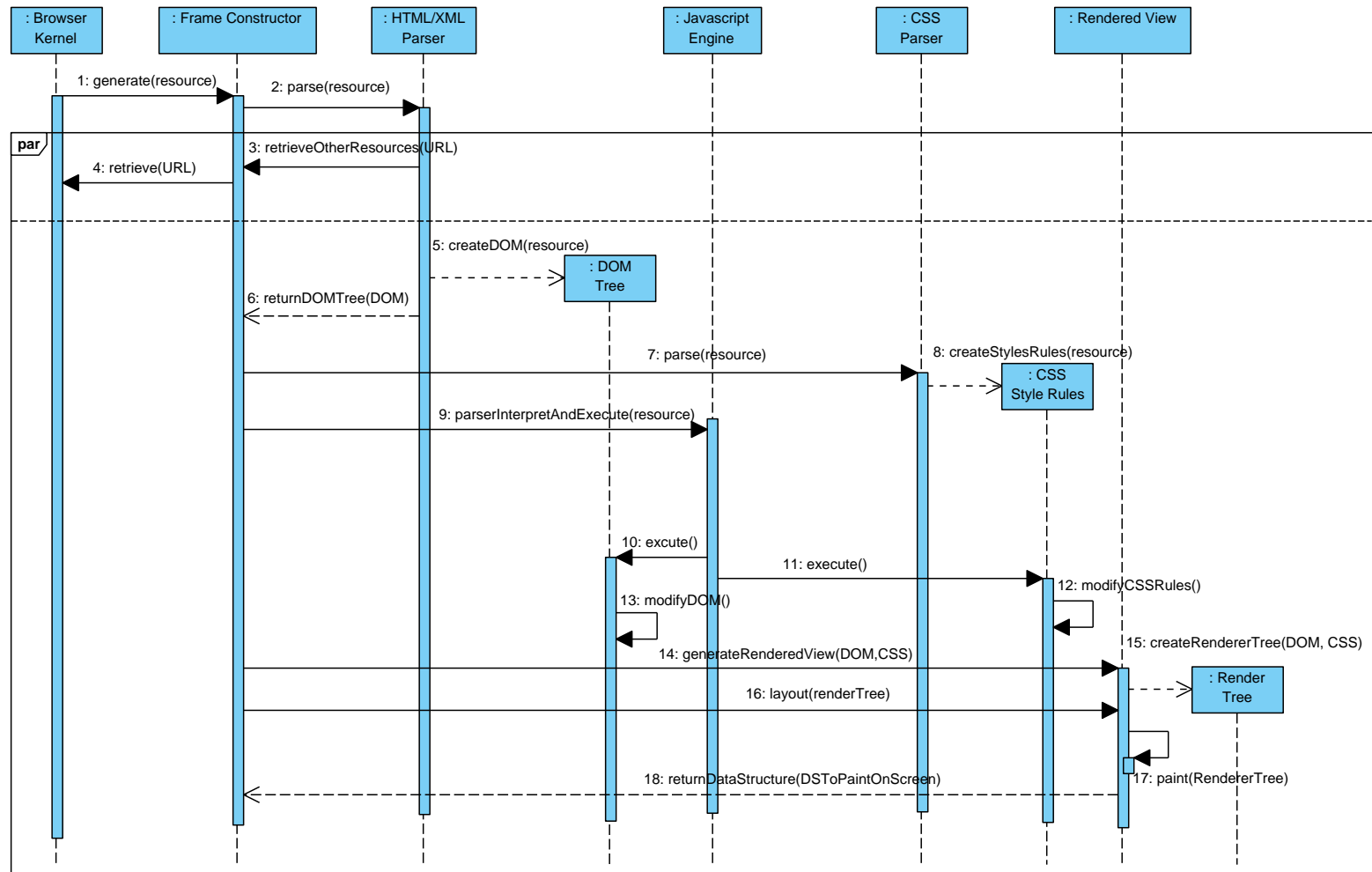


Fig. 4. Sequence Diagram: Load Resource.

Implementation

- Most browsers use Javascript for its scripting language. Those who do not use it, is possible that the rendering engine is only in charge of parsing the resources without building dynamic structures like the DOM, CSS Styles Rules or the Render Tree.
- The separation of the components of the *Browser* in various processes, with different levels of access, comes from the more general concept called a Modular Architecture [Vrbanec 2013]. This enables the separation of concerns in the browser, which may give greater stability, isolation, safety and speed. There are other software architectures used by browsers, but currently the use of a modular architecture is rising.
- Each Web Content Renderer instance, is a separate process isolated [Goo 2015; 2009] from others. In this way, the Same Origin Policy (SOP) [W3C 2010] is enforced in each instance defined by the origin of the resources: by its domain, scheme and port. The mentioned policy is the minimum security mechanism a browser has while requesting cross-origin resources, and divides the different kind of contents so they cannot interfere with each other. To enforce the Same Origin Policy, Google Chrome, Firefox and Internet Explorer use different schemes [Crowley 2010; Reis and Gribble 2009; Jackson and Barth 2008].
- Google and Internet Explorer have their rendering engine implemented with a sandbox mechanism. This security feature makes every renderer instance to have low privileges in the system, so they cannot interact in a dangerous way with the system. This defense mechanism enforces a least privilege policy, so the file system can be safe against threats that try to take advantage of web pages vulnerabilities that lead to browser attacks.

Consequences

The Web Content Renderer pattern provides the following benefits:

- *Transparency*: The process for rendering a resource is done without user interaction.
- *Stability*: Even if a resource (HTML for example) is invalid, the rendering process will try to get a visual representation. Another type of resource could be handled the same way or by requesting again the resource. Since each renderer has its own memory space, even if an error is found it will not affect the whole browser.
- *Isolation*: Resources are placed in different process (different memory spaces) and can only interact if the Same Origin Policy allows it. A Reference Monitor for the DOM Tree and Capabilities for the Javascript Engine are used to enforce this policy (Same Origin Policy - SOP). If a Web Content Renderer makes an error while loading a resource, it will not affect other processes that have instantiated other Web Content Renderers that are part of the same browser.
- *Heterogeneity*: Because each web browser tries to follow the standards of the W3C [World Wide Web Consortium - W3C 1994], every page that follows these guidelines can be viewed, as well as other resources.
- *Timeliness*: Since a renderer engine will be in charge of rendering a particular page or pages (if bound by the same origin policy as in Google Chrome), the time it will take to load several resources in different renderers will be less compared if only one renderer is used for the same task.

This pattern has the following liabilities:

- Since many independent processes are used to create a Web Content Renderer for rendering a resource (depending on the scheme using the browser), it is possible that a lot of the host's resources are used to keep everything open. A modular ar-

architecture requires heavier data structure for multiprocessing and keeping all processes working, compared with a monoproccess architecture with multithreading.

- Resources from providers which do not comply with the specifications of the W3C, will be displayed incorrectly by the web browser.

Example Resolved

With the given pattern it is now possible to display and navigate smoothly to all the resources we want on the Internet. Independent of the type of web resource, it will be possible to display it appropriately in the browser.

Known Uses

- Google Chrome is based on a modular architecture, where each Renderer Process communicates with the Browser Kernel [Google Chromium 2008]. Blink is the implementation of its renderer engine and is based on WebKit.
- Gecko [Mozilla 2000] is the name for the Renderer in the monoproccess architecture of Firefox, it is written in C++ and can be used to render the user interface of other applications such as Thunderbird.
- Internet Explorer, a proprietary browser, does not give much information about its structure or details of its implementation; [Crowley 2010] addresses Loosely-Coupled architecture [IE8 2008] and its components, like Trident its Rendering Engine, but without giving further details. Microsoft's new web browser, Microsoft Edge, integrates a new renderer, called EdgeHTML [Microsoft 2015].

Related Patterns

- The Web Browser Communication pattern presents the components of the web browser and how they communicate with each other when a resource is requested [Silva et al. 2016b].
- The Reified Reference Monitor [Fernandez 2013], describes how to enforce authorization rights when a subject requests access to a protected object or service and returns a decision (response).
- The Client Rendering Pattern by Vilar et. al [?] (which proposed five patterns to organize GUI widgets based on domain model meta data), resolves the problem of developers to compose widgets indirectly in the client layer of web Enterprise applications. The Rendering Engine, which is represented here as the Web Content Renderer, is part of the architecture diagram for the Client Rendering Pattern.

3. CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE WORK

A web browser appears to be a medium complexity software for users and developers without security experience. Unfortunately, this software allows a variety of attack vectors, to the user as well as to the system with which interacts. Therefore, it is important to understand its structure and how it interacts with internal and external Stakeholders.

A part of our Reference Architecture has been formulated through the abstraction of documentation, with which we have obtained the first part of it: the Web Browser Communication pattern. We created our first architectural pattern for the infrastructure of a web browser to help others understand holistically the components, interactions and relationships of this system. Furthermore, it has been possible to characterize the Stakeholders and one of the most important use cases. From what we know, this is the second Reference Architecture for the web browsers. The reference model obtained in [Grosskurth and Godfrey 2005] describes the type of architecture used in the nineties until 2009 (approximately). However, our proposal represents the current implementation used in browsers: a *Modular Architecture*. The proposed work allows a better

understanding of browsers by using our partial Reference Architecture, which is also helpful to understand existing threats. Also, since a pattern is generic by definition, our solution is not tied to specific implementations and is possible to generalize some results to other browsers.

Future work is finishing the Reference Architecture for web browsers. Another pattern related to the Web Browser Communication pattern will be obtained in order to complete the Reference Architecture, called the Browser Kernel pattern.

We plan to build more [Silva et al. 2016a] misuse patterns for the Web Browser Communication pattern, to continue the study of the possible threats in the *Browser*, as a way to educate developers and stakeholders. At the same time, these patterns will allow the construction of a Security Reference Architecture for the browser. In the same line, in addition to finding potential threats in the system, we need to find countermeasures or security defenses to prevent or foresee such threats through security patterns on the reference architecture. An example of the type of work to be carried out can be seen in [Fernandez et al. 2015].

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5. GLOSSARY

- **Frame Constructor:** in charge of putting together the results obtained by the parsing process of HTML and CSS files, as well of executing at the right time the Javascript code that will manipulate the DOM Tree and CSS Styles rules obtained.
- **Rendered View:** a graphical representation of a Render Tree, from the DOM Tree and CSS Style rules obtained from a resource.
- **Bitmap:** a buffer of pixel values in memory (main memory or the GPU's video RAM) [Google 2014].

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