1. ZAP:

Client-side bypassing:

Total time/vulnerabilities:

Time to plan and run test cases: 7 hours 51 minutes

Vulnerabilities found: 2

Number of vulnerabilities/hour : 0.255 vulns/hours

1. **ASVS V5.1 Input Validation**

   Unique ID: 5.1.1-0 CWE 235: Improper Handling of Extra Parameters

   Repeatable steps:

   1. If not already running, start/run OpenEMR.

   2. Open ZAP and create a new connection by selecting “Manual Explore”.

   3. In “URL to explore”, enter: ‘http://localhost’. Leave “Enable HUD” unchecked, and then press “Launch Browser” to open your browser of choice. When the browser opens, if “Welcome to the ZAP HUD” appears, select “Continue to your target”.

   4. Login with your admin account, unless changed, the credentials should be “admin” for the username, and “pass” for the password.

   5. Select Finder in the topmost bar.

   6. In the text box after “Search:” on the right-hand side, input “test”.

   7. Back in ZAP, in the left menu, navigate to the recent request:

   Under “Sites”, click “http://localhost”.

   Next, in the dropdown, select “interface”.

   Next, in the dropdown, select “main”.

   Next, in the dropdown, select “finder”.

   Now, right click on “GET:dynamic_finder_ajax.php …” and select “Break…”

   8. In the Add Breakpoint dialog, change the value to http://localhost/interface/main/finder/dynamic_finder_ajax.php

9. Select Save

10. Go back to OpenEMR and input the letter t into the same Search bar.

11. In ZAP, go to the Header portion of the Break text box. Find the string &sSearch=t&, replace it with &sSearch=' or 1=1 --&

12. Then, select the Play button on ZAP until the button is disabled.

Expected results:

1. Deny the request or show no patients on the table.

2. ASVS V5.1 Input Validation

Unique ID: 5.1.1-1

CWE 235: Improper Handling of Extra Parameters

Repeatable steps:

1. If not already running, start/run OpenEMR.

2. Open ZAP and create a new connection by selecting “Manual Explore”.

3. In “URL to explore”, enter: ‘http://localhost’. Leave “Enable HUD” unchecked, and then press “Launch Browser” to open your browser of choice. When the browser opens, if “Welcome to the ZAP HUD” appears, select “Continue to your target”.

4. Login with your admin account, unless changed, the credentials should be “admin” for the username, and “pass” for the password.

5. Select Reports, Then Visits. Then, Daily Report.

6. Select Submit.

7. Back in ZAP, in the left menu, navigate to the recent request:

Under “Sites”, click “http://localhost”.

Next, in the dropdown, select “interface”.

Next, in the dropdown, select “reports”.

Now, right click on “GET:daily_summary_report.php …” and select “Break…”

8. Select Save in the Add Breakpoint dialog.

9. Go back to OpenEMR and select the Submit button again..

10. In ZAP, go to the Body portion of the Break text boxes. Change &form_provider=& to &form_provider=' or 1=1 --& .

11. Then, select the Play button on ZAP until the button is disabled.

Expected results:

1. Deny the request and/or show nothing in the table.

3. **ASVS V5.3 Output Encoding and Injection Prevention**

Unique ID: 5.3.3-0

CWE 79: Product does not neutralize input.

Repeatable steps:

1. If not already running, start/run OpenEMR.

2. Open ZAP and create a new connection by selecting “Manual Explore”.

3. In “URL to explore”, enter: ‘http://localhost’. Leave “Enable HUD” unchecked, and then press “Launch Browser” to open your browser of choice. When the browser opens, if “Welcome to the ZAP HUD” appears, select “Continue to your target”.

4. Login with your admin account, unless changed, the credentials should be “admin” for the username, and “pass” for the password.

5. At the top right of the page, select the search bar, enter “test” and press the search icon.

6. Back in ZAP, in the left menu, navigate to the recent request:

Under “Sites”, click “http://localhost”.

Next, in the dropdown, select “interface”.

Next, in the dropdown, select “main”.

Next, in the dropdown, select “finder”.

Now, right click on “GET:dynamic_finder.php(search_any)” and select “Break…”

7. In the “Add Breakpoint” box,edit the “String” like so:

http://localhost/interface/main/finder/dynamic_finder.php\?search_any

Then press “Save”

8. Go back to your web browser where you made the search request. Enter in the following into your Search Bar:

<script>alert('XSS')</script>

Then press the search icon.

9. ZAP should bring up a “Break” tab located in the menu where the “Quick Start” tab is. On this screen, you should see a menu that says “Method” with a drop down icon. Click it and select “POST”

10. You should now see: “search_any=<script>alert('XSS')</script>”

11. Now, back in your browser, continue to press “Step” until the request is finished.

Expected results:

1. The script should not execute and no alert box should appear.

4. **ASVS V5.3 Output Encoding and Injection Prevention**

Unique ID: 5.3.8-0

CWE 78: Product does not Neutralize OS Command input.

Repeatable steps:

1. If not already running, start/run OpenEMR.

2. Open ZAP and create a new connection by selecting “Manual Explore”.

3. In “URL to explore”, enter: ‘http://localhost’. Leave “Enable HUD” unchecked, and then press “Launch Browser” to open your browser of choice. When the browser opens, if “Welcome to the ZAP HUD” appears, select “Continue to your target”.

4. Login with your admin account, unless changed, the credentials should be “admin” for the username, and “pass” for the password.

5. At the top right of the page, select the search bar, enter “test” and press the search icon.

6. Back in ZAP, in the left menu, navigate to the recent request:

Under “Sites”, click “http://localhost”.

Next, in the dropdown, select “interface”.

Next, in the dropdown, select “main”.

Next, in the dropdown, select “finder”.

Now, right click on “GET:dynamic_finder.php(search_any)” and select “Break…”

7. In the “Add Breakpoint” box,edit the “String” like so:

http://localhost/interface/main/finder/dynamic_finder.php\?search_any

Then press “Save”

8. Go back to your web browser where you made the search request. Enter in the following into your Search Bar:
; ls or | dir

Then press the search icon.

9. ZAP should bring up a “Break” tab located in the menu where the “Quick Start” tab is. On this screen, you should see a menu that says “Method” with a drop down icon. Click it and select “POST”

10. You should now see: “search_any=; ls or | dir”

11. Now, back in your browser, continue to press “Step” until the request is finished.

Expected results:

1. The OS command should not execute and no data should appear from the server.

5. **ASVS V5.1 Input Validation**

Unique ID: 5.1.5-0

CWE 601: Link to external sites are accepted from the user.

Repeatable steps:

1. If not already running, start/run OpenEMR.

2. Open ZAP and create a new connection by selecting “Manual Explore”.

3. In “URL to explore”, enter: ‘http://localhost’. Leave “Enable HUD” unchecked, and then press “Launch Browser” to open your browser of choice. When the browser opens, if “Welcome to the ZAP HUD” appears, select “Continue to your target”.

4. Login with your admin account, unless changed, the credentials should be “admin” for the username, and “pass” for the password.

5. At the top right of the page, select the search bar, enter “test” and press the search icon.

6. Back in ZAP, in the left menu, navigate to the recent request:

Under “Sites”, click “http://localhost”.

Next, in the dropdown, select “interface”.

Next, in the dropdown, select “main”.

Next, in the dropdown, select “finder”.

Now, right click on “GET:dynamic_finder.php(search_any)” and select “Break…”

7. In the “Add Breakpoint” box,edit the “String” like so:

http://localhost/interface/main/finder/dynamic_finder.php\?search_any

Then press “Save”

8. Go back to your web browser where you made the search request. Enter in the following into your Search Bar:
test

Then press the search icon.

9. ZAP should bring up a “Break” tab located in the menu where the “Quick Start” tab is. You should see the following:

GET
http://localhost/interface/main/finder/dynamic_finder.php?search_any=%3B%20ls%20or%20%7C%20dir HTTP/1.1

10. Change it to: GET https://www.google.com HTTP/1.1

11. In ZAP, at the top menu bar, find the button that looks like a play button, that when hovered over, says: “Submit and Continue to NextBreakpoint” and press it.

12. Now, back in your browser, continue to press “Step” until the request is finished.

Expected results:

1. The page should return a message saying “No matching records found”.

Fuzzing

Total time/vulnerabilities Fuzzing:

Time to run ZAP scan: 22 minutes

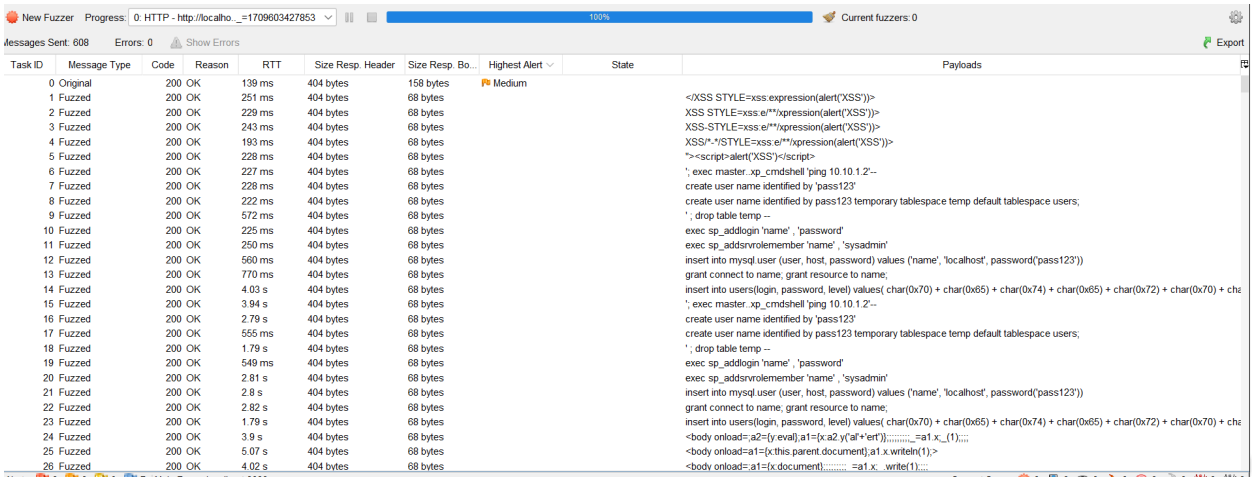
Time run test cases: 3 hours 57 minutes

Vulnerabilities found: 5

Number of vulnerabilities/hour : 1.266

Test 1:

Screenshot of the fuzzing results for test case 1 for the 4 rulesets.



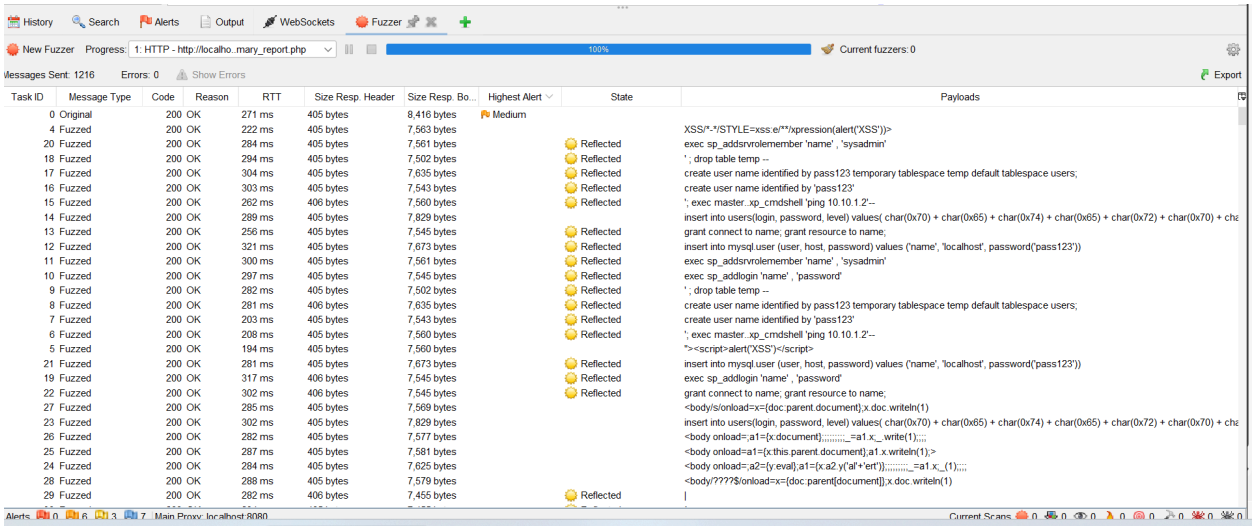
New Fuzzer Progress: 0: HTTP - http://localho..._=1709603427853 100% Current fuzzers: 0

Messages Sent: 608 Errors: 0 Show Errors Export

Task ID	Message Type	Code	Reason	RTT	Size Resp. Header	Size Resp. Bo...	Highest Alert	State	Payloads
0	Original	200	OK	139 ms	404 bytes	158 bytes	Medium		
1	Fuzzed	200	OK	251 ms	404 bytes	68 bytes			</XSS STYLE=xss:expression(alert('XSS'))>
2	Fuzzed	200	OK	229 ms	404 bytes	68 bytes			XSS STYLE=xss:e/**/xpression(alert('XSS'))>
3	Fuzzed	200	OK	243 ms	404 bytes	68 bytes			XSS-STYLE=xss:e/**/xpression(alert('XSS'))>
4	Fuzzed	200	OK	193 ms	404 bytes	68 bytes			XSS/*-*/STYLE=xss:e/**/xpression(alert('XSS'))>
5	Fuzzed	200	OK	228 ms	404 bytes	68 bytes			"><script>alert('XSS')</script>
6	Fuzzed	200	OK	227 ms	404 bytes	68 bytes			'; exec master..xp_cmdshell 'ping 10.10.1.2'--
7	Fuzzed	200	OK	228 ms	404 bytes	68 bytes			create user name identified by 'pass123'
8	Fuzzed	200	OK	222 ms	404 bytes	68 bytes			create user name identified by pass123 temporary tablespace temp default tablespace users;
9	Fuzzed	200	OK	572 ms	404 bytes	68 bytes			' ; drop table temp --
10	Fuzzed	200	OK	225 ms	404 bytes	68 bytes			exec sp_addlogin 'name' , 'password'
11	Fuzzed	200	OK	250 ms	404 bytes	68 bytes			exec sp_addsrvrolemember 'name' , 'sysadmin'
12	Fuzzed	200	OK	560 ms	404 bytes	68 bytes			insert into mysql.user (user, host, password) values ('name', 'localhost', password('pass123'))
13	Fuzzed	200	OK	770 ms	404 bytes	68 bytes			grant connect to name; grant resource to name;
14	Fuzzed	200	OK	4.03 s	404 bytes	68 bytes			insert into users(login, password, level) values(char(0x70) + char(0x65) + char(0x74) + char(0x65) + char(0x72) + char(0x70) + cha
15	Fuzzed	200	OK	3.94 s	404 bytes	68 bytes			'; exec master..xp_cmdshell 'ping 10.10.1.2'--
16	Fuzzed	200	OK	2.79 s	404 bytes	68 bytes			create user name identified by 'pass123'
17	Fuzzed	200	OK	555 ms	404 bytes	68 bytes			create user name identified by pass123 temporary tablespace temp default tablespace users;
18	Fuzzed	200	OK	1.79 s	404 bytes	68 bytes			' ; drop table temp --
19	Fuzzed	200	OK	549 ms	404 bytes	68 bytes			exec sp_addlogin 'name' , 'password'
20	Fuzzed	200	OK	2.81 s	404 bytes	68 bytes			exec sp_addsrvrolemember 'name' , 'sysadmin'
21	Fuzzed	200	OK	2.8 s	404 bytes	68 bytes			insert into mysql.user (user, host, password) values ('name', 'localhost', password('pass123'))
22	Fuzzed	200	OK	2.82 s	404 bytes	68 bytes			grant connect to name; grant resource to name;
23	Fuzzed	200	OK	1.79 s	404 bytes	68 bytes			insert into users(login, password, level) values(char(0x70) + char(0x65) + char(0x74) + char(0x65) + char(0x72) + char(0x70) + cha
24	Fuzzed	200	OK	3.9 s	404 bytes	68 bytes			<body onload=;a2={y:eval};a1={x:a2.y('al'+'ert')};;;;;;;;;_=a1.x;_(1);;;;
25	Fuzzed	200	OK	5.07 s	404 bytes	68 bytes			<body onload=a1={x:this.parent.document};a1.x.writeln(1);>
26	Fuzzed	200	OK	4.02 s	404 bytes	68 bytes			<body onload=;a1={x:document};;;;;;;;; =a1.x; .write(1);;;;

Test 2:

Screenshot



Vulnerability Found:

Using the **Injection** ruleset, OpenEMR shows debugging/failure information to the user. Therefore providing information to an attack that is not necessary. To fix this vulnerability, do not display the string in the dropdown box if there is an error. Log the error instead.

To replicate:

1. If not already running, start/run OpenEMR.

2. Open ZAP and create a new connection by selecting “Manual Explore”.

3. In “URL to explore”, enter: ‘http://localhost’. Leave “Enable HUD” unchecked, and then press “Launch Browser” to open your browser of choice. When the browser opens, if “Welcome to the ZAP HUD” appears, select “Continue to your target”.

4. Login with your admin account, unless changed, the credentials should be “admin” for the username, and “pass” for the password.

5. Select Reports, Then Visits. Then, Daily Report.

6. Select Submit.

7. Back in ZAP, in the left menu, navigate to the recent request:

Under “Sites”, click “http://localhost”.

Next, in the dropdown, select “interface”.

Next, in the dropdown, select “reports”.

Now, right click on “GET:daily_summary_report.php …” and select “Break…”

8. Select Save in the Add Breakpoint dialog.

9. Go back to OpenEMR and select the Submit button again.

10. In ZAP, go to the Body portion of the Break text box. Change &form_provider=& to &form_provider=23 or 1=1; --& .

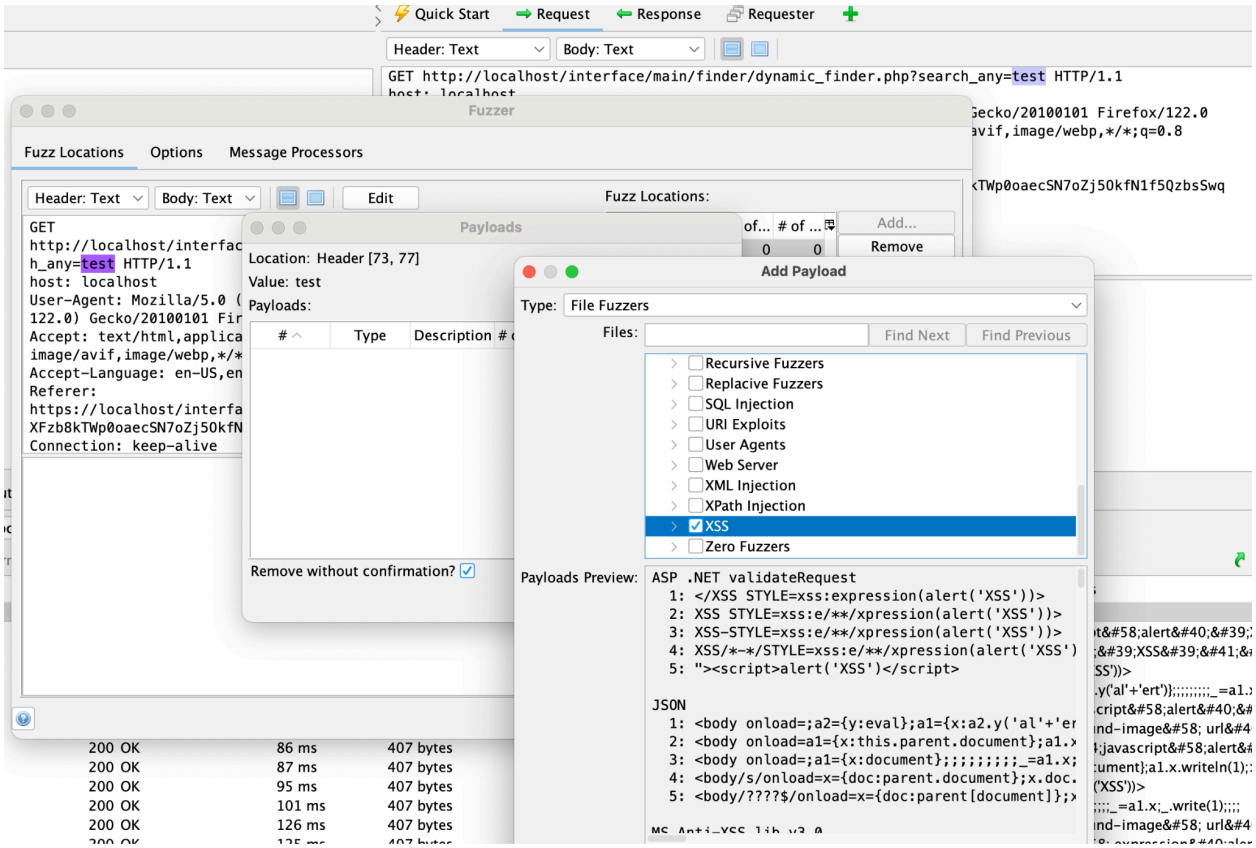
11. Then, select the Play button on ZAP until the button is disabled.

12. **RESULTS:** Back in OpenEMR, see that underneath the Provider dropdown, there is text that says Fix This!

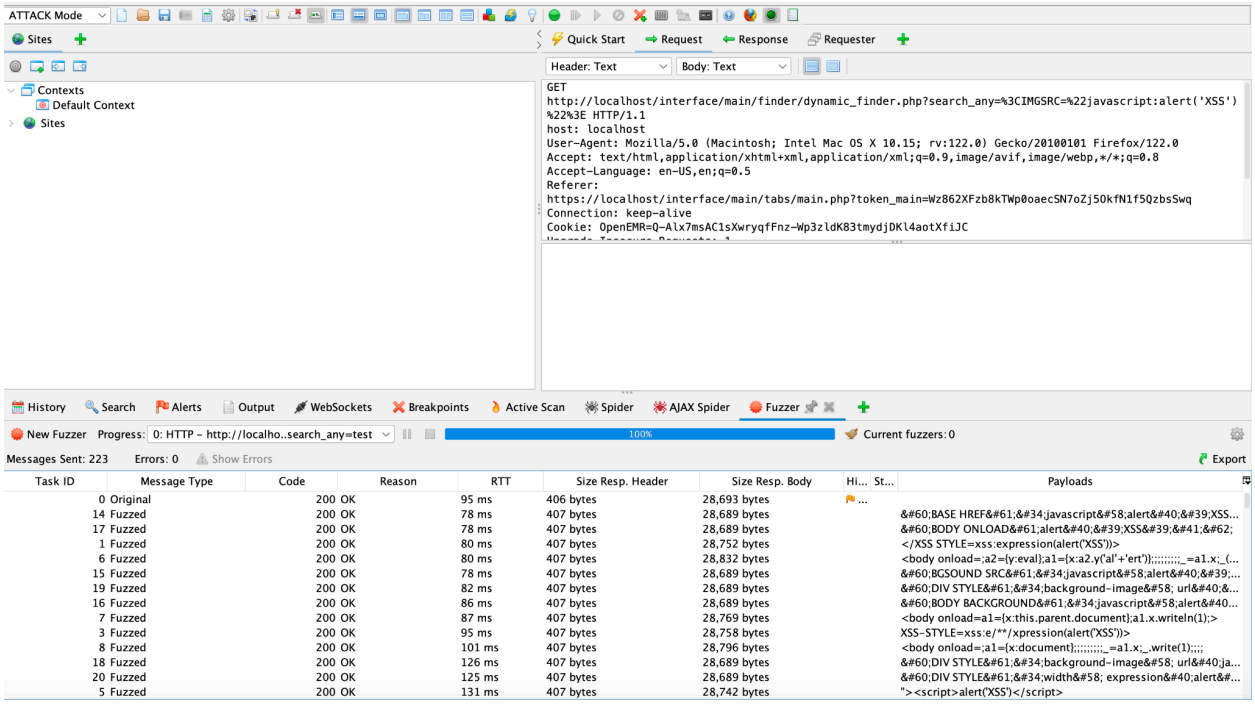
Test 3:

Screenshot of ZAP rulesets used:

This test was for testing if user input is neutralized for XSS attacks. Since this test focused specifically on that, the payloads selected were for XSS.



Screenshot of ZAP test results:



Vulnerabilities Found:

ZAP reported that the code was 200 OK for all of the attacks, this indicates that the server is not neutralizing the code when it reaches the back end. In order to fix this vulnerability, the user-input text coming in needs to be either discarded or transformed into text that will not be processed as code by the server.

To replicate:

1) Using the ZAP browser, first execute a search in the search bar located at the top right of the screen. Enter ‘test’ and then press enter or the search icon to execute the search.
2) Back in ZAP, look for the request made in the history tab located at the bottom of the application. The request should show the following url: http://localhost/interface/main/finder/dynamic_finder.php?search_any=test
3) Double click that request which should open it in the request tab in ZAP. This is located at the top right of the ZAP screen.
4) In the first line, which should show:

   GET http://localhost/interface/main/finder/dynamic_finder.php?search_any=test HTTP/1.1

   Highlight the word ‘test’.

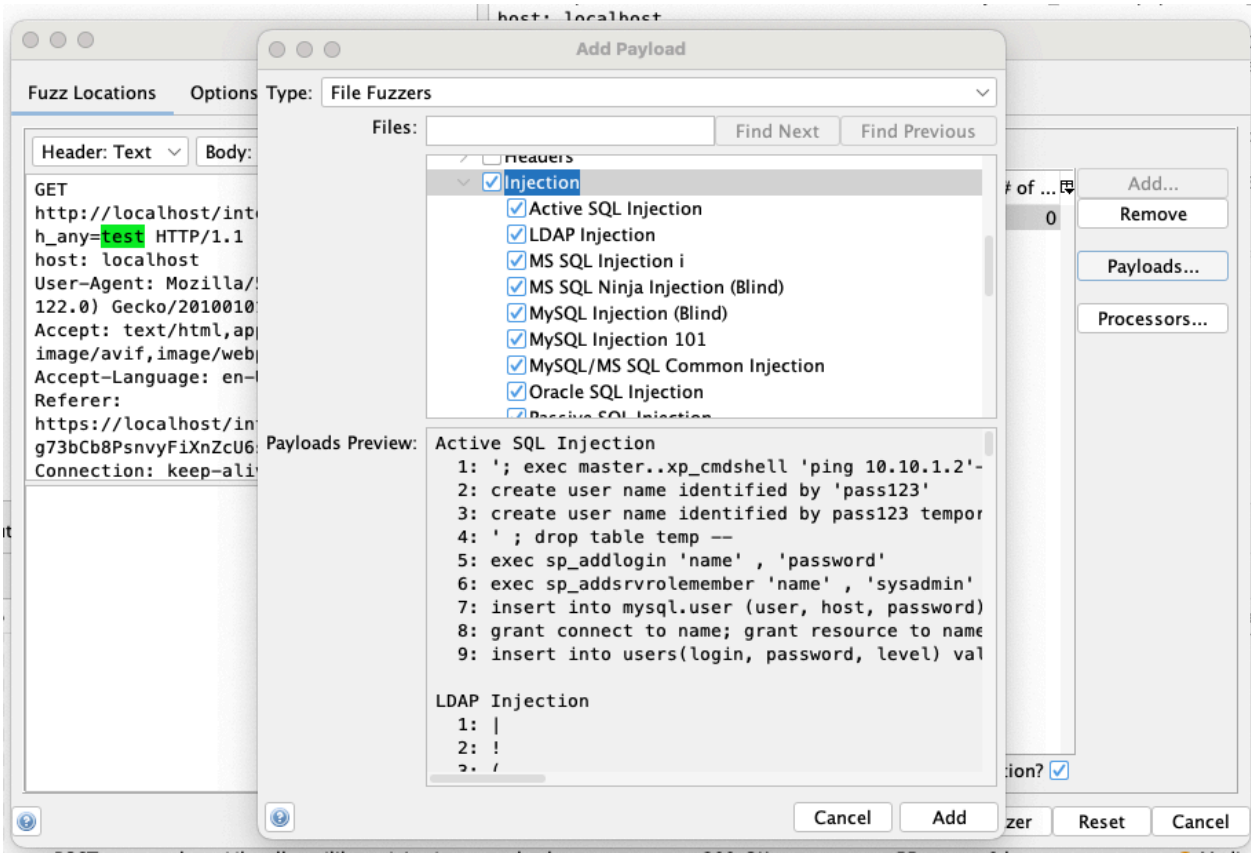
5) Then, right click on the highlighted ‘test’, and select Fuzz.
6) In the Fuzzer popup, select ‘Payloads…’, then on the Payloads popup, select ‘Add…’
7) In the Add Payload popup, change Type: from ‘Strings’ to ‘File Fuzzers’.
8) Next, press the arrow (it looks like ‘>’) located to the left of ‘jbrofuzz’.
9) Scroll down on the items located in ‘jbrofuzz’ and select the box next to ‘XSS’.
10) Select the ‘Add’ button at the bottom left of the ‘Add Payloads’ popup.

11) Select the ‘OK’ button at the bottom left of the ‘Payloads’ popup.
12) Finally, select ‘Start Fuzzer’ located at the bottom of the ‘Fuzzer’ popup.

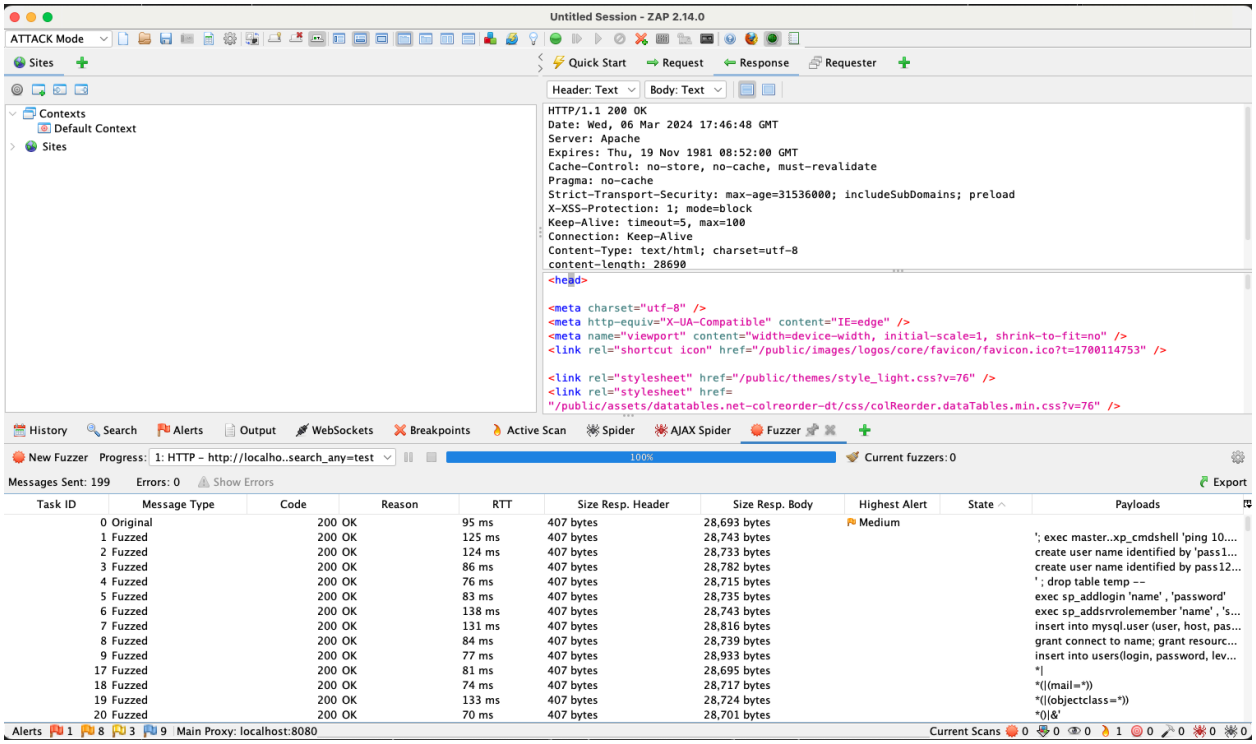
Test 4:

Screenshot of ZAP rulesets used:

This test focused on injection, specifically with OS commands, which is why I selected Injection for the payload to use for this test.



Screenshot of ZAP test results:



Vulnerabilities Found:

> ZAP reported that the code was 200 OK for all of the attacks, this indicates that the server is not neutralizing the code when it reaches the back end. In order to fix this vulnerability, the user-input text coming in needs to be either discarded or transformed into text that will not be processed as code by the server.

To replicate:

1) Using the ZAP browser, first execute a search in the search bar located at the top right of the screen. Enter ‘test’ and then press enter or the search icon to execute the search.
2) Back in ZAP, look for the request made in the history tab located at the bottom of the application. The request should show the following url: http://localhost/interface/main/finder/dynamic_finder.php?search_any=test
3) Double click that request which should open it in the request tab in ZAP. This is located at the top right of the ZAP screen.
4) In the first line, which should show:

   GET http://localhost/interface/main/finder/dynamic_finder.php?search_any=test HTTP/1.1

   Highlight the word ‘test’.

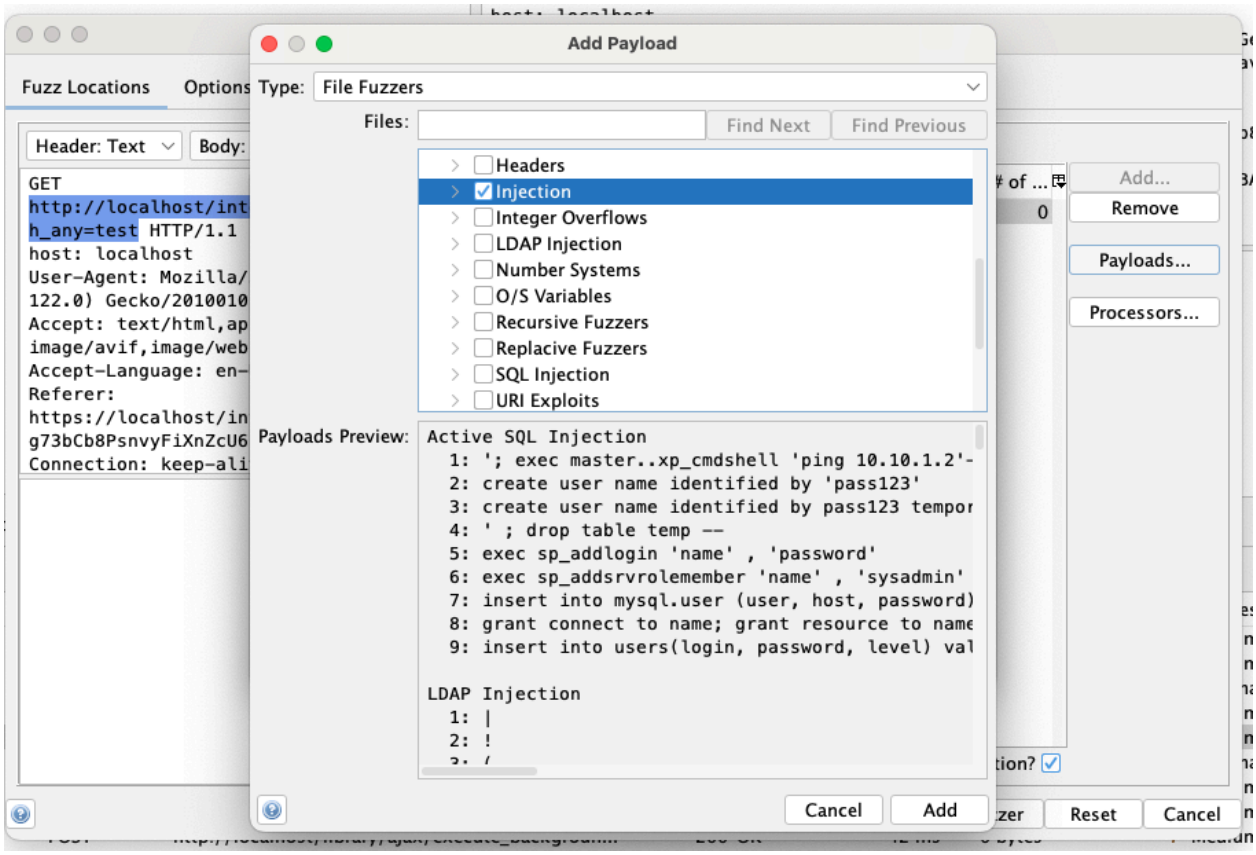
5) Then, right click on the highlighted ‘test’, and select Fuzz.
6) In the Fuzzer popup, select ‘Payloads…’, then on the Payloads popup, select ‘Add…’
7) In the Add Payload popup, change Type: from ‘Strings’ to ‘File Fuzzers’.
8) Next, press the arrow (it looks like ‘>’) located to the left of ‘jbrofuzz’.
9) Scroll down on the items located in ‘jbrofuzz’ and select the box next to ‘Injection’.

10) Select the ‘Add’ button at the bottom left of the ‘Add Payloads’ popup.
11) Select the ‘OK’ button at the bottom left of the ‘Payloads’ popup.
12) Finally, select ‘Start Fuzzer’ located at the bottom of the ‘Fuzzer’ popup.

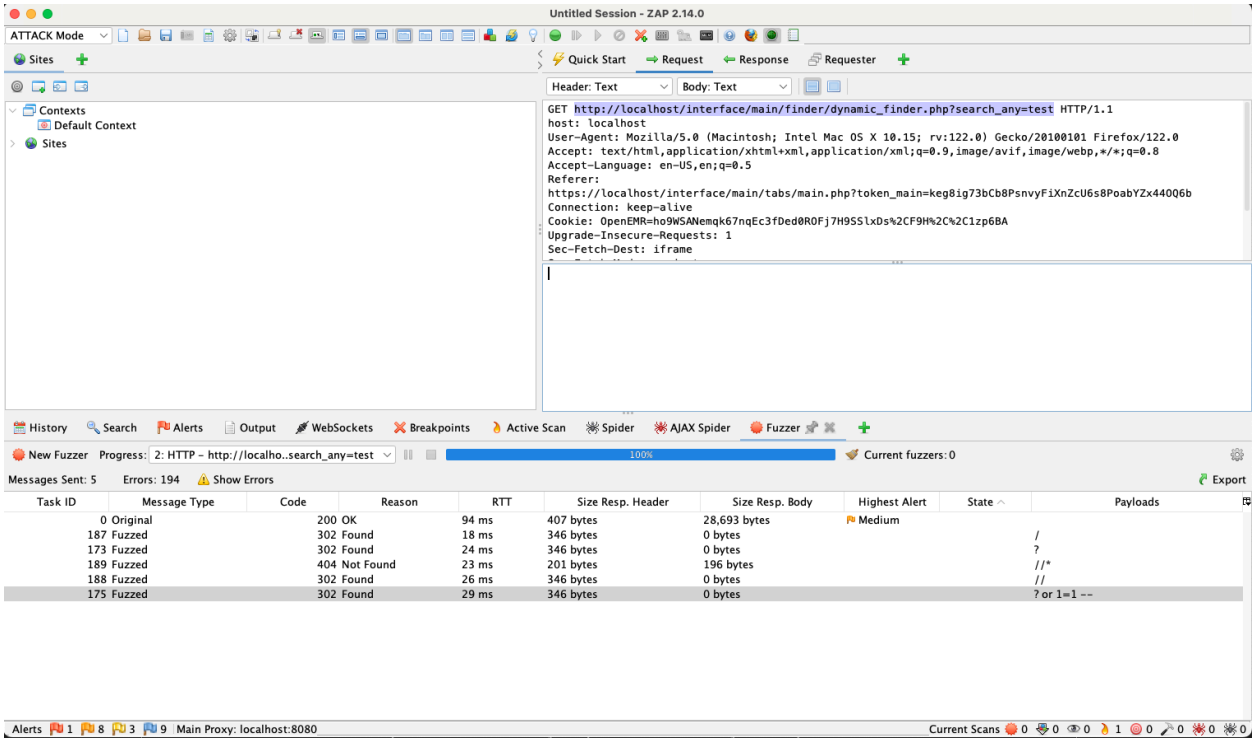
Test 5:

Screenshot of ZAP rulesets used:

This test focused on injection, specifically with injecting different URLs into the request, which is why I selected Injection for the payload to use for this test.



Screenshot of ZAP test results:



Vulnerabilities Found:

> ZAP reported that the code was 200 OK for most of the attacks. If you inspected the responses, you would see that the injection payloads were successful. The reason why this vulnerability was successful is that the server is not properly checking that the URL that it is redirecting or forwarding to is on an allow list (or one does not exist). So, by manipulating the URL of the GET request, we are able to get the server to load other websites or URLs within the application. This can be used to access untrusted or potentially dangerous sites.

To replicate:

1) Using the ZAP browser, first execute a search in the search bar located at the top right of the screen. Enter ‘test’ and then press enter or the search icon to execute the search.
2) Back in ZAP, look for the request made in the history tab located at the bottom of the application. The request should show the following url: http://localhost/interface/main/finder/dynamic_finder.php?search_any=test
3) Double click that request which should open it in the request tab in ZAP. This is located at the top right of the ZAP screen.
4) In the first line, which should show:

   GET http://localhost/interface/main/finder/dynamic_finder.php?search_any=test HTTP/1.1

   Highlight only the URL: ‘http://localhost/interface/main/finder/dynamic_finder.php?search_any=test’.

5) Then, right click on the highlighted URL, and select Fuzz.
6) In the Fuzzer popup, select ‘Payloads…’, then on the Payloads popup, select ‘Add…’
7) In the Add Payload popup, change Type: from ‘Strings’ to ‘File Fuzzers’.

8) Next, press the arrow (it looks like ‘>’) located to the left of ‘jbrofuzz’.
9) Scroll down on the items located in ‘jbrofuzz’ and select the box next to ‘Injection’.
10) Select the ‘Add’ button at the bottom left of the ‘Add Payloads’ popup.
11) Select the ‘OK’ button at the bottom left of the ‘Payloads’ popup.
12) Finally, select ‘Start Fuzzer’ located at the bottom of the ‘Fuzzer’ popup.

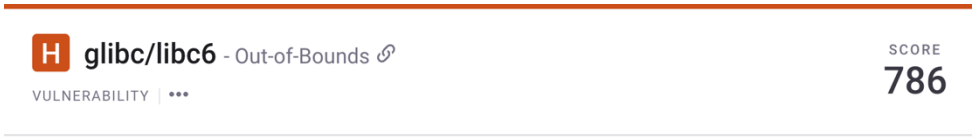
2. Vulnerable Dependencies:

1) Snyk:

- Result: The number of total vulnerable dependencies are 34.

1.

- CVE-2017-1000409
- CWE: 119
- Direct Dependency
- Safer Version: glibc **2.26**



2.

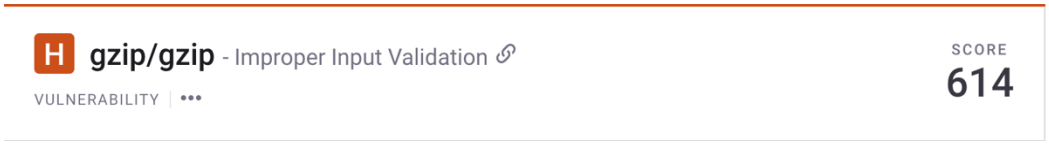
- CVE-2019-5482
- CWE:120
- Direct Dependency
- Safer Version: CURL version **7.65.3** and later.

3.

- CVE-2019-5481
- CWE:415
- Direct Dependency
- Safer Version: CURL version **7.78.0** and later.

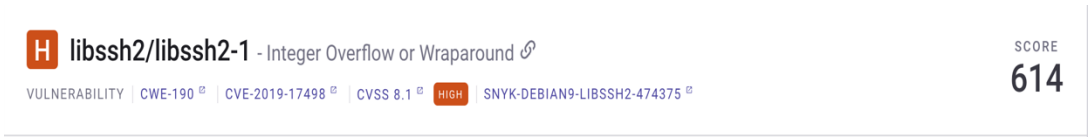
4.

- CVE-2022-1271
- CWE:20
- Transitive Dependency
- Safer Version: GZIP Version **1.12**



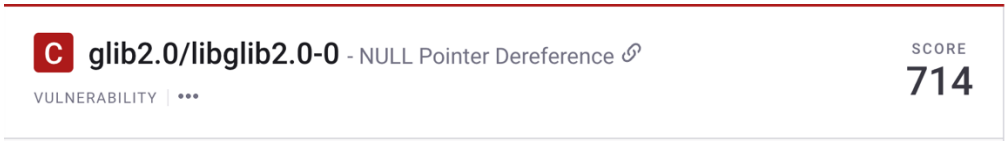
5.

- CVE-2019-17498
- CWE:190
- Direct Dependency
- Safer Version: libssh2 Version 1.9.1



6.

- CVE-2018-16428
- CWE:476
- Direct Dependency
- Safer Version: GNOME GLib **2.56.1** and later.

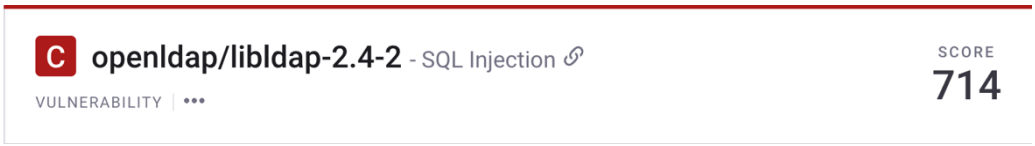


7.

- CVE-2017-20002
- CWE:269
- Direct Dependency
- Safer Version: version **greater than or equal to 4.5-1**

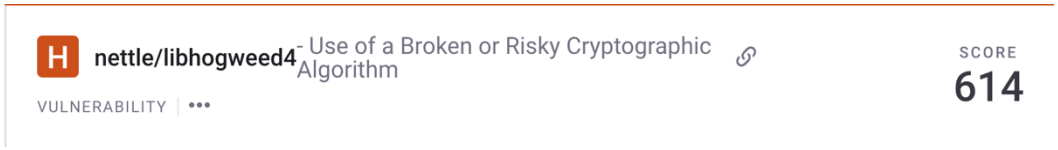
8.

- CVE-2022-29155
- CWE:89
- Both Direct and Transitive Dependencies
- Safer Version: **OpenLDAP 2.5.12** or **2.6.2** (or later)



9.

- CVE-2021-20305
- CWE:327
- Both Direct and Transitive Dependencies
- Safer Version: Nettle version **3.7.2** or later



10.

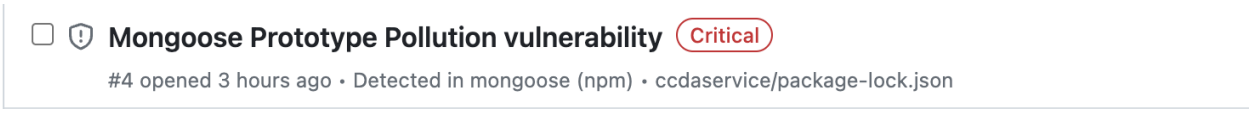
- CVE-2020-8231
- CWE:416
- Transitive Dependencies
- Safer Version: latest patched version of libcurl**.**
-

2) **GitHub's checker:**

- Result: The number of total vulnerable dependencies are 25.

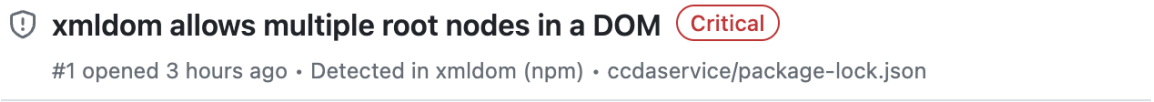
1.

- CVE-2023-3696
- CWE:1321
- Direct Dependencies
- Safer Version: mongoose version 5.13.20 and later



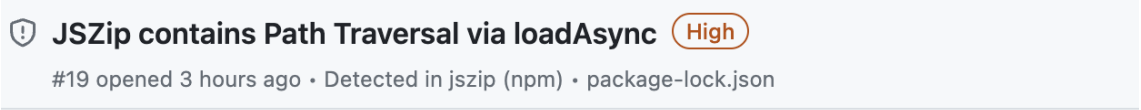
2.

- CVE-2022-39353
- CWE:20, 1288
- Direct Dependencies
- Safer Version: Version **0.7.7**, **0.8.4,** or **>=0.9.0-beta.**



3.

- CVE-2022-48285
- CWE: 22
- Both Direct and Transitive Dependencies
- Safer Version: JSZip **3.8.0**



4.

- CVE-2023-4771
- CWE: 79
- Direct Dependencies
- Safer Version: CKeditor4 Version **4.24.0-lts**

CKEditor cross-site scripting vulnerability in AJAX sample Moderate

#27 opened 3 hours ago • Detected in ckeditor4 (npm) • package-lock.json

5.

- CVE-2023-26118
- CWE: 1333
- Both Direct and Transitive Dependencies
- Safer Version: Unknown patch version

angular vulnerable to regular expression denial of service via the <input type="url"> element Moderate

#20 opened 3 hours ago • Detected in angular (npm) • package-lock.json

6.

- CVE-2021-32796
- CWE: 116
- Transitive Dependencies
- Safer Version: Unknown patch version

Misinterpretation of malicious XML input Moderate

#5 opened 3 hours ago • Detected in xmldom (npm) • ccdaservice/package-lock.json

7.

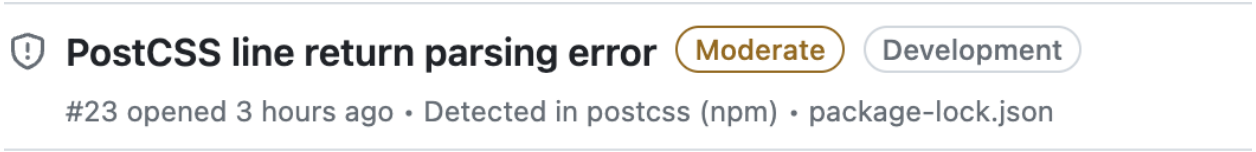
- CVE-2021-37713
- CWE: 22
- Direct Dependencies
- Safer Version: tar Version **4.4.18**

Arbitrary File Creation/Overwrite on Windows via insufficient relative path sanitization High Development

#14 opened 3 hours ago • Detected in tar (npm) • package-lock.json

8.

- CVE-2023-44270
- CWE: 74, 144
- Direct Dependencies
- Safer Version: Postcss Version **8.4.31**

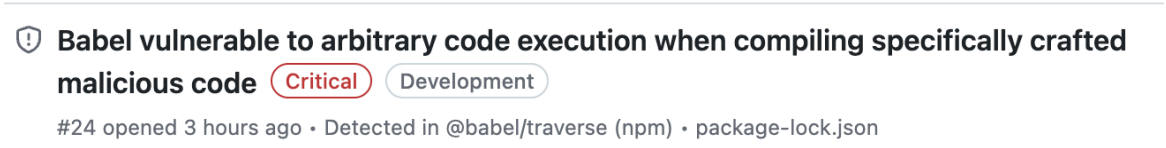


9.

- CVE-2022-33987
- CWE: NO CWEs
- Both Direct and Transitive Dependencies
- Safer Version: got Version **11.8.5.**

10.

- CVE-2023-45133
- CWE: 184, 697
- Direct Dependencies
- Safer Version: @babel/traverseVersion **7.23.2.**

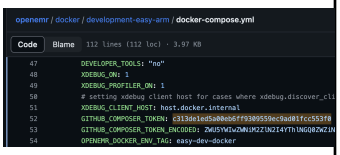


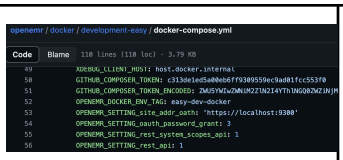
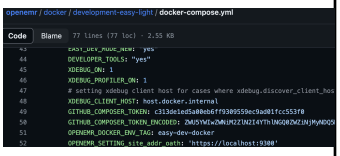
Snyk has shown more vulnerabilities than **GitHub's Checker**, while both tools aim to address vulnerable dependencies, their underlying mechanisms and focus areas differ. Snyk provides a holistic view and prioritizes ease of fixing, whereas GitHub's checker operates based on manifest files and may not emphasize the same level of user-friendly fixes. Understanding these distinctions can help you choose the most suitable tool for your specific needs.

Snyk provides a holistic security solution with community support and emphasizes ease of fixing. **GitHub's checker** focuses on manifest-based analysis and integrates seamlessly with GitHub. **Bomber** targets SBOM scanning for security vulnerabilities.

3. Secret Detection:

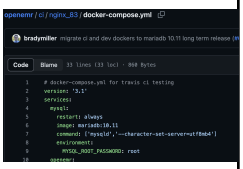
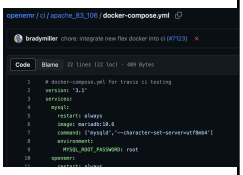
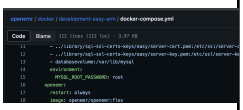
Gitleaks

Secret Types	Exposed Secret	Screenshot	Tool-generated output
generic-api-key	ZWU5YWIwZWNiM2ZlN2I4YThlNGQ0ZWZiNjMyNDQ5MjFkZTJhMTY2OQo=		Finding: GITHUB_COMPOSER_TOKEN_ENCODED: ZWU5YWIwZWNiM2ZlN2I4YThlNGQ0ZWZiNjMyNDQ5MjFkZTJhMTY2OQo= Secret: ZWU5YWIwZWNiM2ZlN2I4YThlNGQ0ZWZiNjMyNDQ5MjFkZTJhMTY2OQo= RuleID: generic-api-key Entropy: 4.483445 File: docker/development-easy-arm/docker-compose.yml Line: 52 Commit: fe61175c8f0cc33552004ddc122b0722043f0d29 Author: Brady Miller Email: brady.g.miller@gmail.com Date: 2021-03-20T23:16:32Z Fingerprint: fe61175c8f0cc33552004ddc122b0722043f0d29:docker/development-easy-arm64/docker-compose.yml:generic-api-key:52

generic-api-key	ZWU5YWIwZWNiM2ZlN2I4YThlNGQ0ZWZiNjMyNDQ5MjFkZTJhMTY2OQo=		Finding: GITHUB_COMPOSER_TOKEN_ENCODED: ZWU5YWIwZWNiM2ZlN2I4YThlNGQ0ZWZiNjMyNDQ5MjFkZTJhMTY2OQo= Secret: ZWU5YWIwZWNiM2ZlN2I4YThlNGQ0ZWZiNjMyNDQ5MjFkZTJhMTY2OQo= RuleID: generic-api-key Entropy: 4.483445 File: docker/development-easy/docker-compose.yml Line: 50 Commit: fe61175c8f0cc33552004ddc122b0722043f0d29 Author: Brady Miller Email: brady.g.miller@gmail.com Date: 2021-03-20T23:16:32Z Fingerprint: fe61175c8f0cc33552004ddc122b0722043f0d29:docker/development-easy/docker-compose.yml:generic-api-key:50
generic-api-key	ZWU5YWIwZWNiM2ZlN2I4YThlNGQ0ZWZiNjMyNDQ5MjFkZTJhMTY2OQo=		Finding: GITHUB_COMPOSER_TOKEN_ENCODED: ZWU5YWIwZWNiM2ZlN2I4YThlNGQ0ZWZiNjMyNDQ5MjFkZTJhMTY2OQo= Secret: ZWU5YWIwZWNiM2ZlN2I4YThlNGQ0ZWZiNjMyNDQ5MjFkZTJhMTY2OQo= RuleID: generic-api-key Entropy: 4.483445 File: docker/development-easy-light/docker-compose.yml Line: 49 Commit: fe61175c8f0cc33552004ddc122b0722043f0d29 Author: Brady Miller Email: brady.g.miller@gmail.com Date: 2021-03-20T23:16:32Z Fingerprint: fe61175c8f0cc33552004ddc122b0722043f0d29:docker/development-easy-light/docker-compose.yml:generic-api-key:49

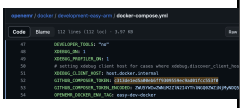
Reflection: This tool produced several false positives by misidentifying content in files that contain encoded text. The tool associated long strings with random characters as secrets. Also this tool detected mock passwords that were used in unit tests and example tokens that were provided in the readme which describes how to use the OpenEMRs API. If a variable in the code has a name that suggests that it may hold sensitive information, the tool tends to report that as well. Overall, three true positives were found in three different docker .yml configuration files.

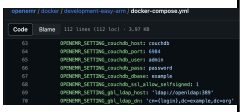
whispers

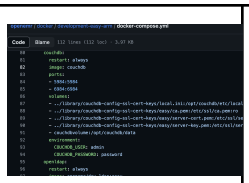
Secret Types	Exposed Secret	Screenshot	Tool-generated output
password	root		{ "key": "MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD", "value": "root", "file": "openemr/ci/nginx_83/docker-compose.yml", "line": 9, "rule_id": "password", "message": "Password", "severity": "High" }
password	root		{ "key": "MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD", "value": "root", "file": "openemr/ci/apache_83_106/docker-compose.yml", "line": 9, "rule_id": "password", "message": "Password", "severity": "High" }
password	root		{ "key": "MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD", "value": "root", "file": "openemr/docker/development-easy-arm/docker-compose.yml", "line": 15, "rule_id": "password", "message": "Password", "severity": "High" }
password	openemr		{ "key": "MYSQL_PASS", "value": "openemr", "file": "openemr/docker/development-easy-arm/docker-compose.yml", "line": 40, "rule_id": "password", "message": "Password",

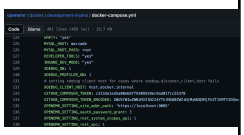
			"severity": "High" }

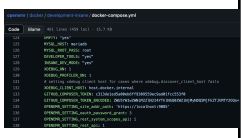
password	pass		{
			"key": "OE_PASS",
			"value": "pass",
			"file": "openemr/docker/development-easy-arm/docker-compose.yml",
			"line": 42,
			"rule_id": "password",
			"message": "Password",
			"severity": "High"
			}

apikey	c313de1ed5a00eb6ff9309559ec9ad01fcc553f0		{
			"key": "GITHUB_COMPOSER_TOKEN",
			"value": "c313de1ed5a00eb6ff9309559ec9ad01fcc553f0",
			"file": "openemr/docker/development-easy-arm/docker-compose.yml",
			"line": 52,
			"rule_id": "apikey",
			"message": "API key",
			"severity": "Medium"
			}

password	password		{
			"key": "OPENEMR_SETTING_couchdb_pass",
			"value": "password",
			"file": "openemr/docker/development-easy-arm/docker-compose.yml",
			"line": 66,
			"rule_id": "password",
			"message": "Password",
			"severity": "High"
			}

password	password		{
			"key": "COUCHDB_PASSWORD",
			"value": "password",
			"file": "openemr/docker/development-easy-arm/docker-compose.yml",
			"line": 94,
			"rule_id": "password",
			"message": "Password",
			"severity": "High"
			}

password	c313de1ed5a00eb6ff9309559ec9ad01fcc553f0		{
			"key": "MYSQL_ROOT_PASS",
			"value": "root",
			"file": "openemr/docker/development-insane/docker-compose.yml",
			"line": 126,
			"rule_id": "password",
			"message": "Password",
			"severity": "High"
			}

apikey	c313de1ed5a00eb6ff9309559ec9ad01fcc553f0		{
			"key": "GITHUB_COMPOSER_TOKEN",
			"value": "c313de1ed5a00eb6ff9309559ec9ad01fcc553f0",
			"file": "openemr/docker/development-insane/docker-compose.yml",
			"line": 133,
			"rule_id": "apikey",
			"message": "API key",
			"severity": "Medium"
			}

Reflection: This tool did a decent job finding passwords and keys located in configuration files. There was a noticeable amount (10+) of true positives. On the other hand, it also tended to misidentify regular properties in standard json configuration files like package-lock.json. Additional false positives were also identified in html files which were likely mistaken.

Comparison Report

Both tools seem to have different strengths and weaknesses. While the majority of its reported secrets were false positives, Gitleaks did provide a more in depth analysis of the entire OpenEMR codebase. It attempted to discover secrets by going through the entire repo. Whisper identified several true positives, but it neglected to search through the code and mostly provided results that were from configuration files. **Discussion:** What was interesting about both tools was that they did a decent job of identifying secrets stored in .yml files. Github tokens were identified by both tools and most of the time, the value and line number provided in the output from the tools were correct. Since Whisper was designed to find secrets specifically in config files, it did a better job at identifying the tokens in yml files than Gitleaks. While Gitleaks did not identify all the secrets that Whisper found, Gitleaks still managed to identify potential security concerns in the actual code.

How OpenEMR handles Secrets

In code, OpenEMR uses configuration files to set sensitive data. However, in many of the configuration files, secrets are plainly embedded. These plain secrets are primarily found in docker yaml and ci/cd files. It would be safer for OpenEMR to store secrets in environment variables and then reference the values in the configuration files. The discovered secrets protect private github resources and provide database access. While storing these secrets in configuration files is based on good security principles, they should not be included in the OpenEMR repo for all to see.