

A dark, open treasure chest is positioned in the lower-left quadrant of the frame. The chest is made of dark wood or metal with visible rivets and a latch. A bright, yellowish-green light emanates from the interior of the chest, creating a strong glow and casting a beam of light upwards. The background is a solid, deep black, which makes the light from the chest stand out. The overall mood is mysterious and secretive.

# THE SECRETS IN YOUR GIT REPOSITORY

**06.10.2021**

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6000 internal Twitch.tv git repositories  
were leaked to the public

Inside the repositories researchers found:

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- 194 AWS keys

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- 69 Twilio keys

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- 100s of database connection strings
- 100s of private keys

# WHAT IF ATTACKERS HAD ACCESS TO YOUR INTERNAL REPOSITORIES?



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... would you be worried?

# TOPICS

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- Why are there credentials in git repositories? 🤔



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# TOPICS

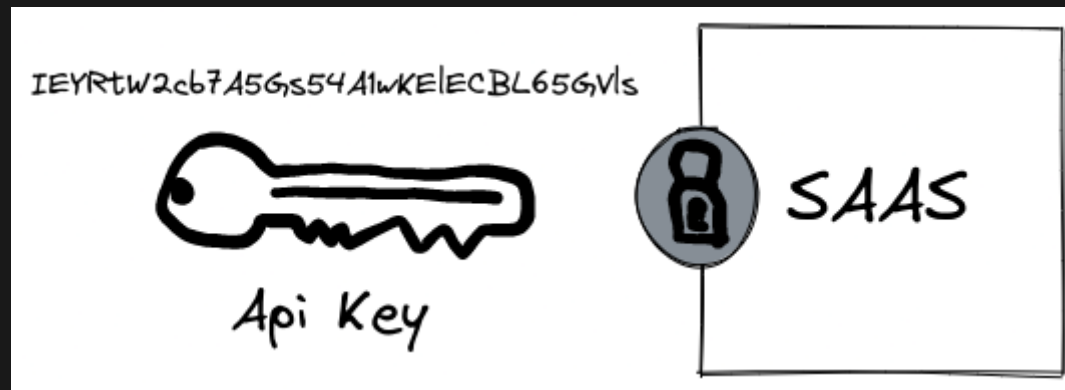
- Why are there credentials in git repositories? 🤔
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# TOPICS

- Why are there credentials in git repositories? 🤔
- Tools to find credentials 🔍
- Mining public git repositories for AWS keys 🛠️
- Where else can credentials be found? 🧑
- API keys and cloud security ☁️
- How can I protect myself? 🛡️

**WHY ARE THERE CREDENTIALS IN  
GIT REPOSITORIES? 🤔**

# HOW SECRETS ARE USED



Secrets are used to authenticate software against external services.

✓ Venue and Venue Place Crud added

main

Showing 10 changed files with 1,325 additions and 108 deletions.

16 Services/S3.js

```
...    ...    @@ -1,11 +1,9 @@
1      - import AWS from "aws-sdk";
2      -
3      - export const S3 = {
4      -   accessKeyId: "",
5      -   secretAccessKey: "",
6      + console.log("Process ::", process.env.NEXT_AWS_ACCESS_KEY);
7      + const S3 = {
8      +   accessKeyId: process.env.NEXT_AWS_ACCESS_KEY || "AKIA[REDACTED]",
9      +   secretAccessKey:
10     process.env.NEXT_AWS_SECRET_KEY ||
11     "[REDACTED]",
12   };
13
```

Secrets are committed by accident



# THE 4 MATURITY LEVELS OF SECRET REMOVAL

# LEVEL 0





Credentials are not deleted

# LEVEL 1



A commit deletes the secret from the code. It still persists in the git history.

✓ 6  Services/S3.js 

... ... @@ -1,9 +1,7 @@

1 1 console.log("Process ::", process.env.NEXT\_AWS\_ACCESS\_KEY);

2 2 const S3 = {

3 - accessKeyId: process.env.NEXT\_AWS\_ACCESS\_KEY || "AKIA[REDACTED]",

4 - secretAccessKey:

5 - process.env.NEXT\_AWS\_SECRET\_KEY ||

6 - "[REDACTED]",

3 + accessKeyId: process.env.NEXT\_AWS\_ACCESS\_KEY,

4 + secretAccessKey: process.env.NEXT\_AWS\_SECRET\_KEY,

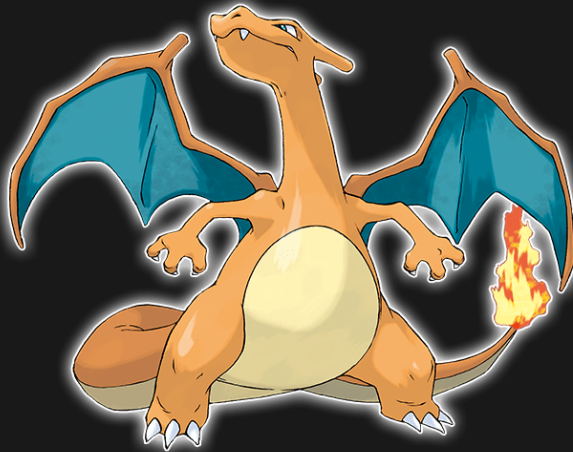
7 5 };

8 6

9 7 export default S3;

Still part of the history

# LEVEL 2



Git history is rewritten. Still vulnerable to monitoring and advanced repository analysis techniques.

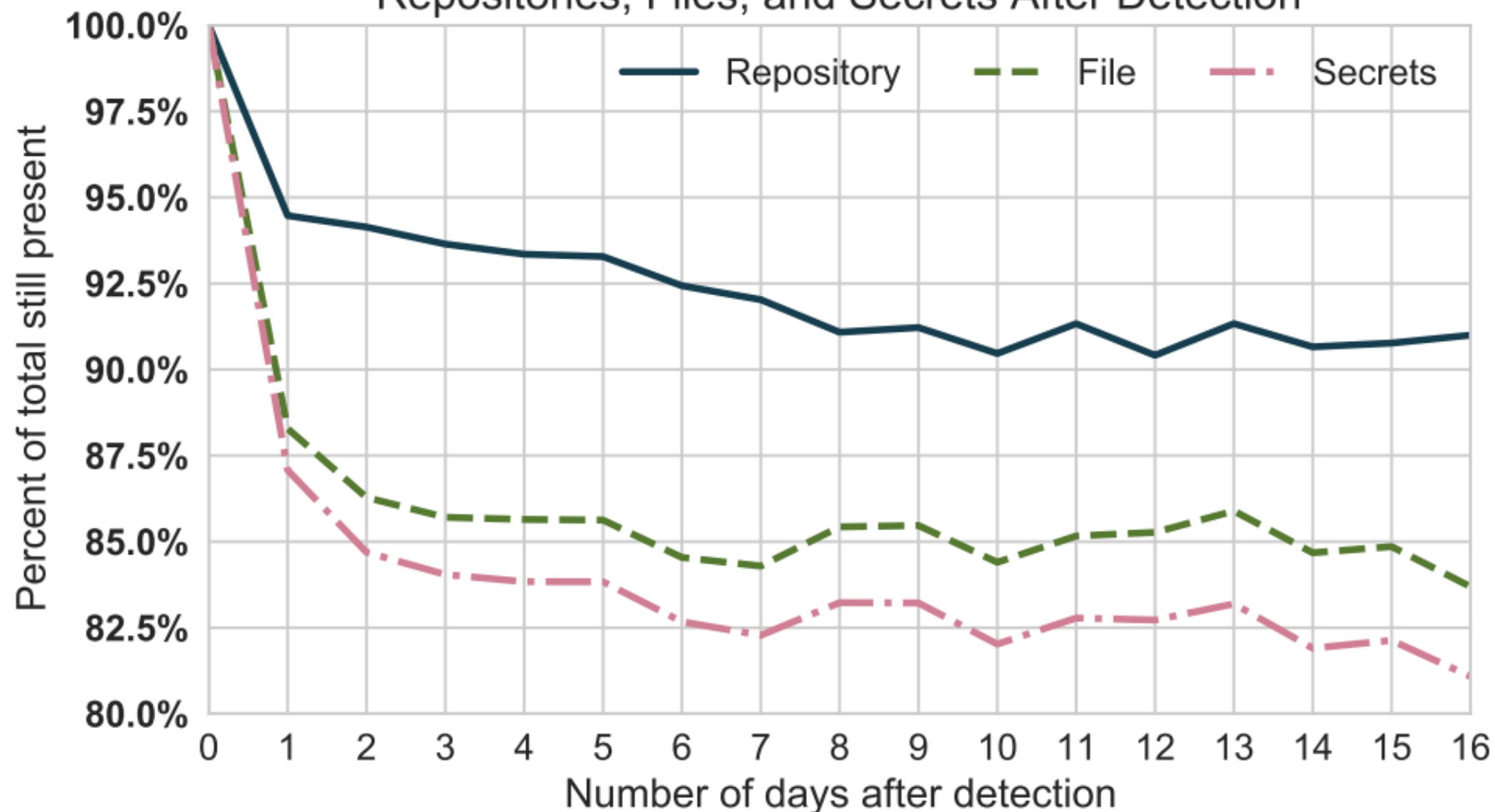
# LEVEL 3



Secret is rotated. Can be painful and time consuming.

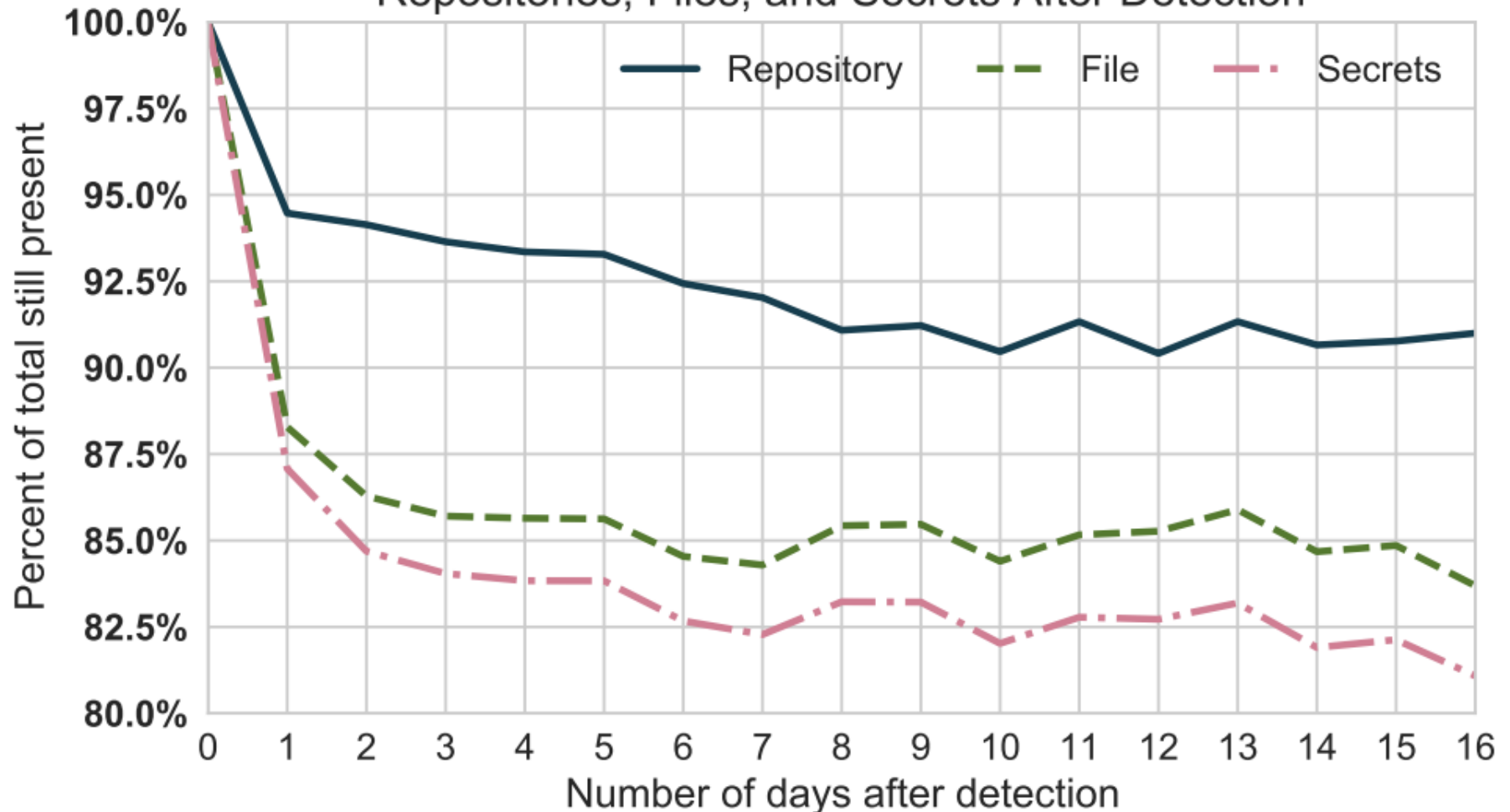
**DID YOU KNOW...**

## Long-Term Daily Monitoring of Repositories, Files, and Secrets After Detection





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Secrets not deleted after 24 hours tend to stay forever

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# GIT REPOSITORIES ARE EVERYWHERE

- Configuration issue of the git server could make all repositories public
- Local copies are shared
- Build server misconfiguration pushes git repositories to artifact stores
- Repositories are deployed on a web server







# TOOLS TO FIND CREDENTIALS



**HOW DO THEY WORK?**

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**HEURISTICS**

# HOW DO THEY WORK?

## HEURISTICS

- Pattern matching (regex)

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## HEURISTICS

- Pattern matching (regex)
- Entropy
- Context information

# TRUFFLEHOG



- New Version 3 was released recently
- Scans the history of a repository for secrets
- Over 700 credential detectors
- Support for active verification

# CREDENTIALS DETECTORS

```
idPat  = regexp.MustCompile(`\b(?:AKIA|ABIA|ACCA|ASIA)[0-9A-Z`  
keyPat = regexp.MustCompile(`\b([A-Za-z0-9+/]{40})\b`)
```



# ACTIVE VERIFICATION

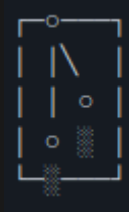
```
1 // REQUEST VALUES.
2 method := "GET"
3 service := "sts"
4 host := "sts.amazonaws.com"
5 region := "us-east-1"
6 endpoint := "https://sts.amazonaws.com"
7 timestamp := time.Now().UTC().Format("20060102")
8 amzDate := time.Now().UTC().Format("20060102T150405Z0700")
9
10 req, err := http.NewRequestWithContext(ctx, method, endpoint, nil)
11 if err != nil {
12     continue
13 }
14
15 // TASK 1. CREATE A CANONICAL REQUEST
```

# ACTIVE VERIFICATION

```
16 // http://docs.aws.amazon.com/general/latest/gr/sigv4-creat
17 canonicalURI := "/"
18 canonicalHeaders := "host:" + host + "\n"

19 signedHeaders := "host"
20 algorithm := "AWS4-HMAC-SHA256"
21 credentialScope := fmt.Sprintf("%s/%s/%s/aws4_request", dat
22
23 params := req.URL.Query()
24 params.Add("Action", "GetCallerIdentity")
25 params.Add("Version", "2011-06-15")
26 params.Add("X-Amz-Algorithm", algorithm)
27 params.Add("X-Amz-Credential", resIdMatch+"/"+credentialScop
28 params.Add("X-Amz-Date", amzDate)
29 params.Add("X-Amz-Expires", "30")
```

# GITLEAKS



- Alternative to trufflehog
- Similar feature set
- Many knobs and buttons
- Does not offer active verification

# GIT HOUND



- Built for bug hunters / Audits
- Intensive repository digging
- Results need to be reviewed manually



- Commercial SaaS provider
- Easy integration in build pipelines
- Additional Features like Alerting and Dashboards

# MINING PUBLIC GIT REPOSITORIES FOR AWS KEYS



Project Report

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- Verify theory that many Developers don't know how to delete accidental secret commits.
- Verify theory that there are many active credentials present on public git repositories.
- Search for AWS keys.

# **RULES OF ENGAGEMENT**

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- No destructive operations with obtained credentials

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- Use credentials only to verify their permission level
- Notify repository owners afterwards

# HERE'S THE PLAN!





# STEP 1: QUERIES

## Query Strings

```
[  
  'remove aws key',  
  'delete aws key',  
  'remove aws credentials',  
  'remove aws secret',  
  'remove s3 key',  
  'delete s3 key',  
  'remove s3 credentials',  
  'remove s3 secret'  
]
```

Run queries against Github Search API

# STEP 2: CLEAN UP REPOSITORY LIST

## Repositories

<https://github.com/EthanJY-CS/web>  
<https://github.com/vivmehra/graph>  
<https://github.com/DiversityDatabase>  
<https://github.com/thanhwoe/Future>  
<https://github.com/cholzsupermind/IDS>  
<https://github.com/khushnoodasif/aws>  
<https://github.com/GaneshHub/CA>  
<https://github.com/desenvolvimento/v1>  
<https://github.com/vladtwork/garage>

First 200 results of each query. Duplicates removed

# STEP 3: MINE CREDENTIALS

## Credential List

```
{  
  "SourceID": 0,  
  "SourceType": 7,  
  "SourceName": "trufflehog - github",  
  "DetectorType": 2,  
  "DetectorName": "AWS",  
  "Verified": false,  
  "Raw": "QUTJQTNXNVhDT1lPVUNGNIFEWFg=",  
  "Redacted": "AKIA3W5XCOYOUUCF6QDXX",  
  "ExtraData": null,  
  "StructuredData": null  
}
```

Repositories >50MB were skipped.

# STEP 4: CLEAN UP CREDENTIAL LIST

## AWS Keys

```
{  
  "SourceID": 0,  
  "SourceType": 7,  
  "SourceName": "trufflehog - github",  
  "DetectorType": 2,  
  "DetectorName": "AWS",  
  "Verified": true,  
  "Raw": "[REDACTED]",  
  "Redacted": "AKIA[REDACTED]",  
  "ExtraData": null,  
  "StructuredData": null  
}
```

Unique, verified AWS keys.

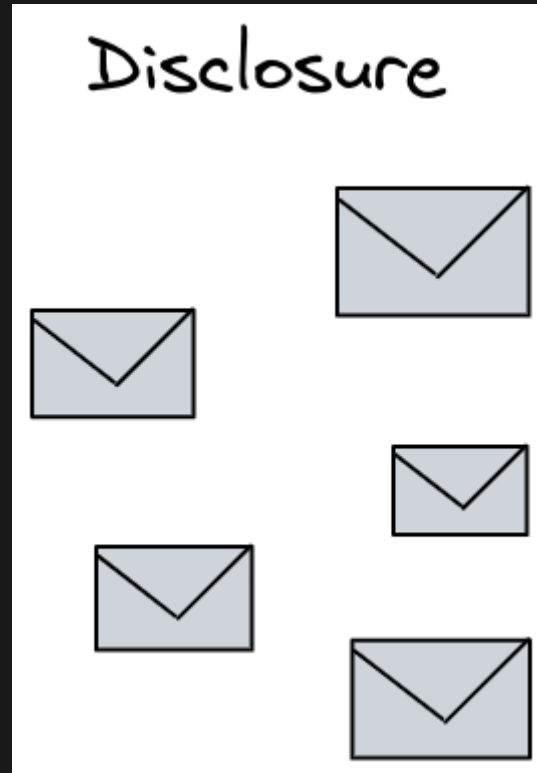
# STEP 5: VERIFY KEY PRIVILEGES

## Key Privileges

```
{  
  "KeyId": "AKIA[REDACTED]",  
  "s3List": false,  
  "ec2List": false,  
  "dynamoList": true,  
  "iamList": true  
}
```

Only test read access to resources.

# STEP 6: NOTIFY REPOSITORY OWNERS



Send notification emails with instructions how to clean up.



# 8 GITHUB QUERIES



**1480 UNIQUE REPOSITORIES**

**61 UNIQUE, VERIFIED AWS KEYS**

# BYCATCH

SonarCloud

PrivateKeys

SendGrid

Aplitude

Redis

Discord

GoogleCloud

Algolia

Mailchimp

Alibaba

Flickr

Facebook

Circle

**OF THE 61 AWS KEYS**

# OF THE 61 AWS KEYS

- 13 Keys with S3 read access

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- 13 Keys with S3 read access
- 26 Keys with DynamoDB read access
- 25 Keys with EC2 read access



## OF THE 61 AWS KEYS

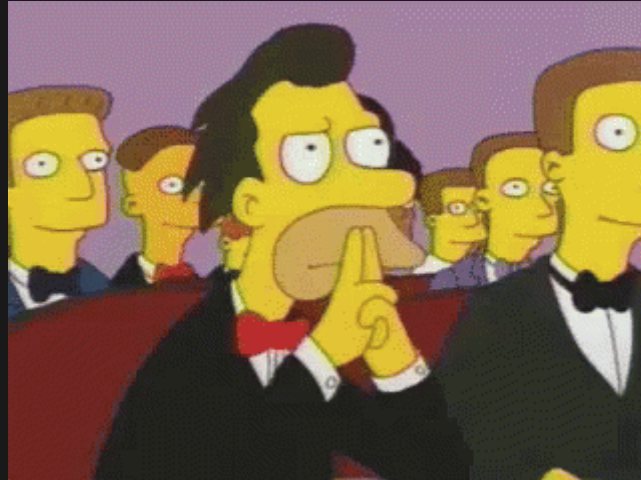
- 13 Keys with S3 read access
- 26 Keys with DynamoDB read access
- 25 Keys with EC2 read access
- 23 Keys with IAM read access

# DISCLOSURE RESPONSE

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2. Use github search to find repositories which contain the org domains
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4. If you find new hostnames, domains and subdomains, repeat
5. Scan all repositories for secrets
6. Don't limit search on github

**WHERE ELSE CAN CREDENTIALS  
BE FOUND? 🧐**

# OTHER PLACES TO SEARCH

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- Gitlab

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- Github Gists
- Publicly exposed git repositories
- Artifact registries
- Docker images
- Firmware from hardware
- Hardcoded in Frontend Applications (Web and mobile)

# API KEYS AND CLOUD SECURITY



# CLOUD HACKING



Very big topic. Different from traditional attacks.  
Typically does not use malware and exploits

# TYPICAL ATTACK

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4. Repeat

# HOW CAN I PROTECT MYSELF?



I do not fear this

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- Use tooling to detect credentials in build pipeline
- Try to keep the false positives low!
- Check for secrets in code before open sourcing or sharing with third parties

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# MITIGATION

- Follow least privilege principle for service accounts
- Don't reuse secrets
- Store production credentials in credential stores like vault.
- Use CloudTrail / Activity log to monitor activity of keys
- Delete keys when they are no longer required

# BE LIKE GANDALF



# SOURCES

- Twitch Leaks research
- How Bad Can It Get? Characterizing Secret Leakage in Public GitHub Repositories
- Shannon entropy
- TruffleHog
- GitLeaks
- Git Hound
- Credential mining Bug Bounties
- Github Dorking
- SantaHog

# SOURCES (CONTINUED)

- Cloud Hacking - Malware not needed
- AWS Cloud trail

# IMAGE SOURCES

- Title page background
- Pokemon

# PRESENTATION IS PUBLISHED ON GITHUB



[https://github.com/nixrod/credential-harvesting-  
presentation](https://github.com/nixrod/credential-harvesting-presentation)