

The Trials and Tribulations of Bulk Converting CVEs to OSV

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GOSST OSV Open Source Vulnerabilities

Identify, define, and catalog publicly disclosed cybersecurity vulnerabilities.



Why?

- So there's a unique identifier for vulnerabilities
- So everyone realizes they're talking about the same vulnerability
- So people can prioritize the response to the existence of the vulnerability in their environment
 - eliminate the risk by upgrading
 - eliminate the risk by mitigation
 - accept the risk or there is no actual risk
- Because vulnerabilities can have security implications



CVE-2024-23725

```
"affected": [
  {
     "vendor": "n/a",
     "product": "n/a",
     "versions": [
        {
          "version": "n/a",
          "status": "affected"
],
```

Source: https://cveawg.mitre.org/api/cve/CVE-2024-23725



Open Source Vulnerabilities

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```
"descriptions": [
    {
        "lang": "en",
        "value": "Ghost before 5.76.0 allows XSS via a post excerpt in
        excerpt.js. An XSS payload can be rendered in post summaries."
}
```

Source: https://cveawg.mitre.org/api/cve/CVE-2024-23725

Identify, define, and catalog publicly disclosed cybersecurity vulnerabilities.



Source: https://anchore.com/blog/national-vulnerability-database-opaque-changes-and-unanswered-questions/



Bottom line up front

• CNAs

- Think about the CVEs you're authoring and their fitness for purpose, in aggregate
- CVE Program
 - Make it easy for CNAs to do the right thing, and harder for them to do the wrong things



\$ whoami

- Software Engineer
- Google Open Source Security Team
 - OSV
- Before
 - Systems Administrator ⇒ Site Reliability Engineer ⇒ Security Engineer
- Currently based in Brisbane, Australia
 - The rest of the OSV team is based in Sydney





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Come visit!

- AusCERT
- BSides
 - Brisbane, Melbourne, Canberra
- CrikeyCon







<u>xkcd.com/927/</u>



Enable developers to reduce security risk arising from known vulnerabilities in open source components they use.



- Precise identification of vulnerabilities in open source software
 - Why? 🙂 To enable prioritized vulnerability remediation
- It all began in 2021 with OSS Fuzz...
 - CVE 4 (and CPEs) couldn't express findings
 - CVE ID allocation was manual and slow
 - Automated record creation and submission was
- OSV schema donated to the OpenSSF
 - o github.com/ossf/osv-schema
- OSV.dev and OSV-Scanner are Google-sponsored infrastructure and open source projects
 - o github.com/google/osv.dev
 - o github.com/google/osv-scanner



Fun Fact

- OSV schema influenced CVE 5 schema
 - "computable open-source version information"
 - github.com/CVEProject/cve-schema/issues/87
 - theoretical interoperability between the two formats



OSV: Today

- Organic OSV schema adoption
 - 20+ ecosystems
- OSV.dev
 - Aggregates, enriches and provides a central API



- Audience: open source software developers and consumers
- First-party
 - OSV-Scanner
 - First-party API client
 - Source code vulnerability and licence scanning
 - Container image scanning (focus area for 2024)
 - Enabling end-to-end vulnerability remediation using OSV.dev's data
- Third-party
 - A growing number of integrations
 - Trivy
 - Renovate
 - Dependency-Track



- Comprehensive, accurate and timely database of known vulnerabilities:
 - Scalable data quality
 - Broader symbol-level vulnerability detail
- Client-side tooling:
 - accurate vulnerability identification and prioritization
 - integrate into the software development lifecycle
 - record generation and management



OSV.dev infrastructure



GOSST OSV Open Source Vulnerabilities

"The OSV database contains 100% of vulnerabilities from NVD/CVE since 2016 that are determined to relate to OSS"

- Why? Close the coverage gap on C and C++ vulnerabilities
- Use the existence of a Git repository as a proxy for open source software
- Use the NVD as the source of CVE data
- Use the NVD as the primary source of CPE to Git repositories
 - Use Debian's copyright metadata as a fallback



- Pre-process the CPE Dictionary into a simpler to use Vendor/Product ⇒ Git repo mapping
- Fall back to individual CVE references that are Git repositories
- Just because it's a Git repo doesn't mean it's *the* Git repo
 - <u>https://github.com/keru6k/Online-Admission-System-RCE-PoC</u>
 - <u>https://github.com/laoquanshi/BILLING-SOFTWARE-SQL-injection-vulnerability</u>
 - <u>https://github.com/leekenghwa/CVE-2023-34830---Reflected-XSS-found-in-I-doit-Open-v24-and-below</u>



```
"chromiumembedded:chromium embedded framework": [
 "https://github.com/chromiumembedded/cef"
"qnu:qlibc": [
 "git://sourceware.org/git/glibc.git"
"isc:bind": [
 "https://github.com/isc-projects/bind9",
 "https://gitlab.isc.org/isc-projects/bind9"
```



- CPE Dictionary has its downsides
 - The good old "naming problem"
 - We've been contributing improvements to the CPE Dictionary
- <u>github.com/scanoss/purl2cpe</u> is an interesting late-breaking discovery
 - Preliminary spot checks haven't revealed any significant gaps
- The denylist of garbage repos requires manual curation

NOTICE

GOSST OSV Open Source Vulnerabilities

NIST is currently working to establish a consortium to address challenges in the NVD program and develop improved tools and methods. You will temporarily see delays in analysis efforts during this transition. We apologize for the inconvenience and ask for your patience as we work to improve the NVD program.



https://anchore.com/blog/national-vulnerability-database-opaque-changes-and-unanswered-questions/

GOSST OSV Open Source Vulnerabilities

Challenge #2: figuring out the versions

• Versions in OSV records

- o introduced
- o fixed

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- last_affected (less preferred)
- OSV opts for false negatives over false positives
- The NVD CVE record's applicability statement
 - the richer version details in the applicability statement
 - the CPE string
- Falling back to parsing the CVE description text ()

Challenge #2: figuring out the versions

Using the applicability statement's JSON

```
"cve": {
    "id": "CVE-2024-1250",
    "vulnStatus": "Analyzed",
    "descriptions":
        "value": "An issue has been discovered in GitLab EE affecting all versions starting from 16.8 before
16.8.2. When a user is assigned a custom role with manage group access tokens permission, they may be able to
create group access tokens with Owner privileges, which may lead to privilege escalation."
      },
    "configurations": [
            "cpeMatch": [
                "vulnerable": true,
                "criteria": "cpe:2.3:a:gitlab:gitlab:*:*:*:enterprise:*:*:*,
                "versionStartIncluding": "16.8.0",
                "versionEndExcluding": "16.8.2",
              ł
    ],
```

Challenge #2: figuring out the versions

Using the CPE string

```
"cve": {
    "id": "CVE-2024-0207",
    "vulnStatus": "Analyzed",
    "descriptions": [
        "value": "HTTP3 dissector crash in Wireshark 4.2.0 allows denial of service via packet injection or
crafted capture file"
      },
    ],
    "configurations": [
            "cpeMatch": [
                "vulnerable": true,
                "criteria": "cpe:2.3:a:wireshark:wireshark: 4.2.0:*:*:*:*:*:*:*,
    ],
```

Challenge #2: figuring out the versions Resorting to parsing the description text ()

```
"cve": {
    "id": "CVE-2024-28757",
    "vulnStatus": "Awaiting Analysis",
    "descriptions": [
        "value": "libexpat through 2.6.1 allows an XML Entity Expansion attack when there is
isolated use of external parsers (created via XML ExternalEntityParserCreate)."
      },
    ],
    "references": [
        "url": "https://github.com/libexpat/libexpat/issues/839",
      },
        "url": "https://github.com/libexpat/libexpat/pull/842",
```

Challenge #3: getting to a commit

- Sometimes there's a (presumed) fix commit as a reference on the CVE
- The moral equivalent of a whole lot of git ls-remote
- Fuzzy matching on tags
 - If they're being used



Challenge #3: getting to a commit

for CVE-2024-1250 wanted: 16.8.0 and 16.8.2

\$ git ls-remote -t https://gitlab.com/gitlab-org/gitlab 1e912d57d5a8f1135f4d41e25469069790134d41 refs/tags/v16.8.0-ee^{{} e3c23d67e9ce2f074cd79b753ef95291da459a93 refs/tags/v16.8.2-ee^{{}}

for CVE-2024-0207 wanted: 4.2.0

\$ git ls-remote -t https://github.com/wireshark/wireshark 54eedfc63953c8180b5a9c60015917cce7a2548a refs/tags/v4.2.0^{}

for CVE-2024-28757 wanted: 2.6.1
\$ git ls-remote -t https://github.com/libexpat/libexpat
a590b2d5846865412182805b853dd91d18f38c8d refs/tags/R_2_6_1^{}



Challenge #3a: the perils of jumping ahead to a commit

- There are commit hashes and there are commit hashes
- Often the commit hashes in CVE references are from a fork
- This makes our programmatic Git repository analysis very sad

A This commit does not belong to any branch on this repository, and may belong to a fork outside of the repository.

CNAs: ensuring that references belong to the actual repository and not a fixer's fork of it would be



Putting it all together

```
"id": "CVE-2024-1250",
   "details": "An issue has been discovered in GitLab EE affecting all versions starting from 16.8 before
16.8.2. When a user is assigned a custom role with manage group access tokens permission, they may be able to
create group access tokens with Owner privileges, which may lead to privilege escalation.",
  "affected": [
      "ranges": [
        ſ
          "type": "GIT",
          "repo": "https://gitlab.com/gitlab-org/gitlab",
          "events": [
              "introduced": "1e912d57d5a8f1135f4d41e25469069790134d41"
            },
              "fixed": "e3c23d67e9ce2f074cd79b753ef95291da459a93"
```

Putting it all together

```
"id": "CVE-2024-28757",
  "details": "libexpat through 2.6.1 allows an XML Entity Expansion attack when there is
isolated use of external parsers (created via XML ExternalEntityParserCreate).",
  "affected": [
      "ranges": [
          "type": "GIT",
          "repo": "https://github.com/libexpat/libexpat",
          "events": [
              "introduced": "0"
            },
            ł
              "last affected": "a590b2d5846865412182805b853dd91d18f38c8d"
```

Putting it all together

```
"id": "CVE-2024-0207",
       "details": "HTTP3 dissector crash in Wireshark 4.2.0 allows denial of service via packet
   injection or crafted capture file",
      "affected": [
          "ranges": [
              "type": "GIT",
              "repo": "https://github.com/wireshark/wireshark",
              "events": [
                  "introduced": "0"
                },
                  "last affected": "54eedfc63953c8180b5a9c60015917cce7a2548a"
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```

Current Conversion Metrics

- Precomputed CPE Vendor/Product combinations with repos
 - o **9,467**
- Unique precomputed repos
 - o **8,812**



Current Conversion Metrics

Year	Total	In Scope	Converted	Percentage
201	6 10,547	2,608	1,759	67%
201	7 16,979	4,215	2,802	66%
201	8 17,347	5,557	3,153	57%
201	9 16,973	4,890	3,219	66%
202	20,439	6,140	4,144	67%
202	1 22,096	6,533	4,450	68%
202	2 24,549	7,112	5,026	71%
202	3 25,492	7,076	4,838	68%
202	4 2,329	994	529	53%



Potential further work

- Resolving GitHub Pull Requests to commits
- Looking up the Pull Request from a GitHub Issue
- Similar things for GitLab



Andrew's Data Quality Wishlist

- "Zaroo Boogs" thanks to better software development practices
- The NVD outputs CVE 5 records
- CNAs are uniformly using CVE 5 to its full potential
 - CPEs

COSST OSV Open Source Vulnerabilities

- Any versions/commits in the description or references are also in the affected field
- Canonical source repository details are in the affected field
- Schema validation and RSUS enforce a higher minimum quality bar
- RSUS performs lint checks
- References to GitHub commits are from within the canonical repository for the related software
- Comprehensive, open and free mapping between CPEs, Purls and canonical Git repositories
- The CVE Program has a standardised way to improve existing records

```
"descriptions": [
    {
        "lang": "en",
        "value": "Generation of Error Message Containing Sensitive Information
        vulnerability in Apache Tomcat.This issue affects Apache Tomcat: from
        8.5.7 through 8.5.63, from 9.0.0-M11 through 9.0.43.\n\nUsers are
        recommended to upgrade to version 8.5.64 onwards or 9.0.44 onwards, which
        contain a fix for the issue.\n\n"
```

Source: https://cveawg.mitre.org/api/cve/CVE-2024-21733



],

Bright spots: CVE-2024-21733

```
"affected": [
   {
       "defaultStatus": "unaffected",
       "product": "Apache Tomcat",
       "vendor": "Apache Software Foundation",
       "versions": [
          {
             "lessThanOrEqual": "8.5.63",
              "status": "affected",
             "version": "8.5.7",
              "versionType": "semver"
          },
          {
             "lessThanOrEqual": "9.0.43",
              "status": "affected",
              "version": "9.0.0-M11",
              "versionType": "semver"
          }
],
```

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```
Bright spots: CVE-2024-1250
"affected": [
  ł
     "vendor": "GitLab",
     "product": "GitLab",
     "repo": "git://git@gitlab.com:gitlab-org/gitlab.git",
     "versions": [
          "version": "16.8",
          "status": "affected",
          "lessThan": "16.8.2",
          "versionType": "semver"
     ],
     "defaultStatus": "unaffected"
],
```

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Special mention: Linux Kernel CVEs (CVE-2024-26634)

```
"descriptions": [
  ł
     "lang": "en",
     "value": "In the Linux kernel, the following vulnerability has been
     resolved:\n\nnet: fix removing a namespace with conflicting altnames\n\nMark
     reports a BUG() when a net namespace is removed.\n\n kernel BUG at
     net/core/dev.c:11520!\n\nPhysical interfaces moved outside of init net get
     \"refunded\"\nto init net when that namespace disappears. The main
     interface\nname may get overwritten in the process if it would
     have\nconflicted. We need to also discard all conflicting altnames.\nRecent
     fixes addressed ensuring that altnames get moved\nwith the main interface,
     which surfaced this problem."
```

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],

Special mention: Linux Kernel CVEs

```
"affected": [
   {
      "product": "Linux",
      "vendor": "Linux",
      "defaultStatus": "unaffected",
      "repo": "https://git.kernel.org/pub/scm/linux/kernel/git/stable/linux.git",
       "versions": [
          {
             "version": "673edcffa096",
             "lessThan": "a2232f29bf52",
             "status": "affected",
             "versionType": "git"
          },
          {
             "version": "7663d522099e",
             "lessThan": "e855dded4b70",
             "status": "affected",
             "versionType": "git"
          },
   },
```

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Bottom line up front towards the end

• CNAs

- Think about the CVEs you're authoring and their fitness for purpose, in aggregate
- CVE Program
 - Make it easy for CNAs to do the right thing, and harder for them to do the wrong things



OSV.dev's data quality story for 2024

- Shifting left: tooling for record validation at creation time
- Machine-readable feedback for records that fail validation
- Enforcing schema validation at import time
- Surfacing known import failures to users at vulnerability search time
- "Don't shoot the messenger!"



Collaborating with us

- OpenSSF Vulnerability Disclosures Working Group
 - o github.com/ossf/wg-vulnerability-disclosures
 - #wg_vulnerability_disclosures_wg in https://slack.openssf.org/
- Mailing list

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- groups.google.com/g/osv-discuss
- osv-discuss@googlegroups.com
- github.com/openssf/osv-schema
- github.com/google/osv.dev
- github.com/google/osv-scanner