# Secrets leakage detection & prevention

Linux Day (Torino, 2024-10-26)

How many of you have ever (accidentally) hardcoded secrets into a repository?

# whoami

- Antonio Francesco Sardella
  - m3ssap0
- Application Security Engineering Manager @ Prima
- Organizer of *Meethack* (Torino)
  - https://meethack.it/
- Links
  - https://m3ssap0.github.io
  - https://github.com/m3ssap0
  - https://infosec.exchange/@m3ssap0



# Agenda

- Houston, we have a *problem*
- *Detection* is important...
- ... but *Prevention* is better!
- *Paved roads*, the cultural change
- Let's wrap it up!
- Questions?



SMOKEY SAYS-Care <u>will</u> prevent 9 out of 10 forest fires!

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Smokey\_Bear

# Houston, we have a problem

# Leaked secrets could lead to data breaches



- The usage of **stolen or compromised credentials** is the most common initial vector for a data breach.
  - With a frequency of 16% and a cost of 4.81M USD.
- The malicious insider is the highest initial vector, in terms of cost, for a data breach.
  - With a frequency of 7% and a cost of 4.99M USD.
- "Assume breach"

#### "Cost of a Data Breach Report 2024", Ponemon Institute

### They are called secrets for a reason

Secrets encompass confidential information, such as: passwords, encryption keys, API tokens, digital certificates, etc. Secrets are pivotal for authenticating and authorizing access to secured resources and systems.

# **Detection** is important...

# Detection lets you know when there is a problem

- Secrets detection is part of *Static Application Security Testing* (SAST).
- There are several tools, commercial or not, able to perform this kind of checks:
  - gitleaks https://github.com/gitleaks/gitleaks
  - *trufflehog* https://github.com/trufflesecurity/trufflehog
  - ggshield https://github.com/GitGuardian/ggshield
  - *detect-secrets* https://github.com/Yelp/detect-secrets
  - *git-secrets* https://github.com/awslabs/git-secrets
  - *Semgrep Secrets* https://semgrep.dev/products/semgrep-secrets
- The **concepts are the same** for all the tools!

. . .

# Detection has its own limitations



#### Sometimes detection is easier...

aws\_secret="AKIAIMNOJVGFDXXXE40A"



Sometimes detection is harder... password\_field\_label="password-fld-lbl-1"

my\_password="\$up3rP4ssw0rd!"

# Centralize detection in CI/CD to spot problems

- It's unrealistic to scale Application Security activities without leveraging on automation.
- Look for plugins for your CI/CD ecosystem.
  - Gitleaks has an official GitHub Action.

https://github.com/gitleaks/gitleaks-action

### You push a secret...



### ... and it's detected!



# Example of a GitHub workflow



https://github.com/gitleaks/gitleaks-action

# Customize the solution based on your needs

- ~166 standard rules provided by Gitleaks.
- Rules are based on regexes.
- You can create your custom rules via TOML files and use them
  - with the -c param of the executable
  - or the **GITLEAKS\_CONFIG** environment variable of the GitHub Action.

https://github.com/gitleaks/gitleaks/blob/master/config/gitleaks.toml

# Example of a Gitleaks TOML file

# Your custom Gitleaks configuration file.
title = "Your custom Gitleaks rules"

# Extending default rules.
[extend]
useDefault = true

[[rules]]
# Put your custom rules here.

https://github.com/gitleaks/gitleaks?tab=readme-ov-file#configuration

# Example of a Gitleaks rule

https://github.com/gitleaks/gitleaks/blob/82d737d8519f6d55566435083498aaa078d68f45/config/gitleaks.toml#L125

#### [[rules]]

id = "aws-access-token"

description = "Identified a pattern that may indicate AWS credentials, risking unauthorized cloud resource access and data breaches on AWS platforms."

regex = '''(?:A3T[A-Z0-9]|AKIA|ASIA|ABIA|ACCA)[A-Z0-9]{16}'''

```
keywords = [
```

```
"akia", "asia", "abia", "acca", 🖪
```

*Keywords* are used for **pre-regex check** filtering.

Rules that contain keywords will perform a quick string compare check to make sure the keyword(s) are in the content being scanned.

https://github.com/gitleaks/gitleaks?tab=readme-ov-file#configuration

# ... but *Prevention* is better!

### Pre-commit hooks can prevent leaks

- A leaked secret even if detected is still a leaked secret.
- *Pre-commit* hooks can be configured in your workstation to perform scan locally, blocking dangerous commits and preventing leaks from happening.

# How to setup a global pre-commit hook

- Install Gitleaks (it requires Go).
- Create a folder to store global hooks, for example:

/home/<your\_user>/gitconfig/hooks

• In that folder, create a file named **<u>exactly</u>**:

pre-commit

- In that file, write the script to perform the check (Python example in the next slide).
- Make the file executable.
- Edit global git config file, usually .gitconfig in your home, to add the lines on the right.

#### [core]

hooksPath =
/home/<your\_user>/gitconfig/
hooks

[hooks]

gitleaks = true

# Example of global pre-commit hook in Python



https://github.com/gitleaks/gitleaks/blob/master/scripts/pre-commit.py

# Trying to commit a secret...



### ... it gets blocked on the dev workstation!

```
print( Inis is a Poc for Gitleaks. )
                                                     $ git commit -am "Trying to leak secret!"
         ditleaks
Findina:
            AWS SECRET = "REDACTED
             REDACTED
Secret:
RuleID:
             aws-access-token
Entropv:
            3.646439
File:
             poc.pv
Line:
Fingerprint: poc.py:aws-access-token:3
12:25PM INF 1 commits scanned.
12:25PM INF scan completed in 2.59ms
12:25PM WRN leaks found: 1
Warning: gitleaks has detected sensitive information in your changes.
To disable the gitleaks precommit hook run the following command:
```

git config hooks.gitleaks false

# Alternative: the pre-commit Python framework

- https://pre-commit.com/
- Allows the usage of multiple hooks.
- Needs .pre-commit-config.yaml file in the repository.

```
repos:
  - repo: https://github.com/gitleaks/gitleaks
    rev: v8.19.0
    hooks:
    - id: gitleaks
```

https://github.com/gitleaks/gitleaks?tab=readme-ov-file#pre-commit

# Paved roads, the cultural change

# Make the wrong road also the hard one

- Paved roads aka secure defaults, golden paths, ...
- Give to software engineers solutions, not just problems to solve.
- Invest in the adoption of secrets management tools:
  - HashiCorp Vault https://www.vaultproject.io/
  - Google Cloud Secret Manager
  - AWS Secrets Manager
  - Azure Key Vault

. . .

• Software engineers will have a concrete solution to their problem and you will effectively manage the secrets ecosystem.

# Vault Agent can inject credentials in config files

- Credentials are centrally managed by the Vault Server.
  - For example, they are periodically rotated.
- Vault Agent contacts the Server and auth\*, retrieve credentials and produces config files that can be consumed by the applications.
  - Useful technique to integrate "legacy applications".
  - A template is used to define the config file.

```
{{ with secret "database/creds/mysql-role" }}
[DATABASE]
MYSQL_HOST = database
MYSQL_USER = {{ .Data.username }}
MYSQL_PASSWORD = {{ .Data.password }}
MYSQL_DB = notes_webapp
{{ end }}
```

https://developer.hashicorp.com/vault/tutorials/vault-agent/agent-templates

# (Recorded) demo time



#### https://github.com/m3ssap0/vault-webapp-integration-poc



# Let's wrap it up!

# A problem, but complementary ways to solve it

- Secrets leaked in source code can be used by malicious actors to compromise other platforms in your ecosystem.
- Automatic tools exist to perform checks.
  - Centralize the scan to scale.
  - Customize the solution with your own rules.
  - Prevent at development workstations.
- Invest in the culture and provide solutions via usable secure defaults.

# Thank you! Questions?

https://m3ssap0.github.io

https://github.com/m3ssap0

https://infosec.exchange/@m3ssap0



https://m3ssap0.github.io/assets/resources/talks/ldto2024\_secrets\_leakage.pdf