Safe Passage for Passwords and Other Sensitive Data

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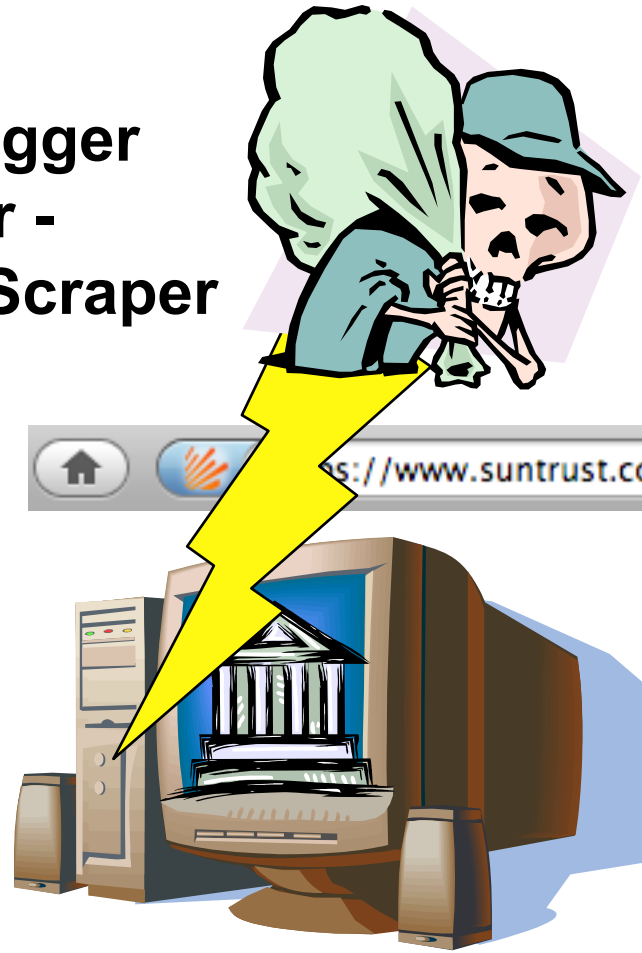
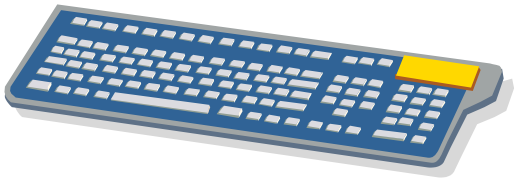
Input Security on the Web

My info is going to my bank and only to my bank

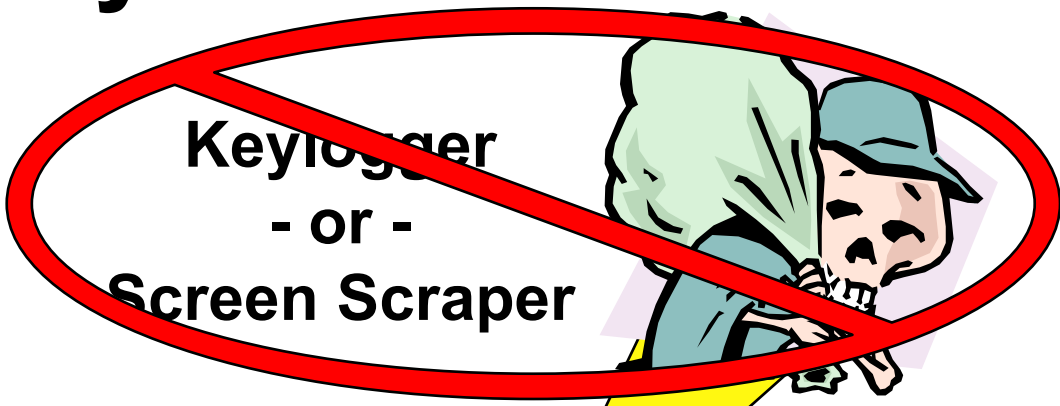
Keylogger
- or -
Screen Scraper

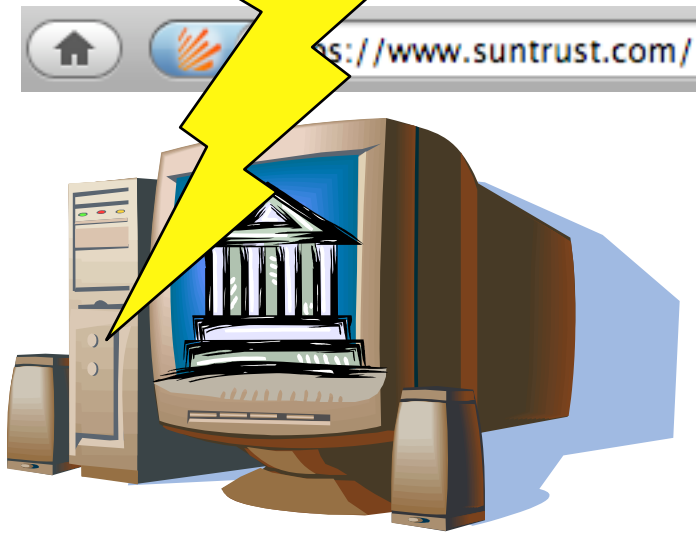


S - e - c - r - e - t



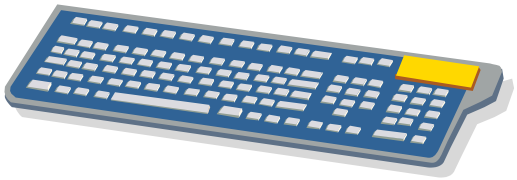
Input Security on the Web

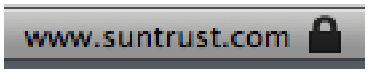




Trusted Monitor

S - e - c - r - e - t





Web-Input Security Problems

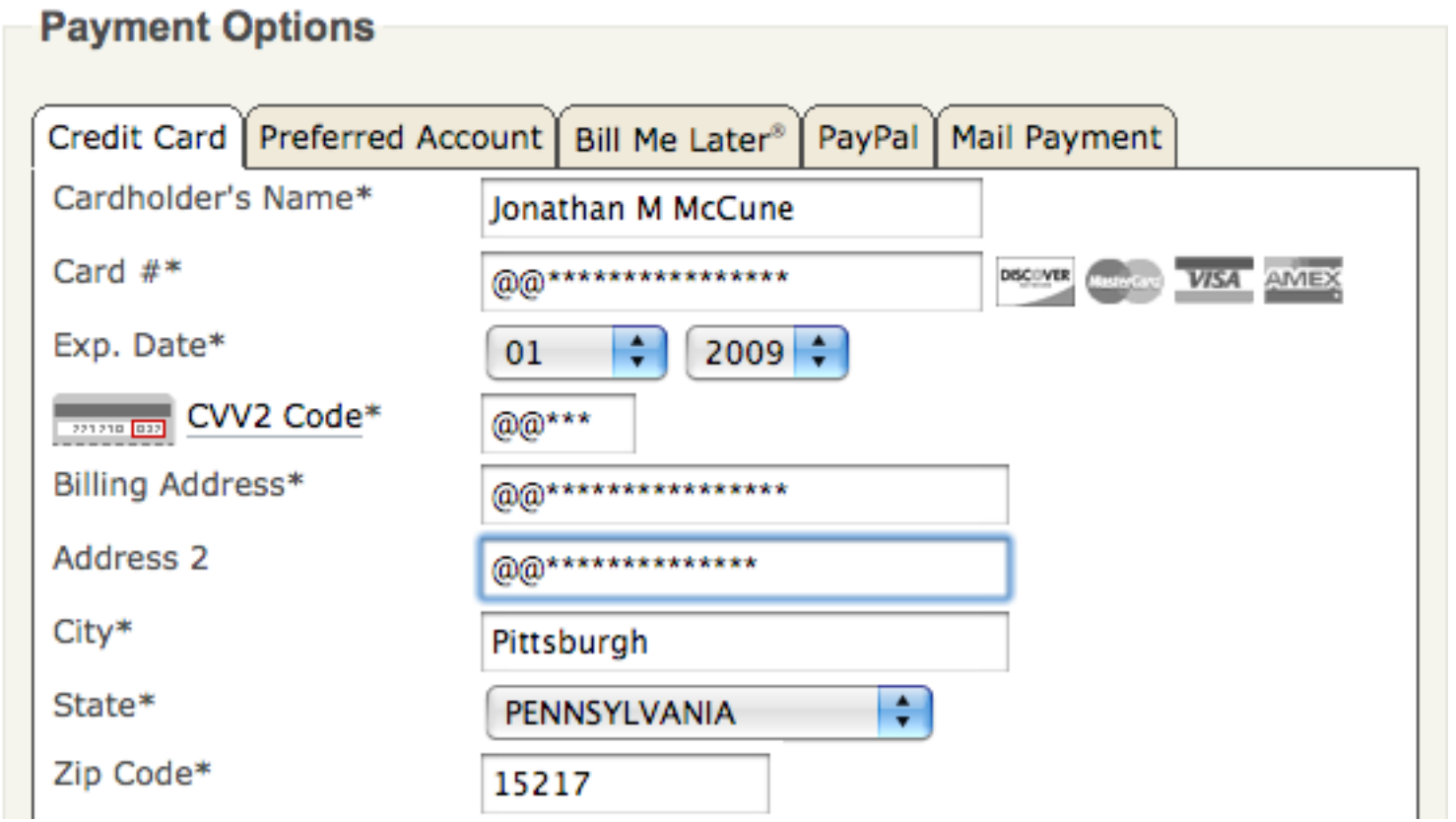
- Host-based malware
  - Rootkits, keyloggers, screen scrapers, …
  - May capture input pre-SSL
- On-screen security indicators cannot be trusted
  - Malware may forge them
- SSL offers network protections only
  - Was never intended for malicious host

Our Solution: Bumpy

- Protect user input from malware
  - Software keylogger, screen scraper
  - Compromised OS, web browser
- Offer assurance that input is protected
  - User feedback via a Trusted Monitor
  - Optional: feedback to web server via attestation
- Degrade gracefully to today's input system for legacy applications
  - Retain seamless user experience

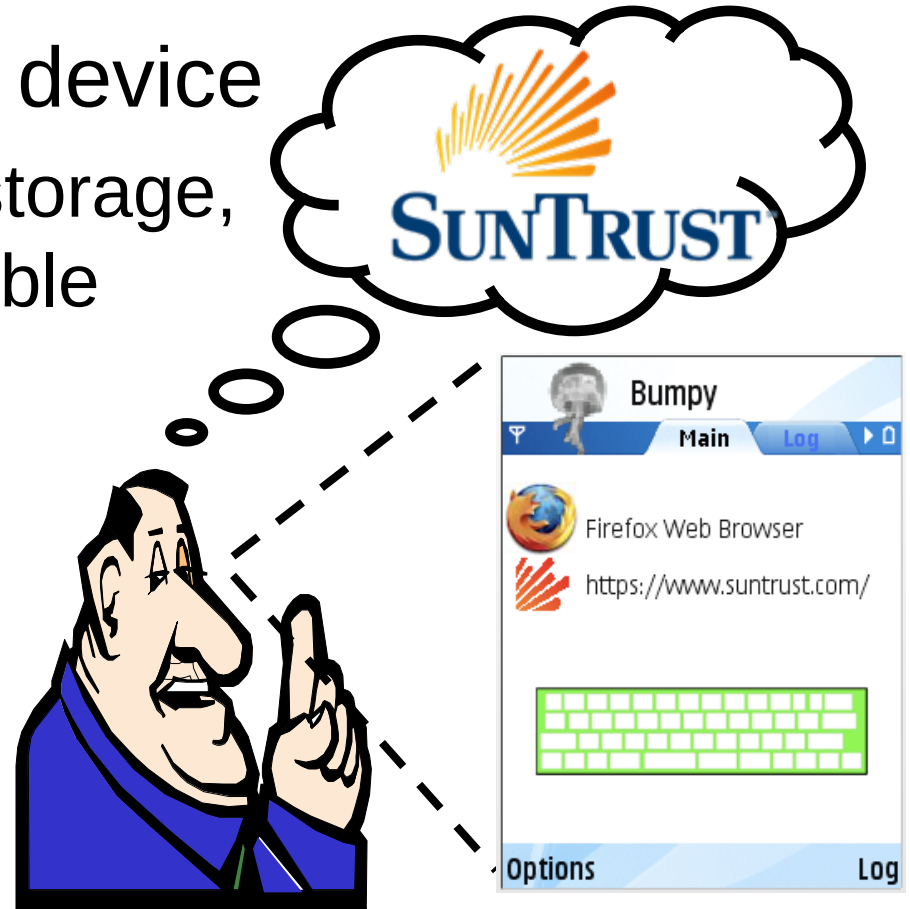
Bumpy Approach (1/3)

- User decides which fields are sensitive
- Secure Attention Sequence @@ [RJMBM2005]



Bumpy Approach (2/3)

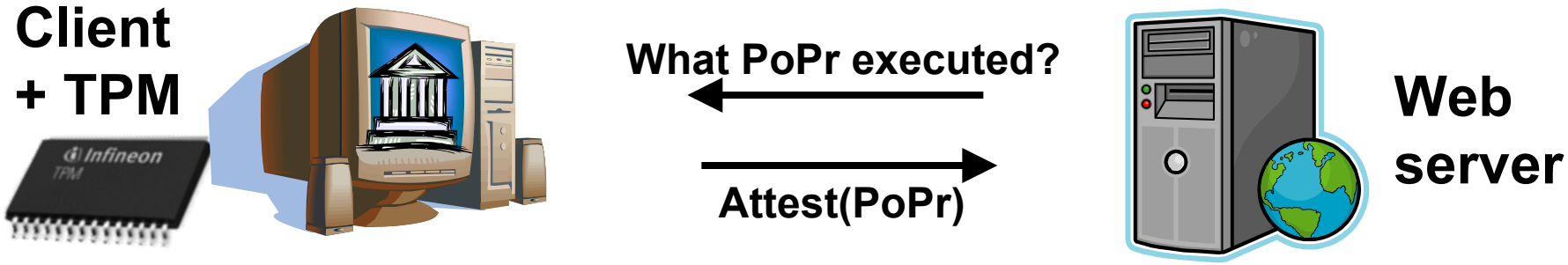
- Trusted Monitor assures user that input protections are in place
- Physically separate device
  - Display, long-term storage, comm., crypto-capable
- Display indicates
  - Application name
  - SSL hostname
  - Favicon



Bumpy Approach (3/3)

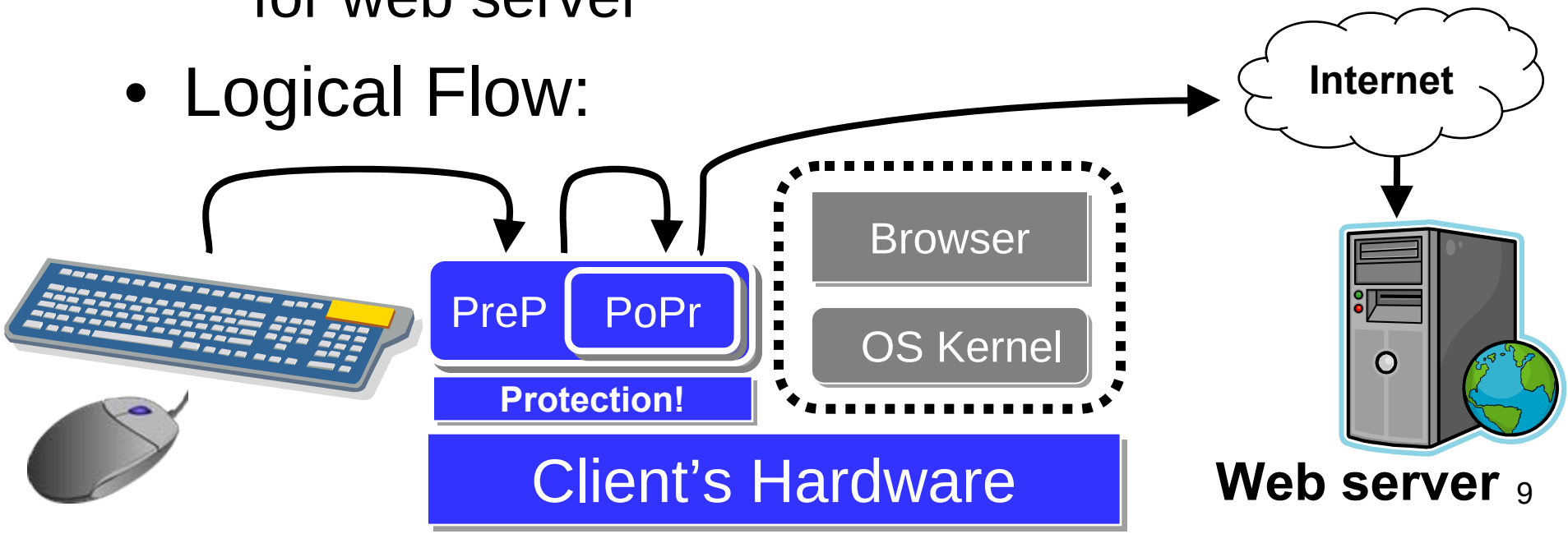
- Post-Processor executes on client to process sensitive input for web server

1. PoPr may be standard / widely deployed
   - No changes to server: PwdHash [RJMBM05]
2. Web server provides PoPr
   - Ex: End-to-end encryption
   - Remote attestation proves PoPr used



Bumpy Architecture

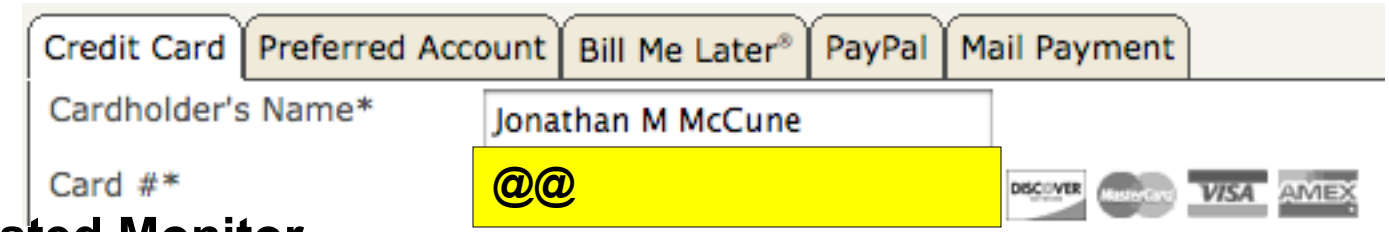
- Input devices encrypt all events
- Protected (isolated) input processing
  - Pre-Processor (PreP) to decrypt events
  - Post-Processor (PoPr) packages events for web server
- Logical Flow:



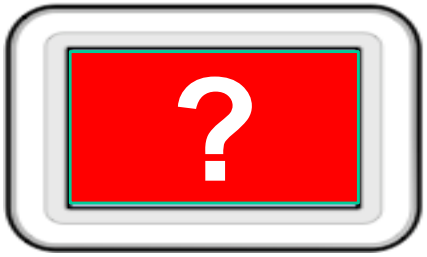
Input Flow for @@

Trusted

Untrusted

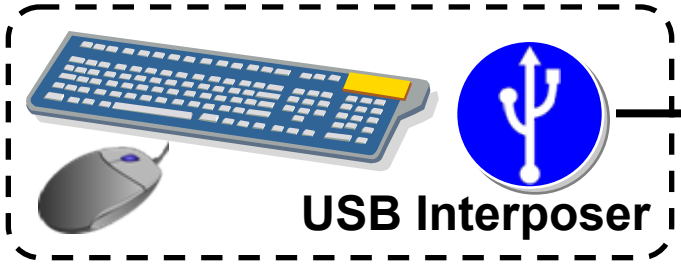


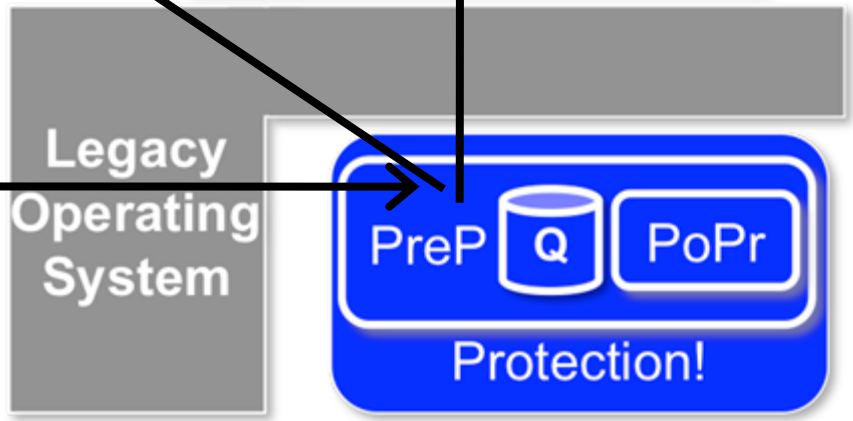
Trusted Monitor



5. PreP releases @@ to OS / App and signals TM

Encrypting Input Devices





1. User types @@

2. Keystrokes encrypted

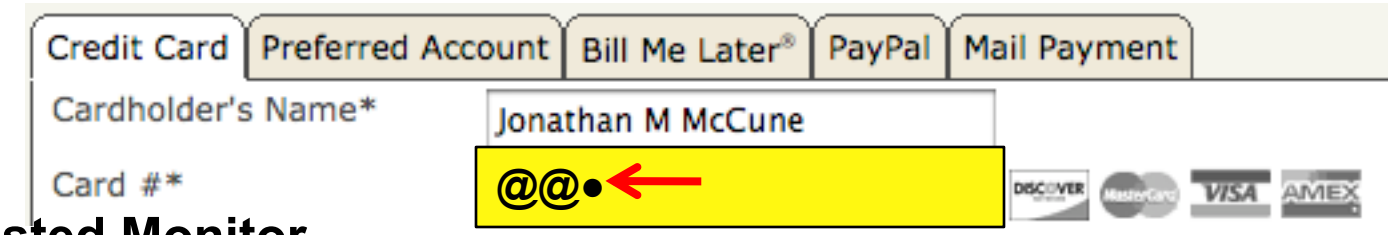
3. OS handles ciphertext

4. OS invokes Pre-Processor

Sensitive Keystroke Flow

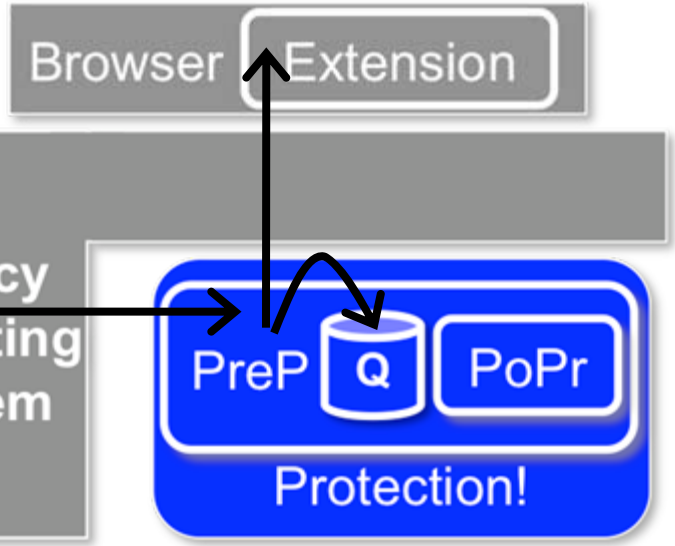
Trusted

Untrusted

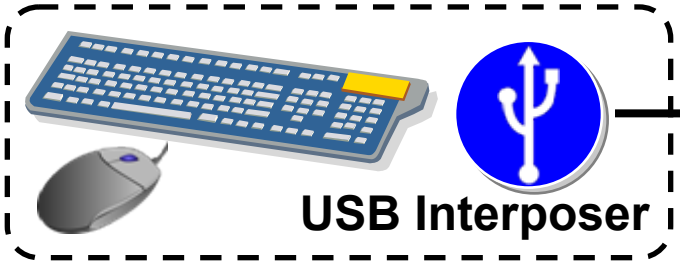


Trusted Monitor

5. PreP releases decoy event to OS / App



Encrypting Input Devices



1. User presses key / button

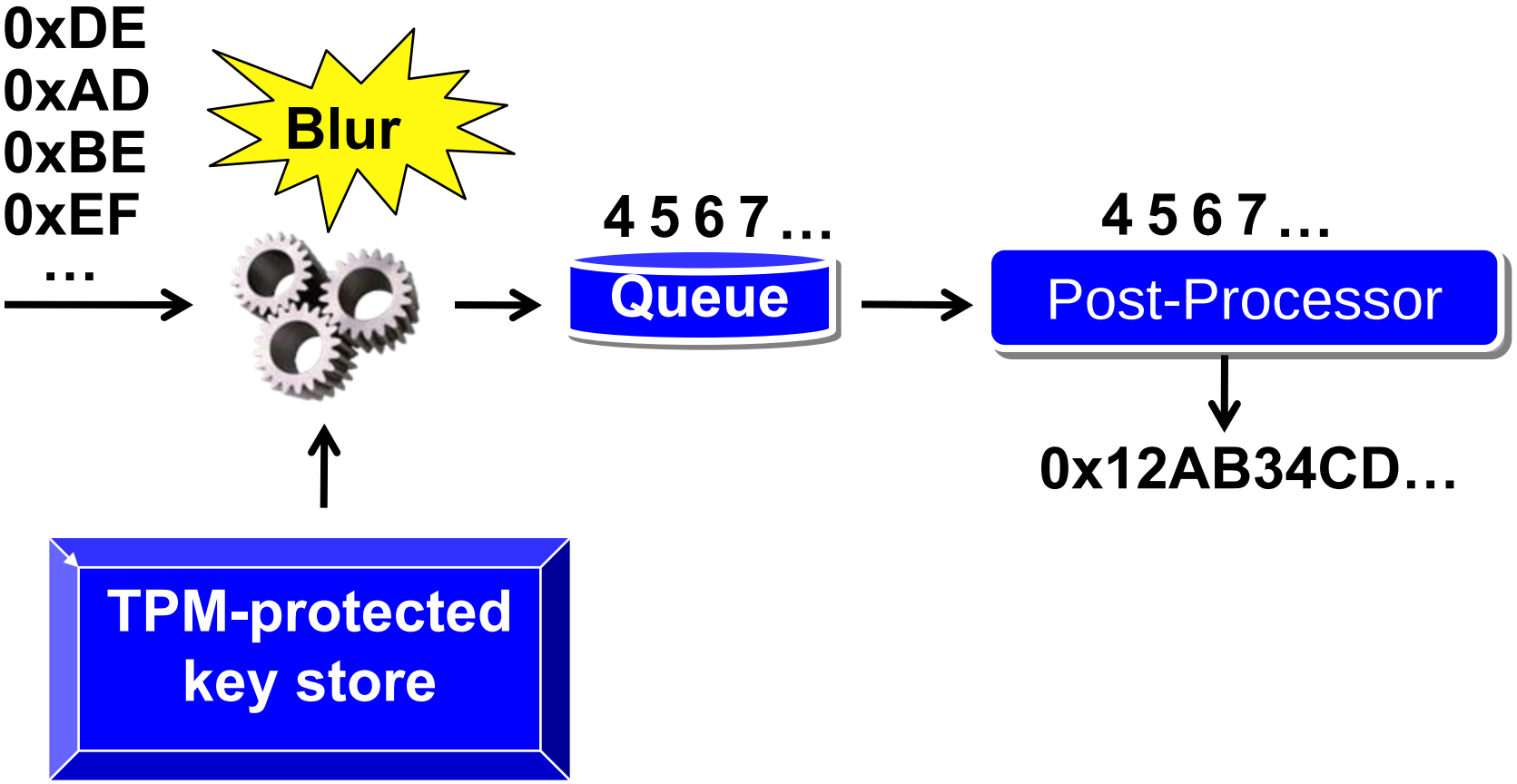
2. Keystroke encrypted

3. OS handles ciphertext

4. OS invokes Pre-Processor

Inside the Pre-Processor

- Decrypt and enqueue input events
- Invoke PoPr upon receiving “Blur”



Input Flow Per Field

Trusted

Untrusted

Web Server

8. Web server receives PoPr output

7. PoPr output handled by web browser

Internet

Browser Extension

Legacy Operating System

PreP Q PoPr

Protection!

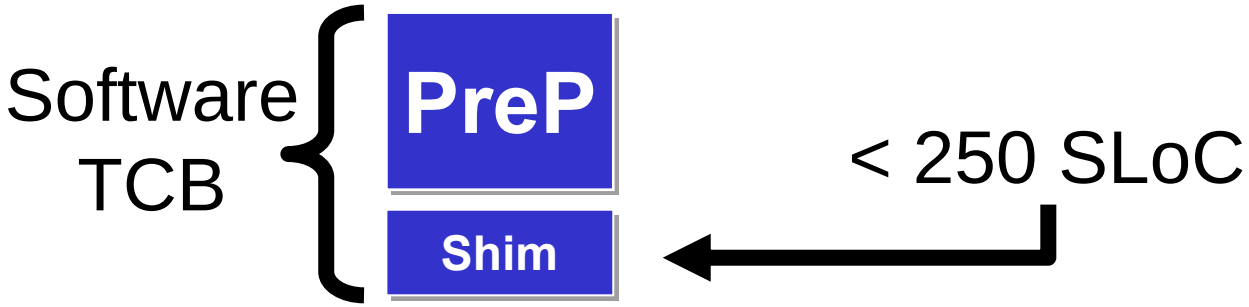
6. PoPr invoked with queue

Encrypting Input Devices

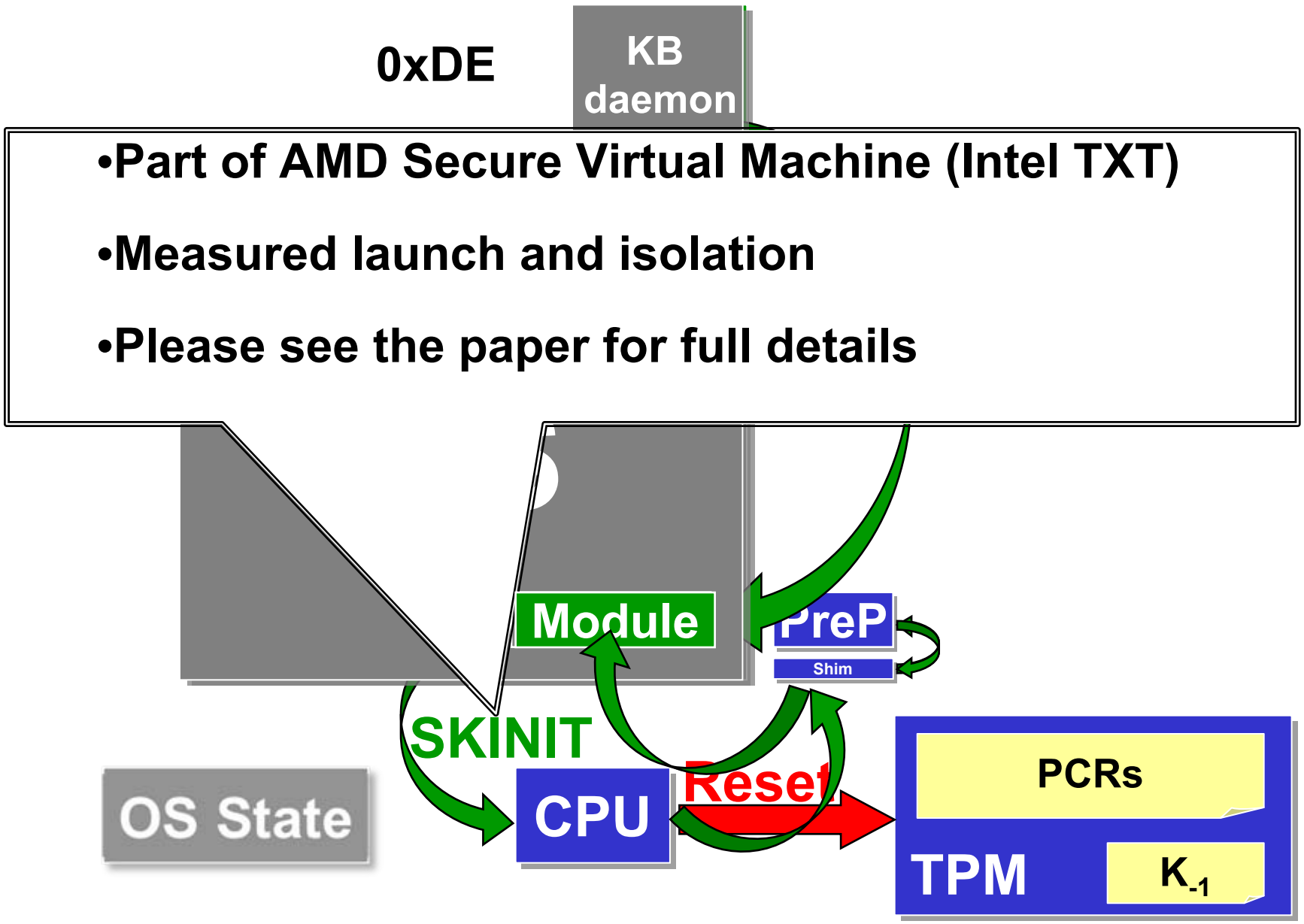
USB Interposer

PreP, PoPr Protection: Flicker

- Isolate security-sensitive code execution from all other code and devices [McPaPeReIs2008]
  - Runs directly on hardware, except for the shim
- Attest to security-sensitive code and its arguments and nothing else
- Convince a remote party that security-sensitive code was protected
- Add < 250 SLoC to the software TCB



Flicker Execution Flow



External Verification

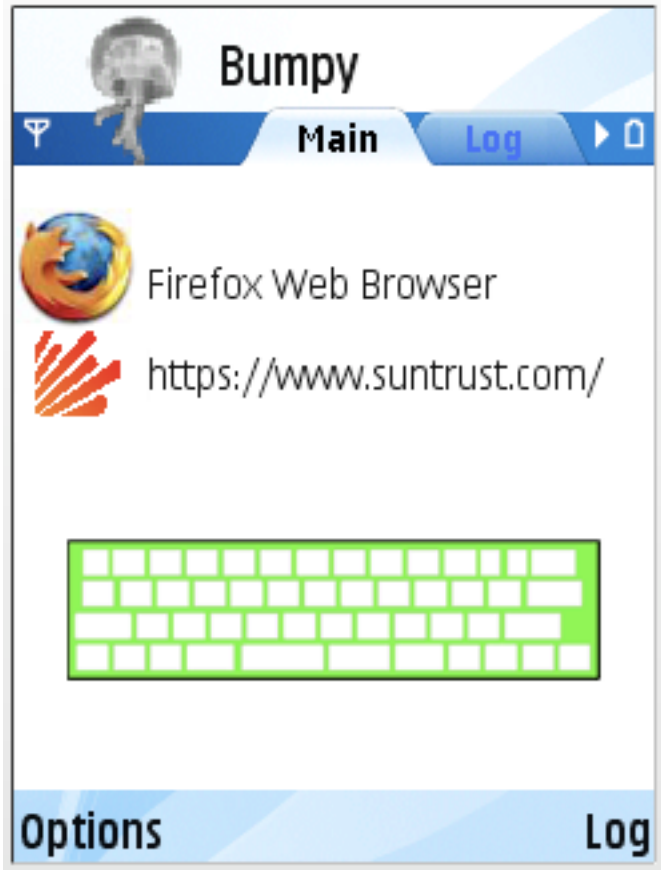
- PreP informs Trusted Monitor of @@ receipt and PoPr origin
  - Trusted Monitor presents to user the origin of PoPr for subsequent secret input
- Upon form submission, web server may receive attestation to PoPr
  - Covers PreP, PoPr, and protected keystrokes
  - Relevant when web server provides PoPr

Bumpy Implementation

- Commodity workstation with AMD SVM
  - HP dc5750 with Broadcom v1.2 TPM
- USB Interposer
  - 141 +/- 15 ms overhead per keystroke
  - C program (~500 SLoC) for embedded Linux
- Trusted Monitor
  - C++ smart phone application (~2K SLoC)
- Firefox 2 extension

Trusted Monitor

- Indicates when protected input is active



Limitations

- Incompatible with some Phishing defenses
- Non-textual input fields unprotected
  - Drop-down lists, radio buttons, …
  - Ex: Credit card expiration date
- User forgets to employ @@ prefix
- Confusing form fields on malicious page
  - “Enter your password: @@_____”
- Mouse position information is revealed
- Input timing information is revealed

Subtleties

- Active input field in browser
  - Focus: untrusted hints from browser
    - Field label included in PoPr input
  - Blur: infer from input stream
    - Prevents browser from ending protection early
- Device association
  - PreP to input device(s)
  - PreP to Trusted Monitor
- Public computers

Some Related Work

- VMM-based input protection
  - NetTop [MeSi 2000], TIP [BoPr 2007], Garriss et al. [2008]
- Mobile devices as “smart cards”
  - Balfanz et al. [1999], Ross et al. [RHCJCB 2002], Sharp et al. [2008], ZTIC [IBM 2008]
- Secure Window Managers
  - NitPicker [FesHel 2005], EROS [ShVaNoCh 2004], Epstein et al.[1990s]
- Browser Security: PwdHash [RJMBM 2005]

Conclusions

- Sensitive input inaccessible from OS
- Users indicate which input is sensitive
- Web server can define processing for sensitive input intended for that server
- Attestation used to convince web server its PoPr is in use
- Trusted monitor assures user
- Feasible today on commodity hardware

Thank You

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- Questions?