

# ConScript

Specifying and Enforcing Fine-Grained Security Policies  
for JavaScript in the Browser

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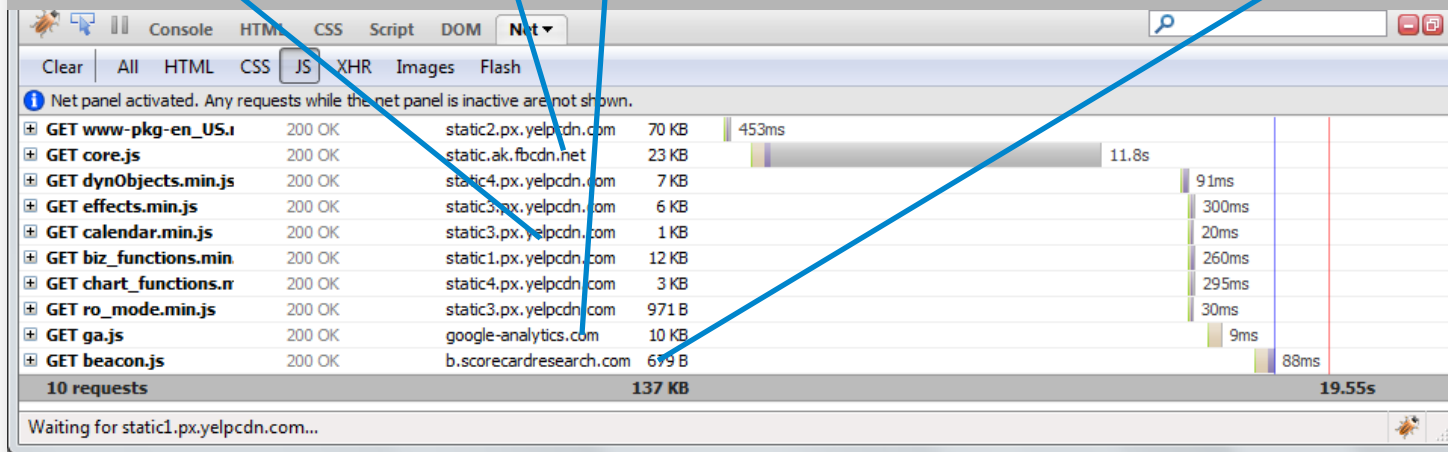
Microsoft®  
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# Complications

Benign but buggy:  
who is to blame?

Code constantly  
evolving

How do we maintain  
quality?

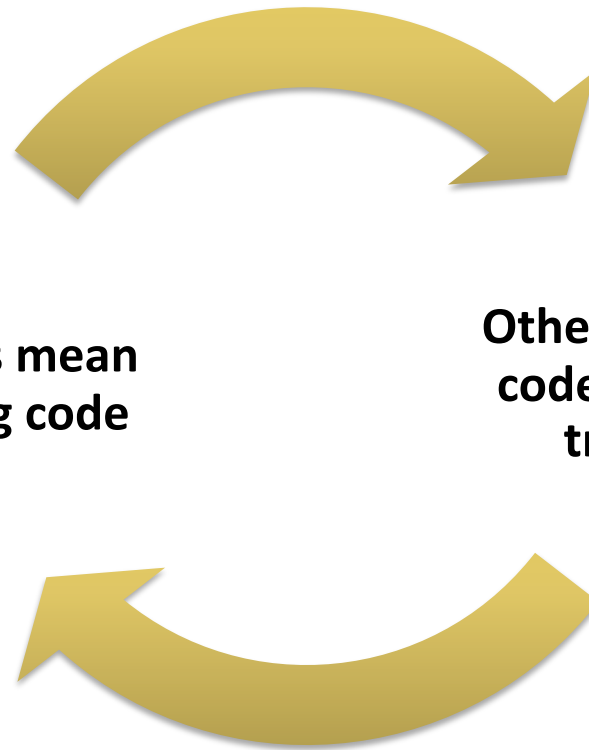
Downright malicious  
Prototype hijacking

# Developer's Dilemma



**Mashups mean  
including code**

**Other people's  
code can't be  
trusted**



# Only Allow `eval` of JSON

- Idea for a policy:
  - Parse input strings instead of running them
  - Use ConScript to *advise* `eval` calls
- AspectJ advice for Java

```
void around call Window::eval (String s) { ... }
```

- How to do advice in JavaScript?
  - No classes to speak of

# Only Allow `eval` of JSON

```
eval("(xhr.open('evil.com');)")
```

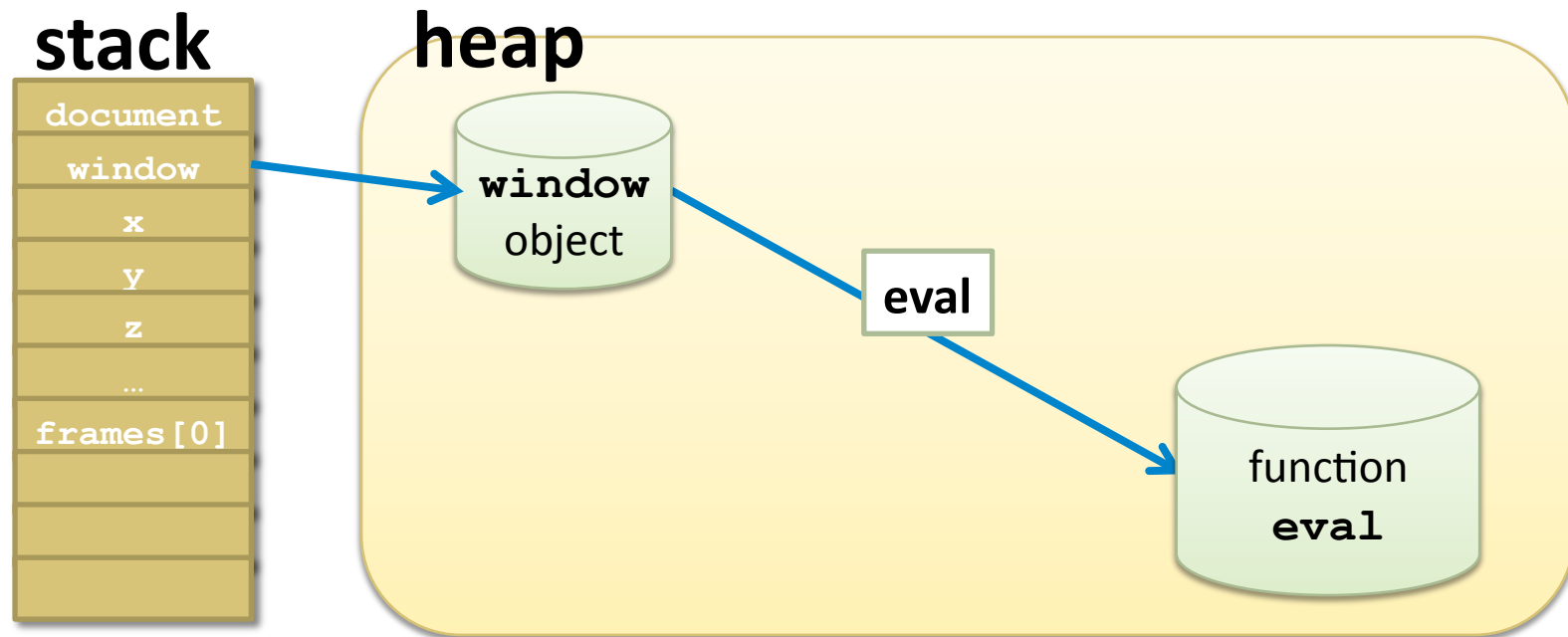


```
eval("([{'hello': 'Oakland'}, 2010])")
```



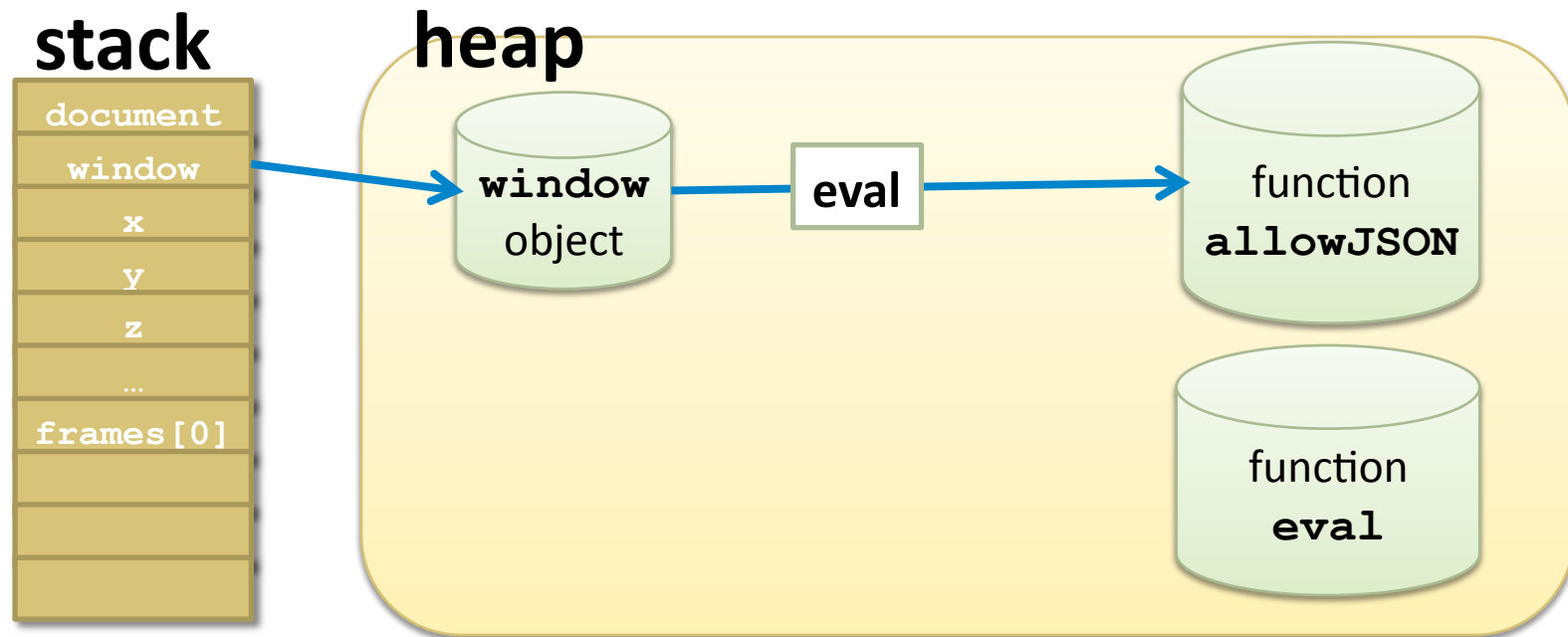
# Advising Calls is Tricky

```
window.eval = function allowJSON() { ... }
```



# Advising Calls is Tricky

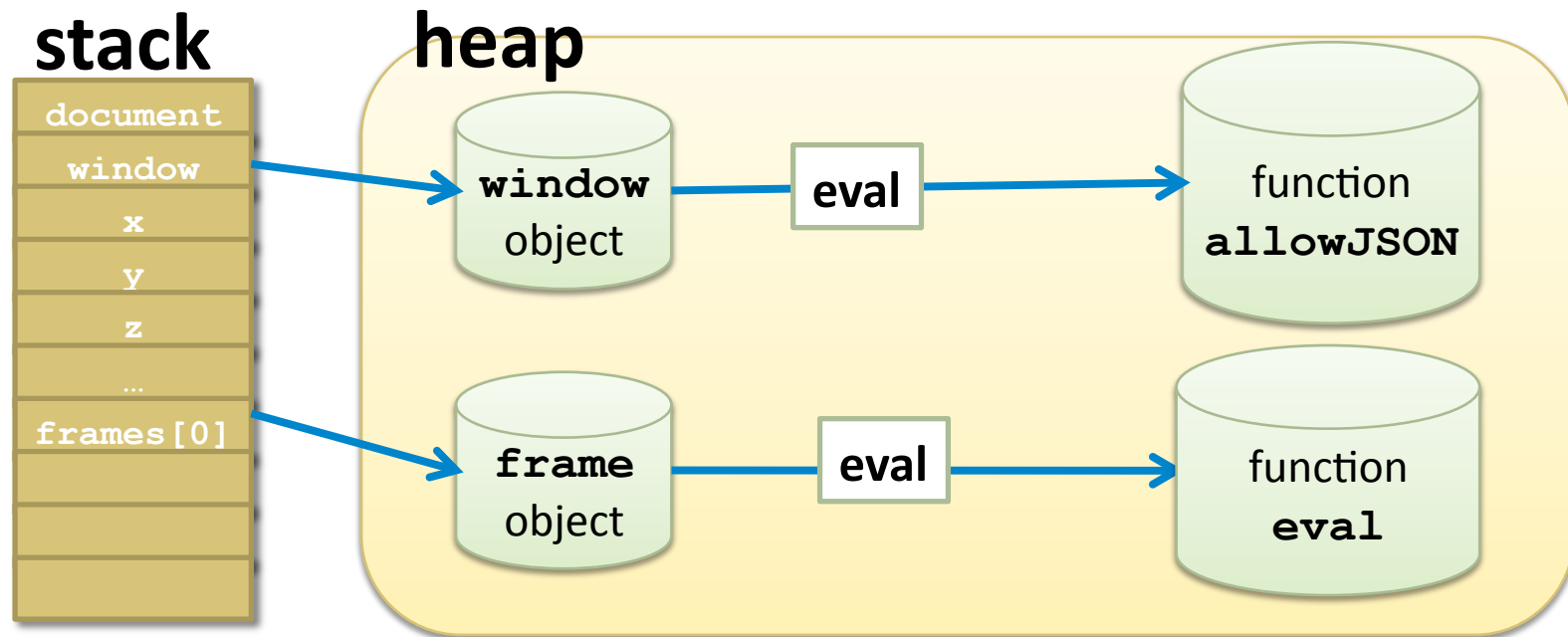
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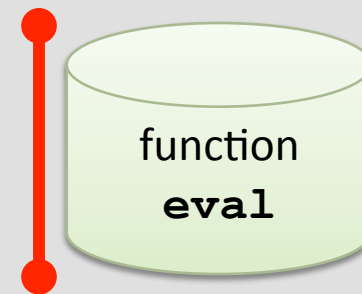
# Advising Calls is Tricky

```
window.eval = function allowJSON() { ... }
```



## ConScript approach

- Deep advice for complete mediation
- Implemented within the browser for efficiency and reliability



# Example of Applying Advice in ConScript

```
1. <SCRIPT SRC="facebook.js" POLICY="
2.     var substr = String.prototype.substring;
3.     var parse = JSON.parse;
4.     around(window.eval,
5.         function(oldEval, str) {
6.             var str2 = uCall(str, substr, 1,
7.                 str.length - 1);
8.             var res = parse(str2);
9.             if (res) return res;
10.            else throw "eval only for JSON";
11.        } );">
```

# Contributions of ConScript

## A case for aspects in browser

- Protect benign users by giving control to hosting site
- ConScript approach: browser-supported aspects

## Correctness checking

- Policies are easy to get wrong
- Type system to ensure policy correctness

## Expressiveness

- Wide catalog of policies from literature and practice
- 17 concise hand-written policies
- Implemented 2 policy generators

## Real-world Evaluation

- Built into IE8 JavaScript interpreter
- Tested on real apps: Google Maps, Live Desktop, etc.
- Runtime and space overheads under 1% (vs. 30-550%)

**A case for aspects  
in browser**

**Implementation**

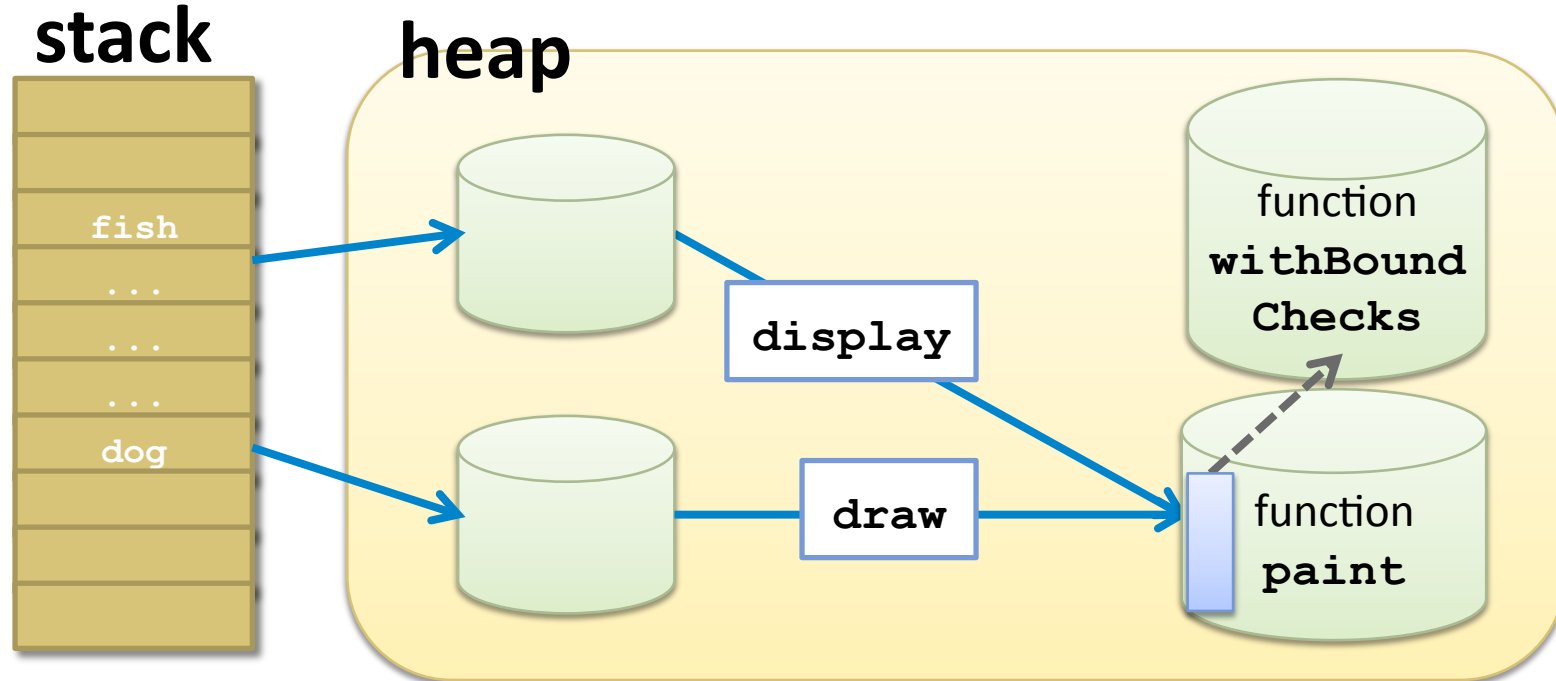
**Correctness  
checking**

**Expressiveness**

**Real-world  
Evaluation**

# Advising JavaScript Functions in IE8

```
around (paint, withBoundChecks) ;  
dog.draw () ;  
fish.display () ;
```



# This is Just the Beginning...

- Not just JavaScript functions
  - native JavaScript calls: `Math.round`, ...
  - DOM calls: `document.getElementById`, ...
- Not just functions...
  - script introduction
  - ...
- Optimizations
  - Blessing
  - Auto-blessing

A case for aspects  
in browser

Correctness  
checking

Expressiveness

Real-world  
Evaluation

Type system



# Policies are Easy to Get Wrong

```
1. var okOrigin={"http://www.google.com":true};
2. around(window.postMessage,
3.     function (post, msg, target) {
4.         if (!okOrigin[target]) {
5.             throw 'err';
6.         } else {
7.             return post.call(this, msg, target);
8.         }
9.     });
```

# Policies are Easy to Get Wrong

toString redefinition!

```
1.
2. around (window, stub)
3.   function (post, target) {
4.     if (!okOrigin[target]) {
5.       throw 'error';
6.     } else {
7.       return post.call(this, msg, target);
8.     }
9.   }
```

Function.prototype poisoning!

Object.prototype poisoning!

# How Do We Enforce Policy Correctness?

## Application code

- Unperturbed usage of legacy code
- Disallow `arguments.caller` to avoid stack inspection

(disallowed by ES5's strict mode)

## Policy code

- Modify the JavaScript interpreter
  - introduce `uCall`, `hasProp`, and `toPrimitive`
  - disable `eval`
- Propose a type system to enforce correct use of these primitives
  - disable `with`, ...

# Policy Type System

- ML-like type system
- Uses security labels to denote privilege levels
- Enforces *access path integrity* and *reference isolation*

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash o : (f : T^L; r)^\circ \quad \Gamma \vdash v : T^L}{\Gamma \vdash o.f = v : T^L} \quad (\text{k stat set})$$

# Policy Type System

## Reference isolation

- $o$  does not leak through poisoning if  $f$  is a field
- Enforces *access path integrity* and *reference isolation*

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash o : (f : T^L; r)^\circ \quad \Gamma \vdash v : T^L}{\Gamma \vdash o.f = v : T^L} \quad (\text{k stat set})$$

## Access path integrity for function calls

- $o.f$  remains unpoisoned if  $T$  in  $v : T$  is not poisoned

**A case for aspects  
in browser**

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**Policies**

# ConScript Policies

- **17 hand-written policies**
  - Diverse: based on literature, bugs, and anti-patterns
  - Short: wrote new HTML tags *with only a few lines of code*
- **2 automatic policy generators**
  - Using runtime analysis
  - Using static analysis





# Paper presents

enforce public vs. private

manifest of script URLs

HTTP-only cookies

resource blacklists

no pop-ups

```
around(document.createElement,  
function (c : K, tag : U) {  
  var elt : U = uCall(document, c, tag);  
  if (elt.nodeName == "IFRAME") throw 'err';  
  else return elt; });
```

no eval

<noscript>

no foreign links

script whitelist

no dynamic IFRAME creation

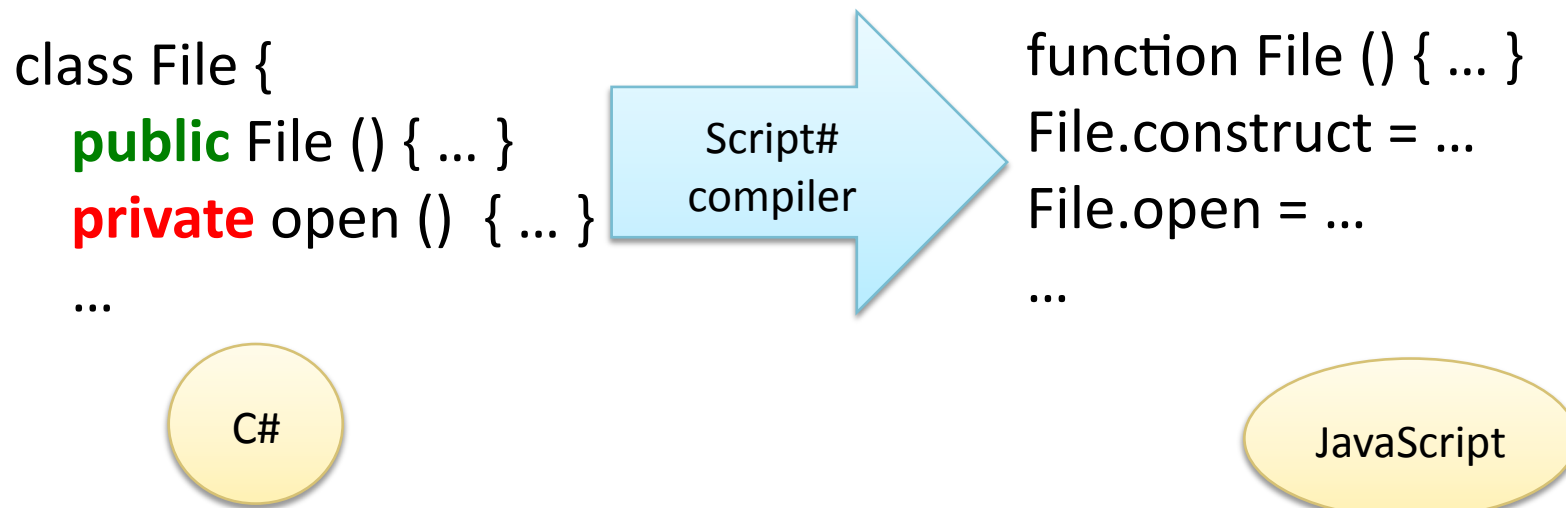
# Generating Intrusion Detection Policies

The image shows a screenshot of a Gmail inbox interface. Three annotations are overlaid on the image:

- ConScript instrumentation**: A blue rounded rectangle at the top center.
- Observed method calls**: A yellow cylinder in the middle, containing a list of JavaScript methods: `eval`, `new Function("string")`, `postMessage`, `XDomainRequest`, `xmlHttpRequest`, and `...`.
- ConScript enforcement**: A blue rounded rectangle at the bottom center.

The background shows a Gmail inbox with a list of emails, including one from "Bank of America" and another from "Microsoft Customer Support".

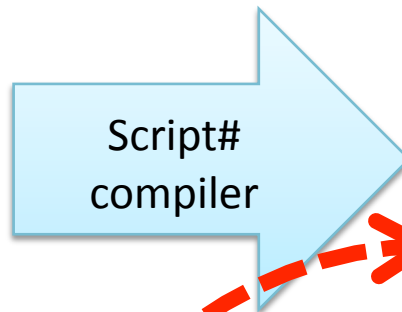
# Enforcing C# Access Modifiers



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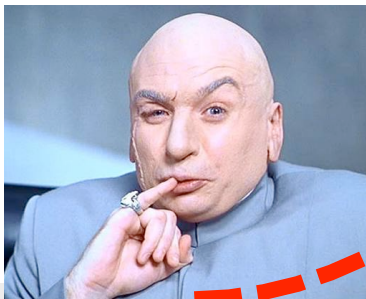
```
class File {  
  public File () { ... }  
  private open () { ... }  
  ...  
}
```

C#

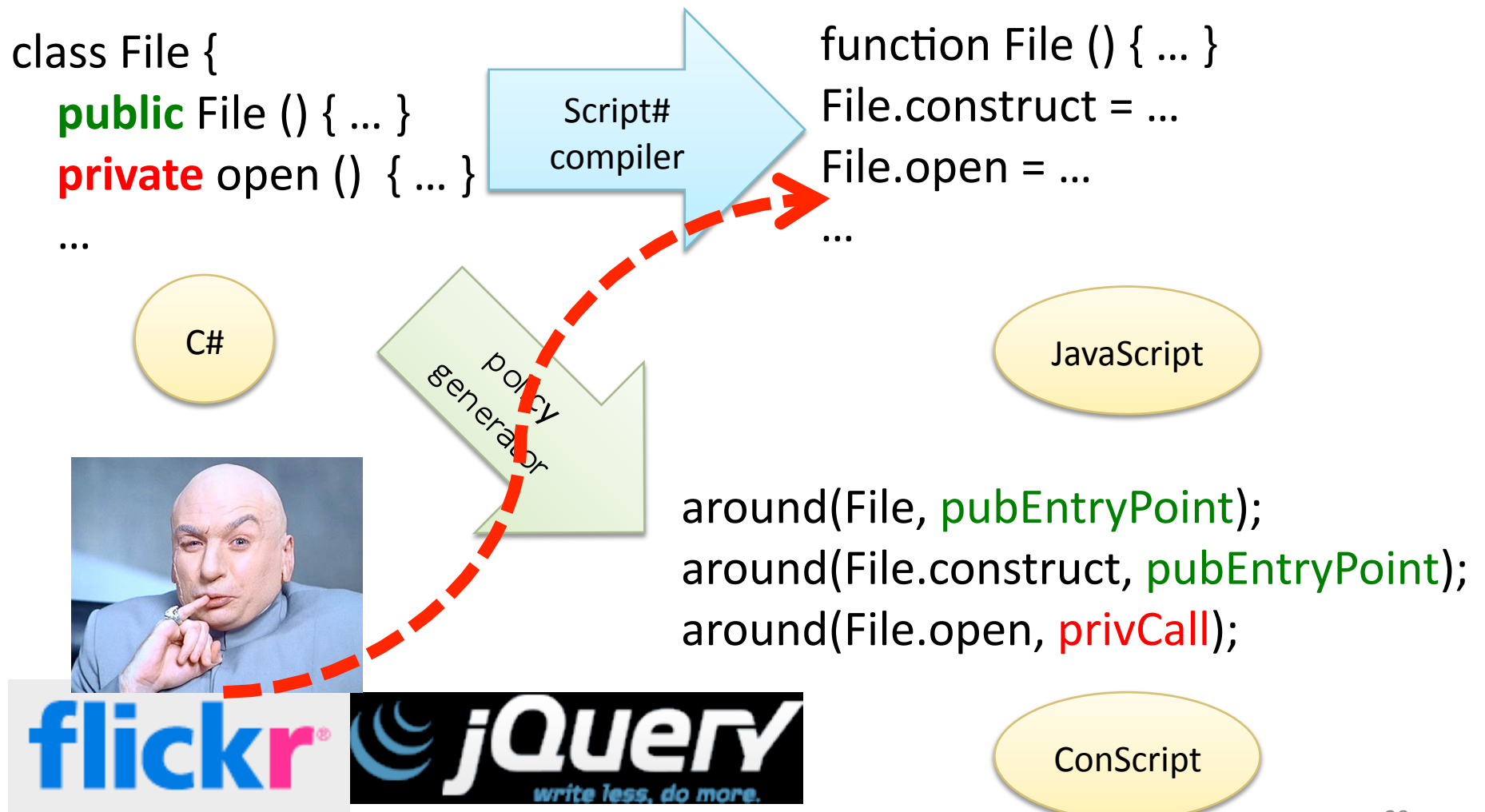


```
function File () { ... }  
File.construct = ...  
File.open = ...  
...
```

JavaScript



# Enforcing C# Access Modifiers



**A case for aspects  
in browser**

**Correctness  
checking**

**Expressiveness**

**Real-world  
Evaluation**

**Evaluation**

# Experimental Evaluation

## Low adoption barrier

- Implemented on top of the IE 8 JavaScript interpreter
- TCB increase: under 1,000 lines added to IE8's JavaScript engine
- Changed a few language constructs to disallow `arguments.caller`

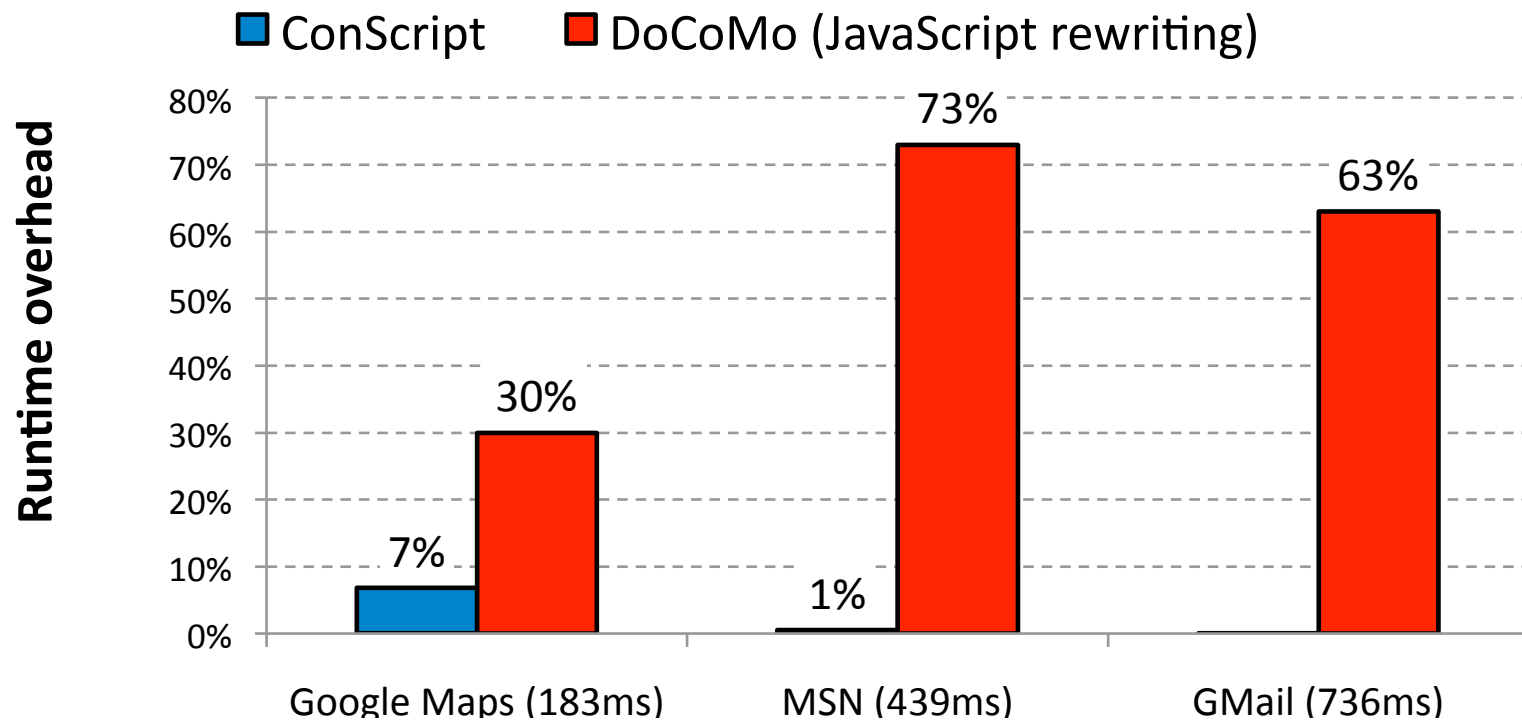
## Micro-benchmarks

- Function, DOM call, eval overhead
- 2.5x faster than previously published source-level wrapping
- Advice optimizations make it faster still

## Macro-benchmarks

- Google Maps, MSN, Gmail, Live Desktop, Google Calendar
- Hundreds of KB of JavaScript code
- Runtime overhead due to ConScript advice: mostly under 1%
- File size increase due to ConScript advice: under 1%

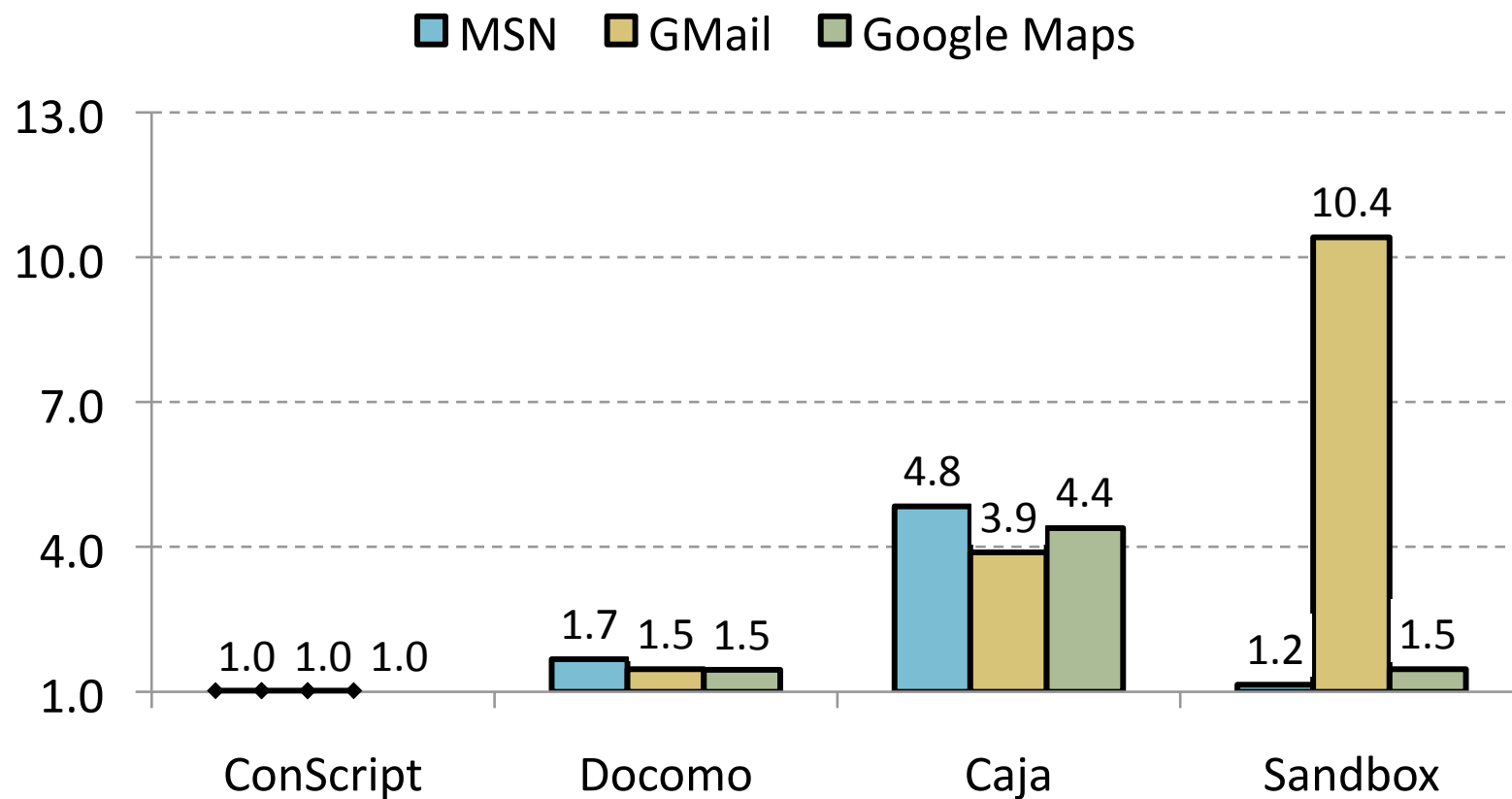
# DoCoMo Policy Enforcement Overhead



H. Kikuchi, D. Yu, A. Chander, H. Inamura, and I. Serikov,  
"JavaScript instrumentation in practice," 2008



# File Size Increase for Blacklisting Policy



# Conclusions

**A case for aspects  
in browser**

- To provide reliable enforcement, browser changes are required and can be minimal

**Correctness  
checking**

- Previous attempts illustrate that hand-written policies are buggy. ConScript addresses this with a type system without affecting legacy code

**Expressiveness**

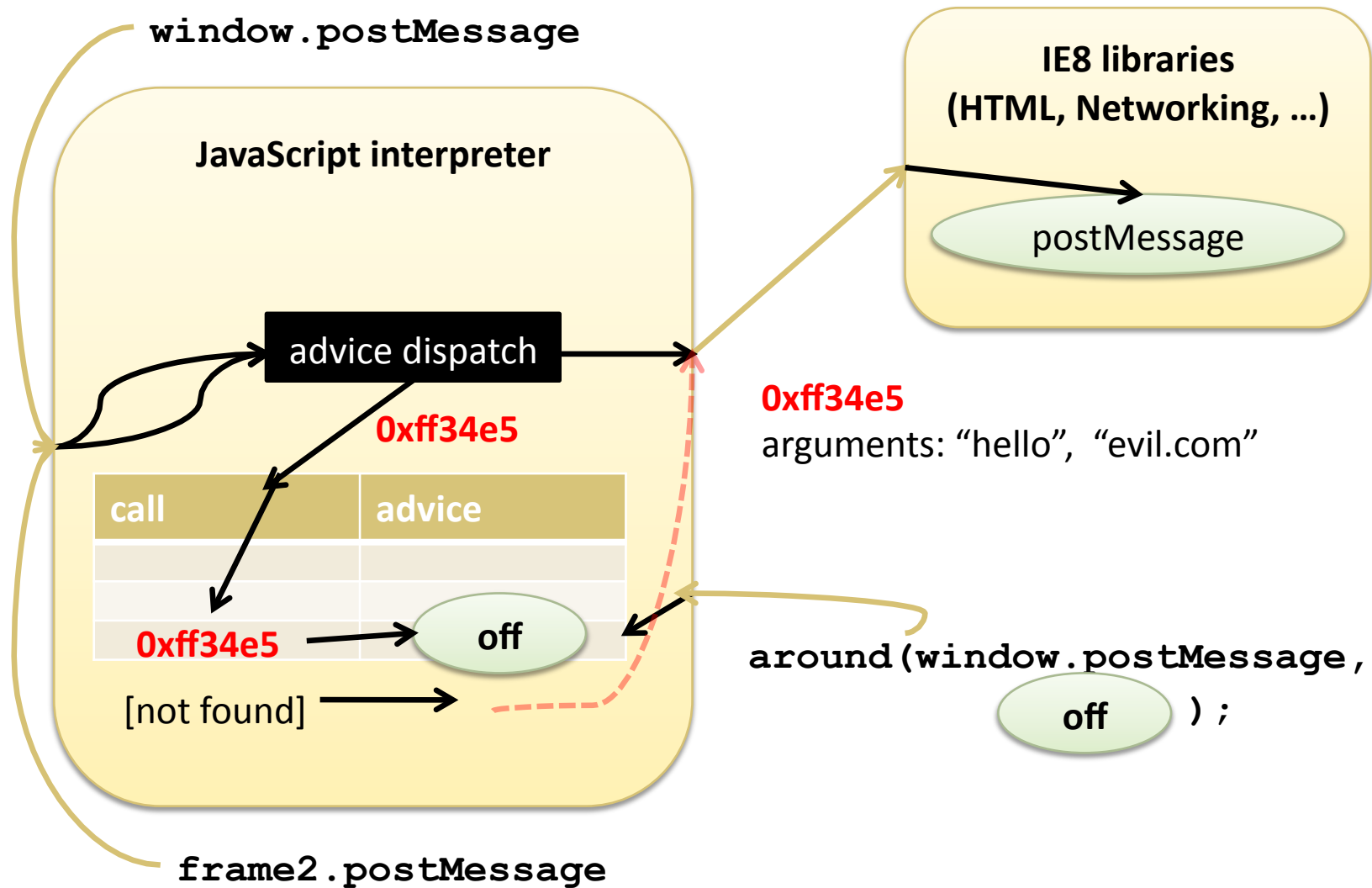
- Provide a catalog of 17 hand-written policies for other researchers to use and show how policies can be generated by translators like Script#

**Real-world  
Evaluation**

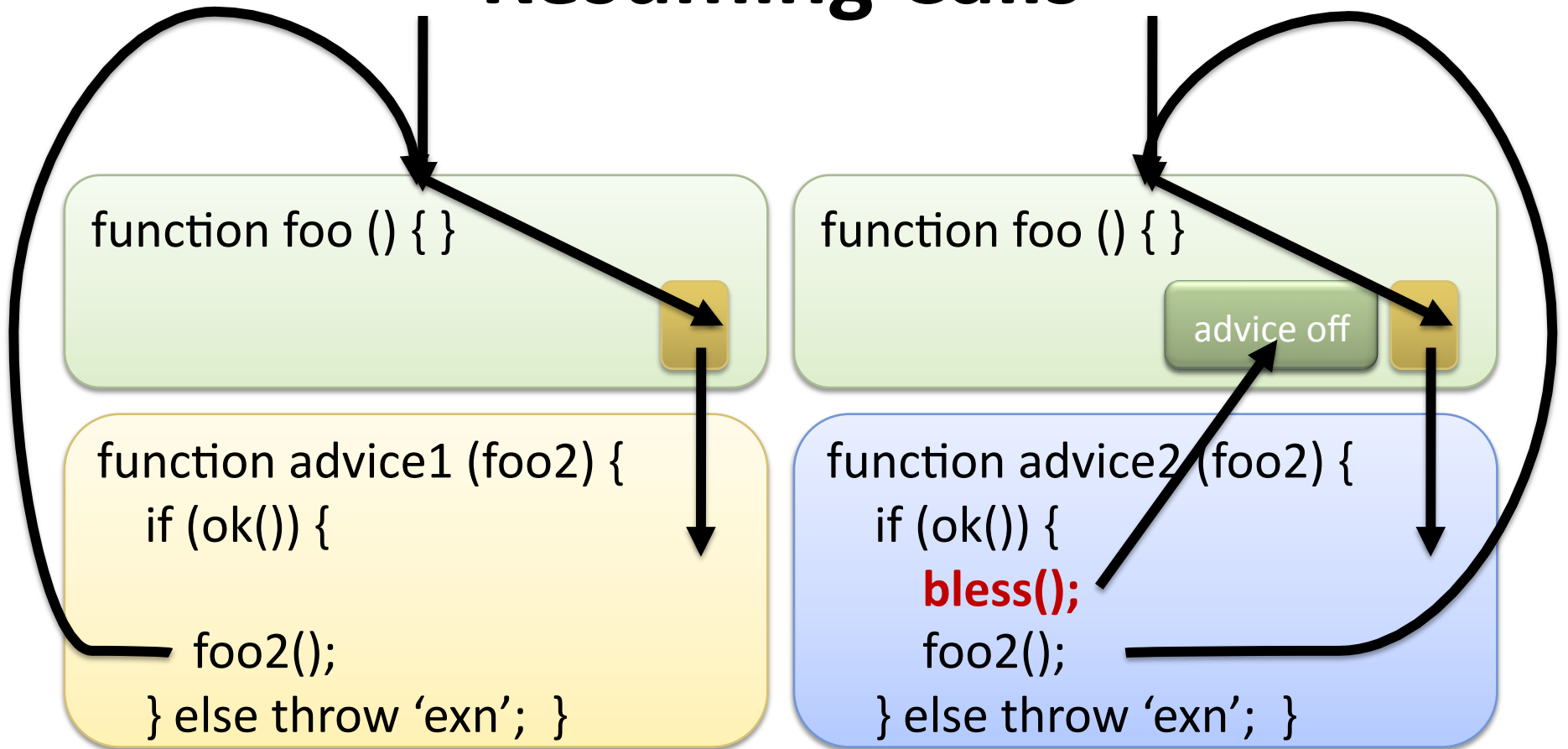
- Implementing policy enforcement in the browser and not at the source level has tremendous performance advantages

**QUESTIONS?**

# Mediating DOM Functions

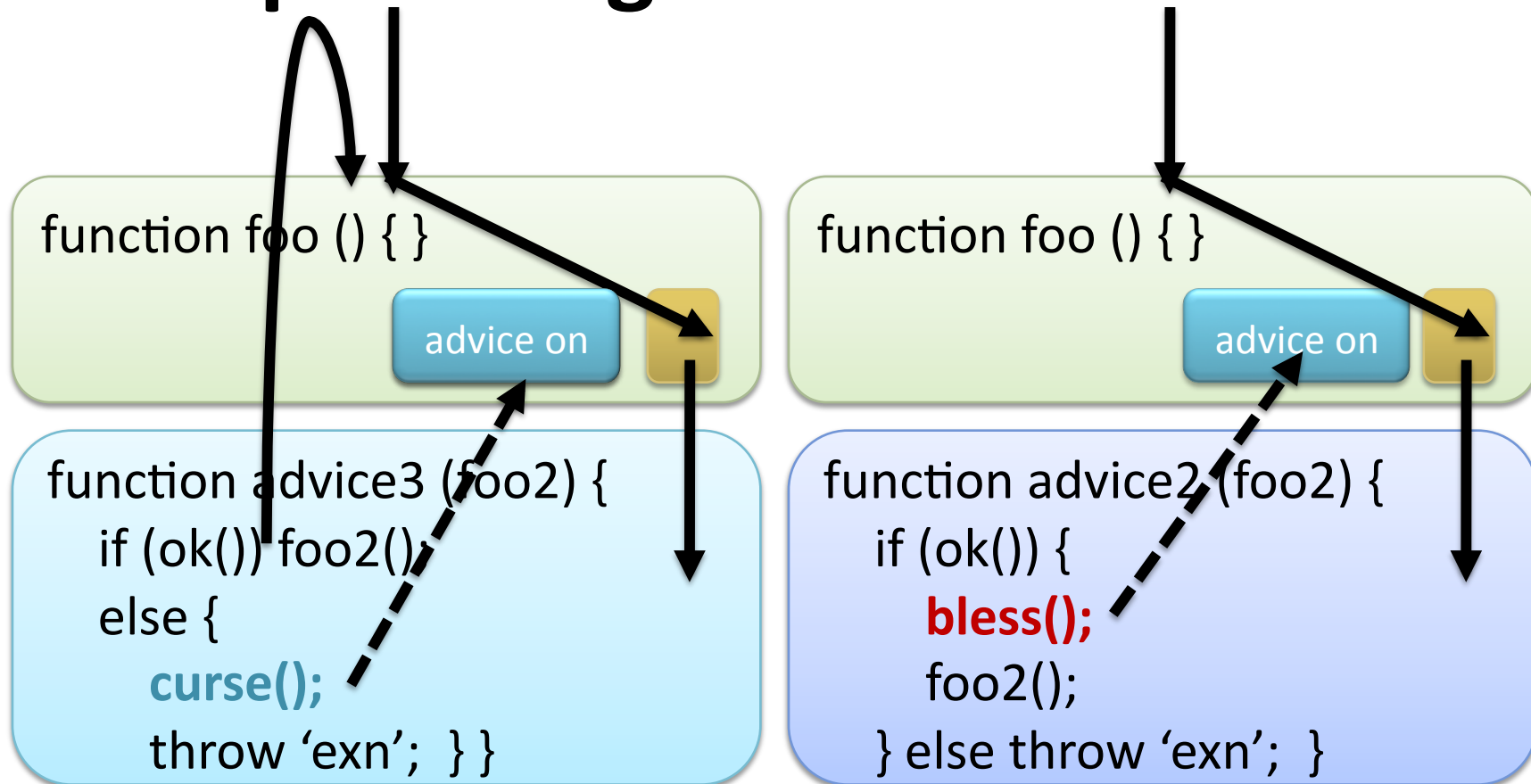


# Resuming Calls



**bless()** temporarily disables advice for next call

# Optimizing the Critical Path



- calling advice turns advice off for next call
- **curse()** enables advice for next call