

Assessing Node.js Web Application Security

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Background

- **Member of BlackBerry's Security Research Group for the last five years**
- **Internal pentesting and vulnerability assessments**
- **Originally trained in computer engineering**
- **Three years ago a dev team approached us with a product they wrote in Node.js...**

Agenda

- **Troublesome Javascript Features**

- Scope
- Type conversions
- REDoS
- The many paths to RCE
- Objects & arrays

- **Troublesome Node.js APIs & Modules**

- Weak cryptography
- DNS inconsistencies
- Uninitialized memory
- v8
- process, child_process, ffi

- **Automation**

- ESLint
- ESLint custom rules
- Dependencies

Troublesome Javascript Features

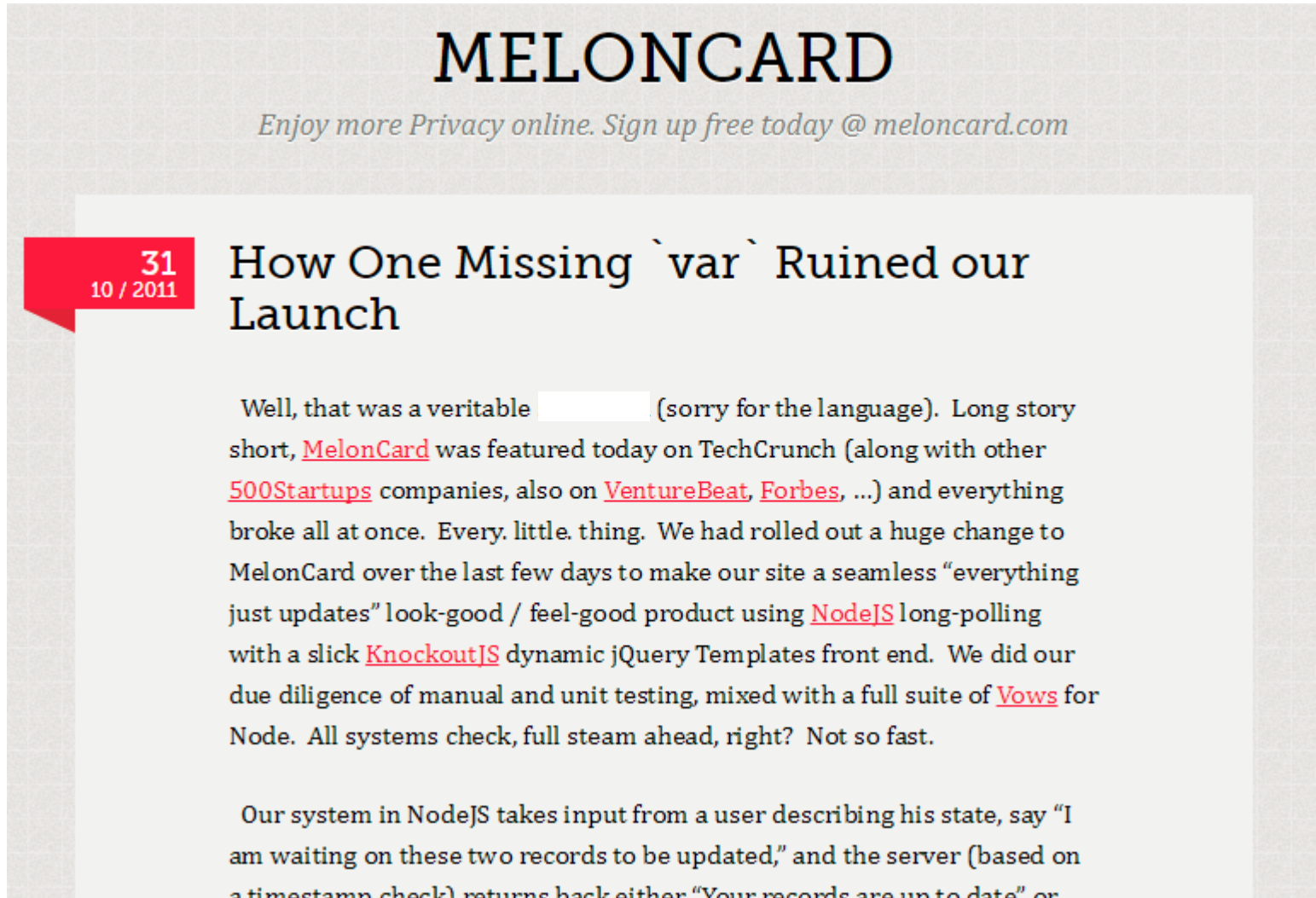
Scope

- **How many different scopes exist in JavaScript?**
- **There are actually three, not counting the things you can do with closures:**
 - Block scope – declared with the `let` keyword
 - Function scope – declared with the `var` keyword
 - Global scope – declared with no keyword

- **Convoluting example:**

```
function printPasswords() {  
  var users = ['alice', 'bob', 'mallory'];  
  var passwords = ['123', '456', '789'];  
  var password = 'secret';  
  for (var i = 0; i < users.length; ++i) {  
    var password = (i < passwords.length) ? passwords[i] : null;  
    console.log('User ' + users[i] + ' has password ' + password);  
  }  
  console.log('Admin has password ' + password);  
}
```

Scope



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10 / 2011

How One Missing `var` Ruined our Launch

Well, that was a veritable [redacted] (sorry for the language). Long story short, [MelonCard](#) was featured today on TechCrunch (along with other [500Startups](#) companies, also on [VentureBeat](#), [Forbes](#), ...) and everything broke all at once. Every. little. thing. We had rolled out a huge change to MelonCard over the last few days to make our site a seamless “everything just updates” look-good / feel-good product using [NodeJS](#) long-polling with a slick [KnockoutJS](#) dynamic jQuery Templates front end. We did our due diligence of manual and unit testing, mixed with a full suite of [Vows](#) for Node. All systems check, full steam ahead, right? Not so fast.

Our system in NodeJS takes input from a user describing his state, say “I am waiting on these two records to be updated,” and the server (based on a timestamp check) returns back either “Your records are up to date” or

<https://web.archive.org/web/20120121104949/http://blog.meloncard.com/post/12175941935/how-one-missing-var-ruined-our-launch>

Type conversions

- JavaScript is weakly typed
- **== and != operators allow for silent type conversions**

```
[] == {}; // false  
[] != {}; // true  
[] == !{}; // true  
![] == {}; // false
```

Type conversions

	true	false	1	0	-1	"true"	"false"	"1"	"0"	"-1"	""	null	undefined	Infinity	-Infinity	[]	{}	[[[]]]	[[]]	[0]	[1]	NaN
true	✓		✓					✓														✓
false		✓		✓					✓		✓						✓		✓	✓		
1	✓		✓					✓													✓	
0		✓		✓					✓		✓						✓		✓	✓		
-1					✓					✓												
"true"						✓																
"false"							✓															
"1"	✓		✓					✓													✓	
"0"		✓		✓					✓										✓			
"-1"					✓					✓												
""		✓		✓							✓						✓		✓			
null												✓	✓									
undefined												✓	✓									
Infinity														✓								
-Infinity															✓							
[]		✓		✓							✓											
{}																						
[[[]]]		✓		✓							✓											
[[]]		✓		✓					✓													
[0]		✓		✓					✓													
[1]	✓		✓					✓														
NaN																						

	true	false	1	0	-1	"true"	"false"	"1"	"0"	"-1"	""	null	undefined	Infinity	-Infinity	[]	{}	[[[]]]	[[]]	[0]	[1]	NaN
true	✓																					
false		✓																				
1			✓																			
0				✓																		
-1					✓																	
"true"						✓																
"false"							✓															
"1"								✓														
"0"									✓													
"-1"										✓												
""											✓											
null												✓										
undefined													✓									
Infinity														✓								
-Infinity															✓							
[]																✓						
{}																	✓					
[[[]]]																		✓				
[[]]																			✓			
[0]																				✓		
[1]																					✓	
NaN																						✓

<https://dorey.github.io/JavaScript-Equality-Table/>

Type conversions

- Unexpected types don't always get handled intuitively

```
///.test("normal input"); // false  
///.test("evil'input"); // true  
///.test({0: "evil'input"}); // false
```

REDoS

- A regular expression whose execution time is exponentially related to the length its input
- The regex itself needs to be vulnerable & it needs to be sent “bad” input
- About as ubiquitous as buffer overflows are in C

```
/(a+)+$/ .test('aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa!'); // 3539 ms
/(a+)+$/ .test('aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa!'); // 7155 ms
/(a+)+$/ .test('aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa!'); // 14072 ms
/(a+)+$/ .test('aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa!'); // 28229 ms
```

- **Detection:** `safe-regex` will catch most vulnerable regexes

The many paths to RCE

- Suppose you have a string you want to run as code

```
const vm = require('vm');
let code = 'console.log("Am I malicious code?");';
let script = new vm.Script(code);

/* 1 */ eval(code);
/* 2 */ new Function(code)();
/* 3 */ script.runInContext(vm.createContext());
/* 4 */ script.runInNewContext();
/* 5 */ script.runInThisContext();
/* 6 */ vm.runInContext(script, vm.createContext());
/* 7 */ vm.runInDebugContext(script);
/* 8 */ vm.runInNewContext(script);
/* 9 */ vm.runInThisContext(script);
```

- `setTimeout()` **and** `setInterval()` **do not actually accept strings in Node.js**

Objects & arrays

- **Object prototype has many methods that can cause weird side effects:**

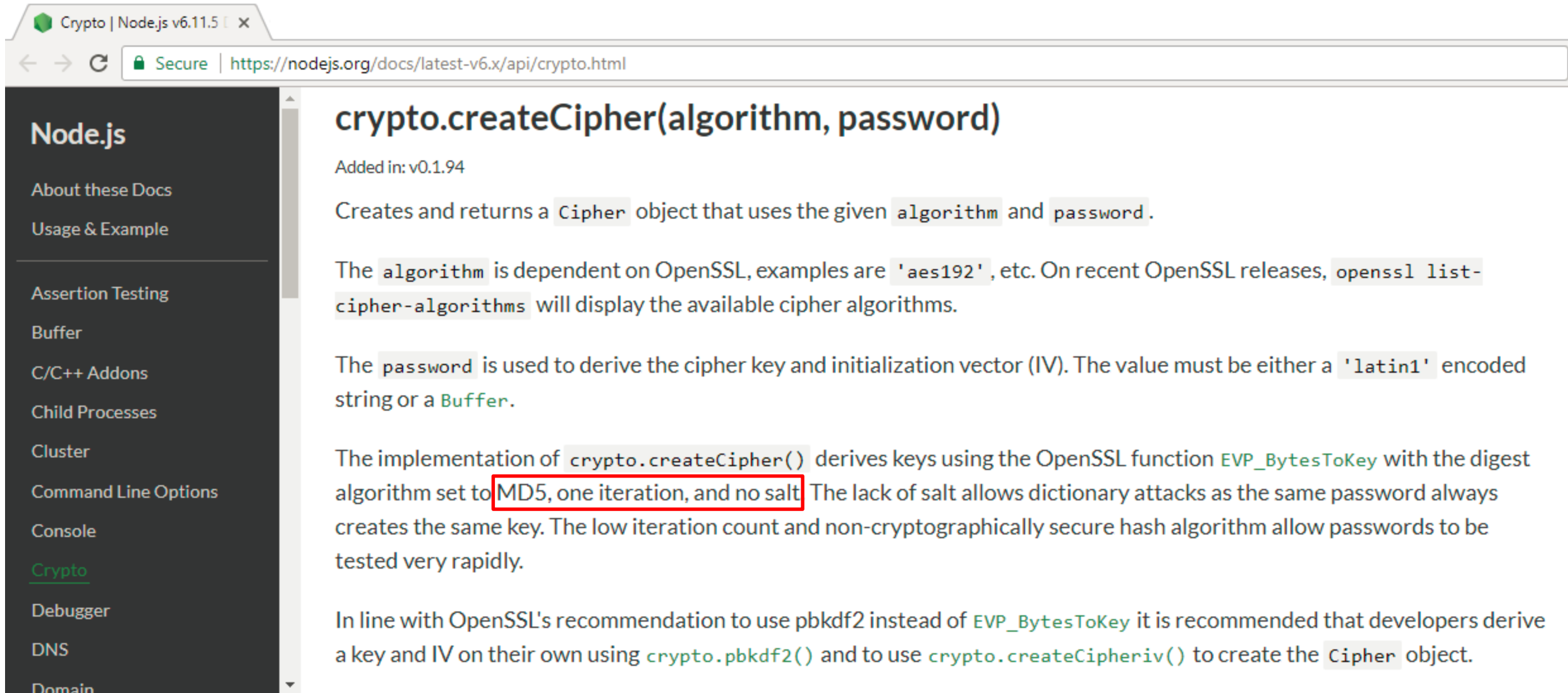
- `Object.defineProperty()`
- `Object.defineProperty()`
- `Object.freeze()`
- `Object.preventExtensions()`
- `Object.seal()`

- **These same methods can be applied to arrays as well**

```
var foo = [0, 0, 0];  
Object.defineProperty(foo, 0, {get: () => { return ++foo[1]; }});  
foo[0]; // 1  
foo[0]; // 2  
foo[0]; // 3
```

Troublesome Node.js APIs & Modules

Weak cryptography



The screenshot shows the Node.js documentation for `crypto.createCipher()`. The left sidebar lists various Node.js modules, with 'Crypto' highlighted. The main content area shows the function signature `crypto.createCipher(algorithm, password)` and its description. A red box highlights the text 'MD5, one iteration, and no salt' in the implementation details, indicating a security weakness.

Node.js

About these Docs
Usage & Example

Assertion Testing
Buffer
C/C++ Addons
Child Processes
Cluster
Command Line Options
Console
Crypto
Debugger
DNS
Domain

`crypto.createCipher(algorithm, password)`

Added in: v0.1.94

Creates and returns a `Cipher` object that uses the given `algorithm` and `password`.

The `algorithm` is dependent on OpenSSL, examples are `'aes192'`, etc. On recent OpenSSL releases, `openssl list-cipher-algorithms` will display the available cipher algorithms.

The `password` is used to derive the cipher key and initialization vector (IV). The value must be either a `'latin1'` encoded string or a `Buffer`.

The implementation of `crypto.createCipher()` derives keys using the OpenSSL function `EVP_BytesToKey` with the digest algorithm set to **MD5, one iteration, and no salt**. The lack of salt allows dictionary attacks as the same password always creates the same key. The low iteration count and non-cryptographically secure hash algorithm allow passwords to be tested very rapidly.

In line with OpenSSL's recommendation to use `pbkdf2` instead of `EVP_BytesToKey` it is recommended that developers derive a key and IV on their own using `crypto.pbkdf2()` and to use `crypto.createCipheriv()` to create the `Cipher` object.

DNS inconsistencies

- Do you expect these two APIs to return the same IP address?

```
dns.lookup('example.com', callback);  
dns.resolve('example.com', callback);
```

- Depends on:
 - What's in your /etc/hosts
 - resolv.conf
 - nsswitch.conf

Uninitialized memory

- **Deprecated buffer constructors**

```
let b = new Buffer(x);  
let b = new SlowBuffer(x);
```

- **Newer buffer constructors**

```
let b = Buffer.allocUnsafe(size);  
let b = Buffer.allocUnsafeSlow(size);
```


v8

- `v8.setFlagsFromString(x)` **lets you change the runtime configuration of v8**
- **“This method should be used with care. Changing settings after the VM has started may result in unpredictable behavior, including crashes and data loss; or it may simply do nothing.”**
- **Flags to enable/disable optimizations & debug tools**
- **Dangerous-looking flags**
 - `--use_strict`
(enforce strict mode)
 - `--allow_unsafe_function_constructor`
(allow invoking the function constructor without security checks)

Modules

- **process**

- Core module
- Can change UID, GID
- Can send signals

- **child_process**

- Core module
- Can execute other binaries

- **ffi**

- Dynamic binding with native libraries

Automation

ESLint

- Javascript linter based around the Esprima lexer/parser

- Useful development rules

no-var
strict
semi

- Useful assessment rules

no-eval
eqeqeq
block-scoped-var

ESLint custom rules

▪ Blacklisting specific functions

```
module.exports = function(context) {  
  return {  
    CallExpression: function(node) {  
      if (node.callee.type === 'MemberExpression' &&  
          context.options.includes(node.callee.object.name + '.' + node.callee.property.name)) {  
  
        context.report(node, "" + identifier + " function is restricted from being called");  
  
      } else if (node.callee.type === 'Identifier' &&  
                  context.options.includes(node.callee.name)) {  
  
        context.report(node, "" + node.callee.name + " function is restricted from being called");  
  
      }  
    }  
  };  
};
```

ESLint custom rules

■ Checking for DNS consistency

```
var dnsConsistency = '';
module.exports = function(context) {
  return {
    CallExpression: function(node) {

      if (node.callee.type === 'MemberExpression' &&
          node.callee.object.name === 'dns' &&
          (node.callee.property.name === 'lookup' || node.callee.property.name.startsWith('resolve')
           || node.callee.property.name === 'reverse')) {

        var dnsMethod = (node.callee.property.name === 'lookup') ? 'lookup' : 'resolve';

        if (dnsConsistency === '') {
          dnsConsistency = dnsMethod;
        } else if (dnsConsistency !== dnsMethod) {
          context.report(node, "'dns.'" + dnsMethod + "' used when 'dns.'" +
            dnsConsistency + "' was used previously");
        }
      }
    }
  };
};
```

Dependencies

tw-website@1.0.0 +-- async@2.1.4 +-- lodash@4.17.4 +-- body-parser@1.15.2 +-- bytes@2.4.0 +-- content-type@1.0.2 +-- debug@2.2.0 +-- ms@0.7.1 +-- depd@1.1.0 +-- http-errors@1.5.1 +-- inherits@2.0.3 +-- setprototypeof@1.0.2 +-- statuses@1.3.1 +-- iconv-lite@0.4.13 +-- on-finished@2.3.0 +-- ee-first@1.1.1 +-- qs@6.2.0 +-- raw-body@2.1.7 +-- unpipe@1.0.0 +-- type-is@1.6.14 +-- media-typer@0.3.0 +-- mime-types@2.1.13 +-- mime-db@1.25.0 +-- cookie-parser@1.4.3 +-- cookie@0.3.1 +-- cookie-signature@1.0.6 +-- ejs@2.5.5 +-- express@4.14.0 +-- accepts@1.3.3 +-- mime-types@2.1.13 +-- mime-db@1.25.0 +-- negotiator@0.6.1 +-- array-flatten@1.1.1 +-- content-disposition@0.5.1 +-- content-type@1.0.2 +-- cookie@0.3.1 +-- cookie-signature@1.0.6 +-- debug@2.2.0 +-- ms@0.7.1 +-- depd@1.1.0 +-- encodeurl@1.0.1 +-- escape-html@1.0.3 +-- etag@1.7.0 +-- finalhandler@0.5.0 +-- statuses@1.3.1 +-- unpipe@1.0.0 +-- fresh@0.3.0 +-- merge-descriptors@1.0.1 +-- methods@1.1.2 +-- on-finished@2.3.0 +-- ee-first@1.1.1 +-- parseurl@1.3.1 +-- path-to-regexp@0.1.7 +-- proxy-addr@1.1.2 +-- forwarded@0.1.0 +-- ipaddr.js@1.1.1 +-- qs@6.2.0 +-- range-parser@1.2.0	+-- send@0.14.1 +-- destroy@1.0.4 +-- http-errors@1.5.1 +-- inherits@2.0.3 +-- setprototypeof@1.0.2 +-- mime@1.3.4 +-- ms@0.7.1 +-- statuses@1.3.1 +-- serve-static@1.11.1 +-- type-is@1.6.14 +-- media-typer@0.3.0 +-- mime-types@2.1.13 +-- mime-db@1.25.0 +-- utils-merge@1.0.0 +-- vary@1.1.0 +-- helmet@3.4.0 +-- connect@3.5.0 +-- debug@2.2.0 +-- ms@0.7.1 +-- finalhandler@0.5.0 +-- escape-html@1.0.3 +-- on-finished@2.3.0 +-- ee-first@1.1.1 +-- statuses@1.3.1 +-- unpipe@1.0.0 +-- parseurl@1.3.1 +-- utils-merge@1.0.0 +-- dns-prefetch-control@0.1.0 +-- dont-sniff-mimetype@1.0.0 +-- frameguard@3.0.0 +-- helmet-csp@2.3.0 +-- camelize@1.0.0 +-- content-security-policy-builder@1.1.0 +-- dashify@0.2.2 +-- dasherize@2.0.0 +-- lodash.reduce@4.6.0 +-- platform@1.3.3 +-- hide-powered-by@1.0.0 +-- hpkp@2.0.0 +-- hsts@2.0.0 +-- core-util-is@1.0.2 +-- ienopen@1.0.0 +-- nocache@2.0.0 +-- referrer-policy@1.1.0 +-- x-xss-protection@1.0.0 +-- morgan@1.7.0 +-- basic-auth@1.0.4 +-- debug@2.2.0 +-- ms@0.7.1 +-- depd@1.1.0 +-- on-finished@2.3.0 +-- ee-first@1.1.1 +-- on-headers@1.0.1 +-- sqlite3@3.1.3 +-- nan@2.4.0 +-- node-pre-gyp@0.6.31 +-- mkdirp@0.5.1 +-- minimist@0.0.8	+-- nopt@3.0.6 +-- abbrev@1.0.9 +-- npmlog@4.0.0 +-- are-we-there-yet@1.1.2 +-- delegates@1.0.0 +-- readable-stream@2.1.5 +-- buffer-shims@1.0.0 +-- core-util-is@1.0.2 +-- inherits@2.0.3 +-- isarray@1.0.0 +-- process-nextick-args@1.0.7 +-- string_decoder@0.10.31 +-- util-deprecate@1.0.2 +-- console-control-strings@1.1.0 +-- gauge@2.6.0 +-- aproba@1.0.4 +-- has-color@0.1.7 +-- has-unicode@2.0.1 +-- object-assign@4.1.0 +-- signal-exit@3.0.1 +-- string-width@1.0.2 +-- code-point-at@1.0.1 +-- number-is-nan@1.0.1 +-- is-fullwidth-code-point@1.0.0 +-- number-is-nan@1.0.1 +-- strip-ansi@3.0.1 +-- ansi-regex@2.0.0 +-- wide-align@1.1.0 +-- set-blocking@2.0.0 +-- rc@1.1.6 +-- deep-extend@0.4.1 +-- ini@1.3.4 +-- minimist@1.2.0 +-- strip-json-comments@1.0.4 +-- request@2.76.0 +-- aws-sign2@0.6.0 +-- aws4@1.5.0 +-- caseless@0.11.0 +-- combined-stream@1.0.5 +-- delayed-stream@1.0.0 +-- extend@3.0.0 +-- forever-agent@0.6.1 +-- form-data@2.1.1 +-- asynckit@0.4.0 +-- har-validator@2.0.6 +-- chalk@1.1.3 +-- ansi-styles@2.2.1 +-- escape-string-regexp@1.0.5 +-- has-ansi@2.0.0 +-- ansi-regex@2.0.0 +-- strip-ansi@3.0.1 +-- ansi-regex@2.0.0 +-- supports-color@2.0.0 +-- commander@2.9.0 +-- graceful-readlink@1.0.1 +-- is-my-json-valid@2.15.0 +-- generate-function@2.0.0 +-- generate-object-property@1.2.0	+-- is-property@1.0.2 +-- jsonpointer@4.0.0 +-- xtend@4.0.1 +-- pinkie-promise@2.0.1 +-- pinkie@2.0.4 +-- hawk@3.1.3 +-- boom@2.10.1 +-- cryptiles@2.0.5 +-- hoek@2.16.3 +-- sntp@1.0.9 +-- http-signature@1.1.1 +-- assert-plus@1.0.2 +-- jsprim@1.3.1 +-- extsprintf@1.0.2 +-- json-schema@0.2.3 +-- verror@1.3.6 +-- sshpk@1.10.1 +-- asn1@0.2.3 +-- assert-plus@1.0.0 +-- bcrypt-pbkdf@1.0.0 +-- dashdash@1.14.0 +-- ecc-jsbn@0.1.1 +-- getpass@0.1.6 +-- jodid25519@1.0.2 +-- jsbn@0.1.0 +-- tweetnacl@0.14.3 +-- is-typedarray@1.0.0 +-- isstream@0.1.2 +-- json-stringify-safe@5.0.1 +-- mime-types@2.1.12 +-- mime-db@1.24.0 +-- node-uuid@1.4.7 +-- oauth-sign@0.8.2 +-- qs@6.3.0 +-- stringstream@0.0.5 +-- tough-cookie@2.3.2 +-- punycode@1.4.1 +-- tunnel-agent@0.4.3 +-- rimraf@2.5.4 +-- glob@7.1.1 +-- fs.realpath@1.0.0 +-- inflight@1.0.6 +-- wrappy@1.0.2 +-- inherits@2.0.3 +-- minimatch@3.0.3 +-- brace-expansion@1.1.6 +-- balanced-match@0.4.2 +-- concat-map@0.0.1 +-- once@1.4.0 +-- wrappy@1.0.2 +-- path-is-absolute@1.0.1 +-- semver@5.3.0 +-- tar@2.2.1 +-- block-stream@0.0.9 +-- fstream@1.0.10 +-- graceful-fs@4.1.9 +-- inherits@2.0.3 +-- tar-pack@3.3.0	+-- debug@2.2.0 +-- ms@0.7.1 +-- fstream@1.0.10 +-- graceful-fs@4.1.9 +-- inherits@2.0.3 +-- fstream-ignore@1.0.5 +-- inherits@2.0.3 +-- minimatch@3.0.3 +-- brace-expansion@1.1.6 +-- balanced-match@0.4.2 +-- concat-map@0.0.1 +-- once@1.3.3 +-- wrappy@1.0.2 +-- readable-stream@2.1.5 +-- buffer-shims@1.0.0 +-- core-util-is@1.0.2 +-- inherits@2.0.3 +-- isarray@1.0.0 +-- process-nextick-args@1.0.7 +-- string_decoder@0.10.31 +-- util-deprecate@1.0.2 +-- uid-number@0.0.6
npm-ls 1,1 Top npm-ls	111,18 29% npm-ls	169,11 58% npm-ls	227,15 88% npm-ls	255,0-1 Bot

Dependencies

- **Dependencies in Node.js grow exponentially**
- **Vulnerability feeds**
 - <https://nodesecurity.io/advisories>
 - <https://snyk.io/vuln?packageManager=npm>
- **Tools**
 - nsp to check for vulnerable modules
 - snyk.io tool to check for vulnerable modules and handle patching

Recap

- Node.js has *many* language-specific intricacies to bear in mind during an assessment
- ESLint can be used to quickly point out high-risk code for further review
- Vulnerability scanners like nsp and snyk.io are vital to managing npm dependencies

Thank you!

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