

# Abusing Hidden Properties to Attack Node.js Ecosystem

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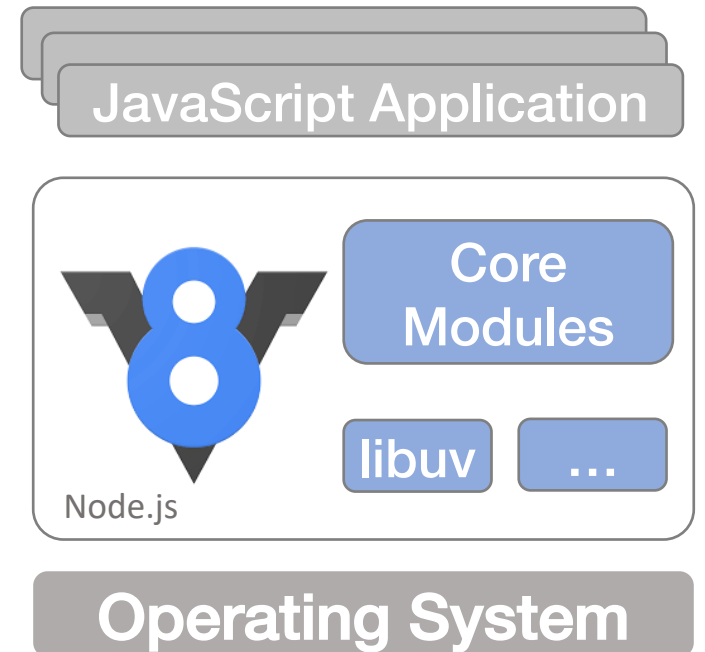


# Agenda

- A novel feasible attack against Node.js programs.
- A one-of-a-kind vulnerability finding tool.
- A comprehensive evaluation with real-world findings.

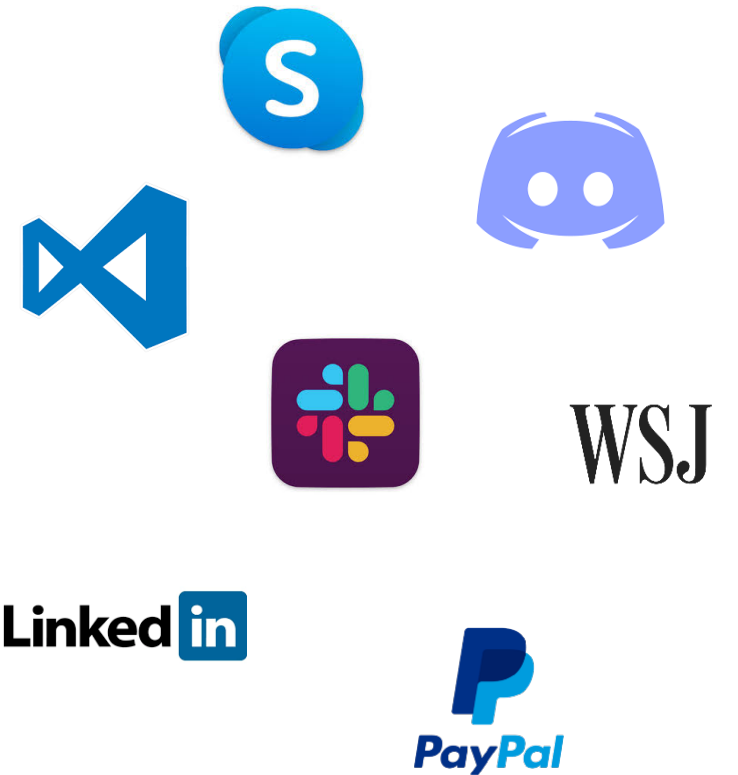
# Background

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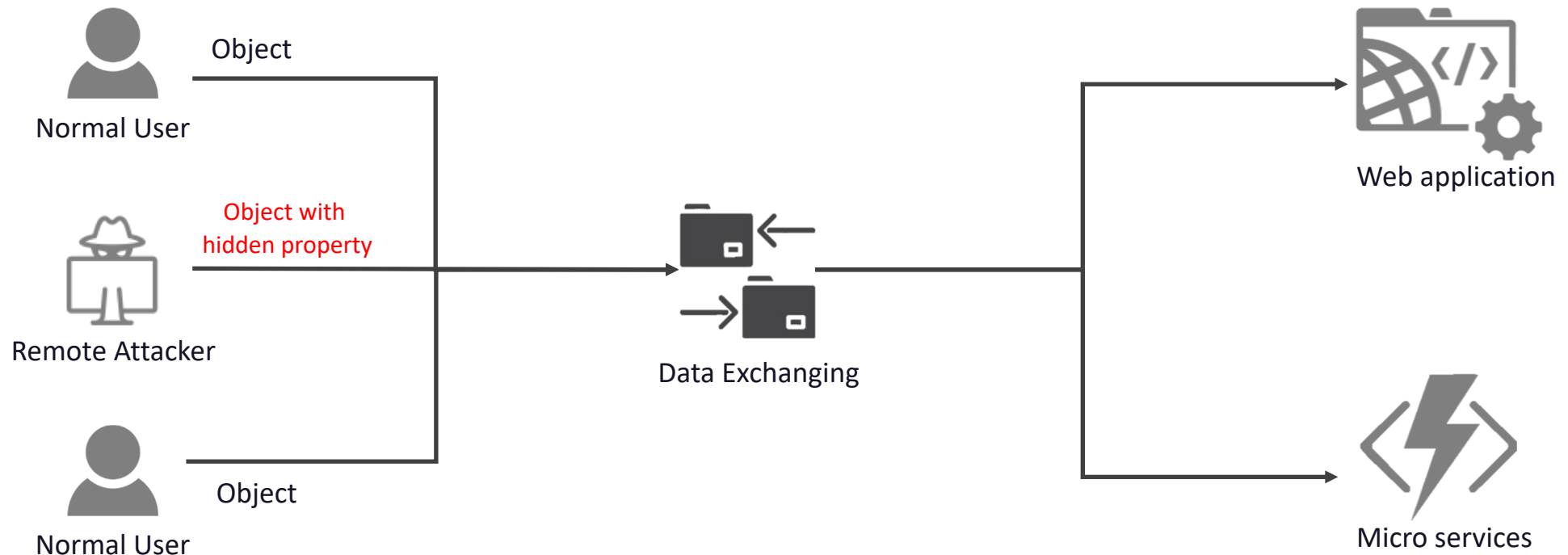
- Node.js is for executing JavaScript outside of browsers.
- Node.js is widely-used for deploying server-side programs and desktop apps.
- Object sharing is a very popular communication method for Node.js programs.

| Module       | Monthly Downloads |
|--------------|-------------------|
| qs           | 122,309,219       |
| body-parser  | 46,230,008        |
| querystring  | 34,758,659        |
| query-string | 34,192,119        |
| socket.io    | 12,328,997        |

Request parsing modules that convert input into objects.

# Hidden Property Abusing

- HPA leverages the widely-used data exchanging feature in Node.js (object sharing) to **tamper** or **forge** critical program states of Node.js applications.

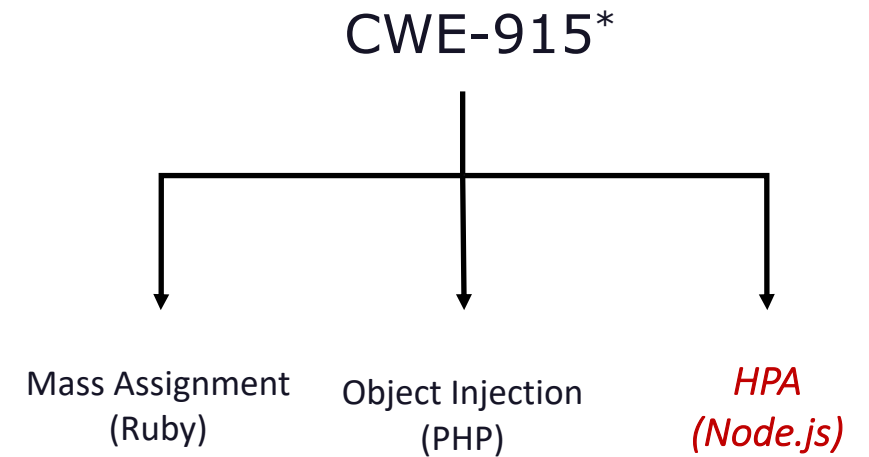


# Comparing HPA with related attacks

- HPA identifies CWE-915 risk in Node.js

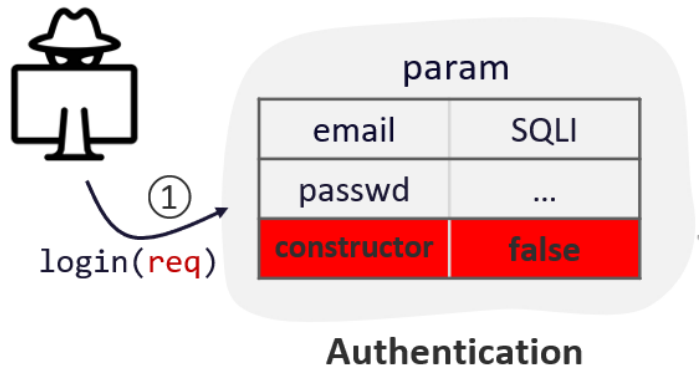
- Comparison with Mass Assignment

| Aspect        | Hidden Property Abusing     | Ruby Mass Assignment |
|---------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| Abused logics | Object sharing              | Assignment           |
| Payload Type  | Literal value/nested object | Literal value        |
| Capabilities  | Overwrite                   | Overwrite/Create     |



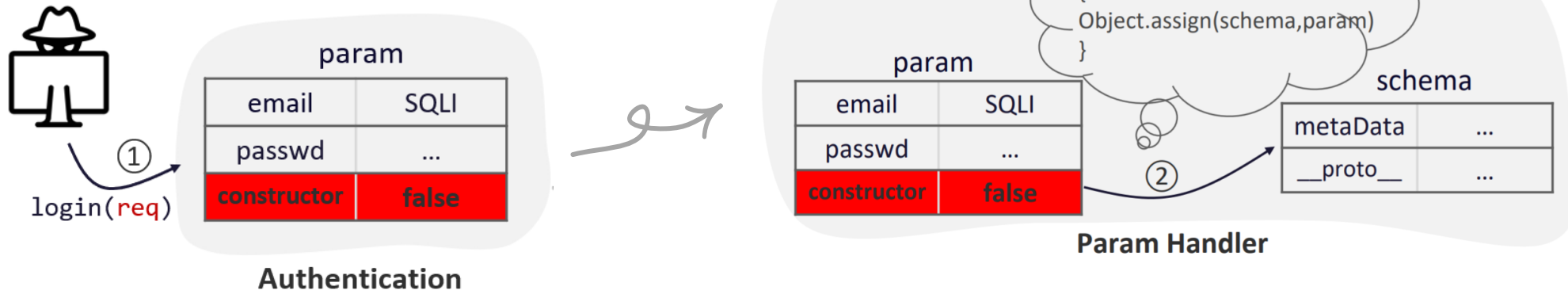
\*CWE-915: Improperly Controlled Modification of Dynamically-Determined Object Attributes

# A real-world exploit

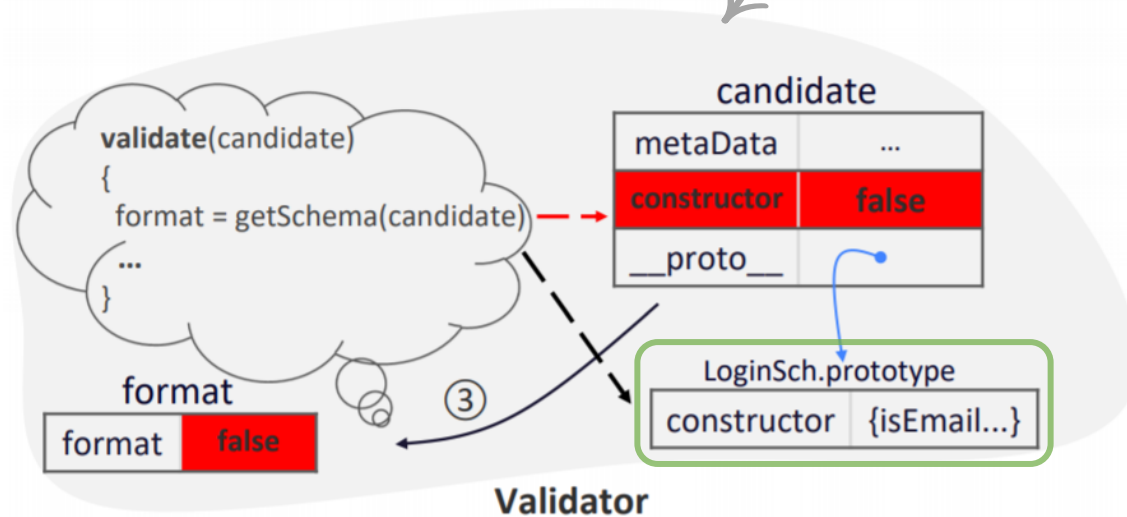
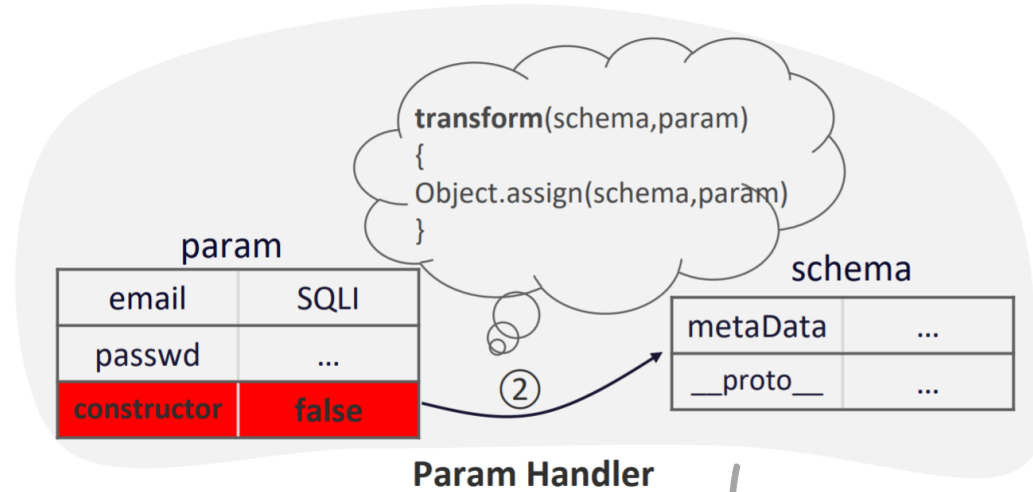
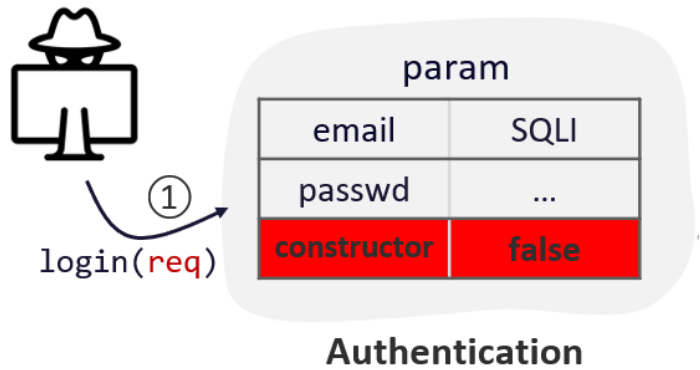




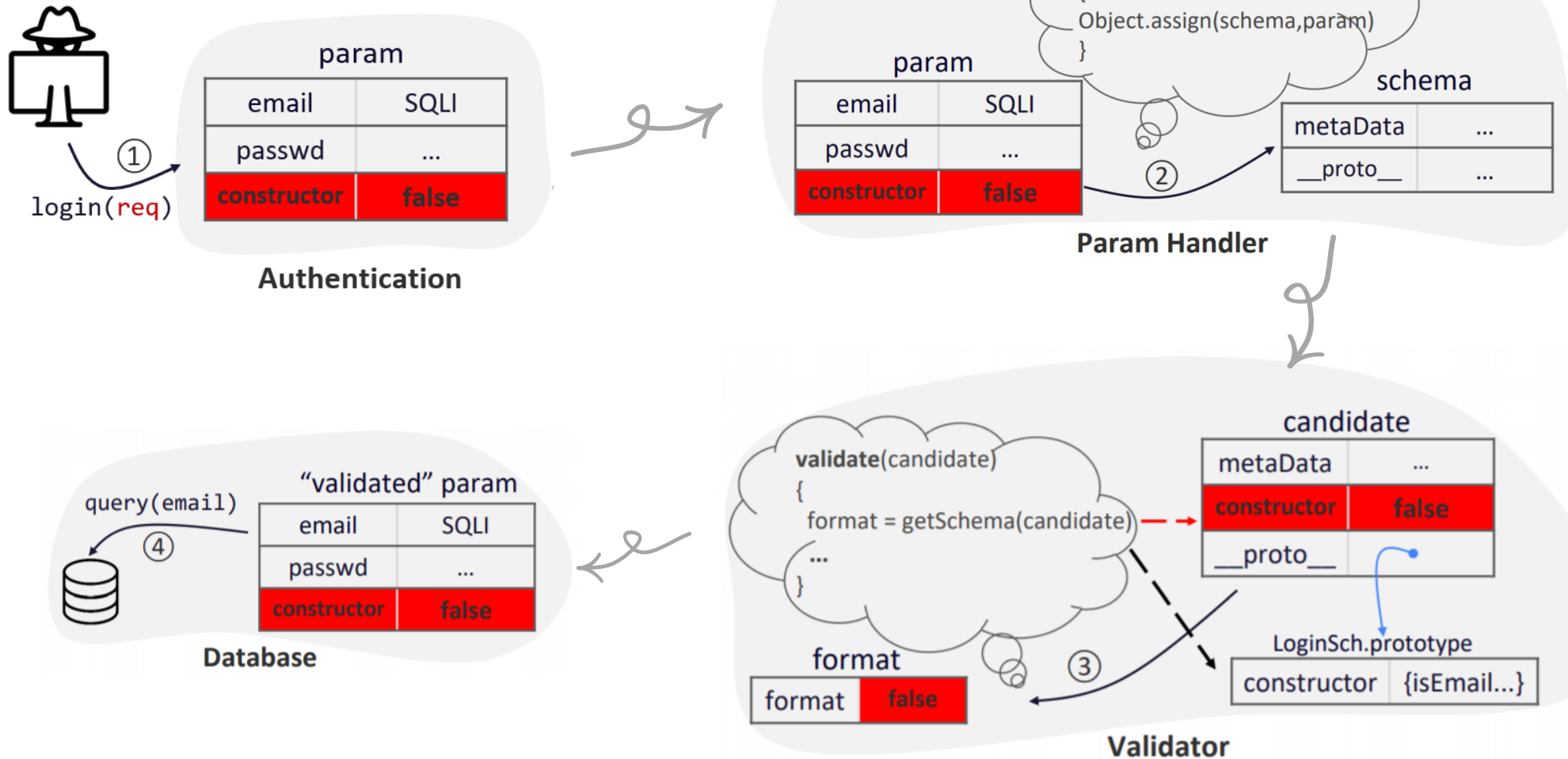
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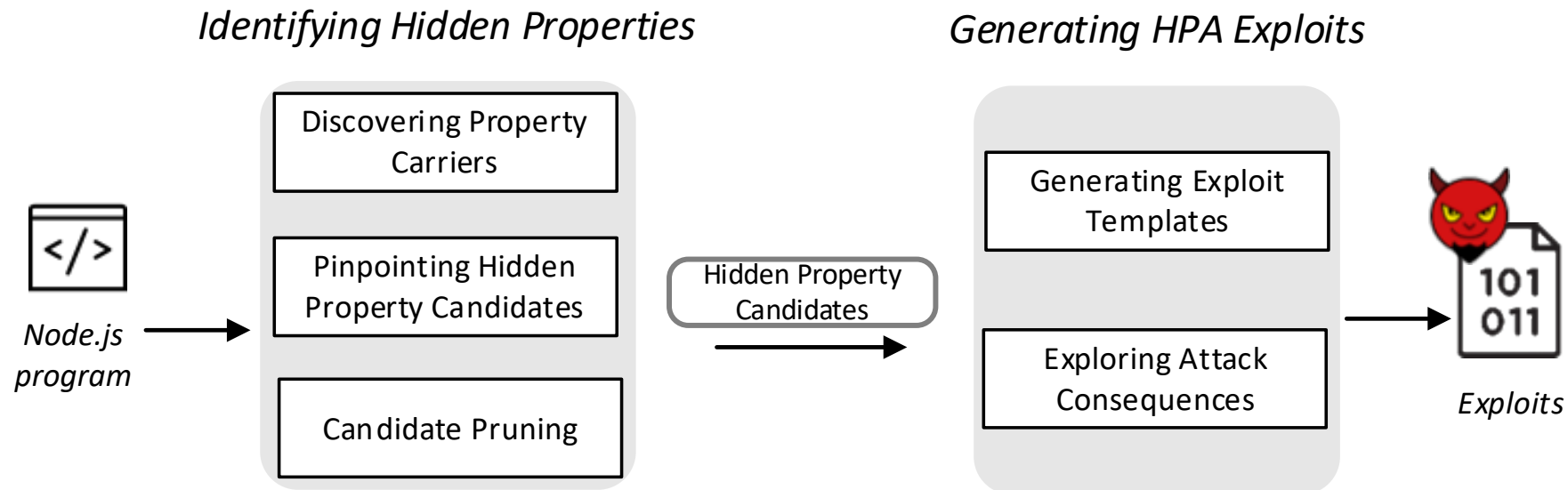


# A real-world exploit



# Lynx

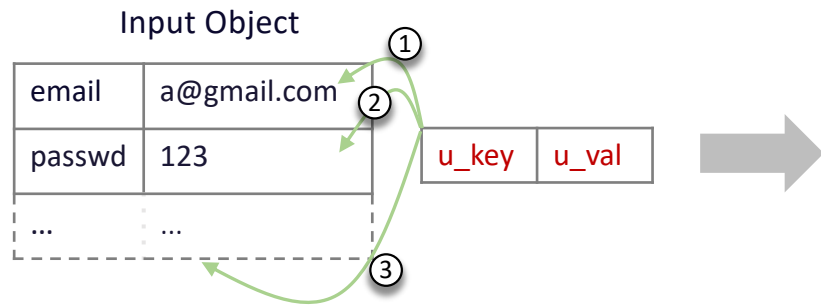
- We design and implement Lynx\*, a hybrid JavaScript program analysis tool, to detect and exploit HPA vulnerabilities.



\*The lynx is a type of wildcat. In Greek myths, it is believed that lynxes can see what others can't, and its role is revealing hidden truths.

<https://github.com/xiaofen9/Lynx>

# Identifying Hidden Properties



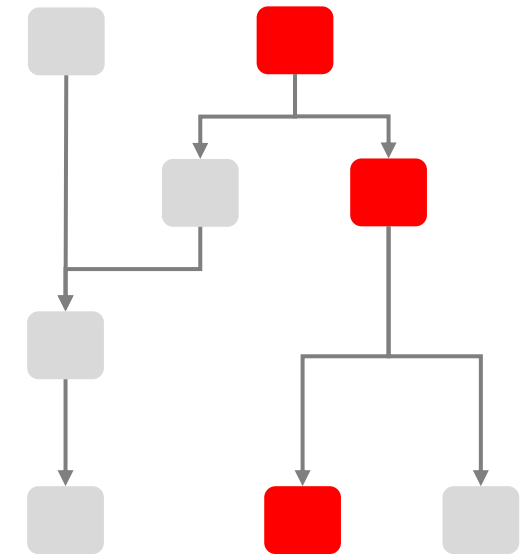
Label Injection

```
function transform(schema, param){  
  value = Object.assign(  
    schema,  
    param);  
  data = param['data'];  
  return value;  
}
```

The code block shows a function 'transform' that takes 'schema' and 'param' as arguments. It uses 'Object.assign' to merge 'schema' and 'param' into 'value'. It then accesses 'param['data']' and returns 'value'. Three green arrows with circled numbers 1, 2, and 3 point to specific parts of the code: 1 points to 'Object.assign', 2 points to 'param['data']', and 3 points to 'value'. Below the code, there are three labels: 'variable r/w', 'property indexing', and 'function calls', each with a green arrow pointing to the corresponding part of the code.



Test Program Instrumentation



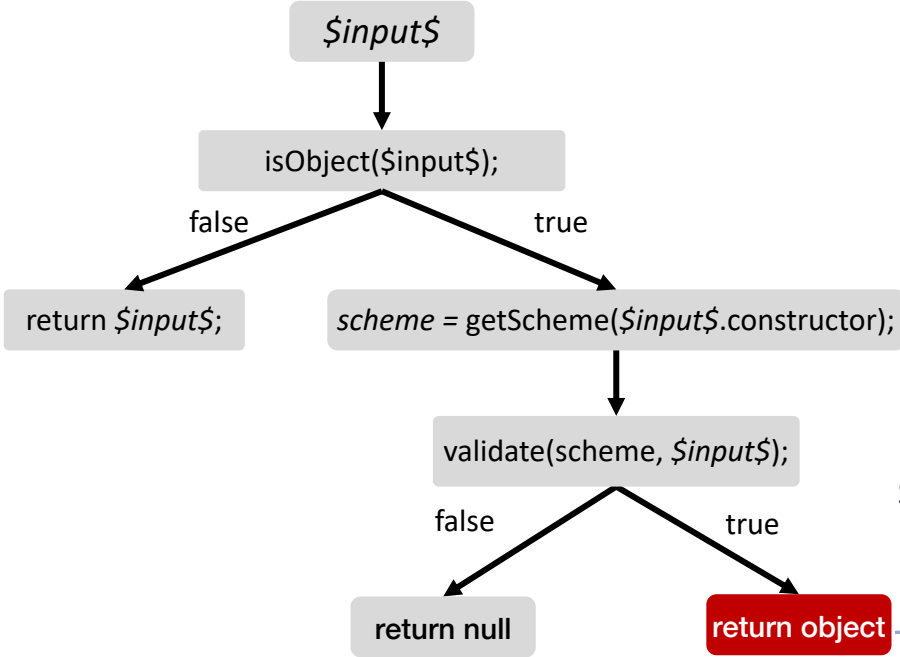
Property Carrier Tracking

# Exploring Security Consequences

Input Object

|        |             |
|--------|-------------|
| email  | a@gmail.com |
| passwd | 123         |
| ...    | ...         |

`__proto__` *\$symbolic\$*



| Category        | ID             | Sink   |
|-----------------|----------------|--|
| Confidentiality | C <sub>1</sub> | sensitive database query methods                     |
|                 | C <sub>2</sub> | sensitive file system operation methods              |
| Integrity       | I <sub>1</sub> | Critical built-in properties and code execution APIs |
|                 | I <sub>2</sub> | Final results of the module invocation               |
| Availability    | A <sub>1</sub> | Global methods/variables                             |
|                 | A <sub>2</sub> | Looping conditions                                   |

Sink I<sub>2</sub> hit!

Generating Exploit Templates

Dynamic Symbolic Execution

# Evaluation

- 102 Node.js programs
  - 91 Node modules
  - 11 web-based programs (4 frameworks and 7 complete web apps)
- 15 zero-day vulnerabilities
  - **451** hidden property candidates from **3175** carriers  
(69% tested programs contain hidden properties)
  - **10** exploits successfully synthesized by Lynx

# Impact Analysis

- Confidentiality

- Universal SQL Injection (1)
- Leaking confidential Data (3)

- Integrity

- Input Validation Bypass (6)
- Forging critical data structure (4)

- Availability

- Event Handler Blocking (1)

| #ID | Product Name     | Affected API                | Description              | Impact      |            | Attack Effects |   |   | Disclosure       |          |
|-----|------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|------------|----------------|---|---|------------------|----------|
|     |                  |                             |                          | Downloads   | Dependents | C              | I | A | status           | severity |
| 1   | mongoose         | findOne()                   | SQL Injection            | 2,740,341   | 9,211      | ✓              |   |   | Fixed (CVE1)     | Critical |
| 2   | mongodb driver   | find()                      | SQL Injection            | 6,165,075   | 8,435      | ✓              |   |   | Fixed (CvE2)     | -        |
| 3   | taffyDB          | query APIs                  | SQL Injection            | 1,628,860   | 108        | ✓              |   |   | Confirmed (CVE3) | High     |
| 4   | class-validator  | validate()                  | Bypass input validation  | 1,077,954   | 1,639      |                | ✓ |   | Confirmed (CVE4) | Critical |
| 5   | jpv              | validate()                  | Bypass input validation  | 481         | 1          |                | ✓ |   | Fixed (CVE5)     | Medium   |
| 6   | jpv              | validate()                  | Bypass input validation  | 481         | 1          |                | ✓ |   | Reported         | Medium   |
| 7   | valib            | hasValue()                  | Bypass input validation  | 479         | 8          |                | ✓ |   | Reported         | -        |
| 8   | schema-inspector | validate()                  | Bypass input validation  | 35,783      | 104        |                | ✓ |   | Fixed (CVE6)     | High     |
| 9   | schema-inspector | sanitize()                  | Bypass input validation  | 35,783      | 104        |                | ✓ |   | Fixed(CVE6)      | High     |
| 10  | bson-objectid    | ObjectID()                  | ID forging               | 142,562     | 298        |                | ✓ |   | Fixed (CVE7)     | High     |
| 11  | component-type   | type()                      | Type manipulation        | 943,555     | 140        |                | ✓ |   | Reported         | -        |
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| 13  | kind-of          | kindOf()                    | Type manipulation        | 196,448,574 | 458        |                | ✓ |   | Fixed (CVE8)     | High     |
| 14  | cezerin          | getValidDocumentForUpdate() | Order state manipulation | 1871        | -          | ✓              |   |   | Confirmed (CVE9) | High     |
| 15  | mongo-express    | addDocument()               | Denial of service        | 6,965       | -          |                |   | ✓ | Fixed(CVE10)     | Medium   |



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HPA effectively enlarges Node.js attack surface by compromising previously unreachable program states.

Classic defenses cannot mitigate HPA. Some widely-used input validation modules are vulnerable to HPA.

# Conclusion

- We design a practical attack named hidden property abusing (HPA), which leads to the discovery of 15 zero-day Node.js vulnerabilities.
- We build a novel tool to pinpoint and exploit vulnerable internal objects in Node.js programs.
- The evaluation results demonstrate that HPA enlarges the attack surface of Node.js ecosystem by effectively attacking previously unreachable program states.

# Thanks for attending our talk!

Code can be found @ <https://github.com/xiaofen9/Lynx>