

Browser history re:visited

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Web Content

Web Content



Web Content





- <https://www.google.com>
- <https://www.google.com/search?q=usenix+woot+2018>
- <https://bulkcheesewhizdelivery.com>
- <https://ashleymadison.com>



- <https://www.google.com>
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- <https://bulkcheesewhizdelivery.com>
- <https://ashleymadison.com>

[Click here](#)

“This points to something new!”



- <https://www.google.com>
- <https://www.google.com/search?q=usenix+woot+2018>
- <https://bulkcheesewhizdelivery.com>
- <https://ashleymadison.com>

[Click here](#)

“I’ve been there before!”

2002

CSS visited pages disclosure

This message: [[Message body](#)] [[Respond](#)] [[More options](#)]

Related messages: [[Next message](#)] [[Previous message](#)]

From: Andrew Clover <and@doxdesk.com>

Date: Thu, 14 Feb 2002 12:17:54 +0000

To: bugtraq@securityfocus.com

Message-ID: <20020214121754.B11742@doxdesk.com>

<https://www.usenix.org/conference/woot18>

<https://www.usenix.org/conference/woot18>

[Click here](#)

`https://www.usenix.org/conference/woot18`

[Click here](https://www.usenix.org/conference/woot18)

`visited = true`

`https://www.usenix.org/conference/woot18`

[Click here](https://www.usenix.org/conference/woot18)

`visited = false`

global_rank	domain_name	rank_country	rank_value	categories	demog_male	demog_female	site_title	keywords	owner_name	own
1	google.com	United States	1	Computers/Internet/Searching /Search_Engines/Google...	49	50	Google	Mountain View	aa	dns-
2	facebook.com	United States	2	Society/Activism /We_Are_The_99_Percent, Computers/...	47.5	52.5	Facebook		TheFacebook, Inc.	dom
3	youtube.com	United States	3	Computers/Internet /On_the_Web /Web_Applications/Vid...	50	49	YouTube - Broadcast yourself			
4	yahoo.com	United States	5	Computers/Internet /On_the_Web/Web_Portals, Compute...	49	51	Yahoo!	On the Web, Web Portals		
5	baidu.com	China	1	World/Chinese_Simplified_CN /计算机/互联网/搜寻/搜索引擎	31.5	75.5	Baidu.com	Chinese Simplified	2009 Baidu	baidd
6	wikipedia.org	United States	6	Computers/Open_Source /Open_Content /Encyclopedias/W...	51.5	49	Wikipedia	On the Web, Tracking	Wikimedia Foundation, Inc.	info-
7	twitter.com	United States	7	Computers/Internet /On_the_Web /Online_Communities/S...	46	54	Twitter		Obvious Corp	twitt
8	amazon.com	United States	4	Shopping/Entertainment, Shopping/General_Merchandi...	40.5	61.5	Amazon.com	General Interest	Amazon.com	www
9	qq.com	China	2	World/Chinese_Simplified_CN /计算机/互联网/门户网站, World/C...						br

Source: Alexa Top Sites

bandwidth = URLs / second

global_rank	domain_name	rank_country	rank_value	categories	demog_male	demog_female	site_title	keywords	owner_name	own
1	google.com	United States	1	Computers/Internet/Searching /Search_Engines/Google...	49	50	Google	Mountain View	aa	dns-
2	facebook.com	United States	2	Society/Activism /We_Are_The_99_Percent, Computers/...	47.5	52.5	Facebook		TheFacebook, Inc.	dom
3	youtube.com	United States	3	Computers/Internet /On_the_Web /Web_Applications/Vid...	50	49	YouTube - Broadcast yourself			
4	yahoo.com	United States	5	Computers/Internet /On_the_Web/Web_Portals, Compute...	49	51	Yahoo!	On the Web, Web Portals		
5	baidu.com	China	1	World/Chinese_Simplified_CN /计算机/互联网/搜寻/搜索引擎	31.5	75.5	Baidu.com	Chinese Simplified	2009 Baidu	baid
6	wikipedia.org	United States	6	Computers/Open_Source /Open_Content /Encyclopedias/W...	51.5	49	Wikipedia	On the Web, Tracking	Wikimedia Foundation, Inc.	info-
7	twitter.com	United States	7	Computers/Internet /On_the_Web /Online_Communities/S...	46	54	Twitter		Obvious Corp	twitt
8	amazon.com	United States	4	Shopping/Entertainment, Shopping/General_Merchandi...	40.5	61.5	Amazon.com	General Interest	Amazon.com	www
9	qq.com	China	2	World/Chinese_Simplified_CN /计算机/互联网/门户网站, World/C...						br

Source: Alexa Top Sites

2002 – initial disclosure

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2010 - ~3,000 URLs/sec

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2010 - ~3,000 URLs/sec



Plugging the CSS History Leak

2002 – initial disclosure

2010 – ~3,000 URLs/sec



Plugging the CSS History Leak

2011 – MozAfterPaint leak (~100 URLs/sec)

2013 – ‘Pixel Perfect’ attack (~60 URLs/sec)

2002 – initial disclosure

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2013 – ‘Pixel Perfect’ attack (~60 URLs/sec)

2018 (CR deadline) – CVE-2018-6137 (~3,000)

2002 – initial disclosure

2010 – ~3,000 URLs/sec



Plugging the CSS History Leak

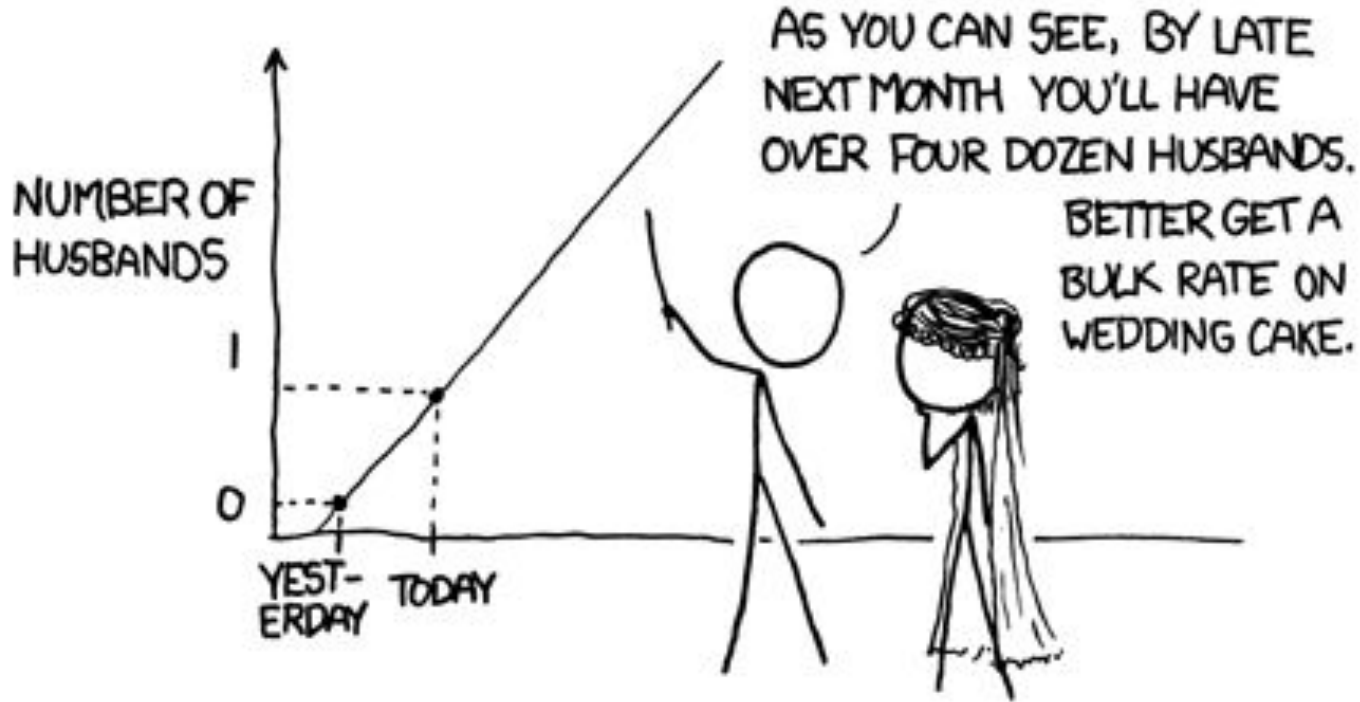
2011 – MozAfterPaint leak (~100 URLs/sec)

2013 – ‘Pixel Perfect’ attack (~60 URLs/sec)

2018 (CR deadline) – CVE-2018-6137 (~3,000)

2018 (talk) – ~6,000 URLs/sec

MY HOBBY: EXTRAPOLATING



4 APIs, 4 attacks

- CSS Paint API
- CSS 3D transforms
- SVG fill-coloring
- JavaScript bytecode cache



Security-focused browsers affected



Chrome + Site Isolation



Chrome + ChromeZero add-on



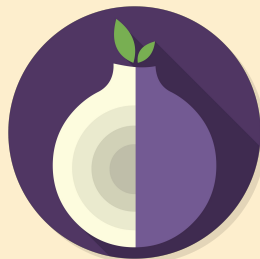
DeterFox



FuzzyFox



Brave



Unaffected
Tor Browser

historySniffer()

input: target URLs

output: visited URLs

TODO

- ☐ find vulnerable feature
- ☐ leak visited bit for a URL
- ☐ exfiltrate visited bit
- ☐ amplify bandwidth


CSS Painting API Level 1

W3C Working Draft, 10 April 2018



CSS Painting API Level 1

W3C Working Draft, 10 April 2018

The JavaScript logo, consisting of the letters 'JS' in a bold, dark blue, sans-serif font, centered on a bright yellow square background. The logo is positioned on the right side of the slide, partially overlapping a white horizontal bar that spans the width of the slide.

CSS Painting API Level 1

W3C Working Draft, 10 April 2018

JS



CSS Painting API Level 1

W3C Working Draft, 10 April 2018





CSS Painting API Level 1

W3C Working Draft, 10 April 2018

JS



CSS Painting API

W3C Working Draft, 10 April 2018



JS



CSS Pain

W3C Working Draft, 10 Apr 2011

JS





CSS

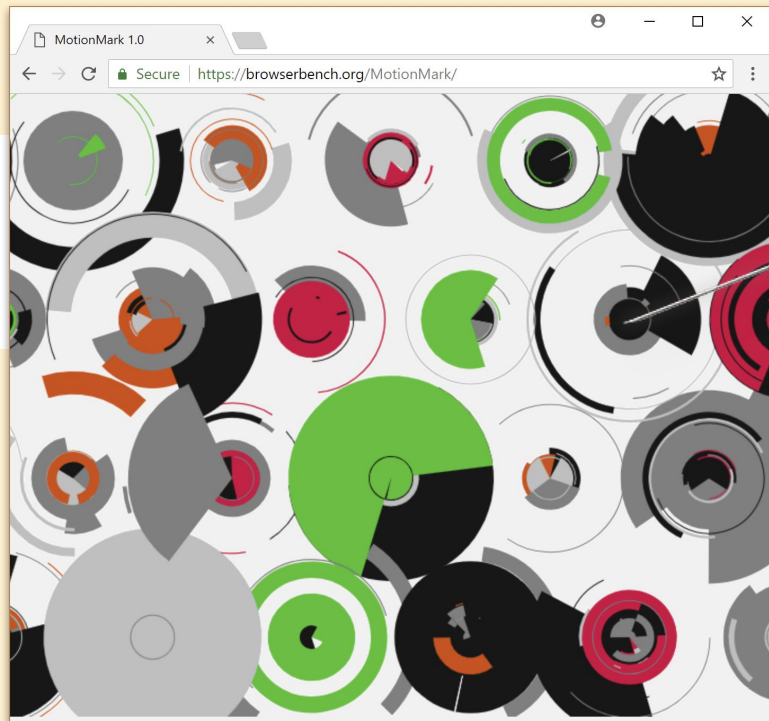
W3C Work

JS

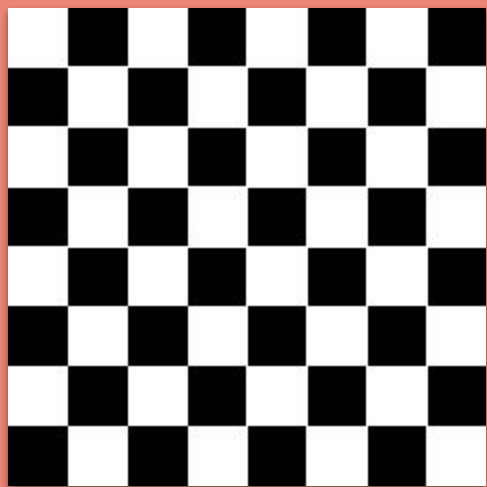
CSS Painting API Level 1

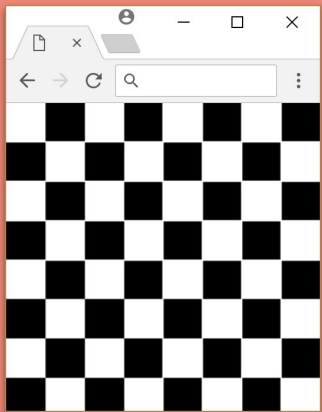
W3C Working Draft, 10 April 2018

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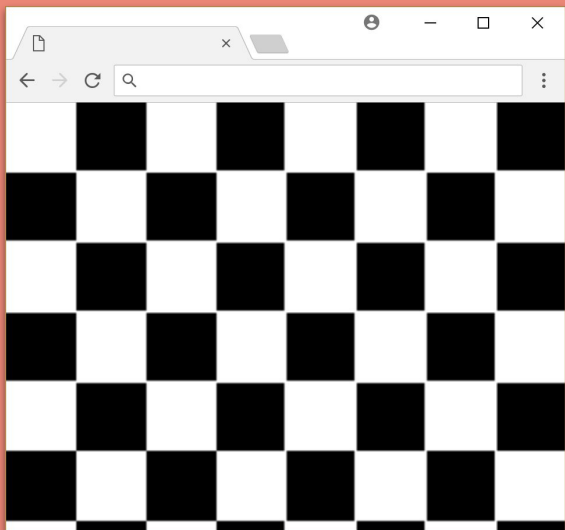






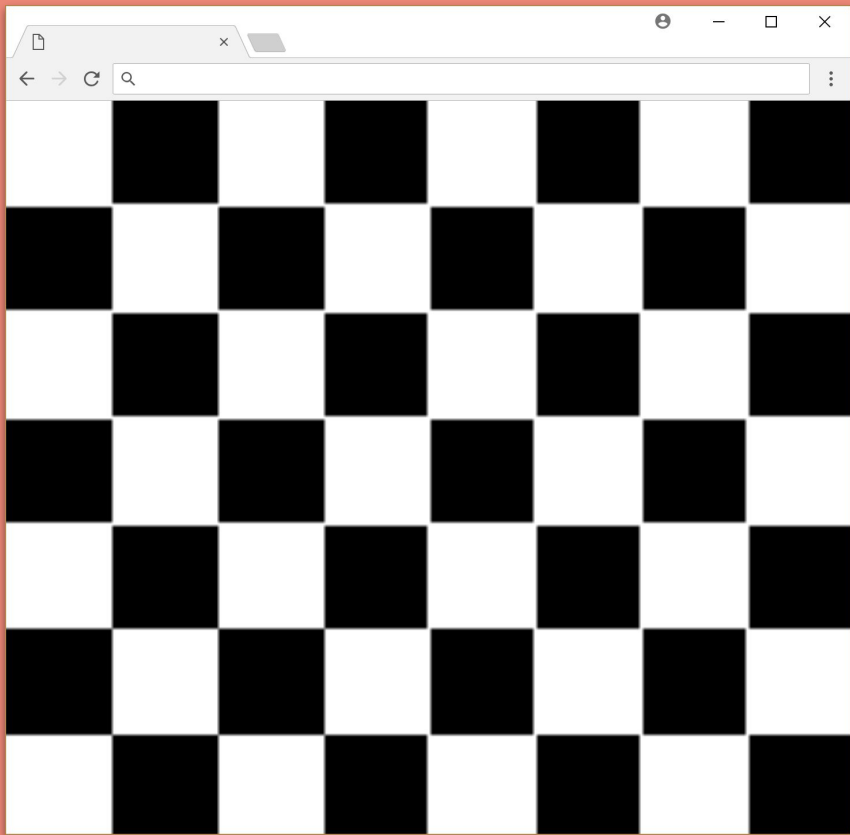
index.html

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4     <meta charset="utf-8"/>
5     <style>
6         body {
7             background: url(chessboard.png) top left / cover;
8         }
9     </style>
10 </head>
11 <body>
12 </body>
13 </html>
```



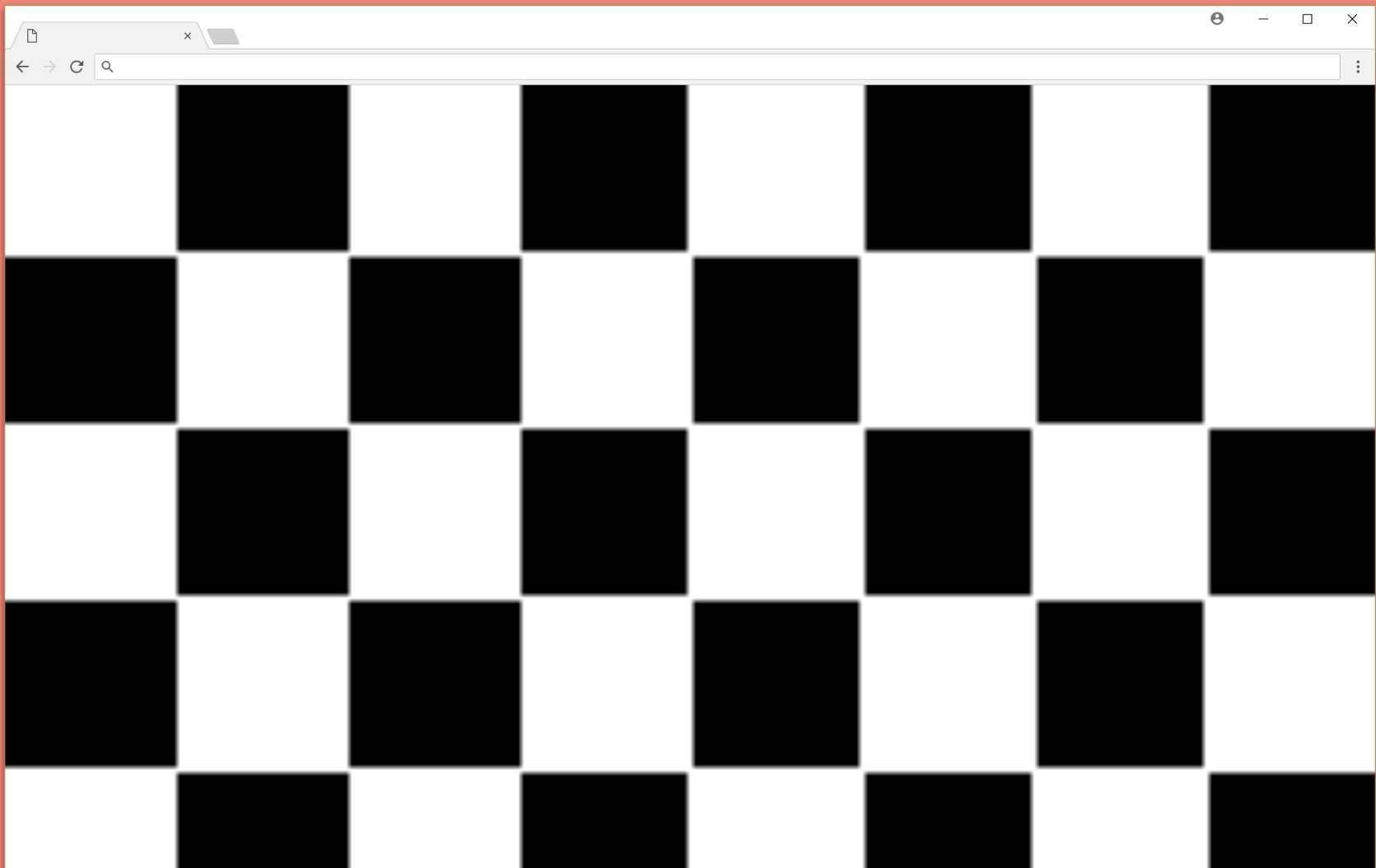
html

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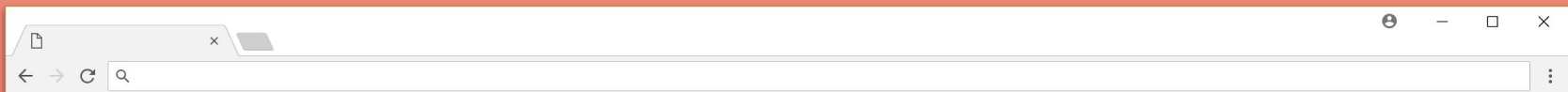


```
"utf-8"/>
```

```
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```



cover;



CSS Painting API Level 1

W3C Working Draft, 10 April 2018



paintlet.js

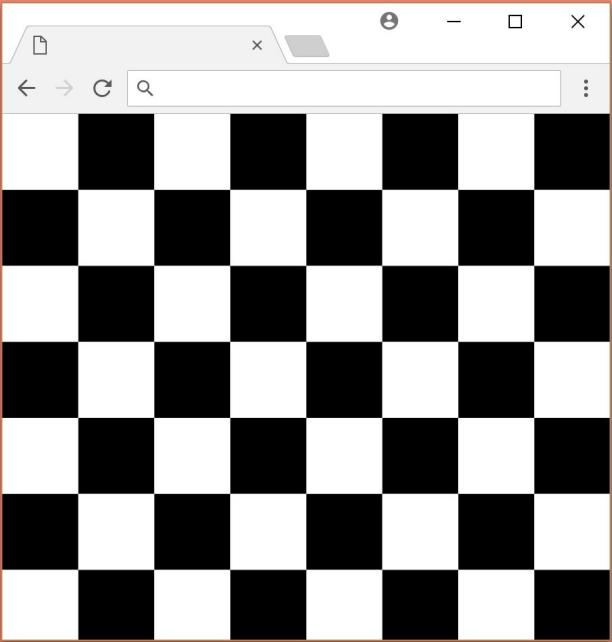
```
1 class ChessboardPainter {  
2     paint (canvas, geometry, properties) {  
3         // ... draw chessboard pattern ...  
4     }  
5 }  
6  
7 registerPaint('chessboard', ChessboardPainter);
```

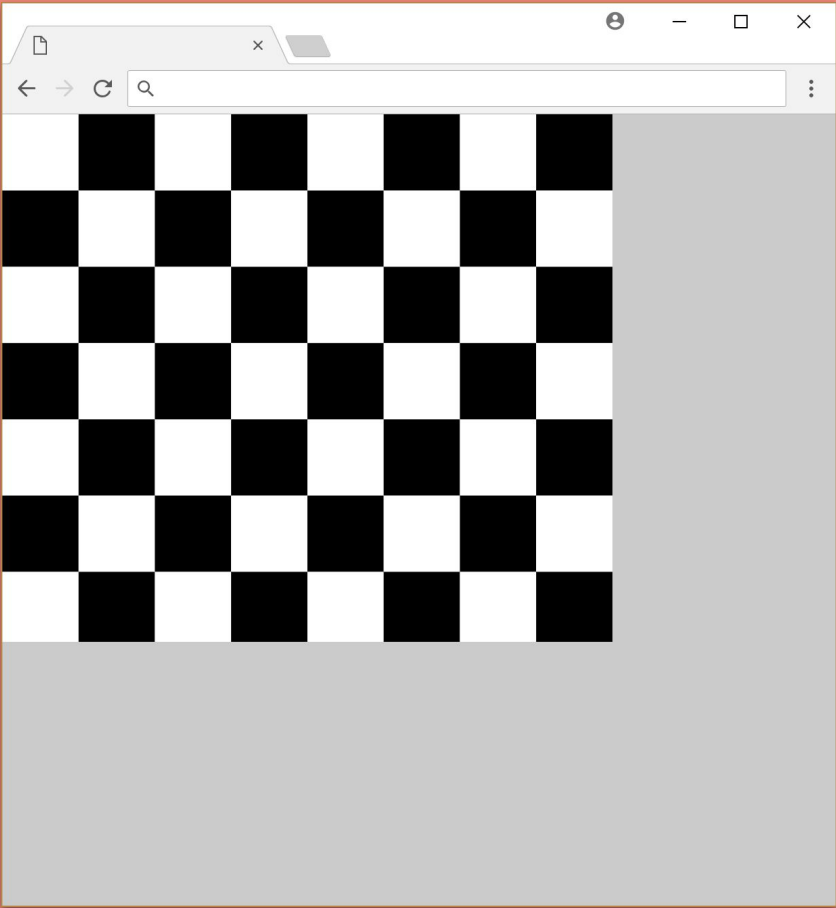

index.html

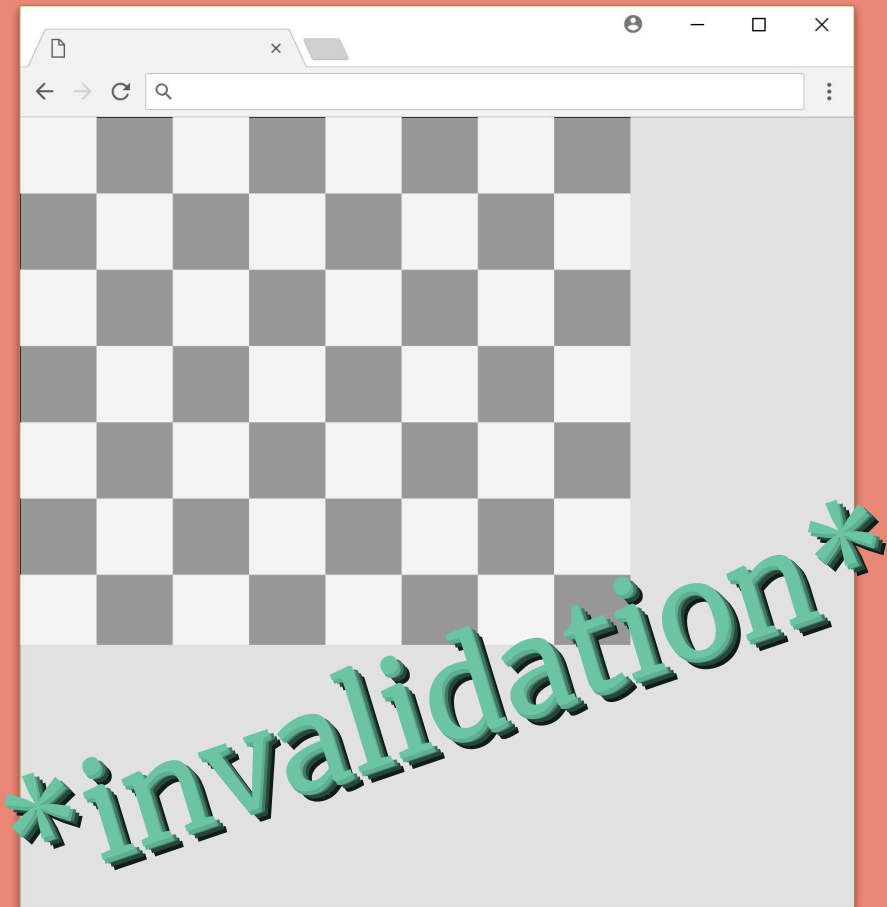
```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4   <meta charset="utf-8"/>
5   <script>
6     CSS.paintWorklet.addModule('paintlet.js');
7   </script>
8   <style>
9     body {
10       background: paint(chessboard);
11     }
12   </style>
13 </head>
14 <body>
15 </body>
16 </html>
```

index.html

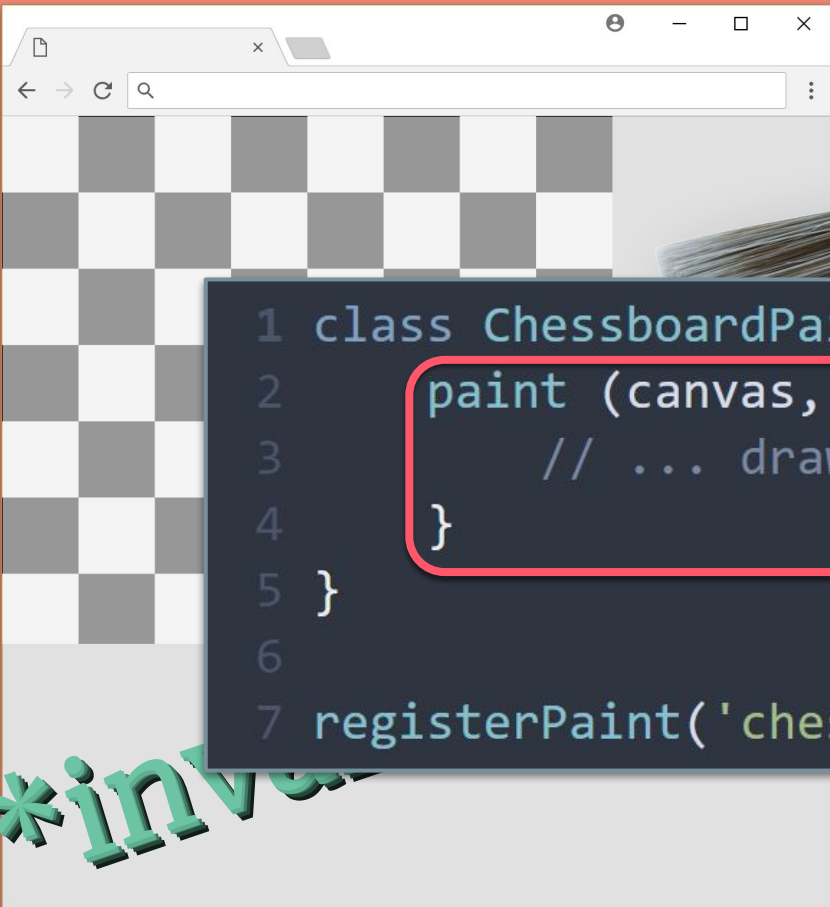
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```



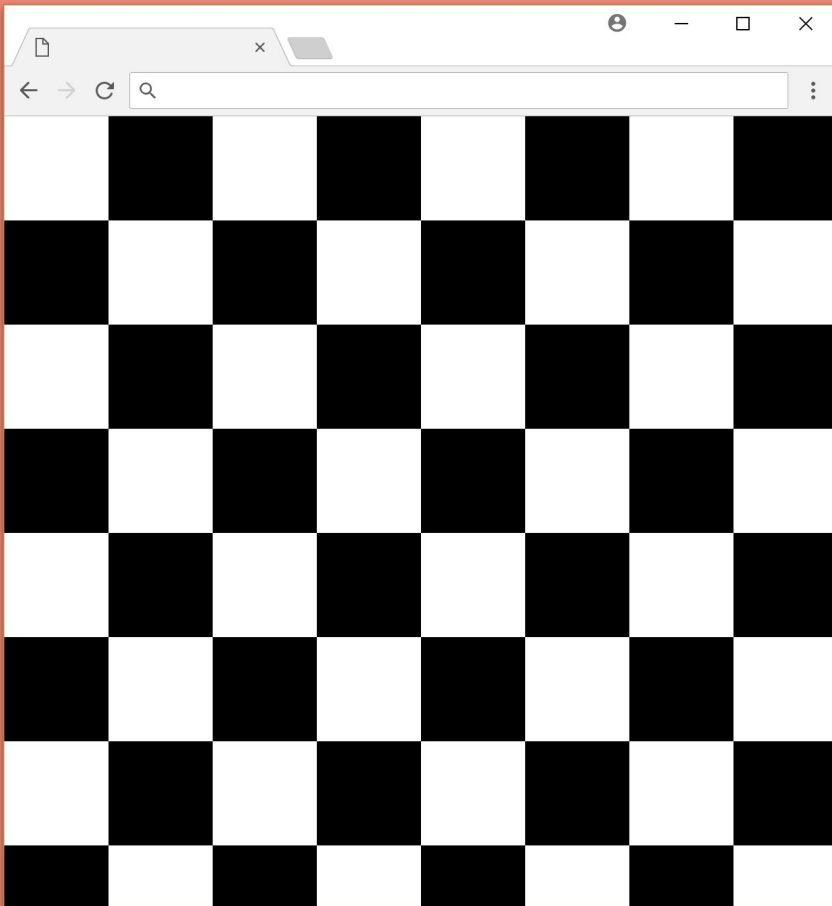




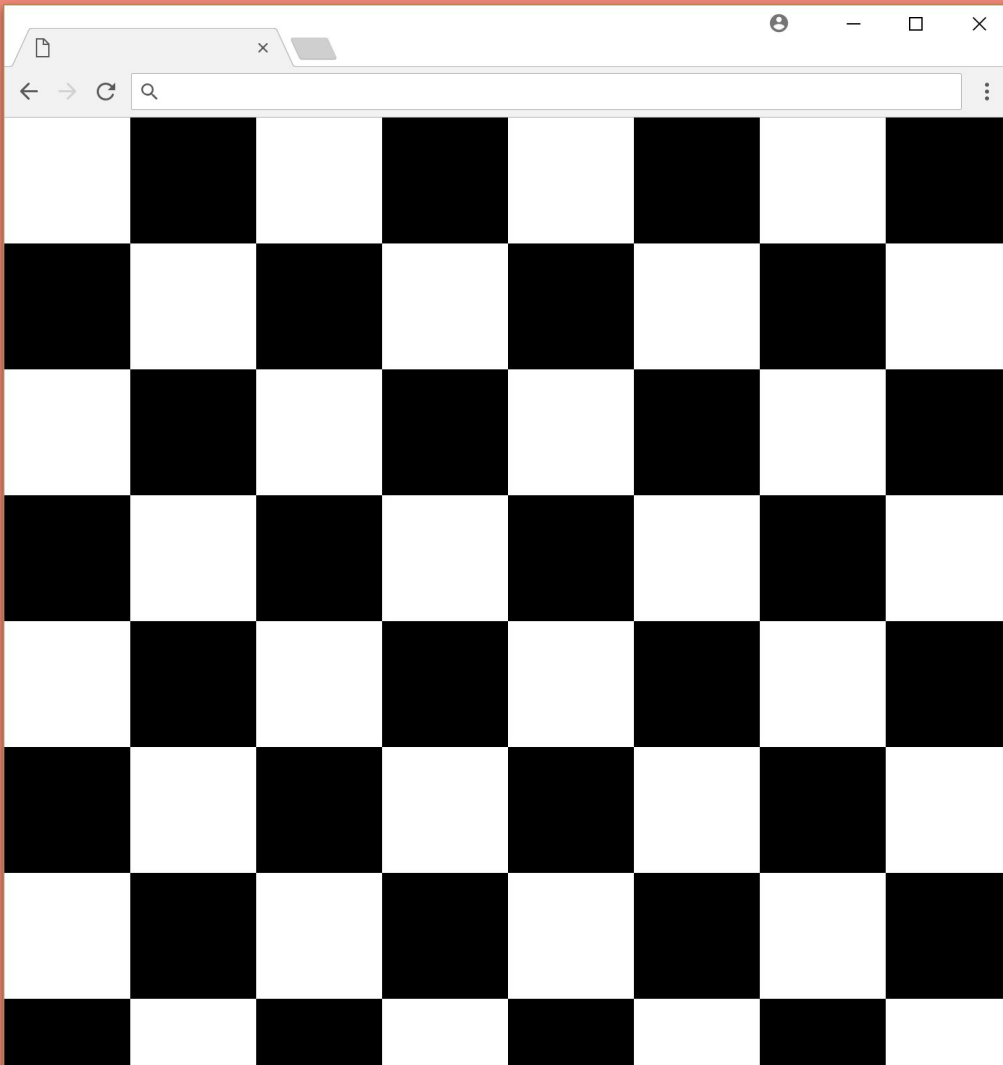




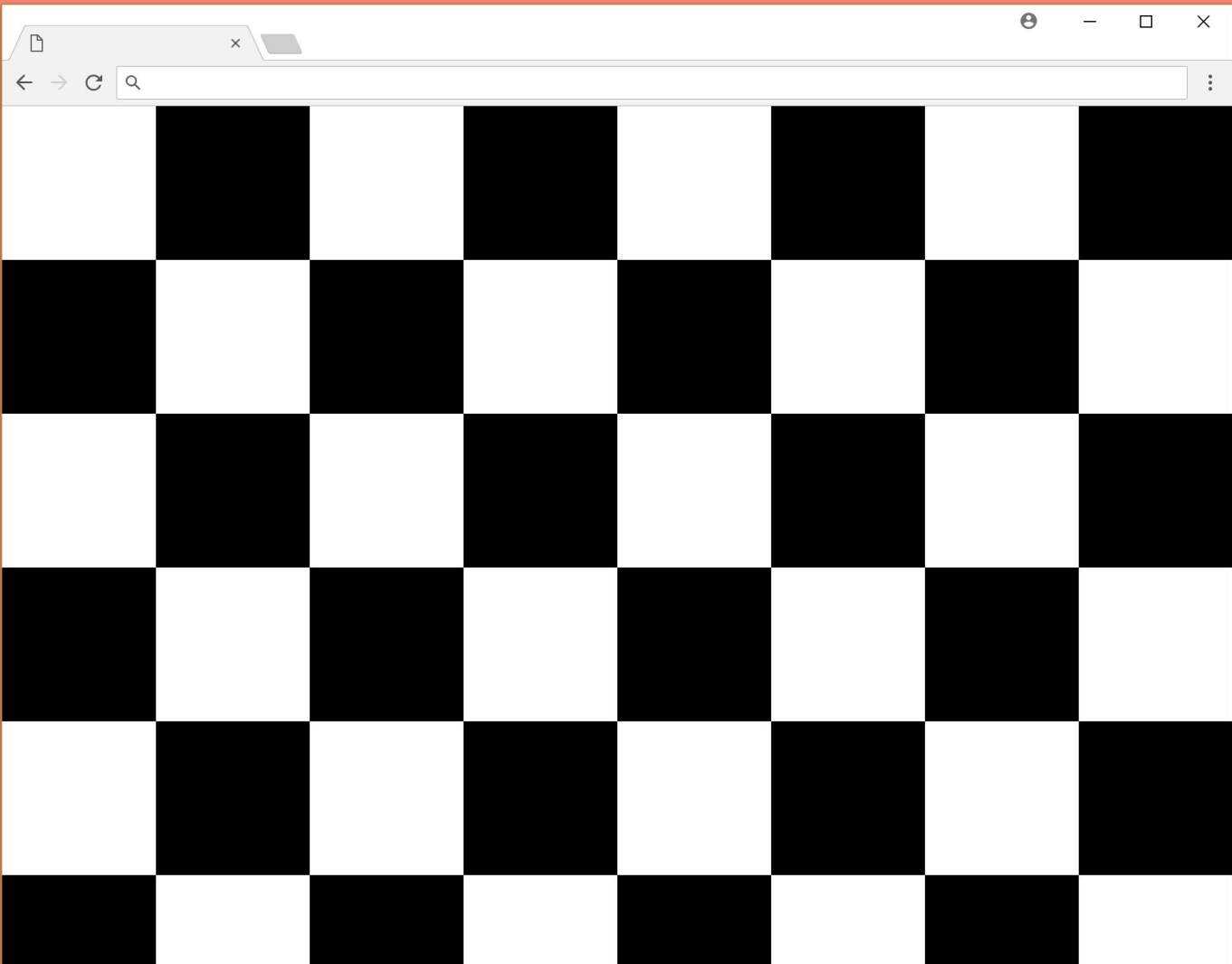
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```
inter {  
  geometry, properties) {  
    w chessboard pattern ...  
  
    chessboard', ChessboardPainter);
```

```
try, properties) {  
  board pattern ...  
  
  d', ChessboardPainter);
```



```
es) {  
n ...  
  
dPainter);
```

CSS Painting API Level 1

W3C Working Draft, 10 April 2018



§ 9. Security Considerations

There are no known security issues introduced by these features.

§ 10. Privacy Considerations

There are no known privacy issues introduced by these features.

```
a {  
  background-image: paint(chessboard);  
}
```

Click here

TODO

- ☒ find vulnerable feature
- ☐ leak visited bit for a URL
- ☐ exfiltrate visited bit
- ☐ amplify bandwidth

If <https://ashleymadison.com> is...

...unvisited



...visited



If <https://ashleymadison.com> is...

...unvisited

Attacker creates link pointing to
<https://dummy.com>; visited = false

```
<a href="https://dummy.com">  
    Click here  
</a>
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A paintbrush with a wooden handle and a metal ferrule is shown painting the text "Click here" in blue. The brush is positioned diagonally, with the bristles touching the text. The text is underlined and appears to be on a white surface.

Click here

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Paintlets can't communicate

Paintlets can't communicate



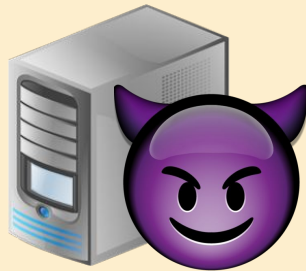
paintlet.js

paint()

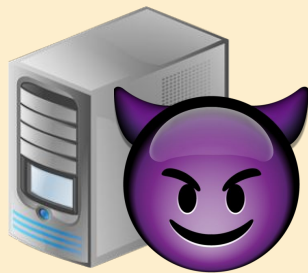
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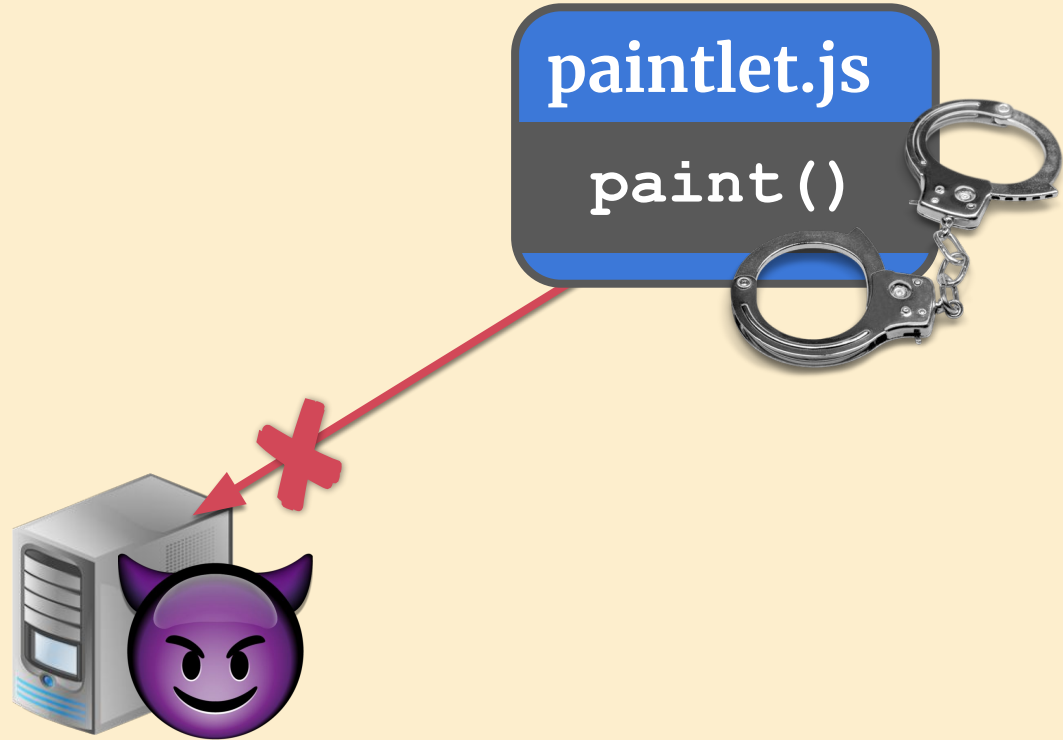
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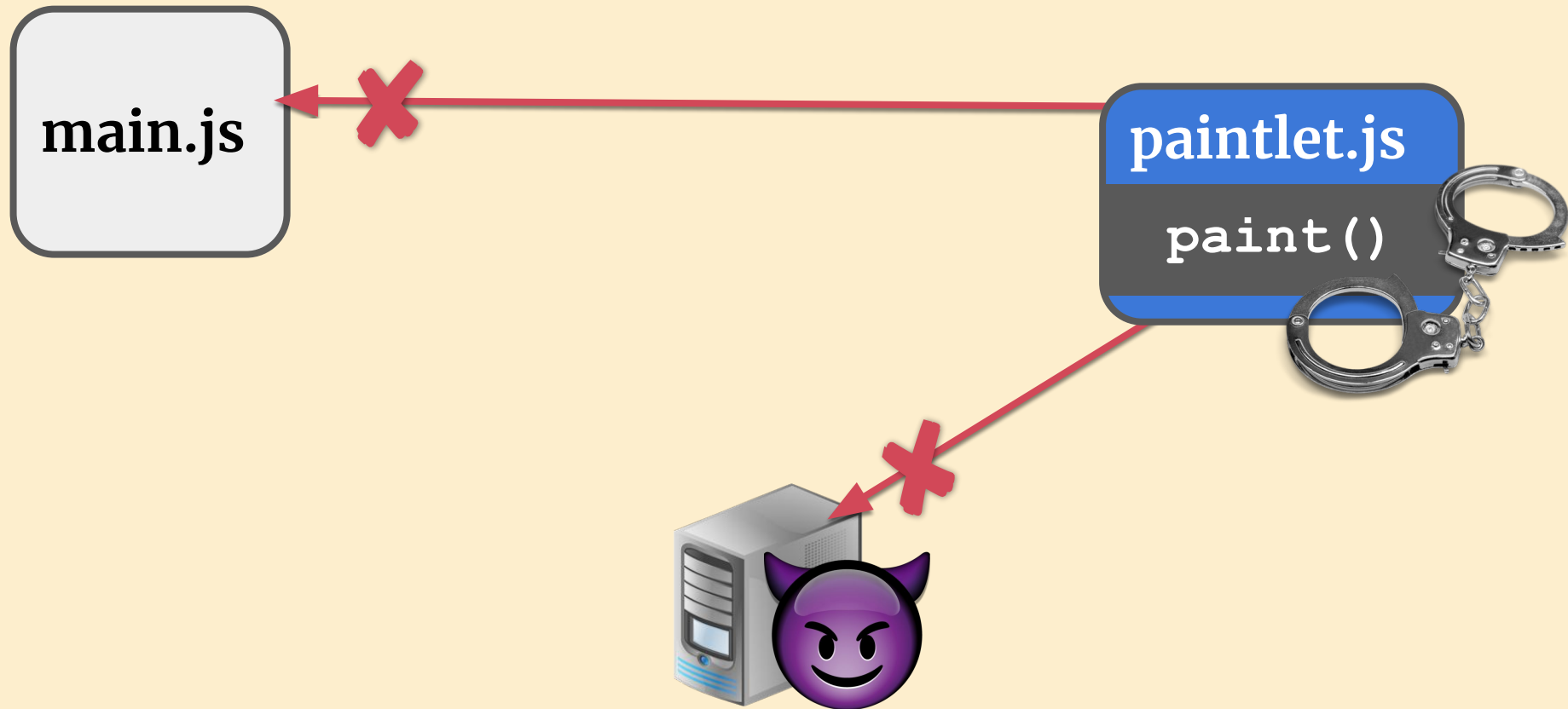
Paintlets can't communicate



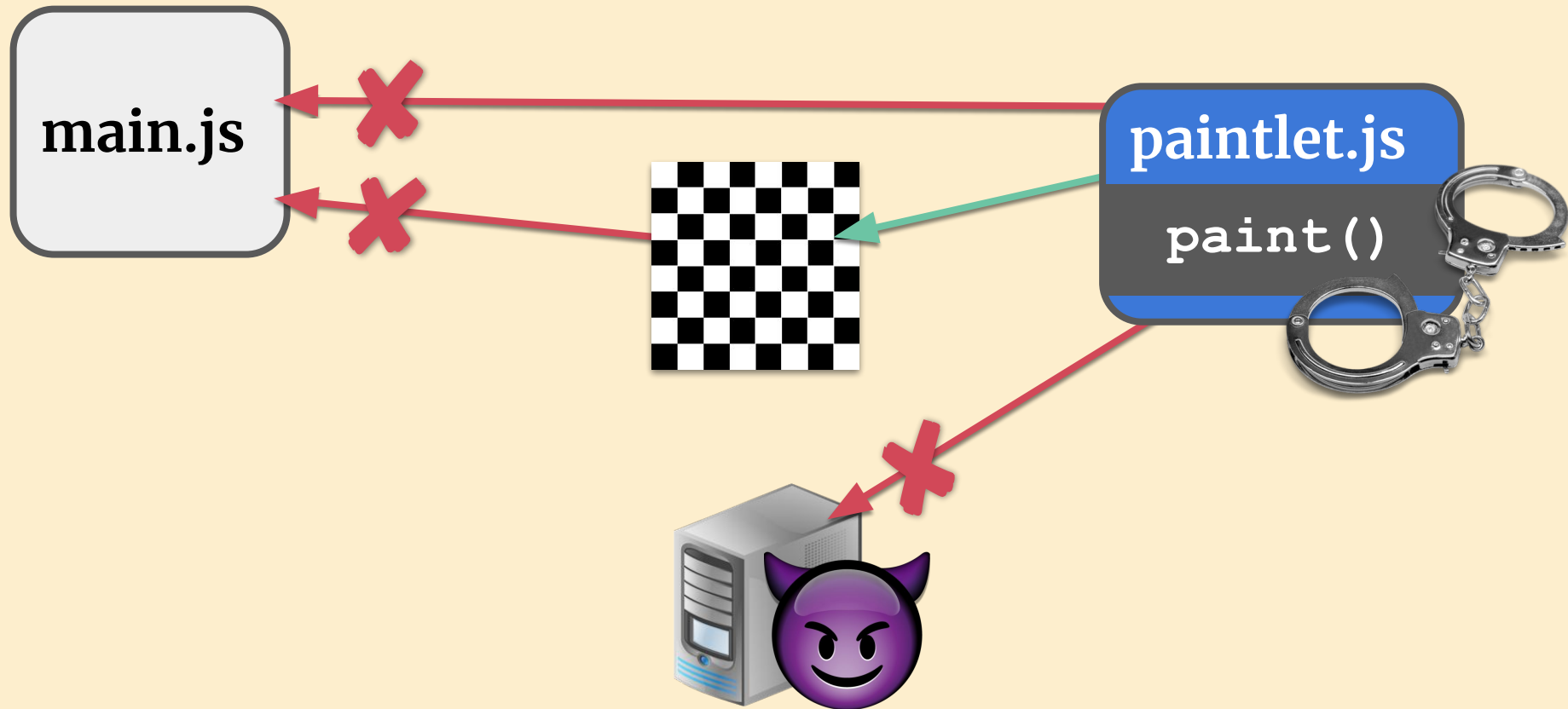
Paintlets can't communicate



Paintlets can't communicate



Paintlets can't communicate



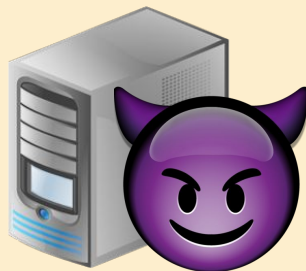
event loop



main.js

paintlet.js

paint()



event loop

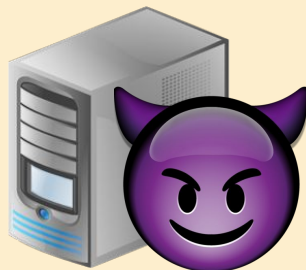


main.js

```
class ChessboardPainter {  
  paint (canvas, geometry, properties) {  
    sleep(20); // milliseconds  
  }  
}
```

paintlet.js

paint()



event loop

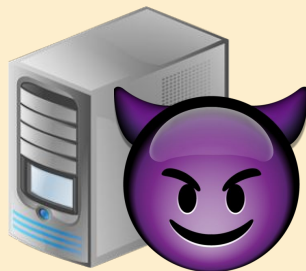


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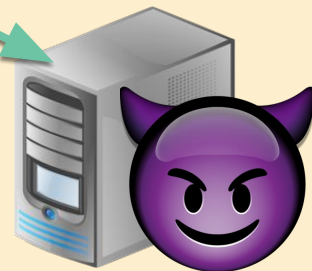


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paintlet.js

paint()



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- ☒ find vulnerable feature
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- ☒ exfiltrate visited bit
- ☐ amplify bandwidth

Timing attacks are slow :(

Timing attacks are slow :(

[Click here](#)

[max bandwidth: 60 URLs/sec]

Timing attacks are slow :(

[illegible]

Timing attacks are slow :(

Other covert channels are fast :)

Timing attacks are slow :(

Other covert channels are fast :)

registerPaint () covert channel

registerPaint() covert channel

- `registerPaint()` function can be called *inside* paintlet sandbox
- Unintended behavior: can use `registerPaint()` to control width of element *outside* paintlet sandbox

registerPaint () covert channel

1) create weird HTML element outside paintlet

```
<!-- in web page HTML: -->
<div id="weirdElement">&nbsp;</div>
<style>
  #weirdElement { display: inline; }
  #weirdElement::after {
    content: paint(myPainterIdentifier);
  }
</style>
```


registerPaint () covert channel

2) call `registerPaint ()` inside paintlet

```
// inside paintlet script:  
registerPaint('myPainterIdentifier', PainterClass);
```

registerPaint () covert channel

3) weird element gets big width value



width = 154 pixels

registerPaint () covert channel

3) weird element gets big width value



width = 154 pixels

VS



width = 4 pixels

registerPaint () covert channel

visited

registerPaint () covert channel

visited



paintlet.js

call `registerPaint ()`

registerPaint() covert channel

visited

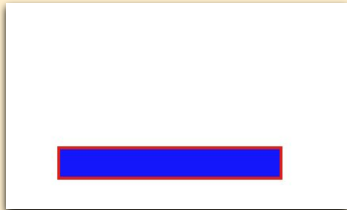


paintlet.js

call registerPaint()



web page



registerPaint() covert channel

visited

unvisited

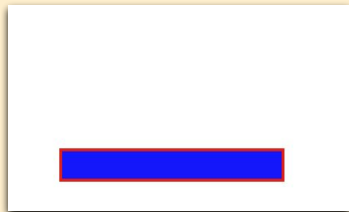


paintlet.js

call `registerPaint()`



web page



registerPaint () covert channel

visited

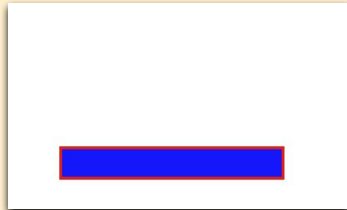


paintlet.js

call registerPaint ()



web page



unvisited



DON'T call registerPaint ()

registerPaint() covert channel

visited

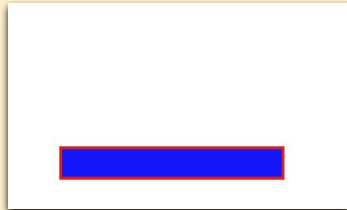


paintlet.js

call registerPaint()



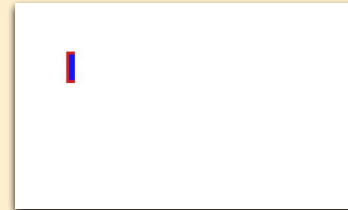
web page



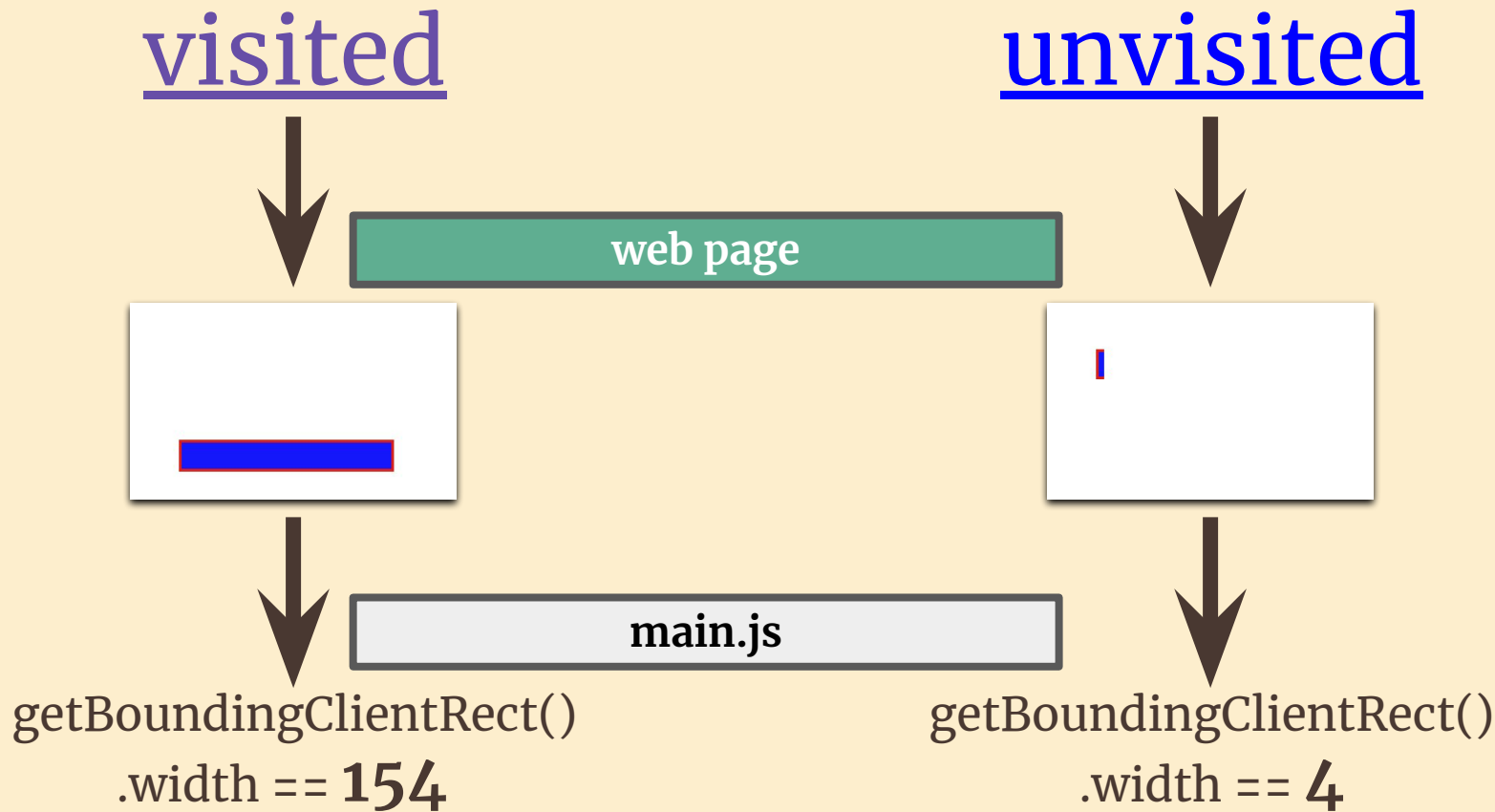
unvisited



DON'T call registerPaint()



registerPaint() covert channel



[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

Demo!

TODO

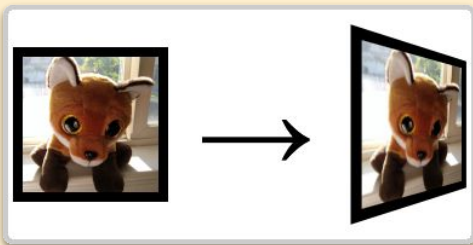
- ✓ find vulnerable feature
- ✓ leak visited bit for a URL
- ✓ exfiltrate visited bit
- ✓ amplify bandwidth

4 APIs, 4 attacks

- CSS Paint API
- CSS 3D transforms
- SVG fill-coloring
- JavaScript bytecode cache



Attack: CSS 3D transforms



Attacker makes a link expensive
to render with CSS 3D transforms

Attacker rapidly toggles the
link's destination between a
dummy URL and a *target URL*

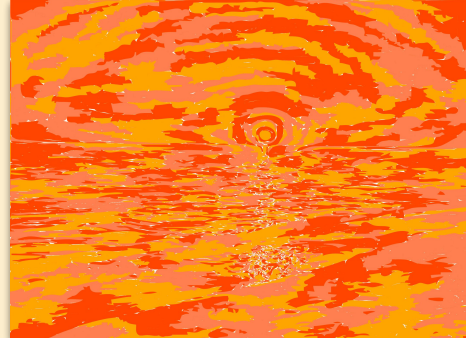
Browser doesn't need to
re-render the link
→ **paint performance is FAST**

unvisited

Browser does lots of expensive
re-renders for the link
→ **paint performance is SLOW**

visited

Attack: SVG fill-coloring



Attacker puts a complex SVG image inside a link

Attacker sets `fill`-styles to change SVG image's colors if link is visited

Attacker rapidly toggles the link's destination between a *dummy URL* and a *target URL*

Browser doesn't need to re-render the link
→ **paint performance is FAST**

unvisited

Browser does lots of expensive re-renders for the link
→ **paint performance is SLOW**

visited

Attack: JavaScript bytecode cache



V8 JavaScript Engine

Monday, July 27, 2015

Code caching

Attacker injects script from
target site into their own page

Attacker measures script's
compilation time

Browser has to compile script
from scratch
→ **compilation time is LONG**

unvisited

Browser has script's bytecode in
cache, skips most of compilation
→ **compilation time is SHORT**

visited

4 APIs, 4 attacks

- CSS Paint API
- CSS 3D transforms
- SVG fill-coloring
- JavaScript bytecode cache



2002 - initial disclosure

2010 - ~3,000 URLs/sec



Plugging the CSS History Leak

An Empirical Study of Privacy-Violating Information Flows in JavaScript Web Applications

Dongseok Jang Ranjit Jhala Sorin Lerner Hovav Shacham

“Our survey shows that several popular sites, *including Alexa global top-100 sites*, use privacy-violating flows to exfiltrate information about users’ browsing behavior.”

SaaS = Sniffing as a Service



BeenCounter

“Track which sites your visitors visit. Learn how many of them have been to your competitor's site or your advertising partner's site.”



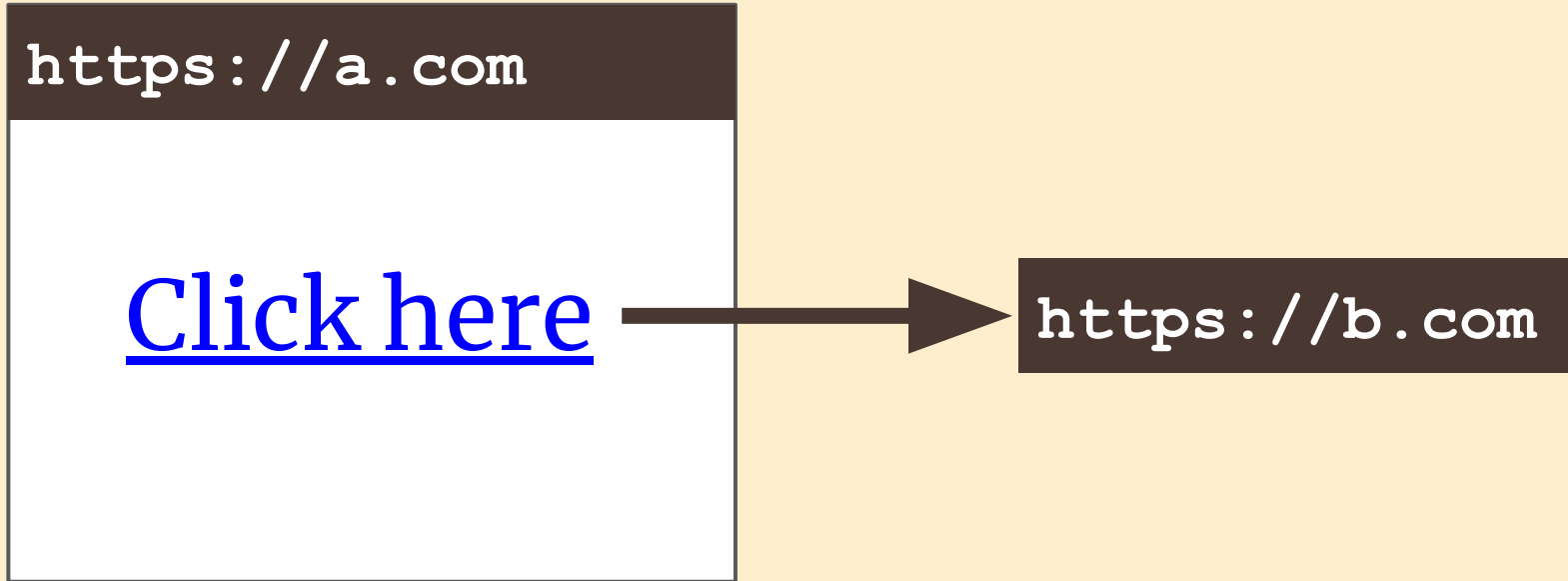
“Tealium's *patent-pending technology* lets you see the view-through traffic to your site by those who've been exposed to your press, or blog or video coverage.”

Defense: “referrer-origin labels”

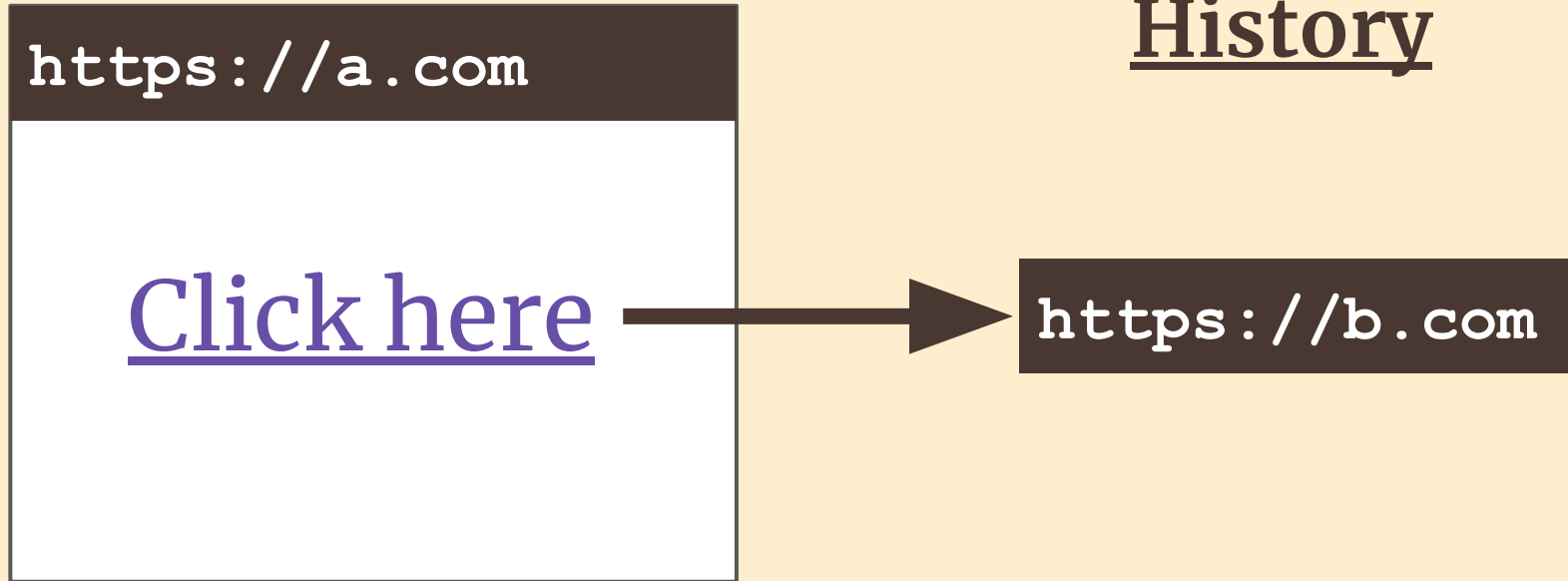
`https://a.com`

[Click here](#)

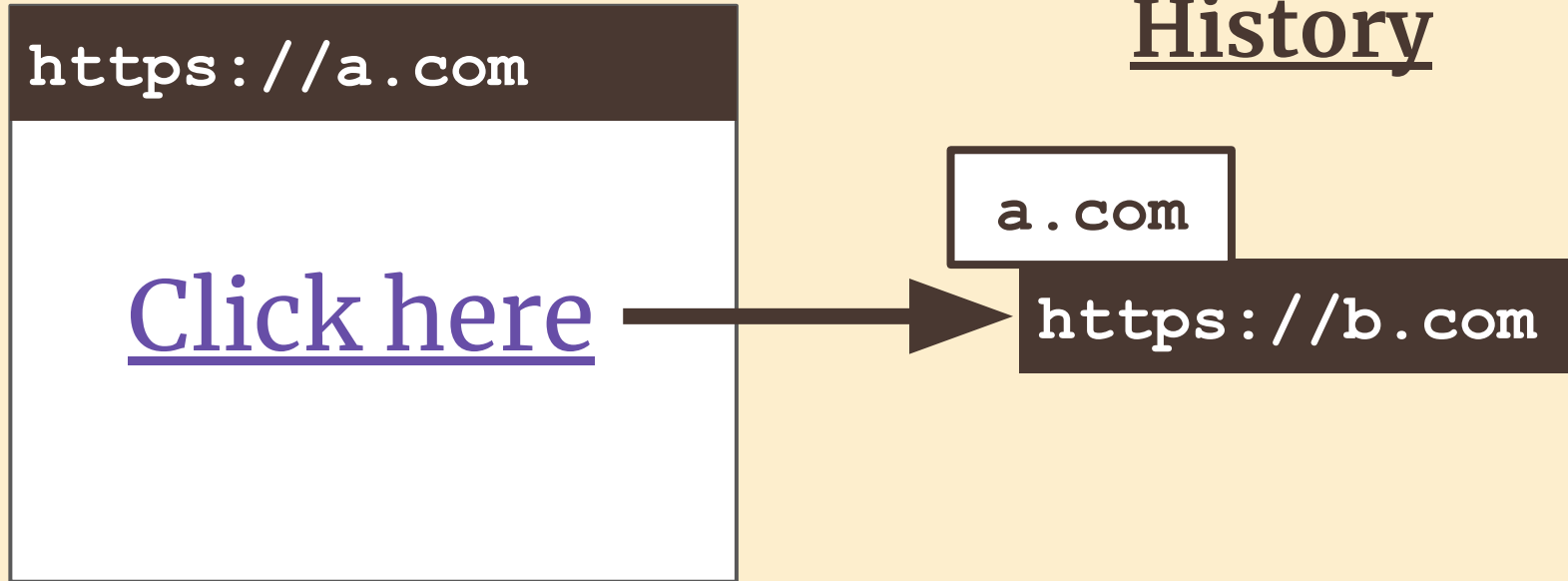
Defense: “referrer-origin labels”



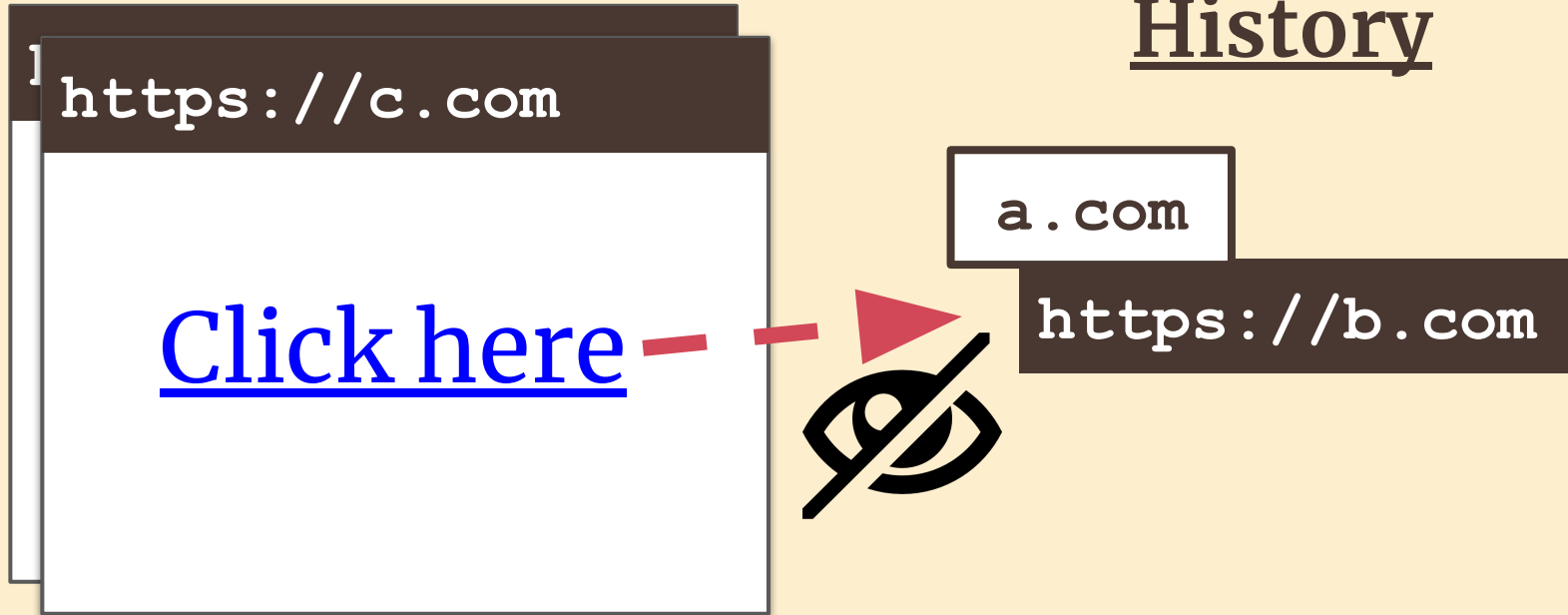
Defense: “referrer-origin labels”



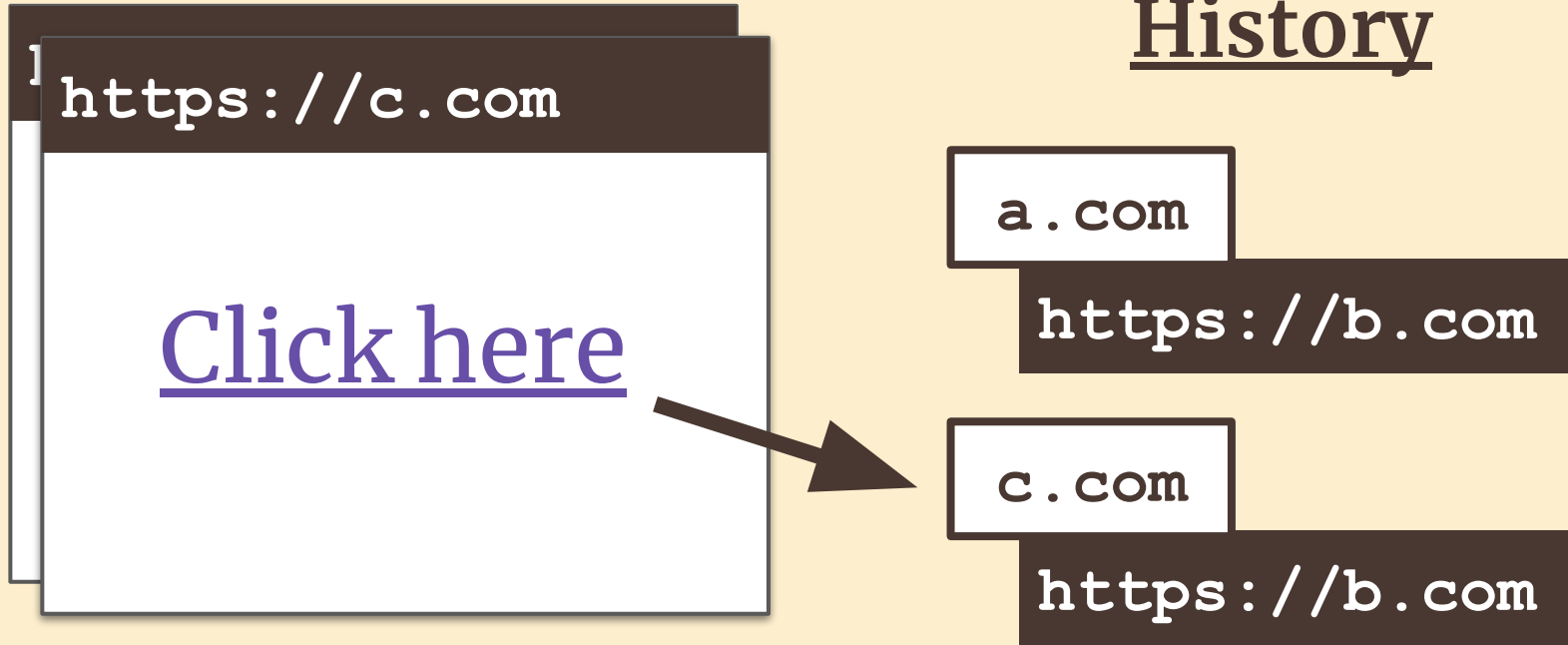
Defense: “referrer-origin labels”



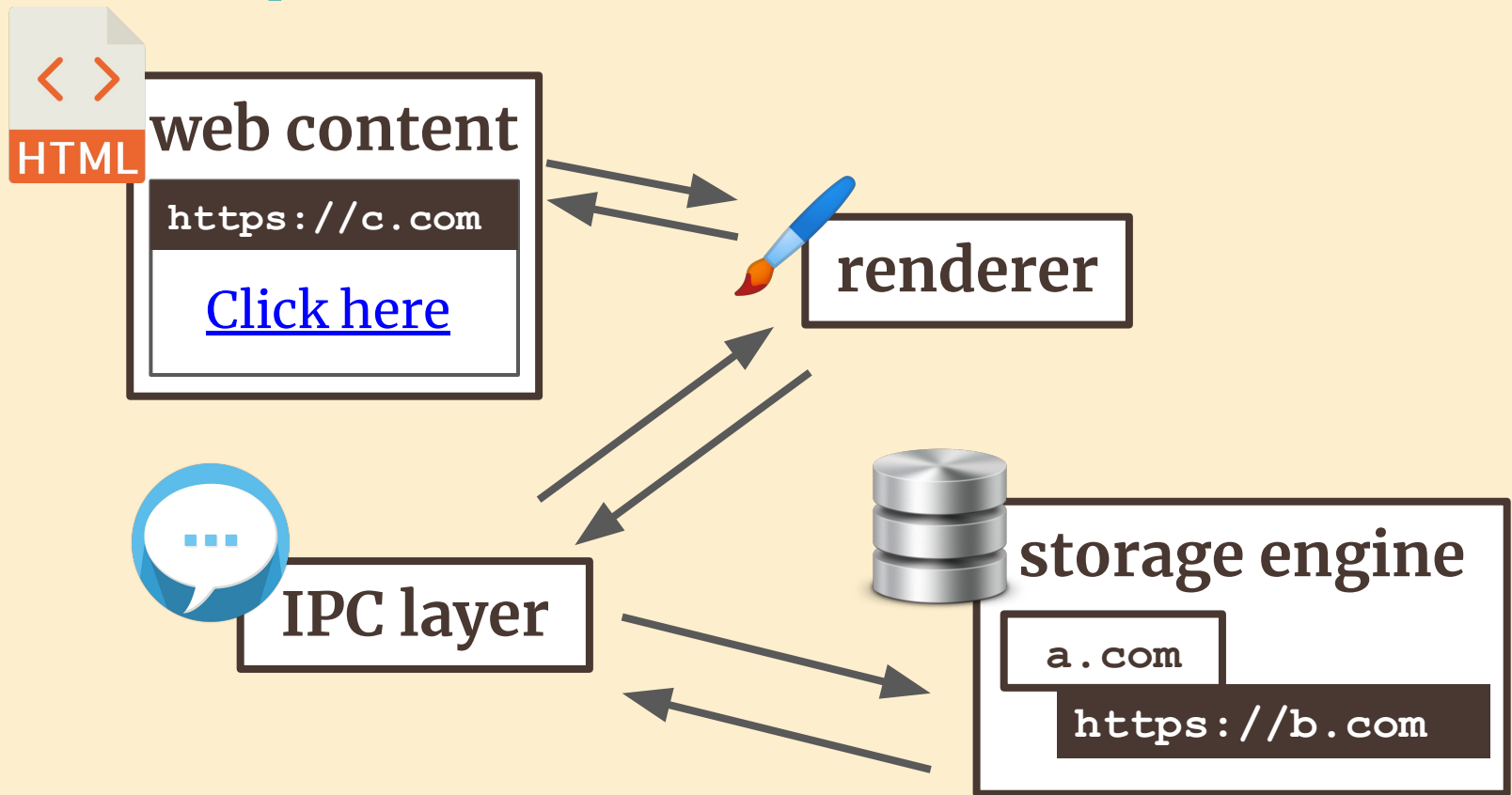
Defense: “referrer-origin labels”



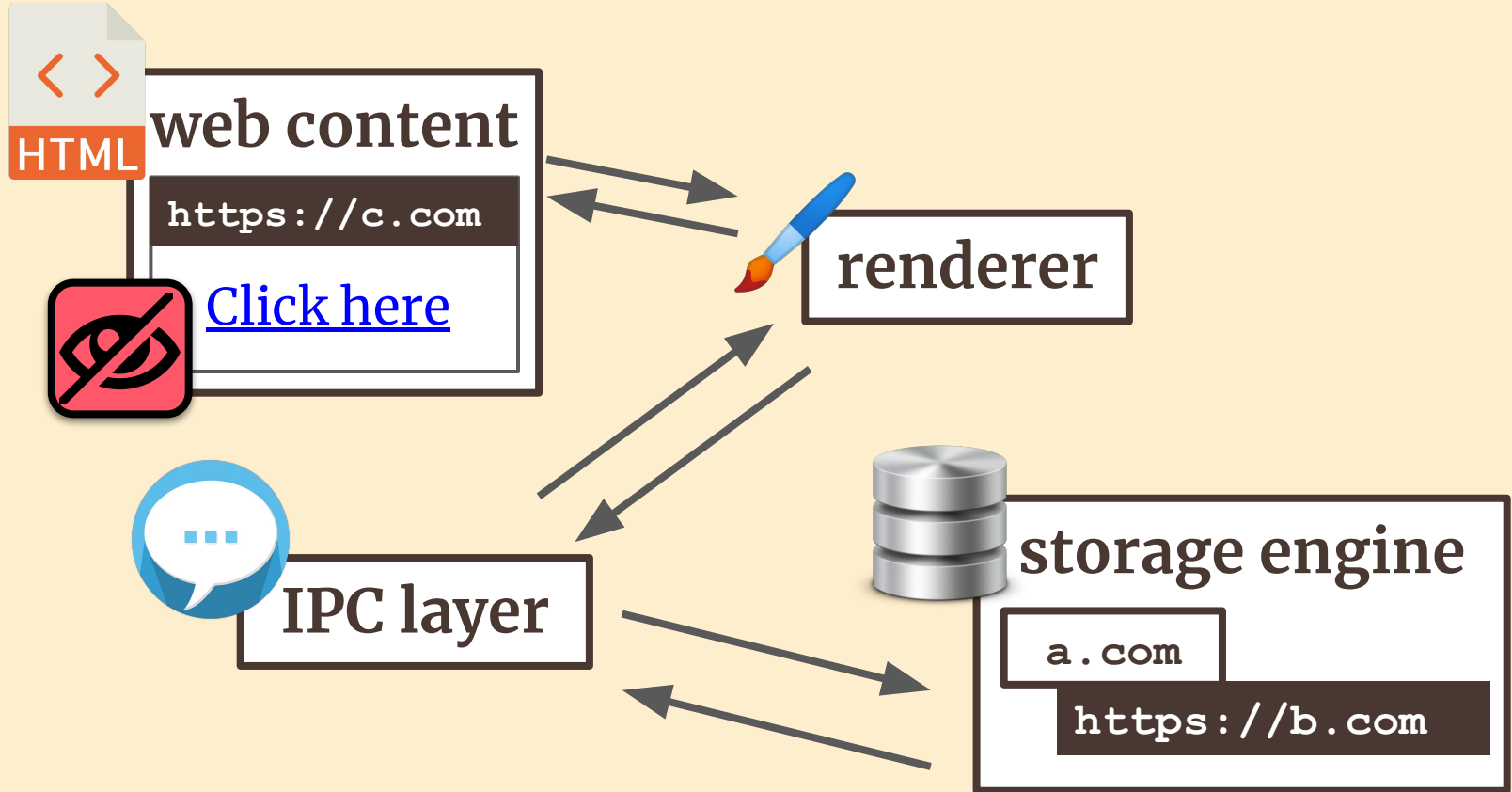
Defense: “referrer-origin labels”



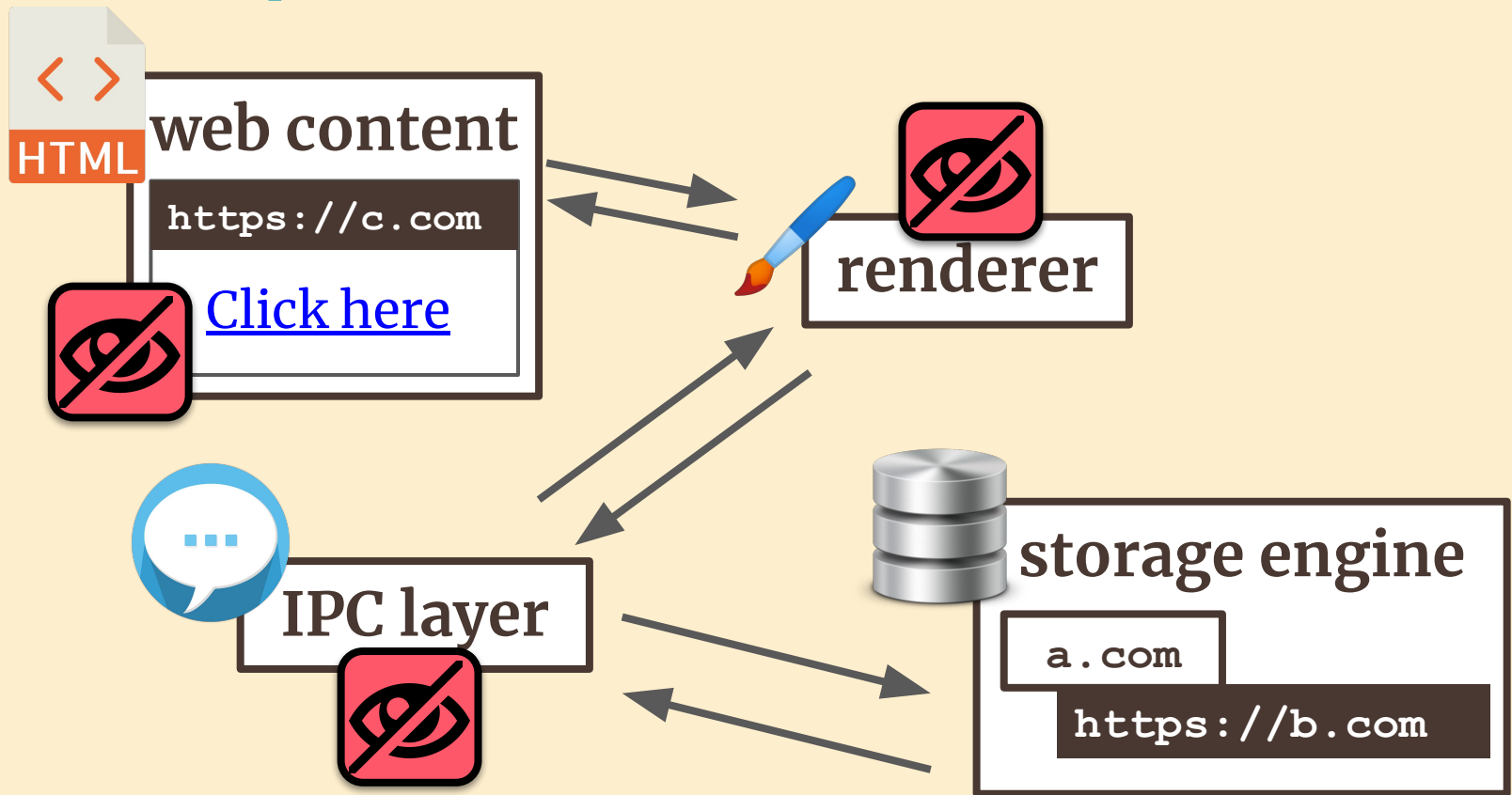
“Is <https://b.com> visited?”



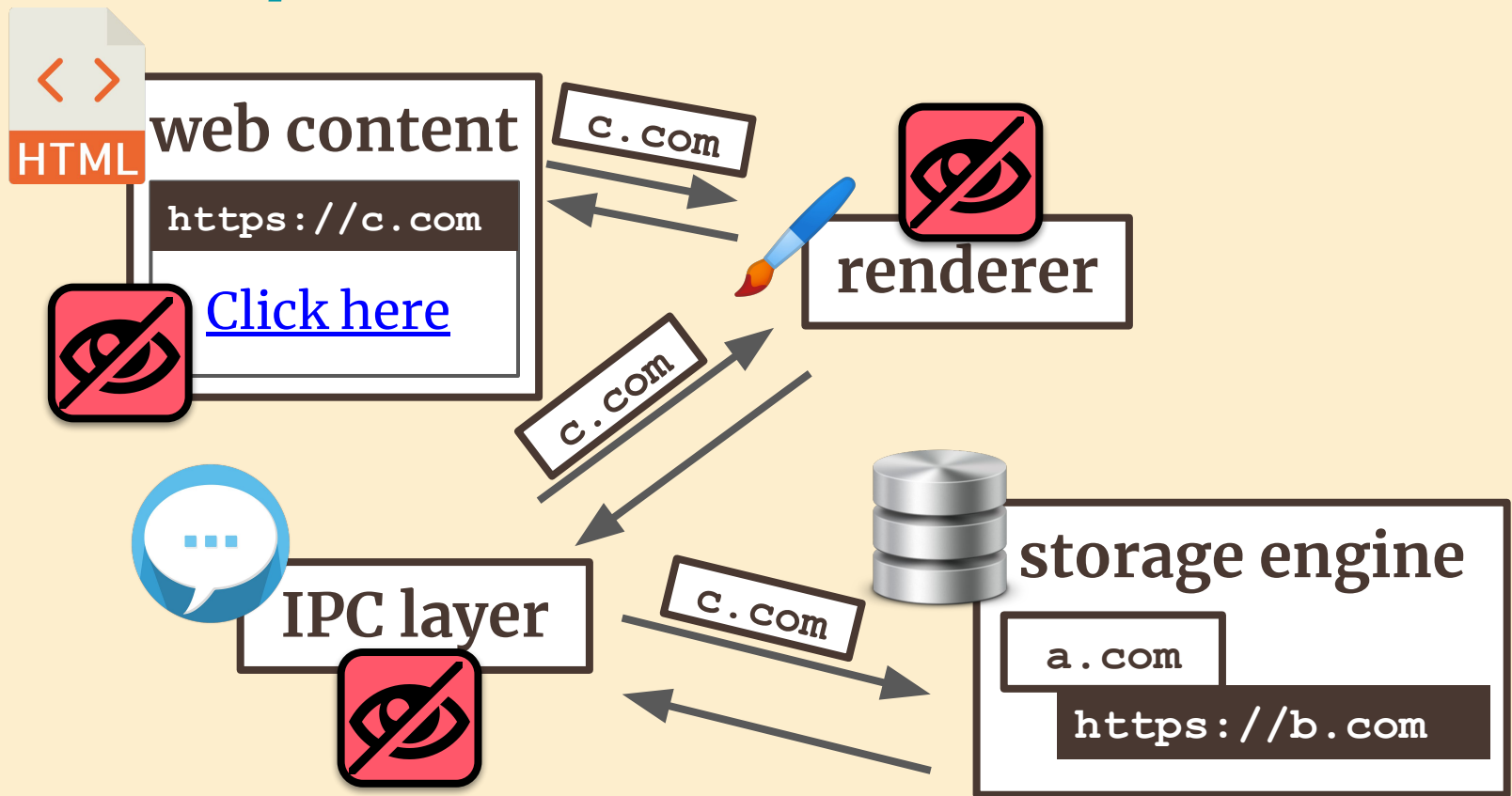
“Is <https://b.com> visited?”



“Is <https://b.com> visited?”



“Is <https://b.com> visited?”



Defense: “referrer-origin labels”

1) Applies to:

history data + cache data

2) Replaces prior mitigations



AmeliaBR commented

The Paint API vulnerability was unique because of its high-throughput. But the fundamental problem is that rendering of a web page relies on information that the web page authors should not be able to access.

And adding mitigations for each rendering pathway seems like trying to patch leaks with duct tape when you could just turn off the water at the faucet.

And all that duct tape just makes a sticky tangle of so many language features. E.g.,

Other open bugs for `:visited` include [#2263](#) [#2844](#) [#2884](#) [#2037](#)

- **Attack: invisibly determine whether exact URLs are visited**
 - 4 APIs, 4 attacks
 - Major browsers affected
 - CVE-2018-6137:
 - our highest bandwidth (~6,000 URLs/sec)
- **Defense: “referrer-origin labels”**