

# Life in the fAST Lane



# Common language / terminology

Dynamic Application Security Testing (DAST)	Sending requests to running web applications and then observing & analyzing the application's behavior.
Static Application Security Testing (SAST)	Analysis of the source code, in its a non-execution environment, for patterns & anti-patterns that indicate a potential security issue.
Contextual Security Analysis (CSA)	A modern, comprehensive risk assessment of software changes using a multitude of factors/data-points.
AI / LLM	Witch magic

# SAST

- A Brief History: SAST & Me
- Practical use cases
- Language examples:
  - Node.js + Babel
  - Python + ast

# CSA + AI

- Introducing Contextual Security Analysis
- S.L.I.D.E.
- Integrating patterns into AI
- Code examples of performing analysis

# A Brief History:

## Static Application Security Testing (SAST) & Me

# Ken Johnson @cktricky

Co-Host of Absolute AppSec  
CTO of DryRun Security  
BJJ Nerd



## A Brief History: SAST

## A Brief History: Me

1995 JavaScript released	I was released... into 7th grade 🤖
The first SQL Injection vulnerability discovered in 1998	Thankfully, Gateway PCs were all the rage. Discovered how much I loved computers,
2001 OWASP founded, Mark Curphey	2001 I go into the US Navy to become an IT
2002 Ounce Labs formed, sold to IBM in 2009. 2003 Fortify formed, sold to HP in 2010. 2006 Veracode, sold in 2022 to TA Associates. 2006 CheckMarx Founded. Sold in 2020 to Hellman & Friedman.	2001-2007 Learn a bunch, leave the navy, work professionally in IT. Code/Hack at night/weekends for a hobby. Learned SQL, HTML, Ruby, etc.

# A Brief History: SAST + Me

2008 - 2012 AppScan Source, Fortify, and Veracode dominate the SAST space

2008-2010 - Offered a contracting job for Pentagon (AppSec... before appsec)

2010-2012 - Consultant at Fishnet Security using Ounce Labs / AppScan Source

2012 Dependency check released, added to OWASP 2013 Top 10 (A9)  
2013 Brakeman released as OSS, SAST for Ruby on Rails  
2015? Retire.js OSS is released for JavaScript

2012-2013 LivingSocial AppSec Manager

2013 - 2017 CTO of nVisium



**IMPORTANT!!!**

<https://github.com/cktricky/Life-in-the-fAST-Lane>

# Why is this important?

- FREAKING OSS?! AMAZING 🥰
- **OWASP Top 10 A9**: Using Known Vulnerable Components.
  - Dependencies are now being analyzed.
  - Retire.js contributes to this as well... mostly JQuery focused but still
- Brakeman really demonstrates the power of combining flow control AST with a highly opinionated framework (Ruby on Rails)





## A Brief History: SAST

2015 Snyk founded, 2017 started really gaining momentum with developers

2019 r2c is a company, 2020 rebrands sgrep to Semgrep

Semmlle (CodeQL) acquired by GitHub 2019

## A Brief History: Me


2017 I ended my journey as CTO, began my journey as an IC on GitHub's AppSec team


2018 Seth & Ken's excellent adventures course launched; preaching an agnostic approach to code review. Clint Gibler & Leif Dreizler are students in the first course. Both go on to join Semgrep.

GitHub team begins uses this tooling and CodeQL becomes a part of GitHub Advanced Security.

# Takeaways...

 SAST Tools built & marketed with developers in mind

 Some tooling provides a somewhat language agnostic approach to SAST, quick way to write rules (Semgrep)

 Others are very highly tuned (CodeQL) and accurate but difficult to extend

 Integrated more closely into the development pipeline

 Perfection in SAST does NOT exist, use it for what its worth

# Conclusion



Write something:

- ✓ Familiar to developer's so that they can easily extend & use
- ✓ Harnesses existing tooling & pipeline
- ✓ Balance between speed and perfection

# Practical Use Cases

# Practical Use Cases

## **Awareness:**

Looking for changes in security impacting policies and configurations

## **Variant Analysis:**

Looking for similar issues that have cropped up in the past

## **Regression analysis:**

Looking for areas where regression may occur

# Write your own

# Overview / Outline

JavaScript & TypeScript +  
Babel.js



Python + AST



Ruby + sexp



# JS/TS - Babel.js



# Babel.js

## Features:

Modular - You can run multiple rules at once

Handles various major versions of JS

Includes transpiling when conversion is necessary

# BABEL

Home Page: <https://babeljs.io/>

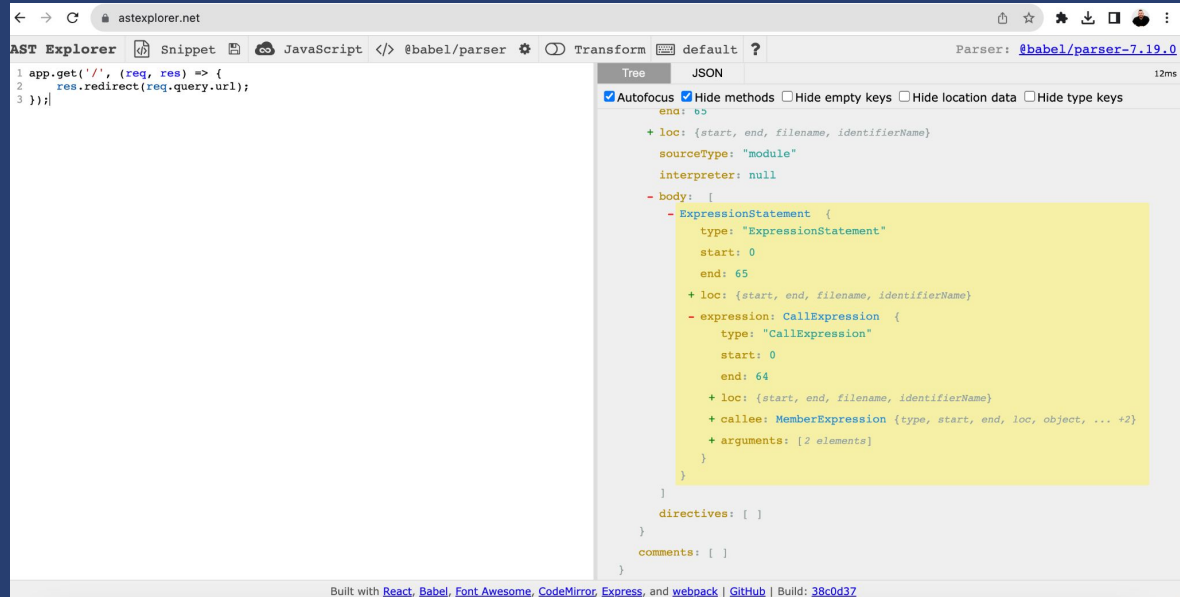
# Important Terminology

Abstract Syntax Tree	Converts source code into chunks with specific instructions and format that can be traversed to look for patterns.
Parse - @babel/parse	Parses the source code and converts to an AST. Supports JSX, Flow, and Typescript.
Traversal - @babel/traversal	Traverses the Abstract Syntax Tree generated by parsing the source code. You provide rules (ie - patterns) to this function and it returns any discovered matching patterns.
Types - @babel/types	Convenience functions for traversing AST and identifying relevant nodes

# Helpful tool to visualize an AST in JS/TS

## ASTExplorer.net

Homepage: <https://astexplorer.net>



The screenshot shows the AST Explorer interface. The input code is:

```
1 app.get('/', (req, res) => {  
2   res.redirect(req.query.url);  
3 });
```

The right panel displays the AST structure in JSON format. The root node is an `ExpressionStatement` with a `loc` property. The `expression` property is a `CallExpression` node, which contains a `callee` property (a `MemberExpression`) and an `arguments` array.

```
{  
  "type": "ExpressionStatement",  
  "start": 0,  
  "end": 65,  
  "loc": {  
    "start": 0,  
    "end": 65,  
    "filename": "identifierName",  
    "sourceType": "module",  
    "interpreter": null  
  },  
  "body": [  
    {  
      "type": "CallExpression",  
      "start": 0,  
      "end": 64,  
      "loc": {  
        "start": 0,  
        "end": 64,  
        "filename": "identifierName",  
        "sourceType": "module",  
        "interpreter": null  
      },  
      "expression": {  
        "type": "MemberExpression",  
        "start": 0,  
        "end": 64,  
        "loc": {  
          "start": 0,  
          "end": 64,  
          "filename": "identifierName",  
          "sourceType": "module",  
          "interpreter": null  
        },  
        "object": {  
          "type": "Identifier",  
          "start": 0,  
          "end": 64,  
          "loc": {  
            "start": 0,  
            "end": 64,  
            "filename": "identifierName",  
            "sourceType": "module",  
            "interpreter": null  
          },  
          "name": "res",  
          "raw": "res"  
        },  
        "property": {  
          "type": "Identifier",  
          "start": 0,  
          "end": 64,  
          "loc": {  
            "start": 0,  
            "end": 64,  
            "filename": "identifierName",  
            "sourceType": "module",  
            "interpreter": null  
          },  
          "name": "redirect",  
          "raw": "redirect"  
        },  
        "computed": false  
      },  
      "arguments": [  
        {  
          "type": "Expression",  
          "start": 0,  
          "end": 64,  
          "loc": {  
            "start": 0,  
            "end": 64,  
            "filename": "identifierName",  
            "sourceType": "module",  
            "interpreter": null  
          },  
          "expression": {  
            "type": "Identifier",  
            "start": 0,  
            "end": 64,  
            "loc": {  
              "start": 0,  
              "end": 64,  
              "filename": "identifierName",  
              "sourceType": "module",  
              "interpreter": null  
            },  
            "name": "req.query.url",  
            "raw": "req.query.url"  
          },  
          "raw": "req.query.url"  
        }  
      ]  
    }  
  ],  
  "directives": [],  
  "comments": []  
}
```

At the bottom, it says: Built with React, Babel, Font Awesome, CodeMirror, Express, and websock | GitHub | Build: 38c0d37

# Parse source code

```
const { parse } = require('@babel/parser');  
// Usage example  
const directoryName = './exampleApp'; // Replace with your directory name  
aggregateContents(directoryName)  
  .then(content => {  
    var ast = parse(content, {  
      sourceFilename: "index.js"  
      // OPTIONAL - Add plugins like tsc, jsx, flow, etc yourself  
      //plugins: ["jsx"]  
    });
```

# Traverse the AST

```
1 app.get('/', (req, res) => {  
2   res.redirect(req.query.url);  
3 });|
```

```
- callee: MemberExpression {  
  type: "MemberExpression"  
  start: 33  
  end: 45  
+ loc: {start, end, filename, identifierName}  
- object: Identifier {  
  type: "Identifier"  
  start: 33  
  end: 36  
+ loc: {start, end, filename,  
  identifierName}  
  name: "res"  
  computed: false  
- property: Identifier {  
  type: "Identifier"  
  start: 37  
  end: 45  
+ loc: {start, end, filename,  
  identifierName}  
  name: "redirect"  
}
```

```
+ loc: {start, end, filename,  
  identifierName}  
  name: "req"  
}  
computed: false  
- property: Identifier = $node {  
  type: "Identifier"  
  start: 50  
  end: 55  
+ loc: {start, end, filename,  
  identifierName}  
  name: "query"  
}  
computed: false  
- property: Identifier {  
  type: "Identifier"  
  start: 56  
  end: 59  
- loc: {  
  + start: {line, column, index}  
  + end: {line, column, index}  
  filename: undefined  
  identifierName: "url"
```

# Traverse the AST

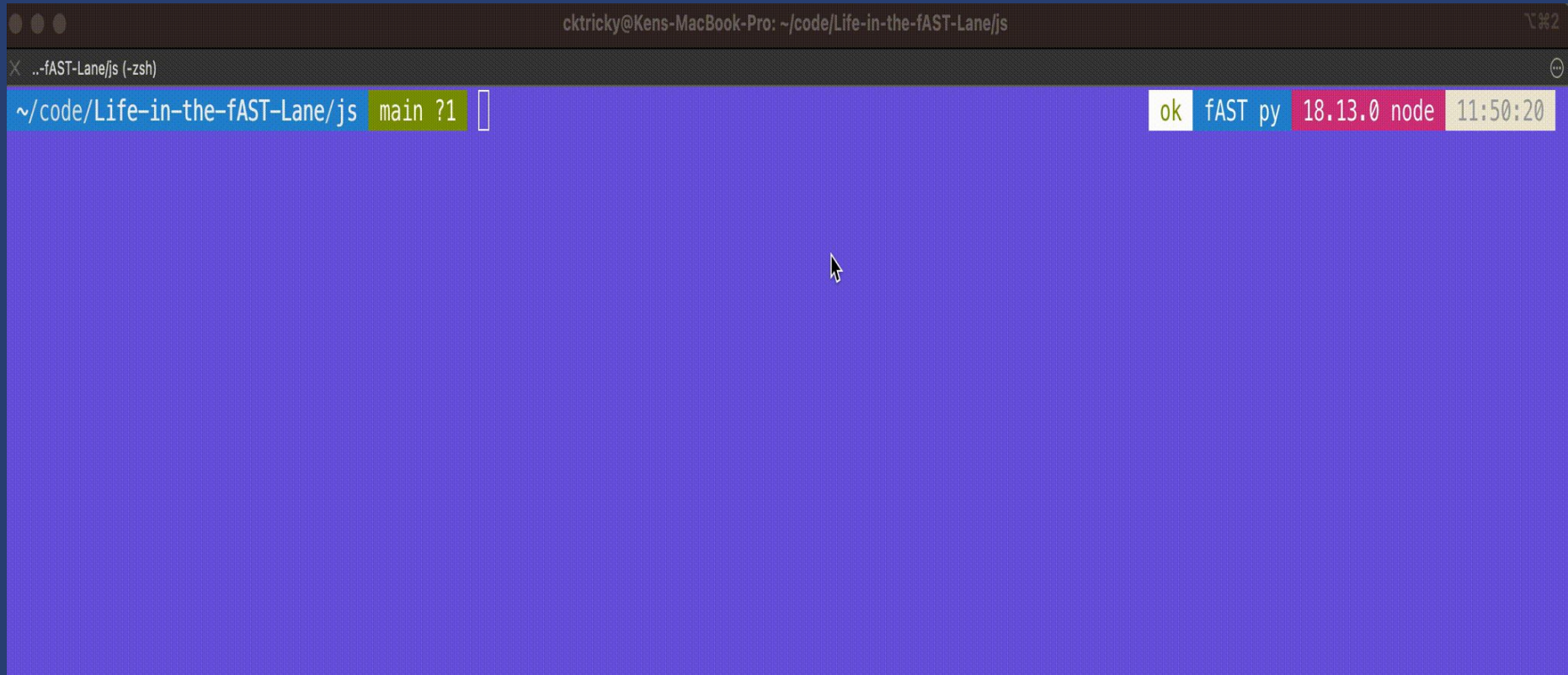
```
const redirectCheckPlugin = require("../redirectCheckPlugin");  
// Usage example  
const directoryName = './exampleApp'; // Replace with your directory name  
aggregateContents(directoryName)  
  .then(content => {  
    var ast = parse(content, {  
      sourceType: "module"  
      // OPTIONAL - Add plugins like tsc, jsx, flow, etc yourself  
      //plugins: ["jsx"]  
    });  
    traverse(ast, redirectCheckPlugin().visitor );  
  })  
  .catch(error => {  
    console.error('Error reading contents:', error);  
  });
```

# Traverse the AST

```
// redirectCheckPlugin.js

const t = require("@babel/types");
(module) visitor: {
  CallExpression(path: any): void;
  return;
  visitor: {
    CallExpression(path) {
      if (
        t.isMemberExpression(path.node.callee) &&
        t.isIdentifier(path.node.callee.object, { name: "res" }) &&
        t.isIdentifier(path.node.callee.property, { name: "redirect" }) &&
        t.isMemberExpression(path.node.arguments[0]) &&
        t.isMemberExpression(path.node.arguments[0].object) &&
        t.isIdentifier(path.node.arguments[0].object.object, { name: "req" }) &
        t.isIdentifier(path.node.arguments[0].object.property, { name: "query" }) &
        t.isIdentifier(path.node.arguments[0].property, { name: "url" })
      ) {
        console.log("Detected use of req.query.url inside res.redirect()");
      }
    }
  }
};
```

```
- callee: MemberExpression {
  type: "MemberExpression"
  start: 33
  end: 45
+ loc: {start, end, filename, identifierName}
- object: Identifier {
  type: "Identifier"
  start: 33
  end: 36
+ loc: {start, end, filename, identifierName}
  name: "res"
}
computed: false
- property: Identifier {
  type: "Identifier"
  start: 37
  end: 45
+ loc: {start, end, filename, identifierName}
  name: "redirect"
}
```





# ast - Python

# Important Terminology

Visitor	The Python/ast equivalent of traversal in Node/Babel.js. Allows you to walk the AST looking for nodes that match a specific pattern.
node	Same as JS, this represents a chunk of code
node.func	References a function call

# ast

## Features:

Built-in! Makes deployment easy :-)

Modular - You can run multiple rules at once

Can be run from an interactive session (terminal)

Similar to Babel, parses source code, generates an AST, and allows you to traverse (visit) the tree



Home Page:

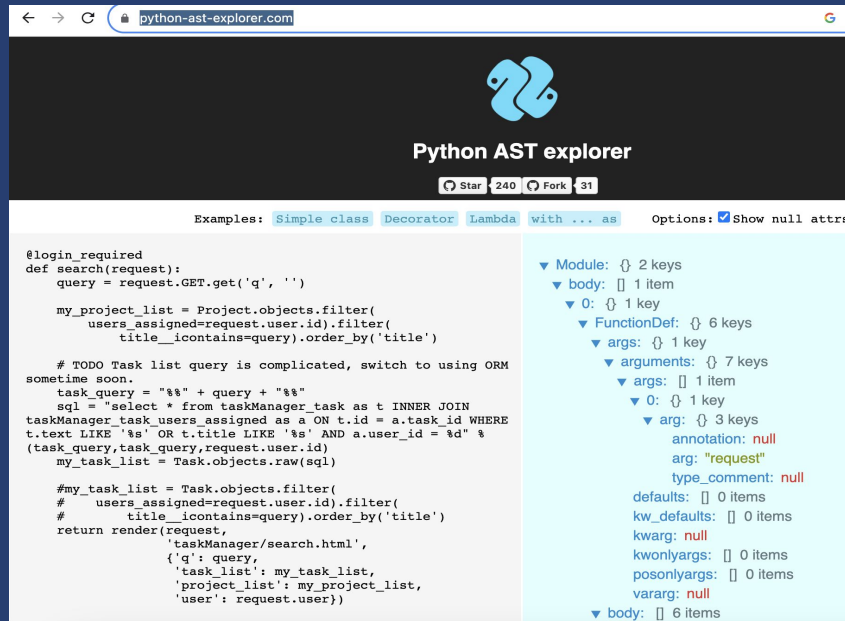
<https://docs.python.org/3/library/ast.html>

# Helpful tool to visualize an AST in Python

## Python AST Explorer

Homepage:

<https://python-ast-explorer.com/>



The screenshot shows the Python AST Explorer interface. At the top, there's a logo and the title "Python AST explorer" with GitHub statistics (240 stars, 31 forks). Below the title, there are tabs for "Examples" (Simple class, Decorator, Lambda, with ... as) and an "Options" section with a checked "Show null attrs" option. The main area displays a Python code snippet for a search function. To the right of the code, the AST is visualized as a tree structure. The root is a "Module" node with 2 keys: "body" (1 item) and "\_\_\_annotations\_\_" (1 key). The "body" key points to a "FunctionDef" node with 6 keys: "args" (1 key), "arguments" (7 keys), "defaults" (0 items), "kw\_defaults" (0 items), "kwonlyargs" (0 items), and "posonlyargs" (0 items). The "args" key points to a "List" node with 1 item, which is a "String" node with the value "request". The "arguments" key points to a "List" node with 3 keys: "annotation" (null), "arg" ("request"), and "type\_comment" (null). The "defaults" key points to a "List" node with 0 items. The "kw\_defaults" key points to a "List" node with 0 items. The "kwonlyargs" key points to a "List" node with 0 items. The "posonlyargs" key points to a "List" node with 0 items. The "vararg" key points to a "String" node with the value "request". The "body" key points to a "List" node with 6 items, which are the statements of the function.

```
@login_required
def search(request):
    query = request.GET.get('q', '')

    my_project_list = Project.objects.filter(
        users_assigned=request.user.id).filter(
            title__icontains=query).order_by('title')

    # TODO Task list query is complicated, switch to using ORM
    sometime soon.
    task_query = "%%" + query + "%%"
    sql = "select * from taskManager_task as t INNER JOIN
taskManager_task_users_assigned as a ON t.id = a.task_id WHERE
t.text LIKE '%s' OR t.title LIKE '%s' AND a.user_id = %d" %
(task_query, task_query, request.user.id)
    my_task_list = Task.objects.raw(sql)

    #my_task_list = Task.objects.filter(
    #    users_assigned=request.user.id).filter(
    #        title__icontains=query).order_by('title')
    return render(request,
        'taskManager/search.html',
        {'q': query,
         'task_list': my_task_list,
         'project_list': my_project_list,
         'user': request.user})
```

▼ Module: {} 2 keys  
▼ body: [] 1 item  
▼ 0: {} 1 key  
▼ FunctionDef: {} 6 keys  
▼ args: {} 1 key  
▼ arguments: {} 7 keys  
▼ args: [] 1 item  
▼ 0: {} 1 key  
▼ arg: {} 3 keys  
annotation: null  
arg: "request"  
type\_comment: null  
defaults: [] 0 items  
kw\_defaults: [] 0 items  
kwarg: null  
kwonlyargs: [] 0 items  
posonlyargs: [] 0 items  
vararg: null  
▼ body: [] 6 items

# Parse source code

```
# Example
path = input("Enter a file or directory path: ")
code = get_contents(path)

tree = ast.parse(code)
```

# Traverse (Visit) the AST

## Python AST Explorer

```
Task.objects.raw(sql)
```

```
▼ Module: {} 2 keys
  ▼ body: [] 1 item
    ▼ 0: {} 1 key
      ▼ Expr: {} 1 key
        ▼ value: {} 1 key
          ▼ Call: {} 3 keys
            ► args: [] 1 item
            ▼ func: {} 1 key
              ▼ Attribute: {} 3 keys
                attr: "raw"
                ctx: "Load"
                ▼ value: {} 1 key
                  ▼ Attribute: {} 3 keys
                    attr: "objects"
                    ctx: "Load"
                    ► value: {} 1 key
                  keywords: [] 0 items
                type_ignores: [] 0 items
```

# Traverse the AST

```
class RawSQLVisitor(ast.NodeVisitor):
    def __init__(self):
        self.has_raw_sql = False

    def visit_Call(self, node):
        if (isinstance(node.func, ast.Attribute) and
            isinstance(node.func.value, ast.Attribute) and
            node.func.value.attr == 'objects' and
            node.func.attr == 'raw'):
            self.has_raw_sql = True
        self.generic_visit(node)

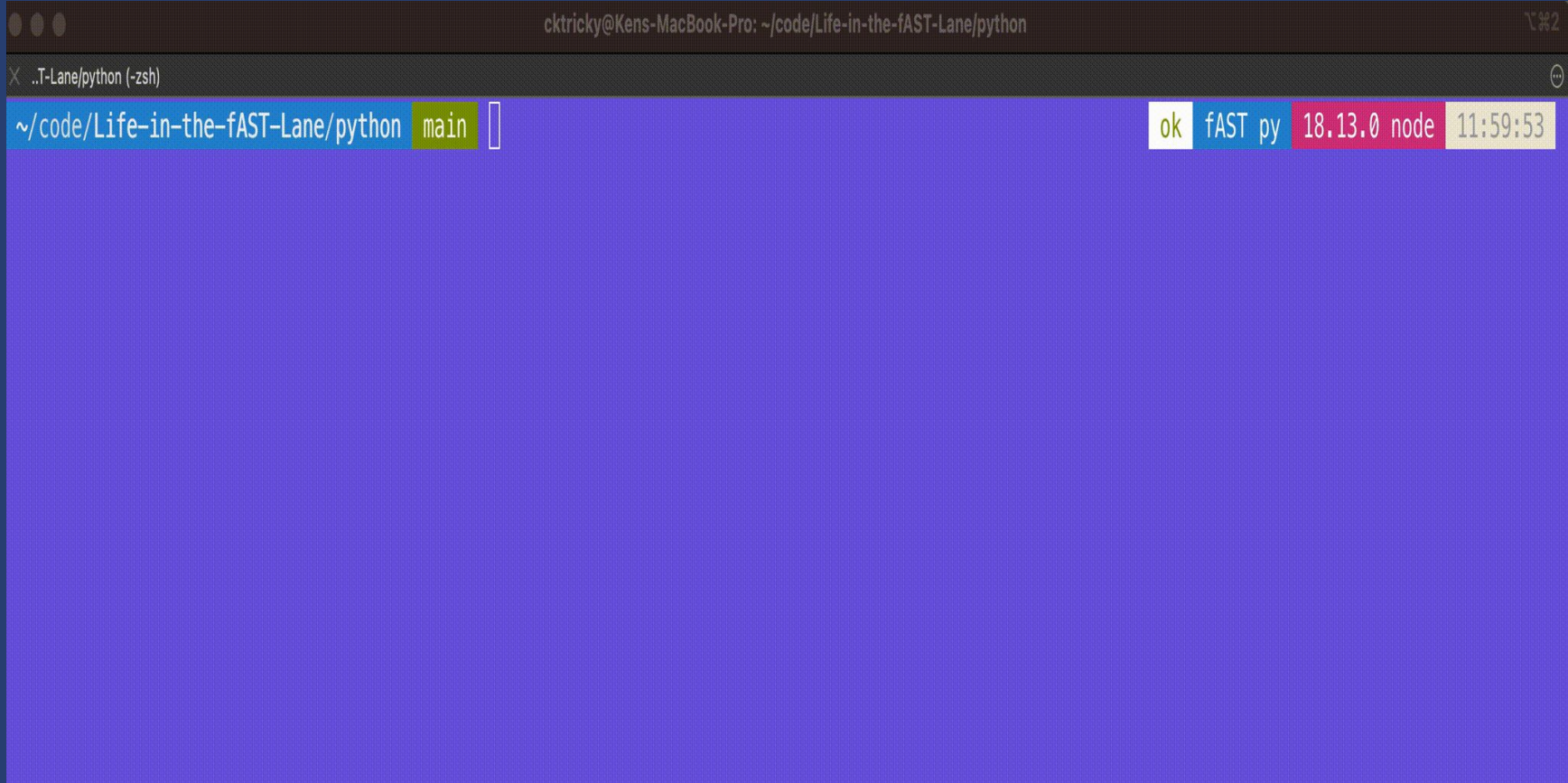
import os
```

## Loading multiple rules

```
tree = ast.parse(code)
visitors = [ExampleVisitor(), RawSQLVisitor()]

for VisitorClass in visitors:
    visitor = VisitorClass
    visitor.visit(tree)
```





# Final thoughts on building your own SAST

🧠 Know what you're trying to use it for

🔗 Integrate into existing tooling and processes

📊 SAST is a very useful data point but it is but one of many available to us

💡 Combine SAST results with additional factors that represent risk

# Contextual Security Analysis

# Context > Control

# Control

(S,D,I)AST embodies this:

- 😭 Limited data points
- 😭 Enforcement of rules
- 😭 Blocking checkpoints
- 😭 Pattern matching

# Context

Next Gen:

- 😍 Combines many data points
- 😍 Warnings & guidance over enforcement
- 😍 Remediation guidance
- 😍 Risk-focused

**Download Link: <https://www.dryrun.security/resources/csa-guide>**

# CSA - SLIDE ☐

Surface	How the surface of the application changes
Language	Language and framework that the application is written in
Intent	Evaluates the person making the change, both in their patterns and their purpose
Detection	Tooling in place to detect vulnerabilities and security issues
Environment	Purpose of the application and service in the organization

# SLIDE - Surface

## Sensitive Code Paths

Depending on your language and framework, this could be configuration files, middleware, controllers, or how your application and service handles auth.

## HTTP Routes



Routes refers to an exposed endpoint on an application that will take user-supplied information and perform an action. Expansion or contractions of these routes in an application inherently change the risk profile of the application.

# SLIDE - Language

## Source Language

This weighs the language used (ex: Golang, Rust, PHP, etc.) as each has their own security issues and known vulnerabilities.

## Web Framework

Each web framework contains their own unique variations of sensitive areas, configurations, and components. Framework nuances are subtle and highly specific security issues that are akin to “footguns”  .



# SLIDE - Intent



## Authorship frequency

If the author rarely commits or has never committed to this repo this indicates the author may be unfamiliar with the development standards of the code base.

## □ Author is not an owner

Code changes to a portion of code in which the author is not an owner or on a team that owns this portion of the code.

# SLIDE - Detection

## Secrets

Secret scanning technology has enabled the detection of sensitive keys when pushed in source code. This is a major indicator of risk in a code change.

## Testing

Consuming (S|D)AST, dependency, docker image, etc. scanner tool output. Past bug bounty submissions as a historical reference to known dangerous anti-patterns. Similar concept with vulnerabilities Identified by internal/external security contributors.

# SLIDE - Environment

## Change protection

Does the application utilize branch protection features or other testing-relevant gating mechanisms to ensure evaluation of new code changes?

## Business Risk

Critical factors include the level of risk a service poses through its business function, the type of data it processes/stores/transmits, and its overall importance to the business.

# AI / LLMs

# Personal recommendations

 Start experimentation with Baseplate or something similar

 Read this article:

<https://engineering.peerislands.io/extending-openai-gpt-4-using-langchain-and-pinecone-for-q-a-over-your-own-content-using-1f3e9dc10e91>

 Read this book:

<https://www.amazon.com/What-ChatGPT-Doing-Does-Work/dp/1579550819>

# Langchain

## Modular Components

- LLMs
- Compressors
- Retrievers
- Prompts
- Chains
- ... and way more



# My AI learnings...

Contextual Compression + Documents, Chains, LLMs, Prompts... they are all highly configurable and can be very accurate

Created the following:

- AI Chat bot assistant that can dig through your organization's secure code docs to answer questions
- Analysis agent that provides composition of the application (framework, language, security centric libraries, datastore, etc.)
- Analysis agent that looks for known (in your app's specific code base) security bug patterns

# Conclusion



# Things are changing... they must

- 💡 Too many technology choices to continue testing in isolation using a single data point to determine risk
- 💡 The power is in your hands to build your own highly customized tooling
- 💡 Meet developers where they live
- 💡 AI / LLM can be a for multiplier; is NOT a silver bullet

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