

# Identifying Algorithmic Complexity Vulnerabilities Caused by Input-Dependent Nested Loops

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## 1. Problem Statement

The single-threaded event model of JavaScript makes it vulnerable to a specific class of denial of service attack called algorithmic complexity attacks. These attacks consist of exploiting the worst case performance of algorithms to trigger slow computations that block the event loop for a large period of time. The focus of this project is to identify function input-dependent nested loops by:

- First ,identifying the functions in code and then
- by identifying the input parameters of the functions and then,
- by identifying the input-dependent nested loops inside the functions and finally,
- by analyzing the impact of function input-dependent loops in terms of execution time as well as denial of service attack.

## 2. Input dependent loops and execution time

Execution time of the functions is really important to write scalable applications. In normal application overall execution time of function depends upon the slowest function.

Consider the code in Listing 1 in which we have an iterate function,with function input parameter max it has single loop which is iterating up till max.

So caller of function can pass input of  $10_{10}$  and execution time of simple function with 1 loop will be around 11s.

**Listing 1.** iterate function with single loop

```
1 function iterate(max){
2
3
4     var start = process.hrtime();
5     var precision = 3;
6     for(var i = 0; i< max; i++){
7         var c = 10 + 5;
8     }
9
10    var elapsed = process.hrtime(start)[1] / 1000000;
11
12    console.log(
13        process.hrtime(start)[0] + " s, "+
14        elapsed.toFixed(precision)+" ms - "
15    );
16 }
```

If other functions in application are taking less time, iterate function is subject to performance bug and also security bug specially in node modules.

This problems gets interesting if we introduce nested loops i.e, 2 or 3 nested loops. Consider the code in Listing 2. Function double loop has input parameters max and 2 nested loops. Client

of doubleLoop can pass input max 105 and can introduce as delay of around 6 s, 491.041 ms . Important thing to note is function is only doing simple sum of 10 and 5 but due to input dependent loop execution time of function takes much time.

**Listing 2.** doubleLoop function with 2 nested loop

```
1 function doubleLoop(max){
2
3
4     var start = process.hrtime();
5     var precision = 3;
6     for(var i = 0; i< max; i++){
7         for(var j=0; j< i; j++){
8             var c = 10 + 5;
9         }
10    }
11
12    var elapsed = process.hrtime(start)[1] / 1000000;
13    console.log(
14        process.hrtime(start)[0] + " s, "+
15        elapsed.toFixed(precision)+" ms - "
16    );
17 }
18
19 doubleLoop(Math.pow(10,5));
```

As we increase the nested loops input to the parameter gets smaller. A function with 3 nested loops and input parameter max can have execution time of around 6 s with max = 103.2 Consider the code in Listing 3.

**Listing 3.** tripleLoop function with 2 nested loop

```
1 function tripleLoop(max){
2
3
4     var start = process.hrtime();
5     var precision = 3;
6     for(var i = 0; i< max; i++){
7         for(var j=0; j< i; j++){
8             for(var k=0; k< max; k++){
9                 var c = 10 + 5;
10            }
11        }
12    }
13
14    var elapsed = process.hrtime(start)[1] / 1000000;
15    console.log(
16        process.hrtime(start)[0] + " s, "+
17        elapsed.toFixed(precision)+" ms - "
18    );
19 }
20
21 tripleLoop(Math.pow(10,3.2));
```

### 3. Problems with using loops depending on function input parameters

Code in Listing 2 and Listing 3 are not only subject to performance issues but also to denial of service (DoS) attacks. Attacker can control the input parameter and can introduce delay of 10-15 seconds in the execution time of function. Node.js security experts consider any slowdown larger than one second as security relevant.

### 4. Avoiding the problem

Following are some approaches which can be used to avoid the problem with input dependent nested loops.

#### 4.1 Approach 1 : Introduce Upper bound on input parameters

One simple way to avoid such problem is introducing upper bound on input parameter. Consider the code in Listing 4 which exits from the function if input exceeds the given bound which is  $10^2$ .

**Listing 4.** avoidProblem function with 3 nested loop

```
1 function avoidProblem(max){
2   if(max > Math.pow(10,2)) {
3     return;
4   }
5   for(var i = 0; i< max; i++){
6     for(var j=0; j< i; j++){
7       for(var k=0; k< max; k++){
8         var c = 10 + 5;
9       }
10    }
11  }
12 }
13 }
14
15 avoidProblem(Math.pow(10,3.2));
```

#### 4.1.1 Problems with Approach 1

Introducing such input bound checks as in Listing 4 requires full understanding of the code and also the usage of function.

#### 4.2 Approach 2 : Changing the logic

Other way can be changing the logic from nested loops to maybe introducing new functions which means one needs to find places where input dependent functions with loops are used in the code.

#### 4.2.1 Problems with Approach 2

- Code is already deployed in production environment.
- JavaScript uses minified versions of files.
- JavaScript file can have 10000s lines of code.
- Different variations of functions.
  - JavaScript can use assignment of function to other variable e.g, var a = function()
  - Using anonymous functions e.g, (function())
  - JavaScript also uses nested functions e.g, (function(a, function()))
- Different variations of Loops e.g For, While, For In, forEach etc.
- Assignment of function input parameter to other variables and using that in loop.
- Using input parameter in function call which in turn uses for loop.

## 5. Our Approach

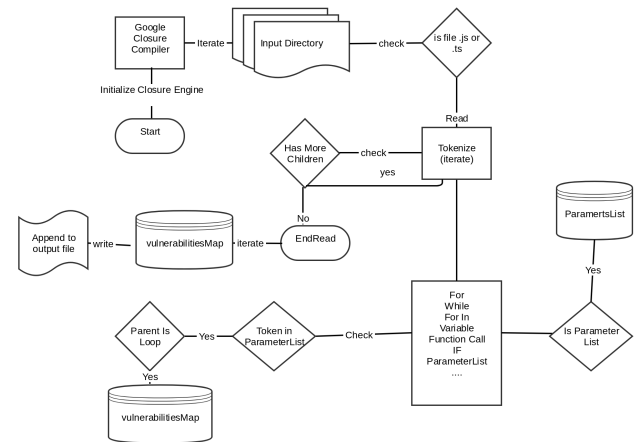
### 5.1 High Level Steps

- Statically analyse JavaScript code.
- Find out if code uses function.
- Find out if function uses input parameters.
- Find out if function uses loops.
- Find out if loops use input parameters directly or indirectly.
- Write vulnerable output.
- Manually validate the results.
  - Manually trigger the identified function.
  - Calculate the execution time of function on different inputs

### 5.2 Implementation Technologies

- Static Analyser : Google Closure Compiler for static analysis.
- Programming Language : Java 8
- Build tool : Maven
- Bash Script (Utility)
  - clone.sh : cloning git code to specified directory
  - search.sh: Bash script to search JavaScript Projects on Github, opens the browser session for displaying results.

### 5.3 Detailed Steps



**Figure 1.** Implementation Detail.

- Iterate through the directory.
- Check for any .js or .ts file.
- Initialize Google Closure Engine.
- Read the JavaScript File.
- Tokenize the JavaScript code.
- Iterate through the tokens.
- Check if the token is function, save the reference for future use.
- Check if token is the parameter list, add it in parameter list.
- Check if the variable is present in parameter list.

- Check if the parent of variable is loop.
- If variable is loop and present in parameters, add it into vulnerabilitiesMap.
- At the end of all tokens print the output in text file.

## 5.4 Project Structure

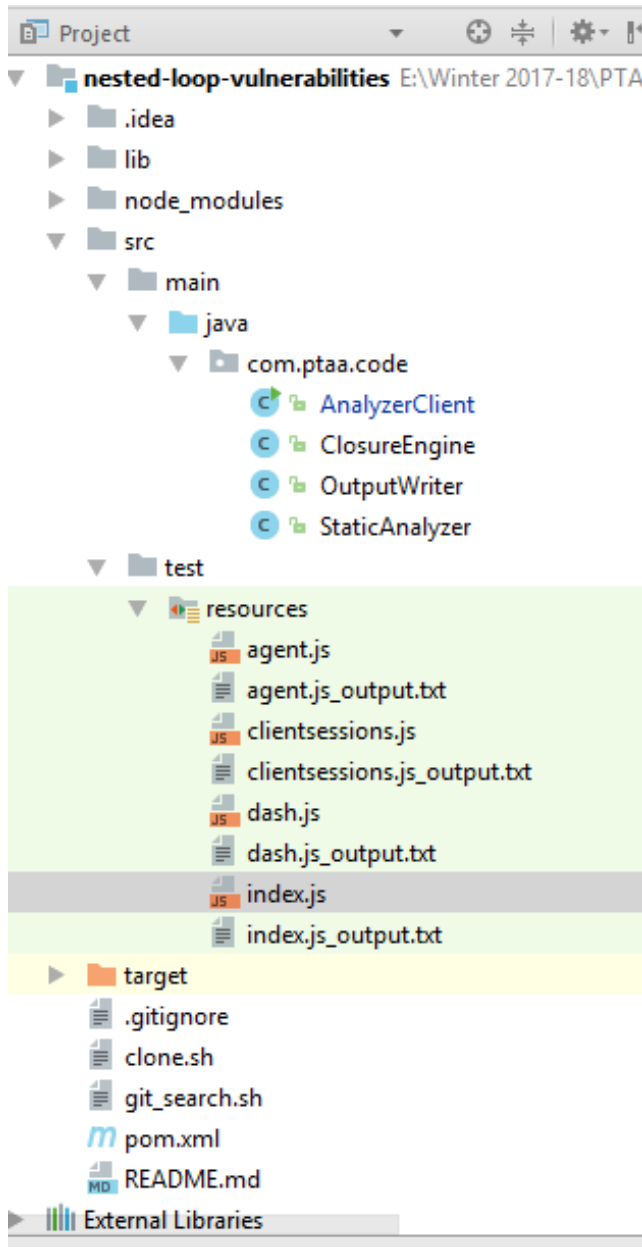


Figure 2. Project Structure.

- lib : This folder contains libraries.
- node modules : This folder contains the npm modules on which we have run the analysis.
- report : Contains the project report.
- src : Contains the source classes (Java Classes), actual code with implemented logic.

- main
  - AnalyzerClient : Main class to invoke the analyser.
  - ClosureEngine : Class for Google closure related settings, mainly initializes the Google Closure Compiler.
  - OutputWriter : Class to write the output vulnerabilities in text file.
  - StaticAnalyzer : Class has main logic, iterates the JavaScript code, checks for functions, loops and decides vulnerabilities.
- test
  - resources : Contains our test cases and output files
- .gitignore : Contains git ignored files.
- clone.sh : Bash script to clone the git directory to specified location.
  - It takes two input parameters git clone directory and location where to clone the project for example to run the file. sh clone.sh https://github.com/project.git /nested-loop-vulnerabilities/node modules
  - It will create new folder named project.git under node modules directory and clone the project in it.
- search.sh : Searches the JavaScript projects on github, to show the results it opens google chrome browser.
- pom.xml : It contains maven related configurations.
- README.md : Contains the instructions on how to use project.

## 6. Results

Following section discusses the results on our own test cases and also on node modules. In Project code index.js under resources folder contains our test cases, we will demonstrate a few from index.js file.

### 6.1 Manual Tests

```

70 function functionCall(max) {
71     var a = max.length;
72     for (var i = 0; i < a; i++) {
73         console.log(a);
74     }
75 }
76
77 function arrayLength(array) {
78     for (var i = 0; i < array.length; i++) {
79     }
80 }
81
82 function loopWithVarAssignemnt(max, min) {
83     var y = min - 10;
84     var x = y;
85     for (var y = 0; y > min; x++) {
86         for (var a = 0; 0 || 1; z++)
87             for (var a = 0; 0 && 2; z++)
88                 console.log("a" + a)
89     }
90 }
91
92 function whileConditional(max) {
93     while (max > 10 || max < 10)
94         console.log("max = " + max);
95 }
96
97 function whileLoop(max) {
98     while (true) {
99         while (x) {
100             while (max % 10) {
101                 console.log("max = " + max);
102             }
103         }
104     }
105 }

```

Figure 3. Manual Tests.

From the figure 4 we expect to find vulnerabilities on lines 72,78, 85, 92 and 99 because the functions use input dependent loops. We ran the tests using our code and output is as below.

```

1  src/test/resources/index.js
2  -----
3  functionCall          72
4  functionCall          73
5  arrayLength           78
6  loopWithVarAssignemnt 85
7  loopWithVarAssignemnt 86
8  whileConditional      92
9  whileConditional      93
10 whileLoop             99
11 whileLoop            100
12

```

**Figure 4.** Output of Manual Tests.

As we can see our code correctly identifies the specified lines where possible vulnerabilities can occur along with some false positives. Output format is

- First line is file name for which analysis is done.
- Multiple dashes for separation.
- Subsequent lines shows function name in left column and line number in right column. In case of anonymous function output function on left is null.

### 6.1.1 Validation

With above functions validation is easy we added execution time to validate our claim as shown in Listing 2, 3

## 7. Analysing Node modules

We run our analysis on following node modules. In order to identify nested loops we mainly focused on video streaming, audio streaming, matrix and data structure libraries to find the code using nested loops. Table 1 shows how a table looks like.

### 7.1 Validating Node Modules

```

408 /**
409  * Check if the userAgent is something we want to parse with regexp's.
410  *
411  * @param {String} userAgent The userAgent.
412  * @returns {Boolean}
413  */
414 function isSafe(userAgent) {
415     var consecutive = 0
416     , code = 0;
417     for (var i = 0; i < userAgent.length; i++) {
418         code = userAgent.charCodeAt(i);
419         // numbers between 0 and 9, letters between a and z
420         if ((code >= 48 && code <= 57) || (code >= 97 && code <= 122)) {
421             consecutive++;
422         } else {
423             consecutive = 0;
424         }
425         if (consecutive >= 100) {
426             return false;
427         }
428     }
429     return true
430 }
431
432
433
434
435

```

**Figure 5.** Node module userAgent isSafe function

In above figure 5 code on line numbers 418 and 419 is vulnerable. After running our code we identified our code on node module userAgent we identified the results as shown in the figure

**Listing 5.** Code Instrumentation

```

1  /**
2  * Parses the user agent string with the generated
3  * parsers from the

```

Node Module	Total input-dependent loop vulnerabilities	Correctly Identified	False Positives
loaddash	A modern JavaScript utility library delivering modularity, performance and extras.	1	yes
dashjs	Library to quality framework for building video and audio players that play back MPEG-DASH	2	yes
useragent	Useragent allows you to parse user agent string with high accuracy by using hand tuned dedicated regular expressions for browser matching.	1	yes
lru cache	This is an LRU (least recently used) cache implementation in JavaScript.	0	yes

**Table 1.** Result of analyzing node modules.

```

4  * ua-parser project on google code.
5  *
6  * @param {String} userAgent The user agent string
7  * @param {String} [jsAgent] Optional UA from js to
8  *   detect chrome frame
9  * @returns {Agent}
10 * @api public
11 */
12 var process = require('process');
13 var precision = 3;
14 exports.parse = function parse(userAgent, jsAgent) {
15     var start = process.hrtime();
16     if (!userAgent || !isSafe(userAgent)) return new
17     Agent();
18     var length = agentparserslength
19     , parsers = agentparsers
20     , i = 0
21     , parser
22     , res;
23     for (; i < length; i++) {
24         if (res = parsers[i][0].exec(userAgent)) {
25             parser = parsers[i];
26
27             if (parser[1]) res[1] = parser[1].replace('$1',
28             res[1]);
29             if (!jsAgent) return new Agent(
30             res[1]
31             , parser[2] || res[2]
32             , parser[3] || res[3]
33             , parser[4] || res[4]
34             , userAgent
35             );
36             break;

```

```

37 }
38
39 var elapsed = process.hrtime(start)[1] / 1000000;
40 console.log(process.hrtime(start)[0] + " s, " +
41           elapsed.toFixed(precision) + " ms - ");

```

1	/home/mujahidmasood/Masters/DSS/Semester5/PTAA/nested-loop-vulnerability	
2	-----	
3	Agent	35
4	Agent	36
5	Agent	37
6	Agent	38
7	Agent	39
8	set	88
9	set	139
10	toString	164
11	toString	166
12	OperatingSystem	223
13	OperatingSystem	224
14	OperatingSystem	225
15	OperatingSystem	226
16	Device	296
17	Device	297
18	Device	298
19	Device	299
20	updating	369
21	updating	371
22	updating	375
23	isSafe	418
24	isSafe	419
25	parse	457
26	parse	466
27	parse	475
28	parse	479
29	parse	484
30	parse	495
31	lookup	517
32	fromJSON	591
33	fromJSON	594
34	fromJSON	597
35	fromJSON	598
36	fromJSON	603
37	fromJSON	607
38	fromJSON	608
39	fromJSON	610
40		

Figure 6. Node module useragent isSafe function

## 7.2 Manually Triggering Identified Vulnerable Function

A random test script of length  $10^4$  was provided as an input to a parse function and it took approximately 7 seconds to execute the method as shown in listing 6 below:

Listing 6. Manual Triggering of vulnerable function in npm module useragent

```

1
2 var useragent = require('useragent');
3 useragent(true);
4 var req = {}
5 var string = ''
6 for(var i=0; i< Math.pow(10,4); i++){
7     string += i + " ";
8 }
9
10 req.headers = {'user-agent': string}
11 req.query = {'jsuseragent':'ok'}
12 var agent2 = useragent.parse(req.headers['user-agent'],
    req.query.jsuseragent);

```

## 8. Conclusion

This project correctly analyses the vulnerabilities along with 80 percentage of false positives.

### 8.1 Reason for false positives

Our implementation checks if the input parameter is used, if it is used at any instance of variable, function call or assignment, we output it as vulnerable. This is not the scope of project but technically some function call can make take much longer time for execution because of used parameter.

```

63 MemoryCookieStore.prototype.findCookies = function(domain, path, cb) {
64     var results = [];
65     if (!domain) {
66         return cb(null, []);
67     }
68     var pathMatcher;
69     if (!path) {
70         // null means "all paths"
71         pathMatcher = function matchAll(domainIndex) {
72             for (var curPath in domainIndex) {
73                 var pathIndex = domainIndex[curPath];
74                 for (var key in pathIndex) {
75                     results.push(pathIndex[key]);
76                 }
77             }
78         };
79     } else {
80         pathMatcher = function matchRFC(domainIndex) {
81             //NOTE: we should use path-match algorithm from S5.1.4 here
82             //see: https://github.com/ChromiumWebApps/chromium/blob/b3d3b4
83             Object.keys(domainIndex).forEach(function (cookiePath) {
84                 if (pathMatch(path, cookiePath)) {
85                     var pathIndex = domainIndex[cookiePath];
86                     for (var key in pathIndex) {
87                         results.push(pathIndex[key]);
88                     }
89                 }
90             });
91         };
92     }
93     ;
94     ;
95 }
96
1 /home/mujahidmasood/Masters/DSS/Semester5/PTAA/nested-loop
2 -----
3 null
4 null
5 null
6 null
7 matchAll
8 matchAll
9 matchAll
10 null
11 null
12 null
13 null
14 null
15 null
16 null
17 null
18 null
19 null
20 null
21 null
22 null
23 null
24 null
25 null
26 null
27 null
28 null
29 null
30 null
31 null
32 null
33 null
34 null

```

Figure 7. Tough Cookie

## 9. Future Work

- Reducing the number of false positives in the code this can be done by properly defining and documenting vulnerabilities. For example if we have 3 nested functions and all have parameters but inner function as loop which uses parameters, should this be considered vulnerable or not.
- Writing the bash or python script to make the search code with nested loop instances easy to find on github or other code repositories. for example  
`git grep -l --all-match -e "for" -or -e "while"`  
this command find for or while loop instance in code.
- Validating the code is bit challenging because vulnerable function can be dependent on many other calling functions and to really see it in practice one needs to fulfil all dependencies.

## 10. Difficulties and Challenges

Following are some places we found it difficult

- The code instances which use nested loops.
- Triggering the identified code because functions identified had many dependencies.
- Coming up with input parameter, we solved this by creating random input in case of useragent.

(Aho et al. 1986)

## References

- A. V. Aho, R. Sethi, and J. D. Ullman. *Compilers: principles, techniques, and tools*. Addison-Wesley Longman Publishing Co., Inc., 1986. ISBN 0-201-10088-6.