

**FINOS**

Fintech  
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Foundation



Chart **IQ**

# How to Secure the Electron Container for Capital Markets

**FINOS Host**

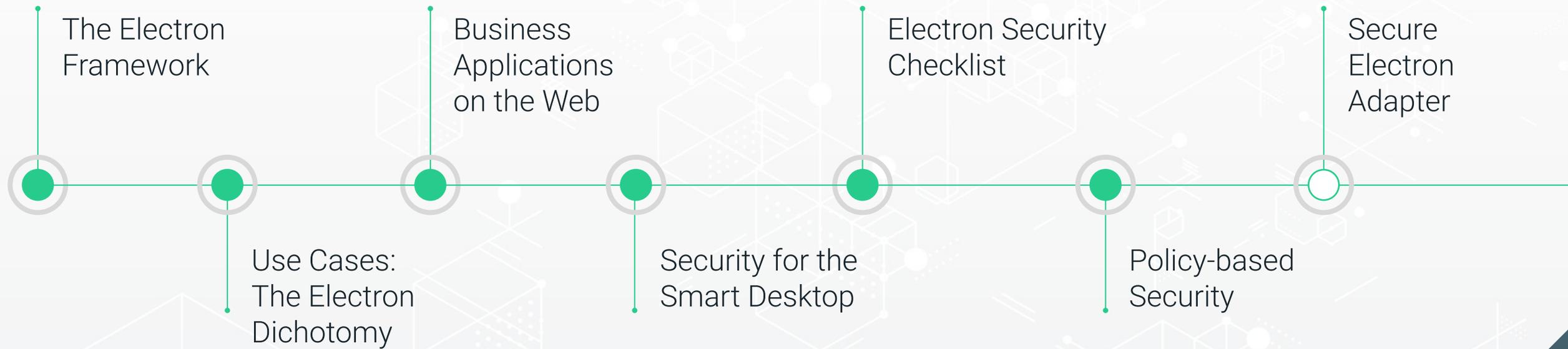
James McLeod, FINOS Director of Community

**ChartIQ Presenters**

Kris West, Director Solutions Engineering

Ian Mesner, Chief Architect

May 2020





**FINSEMBLE**



**Evernote**



**SYMPHONY**



**slack**



chromium

# The Electron Dichotomy



# Do we need to secure Electron?



**Evernote**



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# Business Applications on the Web

Web developers know what they're doing:

- SQL Injection
- Cross-site scripting
- etc.

Common vulnerabilities and best practices analyzed and published by organisations:

- OWASP (top 10)
- Carnegie Mellon Uni. SEI's CERT program
- US Department of Homeland Security's Cyber & Infrastructure Security Agency



# Web Application Security

- 1 Injection**  
Buffer overflow,  
SQL injection; parameters
- 2 Broken Authentication**  
Credential theft through  
snooping or brute force
- 3 Sensitive Data Exposure**  
Storing data without  
proper safeguards
- 4 XML External Entities**  
Remote code execution  
of remote xml resources
- 5 Broken Access Control**  
Gaining access to  
restricted systems.
- 6 Security Misconfiguration**  
Insufficient access control
- 7 Cross Site Scripting**  
Remote code execution due  
to code as data
- 8 Insecure Deserialization**  
Data retrieval as a point of attack  
or remote code execution, etc.
- 9 Using components with known vulnerabilities**  
Failure to audit dependencies
- 10 Insufficient Logging and Monitoring**  
Failing to audit access.  
Extraneous functionality exploit  
of logging sensitive info

<https://owasp.org/www-project-top-ten/>

# Web Application Security: the Comfort of the Sandbox.

Browsers are designed to execute remote, untrusted code.

- Restricted operating system APIs
- Integrated sandbox
- Site isolation
- Web security policies



But isn't Electron based on a web browser?



chromium

+



+



# Security for the Smart Desktop

**This new class of software introduces new risks to manage.**

## Integrating applications from multiple sources

Bringing a variety of technologies from a variety of software providers onto your desktop can be risky if not well managed.

## Web technology without the browser

The arrival of web technology on the desktop, outside of the browser, compounds the already complex challenge of desktop security.

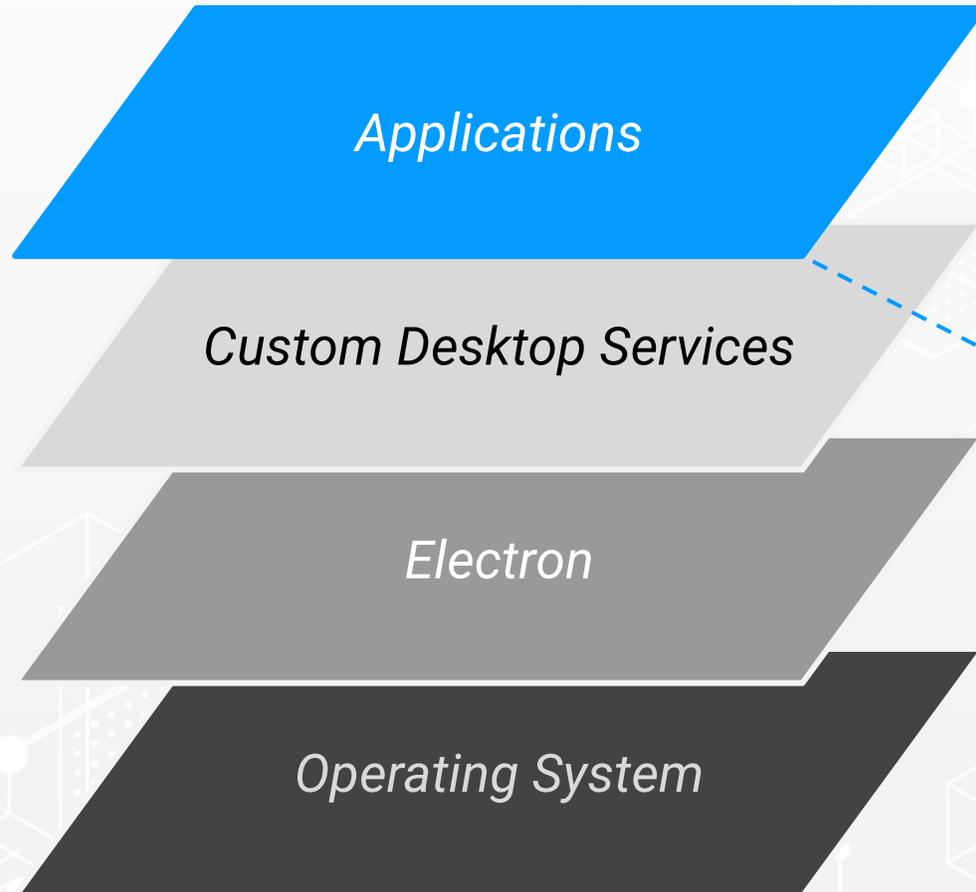
## Communications and Interop

The goal of the smart desktop is to promote communication and interoperability between applications and micro-frontends, but without compromising security.

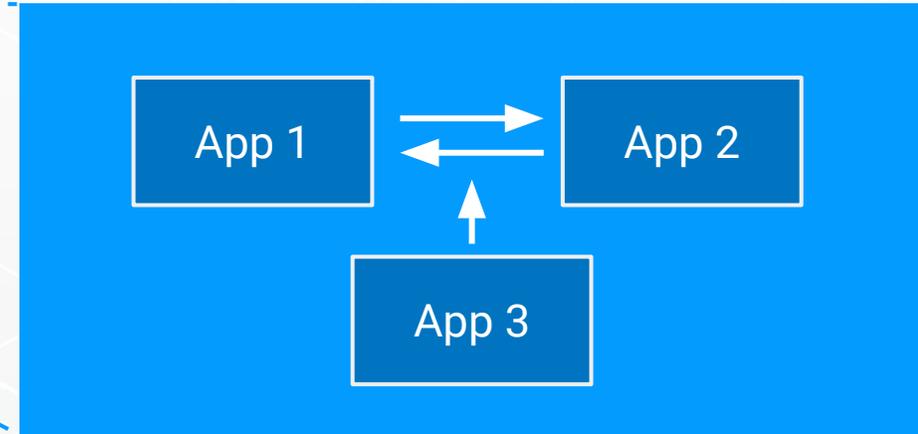


# Security for the Smart Desktop

## SYSTEM SECURITY



## CONTENT SECURITY



# Security for the Smart Desktop

## System Security

### Input Validation

Buffer overflow, SQL injects, params, XSS, deserialization

### Broken Authentication

Credential theft through snooping or brute force

### Broken Authorization

Gaining access to restricted systems or elevated rights

### Dependency exploits

Failure to audit dependencies

## Content Security

### Communication

Ability to listen to messages meant for others.

### Storage

Unauthorized access to persisted data

### Runtime

Information about what other applications are running and the current user or platform

### Configuration

Gain information about or modify access to runtime through config

# Electron Security Checklist

1. Only load secure content (https, wss, sftp)
2. Disable the *Node.js integration* in all renderers
3. Enable *context isolation* in all renderers
4. Use *session.setPermissionRequestHandler()* to control what desktop API permissions remote content has access to
5. Do not disable *webSecurity*
6. Define a *Content-Security-Policy*
7. Do not set *allowRunningInsecureContent* to true
8. Do not enable *experimental features*
9. Do not use *enableBlinkFeatures*
10. <webview>: Do not use *allowpopups*
11. <webview>: Verify options and params
12. Disable or limit *navigation*
13. Disable or limit *creation of new windows*
14. Do not use *openExternal* with untrusted content
15. Disable the *remote module*
16. Filter the *remote module* (if you can't disable it)
17. Use a *current version* of Electron

<https://www.electronjs.org/docs/tutorial/security>

# Implement the Checklist

Content Security → ~~Interoperability~~

System security → ~~Desktop APIs~~



# Back to the drawing board...

Handle secure, trusted code differently than content from untrusted sources

## Desktop Services

- Build microservices for the desktop
- Implement interprocess comms

## Policy-based Security

- Enable/Disable Electron APIs via config
- Principle of least privilege (POLP)

# Announcing the Secure Electron Adapter

At ChartIQ, we believe in both:

- Open Source software
- Collaboration

Secure Electron Adaptor (SEA)

- Adheres to Electron's own security recommendations by design.
- Provides support for policy-based security, making it much easier to work with
- Implements inter-process communication, filtered by that policy-based security



**SECURE**  
ELECTRON ADAPTER



# Secure Electron Adapter Next Steps

## Where can I get it?

[github.com/finos/secure-electron-adapter](https://github.com/finos/secure-electron-adapter)

## Quick-start project

[github.com/finos/sea-quick-start](https://github.com/finos/sea-quick-start)

- Minimal Electron app using SEA
- Based on the Electron quick start guide

<https://www.electronjs.org/docs/tutorial/quick-start>



**SECURE**  
ELECTRON ADAPTER

# Secure Electron Adapter

SEA is config-driven

- **/public/manifest-local.json**

Used to configure:

- Main process

- Loaded from a remote location
- Can be a visible window or service
- Can have content preloaded into it

- Other 'components'

- Also loaded from a remote location
- Can have permissions specified

- Electron adapter settings

- Such as 'trusted' preloads (ideal for creating clients for your own desktop services)

```
1 {
2   "main": {
3     "name": "MainWindow",
4     "url": "http://localhost:3375/index.html",
5     "uuid": "Secure Electron Adapter",
6     "visible": true,
7     "preload": "http://localhost:3375/preload.js"
8   },
9   "components": {
```

```
1 {
2   "main": {
9   "components": {
10    "childwindow": {
11      "name": "TrustedChild"
17    "untrustedChild": {
18      "name": "UntrustedChild",
19      "url": "http://localhost:3375/index.html",
20      "uuid": "Secure Electron Adapter",
21      "visible": true,
22      "preload": "http://localhost:3375/preload.js",
23      "permissions": {
24        "system": {
37    "electronAdapter": {
38      "trustedPreloads": [
39        "http://localhost:3375/preload.js"
40      ]
41    }
42  }
32  }
33  }
34  }
35  }
36  },
```

---

SEA Quick Start Demo



# What does SEA not do?

SEA doesn't include:

- Detailed desktop services
- Ready-made UI components
- Full solutions to the 'Big 8'  
(Rather its focused on secure foundation on which to build these)
- Support services

Need more?

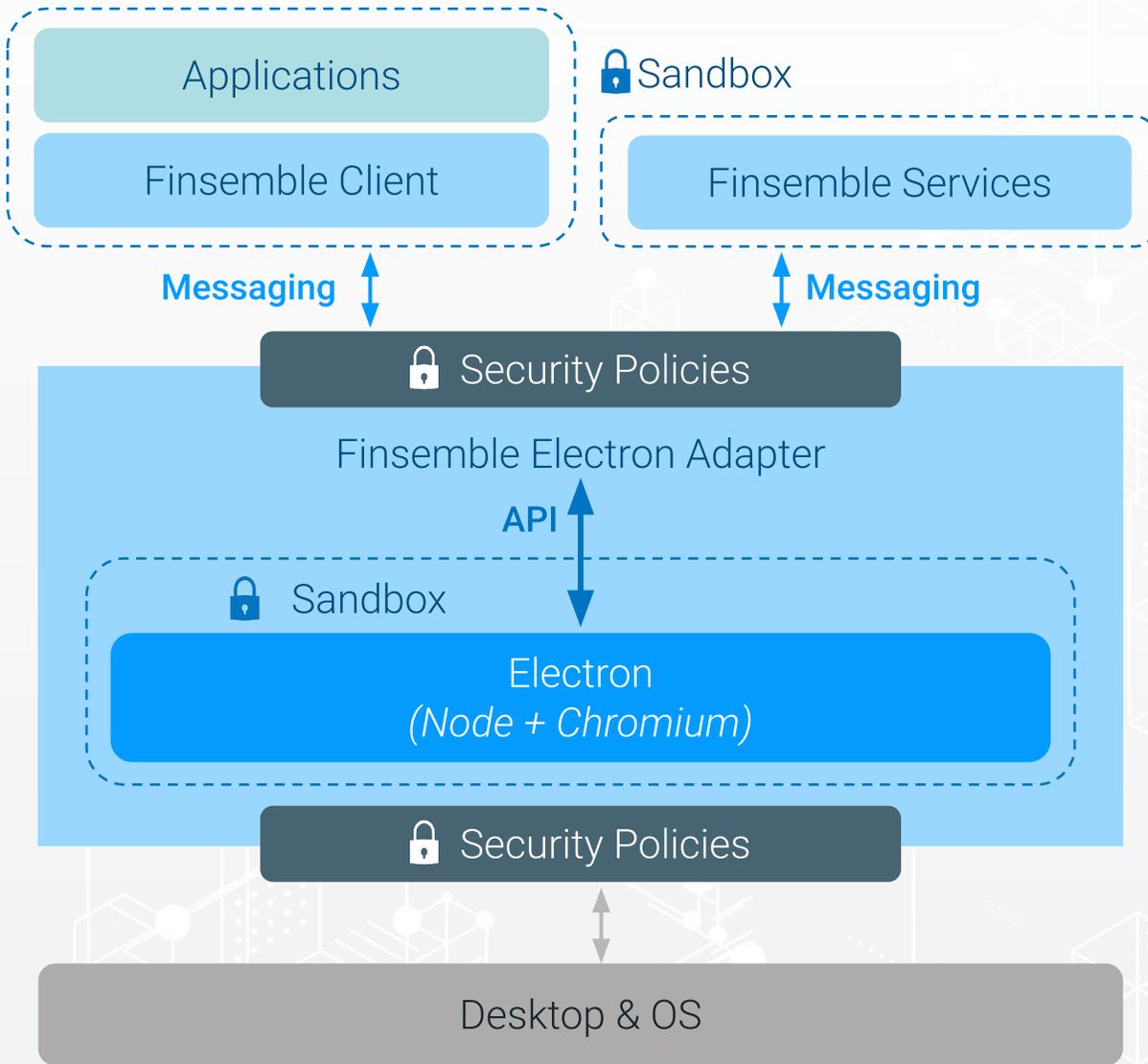


**FINSEMBLE**

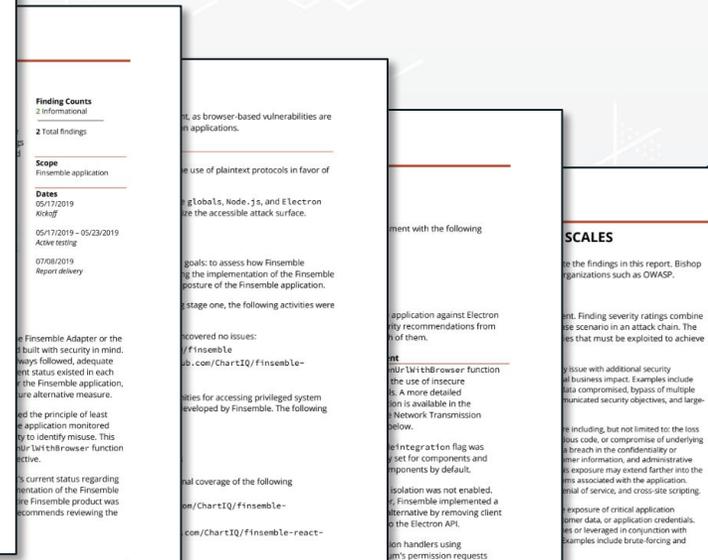
*A fully featured Smart Desktop for finance*

[www.finsemble.com](http://www.finsemble.com)

# Enterprise-secured container



- Leveraged use of Chromium, Electron & SEA
- Layers of protection, least-privilege by default
- Only vendor to provide 100% full source to clients
- Third-party security assessment by Bishop Fox



# Takeaways

- Electron isn't designed to be secure out-of-the-box
- Building a 'Smart Desktop' leveraging web deployment create new risks to manage
- Electron project cares deeply about the security of your applications
  - 17-point security checklist for securing untrusted content
  - Implementing the checklist eliminates many of the benefits of using the container
- Policy-based security and Desktop Services provide the answer to practical development
- Secure Electron Adapter provides an ideal foundation to build on

Questions?

**Thank you for attending.**

**Contact us at**  
**[info@chartiq.com](mailto:info@chartiq.com)**