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 **TypeScript static code analysis**
Unique rules to find Bugs, Vulnerabilities, Security Hotspots, and Code Smells in your TYPESCRIPT code


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Cipher algorithms should be robust

 Vulnerability


Encryption algorithms should be used with secure mode and padding scheme

 Vulnerability


Server hostnames should be verified during SSL/TLS connections

 Vulnerability


Server certificates should be verified during SSL/TLS connections

 Vulnerability


Cryptographic keys should be robust

 Vulnerability


Weak SSL/TLS protocols should not be used

 Vulnerability


Origins should be verified during cross-origin communications

 Vulnerability


Regular expressions should not be vulnerable to Denial of Service attacks

 Vulnerability


File uploads should be restricted

 Vulnerability


Regular expressions should be syntactically valid

 Bug

Types without members, 'any' and 'never' should not be used in type intersections


 Bug


Getters and setters should access the expected fields


 Bug


Disabling Vue.js built-in escaping is security-sensitive

Analyze your code

 Security Hotspot

 Blocker



 cwe owasp

Vue.js framework prevents XSS vulnerabilities by automatically escaping HTML contents with the use of native API browsers like `innerText` instead of `innerHTML`.

It's still possible to explicitly use `innerHTML` and similar APIs to render HTML. Accidentally rendering malicious HTML data will introduce an XSS vulnerability in the application and enable a wide range of serious attacks like accessing/modifying sensitive information or impersonating other users.

Ask Yourself Whether

The application needs to render HTML content which:

- could be user-controlled and not previously sanitized.
- is difficult to understand how it was constructed.

There is a risk if you answered yes to any of those questions.

Recommended Secure Coding Practices

- Avoid injecting HTML content with `v-html` directive unless the content can be considered 100% safe, instead try to rely as much as possible on built-in auto-escaping Vue.js features.
- Take care when using the `v-bind:href` directive to set URLs which can contain malicious Javascript (`javascript:onClick(...)`).
- Event directives like `:onmouseover` are also prone to Javascript injection and should not be used with unsafe values.

Sensitive Code Example

When using Vue.js templates, the `v-html` directive enables HTML rendering without any sanitization:




```
<div v-html="htmlContent"></div> <!-- Noncompliant -->
```

When using a rendering function, the `innerHTML` attribute enables HTML rendering without any sanitization:

```
Vue.component('element', {
  render: function (createElement) {
    return createElement(
      'div',
      {
        domProps: {
          innerHTML: this.htmlContent, // Noncompliant
        }
      }
    );
  },
});
```

https://rules.sonarsource.com/typescript/RSPEC-6299

1/2

 Bug
 Bug
 Bug

When using JSX, the `domPropsInnerHTML` attribute enables HTML rendering without any sanitization:

```
<div domPropsInnerHTML={this.htmlContent}></div> <!-- Noncom
```

Compliant Solution

When using Vue.js templates, putting the content as a child node of the element is safe:

```
<div>{{ htmlContent }}</div>
```

When using a rendering function, using the `innerText` attribute or putting the content as a child node of the element is safe:

```
Vue.component('element', {
  render: function (createElement) {
    return createElement(
      'div',
      {
        domProps: {
          innerText: this.htmlContent,
        }
      },
      this.htmlContent // Child node
    );
  },
});
```

When using JSX, putting the content as a child node of the element is safe:

```
<div>{this.htmlContent}</div>
```

See

- [OWASP Top 10 2021 Category A3](#) - Injection
- [OWASP Top 10 2017 Category A7](#) - Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)
- [MITRE, CWE-79](#) - Improper Neutralization of Input During Web Page Generation ('Cross-site Scripting')
- [Vue.js - Security - Injecting HTML](#)

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