

Requirements for Coherent Web Security Framework

Jeff “=JeffH” Hodges
IETF-79 Beijing

Chartered Item

- Deliverables
 - A document illustrating the security problems Web applications are facing and listing design requirements. This document shall be Informational.

Motivations

- Multitude of classes of issues
 - “content” aka “a web app”
 - .js embedded or retrieved? From where?
 - User input allowed? Can it subvert web app?
 - XMLHttpRequest, Flash sockets, ...
 - etc.
 - Network
 - Secure transport on or off?
 - Combinations thereof

Motivations, cont'd

- Plethora of Disjoint Approaches
 - Flash policies
 - conveyed by file crossdomain.xml, unique syntax
 - ABE (Application Boundaries Enforcer)
 - conveyed by a file, unique syntax
 - HSTS/CSP/CORS
 - conveyed by unique headers, unique syntaxes
 - STS-ng (others?)
 - conveyed via DNS ?

Question

- What is “policy” ?
 - Is there a difference between “mandate” and “policy” ?
 - Need to answer & define
- Suggestion..
 - Use these terms from RFC 4949..
 - security policy
 - policy rule
 - A “mandate” is a particular “policy rule”

Security Policy Conveyance Mechanisms On Table

- HTTP headers
- DNS (augmented w/ dnssec)
- host-meta / crossdomain.xml (ie "file" (+DNS?))
- TLS extensions
- cert extensions

Policy Scopes On Table

- Policy domains of applicability
 - Web App code/data (aka “content”) policies
 - E.g. CSP
 - HTTP verbs/methods policies
 - E.g. ABE
 - per origin policies
 - HSTS, CSP, ABE
 - Cross-origin policies (e.g CORS)
 - Network operations (e.g. HSTS)
- cookie-based policies
 - Do not necessarily provide isolation via Path attribute, thus don't work well for per-resource policies

Various Issues

- Tension between policy scope expressiveness and deployment models
 - e.g. `http://example.com/~user/public_html`
 - Users can muck with web apps emitted by `example.com` and other users
 - e.g. mapping keys to domain names in DNS
 - Map keys to “`example.com`” ?
 - Apply to all subdomains thereof ?
 - What if one's WWW and SMTP keys differ ?
 - Or map only to explicit “`mail.example.com`”, “`www.example.com`”, domains, etc?
 - What about DNS-based name mapping ?
 - Eg DNAME, via SRV, etc.

Various Issues, cont'd

- i.e. "you *have* to use a new host name, eg 'mail.example.com', to make this work"
- ..is suboptimal from some slice of deployers' perspectives

Various Issues, cont'd

- Policy inheritance
 - Cookies “mapping up the tree”, vs
 - HSTS “mapping down the tree”

Various Issues, cont'd

- Policy management on UAs and in intermediaries
 - Caching / persistence
 - design/impl considerations
 - perf/cost in..
 - Additional bits-on-the-wire
 - UA processing overhead
 - # network connections and round trips

How to Proceed?

- Suggestion..
 - Concoct I-D from this session's presos, use to stimulate discussion, iterate