

# Accountable Javascript Code Delivery

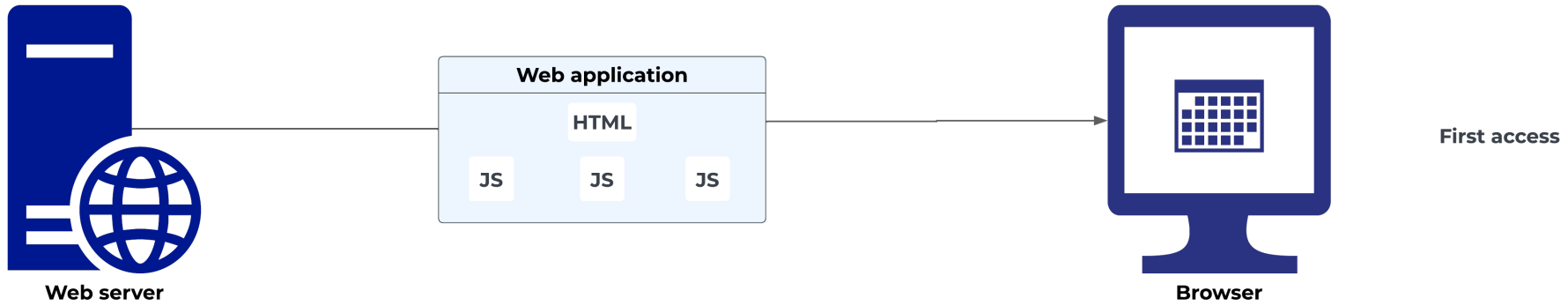
*Ilkan Esiyok\* (CISPA),  
Pascal Berrang (University of Birmingham and Nimiq),  
Katriel Cohn-Gordon (Meta),  
Robert Kuennemann (CISPA)*

NDSS 2023, San Diego





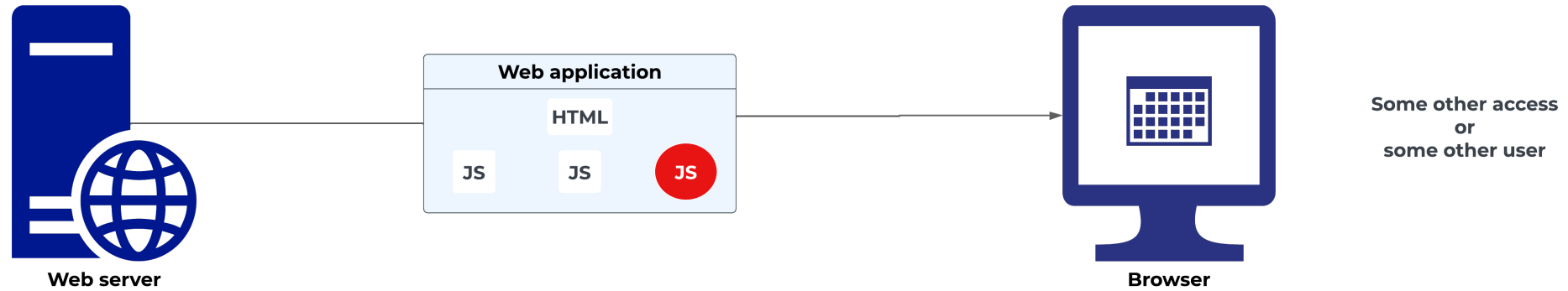
# Motivation



The web is ephemeral



# Motivation



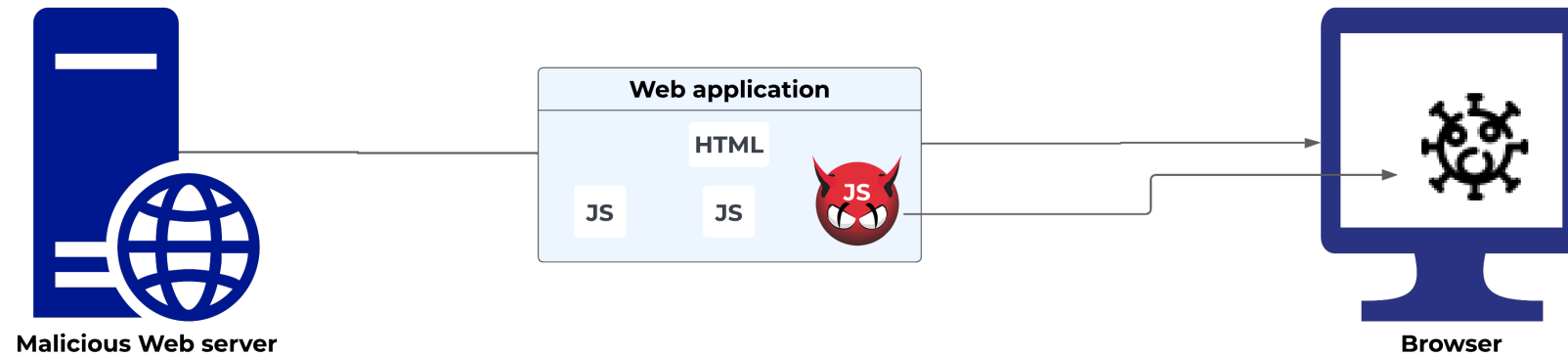
The web page looks the same but the active content has changed



# Motivation

A compromised or malicious web server can easily target classes of users:

- The web server might insert malware based on browser fingerprint

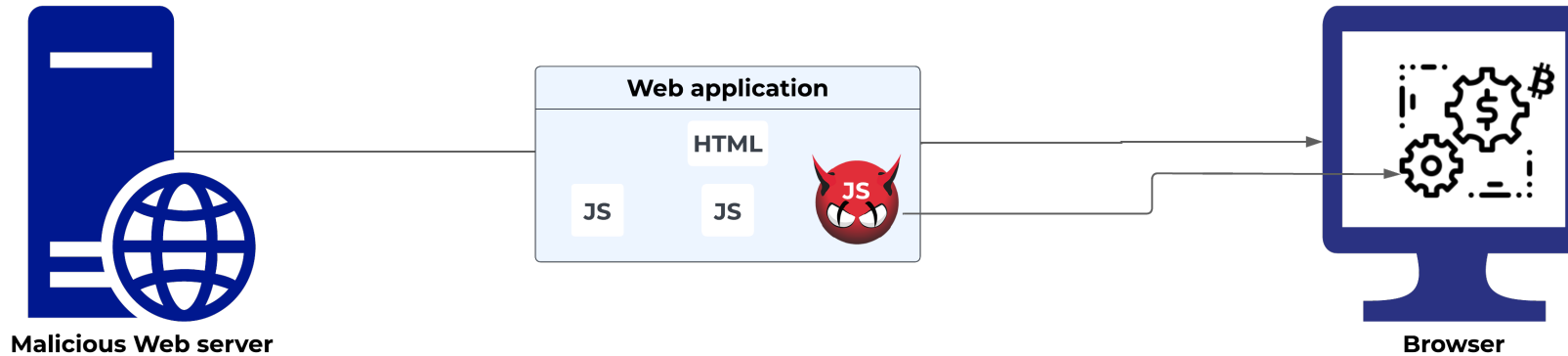




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- The server might use the browser for cryptojacking

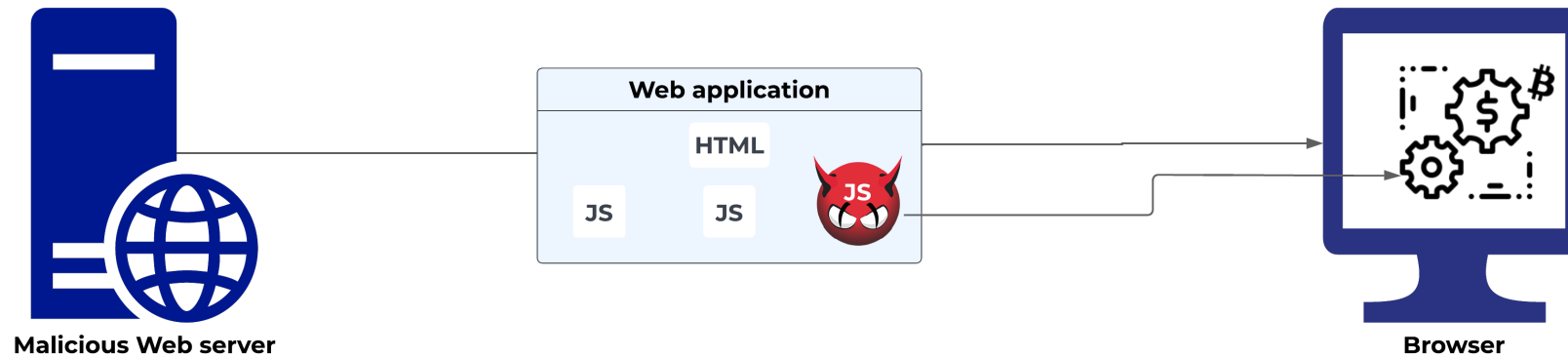




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There is a lack of trust between developers and users in web infrastructure



# Security goals

- Our target audience: websites that want to **establish and maintain trust** to their users
- Examples:



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Code Verify : allow users to trust that the web client keeps their messages secret

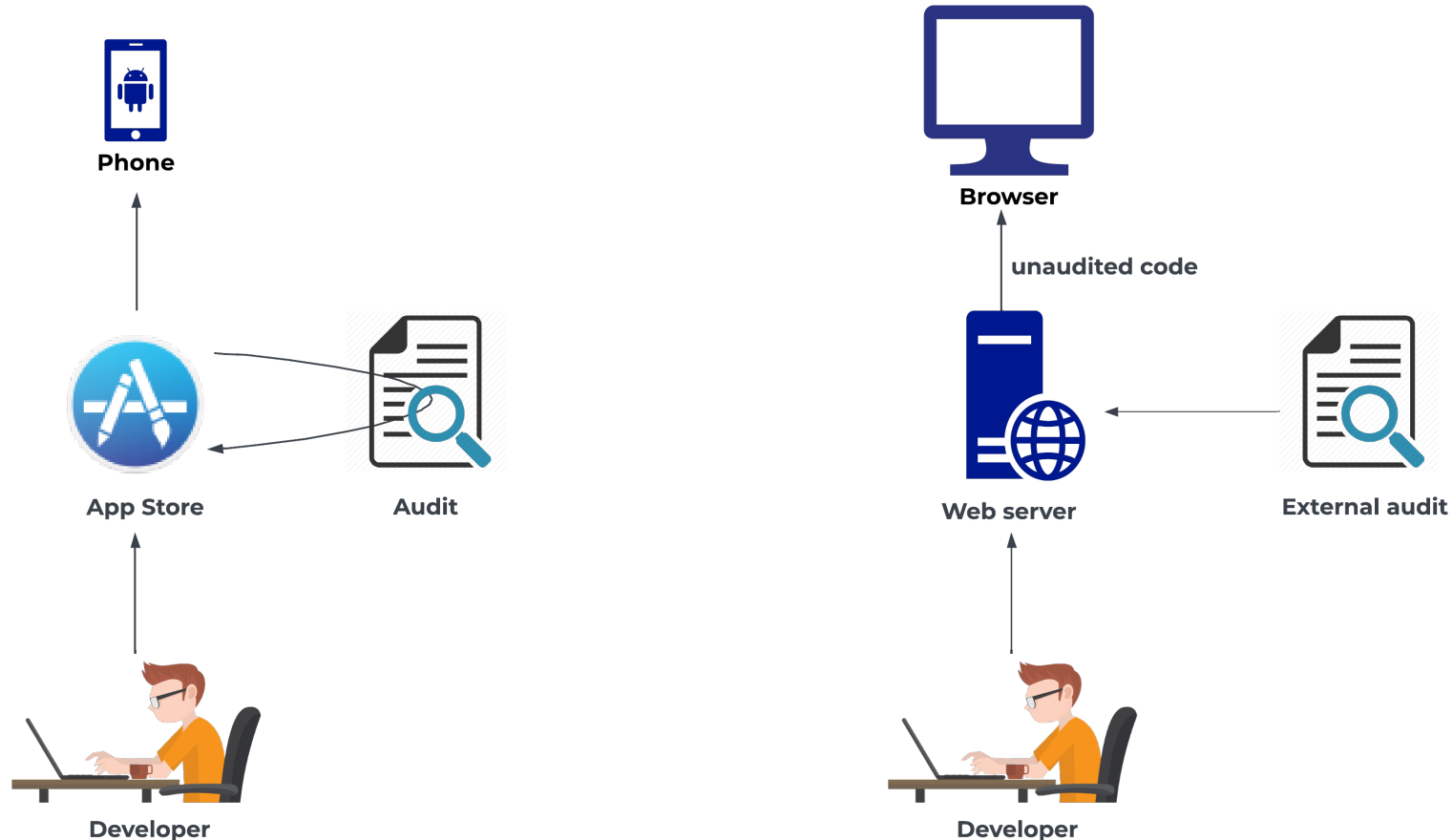


# Risk mitigation strategies



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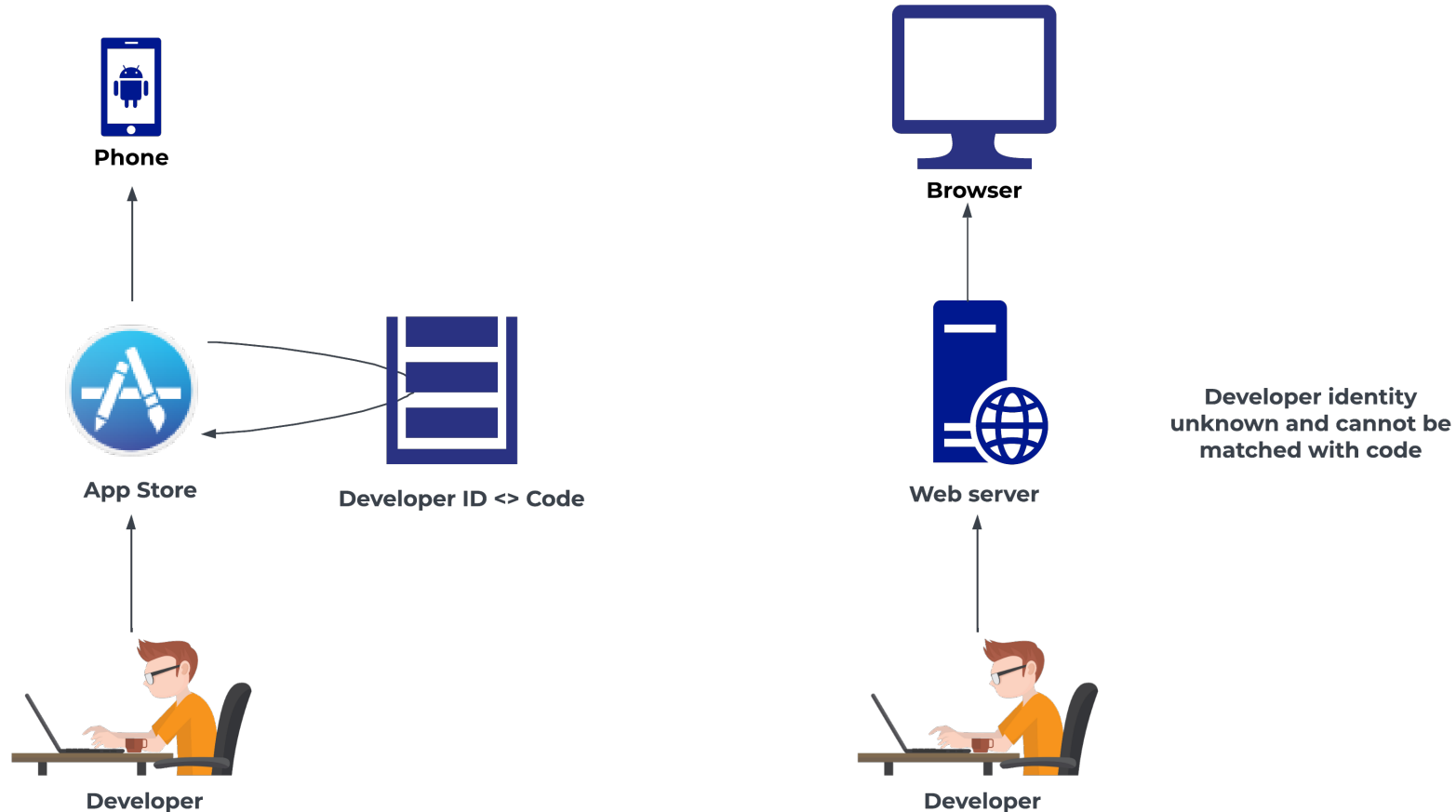
- Auditing
  - ✓ Works for App stores
  - ✗ Malicious server can choose to load unaudited code in runtime





# Risk mitigation strategies

- Accountability
  - ✓ Works for App stores (Developers can be held accountable for malicious code)
  - ✗ No public record of the code and the developer's identity





# Accountable JS

Provide accountable delivery of active content, using :



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**Efficient and easy  
code signing**



**Proof of origin**



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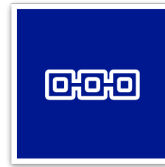
**Efficient and easy  
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**Proof of origin**



**Public transparency  
Logs**



**Proof that everyone  
receives the same  
code in a timeframe**





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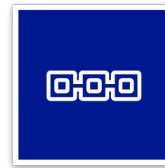
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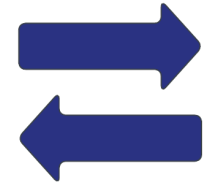
**Public transparency  
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**Sub-protocol for  
non-repudiable**

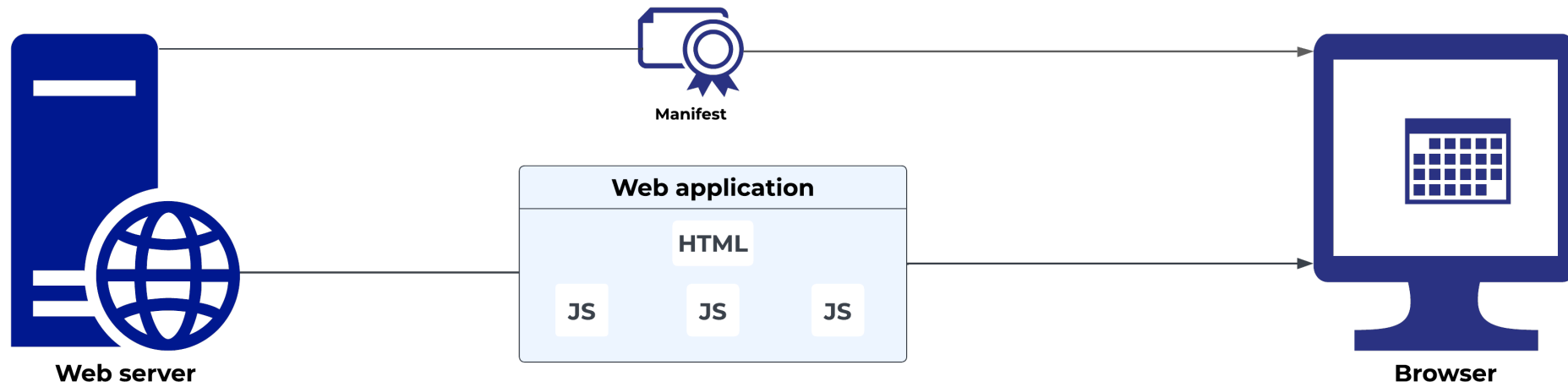


**Proof that content was  
received by individual  
user**

**ACCOUNTABLE JS**



# Accountable JS

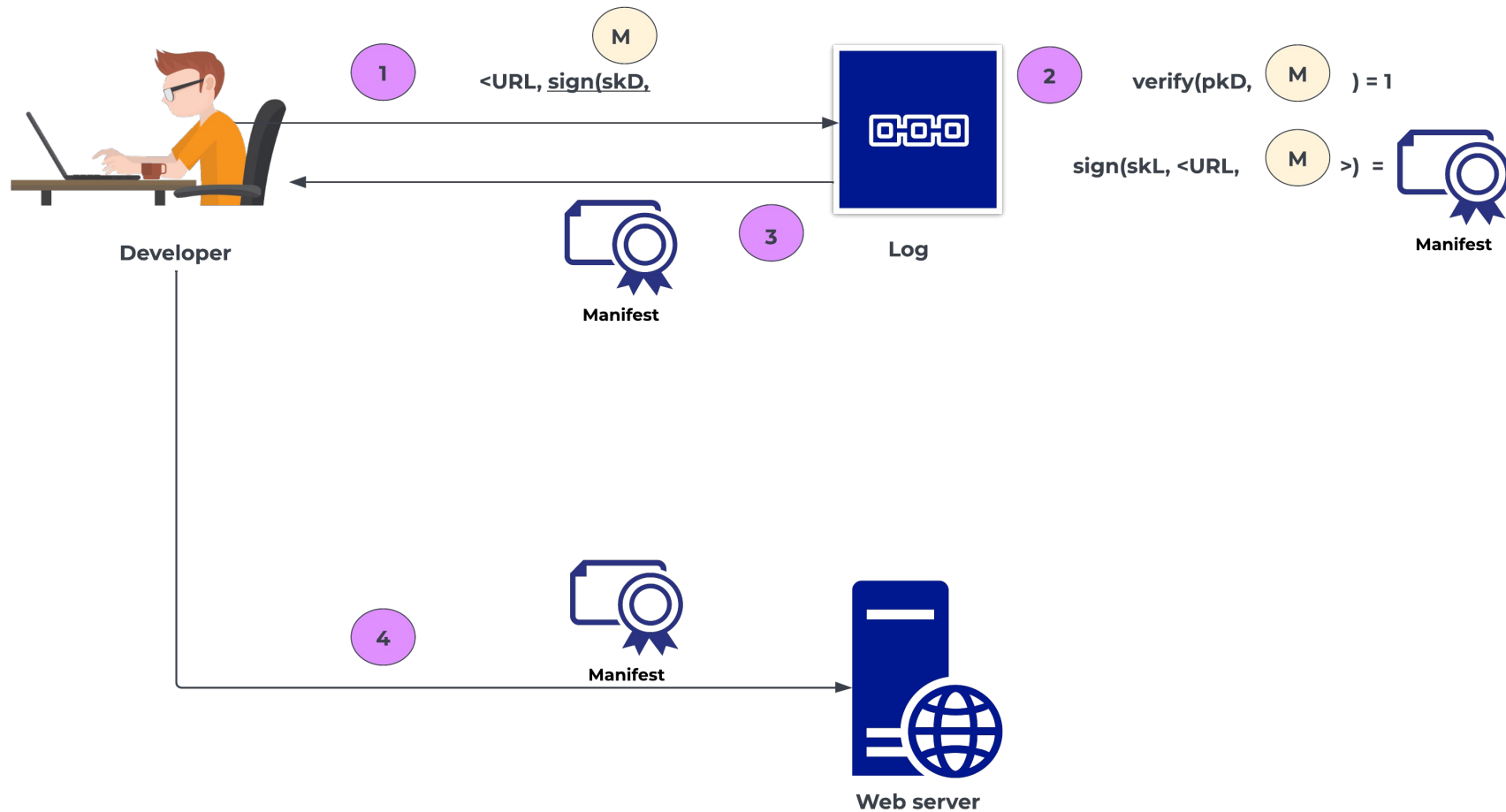


- Provide a signed manifest enumerating all the active content
- Browser extension
  - Measures the delivered active content and compares with the manifest



# Accountable JS

- Separate the developer and the web server
- Use public transparency logs





# Manifest file

- Simple text file in JSON format
- List of metadata for each active content in the web page

```
manifest.json
1  {
2    "url": "https://helloworld.com/index.html",
3    "name": "Hello world application",
4    "manifest_version": "v1.0",
5    "description": "",
6    "contents": [
7      {
8        "seq": 0,
9        "type": "inline",
10       "load": "sync",
11       "hash": "sha256-XT0yF1DRjbn5ymbnsasJnag4+53huda0TZ3bRPICrAA=",
12       "dynamic": false,
13       "trust": "assert"
14     }
15   ]
16 }
```



# Manifest file

- Each active content metadata must have a trust declaration
- The compliance check method is decided based on trust value



# Manifest file

- Trust values : [assert](#)
  - The developer provides hash of active content and asserts that it behaves as intended



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      - Developer vouches for their own content
    - Trusted third party code : JQuery
      - Developer pins the third-party code to a precise version that was audited



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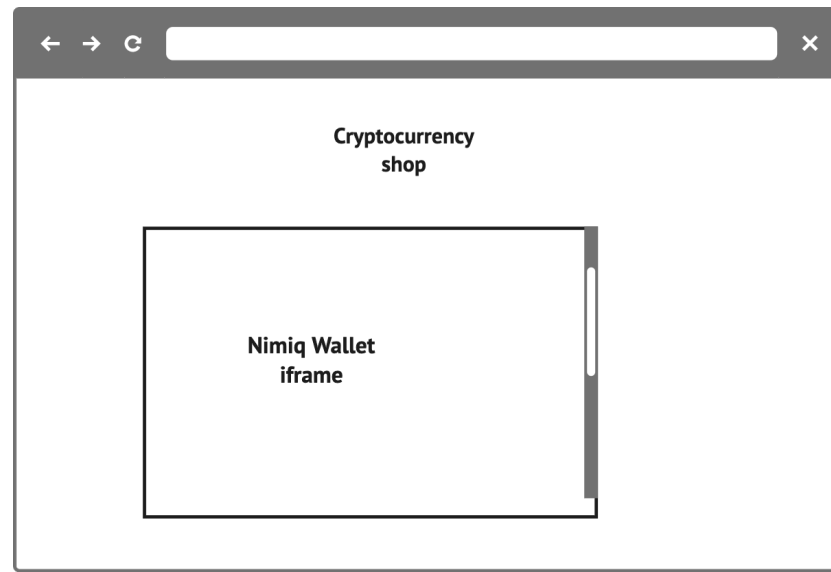
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  - Or she always wants to use the latest version





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  - Case study :
    - The third-party willing to vouch for their code : Nimiq Wallet





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  - Case study :
    - The third-party code through Adbidding blind-trusted :
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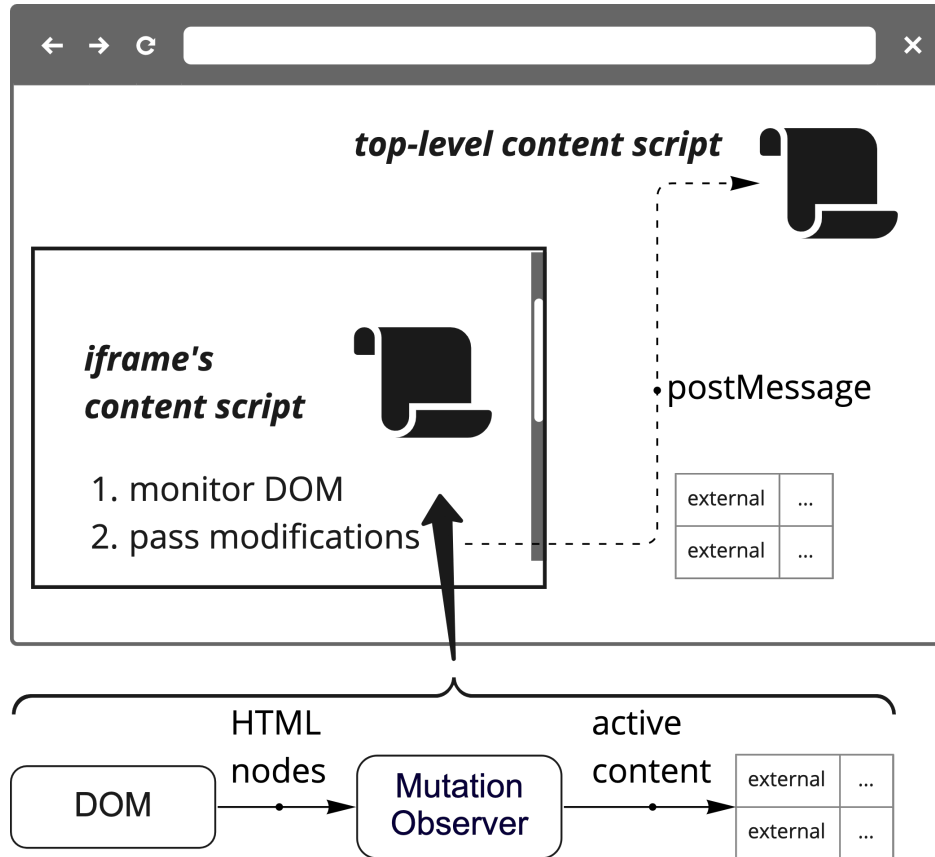
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# Measurement procedure

- Content scripts collect active content metadata

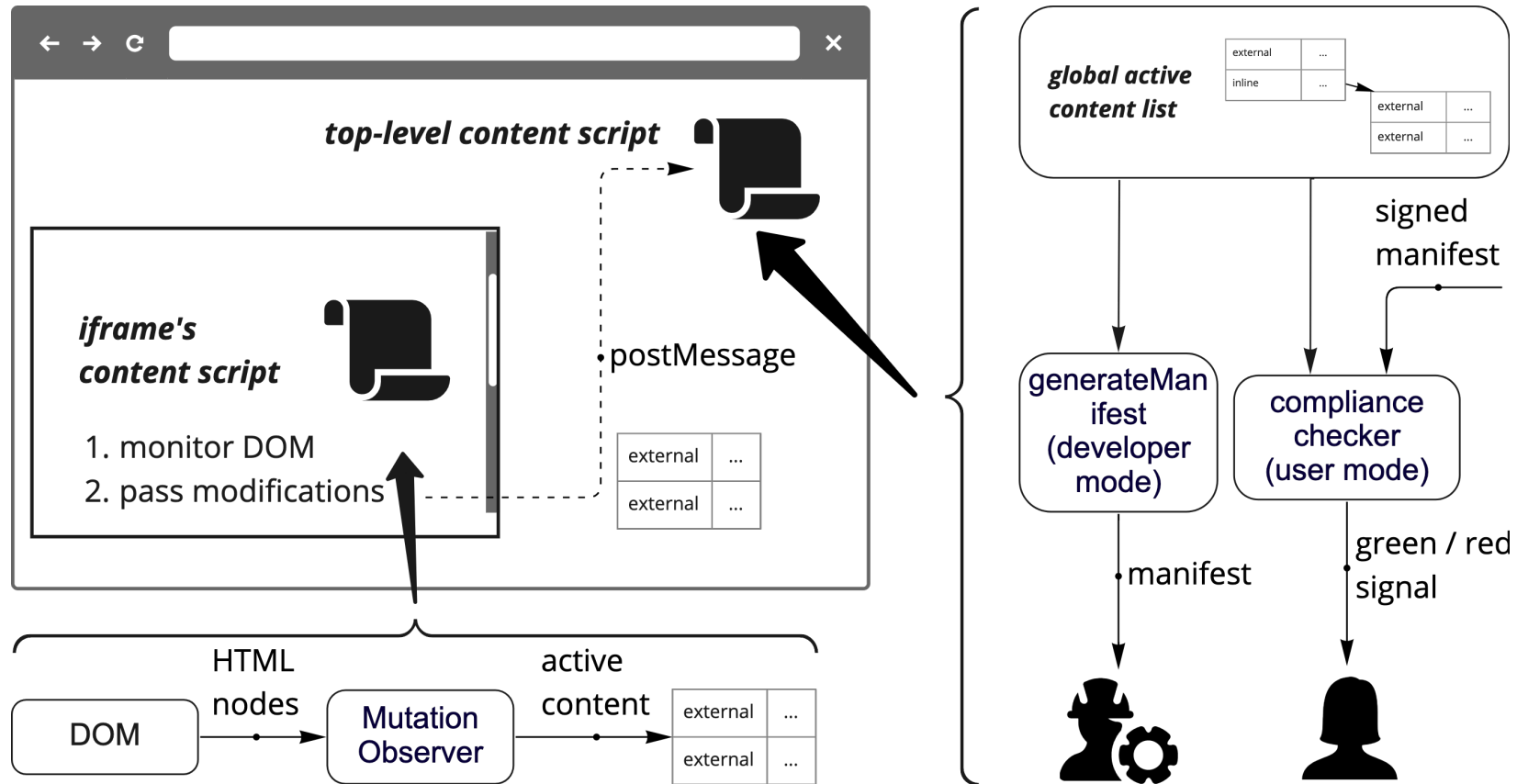






# Measurement procedure

- Compliance check : measures the active content and compares w/ manifest





# Evaluation

- Compatibility and performance analysis on the case studies
- How much does Accountable JS extension affect page load time?
  - Lighthouse metrics :
    - Time until browser paints the first pixel,
    - Total blocking time



# Evaluation results

Case study	First pixel		Total blocking time	
	Baseline	Accountable JS	Baseline	Accountable JS
Trusted third-party (jQuery)	462	+21	0	+0
Delegate trust (Nimiq Wallet)	262	- 10	172	+87
Untrusted third-party (Adsense + Nimiq Wallet)	747	+91	159	+77
	Total page load			
	Baseline	Code Verify	Accountable JS	
WhatsApp Web	204	+16	+40	

- Baseline is all extensions disabled
- All numbers are in milliseconds
- Change below 100 ms is considered imperceptible



## Related work

- Content Security Policy (CSP)
  - ✓ List of valid sources



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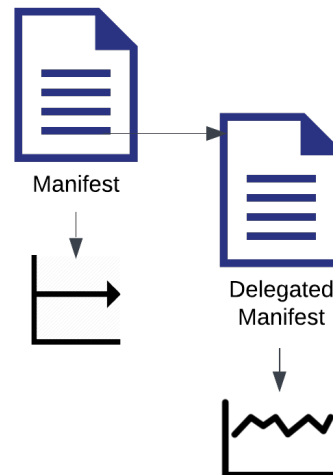
## Related work

- Content Security Policy (CSP)
  - ✓ List of valid sources
  - ✓ Unknown resources denied
  - ✗ No accountability
  - ✗ Not designed to know the order of resources in the webpage
    - Resource A loaded before B might mean something different from B then A
    - This can be used for microtargeting



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  - ✗ No accountability
  - ✗ Not designed to know the order of resources in the webpage
    - Resource A loaded before B might mean something different than B then A
    - This can be used for microtargeting
  - ✗ No delegation support

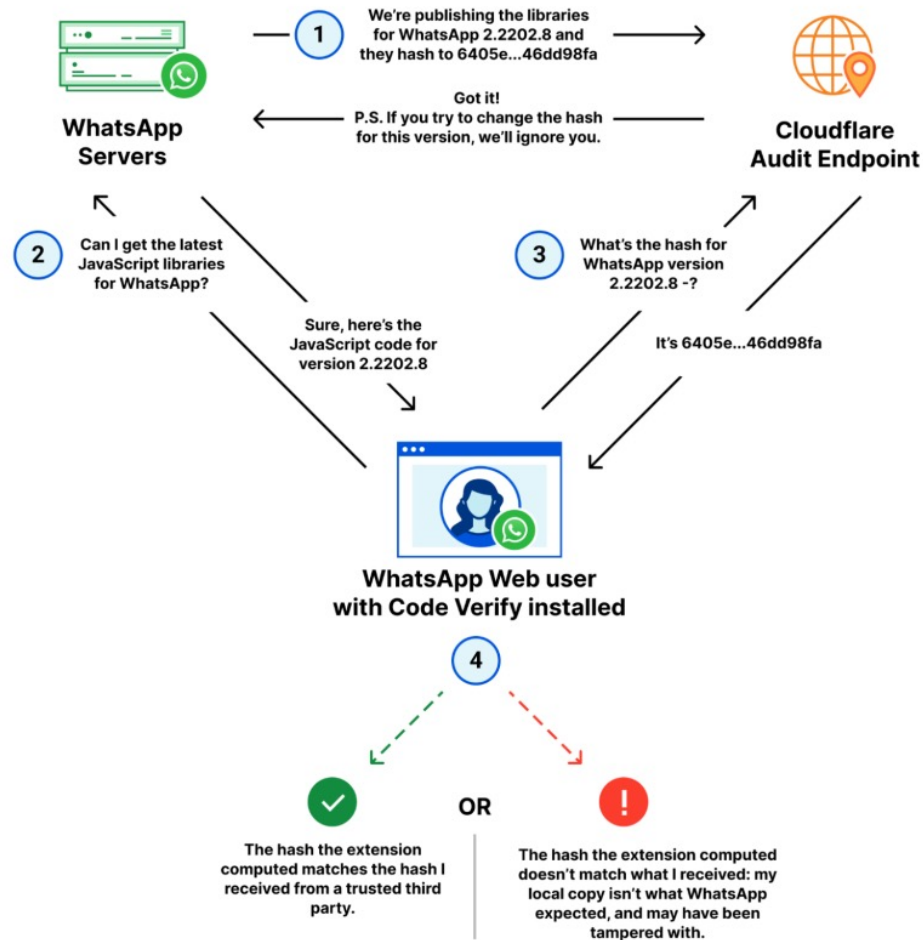






# Related work

- Code Verify from Meta
  - ✔ Likewise implementing accountability for active content





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  - ✗ Manifest is hashed not signed -> no accountability



## Related work

- Code Verify from Meta
  - ✓ Likewise implementing accountability for active content
  - ✗ Manifest is hashed not signed -> no accountability
  - ✗ No history of versions -> no transparency
    - Public cannot know how often the versions change



# Conclusion

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  - ✓ enhance security by deterrence
  - ✓ increase transparency
    - public can see how their data is used
  - ✓ become part of the browsers some day







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  - Case studies and evaluations on CSP and Code Verify
  - Threat model and assumptions
  - Protocol verification details
    - Automated protocol verification : Tamarin and SAPIC



# End

- Thank you very much



# Manifest file

- Active content types

**inline**  
javascript without  
src attribute

**event\_handler**  
html element that  
includes e.g. onclick

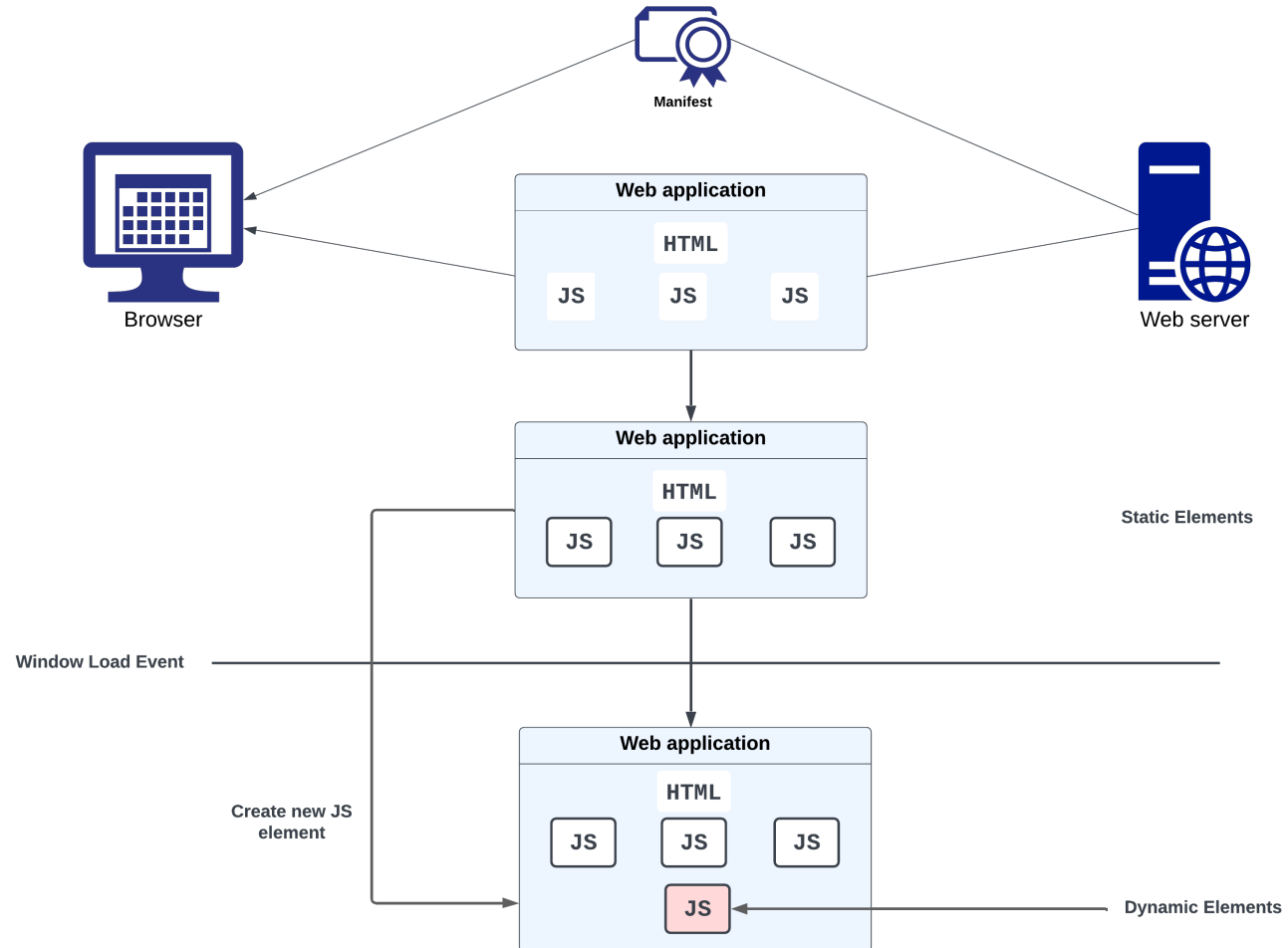
**external**  
the scripts that are  
outsourced

**iframe**  
might have its own  
manifest



# Manifest file

- Execution order and static-dynamic content







# Protocol verification

- Security protocol
  - Establish security guarantees → formal methods



# Protocol verification

- Security protocol
  - Establish security guarantees → formal methods
- Analysed with Tamarin Prover + SAPIC



# Security properties



# Security properties

## Accountable JS

- Authentication of origin
- Transparency
- Accountability
- End-to-end guarantee

## Code Verify

- Authentication of origin
- Non-accountability
- End-to-end guarantee

**Authentication of origin** : The client executes active content only if the corresponding manifest was generated by the honest developer unless the developer is corrupted (or Cloudflare in CV),

**Transparency** : If the client executes code then its manifest is present in a transparency log,

**Accountability** : When the public accepts a claim, then even if the client was corrupted, the code must exist in the logs and the server must have sent that data

**Non-accountability** : The data provided to the client is not sufficient to prove they received certain content from the web server, even if web server and Cloudflare are honest.

**End-to-end guarantee** : Only by corrupting the developer it is possible to distribute malicious code.



# Security properties

- Accountability and authentication of origin
  - A client executes the code only if it was made public by the developer



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Security properties of the Code Verify are discussed in the paper





# Transparency logs

- Clients can verify they received the latest and the same version of the code as any other user
- Public append-only log:
  - Trusted, efficient, available
  - Provides non-equivocation
  - Third-party auditors and monitors keep it honest
- Trillian : allows to prove append operations efficiently
  - Misbehaviour can be detected by trusted public auditors or by honest logs distributing such proofs (with gossiping)



# Transparency logs – availability, scalability

- Use load balancing, avoid single point of failure
- Stapling method decreases the number of requests to the log
- Websites that frequently update active content:

Websites that frequently update their active contents can create significant burden on the log size. We calculate approximately how many times each log can be updated for a limited time and space. We assume a non-leaf node overhead is approximately 100 bytes and for the leaf nodes it is 700 bytes(signature 600 bytes + 100 bytes). If a log provider has 100 TB of space for 5 years, it can contain 137 billion signatures in total. To make sense of this number, take the following example. We start with a log of 10M URLs with eight updates per month on average. The number of URLs also increases exponentially at a rate of 1% with each update (i.e. also eight times per month).<sup>5</sup> This number would be well below 137 billion signatures.

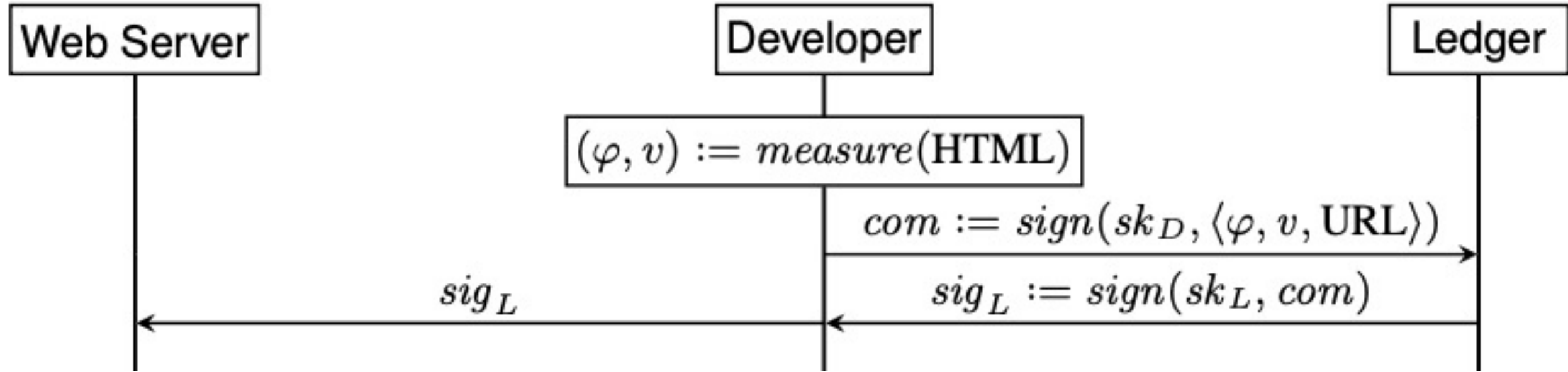


# Limitations

- Active content injected by other browser extensions
- Data – only attacks
  - e.g. modified button labels or redirect form URLs, change recipient's wallet address during payment transaction



- Protocol flow
- Code stapling





- Protocol flow
- Code delivery

