

Exploring Synergies Between Privacy and Security Enhancing Technologies

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Preliminaries

- ▶ This is a sneak peak for a (so far) non public paper
- ⇒ [David Klein, Benny Rolle, Thomas Barber, Manuel Karl, and Martin Johns.](#)
“General Data Protection Runtime: Enforcing Transparent GDPR Compliance for Existing Applications”. In: *ACM CCS*. To appear. 2023

Preliminaries

- ▶ This talk covers privacy and some aspects of GDPR
 - ▶ Some legal aspects
- ⇒ I'm not a lawyer!

Preliminaries

Setting:

- ▶ User of the software is not an adversary
 - ⇒ Wants to keep software secure
 - ⇒ Wants to comply with GDPR

Security Enhancing Technologies?

Example: Stored Cross-Site Scripting

```
1 app.post('/subscribe', (req, res) => {
2   const email = req.body.email;
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4   db.saveEmail(email);
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The diagram illustrates the flow of user-controlled data in a stored cross-site scripting attack. It consists of three orange arrows: one pointing from the `req.body.email` assignment on line 2 to the `db.saveEmail(email)` call on line 4, a second pointing from the `db.getEmails()` call on line 10 to the `res.render("emails", { emails: data })` call on line 12, and a third pointing from the `res.render` call on line 12 to the `res.render` call on line 12. The annotations are: "User controlled data enters application" (line 2), "Save to storage" (line 4), "Read from storage" (line 10), and "User controlled data is rendered" (line 12).

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- ▶ **Dynamic Taint Tracking**

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- Attach labels to data

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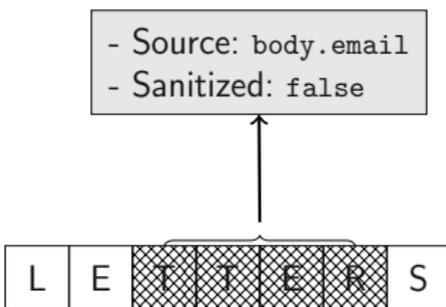
▶ **Dynamic Taint Tracking**

- Attach labels to data
- Can prevent most “Injection Vulnerabilities” (A03 in OWASP Top 10 2021)

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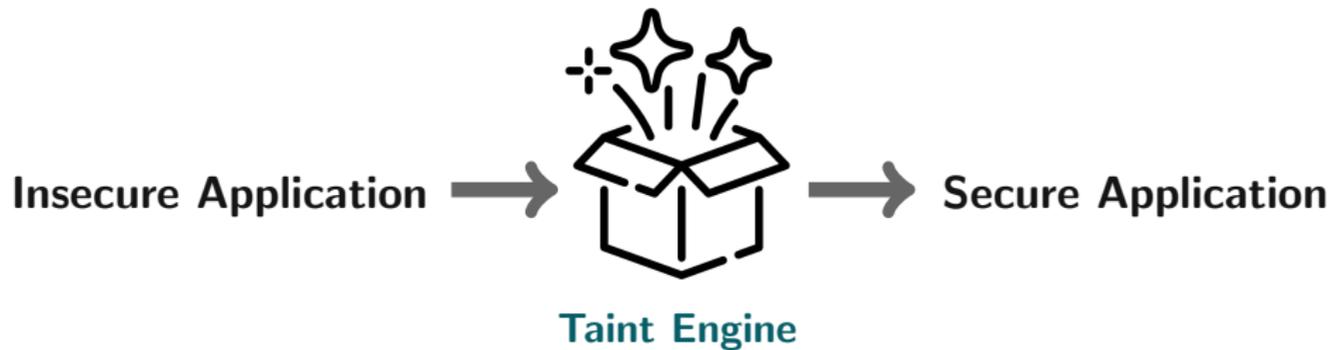
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The diagram illustrates the flow of data from the client to the server and back. A green arrow points from the `req.body.email` property in the `POST` handler to the `email` parameter in the `db.saveEmail(email)` call. Another green arrow points from the `db.getEmails()` call in the `GET` handler back to the `data` variable, which is then passed to the `res.render` function. The annotations highlight the points where metadata is attached, persisted, restored, and sanitized.

From Security to Privacy

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- ▶ If done right, determines what controller can do with PII
 - As seen in Simons talk, great success in the wild 😊

GDPR Violation

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1 app.post('/purchase', (req, res) => {
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4   db.saveOrder( { ...
5     email: email,
6   });
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8   res.send('Purchase successful!');
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Those look fairly similar, right?



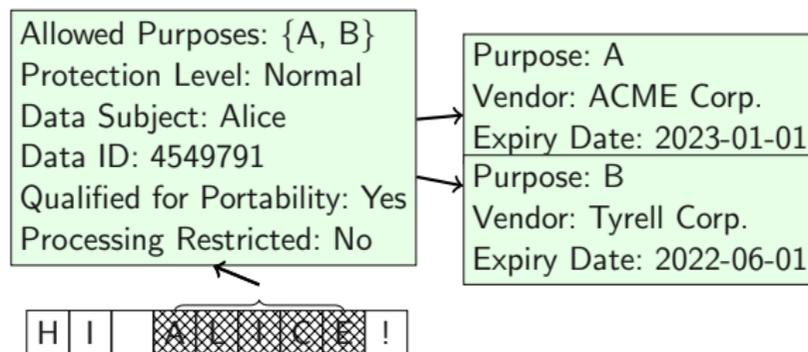
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- ▶ Important difference:
 - Deciding whether data flow is “unwanted” is much more involved for privacy
 - Requires more complex metadata

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GDPR Taint Metadata

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A diagram with green arrows illustrating data flow. One arrow points from the `req.body.email` assignment on line 3 to the `email` property in the `db.saveOrder` call on line 5. A second arrow points from the `email` property in the `db.getEmails()` call on line 13 to the `email` parameter in the `sendNewsletter(email)` call on line 15.

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 - ▶ Prevents detection and prevention of complex Vulnerabilities
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Solution:

- ▶ Rewrite SQL queries on the fly to persist metadata alongside data
- ▶ Before:

```
UPDATE a = ? in tbl WHERE id = ?;
```

- ▶ After:

```
UPDATE a = ?, at = ? in tbl WHERE id = ?;
```

Why don't people use the magic tainting box?

Benchmark	Overhead
avrora	6.8%
batik	11.2%
biojava	104.4%
graphchi	-2.3%
luindex	7.2%
sunflow	-1.2%
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⇒ **Security and Privacy despite Design**

- ▶ What's the maximum overhead for people to apply tainting in production?

Thank you for your attention!



TESTABLE

CASA

CYBER SECURITY IN THE AGE
OF LARGE-SCALE ADVERSARIES

Contact

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