



End-to-end Injection Safety at Scale

Mike Samuel, Google Security Engineering

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About me

Security engineer @ Google

Hacks libraries, tools, languages

TC39 member (JavaScript language committee)

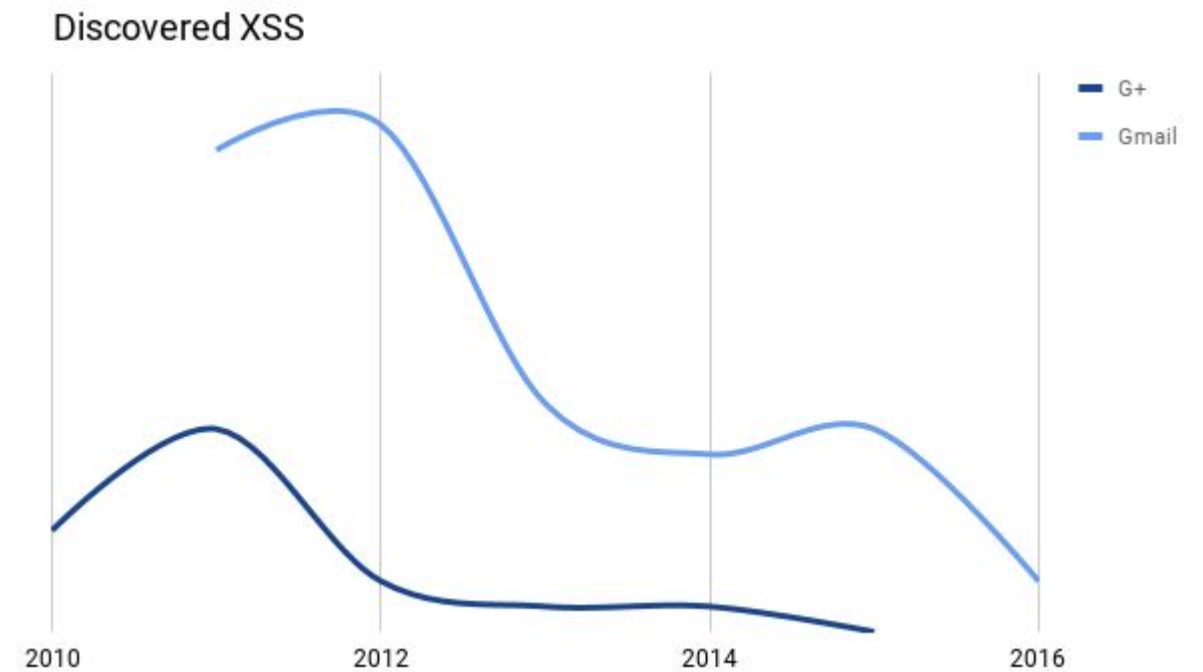
Editor of "A Roadmap for Node.js Security"

Mission: make the easiest way to express an idea in code, a secure way

 @mvsamuel

Trusted Types

- W3 Proposal
- Builds on 6+ years of experience within Google
- Protects Gmail, many other complex apps
- Evidence of efficacy



Trusted Types

1. Problem statement
2. Small change ⇒ big organizational effect
3. Adoption in practice
4. Early adopters welcome

**"Today, a novice
programmer cannot
write a complex but
secure application."**

Breaking XSS mitigations via Script Gadgets - blackhat 2017

What are Script Gadgets?

A **Script Gadget** is an **existing** JS code on the page that may be used to bypass mitigations:

```
<div data-role="button" data-text="I am a button"></div>
```

```
[...]
```

```
<script>  
  var buttons = $("[data-role=button]");  
  buttons.html(buttons.attr("data-text"));  
</script>
```



```
<div data-role="button" ... >I am a button</div>
```

What are Script Gadgets?

A **Script Gadget** is an **existing** JS code on the page that may be used to bypass mitigations:

```
XSS <div data-role="button"
data-text="&lt;script&gt;alert(1)&lt;/script&gt;"></div>XSS
```

```
<script>
  var buttons = $("[data-role=button]");
  buttons.html(buttons.attr("data-text"));
</script>
```

Script Gadget

A yellow arrow points from the "Script Gadget" label to the JavaScript code block above.

```
<div data-role="button" ... ><script>alert(1)</script></div>
```

So what? Why should I care?

- Gadgets are present in **all but one** of the tested popular web frameworks.
- Gadgets can be used to bypass **most** mitigations in modern web applications.
- We automatically created exploits for **20% of web applications** from Alexa top 5,000.

**"Today, a novice
programmer cannot
write a complex but
secure application."**

Breaking XSS mitigations via Script Gadgets - blackhat 2017

Reduce developers' security burden.

Move it to security professionals.

Client-side JavaScript

```
<div id=foo></div>  
<script>  
var foo = document.querySelector('#foo');  
foo.innerHTML = 'raw-string';  
</script>
```

Client-side JavaScript

```
<meta http-equiv=... content="trusted-types p" />

<div id=foo></div>
<script>
var foo = document.querySelector('#foo');
foo.innerHTML = 'raw-string';
</script>
```

✖ ▶ Uncaught TypeError: Failed to set the 'innerHTML' property on 'Element': This document requires demo2.html:9
'TrustedHTML' assignment.
at demo2.html:9

Trusted Types make Trust decisions explicit

```
<meta http-equiv=... content="trusted-types p" />

<div id=foo></div>
<script>
var foo = document.querySelector('#foo');
var policy = TrustedTypes.createPolicy('p', {});
var trusted = policy.createHTML('raw-string');
foo.innerHTML = trusted;
</script>
```

Trusted Types make Trust decisions explicit

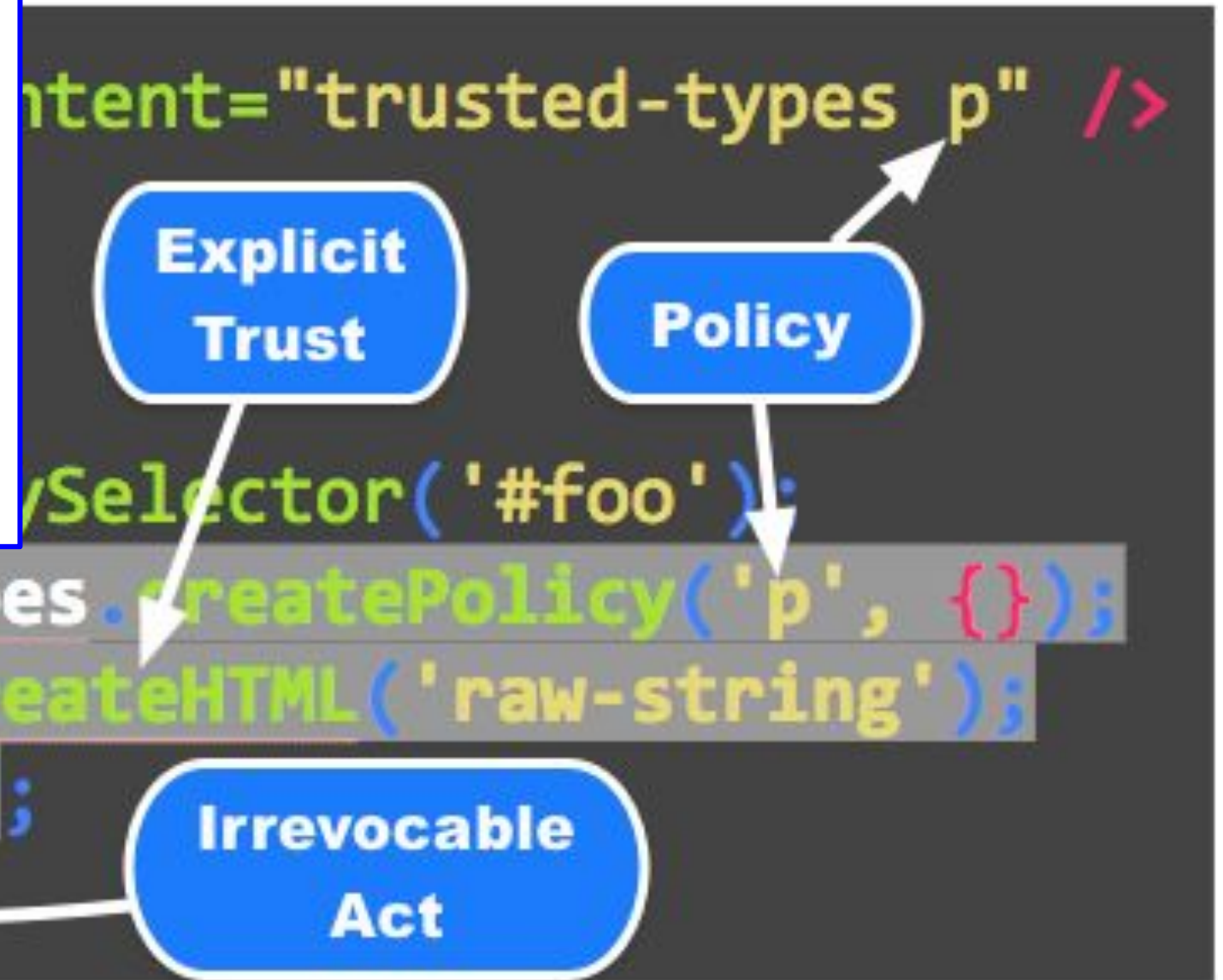
```
<meta http-equiv=... content="trusted-types p" />

<div id=foo></div>
<script>
var foo = document.querySelector('#foo');
var policy = TrustedTypes.createPolicy('p', {});
var trusted = policy.createHTML('raw-string');
foo.innerHTML = trusted;
</script>
```

The diagram illustrates the Trusted Types mechanism. It shows a sequence of HTML and JavaScript code. A `<meta>` tag defines a trusted type policy named 'p'. A `<div>` with id 'foo' is shown. A `<script>` block then uses `document.querySelector` to get the `div` element. It then creates a `TrustedTypes` policy named 'p' with an empty options object. Next, it creates a `trusted` string using `policy.createHTML` with the value 'raw-string'. Finally, it assigns `foo.innerHTML = trusted`. Annotations highlight key aspects: 'Explicit Trust' points to the `createPolicy` call; 'Policy' points to the policy name 'p' in the `createPolicy` call and the `meta` tag; 'Irrevocable Act' points to the assignment of `trusted` to `foo.innerHTML`.

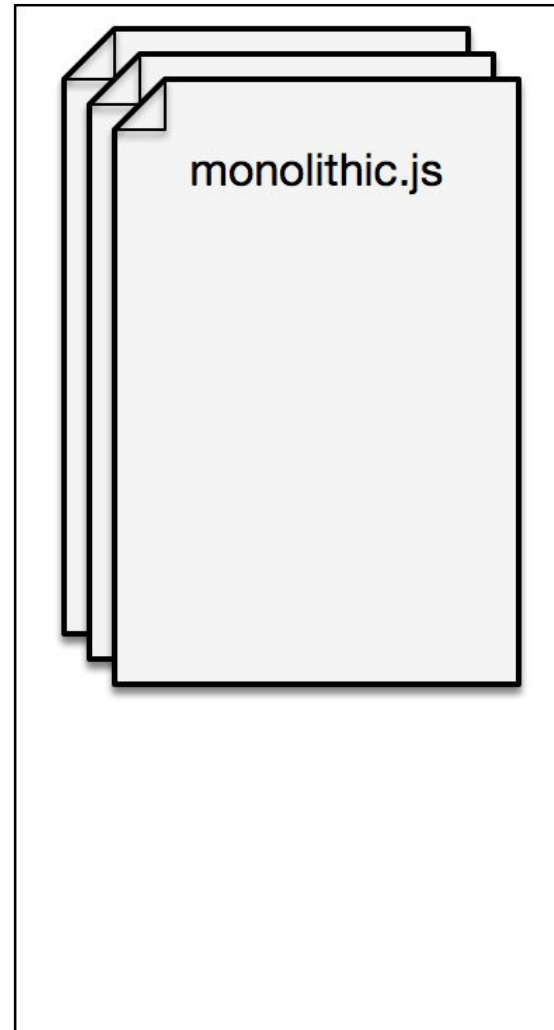
Trusted Types make Trust decisions explicit

Our code is safe because trust decisions are explicit & reviewed by security team and we check trustedness before doing the undoable.

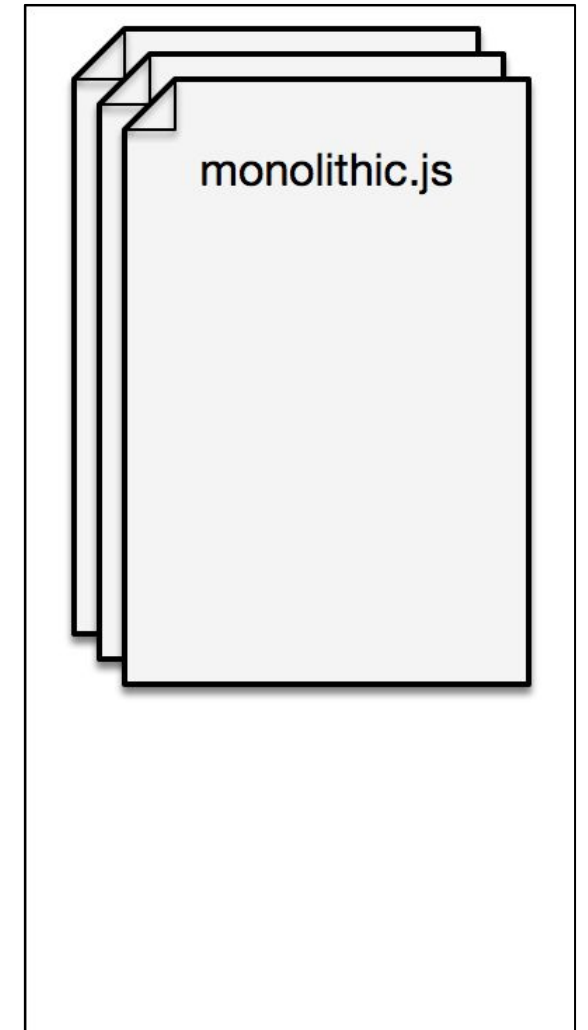


Step 1. Flip the switch

- Trust decisions Implicit
- No separation btw. sensitive and other code
- Un-undoable acts not checked
- Bugs non-obvious
- Fails unsafe

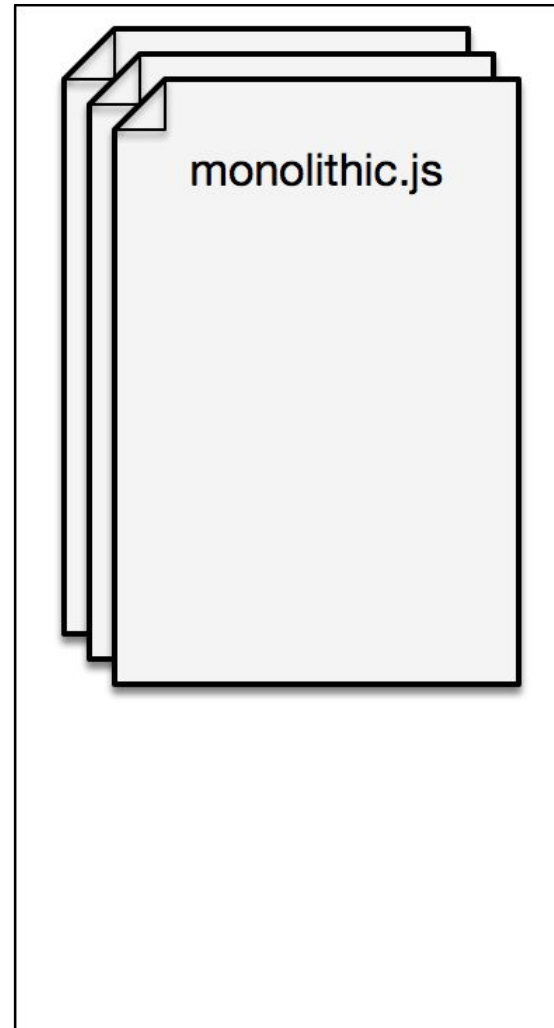


- Trust decisions Implicit
- No separation btw. sensitive and other code
- Un-undoable acts **checked**
- Bugs **obvious**
- Fails **safe**

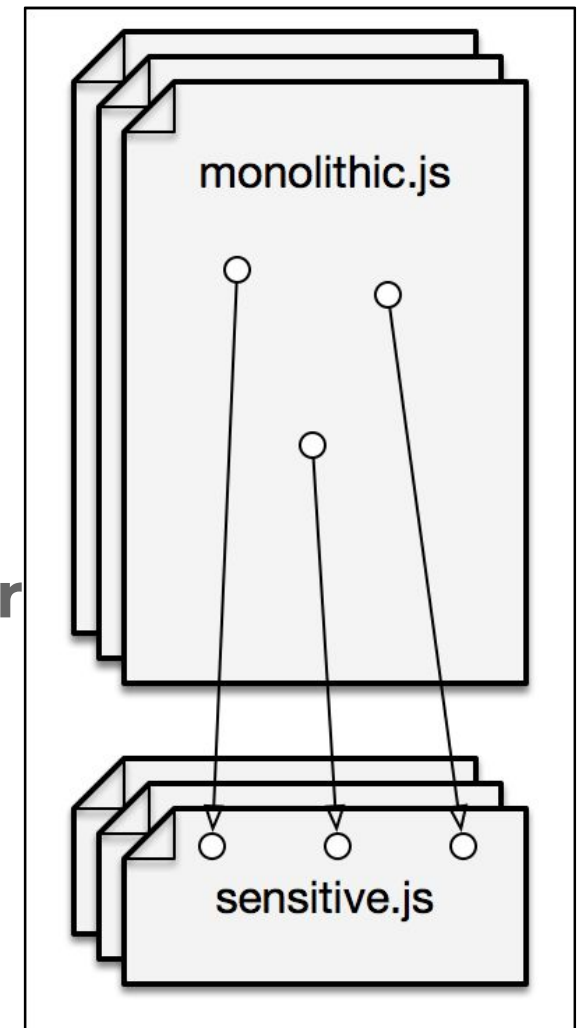


Step 2. Consolidate tricky code

- Trust decisions Implicit
- No separation btw. sensitive and other code
- Un-undoable acts checked
- Bugs obvious
- Fails safe

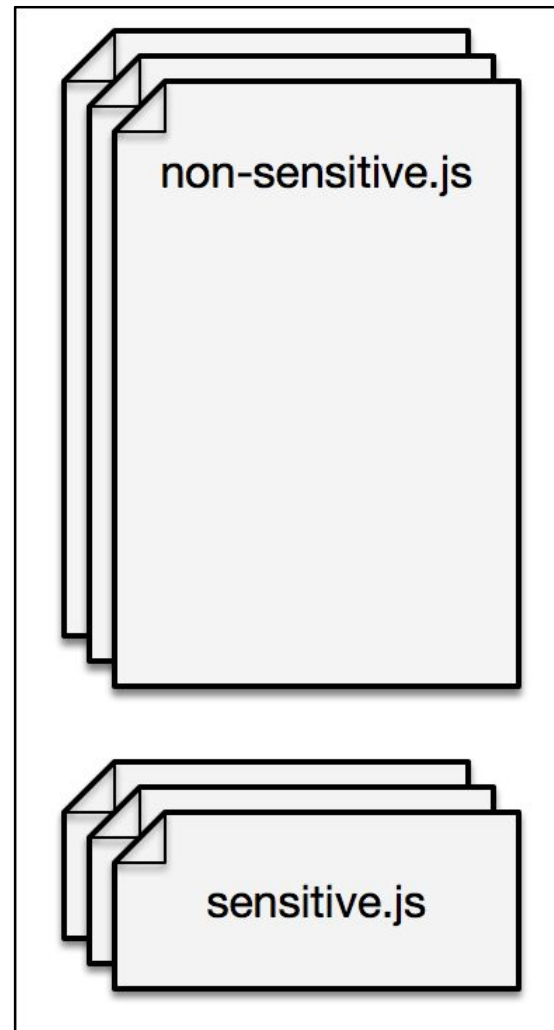


- Trust decisions **explicit**
- **Separation** btw. sensitive and other code
- Un-undoable acts checked
- Bugs obvious, **fewer**
- Fails safe
- **Sensitive code not scrutinized**

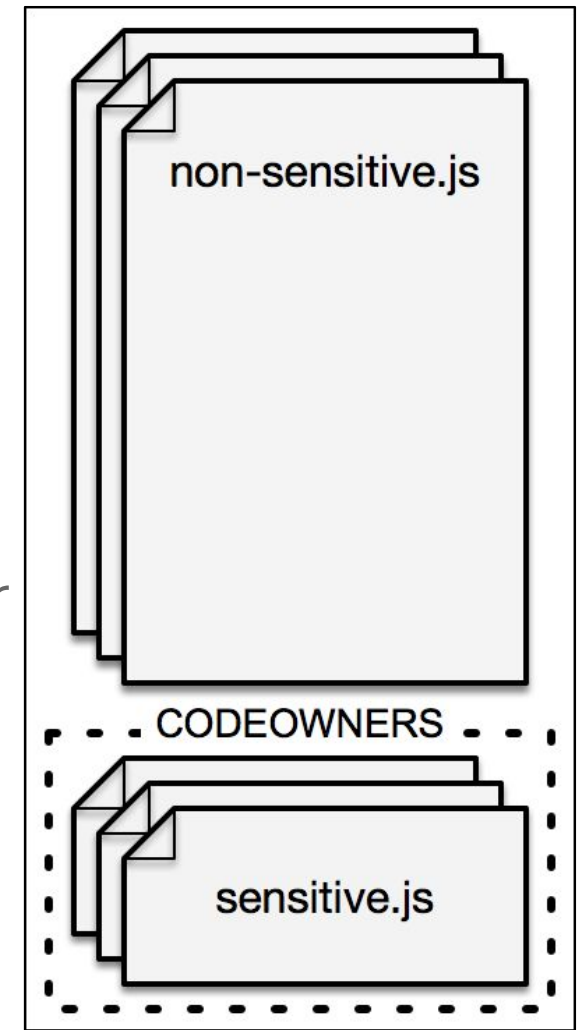


Step 3. Automatically loop in reviewers

- Trust decisions explicit
- Separation btw. sensitive and other code
- Un-undoable acts checked
- Bugs obvious, fewer
- Fails safe
- Sensitive code not scrutinized



- Trust decisions explicit
- Separation btw. sensitive and other code
- Un-undoable acts checked
- Bugs obvious, fewer
- Fails safe
- Sensitive code **scrutinized**



Lightweight process

help.github.com/en/articles/about-code-owners

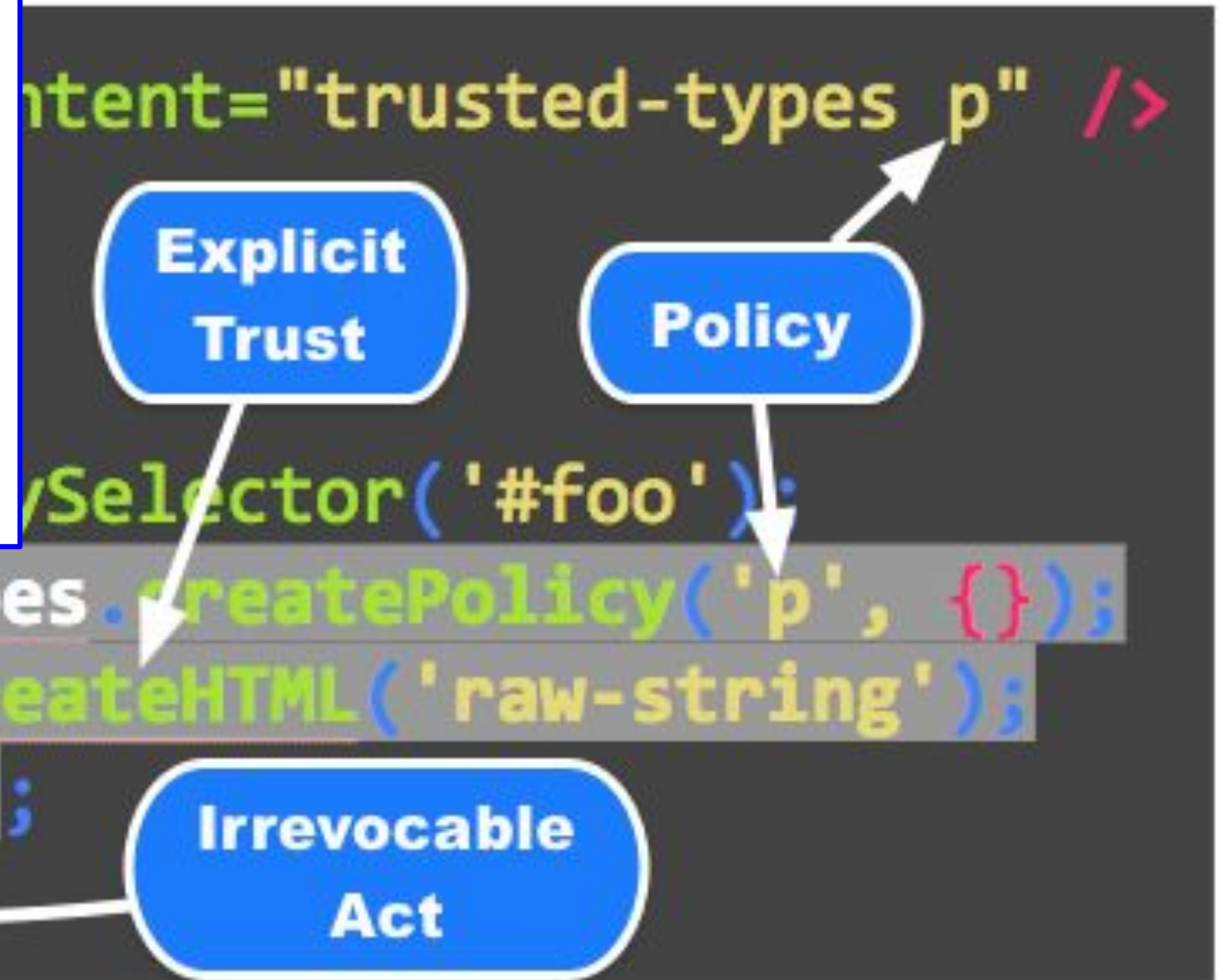
"Code owners are automatically requested for review when someone opens a pull request that modifies code that they own."

CODEOWNERS

```
# Files under sensitive/ need extra sign-off  
sensitive/ @securityperson
```

Trusted Types make Trust decisions explicit

Our code is safe because trust decisions are explicit & reviewed by security team and we check trustedness before doing the undoable.



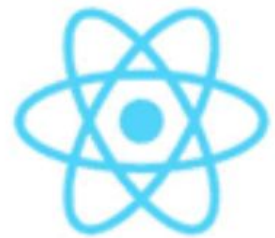


github.com/gothinkster/realworld

RealWorld example apps

Stay on the bleeding edge — [join our Gitter room!](#) 🎉

build passing chat on gitter  Follow 11k

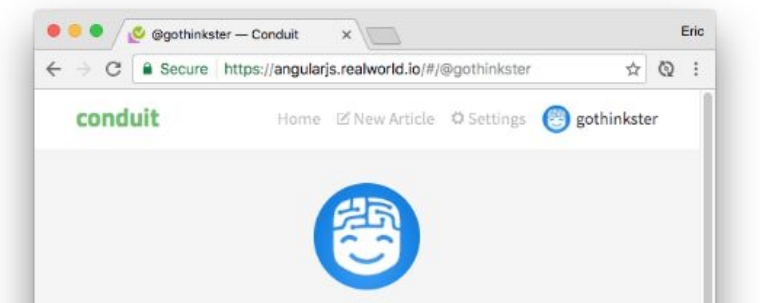


React



django

See how *the exact same* Medium.com clone (called [Conduit](#)) is built using any of our supported [frontends](#) and [backends](#). Yes, you can mix and match them, because they all adhere to the same [API spec](#) 🤖🕶️



RealWorld React App

public/index.html

```
7      <link rel="stylesheet" href="//demo.productionready.io/main.css">
8      <link href="//code.ionicframework.com/ionicons/2.0.1/css/ionicons.min.css"
rel="stylesheet" type="text/css">
9      <link href="//fonts.googleapis.com/css?
family=Titillium+Web:700|Source+Serif+Pro:400,700|Merriweather+Sans:400,700|Sou
rce+Sans+Pro:400,300,600,700,300italic,400italic,600italic,700italic"
rel="stylesheet" type="text/css">
10 +    <meta http-equiv="Content-Security-Policy" content="trusted-types default
react-article-markup">
11 +    <script src="https://wicg.github.io/trusted-
types/dist/es6/trustedtypes.build.js"></script>
12    <!--
13      Notice the use of %PUBLIC_URL% in the tag above.
14      It will be replaced with the URL of the `public` folder during the
```

RealWorld React App

src/components/Article/index.js

```
5   import { connect } from 'react-redux';
6   import marked from 'marked';
7   import { ARTICLE_PAGE_LOADED, ARTICLE_PAGE_UNLOADED } from
    '../constants/actionTypes';
8   +import { createReactPolicy } from '../trustedtypes';
9
10  const mapStateToProps = state => ({
11    ...state.article,
12
13    // ...
14
15    // ...
16
17    // ...
18
19    dispatch({ type: ARTICLE_PAGE_UNLOADED })
20  });
21
22  +const markedSanitizedPolicy = createReactPolicy('article-markup', {
23  +    createHTML: (s) => marked(s, { sanitize: true }),
24  +});
25  +
26  class Article extends React.Component {
```

100

10

```
35         return null;
```

36 }

37

```
38 -   const markup = { __html: marked(this.props.article.body, { sanitize: true  
    }) };

```

```
39     const canModify = this.props.currentUser &&
```

```
40         return null;
```

41 }

42

```
43 +     const markup = { __html:
markedSanitizedPolicy.createHTML(this.props.article.body) };
```

```
44     const canModify = this.props.currentUser &&
```

```
45      this.props.currentUser.username === this.props.article.author.username;
```

46 return (

RealWorld React App

src/index.js

```
13  +// Allow http: and https: URLs
14  +createDefaultPolicy({
15  +    createURL: function(s) {
16  +        const u = new URL(s, document.baseURI);
17  +        if (['http:', 'https:'].includes(u.protocol)) {
18  +            return s;
19  +        }
20  +        throw new TypeError('Invalid URL!');
21  +    },
22  +});
23  +
```

RealWorld React App

src/trustedtypes.js

```
1  +// Dummy policies
2  +let createReactPolicy = (name, rules) => rules;
3  +let createDefaultPolicy = (rules) => {};
4  +
5  +if (window.TrustedTypes) {
6  +  createDefaultPolicy = (rules) => window.TrustedTypes.createPolicy('default',
7  +    rules, true);
8  +  createReactPolicy = (name, rules) =>
9  +    window.TrustedTypes.createPolicy('react-' + name, rules);
10 +}
11 +
12 +export { createReactPolicy, createDefaultPolicy }; ↵
```

Tools Integration

Most trust decisions in common infrastructure that is safe-by-construction:

- Template Systems (strict, contextually autoescaped)
- Sanitizers
- Programmatic Builder APIs
- Protobufs bridge server- and client-side trusted values.

Trusted Types

Gets security eyes on decisions to trust

Long experience migrating projects

Reduces XSS payments to vulnerability hunters

Proposed as web standard

Available in Chrome with origin trial token

Contributors in Munich, NY, Prague, Seattle, Zürich

Resources

- Early adopters: trusted-types@googlegroups.com
- Specification: github.com/WICG/trusted-types
- "Securing the Tangled Web" by C. Kern, ACM Queue 2014

 @mvsamuel

(Ask me about tools integration)