

# COMP49010 Competitive Programming in Cybersecurity II



## JavaScript Prototype Pollution

LI, Kwan To (STommydx)  
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>FIREBIRD CTF  
TEAM



# Agenda

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## Introduction

# Introduction



# Introduction

## Before We Begin...



# Code of Ethics

- 
- ▶ The exercises for the course should be attempted ONLY INSIDE THE SECLUDED LAB ENVIRONMENT documented or provided. Please note that most of the attacks described in the slides would be ILLEGAL if attempted on machines that you do not have explicit permission to test and attack. The university, course lecturer, lab instructors, teaching assistants and the Firebird CTF team assume no responsibility for any actions performed outside the secluded lab.
  - ▶ The challenge server should be regarded as a hostile environment. You should not use your real information when attempting challenges.
  - ▶ Do not intentionally disrupt other students who are working on the challenges or disclose private information you found on the challenge server (e.g. IP address of other students). Please let us know if you accidentally broke the challenge. While you may discuss with your friends about the challenges, you must complete all the exercises and homework by yourselves.



# Expectations

Hopefully most of you can learn something new...

- ▶ A guide for you to learn
- ▶ More on basics concepts
- ▶ Some easy hands-on examples
- ▶ Advanced concepts or application won't be covered (better to explore by yourself!)

In case you are familiar with JavaScript frameworks and/or the prototype pollution exploit, please help other fellow students in case they have problems. This presentation might be a little bit boring for you... (I apologize for that.)



# Resource Repository



All codes and the slides used today can be found in the following repository.

<https://github.com/STommydx/comp4901o-presentation>

Please clone the repository if you would like to follow the slides and run the codes locally.



# Introduction

## CTF in the Web



# The Web Category

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You should have seen them before. Right?

- ▶ Appears in every CTF!
- ▶ Harder than pwn? (depends on people)
- ▶ Easy to get in. Difficult to master.



# Previously...

---

Did you solve some of them?

- ▶ Intro CTF
  - ▶ Baby Web Developer, QuestionAIR, Real Firebird Website, ...
- ▶ HKCERT CTF
  - ▶ Rickroll, Conversion Center, ...
- ▶ Internal CTF
  - ▶ token101, Boku no Firebird CTF, URL Shortener, ...
- ▶ Zer0pts CTF
  - ▶ Kantan Calc, Simple Blog, ...



# Weapons



We have learnt quite a number of web attacks in COMP 4901N.

## Example

- ▶ XSS
- ▶ LFI
- ▶ XXE
- ▶ SQL Injection
- ▶ Command Injection
- ▶ and more...

Which one is your favourite? Type in the chatbox :)



# Introduction

## Why JavaScript?



# The Web Stack



In the old days...

- ▶ Frontend: Static HTML
- ▶ Styling: CSS
- ▶ Backend: PHP, JSP
- ▶ Communication: HTTP Form Data



# The Web 3.0



One language for everything!

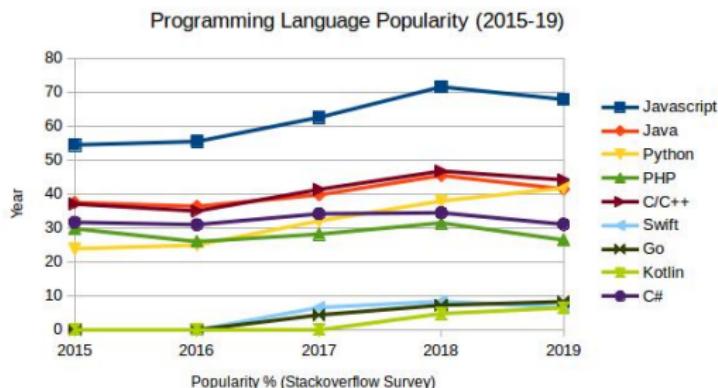
- ▶ Frontend: DHTML with JavaScript
- ▶ Styling: dynamically styled components with JS, SASS compiled to CSS by JS
- ▶ Backend: Node.js
- ▶ Communication: JSON APIs

Both good news and bad news...



# JavaScript Popularity

Of course, there is no single language that is the most popular. Different websites already give different ranking results. However, JavaScript is in the top list in general.



[https://duckduckgo.com/?q=programming+language+popularity+chart&t=h\\_&i\\_ax=images&ia=images](https://duckduckgo.com/?q=programming+language+popularity+chart&t=h_&i_ax=images&ia=images)



# JavaScript Attack Surface



JavaScript is too powerful!

- ▶ Access to local storage data (cookies)
- ▶ Network APIs
- ▶ Dynamically typed language
- ▶ Unsafe APIs and more...



# JavaScript in CTF

You have to face it...

## Example

- ▶ Internal CTF: token101
  - ▶ A Angular + Express.js full-stack web app
- ▶ Zer0pts CTF: PDF Generator
  - ▶ A Vue.js + Express.js full-stack web app

No worries! We will cover some basics today. :)



# Introduction

## Tools & Environment



# The Browser



The developer tools in the browser is powerful. It is good for trying out things quickly.

- ▶ Browser JavaScript Console
  - ▶ Prototyping
  - ▶ Inspect variables
- ▶ Browser Network Tab
  - ▶ Inspect network traffic
  - ▶ Quick edit & resend request



# Node.js

There are a lot of JavaScript web frameworks.

## Example

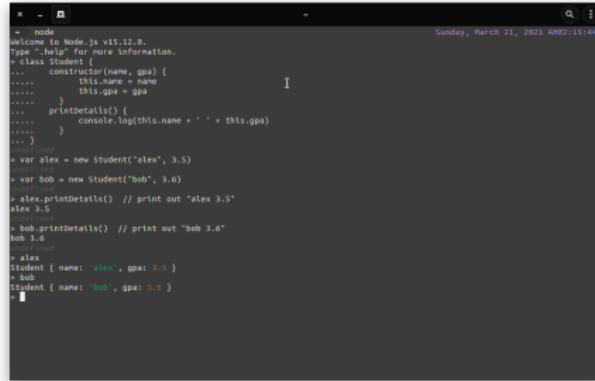
- ▶ Frontend
  - ▶ React.js
  - ▶ Vue.js
  - ▶ Angular
- ▶ Backend
  - ▶ Express.js

You may want to deploy some of the web applications in CTF challenges.  
Let's have a short tutorial on how to run a Node.js server application.



# Server-side JavaScript

Node.js is a back-end JavaScript runtime environment that can be run without your browser.



A screenshot of a terminal window titled "node" running on a Linux system. The date and time at the top right are "Sunday, March 21, 2021 AM02:15:44". The terminal displays the following Node.js code:

```
node
Welcome to Node.js v12.12.0.
Type ".help" for more information.
> class Student {
...   constructor(name, gpa) {
...     this.name = name
...     this.gpa = gpa
...   }
...   printDetails() {
...     console.log(this.name + ' ' + this.gpa)
...   }
...
> var alex = new Student('alex', 3.5)
> var bob = new Student('bob', 3.6)
> alex.printDetails() // print out "alex 3.5"
alex 3.5
> bob.printDetails() // print out "bob 3.6"
bob 3.6
> alex
Student { name: 'alex', gpa: 3.5 }
> bob
Student { name: 'bob', gpa: 3.6 }
>
```

Please check the download page for the instruction of your Linux distribution. You can just use the package from official Kali repo to install in Kali Linux<sup>1</sup>.

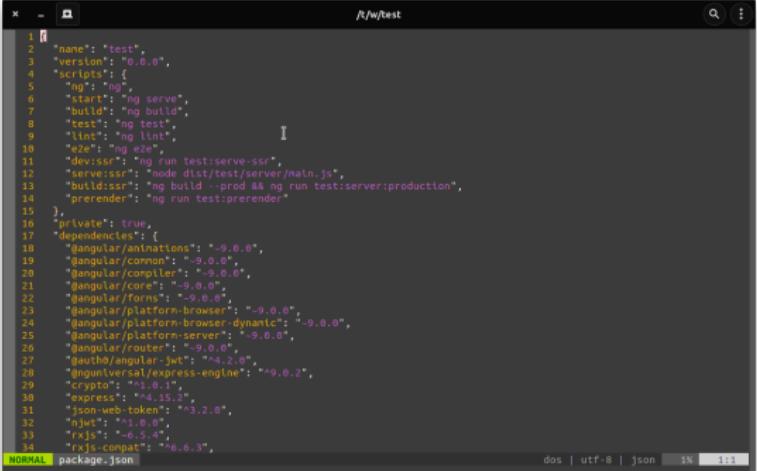
<https://nodejs.org/en/download/package-manager/>

<sup>1</sup>`sudo apt install npm`



# Node Package Manager

A typical Node.js project requires library packages. The packages must be installed before running the application.



```
1 "name": "test",
2 "version": "0.0.0",
3 "scripts": {
4   "ng": "ng",
5   "start": "ng serve",
6   "build": "ng build",
7   "test": "ng test",
8   "lint": "ng lint",
9   "e2e": "ng e2e"
10  "dev:ssr": "ng run test:serve:ssr",
11  "serve:ssr": "node dist/test/server/main.js",
12  "build:ssr": "ng build --prod && ng run test:server:production",
13  "prerender": "ng run test:prerender"
14 },
15 "private": true,
16 "dependencies": {
17   "@angular/animations": "~9.0.0",
18   "@angular/common": "~9.0.0",
19   "@angular/compiler": "~9.0.0",
20   "@angular/core": "~9.0.0",
21   "@angular/forms": "~9.0.0",
22   "@angular/platform-browser": "~9.0.0",
23   "@angular/platform-browser-dynamic": "~9.0.0",
24   "@angular/platform-server": "~9.0.0",
25   "@angular/router": "~9.0.0",
26   "@auth0/angular-jwt": "~4.2.0",
27   "@nguniversal/module-map-ngfactory-loader": "~9.0.2",
28   "crypto": "~1.0.1",
29   "express": "~4.15.2",
30   "jsonwebtoken": "~8.3.2",
31   "jsonwebtoken": "~1.0.0",
32   "rxjs": "~6.5.4",
33   "rxjs-compat": "~6.6.3",
34 }
```

NORMAL package.json dos | utf-8 | json 1% 1:1

The packages required are specified in `package.json`.



# Installing the Packages

To install all dependencies required in package.json, run `npm install`.

A screenshot of a terminal window titled "j/w/test". The command `npm install` was run, resulting in the following output:

```
/t/w/test  npm install
npm WARN ERADENGINE Unsupported engine {
npm WARN   ERADENGINE   package: '@nguniversal/common@9.0.2',
npm WARN   ERADENGINE   required: { node: '>v10.13.0 <13.0.0' },
npm WARN   ERADENGINE   current: { node: 'v15.12.0', npm: '7.6.3' }
npm WARN ERADENGINE }
npm WARN ERADENGINE Unsupported engine {
npm WARN   ERADENGINE   package: '@nguniversal/express-engine@9.0.2',
npm WARN   ERADENGINE   required: { node: '>v10.13.0 <13.0.0' },
npm WARN   ERADENGINE   current: { node: 'v15.12.0', npm: '7.6.3' }
npm WARN ERADENGINE }

added 1518 packages, and audited 1511 packages in 14s
39 vulnerabilities (9 low, 4 moderate, 6 high)

To address issues that do not require attention, run:
  npm audit fix

To address all issues (including breaking changes), run:
  npm audit fix --force

Run `npm audit` for details.
/t/w/test
```

The terminal shows the date and time as "Sunday, March 21, 2021 AM04:02:24" and "Sunday, March 21, 2021 AM04:06:29". A progress bar at the bottom of the slide indicates completion.

If the file `yarn.lock` exists, the app uses the `yarn` package manager instead of `npm`. Then, you should run `yarn install` instead.



# NPM Audit

You may want to run `npm audit` to see the vulnerabilities that exist in the packages.

```
* - /t/w/test
browser-sync <=2.26.13
Depends on vulnerable versions of socket.io
node_modules/browser-sync
karma <=3.0.0
Depends on vulnerable versions of optimist
Depends on vulnerable versions of socket.io
node_modules/karma

yargs-parser <=13.1.1 || 14.0.0 - 15.0.0 || 16.0.0 - 18.1.1
Prototype Pollution - https://nvd.nist.gov/advisories/NIST.NV.DS.2021-07-1508
fix available via `npm audit fix --force`
will install angular-devkit/build-angular@0.1102.5, which is a breaking change
node_modules/yargs-parser
  yargs 4.0.0-alpha - 12.0.5 || 14.1.0 || 15.0.0 - 15.2.0
    Depends on vulnerable versions of yargs-parser
      module.exports/yargs
        protractor 5.4.4
        Depends on vulnerable versions of yargs
      node_modules/protractor
      webpack-dev-server 2.0.0-beta - 3.10.3
        Depends on vulnerable versions of yargs
        node_modules/webpack-dev-server
          angular-devkit/build-angular <=8.89.27 || 0.200.0 - 0.981.8 || 0.1000.0-next.0 - 0.1000.0-rc.5
            Depends on vulnerable versions of copy-webpack-plugin
            Depends on vulnerable versions of terser-webpack-plugin
            Depends on vulnerable versions of webpack-dev-server
            node_modules/angular-devkit/build-angular

19 vulnerabilities (9 low, 4 moderate, 6 high)

To address issues that do not require attention, run:
  npm audit fix

To address all issues (including breaking changes), run:
  npm audit fix --force
/t/w/test
```

7.8s < Sunday, March 21, 2021 AM04:35:54



# Running the App

Read `package.json`! It varies between different apps. Common scripts include:

- ▶ `npm run start`
- ▶ `npm run dev`
- ▶ `npm run build`
- ▶ `npm run serve`

If a Dockerfile or a start-up script is available, do read it to see how the application should be spun up.



# Burp Suite



Our good old friend Burp Suite. I assume you guys are familiar with that...

- ▶ Inspecting requests
- ▶ Intercept and modify requests
- ▶ Sending saved requests



Object-oriented Programming in JavaScript

# Object-oriented Programming in JavaScript



# Object-oriented Programming in JavaScript

## Preliminaries



# Preliminaries



From COMP 2011/2012H and COMP 4901N, I assume you know the following...

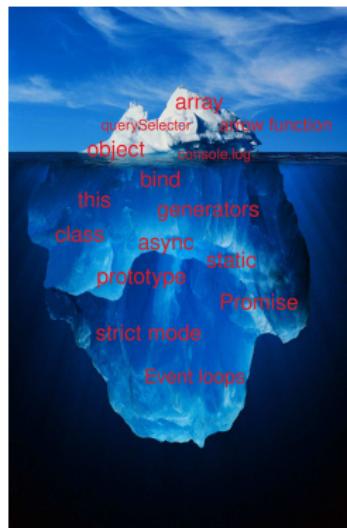
- ▶ Understanding of Basic OOP Concepts
  - ▶ Classes & Objects
  - ▶ Inheritance
- ▶ Understanding of Simple JavaScript

Feel free to stop me if you got stuck on some basic concepts.



# Basics are important!

It is important to understand the JavaScript language before getting into the actual exploit. So please bear with me!





# Object-oriented Programming in JavaScript

## JavaScript Class



# Class Syntax of JavaScript

Have you ever tried using class in JavaScript? It is much simpler than you may think. :)

## Example (Class Definition)

```
class Student {  
    constructor(name, gpa) {  
        this.name = name  
        this.gpa = gpa  
    }  
    printDetails() {  
        console.log(this.name + ' ' + this.gpa)  
    }  
}
```



# Class Syntax of JavaScript



To create an object with a specific class, you will use the `new` keyword like you do in most other OOP languages. The way to invoke a method is also similar.

## Example (Object Creation)

```
var alex = new Student("alex", 3.8)
var bob = new Student("bob", 3.6)
alex.printDetails() // print out "alex 3.8"
bob.printDetails() // print out "bob 3.6"
```



# Class Getter and Setter

The getter and setter is a little bit similar to Kotlin. You do not need to create a method with a long name `getMyField()` and invoke it. Instead, you can access the field like a variable and the corresponding getter and setter will be called when you access or modify the variable.

## Example (Getter)

```
class Student {  
    constructor(name, gpa) { this.name = name; this.gpa = gpa }  
    get honor() {  
        if (this.gpa >= 3.5) return "1st"  
        if (this.gpa >= 2.15) return "2nd"  
        if (this.gpa >= 1.5) return "3rd"  
        return "pass"  
    }  
}  
  
var alex = new Student("alex", 3.8)  
console.log(alex.honor) // print out "1st"
```



# Class Getter and Setter

## Example (Setter)

```
class Student {  
    constructor(name, gpa) { this.name = name; this.gpa = gpa }  
    set fullName(fullName) {  
        this.name = fullName.split(' ')[0]  
    }  
}  
var alex = new Student("alex", 3.5)  
alex.fullName = "Alex Lee"  
console.log(alex.name) // print out "Alex"
```

One way to execute prototype pollution is through the `__proto__` getter and setter. We will discuss this later.



# Static Method and Properties

You should know `static` from Java or C++. One main difference between this and Java is static fields and method cannot be directly accessed from the object.

## Example (Static Properties)

```
class Student {  
    static maxGpa = 4.3  
    constructor(name, gpa) { this.name = name; this.gpa = gpa }  
    static printMax() { console.log(this.maxGpa) }  
}  
  
var alex = new Student('Alex', 3.8)  
console.log(Student.maxGpa) // print out 4.3  
console.log(alex.maxGpa) // print out undefined  
Student.printMax() // print out 4.3  
// alex.printMax() // fail to run
```

Be extra careful about the binding of `this`. It is binded to the class object for static methods.



# Inheritance

We will start with a simple example. Let's say hi to the `extends` keyword! :)

## Example (Simple Inheritance)

```
class Student {
    constructor(name, gpa) { this.name = name; this.gpa = gpa }
    printDetails() { console.log(this.name + ' ' + this.gpa) }
}
class UGStudent extends Student {
    constructor(name, gpa, fyp) { super(name, gpa); this.fyp = fyp }
    printFypDetails() { console.log(this.name + ' is doing ' + this.fyp) }
}
var alex = new UGStudent('Alex', 3.8, 'Barcode Scanner App')
alex.printDetails() // print out "Alex 3.8"
alex.printFypDetails() // print out "Alex is doing Barcode Scanner App"
```

Nothing really special. You can access all fields and methods of the parent class. (Note that JavaScript don't have private fields/methods<sup>2</sup>.)

---

<sup>2</sup>Private field support is still in proposal. Support in browsers is limited but the feature can be used through polyfill or transpiler like Babel.



# Inheritance

We can use the `instanceof` operator to check whether an object is an instance of a class. Also, the `constructor` property of the object would return the class of the object.

## Example (Class Relations)

```
var a = new UGStudent('Alex', 3.8, 'Barcode Scanner App')
var b = new Student('Betty', 3.5)
console.log(a instanceof Object, b instanceof Object) // true true
console.log(a instanceof Student, b instanceof Student) // true true
console.log(a instanceof UGStudent, b instanceof UGStudent) // true false
console.log(a.constructor == Object, b.constructor == Object) // false false
console.log(a.constructor == Student, b.constructor == Student) // false true
console.log(a.constructor == UGStudent, b.constructor == UGStudent) // true false
```



# Inheritance

There is not really overriding in JavaScript. JavaScript will always lookup the method from the class object directly and only lookup the parent class in case the method doesn't exist.

## Example (Overriding)

```
class Student {  
    constructor(name, gpa) { this.name = name; this.gpa = gpa }  
    toString() { return this.name + ' ' + this.gpa }  
}  
class UGStudent extends Student {  
    constructor(name, gpa, fyp) { super(name, gpa); this.fyp = fyp }  
    toString() { return this.name + ' is doing ' + this.fyp }  
}  
var alex = new UGStudent('Alex', 3.8, 'Barcode Scanner App')  
console.log(alex + '') // print out "Alex is doing Barcode Scanner App"
```

In the example, we have no simple way to invoke the `Student` class `toString()` method for `alex`. The `toString()` method in `UGStudent` will always stop the lookup process.



# Object-oriented Programming in JavaScript

## Function Object as Class



# Class or Function?

So, what is a class? Why the constructor property gives us back a class instead of a function?

## Example (Class Type Checking)

```
class Student {  
    constructor(name, gpa) { this.name = name; this.gpa = gpa }  
    printDetails() { console.log(this.name + ' ' + this.gpa) }  
}  
console.log(Student instanceof Function) // true  
console.log(Student.constructor == Function) // true  
var alex = new Student("alex", 3.5)  
console.log(alex.constructor instanceof Function) // true  
console.log(alex.constructor.constructor === Function) // true
```

It indeed gives us back a function. :)



# Function and Object Creation

Lets rewrite our class using Function!

## Example (Function as Classes)

```
function Student(name, gpa) {  
    this.name = name; this.gpa = gpa  
    this.printDetails = function() {  
        console.log(this.name + ' ' + this.gpa)  
    }  
}  
  
var alex = new Student("alex", 3.5)  
console.log(alex instanceof Student) // true  
alex.printDetails() // alex 3.5
```

Note that it is not exactly the same. Now, the method is copied to each of the Student object. We will mitigate this after introducing prototypes.



# The 'new' keyword



The `new` keyword should be used with a constructor function. It will do the following when invoked:

1. Create a new blank object.
2. Binds the newly created object instance as the `this` context.
3. Execute the constructor function with the specified arguments.
4. Return the object created as the result of the operator.



# Classes are new!



In fact, JavaScript classes are from ES6. Classes do not even exist in JavaScript in the old days!

To support old browser like IE, we can transpile the new class syntax to the old function syntax using Babel.

<https://babeljs.io/repl>

Let's take a look at the transpiled output for our Student class.



# Object-oriented Programming in JavaScript

## Prototype-based OOP



# The ‘prototype’ Property

To define common properties for a class (such as class methods), we would define the prototype property for the class. We would then be able to access the field from all objects of the class.

## Example (Prototype Property)

```
function Student(name, gpa) { this.name = name; this.gpa = gpa }
Student.prototype.printDetails = function() {
    console.log(this.name + ' ' + this.gpa)
}
var alex = new Student("alex", 3.8)
var bob = new Student("bob", 3.6)
alex.printDetails() // alex 3.8
bob.printDetails() // bob 3.6
```



# The ‘prototype’ Property

When defining a class method for a class, it will be added to prototype property.

## Example (Prototype Property for Classes)

```
class Student {  
    constructor(name, gpa) { this.name = name; this.gpa = gpa }  
    printDetails() { console.log(this.name + ' ' + this.gpa) }  
}  
console.log(Student.prototype) // {constructor: f, printDetails: f}  
var alex = new Student("alex", 3.8)  
console.log(alex.printDetails === Student.prototype.printDetails) // true
```

We can try to understand the transpiled code from Babel now.



# The `[[prototype]]` Property

But why setting the prototype of the constructor works? We can't see any of the shared properties in the objects... And JavaScript is not recording the type of the Object!

The magic is the hidden `[[prototype]]` property that exists in every object. When an object is created, it will automatically link the `[[prototype]]` property to the constructor's `prototype` property.

When the property (field or methods) is not found in the object, the `[[prototype]]` property will be looked up and the respective property in `[[prototype]]` will be used.



# The [[prototype]] Property

To get the `[[prototype]]` property of an object, one can use `Object.getPrototypeOf()` static method of the `Object` class.

## Example (getPrototypeOf Method)

```
class Student {  
    constructor(name, gpa) { this.name = name; this.gpa = gpa }  
    printDetails() { console.log(this.name + ' ' + this.gpa) }  
}  
var alex = new Student("alex", 3.8)  
console.log(Object.getPrototypeOf(alex)) // {constructor: f, printDetails: f}  
console.log(Object.getPrototypeOf(alex) === Student.prototype) // true
```



# The 'new' keyword (Revised)

Let's revise the previous slide.

1. Create a new blank object.
2. Binds the newly created object instance as the `this` context.
3. **Adds a property `[[prototype]]` that links to the constructor function's prototype object.**
4. Execute the constructor function with the specified arguments.
5. Return the object created as the result of the operator.



# Inheritance and The Prototype Chain

That's not the end of the story. To fully support inheritance, it not only look from the properties `[[prototype]]` but also `[[prototype]].[[prototype]]` and `[[prototype]].[[prototype]].[[prototype]]` (might be deeper too!).

## Example (Resolving the Chain)

```
class Student { constructor(name, gpa) { this.name = name; this.gpa = gpa } }
class UGStudent extends Student {
    constructor(name, gpa, fyp) { super(name, gpa); this.fyp = fyp } }
var alex = new UGStudent('Alex', 3.8, 'Barcode Scanner App')
console.log(Object.getPrototypeOf(alex) === UGStudent.prototype) // true
console.log(Object.getPrototypeOf(Object.getPrototypeOf(alex)))
    === Student.prototype) // true
console.log(Object.getPrototypeOf(Object.getPrototypeOf(Object.getPrototypeOf(alex))))
    === Object.prototype) // true
console.log(alex.toString === Object.prototype.toString) // true
```

When invoking `toString` method from a `UGStudent` object, it finally resolved to `Object.prototype.toString` after finding no record in `Student.prototype.toString` and `UGStudent.prototype.toString`.



# Inheritance and The Prototype Chain

Sometimes, we won't be able to find the property we need even with a long chain. The search will stop when it reaches the end of the chain - `Object.prototype.[[prototype]]`.

## Example (End of Chain)

```
var alice = []
console.log(alice.whatever) // undefined
console.log(Object.getPrototypeOf(alice) === Object.prototype) // true
console.log(Object.getPrototypeOf(Object.prototype)) // null
```

The end of the chain would be `null`. It will return `undefined` for the properties not beingg found.



## Prototype Pollution

# Prototype Pollution



# Prototype Pollution

## The `__proto__` Property



# The `__proto__` Property



[https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global\\_Objects/Object/proto](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/Object/proto)



# Prototype Pollution

## Attack Surface



# Unsafe Merge





# Prototype Pollution

## Demo



# Simple Privilege Escalation



I have created a toy app. :)



# Prototype Pollution Countermeasure



# Prototype Freezing



Use `Object.freeze()`.



# Object.create(null)



`Object.create(null)` will not create any `[[prototype]]`.



# Schema Validation



For your server-side program, make sure you validate user's input!



Prototype Pollution in Practice

# Prototype Pollution in Practice



# Prototype Pollution in Practice

## Prototype Pollution in Real World



# Types of Exploits



- ▶ Bypass sanitization
- ▶ XSS
- ▶ RCE



# Exploits in the Wild

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- ▶ [https://research.securitum.com/  
prototype-pollution-rce-kibana-cve-2019-7609/](https://research.securitum.com/prototype-pollution-rce-kibana-cve-2019-7609/)



# Exercise: Bypassing Sanitizers



<https://securitymb.github.io/xss/4>

<https://research.securitum.com/>

[prototype-pollution-and-bypassing-client-side-html-sanitizers/](https://research.securitum.com/prototype-pollution-and-bypassing-client-side-html-sanitizers/)



# Prototype Pollution in Practice

## Prototype Pollution in CTF



# zer0pts CTF 2021 - PDF Generator



- ▶ Official Writeup
  - ▶ <https://blog.sir1us.ninja/CTF/zer0ptsctf2021-challenges>
- ▶ Writeup of an Unintended Solution
  - ▶ <https://github.com/aszx87410/ctf-writeups/issues/23>

**Related Attacks**

## Related Attacks

[Related Attacks](#)   [Sandbox Escape](#)

# Related Attacks

## Sandbox Escape



# The vm Node.js Module

<https://nodejs.org/api/vm.html>



# Escaping the VM

<https://gist.github.com/jcreedcmu/4f6e6d4a649405a9c86bb076905696af>



# Pitfalls



zer0pts CTF 2021 - Kantan Calc



## Conclusion

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Conclusion   Final Words

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## Final Words



# Final Words



- ▶ Be ethical!
- ▶ You can't learn a language in a single day...
- ▶ Knowing where to start is important!



# Conclusion

## Resources



# Documentation



Reading language and API references is a great way to learn a language.

- ▶ MDN
  - ▶ <https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript>
- ▶ Node.js Doc
  - ▶ <https://nodejs.org/api/>



# Supplementary Resources



- ▶ [https://github.com/HoLyVieR/prototype-pollution-nsec18/blob/master/paper/JavaScript\\_prototype\\_pollution\\_attack\\_in\\_NodeJS.pdf](https://github.com/HoLyVieR/prototype-pollution-nsec18/blob/master/paper/JavaScript_prototype_pollution_attack_in_NodeJS.pdf)
- ▶ <https://www.exploit-db.com/docs/49328>