# Preventing Capability Leaks in Secure JavaScript Subsets

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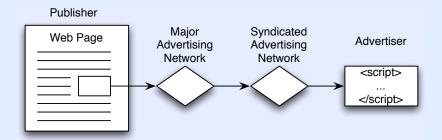
#### Introduction



#### **Overview**

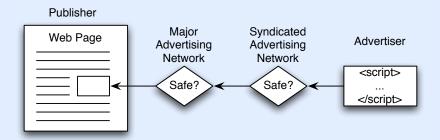
- ► Ad networks and malicious ads
- Statically verified containment
- Experiment
- ► Our proposal: Blancura

#### Ad networks



#### Ad networks

#### ► Trust?



#### Malicious ads



▶ iframes

- ▶ iframes Not very interactive
  - ► Can't do this with an iframe











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- Dynamic enforcement

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- ▶ Dynamic enforcement Slow

	read	write
Cajita	21%	20%
Valija	1493%	1000%
Microsoft Web Sandbox	1217%	634%

**Table:** Slowdown on "read" and "write" micro-benchmarks, average of  $10~{\rm runs.}$ 

- ▶ iframes Not very interactive
- ► Dynamic enforcement *Slow*
- Static verification

#### Statically verified containment

- ADsafe, Dojo Secure, and Jacaranda
- Language subset that provides containment
- ► Each party can statically verify properties

#### **Common properties**

- Prevent use of global variables
  - ▶ e.g., document
- Blacklist dangerous properties
  - ▶ e.g., constructor
- Ban unverifiable constructs
  - ▶ e.g., eval
- ► Provide a library
  - ► e.g., ADSAFE.get(foo, bar) instead of foo[bar]

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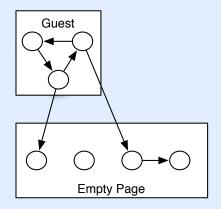
► How often does this occur?

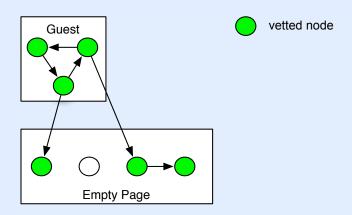
## Methodology

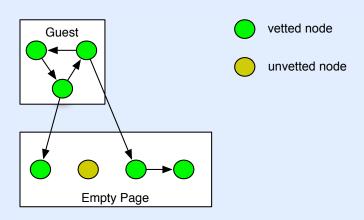
- ► Focus on ADsafe
- ► Analyze sites on Alexa US Top 100
  - ► List slightly modified where appropriate
  - ► Represent complexity of JavaScript on popular sites
- ► Emulate ad hosting by injecting ad into each site

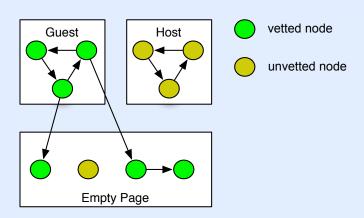
#### **Browser instrumentation**

- Instrumented WebKit
- ▶ Tracks points-to relation among JavaScript objects

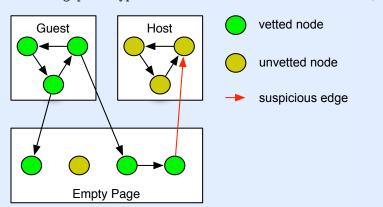








- ▶ Label vetted and unvetted objects
- ► Note *suspicious* edges
  - ► String.prototype.evalMe = function() { eval(this); }



Not all suspicious edges are exploitable

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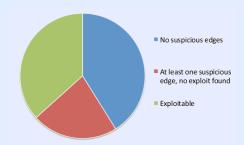
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```
String.prototype.evalMe = function() { eval(this); }
```

 Manual analysis of suspicious edges pointing to functions

#### Results

- ► 59% contained at least one suspicious edge
- ► Constructed exploits for 37% of the sites
  - ► Including Twitter, MSN, Microsoft, Apple
- Num. suspicious edges correlates with exploitability



## Sample exploit

```
String.prototype.evalMe = function() { eval(this); }
```

#### Sample exploit

```
String.prototype.evalMe = function() { eval(this); }
String.prototype.extractScripts = function() {
    // returns an array of all scripts in this string
    ...
}
String.prototype.evalScripts = function() {
    return this.extractScripts().map(
        function(script) { return eval(script) });
}
```

#### Possible solutions

- Require careful coding by publisher sites?
- ► Publisher must tune page to specs of ad network
- ► Too many restrictions push publishers away
- ▶ New problems can creep in at every site update

#### **Blancura**

- ► Change the property blacklist to a whitelist
- ▶ Run each guest in separate namespace
- Statically verify that all property accesses use correct namespace identifier
  - ► Disallowed: obj.foo = bar;
  - ► Allowed: obj.BLANCURA\_GUEST1\_foo = bar;

#### **Blancura**

- Add safe built-in properties to namespace String.prototype.BLANCURA\_GUEST1\_indexOf = String.prototype.indexOf;
- ▶ Idempotent compiler from ADsafe to Blancura
- ► Strict language subset of ADsafe

#### **Conclusion**

- ► Focused on one approach to safe advertising: statically verified containment
- Analyzed consequences of property blacklisting
- ► Found that many sites would be vulnerable
- Proposed a fix based on property whitelisting

## Thank you!

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## **Subtly dangerous function**

```
String.prototype.right = function(n) {
  if (n \le 0) {
    return "";
  } else if (n > String(this).length) {
    return this;
  } else {
    var 1 = String(this).length;
    return String(this).substring(1, 1 - n);
```