

MININODE: Reducing the Attack Surface of Node.js Applications

Igibek Koishybayev

North Carolina State University

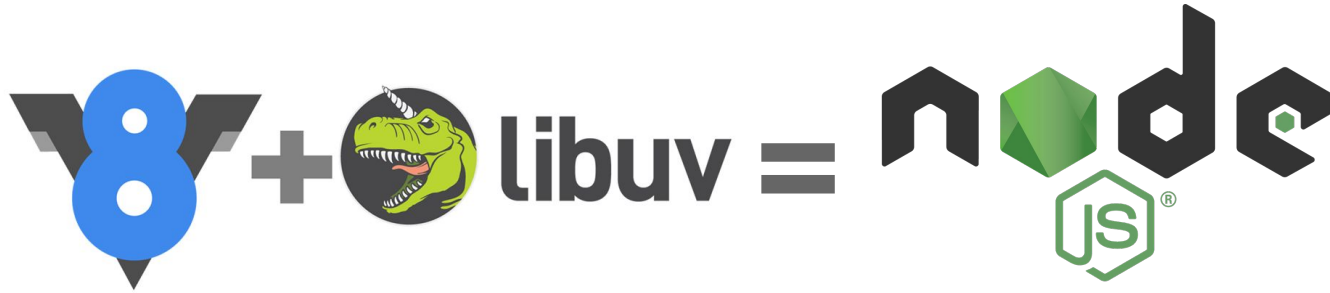
ikoishy@ncsu.edu

Alexandros Kapravelos

North Carolina State University

akaprav@ncsu.edu

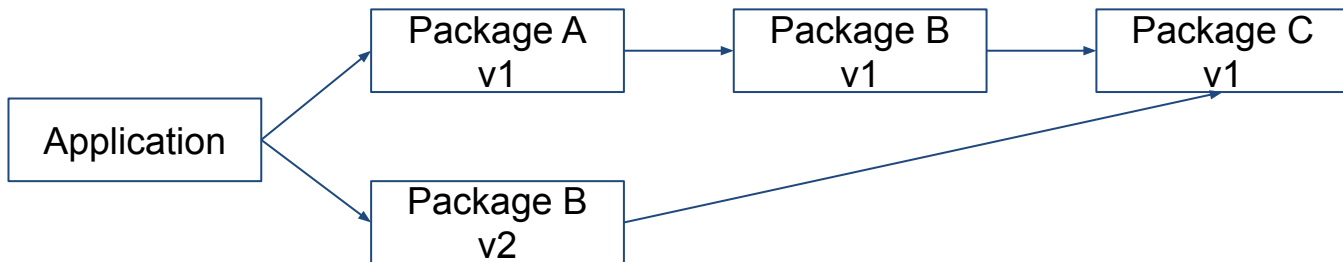
What is Node.js?



Node Package Manager (NPM)

NPM is the largest package manager by number of hosted packages

- 1.3M packages as of 7/19/2020
- Majority of the packages are simple packages consisting only one function
- Installs dependencies transitively



CommonJS module system

- CommonJS is **not** standard module system, but a workaround
- Modules use *exports* object to export and *require()* function to import
- Underhood *require()* wraps module's code to isolate its scope

```
01. | exports.greeting = function () {  
02. |   console.log('Hello!');  
03. | }  
04. |  
05. | exports.goodbye = function () {  
06. |   console.log('Bye');  
07. | }  
08. |
```

ModuleB. Example of exporting functionality

```
01. | let moduleB = require('./moduleB');  
02. |  
03. | moduleB.greeting();
```

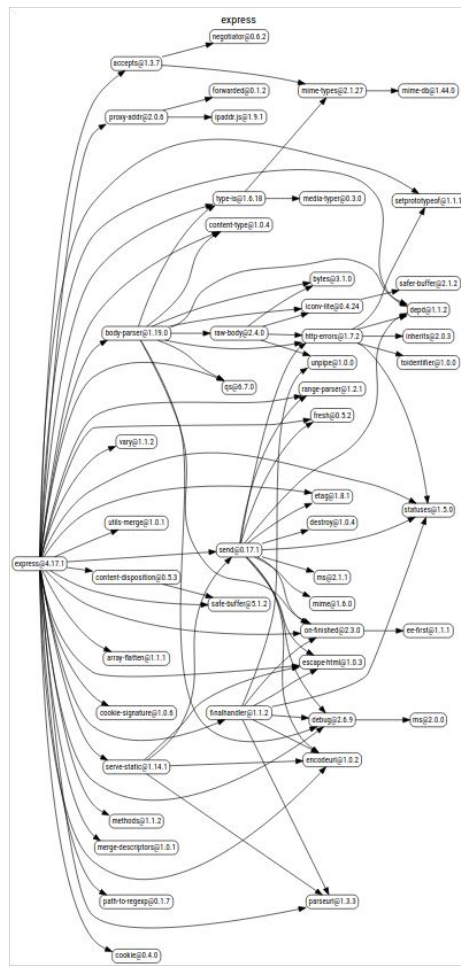
ModuleA. Example of importing functionality

```
01. | function (exports, require, module,  
02. |   __filename, __dirname) {  
03. |   // module's code lives here!  
04. | }
```

Require function wrapper

Problem statement

- Node.js applications suffer from dependency explosion
- Some popular packages may depend on 200 other packages, some of which outdated and/or vulnerable
- All applications by default have access to built-in modules (fs, net, and *etc*)



Threat Model

The attacker can execute arbitrary code due to vulnerability inside Node.js application and, thus, load unused modules.

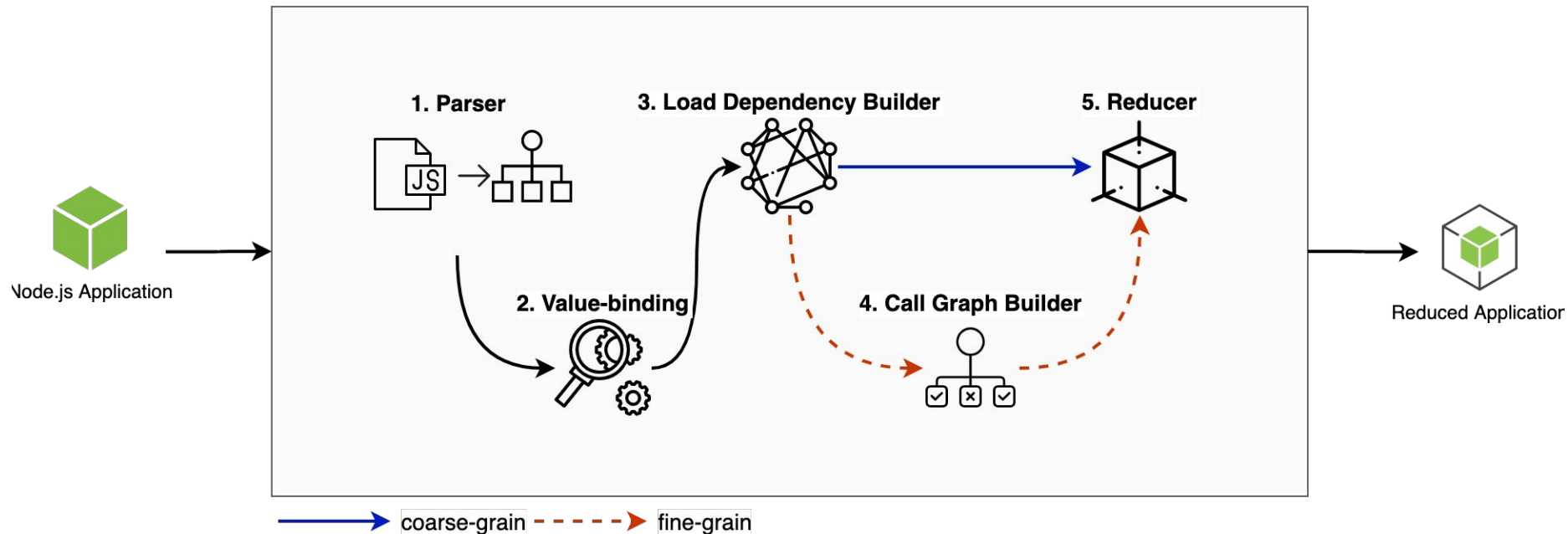
There are two ways to load the unused modules:

1. Directly manipulating the `require` function
2. Indirectly manipulating the `require` function

```
01.  const express = require('express');
02.  const app = express();
03.
04.  app.get('/xyz', function (req, res) {
05.      let encoder = require(req.header.encoder);
06.      // rest of the code....
07.  });
```

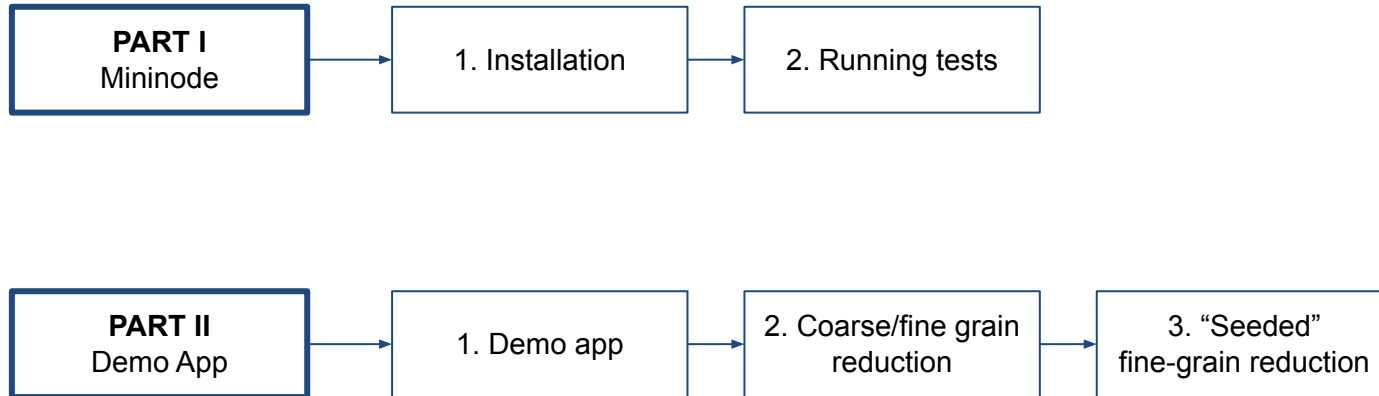
Example of directly manipulating the require() function

Mininode's Architecture



*Mininode consists of five parts and supports two modes of reduction:
(1) coarse-grain; (2) fine-grain*

Tutorial Outline



Demo

<https://github.com/wspr-ncsu/mininode/wiki/TCPC'21---Tutorial-Session>

(short version: <https://go.ncsu.edu/tpcp-mininode>)

Thank you
Questions?

Repository: <https://github.com/wspr-ncsu/mininode>

Tutorial: <https://go.ncsu.edu/tpcp-mininode>

Threat Model: Complex Example

Attacker can “indirectly” manipulate the require() function

```
1  const fs = require('fs')
2  const express = require('express')
3  const app = express()
4
5  app.get('/vulnerable', (req, res) => {
6    fs.linkSync(req.data.dest, req.data.src);
7    res.send('Hello World!')
8  });
9
10 app.get('/exploit', (req, res) => {
11   let parser = require('header-parser');
12   let result = parser(req.head);
13   res.send(result);
14 });
15
16 app.listen(80, () => console.log('Listening
    on 80'))
```