

GHunter: Universal Prototype Pollution Gadgets in JavaScript Runtimes

Eric Cornelissen (KTH), Mikhail Shcherbakov (KTH), Musard Balliu (KTH)

Agenda

- 1. Was ist Prototype Pollution?
- 2. Universal Gadgets
- 3. GHunter
- 4. Ergebnisse
- 5. Mitigations
- 6. Fazit und Ausblick

Was ist Prototype Pollution?

Vererbung in JavaScript – 1

Was ist Prototype Pollution?

```
const personBase = {
 greet() {
   console.log(`Hello, my name is ${this.name}. My role is "${this.role}"`);
 },
 role: "guest"
const person = {
 name: "Max",
 role: "admin", // This will shadow role from the prototype
 proto : personBase // Set prototype explicitly
// Property lookup
console.log(person.name); // "Max" → Own property
console.log(person.role); // "admin" → Shadows prototype's "guest"
// Lookup for a missing property
console.log(person.accessLevel); // undefined → Not found in person or personBase
```

Vererbung in JavaScript – 2

Was ist Prototype Pollution?

```
// Lookup for a missing property
console.log(person.accessLevel); // undefined → Not found in person or personBase

// BAD: This pollutes the global Object.prototype
// All plain objects (including `personBase` and `person`) now inherit this
const dangerous = {};
dangerous["__proto__"].accessLevel = "superuser";

// Now this affects unrelated objects!
console.log(person.accessLevel); // "superuser" - inherited via polluted Object.prototype!
```

Beispiel – 1

```
const users = {};
app.post("/:uid", (req, res) \Rightarrow {
    const { uid } = req.params;
    const { key, value } = req.body;
    if(!users[uid]) {
        users[uid] = {}
    }
    users[uid][key] = value;
    log(`A value was stored at ${new Date()}`);
    res.status(200).json(users[uid]);
});
app.listen(PORT, () \Rightarrow console.log(`Server running on port ${PORT}`));
```

Beispiel – 2

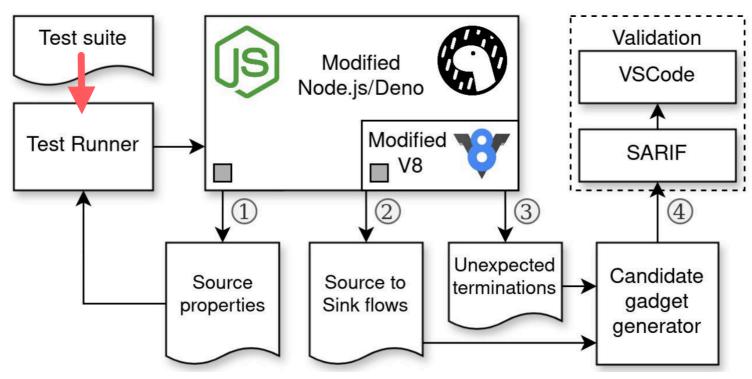
```
const result = await fetch("http://localhost:8080/123", {
    method: "POST",
    headers: { "Content-Type": "application/json" },
    body: JSON.stringify({ key: "age", value: "42" })
});
const data = await result.json();
console.log(data);
TypeError: Failed to fetch
```

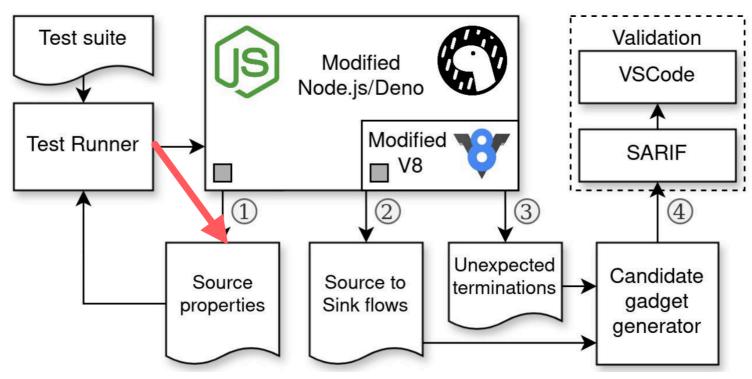
Beispiel – 3

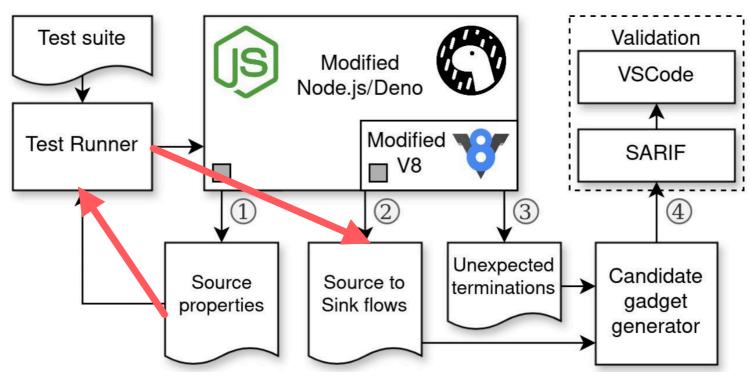
```
function log(cmd, opts) {
    opts = opts || {};
    const shell = opts.shell || "/bin/sh";
    exec(`${shell} "${sanitize(cmd)}}"`);
}

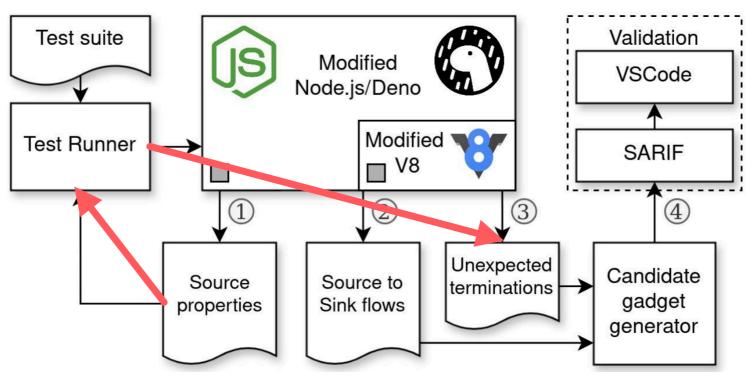
function sanitize(cmd) {
    return cmd;
}
```

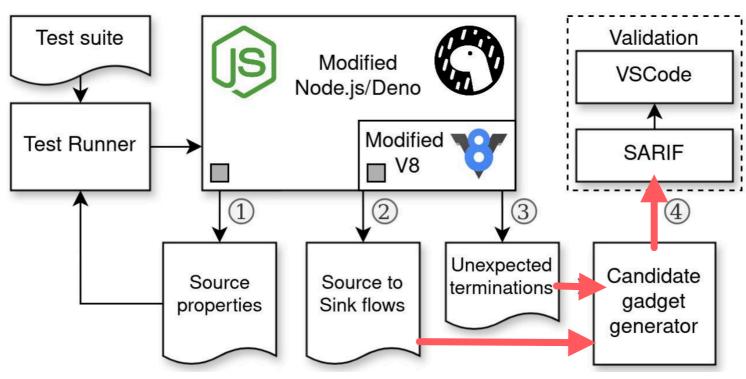
Überblick











Identifizierte Schwachstellen

	Node.js	Deno
Arbitrary Code/Command Execution	14	5
Server Side Request Forgery	6	3
Privilege Escalation	7	24
Cryptographic Downgrade	2	0
•••		•••
Total	56	67
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Beispiel – Node.js ACE

```
// Pollution
Object.prototype.source = 'console.log("foobar")';

// Gadget
import("./any_file.mjs");
console.log("foobar");
```

Beispiel – Deno SSRF

```
// Pollution
Object.prototype[0] = "http://fake.com";
Object.prototype.method = "POST";
Object.prototype.body = '{"foo":"bar"}';
Object.prototype.headers = { "content-type": "application/json" };

// Gadget
fetch("http://example.com");
fetch("http://fake.com", {
    method: "POST",
    body: '{"foo":"bar"}',
    header: { ... }
});
```

Mitigations

Mitigations

• G1: Expliziter Zugriff auf eigene Eigenschaften

```
Object.hasOwn(obj, 'prop')
```

• G2: Sichere Objekterstellung

```
Object.create(null)
```

G3: Sichere Kopie von Eingabedaten

```
const safe = { __proto__: null, ...obj }
```

Fazit und Ausblick

Fazit und Ausblick

- Effektive Pipeline zur systematischen Identifikation universeller Gadgets in Node.js und Deno.
- 123 ausnutzbare Gadgets entdeckt.
- Systematisierte Minderungsrichtlinien vorgestellt.
- Analyse realer Exploits zeigt: Komplexes Problem erfordert prinzipientreue Gegenmaßnahmen.
- GHunter und Gadget-Daten öffentlich Förderung weiterer Forschung.
- Zukunftsperspektive: Erkennung von Gadget-Ketten und neuen Angriffsvektoren.

Fragen?