

Building Trust in the User I/O in Computer Systems

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Problem Statement

- User I/O is important
 - Input controls system / output contains sensitive data
 - User input/output makes security decision
- Many attack points on the systems
 - Neither isolated nor protected
 - Attackers modify / inject / eavesdrop I/O data

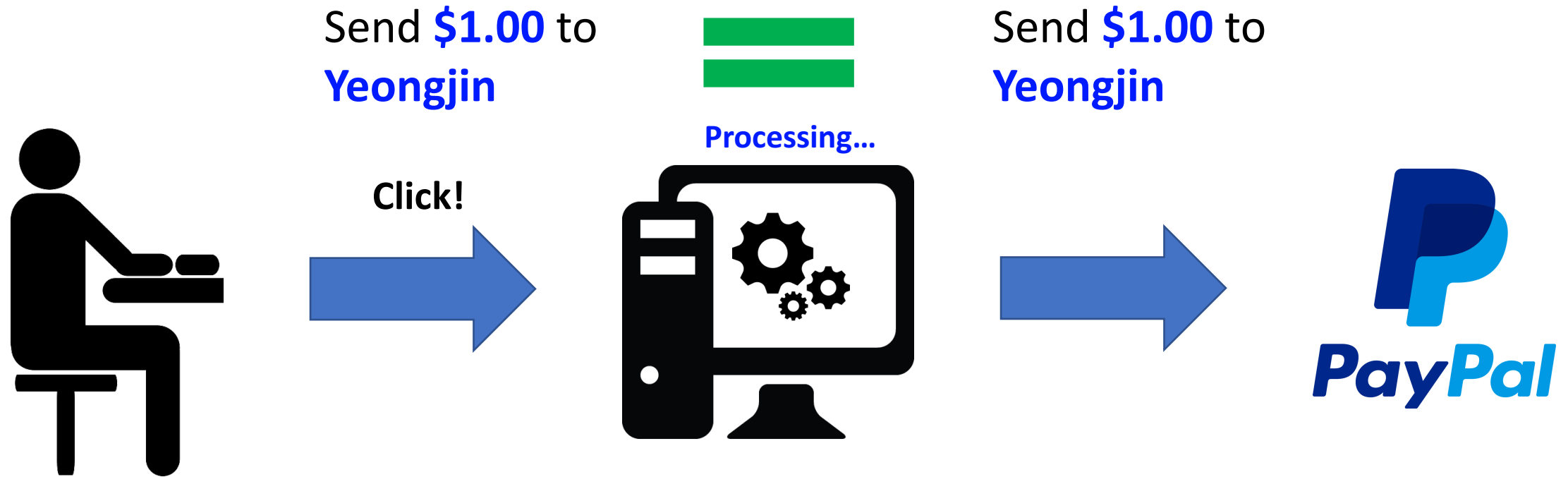
Thesis Scope

- Building trusted user I/O path in computer systems
 - Do not let attacker intervene in the I/O path
- Approaches
 - Analyze systems' user I/O paths and threats on them
 - Build security mechanisms to block attack pathways by guaranteeing:
 - Integrity
 - Confidentiality
 - Authenticity

Thesis Topics

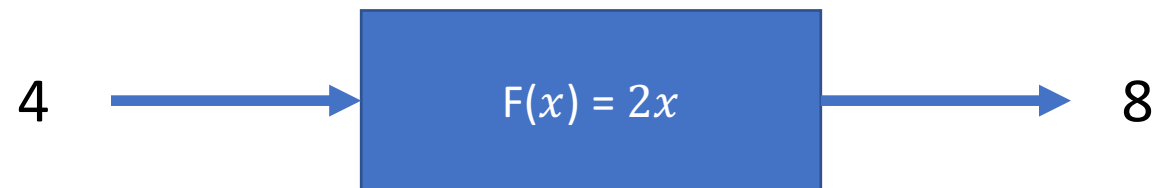
- Integrity of User Input
 - Gyrus – authorizing network traffic output using user input information
- Confidentiality of User I/O
 - M-aegis – providing end-to-end encryption of user I/O in messaging apps
- Authenticity of User I/O
 - A11y attacks – presenting attacks caused by missing authenticity check
- Assurance of User I/O
 - SGX-USB – establishing a secure USB I/O channel in Intel SGX

Gyrus: Protecting the Integrity of User Input



Motivation

- User controls system by supplying input
- Think a computer as a function:
 - On user's input, there will be an output



- Can we make a system that only generates a “correct” output that correspond to the input?

Matching Network Output to User Input

- User types "send \$1.00 to Yeongjin"
 - Expected network output: send **\$1.00** to **Yeongjin**
- A malware in the system can alter the value of network output
 - Malicious network output: send **\$1000.00** to **Bob**
- But, **user input** has the correct values Send **\$1.00** to **Yeongjin**

Can we use utilize **user inputs** as basis for
a correct behavior to block attacks?

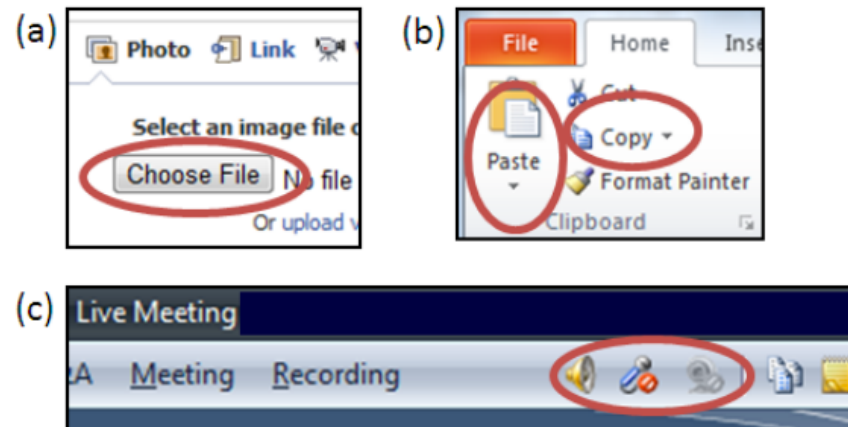
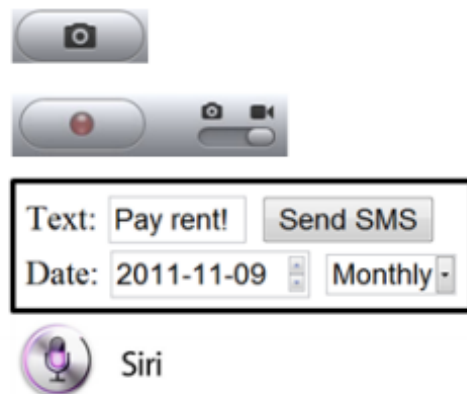
E.g., only allow the **traffic that matches with user input**

Related Work

- Use Timing Information for User Intent Detection
 - BINDER [Cui et al., ACSAC '05]
 - Not-A-Bot [Gummadi et al., NSDI '09]
- Method
 - Monitor physical keystroke/mouse clicks
 - A network packet sent within a short-time after user action is user intended
 - $T_{\text{network}} - T_{\text{input}} < T_{\text{threshold}}$
 - E.g., packet sent 500ms after user's action

Related Work

- Use UI Widget for User Intent Detection
 - User-driven Access Control [Roesner et al., Oakland '12]
- Bind permissions with UI widget
 - Only grant permission to resource if the user clicks a widget



Use On-screen Text as User's Intention

- New security policy: What You See is What You Send (WYSIWYS)
 - Assume on-screen text is user-intended input
 - Only allow outgoing traffic that matches to on-screen text



Send Yeongjin, \$1.00



Send Bob, \$1000.00



Examples

- We can infer expected *network output* from *on-screen text*

Send Money

You can pay for purchases and services or send money to friends and family.

To (email or mobile phone)

Amount
 USD - U.S. Dollars

What are you sending money for?

I'm paying for goods or services

I'm sending money to family or friends

\$0.00 USD fee if you use your PayPal balance and/or a bank account.
\$0.33 USD fee if you pay using your credit or debit card.

User Input

Request to https://www.paypal.com:443 [23.208.2.234]

Forward

Drop

Intercept ...

Action

Comment this item

Raw

Params

Headers

Hex

Connection: keep-alive

Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded

Content-Length: 626

```
CONTEXT=X3-7S2n2ExYucINxlliz_05NdFsrIipaV9TcRYNLL_GiOwm9XgEZzWKQeV0&cm  
d=flow&sender_email=blue9057%40gmail.com&currency_out=USD&email_acInp  
ut=yeongjinjanggrad%40gmail.com&email=yeongjinjanggrad%40gmail.com rec  
ent_select_acInput=&recent_select=&cps_success=false&rtr_country_code=  
US&country_selected=&recipient_name=&amount=1.00&amount_ccode=USD&good  
s_services_fees=%240.00+USD&payment_type=FF&bank_paypal_fees=%240.00+U  
SD&credit_debit_fees=%240.33+USD&domain_name=www.paypal.com&submit.x=C  
ontinue&js_check=enabled&auth=AXhTWFL85At7b400xRLo013lFmDwdLMQFap8FDFT  
zLGCgUwYnv0GFXGwnt1-A-aoW0Z8WCsB5IHOR51YZEobhw&form_charset=UTF-8
```

Network Output

Cases of WYSIWYS

- Internet Messenger
 - Messaging, e-mail, etc.
- Submitting text-forms
 - Online banking, online social network (facebook), etc.

- Not WYSIWYS
 - Uploading files
 - Encrypted traffic -> Man-in-the-middle proxy can handle standard encryption(TLS)

Threat Model

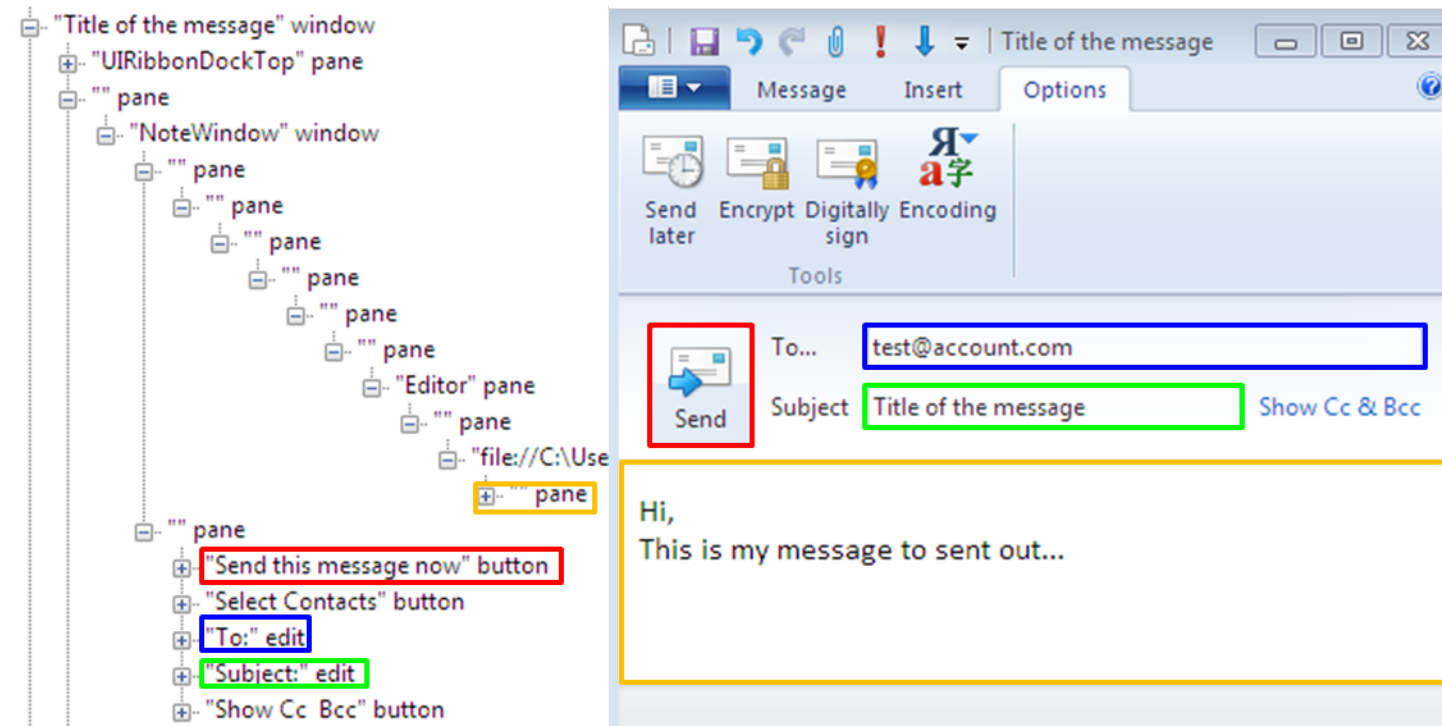
- Not trusted
 - OS and all lower privileged programs
- Trusted
 - Virtual machine monitor and programs in dom0
 - Input devices
 - Display device
- No physical access to the machine

Design

- Capturing User-intended Input
 - What you see
- Monitoring Network Traffic
 - What you send
- Protecting Security Monitor
 - A secure way of matching what you see and what you send

Read On-screen Text from UI Elements

- UIAutomation



Per-application Signature

The image shows a tree view on the left and a screenshot of an email composition window on the right. The tree view lists the following elements:

- "Title of the message" window
 - "UIRibbonDockTop" pane
 - "" pane
 - "NoteWindow" window
 - "" pane
 - "" pane
 - "" pane
 - "" pane
 - "Editor" pane
 - "" pane
 - "file://C:\Use"
 - "" pane
 - "" pane
 - "Send this message now" button
 - "Select Contacts" button
 - "To:" edit
 - "Subject:" edit
 - "Show Cc Bcc" button

The screenshot of the email composition window shows the following elements:

 - Window title: "Title of the message"
 - Ribbon tabs: "Message", "Insert", "Options"
 - Tools section: "Send later", "Encrypt Digitally", "Encoding sign"
 - "To..." field: "test@account.com"
 - "Subject" field: "Title of the message"
 - "Send" button
 - Body text: "Hi, This is my message to sent out..."

```

{
  "TAG" : "LIVEMAILCOMPOSE",
  "EVENT" : "LCLICK",
  "WINDOW" : "ATH_Note",
  "COND" : {
    "0" : {
      "CONT" : "BUTTON",
      "NAME" : "Send this message now"
    },
    "+2" : {
      "CONT" : "EDIT",
      "NAME" : "To:"
    },
    "+3" : {
      "CONT" : "EDIT",
      "NAME" : "Subject:"
    },
    "P-1CCCCCCCC" : {
      "CONT" : "PANE"
    }
  },
  "CAPTURE" : {
    "A" : "+2.value",
    "B" : "+3.value",
    "C" : "P-1CCCCCCCC.value"
  },
  "TYPE" : "SMTP",
  "BIND" : {
    "METHOD" : "SEND",
    "PARAMS" : {
      "to" : "A",
      "subject" : "B",
      "body" : "C"
    }
  }
}

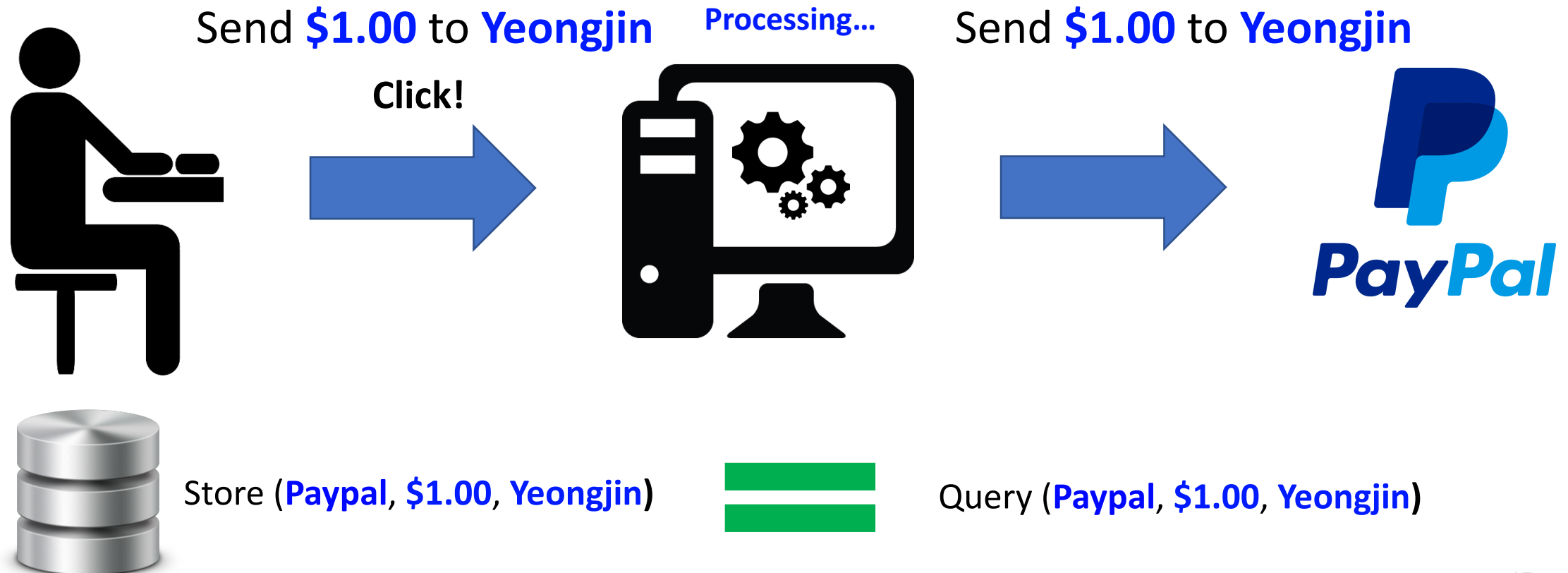
```


Monitoring Network Traffic

- Deep packet inspection
 - Redirect network traffic into a proxy, then inspect the content
- Encrypted traffic
 - Use man-in-the-middle proxy to decrypt, inspect, then encrypt again
- Text transformation
 - We can apply same transformation to the user input
 - E.g., "Hi there" -> Hi%20there

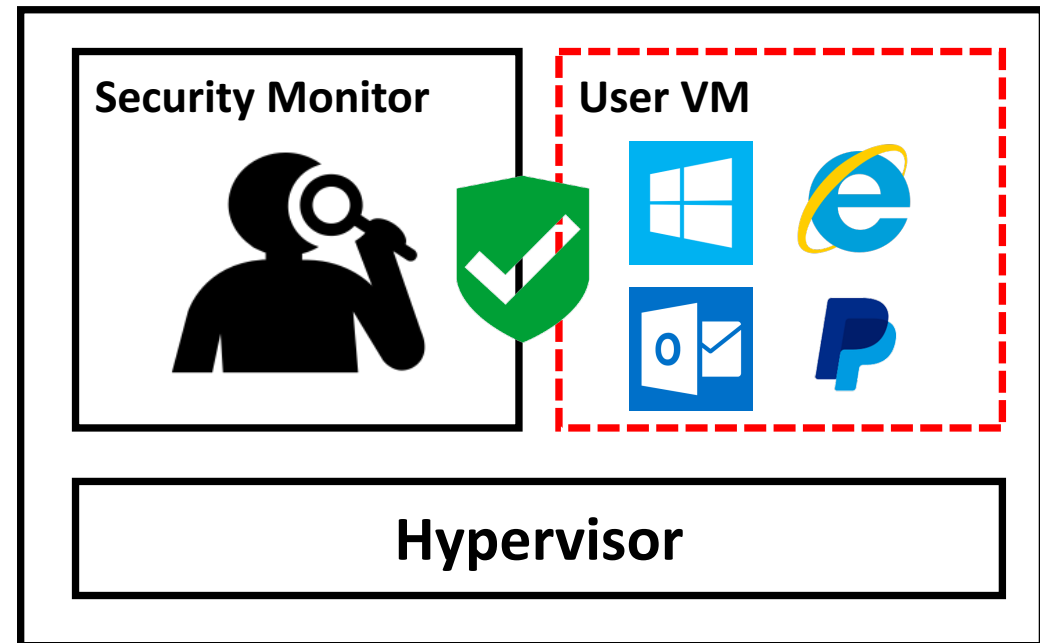
Monitoring Network Traffic

- Use database to store user interaction data



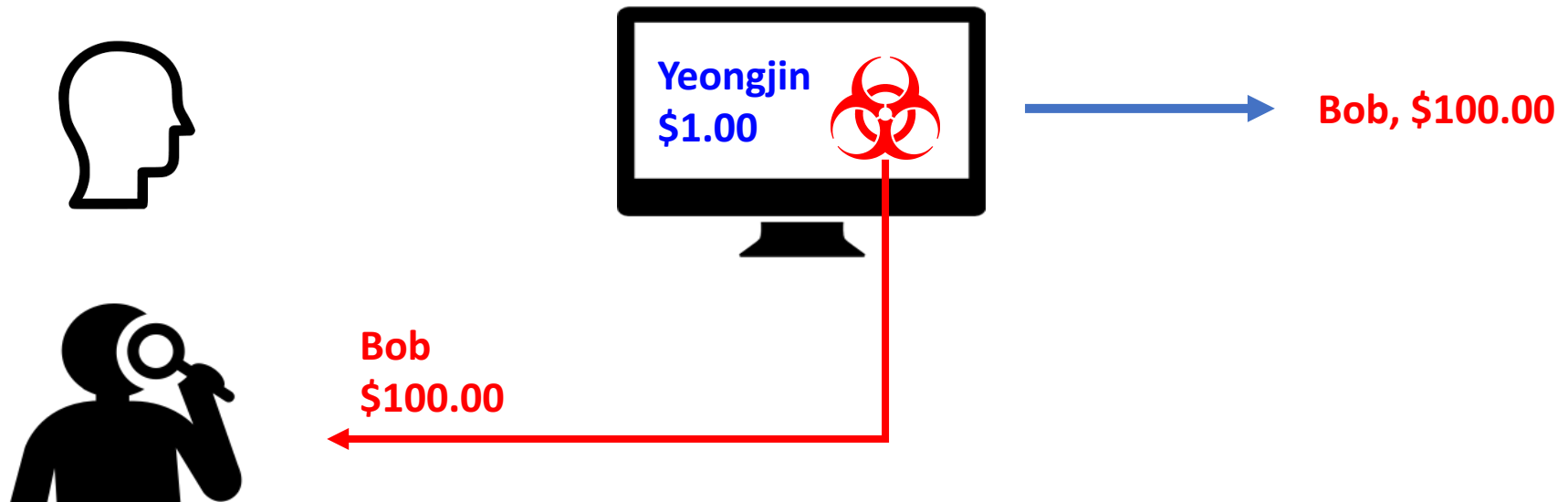
Protecting Security Monitor

- Modern malwares have the highest privilege in OS (i.e., root)
 - To monitor the system, we need more higher privilege
- Virtual machine isolation
 - Hypervisor isolates security monitor
 - User VM cannot attack security monitor
 - Security monitor can inspect User VM through Hypervisor

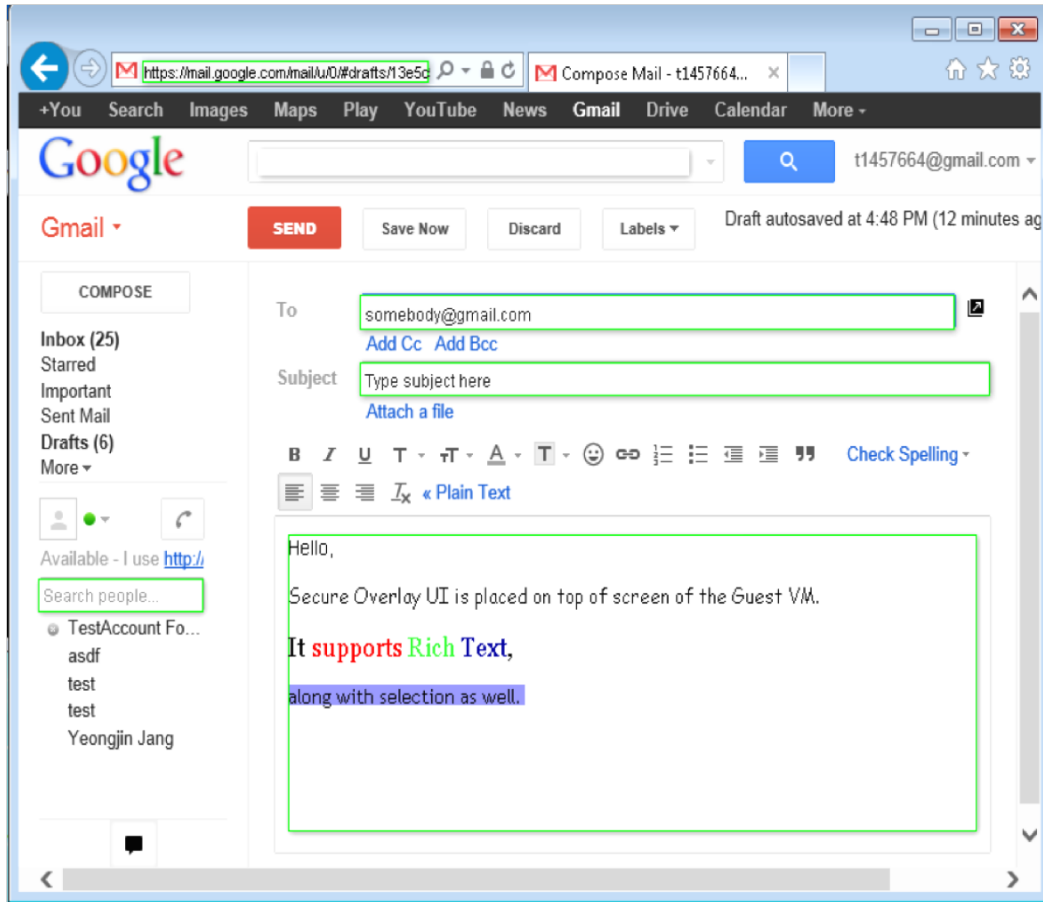


Data from User VM is not Trustful

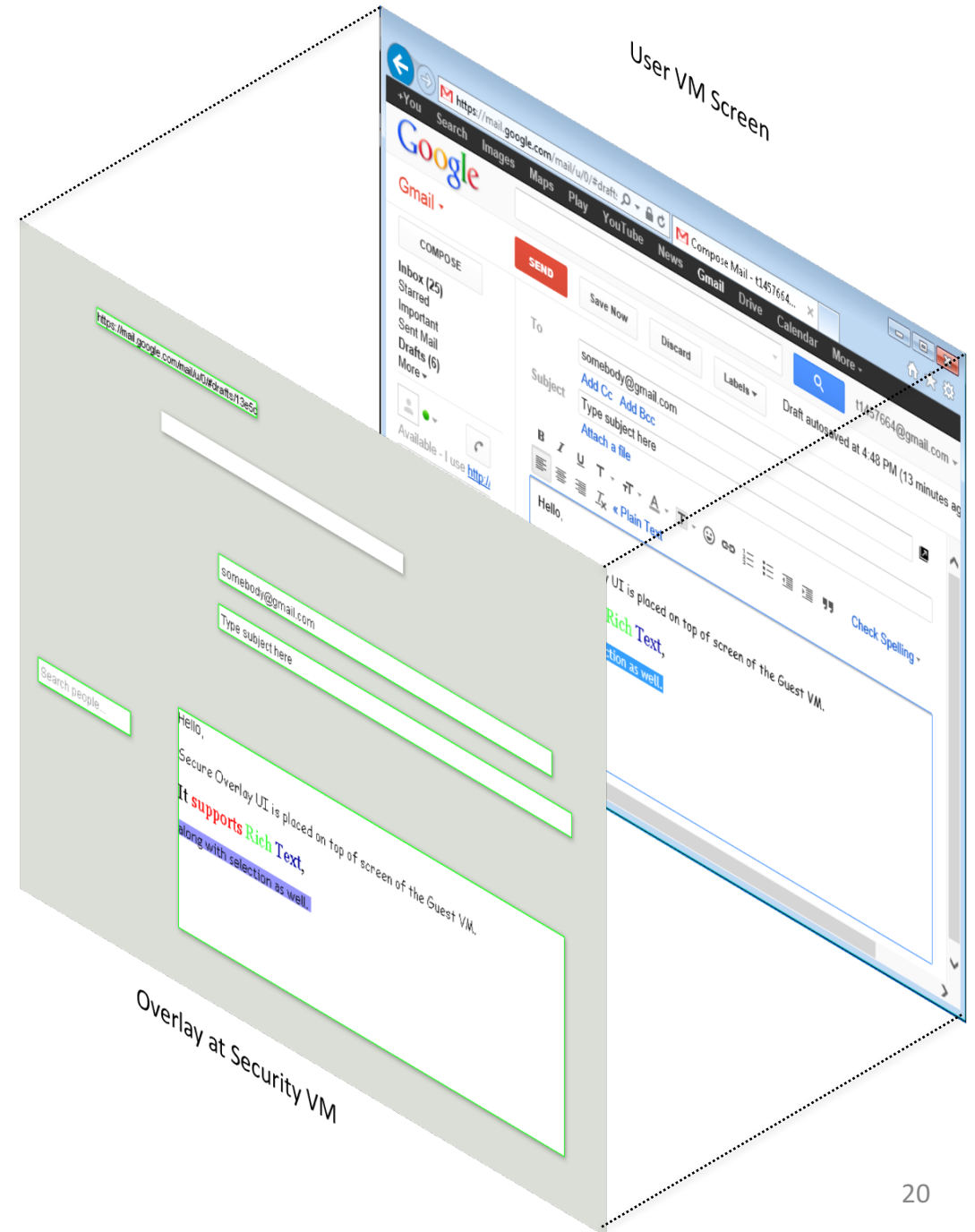
- UIAutomation data from User VM
- Attackers can alter the data
 - On screen: send **Yeongjin \$1.00**
 - On UI Element: send **Bob \$100.00**
 - The system will catch (**Bob, \$100**) instead of (**Yeongjin, \$1.00**)



Security Overlay

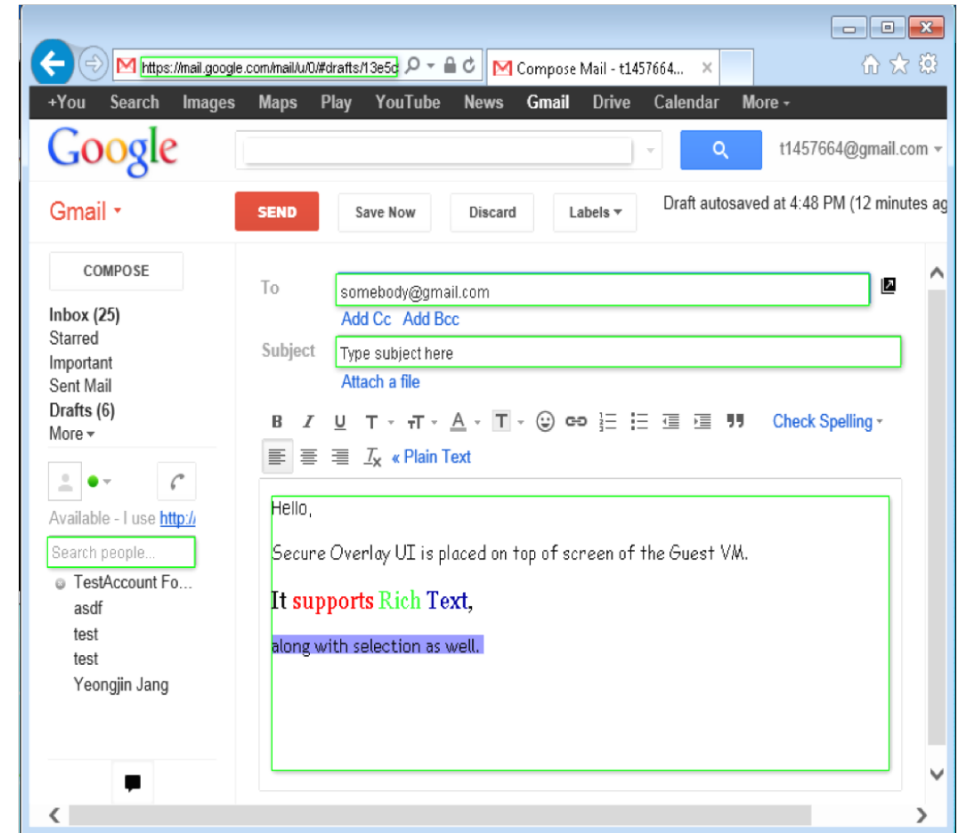


Combined Screen



What You See == What Monitor Captured

- Receive UI data from untrusted VM
- Re-draws all editboxes in secure domain
 - Draw at the exactly same location, size, etc.
 - Update text on each change (Autocomplete)
- User will only see the data at the overlay
 - Make sure our security monitor correctly capture the intended text



Gyrus Workflow with Paypal

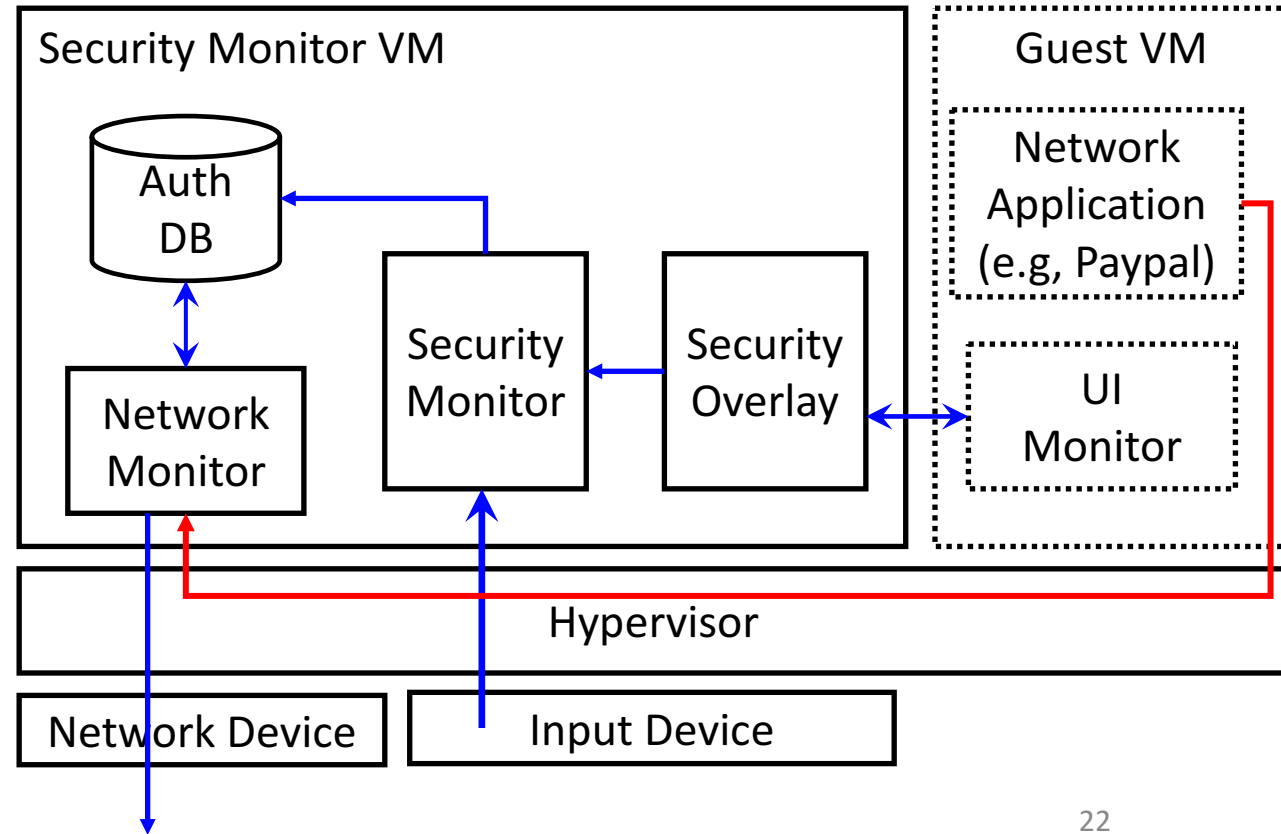
Matched!

“ACTION” : “Paypal Send”,
“Recipient” : yeongjinjanggrad@gmail.com,
“Amount” : “1.00”
Authorization Vector

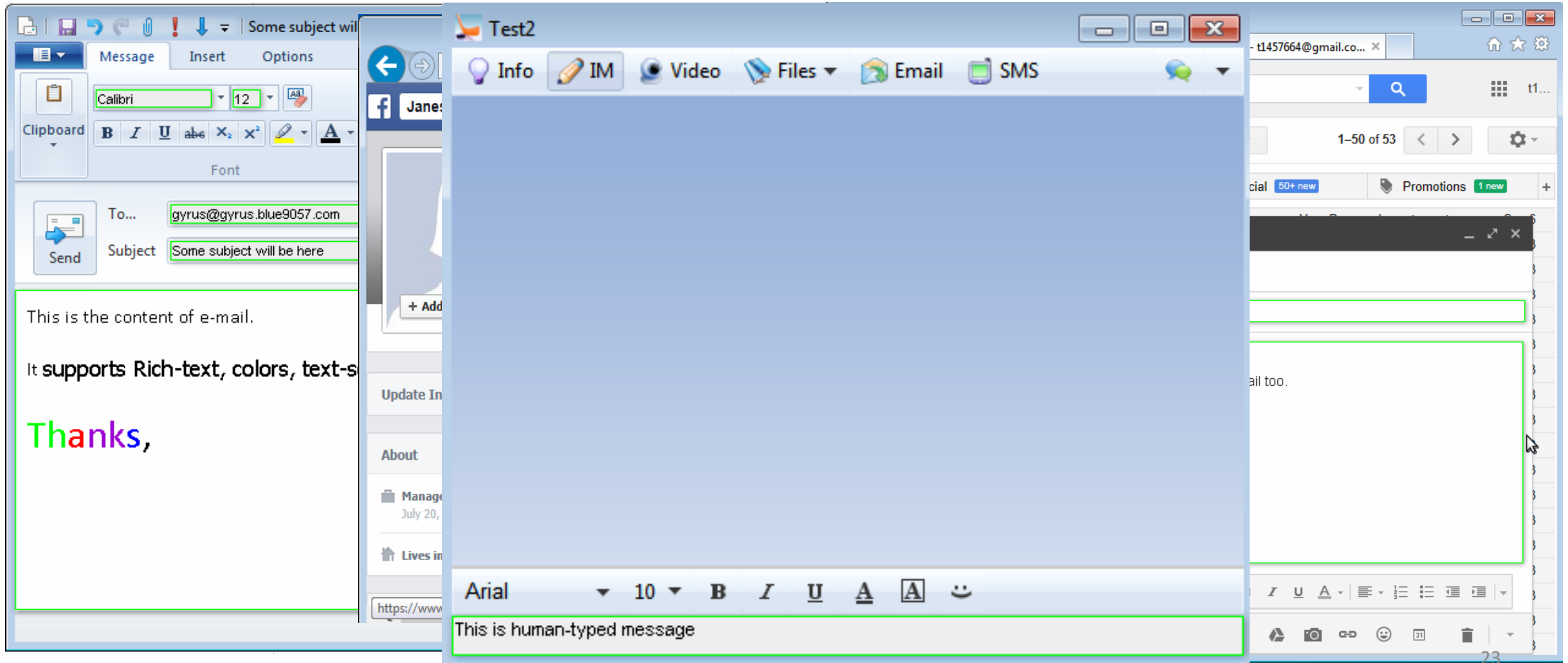
Request to <https://www.paypal.com:443> [23.208.2.234]

Raw

```
pNTcMTtQfrJuaJiwEnWXQ6yNxqf=FVr1ipEcnH27Fb2qhDVTRpYk3cuhAN9QcyPsGumxGS  
EZlVs3H-7WoM20eKhF4pAEyxbow9DeNgeMPKvMc35USICjczAaJfh07_lyy9QCzD0M8tm  
RF7Ro2JWzloZ7-ZS0WfdJevfCZbmgwv8O5gaWHaTIZEbFzRcR6iEbmbQmMCMQOIzHmSiRv  
otuarHGKrfJDOHW3T1aXqIOxIxI1XOUm_eUH3YtUYH54JXTwEc3lAu7Of1;  
tcs=main%3Aepmt%3Aasend%3A%3Astart%7Csubmit.x  
Connection: keep-alive  
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded  
Content-Length: 626  
  
CONTEXT=X3-7Szn2ExXucINxlliz_05NdFsriIpaV9TcRYNLL_GiOvm9XgEZzWkQeV0&cm  
d=_flow&sender_email=blue9057%40gmail.com&currency_out=USD&email_acInp  
ut=yeongjinjanggrad%40gmail.com&email=yeongjinjanggrad%40gmail.com&rec  
ent_select_acInput=&recent_select=&cps_success=false&rttr_country_code=  
US&country_selected=&recipient_name=&amount=1.00&amount_ccode=USD&good  
s_services_fees=%240.00+USD&payment_type=FF&bank_paypal_fees=%240.00+U  
SD&credit_debit_fees=%240.33+USD&domain_name=www.paypal.com&submit.x=C  
ontinue&js_check=enabled&auth=AXhTWFL85At7b400xRLo013lFmDwdLMQFap8FDFT  
zLGGGwUwvynv0GFXGwnt1-A-aoW0Z8WCsB5IHOR51YZEobhw&form_charset=UTF-8
```



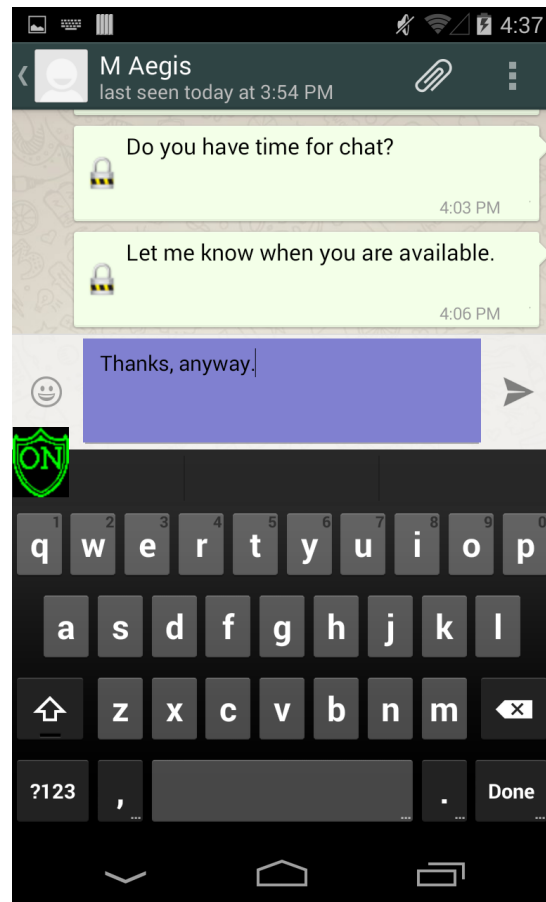
Application Examples



























Evaluations

- No traffic can go out without having proper user interaction
 - All transactions sent from malware was blocked
 - Attacker can still launch denial of service attack
 - **Fail-safe:** no attack traffic can go out
- Negligible overhead on interposing user input and network monitoring
 - Adding 34ms of delay on click
 - ~50ms of delay on webpage load, 3% overhead on bandwidth

M-Aegis: Protecting the Confidentiality of User Input/Output

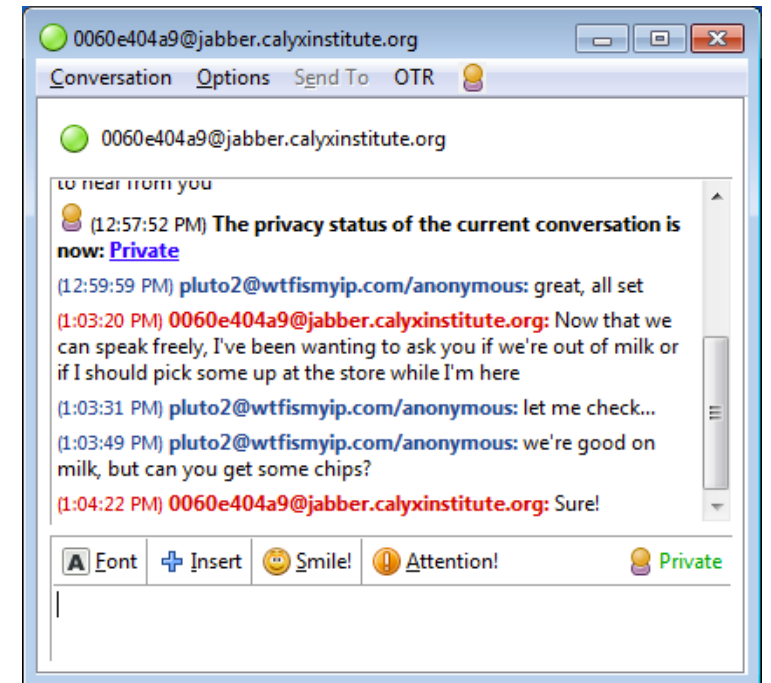


The Status Quo: Encryption for Messengers

| | Encrypted in transit? | Encrypted so the provider can't read it? | Can you verify contacts' identities? | Are past comms secure if your keys are stolen? | Is the code open to independent review? | Is security design properly documented? |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|---|---|---|---|
| Facebook chat |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Google Hangouts/Chat "off the record" |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Skype |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SnapChat |  |  |  |  |  |  |

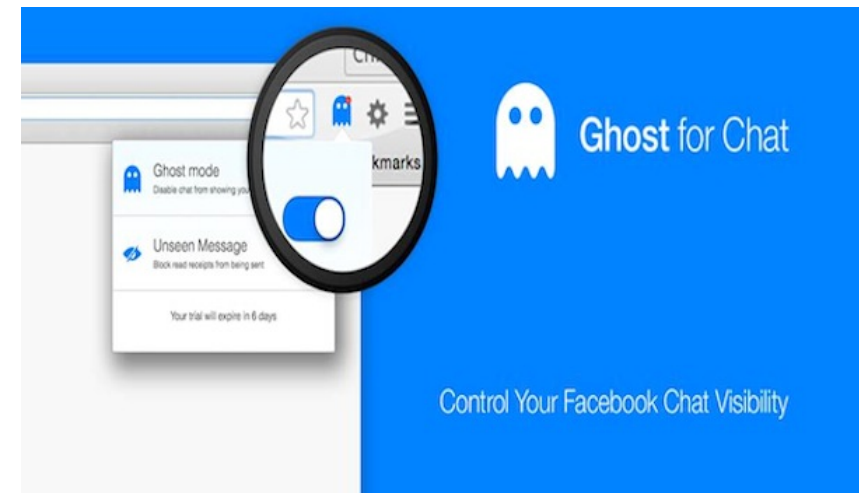
Standalone Solutions

- Protect data confidentiality
- Good isolation from untrusted entities
- Examples:
 - PGP, Pidgin, TextSecure, SafeSlinger, FlyByNight, etc.
- Problem:
 - Requires open protocol
 - Do not preserve user experience



Browser Plugins/Extensions

- Provides transparent integration with applications of interest
- Examples:
 - Ghost for chat, TrustSplit, NOYB, SafeButton, etc.
- Problem: Only applicable to web applications.
 - How about native apps and mobile devices?



M-Aegis: Design Goals

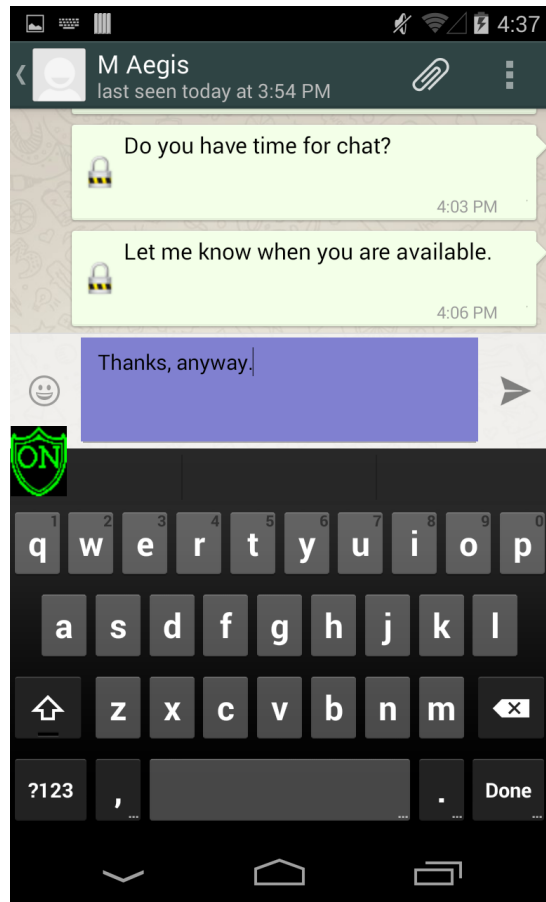
- Targets native applications and mobile devices
- Offer good security
 - End-to-end encryption, and strong isolation from untrusted entities
- Preserve user experience
 - Transparent interaction with existing apps
- Does not require protocol reverse engineering
 - A sufficiently general-purpose approach
- Out-of-scope: Key exchange
 - We assume key exchange can be done by other means (out-of-band).

Threat Model

- Untrusted parties:
 - Service providers
 - Client-side apps
 - Middle boxes between a service provider and the client-side app
- Trusted components:
 - Hardware, OS
 - Soft keyboard
 - Components of M-Aegis

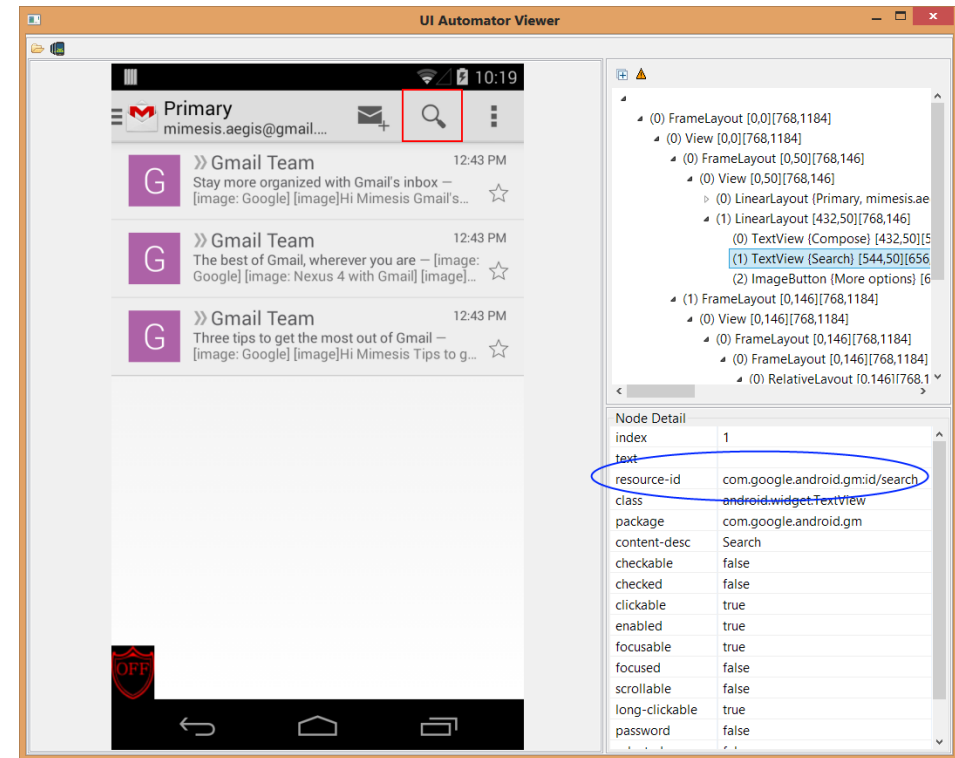
M-Aegis Architecture

- Layer 7.5



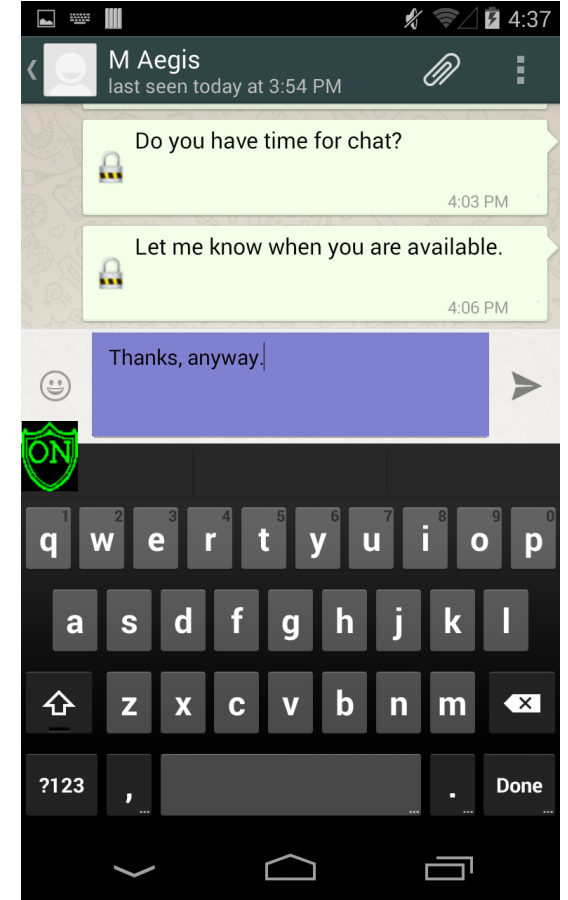
M-Aegis Architecture

- UI Automation Manager (UIAM)
 - Gives M-Aegis the context of the screen
 - Provides information to correctly render mimic GUIs on L-7.5
 - Relays user touch to the underlying app



M-Aegis Architecture

- Per-Target Client App (TCA) Logic
 - Processes UI tree to determine a TCA's current UI state
 - Draw overlay for en/decryption
 - Editbox for message, etc.
 - 'Send' button
 - Display decrypted string for an encrypted message

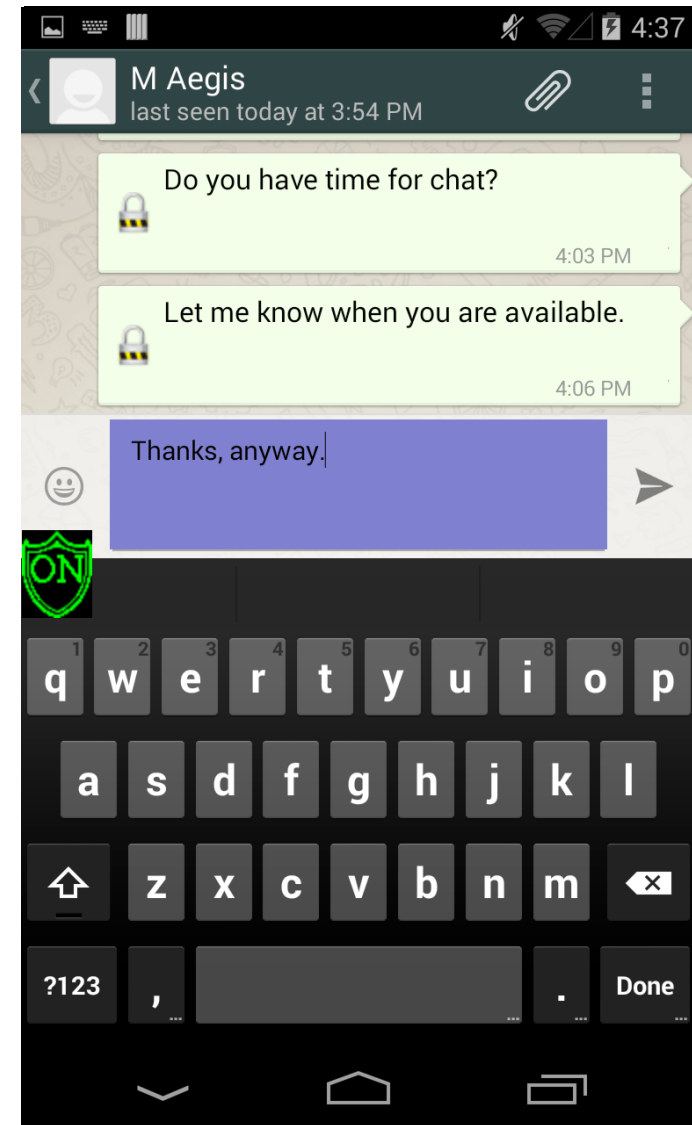


M-Aegis Architecture

- Searchable Encryption Scheme
 - Easily-Deployable Efficiently-Searchable Symmetric Encryption Scheme (EDESE)
 - Main idea – tag the encrypted text
 - Utilize bloom filter (BF) to “collect” keywords.
 - Problem: email providers don’t support BF tests.
 - Solution: cleverly encode BF in such a way that it is searchable by simple string matching.

M-Aegis WhatsApp Workflow

- 1. Do key exchange with a friend
- 2. On entering the messaging UI, TCA detects recipient information
 - Retrieve the correct key to use
- 3. TCA will detect encrypted messages, and decrypt them then display on the overlay
- 4. TCA will overlay editbox and send button and send encrypted message on clicking the button



M-Aegis Gmail Preview

Primary
mimesis.aegis@gmail...

M »me 11:41 AM
{劇翦黼透恐滌猕淮壤純殮个油玄燎奈癩詔娟
鉞岬軼捶沆罰蚰攸赫璩嶸聯} - 鈇巷威縿旰盒... ☆

M »me 11:41 AM
{盪羌坯玃椅葦乌杼嫉颯硃拈稽昧選乖練啣俳
脚搏諦蔭貶瀾撬颯騷瑤僮饒} - 剝鉞姬柏恂葩... ☆

M »me 11:40 AM
{膳脆岢縝杆复碎攢瘡格納碁習邀所樵绿响腫抗
匠尖篷錯駝翳袂獲溥鷓頤蟻} - 諺閉絕漿瘡鴿... ☆

M »me 11:40 AM
{剗曲梯铈漁咱姘初愷椅膾屬諾霏穎熨崽鴛糾嫻
杖岨晉窈鑿峙遺漬脾幸媵矣} - 輾螳躡刁價蹯... ☆

M »me 11:40 AM
{钡喷悞騰樓論襪勳仪纒卅袍杼殺鴉盖羴...賴雲
聖雱娠海灑恹鳩遵筮洞割固} - 鷓羽妝漁幔硯... ☆

M »me 11:03 AM
{脛躄芦嗚嗶鏹帶槐鉛鋈互揀宣頰瓜寇蘇磨斌爭
顎揮洗茂婷棠給燻從畱聯睦} - 穎觶汙禪曼騎... ☆

M »me 10:59 AM
Hello - Clear email ☆



Primary
mimesis.aegis@gmail...

M »me 11:41 AM
maxing out the screen this time - six ☆

M »me 11:41 AM
test the robustness of system - going five ☆


M »me 11:40 AM
the subject gets longer - four ☆

M »me 11:40 AM
three words subject - mimes ☆

M »me 11:40 AM
longer subject - content doesn' ☆

M »me 11:03 AM
great - encryption t ☆

M »me 10:59 AM
Hello - Clear email ☆



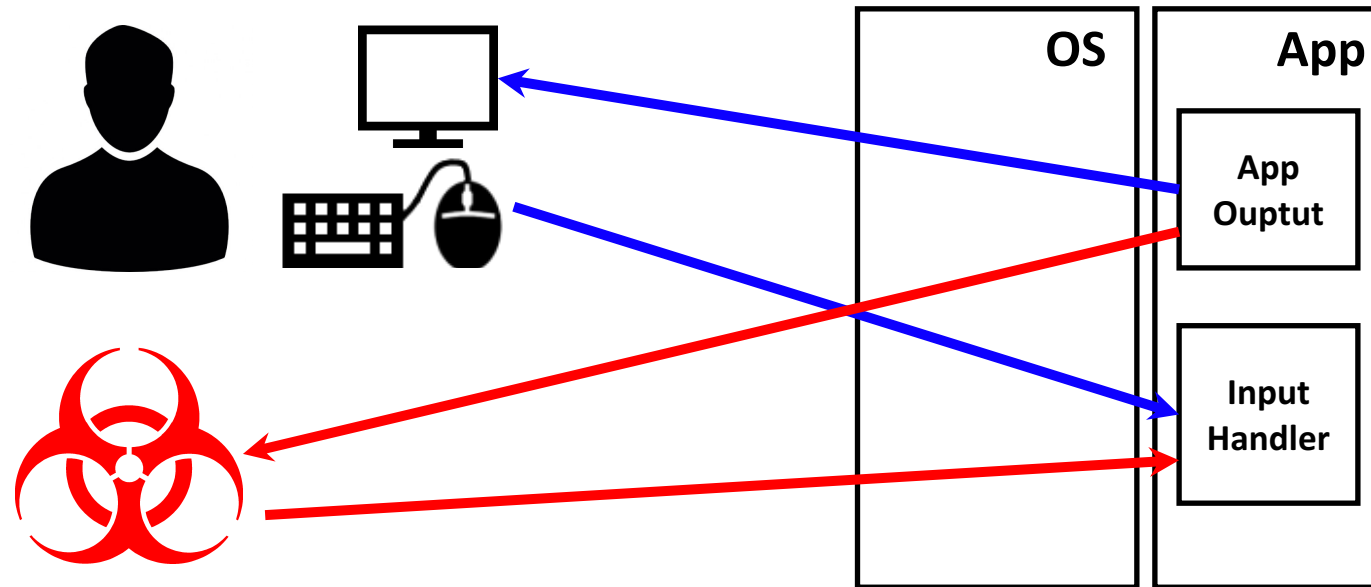
Performance Evaluations

- Experimental Setup:
 - Stock Android phone (LG Nexus 4)
 - Android 4.4.2 (Kit Kat, API Level 19)
- Preview Encrypted Email:
 - 76 ms to render plaintext on L-7.5
 - Well within expected response time (50 – 150 ms)
- Composing and Sending Encrypted Email:
 - Used Enron Email Dataset
 - With longest email:
 - 953 words, of which 362 are unique
 - 205 ms to encrypt, build the search index, and encode

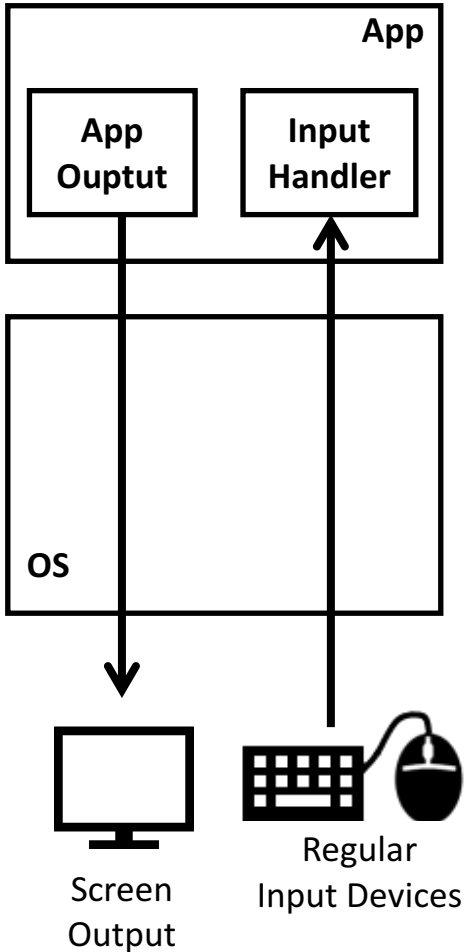
Limitations

- Social engineering attacks (phishing)
- Only handles text-based apps
- TCA-logic update is required if the app updated the UI

A11y Attacks: On the Importance of checking the Authenticity of User I/O



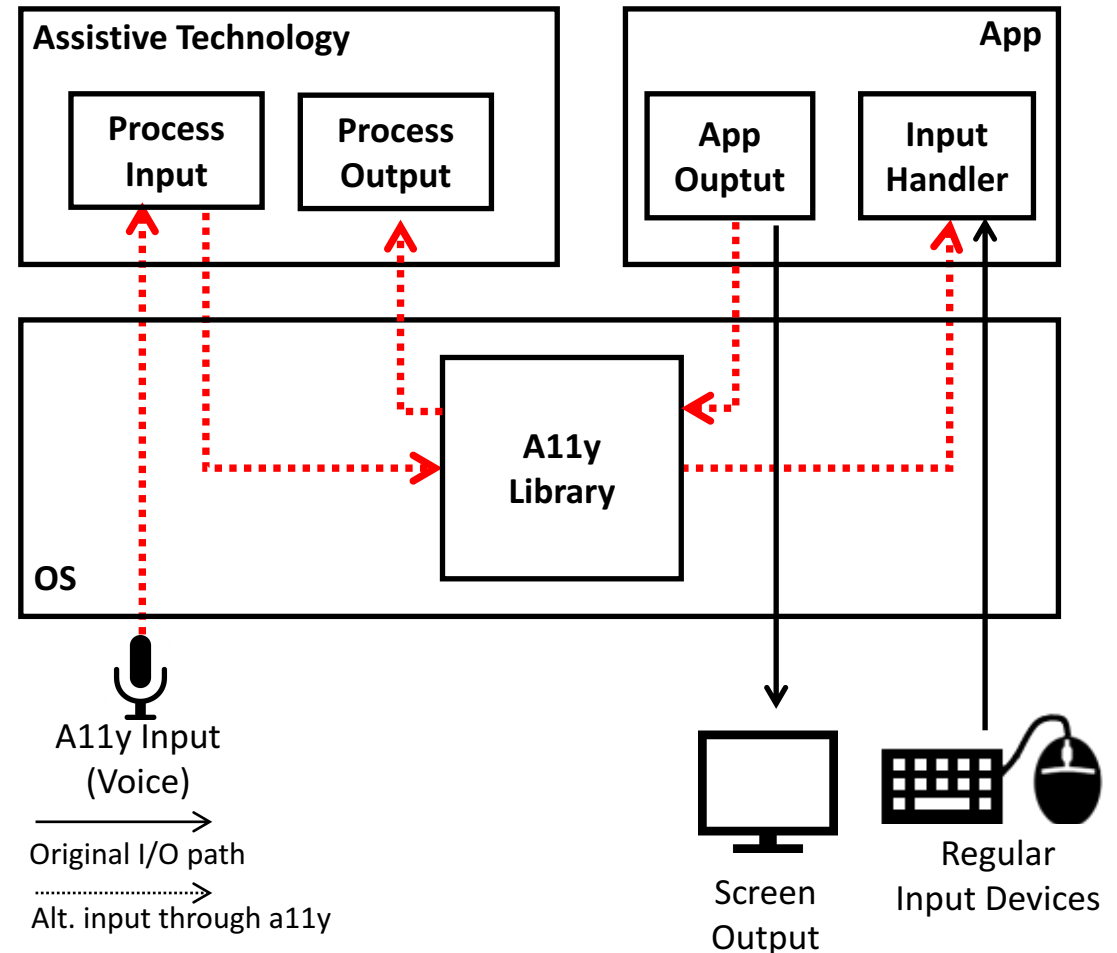
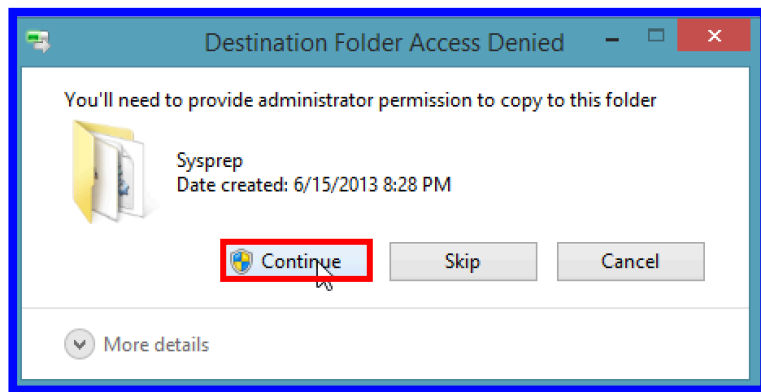
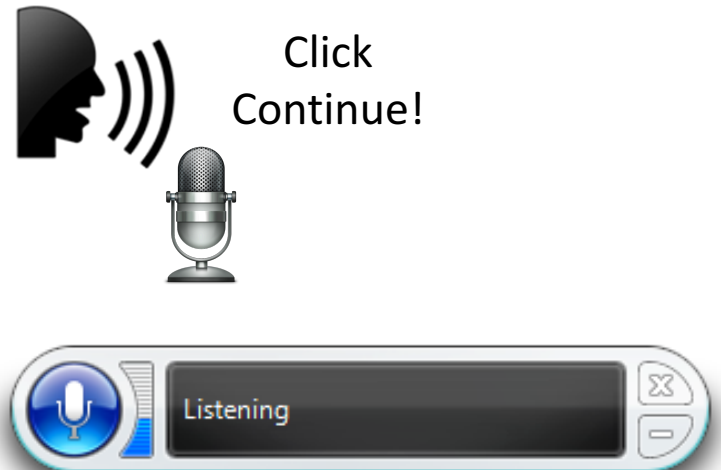
Traditional User I/O Paths in OS



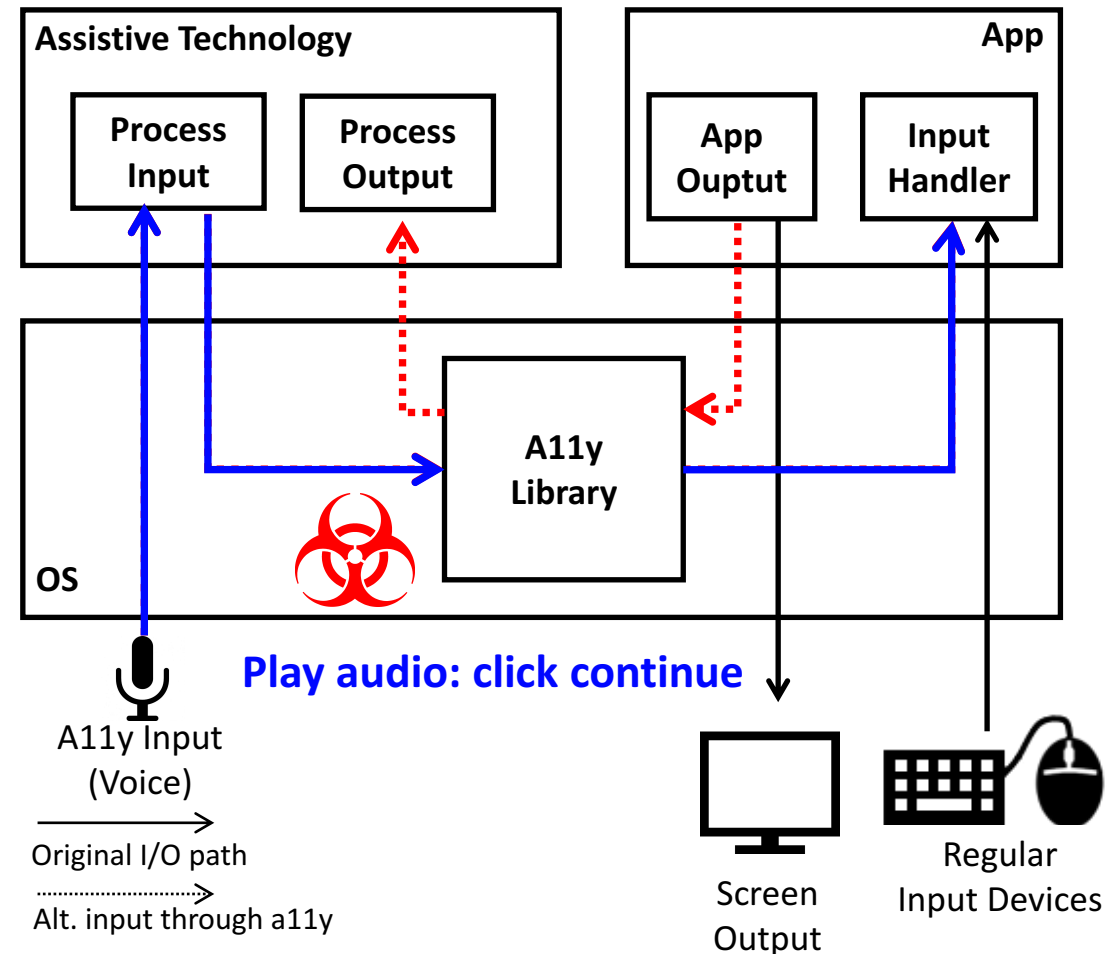
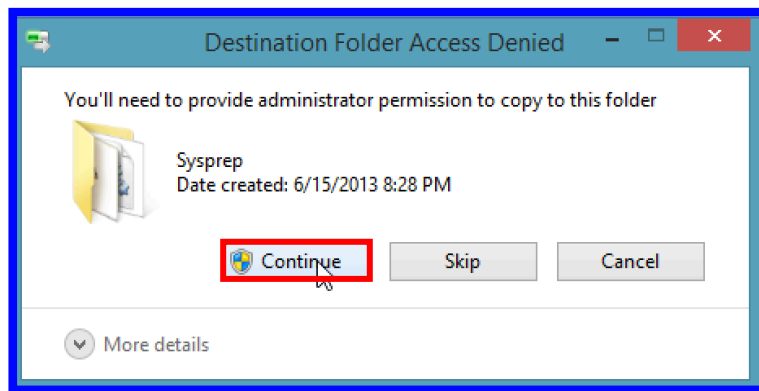
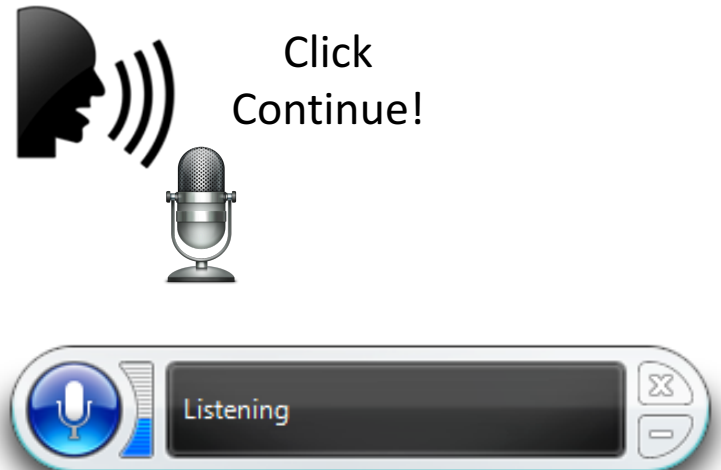
New User I/O Devices in OS – Accessibility (a11y)

- Voice commander
 - Receives user input from microphone
- Screen reader
 - Send UI output to a11y system as well as output display
- On-screen keyboard
 - Generates key clicks by software
- etc.

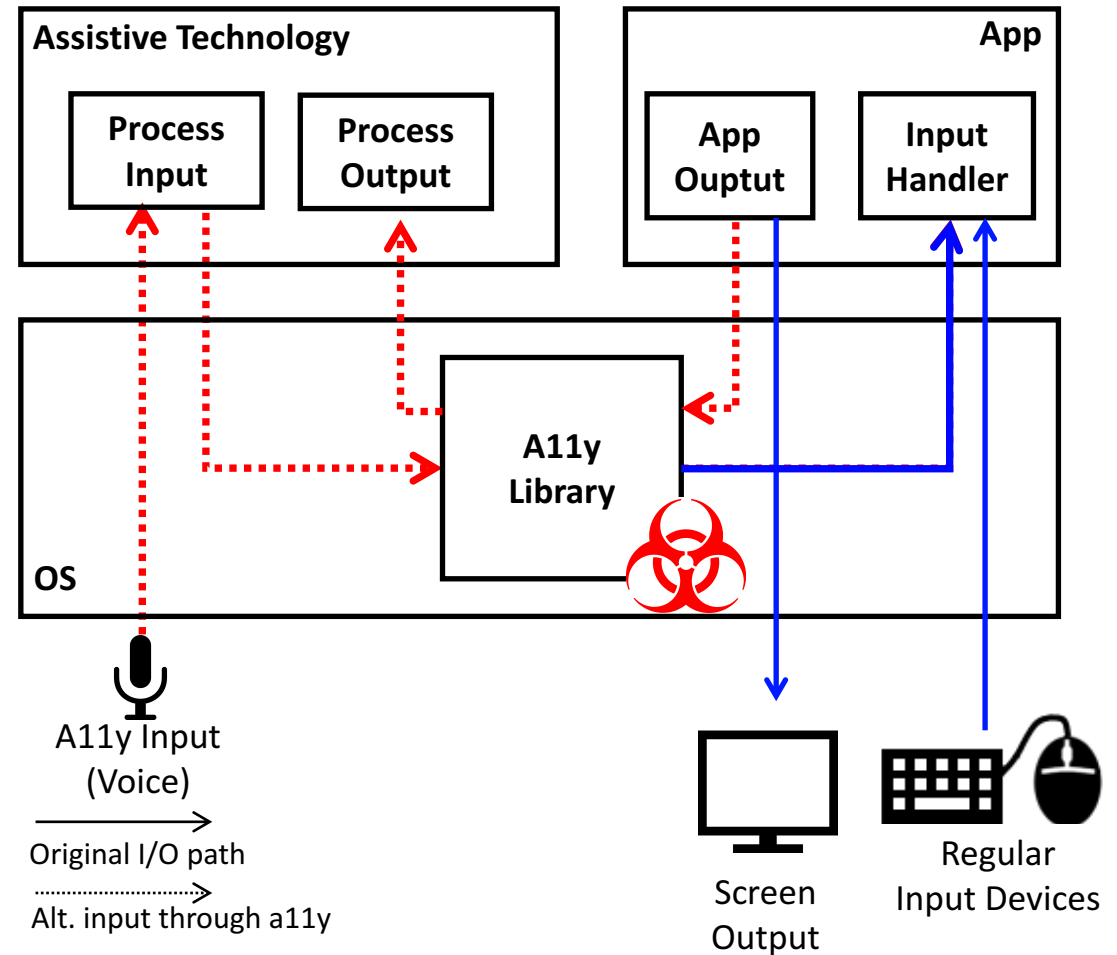
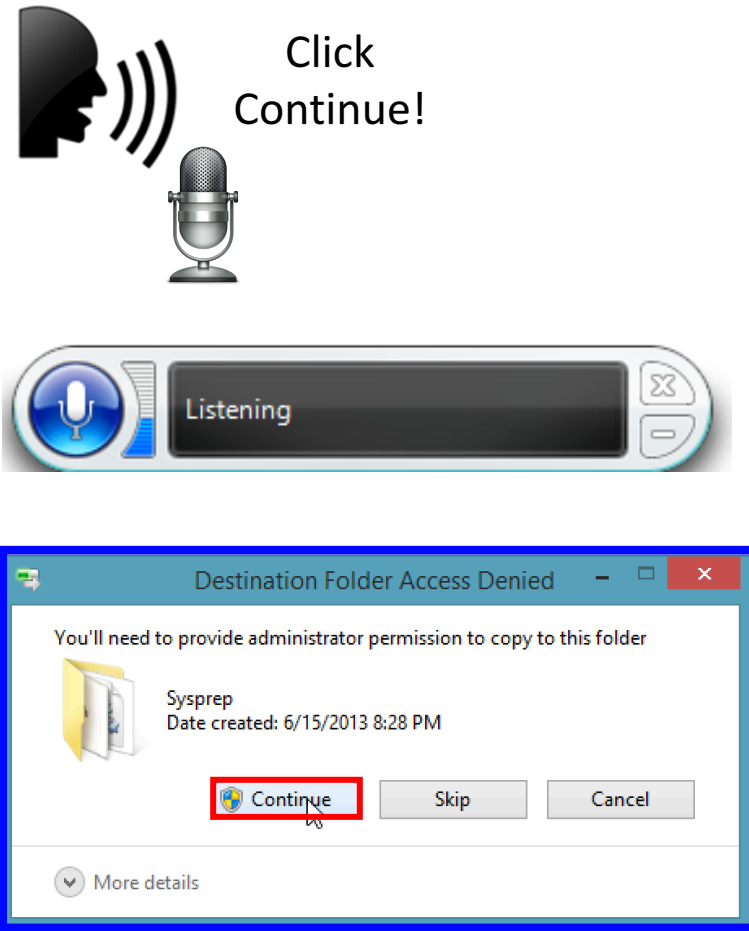
A11y Added New I/O Paths to OS



A Malware Can Attack A11y



A Malware Can Directly Send Command



Security Implications of A11y

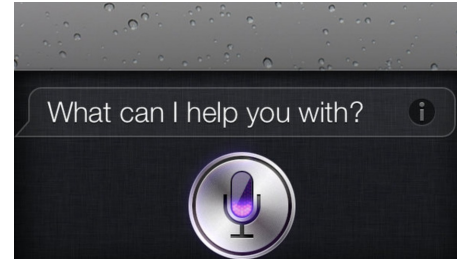
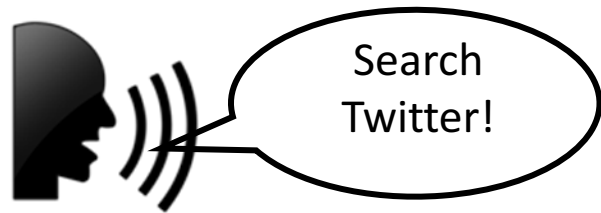
- Creates new I/O Paths
 - A11y allows **a program to send an input** event to the application
 - A11y allows **a program to read an output** of the other applications

A (*malicious*) program **can pretend** as a user
if systems **miss** security checks on a11y inputs

Security Analysis for A11y

- Objective
 - Check OSes if they are secure under a11y attacks through new I/O path
- Method
 - Test security checks from the component
 - At assistive technology level (e.g., voice commander)
 - At OS level
 - At App level

At Assistive Technology (AT) Level



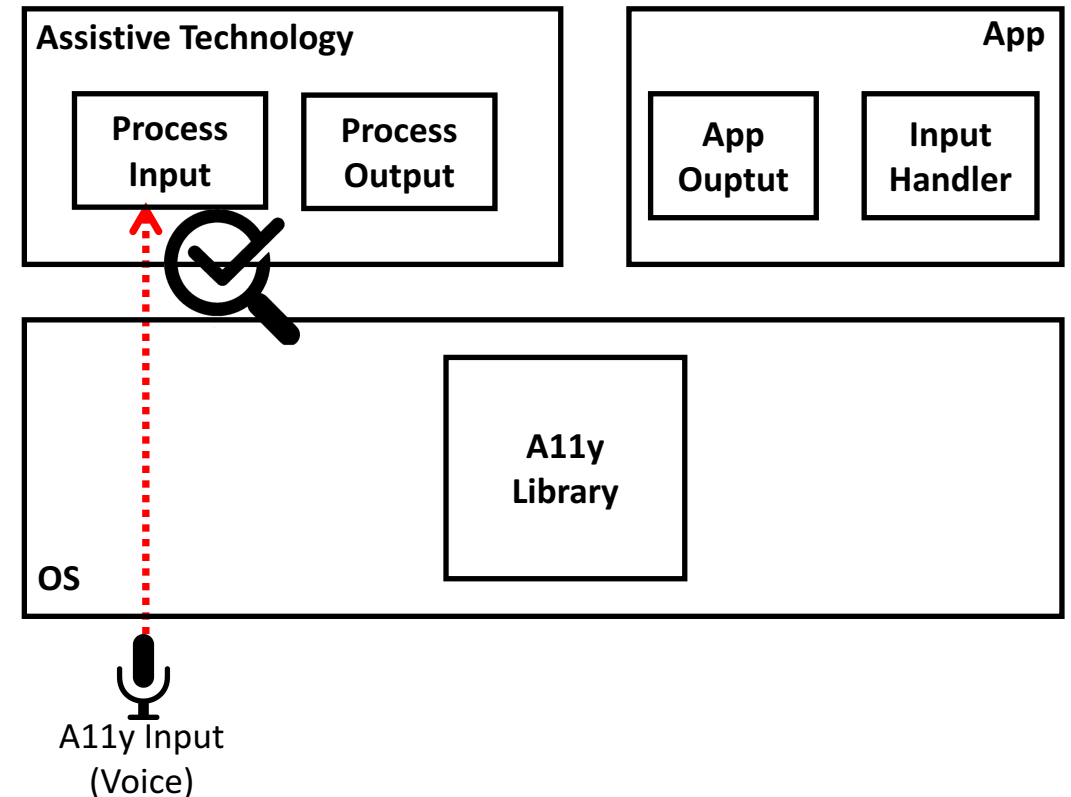
Authenticate the input

Is the voice from **real human**?

If not, **machine** can access it!

Is the voice matched with **registered user**?

If not, **any other human user** can access it!



Attacks on Voice Commander

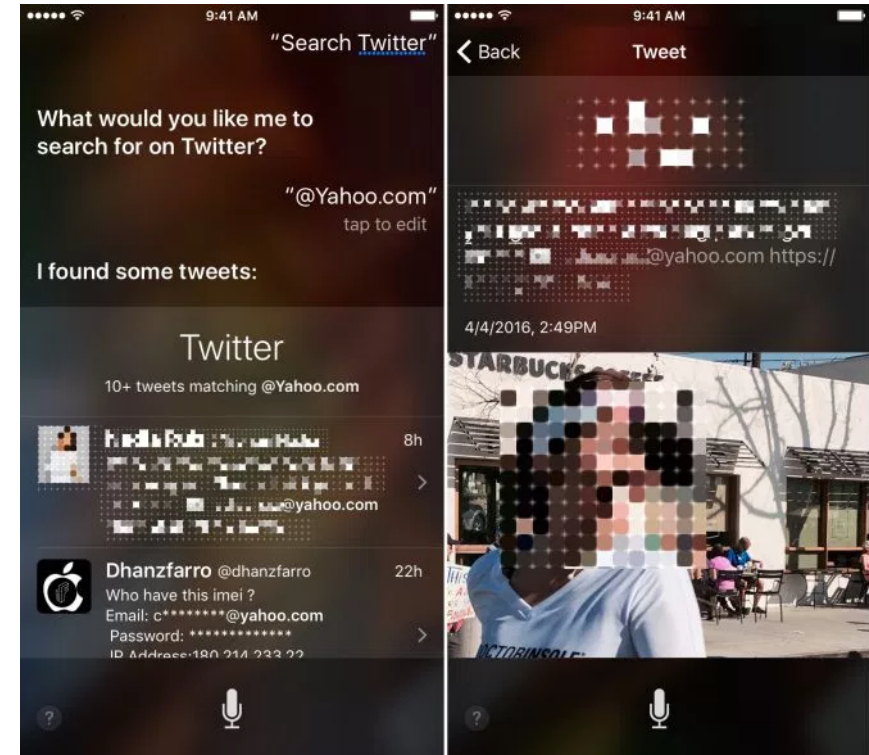
Siri's Lockscreen Bypass A Growing Privacy Issue For iOS Users

In less than 30 seconds, anyone with access to an Apple iPhone or iPad can extract a lot of personal data using Siri, Trend Micro says.

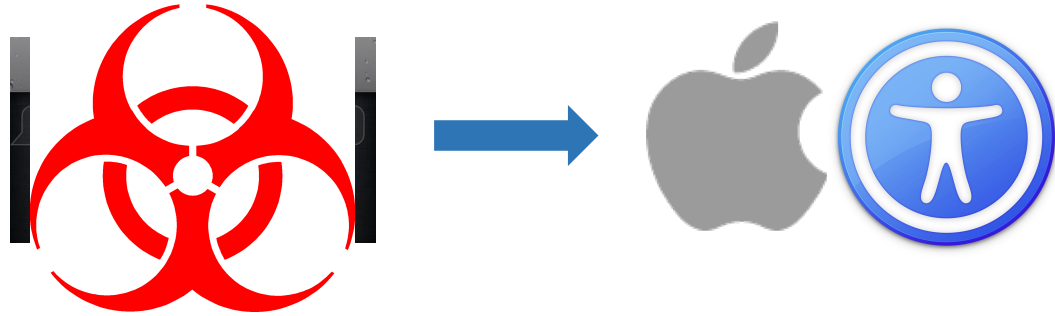
Security vendor Trend Micro has sounded the alarm once again on a continuing issue with Apple's Siri digital assistant that lets anyone with physical access to an iOS device to interact with it and easily extract data even if the device is locked.

In a [blog post](#) today, security researchers from the company said it takes just 30 seconds for someone to extract names, phone numbers, and calendar entries -- or even post to a connected social media account -- from a locked iOS device using simple voice commands.

"A locked device should not disclose the owner's identity and contact information, as well those of the owner's friends, family, and contacts," the researchers wrote. "Siri bypasses this and provides detailed information and other functions on a locked mobile device."



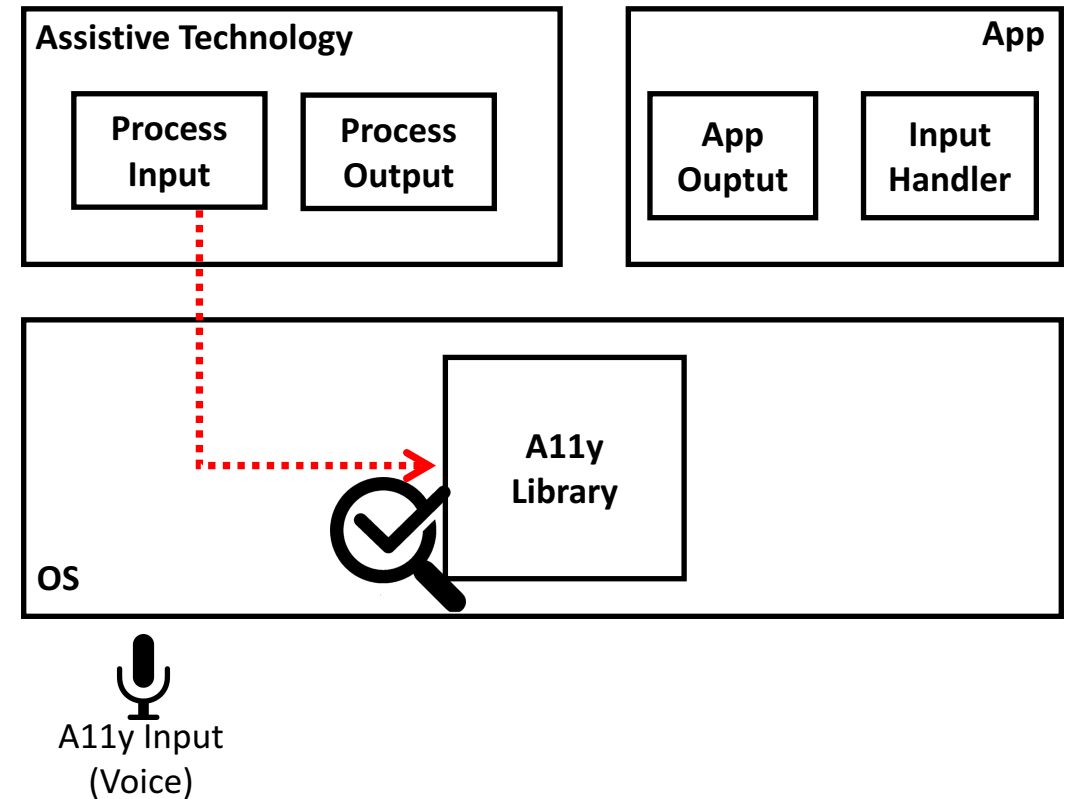
At OS Level



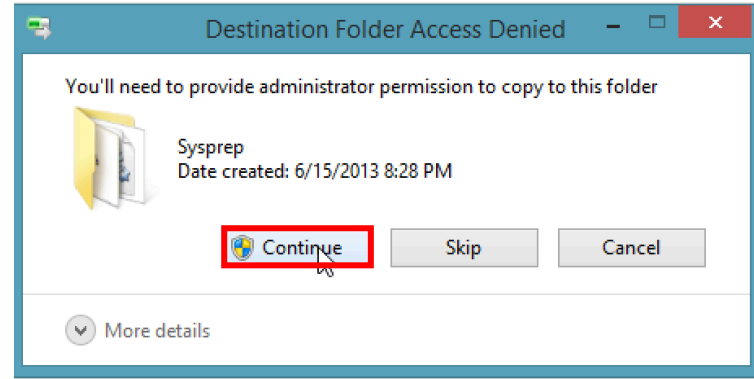
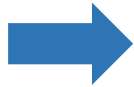
Access control is required

Assistive technology allowed to access a11y?

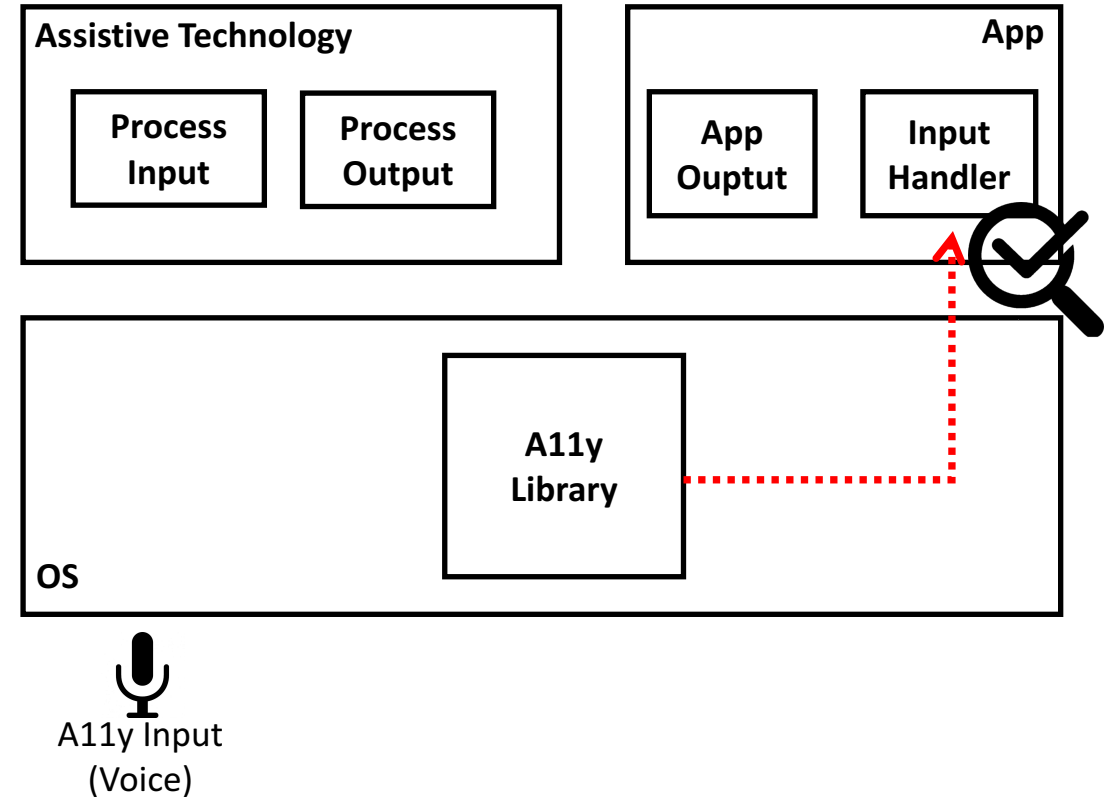
If not, any program (possibly **malware**) can access it!



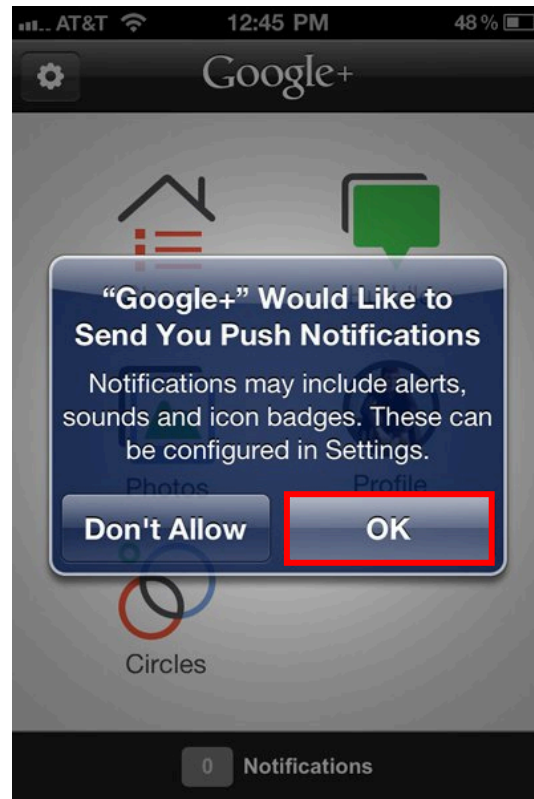
At Application Level



Distinguish User input from A11y Input
Do not allow to perform **security sensitive** UI!



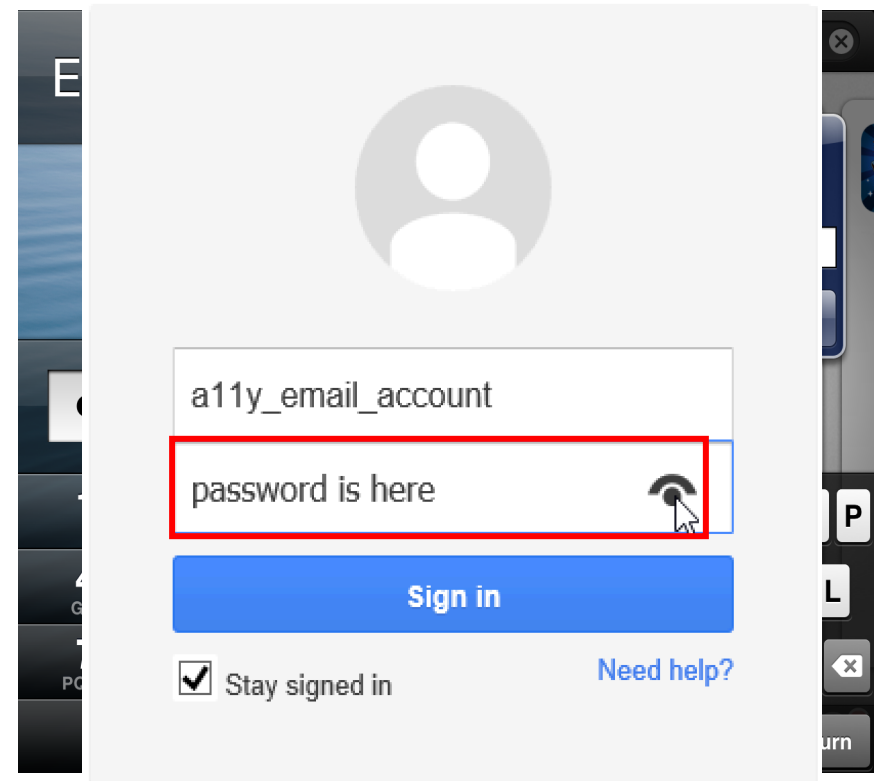
Permission Views in iOS



A malicious app can click this!

A11y Output Have a Conflict with System Features

- Visual feedback as accessibility
 - **No tactile feedback** in touch-screen devices
 - To reduce *typo*, OS provides visual feedback
 - Assumes **only user** can see it
 - Existing feature breaks its security
 - **Screenshot!**
 - iOS6: Private API allows screenshot
 - Windows: no restriction at all
 - Android: screen recording permission



Attacks on Missed Checkpoints

- We found 12 new vulnerable points
 - Windows (3)
 - 2 Privilege escalation, 1 password leak
 - Linux (2)
 - Bypassing process boundary, password leak
 - iOS (4)
 - Bypassing sandbox and authentication
 - Privilege escalation, Password leak
 - Android (3)
 - Bypassing sandbox and authentication
 - password leak

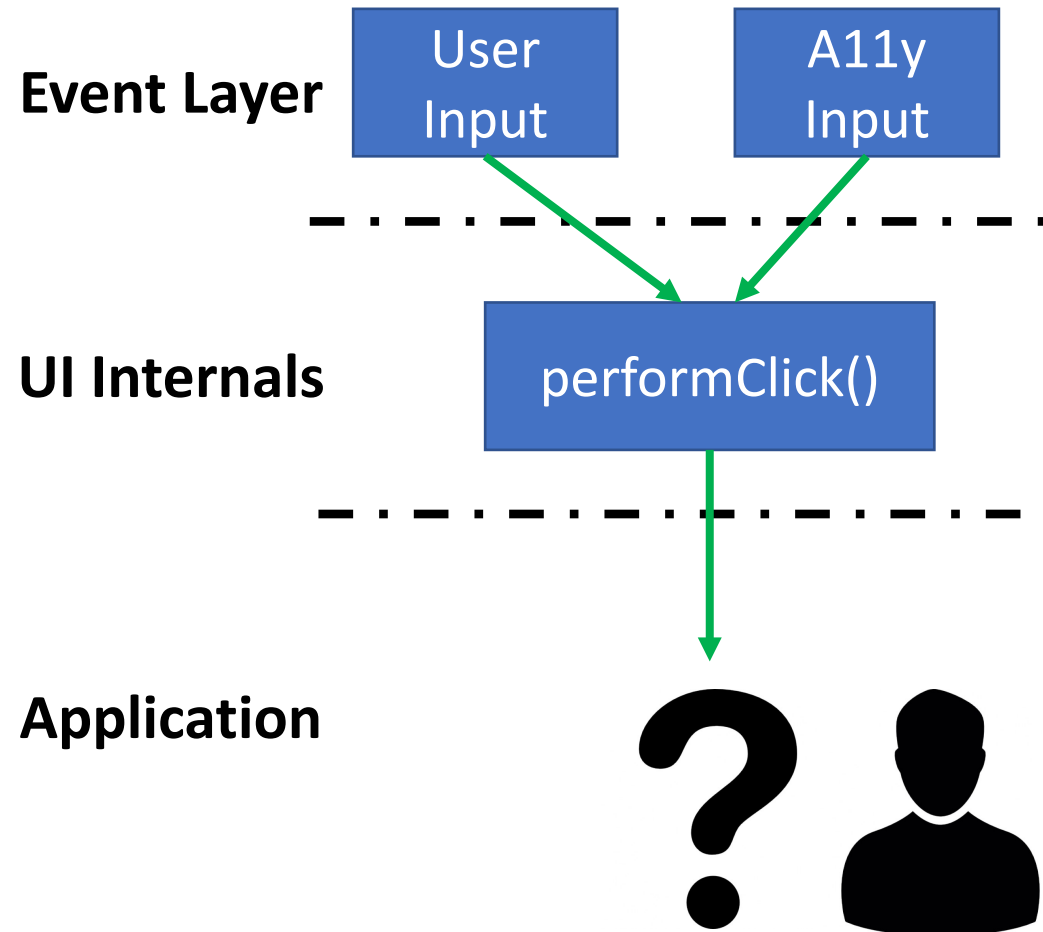
No Authentication for Alternative Input

- Any user, or a program can send voice to Siri
- Simple authentication is not enough
 - Liveness check
 - Challenge-response
- Vendors cannot ignore practical issues
 - Computational power
 - Power consumption
 - etc.

Weak Access Control on A11y Libraries

- Windows: None
- Ubuntu: None
- OS X : None
- iOS 6 : None
- Android: **User settings**

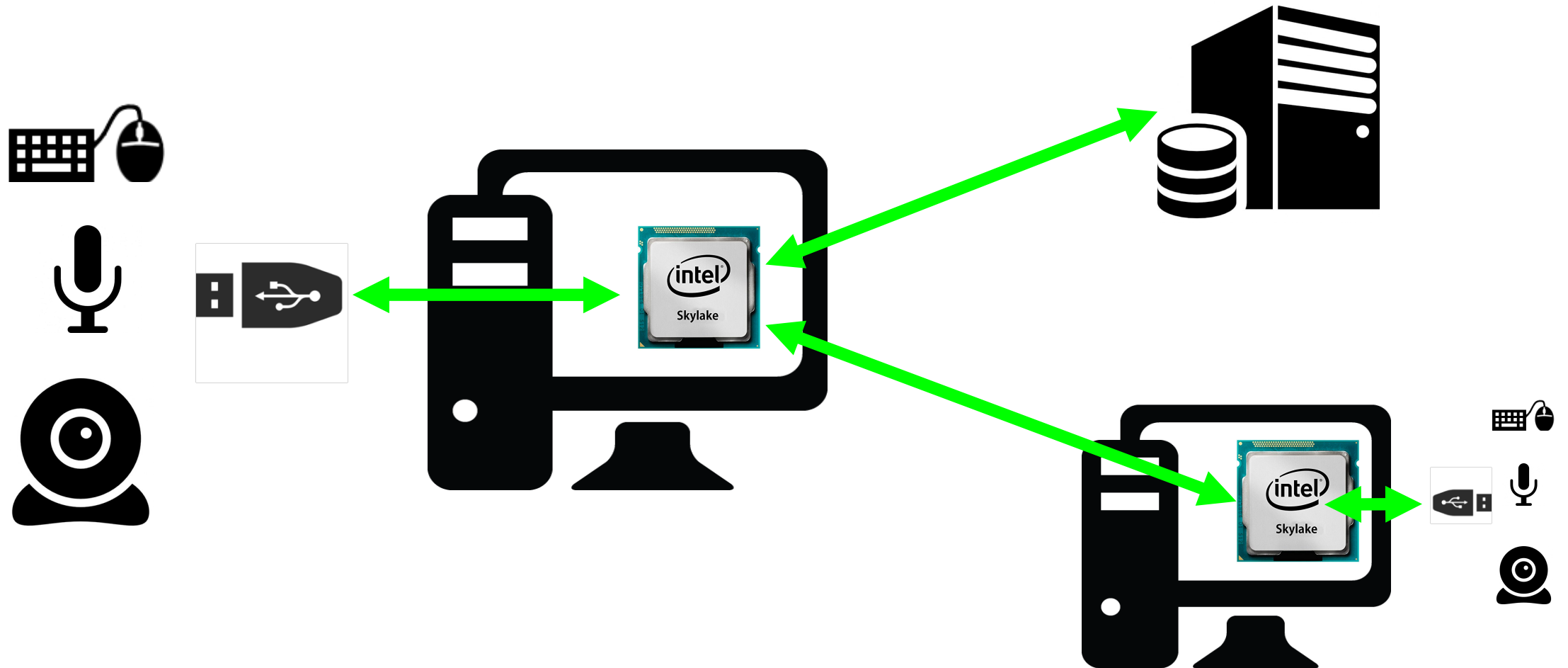
Compatibility Makes the Confusion



Recommendations for A11y

- Apply **access control** on a11y library
- Provide mechanism to **distinguish a11y** I/O from the real I/O requests
- For the security sensitive UIs, get input with **proper authentication**.

Bringing Assurance of User I/O in Intel SGX



Motivation & Problem

- Intel SGX
 - Provides a trusted execution environment only with hardware TCB
 - Security of an enclave is guaranteed even under the untrusted OS
- Challenges: SGX does not have any secure user I/O path
 - All I/O event must be handled by the untrusted OS
 - Most of existing works protect I/O through encryption
 - Haven, VC3, Ryoan, SGX-TOR, etc.
 - SGX-IO [CODASPY '17]
 - Requires a trusted hypervisor

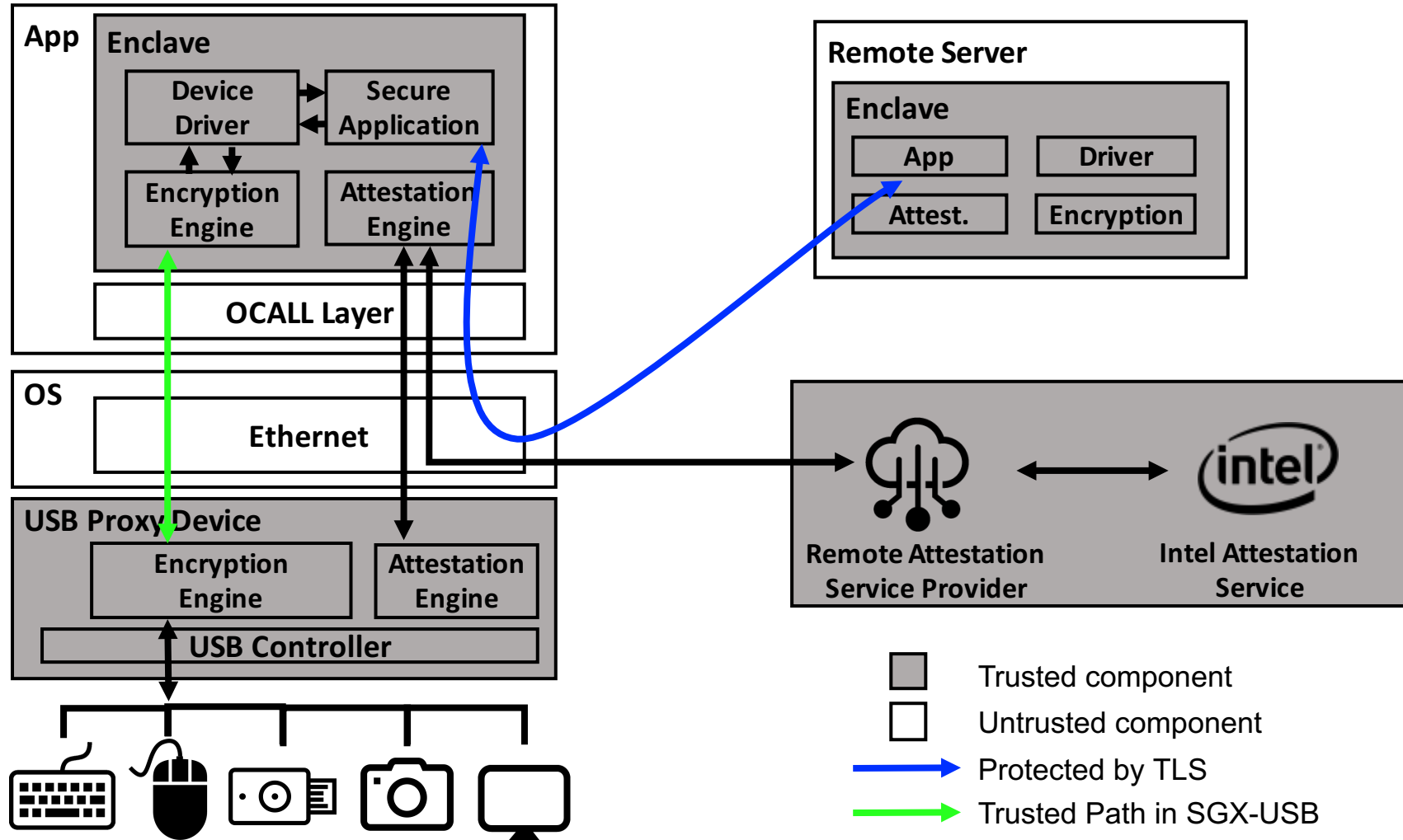
SGX-USB Overview

- Goal
 - Establish a trusted channel between a USB port and an enclave program to securely support the USB device I/O in an enclave
- Place a trusted hardware at the USB port (USB Proxy Device)
 - Authenticates with an enclave (remote attestation)
 - Delivers USB packet through the secure communication channel
- Enclave program
 - Interprets USB packets (driver)
 - Processes I/O at the user-level

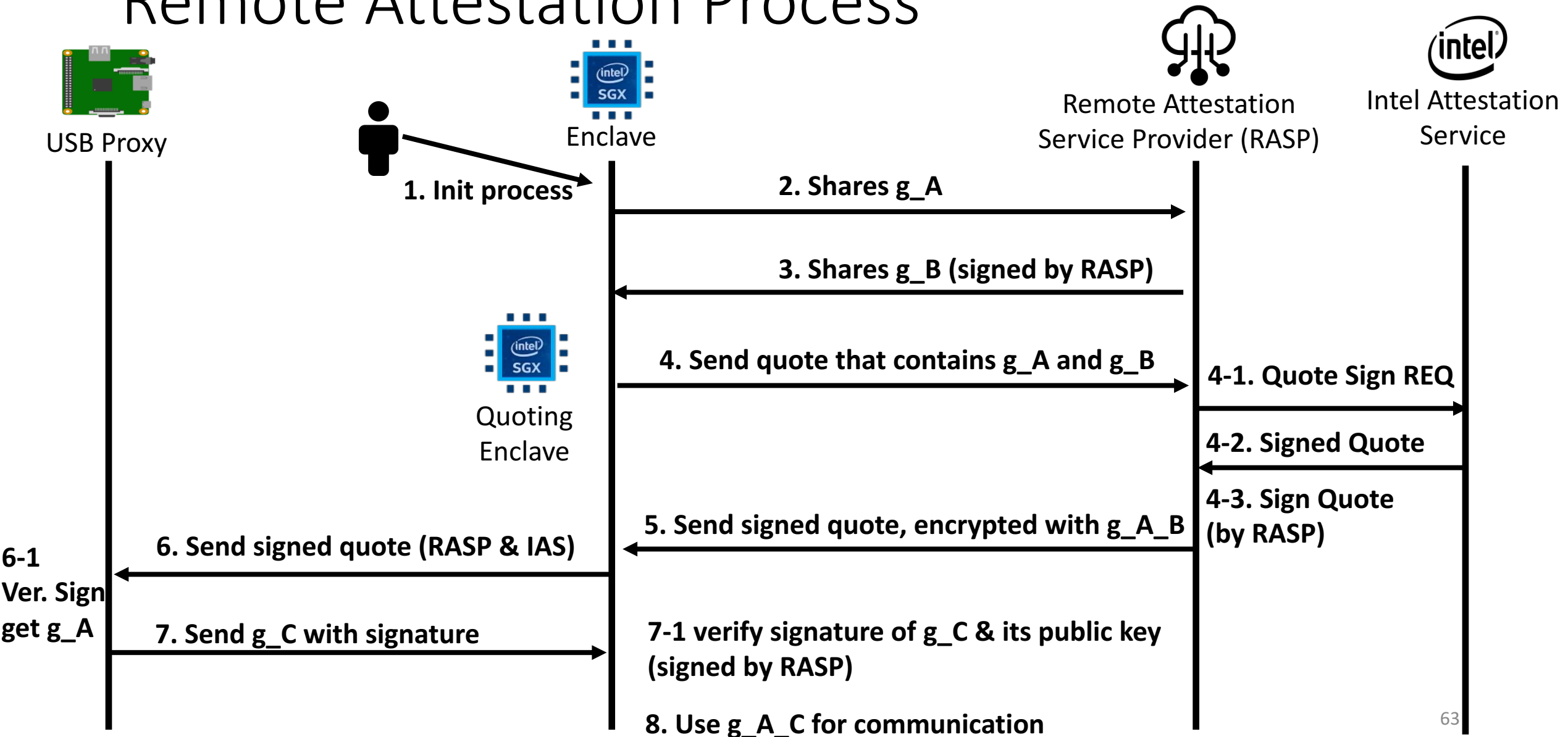
Threat Model

- Trust
 - The processor
 - The application that runs in an enclave
 - The remote attestation infrastructure
 - Building blocks for USB proxy device
 - Two public keys – from Intel and from Service Provider
- Do not trust
 - Do not trust OS and other applications
- Attackers do not have physical access to the devices

Architecture



Remote Attestation Process



A User's Workflow

- If user wants to communicate with AuthMgr, then
 - Initiates RA process
 - The enclave authenticates with the RASP
 - USB Proxy Device authenticates with the enclave (shared g_A_C)
 - Display authentication information

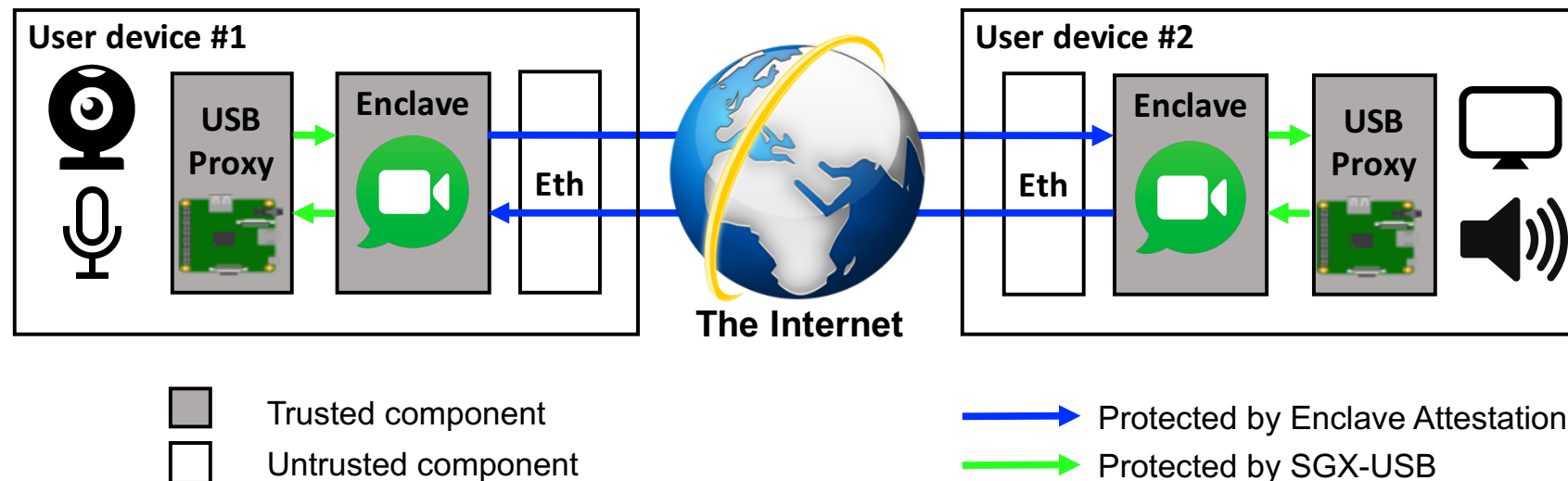


channel,
g., passw
thentica



Use Cases

- Password manager & 2-factor authentication
 - User types passwords, and it only delivered to an enclave program
 - The program in enclave gets cookie and delivers the cookie to the application
- Secure video chat
 - Camera, microphone, display, speaker, etc.

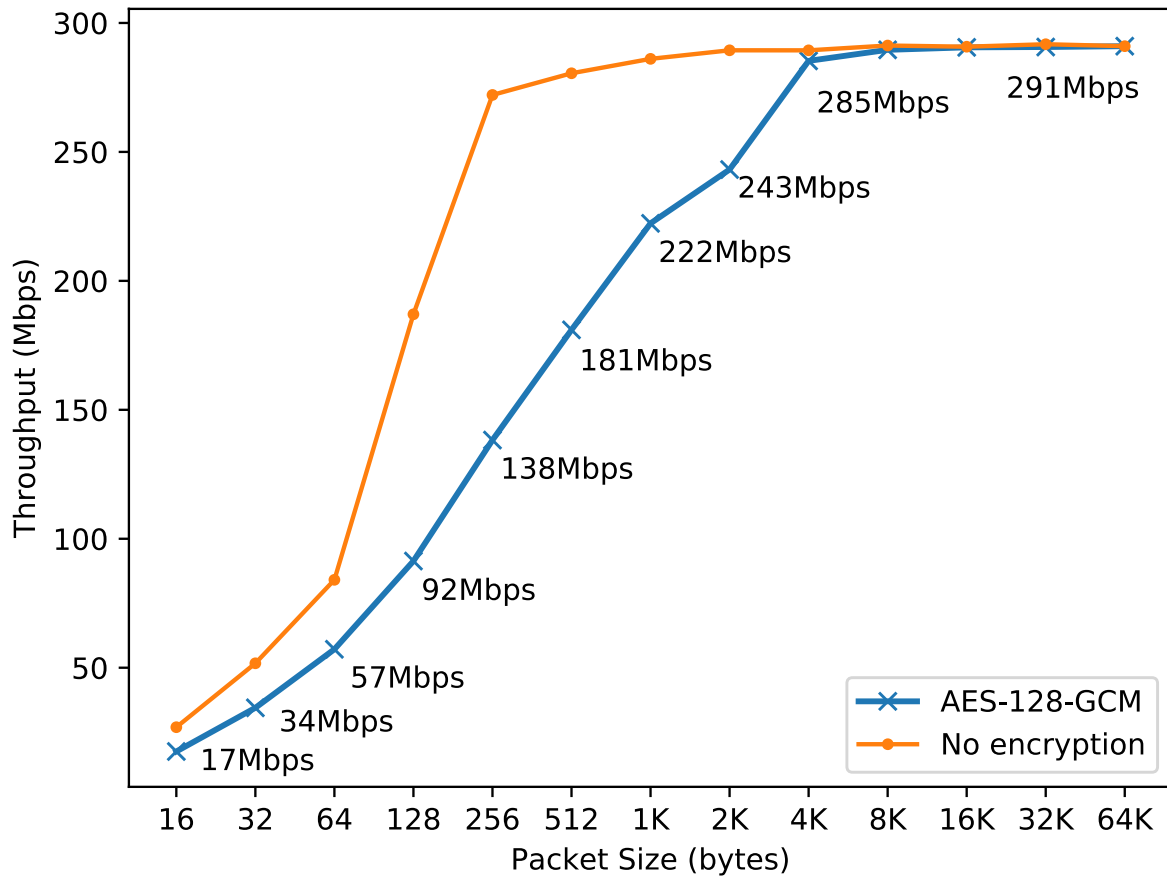


Implementation

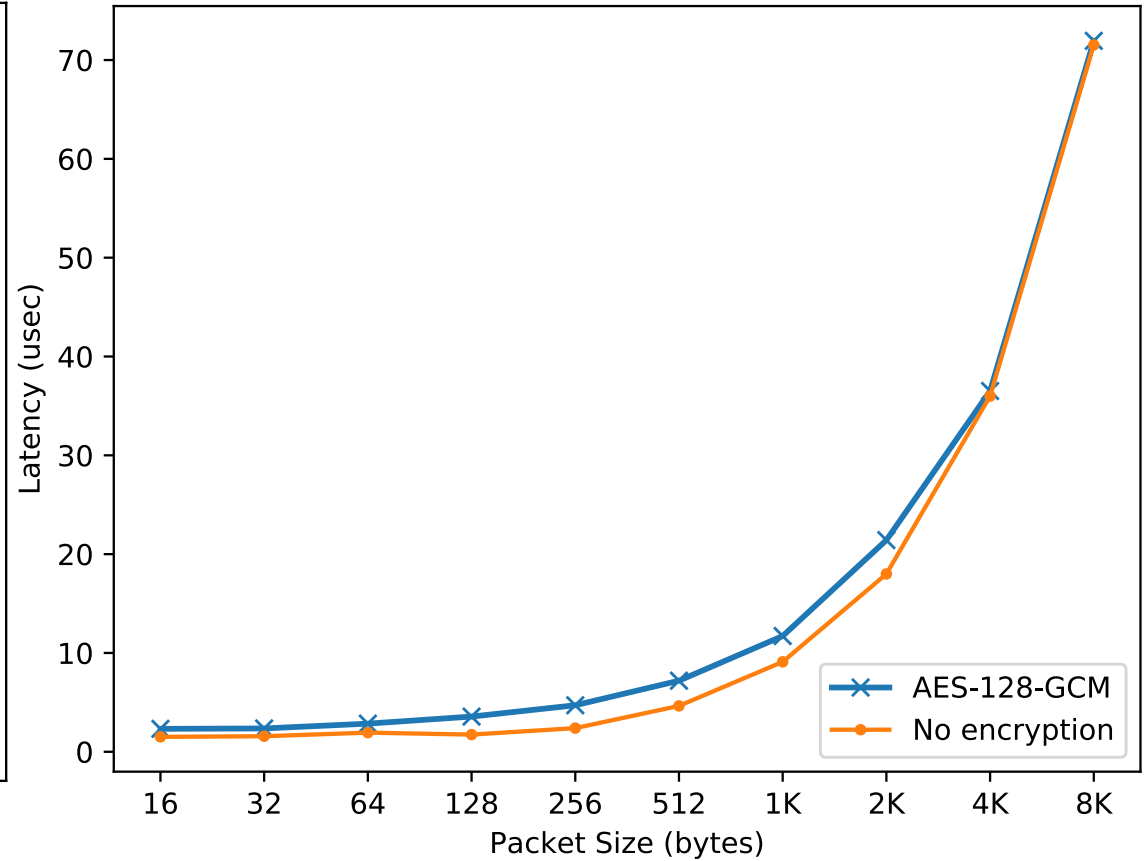
- Prototype of SGX-USB
 - AuthMgr: get password input from a keyboard
 - Raspberry Pi 3 for USB Proxy Device
 - Implemented USB HID driver for keyboard in enclave
 - The RASP server
- ~ 4700 lines of C++ code

Evaluations

- Throughput



- Latency



Discussions

- General I/O support
 - All USB devices. Possibly support devices through RDMA
- Feasibility of hardware implementation
 - Required logics: USB Host, Networking, and Crypto (AES & ECHDE)
 - Small firmware can drive the logics
- Availability
 - Inherent limitation of Intel SGX

Conclusion

- Building Trust in the User I/O in Computer Systems
- Integrity
 - Gyrus: authorizing outgoing network traffic using user input data
- Confidentiality
 - M-aegis: provide end-to-end encryption of user input/output by implementing encryption layer on top of the UI layer
- Authenticity
 - A11y attack: pointed out security problems caused by missing checks for the source of user input and the destination of system output
- Assurance
 - SGX-USB: establishing a secure channel between a USB device and an enclave to provide integrity, confidentiality, and authenticity of user input