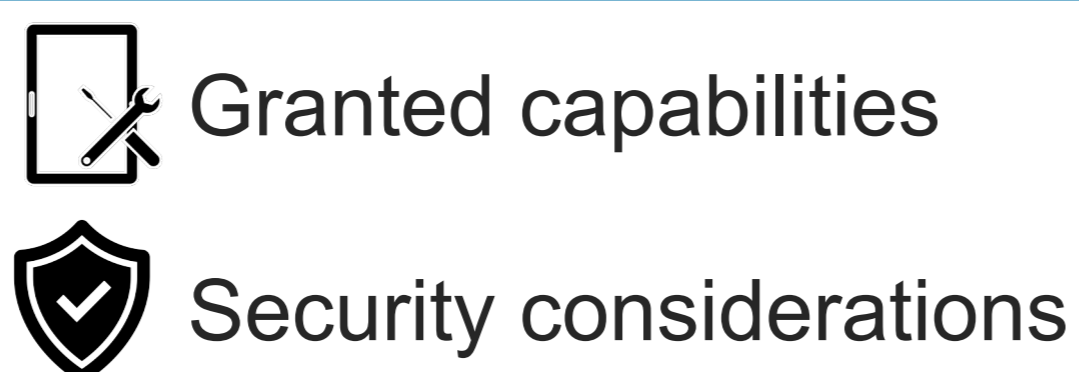


Nowadays, billions of books are digitally published based on the EPUB open technical standard. The standard's reliance on web technology translates in both a blessing and a curse, as leveraging accessible and proven web engines also implies the inheritance of their weaknesses. To shine a light on this issue, we subjected the EPUB ecosystem to a thorough evaluation.

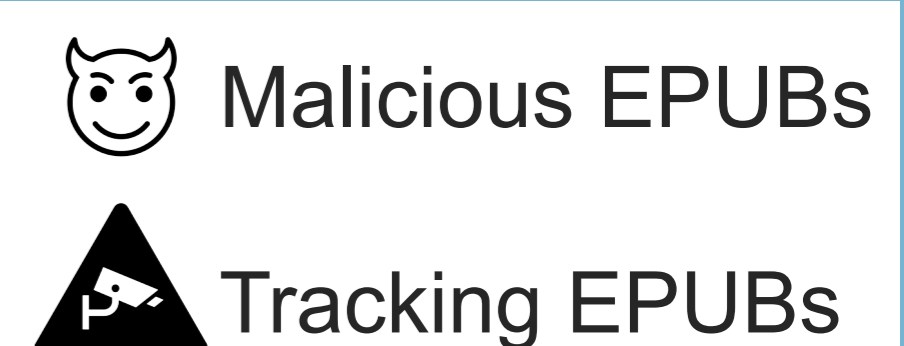


Read our paper, published at IEEE S&P 2021

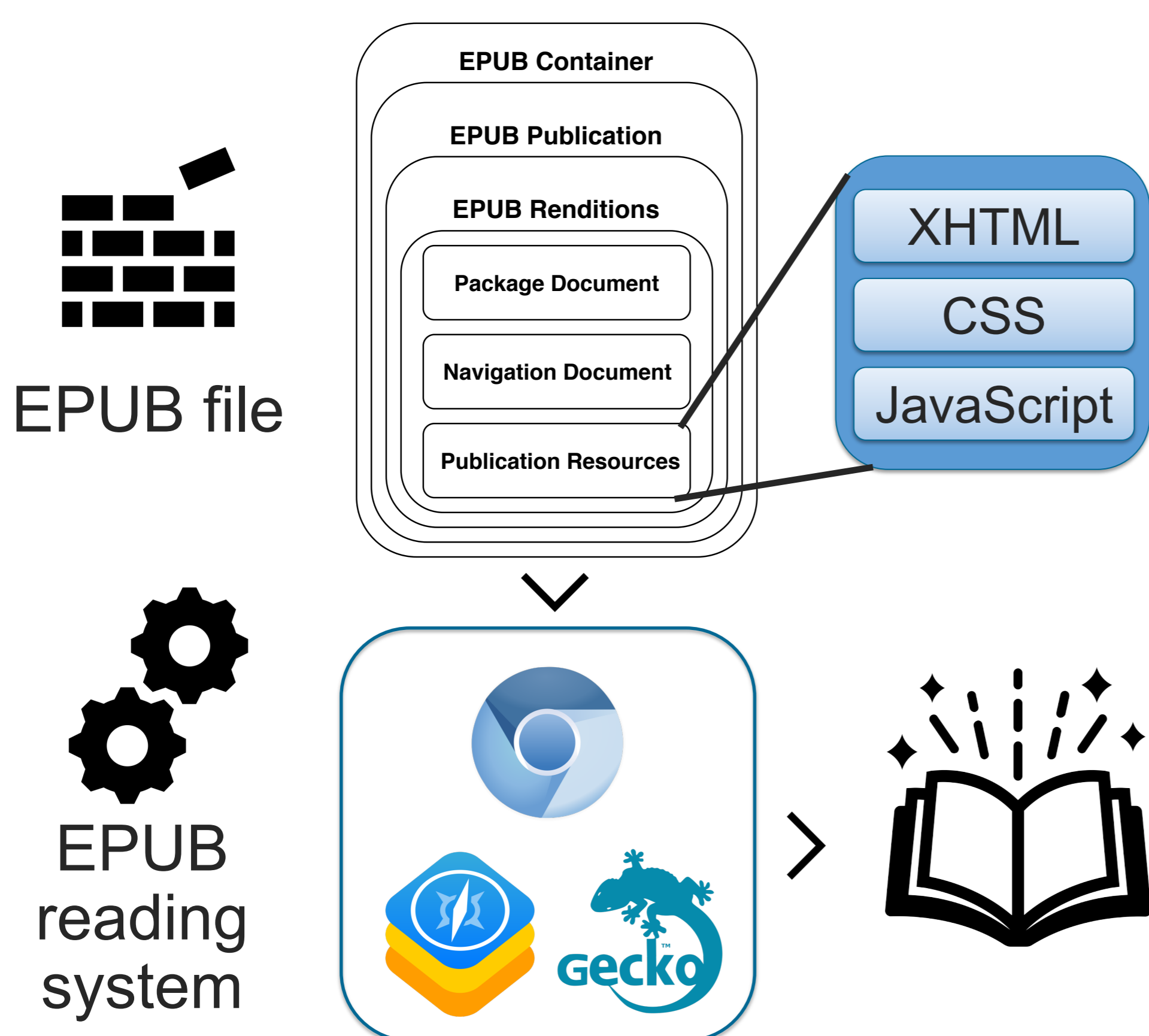
What is the state of freely available EPUB reading systems?



Are these capabilities being abused in the wild?



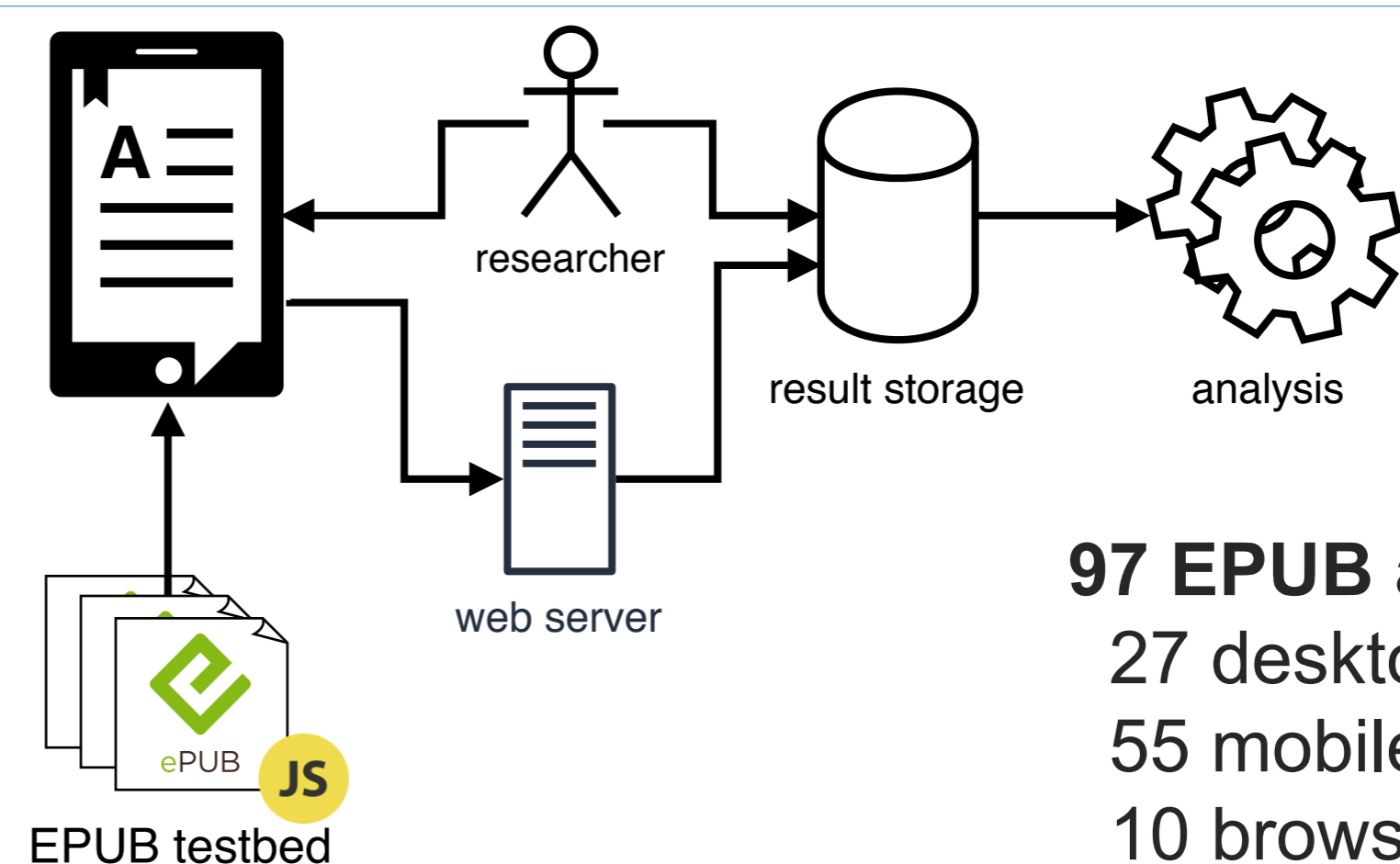
EPUB rendering



Security considerations

- User notification / consent for network activity
- Same-Origin Policy

Semi-automated EPUB evaluation testbed



97 EPUB applications
 27 desktop apps
 55 mobile apps
 10 browser extensions
 5 physical e-readers

Source code: <https://github.com/DistriNet/evil-epubs>

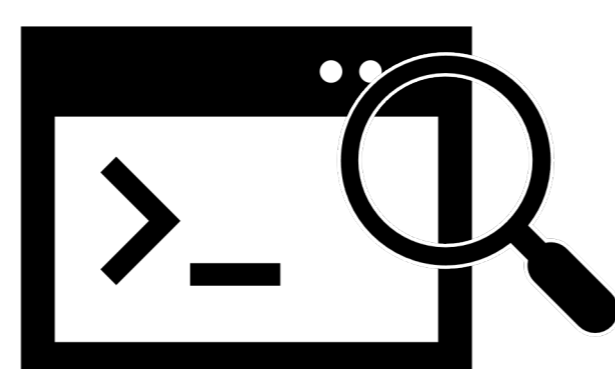
	Desktop	Smartphone	Browser	E-reader	Total
JavaScript execution	13 (48%)	22 (40%)	3 (30%)	1 (20%)	39 (40%)
Remote comm.	15 (56%)	20 (36%)	10 (100%)	1 (20%)	46 (47%)
Infer existence of local files	10 (37%)	6 (11%)	0	0	16 (16%)
Read content of local files	5 (19%)	3 (5%)	0	0	8 (8%)
URI handles	4 (15%)	10 (18%)	10 (100%)	0	24 (25%)
Insecure web engine	2 (7%)	0	0	1 (20%)	3 (3%)

± 50% not compliant with EPUB security considerations!

Case studies based on manual analysis

Apple Books (macOS)

- Symlink validation issue
- ➔ Persistent DoS
- ➔ User information disclosure



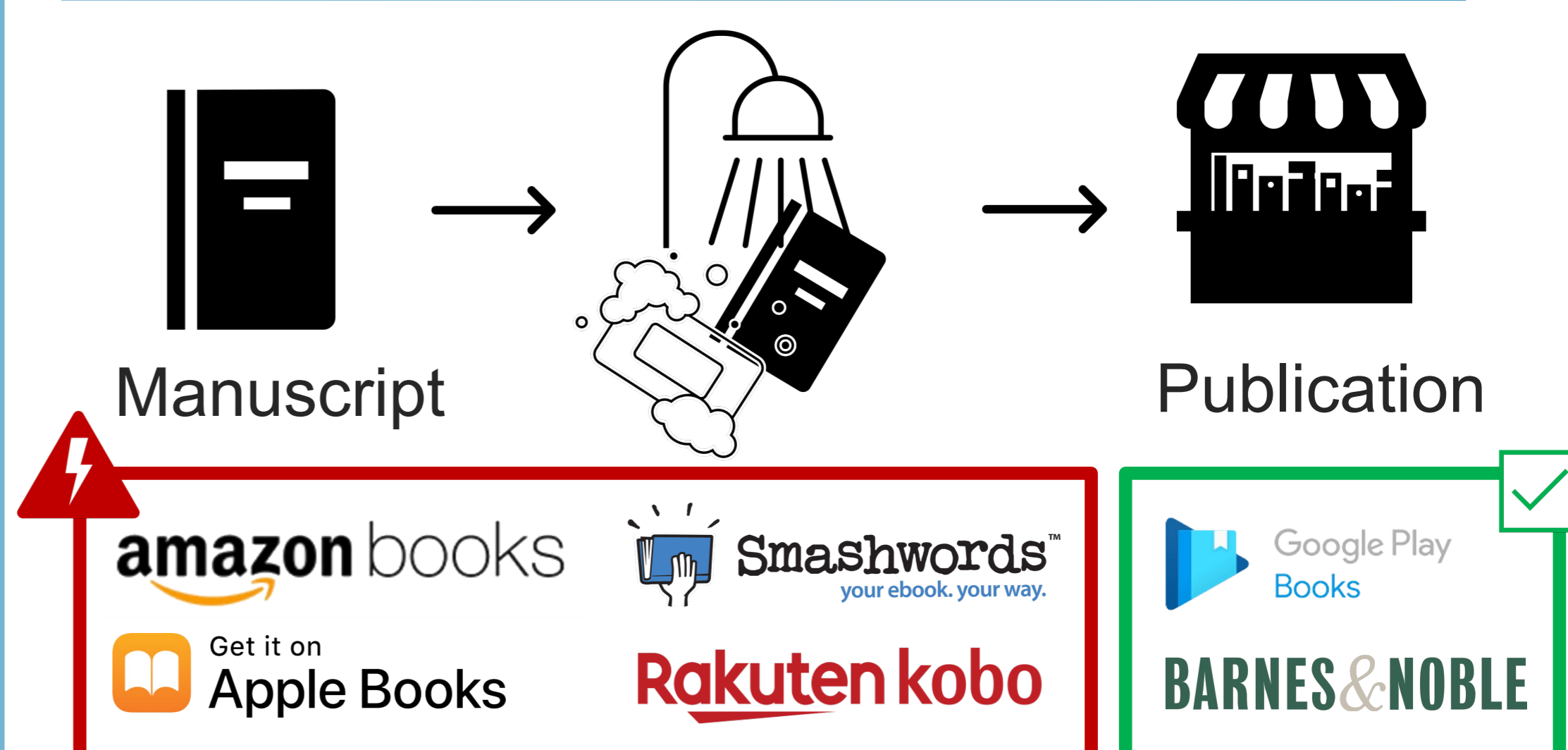
EPUBReader (Chrome, Firefox)

- CSP circumvention + <all_urls> permission
- ➔ Universal XSS

Amazon Kindle (physical e-reader)

- Input validation issue + publicly disclosed vulnerability
- ➔ Informationleaking

Self-published EPUB sanitization



94% of EPUB self-publishing market insufficiently sanitizes!