



Statically Detecting JavaScript Obfuscation and Minification Techniques in the Wild

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Popular client-side programming language

- JavaScript usage $\geq 97\%$ websites [1]

Attack vector

- Aims at harming victims, e.g., exploiting vulnerabilities, stealing sensitive user data
- Code transformations:
 - hide the maliciousness of the code
 - impede its detection

Malicious JavaScript - Code Transformations



```
var m = "0000171Tj697udGgPLUNvh7xQD4TnGri4eurZGa7Rase6Lv5syE";
var usahzucesg = 'p';
var ZHUL = 'h';
var zbajbygeIp = 'S';
for (var i=0; i<x.length; i++){
var e = WScript.CreateObject("M"+zbajbygeIp+"XML2.XMLHTTP");
try {
var ydgyqegojv = "G"+"E"+"T";
var mter = ":"+"";
var tjkH = x[i];
var zn = '/';
var kt = 't';
e.open(ydgyqegojv, ZHUL+""+kt+""+kt+""+usahzucesg+mter+zn+zn+tjkH+
zn+"counter"+""+zn+""+"?"m, false);
e.send(); [...]
```

Randomization obfuscation
Data obfuscation

Popular client-side programming language

- JavaScript usage $\geq 97\%$ websites [1]
- Code transformations:
 - optimize website performance (e.g., save bandwidth / reduce loading times)
 - protect code privacy and intellectual property

Attack vector

- Aims at harming victims, e.g., exploiting vulnerabilities, stealing sensitive user data
- Code transformations:
 - hide the maliciousness of the code
 - impede its detection

Minification

- Aim: reducing code size
 - minification simple (e.g., shortening variable names, deleting whitespaces)
 - minification advanced (e.g., function inlining, conditional operator)

[4] <https://javascript-minifier.com>

[5] <https://developers.google.com/closure/compiler>

Obfuscation

- Aim: hindering code analysis
 - identifier obfuscation
 - string obfuscation
 - global array
 - no alphanumeric
 - dead-code injection
 - control-flow flattening
 - self-defending
 - debug protection

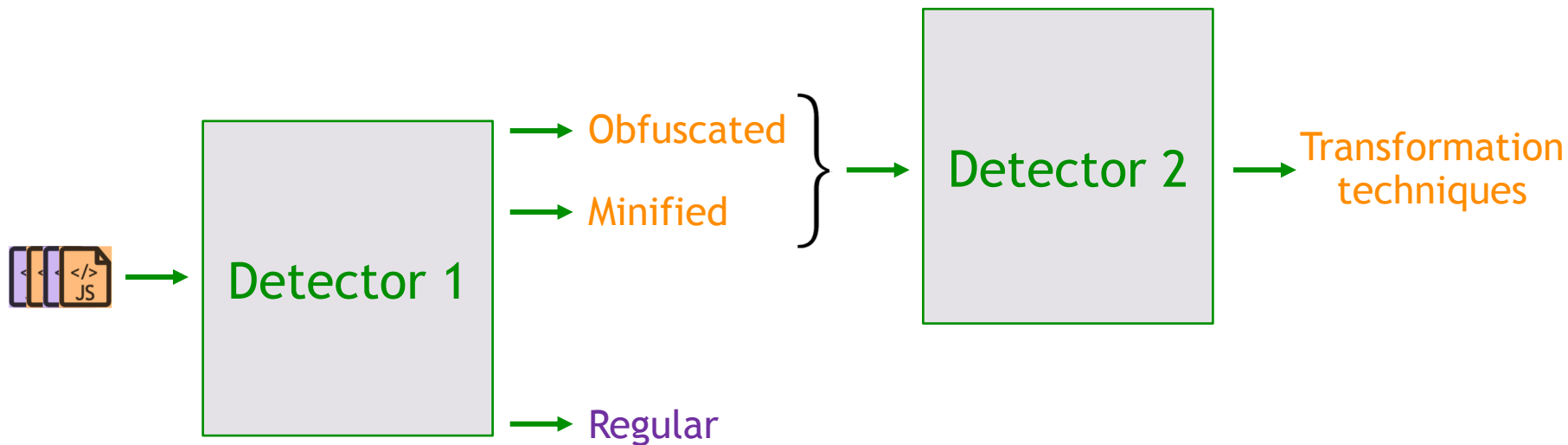
[6] <https://obfuscator.io>

[7] <https://github.com/aemkei/jsfuck>

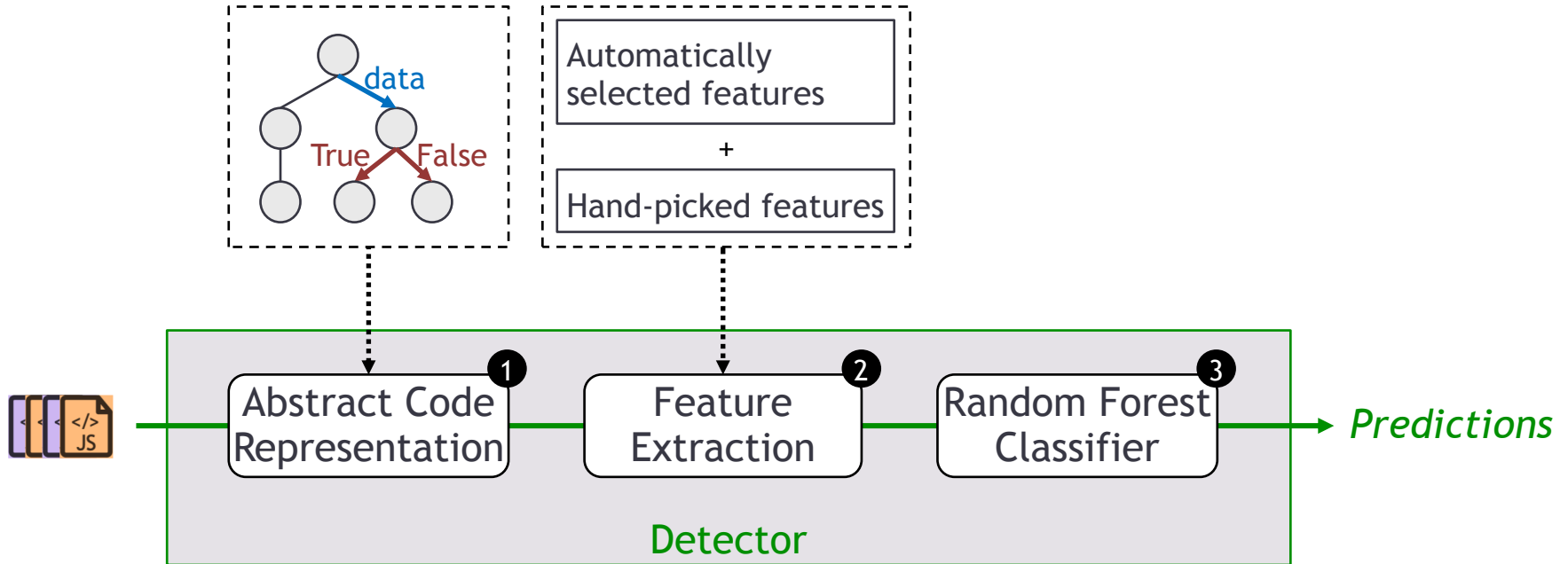
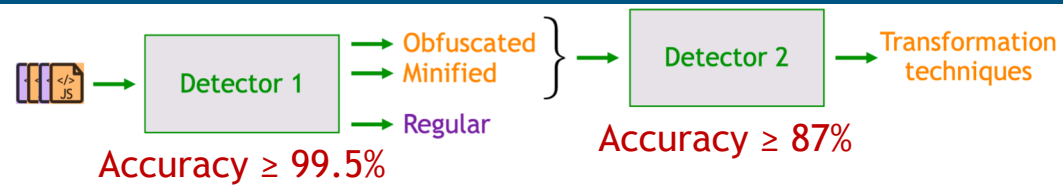
[8] <https://github.com/anseki/gnirts>

- Empirical study of JavaScript code transformations
 - benign vs. malicious code transformation techniques
 - evolution over time

Approach Overview



Approach Overview



Alexa Top 10k websites

- 89.40% of the websites contain ≥ 1 transformed script
- 68.60% of the scripts are transformed

Manual analysis:

- 83/100 regular
- 96/100 minified
- 99/100 obfuscated
- 100/100 transformed

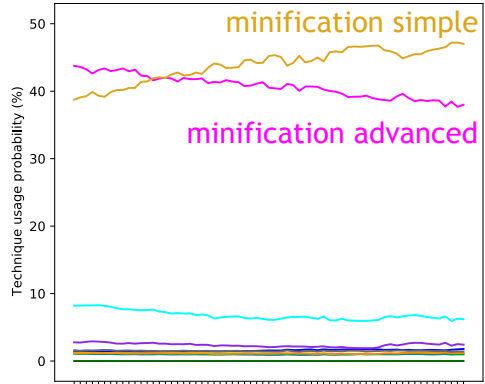
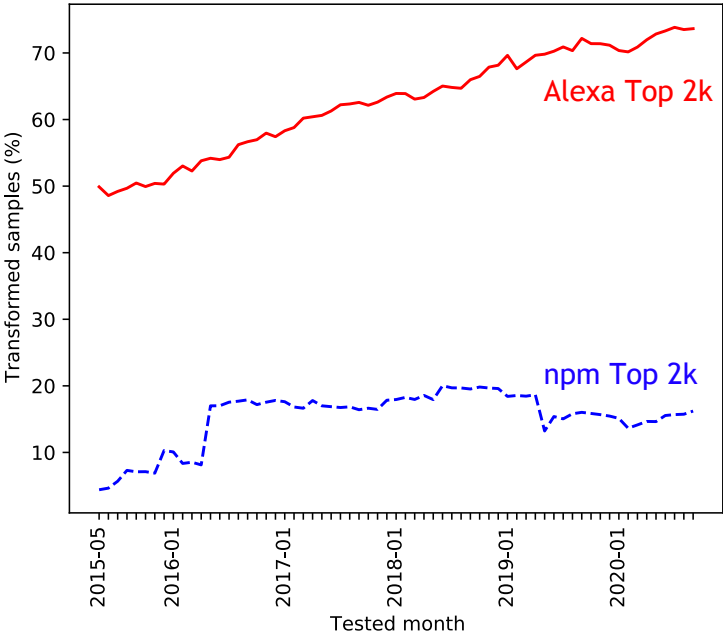
Alexa Top 10k websites

- 89.40% of the websites contain ≥ 1 transformed script
 - 68.60% of the scripts are transformed
- ↳ Most prevalent transformation techniques:
- minification simple
 - minification advanced
- Minification used to reduce loading times, i.e., improve website performance

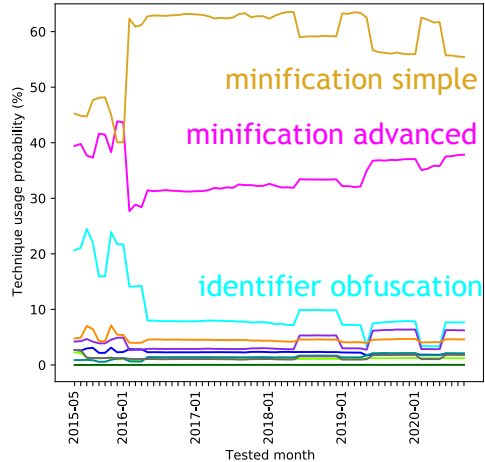
npm Top 10k packages

- 15.14% of the packages contain ≥ 1 transformed script
 - 8.70% of the scripts are transformed
- ↳ Most prevalent transformation techniques:
- minification simple
 - minification advanced
- Transformation/minification not popular

Evolution of Code Transformations over Time



Alexa Top 2k



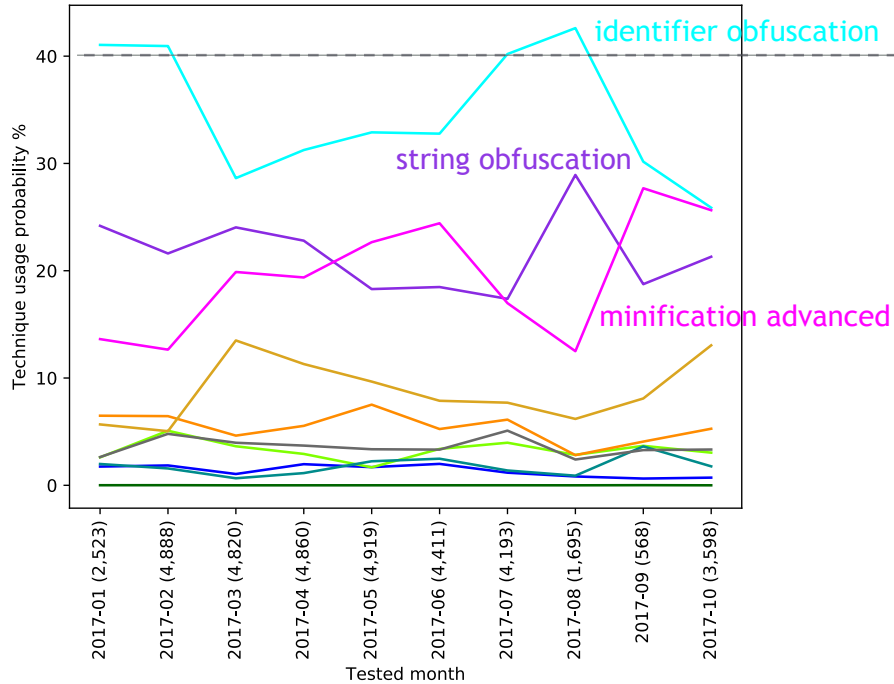
npm Top 2k

Code Transformations in Malicious JavaScript

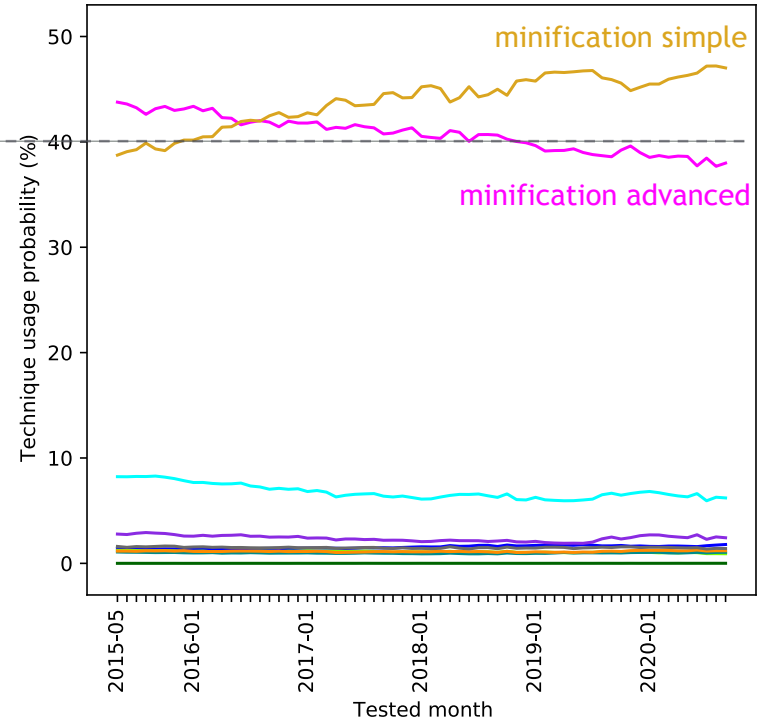
Source	Collected	#JS	Transformed?
DNC	2015-2017	4,514	65.94%
Hynek	2015-2017	29,484	73.07%
BSI	2017	36,475	28.93%

Malicious vs. Benign Code Transformations

Malicious JS (BSI)

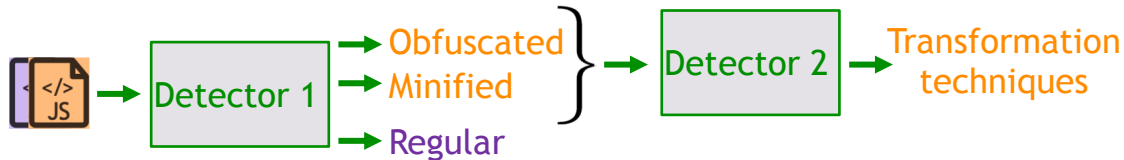



Benign JS (Alexa Top 2k)

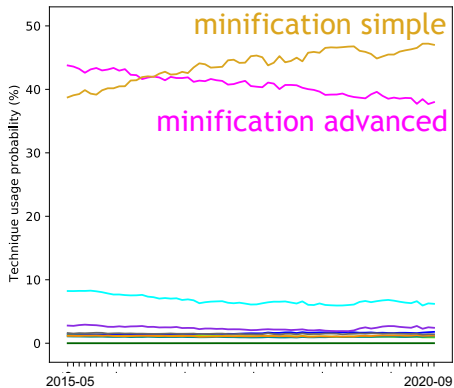
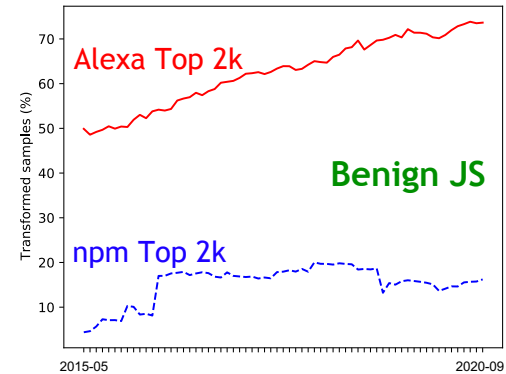


Conclusion

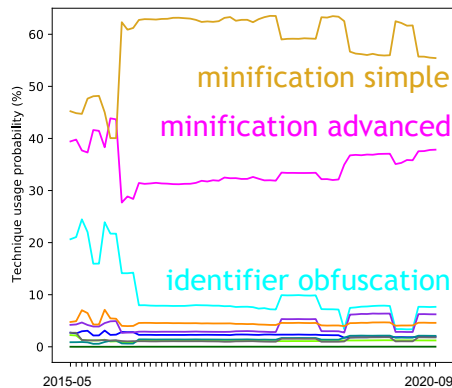
- Studied the prevalence of JavaScript code transformations



 MarM15/js-transformations

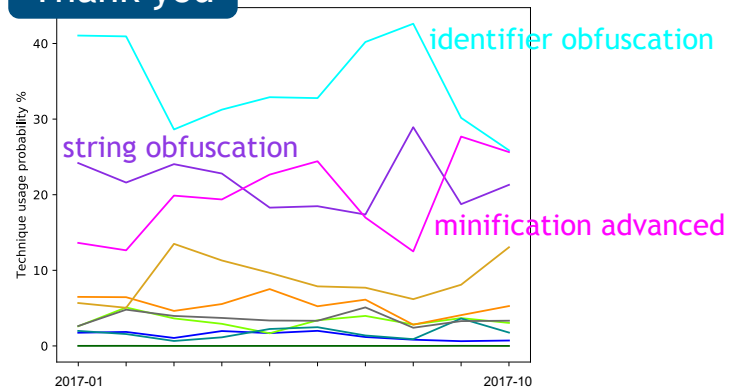


Benign JS: Alexa Top 2k



Benign JS: npm Top 2k

Thank you



Malicious JS: BSI