

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

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Web Browsing isn't Safe

The image illustrates the concept of web browsing safety through several overlapping browser windows:

- Central Window:** A Google search page from 2007. A red box labeled "Injected Ads" points to a "Cheap Tickets" advertisement on the right side of the page. The ad features the text "CHEAP OF THE WEEK" and "Check out our best deals this week".
- Left Window:** A Yahoo! Mail interface showing a news article titled "Wireless Hackers U...".
- Right Window:** A search results page with a large question mark and the text "Install Malware". A red arrow labeled "Exploit" points downwards from this text.

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

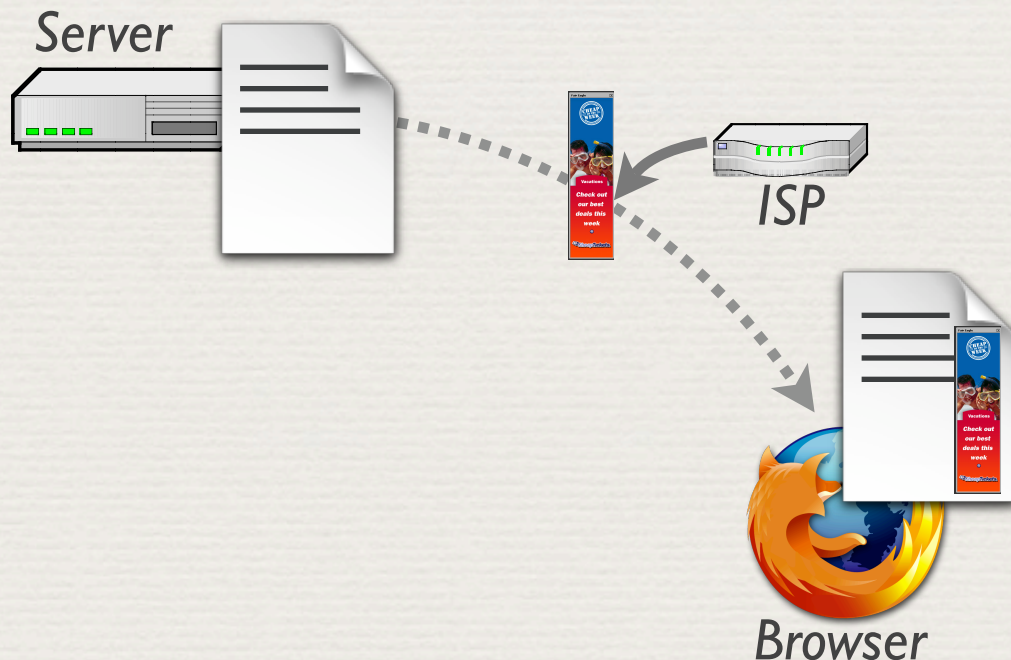
1. In-Flight Page Changes & Web Tripwires

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

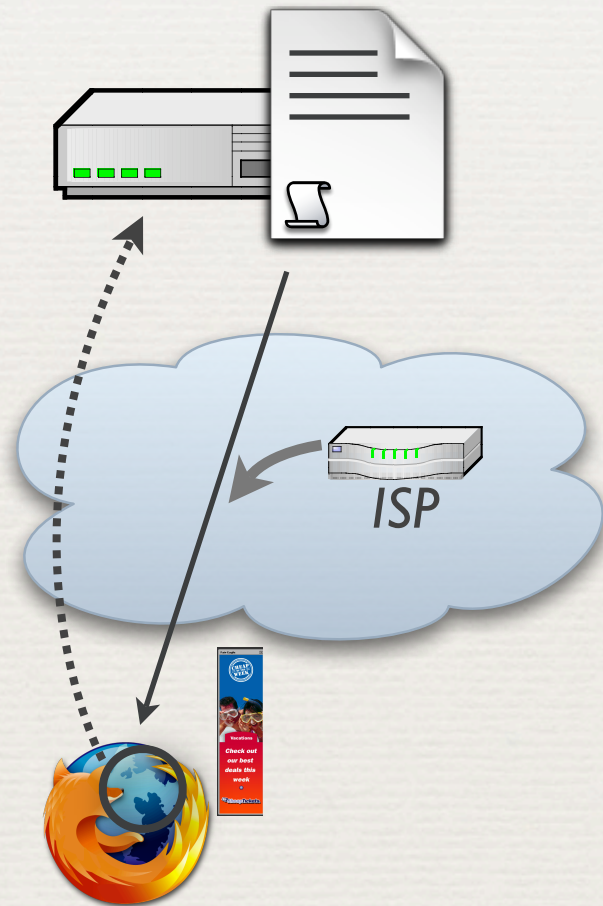
Measurement Results

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

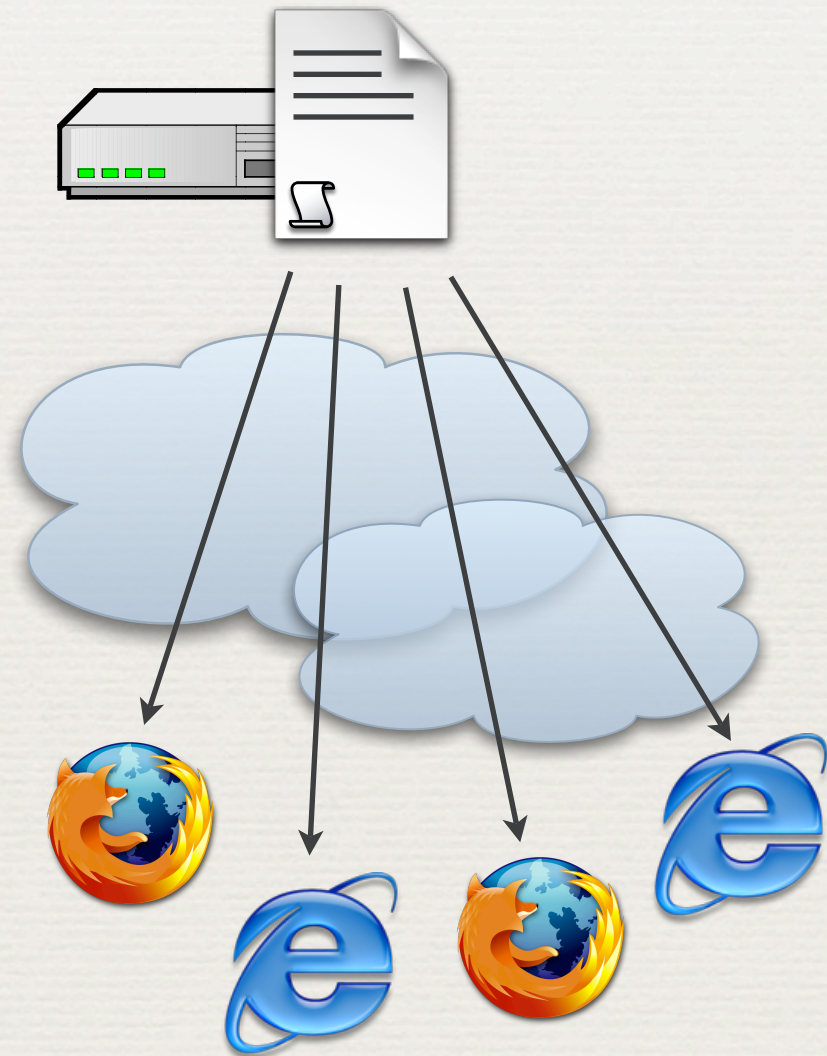


- ◆ Fetch and render original page
- ◆ Fetch JavaScript code in background
 - ◆ Second, encoded copy of page
- ◆ Can't compare against DOM directly
 - ◆ Use XMLHttpRequest to fetch page's source code as a string



Attracting Visitors

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



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Dangerous Consequences

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, ...

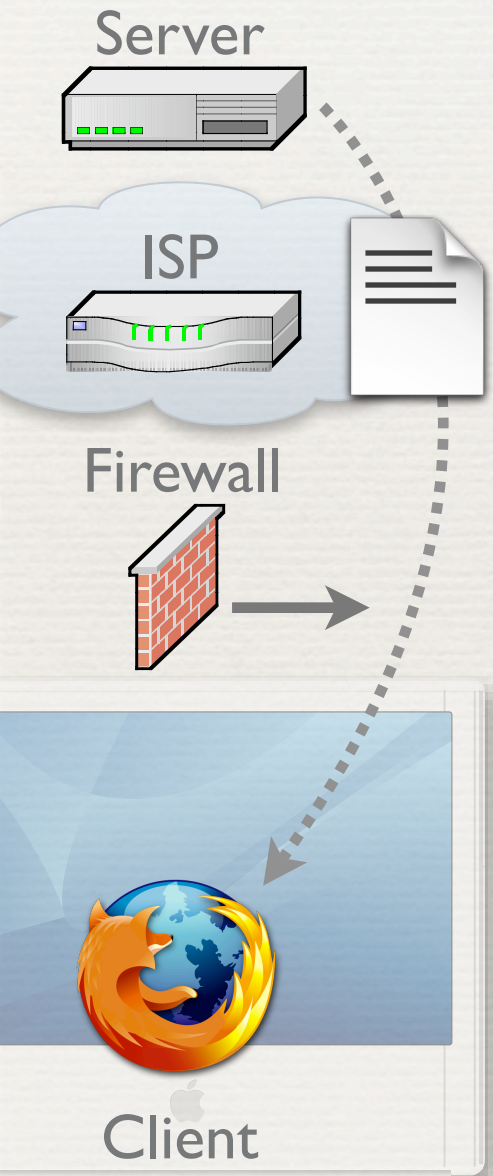
Revenue for ISP; annoy users



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

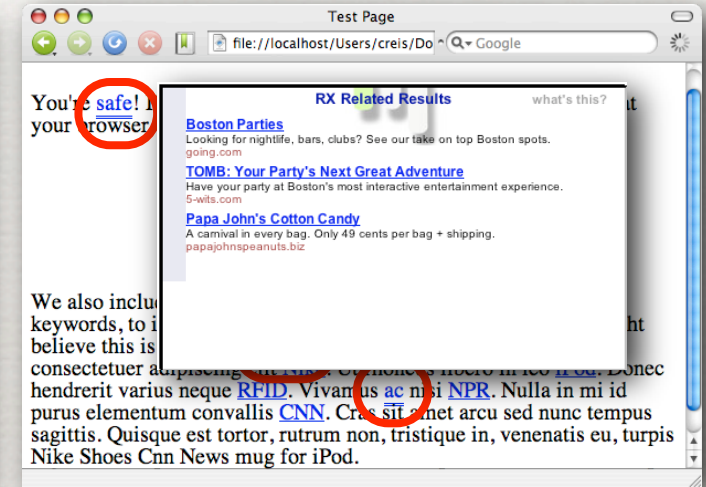
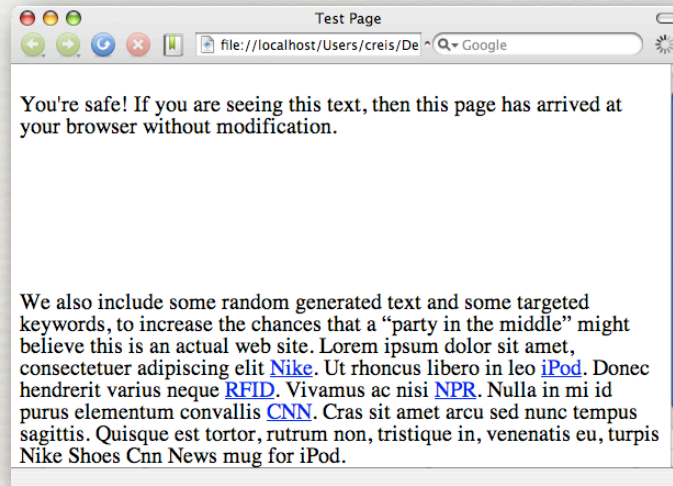
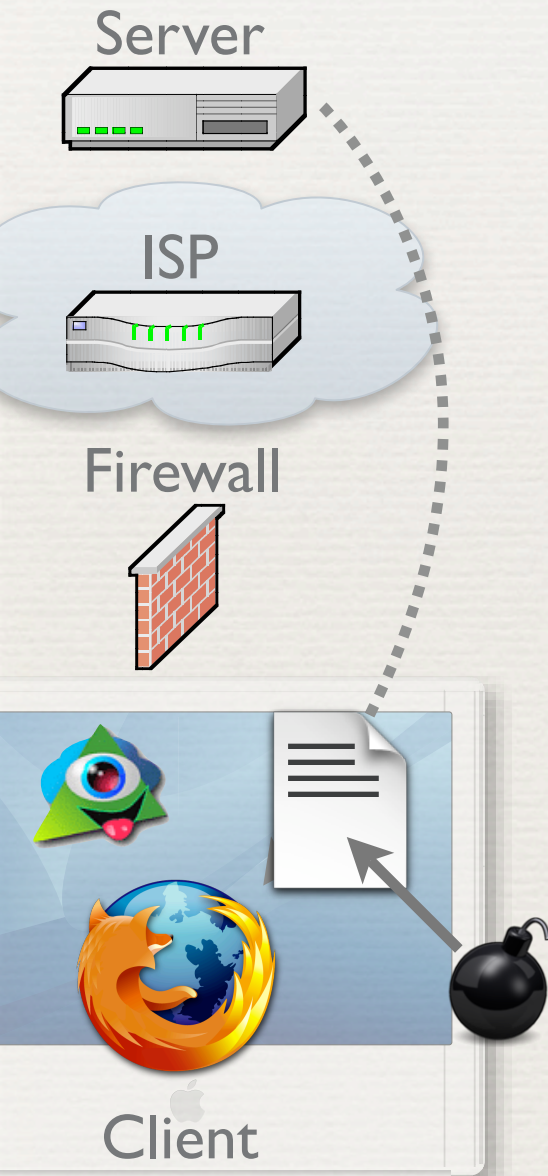
Changes by Client Proxies



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

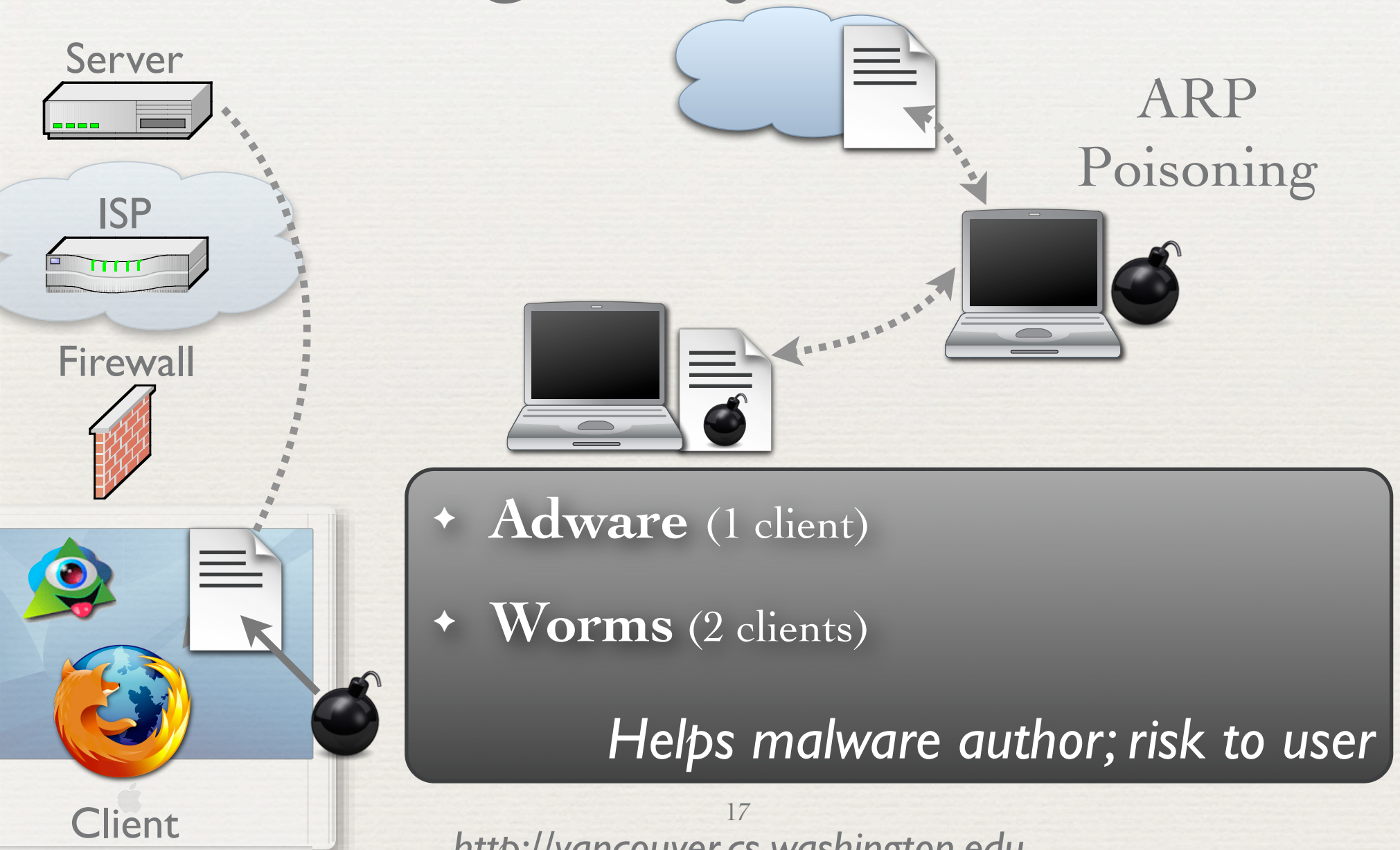
Less annoying; impact revenue

Changes by Malware



◆ Adware (1 client)

Changes by Malware



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Unanticipated Impact

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

Melissa

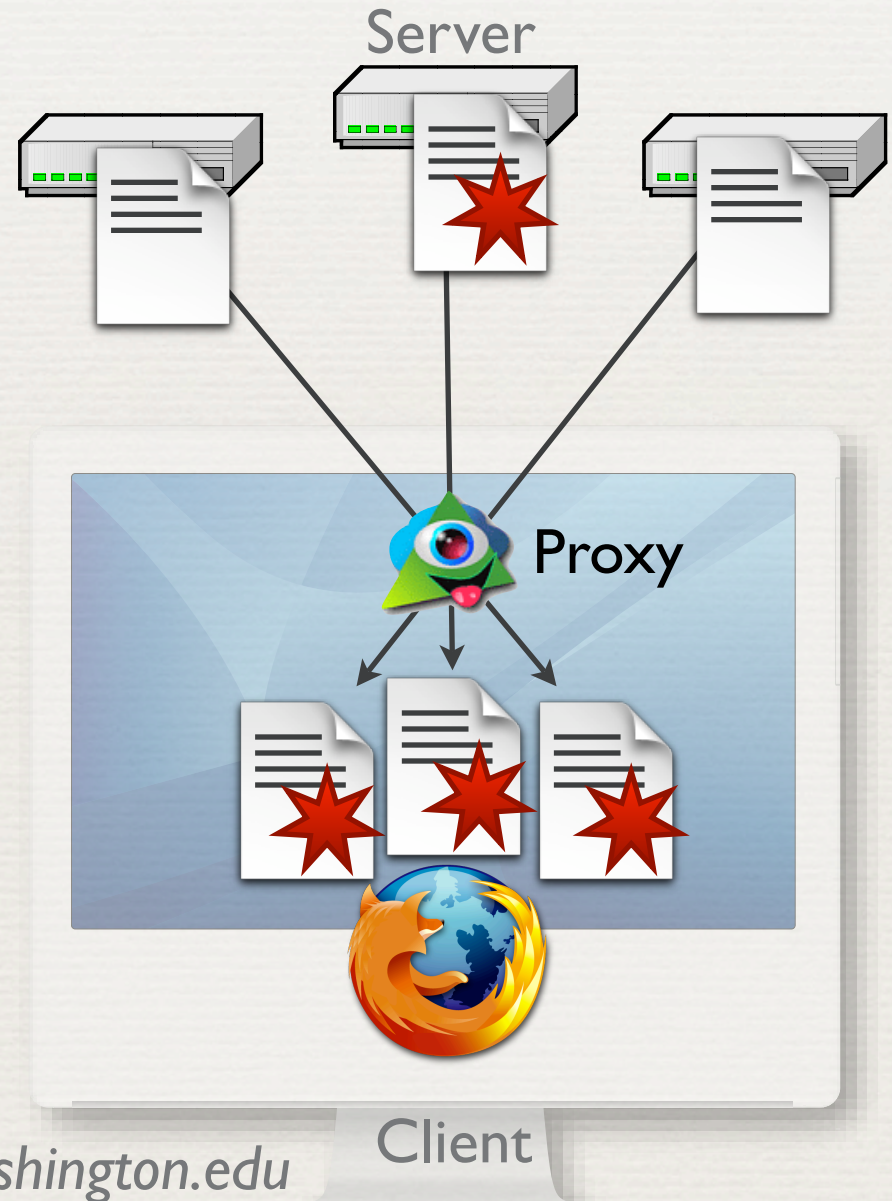


`.. type=text/javascript>_popupControl();..>` oh my god they look soooooooooooooooooooooo cute!!!!!!!

Posted by **Melissa** on Monday, April 16, 2007 at 5:15 AM
[\[Reply to this\]](#)

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**



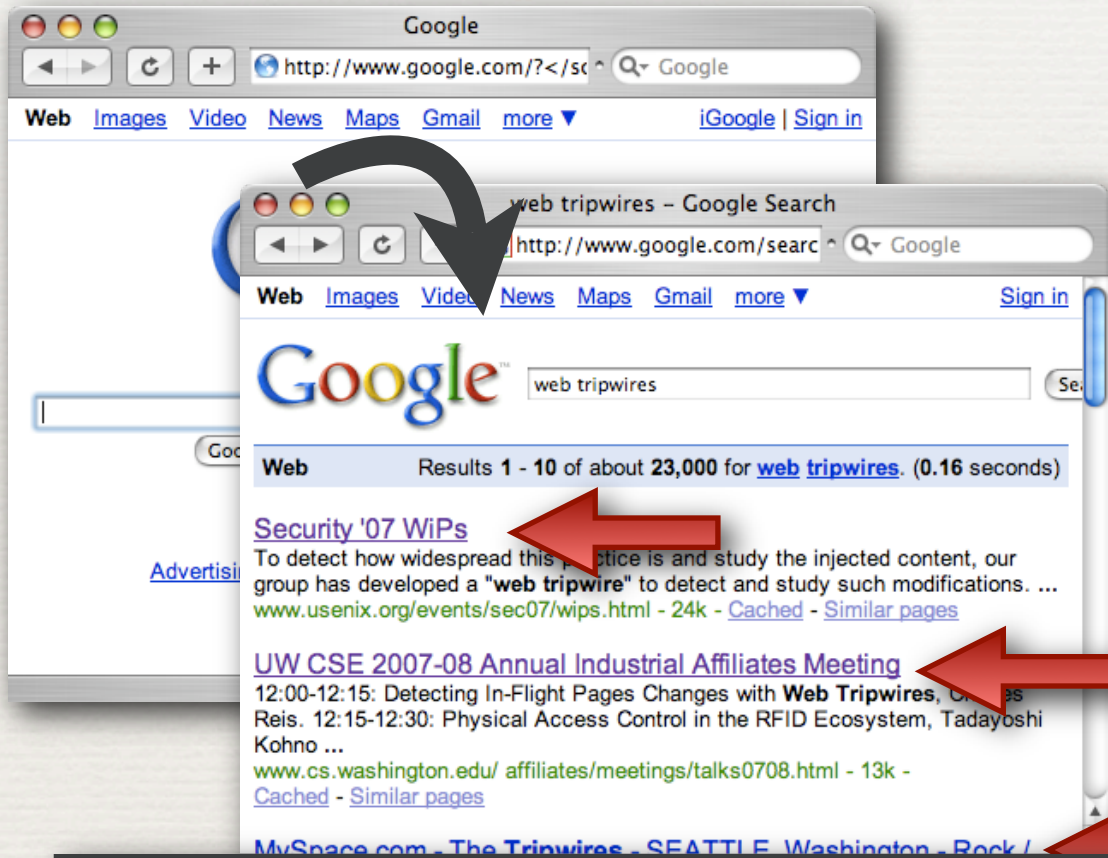
XSS via Proxy

`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

```
www.usenix.org/events/sec07/wips.html?</script><script>attackCode...
```


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

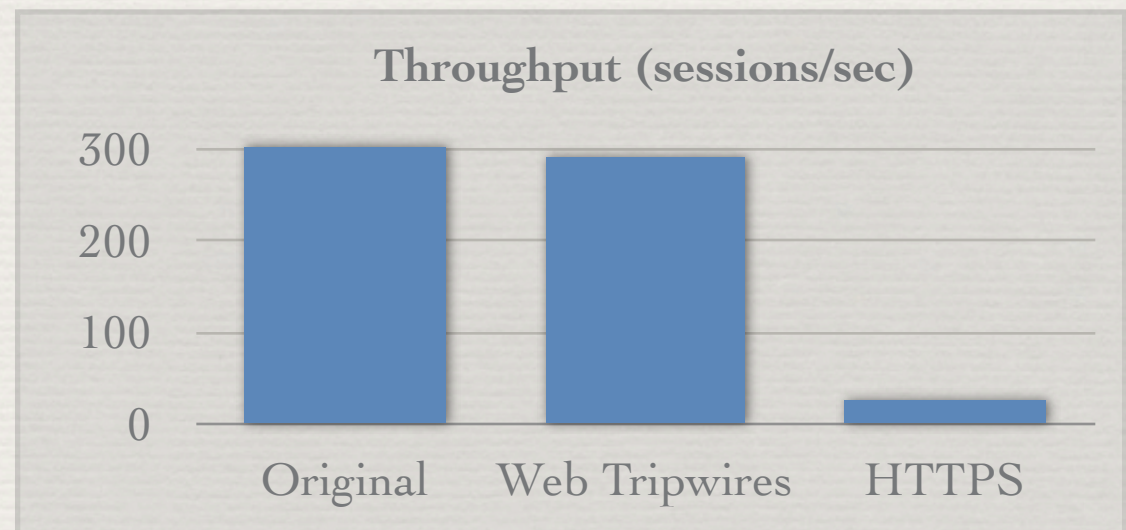
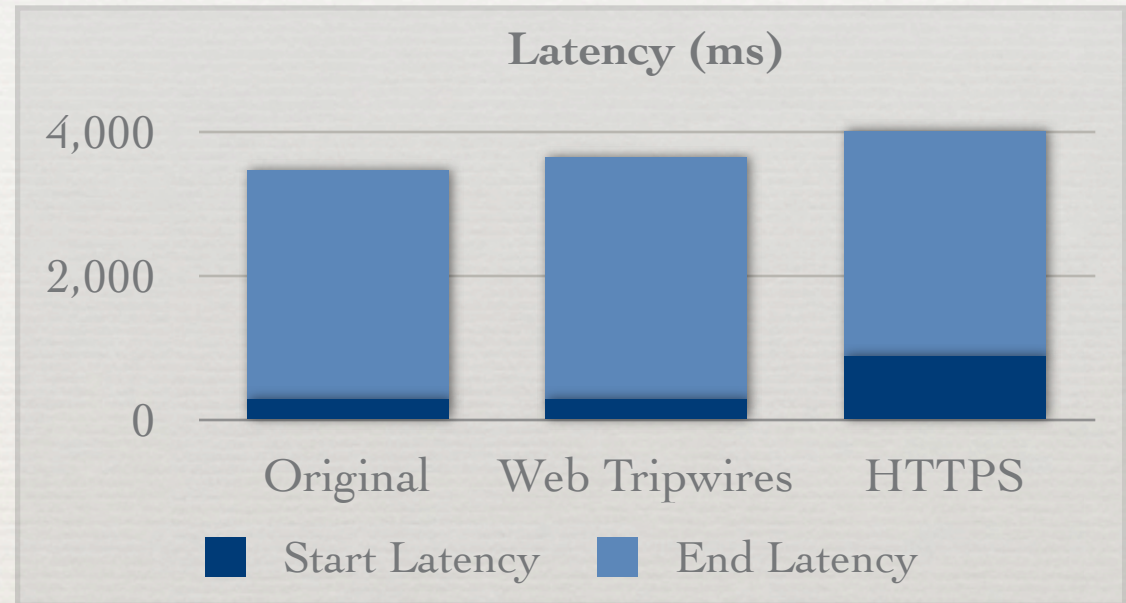
HTTPS

Web Tripwires

<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ Prevents in-flight changes, as well as some useful services	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ Detects most in-flight changes
<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ Cryptographically robust	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ Could face an arms race◆ Obfuscation can challenge adversaries
<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ Expensive: certificates, computation, extra RTTs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ Inexpensive to deploy

Performance Impact

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



Web Tripwire Summary

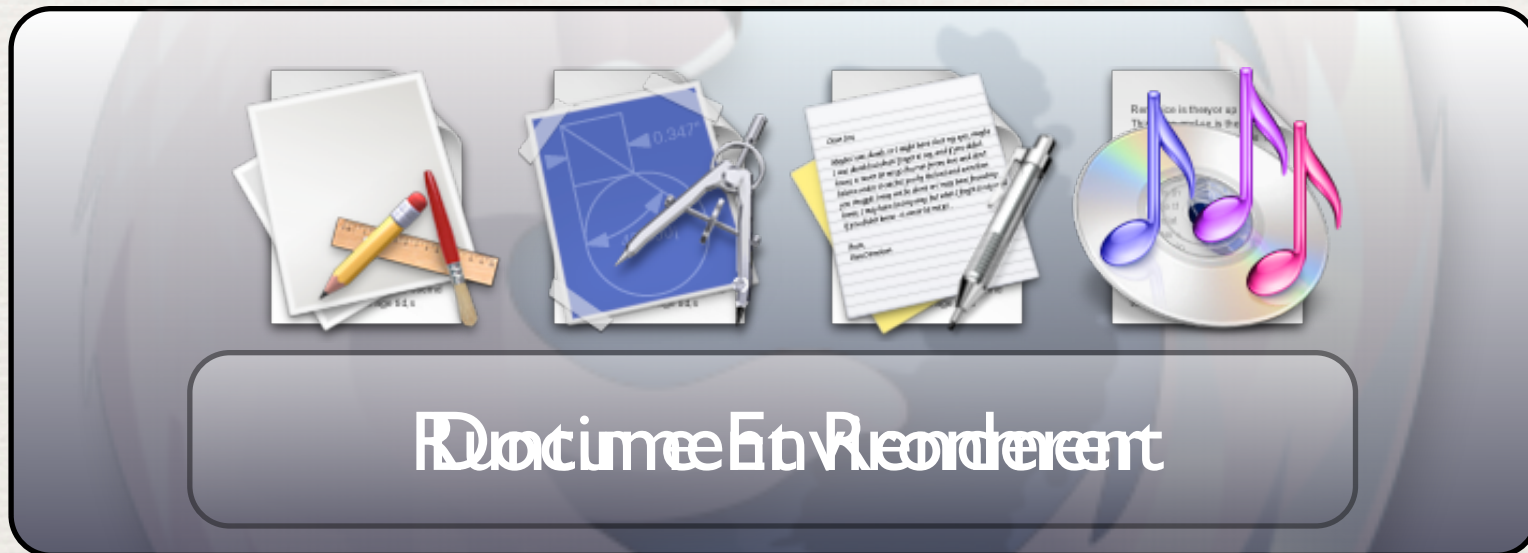
- ♦ HTTP web pages are being **changed in flight**
 - ♦ Real negative impact for publishers & users
 - ♦ Page rewriters have dangerous power
- ♦ **Web tripwires** can help publishers react

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

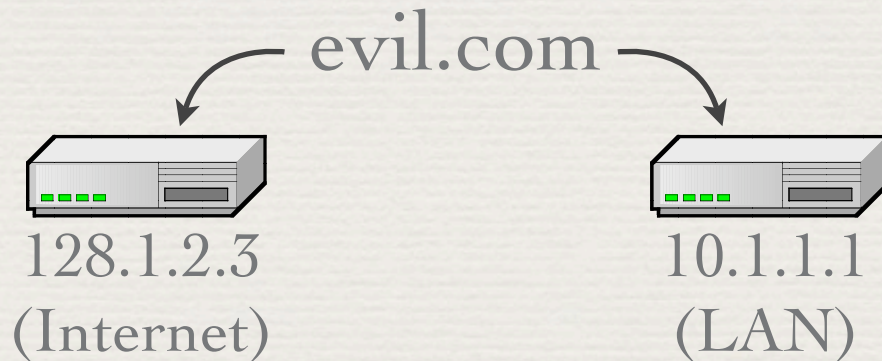
Defining program boundaries

Preventing unwanted code

Isolating programs in browser

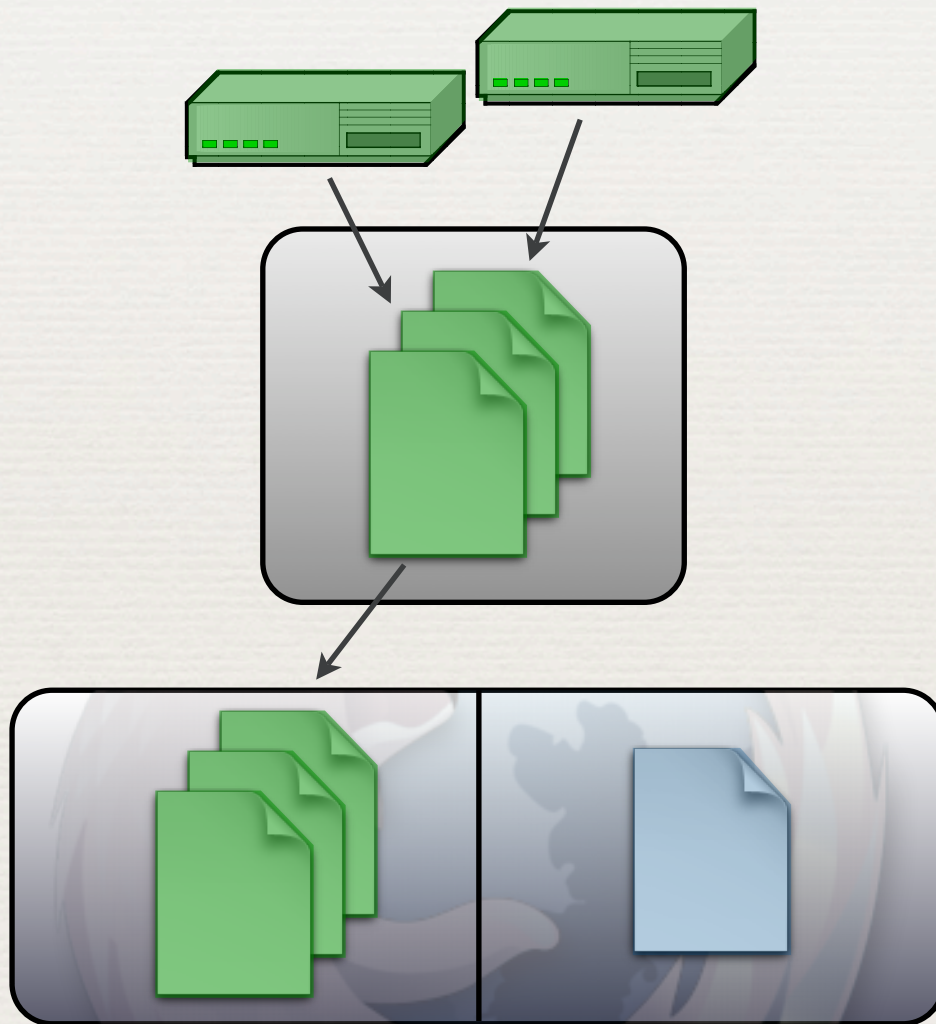
Applying uniform policies

Can't identify program boundaries



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

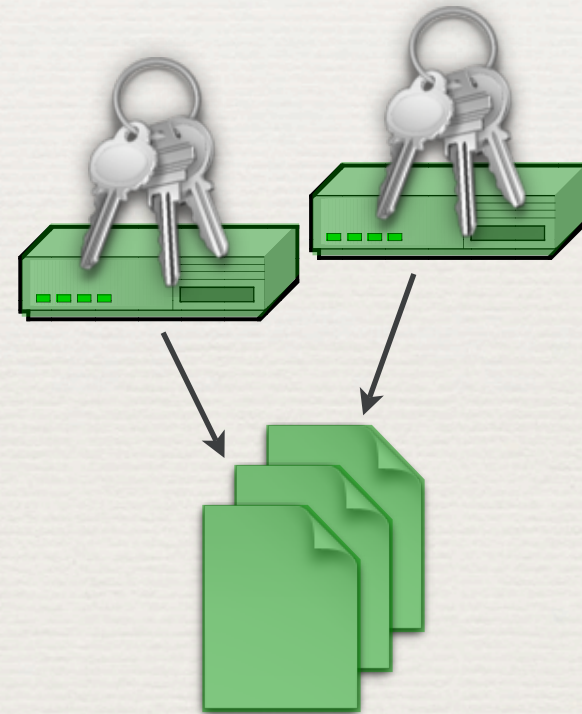
Program Boundaries



- ♦ 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

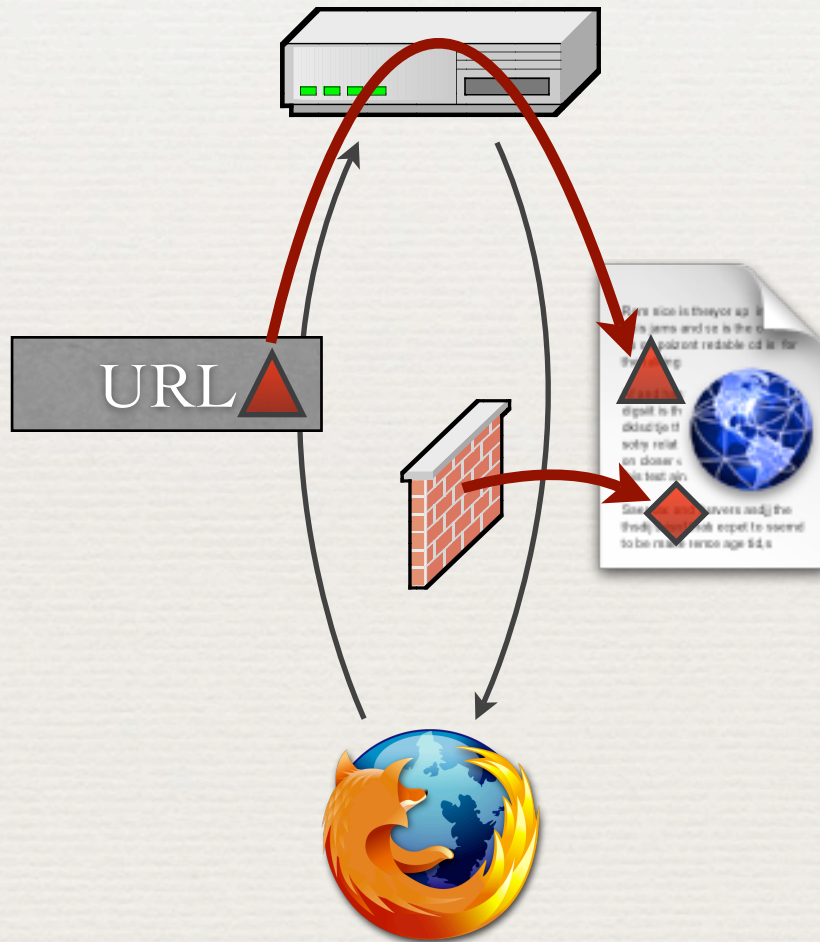
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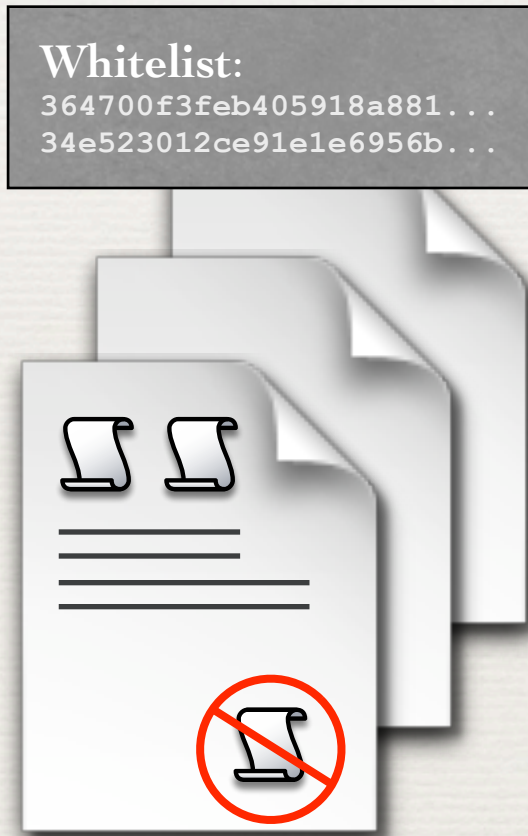
Applying uniform policies

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, Bershada, 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

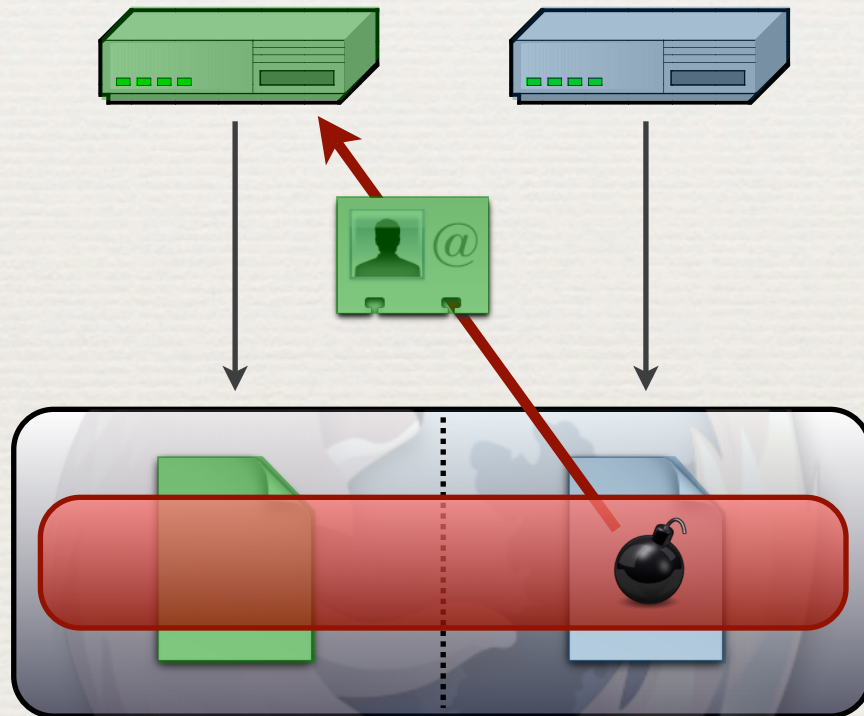
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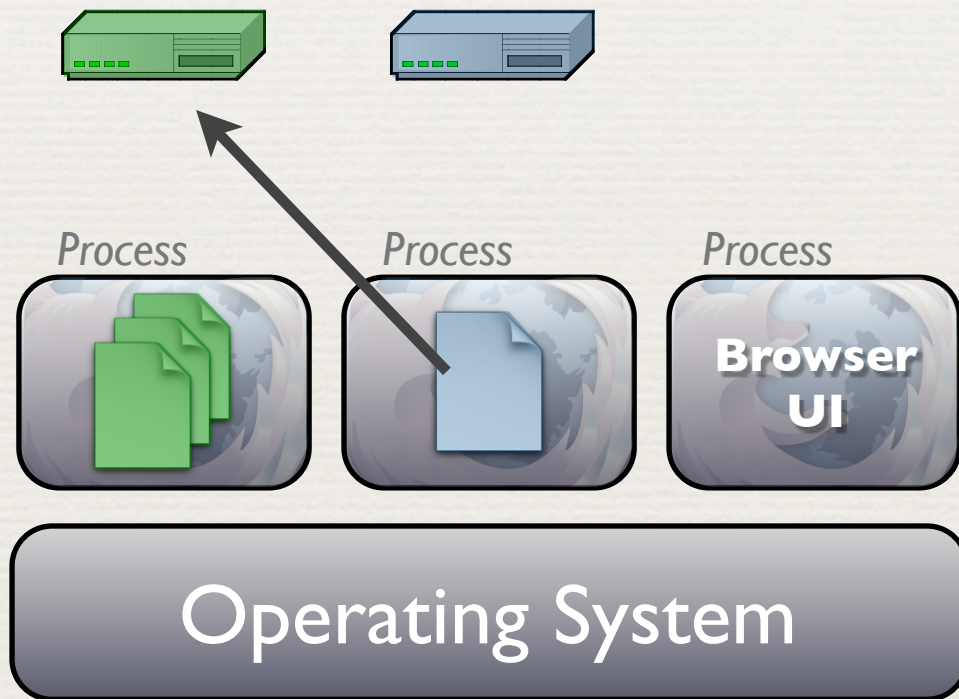
Applying uniform policies

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

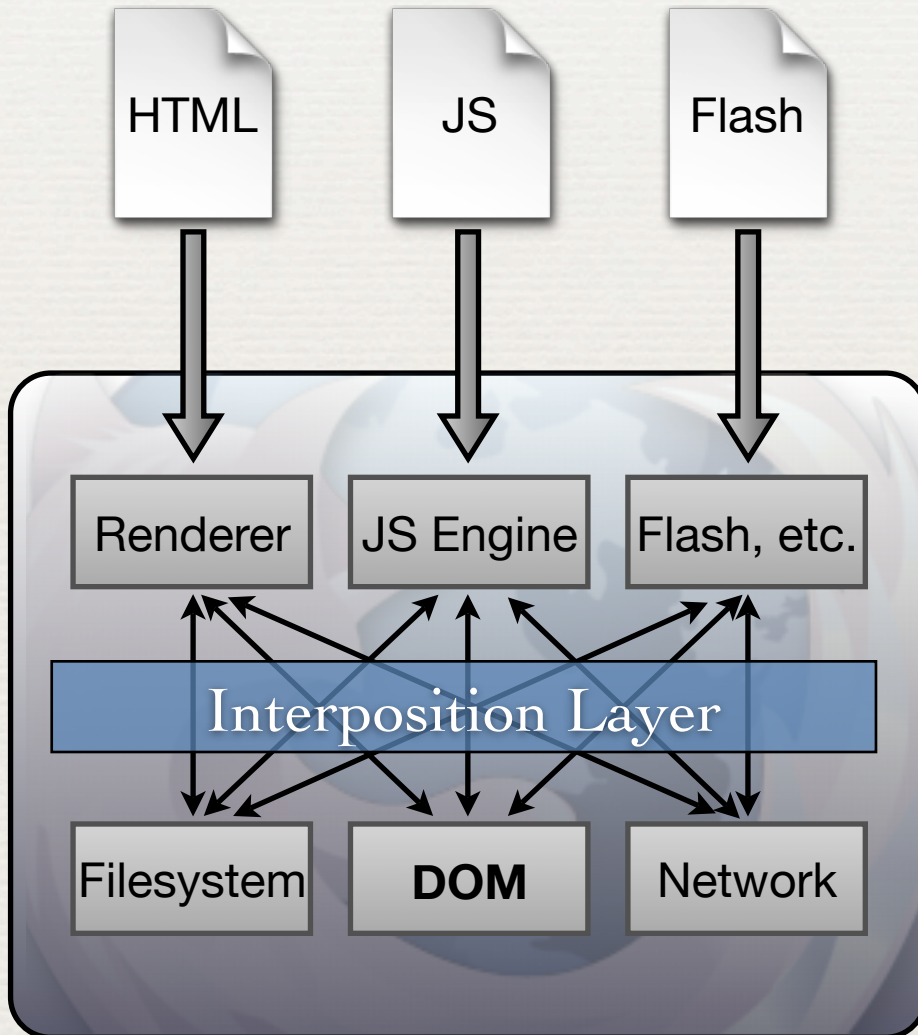
BrowserShield

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