

CVEs are alive, but do not panic!

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All of this is just my personal opinion, based on working as part of the Linux kernel security team since it was created in 2005.

Nothing in here reflects the opinion of the Linux Foundation or any other Linux kernel developer.

But hopefully I can convince them to agree with me.

CVEs used to mean nothing for Linux

<https://kernel-recipes.org/en/2019/talks/cves-are-dead-long-live-the-cve/>

CVEs now mean something!

<https://www.cve.org/Media/News/item/news/2024/02/13/kernel-org-Added-as-CNA>

<http://www.kroah.com/log/blog/2024/02/13/linux-is-a-cna/>

kernel.org is now a CNA!

- › Responsible for all kernel CVEs
- › Community is in control
- › CVEs assigned for all “vulnerabilities” fixed

Linux CVE resources

- › Contact us:

`cve@kernel.org`

- › Process documentation:

<https://docs.kernel.org/process/cve.html>

- › Public git repo:

<https://git.kernel.org/pub/scm/linux/security/vulns.git/>

- › List of all assigned CVEs:

<https://lore.kernel.org/linux-cve-announce/>

What is a vulnerability?

“An instance of one or more weaknesses in product that can be exploited, causing a negative impact to confidentiality, integrity, or availability; a set of conditions or behaviors that allows the violation of an explicit or implicit security policy.”

– cve.org

What is a kernel vulnerability?

- › Any user-triggerable crash or reboot
- › Memory use-after-free / leak / overflow
- › Incorrect boundary checks
- › Denial of service
- › Logic errors
- › Lots of other things

Why is triggering WARN_ON a CVE?

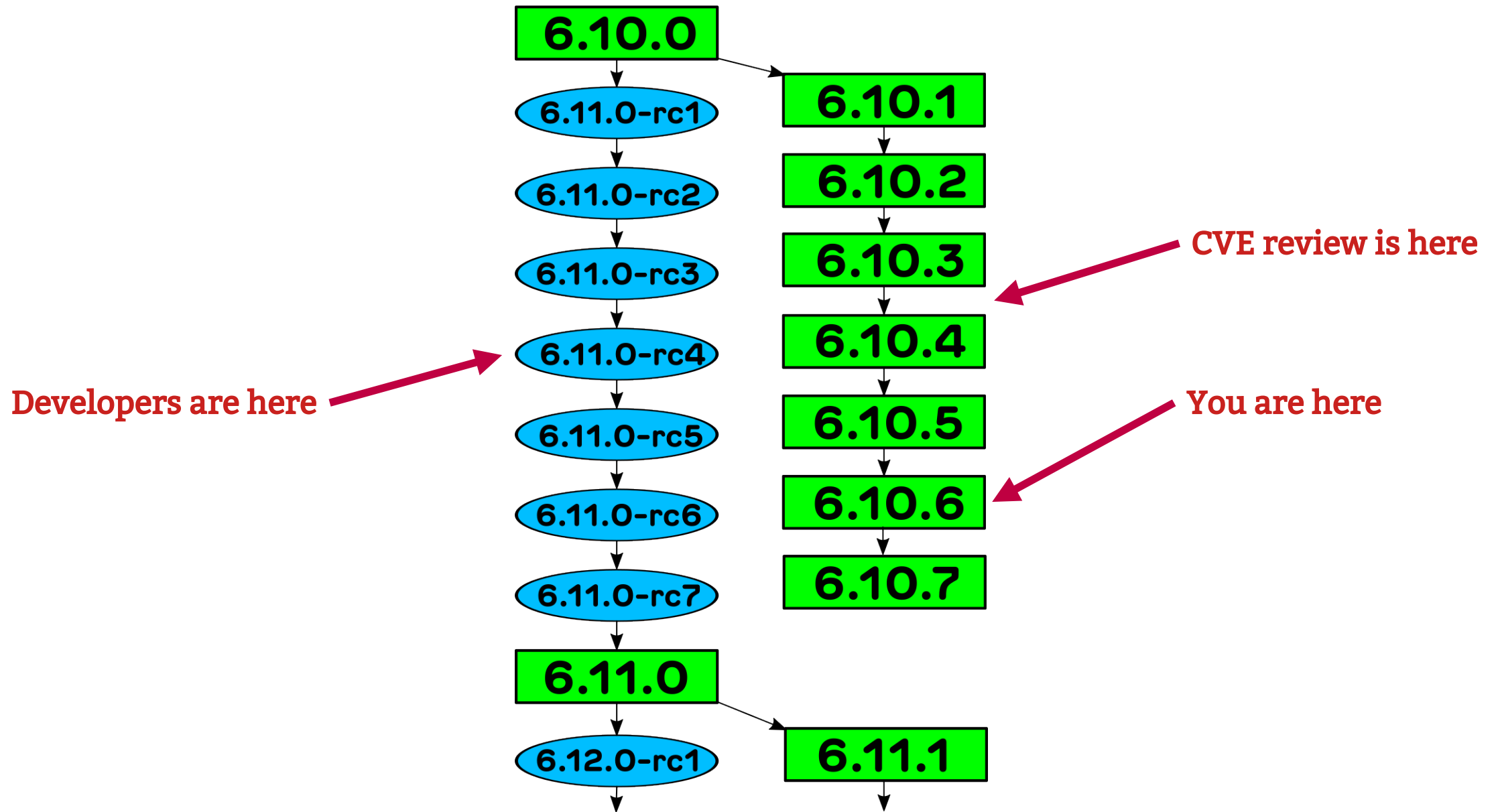
- › If `panic_on_warn` is enabled, reboot happens
- › Billions of Linux systems have this enabled
- › Android is slowly moving away from this.
- › Some want any warning to reboot

What is a not a kernel vulnerability?

- › Data corruption / loss
- › Performance issues
- › Bugfixes that are not externally triggered

CVEs are assigned after-the-fact

- › Usually 1-2 week delay
- › Allows systems to be updated before public announcements
- › CVEs only reference specific fix, not if any previous changes needed.
- › CVE fixes are NOT tested independently



No hardware CVEs

- › SPECTRE-like CVEs come from others

No hardware CVEs

- › SPECTRE-like CVEs come from others
- › Good luck figuring this out

How are they assigned

- › CVE team reviews every stable commit
- › Votes if is, or is not, a vulnerability
- › Each team member uses different methods
- › Commits that are agreed get assigned
- › Commits that are disagreed are discussed
- › Review happens in public

How are they assigned – cont.

- › Developer / community requests
- › Corporate requests

Lots of CVEs!

- › Averaging 55 CVEs per week

We are NOT #1!

- › Wordpress – 112 per week
- › MITRE – 95 per week
- › Github – 37 per week
- › Windows – 11-12 per week
- › Chrome – 6 per week
- › macOS – 6 per week
- › iOS – 2-3 per week

All CVEs have increased

“We probably can fix this, if we want to, it’s pretty important, but so far we’ve successfully managed to ignore it. It’s not going to be easy. By definition, the people who got us here can’t fix this problem. They would have long ago if they could. Many of the people involved in the vulnerability space, CVE, NVD – they have been doing this work for decades. A bunch don’t think there’s anything wrong. If you talk to any vulnerability analyst, developer, or operations person actually working with CVE IDs, they’re miserable. They get their work done in spite of CVE IDs, not because of them.”

– Kurt Seifried & Josh Bressers

<https://opensourcesecurity.io/2024/06/03/why-are-vulnerabilities-out-of-control-in-2024/>

Kernel CVEs are descriptive

- › Every CVE says what files are affected
- › Every CVE says what versions are affected
- › Very few CVEs are applicable for you!
- › json format

<https://git.kernel.org/pub/scm/linux/security/vulns.git/>

<https://github.com/CVEProject/cvelistV5.git>

Most CVEs are not for you!

- › Only you know your usecase!
- › Only you know what files you use!

Some CVEs are for you!

- › Real issues get fixed every week
- › Ignoring them will affect your security

Android example

› 6.6.49

- 94 commits
- 19 CVEs

Android example – cont.

› 6.6.49

- 19 commits affect Android GKI build (3.6 million lines in build, no drivers)
- 4 commits have CVEs assigned

Android example – cont.

> 6.6.49

4ed45fe99ec9 pinctrl: single: fix potential NULL dereference in pcs_get_function()
459584258d47 selinux,smack: don't bypass permissions check in inode_setsecctx hook
94ab317024ba ethtool: check device is present when getting link settings
7bb11a75dd4d usb: dwc3: core: Prevent USB core invalid event buffer address access

drivers/pinctrl/pinctrl-single.c		2 ++
drivers/usb/dwc3/core.c		8 ++++++++
net/core/net-sysfs.c		2 +-
net/ethtool/ioctl.c		3 +++
security/selinux/hooks.c		4 ++--
security/smack/smack_lsm.c		4 ++--
6 files changed, 18 insertions(+), 5 deletions(-)		

Tools

- › dyad – finds vulnerable/fixed git ranges
- › digs across stable branches

```
$ dyad 371a3bc79c11
# dyad version: de9a7e3de532
# getting vulnerable:fixed pairs for git id 371a3bc79c11b707d7a1b7a2c938dc3cc042fffb
4.13:349d39dc57396e3e9f39170905ff8d626eea9e44:4.14.189:39e0651cac9c80865b2838f297f95ffc0f34a1d8
4.13:349d39dc57396e3e9f39170905ff8d626eea9e44:4.19.134:febe56f21371ba1e51e8586c3ddf8f54fc62fe61
4.13:349d39dc57396e3e9f39170905ff8d626eea9e44:5.4.53:d3b7bacd1115400b94482dfc7efffc175c29b831
4.13:349d39dc57396e3e9f39170905ff8d626eea9e44:5.7.8:9006b543384ab10902819364c1205f11a1458571
4.13:349d39dc57396e3e9f39170905ff8d626eea9e44:5.8:371a3bc79c11b707d7a1b7a2c938dc3cc042fffb
```

Our commits are a mess

- › Invalid git ids everywhere
- › Invalid or incorrect “Fixes:” tags
- › Multiple “Fixes:” tags across releases
- › Fixes going backwards in time
- › Vulnerable only in branches
- › No fixes despite the tag saying so
- › ...

Tools

› bippy – creates cve entries for a git commit

Usage: `./bippy [OPTIONS]`

Create a JSON or MBOX file to report a CVE based on a specific Linux kernel git sha value.

Arguments:

<code>-c, --cve=CVE_NUMBER</code>	The full CVE number to assign
<code>-s, --sha=GIT_SHA</code>	The kernel git sha1 to assign the CVE to
<code>--vulnerable=GIT_SHA</code>	The kernel git sha1 that this issue became vulnerable at. (optional)
<code>-j, --json=JSON_FILENAME</code>	Output a JSON report to submit to CVE to the specified filename
<code>-m, --mbox=MBOX_FILENAME</code>	Output a mbox file to submit to the CVE announce mailing list
<code>--diff=DIFF_FILENAME</code>	File containing a diff for the changelog text to be applied. (optional)
<code>--reference=REFERENCE_FILENAME</code>	File containing a list of url references to add to the json record. (optional)
<code>-u, --user=EMAIL</code>	Email of user creating the record.
<code>-n, --name=NAME</code>	Name of the user creating the record.
<code>-h, --help</code>	This information
<code>-v, --verbose</code>	Show debugging information to stdout

Note, CVE_NUMBER and GIT_SHA are required, as well as at least one of JSON_FILENAME and/or MBOX_FILENAME.

If EMAIL or NAME is not specified, they will be taken from 'git config' user settings.

Tools

› strak – tool to show how vulnerable you are

```
$ strak v6.10.11
```

```
v6.10.11 is vulnerable to CVE-2024-41013
```

```
v6.10.11 is vulnerable to CVE-2024-41014
```

```
v6.10.11 is vulnerable to CVE-2024-41016
```

Staying secure

- › Take all stable/longterm updates
- › Community supported and tested as a whole
- › Bonus is you get data corruption fixes and performance improvements for free!

2 options for not taking stable

- › Triage all 55/week to determine what to take

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- › Triage all 55/week to determine what to take
- › Fix your process to be able to take updates

3 options for not taking stable

- › Triage all 55/week to determine what to take
- › Fix your process to be able to take updates
- › Do nothing

3 options for not taking stable

- › Triage all 55/week to determine what to take
- › Fix your process to be able to take updates
- › Do nothing (will get you in trouble)

“If you are not using the latest a
stable / longterm kernel, your
system is insecure”

– me