



# Loophole: Timing Attacks on Shared Event Loops in Chrome

**Pepe Vila and Boris Köpf**



[vwzq.net](http://vwzq.net)



@cgvwzq



[github.com/cgvwzq](https://github.com/cgvwzq)

**EVENT DRIVEN PROGRAMMING**

**SO HOT RIGHT NOW**

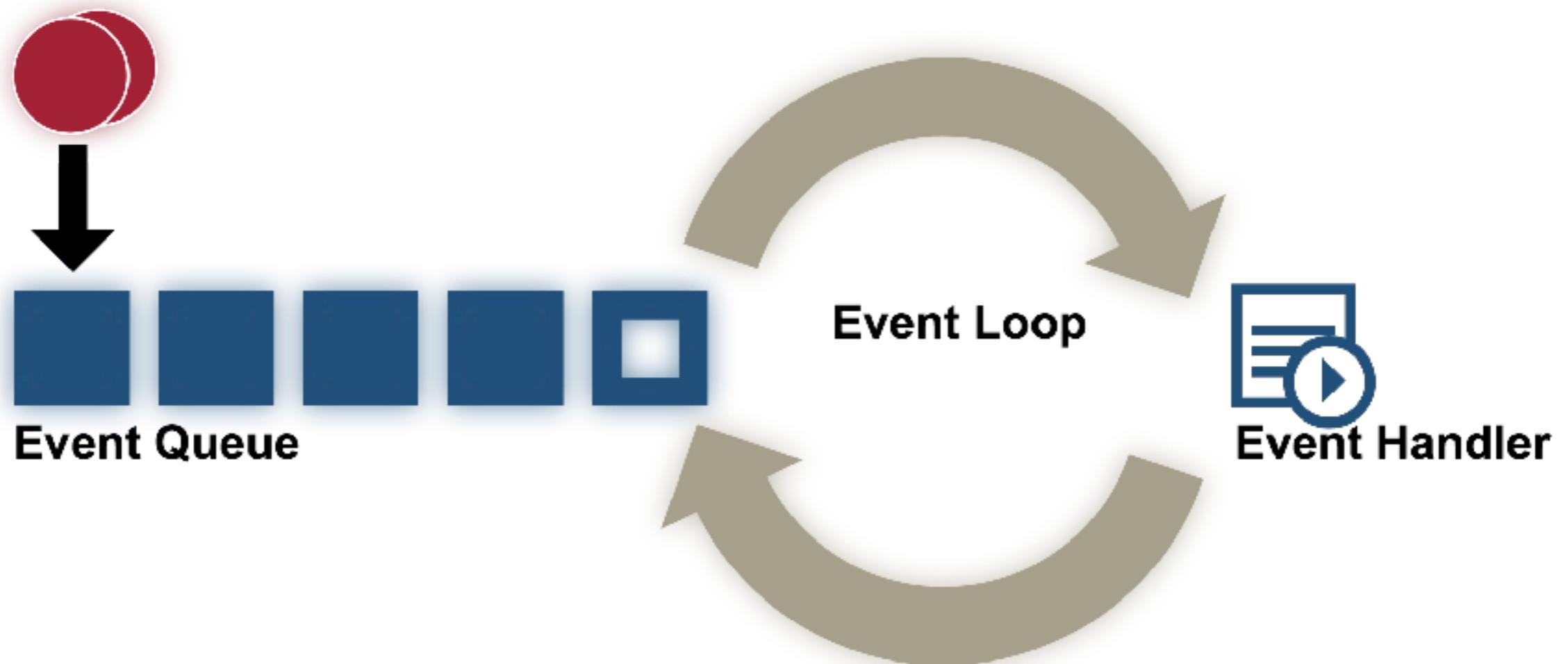


**HTML**



**NGINX**

**node.js**



We exploit 2 different shared Event Loops in Chrome:

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I/O's of the **Host Process**

Main thread's of **Renderers**

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And implement 3 different attacks:

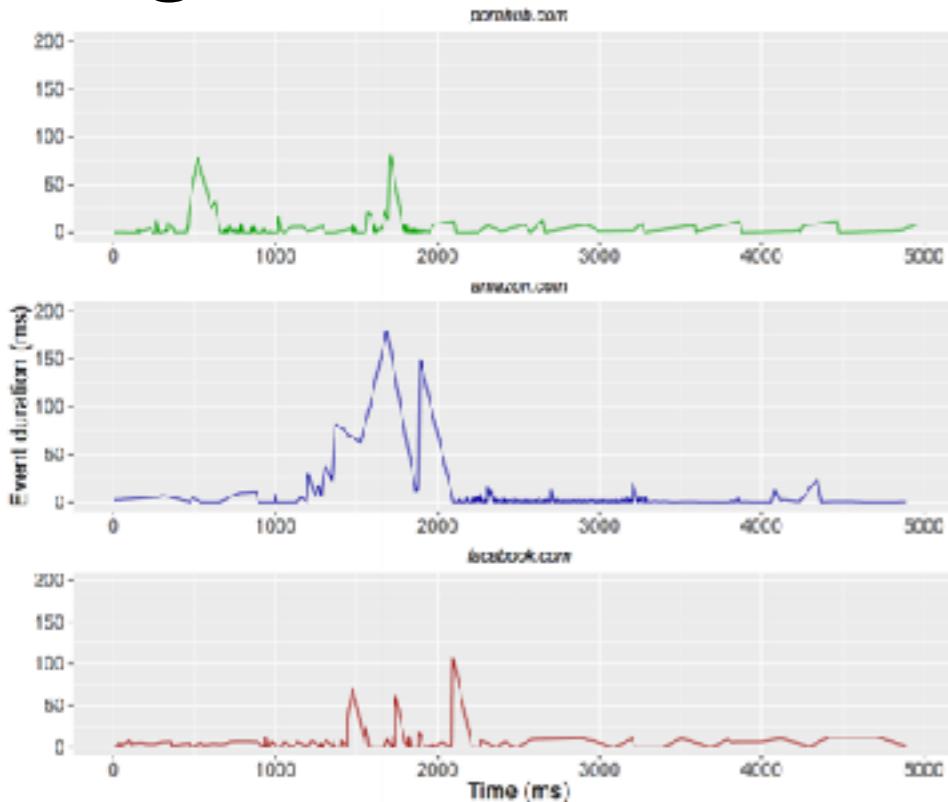
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## Page Identification



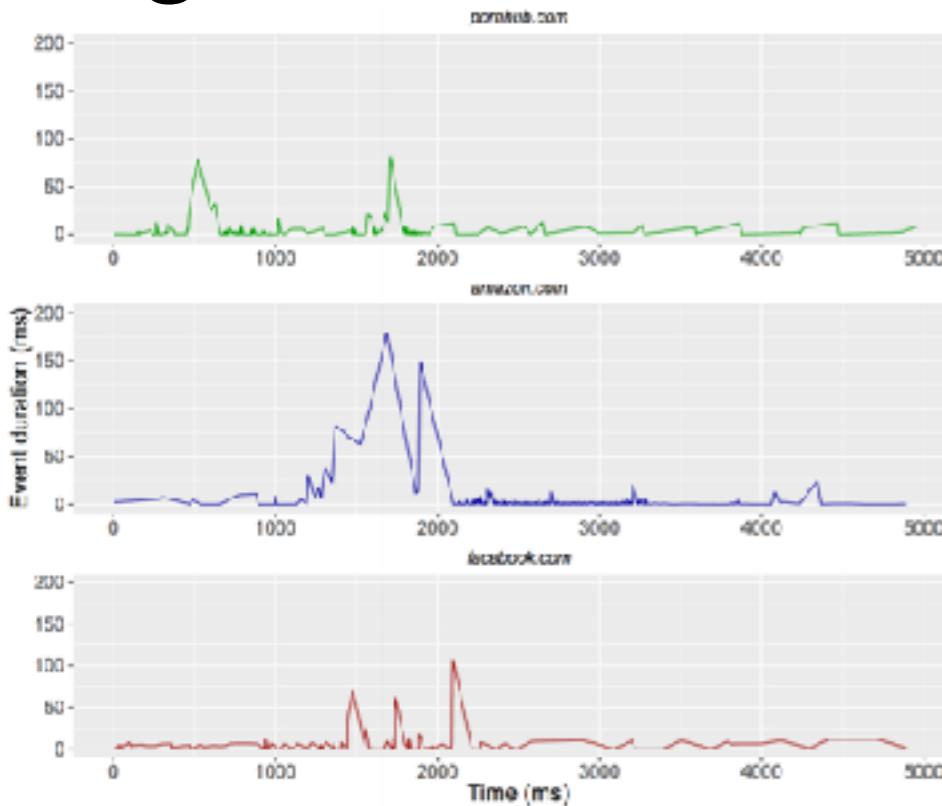
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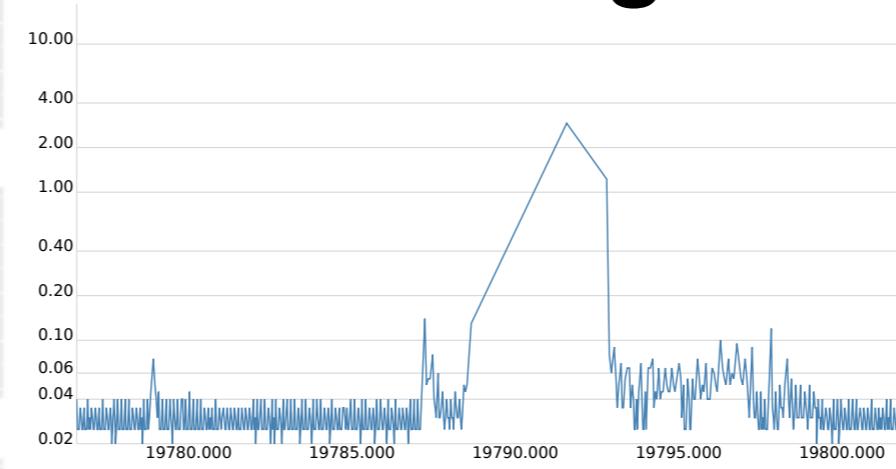
Main thread's of **Renderers**

And implement 3 different attacks:

**Page Identification**



**Inter-keystroke  
Timing**



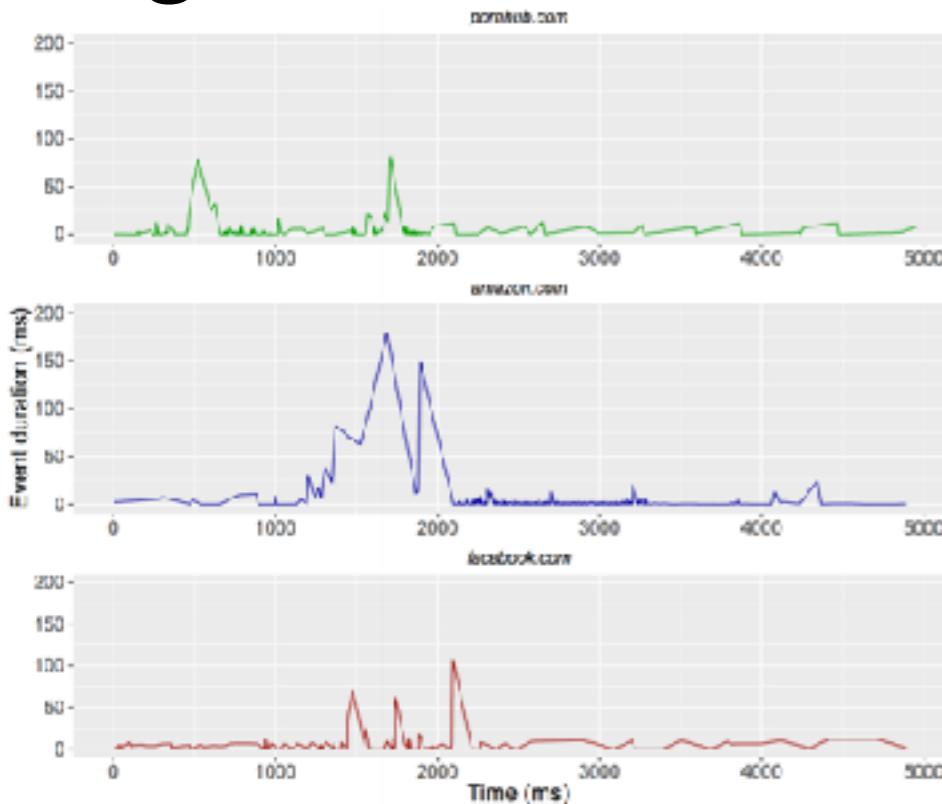
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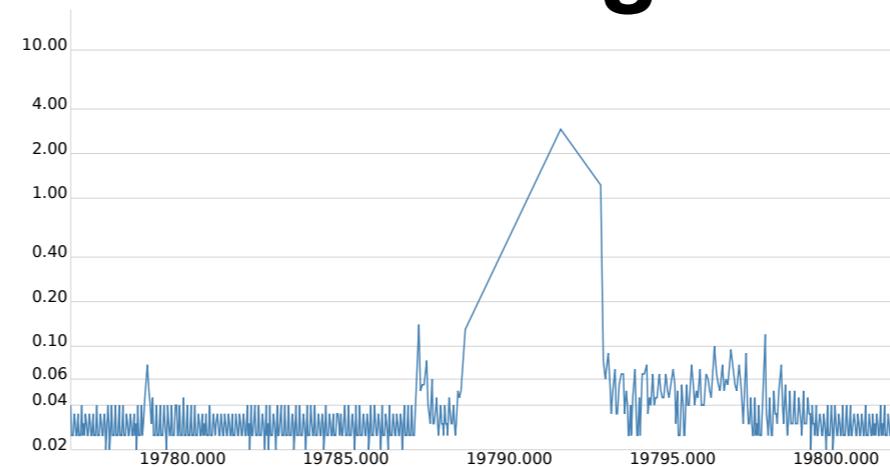
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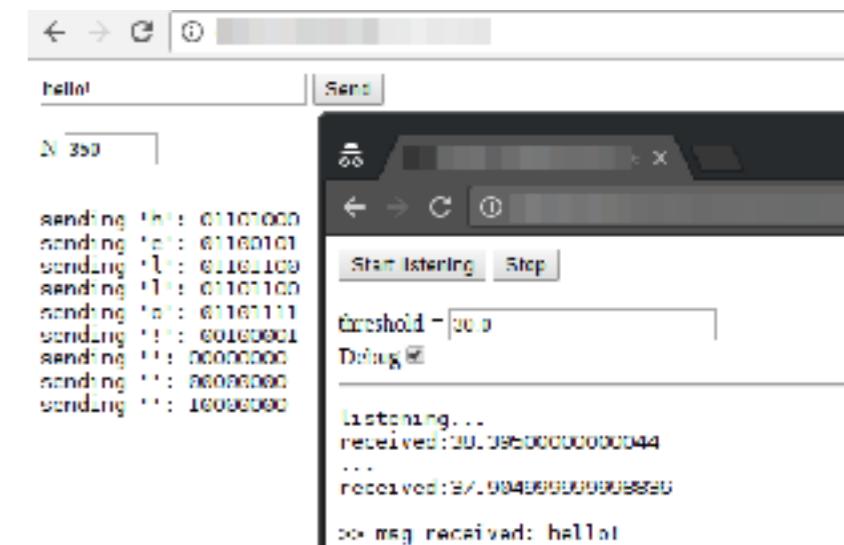
**Page Identification**



**Inter-keystroke  
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**Covert Channel**





**HOWPAP**

# Shared Event Loop

FIFO queue



Dispatcher



----- →  
time

# Shared Event Loop

FIFO queue



Dispatcher



----- →  
time

# Shared Event Loop

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Dispatcher



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# Shared Event Loop

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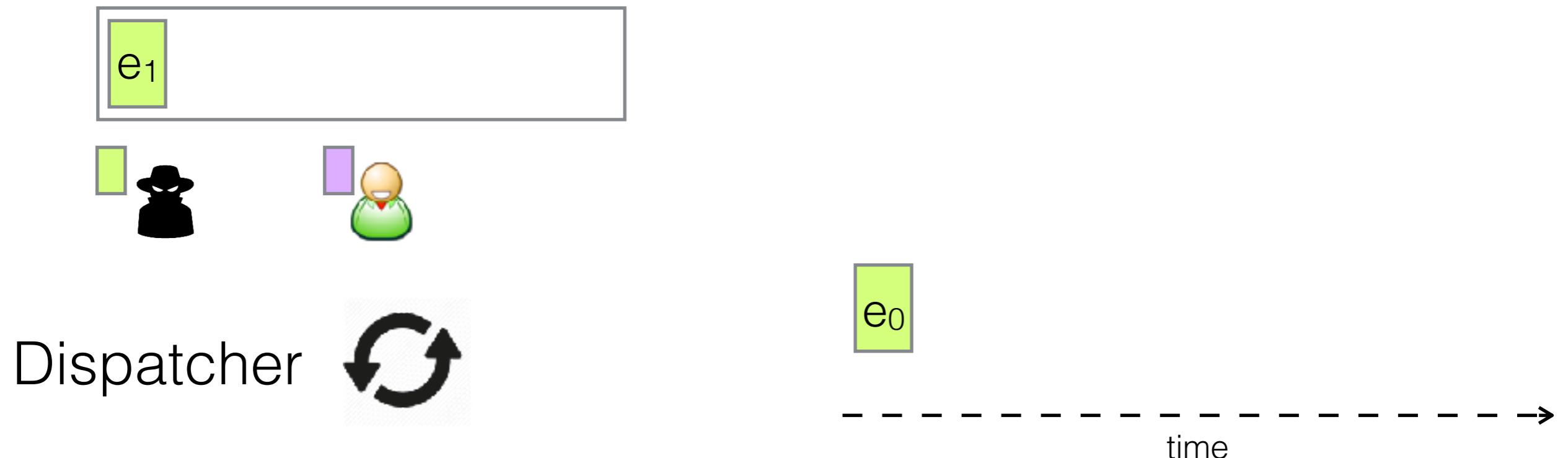
Dispatcher



----- →  
time

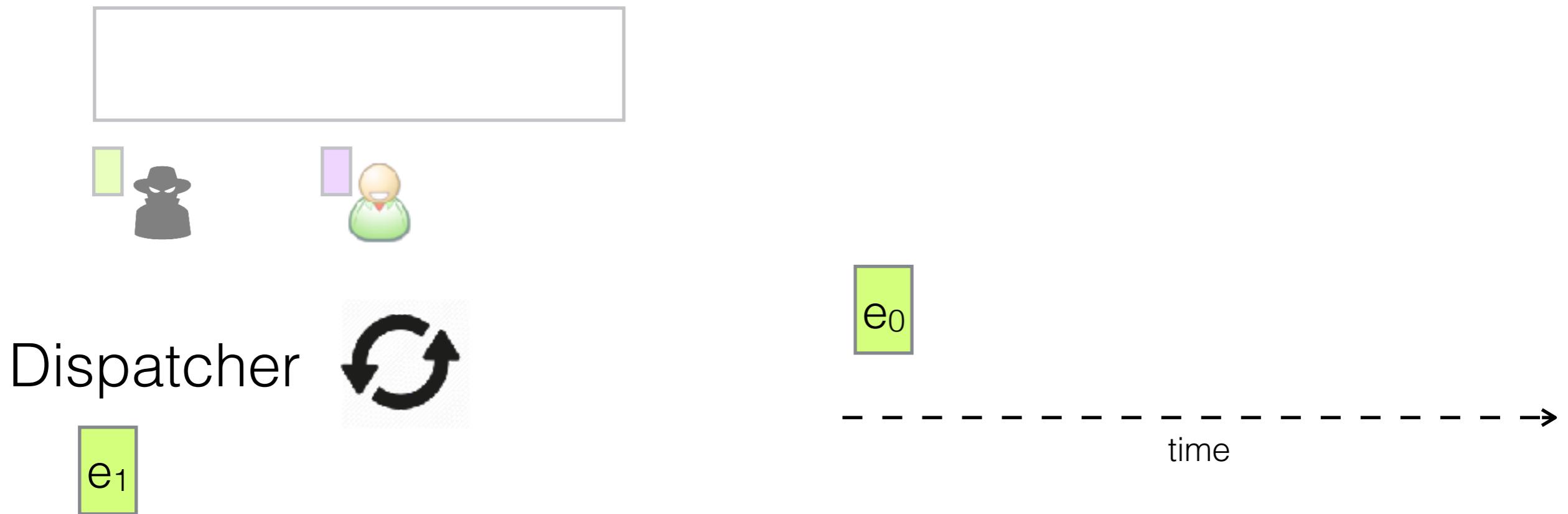
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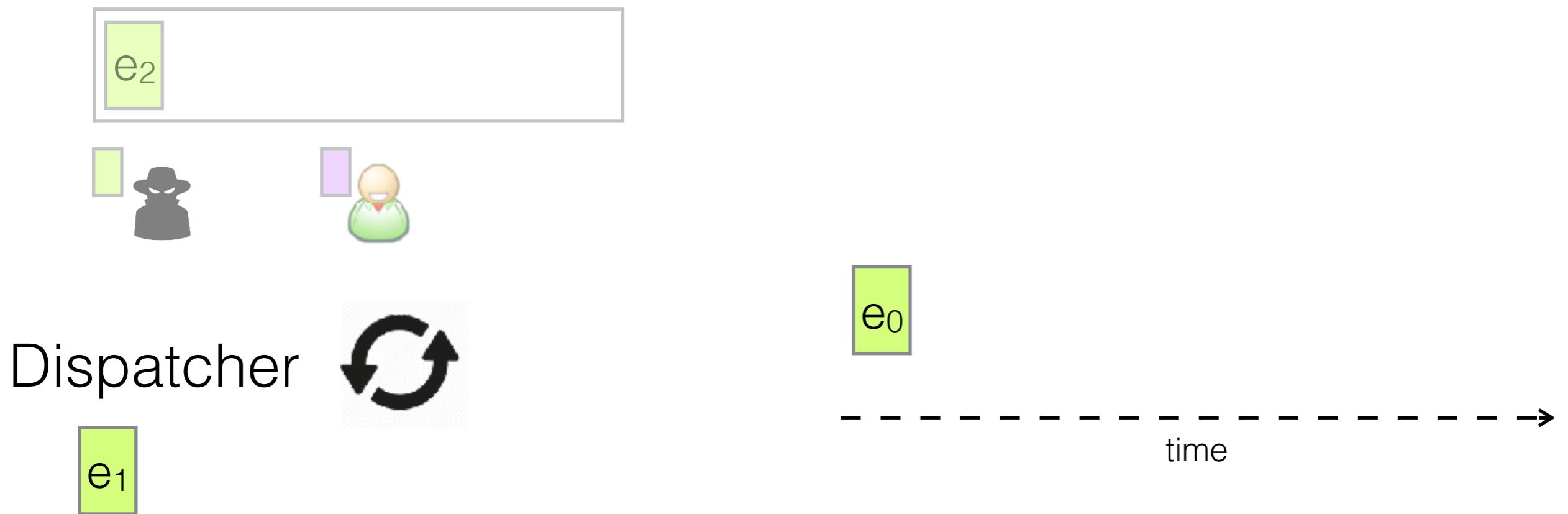
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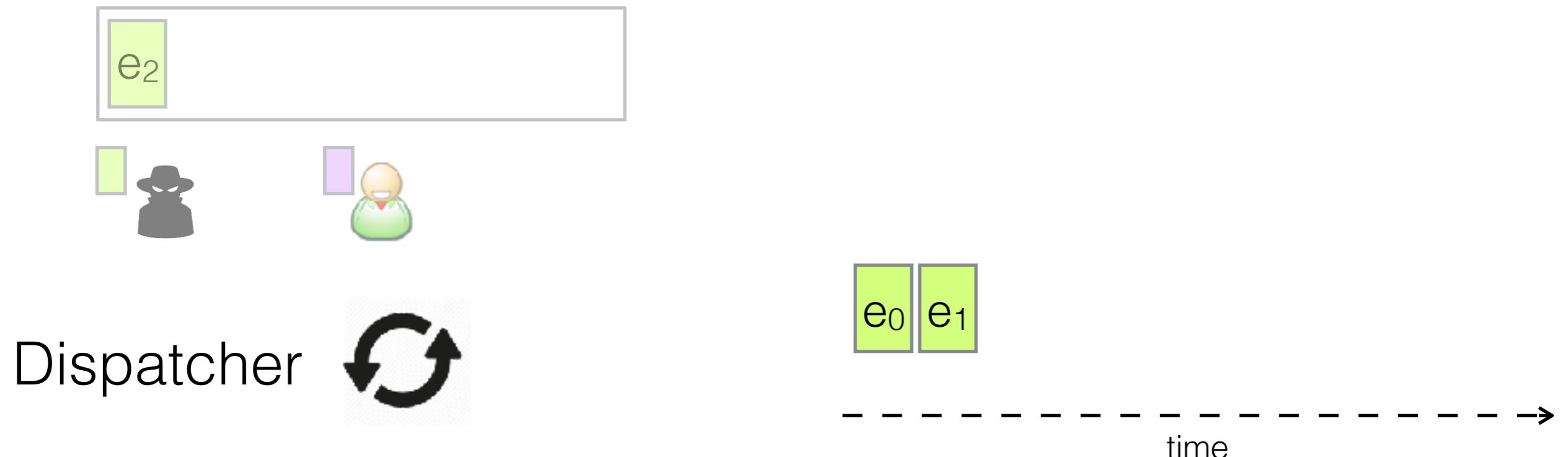
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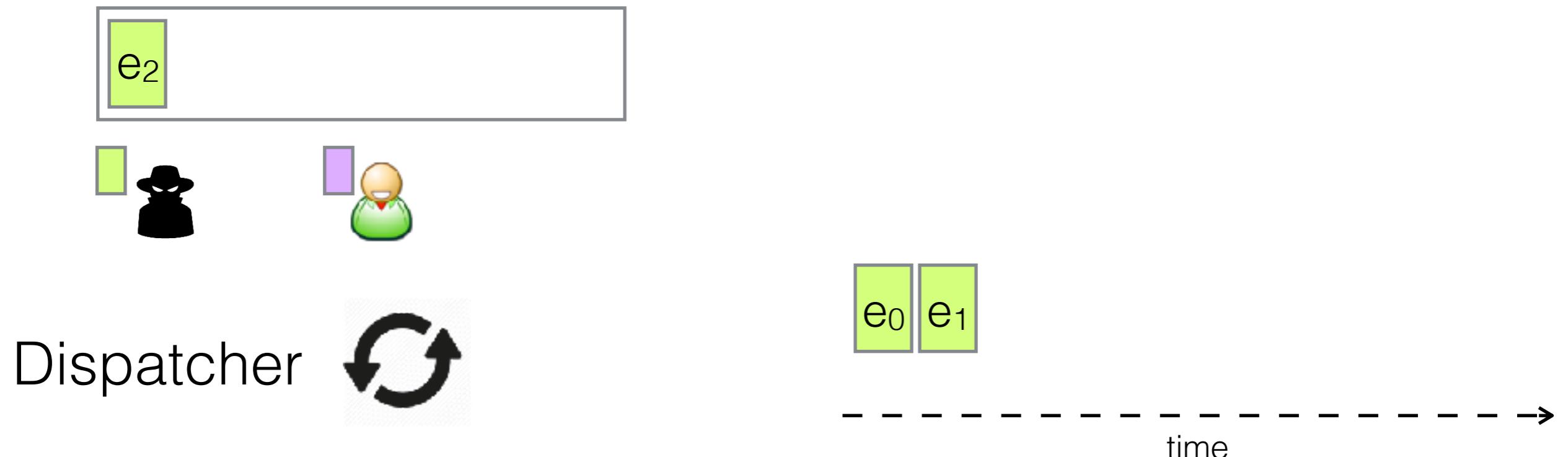
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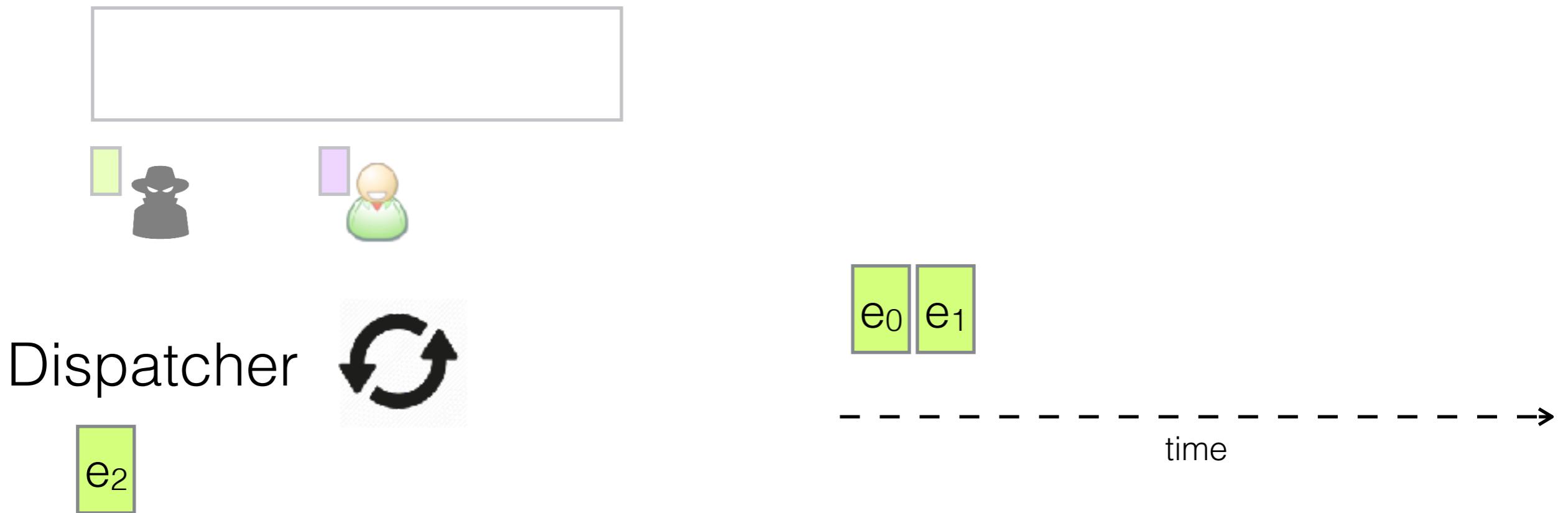
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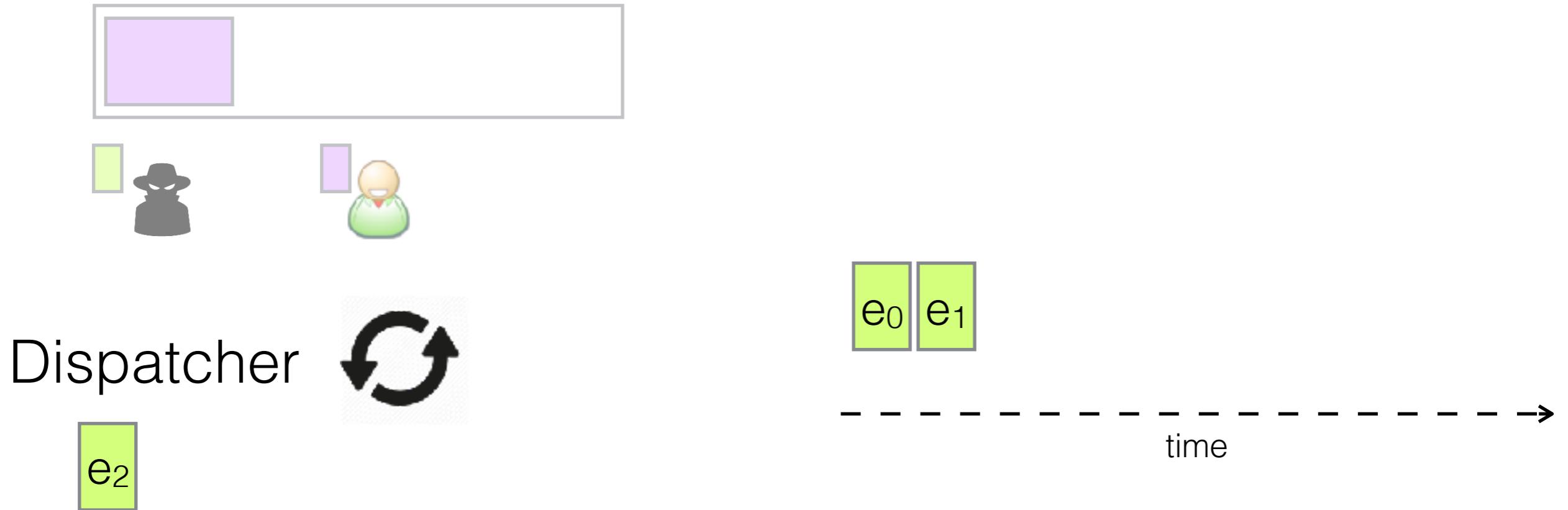
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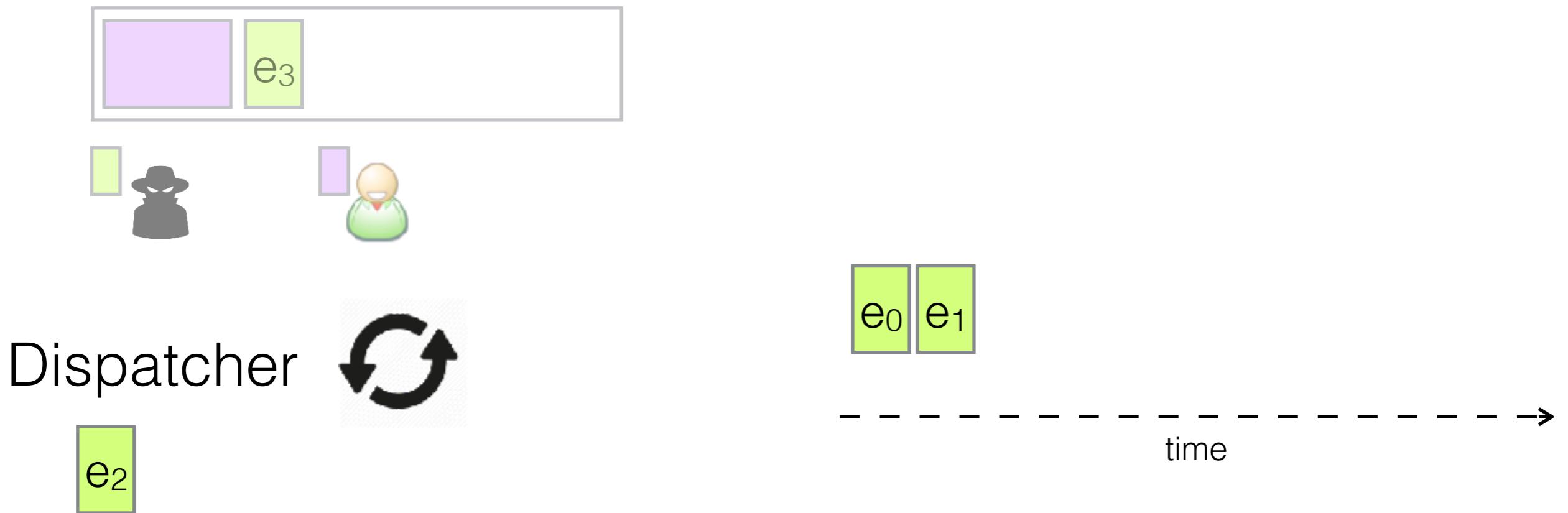
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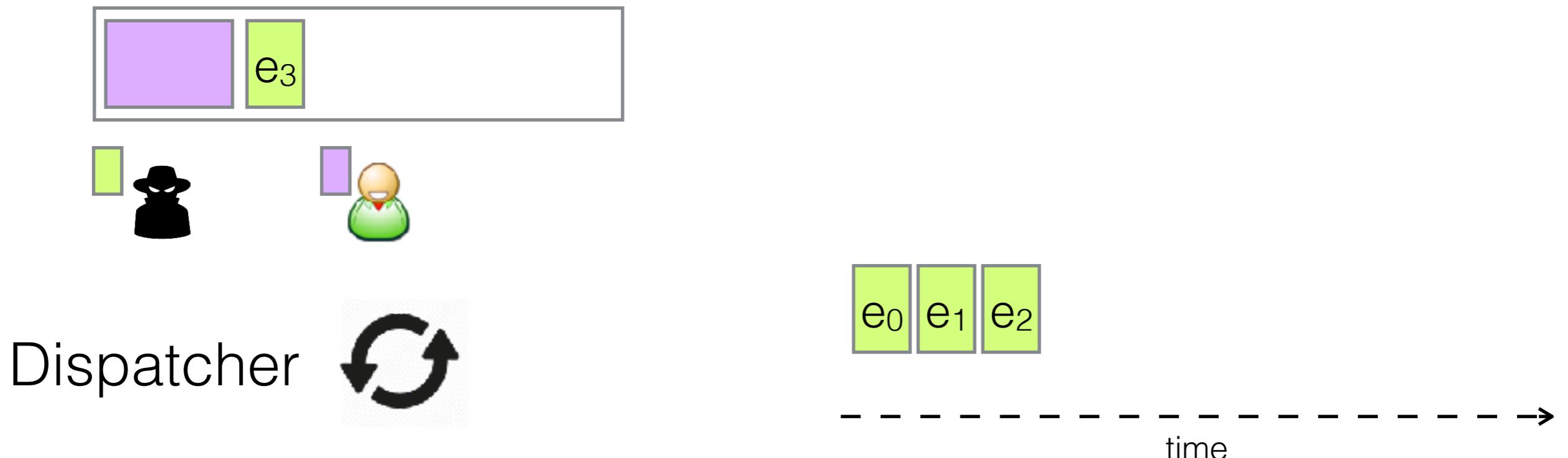
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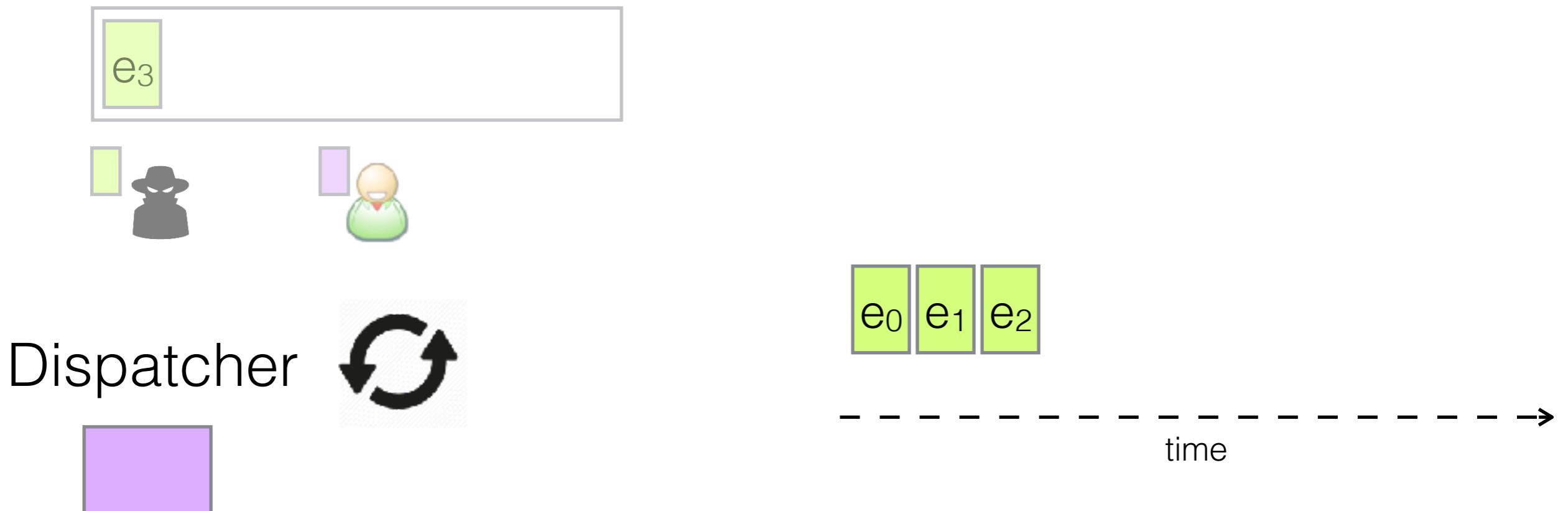
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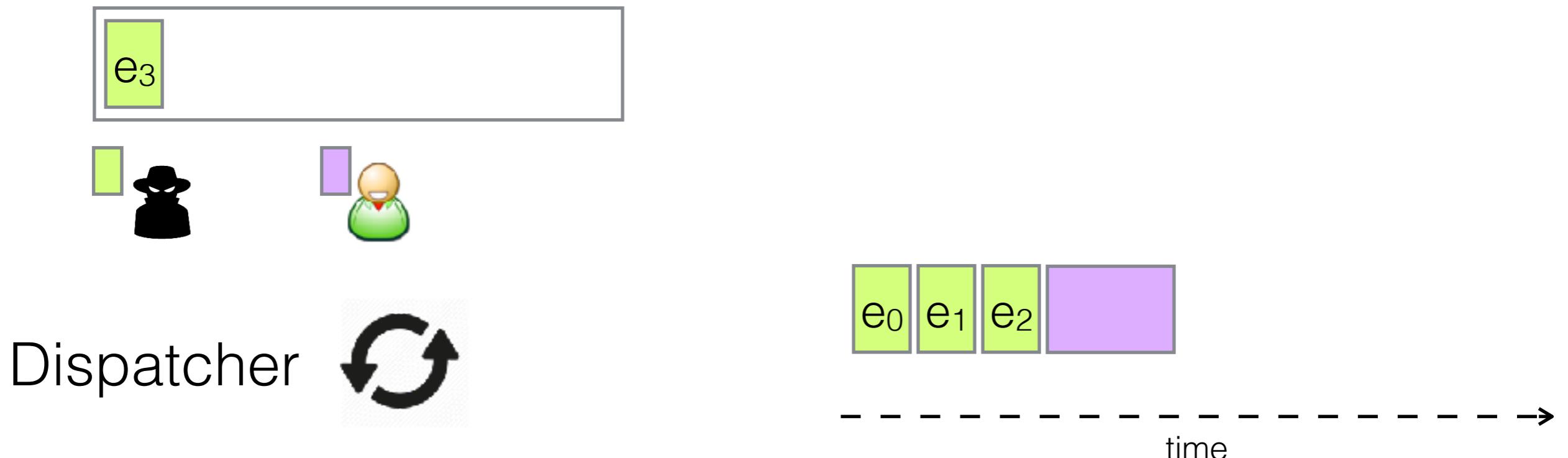
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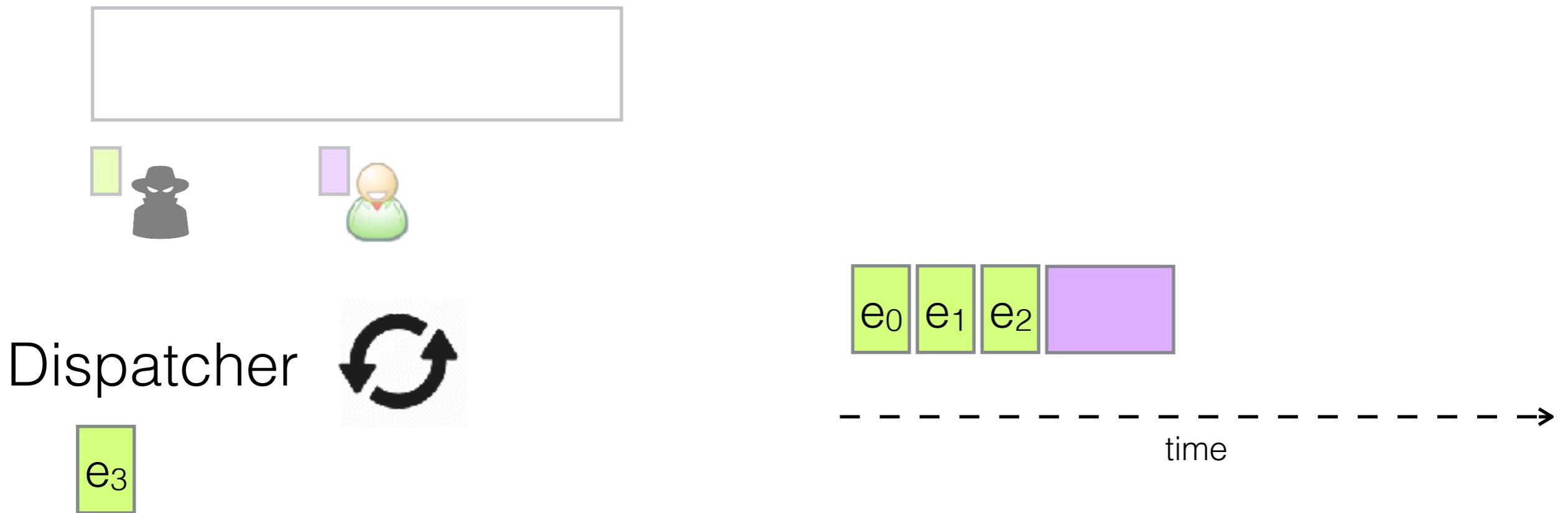
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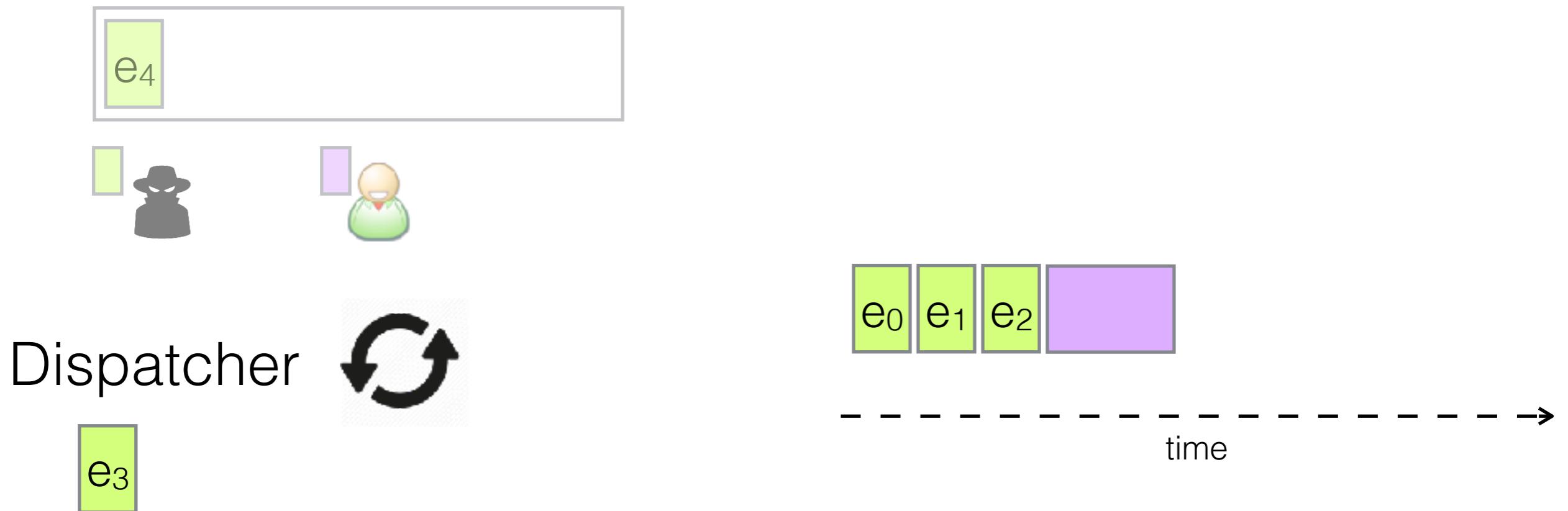
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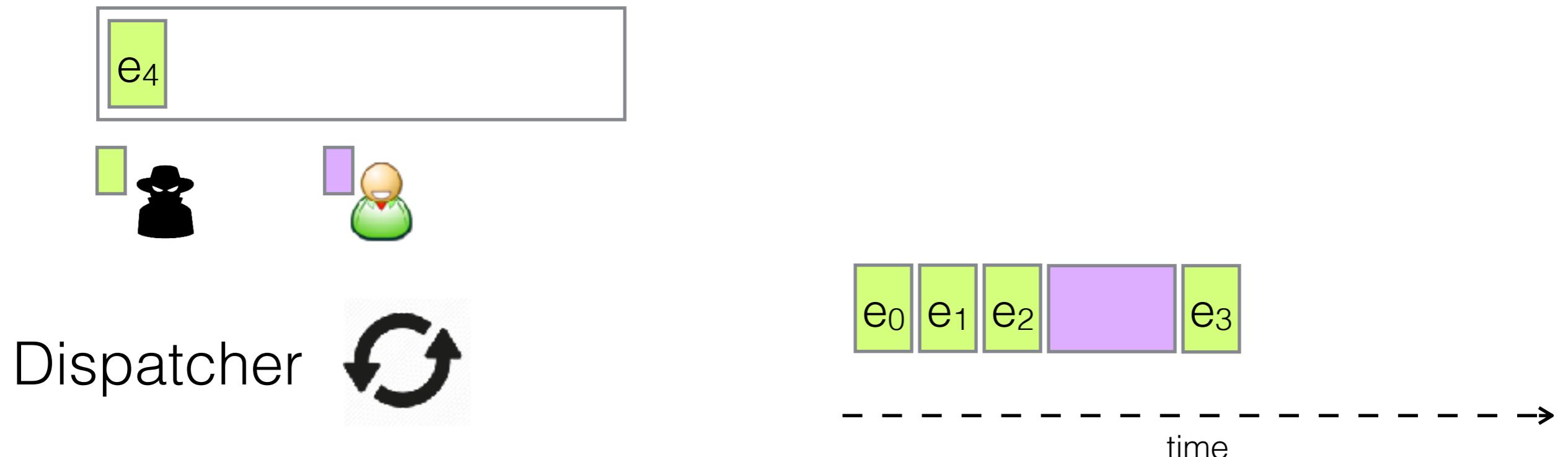
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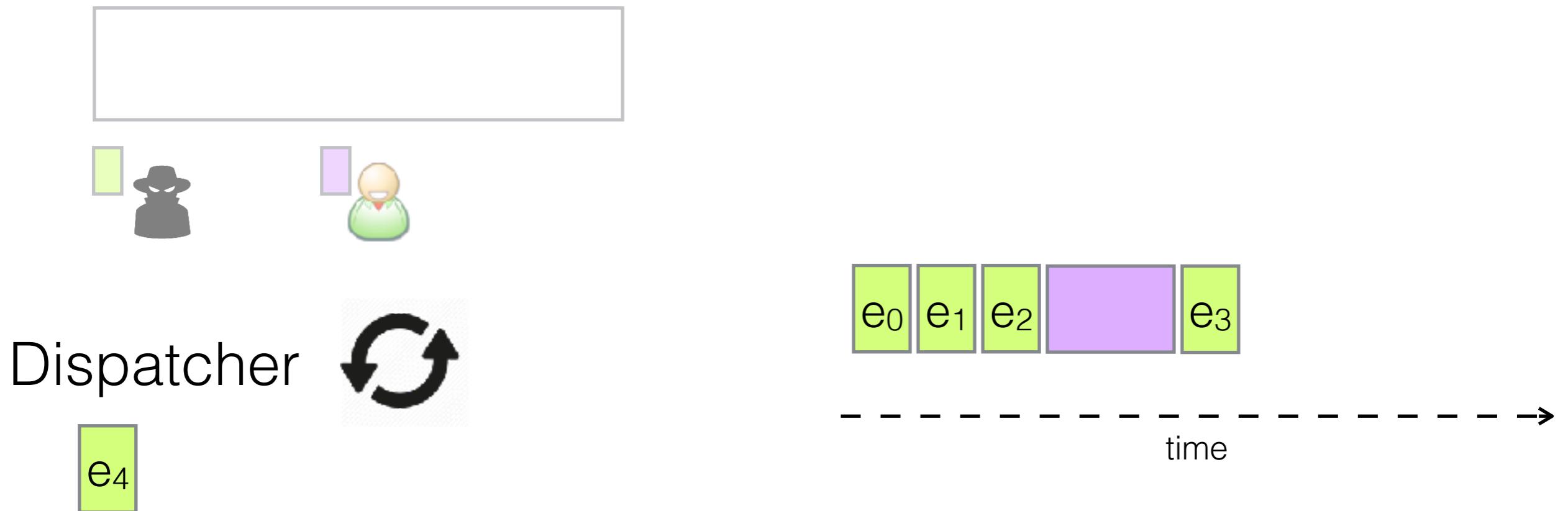
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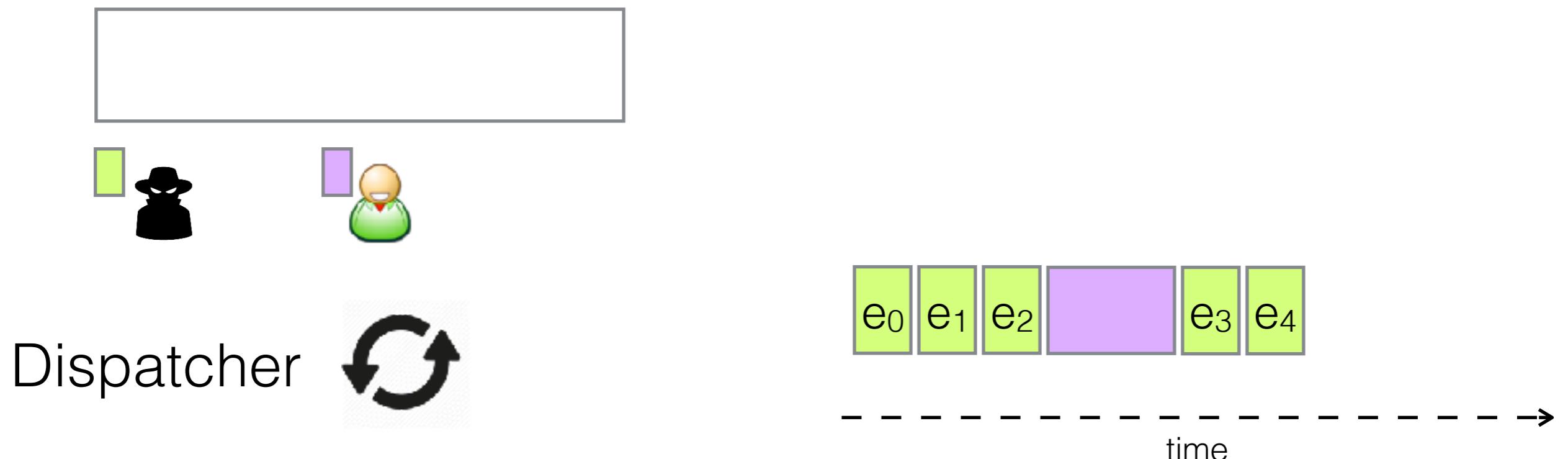
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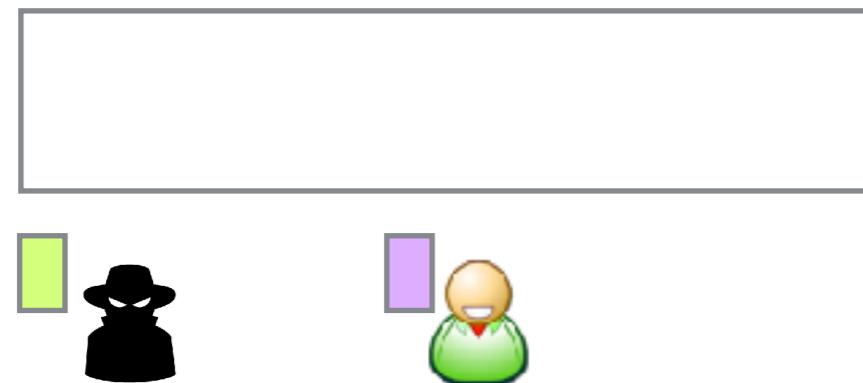
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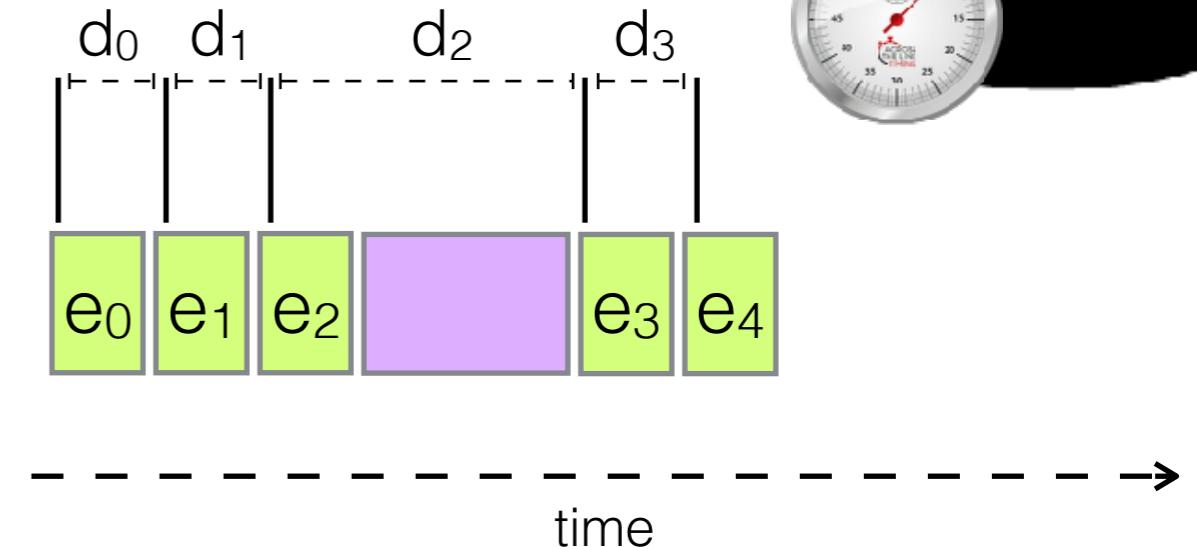


# Shared Event Loop

FIFO queue



Dispatcher



# Shared Event Loop

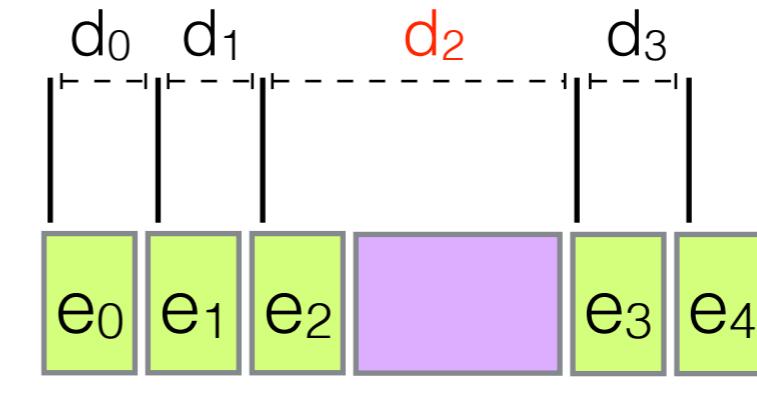
FIFO queue



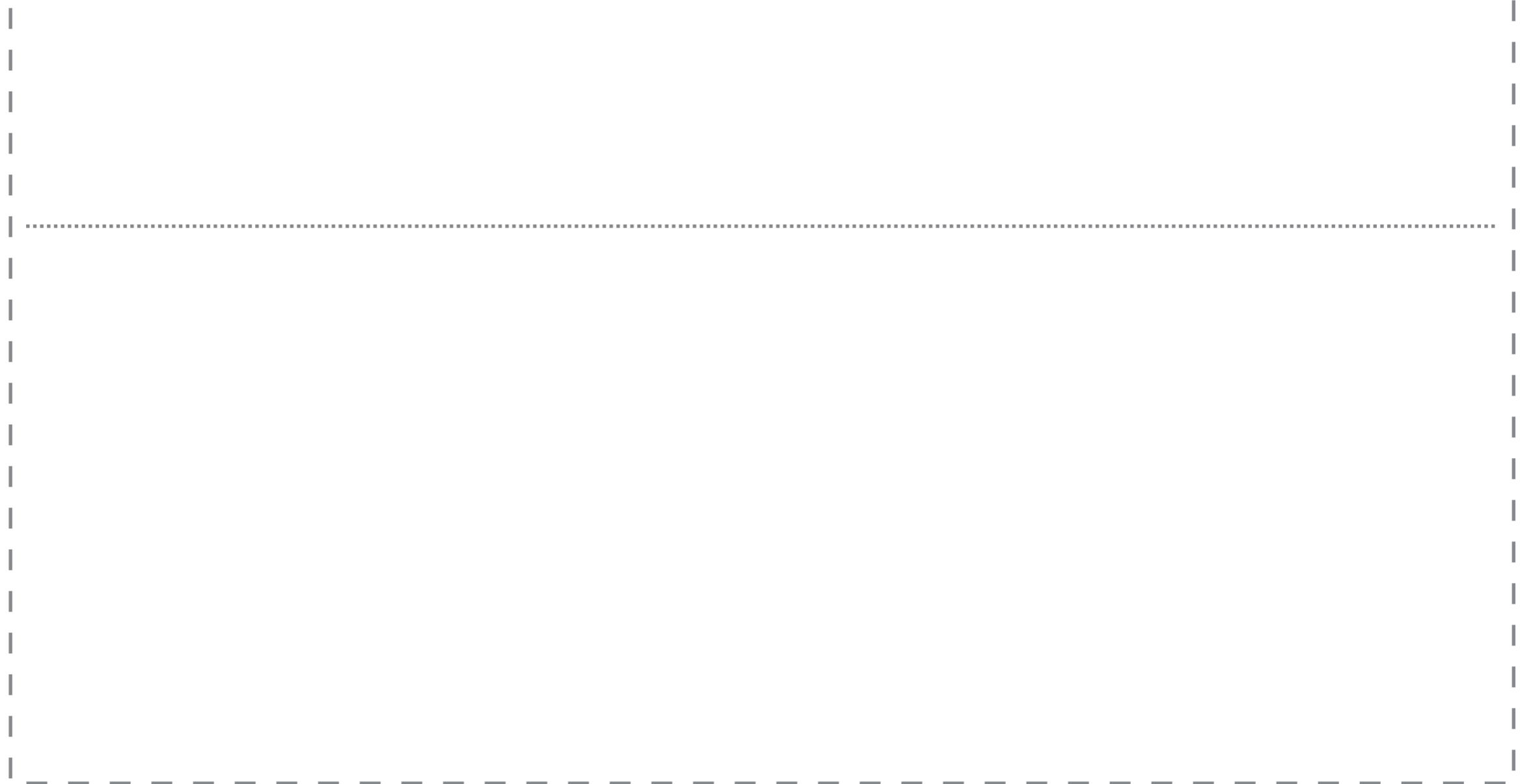
Dispatcher



Event-delay trace



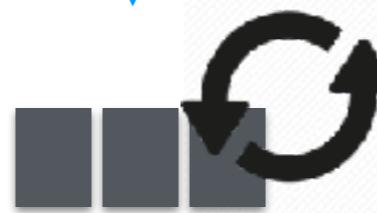
**SYSTEM/INTERNET**



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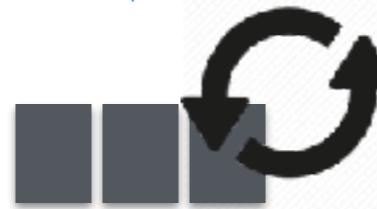
HOST PROCESS



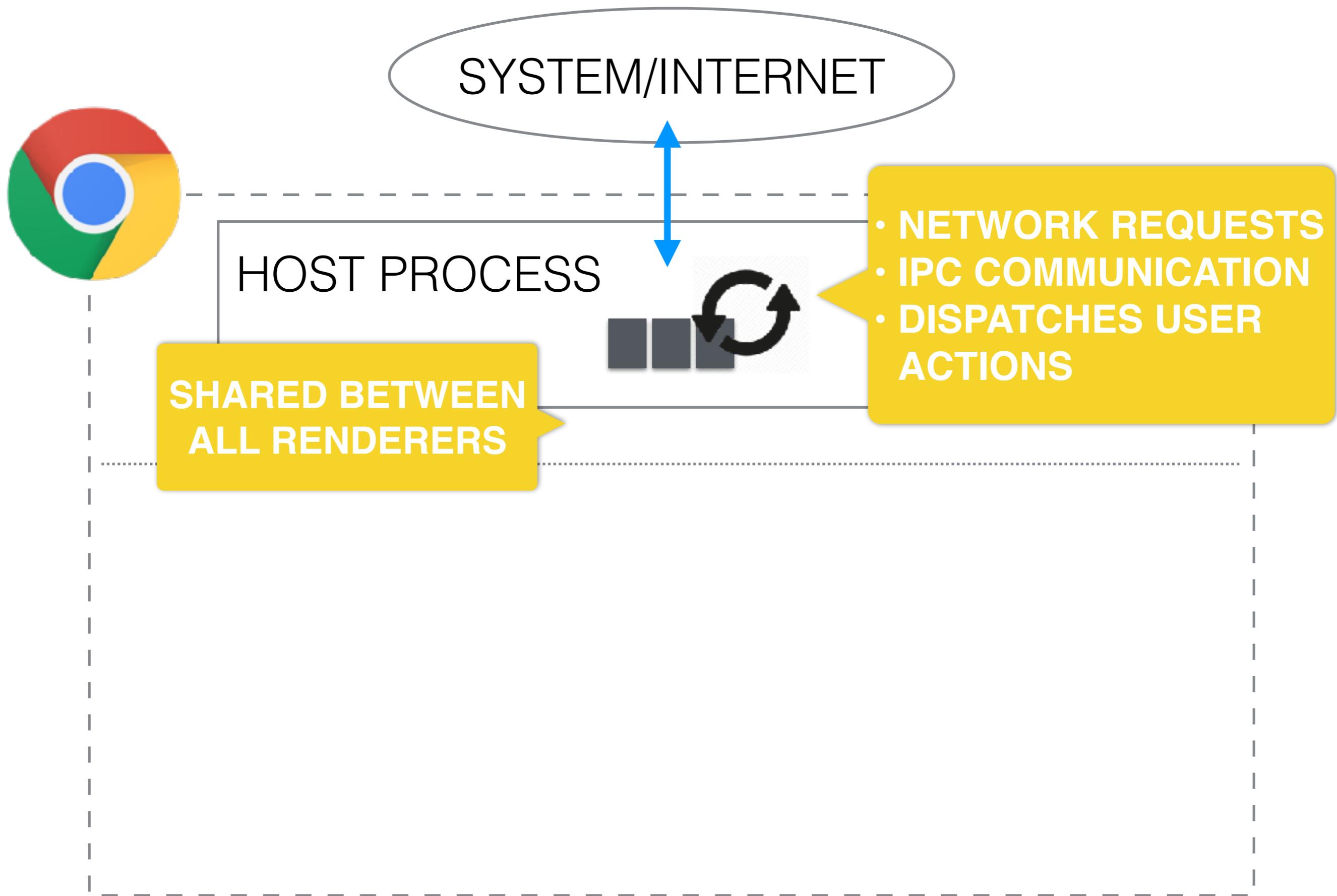
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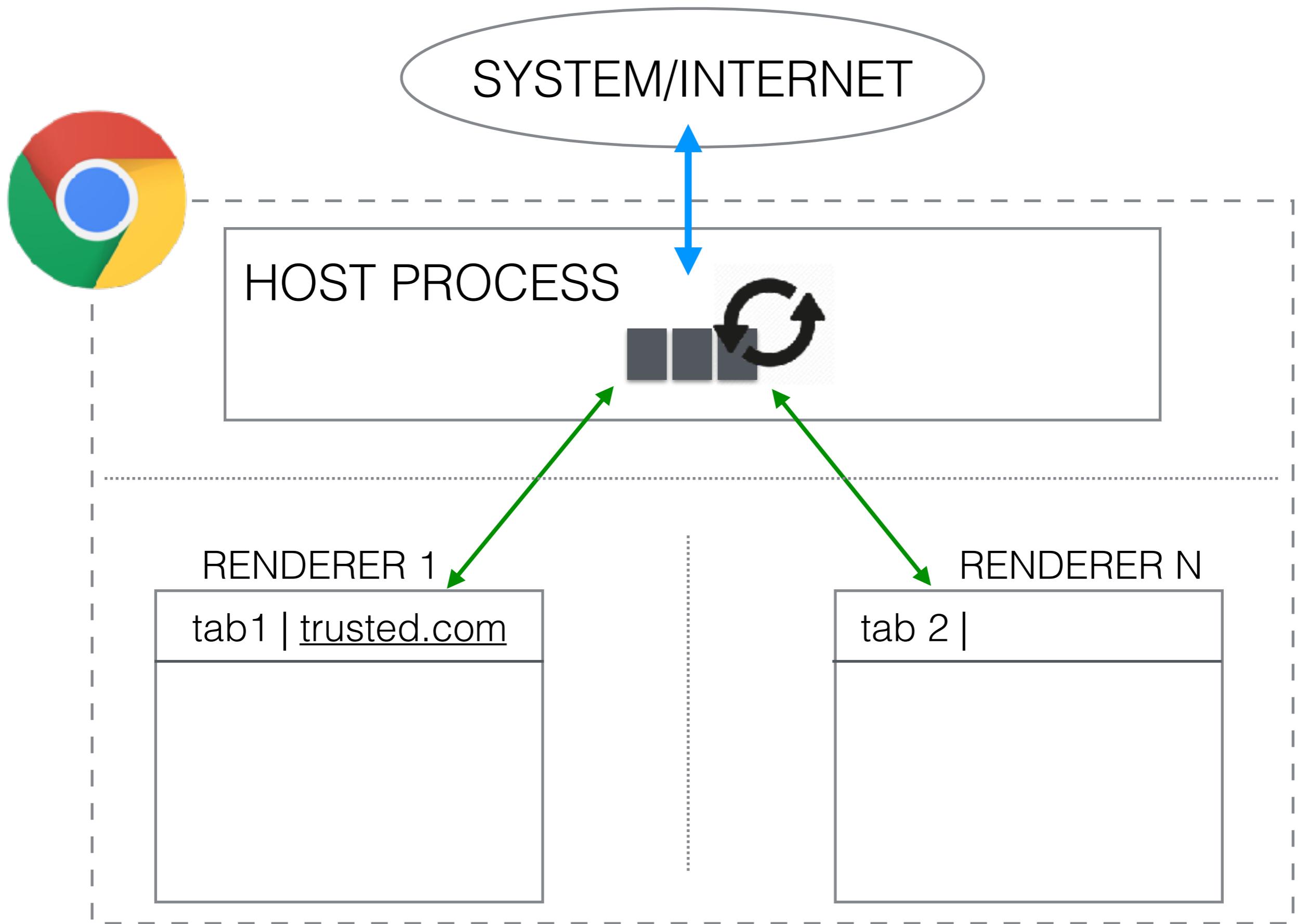


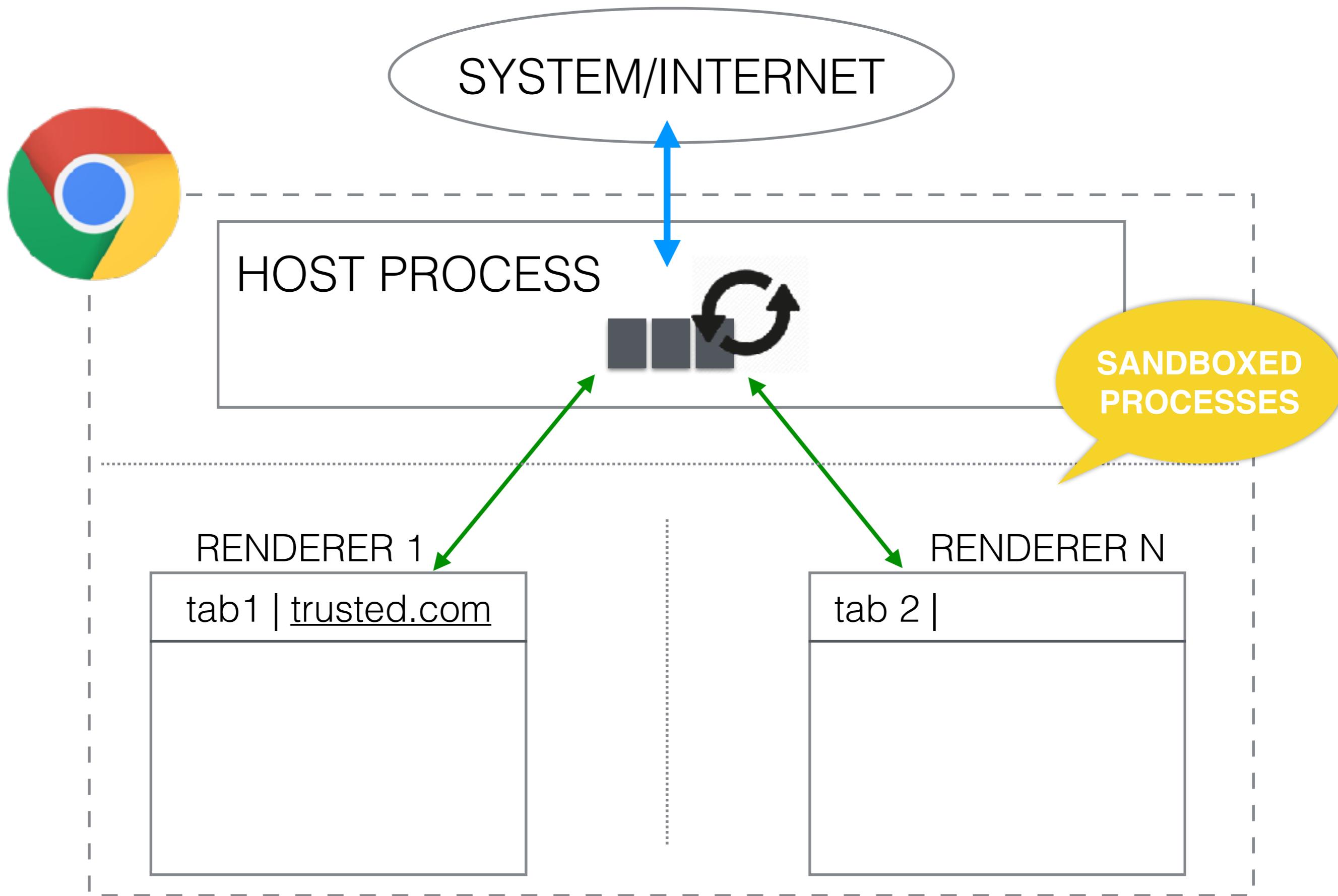
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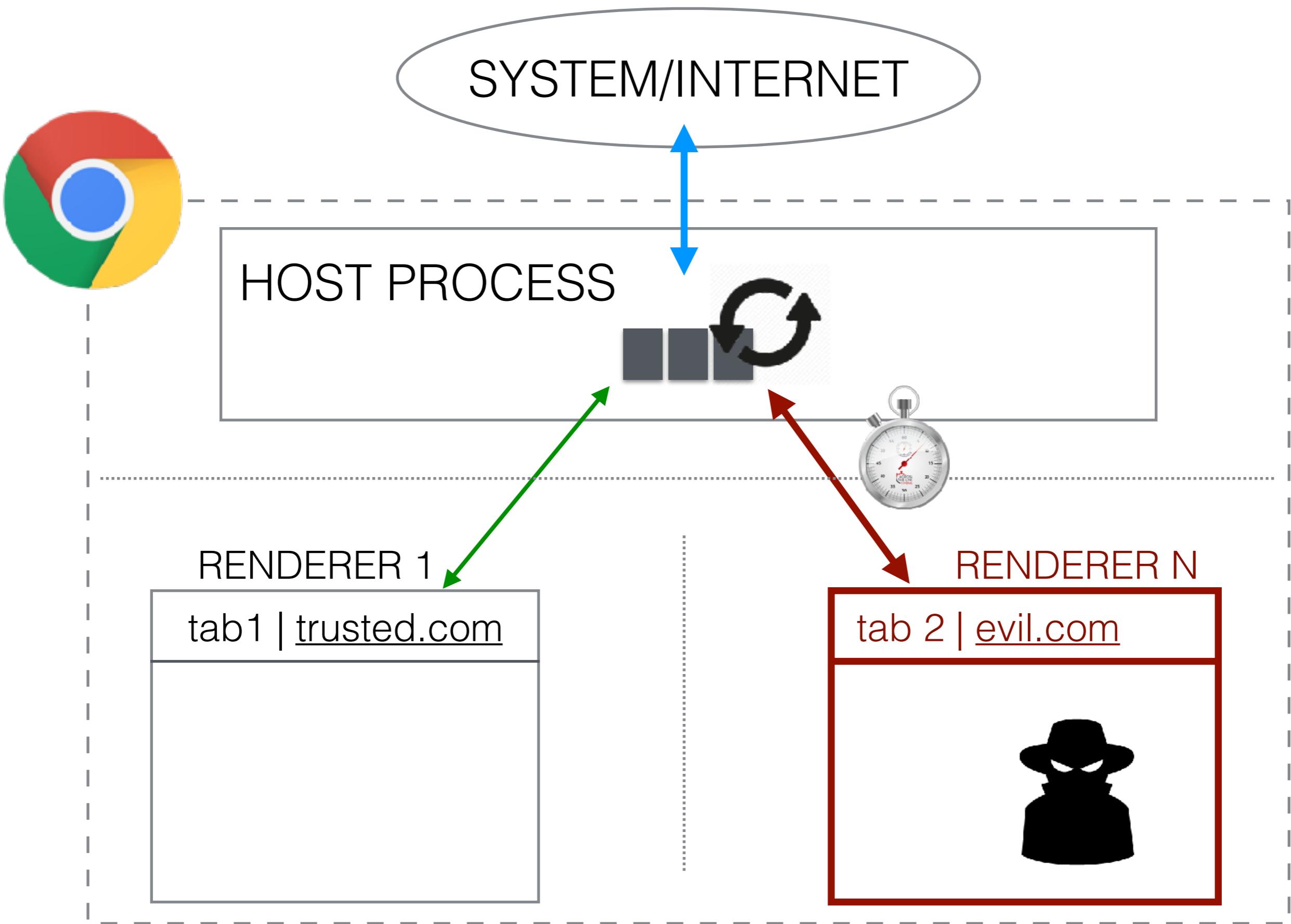


- NETWORK REQUESTS
- IPC COMMUNICATION
- DISPATCHES USER ACTIONS











# Spying on the Host

```
<script>
function loop () {
    save(performance.now());
    fetch(new Request("http://0/"))
        .catch(loop);
}
loop();
</script>
```

Timing resolution of ~500 µs

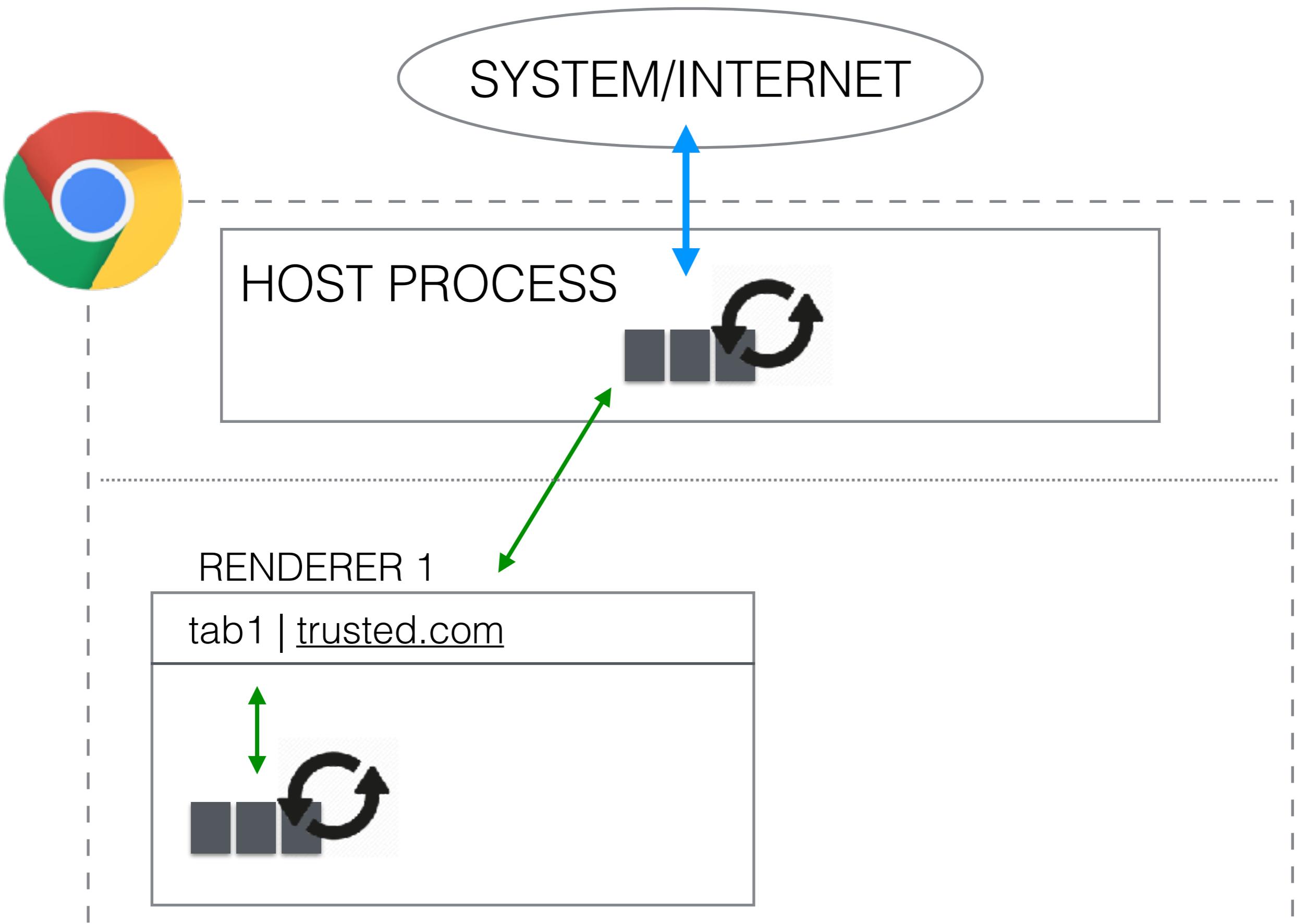


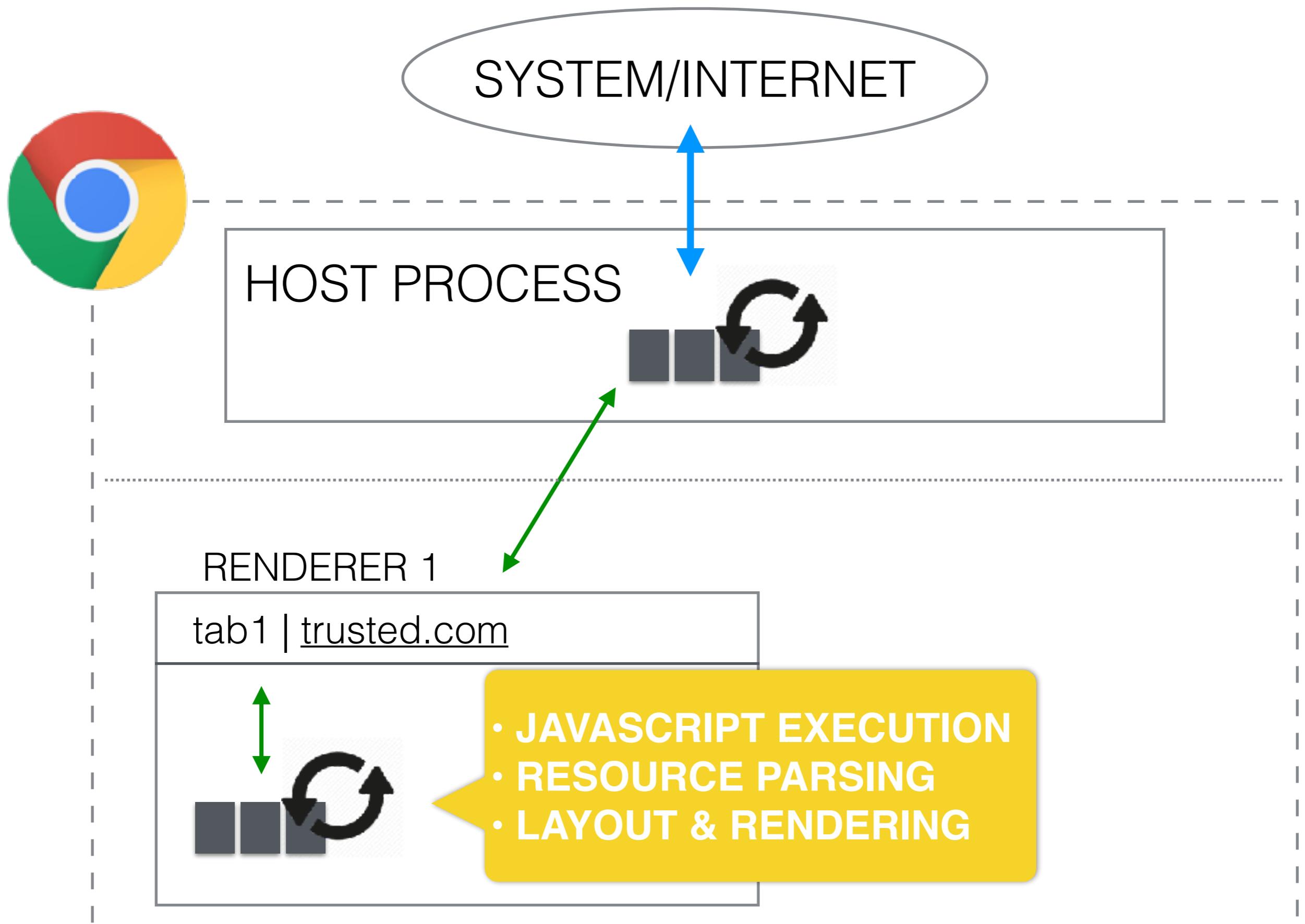
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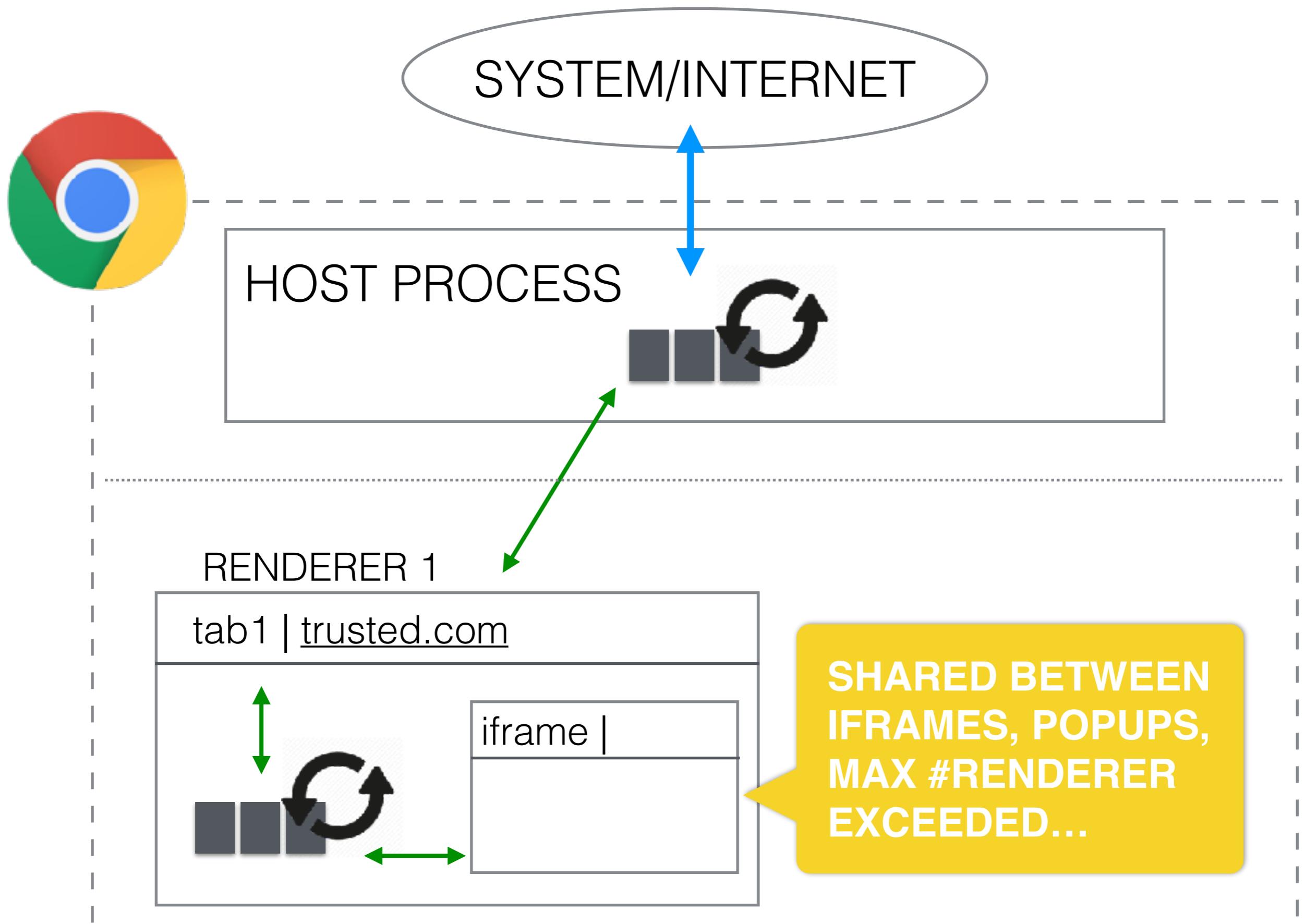
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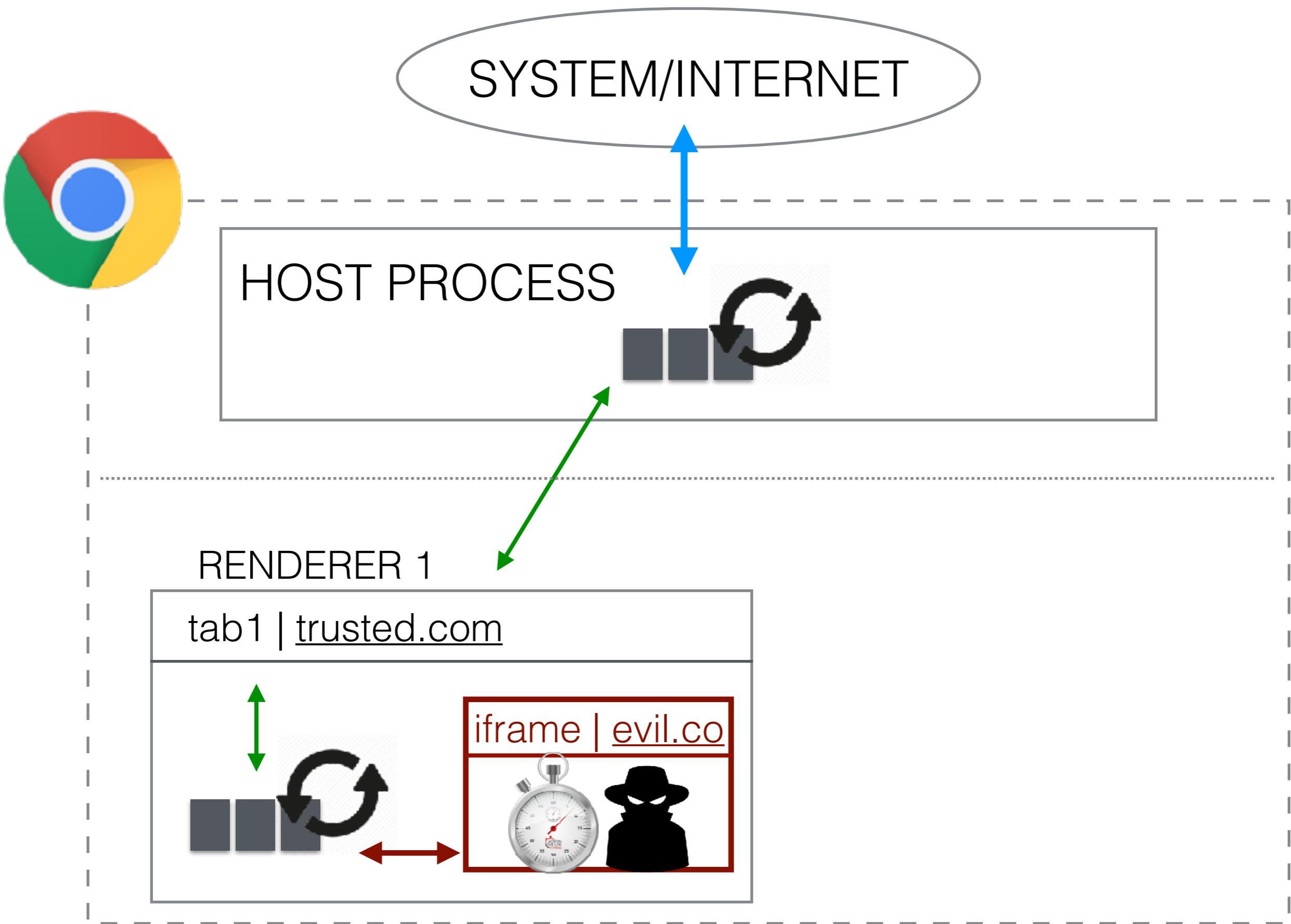
~~Timing resolution of ~500 µs~~

With some smarter techniques we obtain <100 µs  
(see the paper)









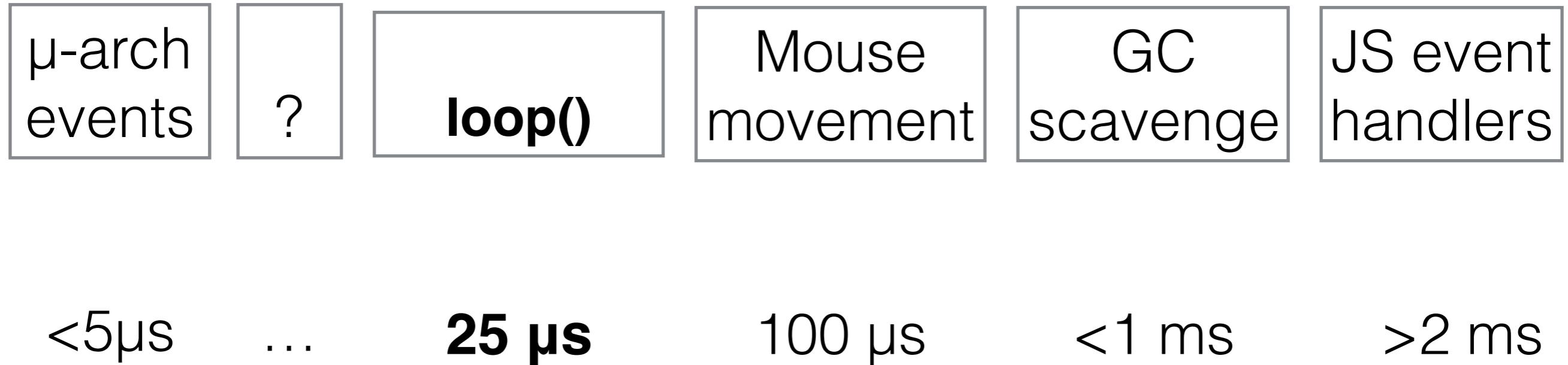


# Spying on the Renderer

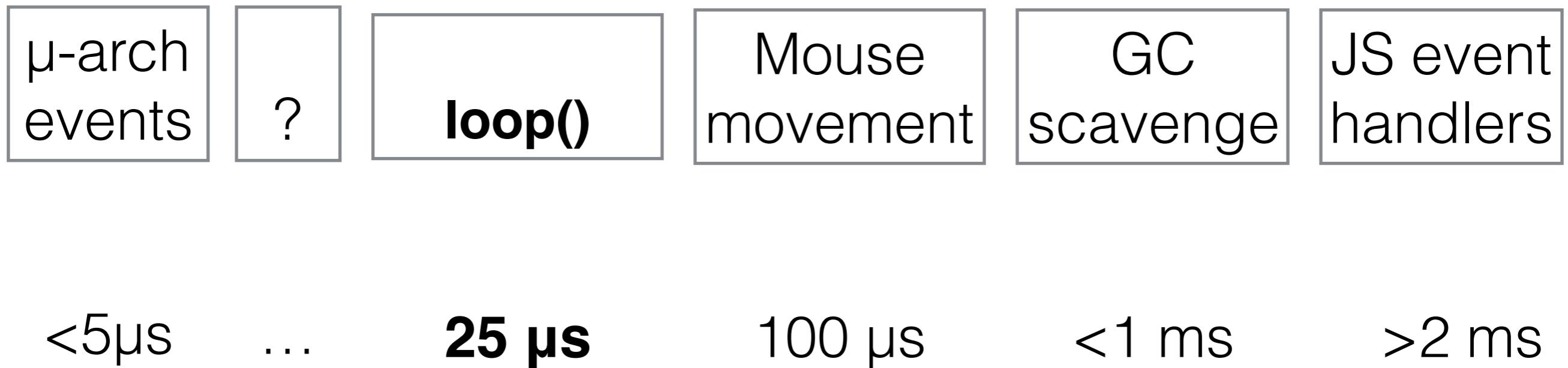
```
<script>
function loop () {
    save (performance.now ( ) );
    self.postMessage (0, "*" );
}
self.onmessage = loop;
loop ();
</script>
```

Timing resolution of <25 µs

# Duration of Events



# Duration of Events



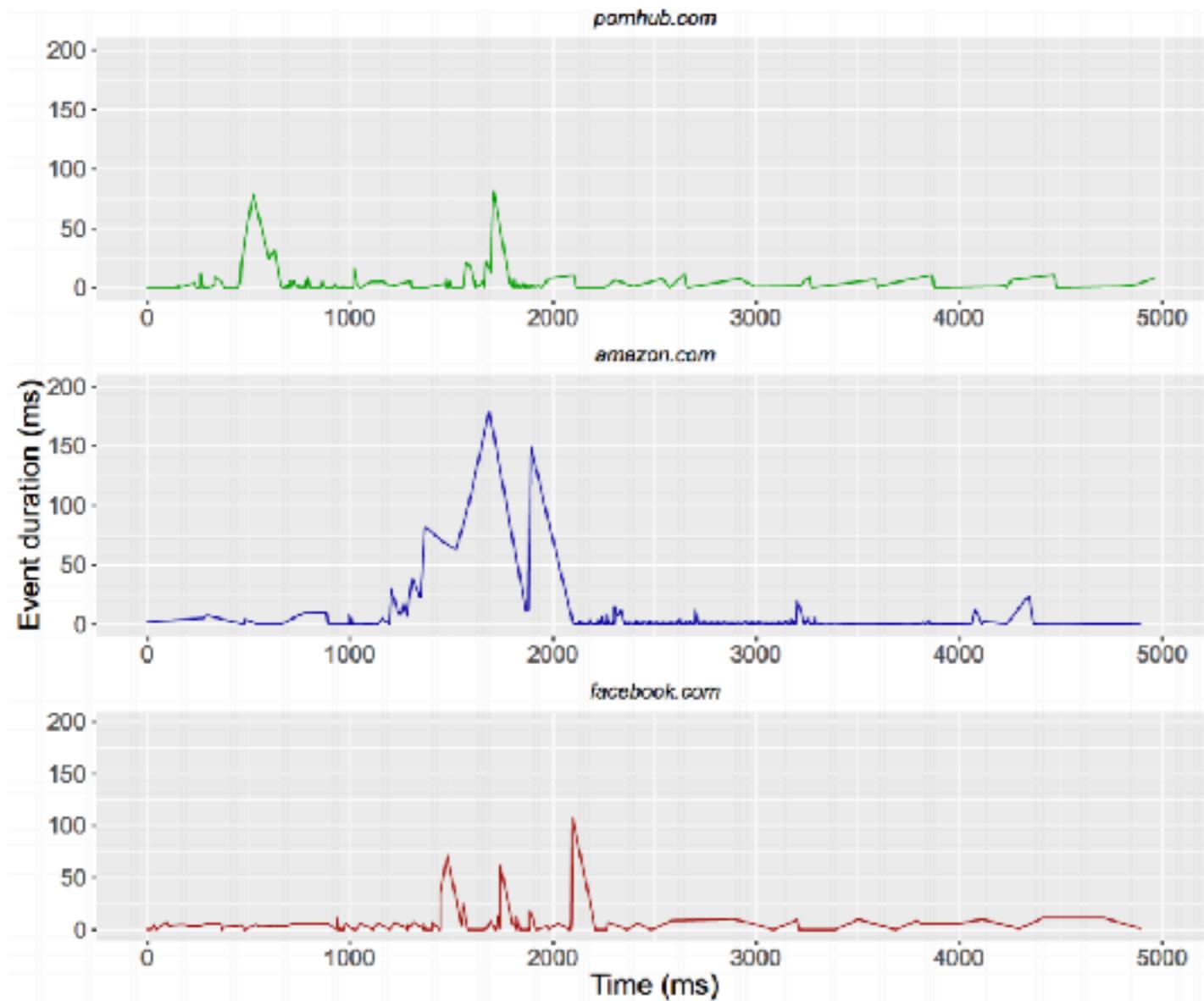
Good vs. badly coded web pages

# Web Page Identification

## & Inter-keystroke Timing

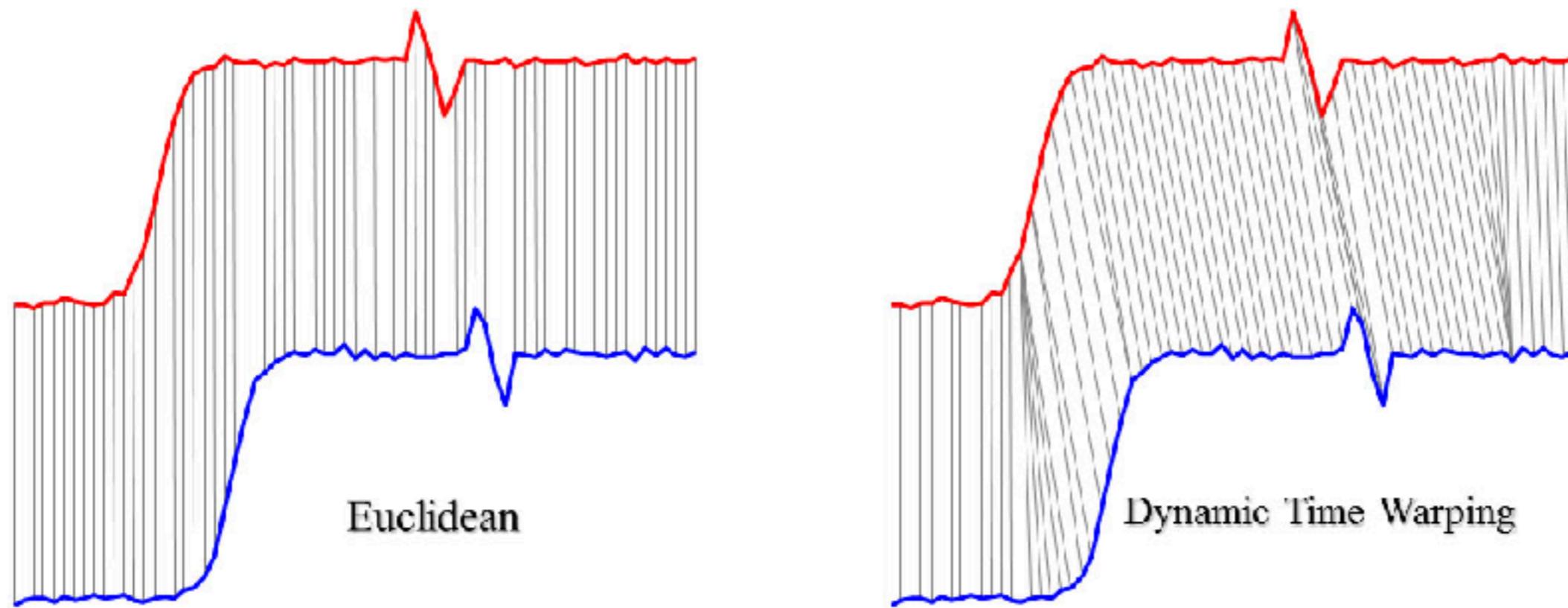


# Web Page Identification



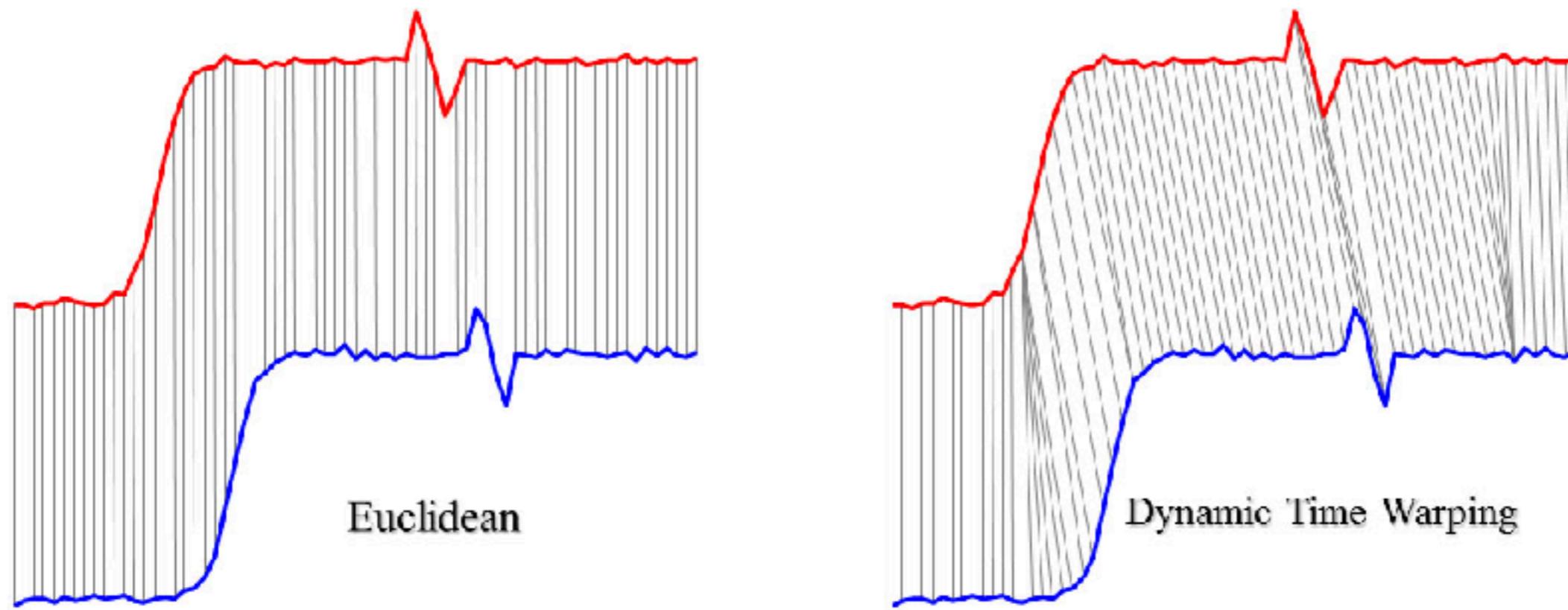
Monitor the  
EventLoop while  
page loading

# Dynamic Time Warping



DTW is resistant to delays in the occurrence of events

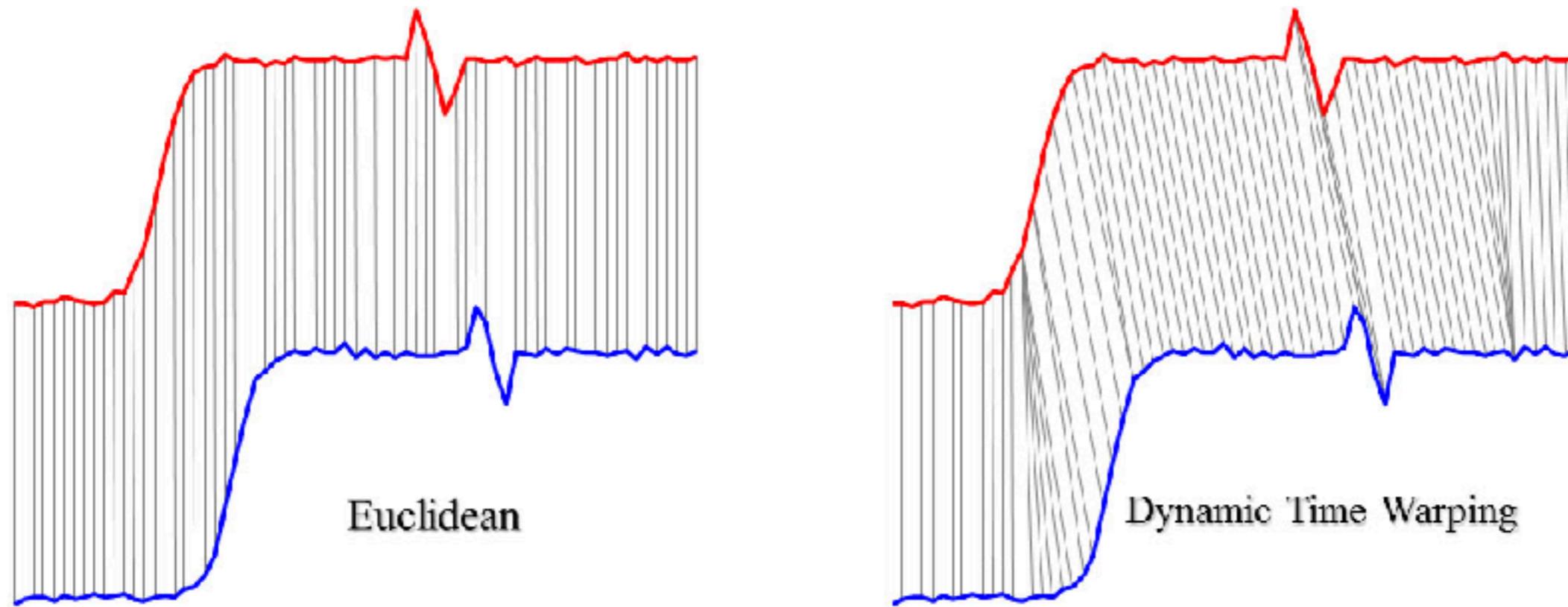
# Dynamic Time Warping



DTW is resistant to delays in the occurrence of events

2-4 seconds of  
measuring

# Dynamic Time Warping



DTW is resistant to delays in the occurrence of events

2-4 seconds of  
measuring

One trace for  
training

# Web Page Identification

500 pages x 30 traces x 3 machines x 2 event loops

Renderer's main thread: **75%** (Linux desktop)

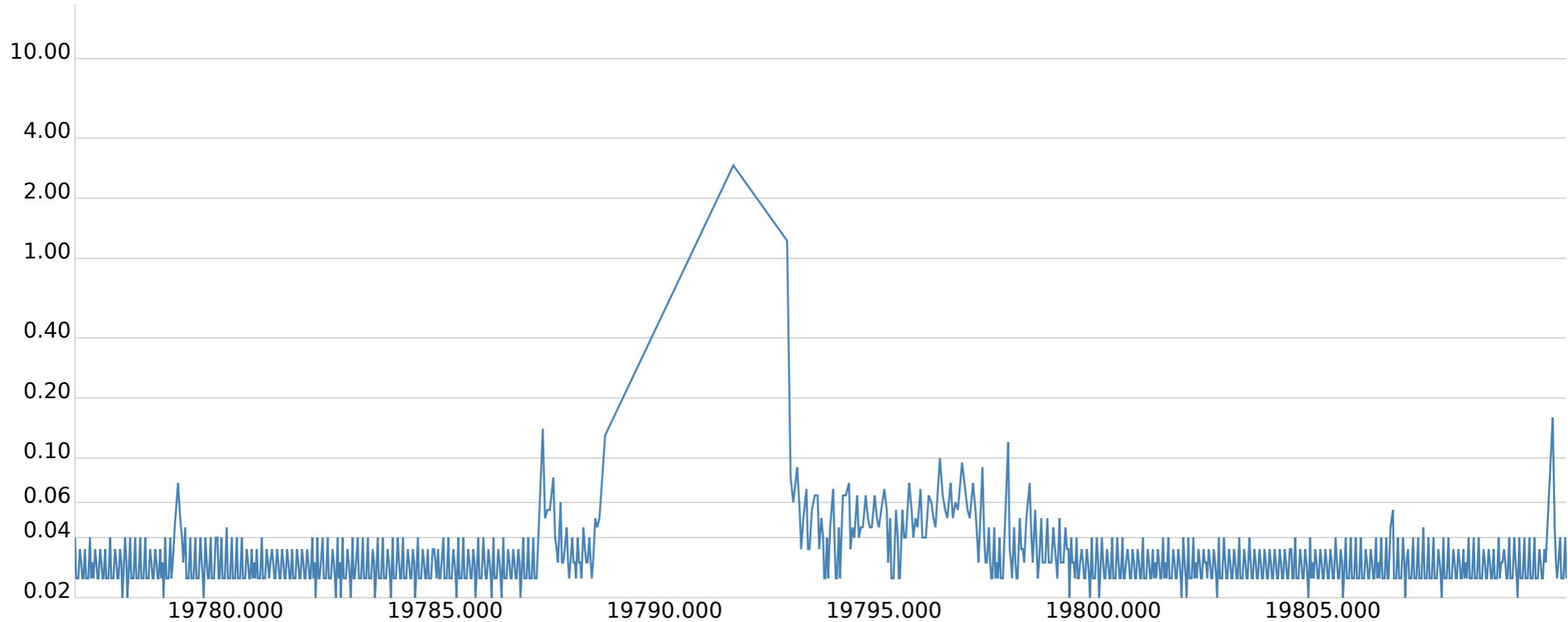
Host's I/O thread: **23%** (Macbook Pro)

(recognition rates below 5% across machines)



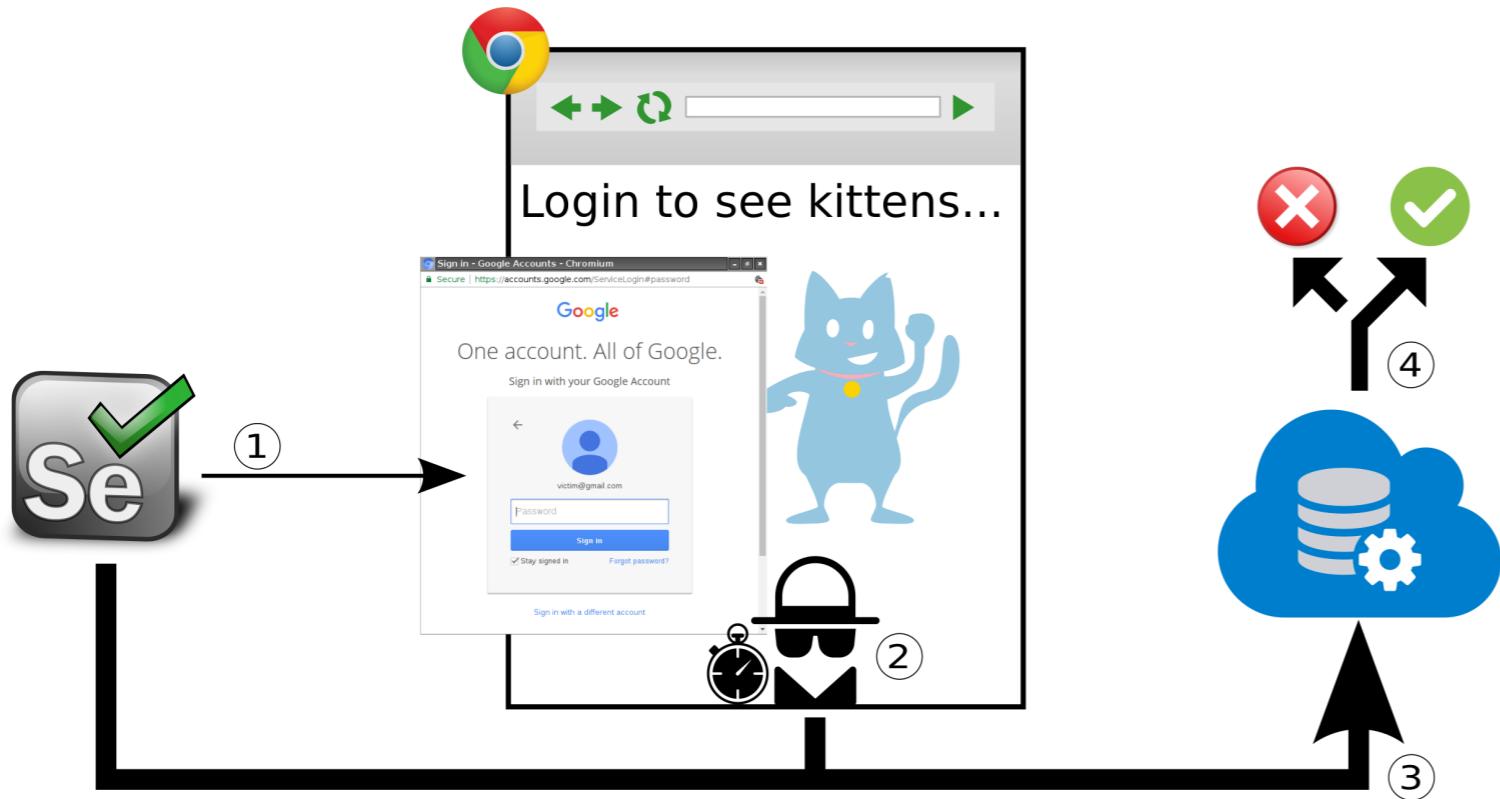
R-library and datasets:  
<https://github.com/cgwzq/rlang-loophole>

# Inter-keystroke Timing



We obtain the password length and  
time between consecutive pressed keys

# Inter-keystroke Timing

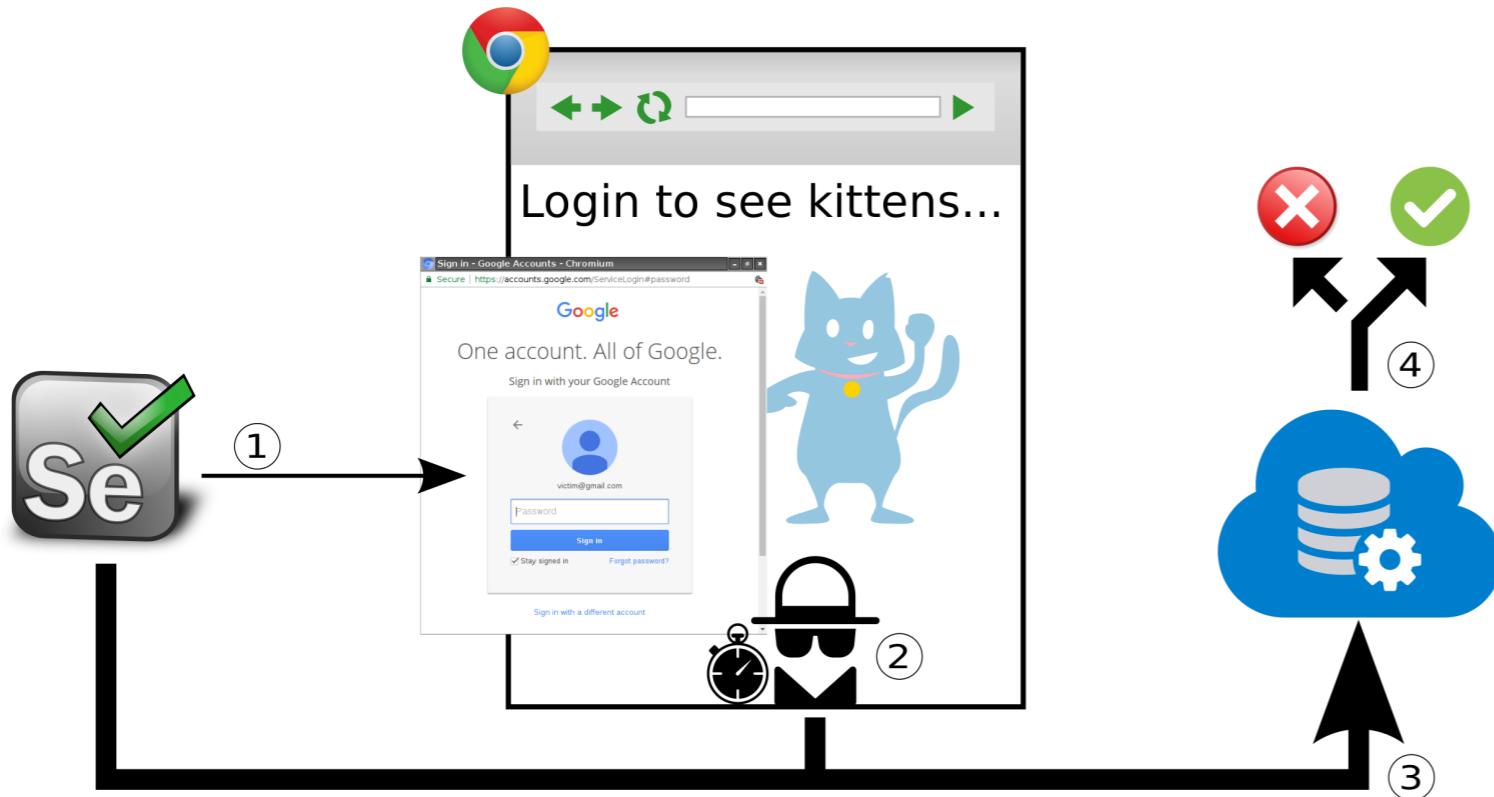


10.000 passwords

90% accuracy

precision:  $\sigma = 6.1 \text{ ms}$

# Inter-keystroke Timing



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90% accuracy

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More precision than network based attacks.

Less noise than in micro-architectural attacks.

No privileges. No training.

# Countermeasures

- Reduce clock resolution
- Site Isolation Project
- CPU Throttling

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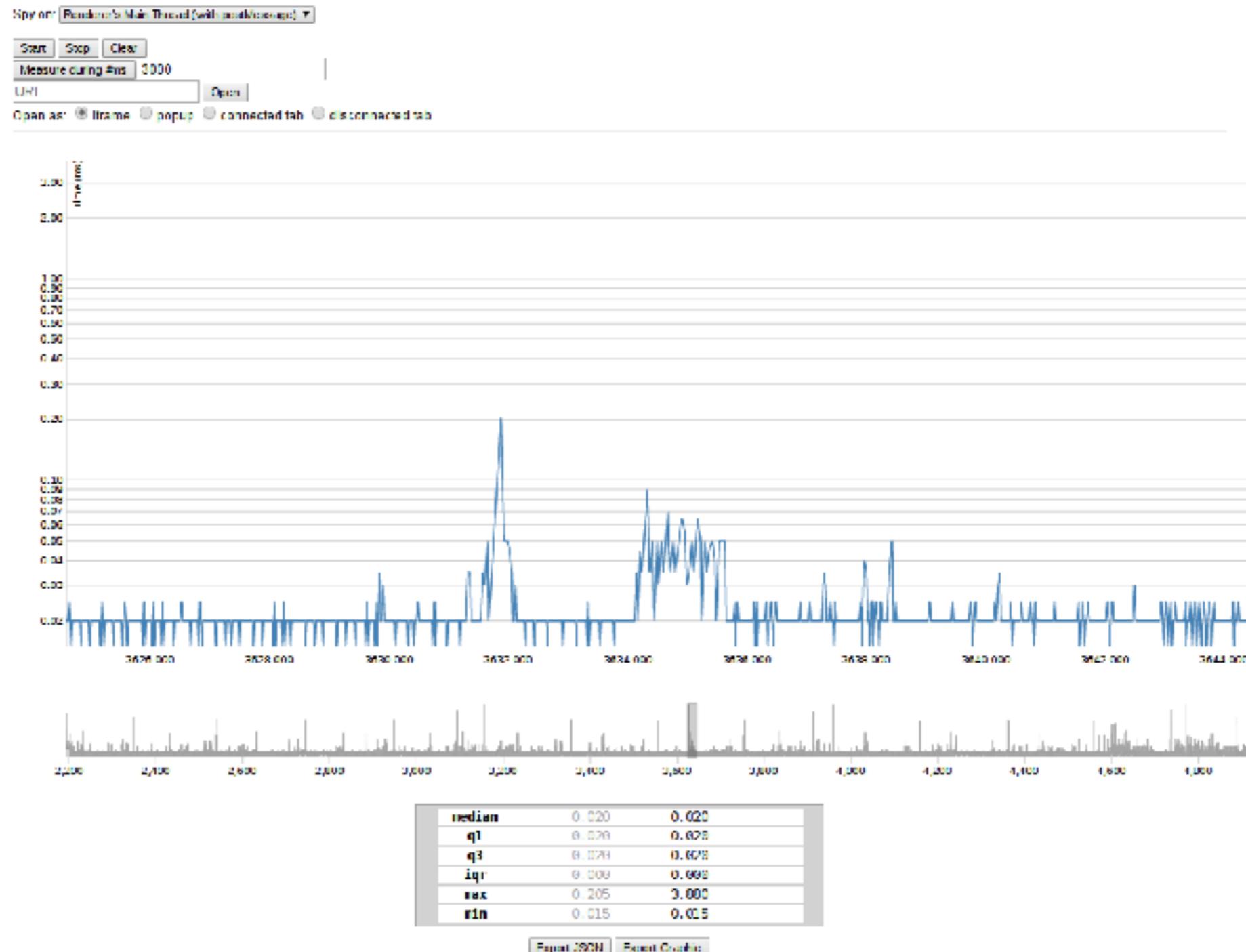
# Conclusions

- Shared event loops in Chrome are vulnerable to timing side-channels
- We systematically study how this channel can be used for different attacks
- Fundamental design issues that need to be addressed

Thank you! :)  
Questions?



# You can visualise the congestion of event loops with our LoopScan tool



<https://github.com/cgvwzq/loopscan>