Supporting and Securing Programs inside Web Browsers

Charlie Reis

University of Washington / Google

Web is Evolving



- More complex, active content
- Valuable data, targeted by attackers
- Browser architectures need to support programs

Outline

Current Browser Landscape

Security Challenges

Secure Site Isolation

Browser Wars Re-ignited

- Many advances in current & new browsers
- Improving performance, features, robustness
 - Security better, but still a big concern



Image: Matt Collins / New York Times

Performance & Features

Super-charged JavaScript engines

Firefox 3.5, Chrome, Safari, Opera



- Also memory reductions, native code execution
- HTML5, Gears, Browser Plug-ins
 - Offline, storage, workers, device access
 - New surface area for attacks

Robustness

Multi-process architectures (Google Chrome, IE8)

Rendering Rendering Engine Engine Plug-in

Browser Kernel



Program abstractions

Site Instances (Google Chrome)

Site Instances



Set of same-site pages that share references

- Safe to isolate with
 OS processes
- Compatible program abstraction

Outline

Current Browser Landscape

Security Challenges

Secure Site Isolation

Improving Security

How can browser's architecture help?

- 1. Protect user's **local resources** (Seeing progress in real browsers)
- 2. Protect user's **web principals** from each other *(Challenges in practice)*
- 3. Protect user's and publisher's **intentions** *(Research progress)*

1. Protect Local Resources

- Limit damage to client, despite exploits
 - Run web apps with low privileges
 - Low rights IE: renderer can't write to disk
 - Chrome's sandbox: renderer can't access local resources
- Plug-ins still a concern...



2. Protect Web Principals

Can we protect user's web accounts despite exploits?

Not as simple, if compatibility is important...
 (will return to this)



3. Protect Intentions

User's intentions

Prevent UI redressing (David's talk)

Publisher's intentions

- Anti-XSS mechanisms (e.g., BEEP)
- Detect in-flight changes (e.g., Web Tripwires)

Outline

Current Browser Landscape

Security Challenges

Secure Site Isolation

Trouble with Sub-resources

- Could always isolate pages based on site
- Pages can load objects from any site
 - Requested with
 user's credentials
 - Contain private info!



Example: Gmail Contacts

- Evil site loads JS file from Gmail, containing contacts
 - Intended for XHR; run by evil site
 - Past: CSRF vulnerability, leaks info
 - Present: add "while(1)" to script
 - Prevents leak, as long as renderer's logic is correct



Relying on Renderer

- Embedded objects must be "opaque"
 - Scripts are execute-only



- evil.com
- Images, etc., can't be sent back to server
- Enforced by logic inside the renderer

Can we protect user's other accounts,
 even if a renderer is exploited?

Potential Solutions

Alternative World: SSBs

- Imagine using a separate browser for each site
 - e.g., Site Specific Browsers (Prism, Fluid)
- Each has its own set of credentials
 - Can't be abused by other sites in different browsers



Credential Isolation

- Apply same idea in a single browser?
 - Each site gets its own cookie store, etc.
 - No cross-site cookies sent on sub-resources
- **Goal:** Site Instance never contains data it can't access

Drawbacks



- Not all credentials are explicit (e.g., IP address)
- Breaks sites that depend on cross-site cookies
 - e.g., Verisign PIP, Facebook?, Advertisers?
- What does following a cross-site link do?
 - Safe? (Send the cookie and stay logged in?)
 - Unsafe? (CSRF attack attempt?)
 (RequestRodeo)

Alternative Approaches

Distinguish types of cookies?

- Per-instance vs Browser-global?
- Like CSRF tokens within the browser
- Origin headers on all sub-resources?
 - Let server decide whether to send data
 - Privacy concerns...

Questions and Discussion

- Are we facing a fundamental decision?
 - Open mashups vs walled applications?
 - Or just a need for new mechanisms?
- How to compatibly + securely isolate sites?
- How to sandbox plug-ins?