

# Trusted Browsers for Uncertain Times

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UC San Diego

**Building a browser that can provably  
mitigate timing attacks**

# Trusted Browsers for Uncertain Times

- Time and web browsers
- Mitigating attacks
- A trusted browser
- A (less) trusted browser

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# Timing attacks

- Time and web browsers
- Mitigating attacks
- A trusted browser
- A (less) trusted browser

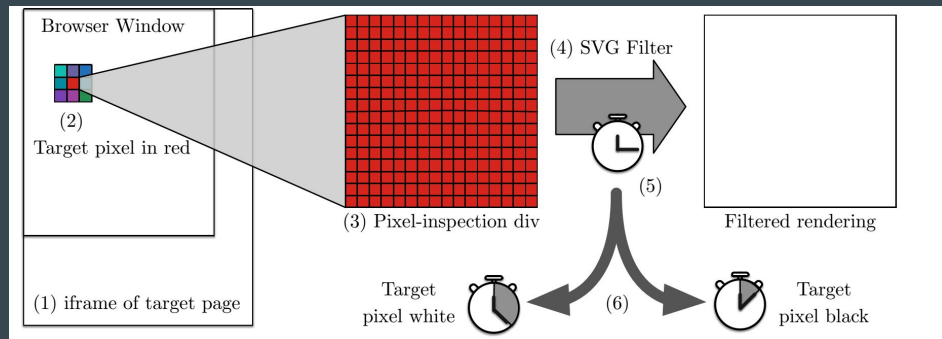
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# Browsers and timing attacks

- Browser has multiple privilege levels
  - User secrets
  - System secrets
  - Origin secrets
- Browsers expose detailed information
  - `performance.now()`
  - `getAnimationFrame()`
- Browsers compute and communicate between levels

# Timing attacks in web browsers

- SVG Filter cross-origin pixel stealing
- JavaScript cache timing attacks
- Fingerprinting
- History Sniffing



**The Spy in the Sandbox – Practical Cache Attacks in Javascript**

# What is being done about it? - SVG attack

Hm. After reducing the `if()` in the inner loop to

```
if (extrema[i] > pixel) {  
    extrema[i] = pixel;  
}
```

or

```
if (extrema[i] < pixel) {  
    extrema[i] = pixel;  
}
```

, the problem boils down to: **how to implement constant-time `min(a, b)` and `max(a, b)` in C++?**

volatile? memory barriers? or is this something that should be written in assembly? the problem must have been solved somewhere before...

# What is being done about it? - Cache attack

```
// static
double PerformanceBase::clampTimeResolution(double timeSeconds)
{
    const double resolutionSeconds = 0.000005;
    return floor(timeSeconds / resolutionSeconds) * resolutionSeconds;
}

double PerformanceBase::now() const
{
    double nowSeconds = monotonicallyIncreasingTime() - m_timeOrigin;
    return 1000.0 * clampTimeResolution(nowSeconds);
}
```



# What is being done about it? - Cache attack

```
diff --git a/dom/base/nsPerformance.cpp b/dom/base/nsPerformance.cpp
index 2cd0aa8..39a213d 100644
--- a/dom/base/nsPerformance.cpp
+++ b/dom/base/nsPerformance.cpp
@@ -424,7 +424,11 @@ nsPerformance::Navigation()
    DOMHighResTimeStamp
    nsPerformance::Now()
    {
-   return GetDOMTiming()->TimeStampToDOMHighRes(mozilla::TimeStamp::Now());
+   // "Implementations that cannot get the required precision (for example, if
+   // the underlying system doesn't support it) are allowed to only be accurate
+   // to one millisecond."
+   // -- https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/API/DOMHighResTimeStamp
+   return floor(GetDOMTiming()->TimeStampToDOMHighRes(mozilla::TimeStamp::Now())/100.0)*100.0;
    }
```

**Unfortunately,  
this doesn't work.**

# Better clocks with edges

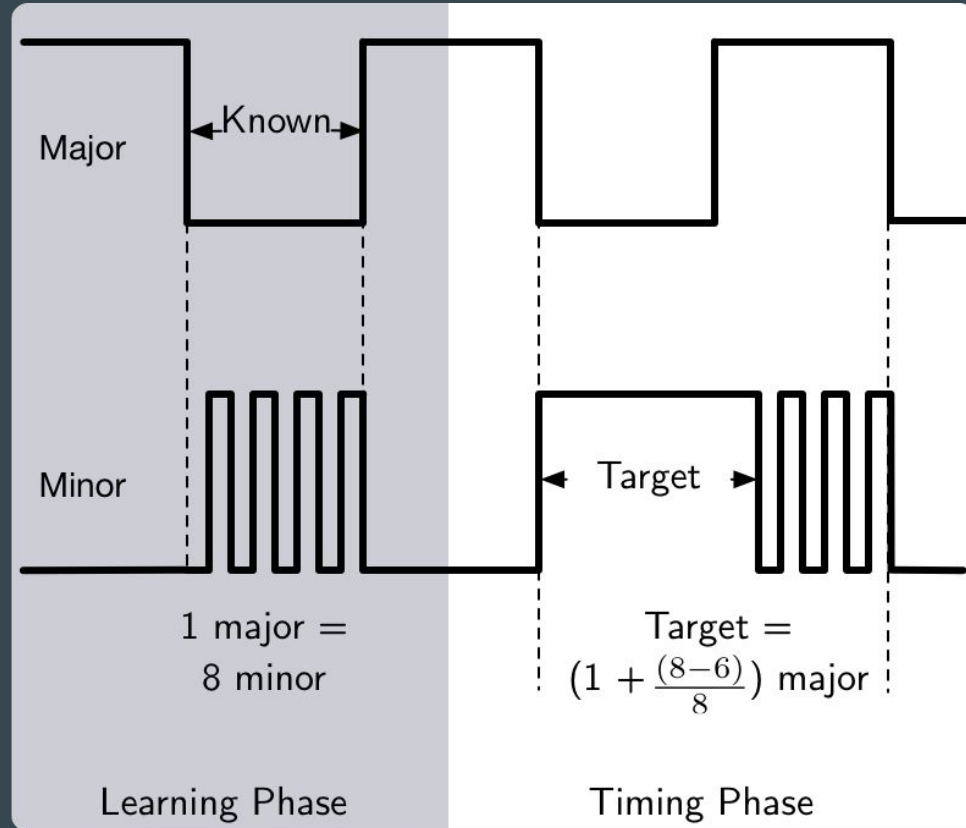
- Time and web browsers
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- A trusted browser
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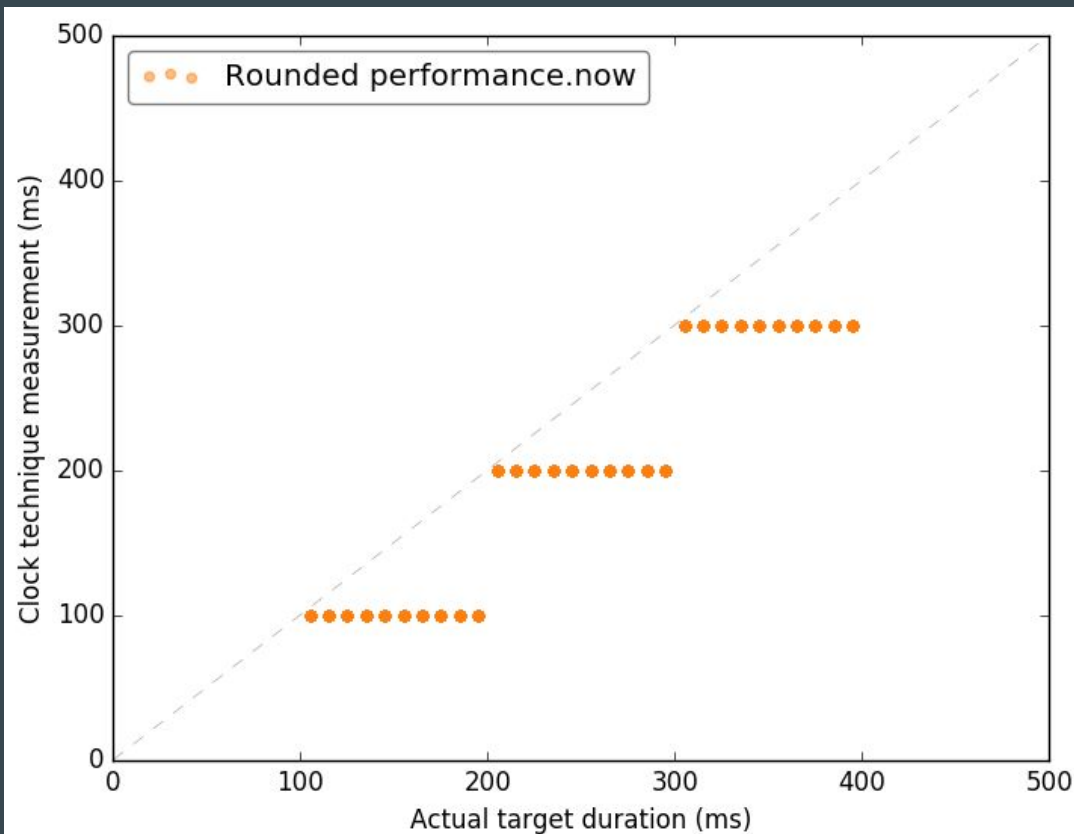
# Rounding down the clock

```
diff --git a/dom/base/nsPerformance.cpp b/dom/base/nsPerformance.cpp
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    }
```

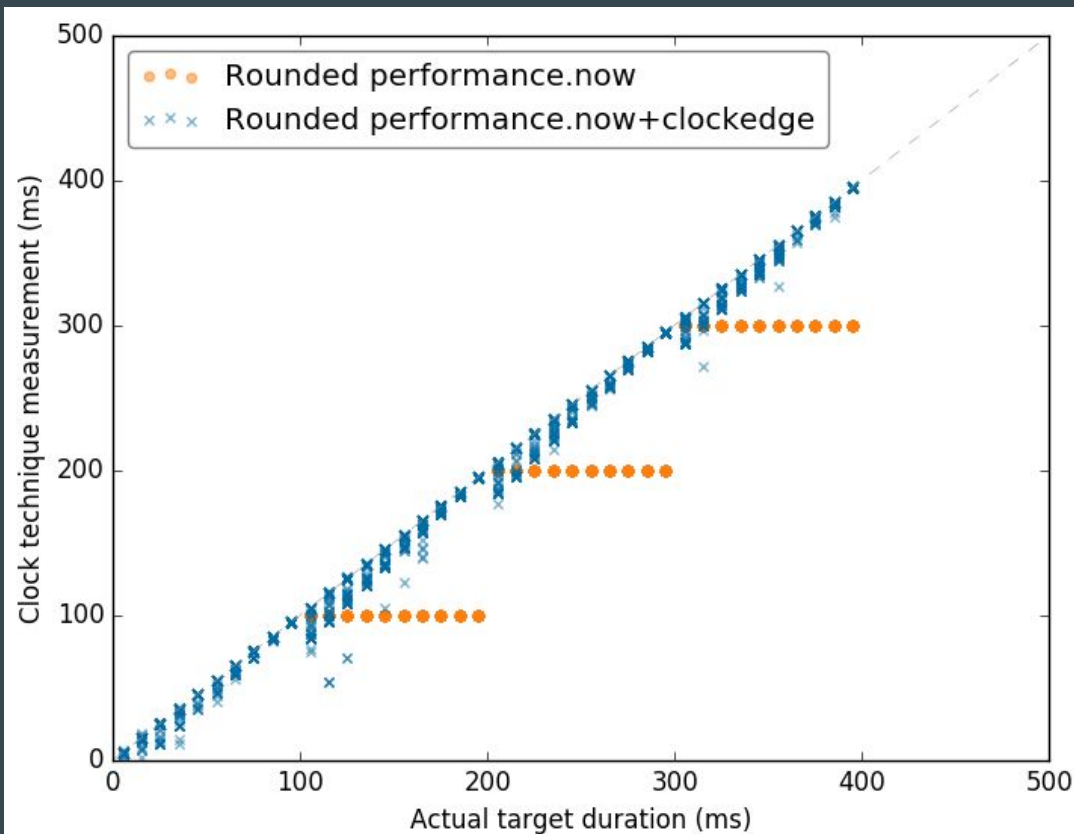
# Clock-edge technique



# Clock-edge technique - `performance.now()`



# Clock-edge technique - `performance.now()`



# Implicit clocks in the browser

- Time and web browsers
- Mitigating attacks
- A trusted browser
- A (less) trusted browser

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# Implicit clocks - Techniques

- `<video>` frames
- Web Speech
- `<video>` played
- `setTimeout()`
- CSS Animations
- WebVTT API
- XHRs with cooperating server

| Description             | Clock type |        |        |
|-------------------------|------------|--------|--------|
|                         | Firefox    | Chrome | Safari |
| Explicit clocks         | L          | L      | L      |
| Video frames            | L          | L      | L      |
| Video played            | X          | L      | L      |
| WebSpeech API           | L          | +      | —      |
| <code>setTimeout</code> | X          | X      | X      |
| CSS Animations          | X          | X      | X      |
| WebVTT API              | X          | X      | X      |
| Rate-limited server     | X          | X      | X      |

**Table 2:** Implicit clock type in different browsers  
L Exitless , X Exiting , — Not implemented, + Buggy

# Implicit clocks - Techniques

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**Table 2:** Implicit clock type in different browsers  
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Probably many many more!

# Implicit clocks - WebVTT

- Subtitles for <video> elements
- Specified in a .vtt file
  - WEBVTT  
00:00:00.000 --> 00:00:00.001  
A very short duration subtitle
- Specifies arbitrary subtitles with 1ms granularity
- `track.activeCues` returns all displayed subtitles

```
WEBVTT - cues

0
00:00:00.000 --> 00:00:00.001
0

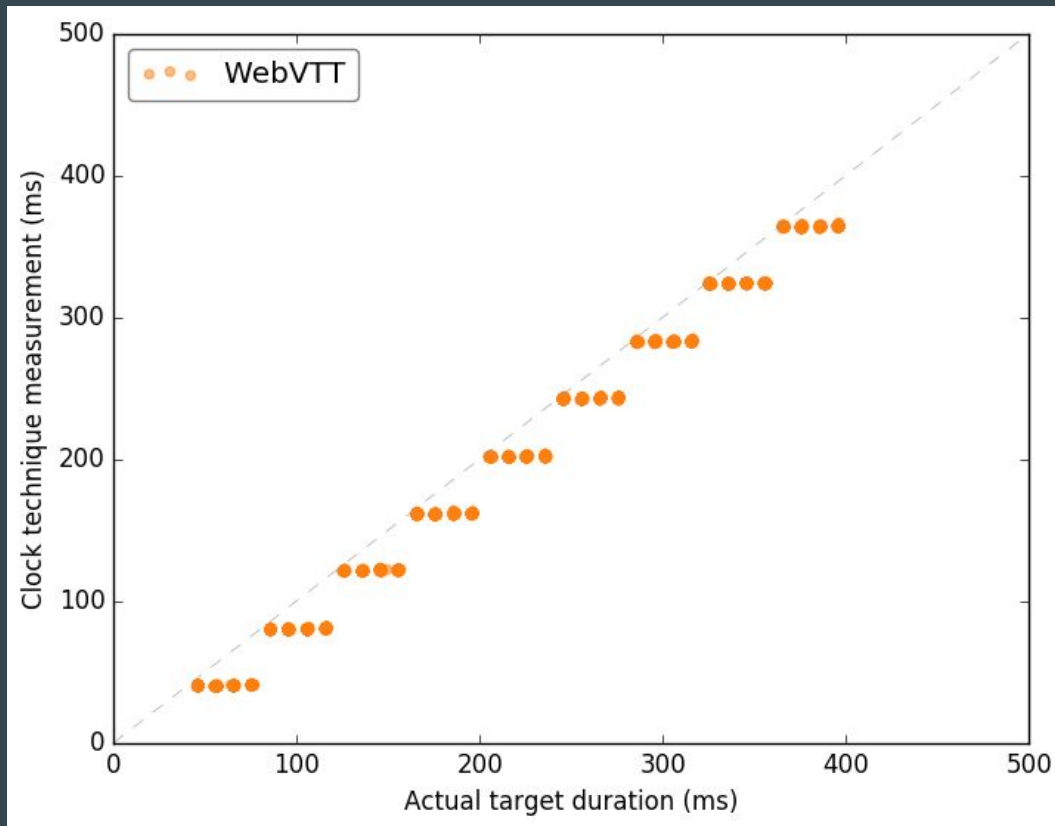
1
00:00:00.001 --> 00:00:00.002
1

2
00:00:00.002 --> 00:00:00.003
2

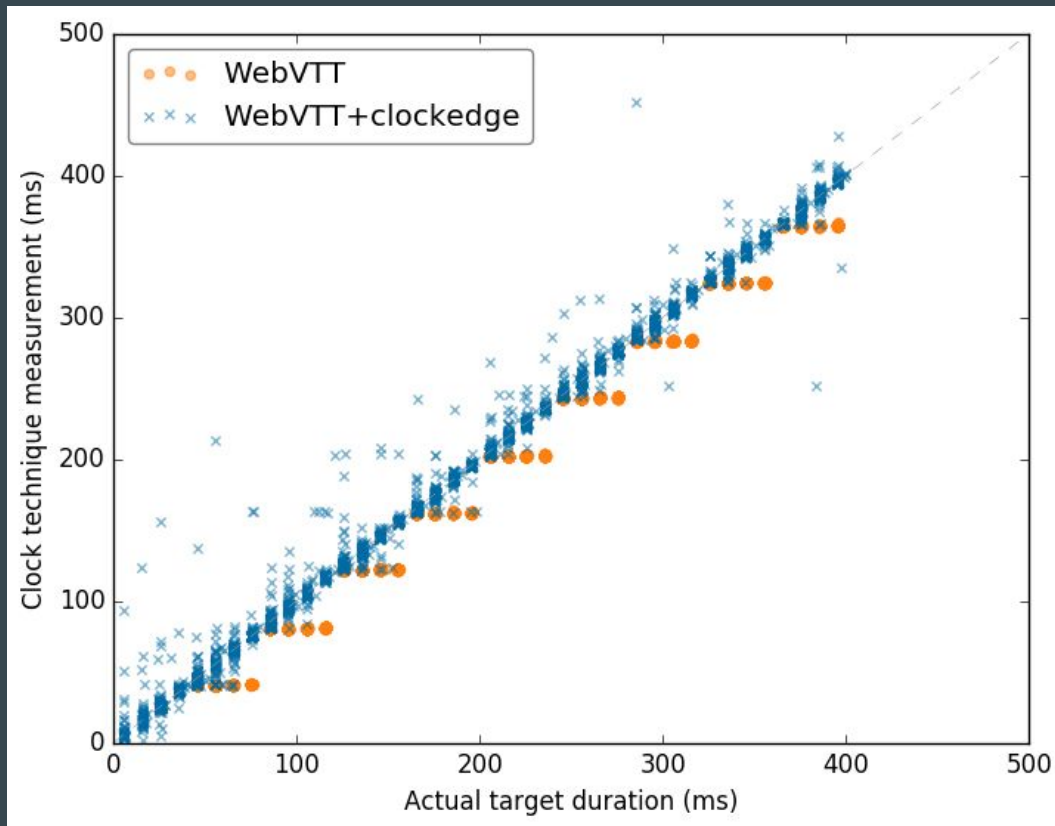
3
00:00:00.003 --> 00:00:00.004
3

4
00:00:00.004 --> 00:00:00.005
4
```

# Implicit clocks - WebVTT



# Implicit clocks - WebVTT and clock-edge



# How to mitigate timing attacks

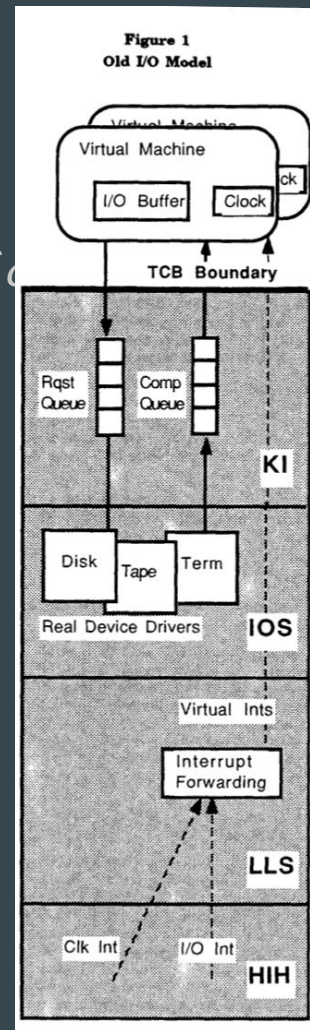
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**Degrade all clocks  
available to the attacker.**

# Fuzzy time for the VAX security kernel

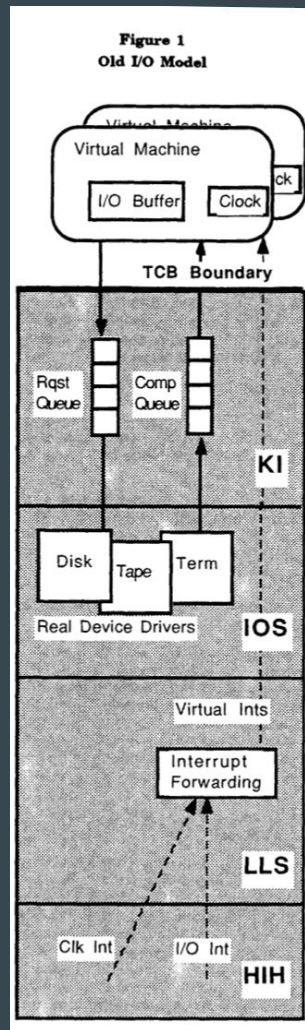
- “[A] collection of techniques that reduces the bandwidths of channels by making all clocks available to a process noisy.”
- “Reducing Timing Channels with Fuzzy Time”
  - Hu at Oakland 1991!





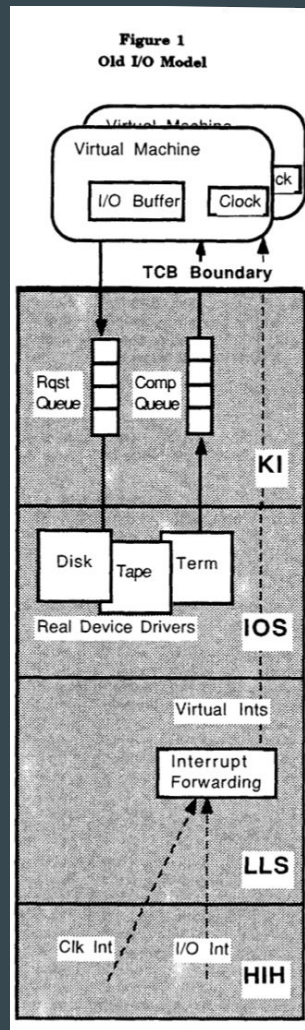
# Covert channels

- Two clocks
- Modulated
  - The channel
- Reference
  - Wall clock, etc



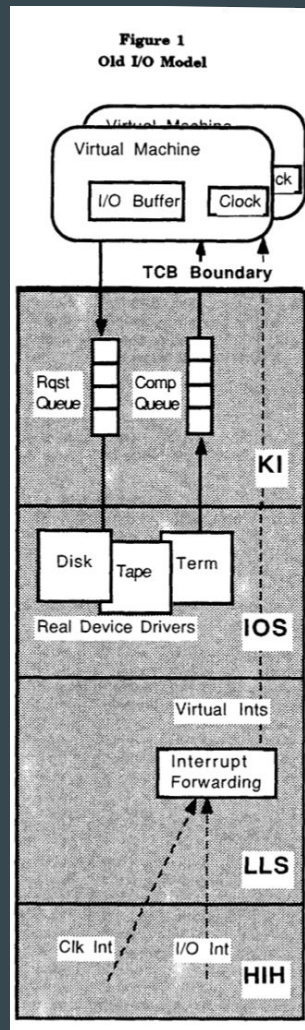
# Fuzzy time for the VAX security kernel

- VAX VMM
  - Single thread per VM
  - Clean VM interface
- All I/O is asynchronous



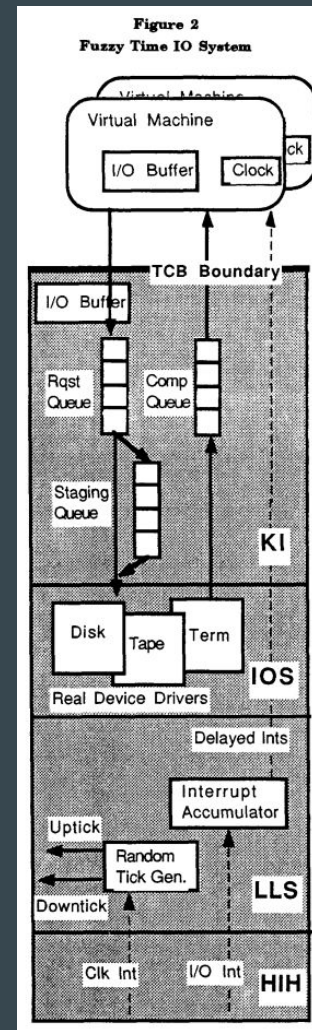
# Fuzzy time - Problem

- Ineffective countermeasures to disk covert channel
  - Cannot be closed
  - Not auditable
  - Added noise impractical
  - No hardware solution
- Plenty of other potential 'shared buses'



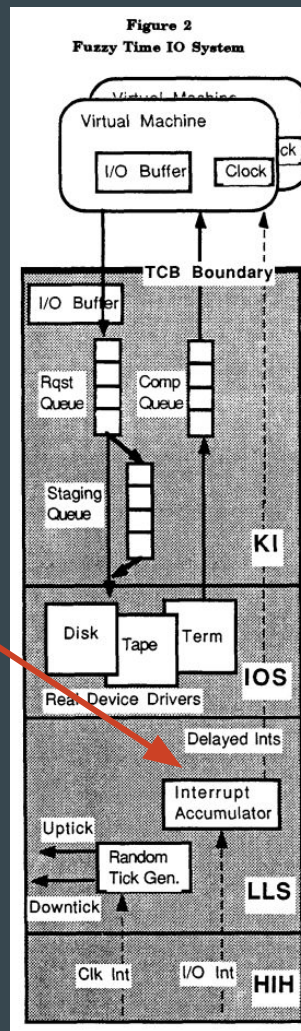
# Fuzzy time - Solution

- “reduce the accuracy and precision of system clocks”
- “randomly alter the timings of I/O operations”



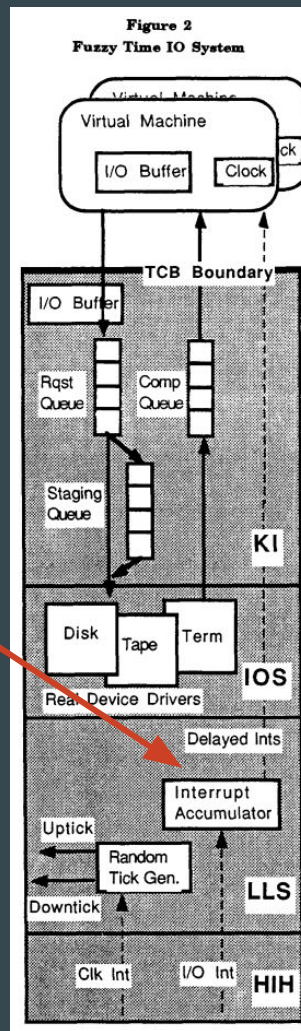
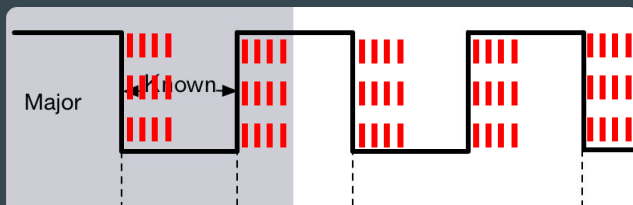
# Fuzzy time - Solution

- Explicit clocks
  - “make the interval-timer interrupt random”



# Fuzzy time - Solution

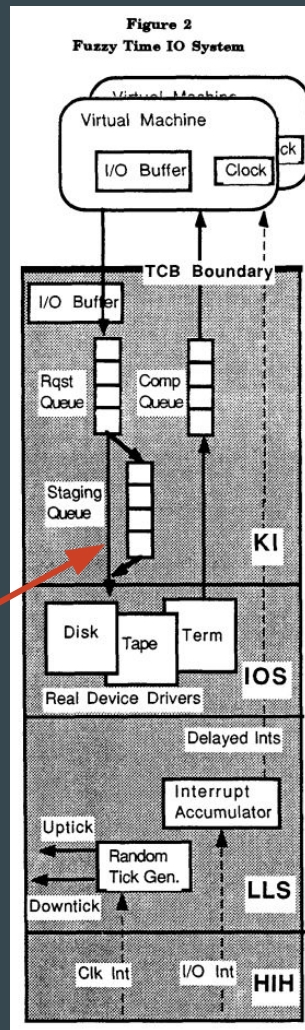
- Explicit clocks
  - “make the interval-timer interrupt random”





# Fuzzy time - Solution

- Explicit clocks
  - “make the interval-timer interrupt random”
- Implicit clocks
  - “[use] random clock ticks ... to make fuzzy the clocks derived from I/O operations”
  - “Add new buffers ... for all I/O operations”

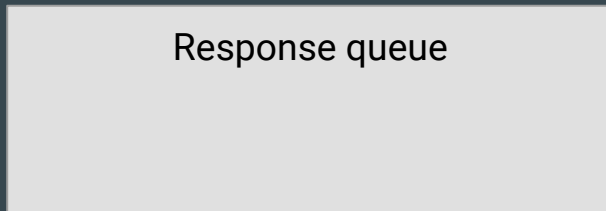
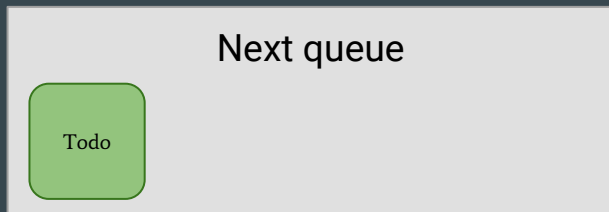
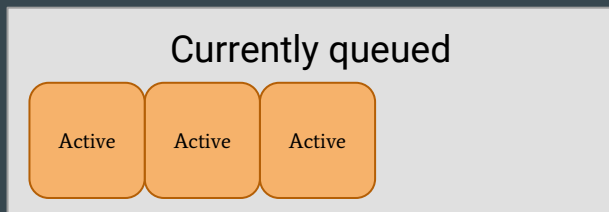


# Fuzzy time - Solution guarantees

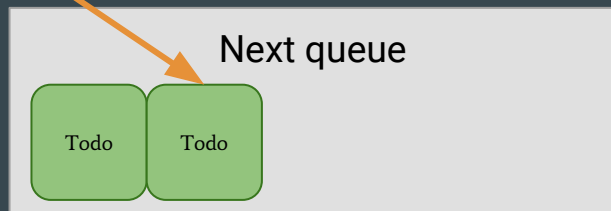
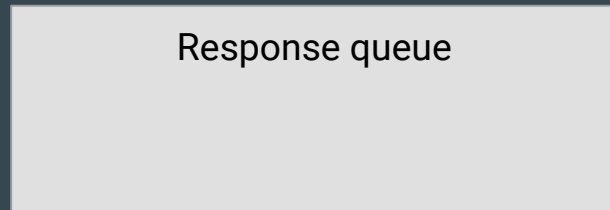
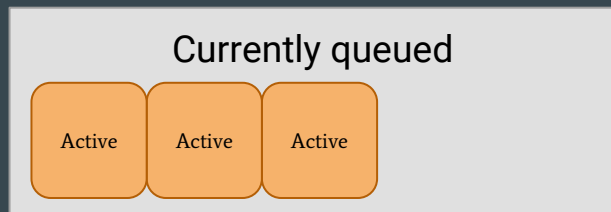
- Degraded clocks
  - Limit the bandwidth
- Time granularity
  - $g$
- Bounded channel bandwidth
  - For *any* timing covert channel
  - $\sim \frac{g}{2}$



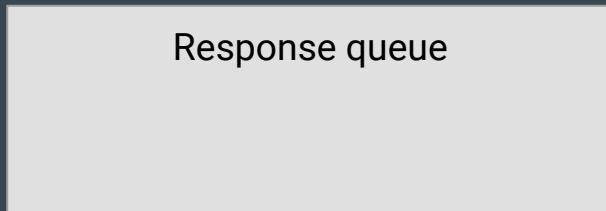
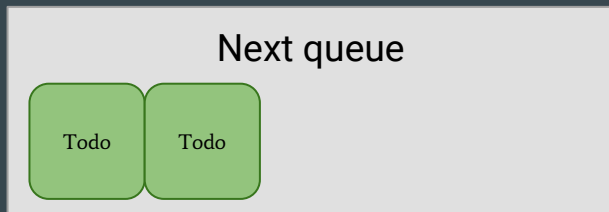
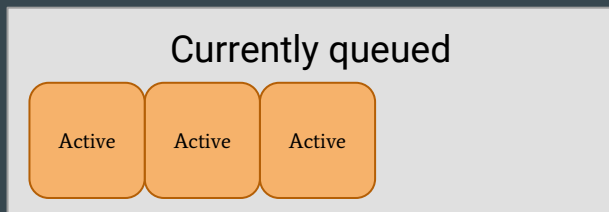
# Fuzzy time - I/O queuing



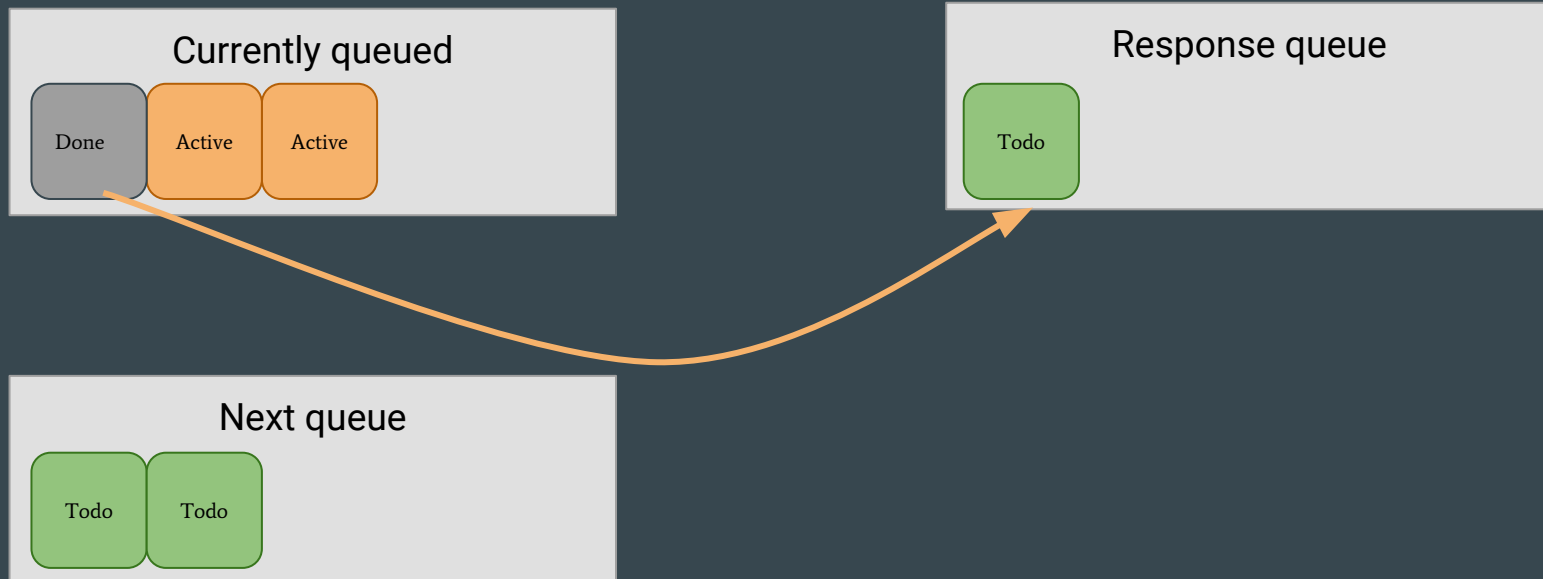
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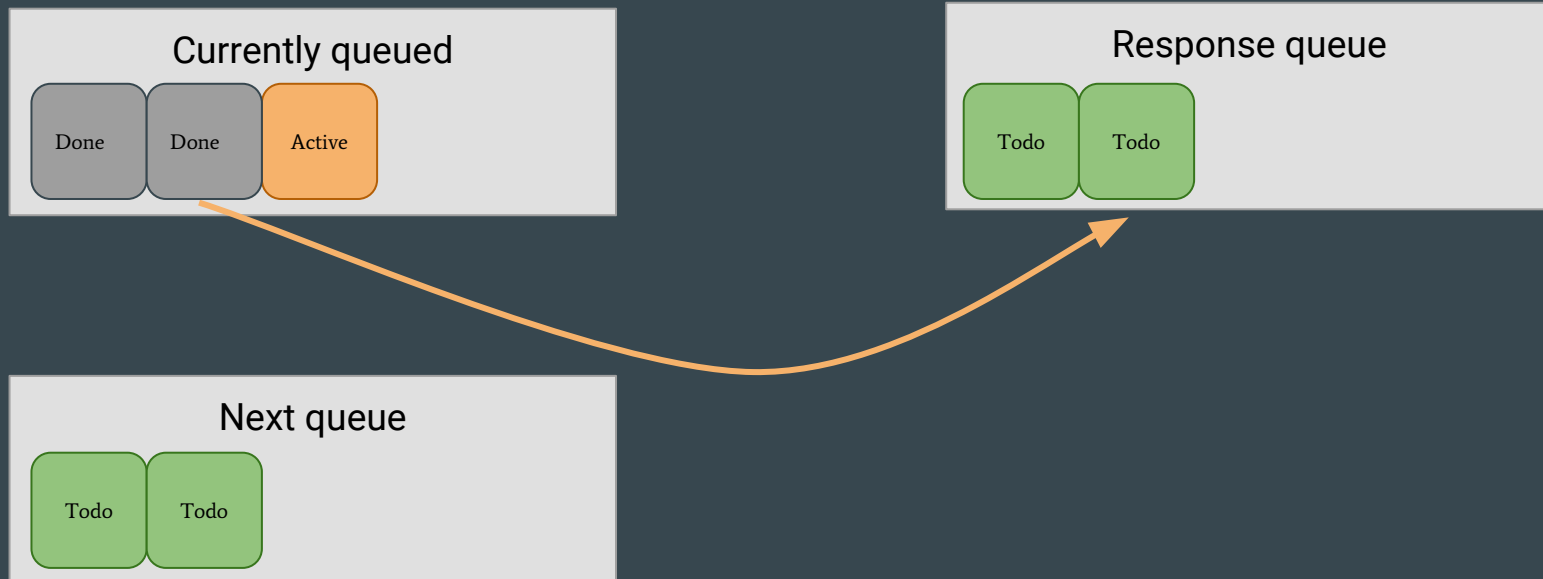
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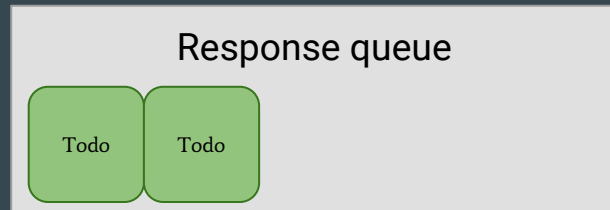
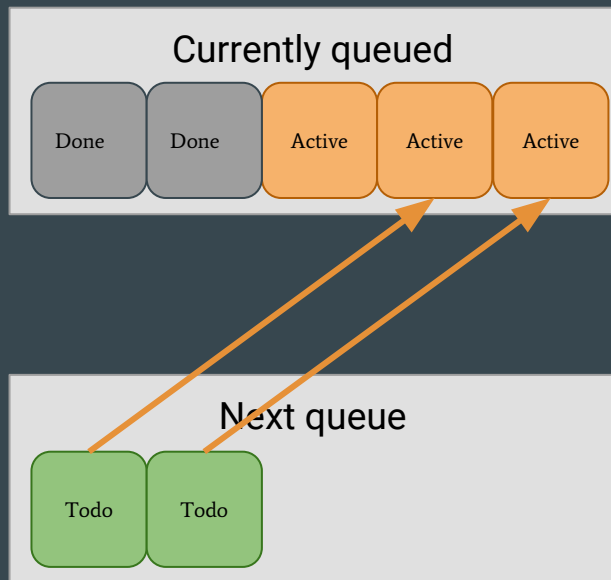
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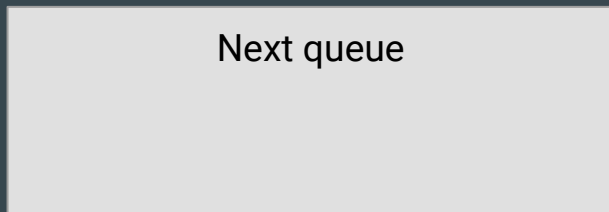
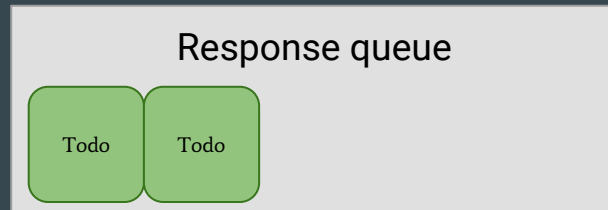
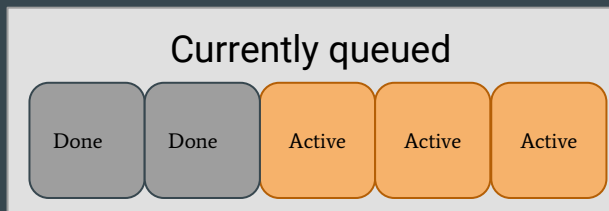
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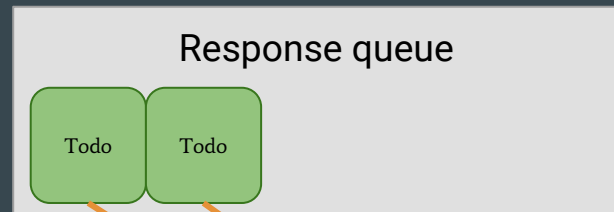
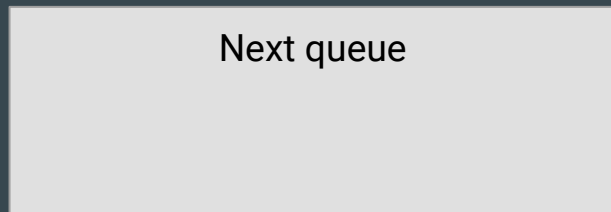
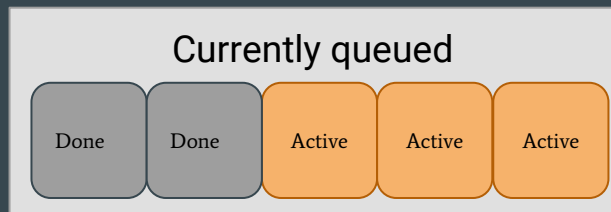
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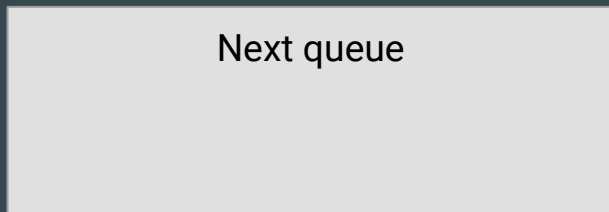
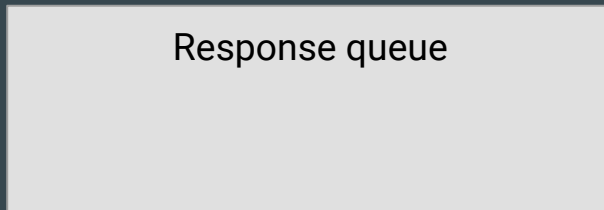
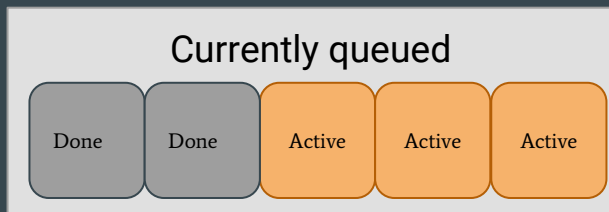


# Fuzzy time - I/O queuing





# Fuzzy time - I/O queuing



# Fermata

- Time and web browsers
- Mitigating attacks
- A trusted browser
- A (less) trusted browser

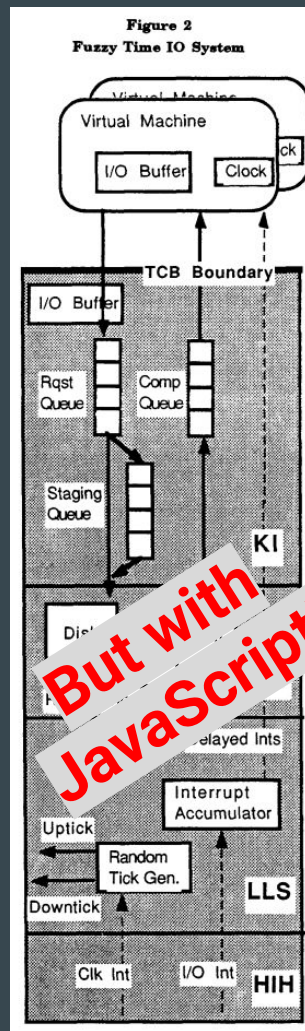
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# Fermata - Why adapt fuzzy time?

- Degrade clocks
  - Slow down attacks
- Verifiability
- Browsers are uniquely well suited

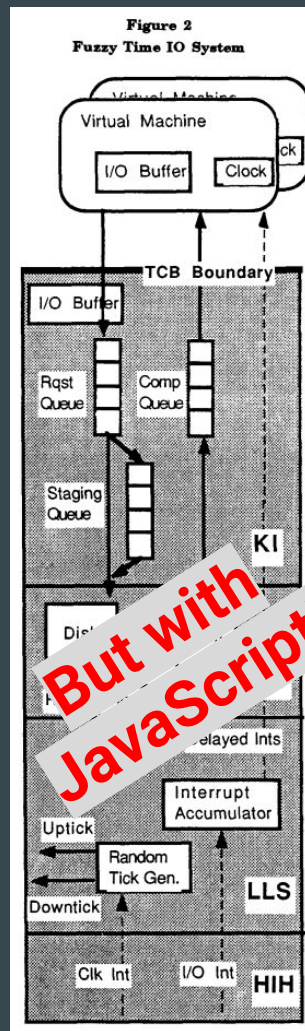
# Fermata - Fuzzy time for browsers

- Adapt the VAX fuzzy time model to JS etc!
- Put all I/O operations into queues
- Make all the explicit clocks fuzzy
- Prove everything falls into a fuzzy time defense



# Fermata - Fuzzy time for browsers

- Adapt the VAX fuzzy time model to JS etc!
- Put all I/O operations into queues
- Make all the explicit clocks fuzzy
- Prove everything falls into a fuzzy time defense
- Change all DOM accesses to be asynchronous!



# Fuzzyfox

Rationale and design

- Time and web browsers
- Mitigating attacks
- A trusted browser
- A (less) trusted browser

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# Why we didn't build Fermata

1. We didn't know if it would work
2. We didn't know what to start with
3. We want to push mitigations to real browsers

# Fuzzyfox

- Patch set on trunk Mozilla Firefox
- Supports multiple clock granularities
  - Tested 0.5ms to 100ms
- Fully fuzzes explicit clocks
- Breaks main thread into ‘ticks’
- Delays outgoing HTTP request start

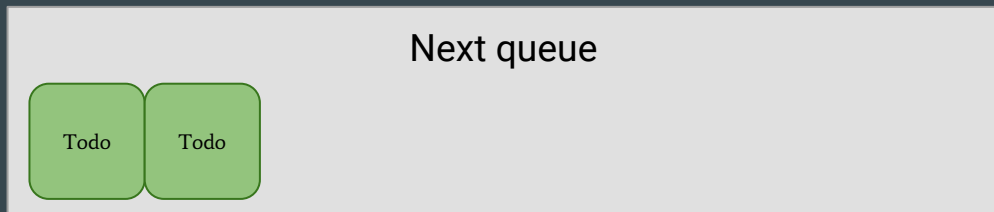
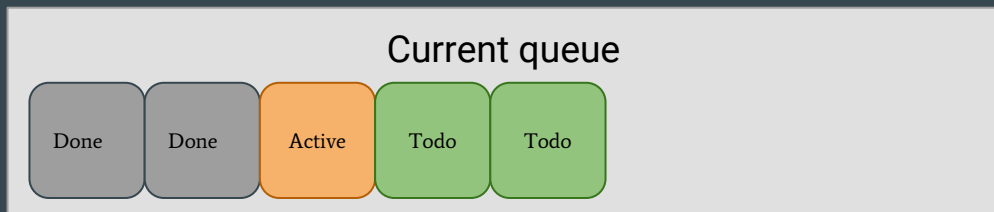


# Fuzzyfox - Main thread queuing

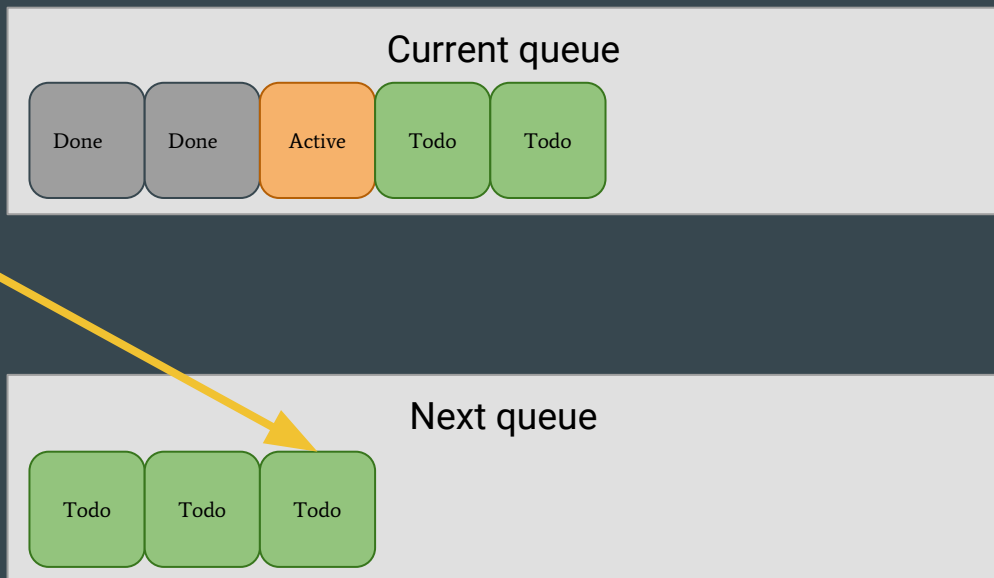
Current queue

Next queue

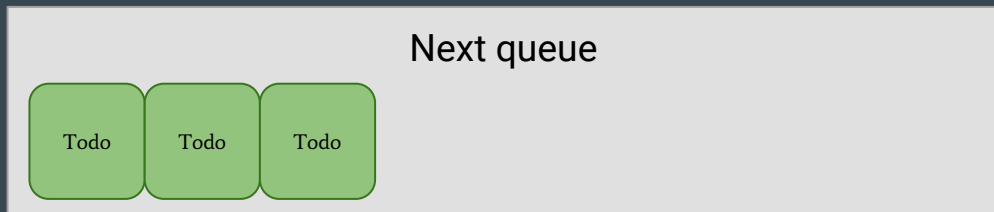
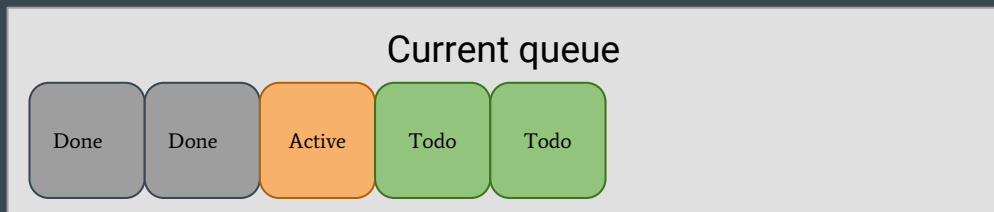
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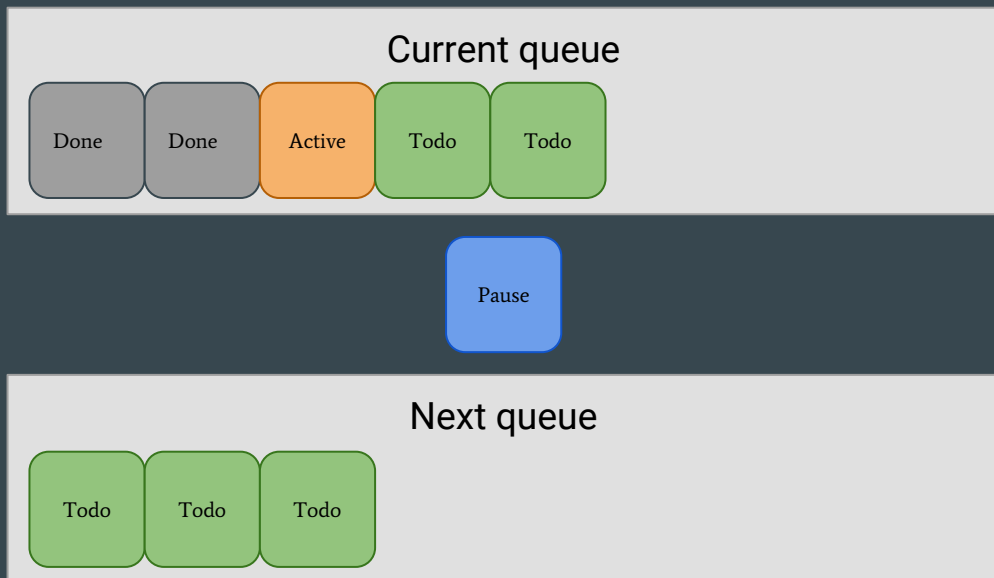
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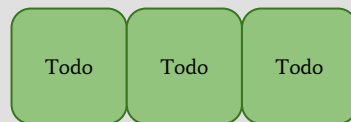
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Current queue

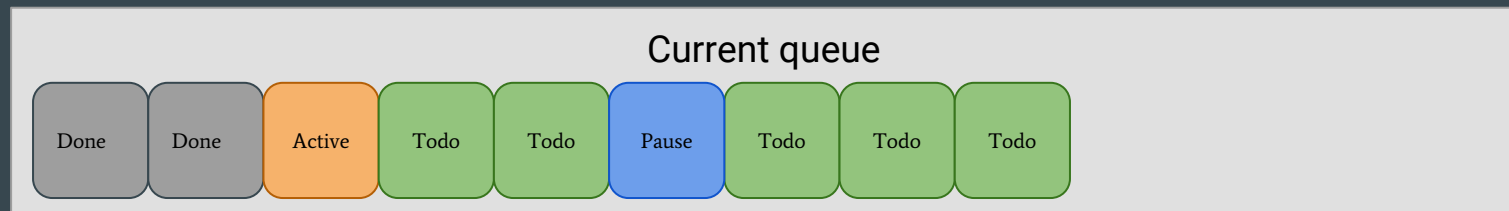


Pause

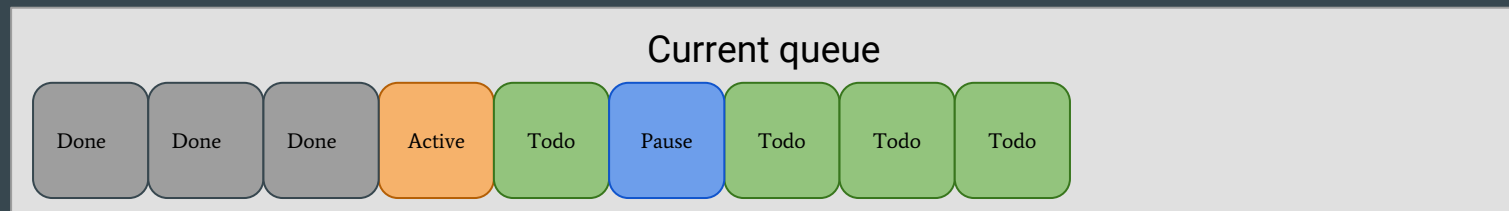
Next queue



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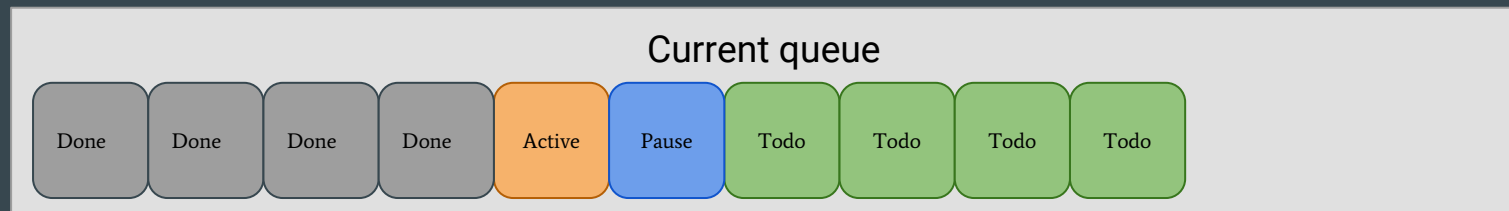


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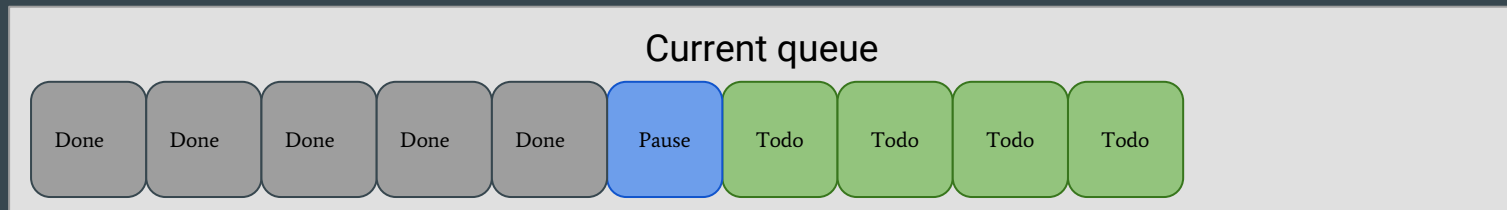




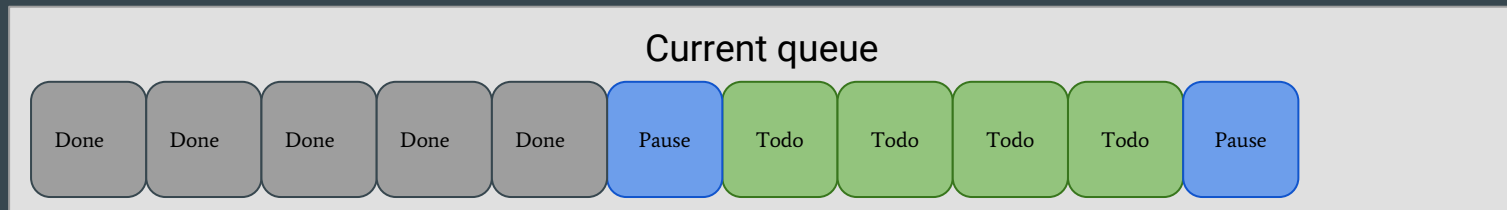
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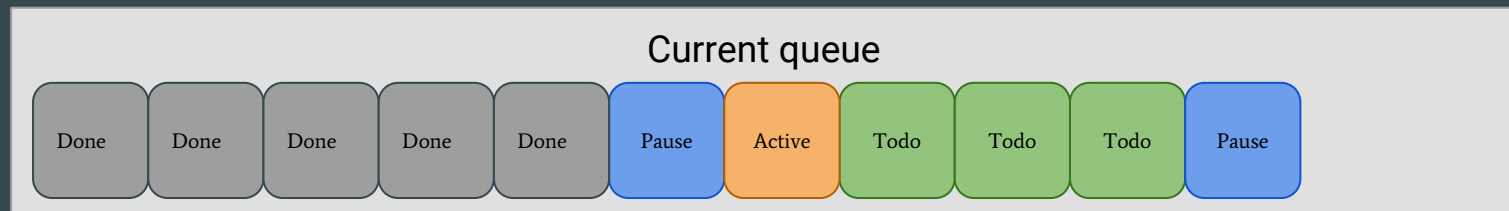
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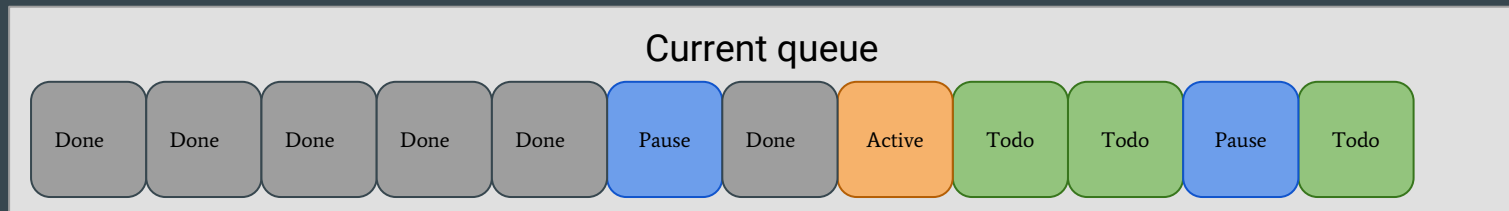
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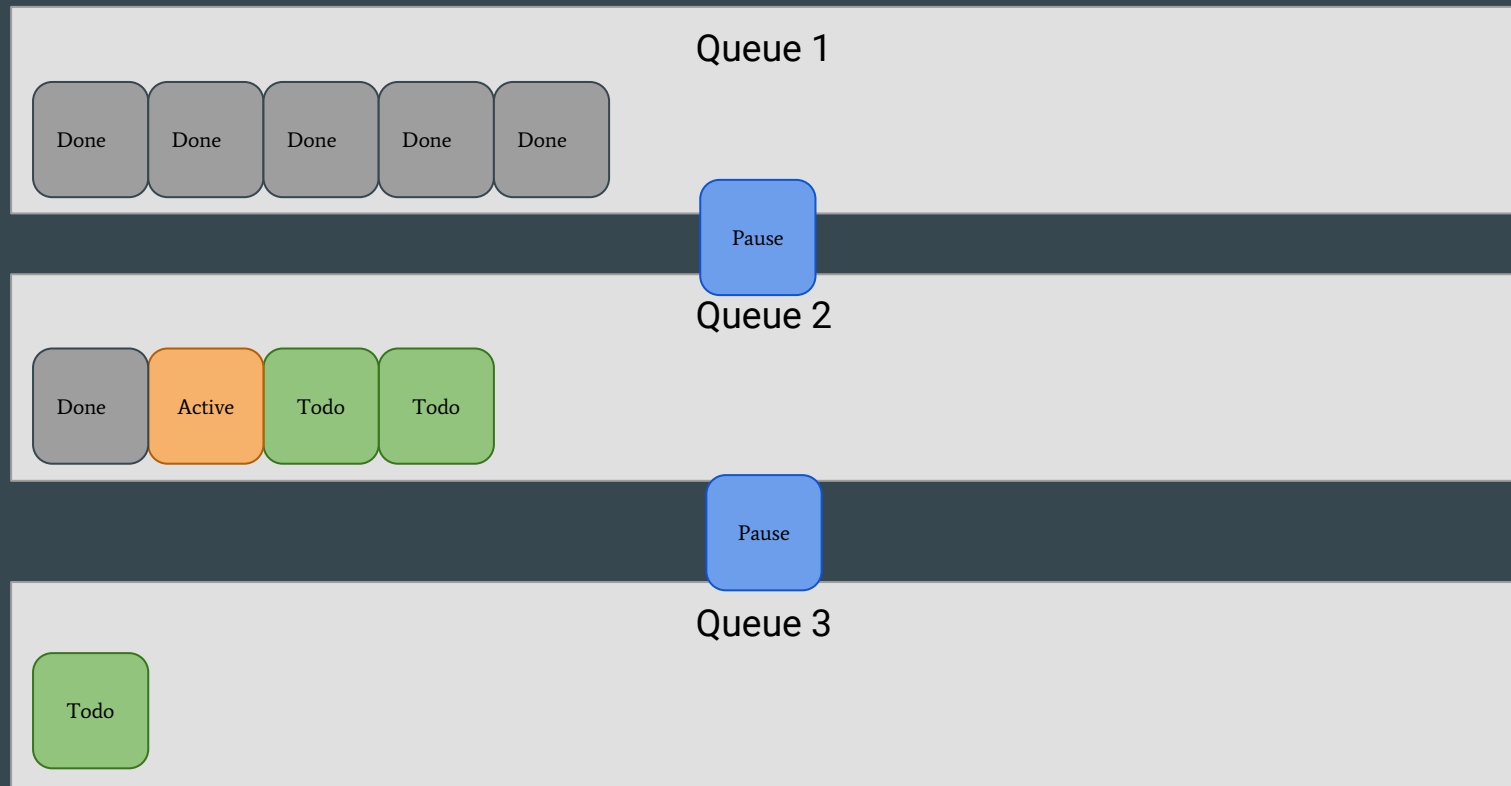
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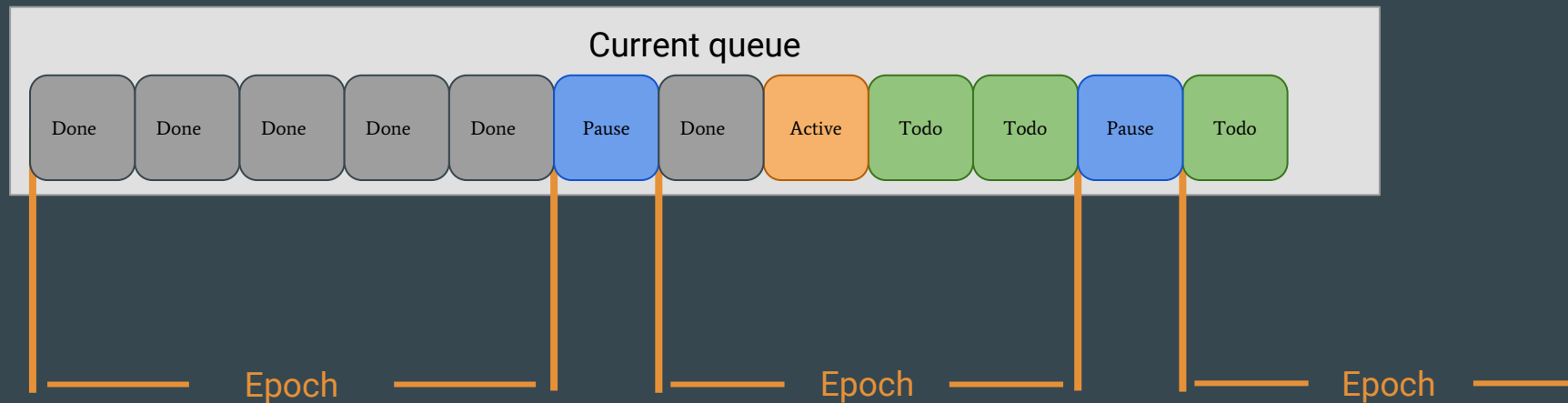
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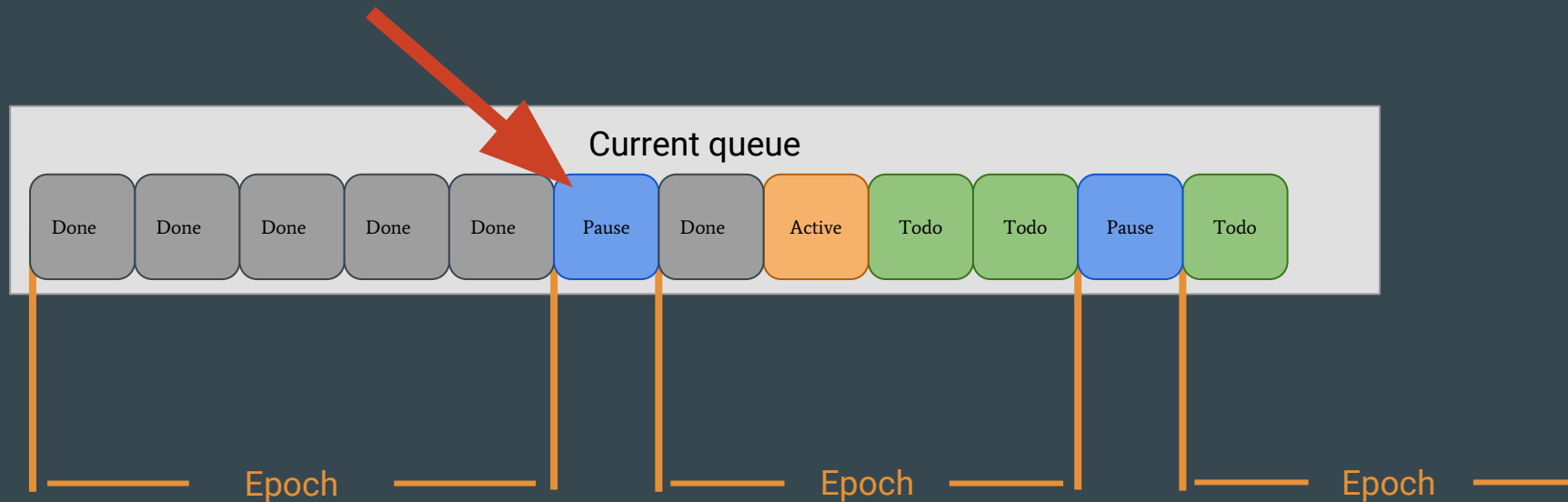
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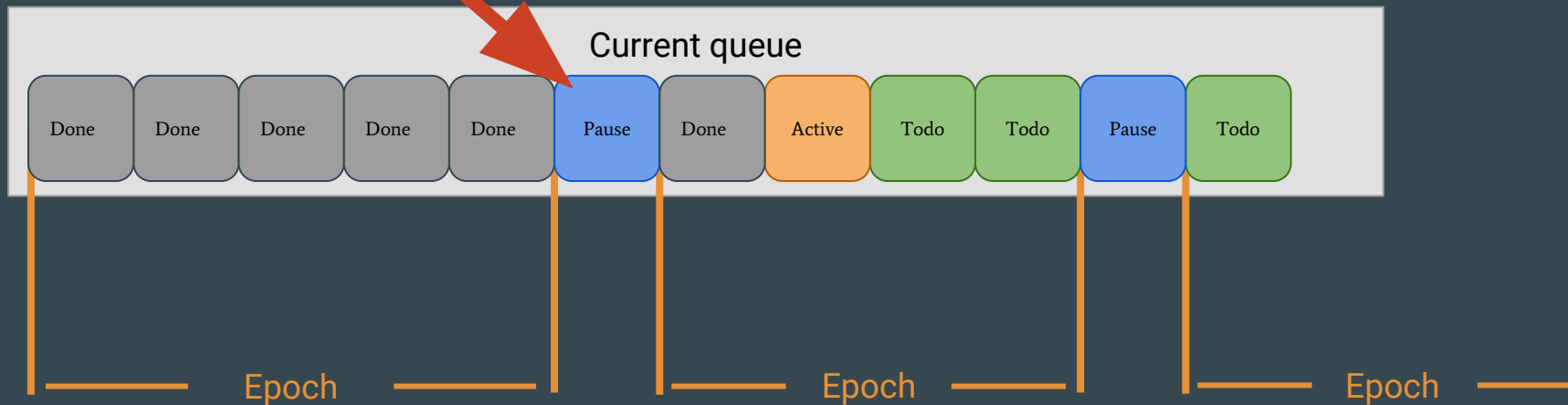
# Fuzzyfox - Main thread queuing





# Fuzzyfox - Main thread queuing

- Sleep
- Update clocks
- Flush queues
- Schedule next pause



# Fuzzyfox

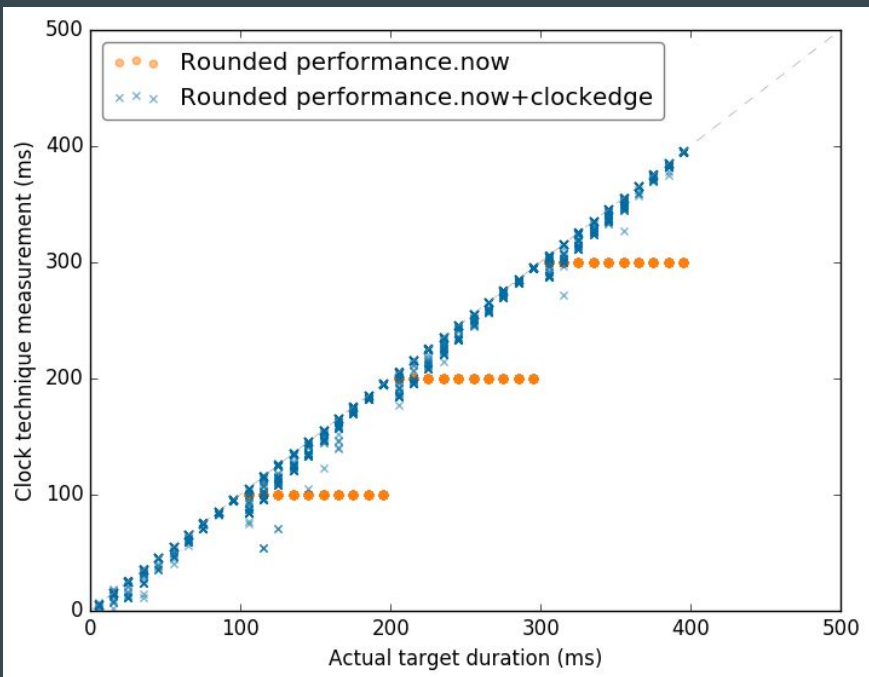
Effectiveness

- Time and web browsers
- Mitigating attacks
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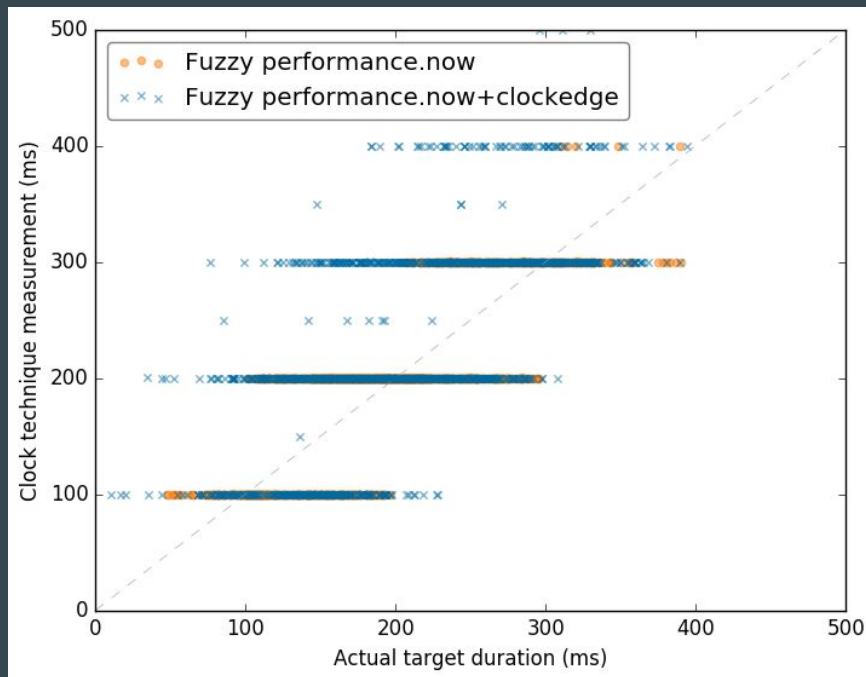
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# Fuzzyfox - Effectiveness - Explicit - performance.now()

Firefox

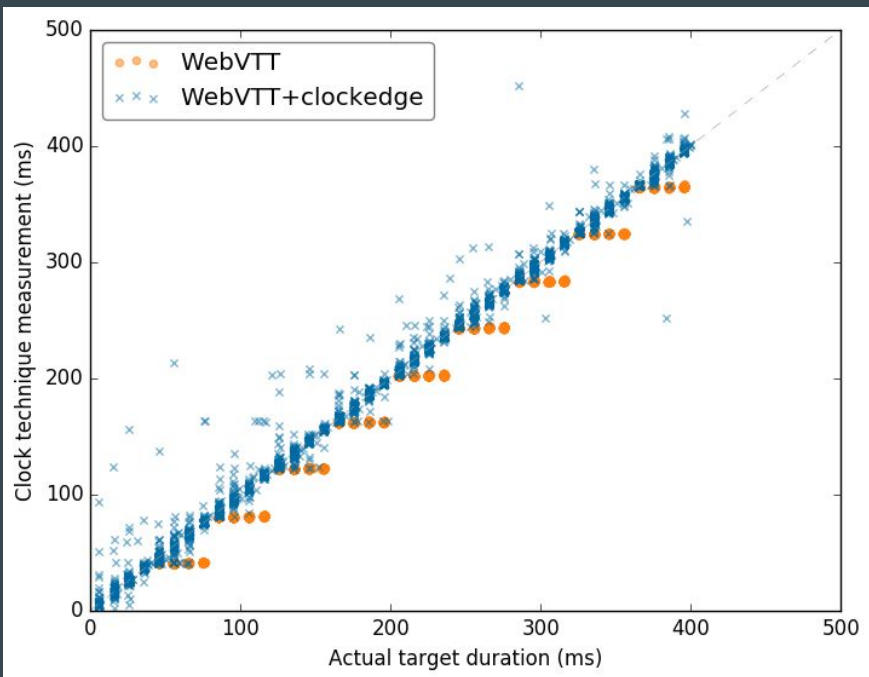


Fuzzyfox

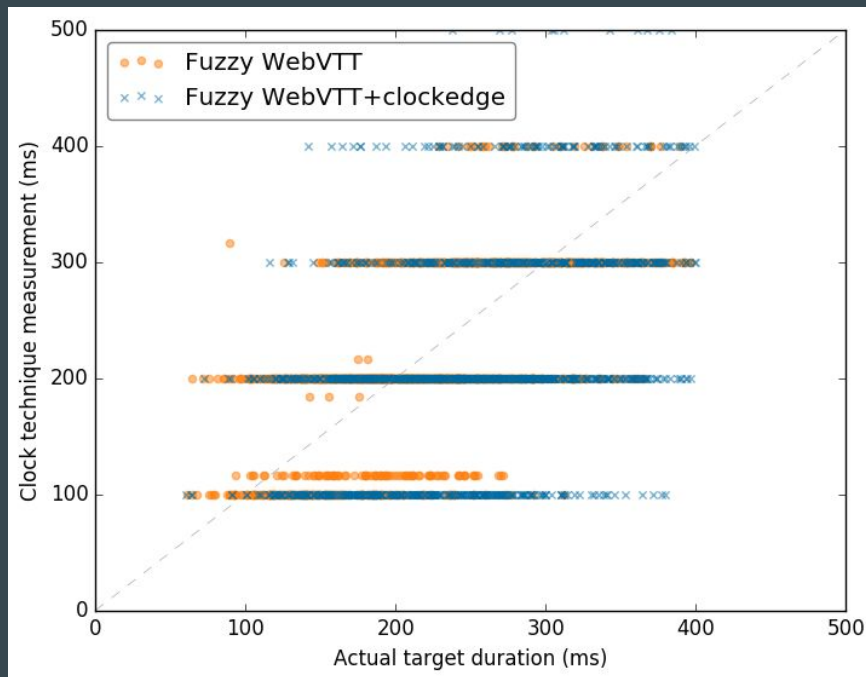


# Fuzzyfox - Effectiveness - Implicit - WebVTT clock

Firefox



Fuzzyfox



# Fuzzyfox

Performance

- Time and web browsers
- Mitigating attacks
- A trusted browser
- A (less) trusted browser

---

# Fuzzyfox - Performance

- “Micro” performance
  - Synthetic microbenchmark page load times
- “Macro” performance
  - Real website load times
- Interactivity
  - User study

# Fuzzyfox - Performance

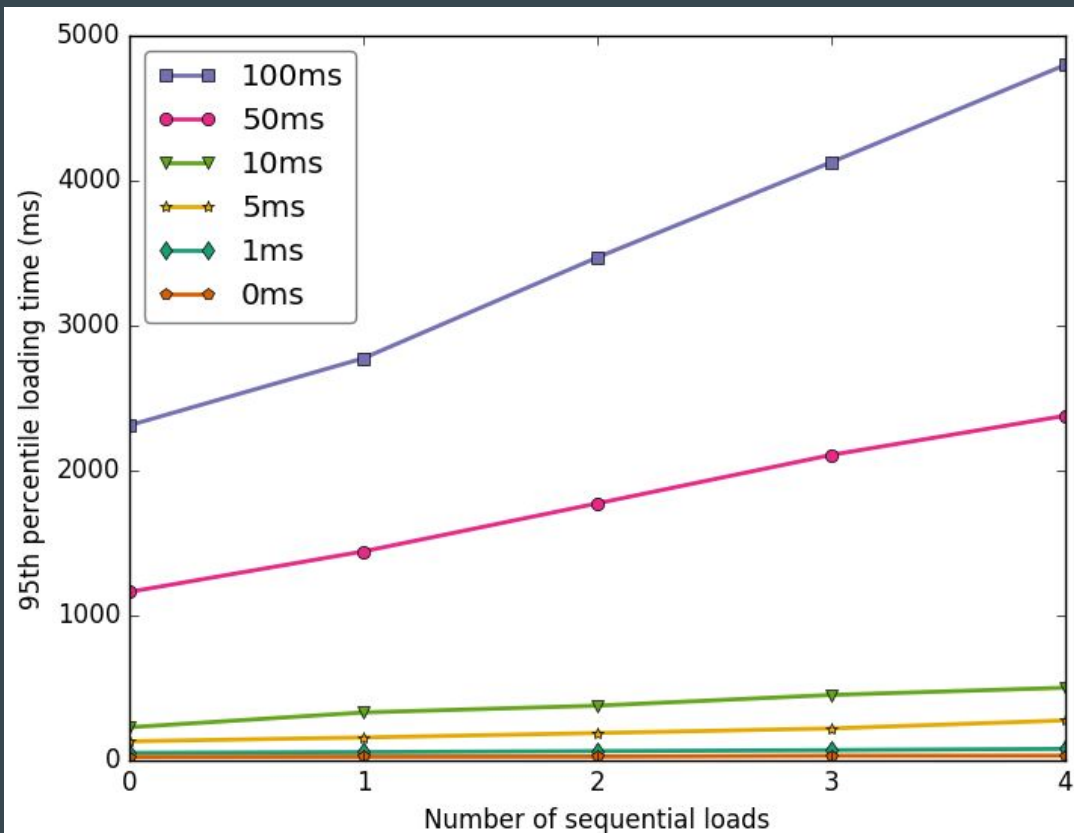
- “Micro” performance
  - Synthetic microbenchmark page load times
- “Macro” performance
  - Real website load times
- Interactivity
  - ~~User study~~

# Fuzzyfox - Performance - Micro benchmarks

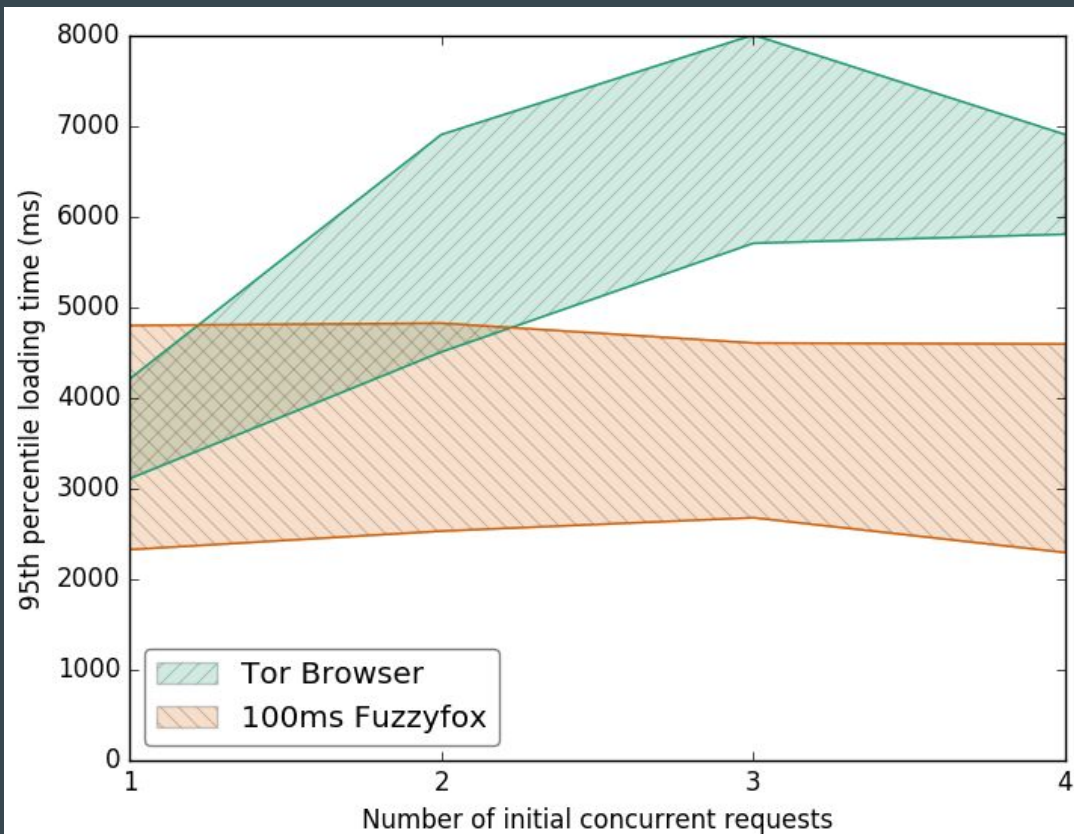
- Page load times
  - As reported by `onload()`
- Measured effects of
  - Sequential resource loads
  - Parallel resource loads



# Fuzzyfox - Performance - Sequential loads



# Fuzzyfox - Performance vs Tor Browser



# Takeaways

- Time and web browsers
- Mitigating attacks
- A trusted browser
- A (less) trusted browser

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# Timing attacks

Rounding clocks doesn't work

- Time and web browsers
- Mitigating attacks
- A trusted browser
- A (less) trusted browser

---

# Fuzzy time

Secure operating systems tech

- Time and web browsers
- Mitigating attacks
- A trusted browser
- A (less) trusted browser

---

# Fermata

A different design for the browser

- Time and web browsers
- Mitigating attacks
- A trusted browser
- A (less) trusted browser

---

# Fuzzyfox

Defenses that can work  
and that we can deploy

- Time and web browsers
- Mitigating attacks
- A trusted browser
- A (less) trusted browser

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# Takeaways

This material is based upon work supported by the National Science Foundation and by a gift from Mozilla. We thank Kyle Huey, Patrick McManus, Eric Rescorla, and Martin Thomson at Mozilla for helpful discussions about this work, and for sharing their insights with us about Firefox internals.

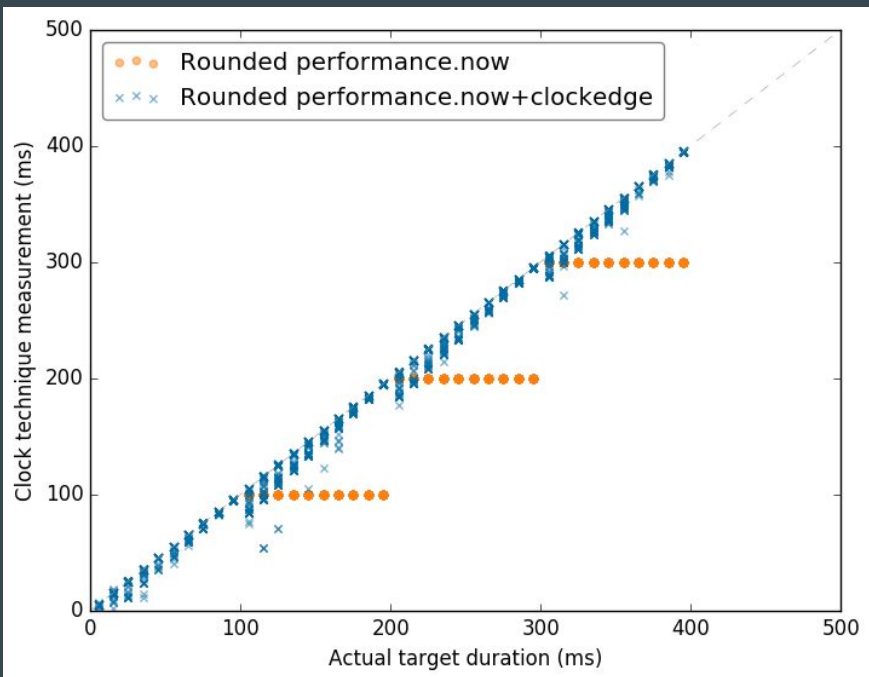
- Time and web browsers
- Mitigating attacks
- A trusted browser
- A (less) trusted browser



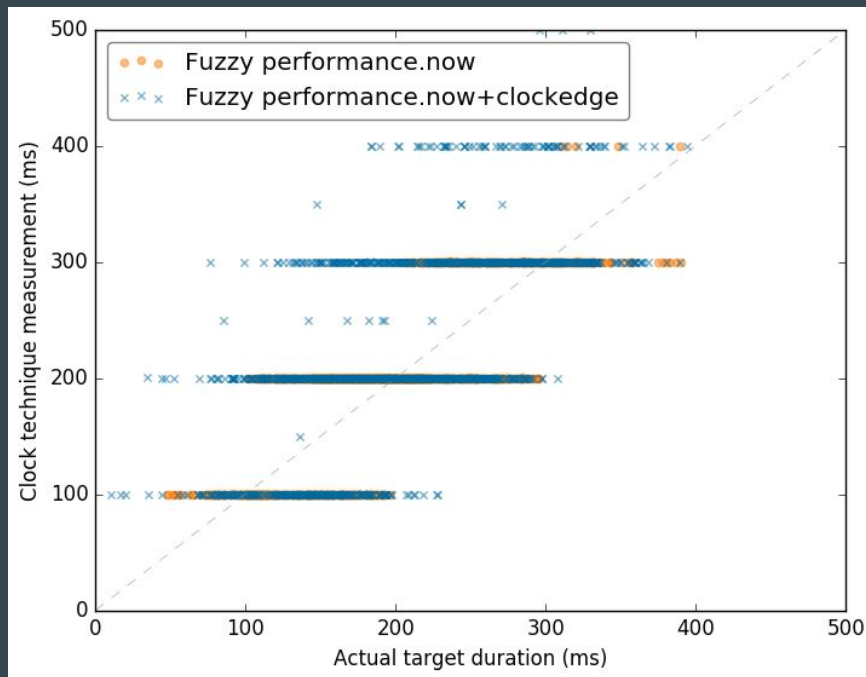


# Fuzzyfox - Effectiveness - Explicit - performance.now()

Firefox

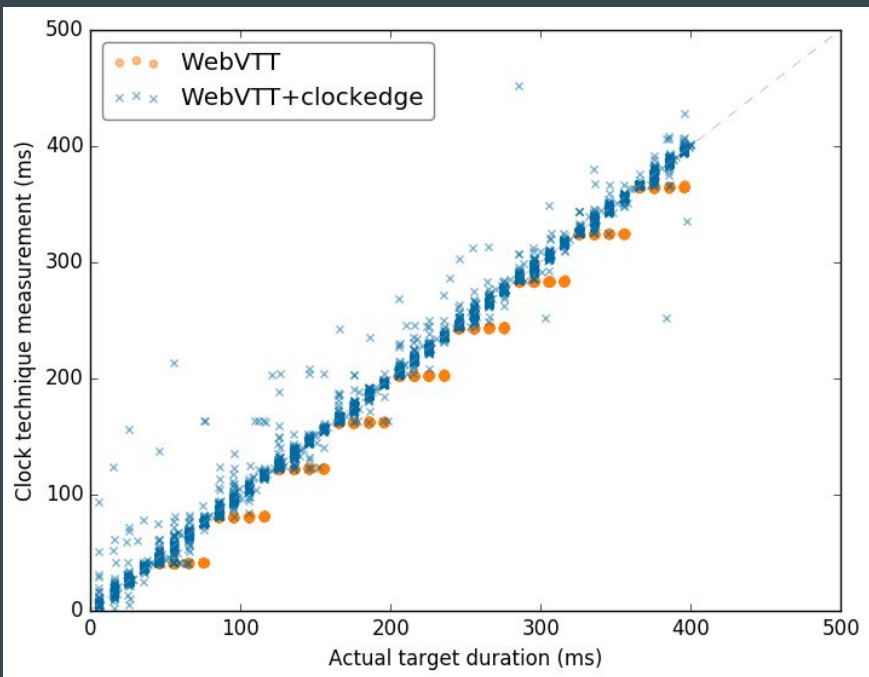


Fuzzyfox

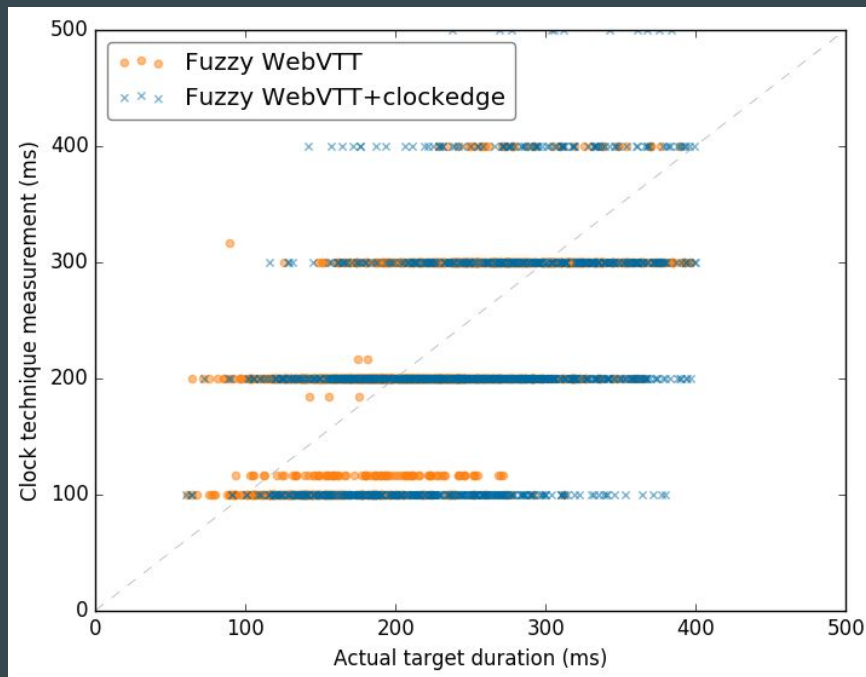


# Fuzzyfox - Effectiveness - Implicit - WebVTT clock

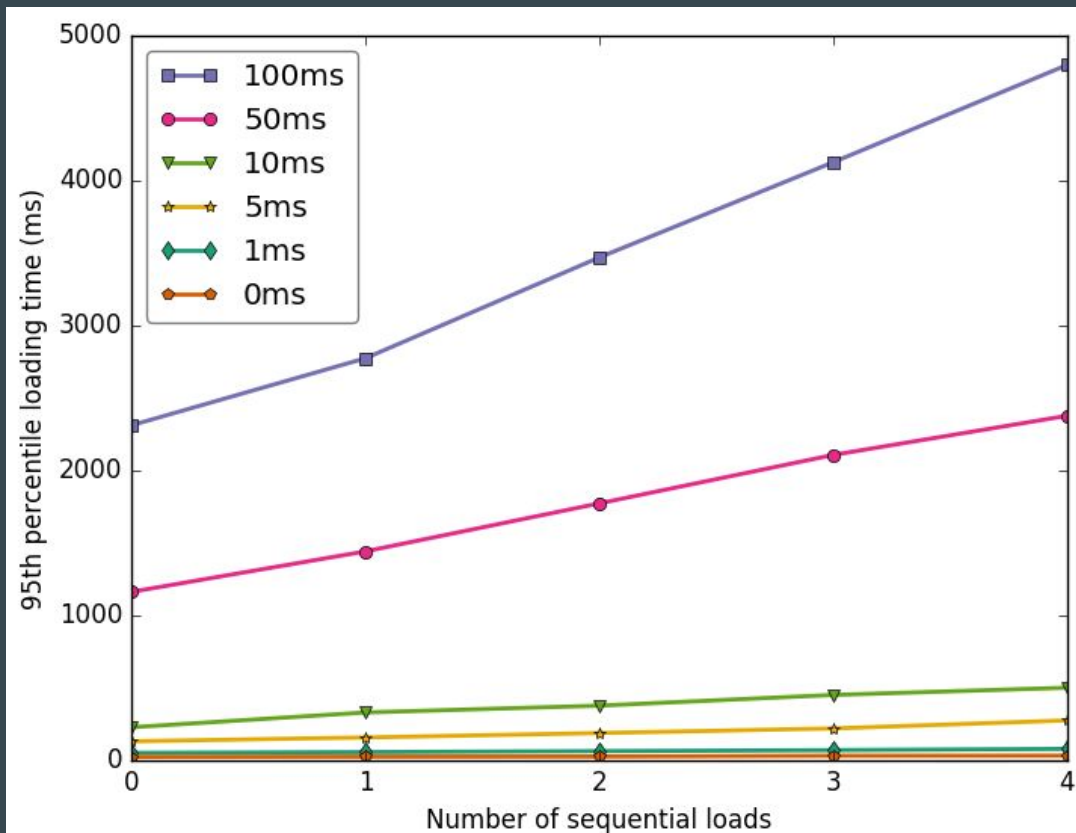
Firefox



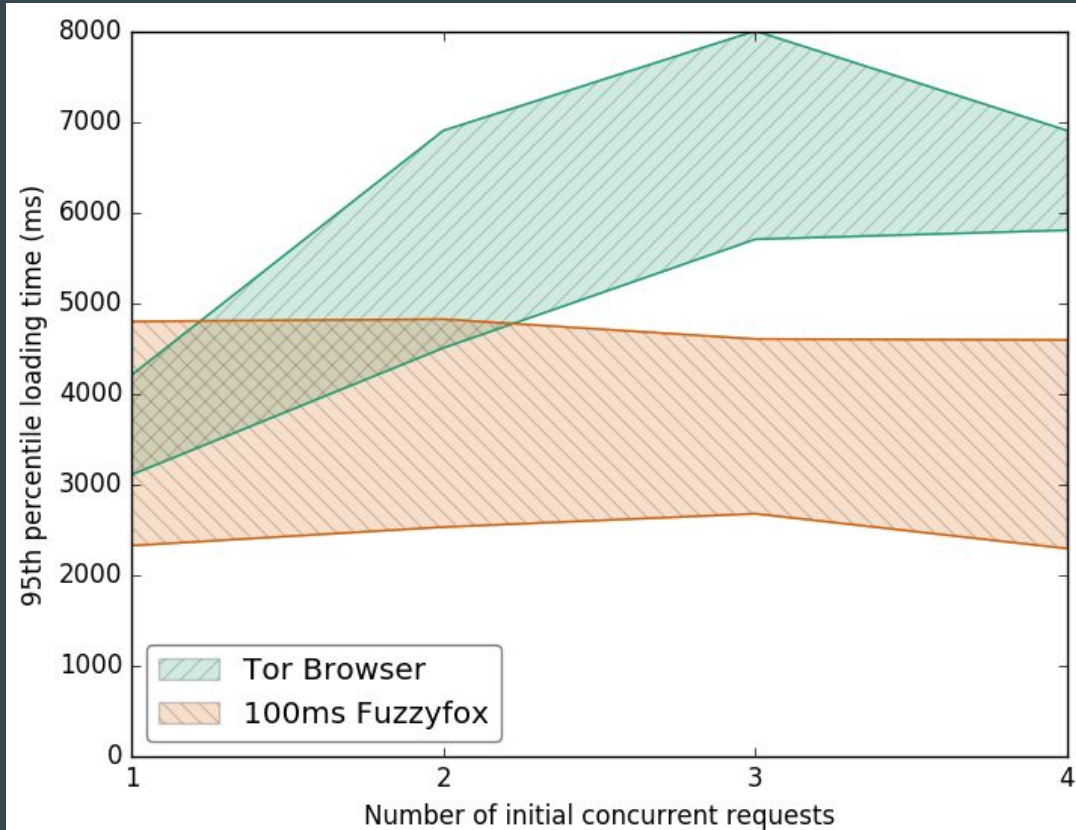
Fuzzyfox



# Performance - Micro benchmarks - Sequential loads



# Performance - Micro benchmarks - Tor Browser



# Performance - Load times\* - Google search

