



A Practitioner's guide to Hardened JavaScript

Improving JavaScript (d)app security by practicing extreme modularity

Tom Van Cutsem

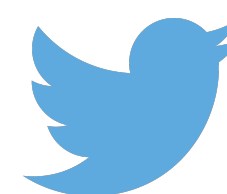


About me

- Today: Computer scientist and research director at Nokia Bell Labs
- In a past life: TC39 member and active contributor to ECMAScript standards
- Author of standard Proxy and Reflect APIs (since ECMAScript 2015)
- Turning JS into a smart contracting language before Ethereum existed



tvcutsem.github.io



@tvcutsem

A software architecture view of app security

same-origin policy

certificate pinning

OAuth

cookies

content security policy

CSRF

HSTS

html sanitization

A software architecture view of app security

~~same origin policy~~

modules

~~certificate pinning~~

functions

~~OAuth~~

encapsulation

~~cookies~~

dependencies

~~content security policy~~

immutability

~~CSRF~~

dataflow

~~HSTS~~

~~html sanitization~~

isolation

A software architecture view of app security

“Security is just the extreme of Modularity”

- Mark S. Miller
(Chief Scientist, Agoric)

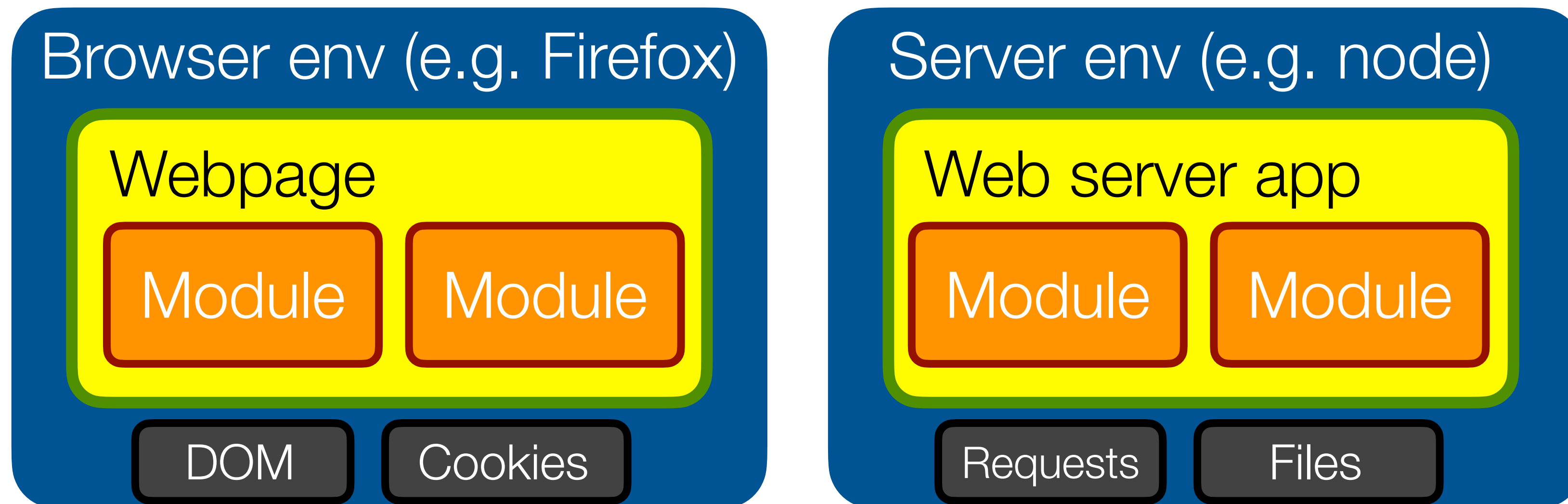


Modularity: avoid needless dependencies (to prevent bugs)

Security: avoid needless vulnerabilities (to prevent exploits)

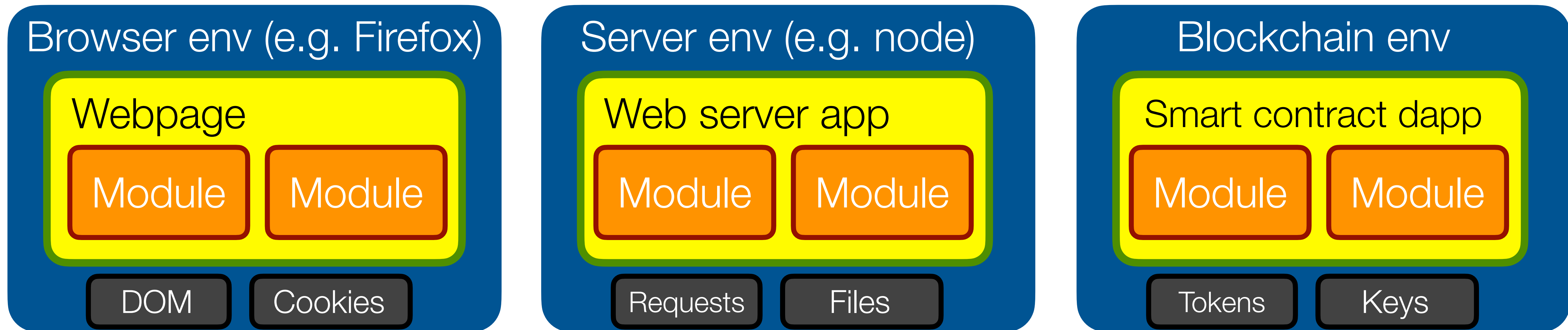
It's all about **trust**

It is exceedingly common to run code you don't know/trust in a common environment

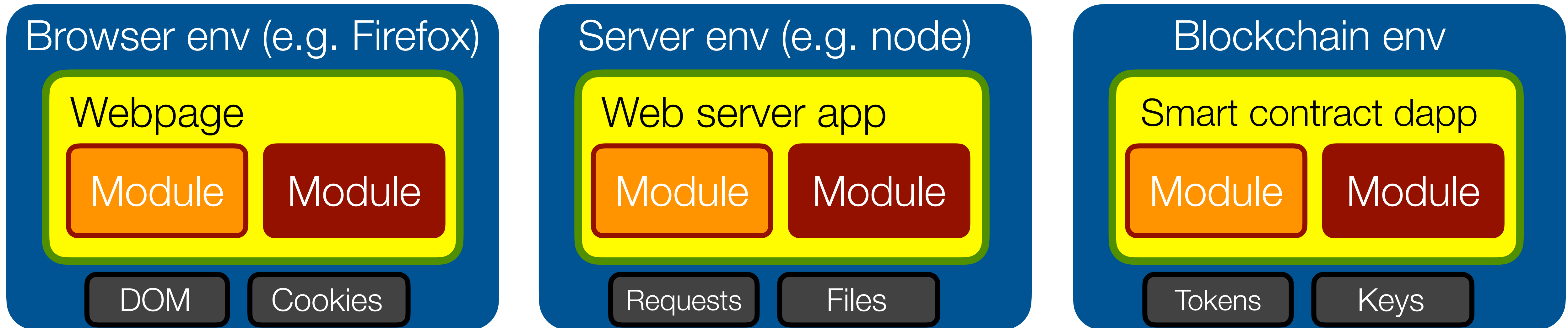


It's all about **trust**

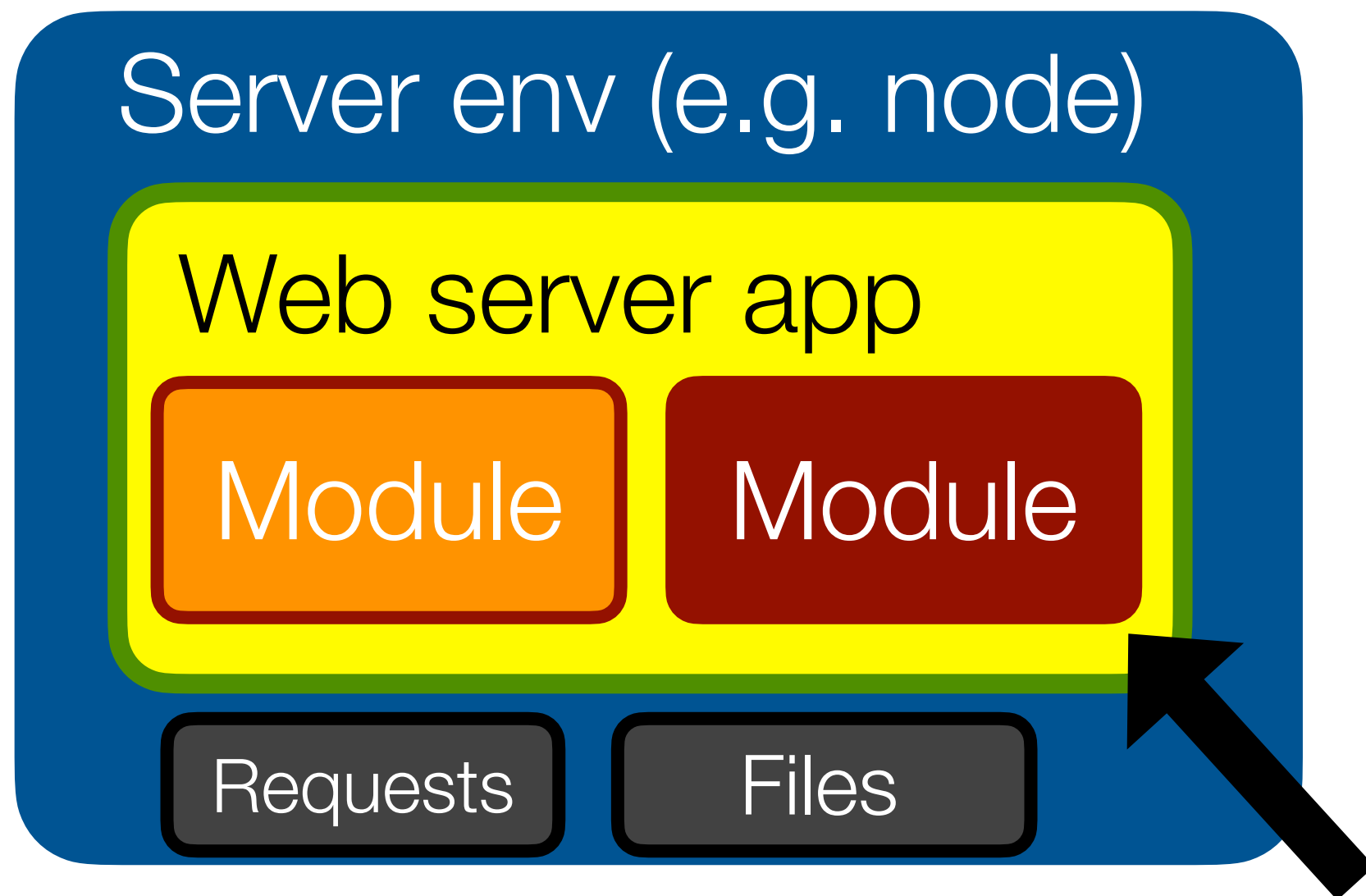
Even more critical in Web3 where code may access digital assets or wallets



What can happen when code goes **rogue**?



What can happen when code goes **rogue**?



```
npm install event-stream
```

Check your repos... Crypto-coin-stealing code sneaks into fairly popular NPM lib (2m downloads per week)

Node.js package tried to plunder Bitcoin wallets

By [Thomas Claburn](#) in [San Francisco](#) 26 Nov 2018 at 20:58 49 SHARE ▼

```

var href = $(this)
var target = $($this.attr('data-target') ||
    href.replace(/.*(?=#[^\s]+$)/, '')) // st
if (target.hasClass('carousel')) return
var options = $.extend({}, target.data(), {
    slideIndex: $this.attr('data-slide-to')
})
if (slideIndex) options.interval = false

Plugin.call(target, options)

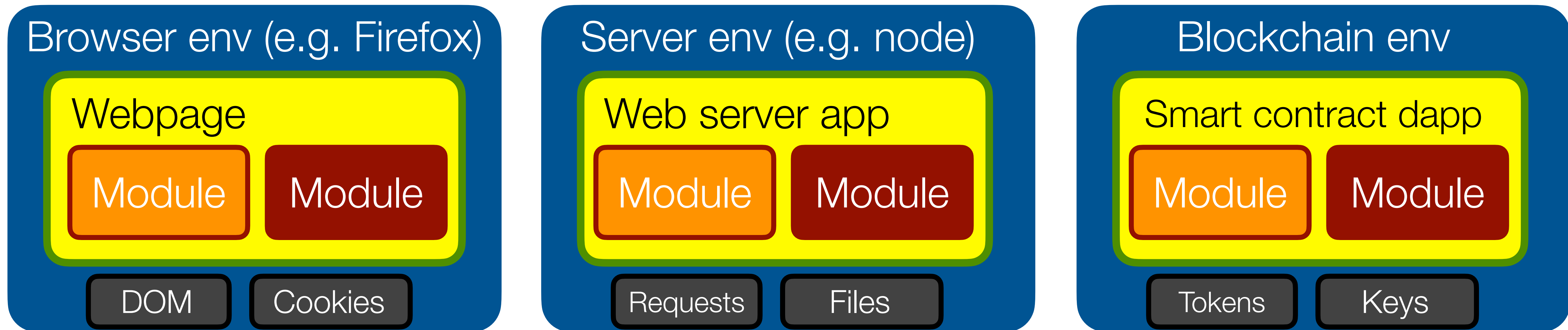
if (slideIndex) {
    target.data('bs.carousel')
}

```

(source: theregister.co.uk)

Avoiding interference is the name of the game

- Shield important resources/APIs from modules that don't need access
- Apply **Principle of Least Authority** (POLA) to application design



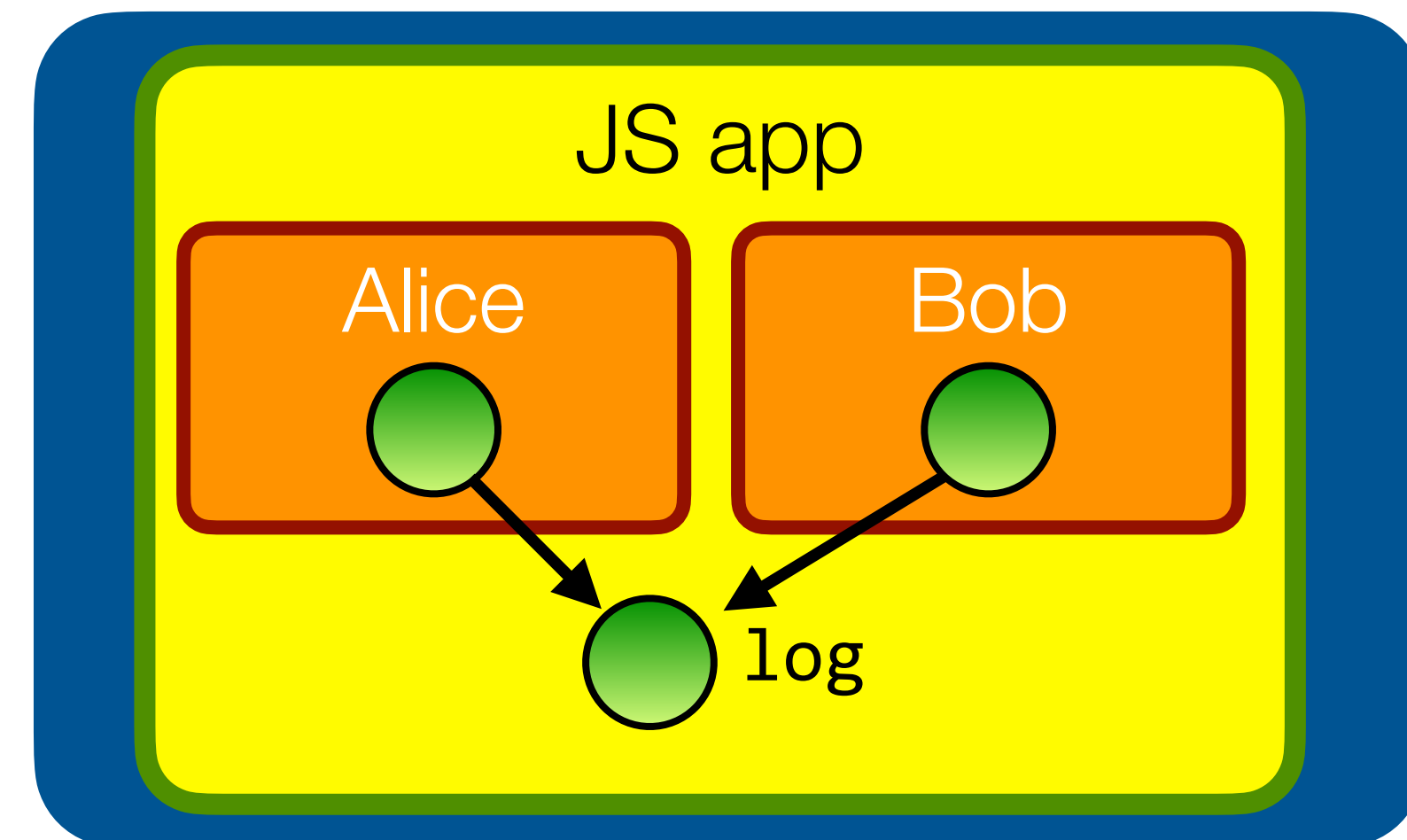
Running example: apply POLA to a basic shared log

We would like Alice to only write to the log, and Bob to only read from the log.

```
import * as alice from "alice.js";
import * as bob from "bob.js";

class Log {
  constructor() {
    this.messages_ = [];
  }
  write(msg) { this.messages_.push(msg); }
  read() { return this.messages_; }
}

let log = new Log();
alice(log);
bob(log);
```



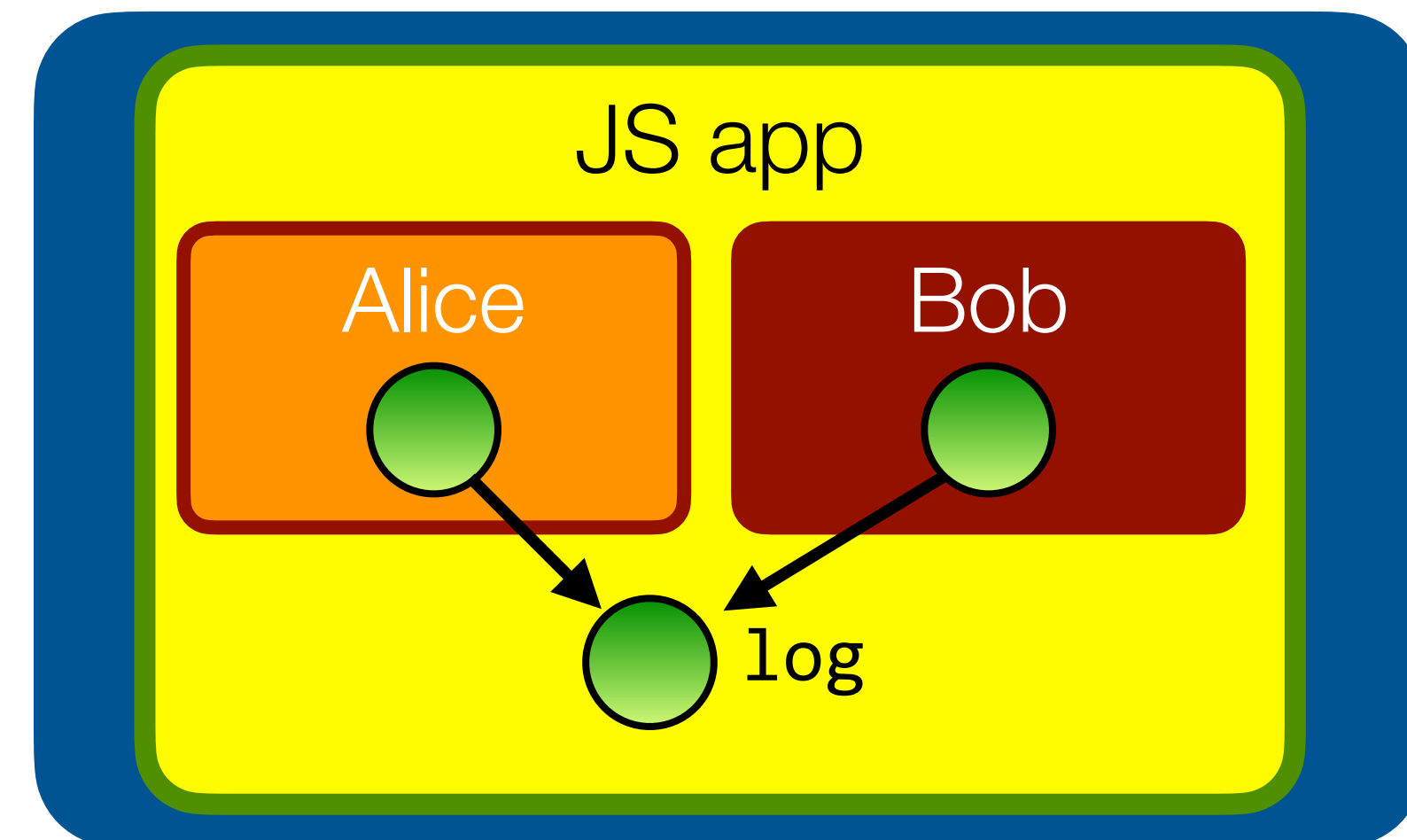
Running example: apply POLA to a basic shared log

If Bob goes rogue, what could go wrong?

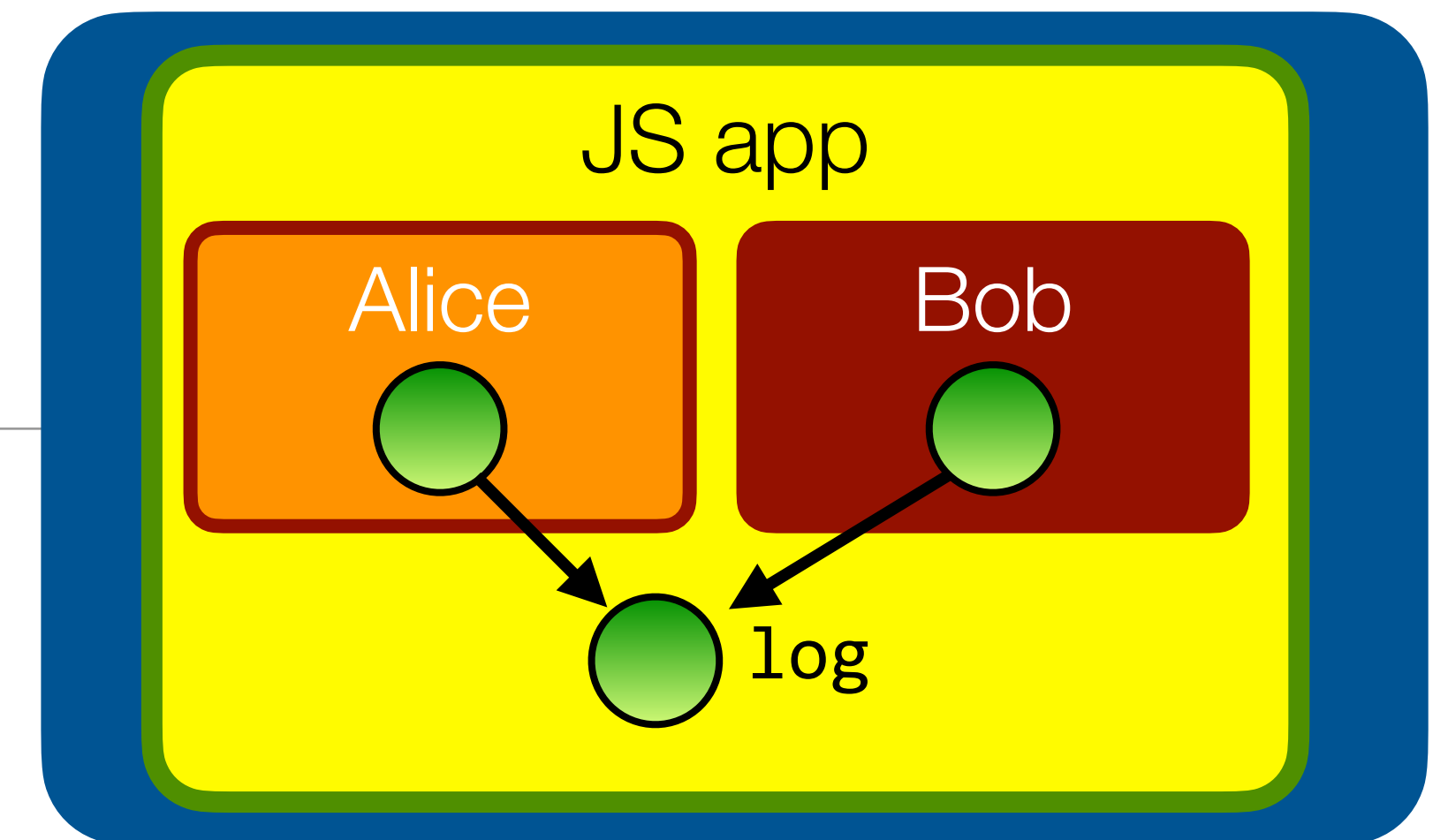
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  }
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  read() { return this.messages_; }
}

let log = new Log();
alice(log);
bob(log);
```



Bob has way too much authority!



```
import * as alice from "alice.js";
import * as bob from "bob.js";

class Log {
  constructor() {
    this.messages_ = [];
  }
  write(msg) { this.messages_.push(msg); }
  read() { return this.messages_; }
}

let log = new Log();
alice(log);
bob(log);
```

```
// in bob.js
// Bob can just write to the log
log.write("I'm polluting the log")

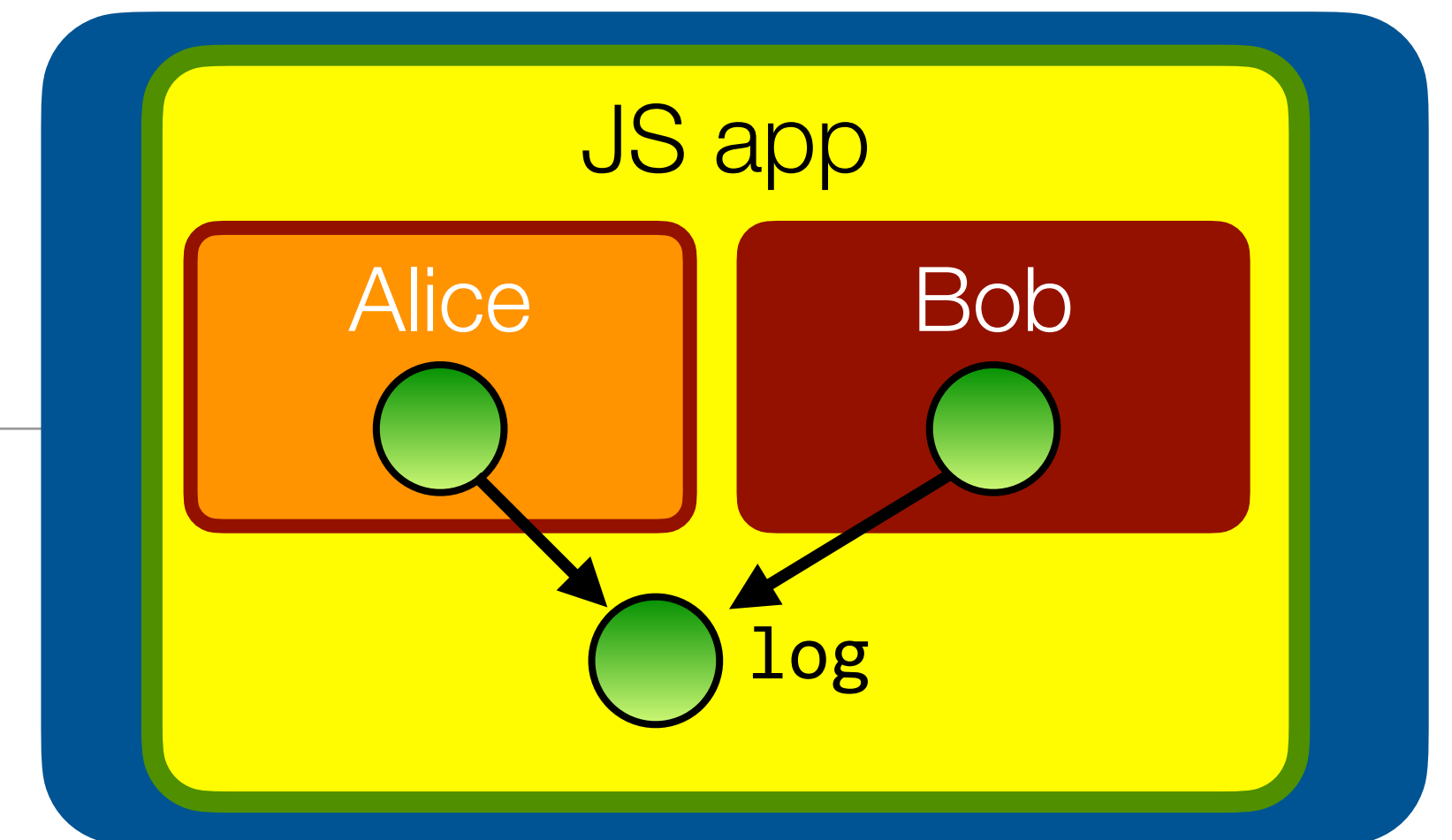
// Bob can delete the entire log
log.read().length = 0

// Bob can replace the 'write' function
log.write = function(msg) {
  console.log("I'm not logging anything");
}

// Bob can replace the Array built-ins
Array.prototype.push = function(msg) {
  console.log("I'm not logging anything");
}
```

How to solve “prototype poisoning” attacks?

Load each module in its own environment,
with its own set of “primordial” objects



```
import * as alice from "alice.js";
import * as bob from "bob.js";

class Log {
  constructor() {
    this.messages_ = [];
  }
  write(msg) { this.messages_.push(msg); }
  read() { return this.messages_; }
}

let log = new Log();
alice(log);
bob(log);
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// in bob.js
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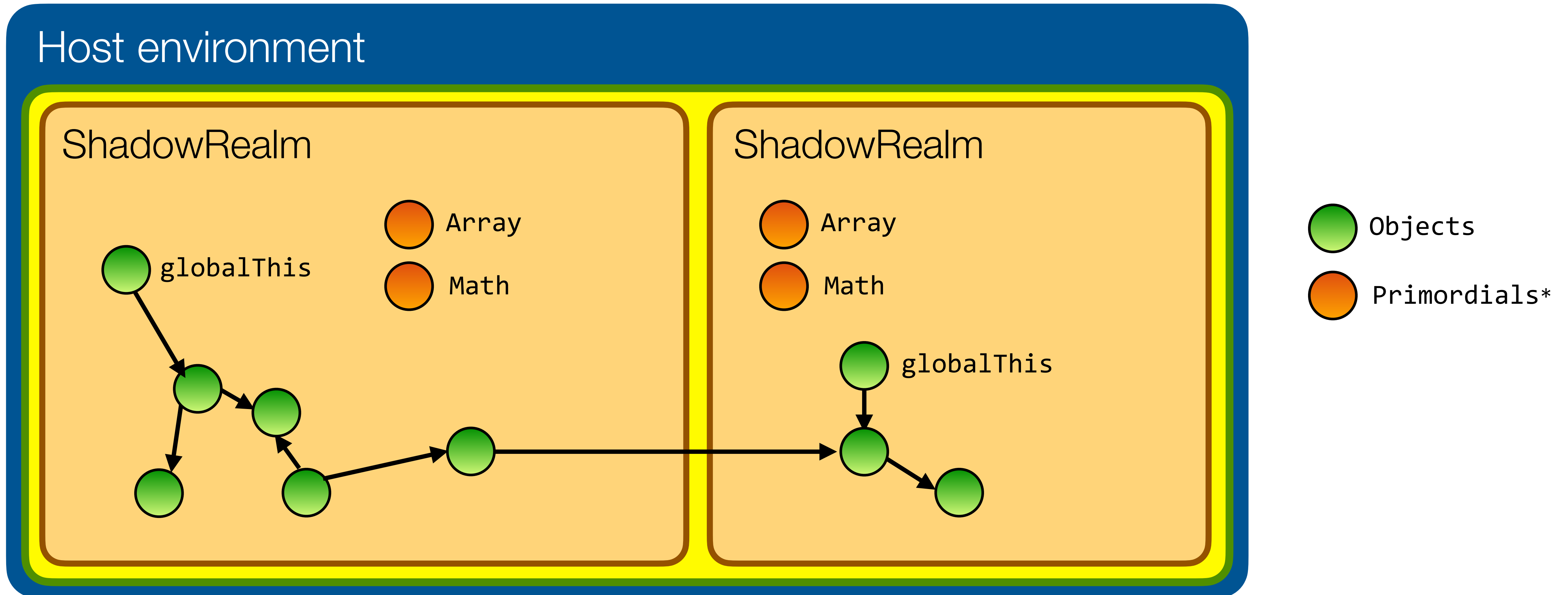
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Array.prototype.push = function(msg) {
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}
```


ShadowRealms (TC39 Stage 3 proposal)

Intuitions: “iframe without DOM”, “principled version of node’s `vm` module”

Host environment

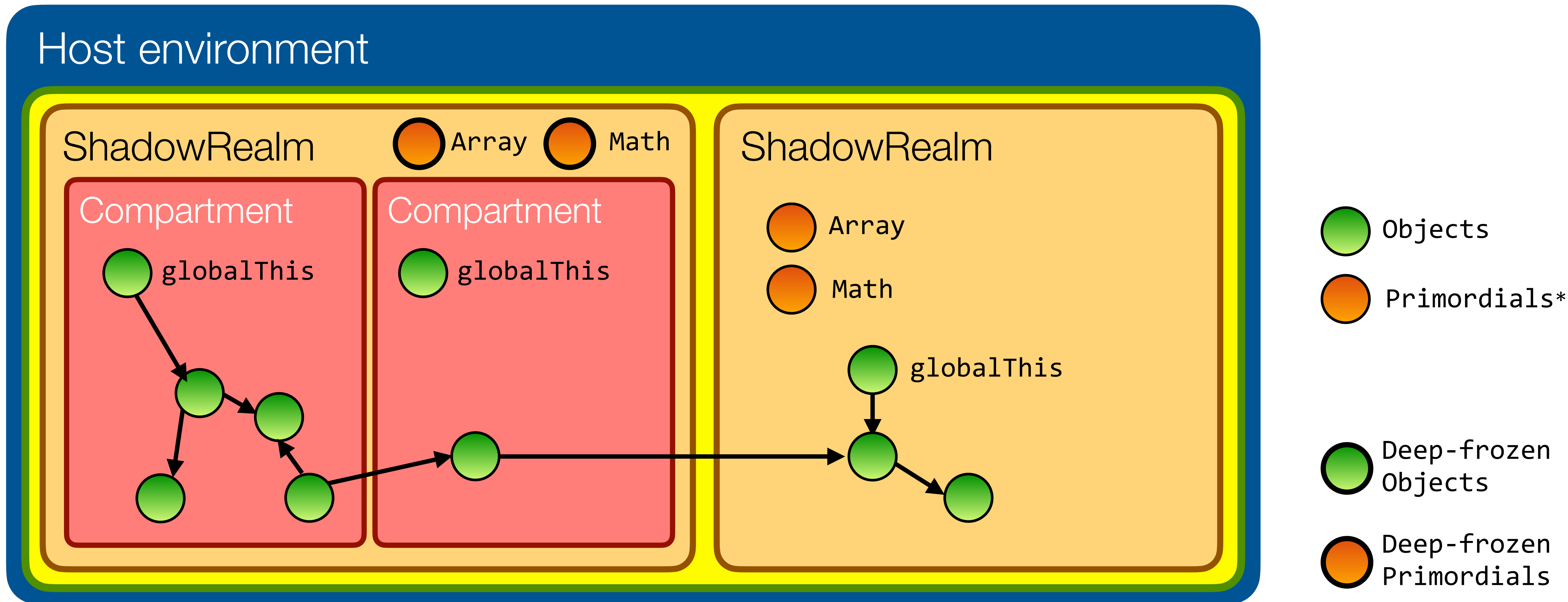


* Primordials: built-in objects like `Object`, `Object.prototype`, `Array`, `Function`, `Math`, `JSON`, etc.

Compartments (TC39 Stage 1 proposal)

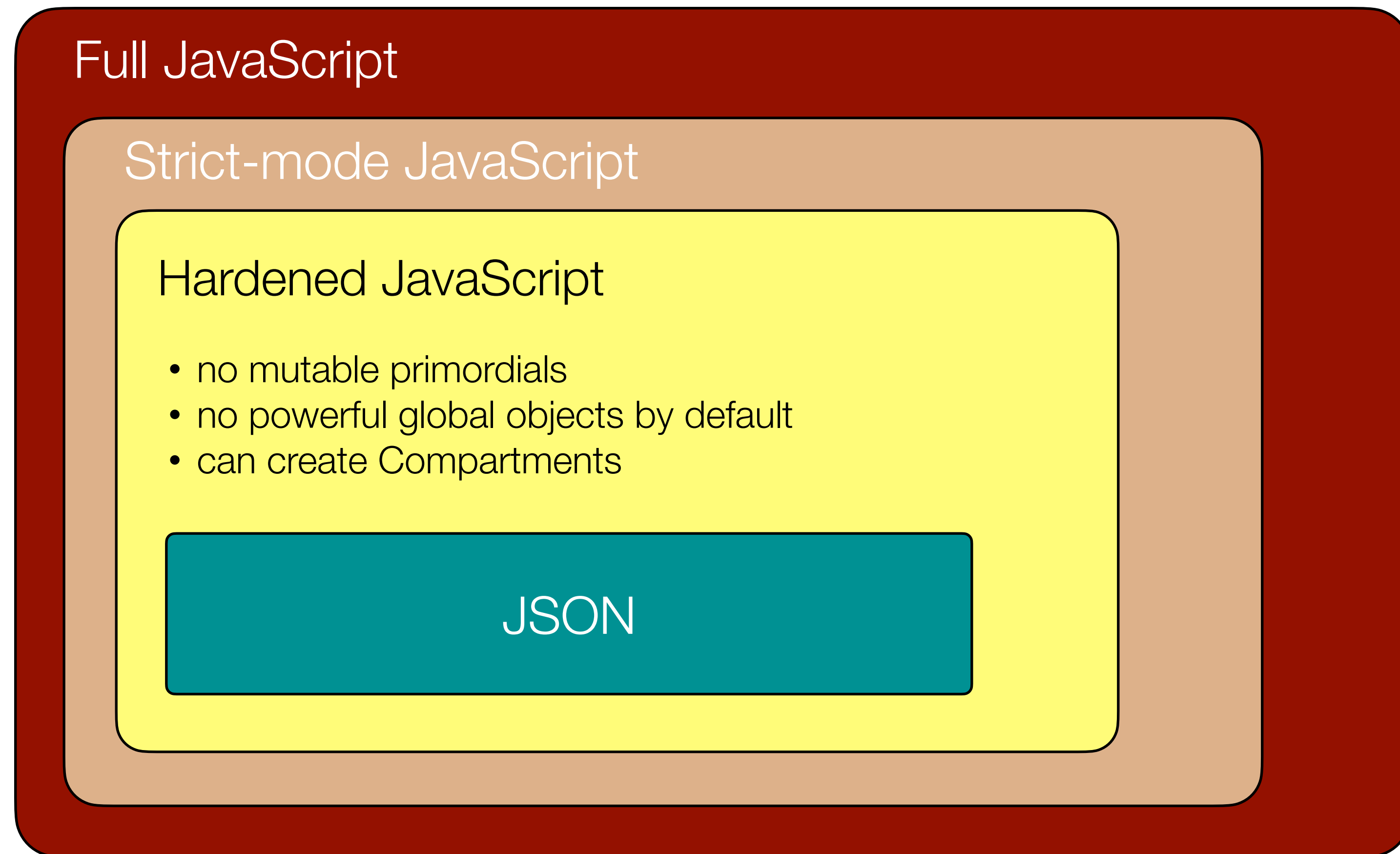
Each Compartment has its own global object but shared (immutable) primitives.

Host environment



* Primitives: built-in objects like `Object`, `Object.prototype`, `Array`, `Function`, `Math`, `JSON`, etc.

Hardened JavaScript is a secure subset of standard JavaScript



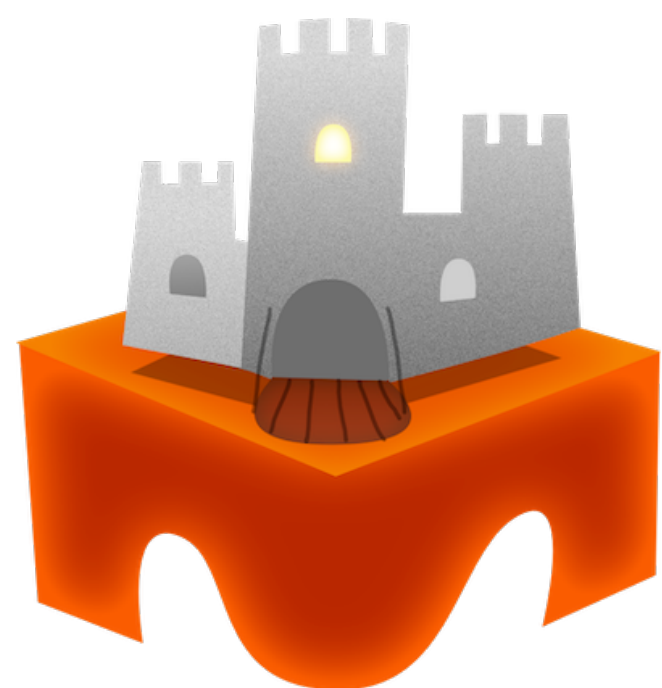
Key idea: code running in hardened JS can only affect the outside world through objects (capabilities) explicitly granted to it from outside.

```
import 'ses';  
lockdown();
```

(inspired by the diagram at <https://github.com/Agoric/Jessie>)

LavaMoat

- Build tool that puts each of your app's package dependencies into its own sandbox
- Auto-generates config file indicating authority needed by each package
- Plugs into Webpack and Browserify



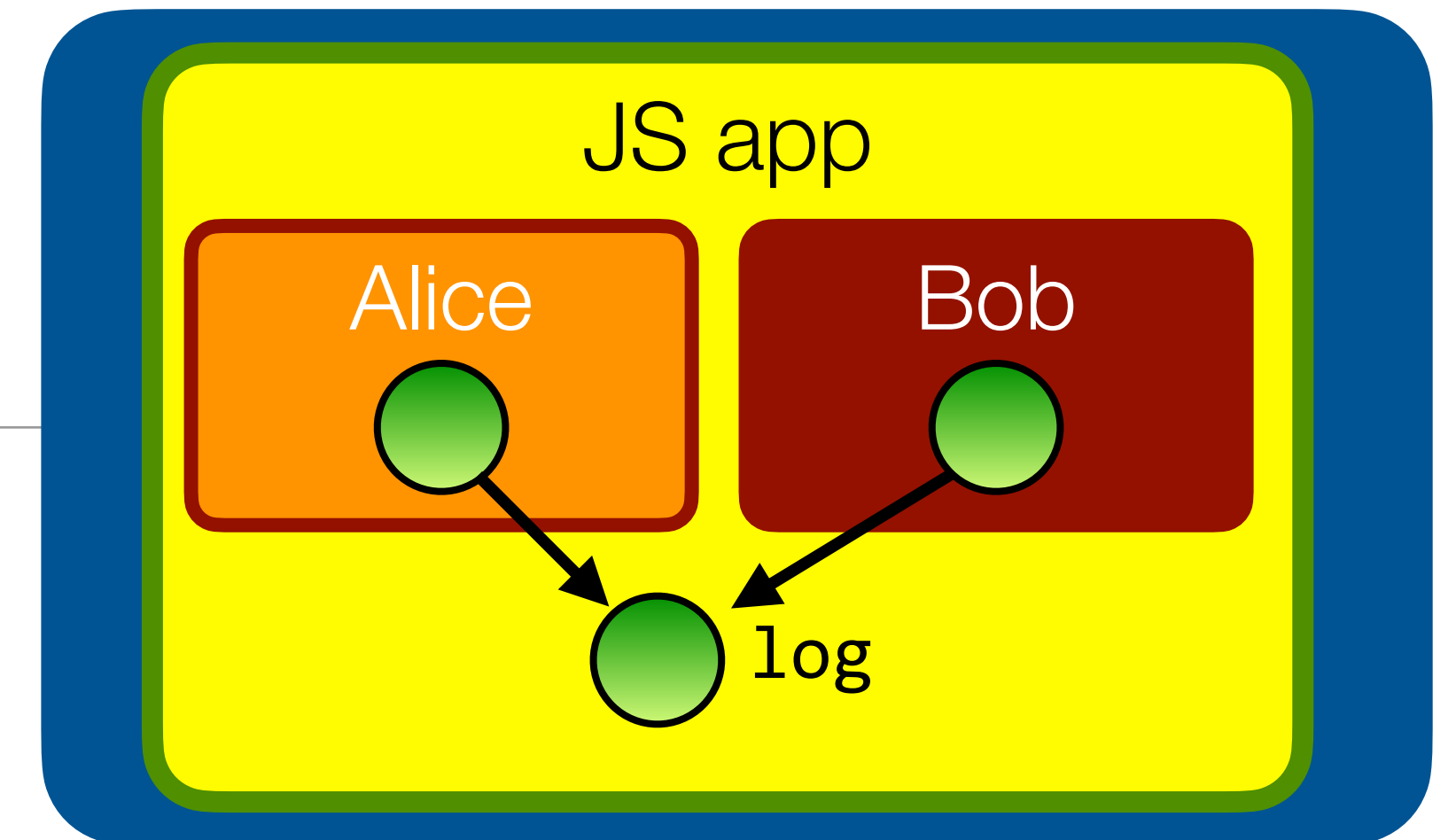
<https://github.com/LavaMoat/lavamoat>



```
"stream-http": {
  "globals": {
    "Blob": true,
    "MSStreamReader": true,
    "ReadableStream": true,
    "VBArray": true,
    "XDomainRequest": true,
    "XMLHttpRequest": true,
    "fetch": true,
    "location.protocol.search": true
  },
  "packages": {
    "buffer": true,
    "builtin-status-codes": true,
    "inherits": true,
    "process": true,
    "readable-stream": true,
    "to-arraybuffer": true,
    "url": true,
    "xtend": true
  }
},
```

Back to our example

With Alice and Bob's code running in their own Compartment, we mitigate the poisoning attack



```
import * as alice from "alice.js";
import * as bob from "bob.js";

class Log {
  constructor() {
    this.messages_ = [];
  }
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  read() { return this.messages_; }
}

let log = new Log();
alice(log);
bob(log);
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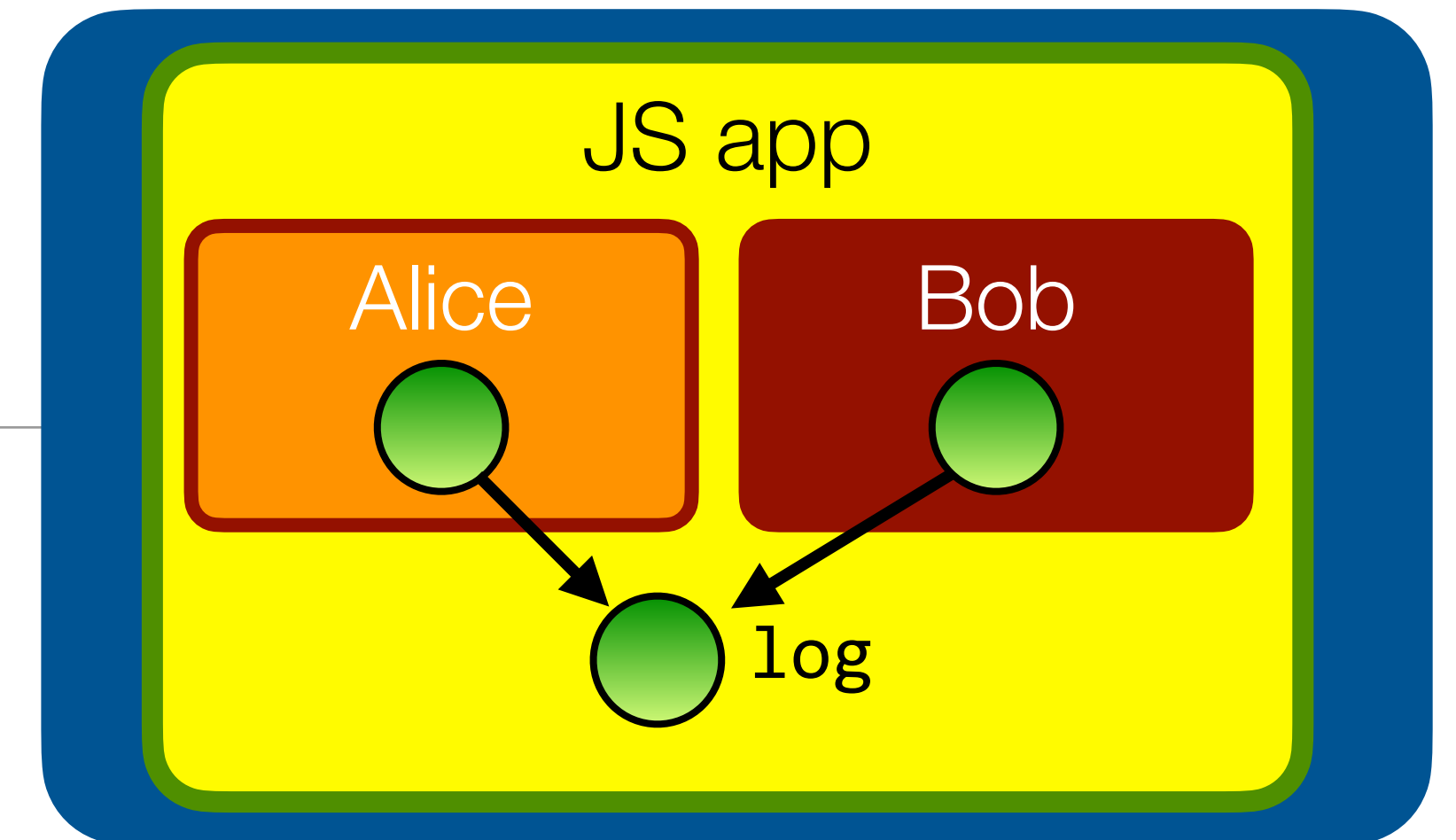
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}

// Bob can replace the Array built-ins
Array.prototype.push = function(msg) {
  console.log("I'm not logging anything");
}
```

One down, three to go



```
import * as alice from "alice.js";
import * as bob from "bob.js";

class Log {
  constructor() {
    this.messages_ = [];
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  read() { return this.messages_; }
}

let log = new Log();
alice(log);
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```

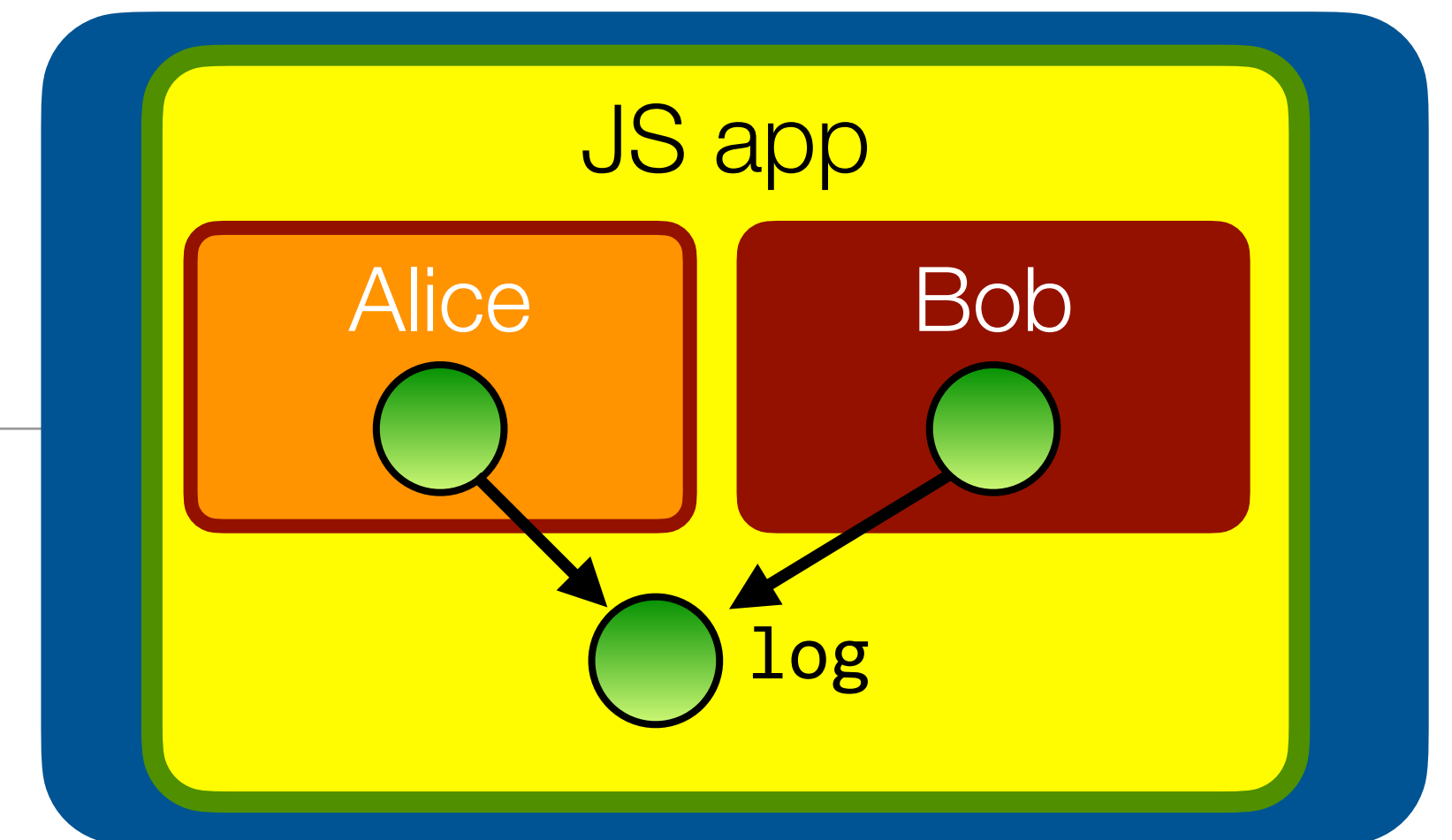
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log.write = function(msg) {
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}
```

Make the log's interface **tamper-proof**

Object.freeze (ES5) makes property bindings (not their values) immutable



```
import * as alice from "alice.js";
import * as bob from "bob.js";

class Log {
  constructor() {
    this.messages_ = [];
  }
  write(msg) { this.messages_.push(msg); }
  read() { return this.messages_; }
}

let log = Object.freeze(new Log());
alice(log);
bob(log);
```

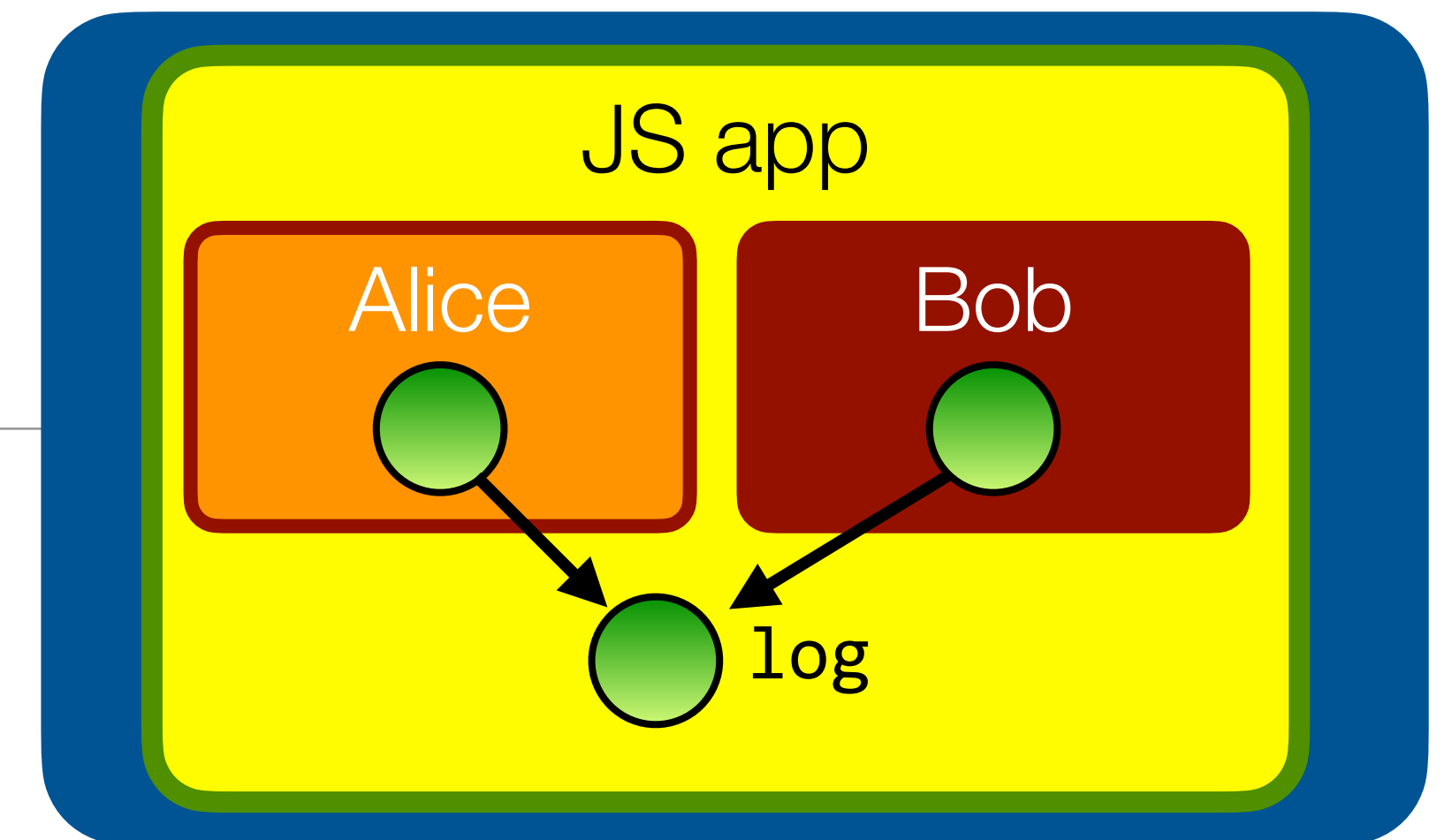
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log.write = function(msg) {
  console.log("I'm not logging anything");
}
```


Make the log's interface tamper-proof. Oops.

Functions are mutable too. Freeze doesn't recursively freeze the object's functions.



```
import * as alice from "alice.js";
import * as bob from "bob.js";

class Log {
  constructor() {
    this.messages_ = [];
  }
  write(msg) { this.messages_.push(msg); }
  read() { return this.messages_; }
}
```

```
let log = Object.freeze(new Log());
alice(log);
bob(log);
```

```
// in bob.js
// Bob can just write to the log
log.write("I'm polluting the log")
```

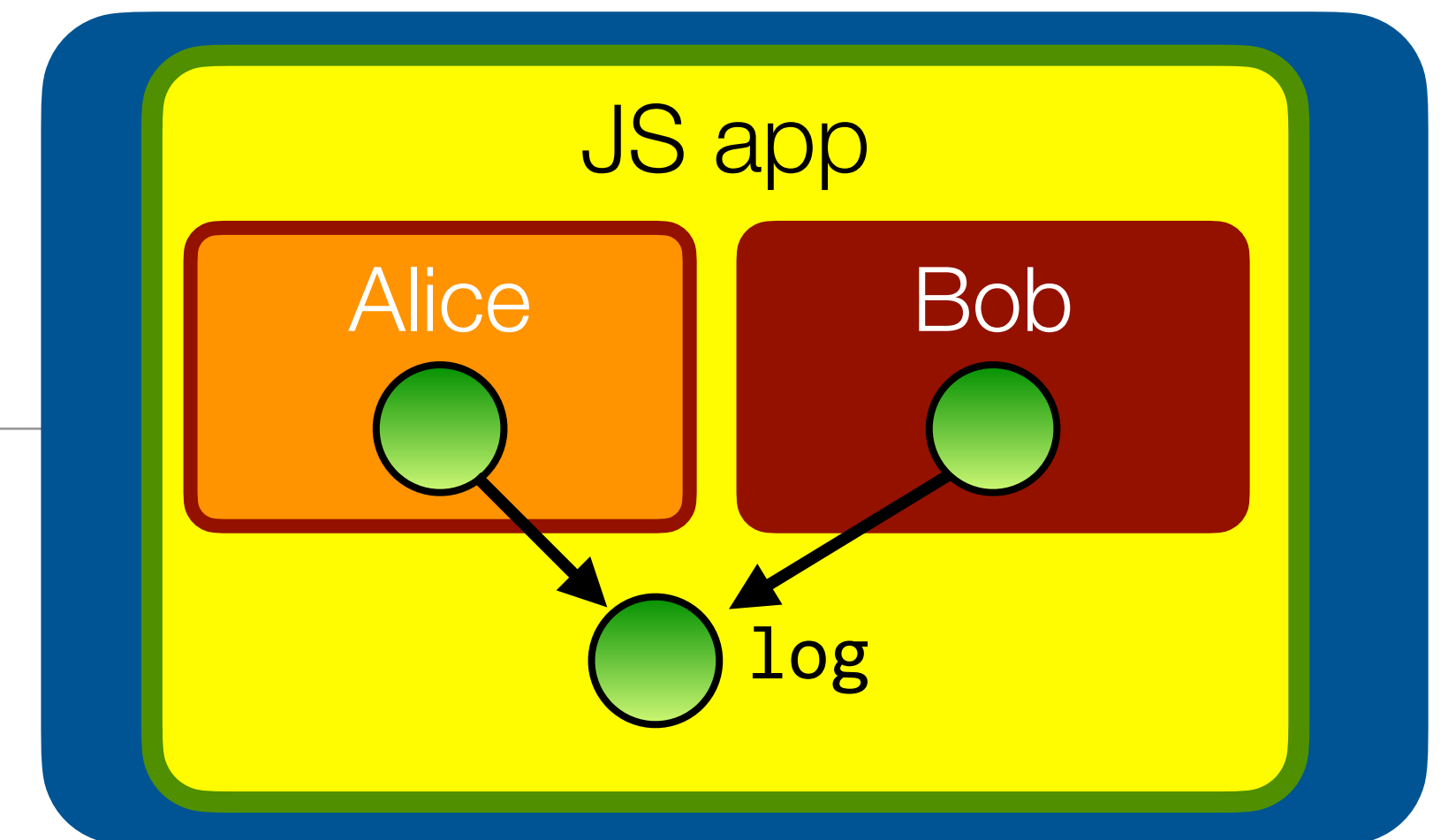
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log.write = function(msg) {
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```

```
// Bob can still modify the write function
log.write.apply = function() { "gotcha" };
```


Make the log's interface tamper-proof

Hardened JS provides a `harden` function that “deep-freezes” an object



```
import * as alice from "alice.js";
import * as bob from "bob.js";

class Log {
  constructor() {
    this.messages_ = [];
  }
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  read() { return this.messages_; }
}

let log = harden(new Log());
alice(log);
bob(log);
```

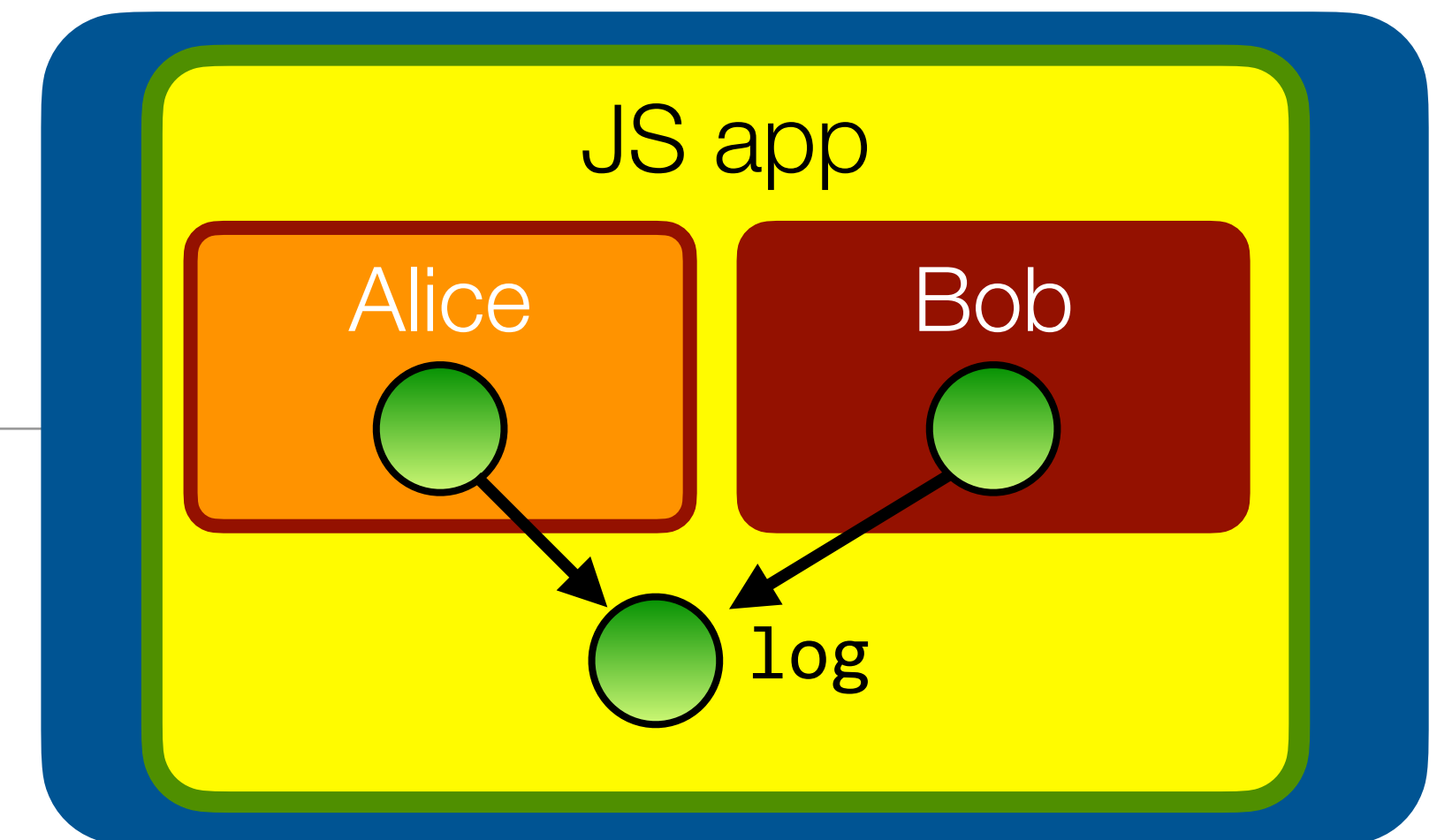
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Two down, two to go



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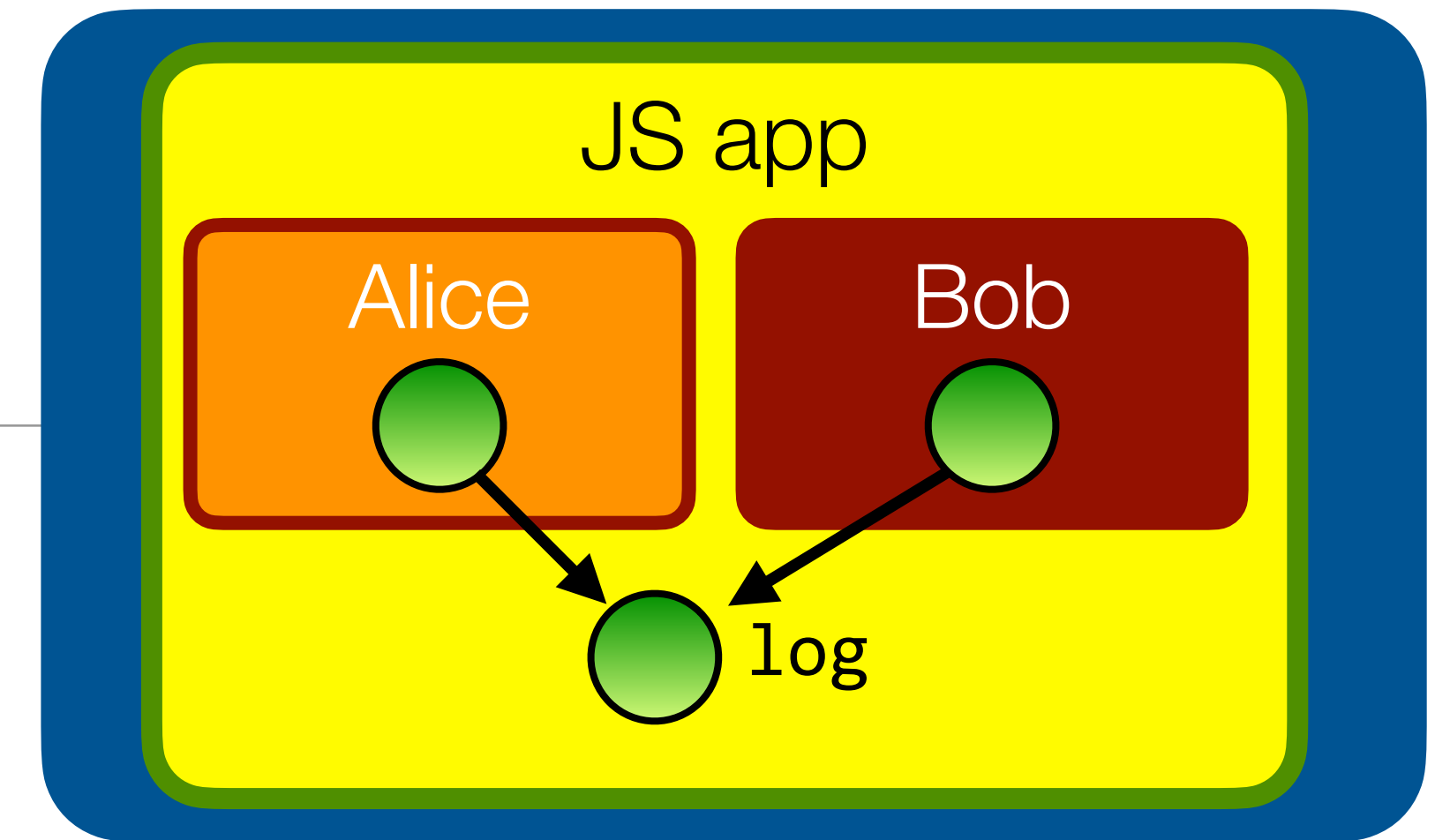
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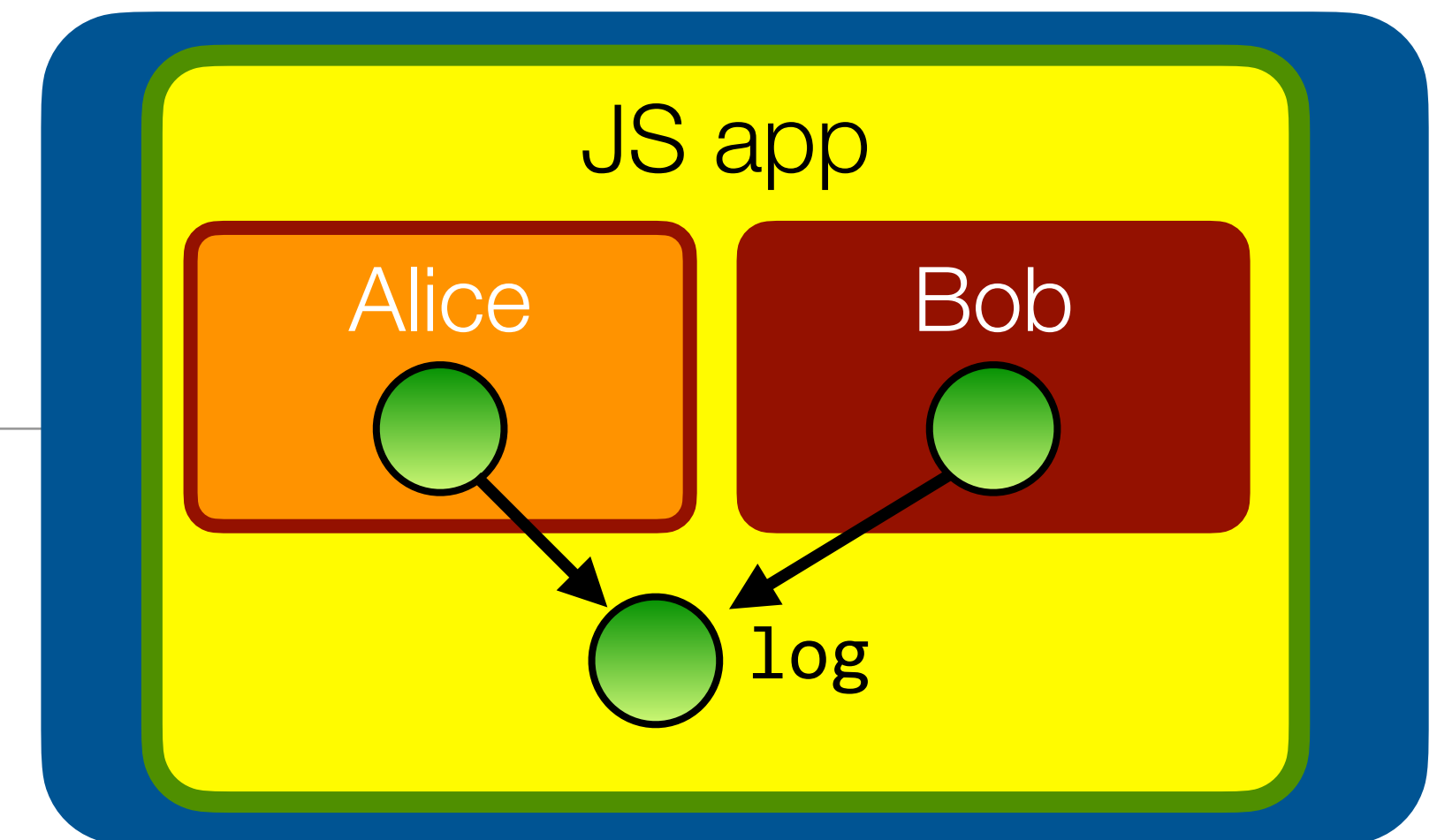
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log.write = function(msg) {
  console.log("I'm not logging anything");
}
```

```
// Bob can still modify the write function
log.write.apply = function() { "gotcha" };
```

Don't share access to mutable internals

- Modify `read()` to return a copy of the mutable state.
- Even better would be to use a more efficient copy-on-write or “persistent” data structure (see immutable-js.com)



```
import * as alice from "alice.js";
import * as bob from "bob.js";

class Log {
  constructor() {
    this.messages_ = [];
  }
  write(msg) { this.messages_.push(msg); }
  read() { return [...this.messages_]; }
}
```

```
let log = harden(new Log());
alice(log);
bob(log);
```

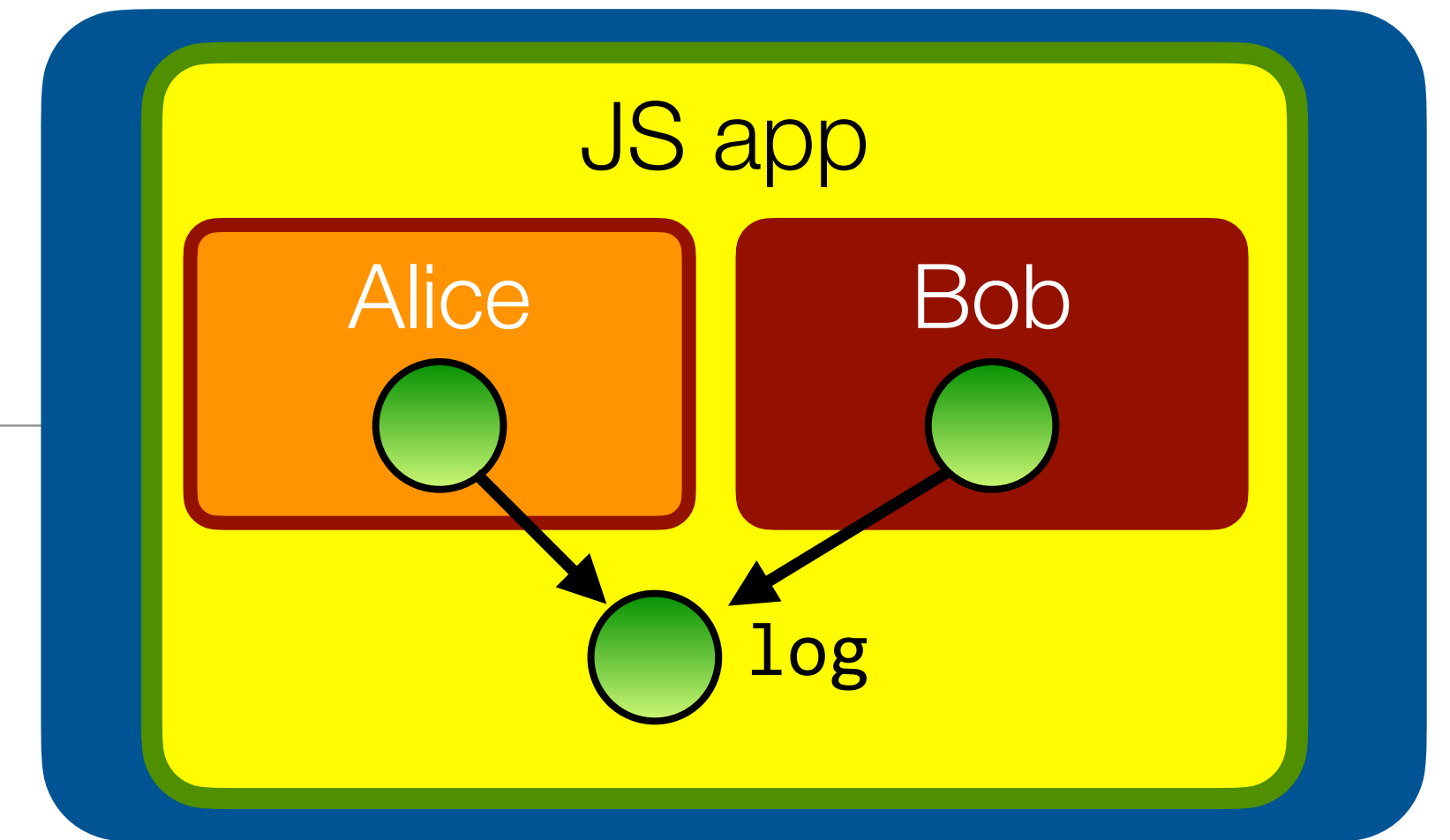
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Three down, one to go



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class Log {
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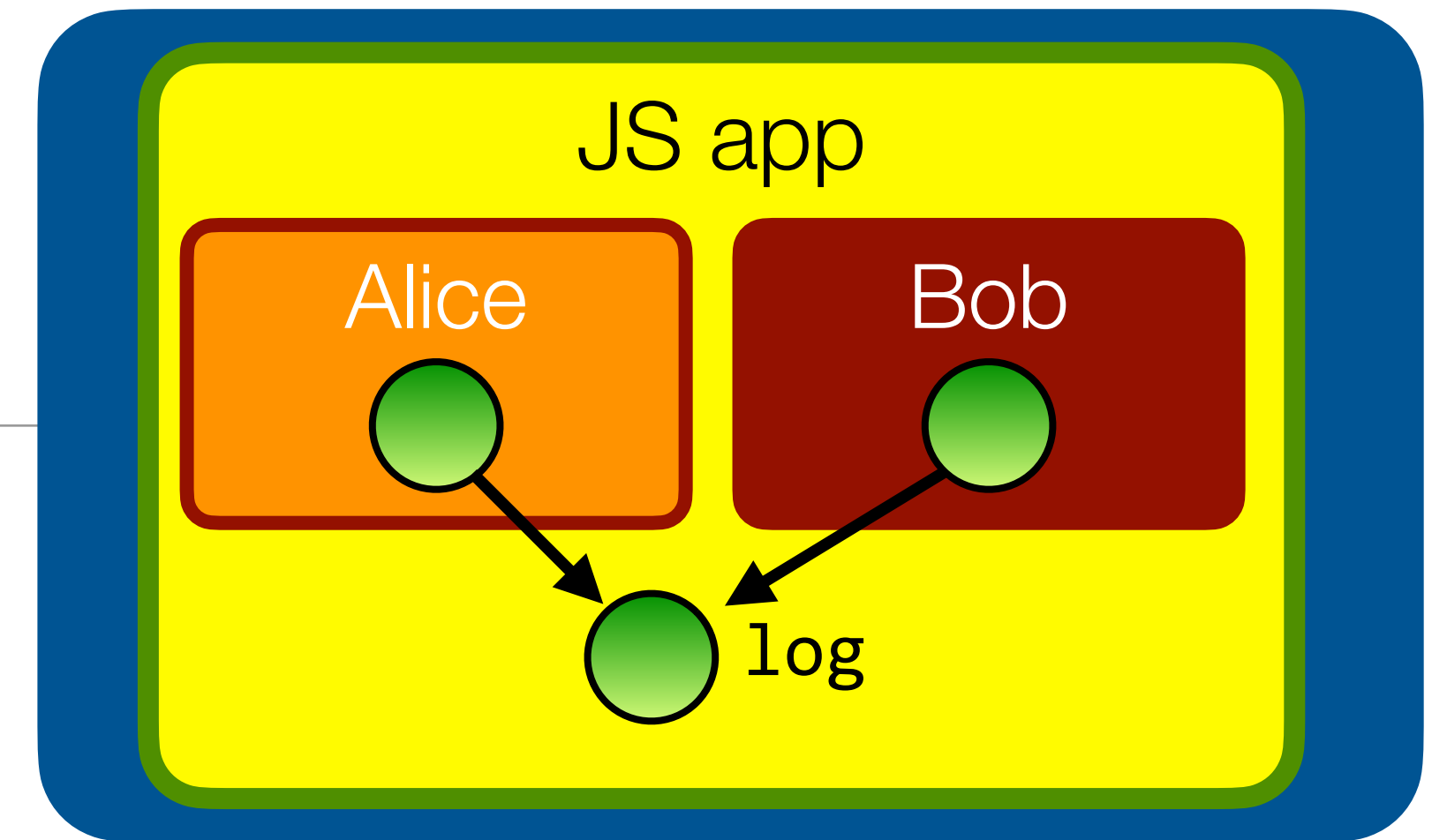
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// Bob can still modify the write function
log.write.apply = function() { "gotcha" };
```

Three down, one to go

- Recall: we would like Alice to only write to the log, and Bob to only read from the log.
- Bob receives too much authority. How to limit?



```
import * as alice from "alice.js";
import * as bob from "bob.js";

class Log {
  constructor() {
    this.messages_ = [];
  }
  write(msg) { this.messages_.push(msg); }
  read() { return [...this.messages_]; }
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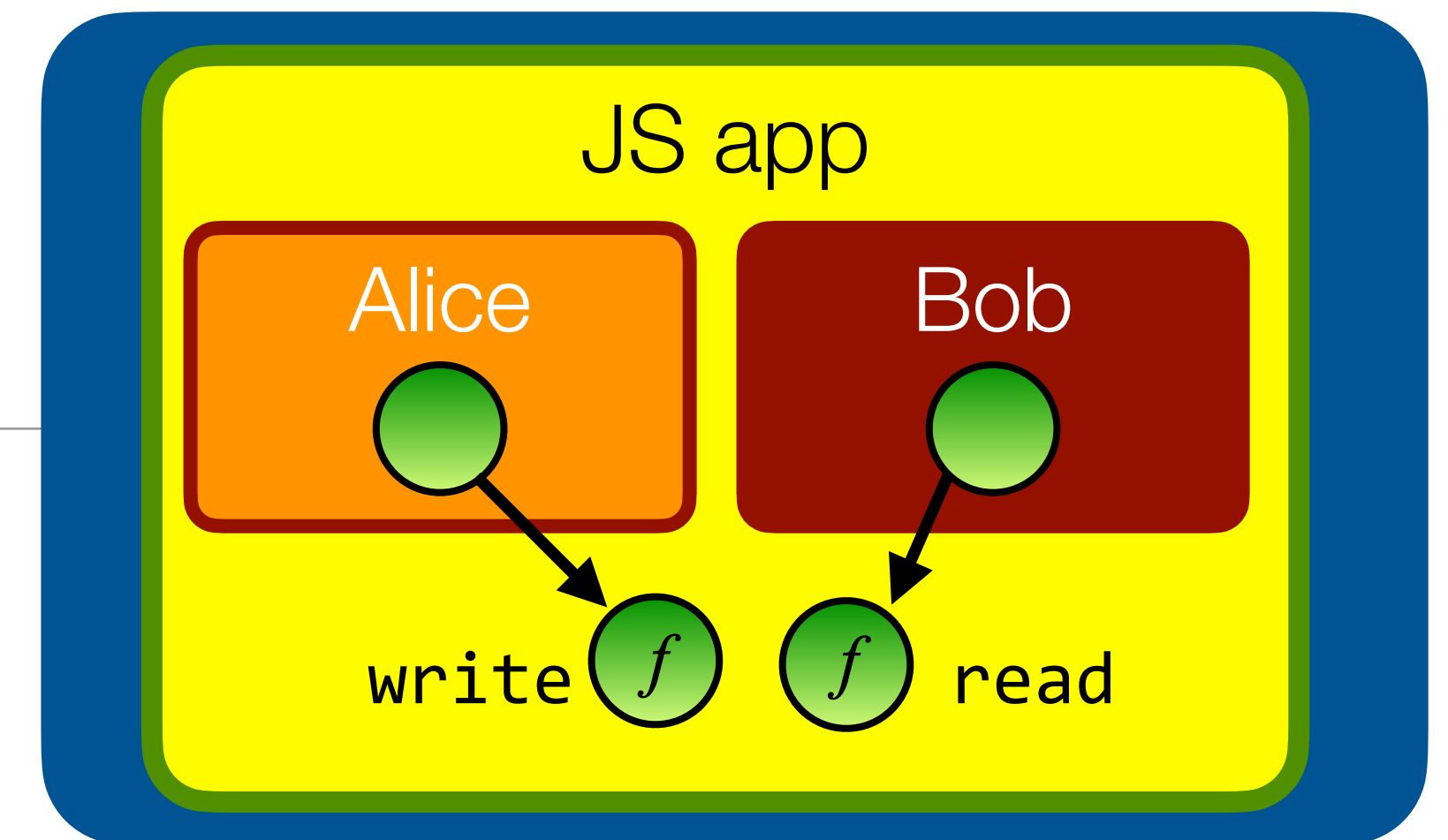
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}

// Bob can still modify the write function
log.write.apply = function() { "gotcha" };
```


Pass only the authority that Bob needs.

Just pass the write function to Alice and the read function to Bob. Can you spot the bug?



```
import * as alice from "alice.js";
import * as bob from "bob.js";

class Log {
  constructor() {
    this.messages_ = [];
  }
  write(msg) { this.messages_.push(msg); }
  read() { return [...this.messages_]; }
}
```

```
let log = harden(new Log());
alice(log.write);
bob(log.read);
```

```
// in bob.js
// Bob can just write to the log
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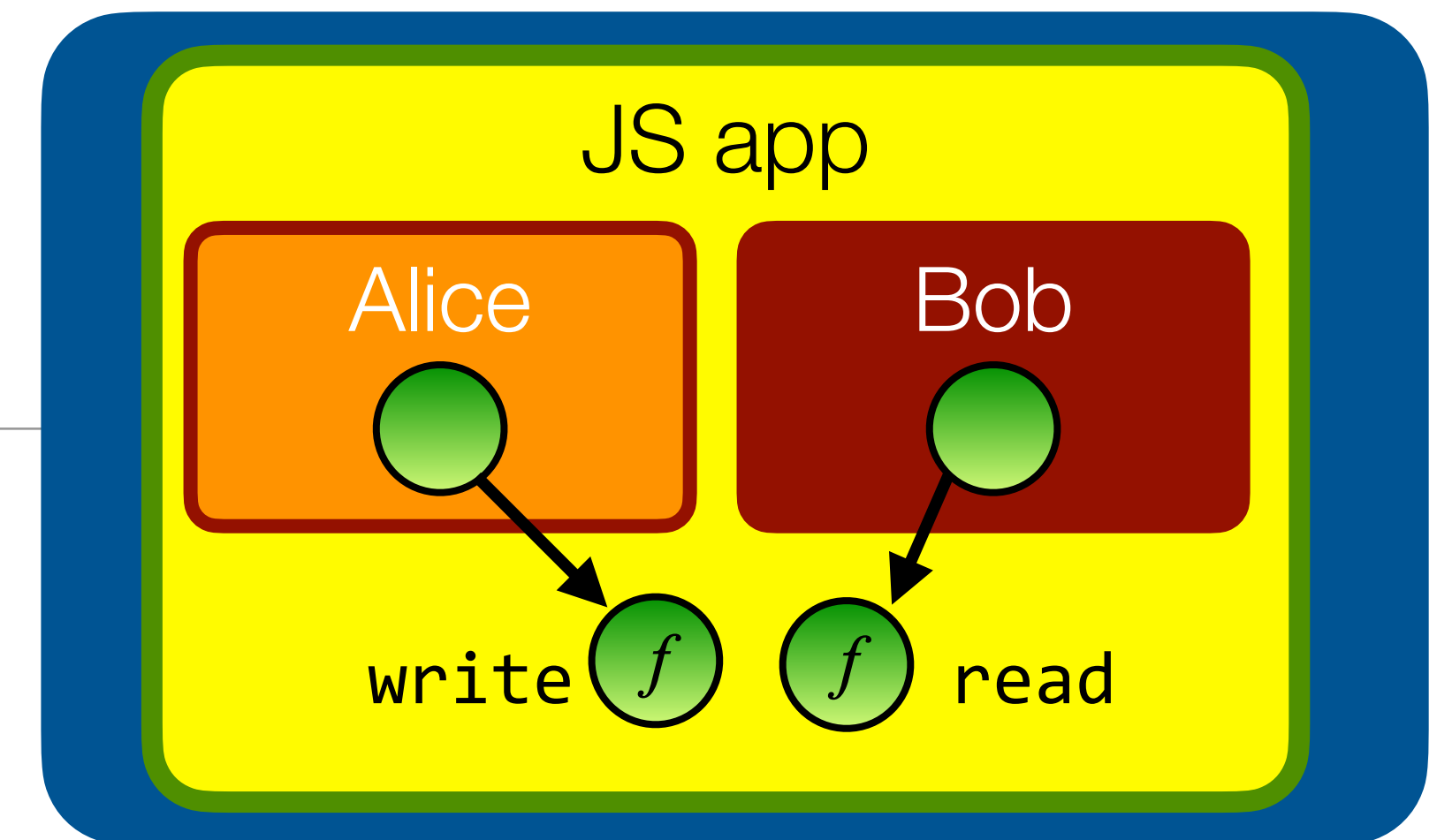
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log.write = function(msg) {
  console.log("I'm not logging anything");
}

// Bob can still modify the write function
log.write.apply = function() { "gotcha" };

```


Pass only the authority that Bob needs.

To avoid, only ever pass bound functions



```
import * as alice from "alice.js";
import * as bob from "bob.js";

class Log {
  constructor() {
    this.messages_ = [];
  }
  write(msg) { this.messages_.push(msg); }
  read() { return [...this.messages_]; }
}
```

```
let log = harden(new Log());
alice(log.write.bind(log));
bob(log.read.bind(log));
```

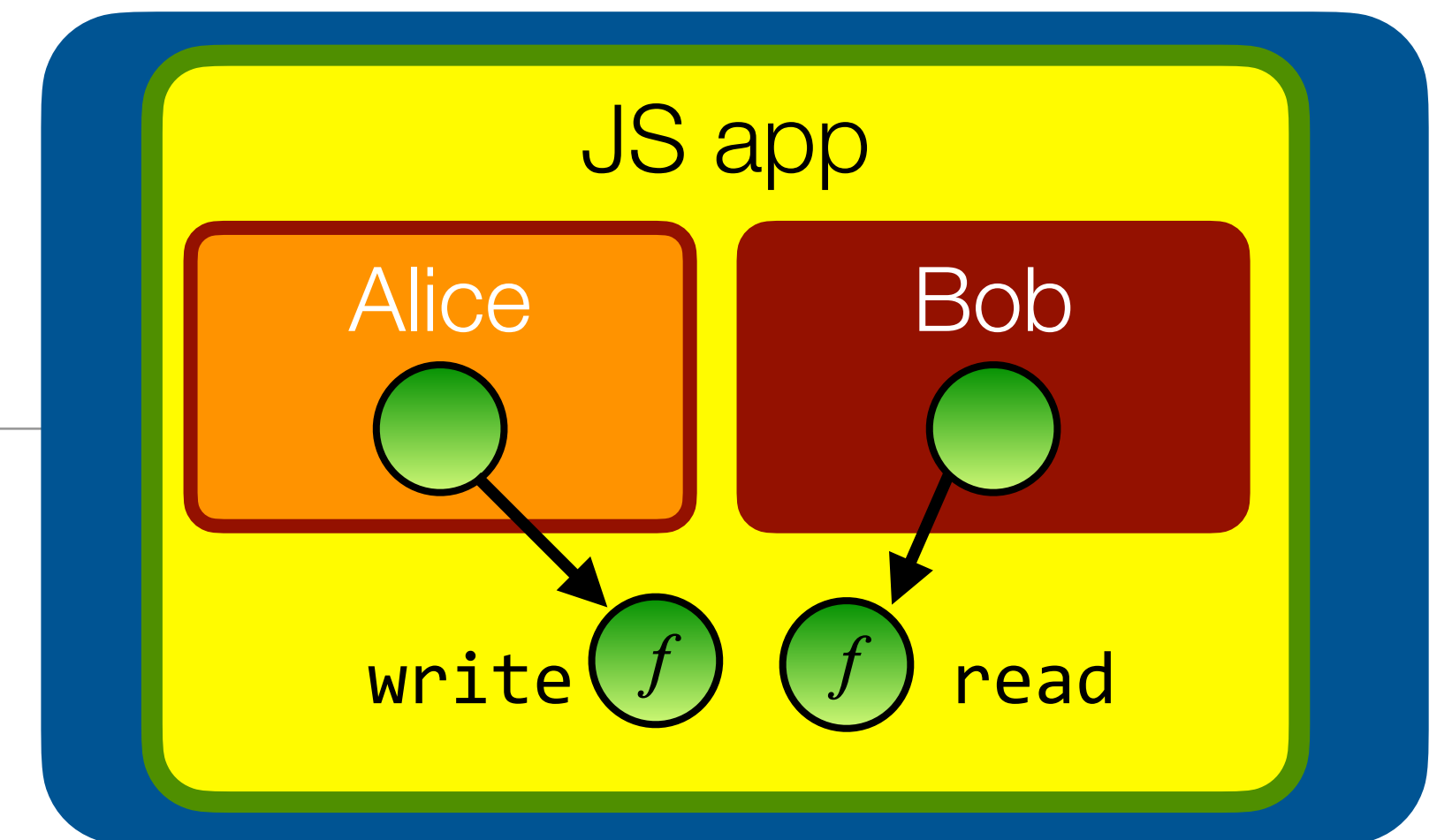
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log.write = function(msg) {
  console.log("I'm not logging anything");
}
```

```
// Bob can still modify the write function
log.write.apply = function() { "gotcha" };
```

Success! We thwarted all of Evil Bob's attacks.



```
import * as alice from "alice.js";
import * as bob from "bob.js";

class Log {
  constructor() {
    this.messages_ = [];
  }
  write(msg) { this.messages_.push(msg); }
  read() { return [...this.messages_]; }
}
```

```
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bob(log.read.bind(log));
```

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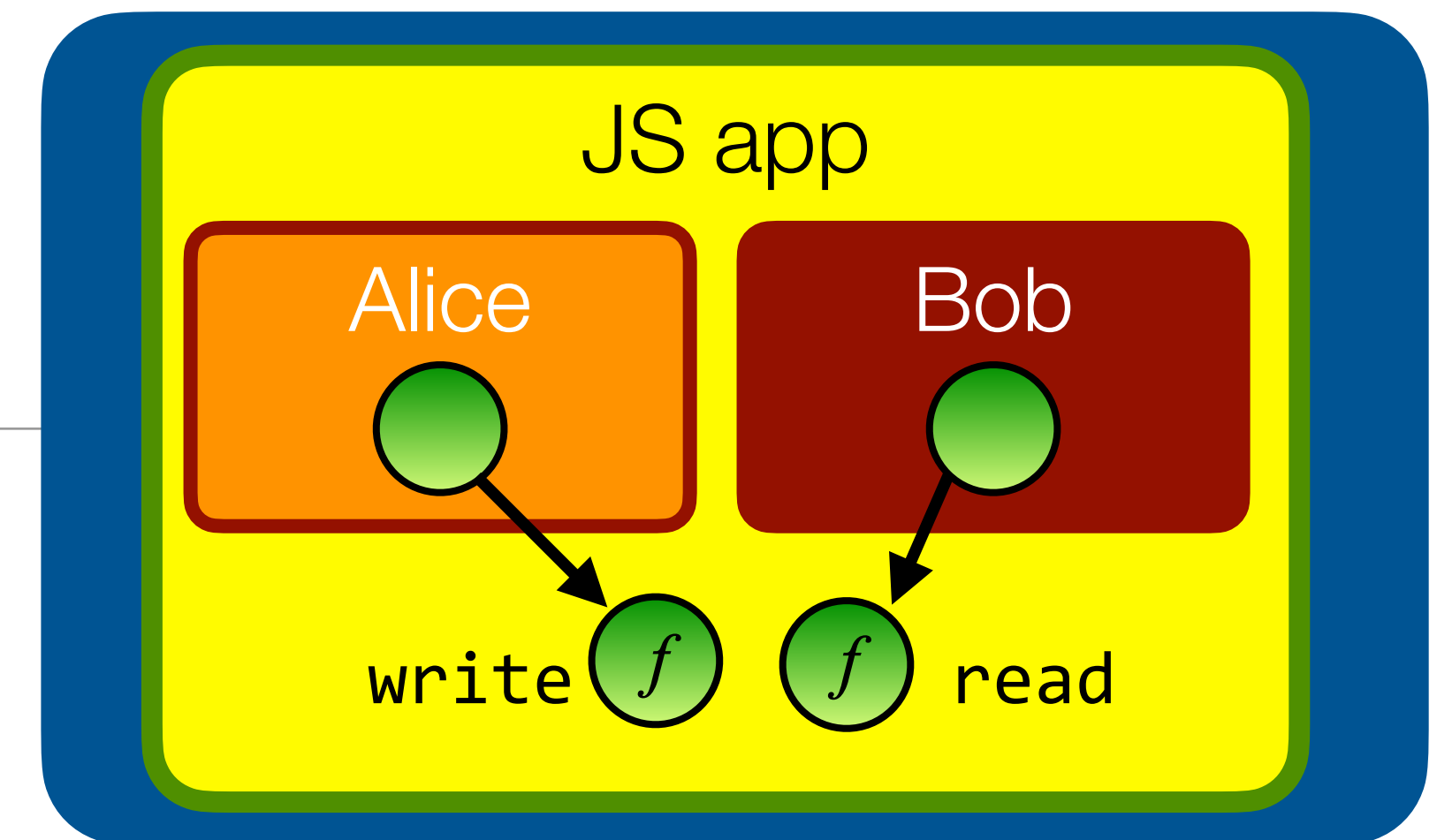
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log.write = function(msg) {
  console.log("I'm not logging anything");
}

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```

Is there a better way to write this code?

The burden of correct use is on the *client* of the class. Can we avoid this?



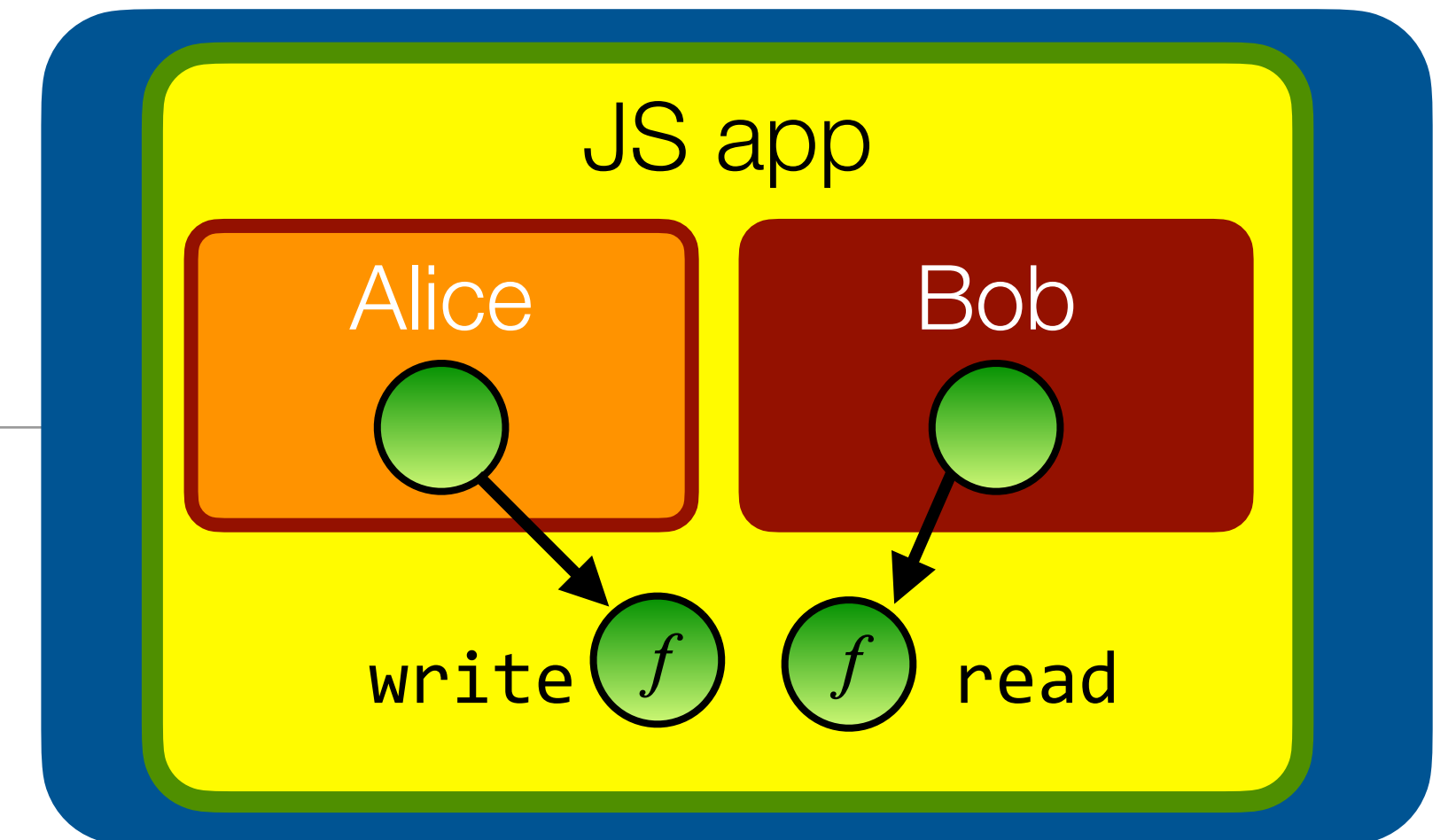
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let log = harden(new Log());
alice(log.write.bind(log));
bob(log.read.bind(log));
```

Use the **Function as Object** pattern

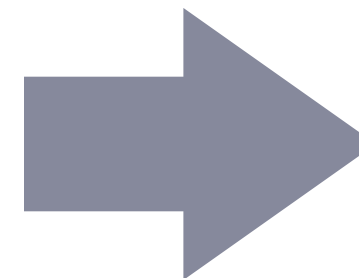
- A record of closures hiding state is a fine representation of an object of methods hiding instance vars
- Pattern long advocated by Doug Crockford instead of using classes or prototypes



```
import * as alice from "alice.js";
import * as bob from "bob.js";
```

```
class Log {
  constructor() {
    this.messages_ = [];
  }
  write(msg) { this.messages_.push(msg); }
  read() { return [...this.messages_]; }
}
```

```
let log = harden(new Log());
alice(log.write.bind(log));
bob(log.read.bind(log));
```

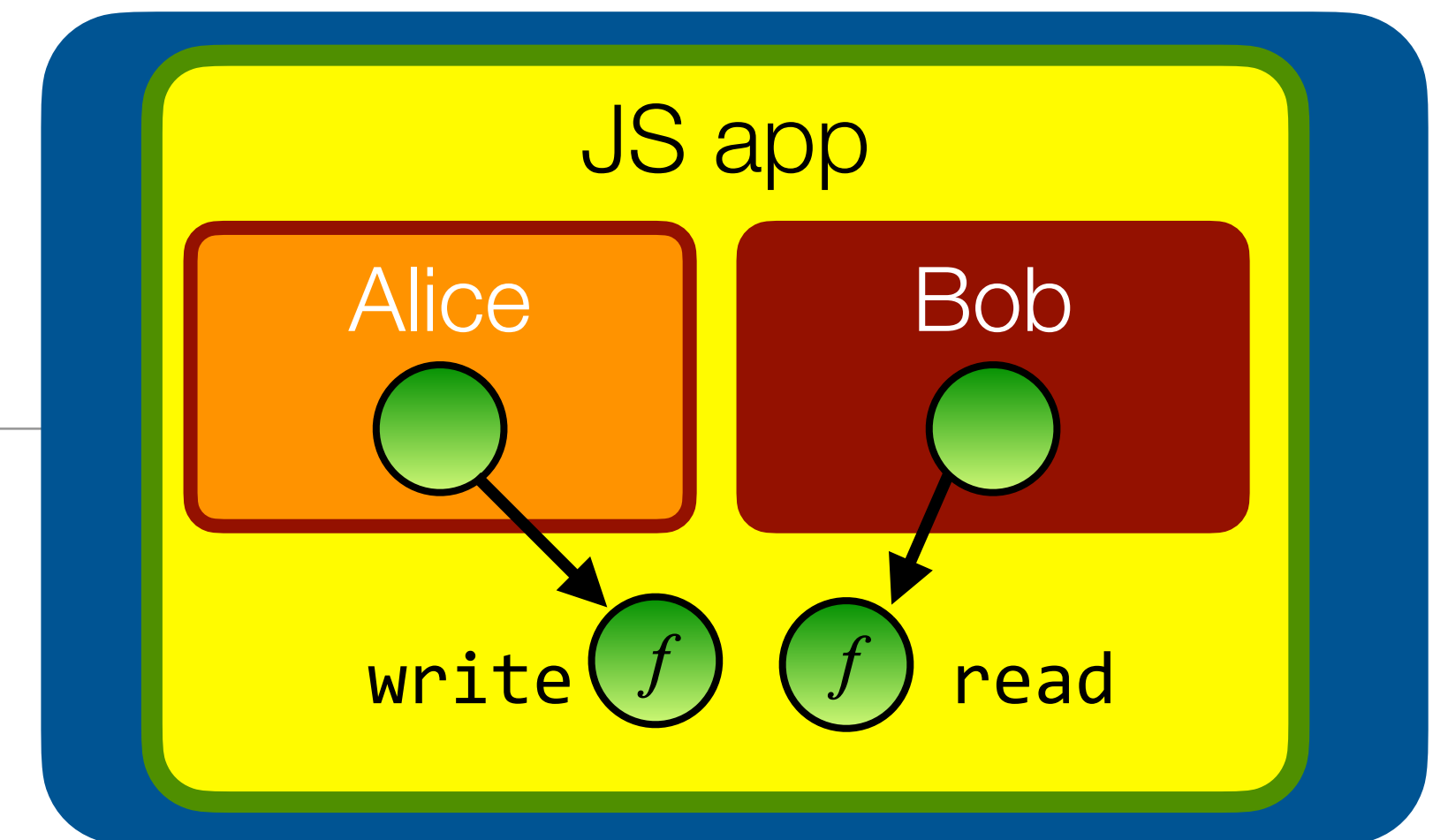


```
import * as alice from "alice.js";
import * as bob from "bob.js";
```

```
function makeLog() {
  const messages = [];
  function write(msg) { messages.push(msg); }
  function read() { return [...messages]; }
  return harden({read, write});
}
```

```
let log = makeLog();
alice(log.write);
bob(log.read);
```

Use the Function as Object pattern



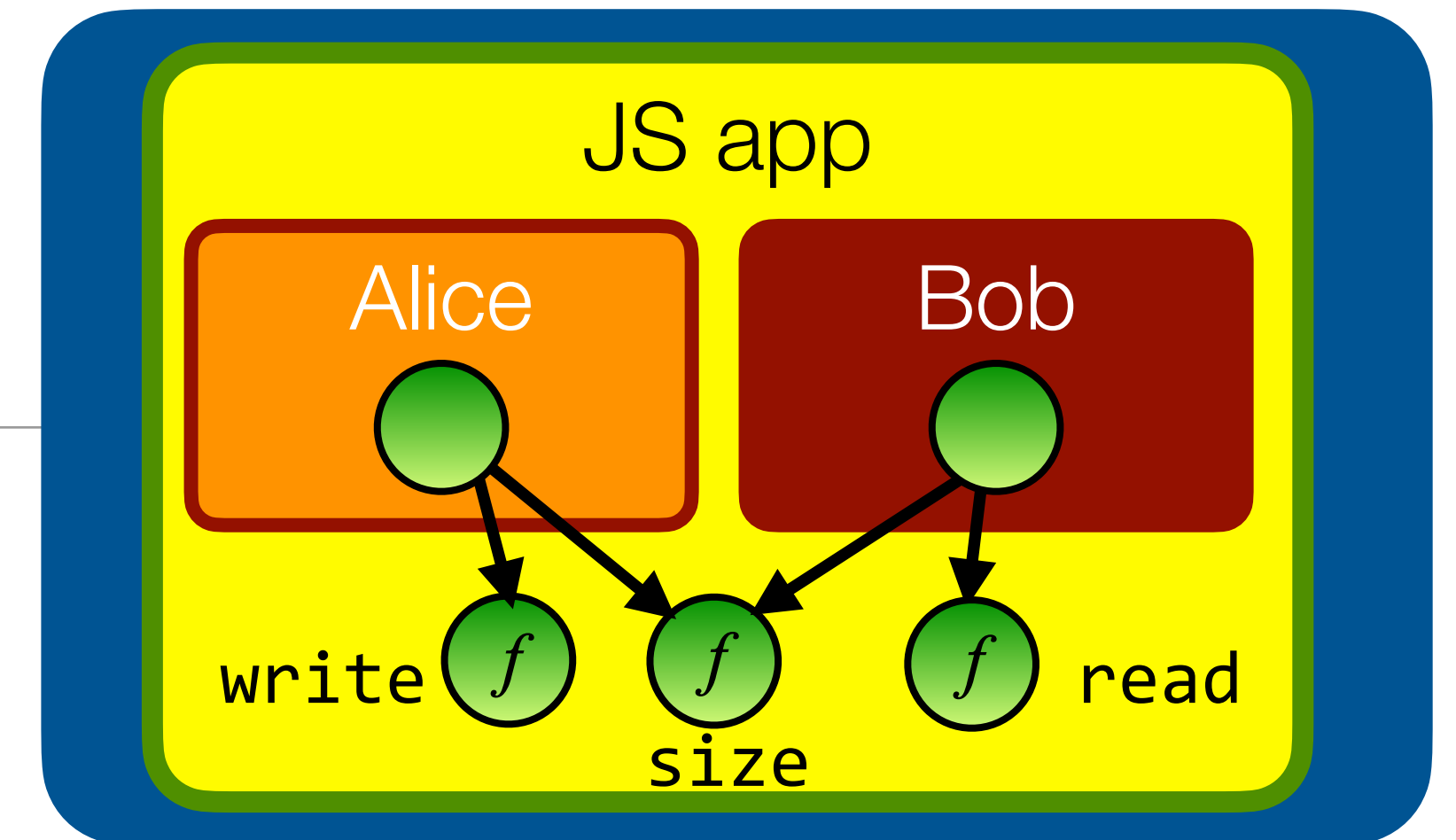
```
import * as alice from "alice.js";
import * as bob from "bob.js";

function makeLog() {
  const messages = [];
  function write(msg) { messages.push(msg); }
  function read() { return [...messages]; }
  return harden({read, write});
}

let log = makeLog();
alice(log.write);
bob(log.read);
```

What if Alice and Bob need more authority?

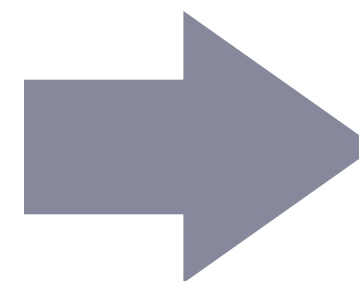
If over time we want to expose more functionality to Alice and Bob, we need to refactor all of our code.



```
import * as alice from "alice.js";
import * as bob from "bob.js";

function makeLog() {
  const messages = [];
  function write(msg) { messages.push(msg); }
  function read() { return [...messages]; }
  return harden({read, write});
}
```

```
let log = makeLog();
alice(log.write);
bob(log.read);
```



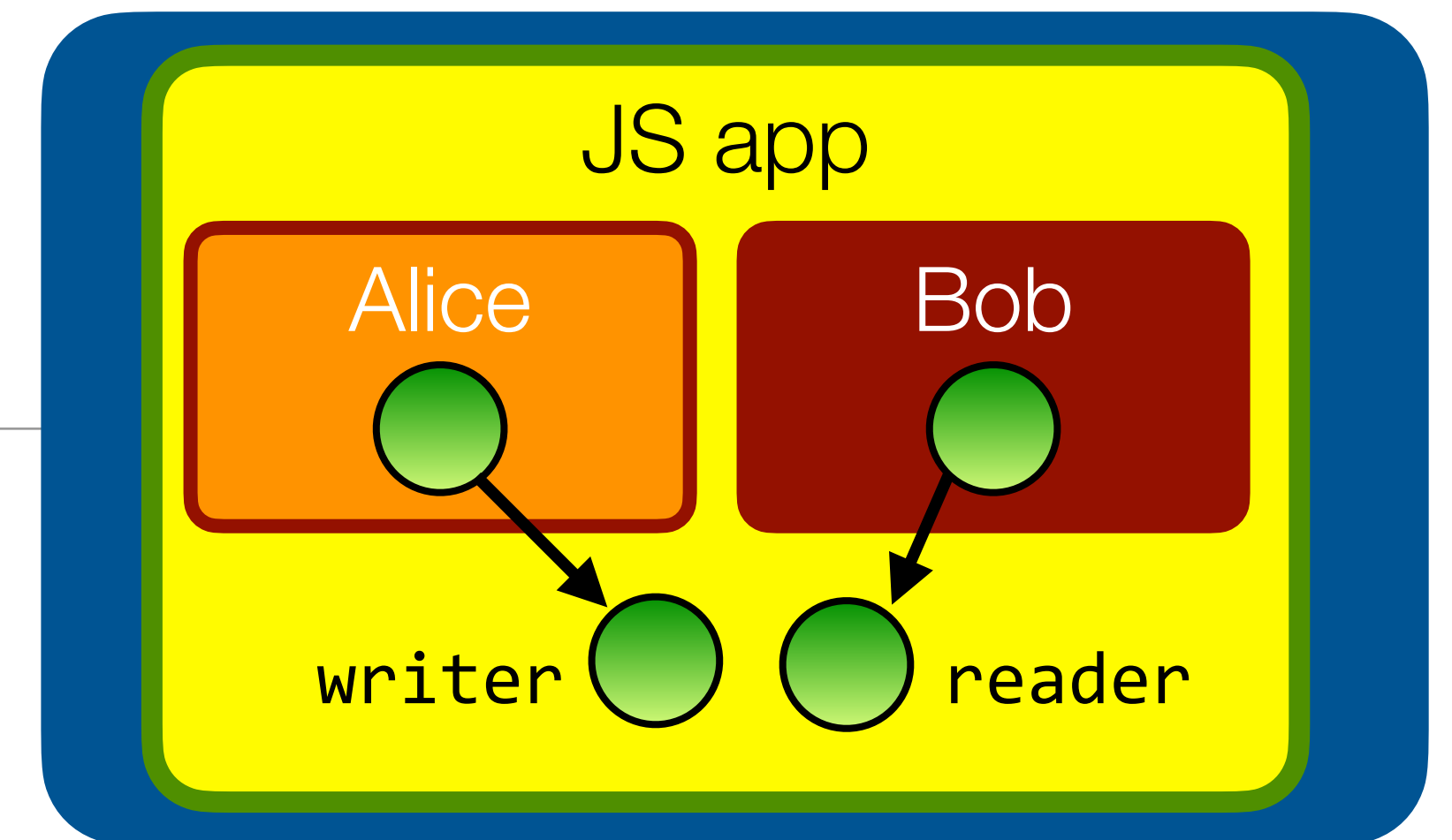
```
import * as alice from "alice.js";
import * as bob from "bob.js";

function makeLog() {
  const messages = [];
  function write(msg) { messages.push(msg); }
  function read() { return [...messages]; }
  function size() { return messages.length(); }
  return harden({read, write, size});
}
```

```
let log = makeLog();
alice(log.write, log.size);
bob(log.read, log.size);
```


Expose distinct authorities through **facets**

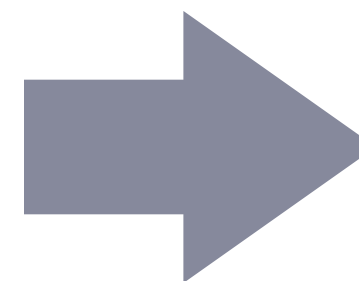
Easily deconstruct the API of a single powerful object into separate interfaces by nesting objects



```
import * as alice from "alice.js";
import * as bob from "bob.js";

function makeLog() {
  const messages = [];
  function write(msg) { messages.push(msg); }
  function read() { return [...messages]; }
  function size() { return messages.length(); }
  return harden({read, write, size});
}

let log = makeLog();
alice(log.write, log.size);
bob(log.read, log.size);
```



```
import * as alice from "alice.js";
import * as bob from "bob.js";

function makeLog() {
  const messages = [];
  function write(msg) { messages.push(msg); }
  function read() { return [...messages]; }
  function size() { return messages.length(); }
  return harden({
    reader: {read, size},
    writer: {write, size}
  });
}

let log = makeLog();
alice(log.writer);
bob(log.reader);
```


Further limiting Bob's authority

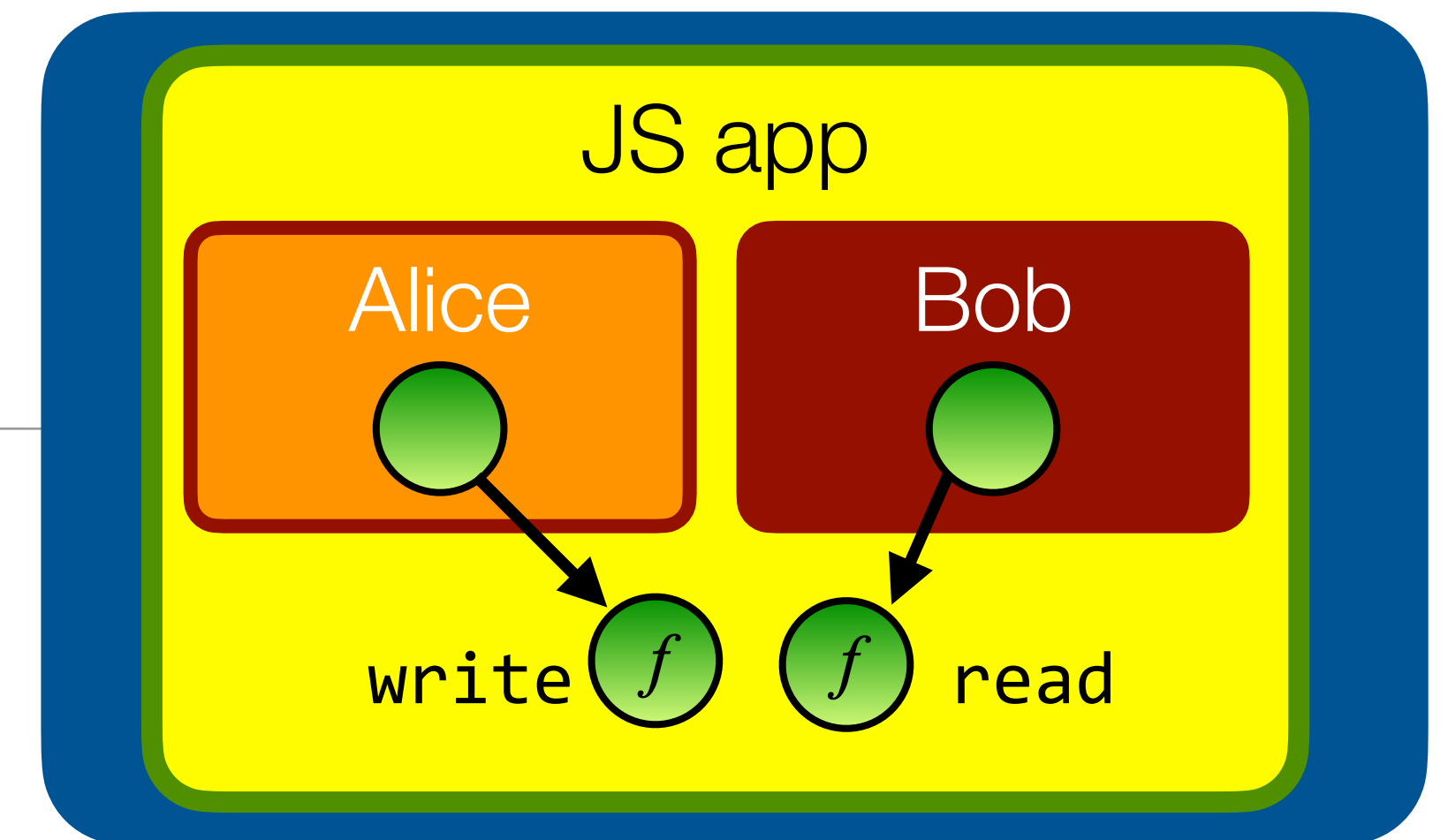
We would like to give Bob only temporary read access to the log.

```
import * as alice from "alice.js";
import * as bob from "bob.js";

function makeLog() {
  const messages = [];
  function write(msg) { messages.push(msg); }
  function read() { return [...messages]; }
  return harden({read, write});
}

let log = makeLog();

alice(log.write);
bob(log.read);
```



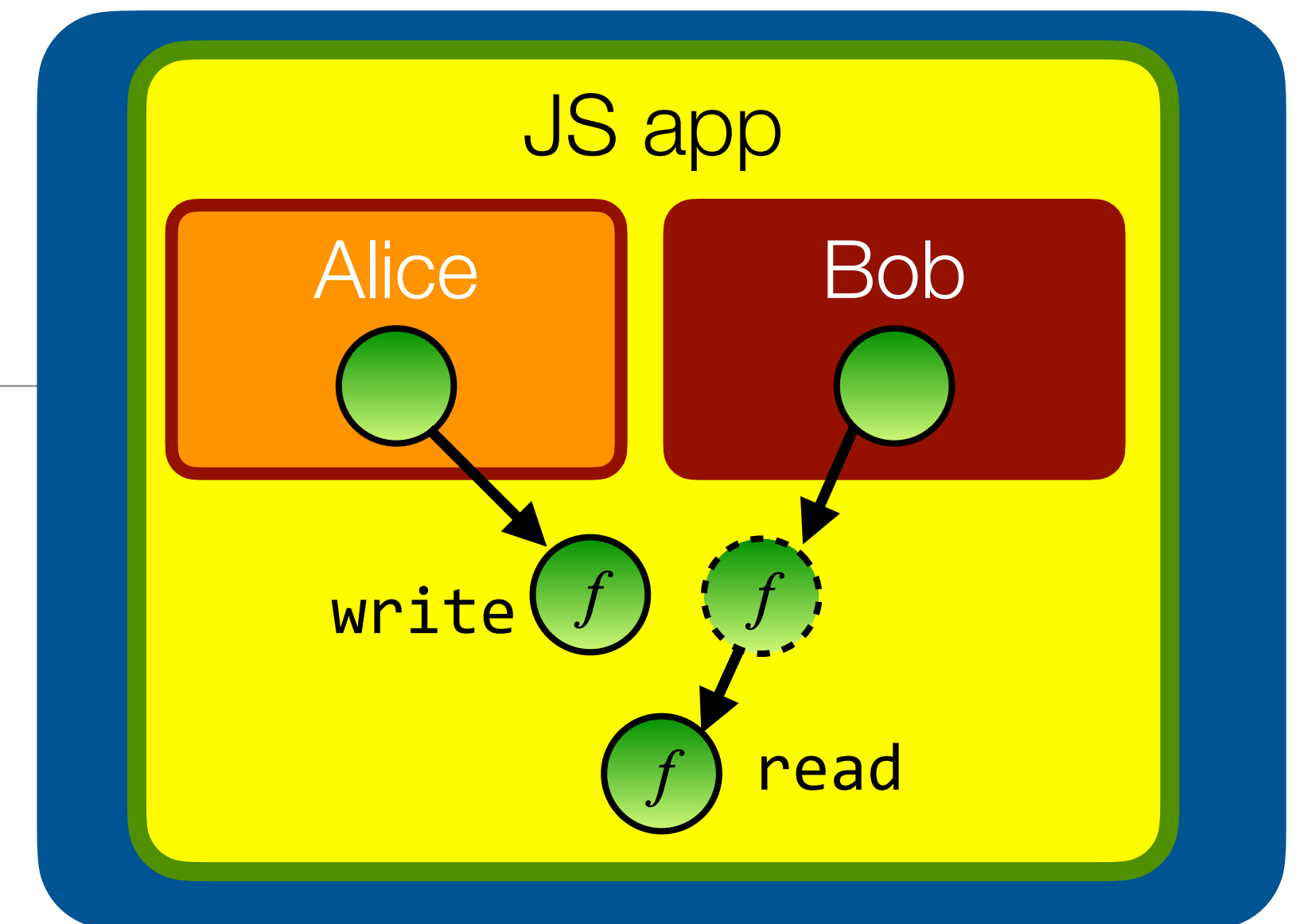
Use **caretaker** to insert access control logic

We would like to give Bob only temporary read access to the log.

```
import * as alice from "alice.js";
import * as bob from "bob.js";

function makeLog() {
  const messages = [];
  function write(msg) { messages.push(msg); }
  function read() { return [...messages]; }
  return harden({read, write});
}

let log = makeLog();
let [rlog, revoke] = makeRevokableLog(log);
alice(log.write);
bob(rlog.read);
```



Use **caretaker** to insert access control logic

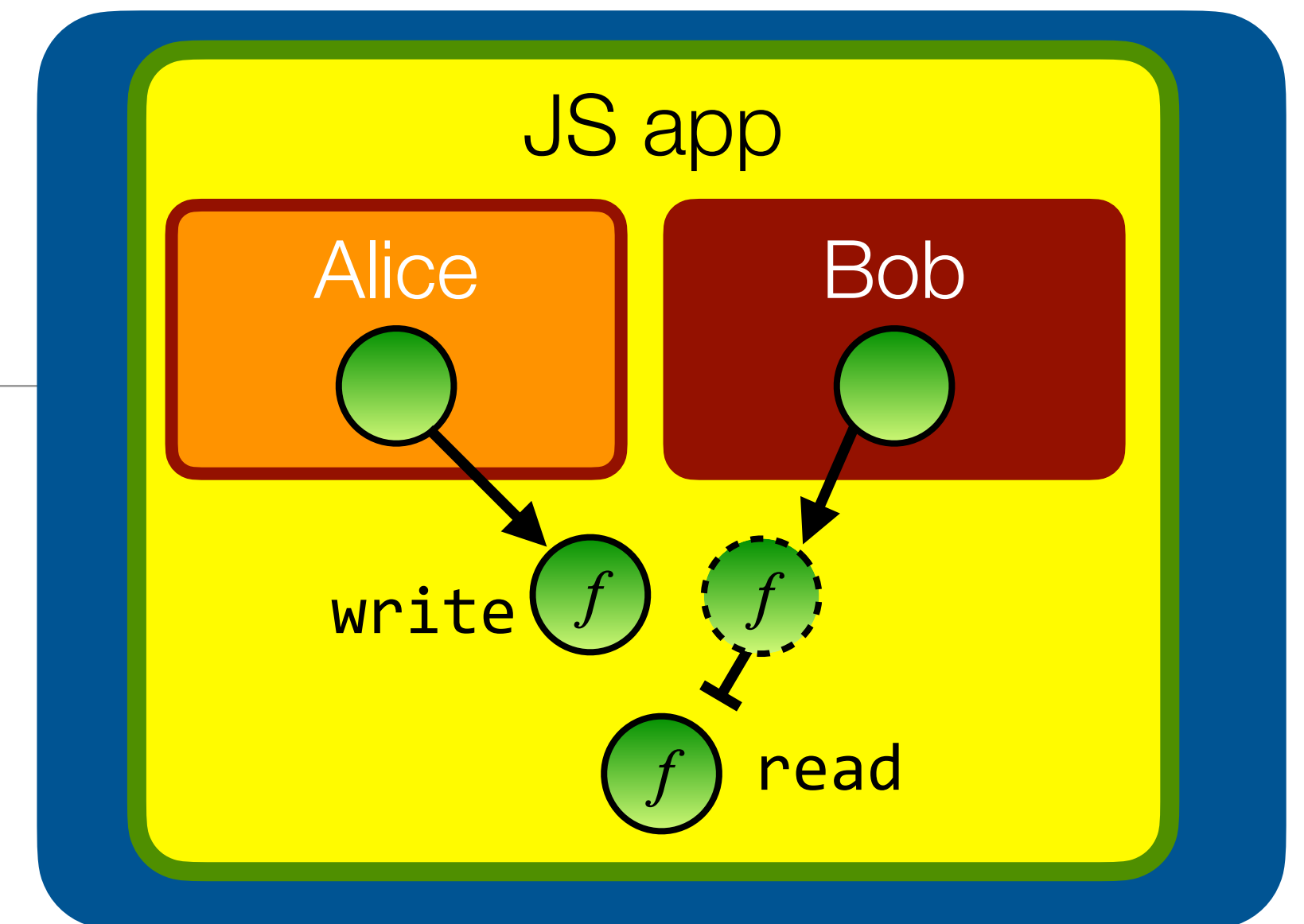
We would like to give Bob only temporary read access to the log.

```
import * as alice from "alice.js";
import * as bob from "bob.js";

function makeLog() {
  const messages = [];
  function write(msg) { messages.push(msg); }
  function read() { return [...messages]; }
  return harden({read, write});
}

let log = makeLog();
let [rlog, revoke] = makeRevokableLog(log);
alice(log.write);
bob(rlog.read);

// to revoke Bob's access:
revoke();
```

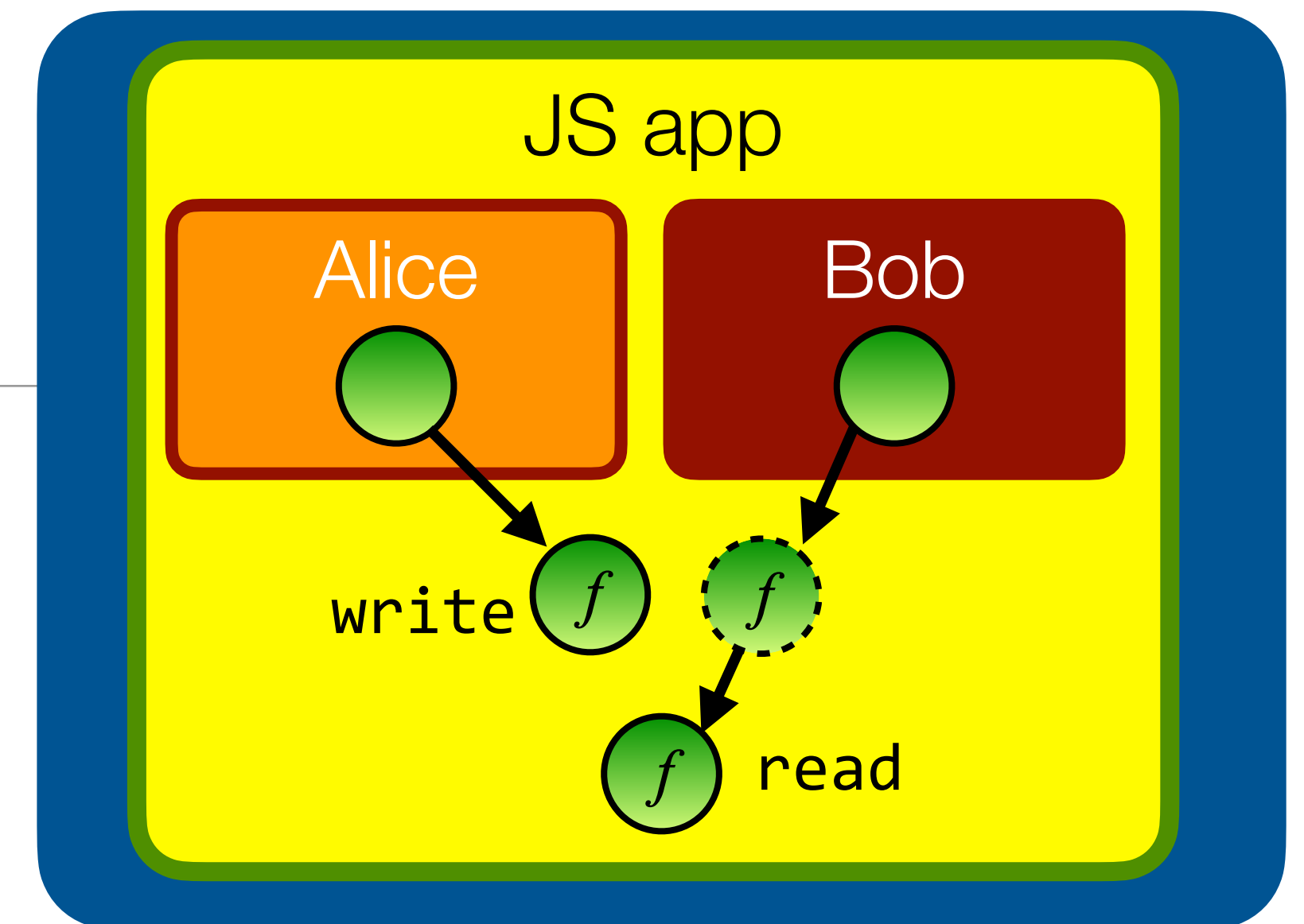


A caretaker is just a proxy object

```
import * as alice from "alice.js";
import * as bob from "bob.js";

function makeLog() {
  const messages = [];
  function write(msg) { messages.push(msg); }
  function read() { return [...messages]; }
  return harden({read, write});
}

let log = makeLog();
let [rlog, revoke] = makeRevokableLog(log);
alice(log.write);
bob(rlog.read);
```



```
function makeRevokableLog(log) {
  function revoke() { log = null; };
  let proxy = {
    write(msg) { log.write(msg); }
    read() { return log.read(); }
  };
  return harden([proxy, revoke]);
}
```

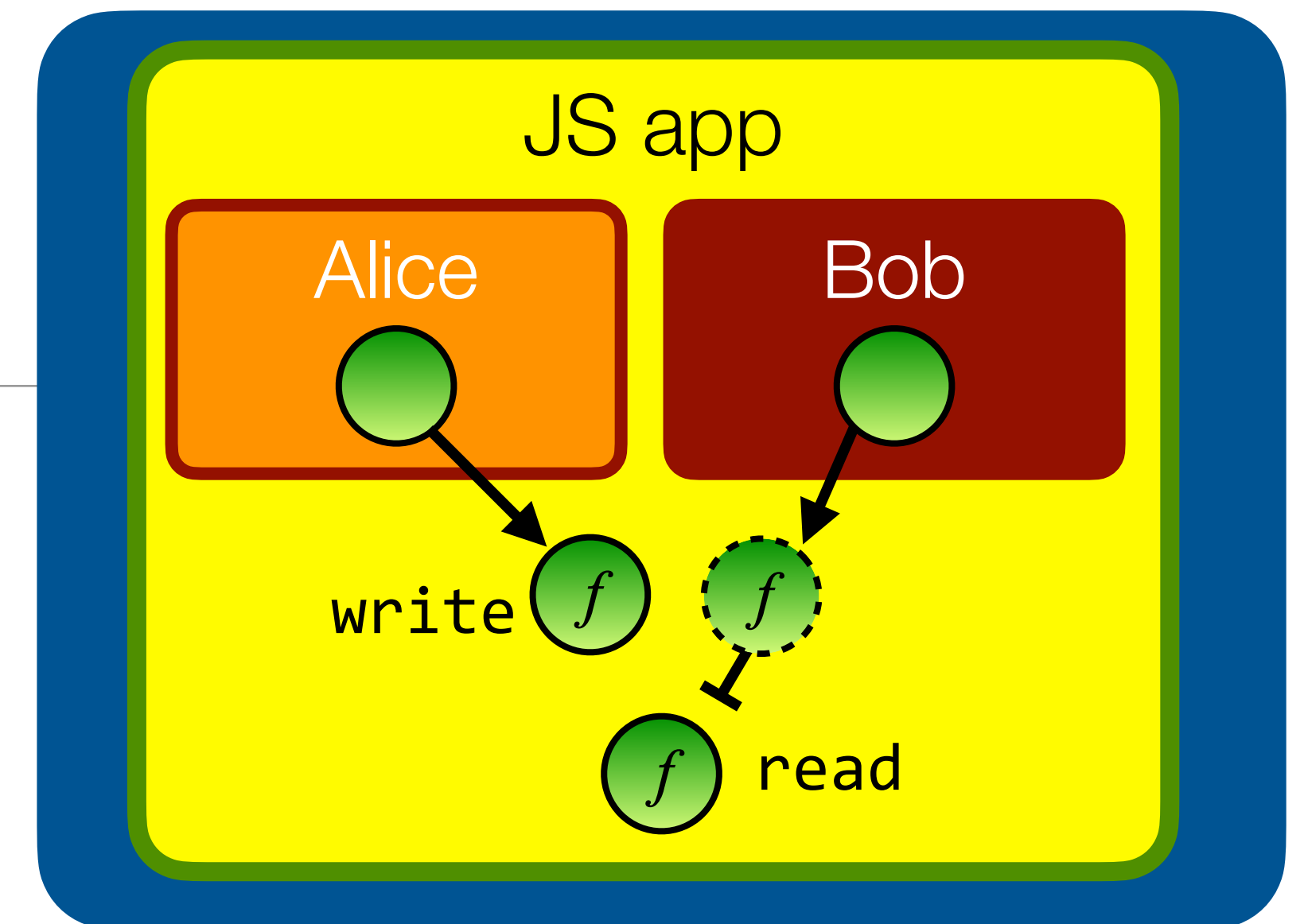
A caretaker is just a proxy object

```
import * as alice from "alice.js";
import * as bob from "bob.js";

function makeLog() {
  const messages = [];
  function write(msg) { messages.push(msg); }
  function read() { return [...messages]; }
  return harden({read, write});
}

let log = makeLog();
let [rlog, revoke] = makeRevokableLog(log);
alice(log.write);
bob(rlog.read);

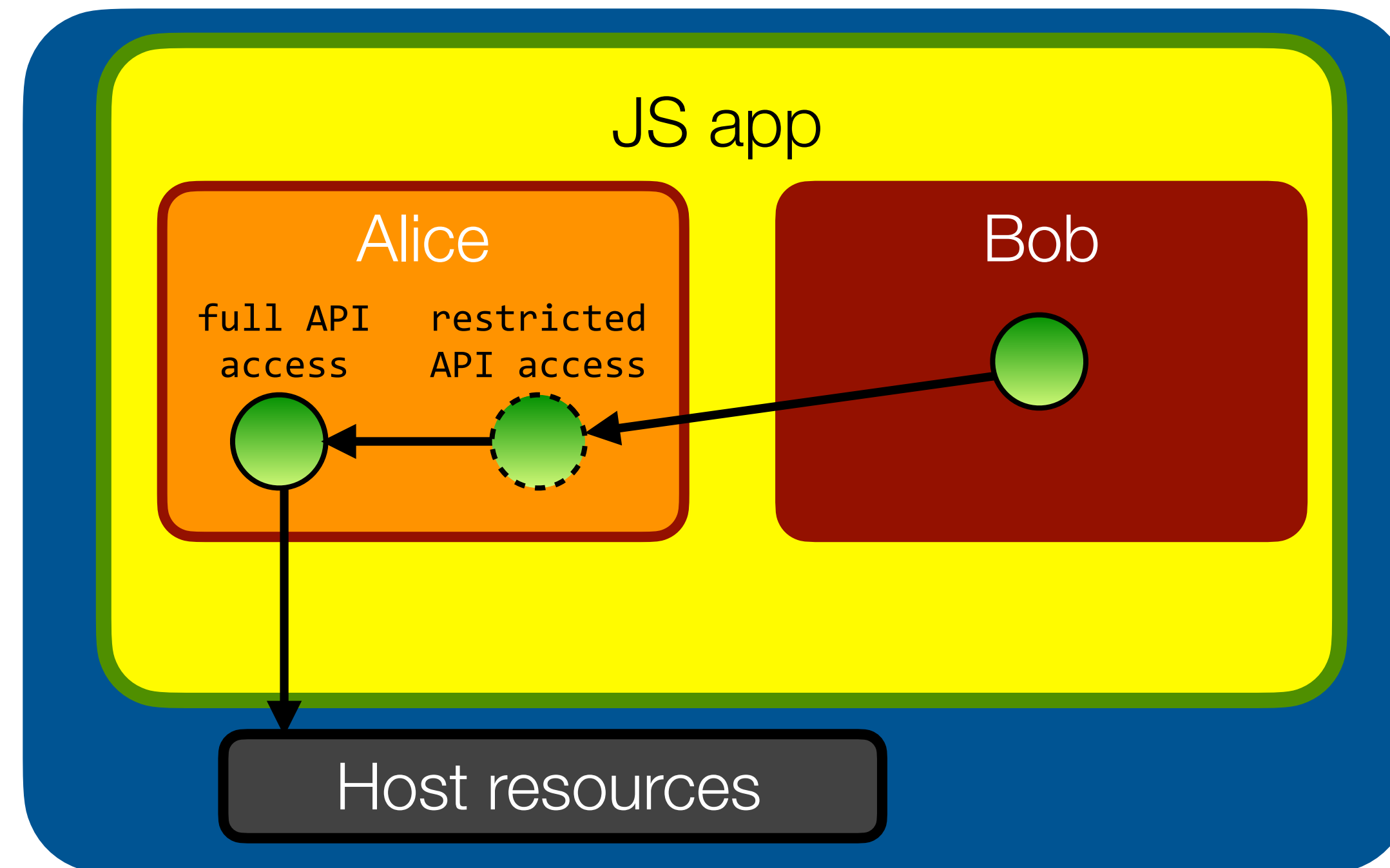
// to revoke Bob's access:
revoke();
```



```
function makeRevokableLog(log) {
  function revoke() { log = null; };
  let proxy = {
    write(msg) { log.write(msg); }
    read() { return log.read(); }
  };
  return harden([proxy, revoke]);
}
```

Taming is the process of restricting access to powerful APIs

- Expose powerful objects through restrictive proxies to third-party code
- For example, Alice might give Bob read-only access to a specific subdirectory of her file system

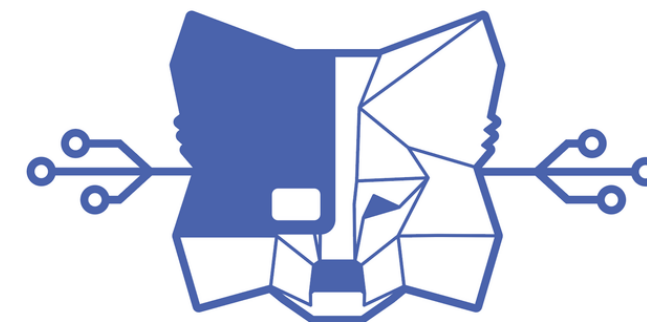


These patterns are used in industry



Moddable XS

Uses **Compartments** for safe end-user scripting of IoT products



MetaMask Snaps

Uses **LavaMoat** to sandbox plugins in their crypto web wallet



Agoric Zoe

Uses **Hardened JS** for writing smart contracts and Dapps



Google Caja

Uses **taming** for safe html embedding of third-party content



Mozilla Firefox

Uses **membranes** to isolate site origins from privileged JS code

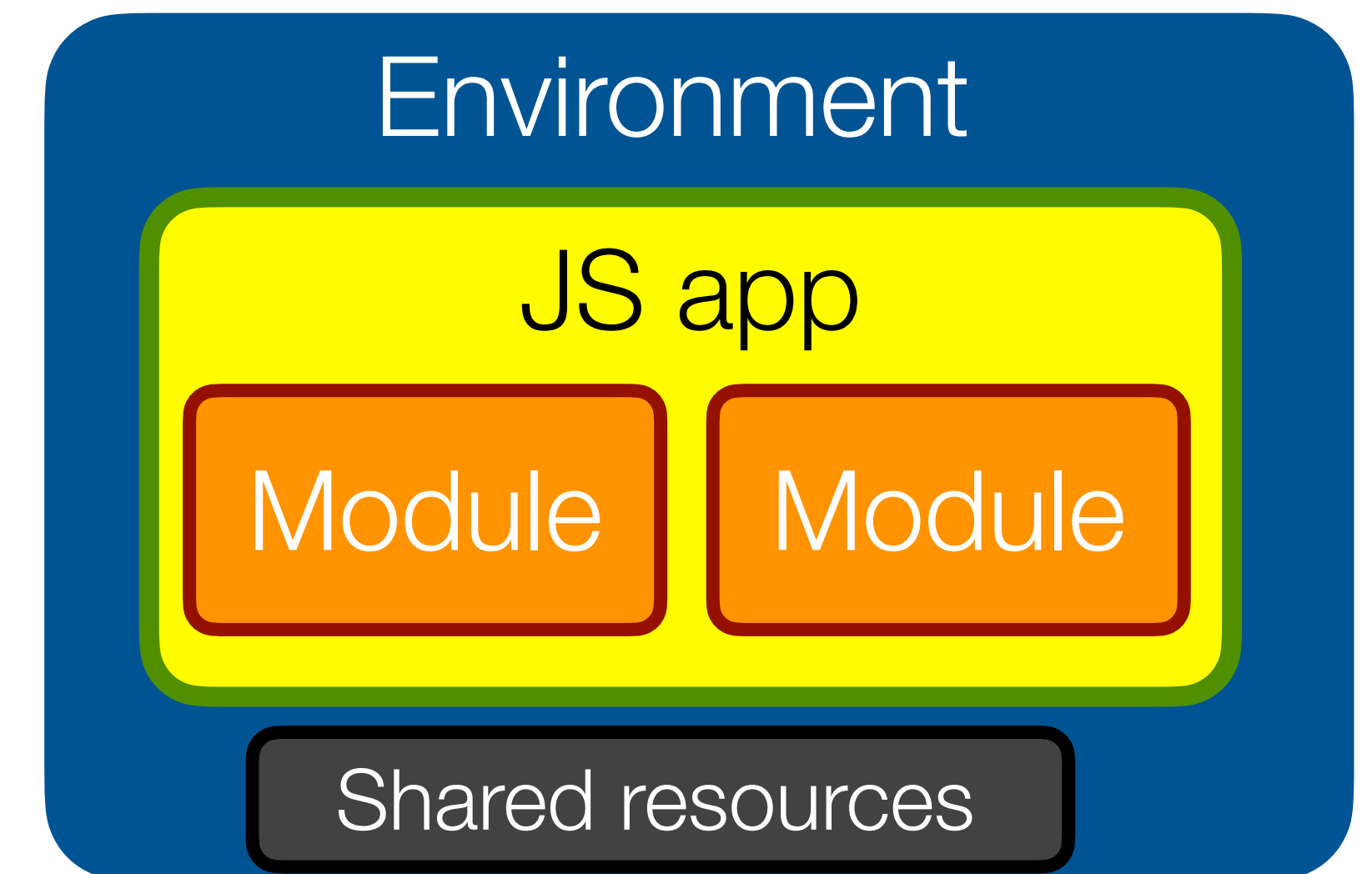


Salesforce Lightning

Uses **realms** and **membranes** to isolate & observe UI components

The take-away messages

- Modern JS apps are **composed from many modules**. You can't trust them all.
- Apply the “principle of least authority” to **limit trust**.
 - **Isolate modules** using Hardened JS & Lavamoat
 - Let modules **interact safely** using patterns such as facets, caretaker, membranes, taming, ...
- Understanding these patterns is **critical in Web3** where code directly interacts with digital assets





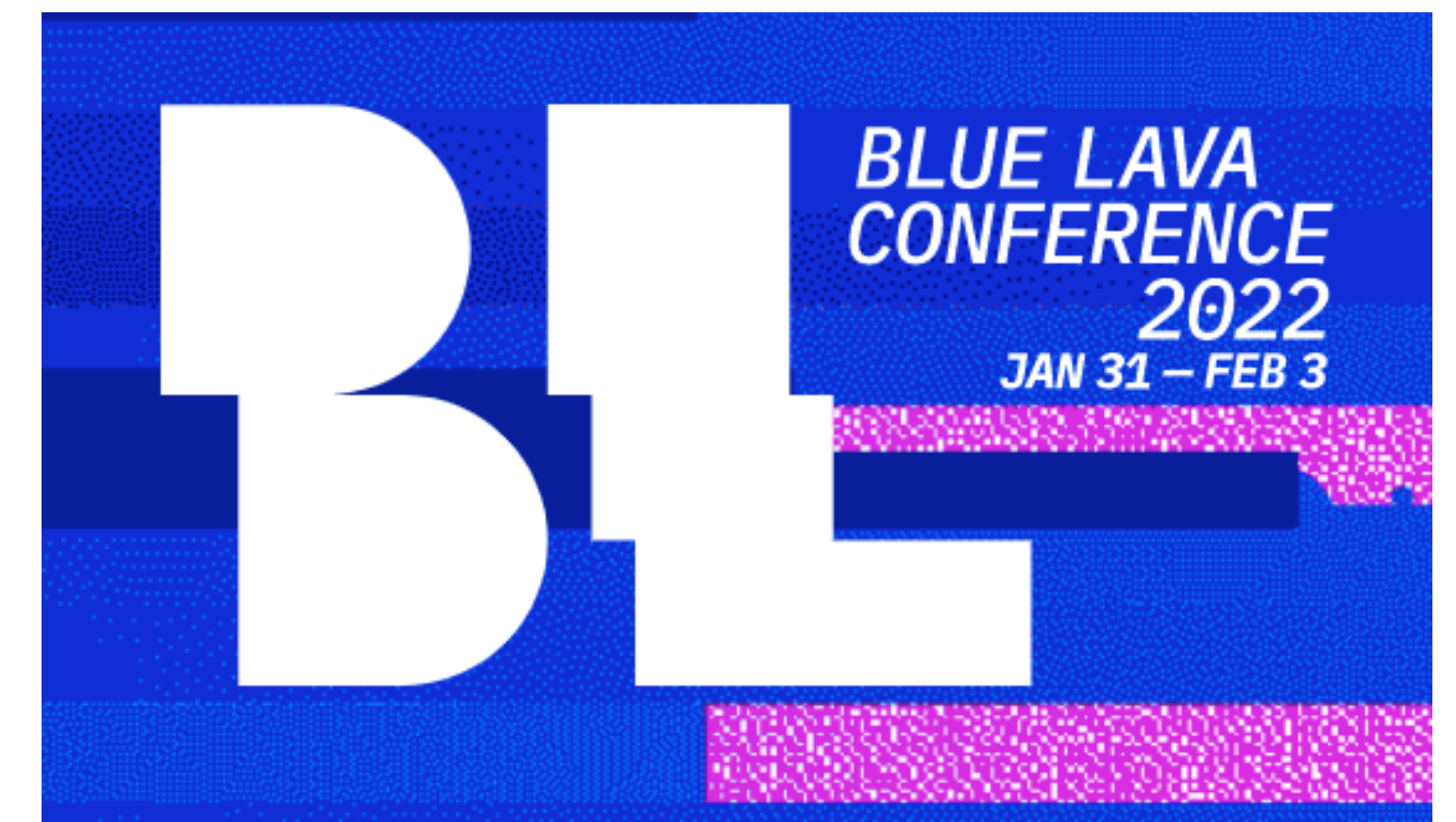
Improving JavaScript (d)app security by practicing extreme modularity

A Practitioner's guide to Hardened JavaScript

Tom Van Cutsem



Thanks for listening!



Acknowledgements

- Mark S. Miller (for the inspiring and ground-breaking work on Object-capabilities, Robust Composition, E, Caja, JavaScript and Secure ECMAScript)
- Marc Stiegler's "PictureBook of secure cooperation" (2004) was a great source of inspiration for this talk
- Doug Crockford's Good Parts and How JS Works books were an eye-opener and provide a highly opinionated take on how to write clean, good, robust JavaScript code
- Kate Sills and Kris Kowal at Agoric for helpful comments on earlier versions of this talk
- The Cap-talk and Friam community for inspiration on capability-security and capability-secure design patterns
- TC39 and the es-discuss community, for the interactions during the design of ECMAScript 2015, and in particular all the feedback on the Proxy API
- The SES secure coding guide: <https://github.com/endojs/endo/blob/master/packages/ses/docs/secure-coding-guide.md>

Further Reading

- Compartments: <https://github.com/tc39/proposal-compartments> and <https://github.com/Agoric/ses-shim>
- ShadowRealms: <https://github.com/tc39/proposal-realms> and github.com/Agoric/realms-shim
- Hardened JS (SES): <https://github.com/tc39/proposal-ses> and <https://github.com/endojs/endo/tree/master/packages/ses>
- Subsetting ECMAScript: <https://github.com/Agoric/Jessie>
- Kris Kowal (Agoric): “Hardened JavaScript” <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RoodZSIL-DE>
- Making Javascript Safe and Secure: Talks by Mark S. Miller (Agoric), Peter Hoddie (Moddable), and Dan Finlay (MetaMask): <https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLzDw4TTug5O25J5M3fwErKImrjOrqGikj>
- Moddable: XS: Secure, Private JavaScript for Embedded IoT: <https://blog.moddable.com/blog/secureprivate/>
- Membranes in JavaScript: tvcutsem.github.io/js-membranes and tvcutsem.github.io/membranes
- Caja: <https://developers.google.com/caja>