

Depending on Vulnerable Libraries

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A bit about me...

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 - 15 years information security experience
 - 10 years software development experience
 - SAST enthusiast
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What are we going to talk about?

- Why should we care?
- Patching programs
- What application teams can do
- Deep dive into dependency-check
- Usage scenarios
- Governance



Why should we care?

- CVE-2016-5000 Apache POI Information Disclosure via External Entity Expansion (XXE)
- CVE-2016-4216 Adobe XMP Toolkit for Java Information Disclosure via External Entity Expansion (XXE)
- CVE-2016-3081 Remote code execution vulnerability in Apache Struts when dynamic method invocation is enabled
- CVE-2015-8103 Remote code execution vulnerability in Jenkins remoting; related to the Apache commons-collections



Black Duck - Open Source Security Analysis

- The State of Open Source Security in Commercial Applications
 - https://info.blackducksoftware.com/rs/872-OLS-526/images/OSSAReportFINAL.pdf
- 95% of applications include open source
- 67% of applications contained open source vulnerabilities
- Average age of open source vulnerability identified: 1,894 days



OWASP Top 10 2013

- Most critical web application risks
- A9 Using components with known vulnerabilities
 - Prevalence: Widespread
 - Detectability: Difficult
- Difficult for 4 reasons
 - Awareness
 - Visibility
 - Lack of tooling in 2012/2013



Patching Programs

- Generally do not cover application dependencies
 - Lack of awareness of 3rd party or FOSS application dependencies
 - Patching teams cannot push patches
- Patching application dependencies requires
 - Possible code changes
 - Full regression testing



Enter OWASP dependency-check

- Project stated December 2011 (first published in 2012)
- Performs Software Composition Analysis
 - Reports known vulnerabilities
- Easy solution to the OWASP 2013 Top 10 A9 Using components with known vulnerabilities
- Works as:
 - Maven Plugin

Jenkins Plugin

Ant Task

Gradle Plugin

SBT Plugin

Command Line



Language/Technology Support

- Fully supported: Java & .NET
- Experimental Analyzers:
 - CocoaPods
 - Swift Package Manager
 - Python
 - PHP (composer)
 - Node.js
 - Ruby



OWASP dependency-check

HOW DOES IT WORK?



Vulnerability Data Source

- National Vulnerability Database (NVD)
 - https://nvd.nist.gov
- Contains a listing of Common Vulnerability and Exposures (CVE)
- Each CVE entry contains
 - A description of the vulnerability or exposure
 - A Common Vulnerability Scoring System (CVSS) score
 - A list of the affected platforms identified by their Common Platform Enumeration (CPE)



Library Identification

 Reporting on known/published vulnerabilities requires the correct identification of the libraries used



Library Identification Problems

- Development & Security use different identifiers
- Development (GAV coordinates):
 - org.springframework:spring-core:3.2.0.RELEASE
- Security uses Common Platform Enumeration (CPE):
 - cpe:/a:springsource:spring_framework:3.2.0
 - cpe:/a:pivotal:spring_framework:3.2.0
 - cpe:/a:pivotal_software:spring_framework:3.2.0
- No publicly available database exists to map between the two



Evidence Based Identification

- Evidence is extracted from dependencies
 - File name, manifest, POM, package names, etc.
 - Evidence is grouped into Vendor, Product, and Version collections
- Local copy of the NVD CVE is maintained
- Lucene Index of the CPE information is created
- Evidence collected is used to search the index and identify the library by CPE



Evidence Based Identification Issues

- False Positives
 - Evidence extracted may cause incorrect identification

- False Negatives
 - If key elements are not included in the dependency (e.g. jar, dll) the library will not be identified and may result in un-reported risk



Dealing with False Positives

 Invalid dependency identification can be resolved using a suppression file:



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USING DEPENDENCY-CHECK



Onboarding an Application

- Basic steps
 - Configure plugin
 - Proxy configuration
 - Run initial scan
 - Create and configure a suppression file (if needed)
 - Plan the upgrade for identified vulnerable components



OWASP dependency-check

DEMO



Use Cases for dependency-check

Prove the existence of the problem

Baseline test when conducting POCs with commercial solutions

 OWASP dependency-check is used as the primary tool to identify known vulnerable components



Enterprise Deployments

- Use a centralized database to maintain the local copy of the NVD
 - Single instance of dependency-check used to update
 - Scanning instances do not need to update
- Use an internal Nexus instead of Maven Central
- Run dependency-check within their Cl
- Continuous monitoring/reporting using OWASP dependencycheck sonar plugin, OWASP dependency-track, or ThreadFix



Vulnerable Dependencies as Code Quality

- Fail a build if known vulnerabilities are detected
 - Jenkins, gradle, maven, ant plugins

- Put security into your code quality metrics
 - OWASP dependency-check sonar plugin



Governance

- Known vulnerable dependencies are only one part of the software composition problem
- Organizations should:
 - Control what dependencies are allowed
 - Cleared by architecture, legal, and security reviews
 - Must be easy/quick to engage the governance process



OWASP dependency-check

QUESTIONS?



More Information

- OWASP dependency-check
 - http://jeremylong.github.io/DependencyCheck/
- OWASP dependency-track
 - https://github.com/stevespringett/dependency-track
- OWASP dependency-check-sonar-plugin
 - https://github.com/stevespringett/dependency-check-sonar-plugin



More Information

- Related Projects
 - Ruby Bundler-Audit
 - Retire.js
 - Node Security Project

