



# EmPoWeb: Empowering Web Applications with Browser Extensions [S&P'19]

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# Browser Extensions vs. Web Applications



# Browser Extensions vs. Web Applications

Web applications are restricted

- Same Origin Policy (SOP): can only access same-site data, cookies, etc.
- Cannot directly access extensions contexts

Extensions are privileged

- Not subject to SOP: can access user sensitive data on all sites
- Can directly manipulate web applications



2 threat models usually considered for extensions security

- Malicious extensions – [Jagpal et al. USENIX'15]
- Vulnerable extensions
  - Web Attacker – [Bandhakavi et al. USENIX'10, Carlini et al. USENIX'12, Calzavara et al. ETAPS'15]

# Threat Model

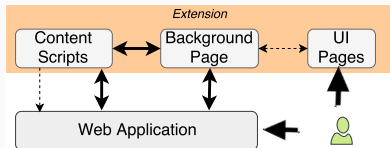
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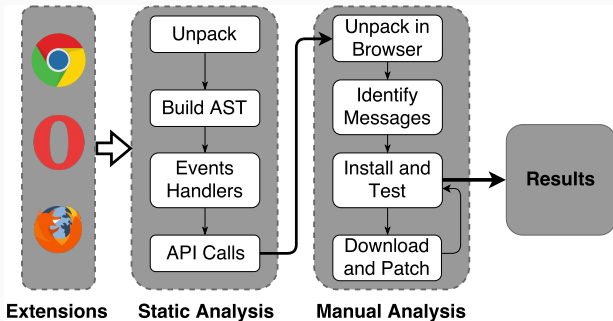
Our focus is the *web attacker*:

Exploit vulnerabilities in extensions through message passing APIs

- `postMessage`
- `onMessageExternal`



# Methodology: Static and Manual Analysis



1. Statically analyze extensions code
  - Listening for messages
  - Triggering sensitive API calls**Flag suspicious extensions**

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The analysis tool – <http://www-sop.inria.fr/members/Doliere.Some/empoweb/extsanalyzer/> –  
<https://gitlab.com/doliere/extsanalyzer>

## Results: ~200 Vulnerable Extensions Exploited

	Chrome	Firefox	Opera	Total
Extensions analyzed	66,401	9,391	2,523	78,315
Execute Code	15	2	2	19
Bypass Same Origin Policy	48	9	6	63
Read Cookies	8	-	-	8
Read Browsing History	40	-	-	40
Read Bookmarks	37	1	-	38
Get Extensions Installed	33	-	-	33
Store/Retrieve Data	85	2	3	90
Trigger Downloads	29	5	2	36
<b>Total of unique extensions</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>197</b>

## DEMO: Bypass SOP and Read Cookies

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*Erail.in*: Chrome extension with ~405k users that

- exposes all user cookies to any web application
- allows to bypass the Same Origin Policy (SOP)



More demos and videos at – <http://www-sop.inria.fr/members/Doliere.Some/empoweb/extensions/>

## Case study: static analysis [1/2]

Static analysis output on the *eRail.in* Chrome extension

```
{
  "com_via_cs": {
    "to_back": {
      "back": {
        "ajax": {
          "$.get": "",
          "$.post": "",
          "$.ajax": "",
          "XMLHttpRequest": ""
        },
        "cookies": {
          "chrome.cookies.getAll": "",
          "chrome.cookies.remove": "",
          "cookies": ""
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

*eRail.in* is exploitable to bypass SOP and get user cookies

- Read user cookies

```
{  
  ACTION: "GETCOOKIE"  
}
```

- Access user sensitive data (i.e. mails on Gmail)

```
{  
  ACTION: "GET_BLOB",  
  URL: "https://mail.google.com"  
}
```



- Firefox and Opera removed the vulnerable extensions
- Chrome - planning to work on vulnerable extensions

Do not use these exploits against users of the vulnerable (Chrome) extensions

## Reporting to Browser Vendors

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Do not use these exploits against users of the vulnerable (Chrome) extensions

- Important media coverage (100+ links)
- Discussions in the community



- Quick fix: more rigorous review process
  - Static analysis (tools like ours) can help
  - Cross-browser tools for analyzing extensions



## Mitigation and Future Work

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  - Static analysis (tools like ours) can help
  - Cross-browser tools for analyzing extensions
- Changes in extensions architecture
  - Fine-grained permission system to track origin of messages in extensions
  - Detect suspicious exchanges between extensions and web apps

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  - Cross-browser tools for analyzing extensions
- Changes in extensions architecture
  - Fine-grained permission system to track origin of messages in extensions
  - Detect suspicious exchanges between extensions and web apps
- Future Work
  - Exploring more security and privacy threats
  - Proposals to make extensions more trustworthy

# Conclusion

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- Vulnerable extensions can be exploited by web applications to
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- Need tools and methods to find such vulnerabilities in extensions
  - static analysis tools like ours can help
  - changes in extensions system to consider those threats

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- Vulnerable extensions can be exploited by web applications to
  - access sensitive user data, cookies, etc.
  - execute malicious code in extensions context etc.
- Need tools and methods to find such vulnerabilities in extensions
  - static analysis tools like ours can help
  - changes in extensions system to consider those threats
- More work on browser extensions security and privacy
  - consider more threats
  - make extensions more trustworthy

Works on browser extensions at CISPA

- Static analysis tool under submission
- CORS headers manipulations
- Dynamic analysis of extensions for vulnerabilities
- Clickjacking with web accessible resources
- Secure Contexts in browser extensions

Thanks !  
Questions !