

WPSE: FORTIFYING WEB PROTOCOLS VIA BROWSER-SIDE SECURITY MONITORING

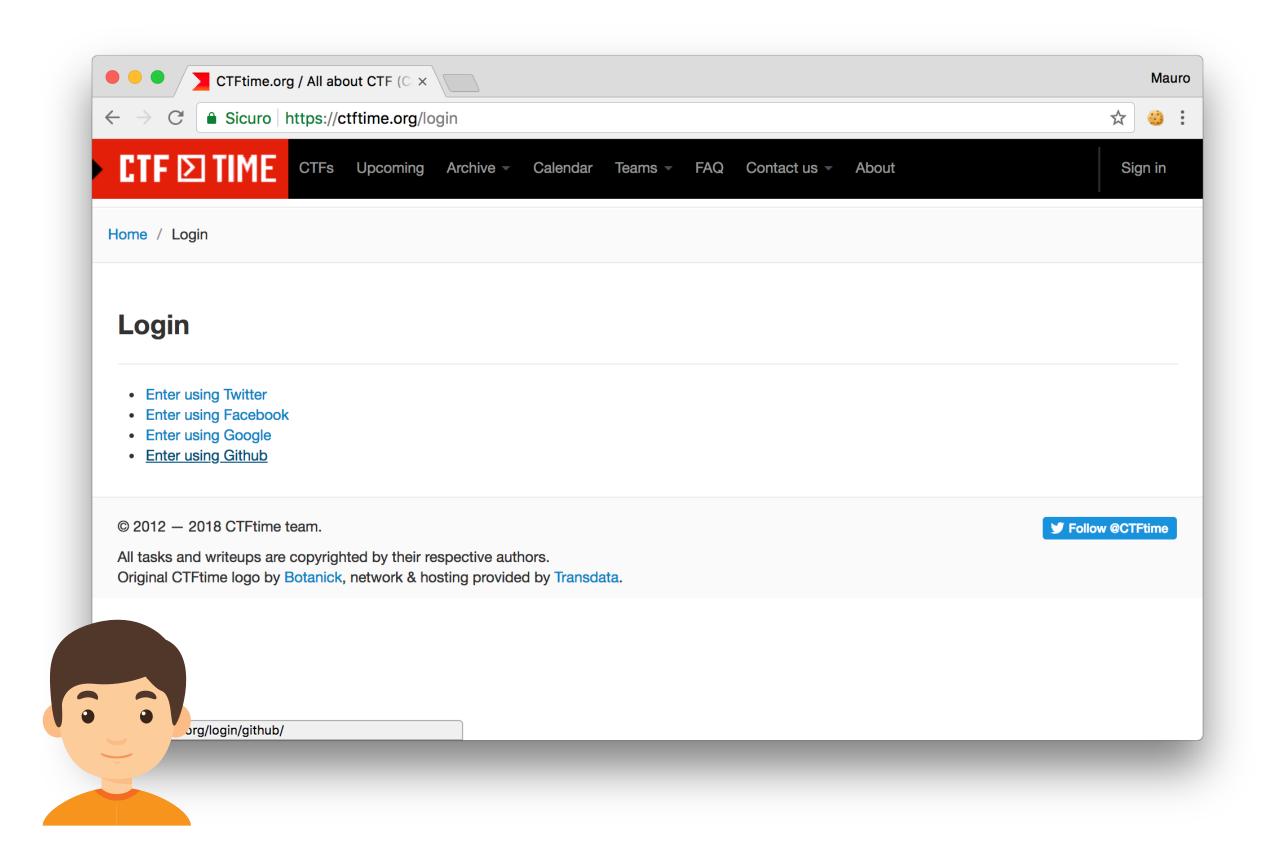
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Joint work w. Stefano Calzavara, Riccardo Focardi, Matteo Maffei, Clara Schneidewind, Mauro Tempesta

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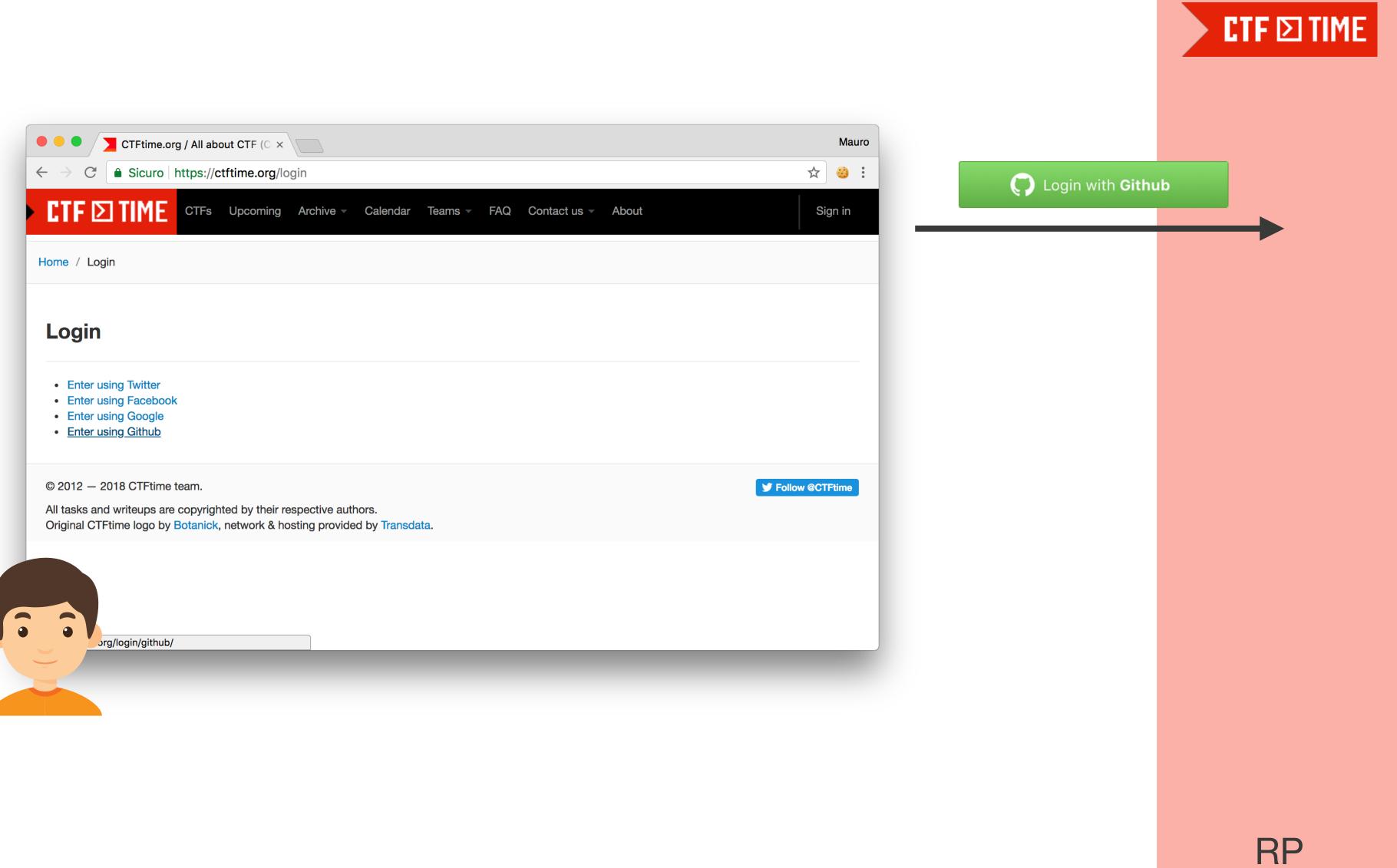






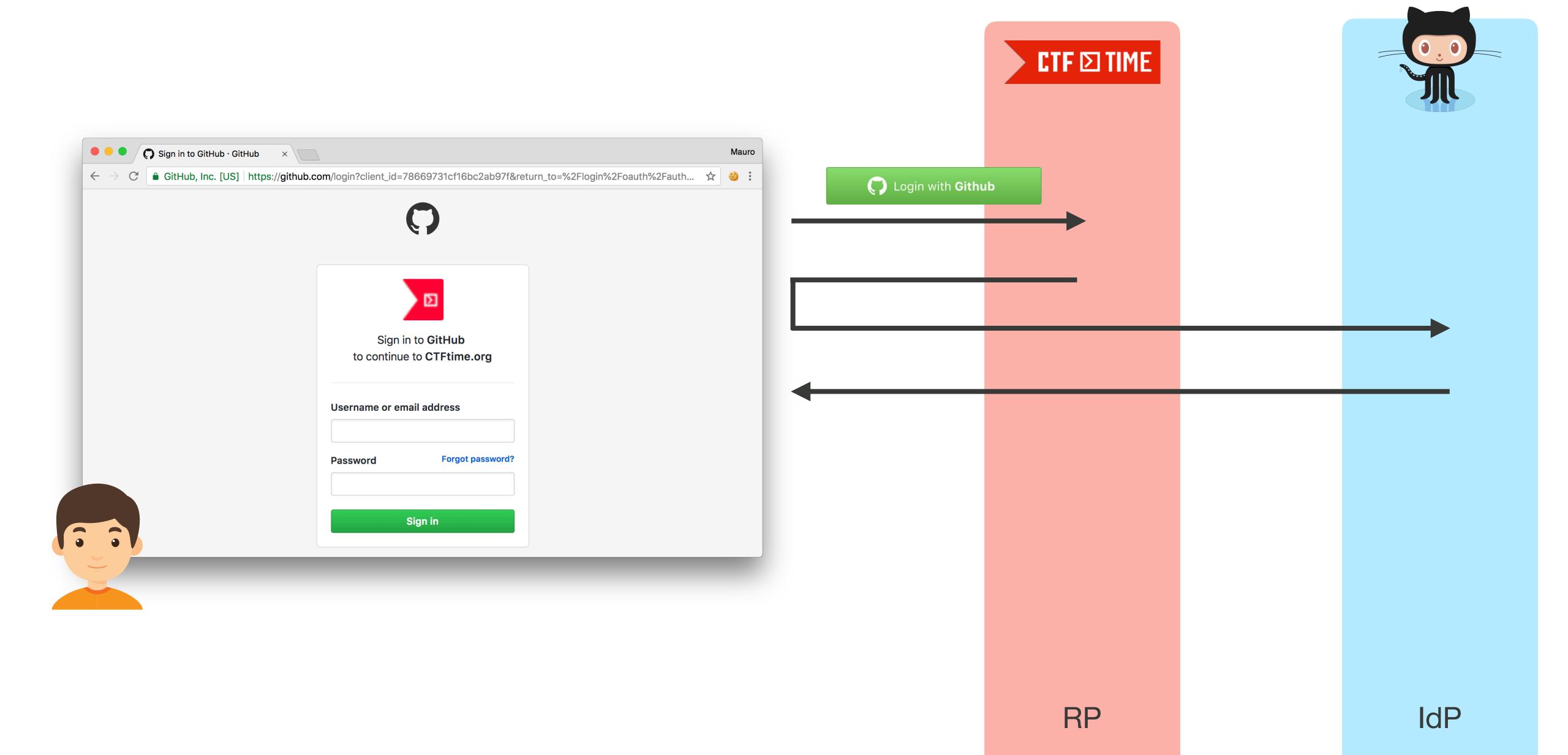


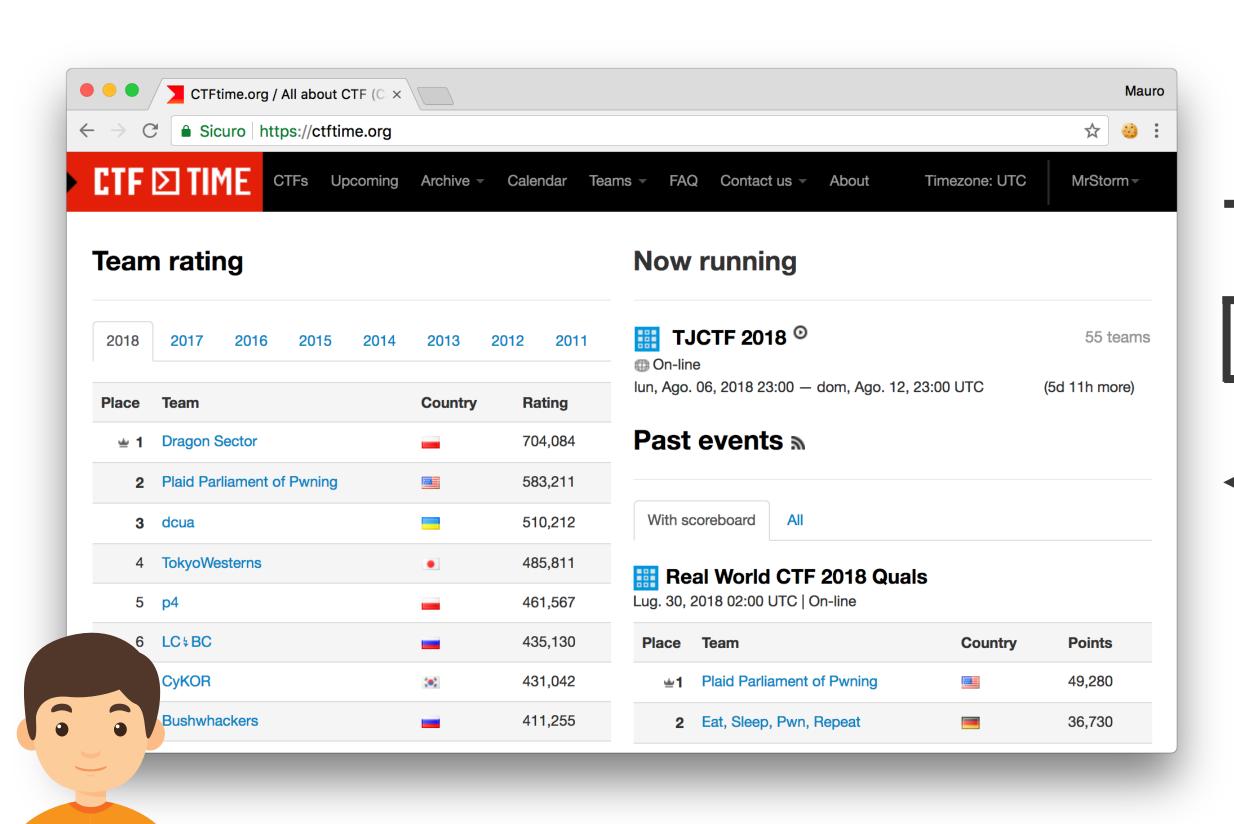
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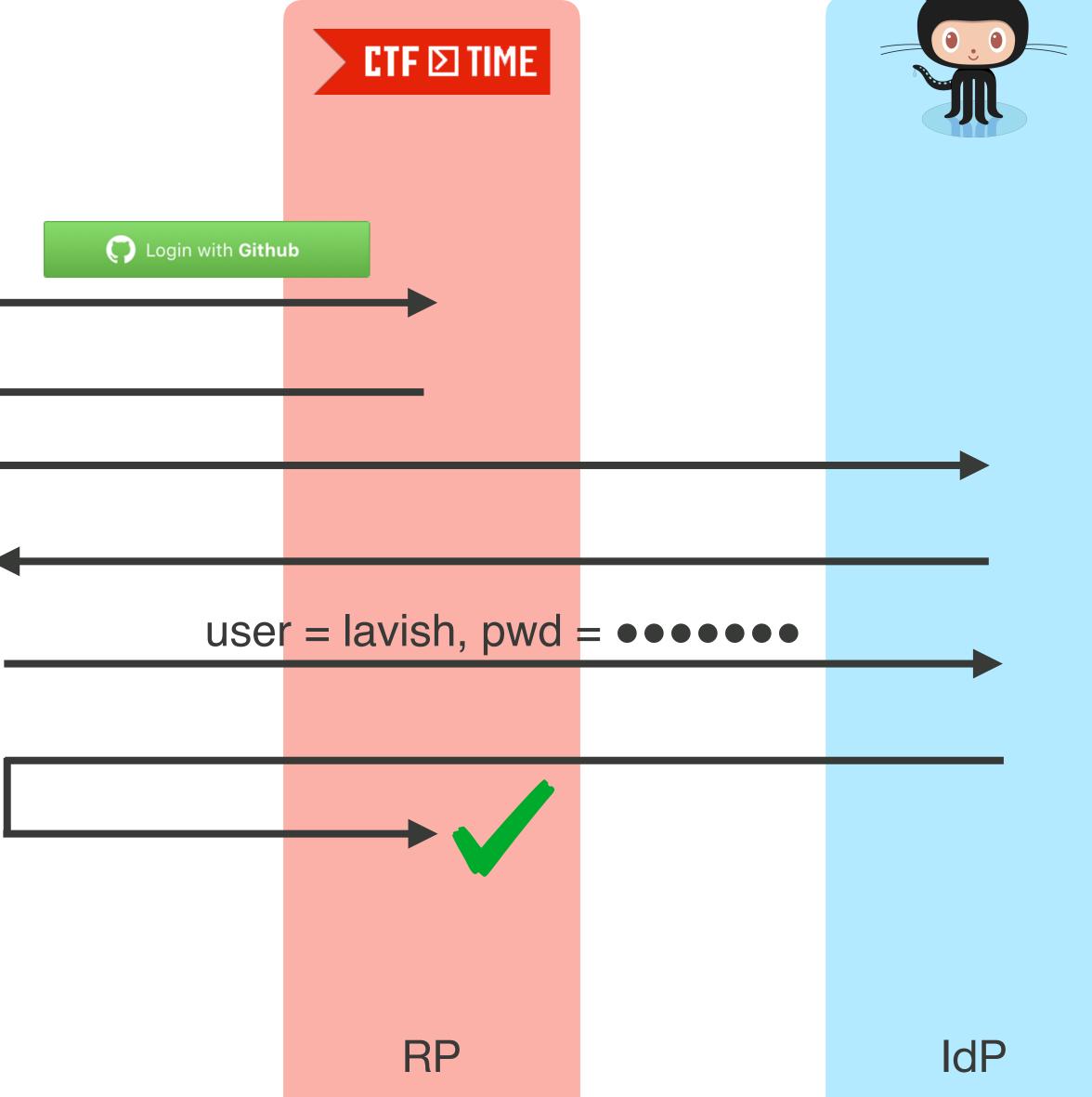




IdP







MOTIVATIONS

Designing and implementing web protocols is HARD!

- Bansal et al., Discovering Concrete Attacks on Website Authorization by Formal Analysis (S&P '12)
- Wang et al., Signing Me onto Your Accounts through Facebook and Google: A Traffic-Guided Security Study of Commercially Deployed Single-Sign-On Web Services (S&P'12)
- Sun and Beznosov, The Devil is in the (Implementation) Details: An Empirical Analysis of OAuth SSO Systems (CCS'12)
- Fett et al., A Comprehensive Formal Security Analysis of OAuth 2.0 (CCS'16)

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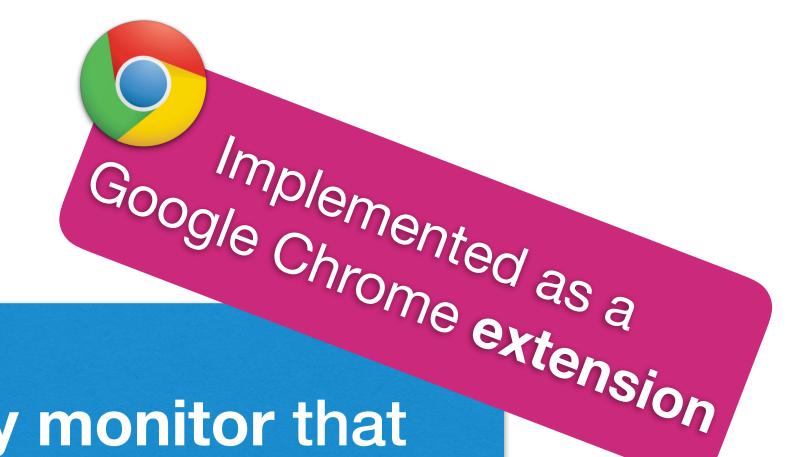
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The browser is not aware of the existence of web protocols and of their semantics!

OUR PROPOSAL - WPSE

Extend the browser with a lightweight security monitor that enforces the compliance of the browser behaviors with respect to the web protocol specifications

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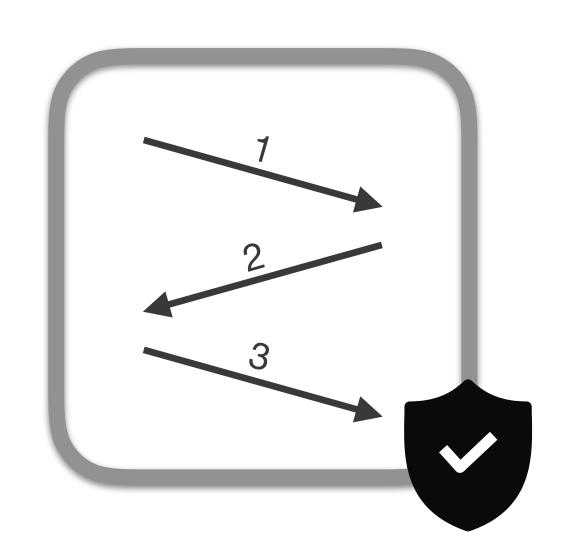


Extend the browser with a lightweight security monitor that enforces the compliance of the browser behaviors with respect to the web protocol specifications

Advantages

- 1. users of vulnerable websites are **automatically protected** against a large class of attacks
- 2. specifications can be written once and enforced on several sites

CHALLENGES IN WEB PROTOCOLS



Compliance with the protocol flow

- Preserve the intended sequence of messages exchanged by honest participants
- Perform integrity checks on the contents of protocol messages



Secrecy of message components

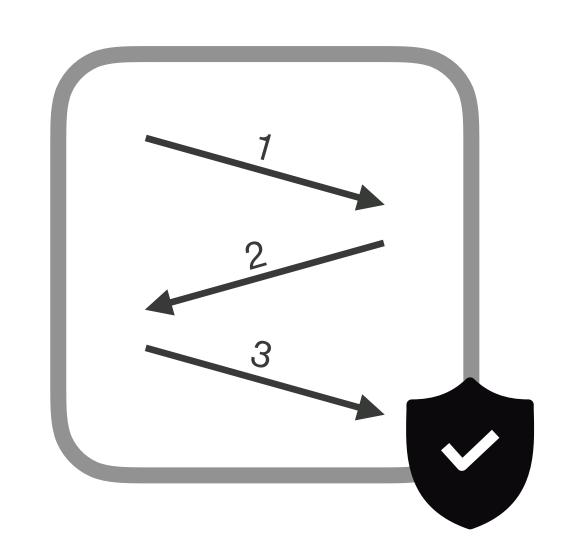
 Enforce the confidentiality of protocol secrets like tokens and credentials to avoid leaks to 3rd parties

TACKLING THE CHALLENGES IN WPSE

WPSE protocol specification:

- Structure and order of messages
- Desired security policies (confidentiality and integrity)

TACKLING THE CHALLENGES IN WPSE



Protocol messages are blocked if

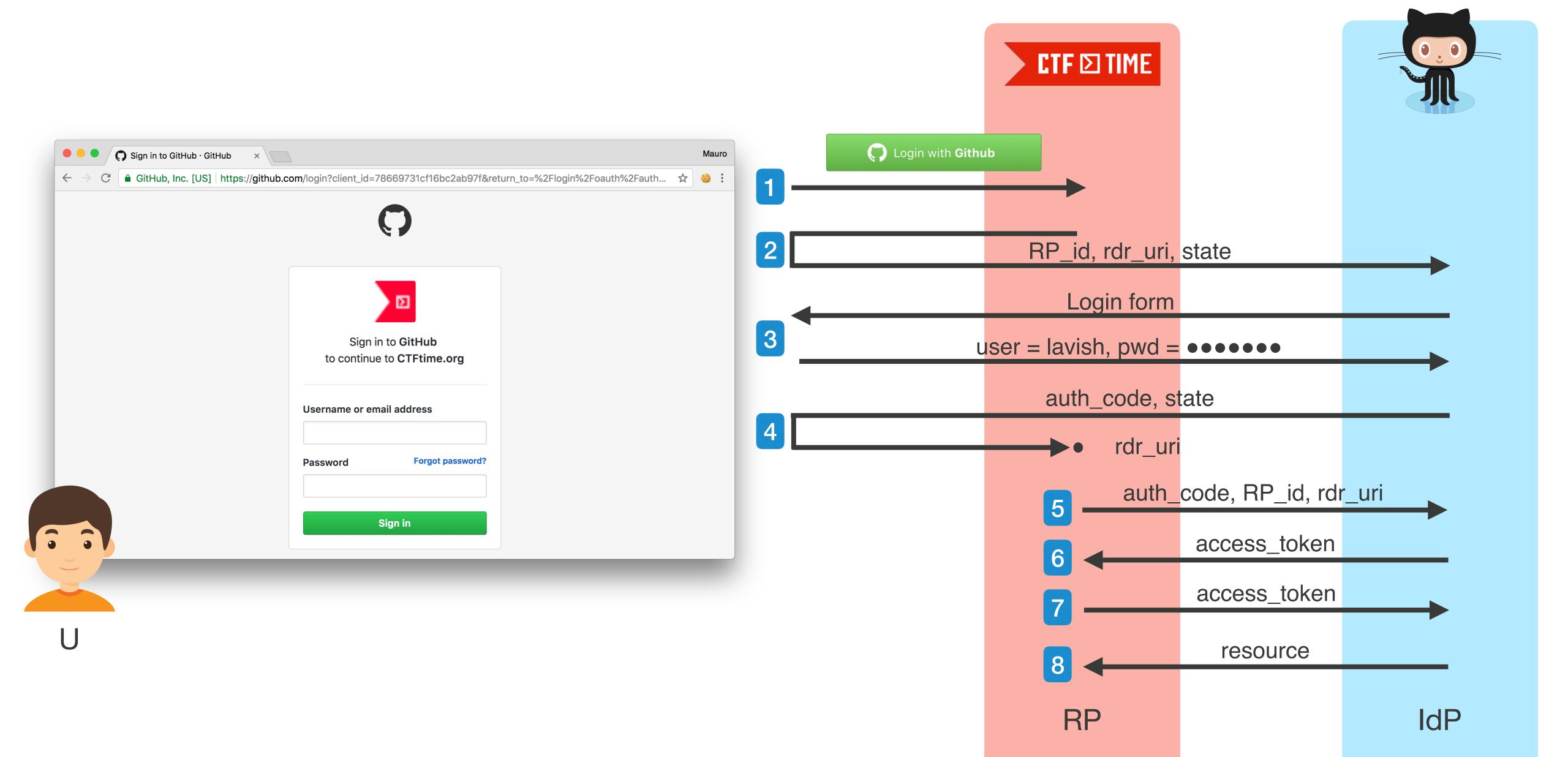
- not in the correct order
- integrity constraints on messages are not satisfied Always allow protocol unrelated messages



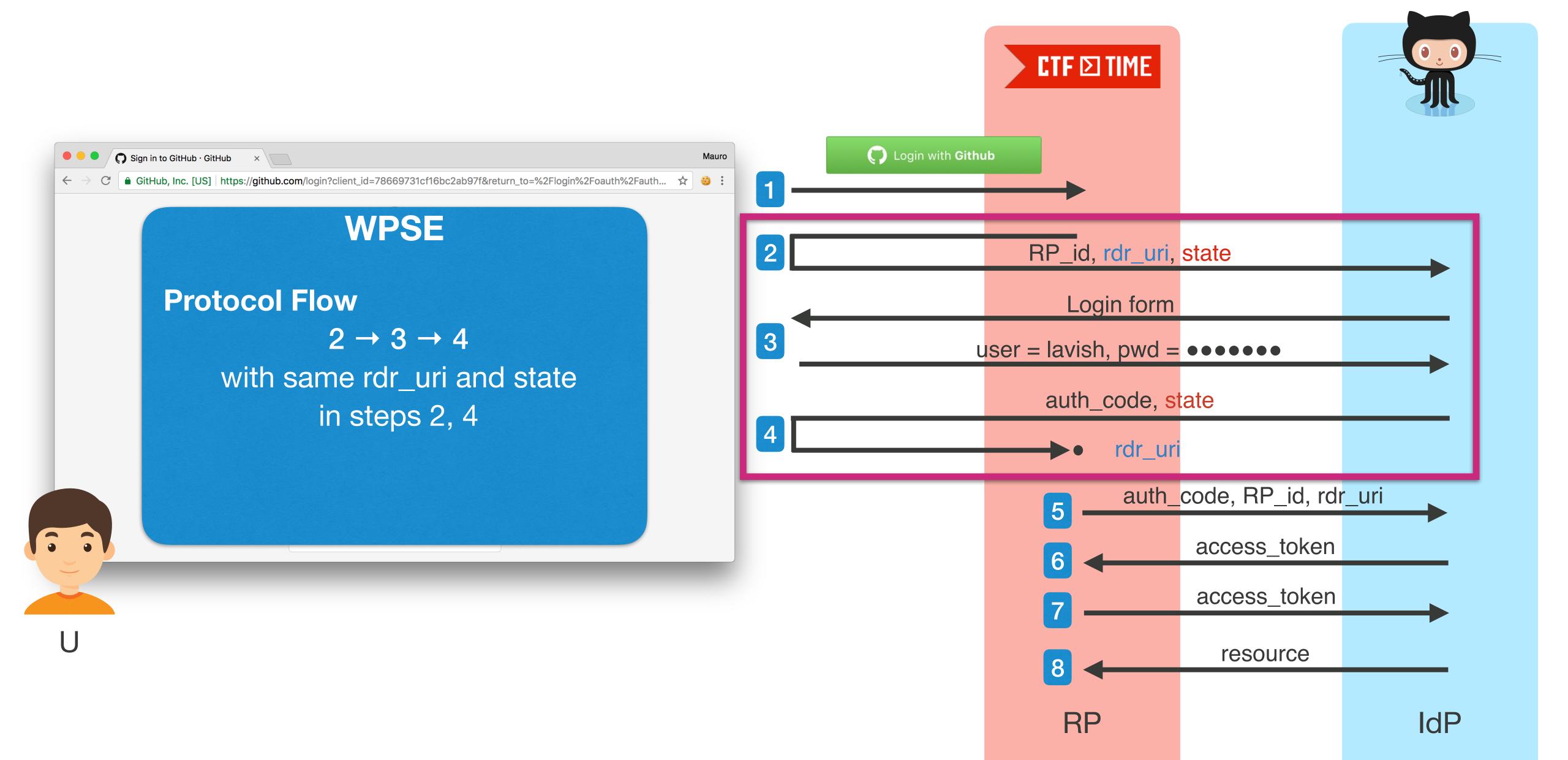
Secrets in incoming messages are substituted with random placeholders before they enter the DOM

Placeholders in outgoing requests are replaced with secrets only if sent to origins entitled to learn them

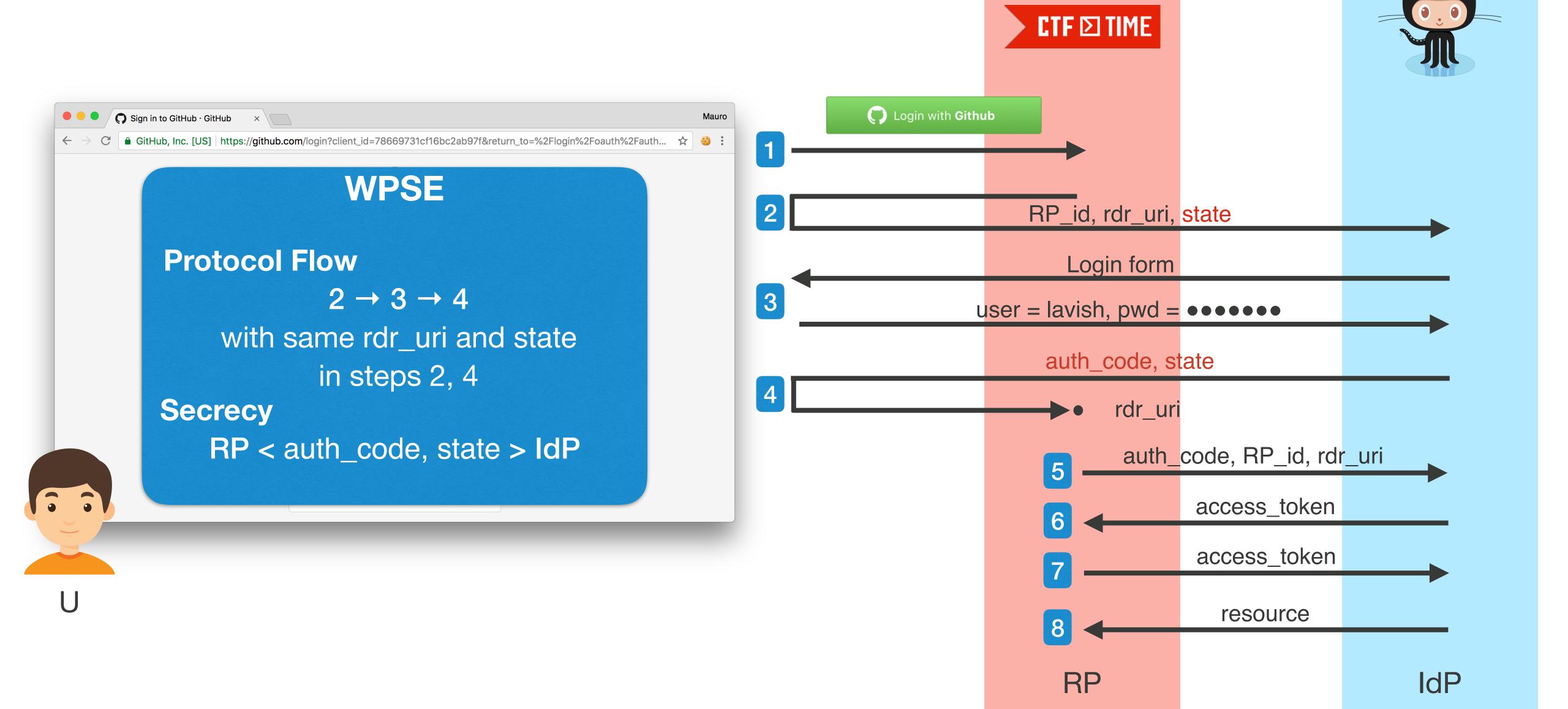
FORTIFYING OAUTH 2.0

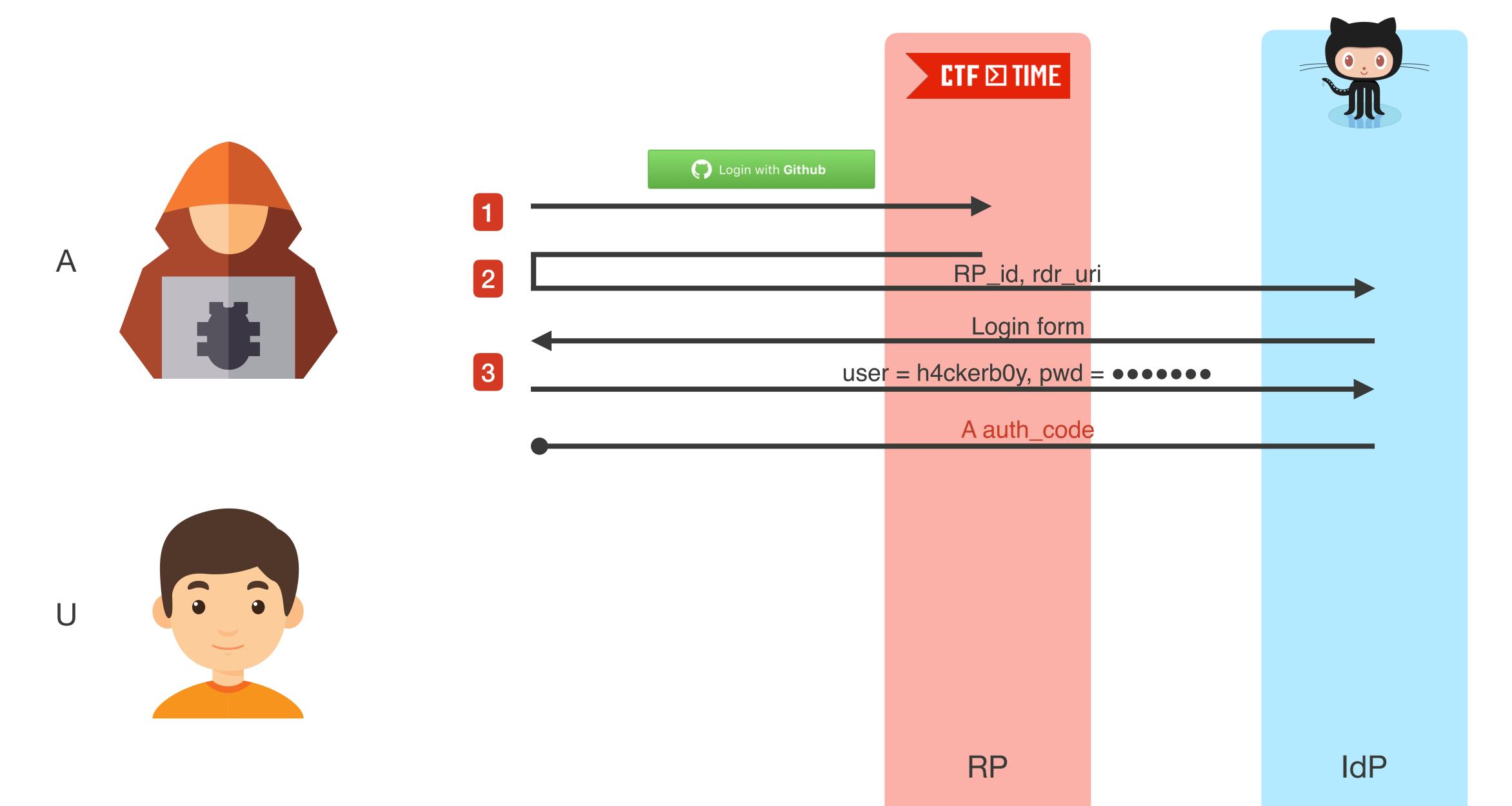


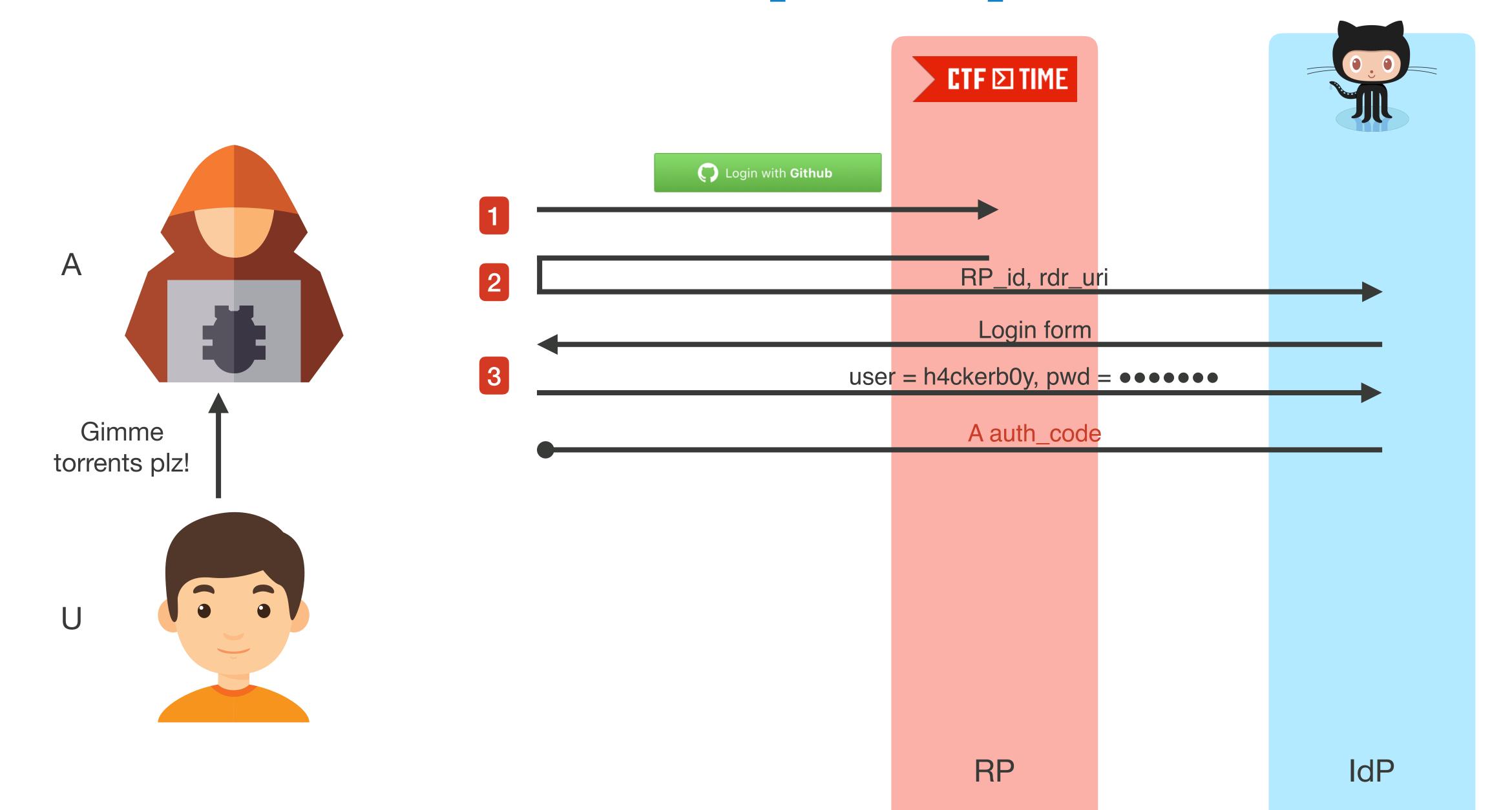
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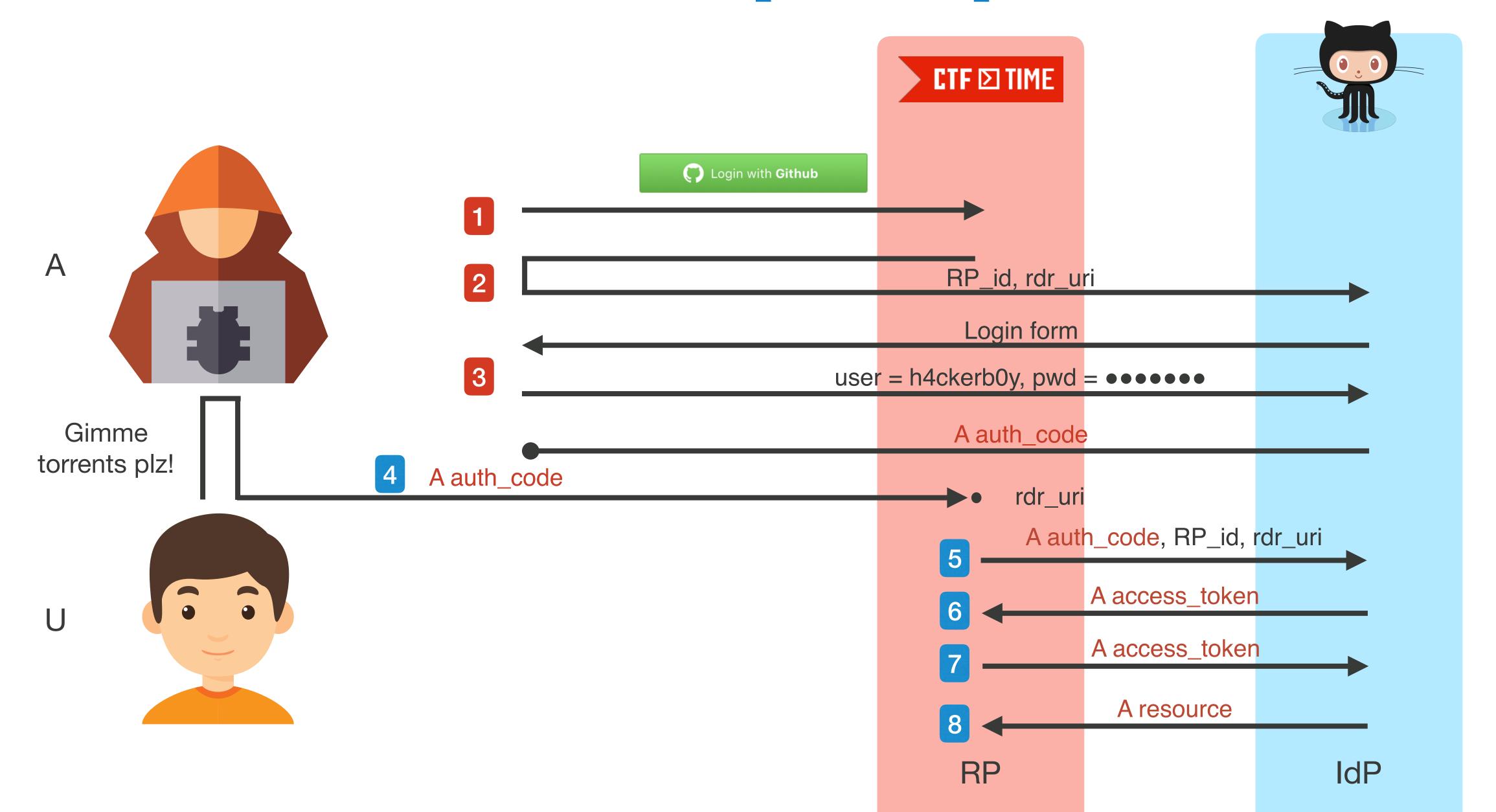


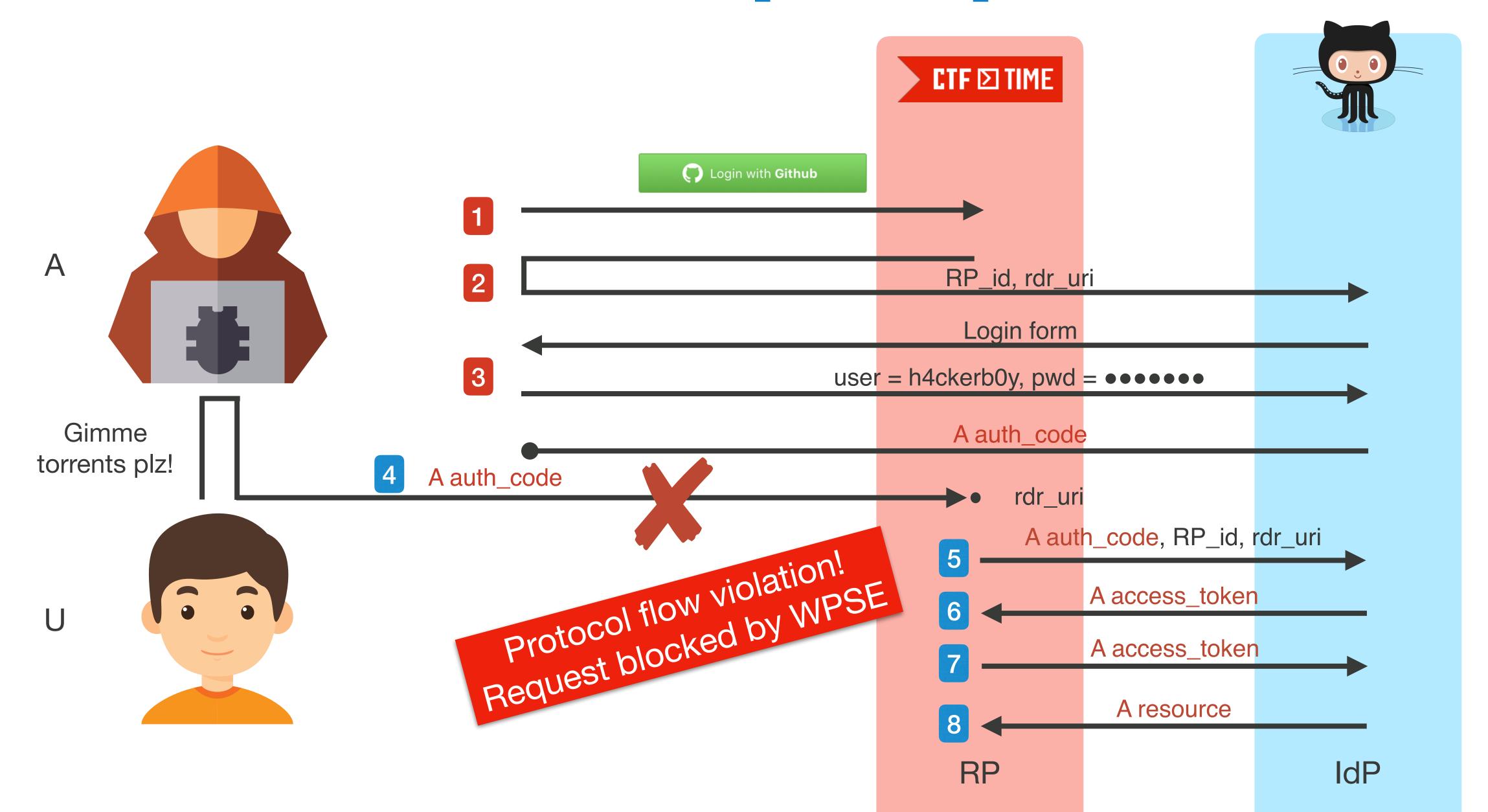
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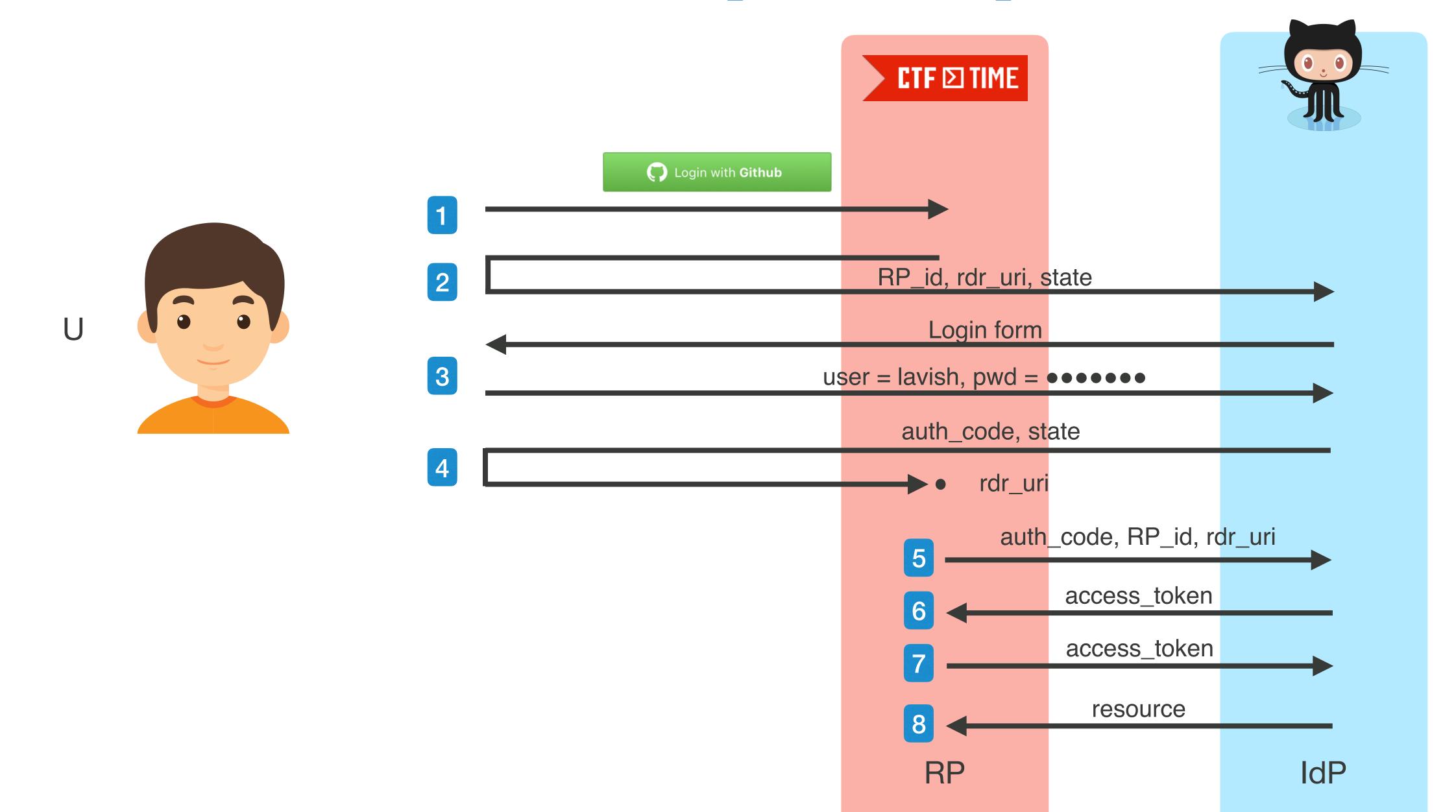




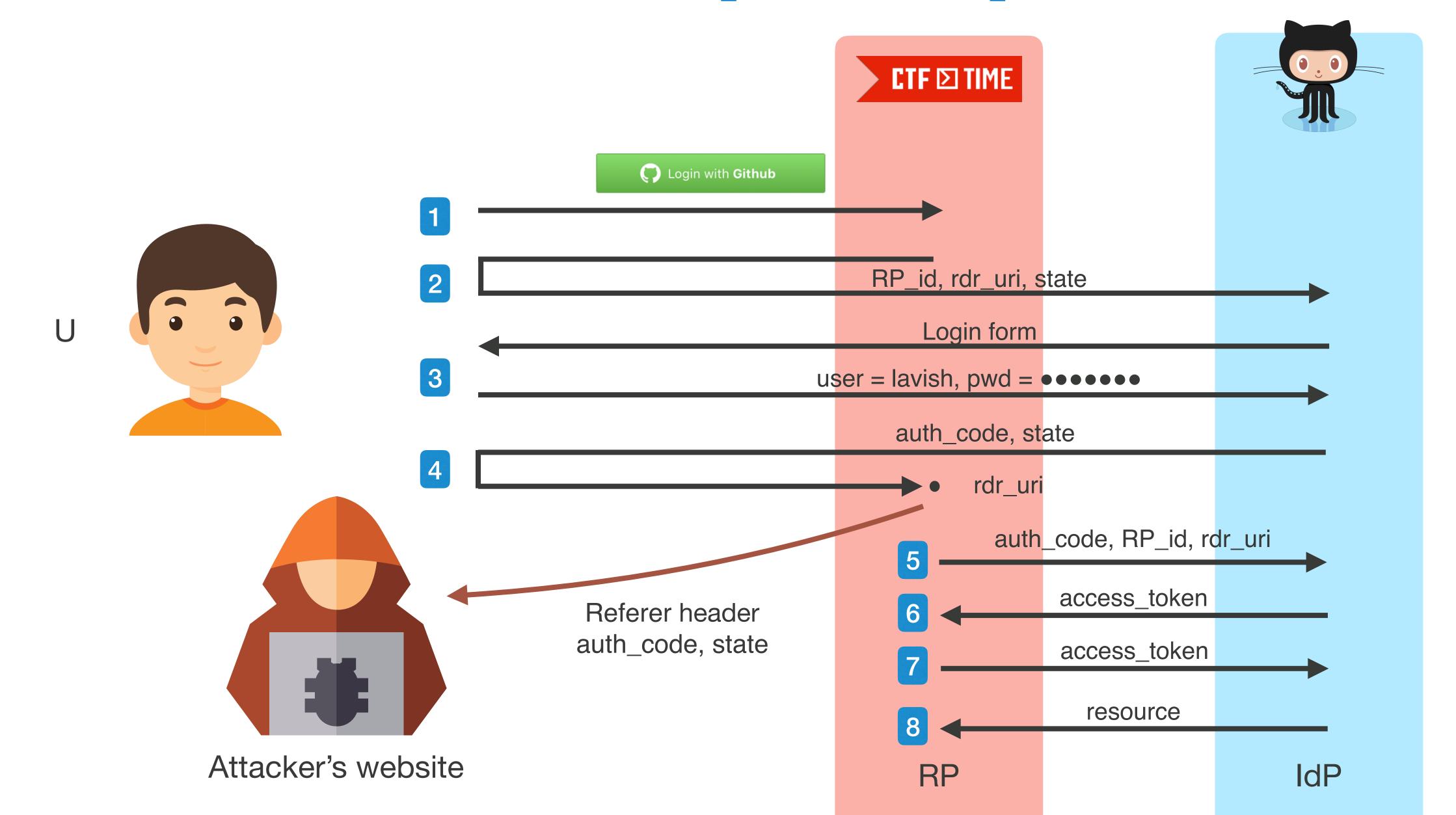




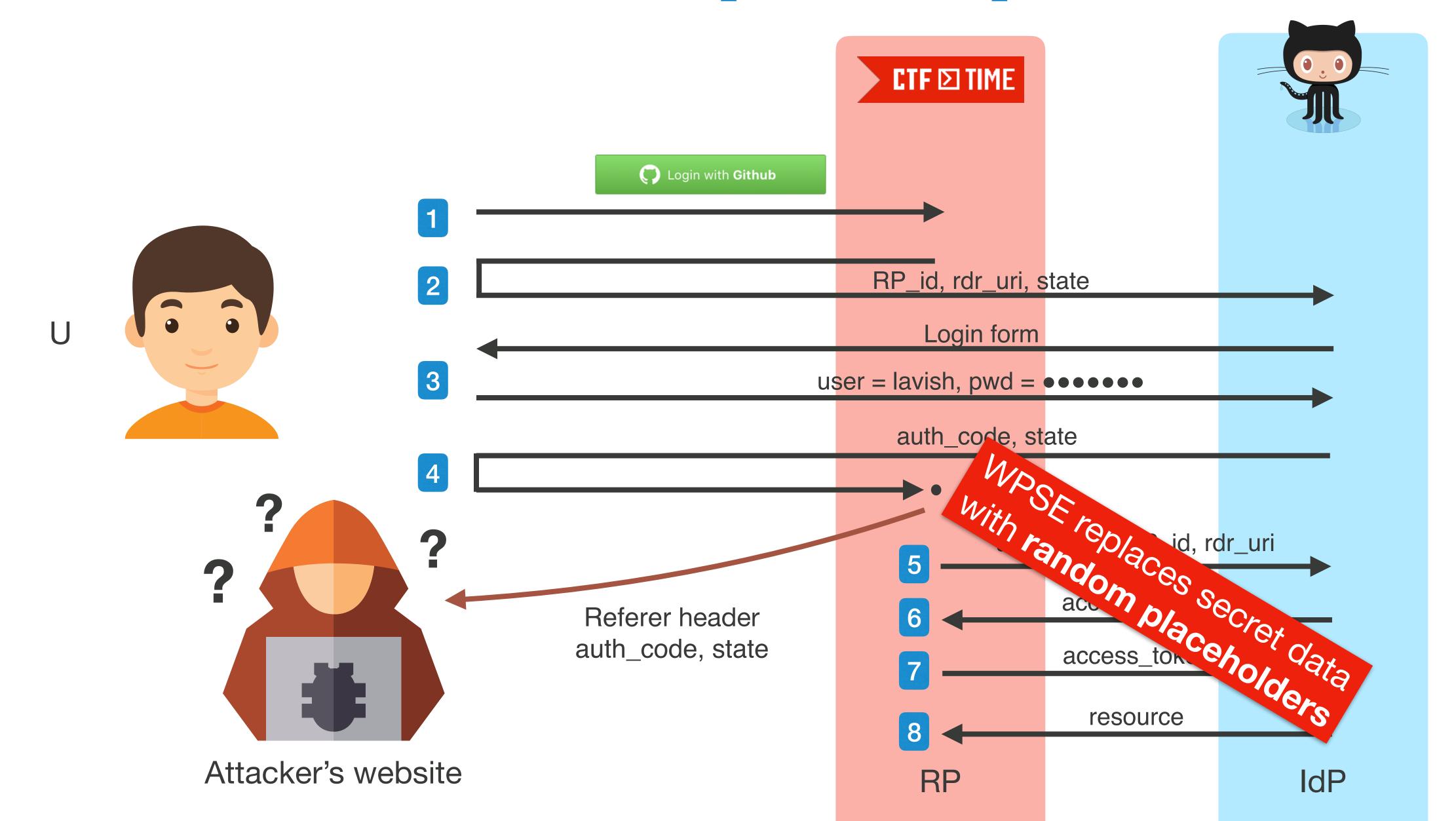
STATE LEAK ATTACK [FKS16]



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EXPERIMENTAL EVALUATION







- Manual investigation of 30 RPs for each IdP from Alexa top 100K
- Analyzed both authorization code mode and implicit mode of OAuth 2.0

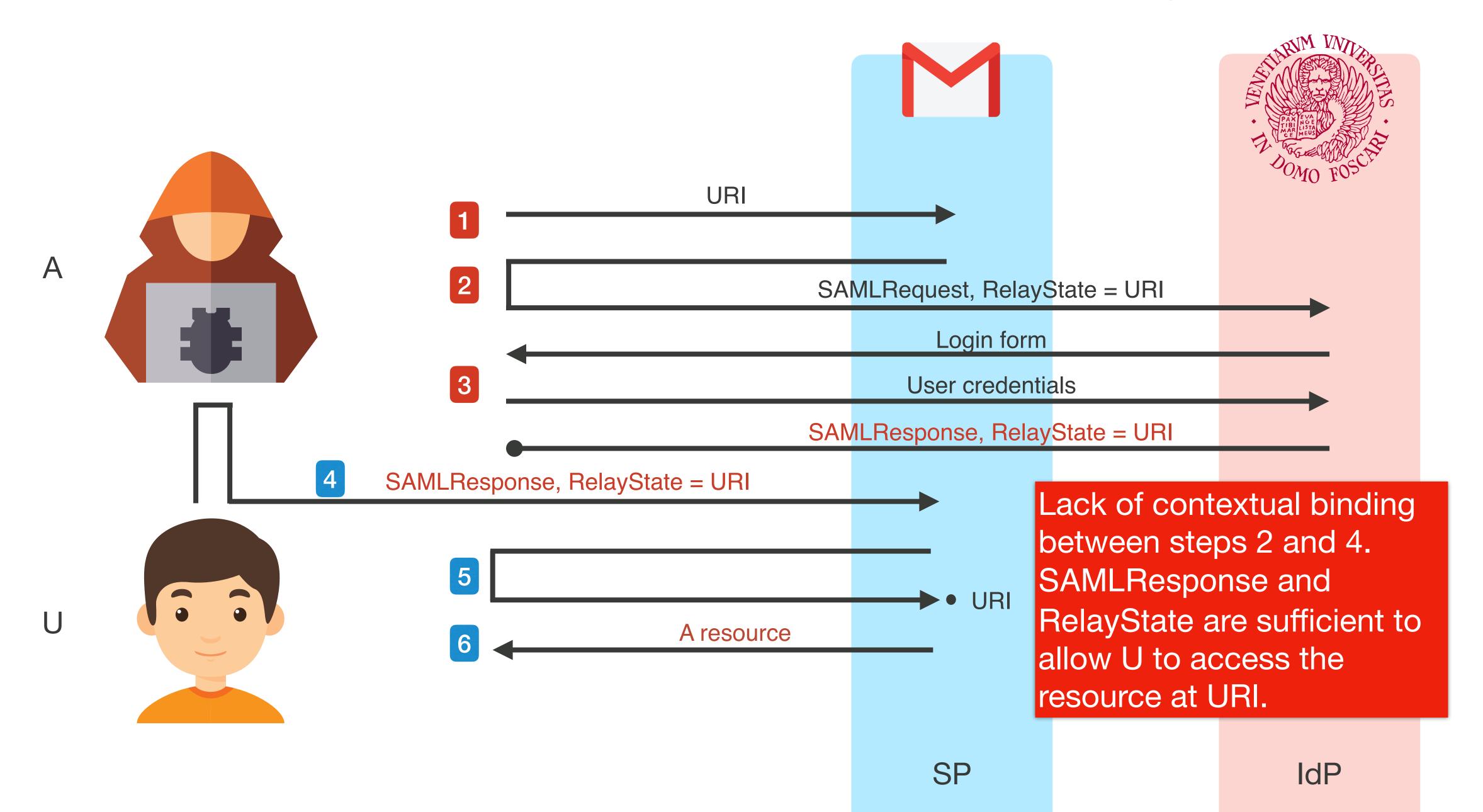
Security

- Leakage of sensitive data due to tracking/ads libraries (4 RPs)
- Lack or misuse of the state parameter (55 RPs)

Compatibility

Problems due to security critical deviations in the protocol flow (7 RPs), e.g. auth code is sent twice, second time over HTTP

ATTACKING GOOGLE IMPLEMENTATION OF SAML 2.0



- Similar to the session swapping attack presented before
- Login CSRF against Google Suite applications (Drive, Gmail, Keep, ...)

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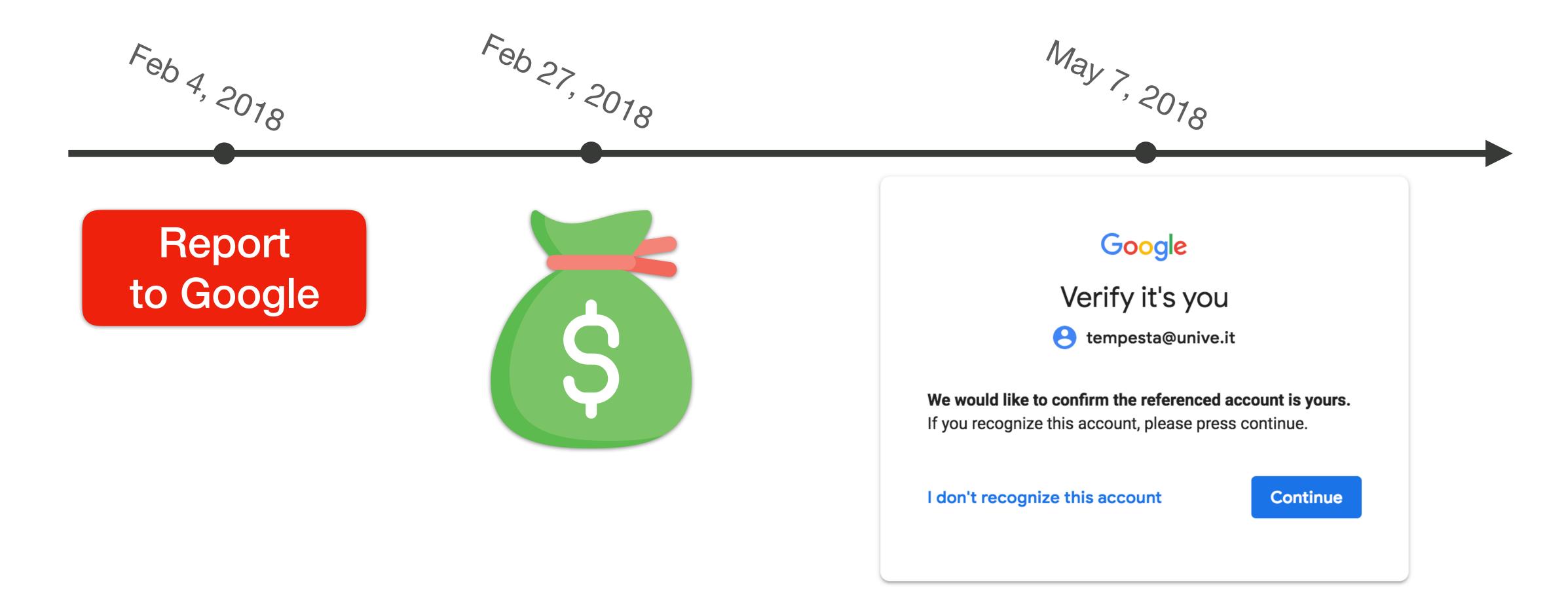


Report to Google

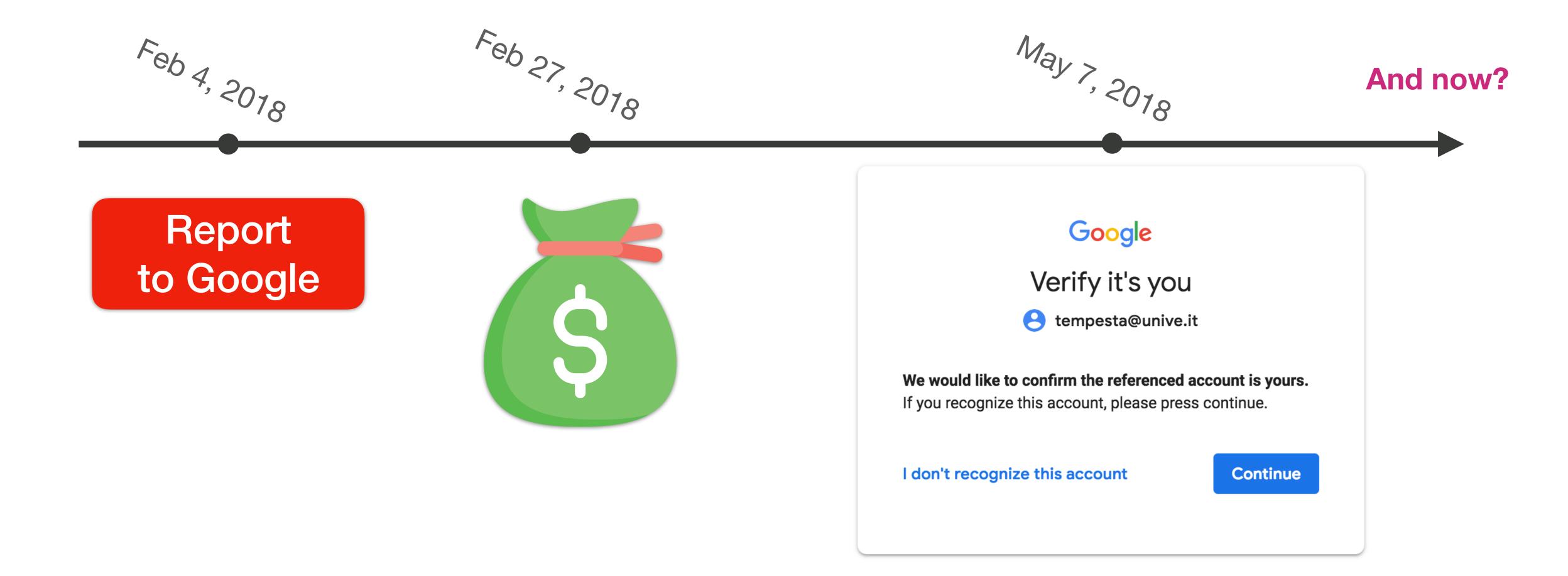
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SUMMING UP

Lightweight policies on the client-side suffice to enforce provable security guarantees in web protocols

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Lightweight policies on the client-side suffice to enforce provable security guarantees in web protocols



- Support for additional protocols e.g., e-payments
- Automatic techniques to synthesize WPSE policies from protocol specifications / browser traffic
- Embed WPSE into real browsers

THANK YOU! Q&A



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https://sites.google.com/site/wpseproject/