I Do Not Know What You Visited Last Summer: Protecting users from stateful third-party web tracking with TrackingFree Browser

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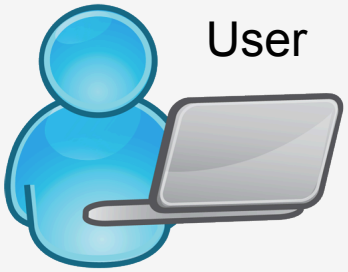
Roadmap

- **Introduction & Background**
- System Design
- Evaluation
- Conclusion

Web Tracking



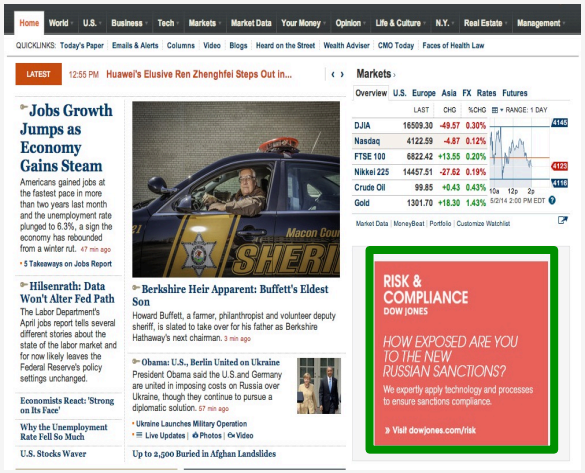
Referer : http://online.wsj.com/
Cookie : id = 12345

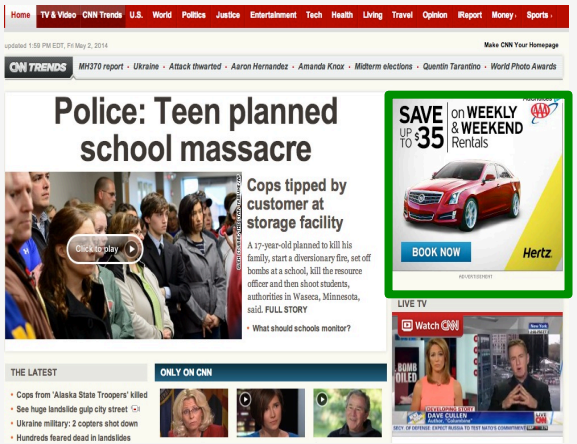
Referer : http://www.cnn.com/
Cookie : id = 12345

Tracking server

visit

visit





Web Tracking is Prevalent and Serious

- Prevalent
  - More than 90% of Alexa Top 500 websites [Roesner, NSDI 2012].
  - A web page usually has multiple tracking elements.

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- Prevalent
  - More than 90% of Alexa Top 500 websites [Roesner, NSDI 2012].
  - A web page usually has multiple tracking elements.
- Serious
  - Not only browsing history, but also other sensitive information such as location, name and email, will be leaked out.
  - Potential for abuse is enormous.

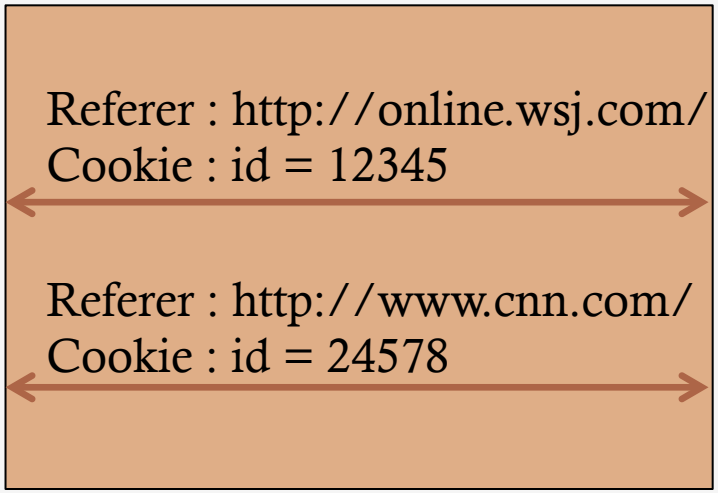
No Effective Defense Approach

- Disable third-party cookie
  - Many other storages to store user's identifier.
- Blacklist-based anti-tracking tools
  - Priori knowledge of tracking servers.
- *Do-Not-Track* header
  - No enforcement.

TrackingFree

Goals and Challenges

- Complete Anti-tracking Capability
- Backward Compatibility
- Affordable Performance



Core Idea : TrackingFree partitions client-side states into multiple isolation units so that the identifiers still exist but not unique any more!

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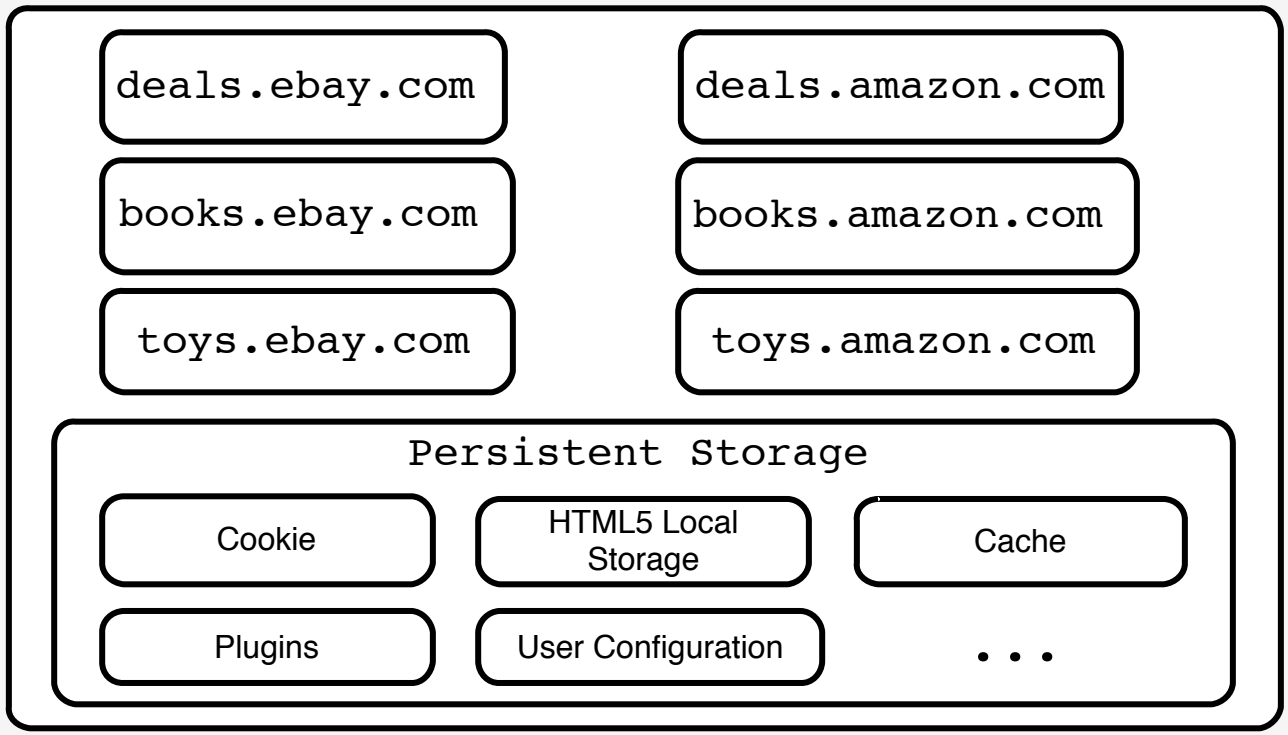
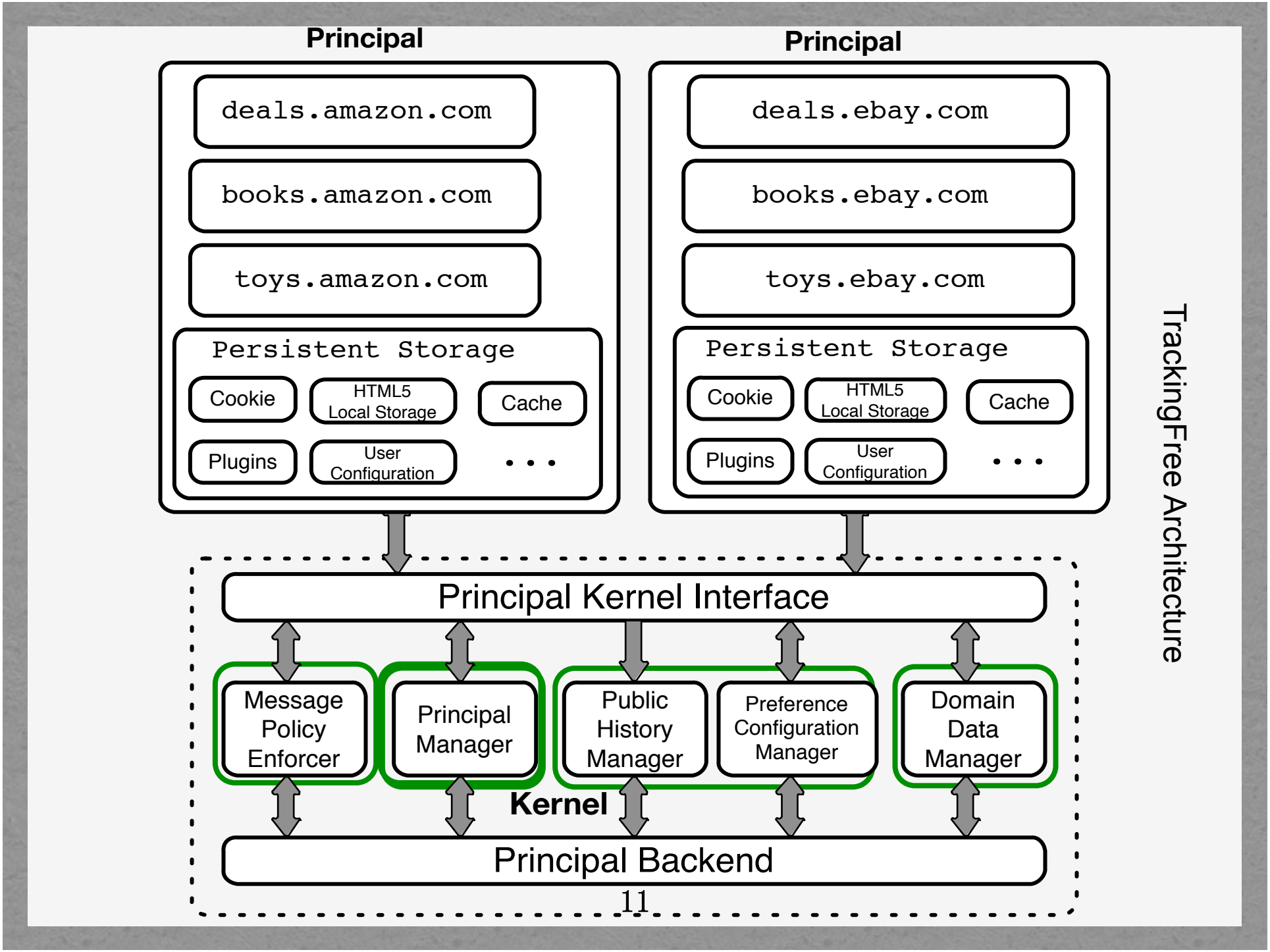


Regular Browser Architecture


Principal
deals.amazon.com
books.amazon.com
toys.amazon.com
Persistent Storage
Cookie
HTML5 Local Storage
Cache
Plugins
User Configuration
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Principal
deals.ebay.com
books.ebay.com
toys.ebay.com
Persistent Storage
Cookie
HTML5 Local Storage
Cache
Plugins
User Configuration
. . .
Principal Kernel Interface
Message Policy Enforcer
Principal Manager
Public History Manager
Preference Configuration Manager
Domain Data Manager
Kernel
Principal Backend
TrackingFree Architecture

Contents Allocation Mechanism

- Initial Contents Allocation
  - Handles those top frames that are navigated by users directly.
  - Based on registered domain name (e.g. google.com, sina.com.cn).
- Derivative Contents Allocation
  - Handles those frames that are generated due to the contents on other frames, which we call child frame.

Derivative Contents Allocation

- Principal Switch
  - Cross-domain
  - User-triggered
- Principal Selection
  - Maintains an in-degree-bounded graph for principals.
  - The in-degree of the graph is set to two.

Derivative Contents Allocation

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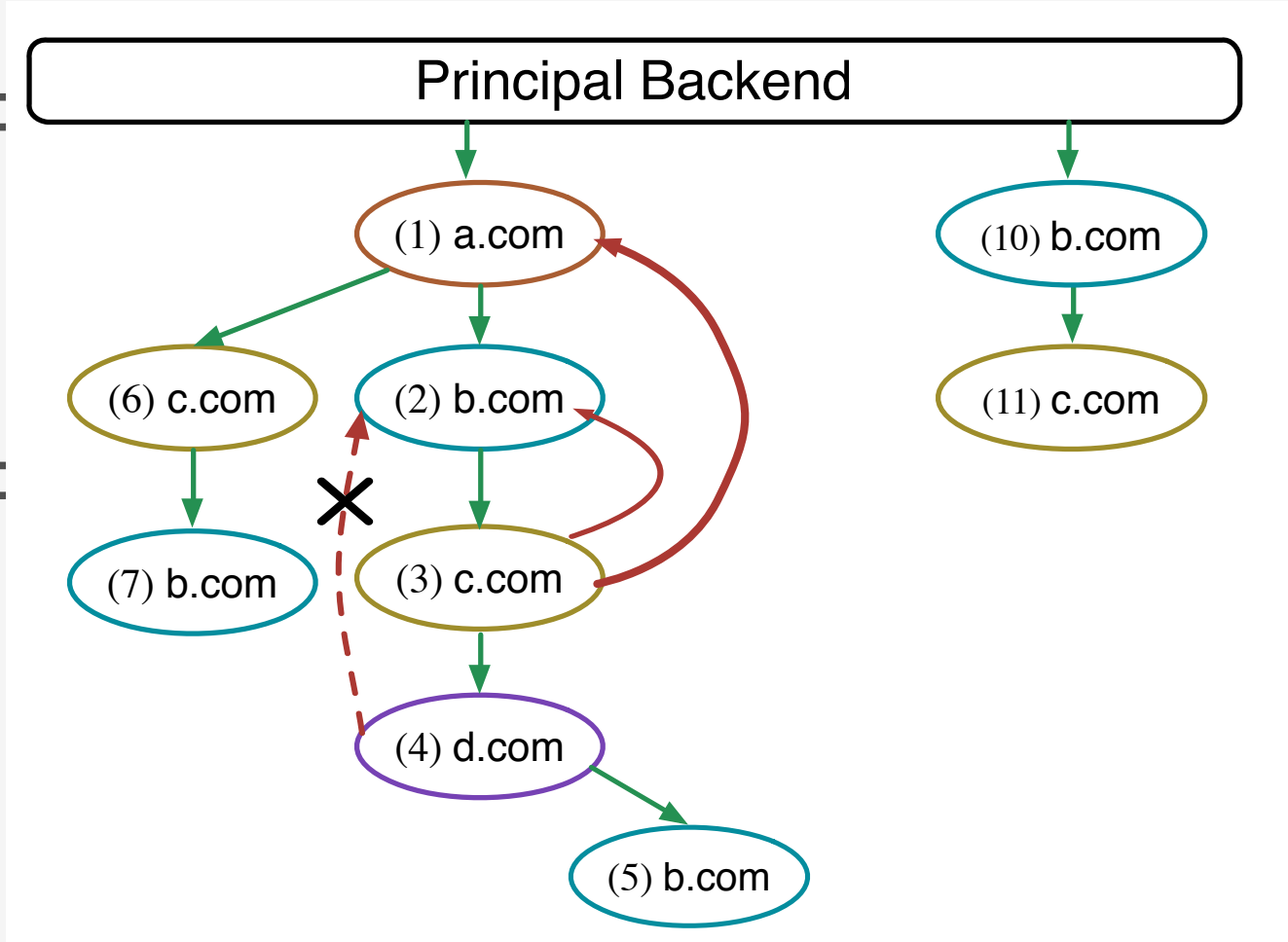

Roadmap

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- **Evaluation**
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Evaluation

- Anti-tracking capability
  - Formal proof
  - Experiments with real world websites
- Compatibility
- Performance
  - Latency
  - Memory usage
  - Disk usage

Formal Proof

- Methodology
  - Use Alloy to formally analyze TrackingFree ’s anti-tracking ability.
  - Describe TrackingFree’s behaviors on an existing Alloy web model [Akhawe et al. CSF 2010].
- Results
  - Formally verified that trackers can correlate TrackingFree user’s activities up to three principals without site collaboration.

Anti-tracking Capability with Real World Websites

- Re-implemented an in-complete but accurate tracking token detection approach proposed on [Roesner et al. NSDI 2012].
- The approach is based on the observation that each tracking request must contain the user's globally unique identifier.

Anti-tracking Capability with Real World Web Sites

Tracking Host	Prevalence (# Domains)	Tracking Token(s)
b.scorecardresearch.com	133	UIDR
ad.doubleclick.net	117	id, __gads
ib.adnxs.com	75	anj
p.twitter.com	70	__utma
cm.g.doubleclick.net	56	id
ad.yieldmanager.com	52	bx
bs.serving-sys.com	40	A4
cdn.api.twitter.com	40	__utmz
secure-us.imrworldwide.com	38	IMRID
adfarm.mediaplex.com	31	svid

Top 10 Tracking Hosts

Anti-tracking Capability with Real World Web Sites

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b.scorecardresearch.com	133	UIDR
ad.doubleclick.net	117	id, __gads
ib.adnxs.com	75	anj
p.twitter.com	70	__utma
bs.serving-sys.com	40	A4
cdn.api.twitter.com	40	__utmz
secure-us.imrworldwide.com	38	IMRID
adfarm.mediaplex.com	31	svid

- TrackingFree eliminated all of them.

Top 10 Tracking Hosts

Compatibility

• Manually tested TrackingFree's compatibility on 69 third-party services from Alexa Top 50 websites.

Name	Example	# Succeeded Instance	# Total Instance
Cross-site online payment	Purchase on Ebay and make payment on Paypal	1	1
Cross-site content sharing	Share Youtube video to Facebook account	32	32
Signle sign-on	Using Facebook account to login Yahoo	35	36
Overall Results		68	69

Performance

Source	Overhead
Latency	~3%-~20%
Memory	~25MB/principal
Disk	~0.6MB/principal

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Conclusion

- We designed and implemented TrackingFree browser which completely protects users from third-party web tracking by isolating web contents.
- We theoretically and experimentally proved TrackingFree's anti-tracking capability.
- TrackingFree is backward compatible with existing websites.

Thanks & Questions?

http://list.cs.northwestern.edu/WebSecurity

Backup slides …

Out-of-scope threats

- Within-site Tracking
- Tracking by exploiting browser vulnerabilities
- Stateless tracking

Preference Configuration Manager

- User preference can be abused to store tracking identifier. (e.g. strict transport security)
- Completely isolating user preference affects user preference.
- Our solution:
  - Isolate user preference.
  - Apply user-initiated changes to all of the principals.
  - Monitor GUI message to determine user-initiated preference change.

Related Work

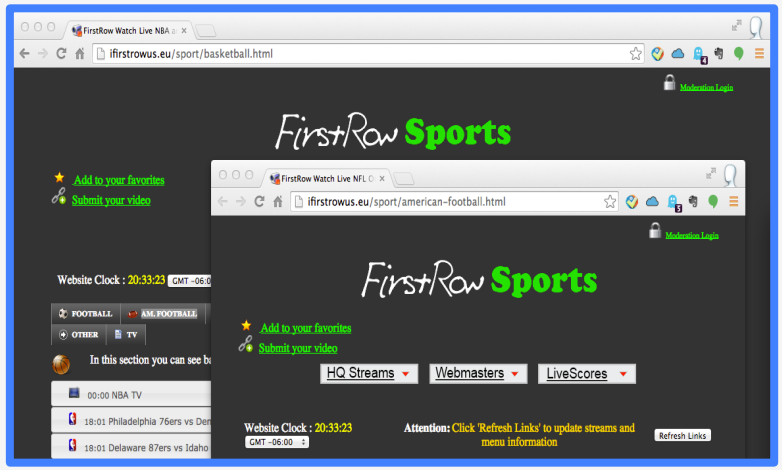
Browser	Isolation Mechanism	Contents Allocation Mechanism	Anti-tracking Capability
IE8	In-memory Isolation	Tab based	No
Chromium	In-memory Isolation	Top-frame based	No
Gazelle	In-memory Isolation	SOP based	No
OP	In-memory Isolation	Web Page based	No
AppIsolation	Technique-specific Storage	User Configuration based	Not complete
Tahoma	Virtual Machine	User Configuration based	Not complete
Stainless	Technique-specific Storage	User Configuration based	Not complete
Fluid, MultiFirefox	Profile	User Configuration based	Not complete
TrackingFree	Profile	Indegree-bounded Principal Graph based	**Complete**

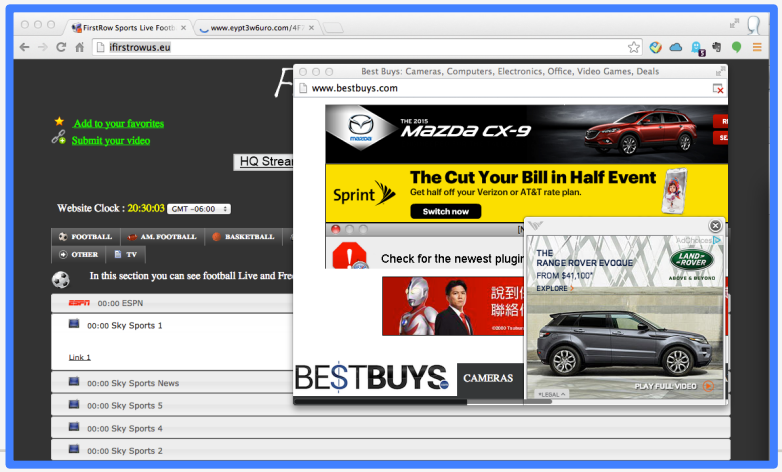
Principal Switch

- Two intuitive yet extreme policies：
  - Not privacy-preserving (no switch)
  - Unnecessary overhead (switch all the time)
- Our solution: switch principal only if the following two conditions are met:
  - Cross-site
  - User-triggered

Principal Switch

Same principal





Different principal

Principal Selection

- Two intuitive yet extreme policies:
  - Break compatibility (always create new principal)
  - Break anti-tracking capacity (create at most one principal for each domain)

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Principal Selection

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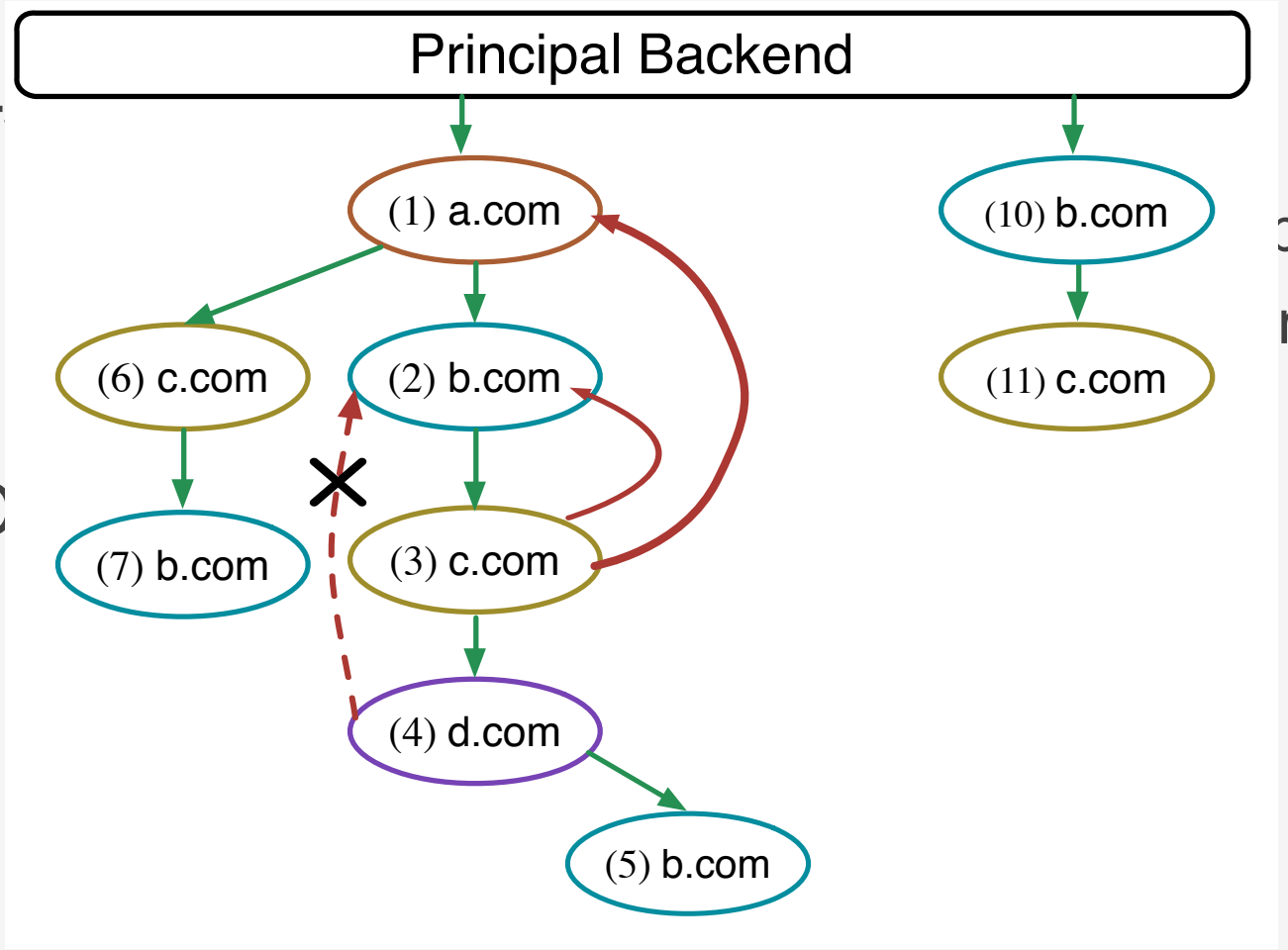
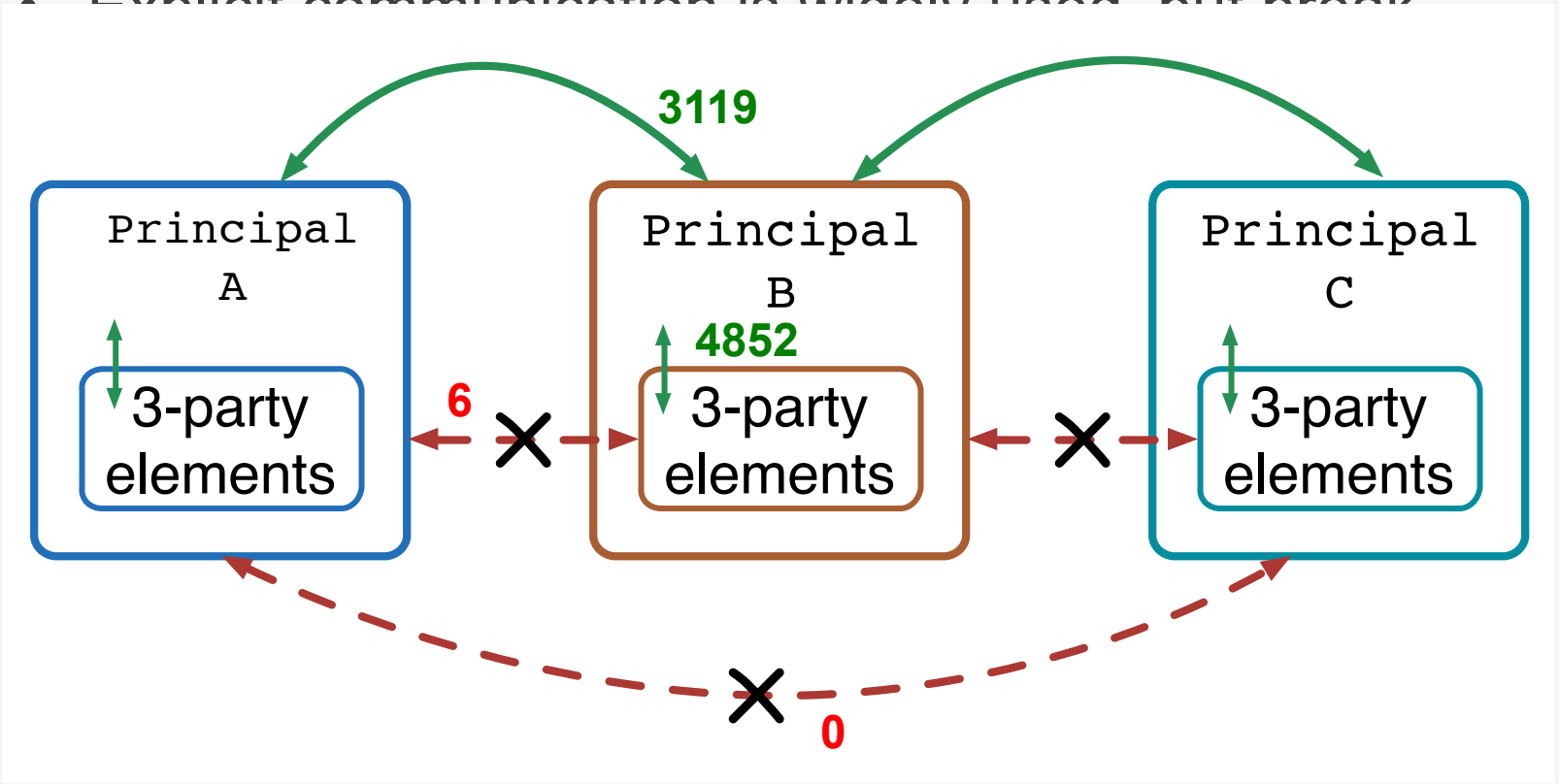


Principal Communication

- Explicit communication is widely used, but break the isolation mechanism.
- Our solution: we restrict the use of explicit communication as follows:
  - Third-party elements in one principle can not explicitly communicate with other principals.
  - First-party elements can only explicitly communicate with the first-party elements placed in its neighbor principals

Principal Communication

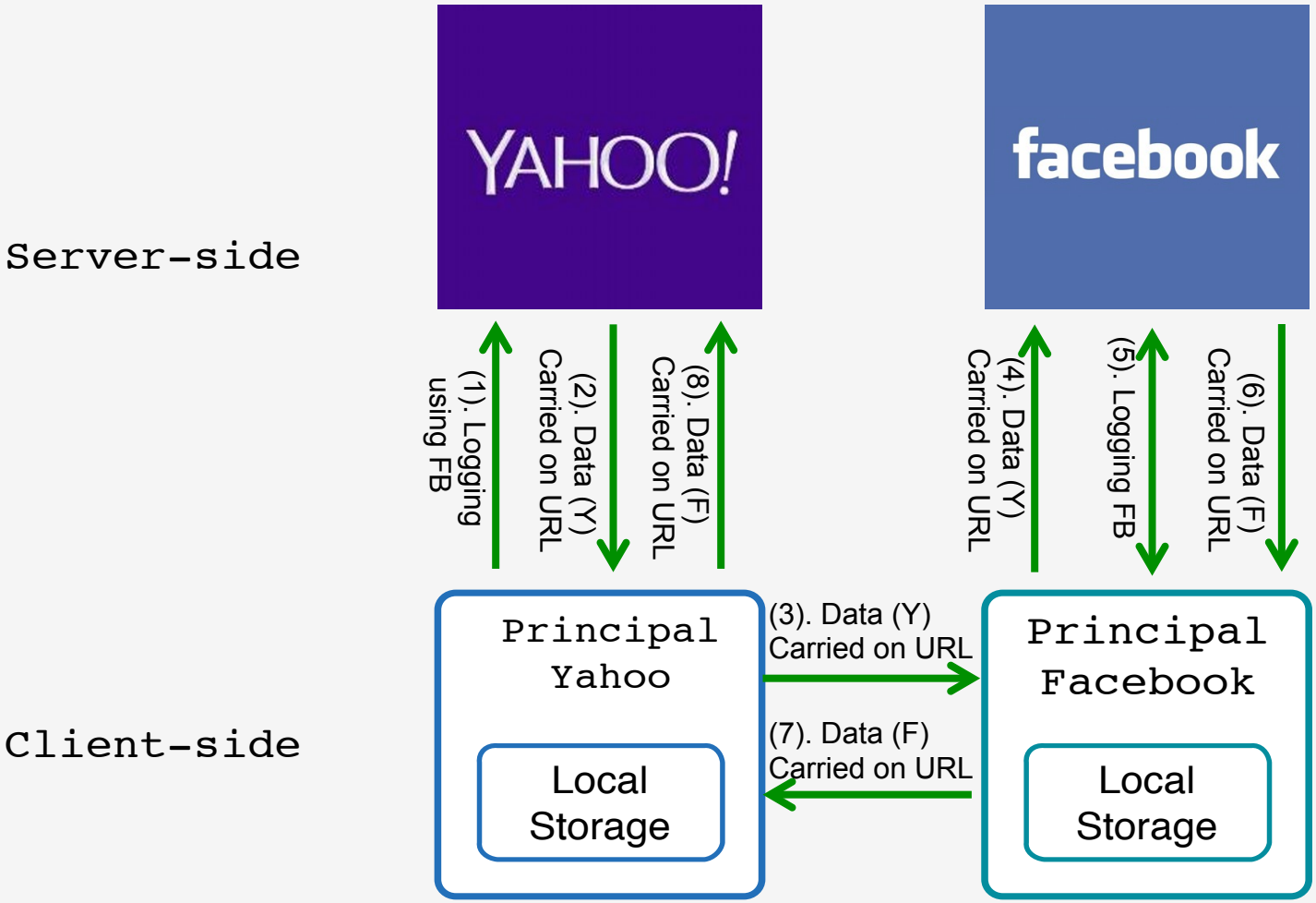
- Explicit communication is widely used, but break



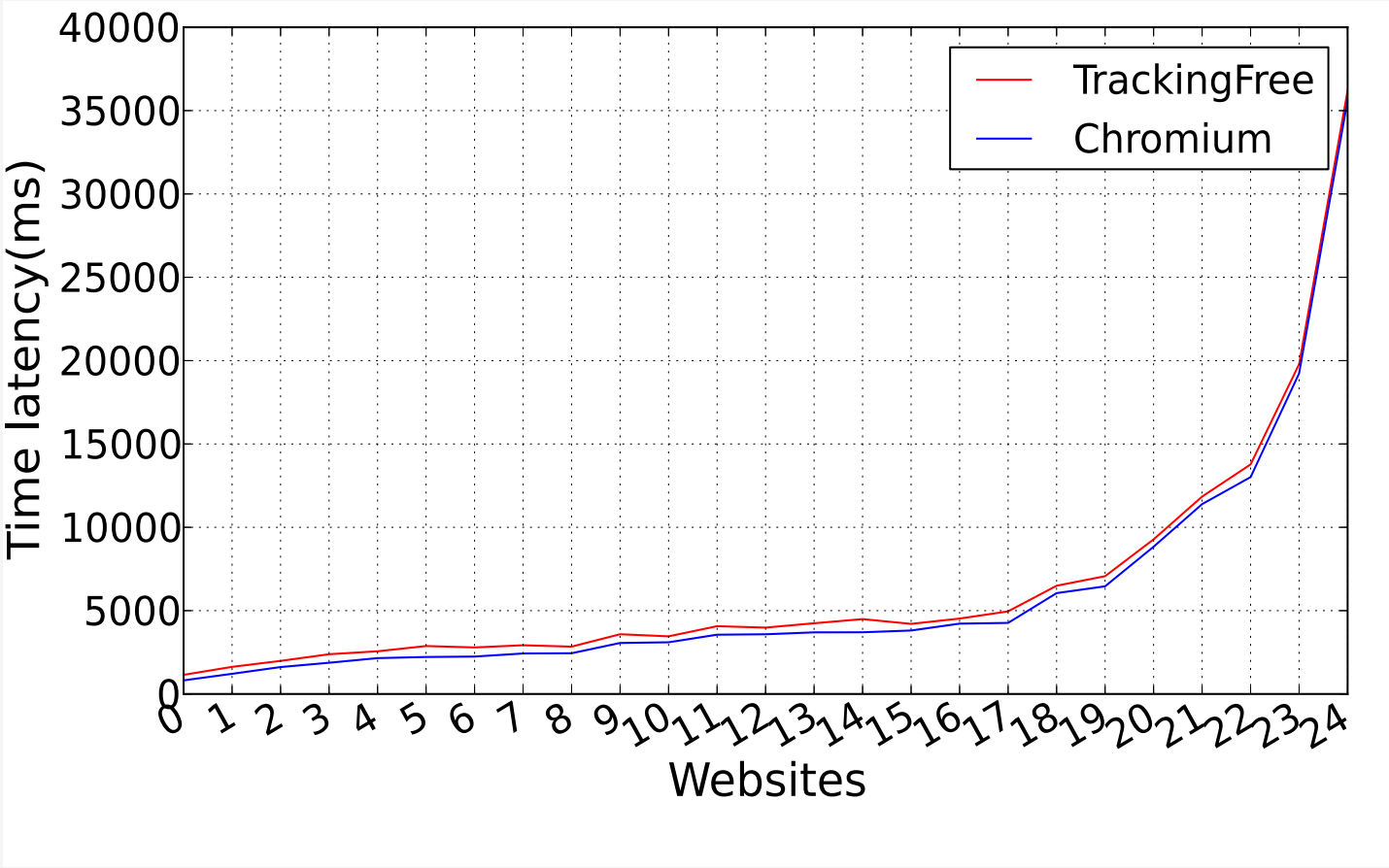
Principal Communication

- Implicit Communication
  - History sharing (e.g. history, bookmarks)
  - User preference sharing
  - Communication through navigation URL parameters

Case study: Logging Yahoo using Facebook Account

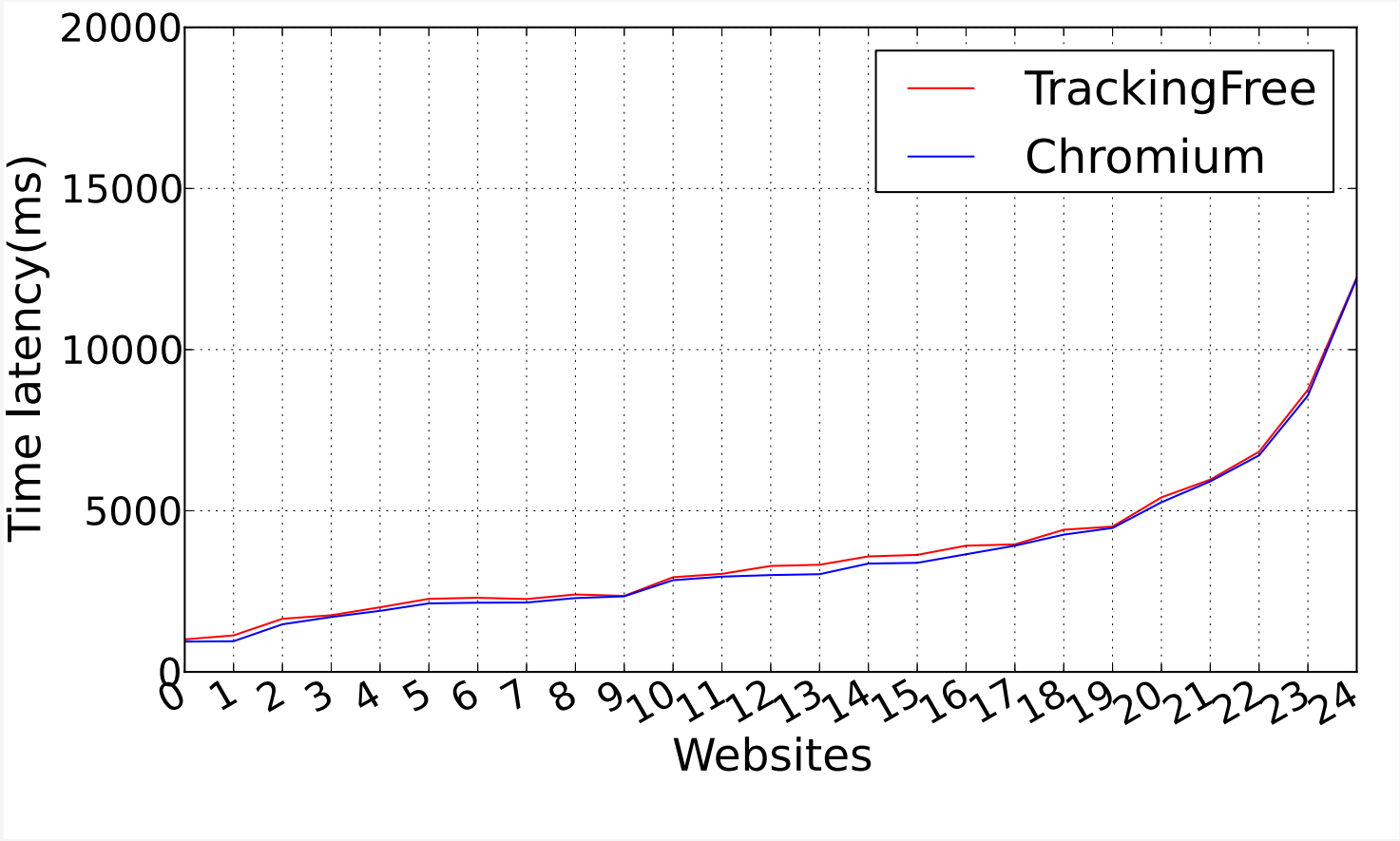


Performance



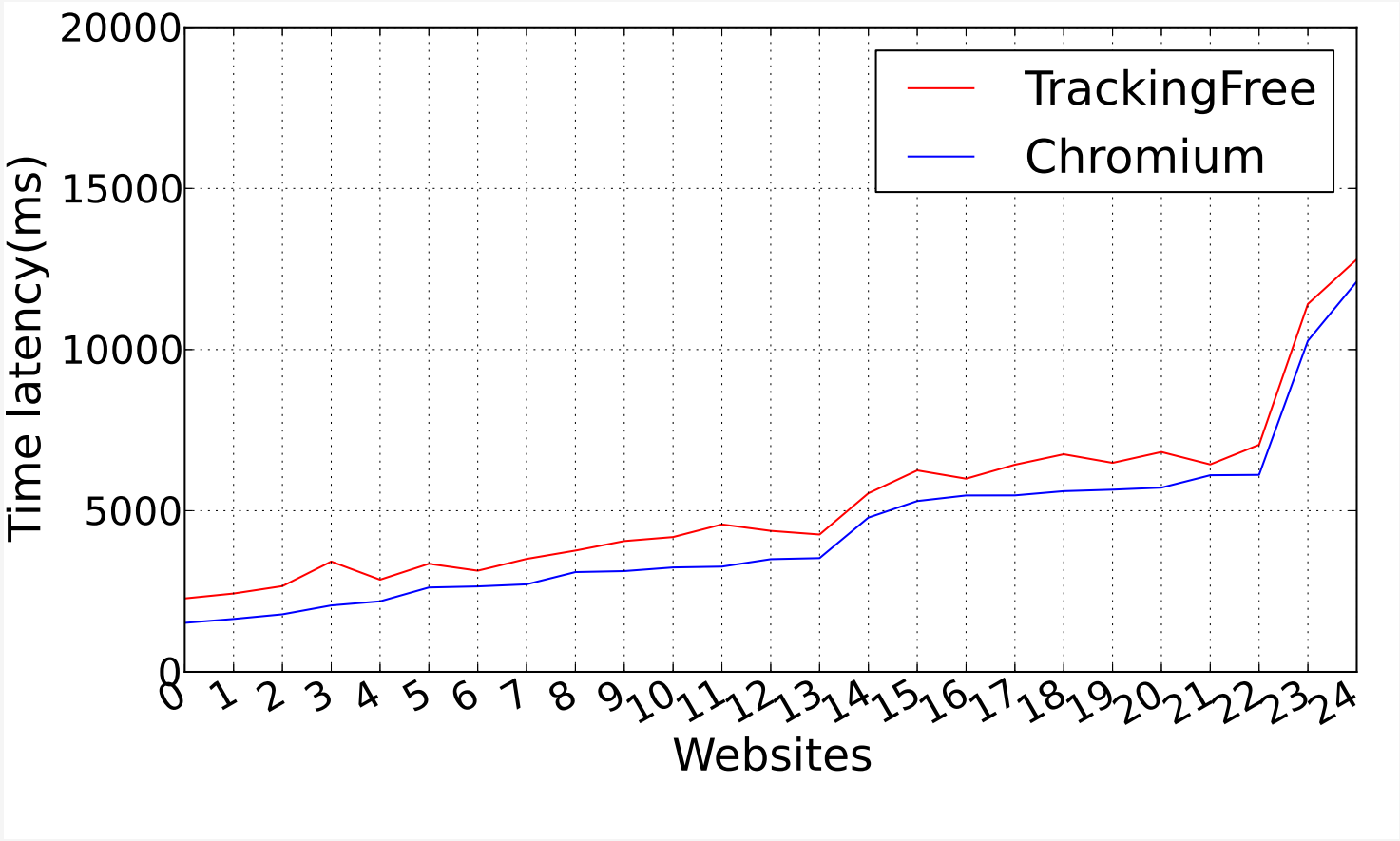
(1). Address Bar Navigation without Principal
Avg. Overhead 8.29%

Performance



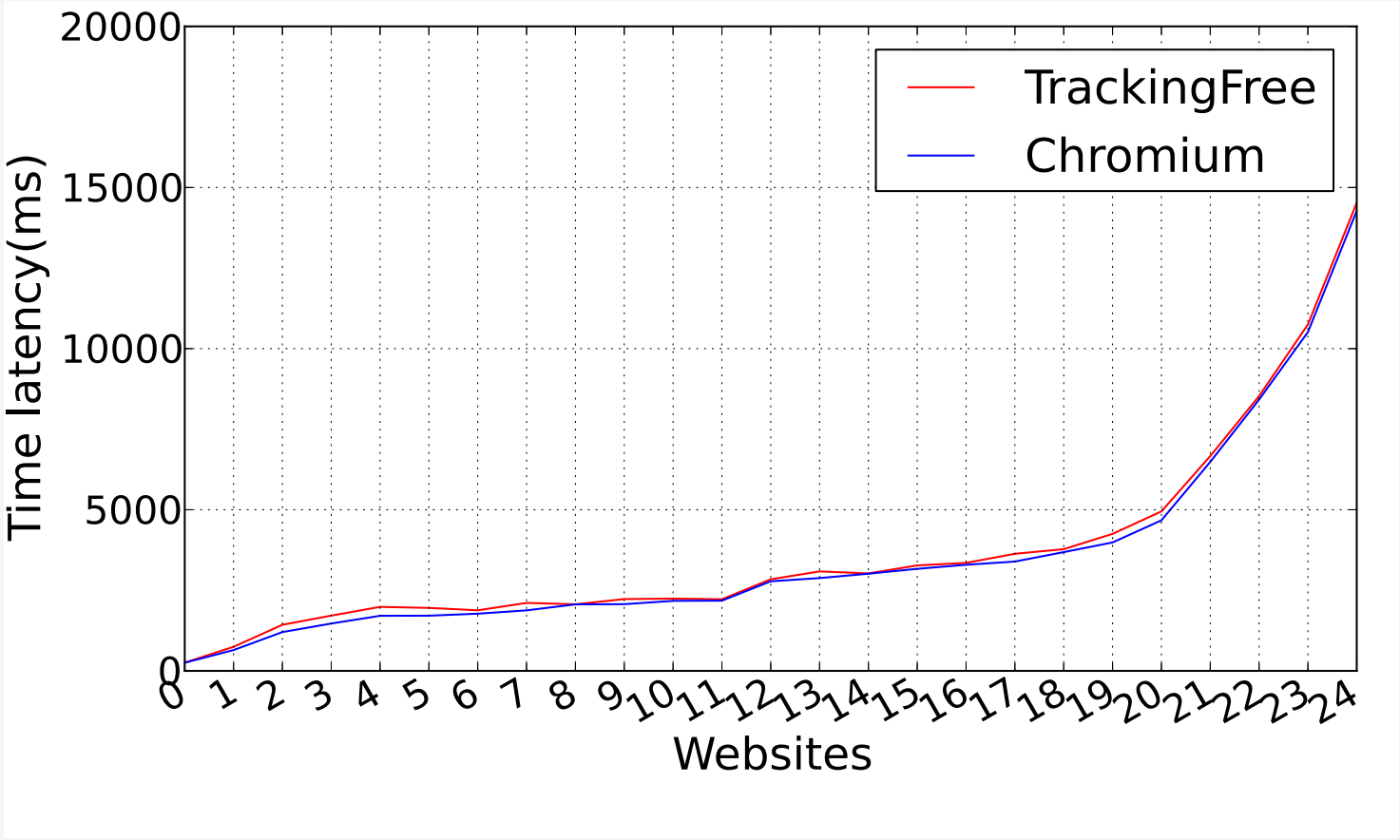
(2). Address Bar Navigation with Principal
Avg. Overhead 3.36%

Performance



(3). Cross Site Navigation
Avg. Overhead 19.43%

Performance



(4). Within-site Navigation
Avg. Overhead 4.70%

Performance

Latency Overhead Source	Cost(ms)
Principal Construction	322.36
Extra IPC	349.06
Render/JS Engine Instrumentation	139.21

Overall Overhead: ~3% - ~20%

Memory/Disk Overhead

Memory Overhead on 12 Web Pages (~25MB/Principal)

Memory	Chromium	TrackingFree	Increase
1 Principal	477.1(MB)	505(MB)	27.9(MB)
4 Principals	623.6(MB)	702.8(MB)	79.2(MB)
12 Principals	434.6(MB)	642.5(MB)	297.9(MB)

Disk Overhead on 12 Web Pages (~0.6MB/Principal)

Memory	Chromium	TrackingFree	Increase
1 Principal	21.3(MB)	21.8(MB)	0.5(MB)
4 Principals	22.5(MB)	25.9MB)	3.4(MB)
12 Principals	23.7(MB)	29.4(MB)	5.7(MB)