Run-Time Monitoring and Formal Analysis of Information Flows in Chromium

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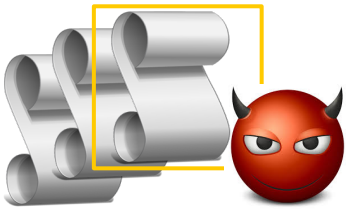
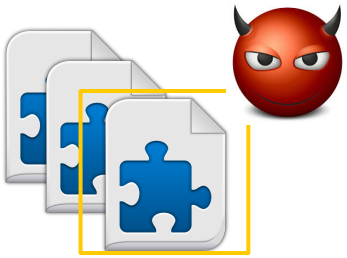
Websites increasingly host sensitive services

Passwords
Bank account numbers
Emails
……

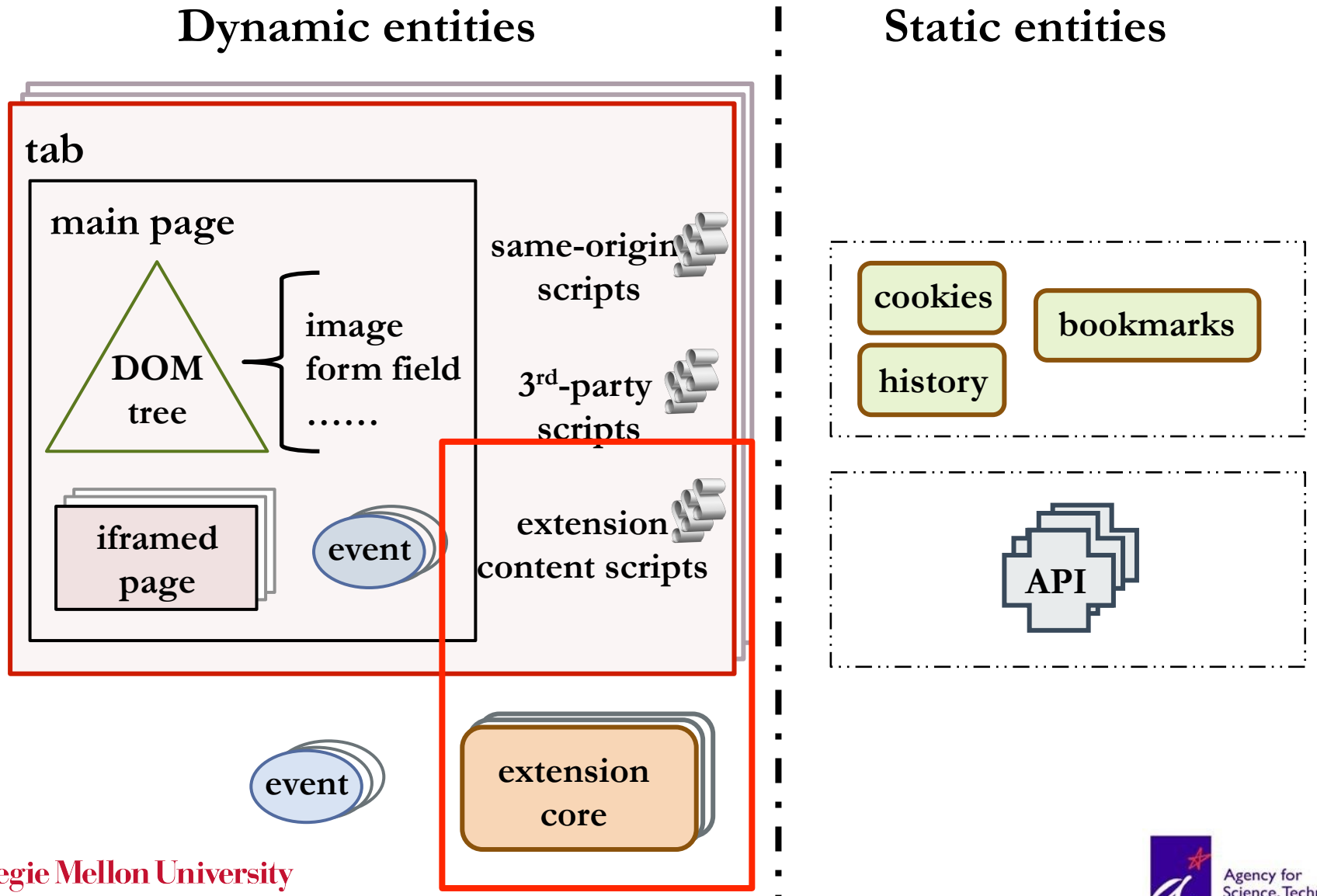
Confidential data could be revealed to …

Passwords
Bank account numbers
Emails
……

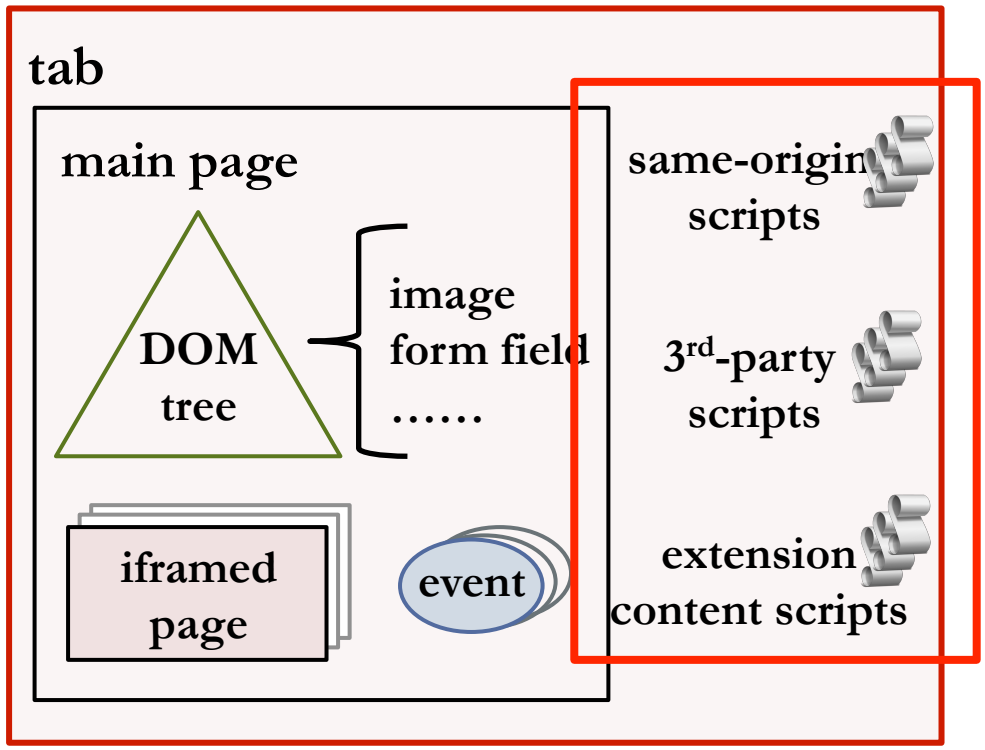




Browser architecture & security mechanisms

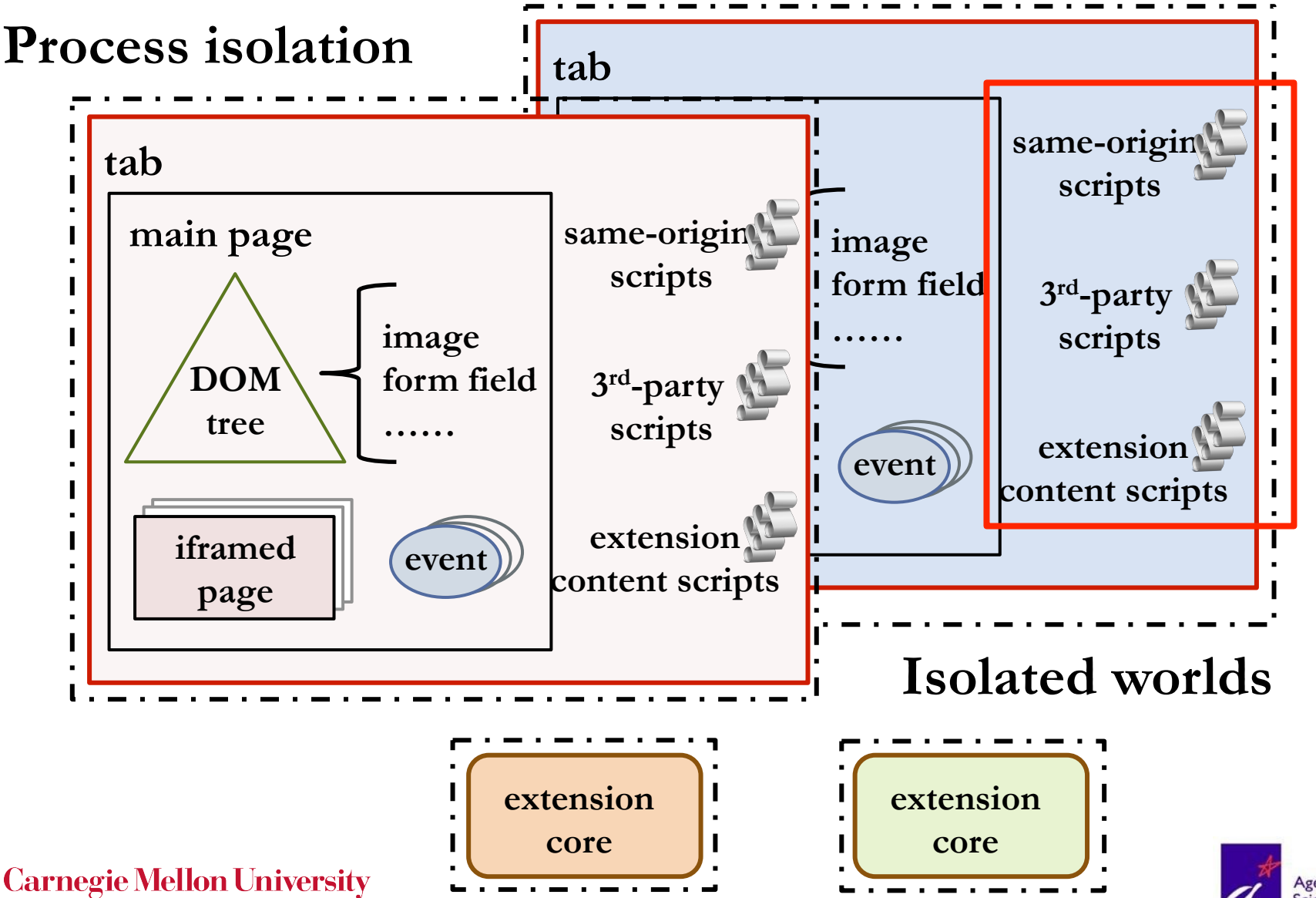


Browser architecture & security mechanisms



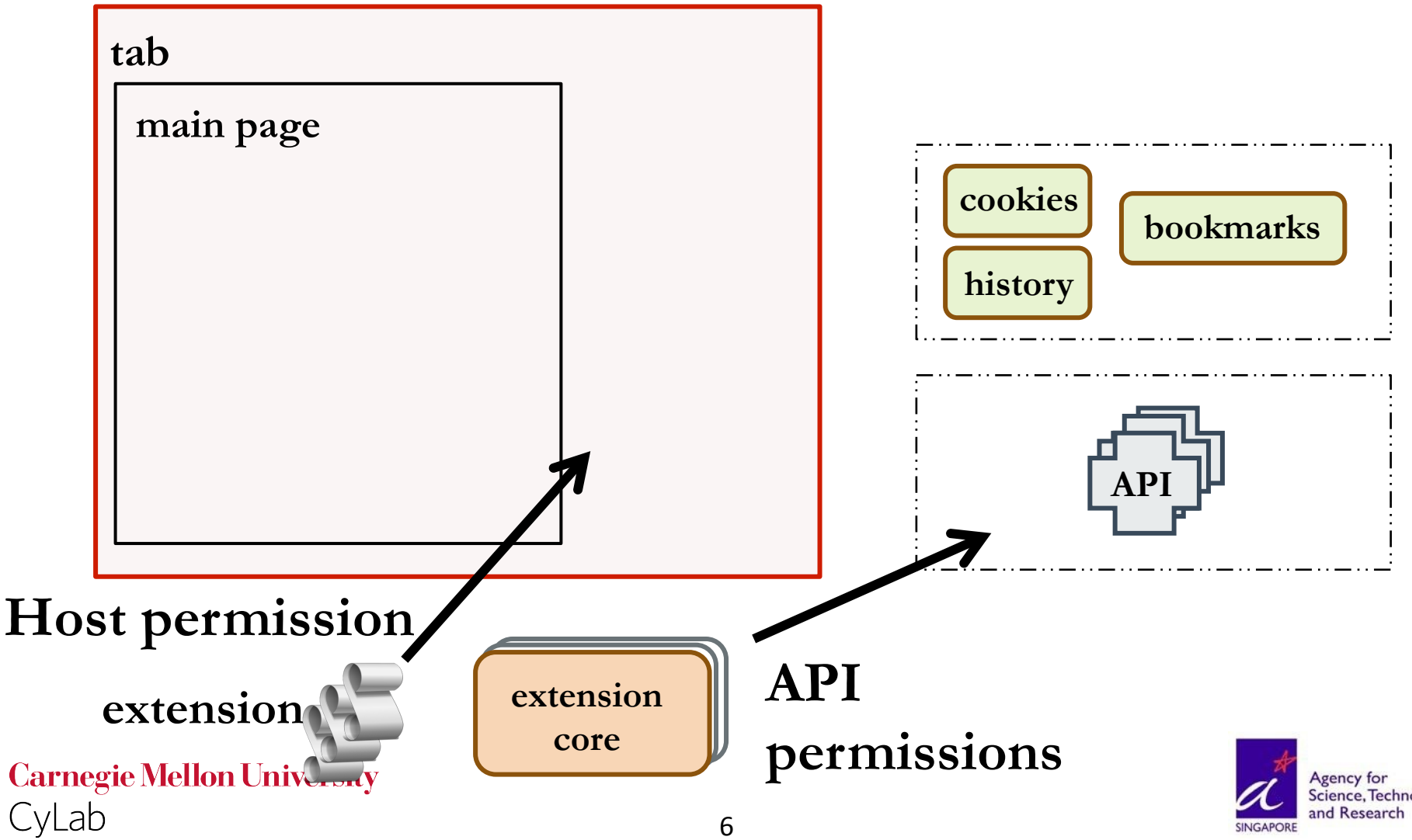
Same origin policy (SOP)

Browser architecture & security mechanisms

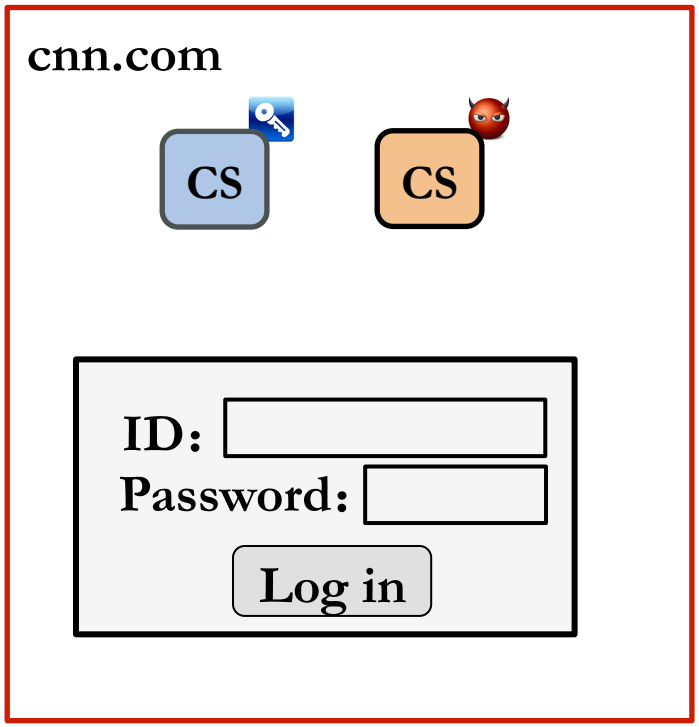


Browser architecture & security mechanisms

Permissions and content security policy (CSP)



Risks to users' data remain



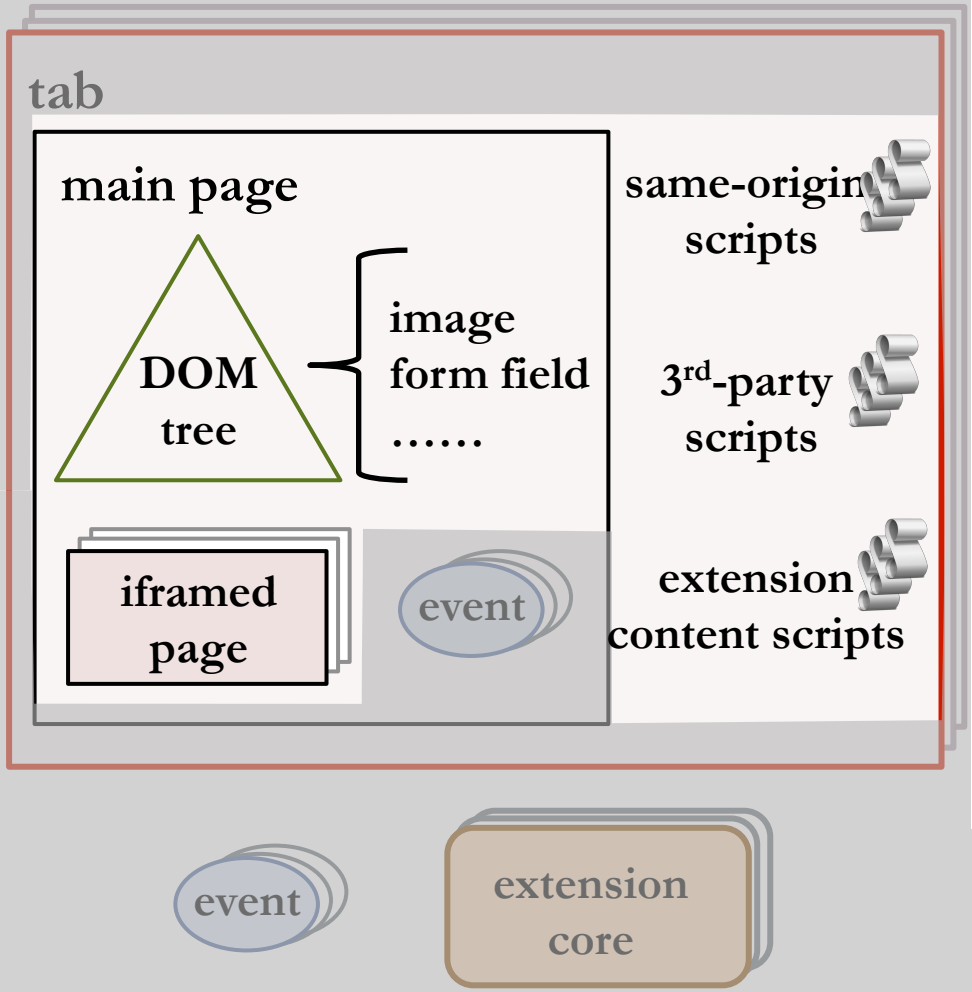
ID
Password

Password Manager

Evil Extension

(Masquerading as a translation extension)

Proposed solutions



JSFlow, …
[Arden et al. 2012,
Austin and Flanagan 2012,
Bichhawat et al. 2014,
Chugh et al. 2009,
Hedin et al. 2014,
Hedin and Sabelfeld 2012]

COWL, BFlow
[Stefan et al. 2014, Yip et al. 2009]

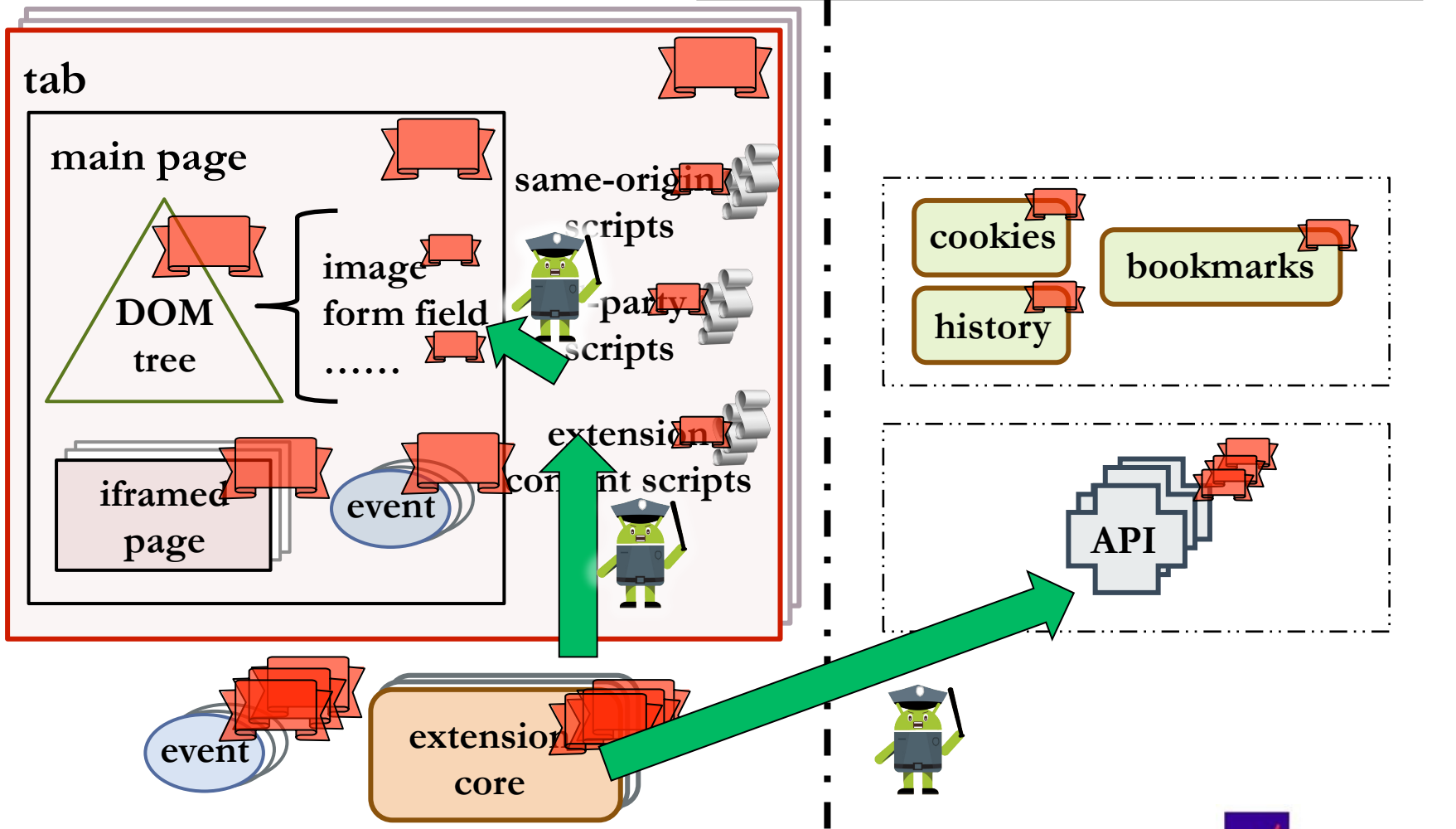
FlowFox
[Groef et al. 2012]

Our approach: Run-time information-flow control

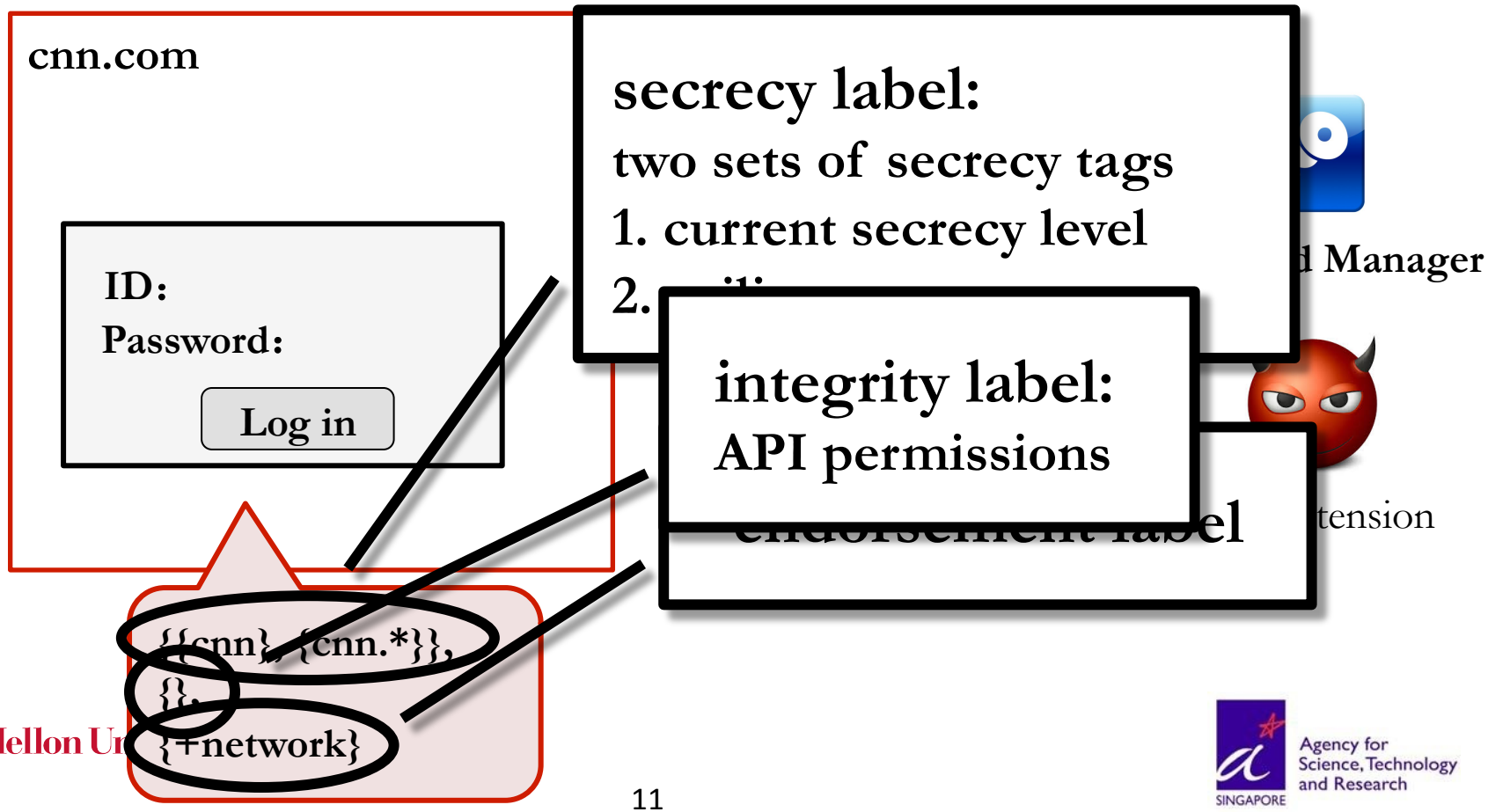
- Uses coarse-grained dynamic taint tracking
- Encompasses wide range of browser entities
- Supports rich policy specification
- Formalized and proved noninterference
- Functional prototype implementation on Chromium

Our approach

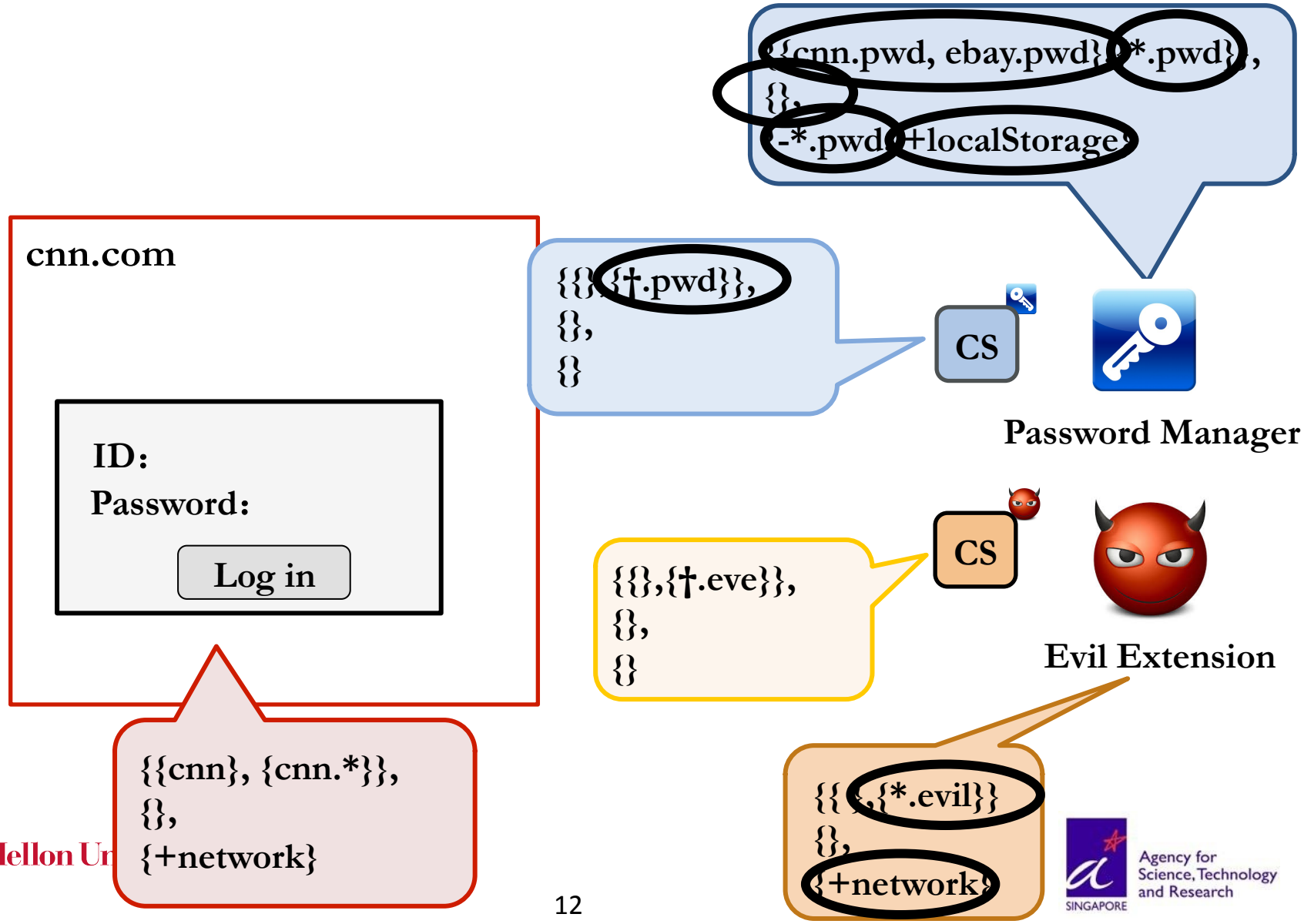
- Labels represent policy
- Communications are mediated
- Labels change with tainting



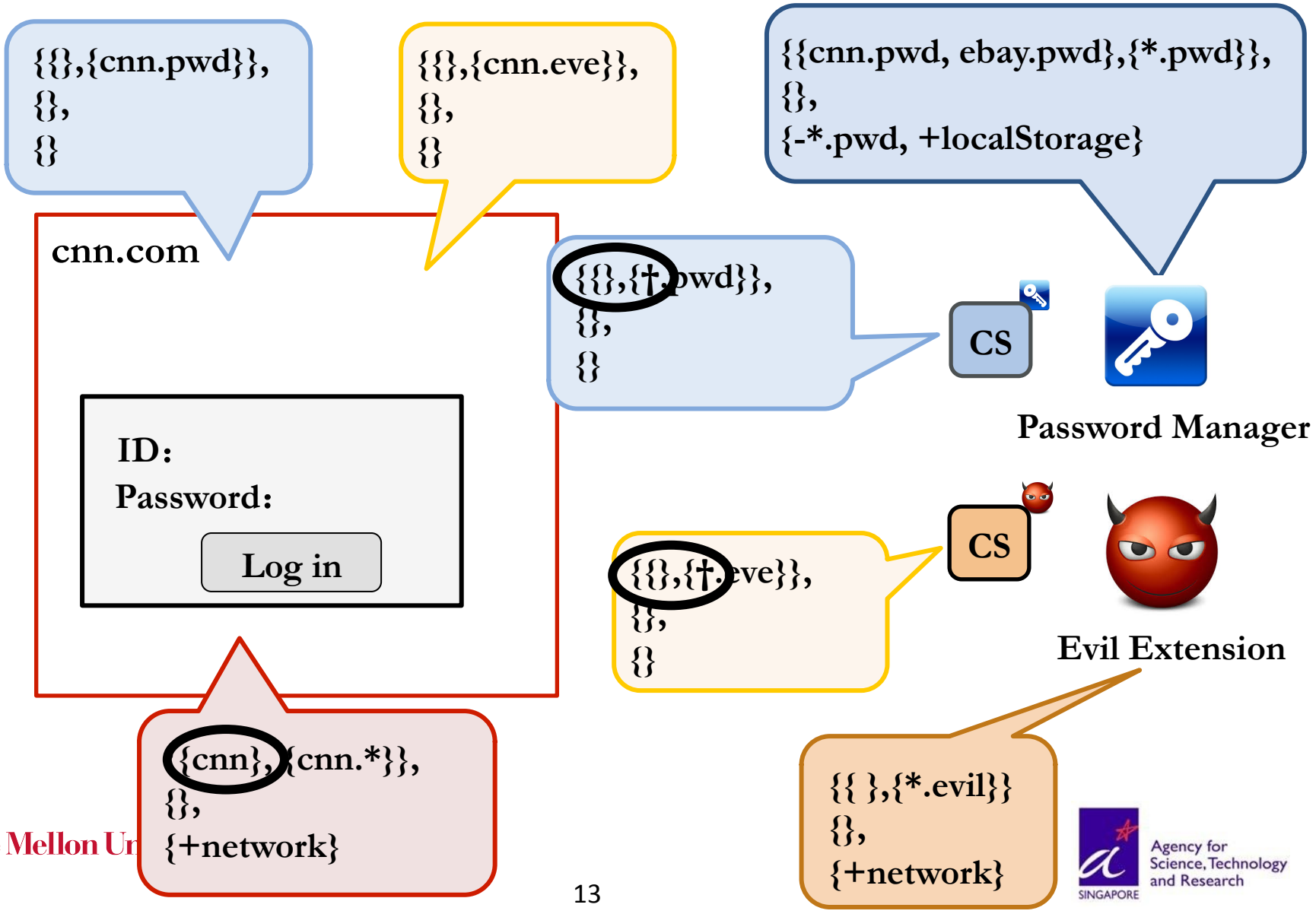
Example walkthrough



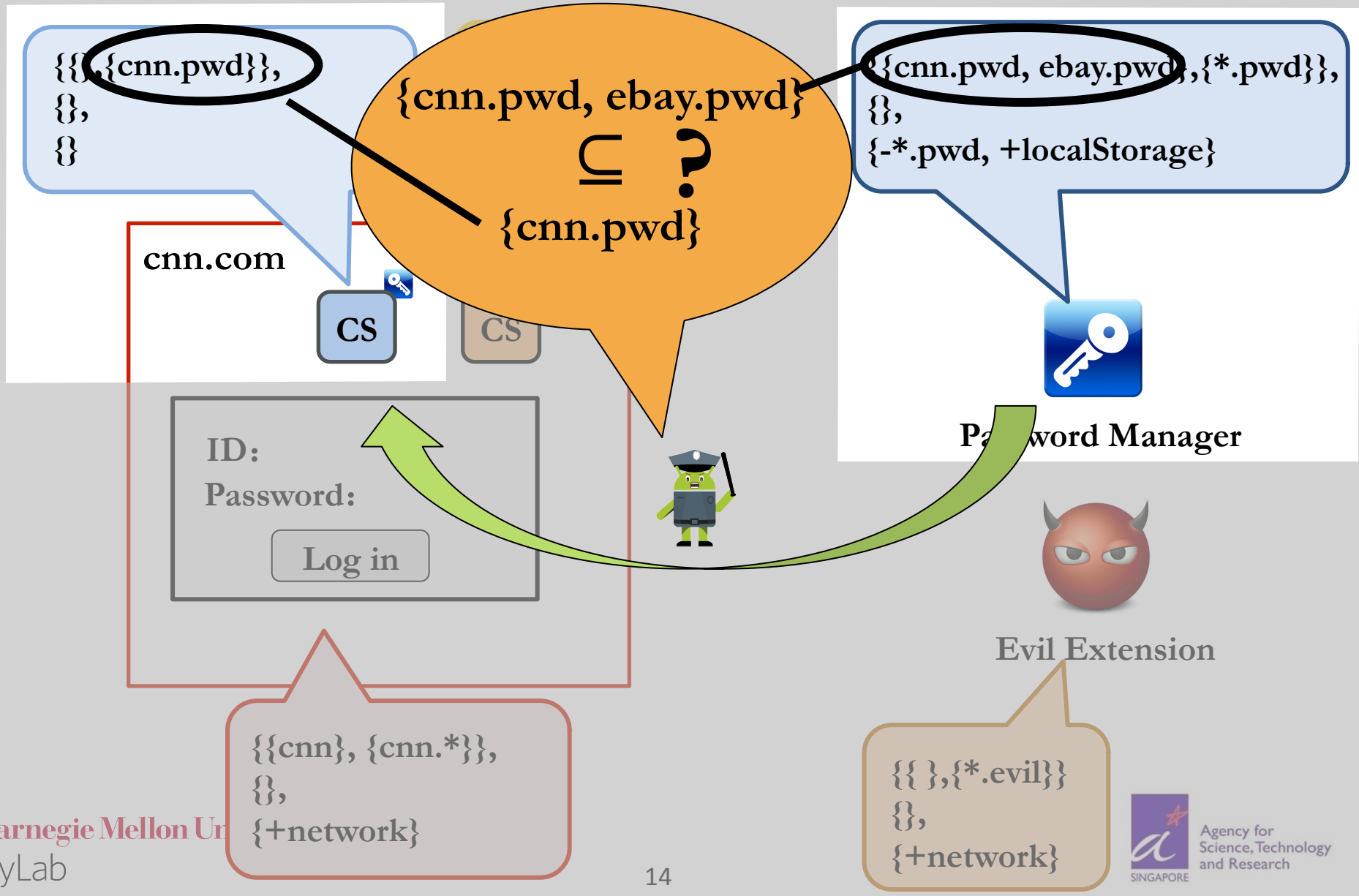
Example: before injecting scripts



Example: content scripts injected



Example: password sent to content script



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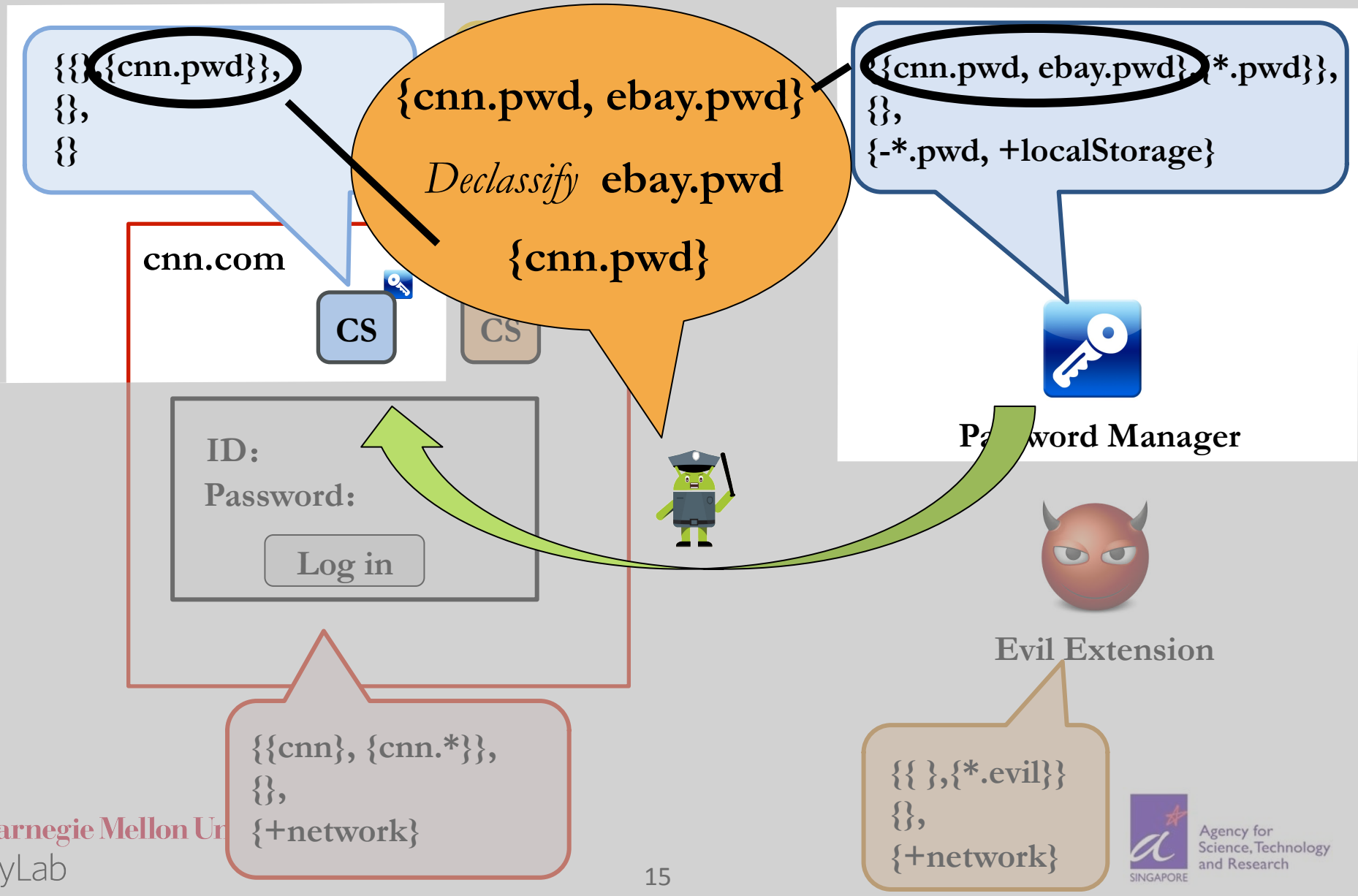

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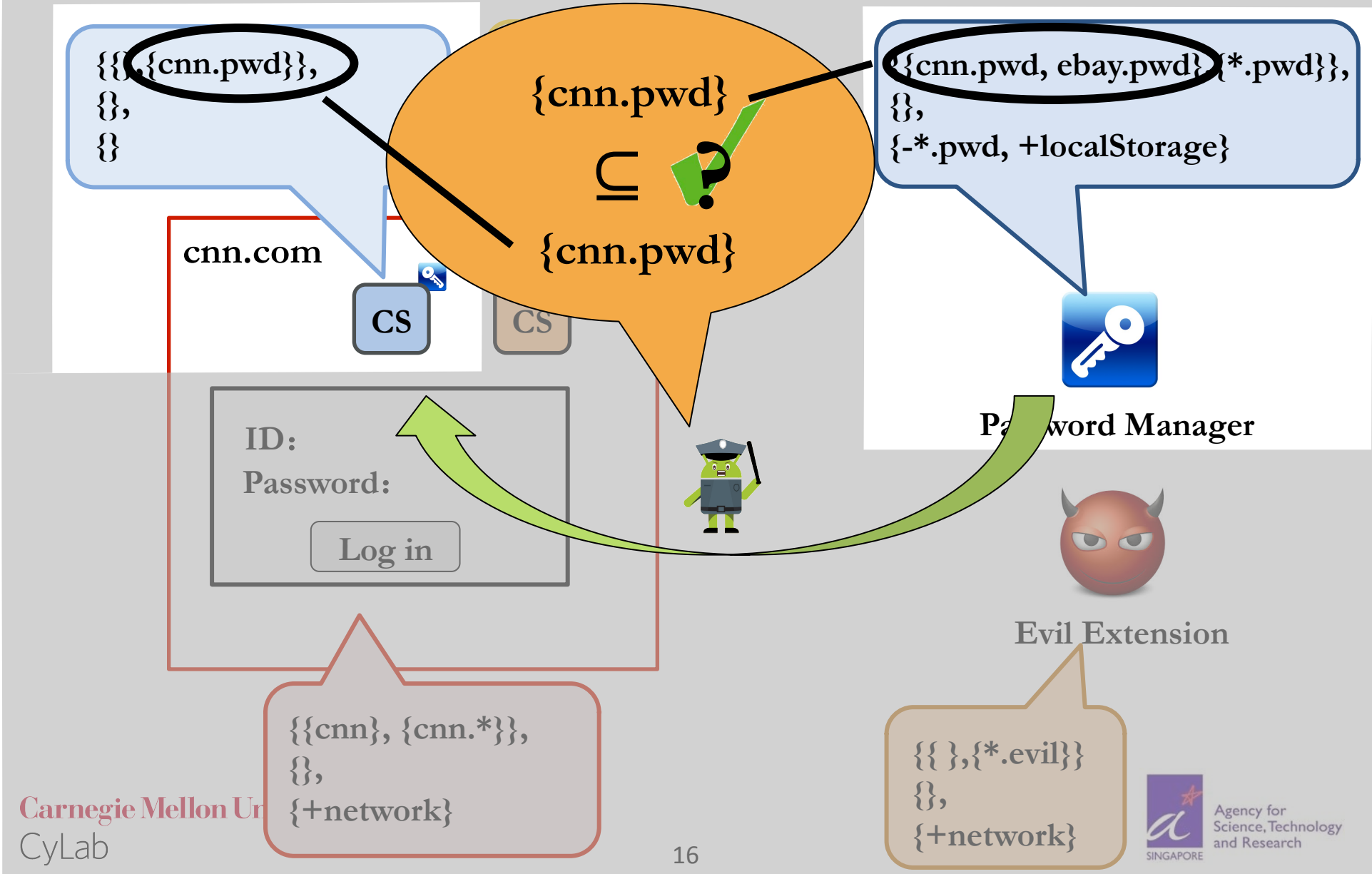

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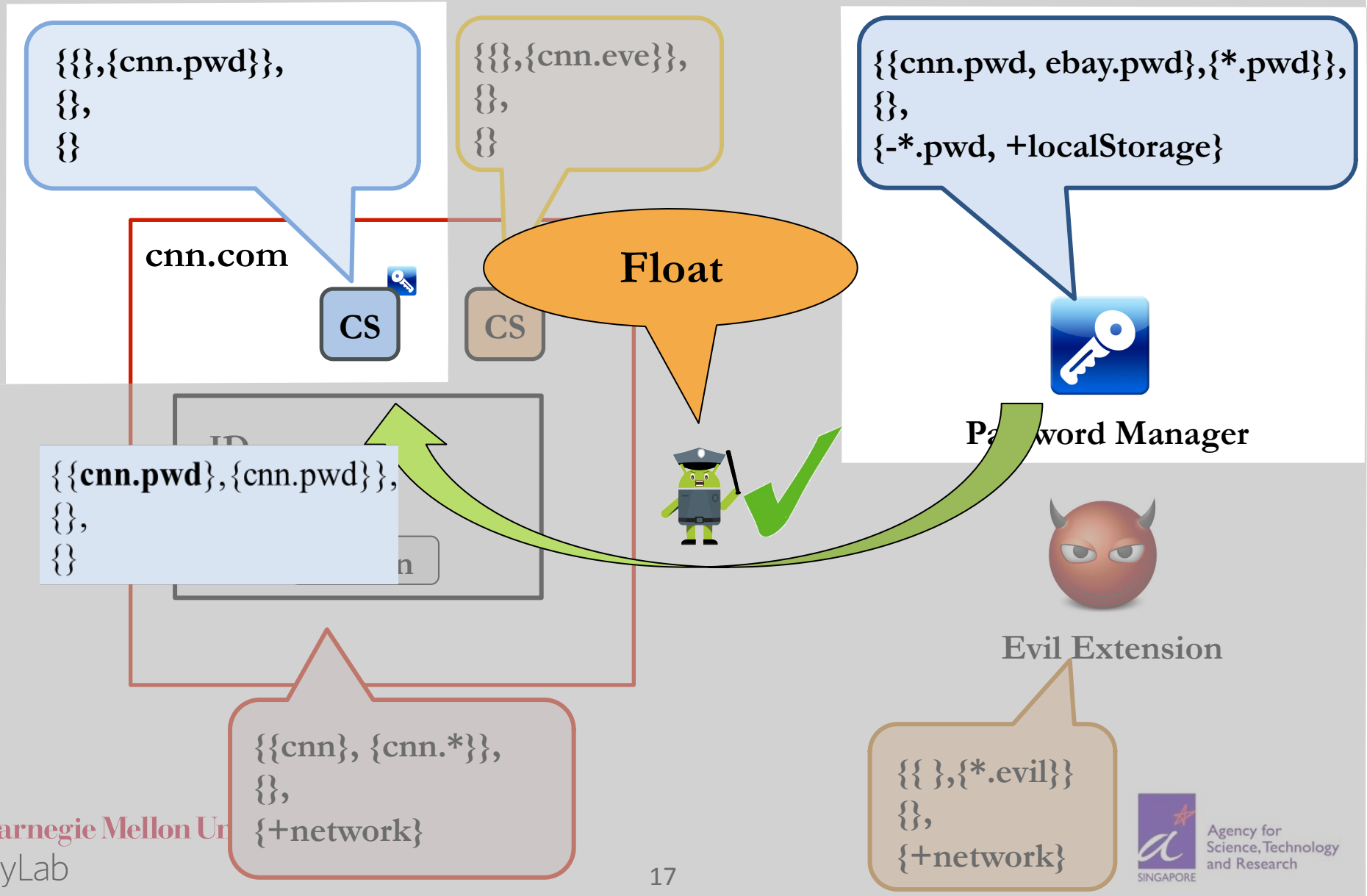
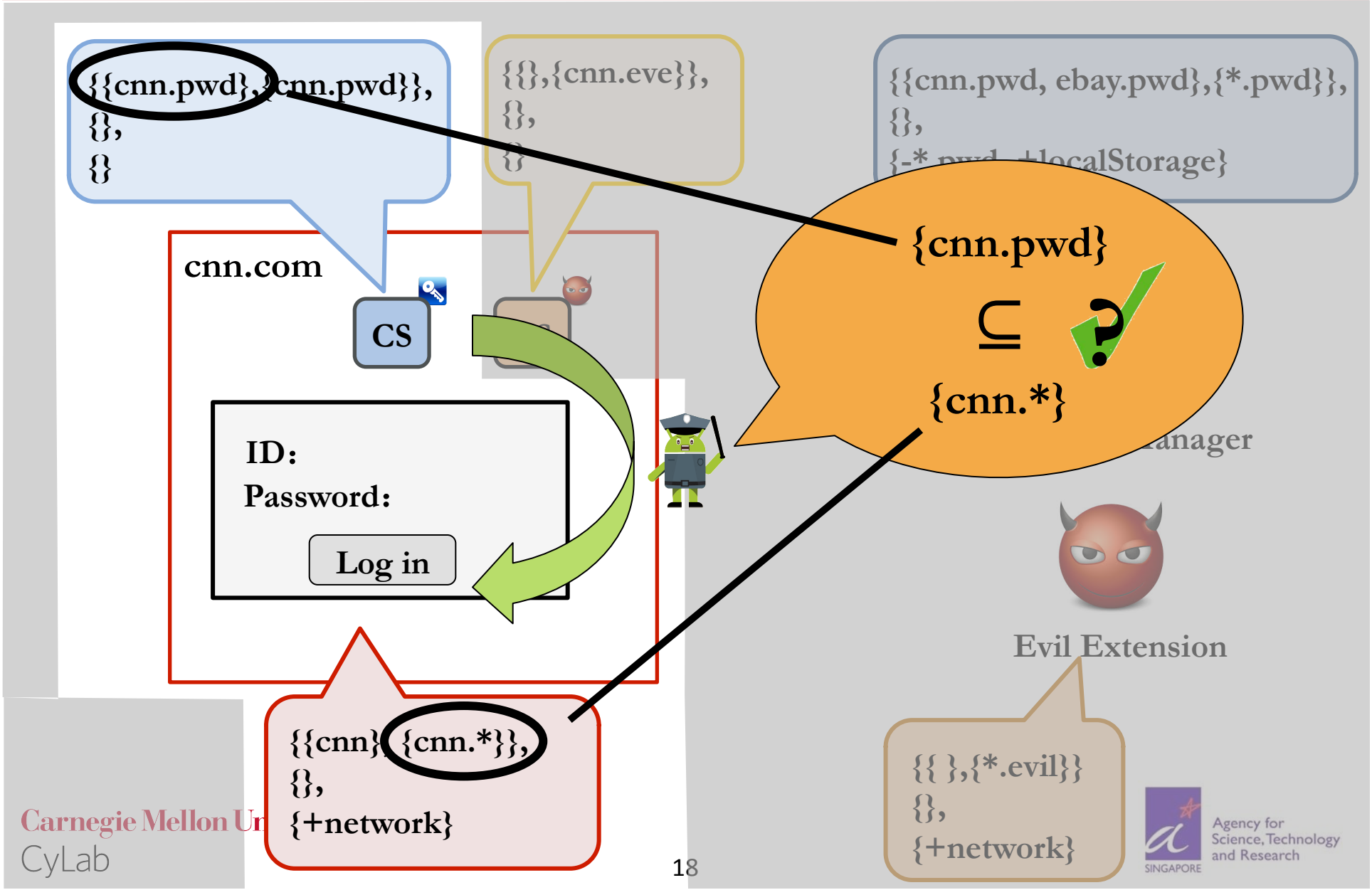


Example: password filled in



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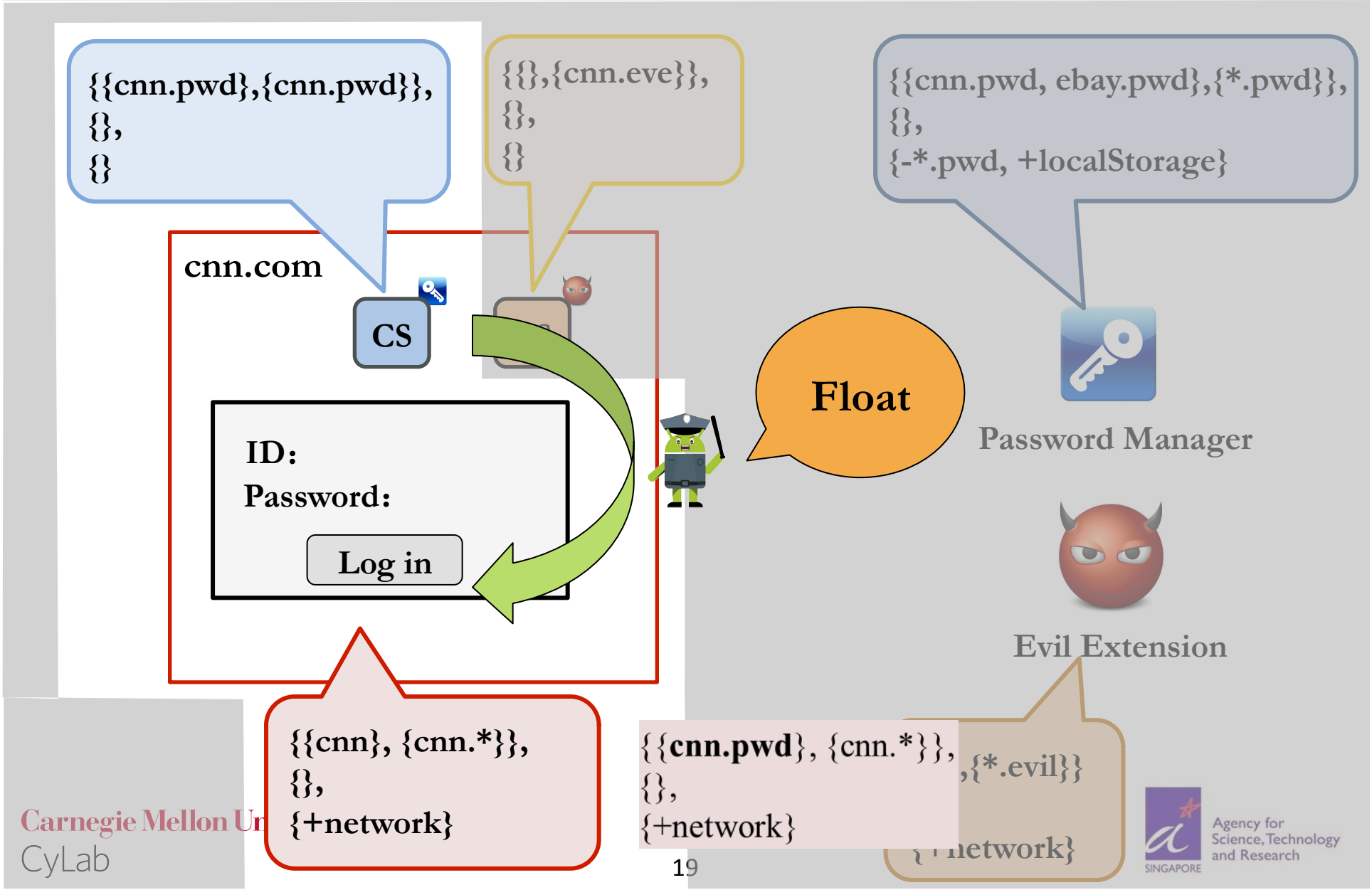
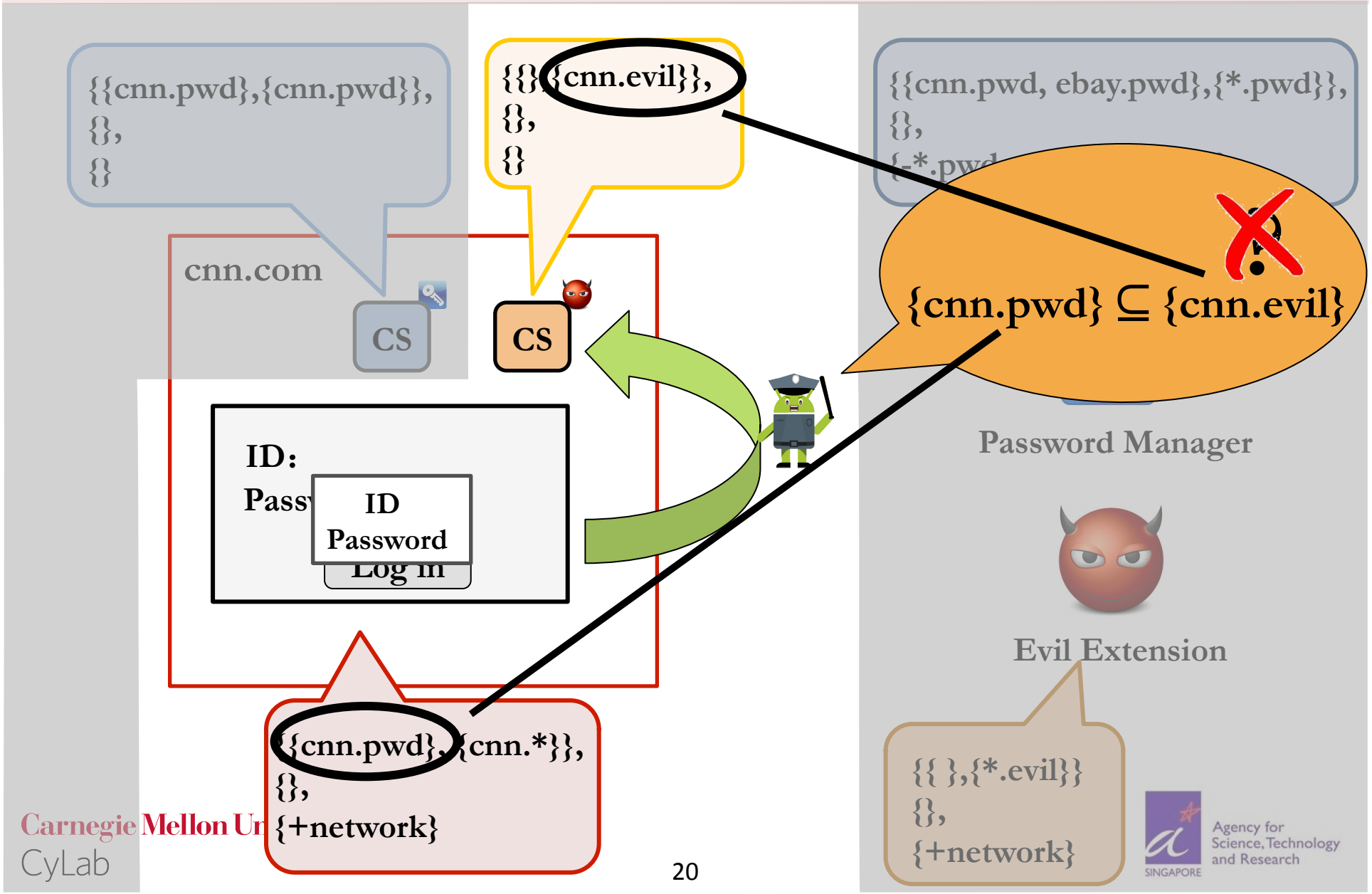


Example: password stealing blocked



Approximating existing browser policies

- **SOP**
- **CSP**
- **postMessage**
- **iframe policies**
- **Domain relaxation**

- **Interesting composition issues when representing them all in one framework**
  - E.g., conflicting policies of iframed page and parent page

Formal proof of security

- **Model enforcement mechanism**
  - In an extended version of Chromium
- **Specify security property – noninterference**
  - Attacker cannot learn any information about secrets prohibited by policies
- **Proof of noninterference**
  - Provides assurance of the model's correctness

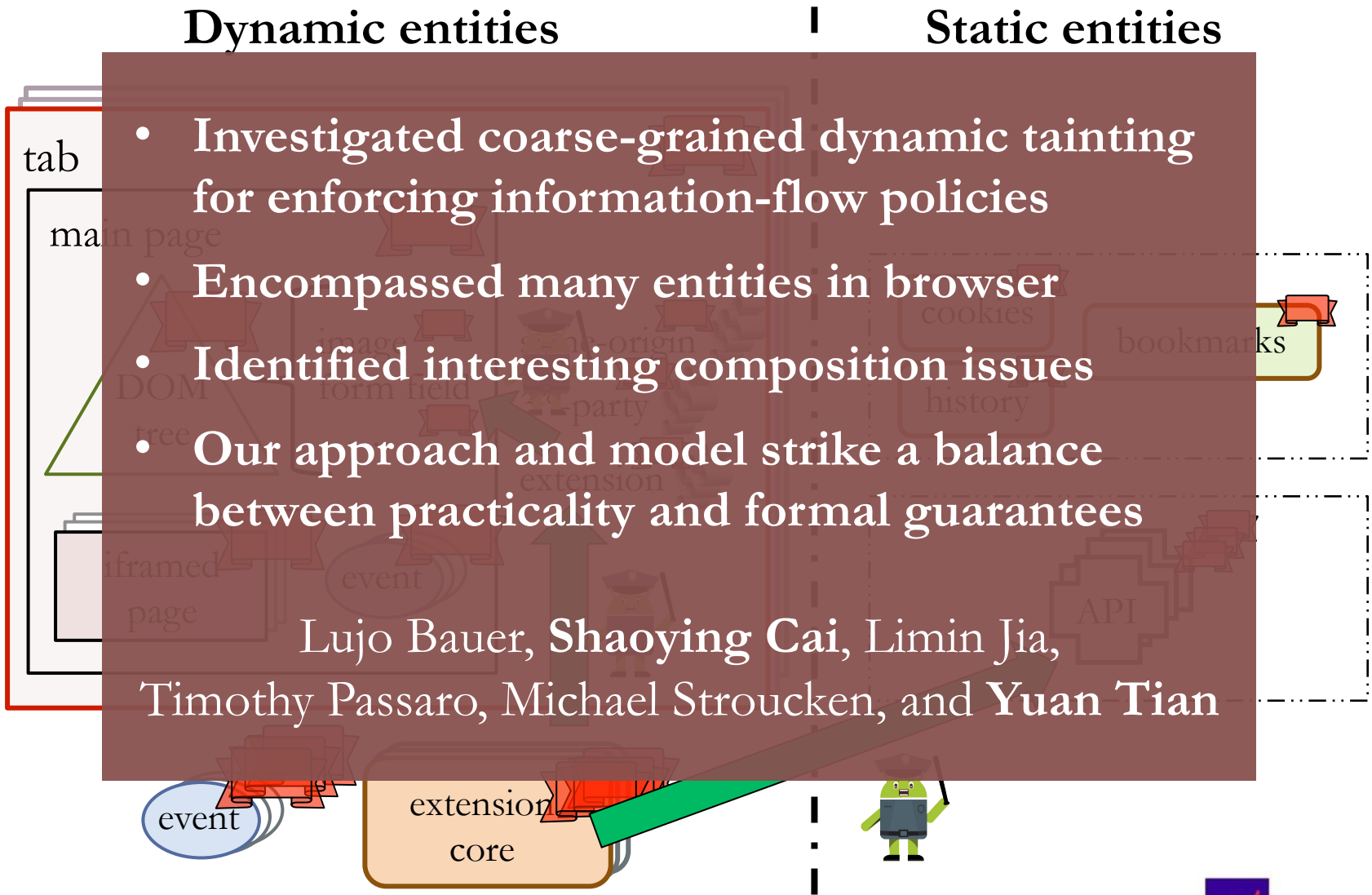
Limitations

- **Trace-based noninterference**
  - Attacker may have more knowledge than traces
  - Allows certain implicit flows
- **To achieve stronger formal security guarantees:**
  - Make scheduler less predictable
  - Non-determinism or probabilistic execution
  - Secure multi-execution
  - Stronger notions of noninterference
  - …

Prototype implementation

- **Built on Chromium version 32.0.1660.0**
- **Front pages of Alexa global top-10 web sites (40 runs each)**
- **29% overhead to page load time added (unoptimized)**
  - E.g., **Google.com**: 6 web requests, 28 label checks, 17% overhead
  - E.g., **Amazon.com:** 212 web requests, 639 label checks, 25% overhead

Summary



- Investigated coarse-grained dynamic tainting for enforcing information-flow policies
- Encompassed many entities in browser
- Identified interesting composition issues
- Our approach and model strike a balance between practicality and formal guarantees

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