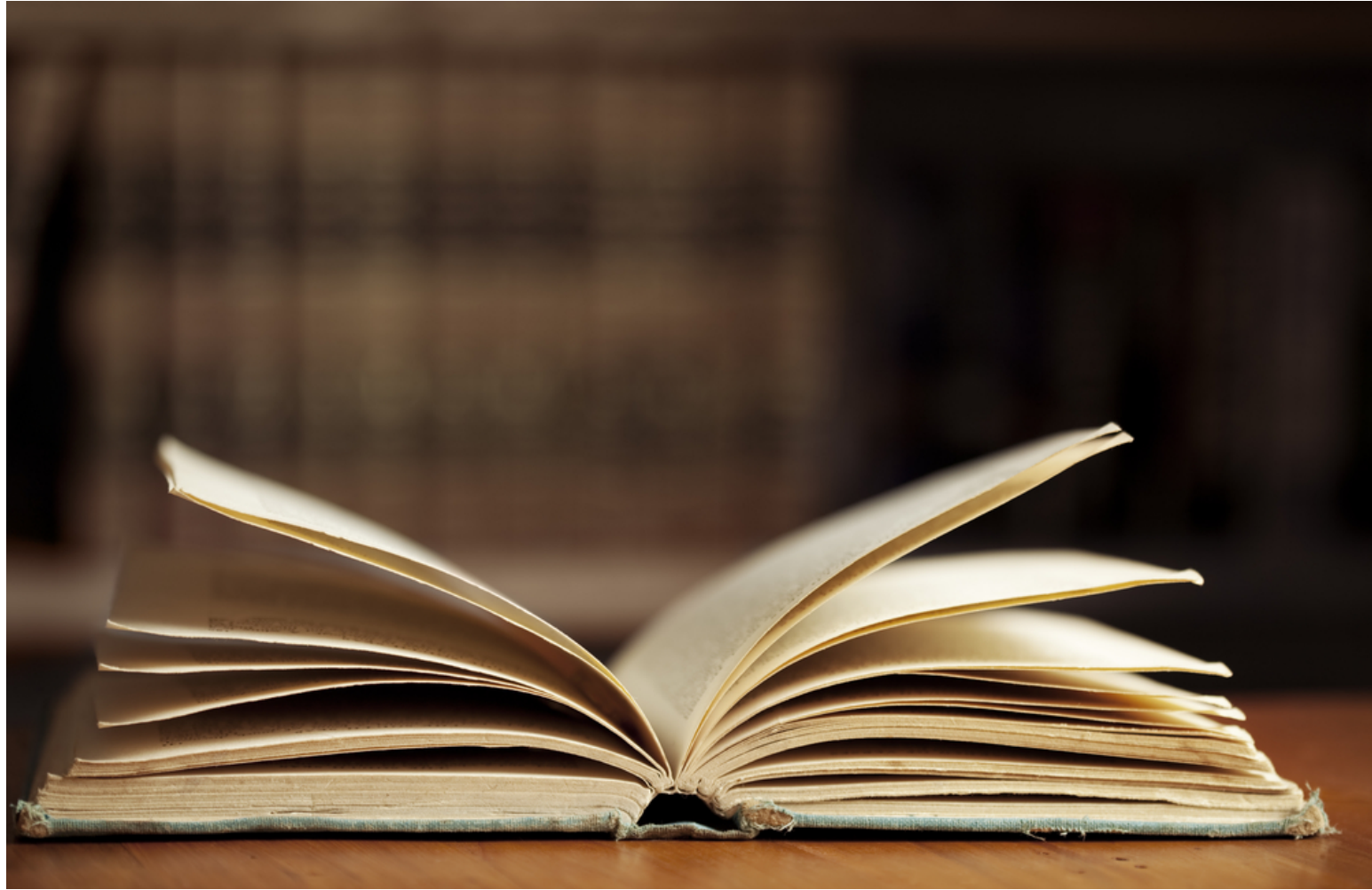


# The Open Source Fortress

# @iosifache

- Previous lives
  - 1.5 years in the Romanian Army
  - Tech lead in [a cybersec startup](#)
- Now software security engineer in [the Ubuntu Security Team](#)
- Bucharest-based
- Powered by Americanos
- Long-distance running as a hobby



# Roundcube Webmail

- Open source, browser-based IMAP client
- Hosted on [GitHub](#)
- With 5.2k stars (as per November 13, 2023)
- Written in XHTML, CSS, JavaScript (with jQuery), and PHP

## Q: What are we missing here?

1. `/installer/index.php` route stores the user-controlled configuration in `rcube->config`.
2. When an email with a non-standard format is received, `rcube::exec` executes the output of `getCommand`.

```

private static function getCommand($opt_name)
{
    static $error = [];

    $cmd = rcube::get_instance()->config->get($opt_name);

    if (empty($cmd)) {
        return false;
    }

    if (preg_match('/^(convert|identify)(\.exe)?$/i', $cmd)) {
        return $cmd;
    }

    // Executable must exist, also disallow network shares on Windows
    if ($cmd[0] != "\\\" && file_exists($cmd)) {
        return $cmd;
    }

    if (empty($error[$opt_name])) {
        rcube::raise_error("Invalid $opt_name: $cmd", true, false);
        $error[$opt_name] = true;
    }

    return false;
}

```

From `program/lib/Roundcube/rcube_image.php`

## A: Input sanitisation

- [CVE-2020-12641](#)
- Many vulnerable configuration items, leading to arbitrary code execution
- 7.66% EPSS and 9.8 CVSS
- [Used by APT28 to compromise Ukrainian organisations' servers](#)
- Added by CISA in the [Known Exploited Vulnerabilities Catalogue](#)

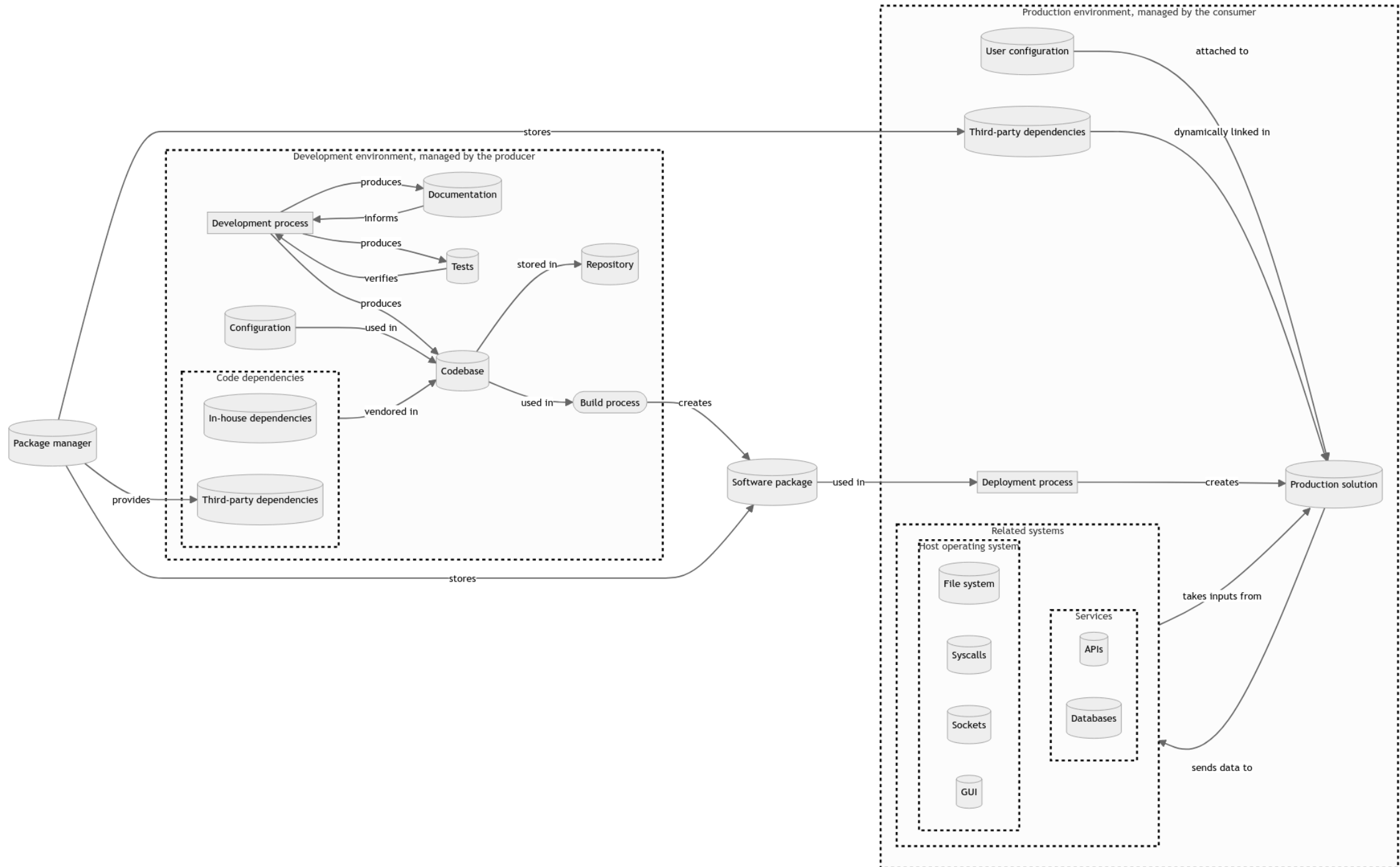
## But ... Was it preventable?

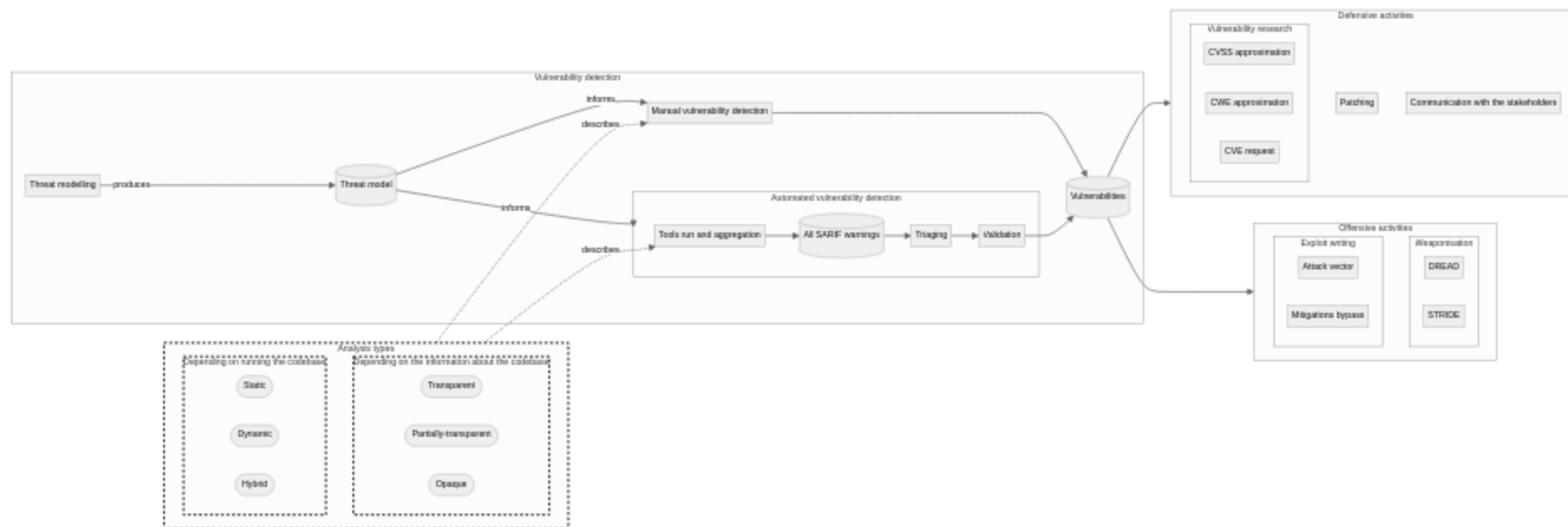
- Yes, but not with standard linters or scanners
- Taint analysis as a possible solution
  - `rcube->config` as a tainted data source
  - `rcube::exec` as a sensitive sink



# The Open Source Fortress

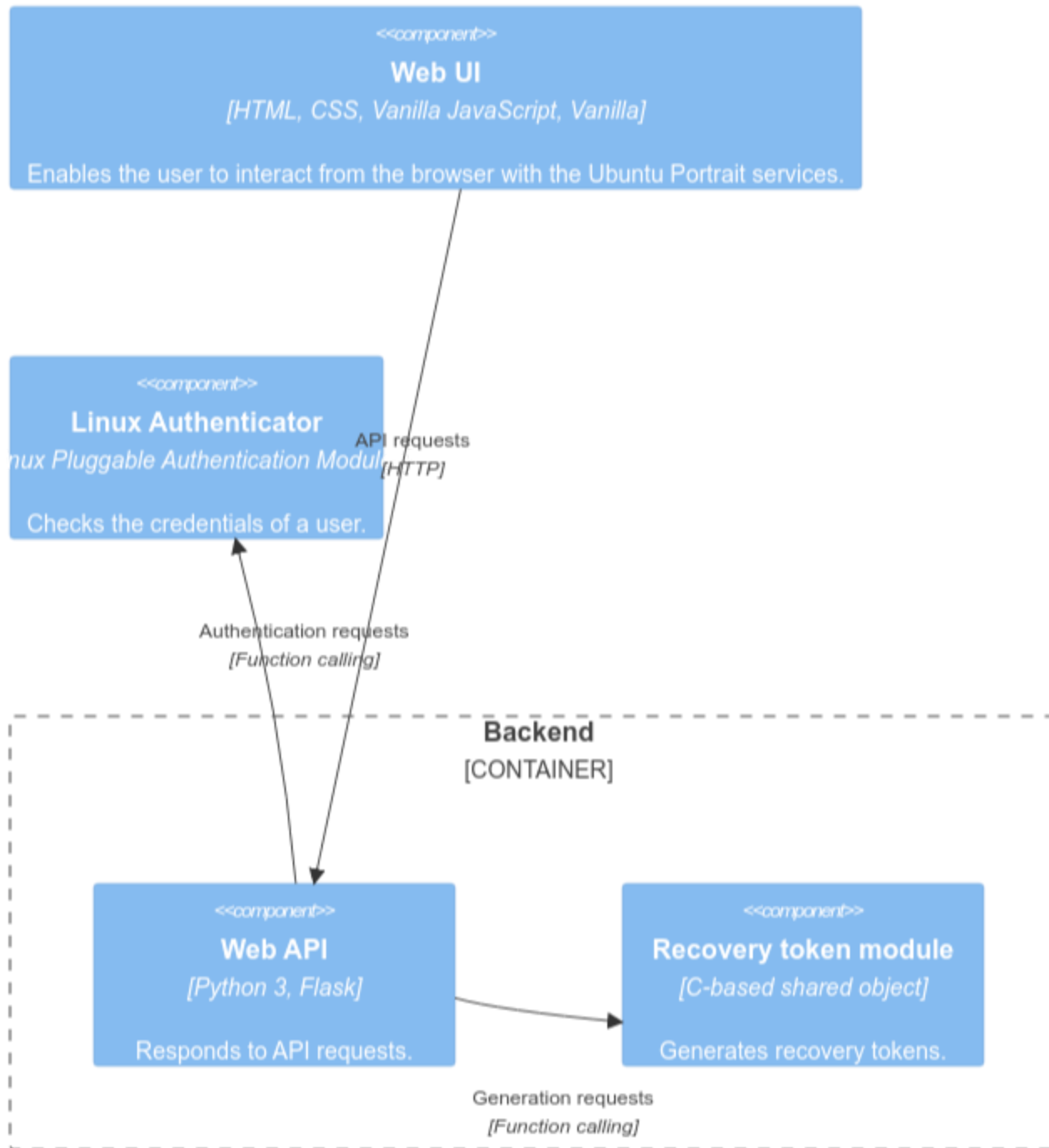
- Lots of OSS tools that can be used to proactively detect vulnerabilities
- Structure
  - Factual information
    - **General software and software security topics**
    - **Brief presentation of each analysis technique**
  - **Practical examples for analysing a vulnerable codebase**
    - Infrastructure and access
    - Documentations
    - Proposed solutions

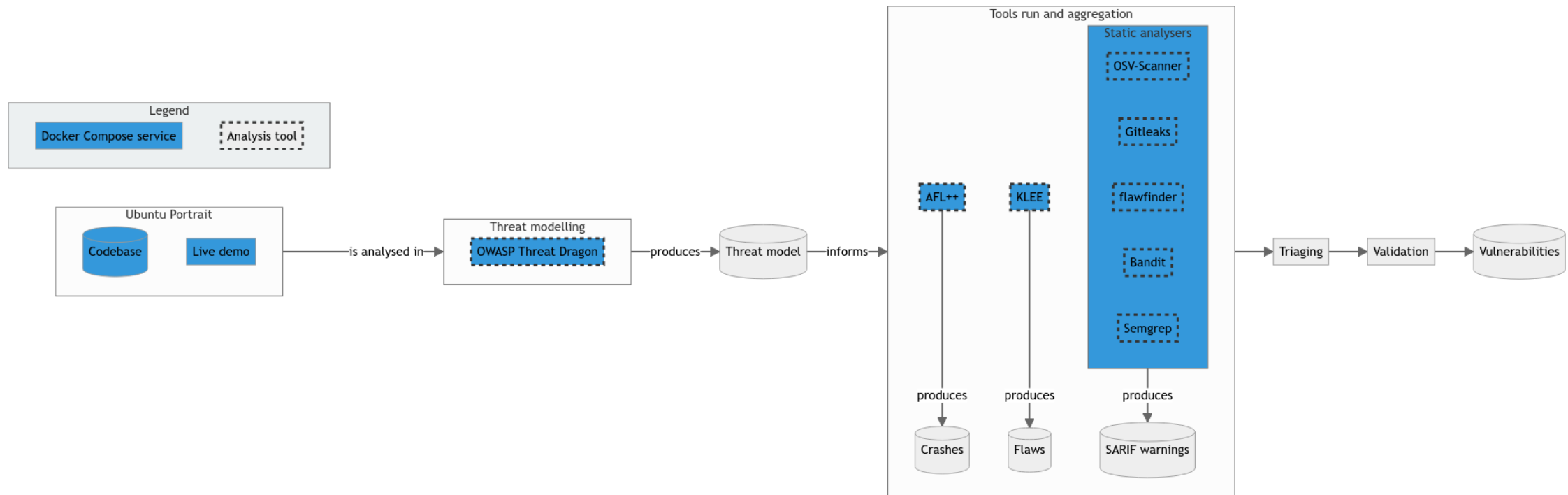




# Ubuntu Portrait

- [WebGoat](#)-like codebase
- *"lightweight piece of software that runs on an Ubuntu server and allows users to control it through their browsers"*
- On-premise deployment
- Written in Python and C
- 12+ embedded vulnerabilities



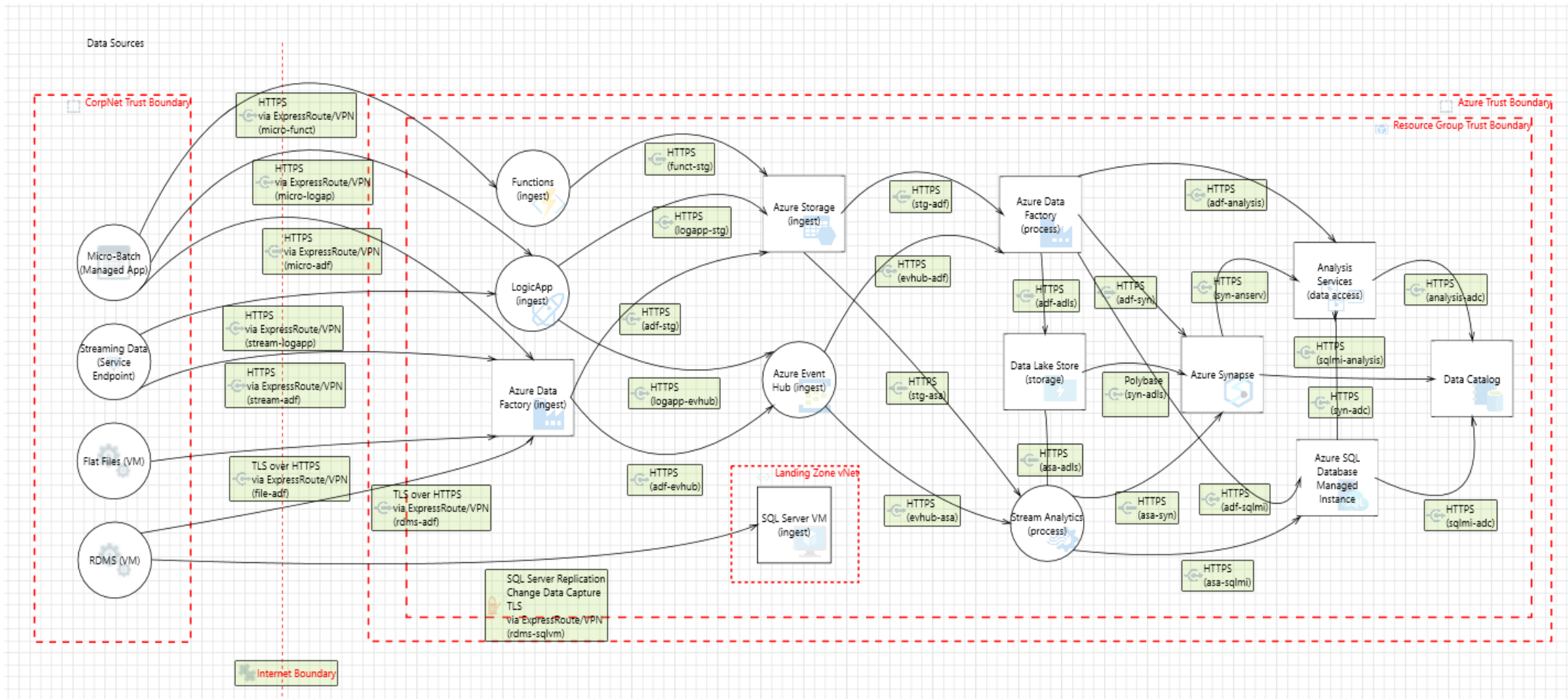




# Threat modelling

- Identifying asset and threats
  - What we need to defend?
  - What can go wrong?
- Advantages
  - Secure by design
  - Prioritisation
  - Stakeholder confidence booster
  - Legal requirement (e.g., USA and Singapore)





From [AzureArchitecture/threat-model-templates](https://github.com/AzureArchitecture/threat-model-templates)

# OWASP Threat Dragon

- Threat modelling tool backed by OWASP
- Usual process
  - i. Threat model creation
  - ii. Diagram creation: STRIDE, CIA
  - iii. Asset representation: stores, process, actor, data flow, trust boundaries
  - iv. Manual threat identification, with type, status, score, priority, description, and mitigation

**Demo**



"You do realize the key is under the mat."

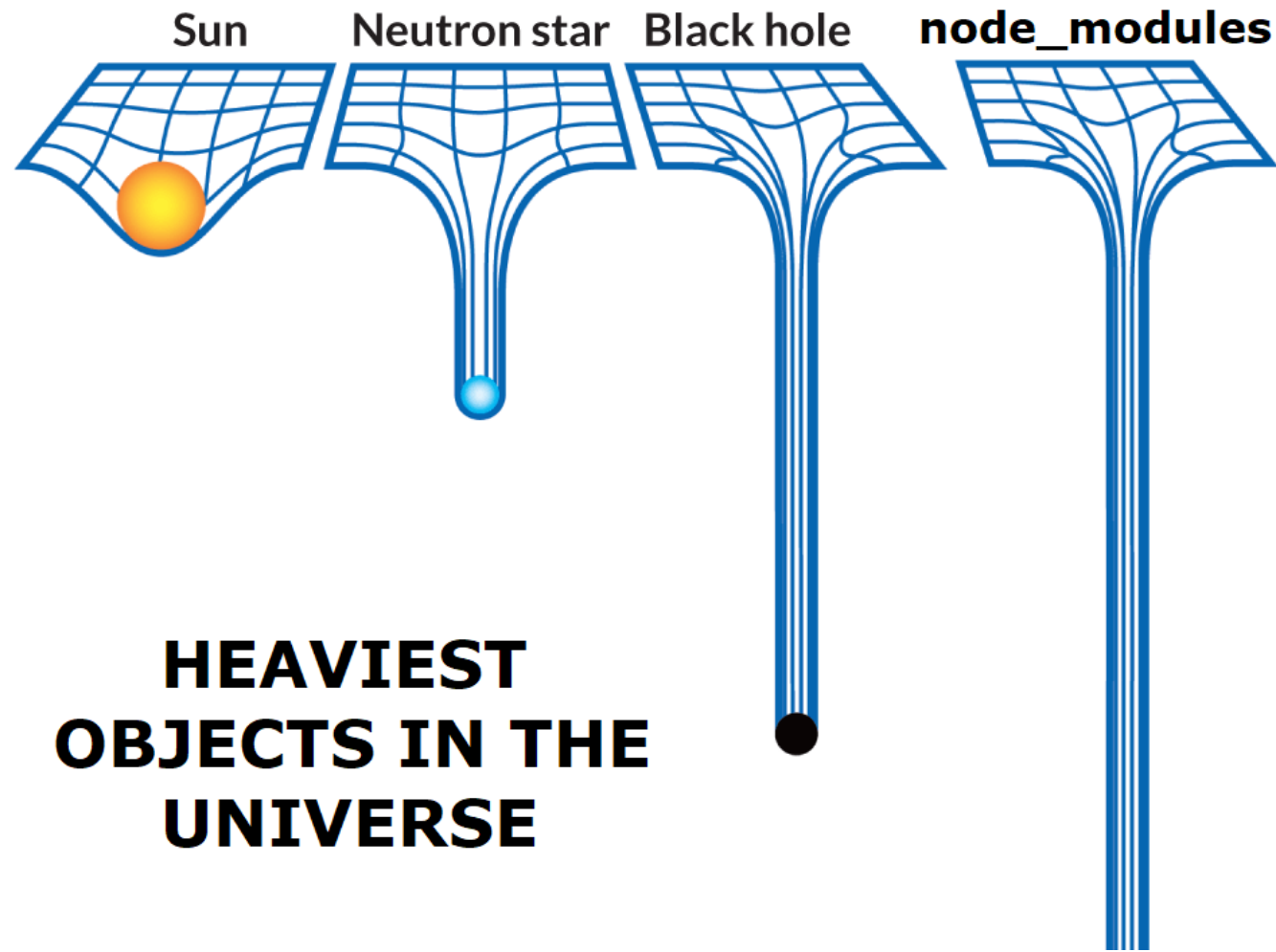
# Secret scanning

- Searching for specific patterns or entropy for a secret
- Secrets
  - API keys
  - Credentials
  - Tokens
- Community (generic) rules

# Gitleaks

- Detector for hardcoded secrets
- Analysis of the entire Git history
- Support for baselines and custom formats of secrets

**Demo**





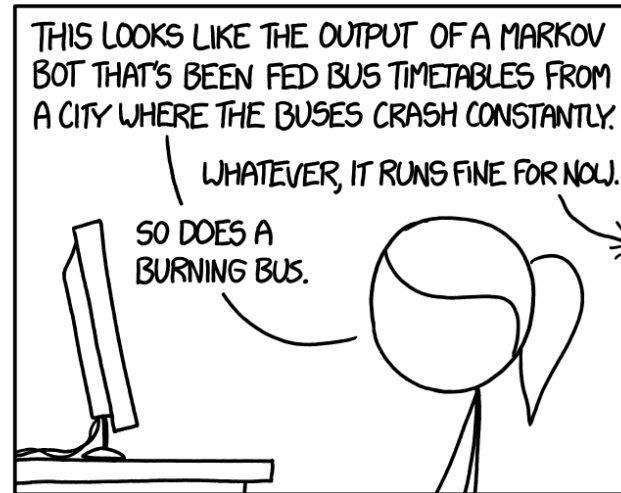
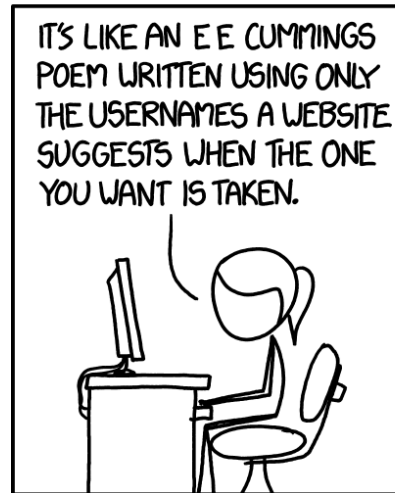
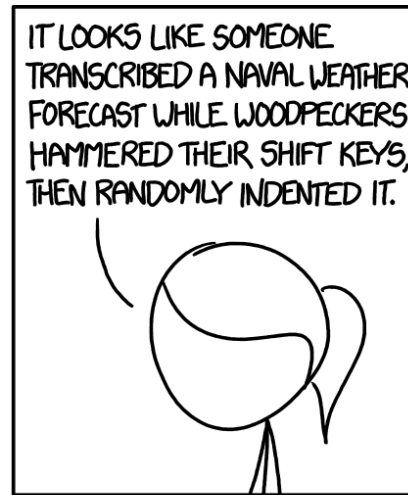
## Dependency scanning

- Iterating through all dependencies for finding their vulnerabilities
- Usage of the dependencies declaration list

# OSV-Scanner

- Client for [Google's OSV database](#), which embeds:
  - [GitHub Security Advisories](#)
  - [PyPA](#)
  - [RustSec](#)
  - [Global Security Database](#)
- Support for ignored vulnerabilities

**Demo**



# Linting

- Static analysis tool for finding issues before compiling/running the code
- Issues
  - Formatting
  - Grammar (for example, non-inclusive expressions)
  - Security

# Bandit

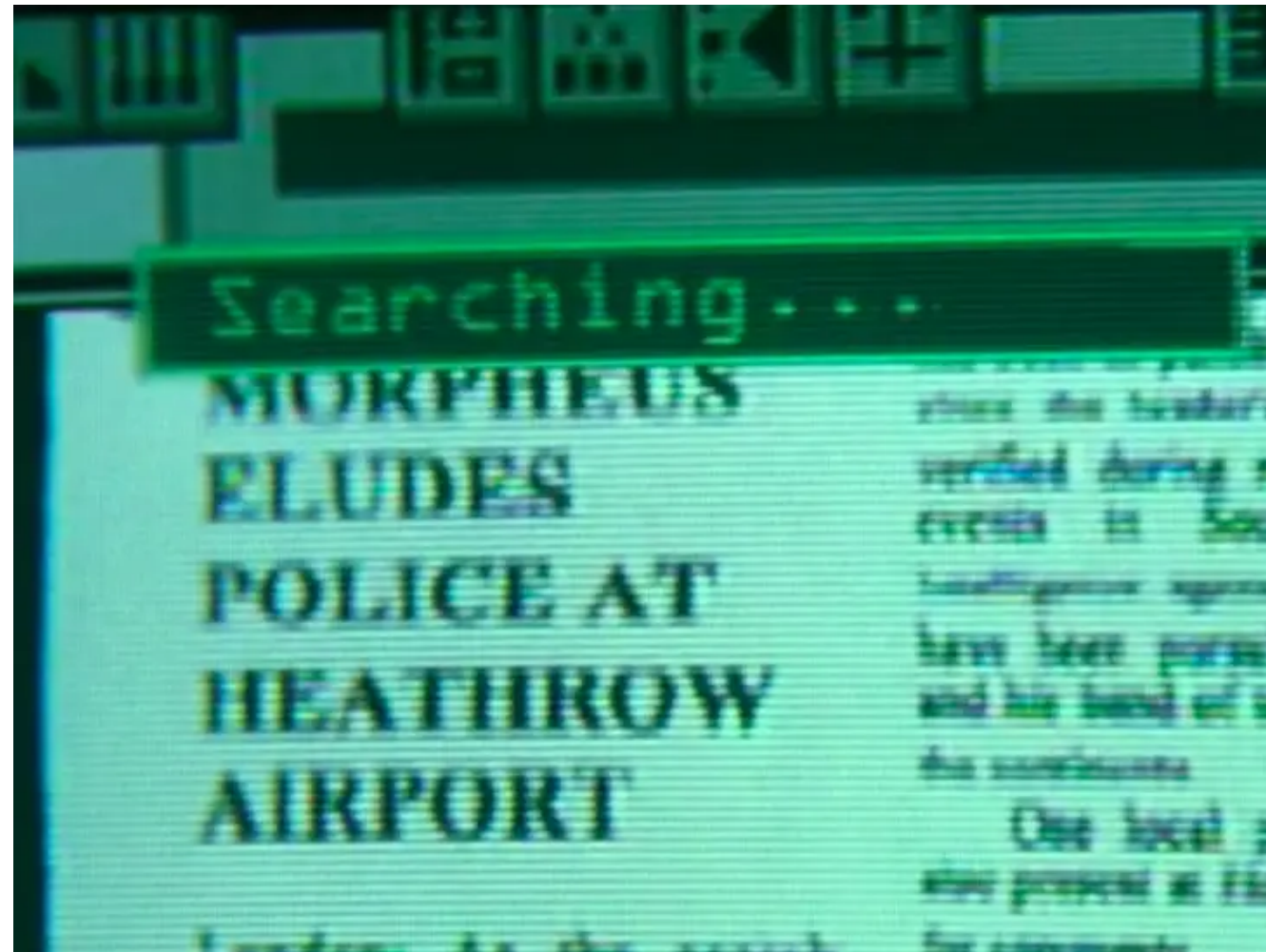
- Linter for Python
- Abstract syntax tree representation of the code
- Custom modules for:
  - Patterns of suspicious code
  - Deny lists of imports and function calls
  - Report generation
- Support for baselines

# flawfinder

- Linter for C
- Lexical scanning with detection of sensitive tokens

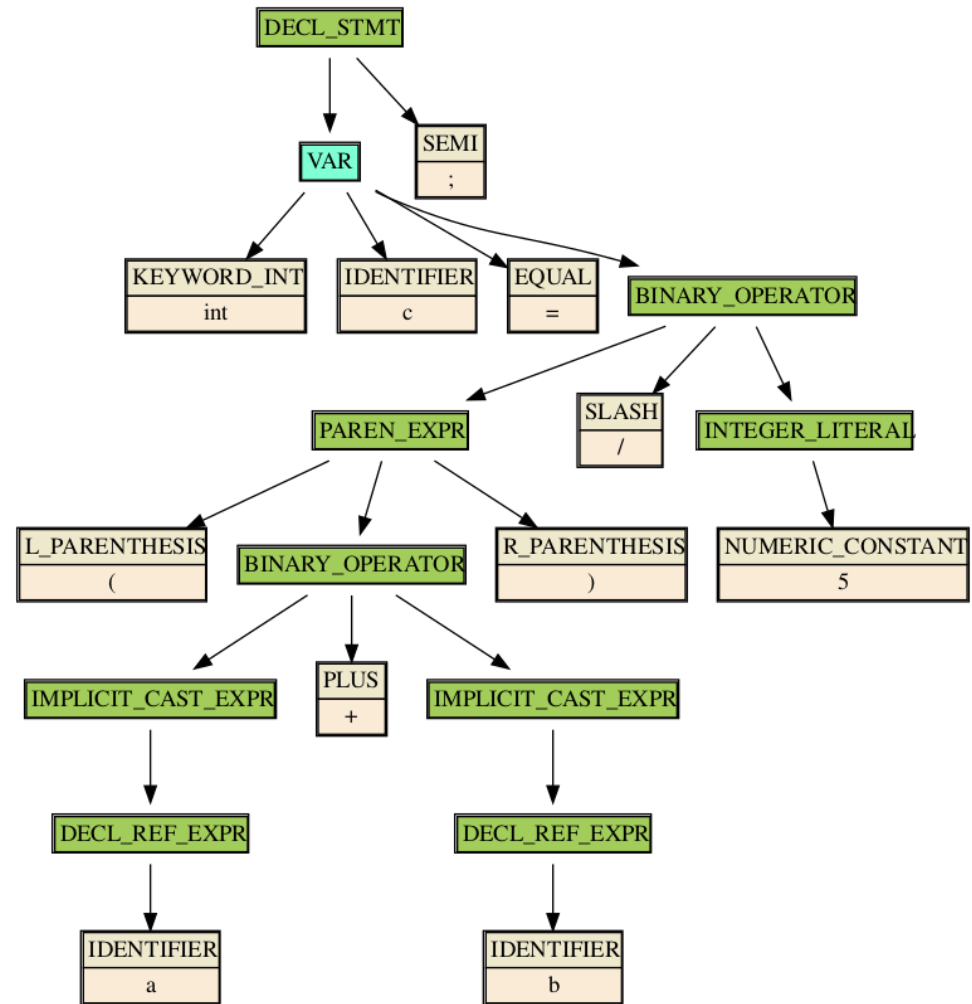
**Demo**





# Code querying

- Searchin a specific pattern in the codebase
- Optional abstract representation of the codebase
  - Abstract syntax trees
  - Control flow graphs
- Query types
  - Lexical
  - Regex
  - Data structures specific to the abstract representation
- Community queries (but generic)



From [Trail of Bit's "Fast and accurate syntax searching for C and C++"](#)

# Semgrep

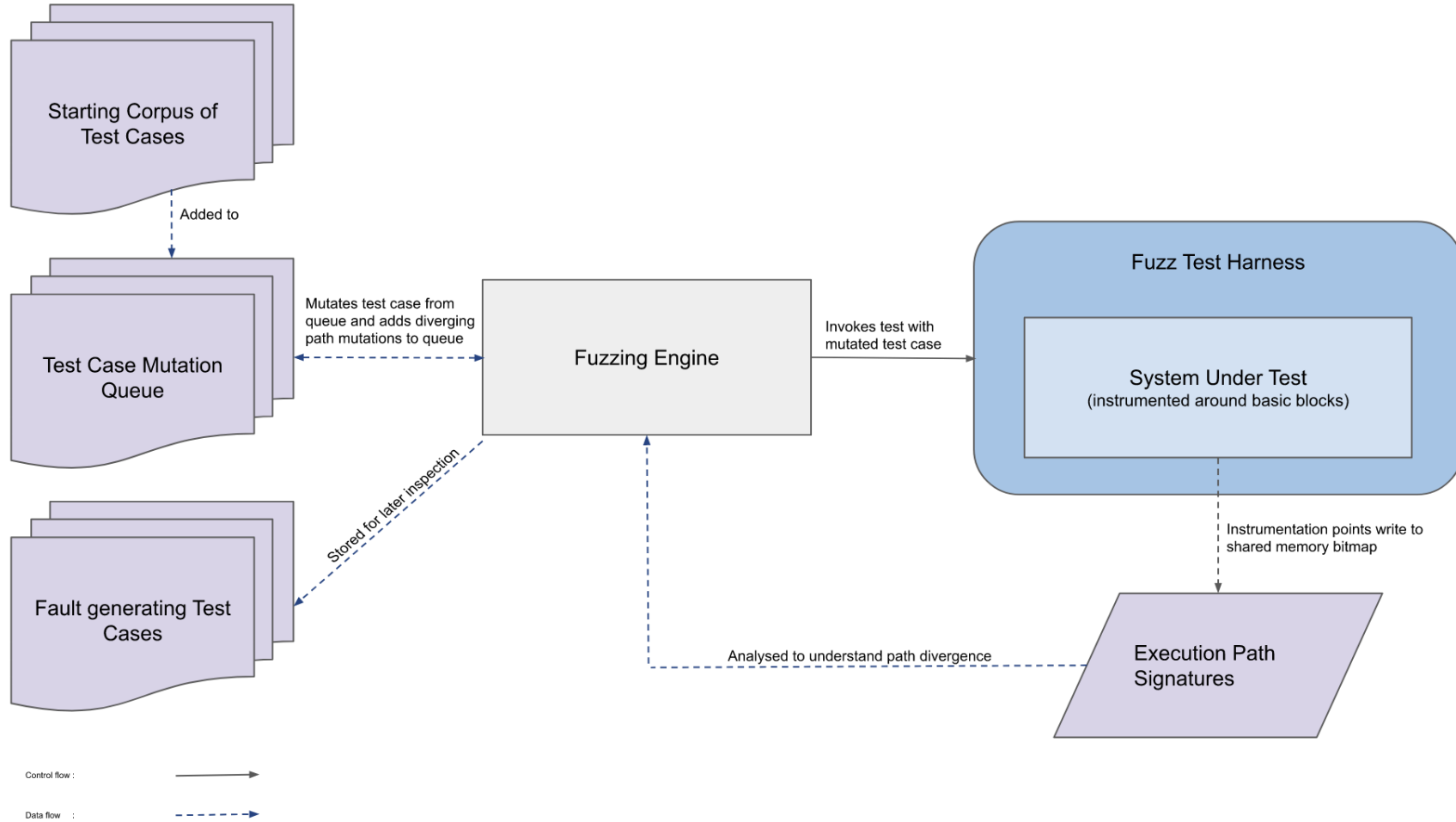
- (Partially) open-source code scanner
- Support for 30+ programming languages
- No prior build requirements
- No DSL for rules
- Default or third-party rules

**Demo**



# Fuzzing

- Running a program and offering random, unexpected inputs
- A crash = a security issue
- BFS traversal of the CFG
- Optimisation
  - Instrumenting the source code
  - Knowing the input format
  - Defining the states
  - Testing all input streams



From [AdaCore's "Finding Vulnerabilities using Advanced Fuzz testing and AFLplusplus v3.0"](#)



# AFL++

- An [American Fuzzy Lop \(AFL\)](#) fork
- Additional features compared to AFL
  - QEMU emulation
  - Persistent mode
  - Optimisations
- Embedded in [Google's OSS-Fuzz](#)

**Demo**



# Symbolic execution

- Investigating all CFG paths by replacing the concrete values with symbolic ones
- Components
  - Sources
  - Sinks
  - Patterns
- Path explosion problem

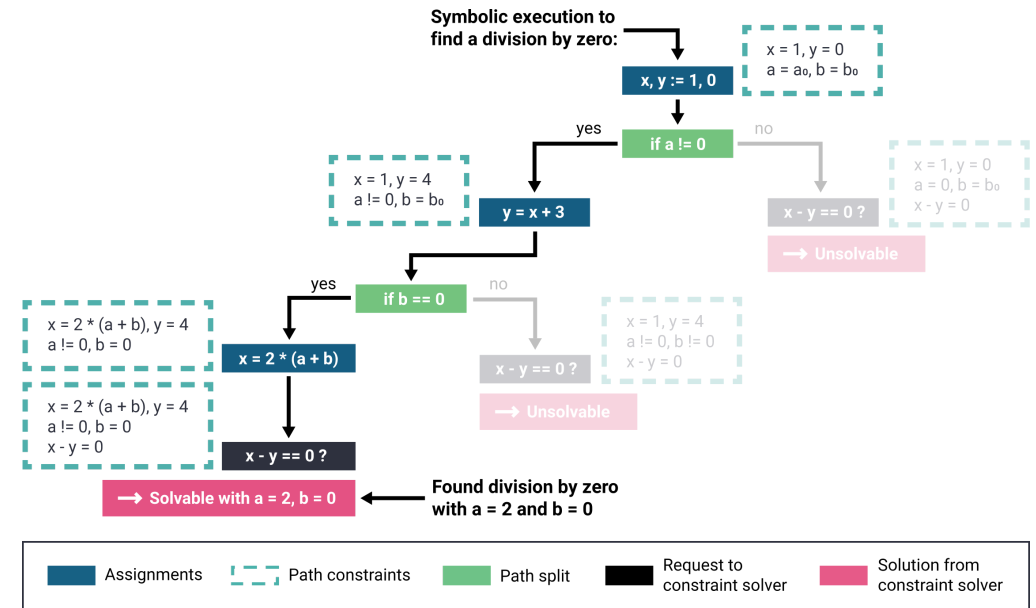
```

int f(int a, int b){
    int x = 1, y = 0;

    if (a != 0) {
        y = x + 3;
        if b == 0 {
            x = 2 * (a + b);
        }
    }

    return (a + b) / (x - y);
}

```



From symflower's "What is symbolic execution for software programs"

# KLEE

- Generic symbolic execution with security use cases
- Built on [LLVM](#)

# Demo

## Other techniques

- Stress/load testing
  - [JMeter](#) for many protocols and services
  - [k6](#) for Kubernetes
- Web dynamic analysis
  - [OWASP's Zed Proxy Attack](#)





**Programmer**

**Task that takes  
5 minutes**

**Can it be automated?**

# Security tooling automation

- [SARIF Multitool](#) for performing operations with SARIF files (merging, paging, querying, supressing, etc.)
- [Make](#) and [Poe the Poet](#) for running tasks
- IDE workflows (e.g., [VSCode tasks](#)) for running the tooling while coding
- `pre-commit` for managing Git pre-commit hooks
- `act` or [GitLab Runner](#) for running CI/CD workflows locally
- [GitHub Actions](#) or [GitLab pipelines](#) for running CI/CD workflows



# Security checklist I: Proactive vulnerability discovery

- ✓ Create a threat model.
- ✓ Choose a suite of security tools to scan your codebase.
- ✓ Automate the suite of security tools in local/development environments and CI/CD pipelines, with quality gates.
- ✓ Request the integration of your project with OSS-Fuzz.
- ↻ Periodically check for vulnerabilities in your dependencies.
- ↻ Constantly validate the warnings from your security tooling.
- ↻ Keep the threat model updated.

One-time activities are marked with ✓, and the recurrent ones with ↻.

## Security checklist II: Secure users

- ✓ Design your software to be secure by default.
- ✓ Have security recommendations for users.
- ✓ Create SBOMs.

One-time activities are marked with ✓, and the recurrent ones with ↺.

## Security checklist III: Established security reporting process

- ✓ Have a standardised, documented process for responding to vulnerabilities.
- ✓ Create a security policy with preferred way to contact and report format.
- ✓ Find backup security responders.
- ↻ Be transparent and verbose with the reported vulnerabilities: mention patching commits, attach security tags to issues, and request CVE IDs.

One-time activities are marked with ✓, and the recurrent ones with ↻.



