

# I Know Where You've Been: Geo-Inference Attacks via the Browser Cache

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# Do You Care About your Geo-location?





# Video: How to Infer Your Geolocation without Your Consent



# Our Agenda

- Background of geo-locations in browsers, browser cache, and timing channels
- Geo-inference attacks via the browser cache
- Prevalence of geo-inference attacks
- Pros & cons of potential solutions
- Demo Video for attacks in TorBrowser
- Q & A



# Geo-location in Browsers

The screenshot shows the GodDaddy website interface. At the top, a dark navigation bar contains a globe icon, a dropdown menu set to "Singapore - English" and "SGD", and links for "24/7 Support 65 6349 4240", "Sign In", "Register", and "Cart is empty". Below this, the GodDaddy logo is followed by a "Singapore" dropdown menu and navigation links for "All Products", "Domains", "Websites", "Hosting & SSL", "Get Found", "Email & Tools", "Support", and "Hot Deals". A search bar prompts the user to "Enter a domain name" with a green "Search Domain" button. The main content area features a large heading "A SUITE DEAL" and a visual equation: a green "WWW" icon (labeled "DOMAIN"), a plus sign, a green cube icon (labeled "WEBSITE BUILDER"), another plus sign, a green envelope icon (labeled "EMAIL" with "Microsoft Office 365" below it), an equals sign, and a large orange box containing "SG\$1.29 PER MONTH" and a "GET IT NOW" button.



# Geo-location in Browsers



[craigslist open source](#)  
[craigslist blog](#)

[event](#)  
[farm+garden](#)

[skill'd trade](#)  
[sm biz ads](#)

[cas/ava/vhs](#)  
[cell phones](#)  
[clothes+acc](#)

[sporting](#)  
[tickets](#)  
[tools](#)

[technical support](#)  
[transport](#)

[Supertree G](#)  
[Gardens by the Bay](#)  
[Supertree Dining](#)

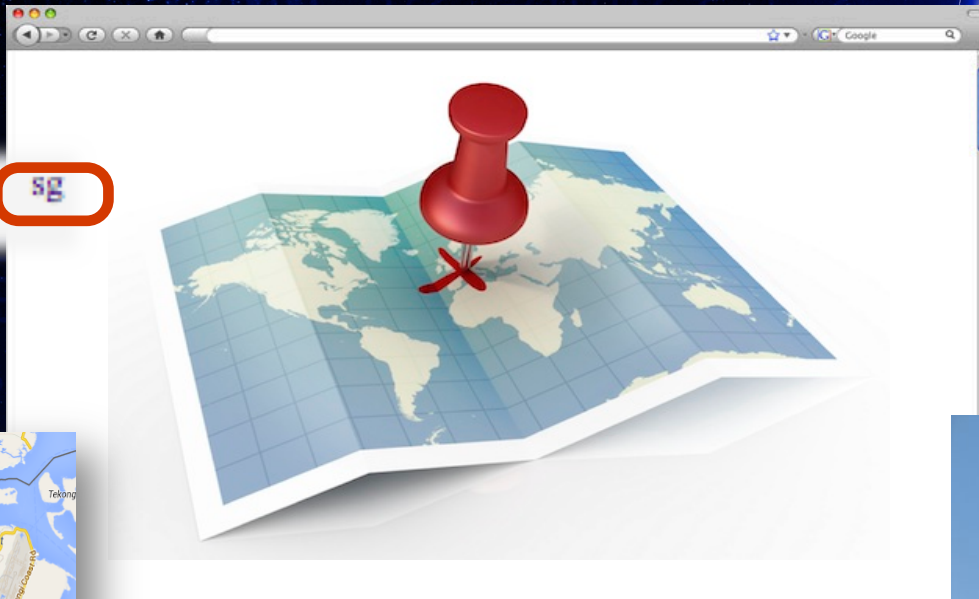


# Geo-location in Browsers: Benefits & Threats

Benefits

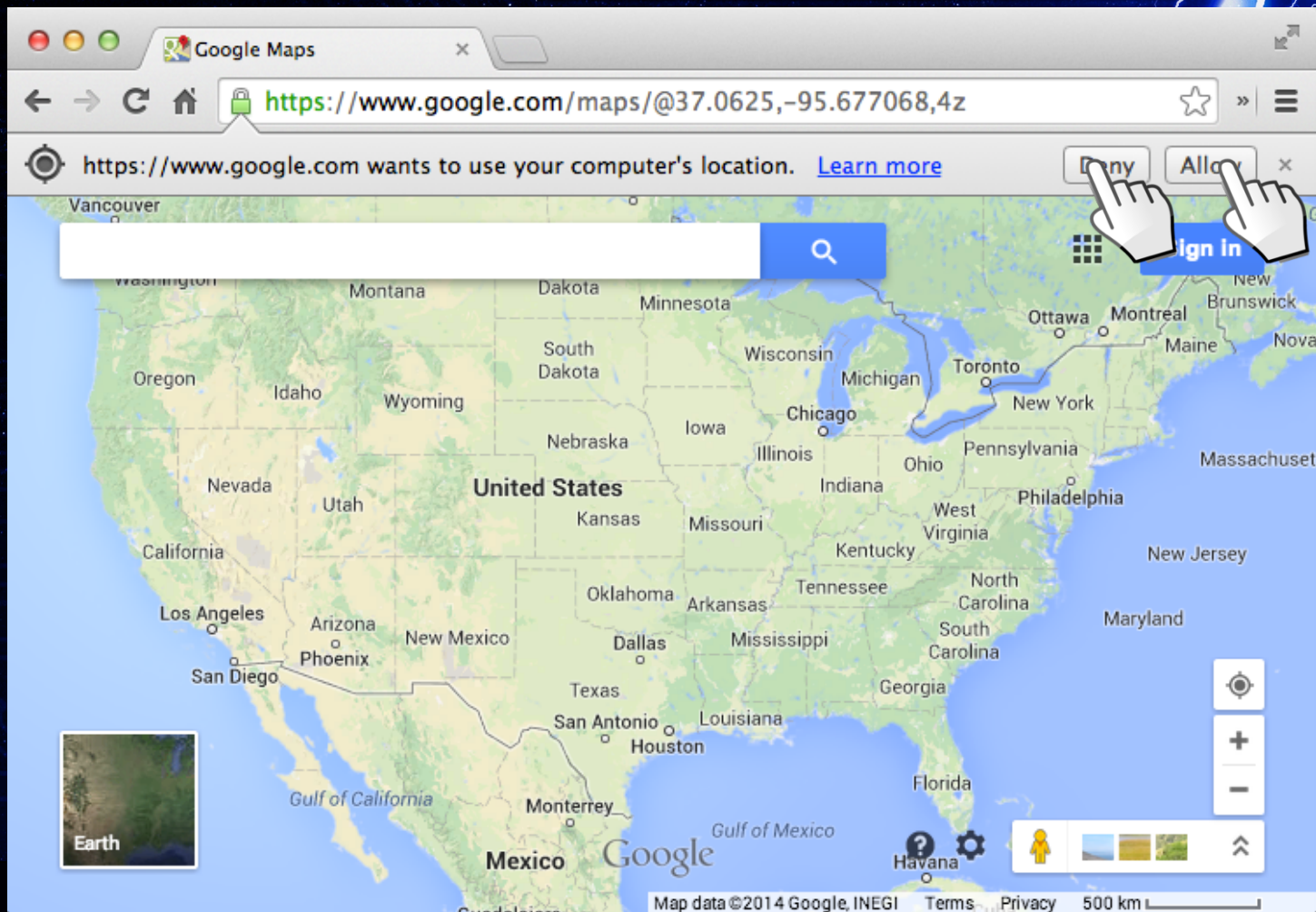
Threats

craigslist **sg**



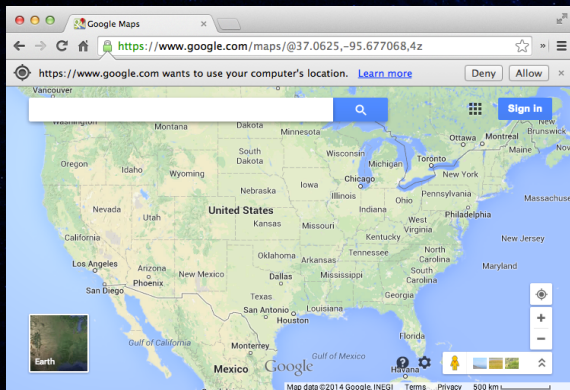


# May I Access Your Geo-location?





# Sources of Users' Geo-locations



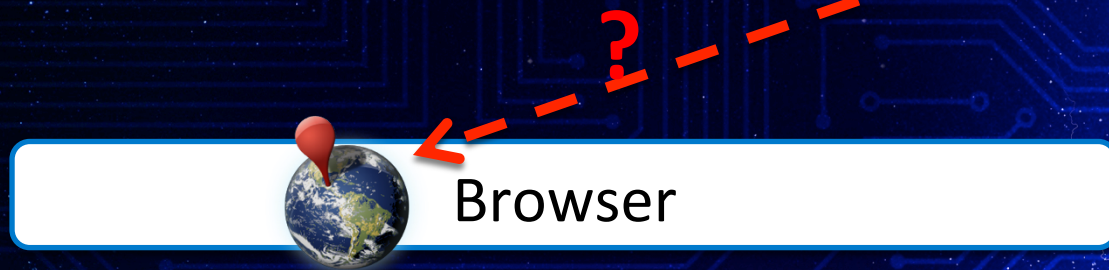
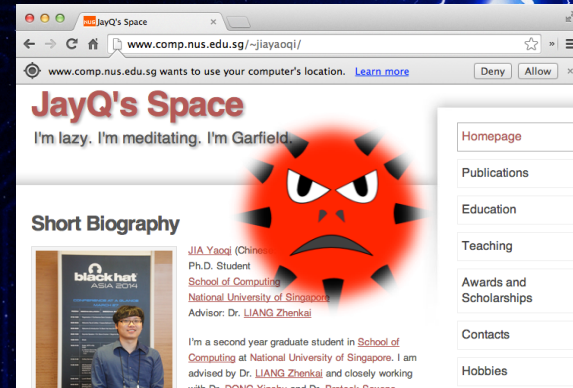
Browser



Not reliable



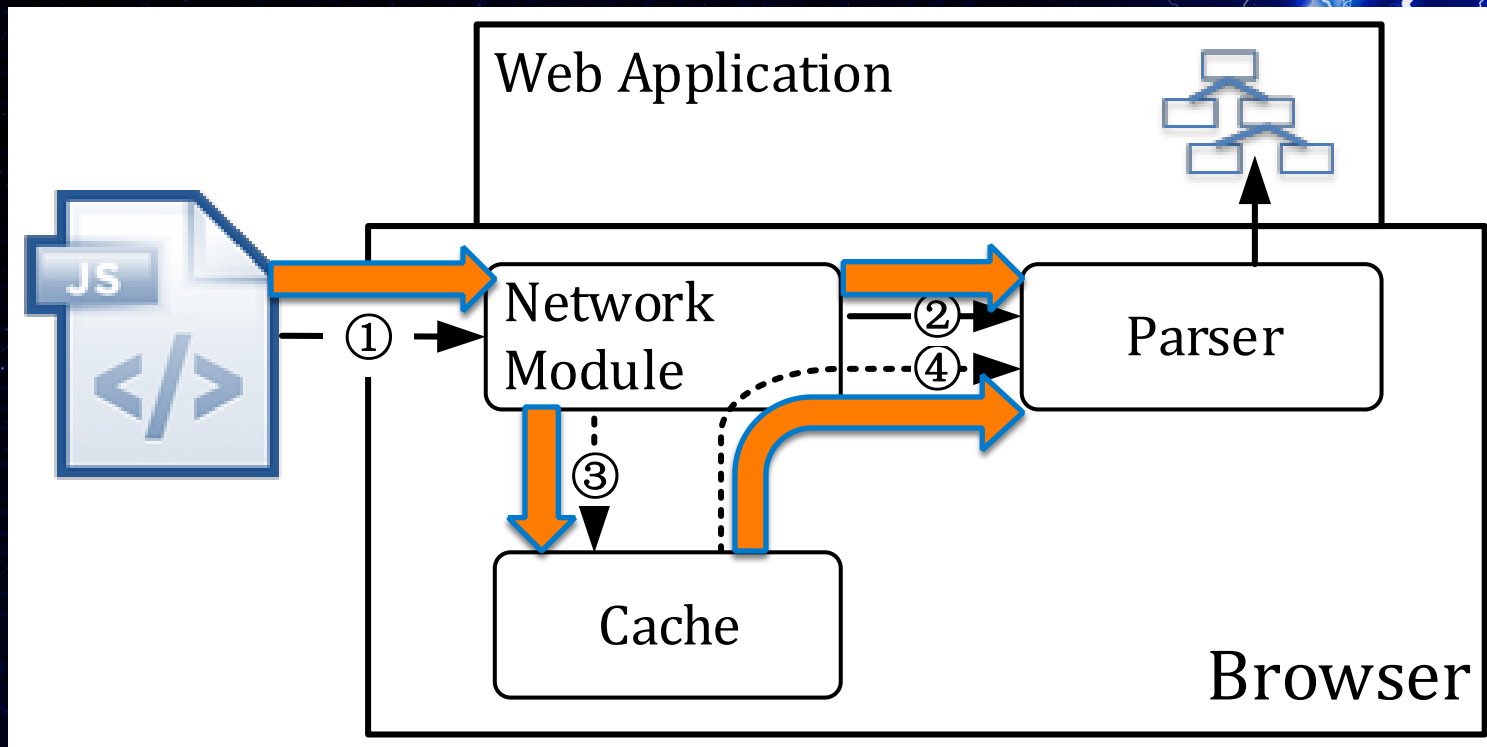
# Problem Statement



Can the attacker infer the user's geo-location from his browser?



# Background: Browser Cache





# Directives in Response Headers to Control Cache



- **Static resources:**

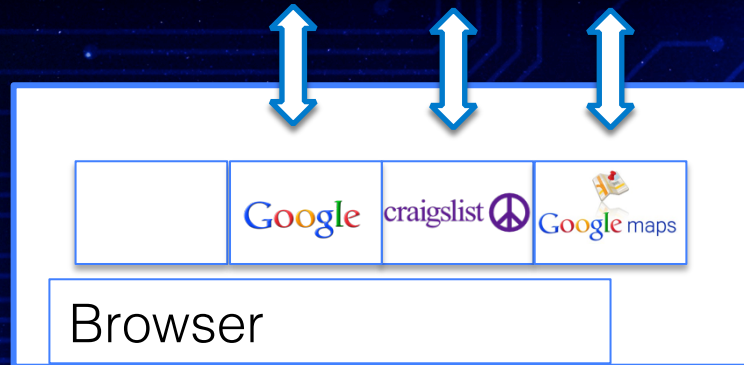
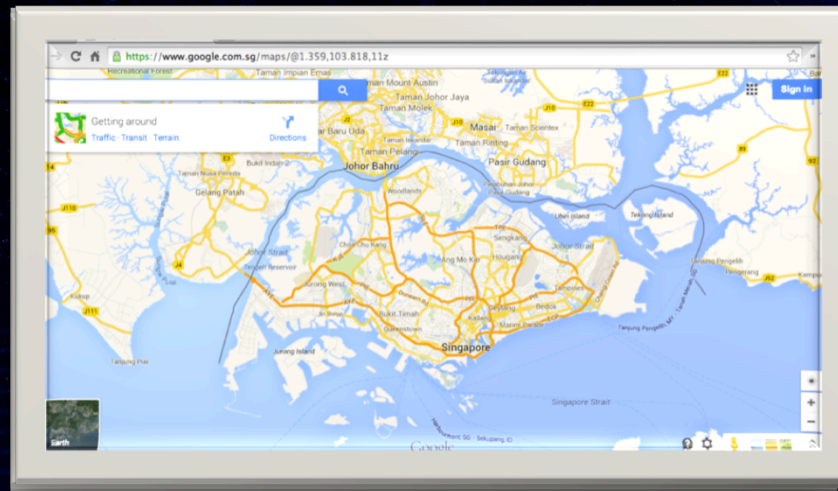
- Expires, Cache-Control: max-age, Last-Modified

- **Dynamic and sensitive resources:**

- Cache-Control: no-cache, no store; Pragma:  
no-cache; Expires: 0



# Browser Cache Stores Static Resources



Browser stores  
site-related states



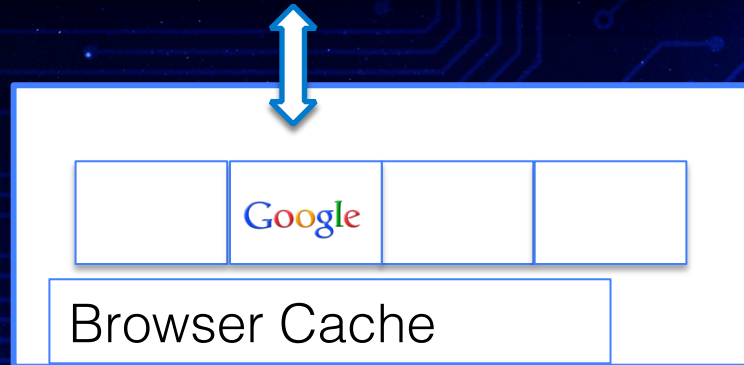
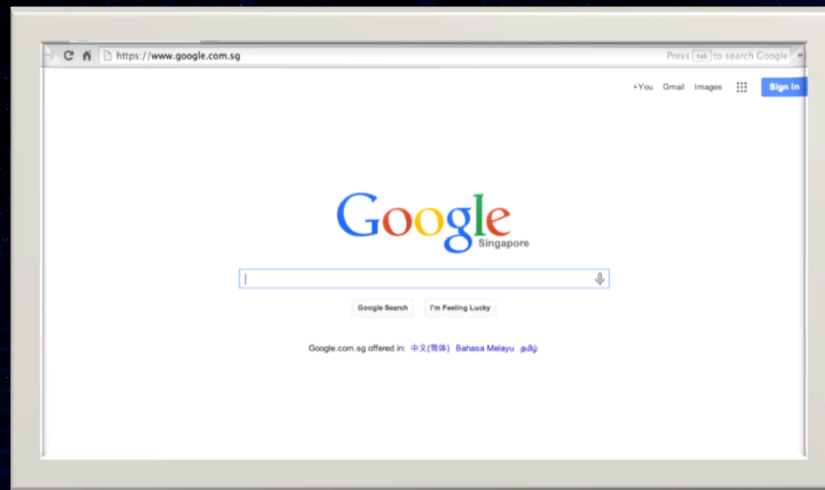
# Benefits of Browser Cache

1<sup>st</sup>: 1360ms

2<sup>nd</sup>: 320ms

3<sup>rd</sup>: 350ms

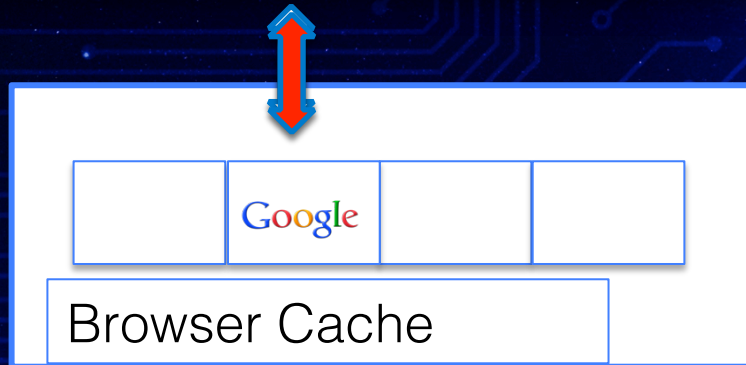
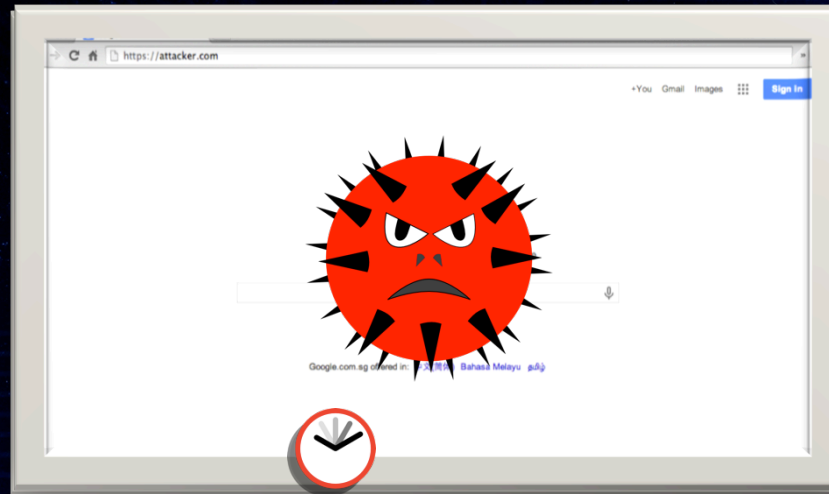
Save Time!





# Timing Channels via the Browser Cache

1st: 1360ms  
2nd: 320ms  
3rd: 350ms

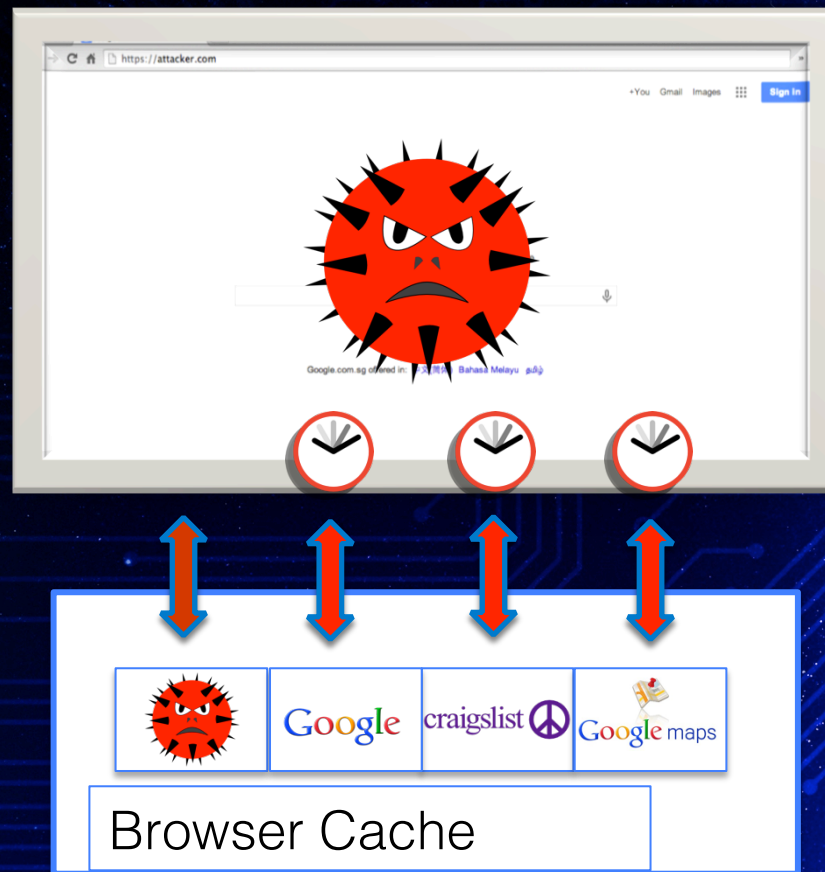





# Geo-Inference Attacks via the Browser Cache

Browser cache  
is shared  
across all sites

Infer users'  
geo-locations!







**Our Attacks:  
Infer a User's Geo-location without  
the Manual Input, Accessing GPS  
Sensors or IP Addresses**



# What are the Techniques to Determine the Cache Status of Targeted Resources?



# Attack Vector (I) : Measuring Image Load Time

Before Loading



img.onload Fires



```
var image = document.createElement(`img`);  
  
image.setAttribute(`startTime`, (new  
Date()).getTime());  
  
image.onload = function()  
{  
    var endTime = new Date().getTime();  
  
    var loadTime = endTime -  
parseInt(this.getAttribute(`startTime`));  
  
    .....  
}
```

attacker.com



# Attack Vector (II) : Measuring Page Load Time

Before Loading



iframe.onload Fires



```
var page = document.createElement(`iframe`);  
page.setAttribute(`startTime`, (new  
Date()).getTime());  
page.onload = function ()  
{  
    var endTime = (new Date()).getTime();  
    var loadTime = ( endTime -  
parseInt(this.getAttribute(`startTime`)));  
    .....  
}
```

attacker.com



# Attack Vector (III) :Measure the Load Time of XMLHttpRequests

onloadstart Fires



onloadend Fires



```
var startTime, endTime, loadTime;
var xmlhttp = new XMLHttpRequest();
xmlhttp.onloadstart = function(){
    startTime = (new Date()).getTime();
}
xmlhttp.onloadend = function(){
    endTime = (new Date()).getTime();
    loadTime = endTime - startTime;
    .....}
attacker.com
```



# Attack Vector (IV) : Use <img>'s complete Property

```
function cached(url)
{
    var image = document.createElement('img');
    image.src = url;

    return image.complete || image.width+image.height >
0;
}
```

attacker.com



# Examples: What Can We Achieve?

- User's country?
- User's city?
- User's streets or neighborhood?



# How to Infer a User's Country? (I)



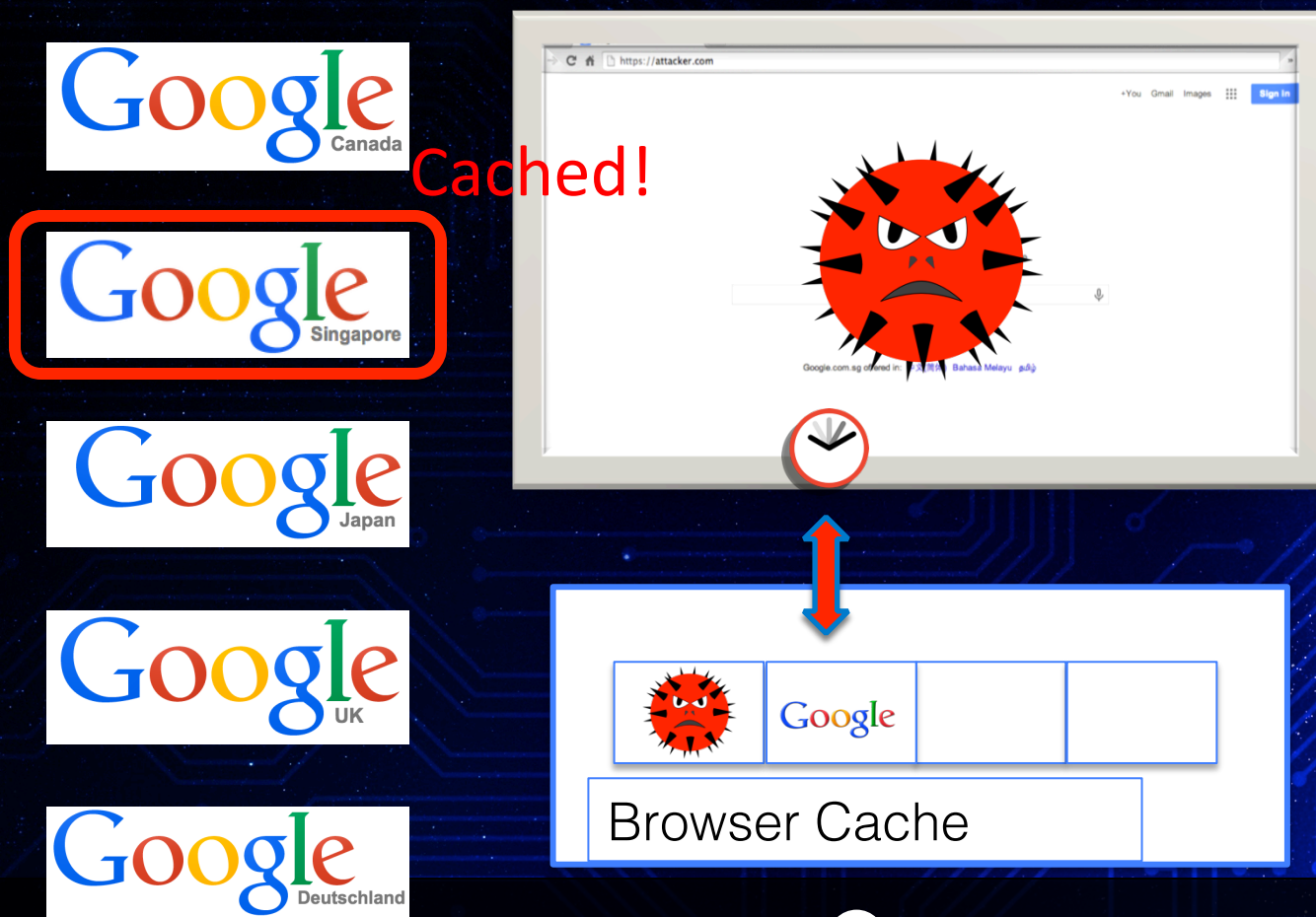
- Google has 191 regional sites.
- One site represents one country or region.



[google.com.sg/images/srpr/logo11w.png](http://google.com.sg/images/srpr/logo11w.png)



# How to Infer a User's Country? (II)





# How to Infer a User's City? (I)



- Craigslist provides local classifieds advertisements and forums for jobs, housing, etc.
- Craigslist has 712 city-specific sites.
- Users buy or sell second-hand stuff in their Craigslist's city-specific sites.



# How to Infer a User's City? (II)

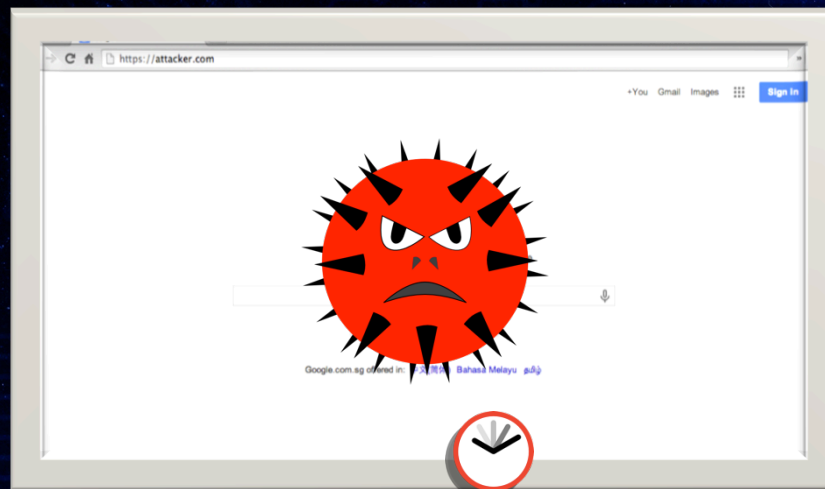
chicago.craigslist.org

sfbay.craigslist.org

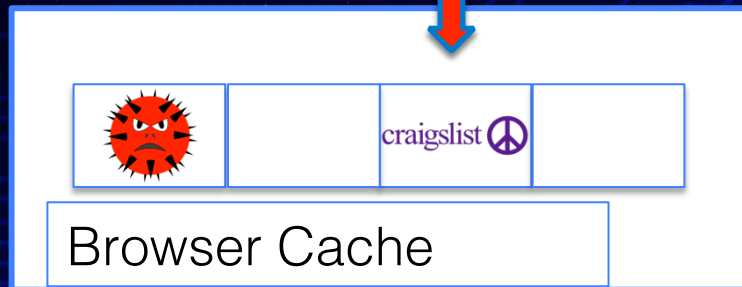
newyork.craigslist.org

singapore.craigslist.  
com.sg

tokyo.craigslist.jp



Cached!





# How to Infer a User's Neighborhood?(I)

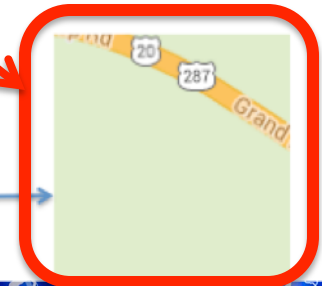


## Predictable URLs

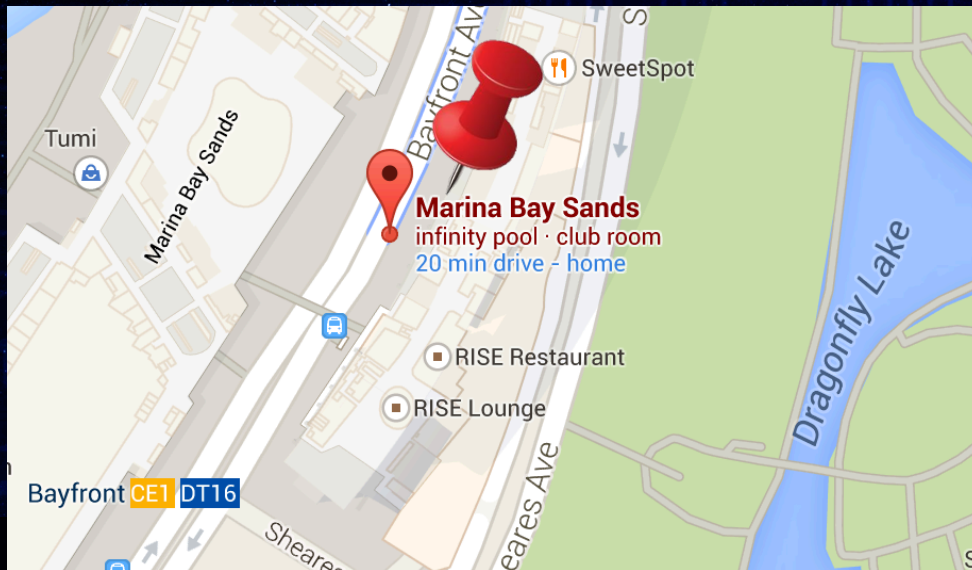
<https://www.google.com.sg/maps/vt/pb=!1m5!1m4!1i15!2i12627!3i23720!4i128!2m1!1e0!3m3!5e1105!12m1!1e47!4e0>

(12627, 23720)

Grand Loop Rd, Yellowstone National Park, WY  
82190, USA

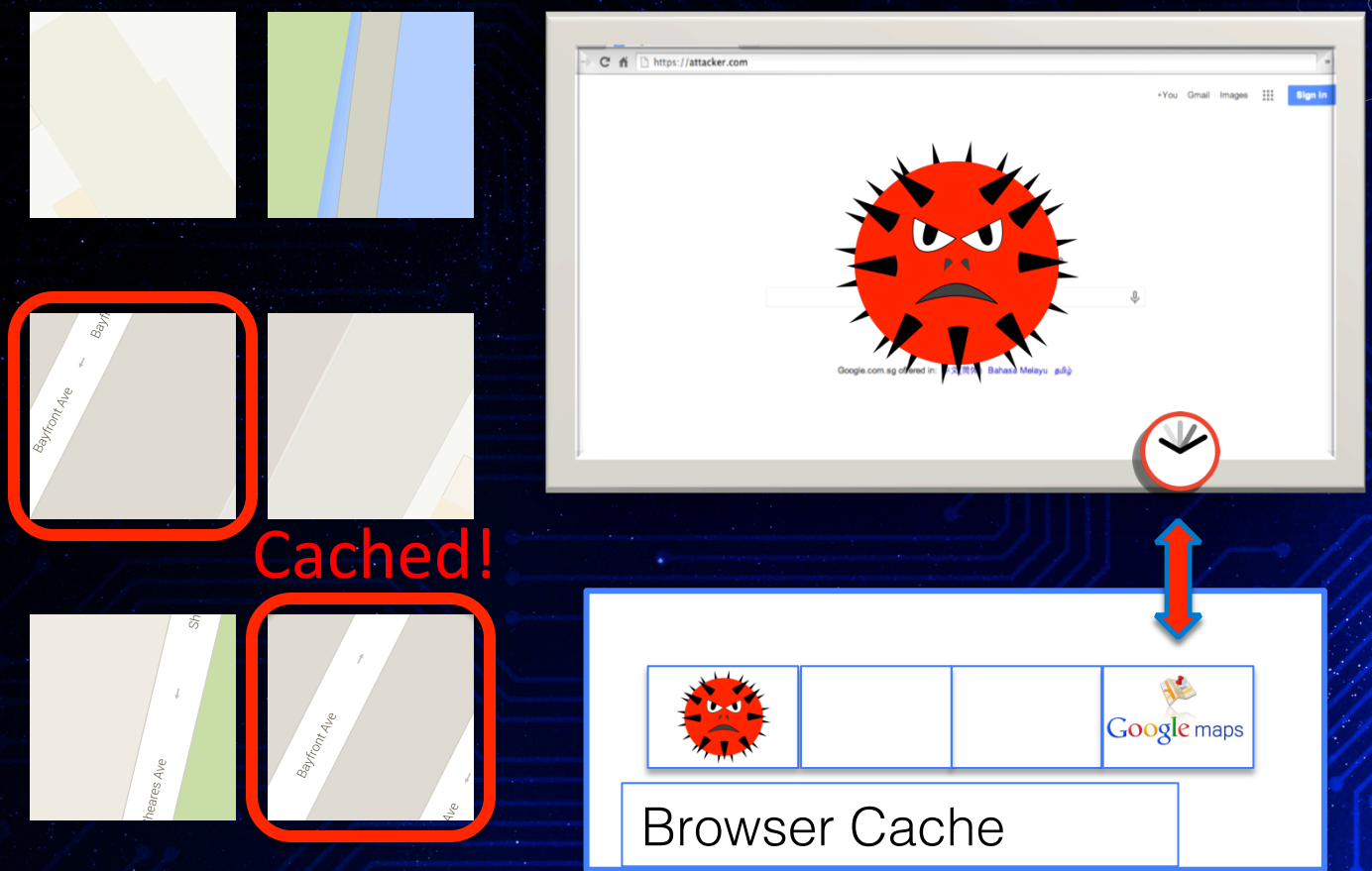


## Map Tiles





# How to Infer a User's Neighborhood? (II)





# Evaluation

Questions to be answered:

- (Prevalence) How many websites and browsers can be utilized to conduct attacks?
- (Reliability) How big is the time difference between the loading time of resources without cache and that with cache?



# Evaluation Setup

- Websites: 191 Google's sites, 100 Craigslist's sites, and 55 top Alexa sites.
- Maps: Google Maps, and other 10 map service sites.
- Browsers: Five mainstream browsers and TorBrowser
- Locations: US, UK, Australia, Singapore, and Japan.



# How Many Websites and Browsers can be Utilized to Conduct Attacks?



# Alexa Top Websites with Location-Related Resources



62% of 55 top Alexa global sites



singapore.craigslist.com.sg



sg.yahoo.com

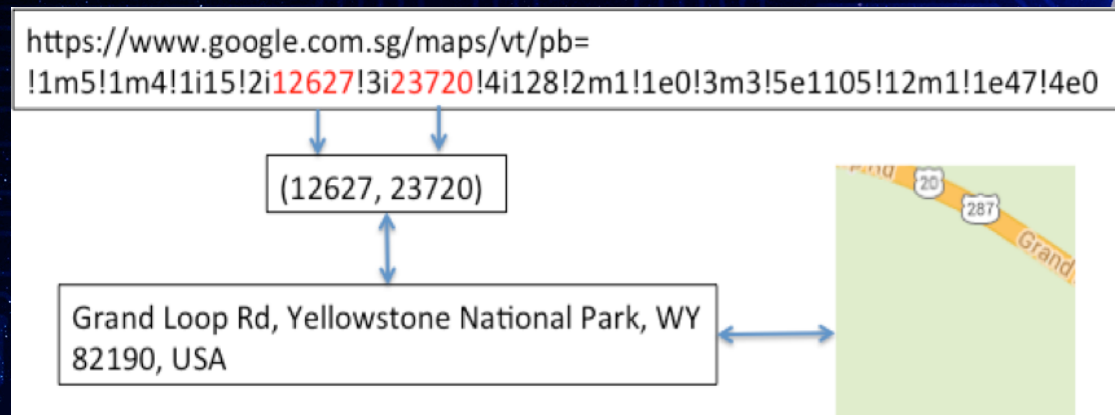
www.ebay.com.sg



# Map Websites with Location-Related Resources



All of 11 map service sites





# Susceptible Browsers & Platforms

Mainstream Browsers



Partial



Desktop Platforms

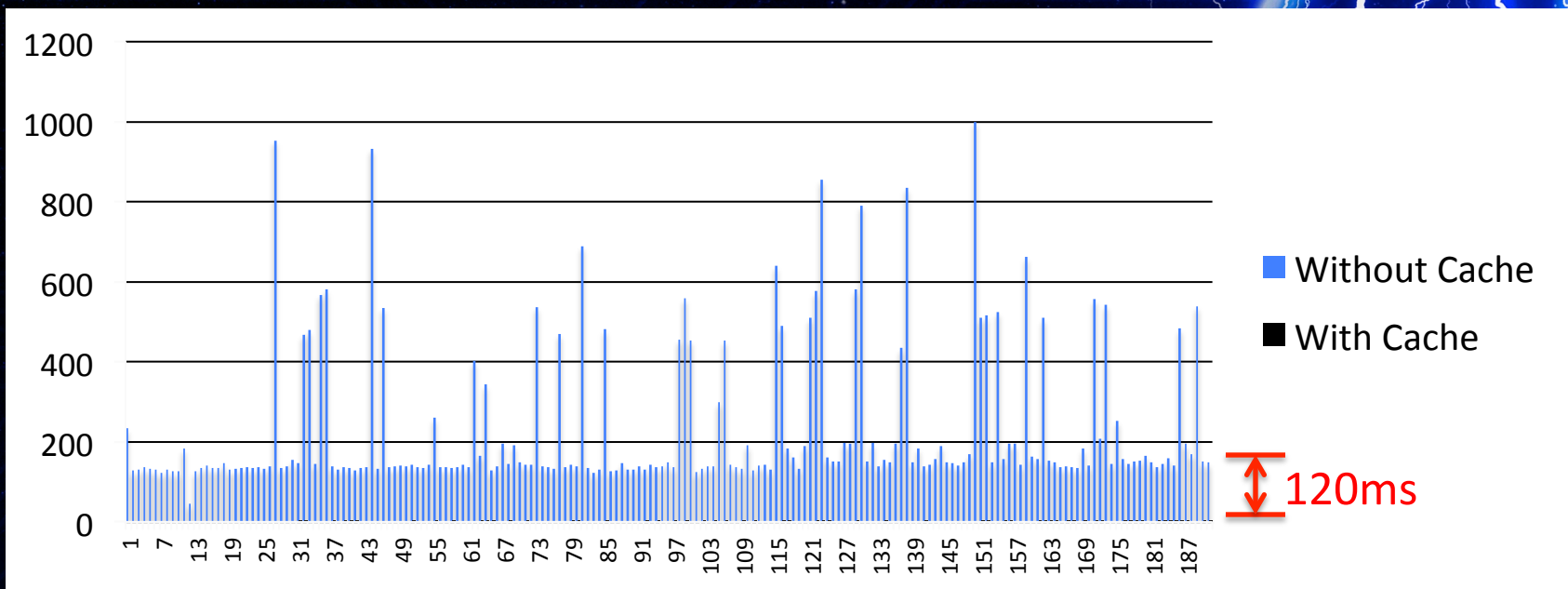
Mobile Platforms



**How Significant is the Time Difference  
between the Loading Time of Resources  
without Cache and that with Cache?**



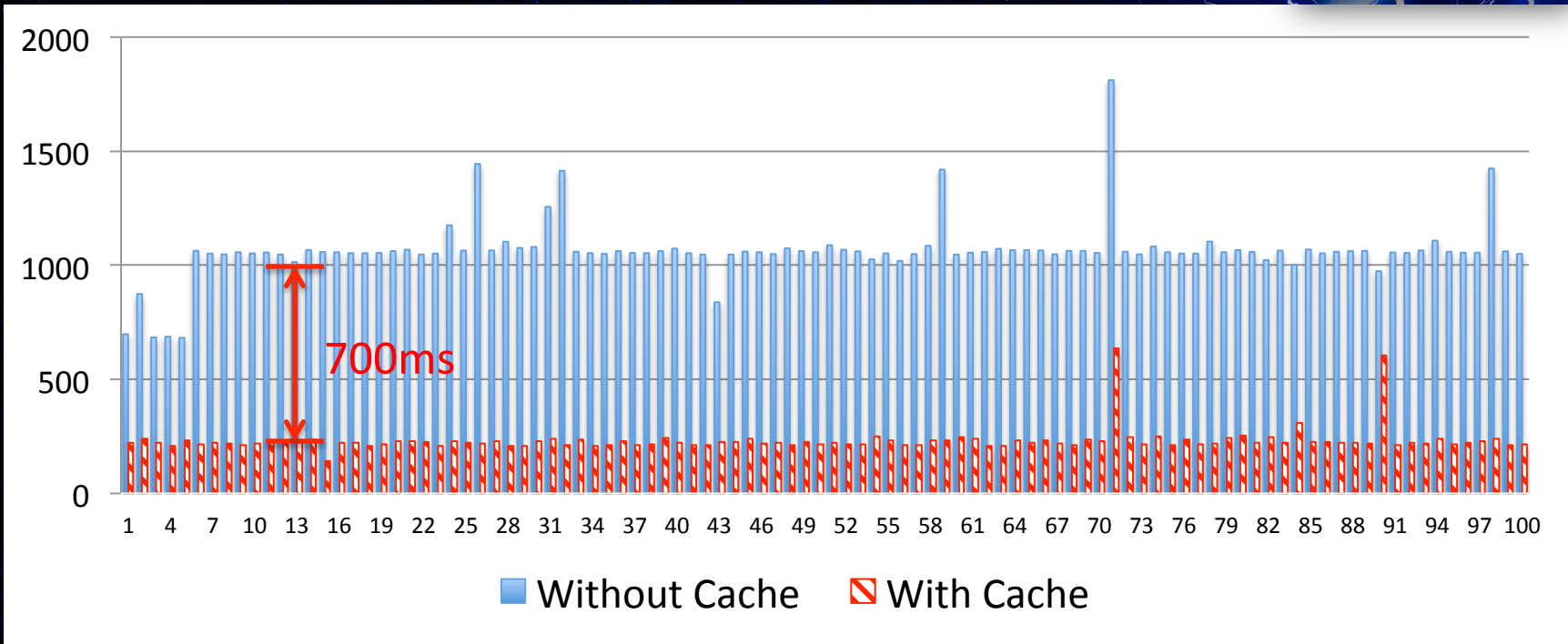
# Loading Time: Without Cache v.s. With Cache I



*Difference in image load time (in millisecond): Without Cache (> 129 ms) v.s. With Cache (0 ~ 1 ms), for 191 Google's regional domains in Chrome on Mac OS X*



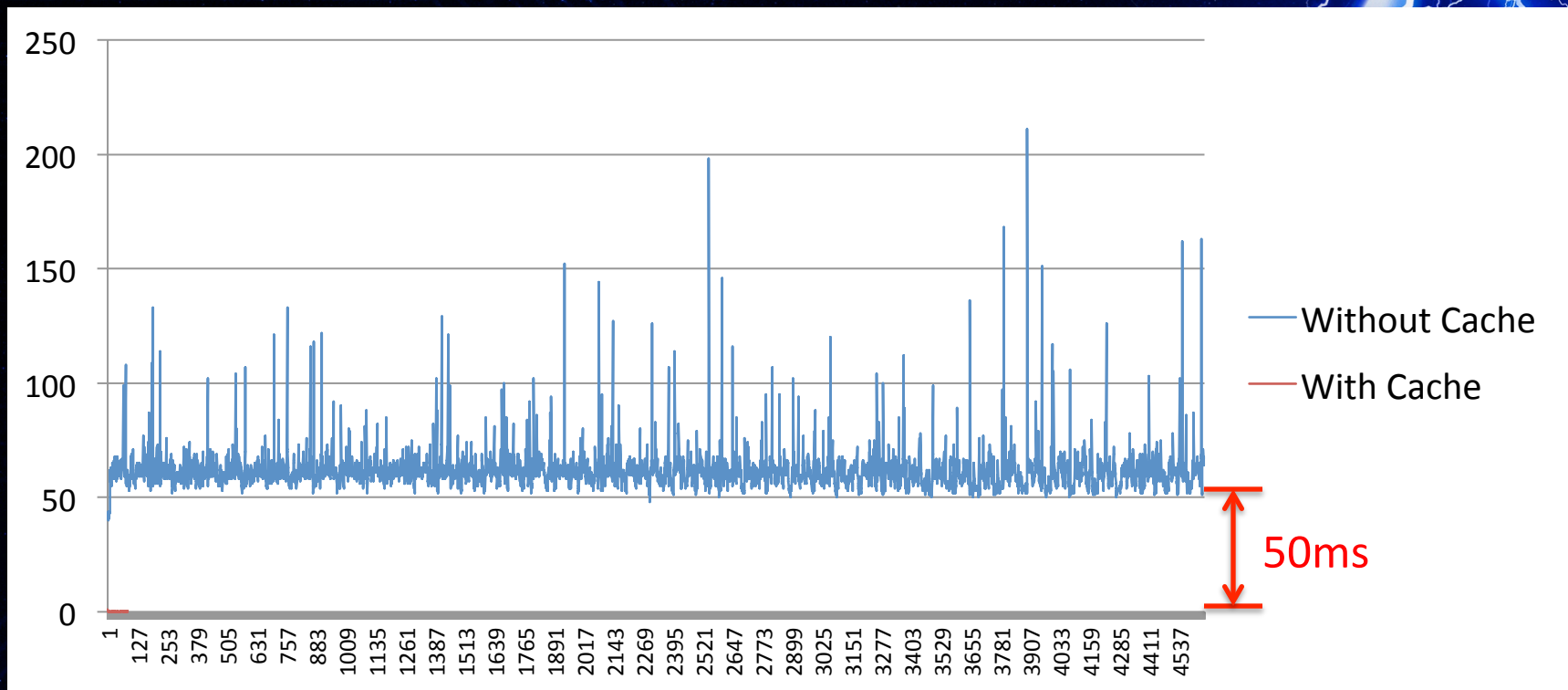
# Loading Time: Without Cache v.s. With Cache II



The significant difference between the page load time (in millisecond) of 100 Craigslist sites without cache ( $> 1000$  ms) and with cache ( $\approx 220$  ms) indicates geo-inference attacks with Craigslist



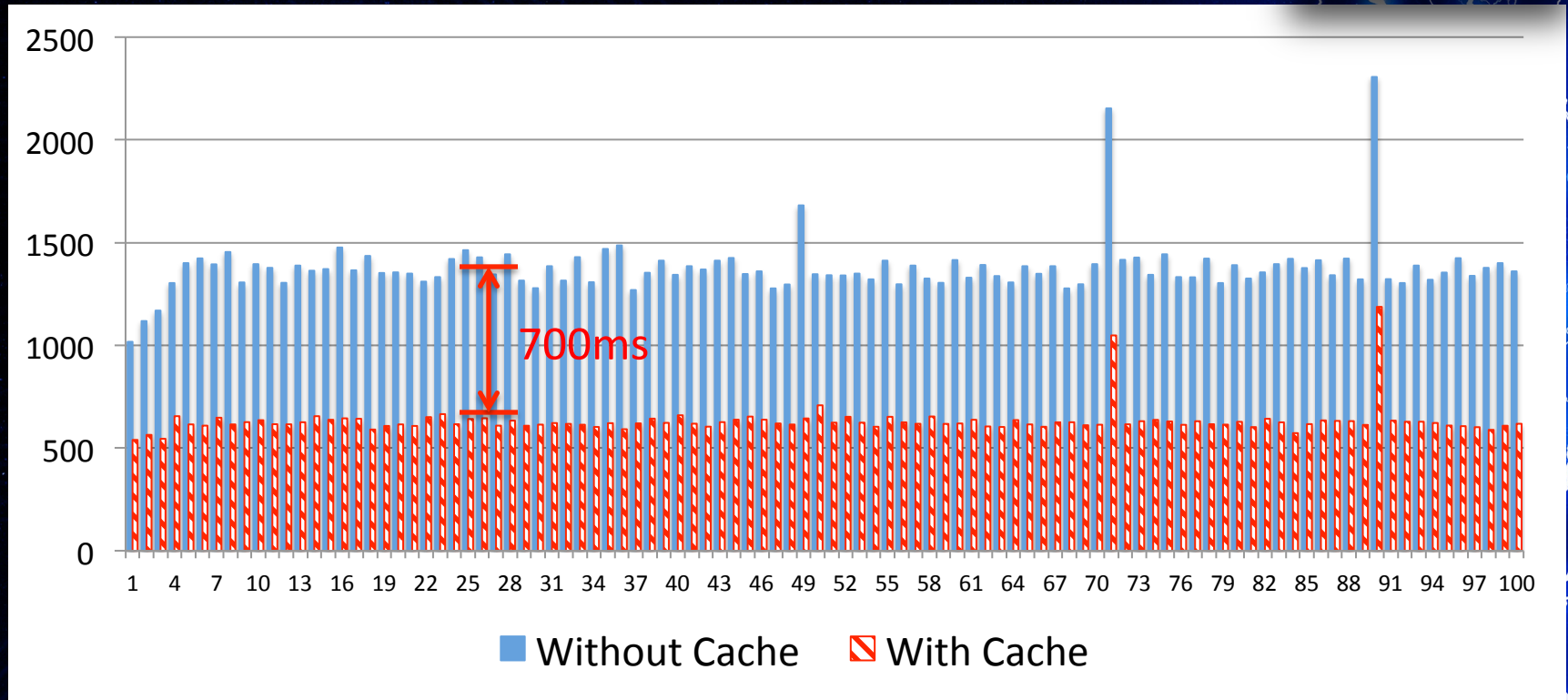
# Loading Time: Without Cache v.s. With Cache II



*Difference in page load time (in millisecond): Without Cache (> 50 ms) v.s. With Cache (0 ~ 1 ms), for 4,646 map tiles of New York City from Google Maps in Chrome on Mac OS X.*



# Loading Time (Android)



The page load time of 100 Craigslist sites on Android.



# How to Protect Users from Geo-inference Attacks



# Discussion of Defense Solutions

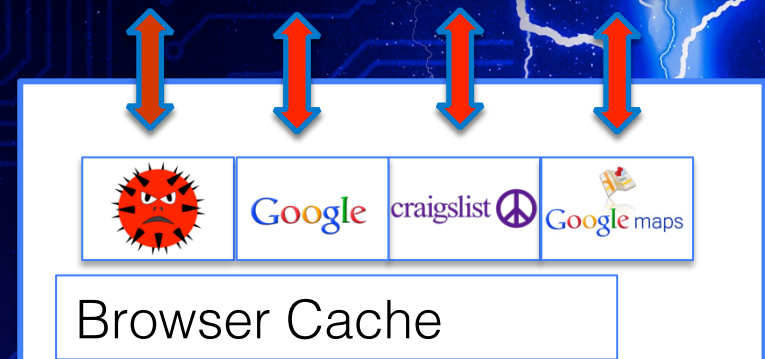
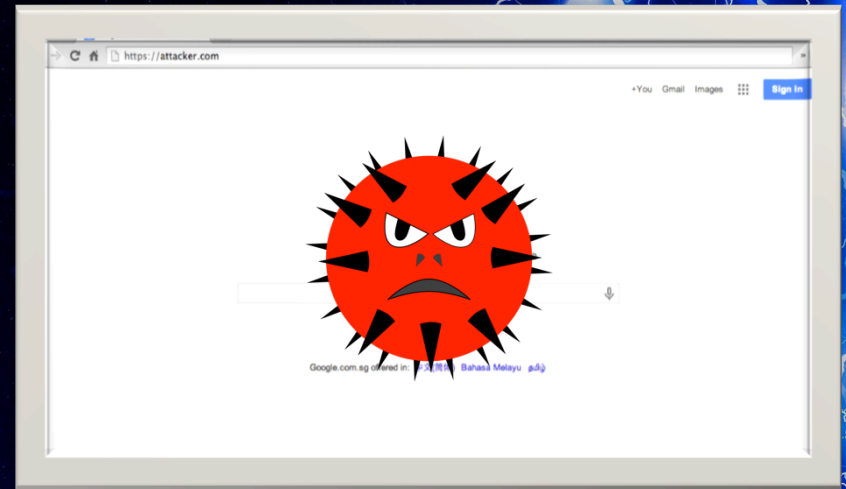
- Private Browsing Mode
- Randomizing timing measurements
- TorBrowser and Segregating browser cache



# Private Browsing Mode is not the Cure

## Private Browsing Mode

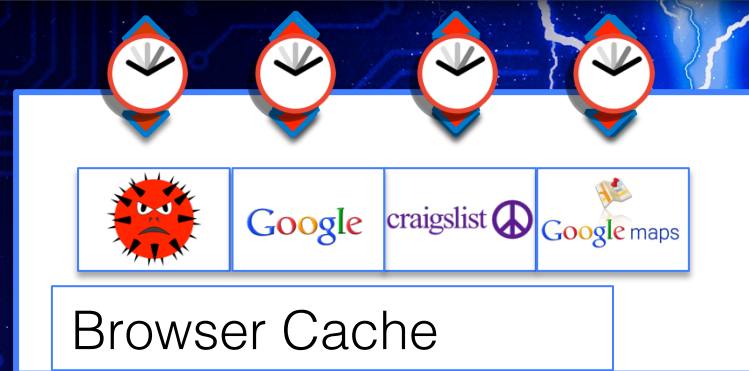
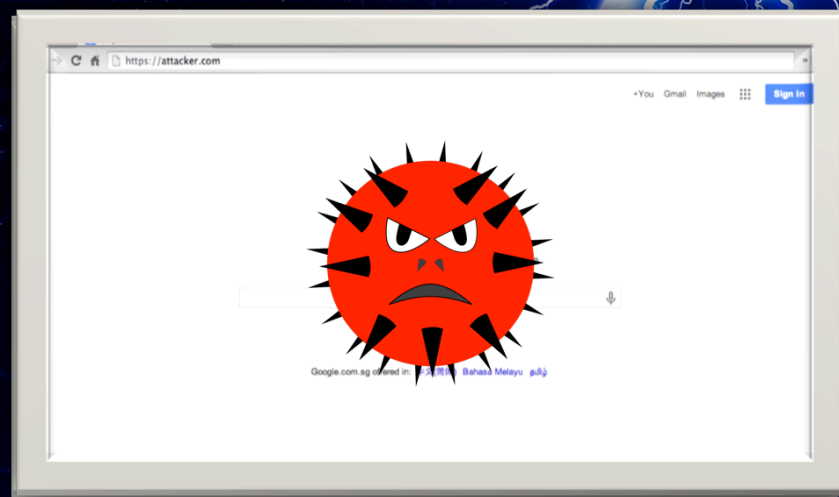
- Clear browser cache after closing the window.
- Disable disk cache, not the in-memory cache.
- It cannot prevent one site from inferring the user's geo-location from other sites.





# Randomizing Timing Measurements

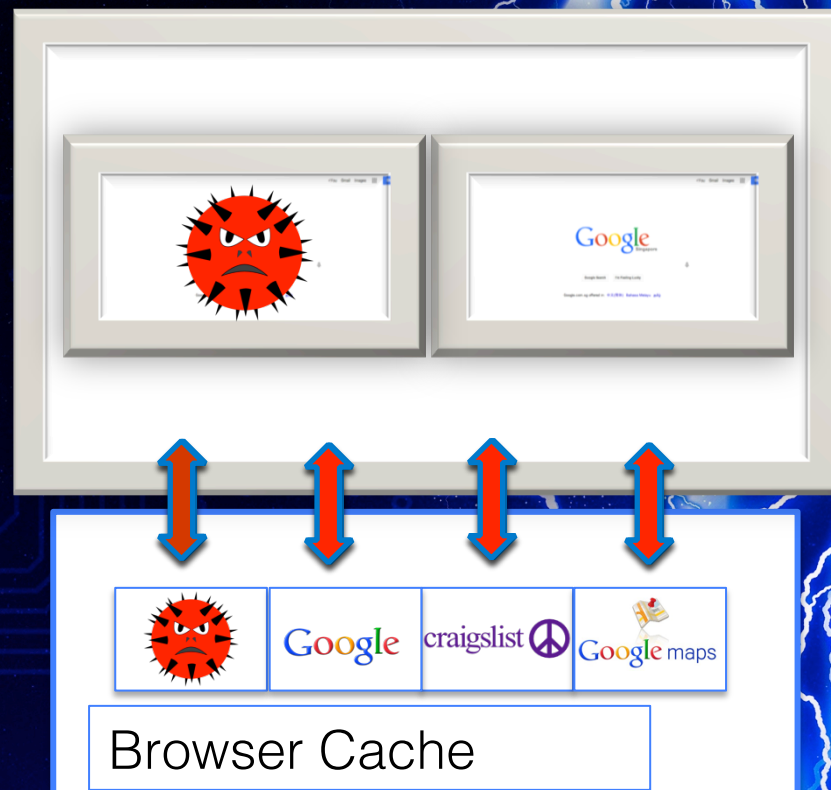
- Add noise into timing measurement mechanisms.
- Affect web applications' functionalities
- Intricate engineering effort.





# TorBrowser is not Perfect

- Adds an additional “id=string” property to label every cache entry with the top-level window’s domain.
- Insufficient for mashup websites, all the embedded sites in frames share the same top-level window’s domain, i.e., the mashup’s domain.





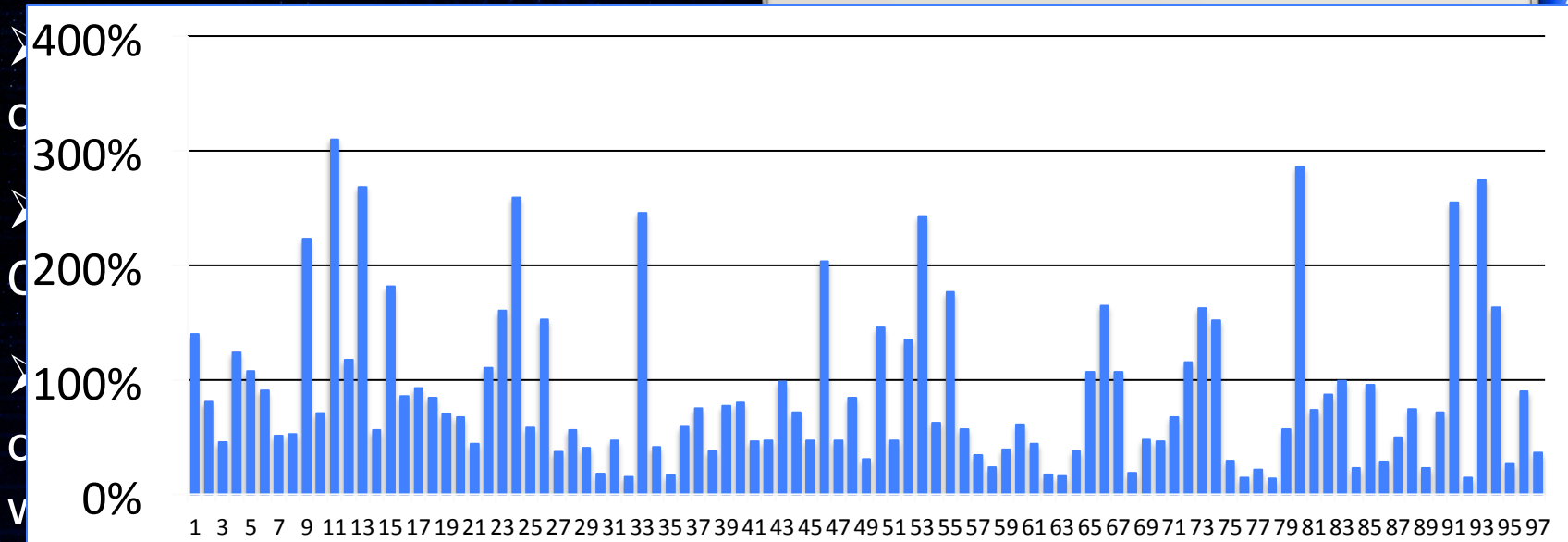
# Demo Video



# Video: Geo-inference Attacks in TorBrowser



# Segregating Browser Cache





# To Cache or Not To Cache?

- No cache for location-sensitive resources (0.7% to 20.7% overhead).
  - Cache-Control: no-cache for HTTP response header
- Pre-fetch redundant location-sensitive resources.
- Open challenge to design an efficient and secure caching mechanism in browsers.



# Take-away

- Timing channels are still open on mainstream browsers.
- Knowing the power and prevalence of geo-inference attack (inferring country, city, neighbourhood) and be cautious about it.
- Disable cache? No JavaScript?
- Never give additional permissions to unfamiliar sites or open it for a long time.
- Clear cache before and after visiting a site with your private information, e.g., online banking site.





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- A. Bortz and D. Boneh, "Exposing private information by timing web applications," in *Proceedings of the 16th international conference on World Wide Web*, 2007.
- G. Wondracek, T. Holz, E. Kirda, and C. Kruegel, "A practical attack to de-anonymize social network users," in *Security and Privacy (SP), 2010 IEEE Symposium on*, 2010.
- Z. Weinberg, E. Y. Chen, P. R. Jayaraman, and C. Jackson, "I still know what you visited last summer: Leaking browsing history via user interaction and side channel attacks," in *Security and Privacy (SP), 2011 IEEE Symposium on*, 2011.
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- G. Aggarwal, E. Bursztein, C. Jackson, and D. Boneh, "An analysis of private browsing modes in modern browsers," in *Proceedings of the 19th USENIX Conference on Security*, ser. USENIX Security'10, 2010.