

Formalizing (Web) Standards An Application of Test and Proof

Achim D. Brucker and Michael Herzberg
a.brucker, mshertzberg1@sheffield.ac.uk

Software Assurance & Security Research
Department of Computer Science, The University of Sheffield, Sheffield, UK
https://logicalhacking.com/

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```
...  
callbackContext.sendPluginResult(new PluginResult  
} else if ("delete".equals(action)) {  
// do something
```

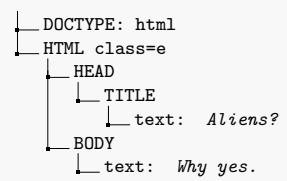


Outline

- 1 The Document Object Model (DOM)
- 2 The Benefits of a Formal Standard
- 3 A Formal Model of the DOM
- 4 Using the Formal Model to Benefit the Standard
- 5 Conclusion and Future Work

What is the Document Object Model (DOM)?

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html class=e>  
<head>  
<title>Aliens?</title>  
</head>  
<body>Why yes.</body>  
</html>
```



Why yes.

HTML

DOM

Rendering

Why is the DOM important?

Short answer:

- ❑ The DOM is the core data structure used by web browsers

Long(er) answer:

- ❑ If the DOM implementation is
 - ❑ insecure
 - ❑ incorrectthe whole browser is insecure/incorrect
- ❑ Many web security mechanism (e.g., CSP) are defined in terms of access to the DOM:
 - ❑ we can formalize aspects of Web security *without* formalizing JavaScript
 - ❑ we can compare novel security/component concepts emerging in browsers
- ❑ Many implementations available (for managing tree-structured documents), e.g.,
 - ❑ libxml2 (C, bindings for various languages)
 - ❑ Xerces (Java, C++, Perl)
 - ❑ Saxon XLST (Java, JavaScript, .NET)
 - ❑ PHP.Gt DOM (PHP)
 - ❑ Domino (Node.js)
 - ❑ Edge (e.g., Microsoft Edge Browser)
 - ❑ Gecko (e.g., Mozilla Firefox)
 - ❑ KHTML (e.g., KDE Konqueror)
 - ❑ WebKit, fork of KHTML (e.g., Safari)
 - ❑ Chrome, fork of KHTML

The Official Standard

DOM

Living Standard — Last Updated 16 April 2018

Participate:
GitHub whatwg/dom (new issue, open issues)
IRC: #whatwg on Freenode

Commits:
GitHub whatwg/dom/commits
Snapshot as of this commit
@domstandard

Tests:
web-platform-tests/dom/ (ongoing work)

Translations (non-normative):
日本語

Abstract
DOM defines a platform-neutral model for events, aborting activities, and node trees.

Table of Contents

Goals
1 Infrastructure
1.1 Trees
1.2 Ordered sets
1.3 Selectors
1.4 Namespaces

Branch: master | web-platform-tests / dom /

domenic null is not the correct origin for createDocument() [1]

- abort Implement AbortController and AbortSignal
- collections Fix our named property DOM proxy code to handle deletions
- events Test self.event in workers
- lists support ping, rel, refererPolicy, relList, hreflang, type and
- nodes null is not the correct origin for createDocument()
- ranges Make Range::intersectsNode() to follow the spec
- traversal Remove generate_tests from NodeIterator.html (#10380)
- OWNERS Remove zoorpan from OWNERS files
- common.js Merge pull request #2231 from ayj/range-detach
- constants.js Rename directories to match their /r counterpart, with the
- historical.html Add a test for the removal of Event::getPreventDefault. (#
- interface-objects.html DOM: AbortController and AbortSignal
- interfaces.html Implement AbortController and AbortSignal

The Official Standard

```
[CEReactions] Node.insertBefore(Node node, Node? child);
```

The `insertBefore(node, child)` method, when invoked, must return the result of pre-inserting `node` into `context` object before `child`.

To pre-insert a `node` into a `parent` before a `child`, run these steps:

1. Ensure pre-insertion validity of `node` into `parent` before `child`.
2. Let `reference child` be `child`.
3. If `reference child` is `node`, set it to `node`'s next sibling.
4. Adopt `node` into `parent`'s `node` document.
5. Insert `node` into `parent` before `reference child`.
6. Return `node`.

```
test(function() {  
  var a = document.createElement('div');  
  var b = document.createElement('div');  
  var c = document.createElement('div');  
  assert_throws('NotFoundError', () => {  
    a.insertBefore(b, c);  
  });  
}, 'Calling insertBefore with a reference'  
+ 'child whose parent is not the context'  
+ 'node must throw a NotFoundError.')
```

Formalizing insertBefore

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[CEReactions] Node.insertBefore(Node node, Node? child);
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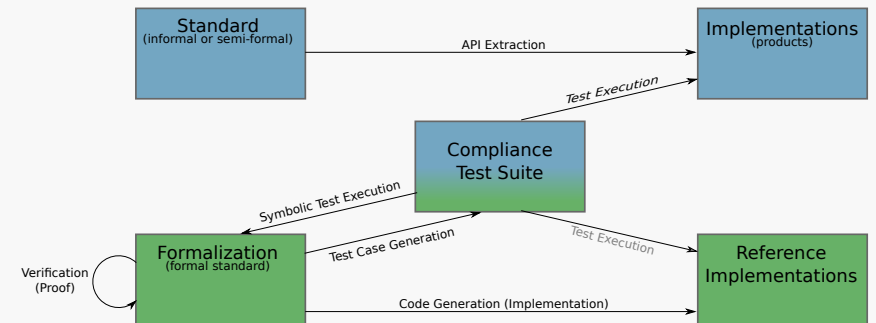
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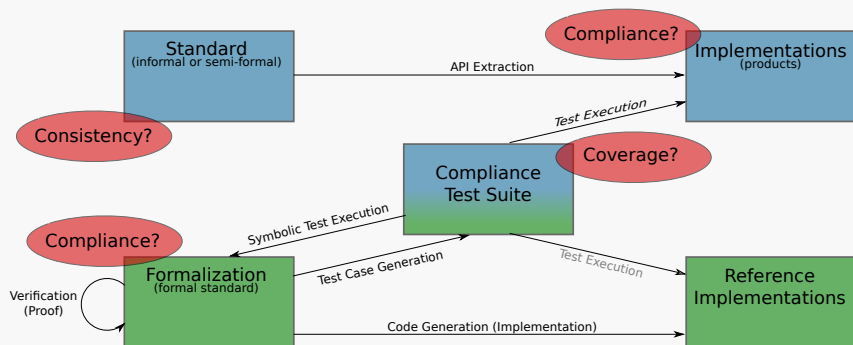
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definition insert_before :: "(_) object_ptr  
  => (__) node_ptr  
  => node_ptr option  
  => (_, unit) dom_prog"  
where  
  "insert_before ptr node child = do {  
    ensure_pre_insertion_validity node ptr child;  
    reference_child ← (if Some node = child  
      then next_sibling node  
      else return child);  
    owner_document ← get_owner_document ptr;  
    adopt_node owner_document node;  
    insert_node ptr node reference_child  
  }"
```

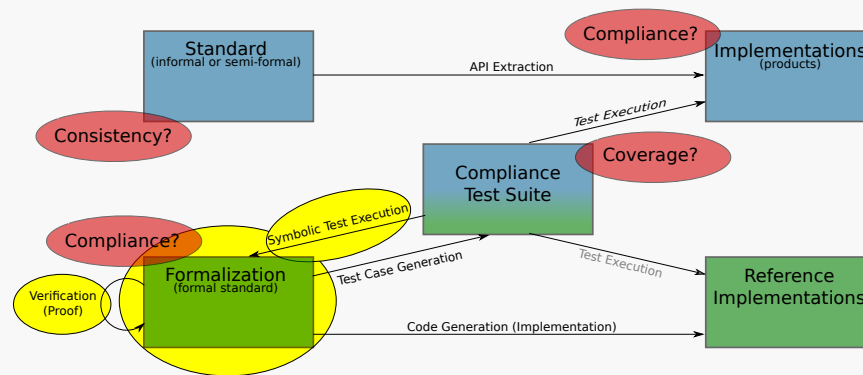
The Benefits of a Formal Standard



The Benefits of a Formal Standard



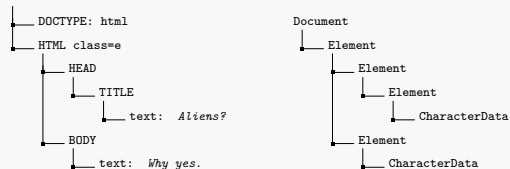
The Benefits of a Formal Standard



A Simple Functional Tree Datatype?

The node tree seems like it can be modeled by a simple functional tree datatype, with ...

- ❑ ... Document as roots
- ❑ ... Element as intermediate nodes
- ❑ ... CharacterData as leaves



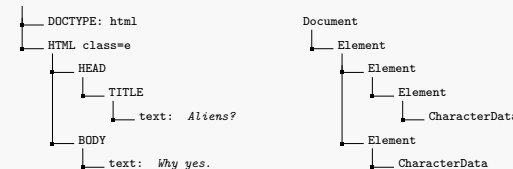
A Simple Functional Tree Datatype?

The node tree seems like it can be modeled by a simple functional tree datatype, with ...

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- ❑ ... CharacterData as leaves

No, because ...

- ❑ ... functions such as getParent
- ❑ API is pointer-heavy:



```
[CEReactions] Node insertBefore(Node node, Node? child);
```

Node Tree Properties

Starting with a map as heap, we need to ensure that the heap is actually a tree, meaning ...

- 1 ...nodes have maximal one parent
- 2 ...our graph is acyclic
- 3 ...all pointers are actually in the heap (no `NullPointerException`s)
- 4 ...the pointer lists are distinct

Node Tree Properties

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In the standard, all these properties are **implicit!**

A Formal Model in Isabelle/HOL

Highlights of our formal model:

- ❖ State-Exception-Monad to allow imperative function definitions
- ❖ Way of modeling object-orientation in higher-order logic
- ❖ Heap-representation with pointers and objects
- ❖ Formal model is executable and OO-extendable

A Formal Model in Isabelle/HOL

Logical definition:

```
record (⋅) Element = Node +
  tag_type :: tag_type
  child_nodes :: "(⋅) node_ptr list"
  attrs :: attrs
  shadow_root_opt :: "'shadow_root_ptr shadow_root_ptr option"

definition "get_attribute ptr k = do {m ← get_M ptr attrs; return (m k)}"
```

Recall insertBefore

```
[CEReactions] Node insertBefore(Node node, Node? child);
```

The `insertBefore(node, child)` method, when invoked, must return the result of `pre-inserting node into context object before child`.

To **pre-insert** a *node* into a *parent* before a *child*, run these steps:

1. Ensure **pre-insertion validity** of *node* into *parent* before *child*.
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  }"
```

Question:

Does `insertBefore` preserves distinctness of child nodes?

Example Proof

`insertBefore` preserves distinctness of child nodes

```
lemma insert_before_children_remain_distinct:
  assumes wellformed: "heap_is_wellformed h"
  and parent_known: "\parent. h \|- get_parent new_child \to_r Some parent \implies is_known_ptr parent"
  and known: "is_known_ptr ptr"
  and insert_before: "h \|- insert_before ptr new_child child_opt \to_h h2"
  shows "\ptr children. is_known_ptr ptr \implies h2 \|- get_child_nodes ptr \to_r children \implies distinct children"
proof -
  obtain ...
  h': "h \|- adopt_node owner_document new_child \to_h h'" and
  h2: "h' \|- insert_node ptr new_child reference_child \to_h h2"
  by ...
  have "\ptr children. is_known_ptr ptr \implies h' \|- get_child_nodes ptr \to_r children \implies distinct children"
  by ...
  moreover have "\ptr children. is_known_ptr ptr \implies h' \|- get_child_nodes ptr \to_r children"
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qed
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  by ...
qed
```

Tests: Our Formal Model Complies with the Standard

Compliance test (JavaScript) from the official suite on Github.

```
test(function() {
  var a = document.createElement('div');
  var b = document.createElement('div');
  var c = document.createElement('div');
  assert_throws('NotFoundError', () => {
    a.insertBefore(b, c);
  });
}, 'Calling \u2219insertBefore\u2219 with a \u2219reference' +
  '\u2219child\u2219 whose parent is not \u2219the \u2219context' +
  '\u2219node \u2219 must \u2219throw a \u2219NotFoundError.\u2219')
```

The same test formalized in HOL, using a state-exception-monad.

```
lemma "test (do {
  a \leftarrow document.createElement('div');
  b \leftarrow document.createElement('div');
  c \leftarrow document.createElement('div');
  assert_throws (NotFoundError,
    a.insertBefore(b, c))
}) Node_insertBefore_heap"
  by code_simp

(* 'Calling insertBefore with a reference
  child whose parent is not the context
  node must throw a NotFoundError.' *)
```

And Proofs: Generalizing Test Cases

```
lemma insert_before_reference_child_not_in_children:
  assumes "h |>get_parent child → r Some parent"
  and "ptr ≠ parent"
  and "¬is_character_data_ptr_kind ptr"
  and "h |>get_ancestors ptr → r ancestors"
  and "cast node ∉ set ancestors"
  shows "h |>insert_before ptr node (Some child) → e NotFoundError"
proof -
  have "h |>ensure_pre_insertion_validity node ptr (Some child) → e NotFoundError"
  using assms unfolding insert_before_def ensure_pre_insertion_validity_def
  by auto (simp | rule bind_returns_error_I2)+
  then show ?thesis
  unfolding insert_before_def by auto
qed
```

Showing Properties in Isabelle Using Test and Proof



Interactive Proofs

- ❑ able to show **generic** properties
- ❑ interactive proof (e.g.using induction)
- ❑ only small software stack needs to be trusted

Symbolic Execution (code_simp)

- ❑ able to show **grounded** properties
- ❑ fully automatic. can be slow for large examples
- ❑ only small software stack needs to be trusted

Code Execution (eval)

- ❑ able to show **grounded** properties
- ❑ fully automatic. fast
- ❑ large software stack needs to be trusted

Conclusion and Future Work

Tests:

- ❑ Generation of test cases using HOL-TestGen to
 - ❑ improve the compliance test suite
 - ❑ compare different implementations wrt their compliance to the standard

Proofs:

- ❑ Formalizing an emerging component model (Shadow DOM)
- ❑ Formalizing DOM security policies (e.g., Same Origin, CSP)
- ❑ Comparing the Shadow DOM to existing security policies (e.g., Same Origin, CSP)

Thank you for your attention!
Any questions or remarks?

Contact:

Dr. Achim D. Brucker and Michael Herzberg
Department of Computer Science
University of Sheffield
Regent Court
211 Portobello St.
Sheffield S1 4DP, UK

✉ la.brucker, mshertzberg1@sheffield.ac.uk
🌐 <https://www.mherzberg.de>



Bibliography



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In Cathrine Dubois and Burkhart Wolf, editors, *TAP 2018: Tests And Proofs*, number 10889 in Lecture Notes in Computer Science, pages 1–8. Springer-Verlag, 2018.

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