



JAVA VULNERABILITIES AND WHY YOU SHOULD CARE

ABOUT ME.



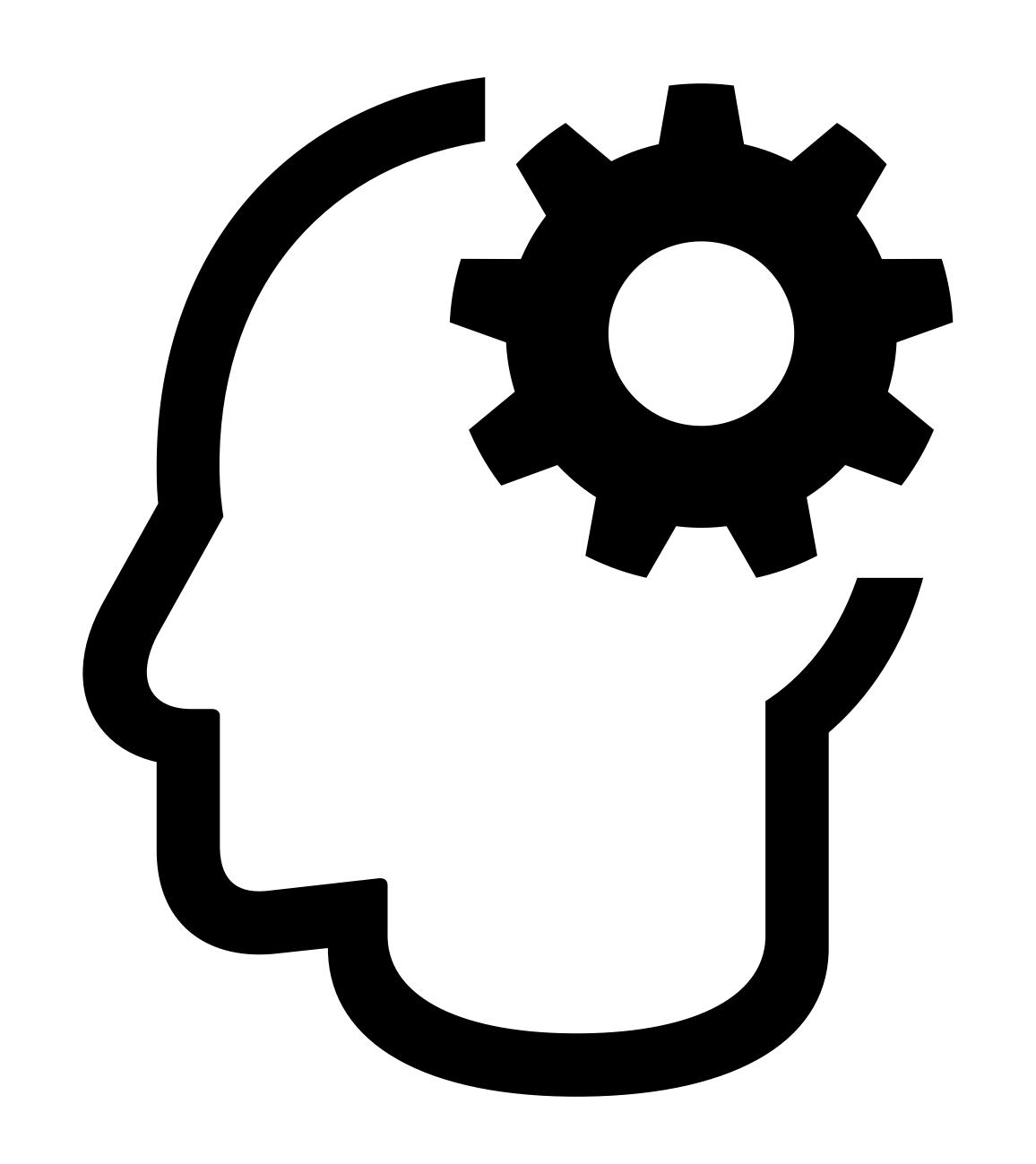


IAM:A DEVELOPER

SECURINA SERVICE OF THE SERVICE OF T

NiOVEMBER

LOC4SHELL

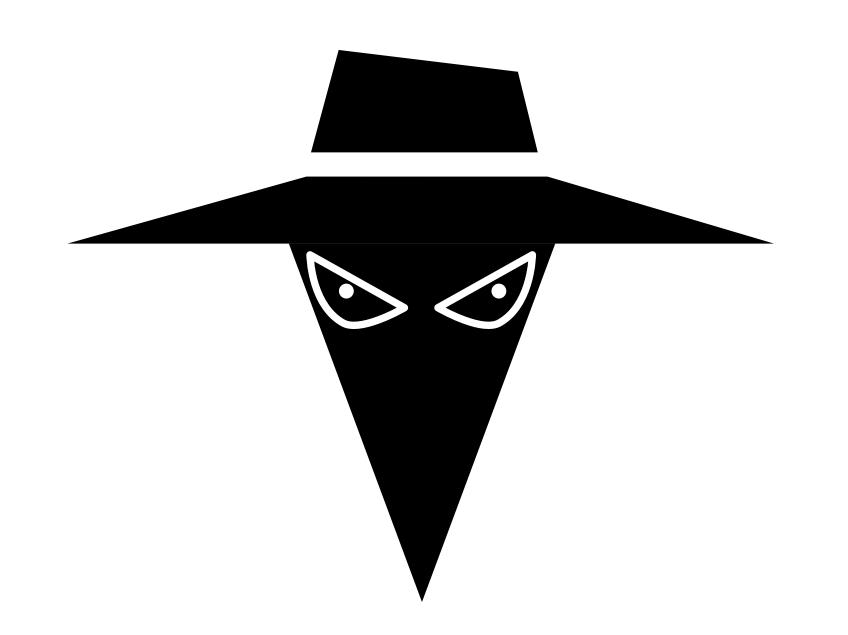


Software landscape

20TH CENTURY

Software landscape

- → Code was self written and closed source
- ♦ Source code was managed in a repository on a local server
- * Manually build
- Tolivered on hardware (CD, DVD, USB-Sticks)
- Ran on closed networks or local servers
- ↑ Large monolithic systems
- → Connected systems only in government / banking / energy providers
- → Full control over the source code

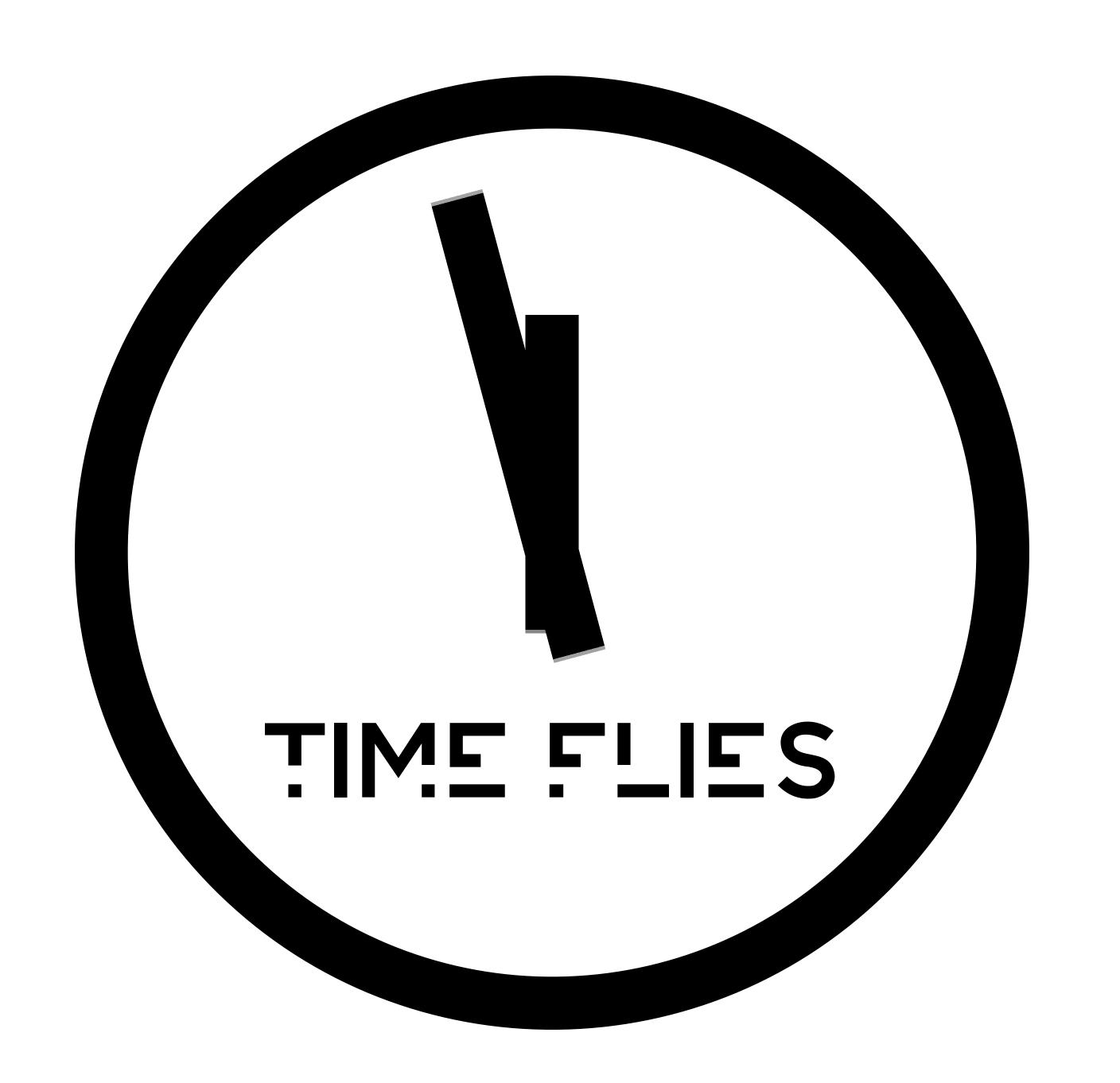


20TH CENTURY VUINERABILITIES

20TH CENTURY VULNERABILITIES

Vulnerabilities

- → Password hacking / cracking
- Tomputer viruses (spread via floppy discs/usb sticks)
- ★ Early days of hacking via internet

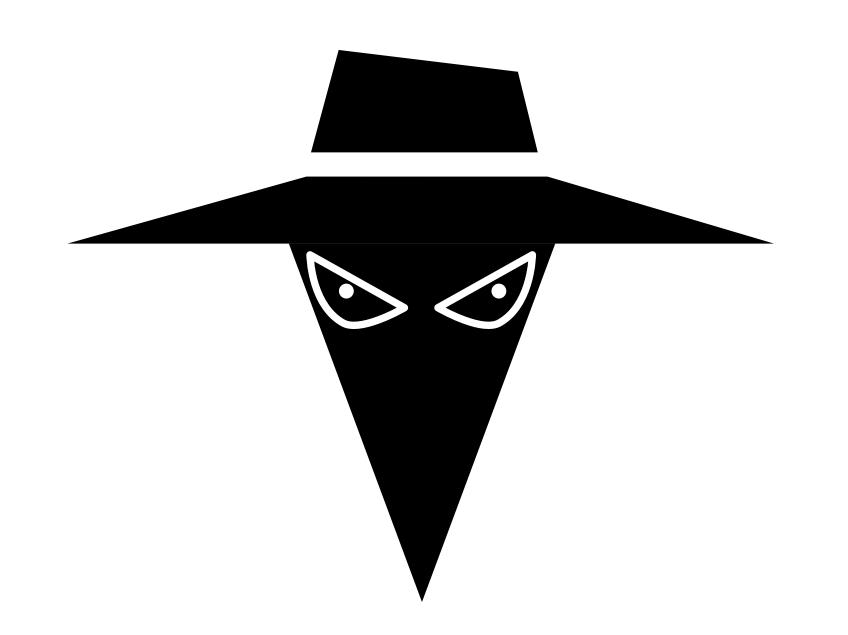


Software landscape

2iST CENTURY

Software landscape

- * A lot of open source software used
- ♦ Distributed source code management systems
- ↑ Automated builds by CI / CD systems
- → Hosted in artifact repositories
- * Running on public networks
- * Accessible via browsers or api's
- **†** "Everything" is connected
- ♦ No full control over the source code
- → Today we have a whole software supply chain



2ist century Vulneralistes

2iST CENTURY VULNERABILITIES

Vulnerabilities

- → Danger through Social Engineering (SIM swapping etc.)
- * Malware / Ransomware (spread via mail / websites)
- ★ Everything that is connected, will be hacked
- → Spreading malicious code is way easier
- The whole software supply chain is target of attacks

SOME DEFINITIONS



Common Weakness Enumeration

CWE

Common Weakness Enumeration



Community developed list of software and hardware weakness types.

https://cwe.mitre.org/

National Vulnerability Database

NVO

National Vulnerability Database



U.S. government repository of standards based vulnerability management data, represented using the Security Content Automation Protocol (SCAP)

https://nvd.nist.gov/



Common Vulnerability + Exposure

CVE

Common Vulnerability + Exposure



CVE Program Mission

"Identify, define, and catalog publicly disclosed cybersecurity vulnerabilities"

https://cve.org/

LOC4SHELL

CVE-2021-44228

Log4Shell



https://nvd.nist.gov/vuln/detail/CVE-2021-44228

Apache Log4j2 2.0-beta9 through 2.15.0 (excluding security releases 2.12.2, 2.12.3, and 2.3.1) JNDI features used in configuration, log messages, and parameters do not protect against attacker controlled LDAP and other JNDI related endpoints. An attacker who can control log messages or log message parameters can execute arbitrary code loaded from LDAP servers when message lookup substitution is enabled. From log4j 2.15.0, this behavior has been disabled by default. From version 2.16.0 (along with 2.12.2, 2.12.3, and 2.3.1), this functionality has been completely removed. Note that this vulnerability is specific to log4j-core and does not affect log4net, log4cxx, or other Apache Logging Services projects.

Log4Shell



https://nvd.nist.gov/vuln/detail/CVE-2021-44228

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Log4Shell



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Apache Log4j2 2.0-beta9 through 2.15.0 (excluting security releases 212.B.2.12.7 and 2.3.1) JNDI features used in confiduration, under the confiduration and under the messages, and parameters do not protect against attacker controlled LDAP and other JNDI related endpoints. An attacker who can control log messages or log message parameters can execute arbitrary code loaded from LDAP servers when message lookup substitution is enabled. From log4j 2.15.0, this behavior has been disabled by default. From version 2.16.0 (along with 2.12.2, 2.12.3, and 2.3.1), this functionality has been completely removed. Note that this vulnerability is specific to log4j-core and does not affect log4net, log4cxx, or other Apache Logging Services projects.

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Common Vulnerability Severity Score

CVSS

Common Vulnerability Severity Score



Vulnerability Severity Ratings (CVSS v2.0)

Severity Score

Low

0.0 - 3.9

Medium

4.0 - 6.5

High

7.0 - 10.0

https://nvd.nist.gov/vuln-metrics/cvss

CVSS

Common Vulnerability Severity Score



https://nvd.nist.gov/vuln-metrics/cvss

Vulnerability Severity Ratings (CVSS v3.1)

Severity	Score
None	$\bigcirc.\bigcirc$
LOW	0.1 - 3.9
Medium	4.0 - 6.9
High	7.0 - 8.9
Critical	9.0 - 10.0

CVSS

CVE-2021-44228 (Log4Shell)



CVSS v2.0

Severity Score

High

9.

CVSS v3.1

Severity Score

Critical

10.0

https://nvd.nist.gov/vuln/detail/CVE-2021-44228

ISJAMA SECURE?

VULNERABILITY

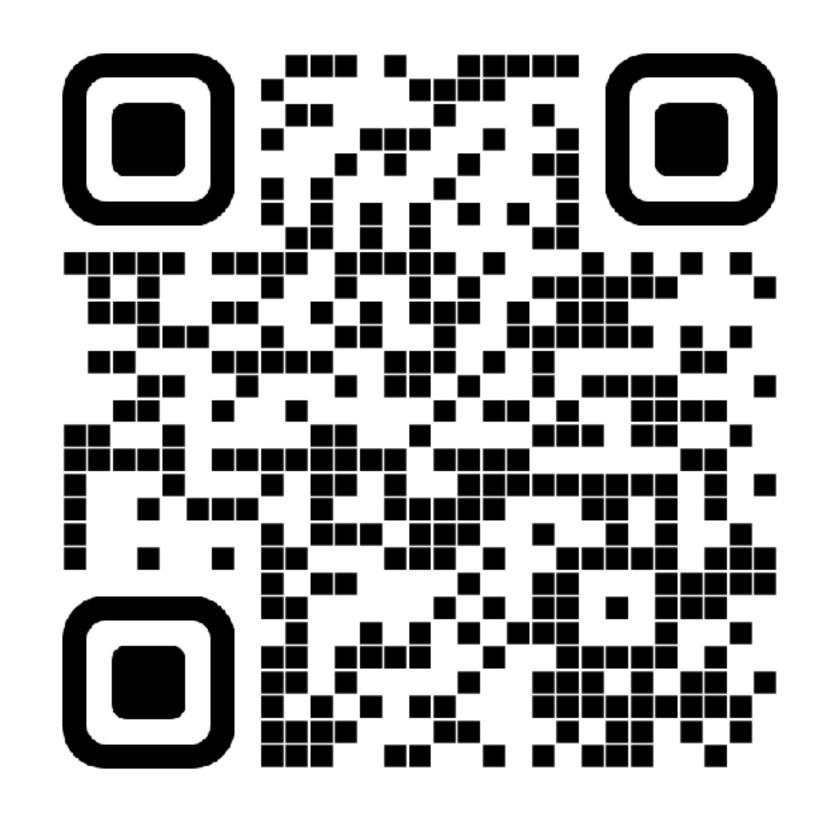
OPENION VULNERABILITY CROUP

What is it...?

- ♦ Private forum (trusted members of the OpenJDK community)
- → Receives/reviews reports of vulnerabilities in the OpenJDK code base
- → Collaborates on fixing the issues
- → Coordinates the release of such fixes
- ↑ Maintains list of CVE's patched for each release
- Tracks CVE's by component (not all Java users leverage every component)
- ♦ Discusses OpenJDK security related issues
- → Does not actively test the OpenJDK source code

VULNERABILITY

ADVISORIES



OpenJDK Vulnerability Adivsories

Published 4x a year

Describing

- Severity
- Area
- Affected versions

https://openjdk.org/groups/vulnerability/advisories/

OPENJOK VULNERABILITY ADVISORY

Example 17th of October 2023

OpenJDK Risk matrix

			Affects				
CVE ID	Component	CVSSv3.1 Vector	8	11	17	21	
CVE-2023-22067	other-libs/ corba	5.3 NLNNUNLN	•				
CVE-2023-22081	security-libs/ javax.net.ssl	5.3 NLNNUNNL	•	•	•	•	
CVE-2023-22025	hotspot/ compiler	3.7 NHNNUNLN			•	•	

OpenJFX Risk matrix

			Affe		
CVE ID	Component	CVSSv3.1 Vector	11	17	21
None					

Acknowledgements

We acknowledge the following parties for their reports and contributions: Carter Kozak, and Dinglijie.

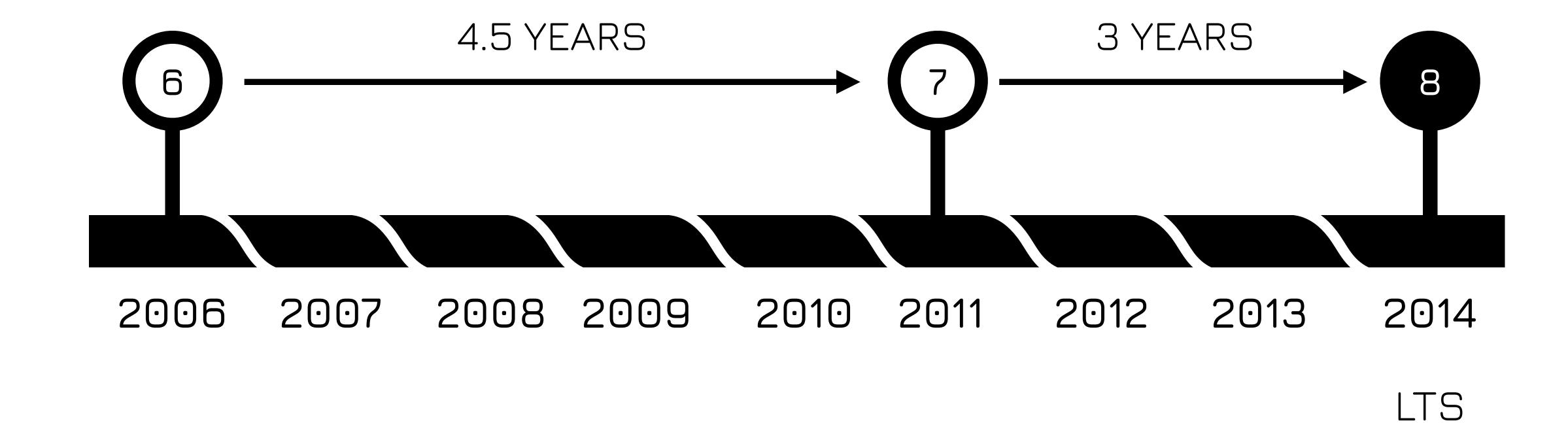
We also thank the Leads of the JDK 8 Updates, JDK 11 Updates, JDK 17 Updates, and OpenJFX Projects for providing the risk-matrix information for their releases.

How to report a vulnerability

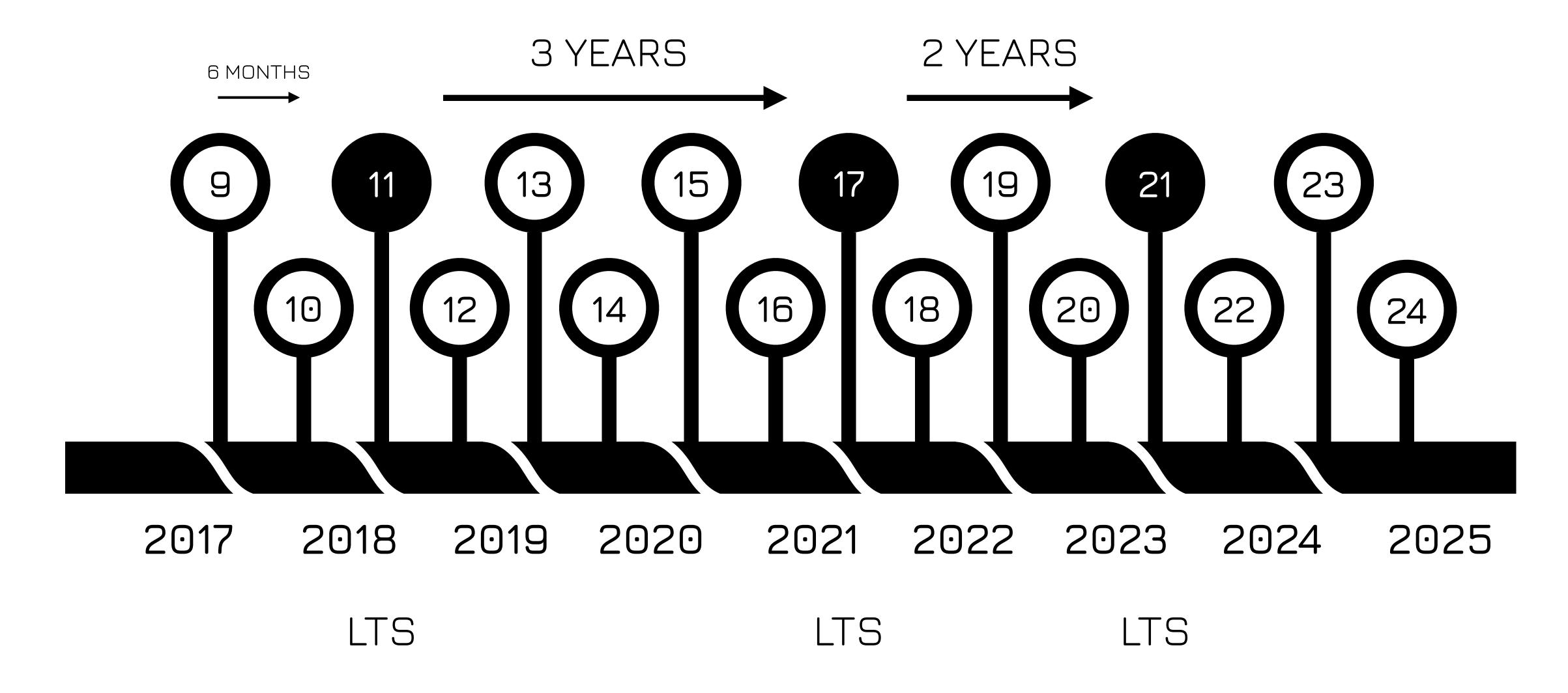
Please see the reporting instructions for information about how to report a vulnerability.

JAVA RELEASE

Old Cadence

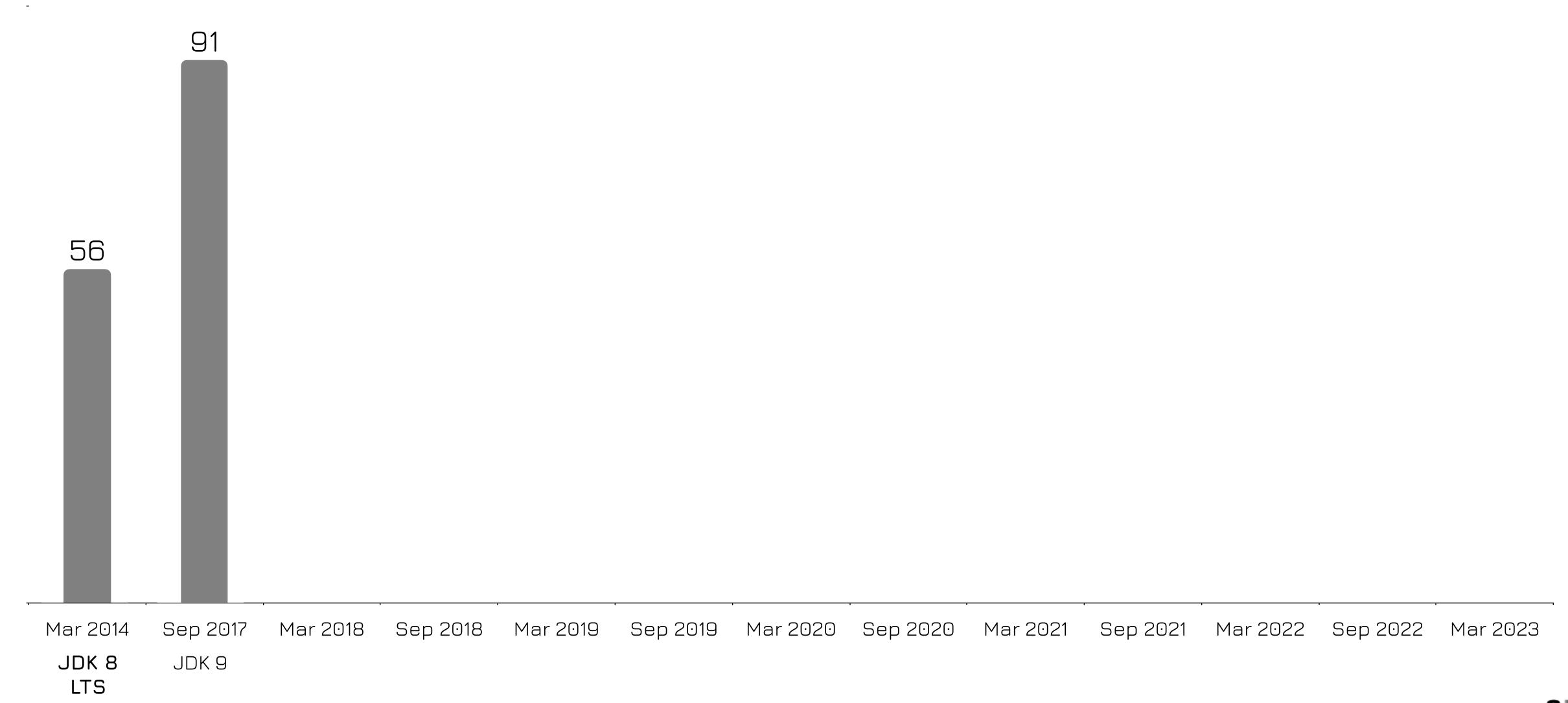


New Cadence

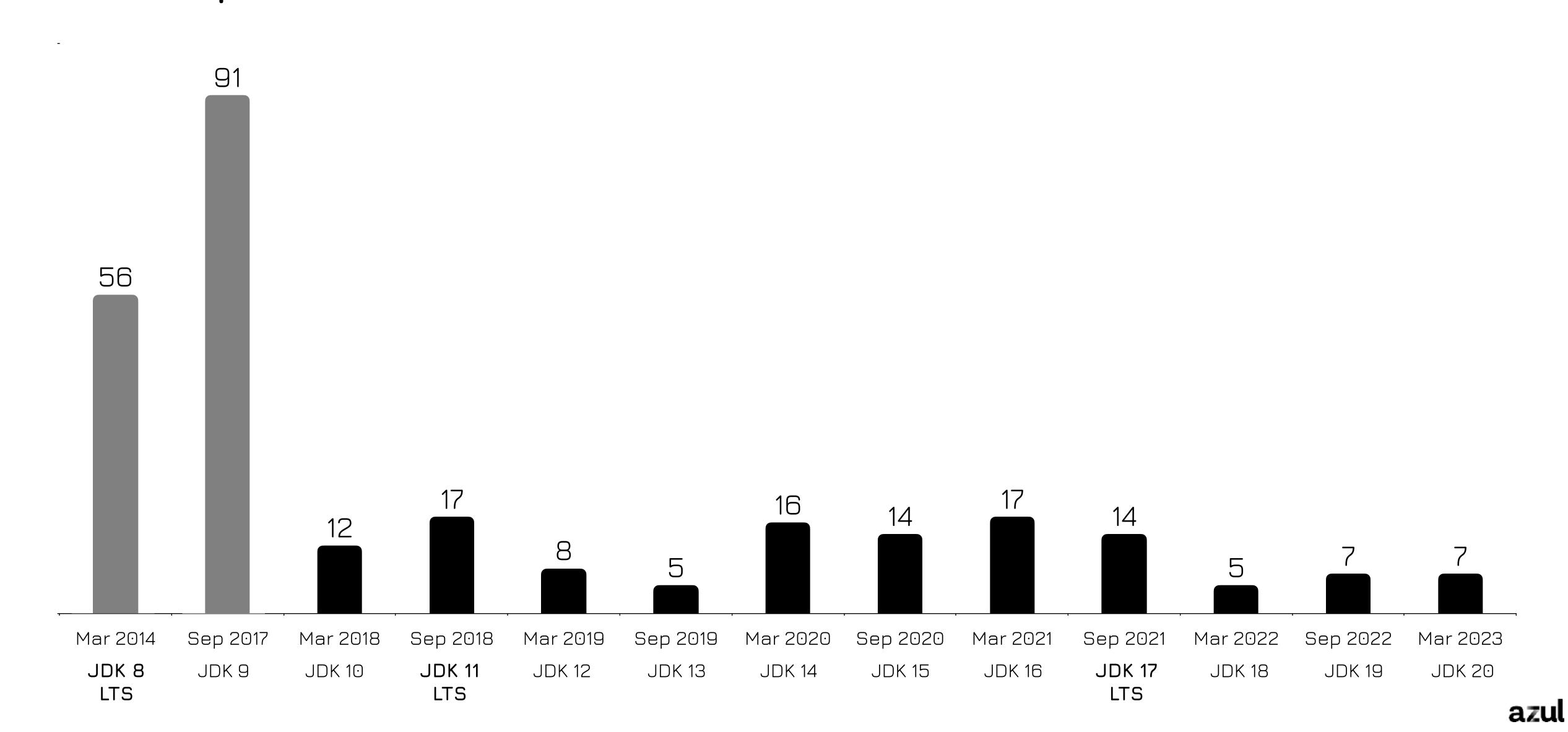


BUTHOW DOES THATHER?

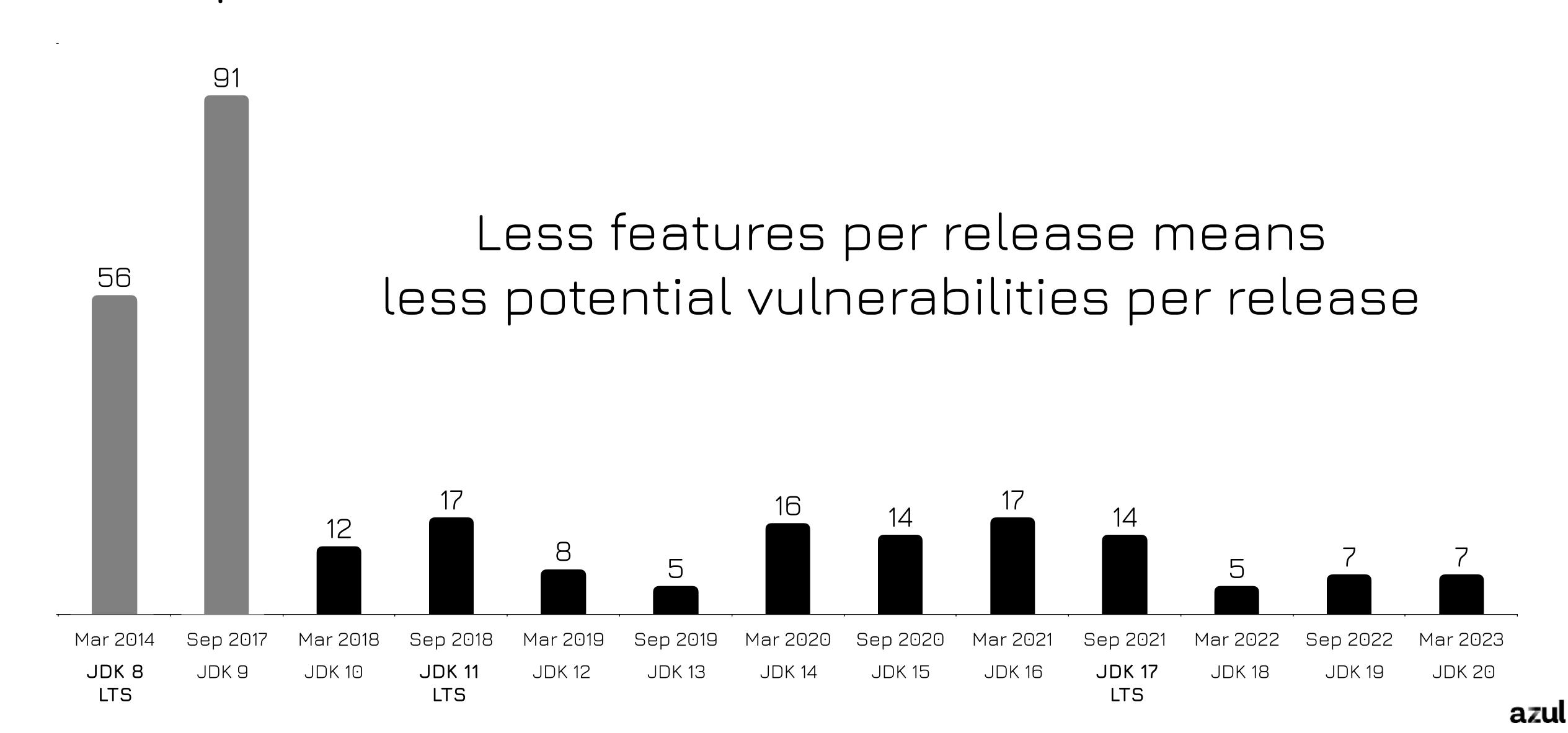
Features per release

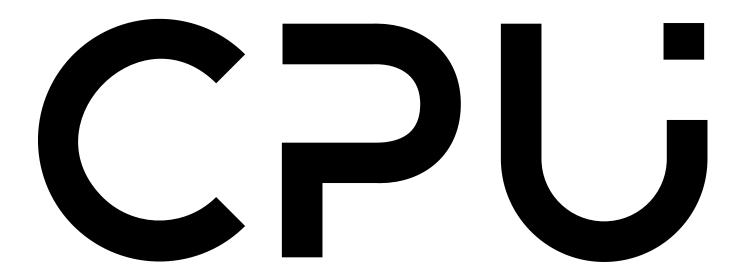


Features per release



Features per release

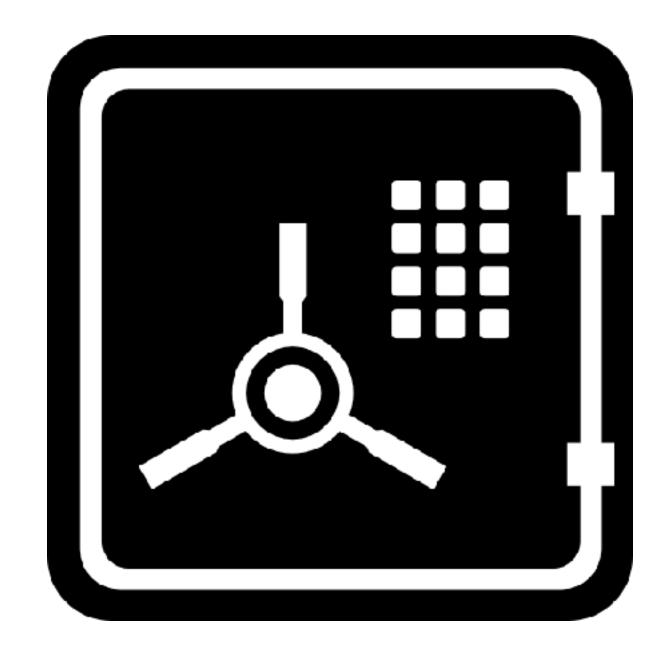




Critical Patch Update

CPU

Critical Patch Update



Safe to use in production

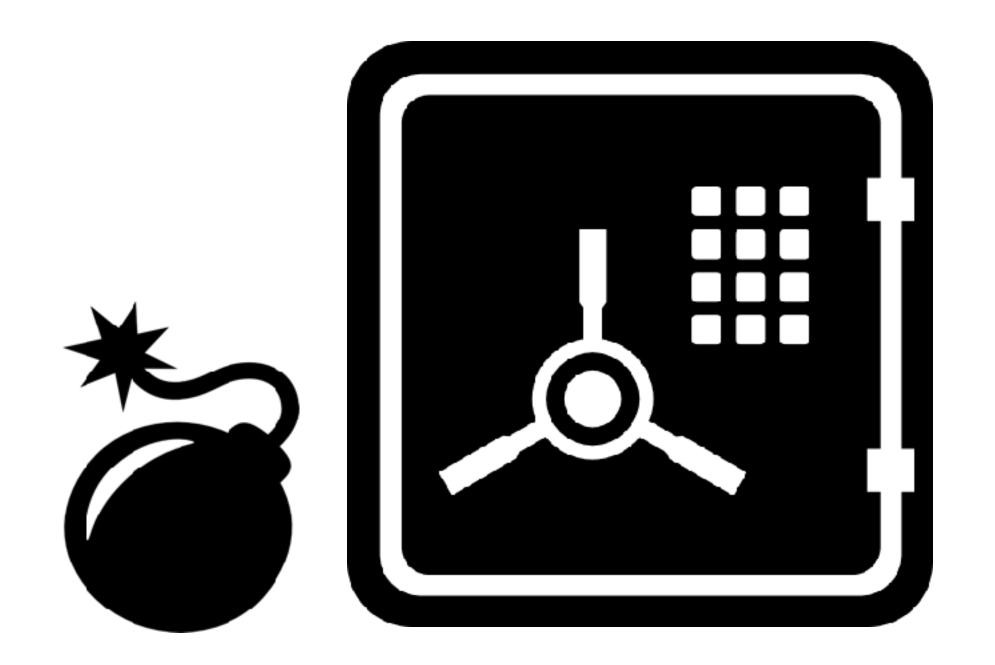
Contains

- → Fixes vulnerabilities
- → Fixes critical issues

Patch Set Update

PSU

Patch Set Update



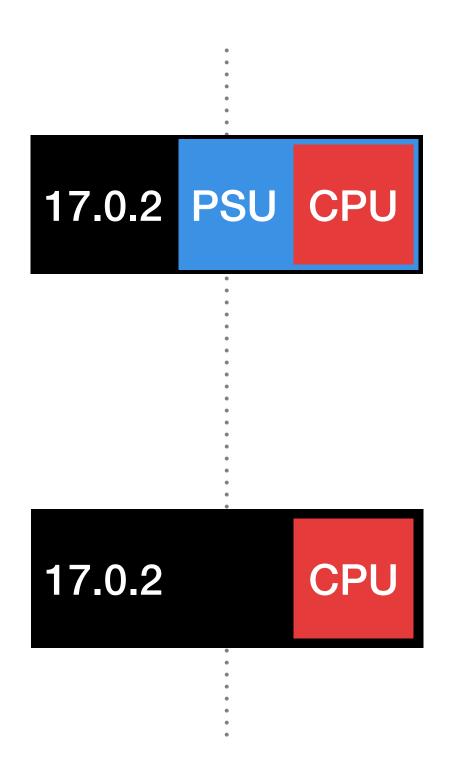
Could possibly introduce new vulnerabilities!!!

Superset of CPU

Contains

- * Fixes vulnerabilities
- * Fixes critical issues
- → Fixes non critical issues
- → New features

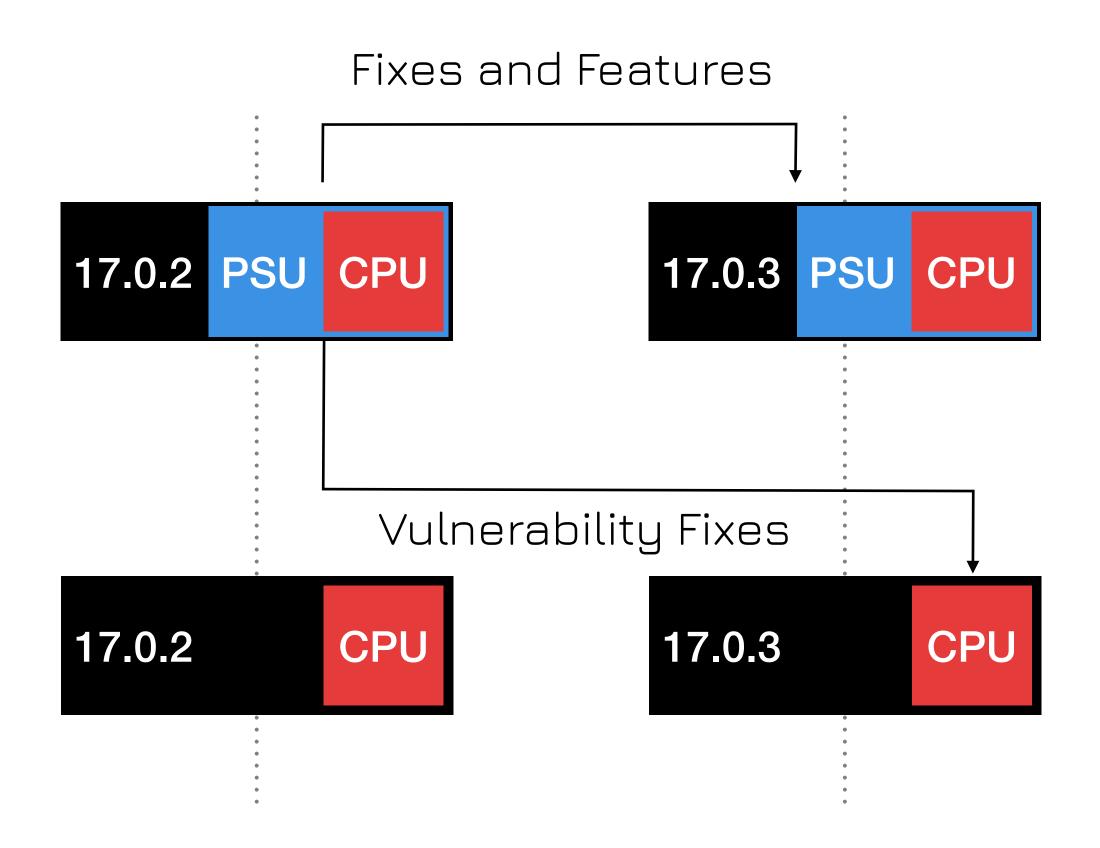
Four times a year



January

UPD/IES

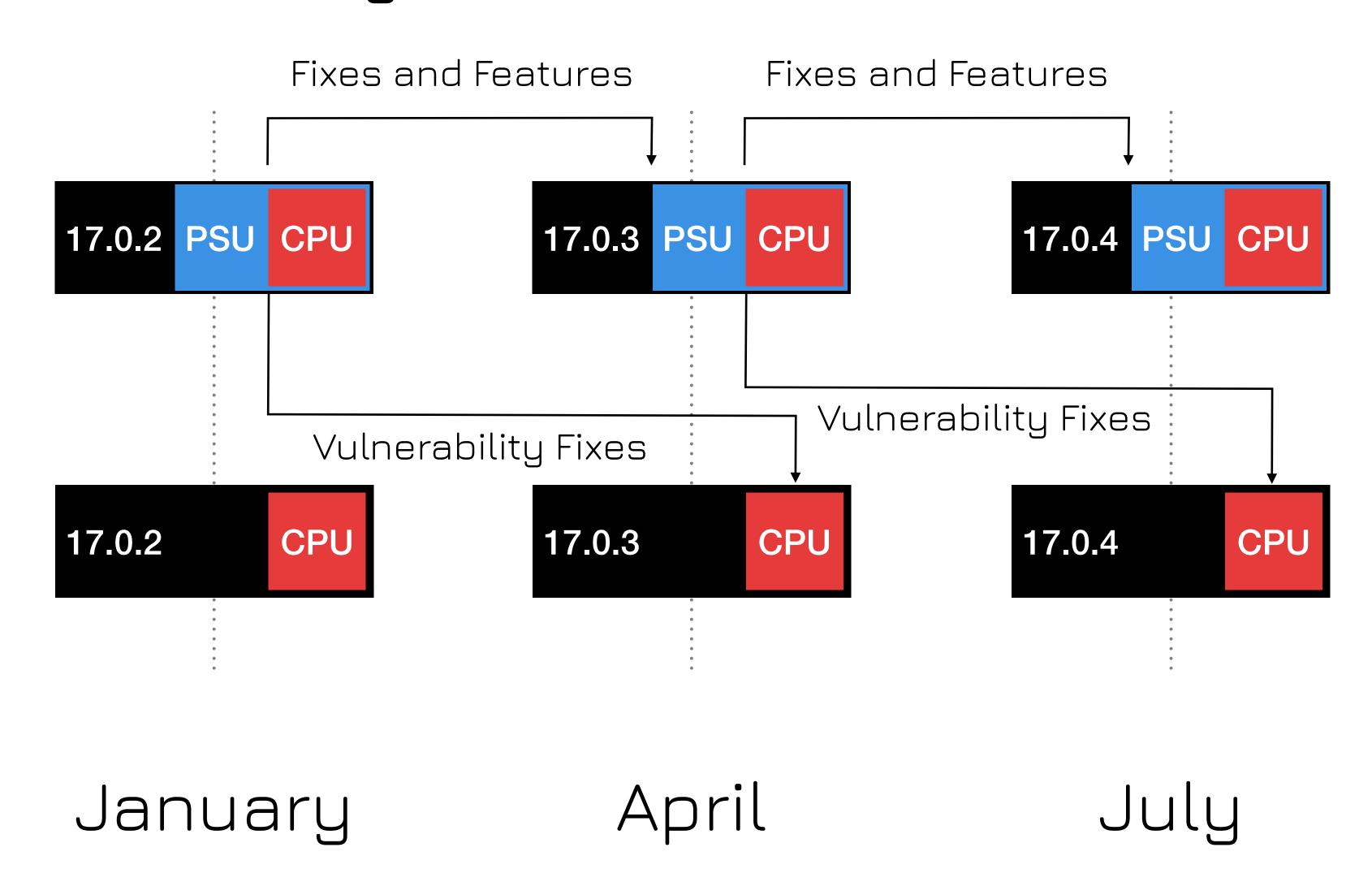
Four times a year



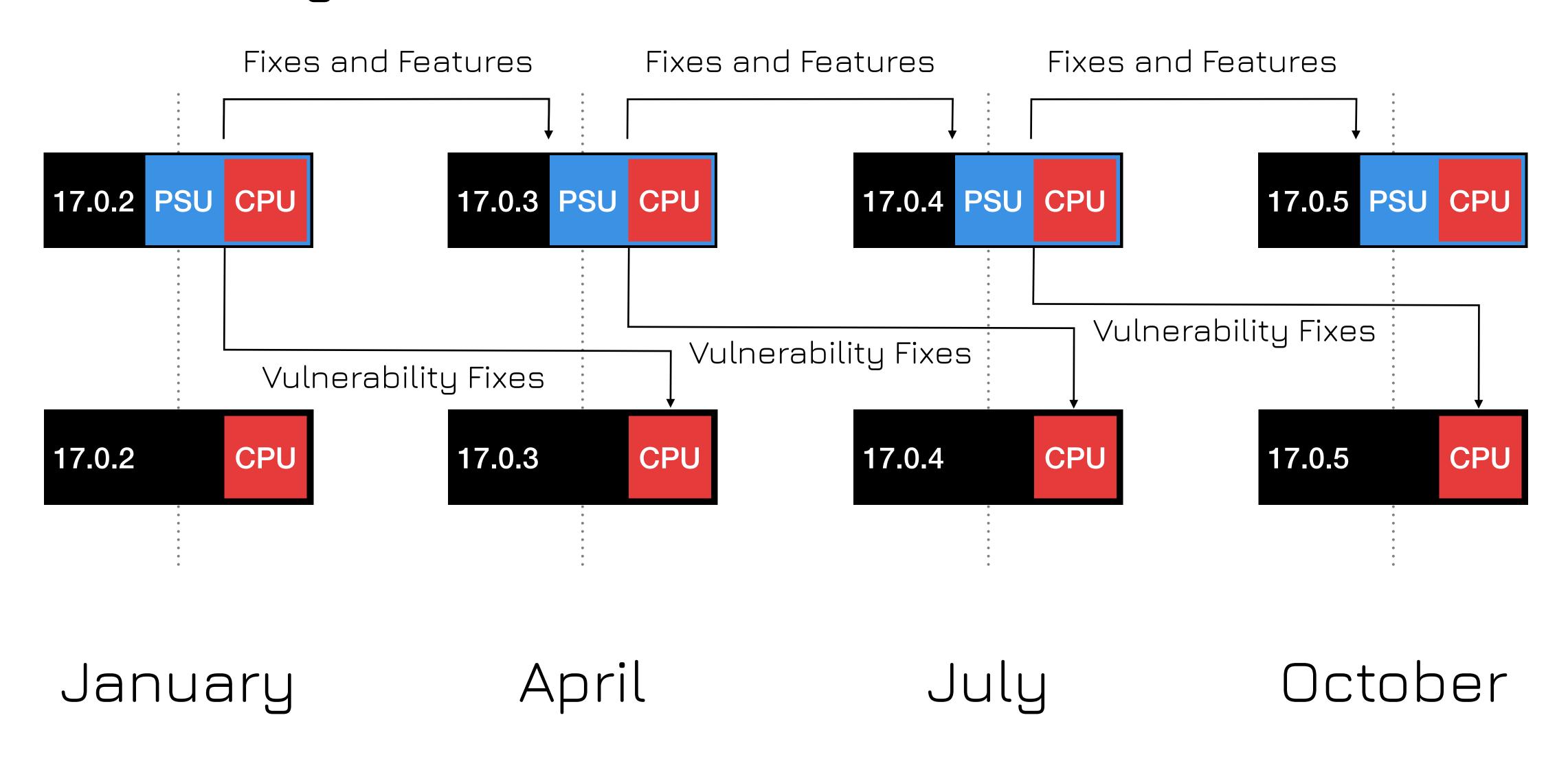
January

April

Four times a year



Four times a year



UPD/IES

Keep in mind

- ▼ Updates are available 4 times a year (every 3 months starting from January)
- → Patch Set Updates (PSU) contains the CPU plus non-critical fixes and small features
- ♣ Critical Patch Updates (CPU) contain only critical vulnerability fixes and are feature-wise always one step behind the PSU

Why CPUs matter

- → PSU 8u252 introduced a change that prevented Hadoop cluster and Solr from running
- **♦ CPU 8u251** only contained security fixes from **PSU 8u242** and did not introduce this change

WITHOUT TO BE TO SERVICE OF THE SERV

14.09.2021

19.10.2021

17.0.0

17.0.1

CVE-2021-35567 6.8

CVE-2021-35586 5.9

CVE-2021-35564 5.3

CVE-2021-35561 5.3

CVE-2021-35559 5.3

CVE-2021-35578 5.3

CVE-2021-35556 5.3

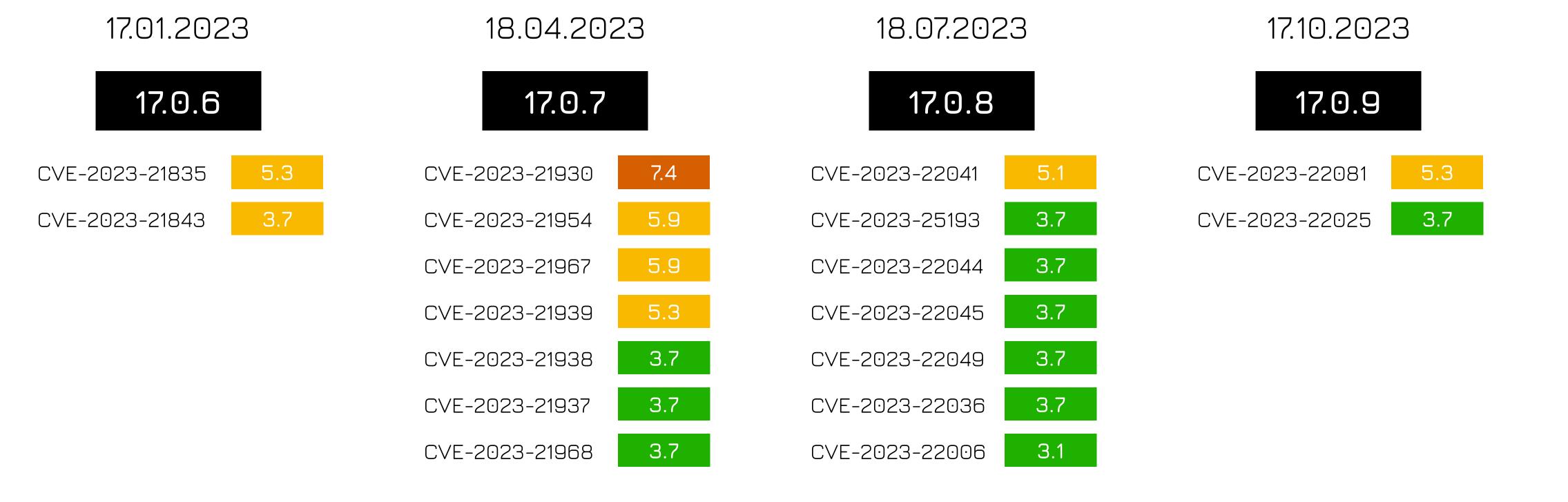
CVE-2021-35603 3.7

JDK 17

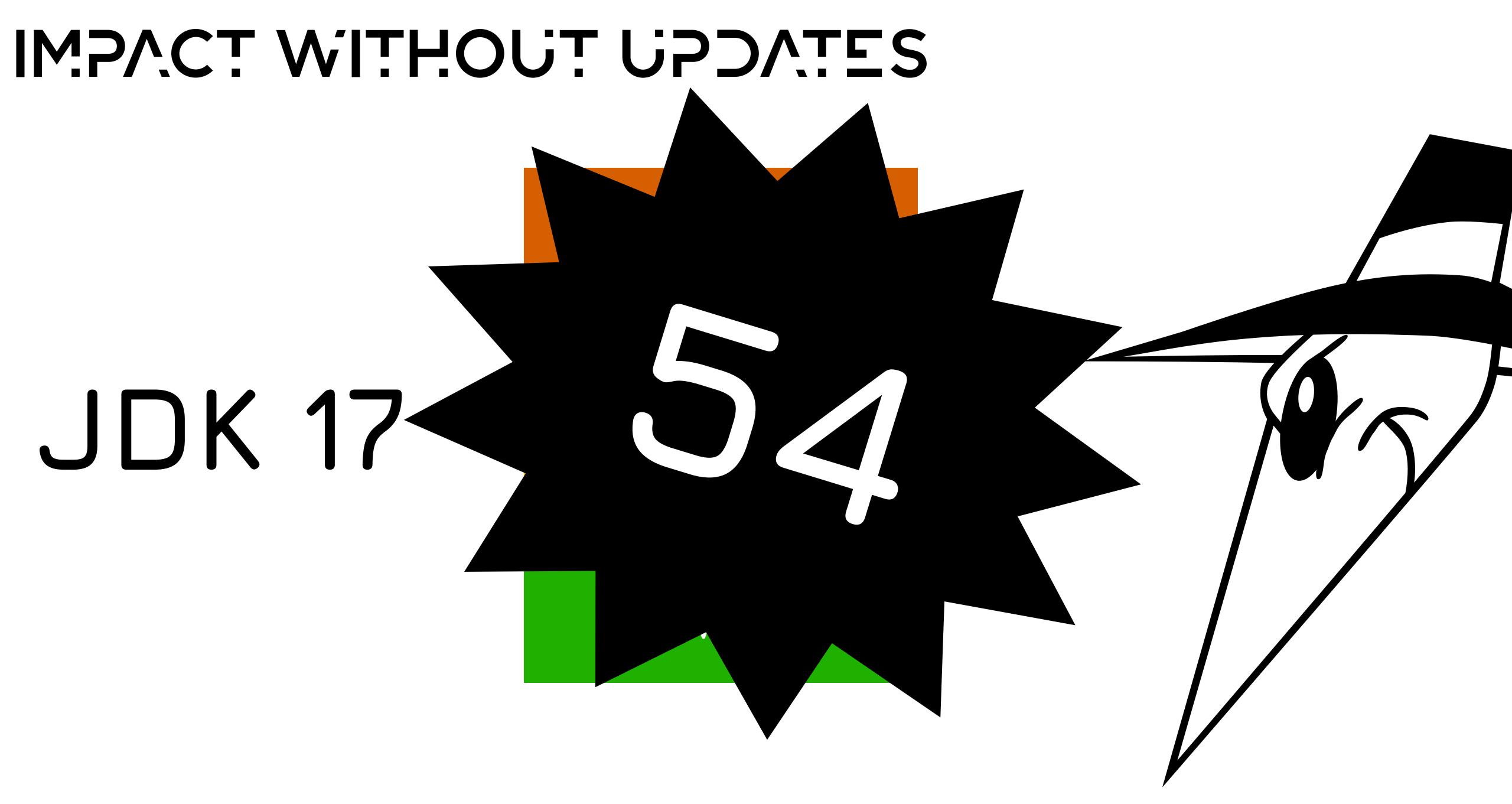
8 CVE's



azul



2 CVE's 7 CVE's 7 CVE's 2 CVE's



If you stick to 17.0.0 you are vulnerable to 54 CVE's !!!

IF IT AIN'T BROKE DON'T FIX IT?

IF IT AIN'T BROKE

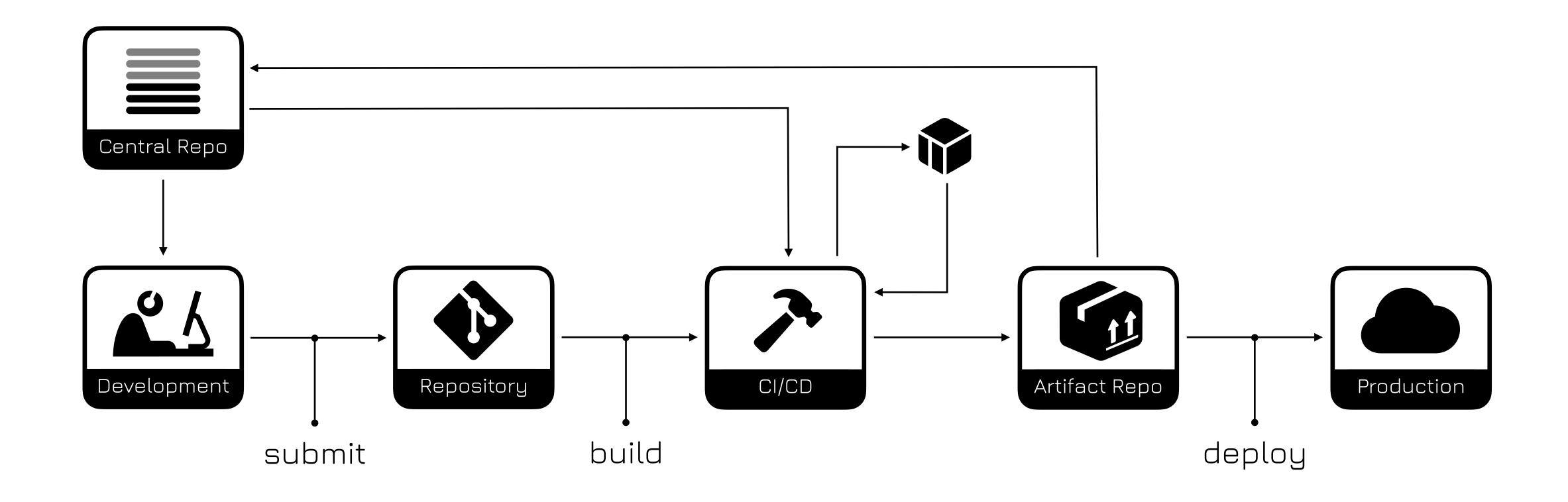
MODULAR RUNTIME IMAGES

JLink

- * Reducing risk by removing modules
- → JLink makes this possible
- → Removing unused modules means reducing risk for vulnerabilities
- → Hackers cannot attack what isn't there

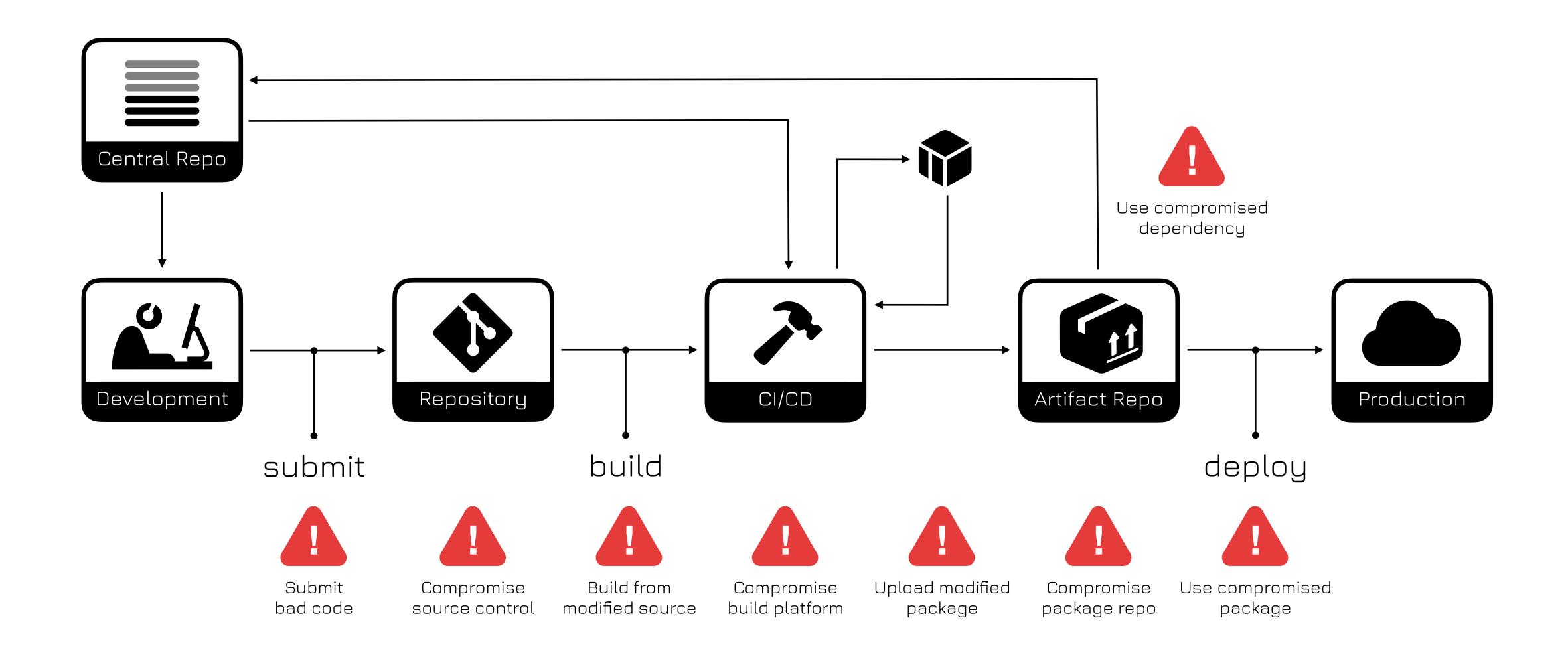
SOFTWARE SUPPLY CHAIN

SOFTWARE SUPPLY CHAIN



SOFTWARE SUPPLY CHAIN

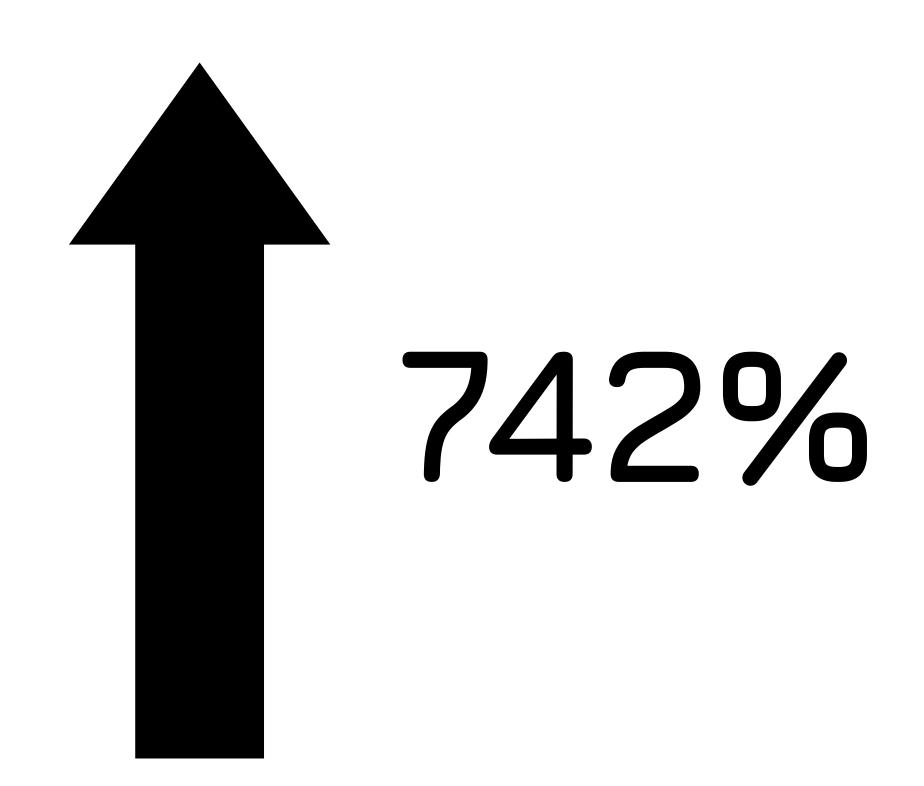
And it's vulnerabilities



SOME FACTS

ATTACKS

Software Supply Chain attacks



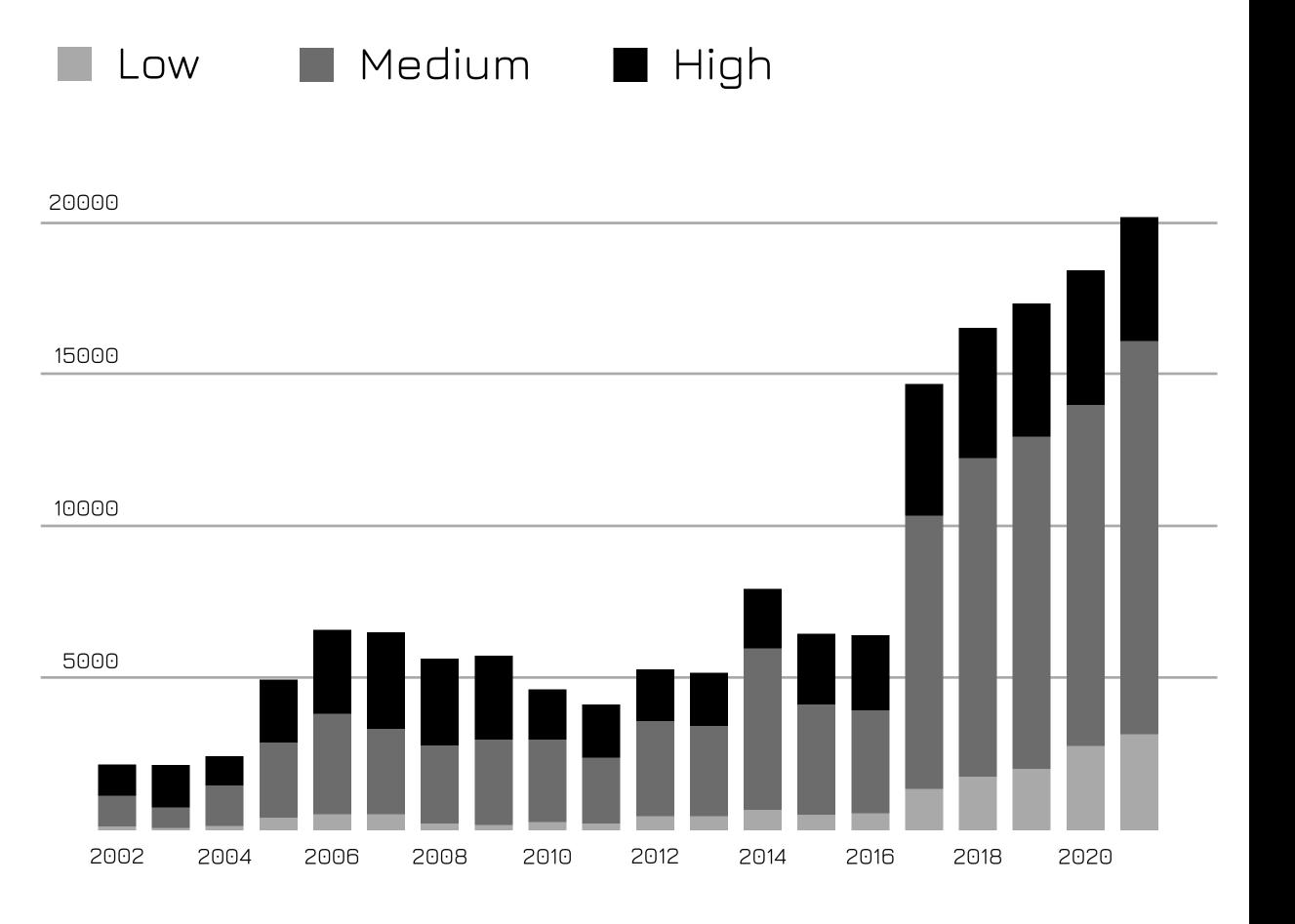
Increase over the past

3 years

(Sonatype State of the Software Chain report)

VULNERABILITIES

Distribution by severity over time



(NIST National Vulnerability Database)

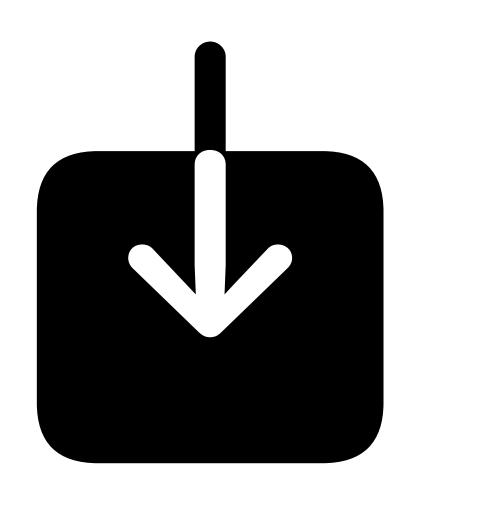
The year 2021 saw

20142

unique bugs and security vulnerabilities recorded

USER LAZINESS

Downloaded versions of Log4j



20%

Of all Log4j downloads 20%

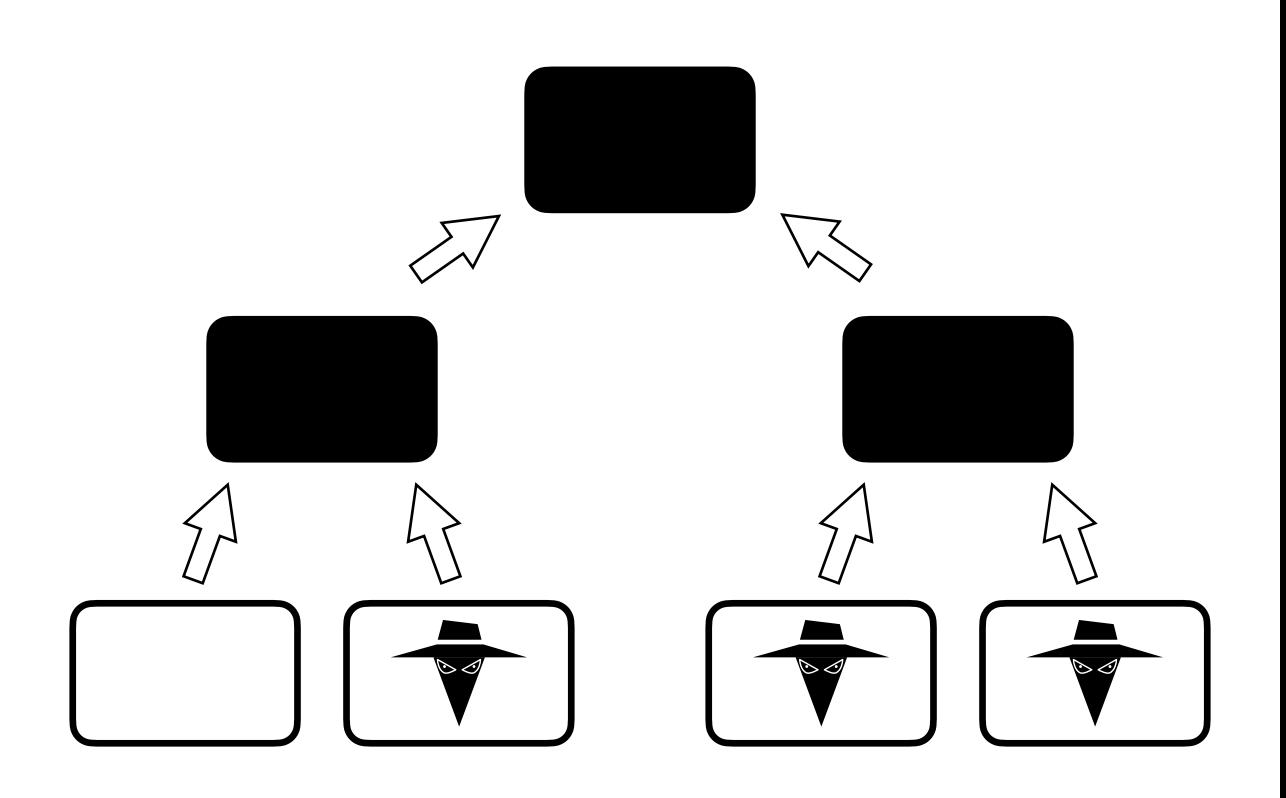
are still vulnerable to CVE 2021-44228, even

21 months
after Log4j has
been patched!

(Christian Grobmeier, Log4j maintainer)

VULNERABILITIES

Transitive dependencies



About

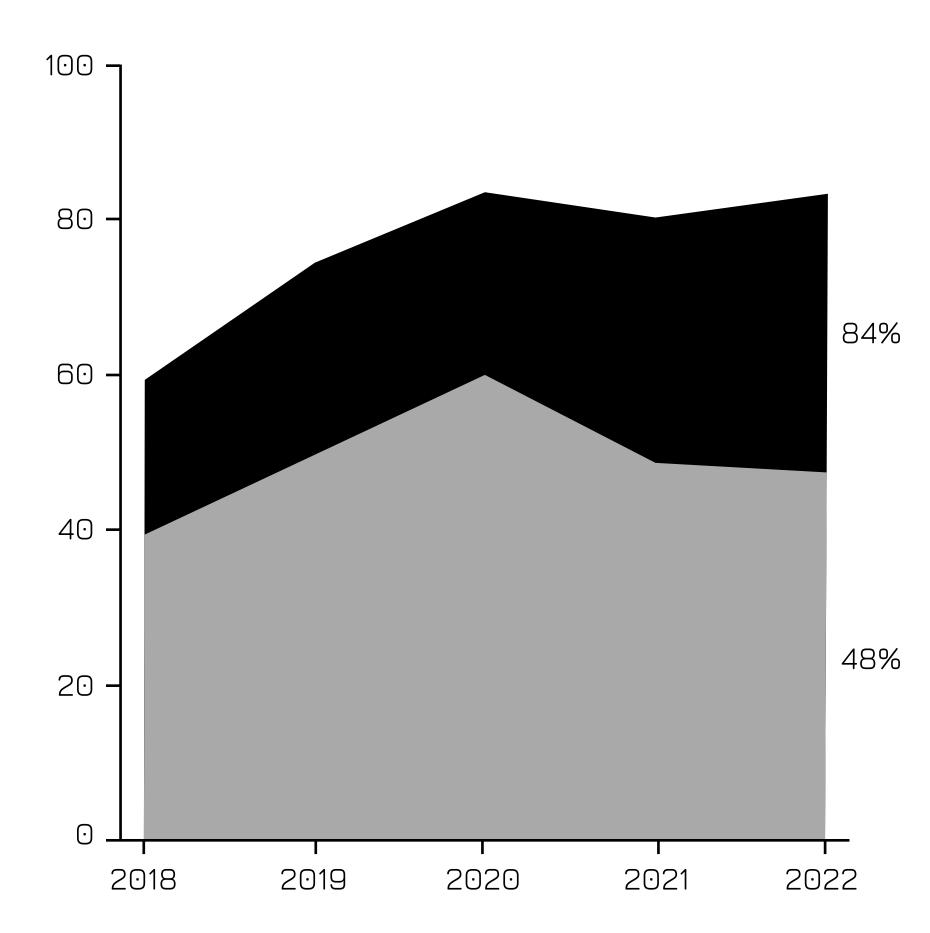
6 out of 7

project vulnerabilities come from transitive dependencies

(Sonatype State of the Software Chain report)

SECURITY RISK

Is prevalent



(Synopsys OSS security and risk analysis report)

At least one vulnerability in

84%

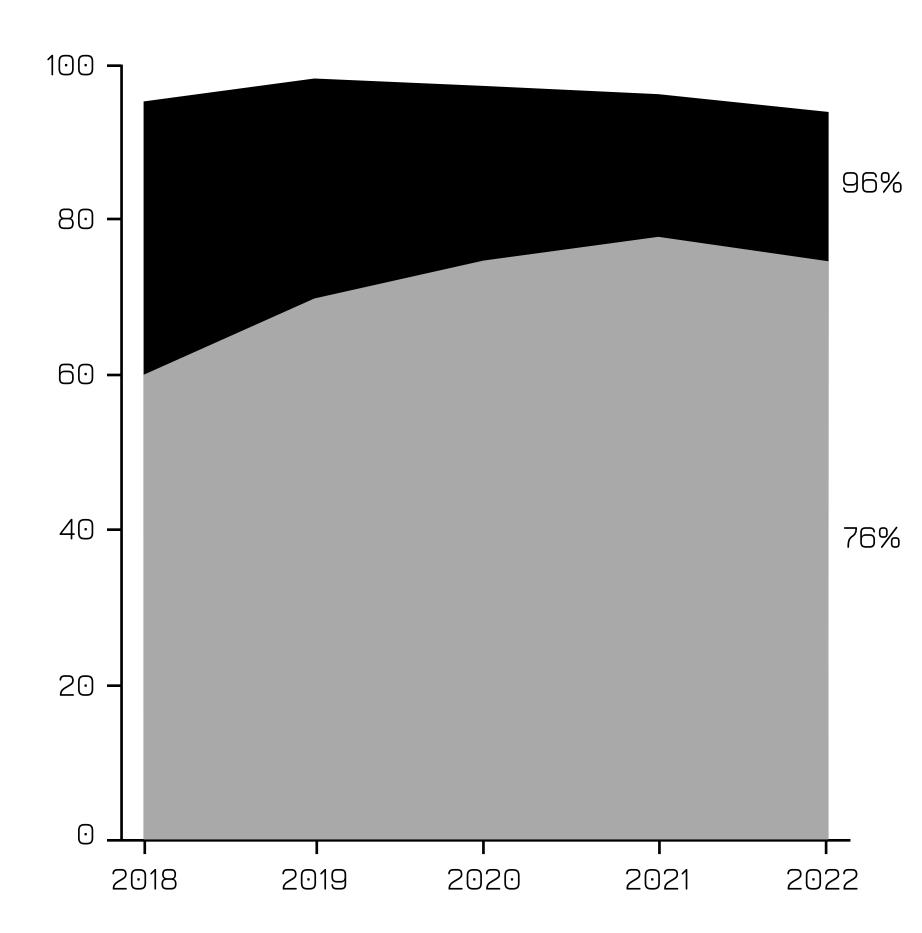
of all scanned codebases and

48%

contained high-risk vulnerabilities

OPEN SOURCE

Is everywhere



(Synopsys OSS security and risk analysis report)

Open Source used in

of all scanned codebases and

76%

of code in codebases was Open Source

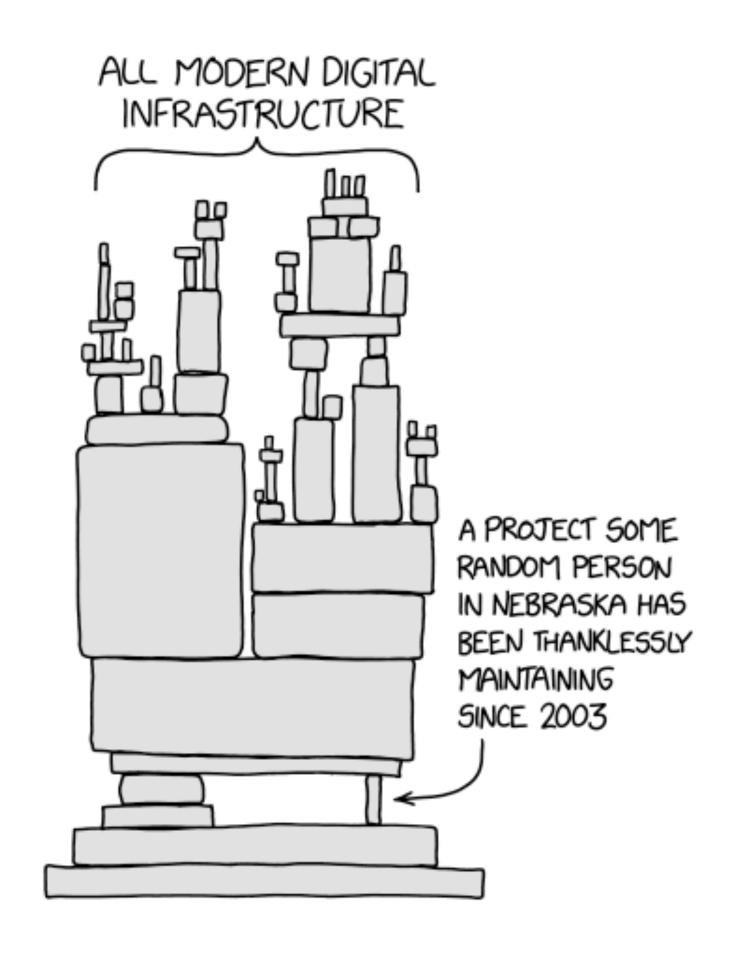
OPEN SOURCE

ME/ANS...

I OWE YOU NOTHING!

OPEN SOURCE

Providers...not suppliers



https://xkcd.com/2347/

Keep in mind that:

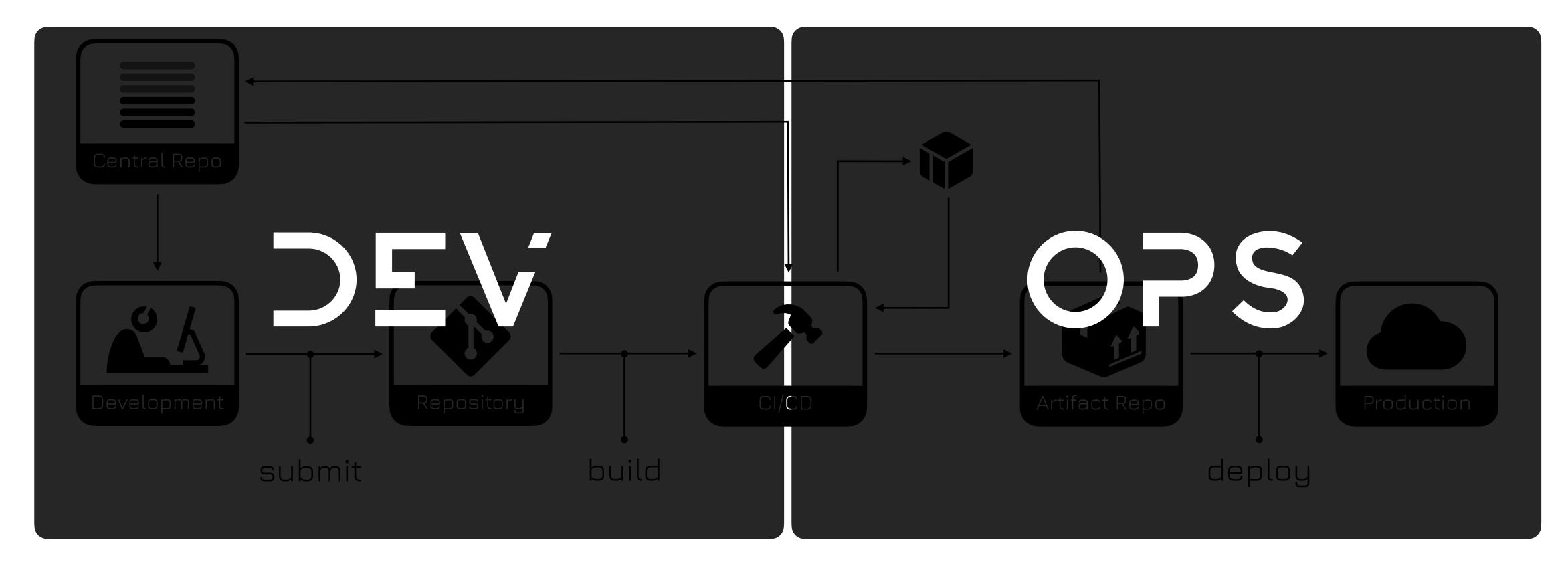
OpenSource maintainer are not suppliers!

You don't have a business relationship with them!

If you use their code, it's up to you to make sure it's up to date and secure!

WHATCAN WEDO?

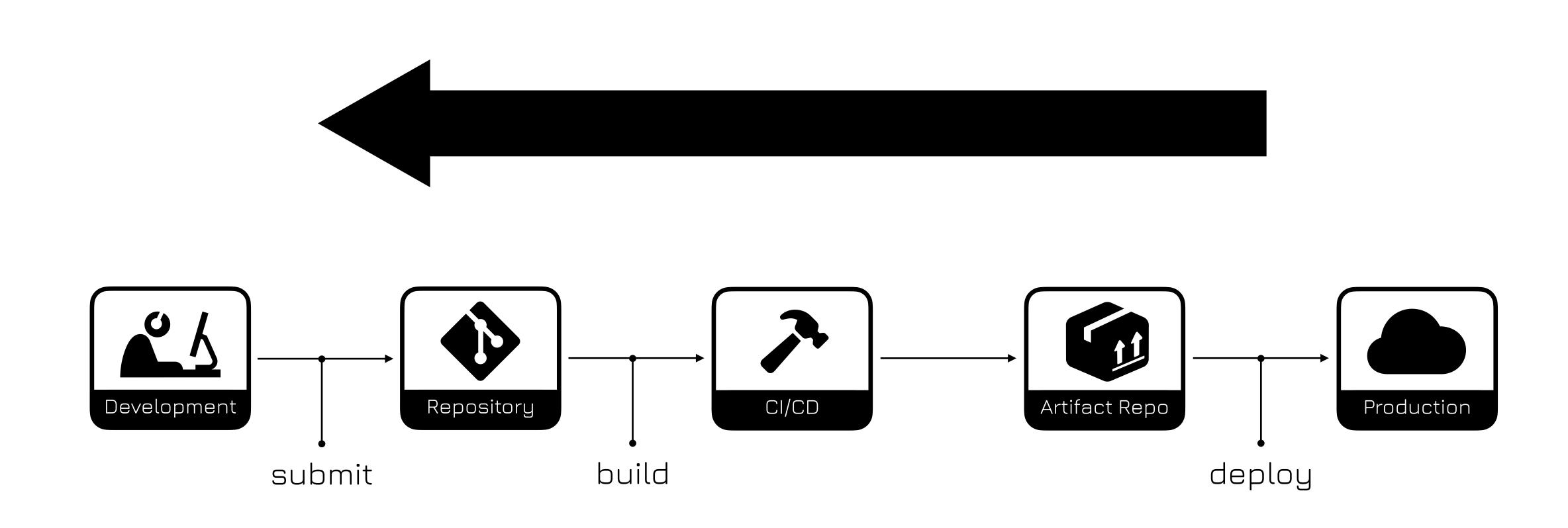
SHIFT LEFT



Software Supply Chain

SHIFT LEFT

Security should start more on the left side of the diagram

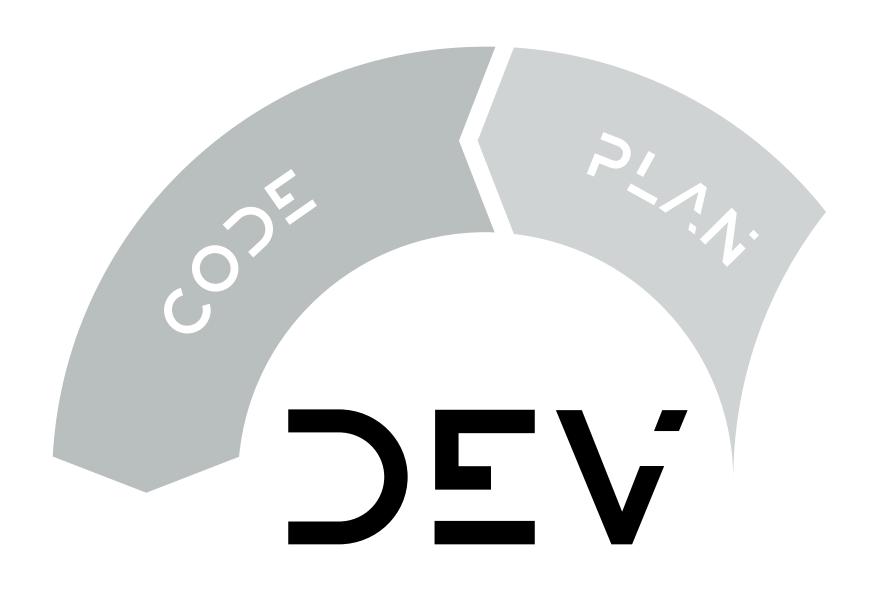


Software Supply Chain

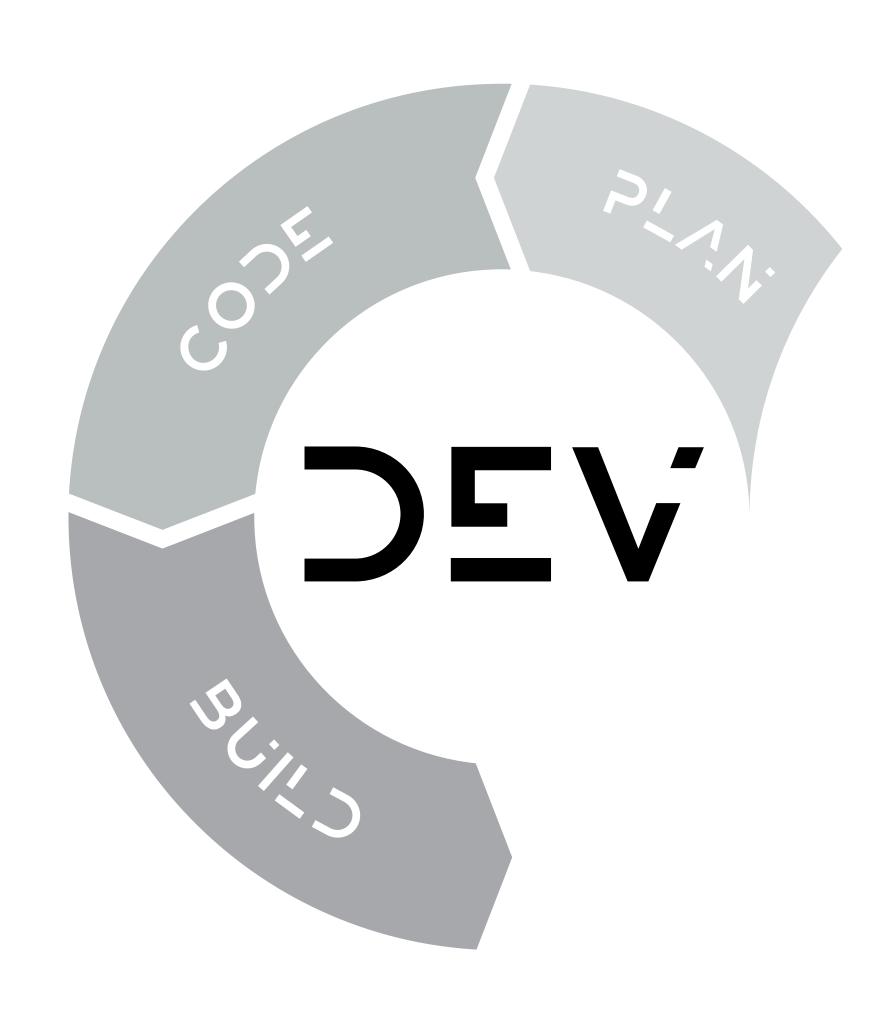
Plan



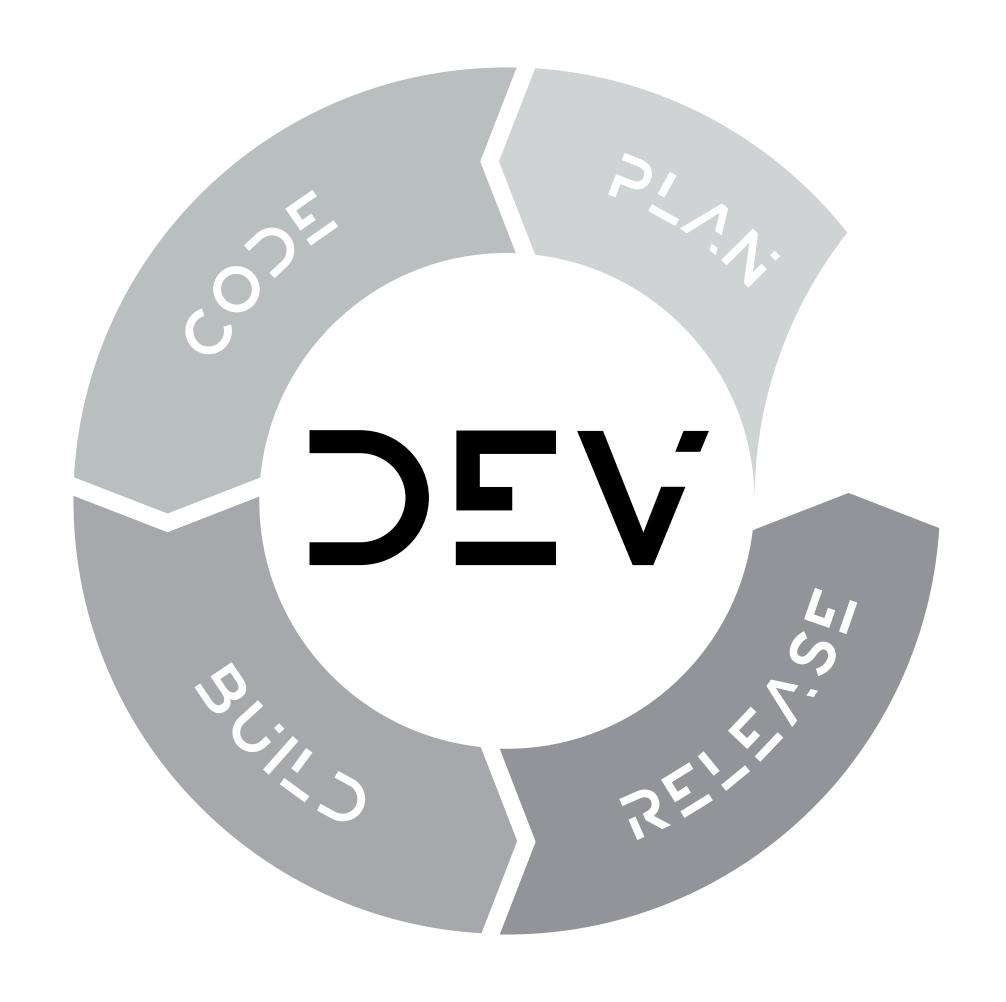
Code



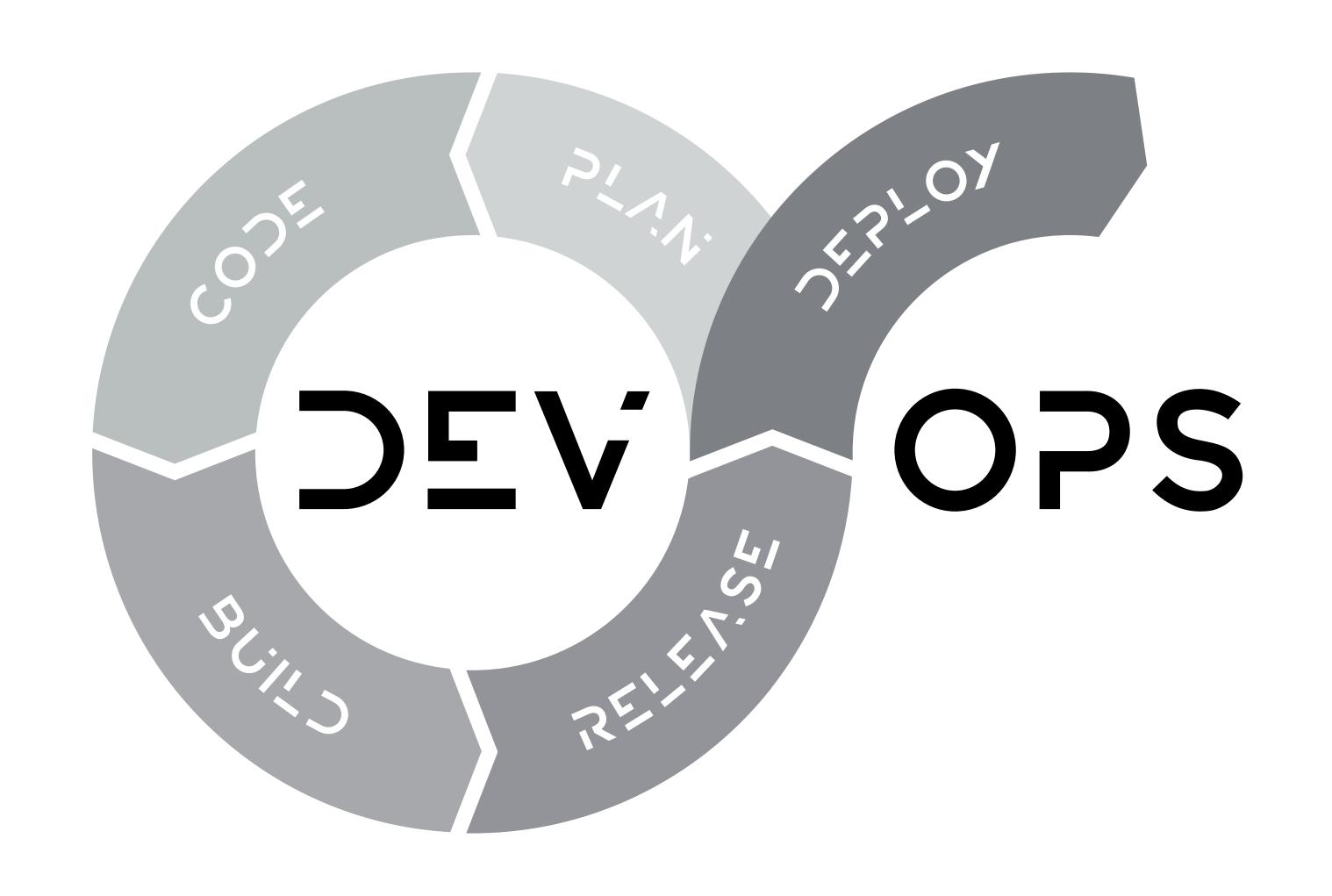
Build



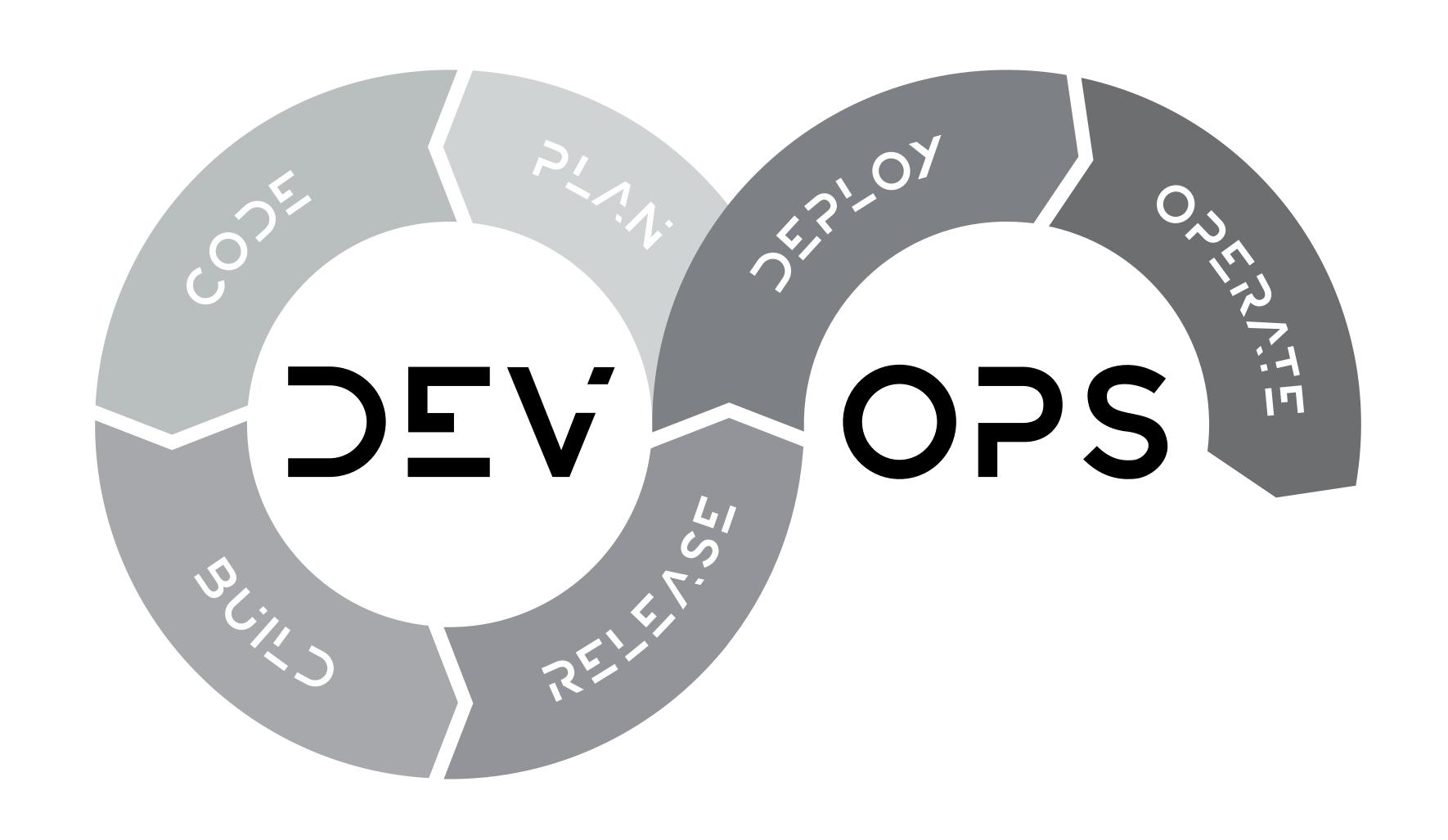
Release



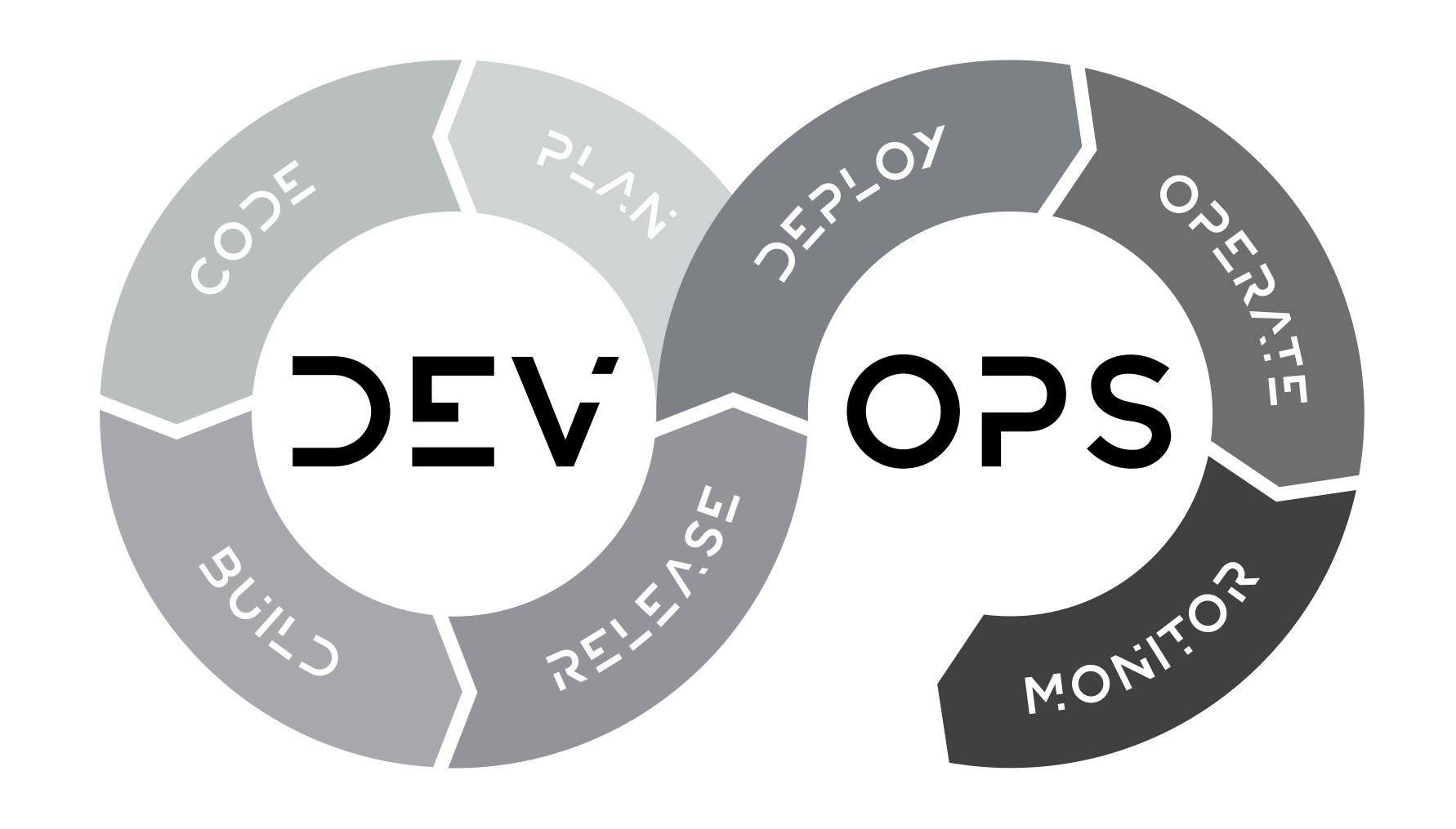
Deploy



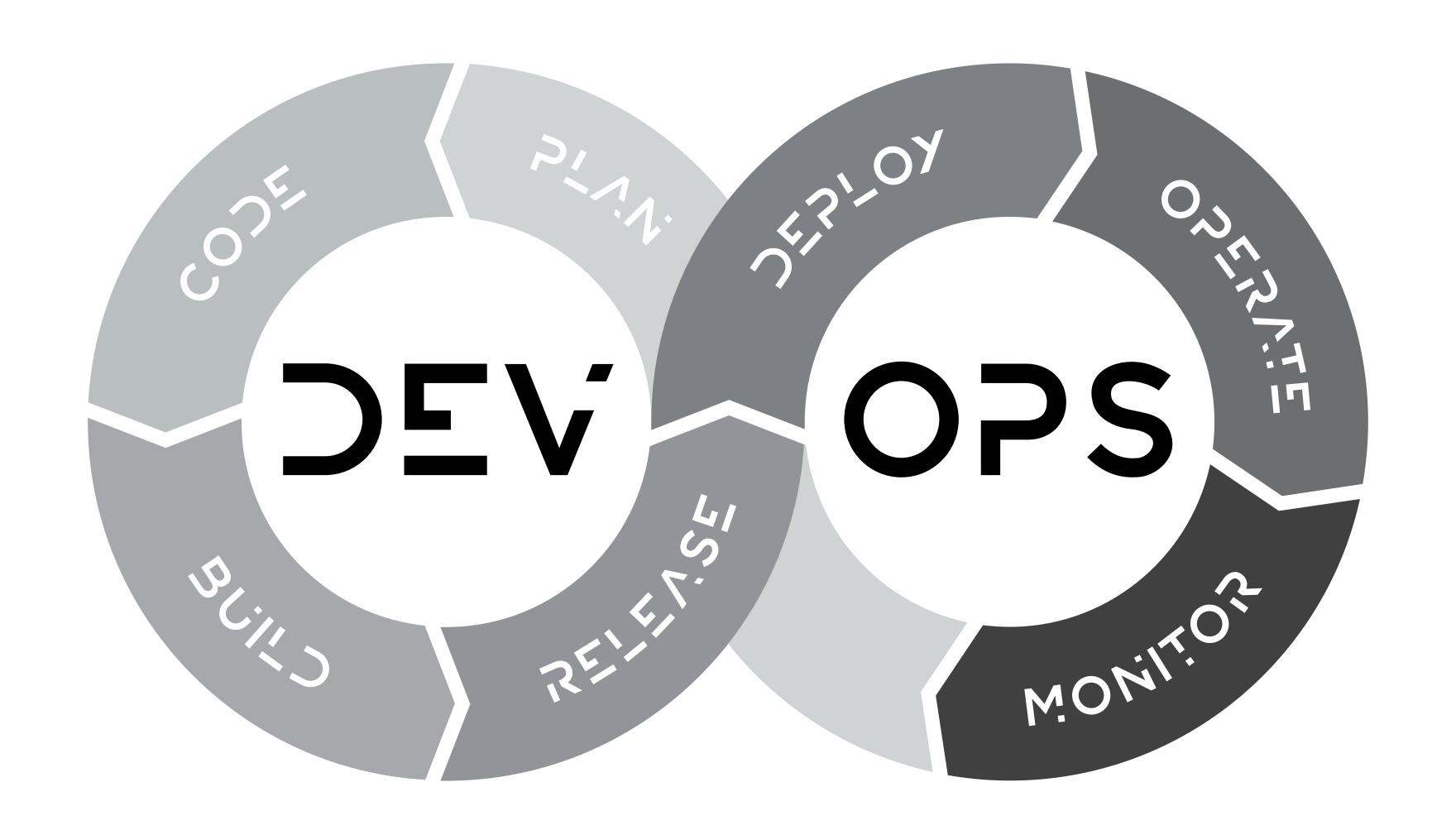
Operate



Monitor



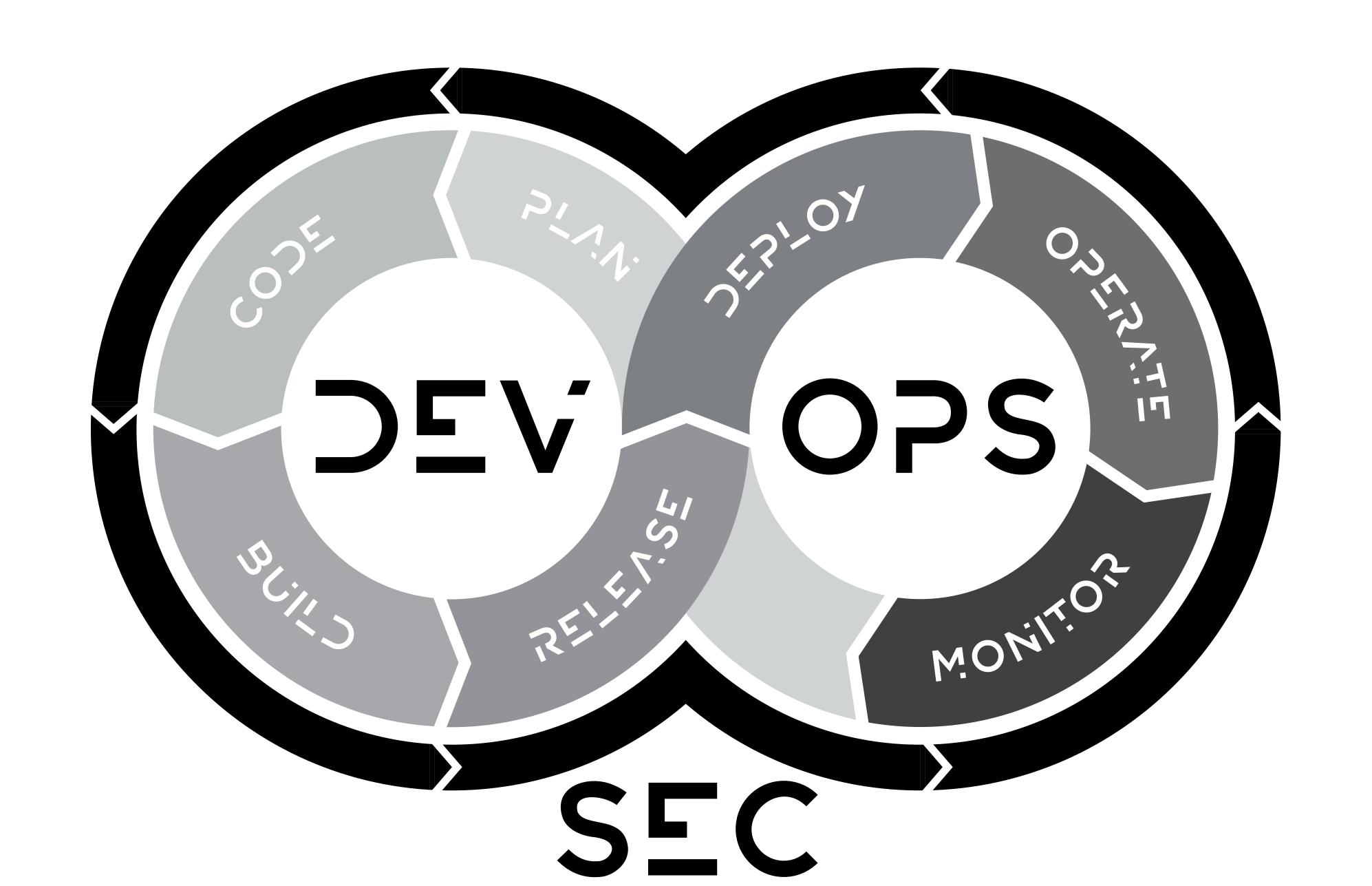
Plan



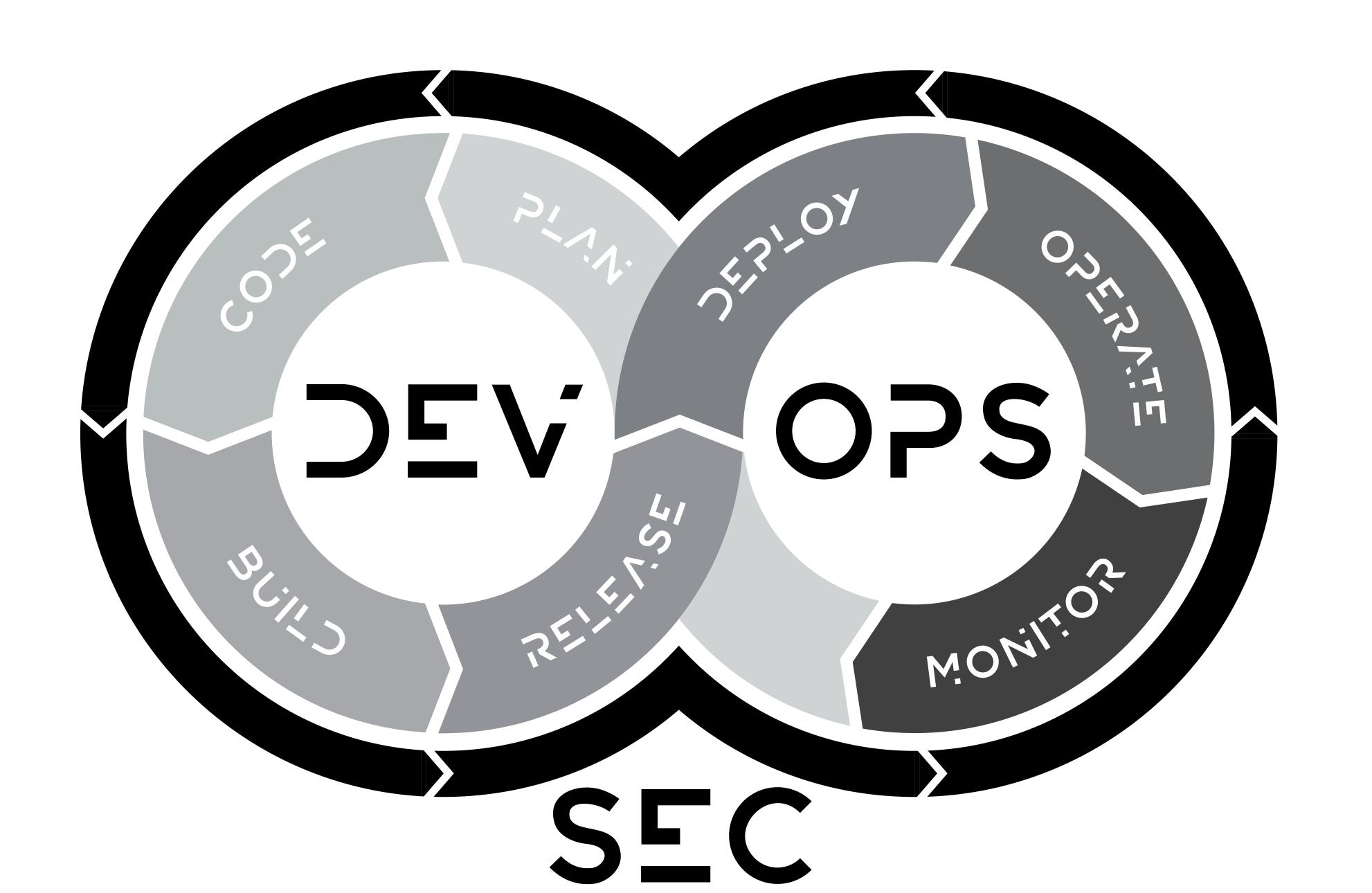
What about security?



DEV SEC OPS



SECURITY APPLIES TO ALL AREAS



SHIFT LEFT?

YES...BUT ALSO

V/LID/TE RIGHT

UPDATE YOUR

SDKMAN



Command line application



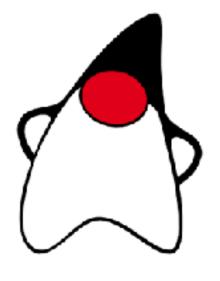
https://sdkman.io/

Facts

- → Supports many JDK distributions
- * Commandline only
- → Linux, MacOS
- → Download and install JDK's

JOXMON:

Desktop application





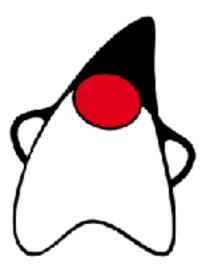
https://github.com/HanSolo/JDKMon/releases

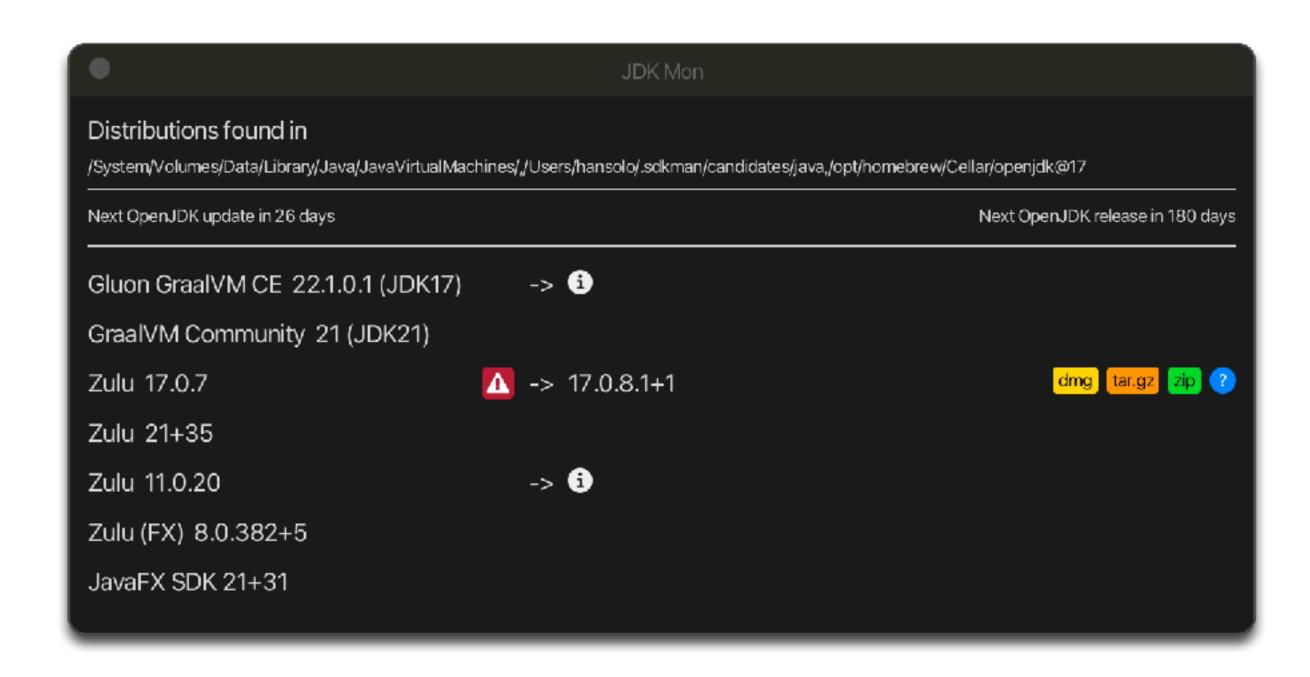
Facts

- → Info about JDK updates
- → Supports "all" JDK distributions
- * Taskbar application
- * Windows, Linux, MacOS
- ★ Info about vulnerabilities in JDK distribution

JDKMON:

Desktop application







Installed JDK distributions

Vulnerabilities found for JDK



STATIC CODE ANALYSIS

STATIC CODE ANALYSIS

What is it?

- Tusually part of a code review (white-box testing)
- ↑ Identifies vulnerabilities in source code
- * At the implementation phase
- → Inexpensive because adjustments can be done easily
- ♦ Standalone tools / IDE plugins

STATIC CODE ANALYSIS

Source Code Security Analyzers

- → AppSonar/CodeSonar
 by CyberTest

 → Codiga
 by Codiga

 → DerScanner
 by DerSecur Ltd.

 # FindSocurity Burgs

 from

 # FindSocurity
- → FindSecurityBugs
 free
- ♦ Snyk Code
 by Snyk Limited

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- → SonarQube
 by SonarSource
- ★ Static Reviewer
 by Security Reviewer

taken from https://www.nist.gov/itl/ssd/software-quality-group/source-code-security-analyzers

SECURITY

FIND SECURITY BUCS

SpotBugs plugin



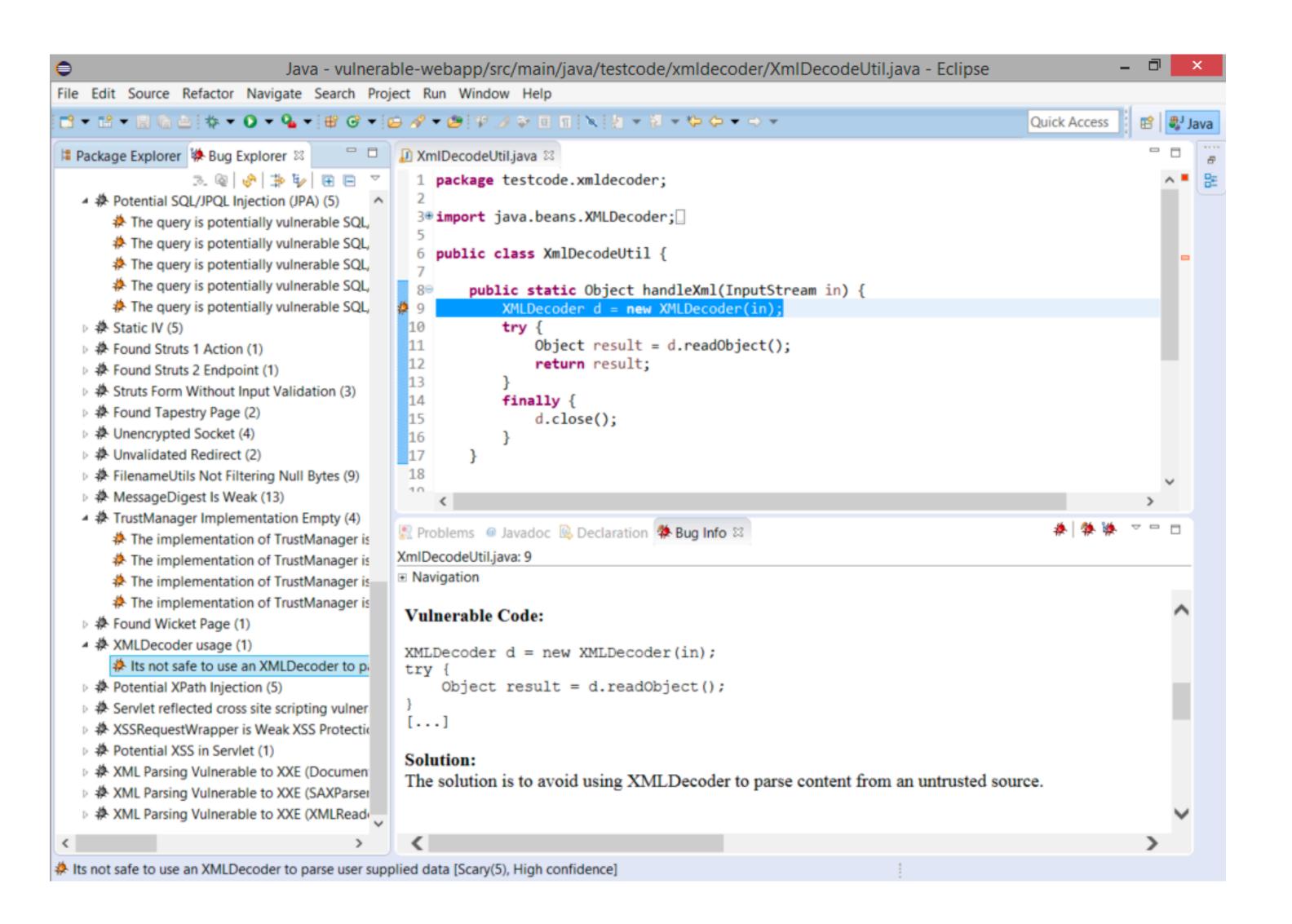
https://find-sec-bugs.github.io/

Facts

- * Free of charge
- * Extends SpotBugs
- → 400+ bug patterns
- * Plugin

FIND SECURITY BUCS

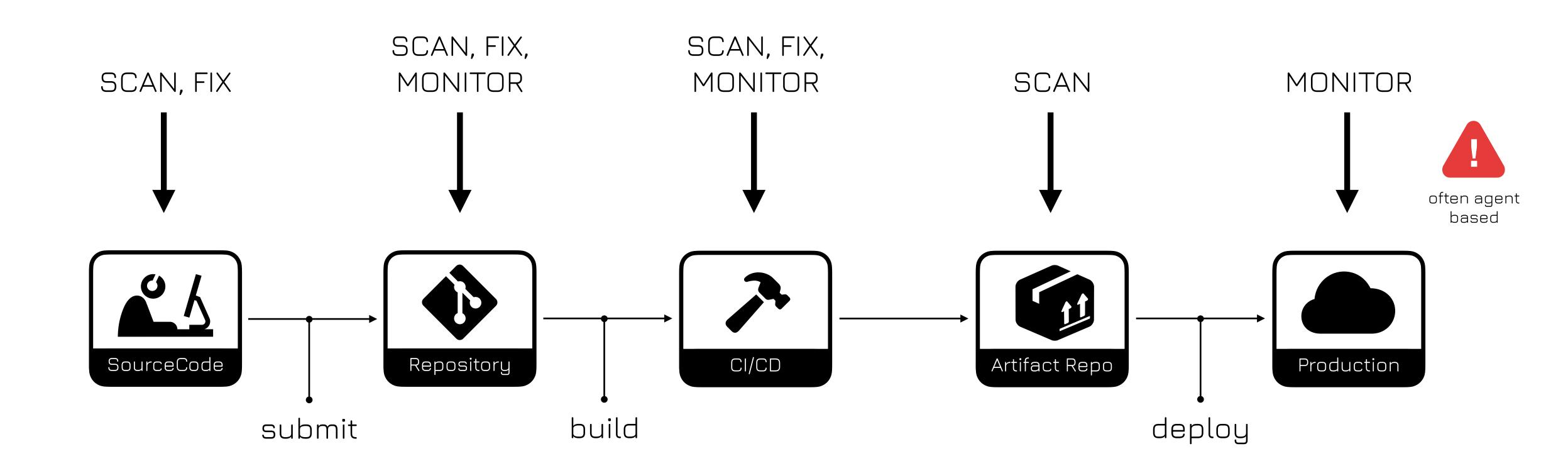
Eclipse Plugin

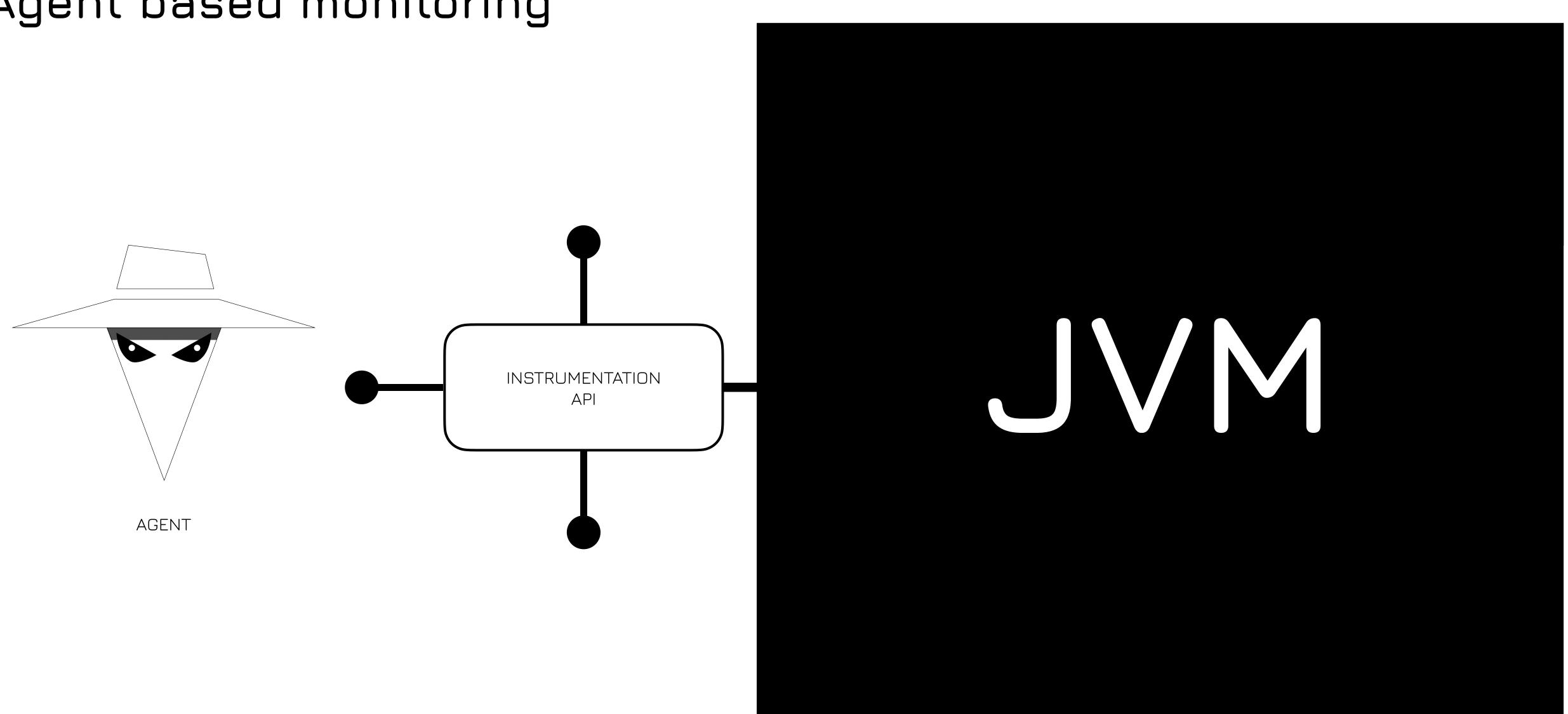


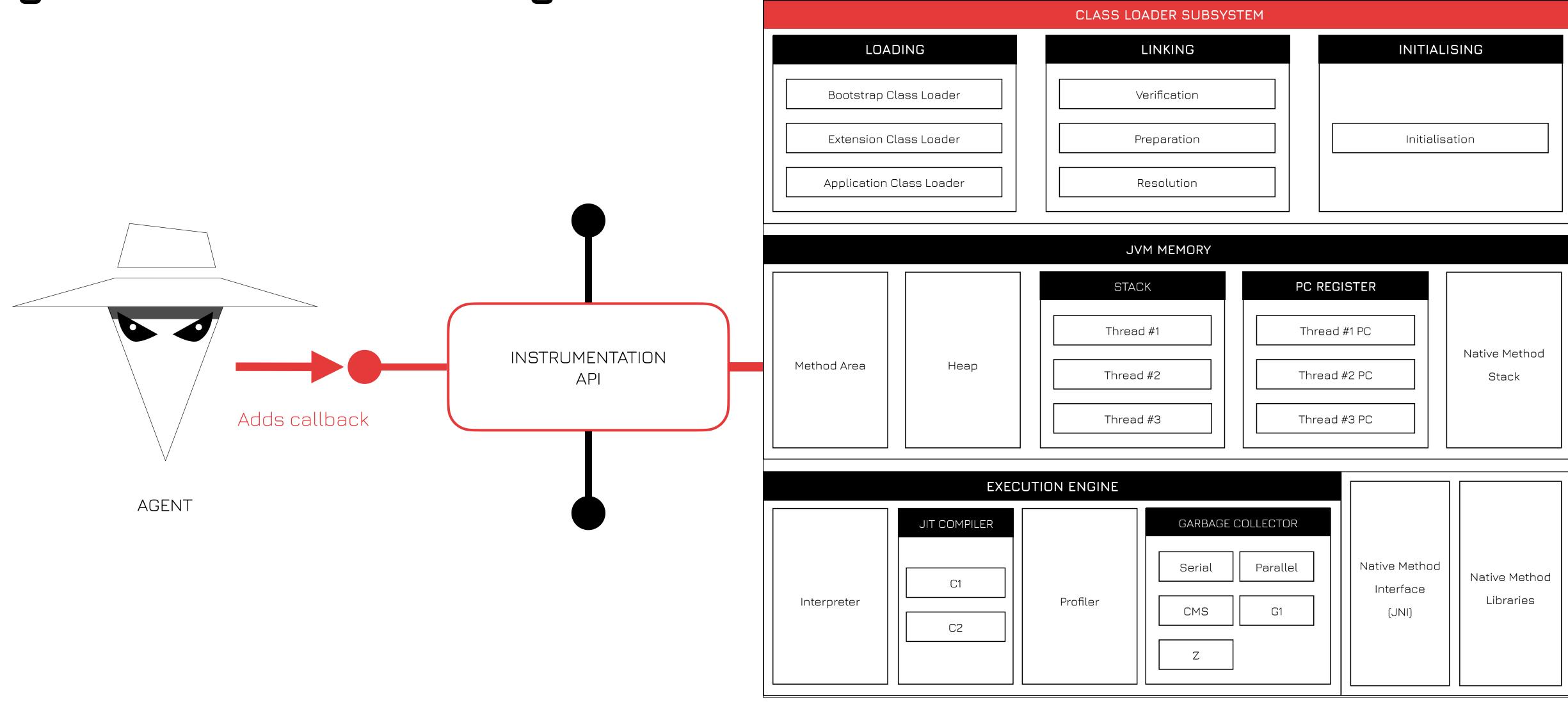
What is it?

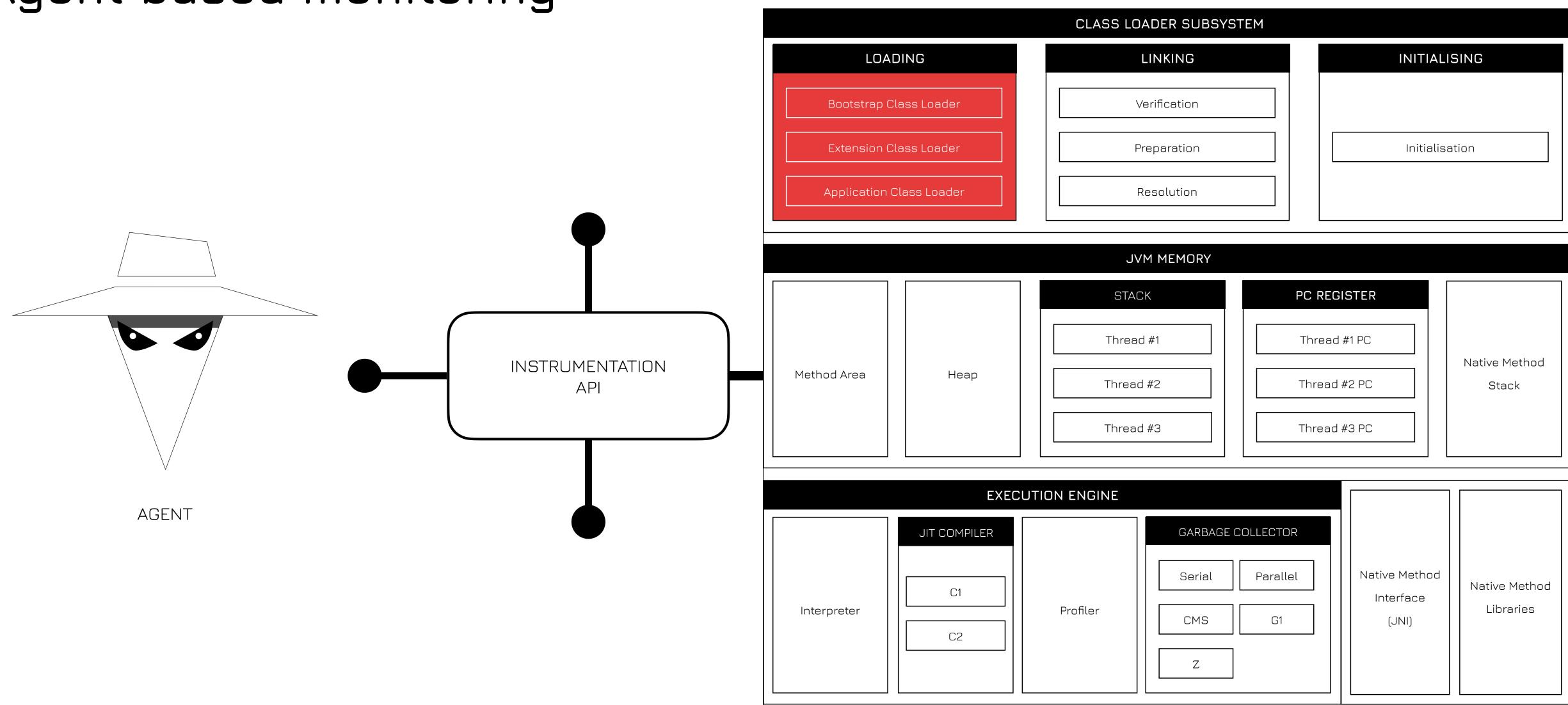
- The Detect Vulnerabilities (using a database / probing for common flaws)
- → Monitor misconfigurations and coding flaws
- Thelp using only artifacts from reliable sources
- Thelp using only latest secure version (without known vulnerabilities)
- → Monitor appearance of new packages with fixed vulnerabilities
- Tupdate dependencies (as soon as new versions are available)

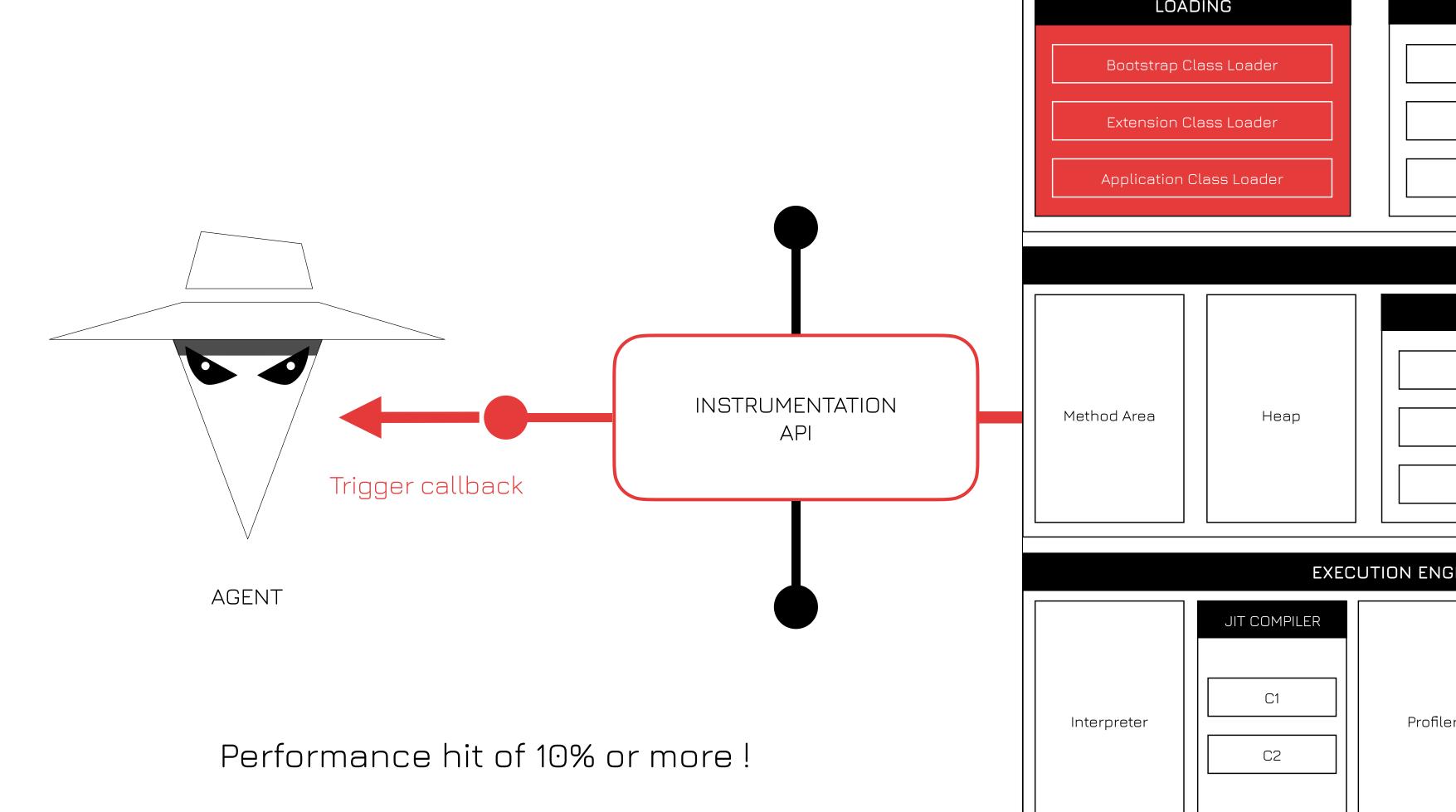
How they work













For Java development

- * Azul Vulnerability Detection
- → Black Duck
- ★ Xray
- ♦ Snyk
- **↑** SonarQube
- ★ Trivy

- by Azul
- by Synopsis
- by JFrog
- by Snyk Limited
- by SonarSource
- by Aqua













SNY4 CODE

SNYK CODE

Static application Security Testing



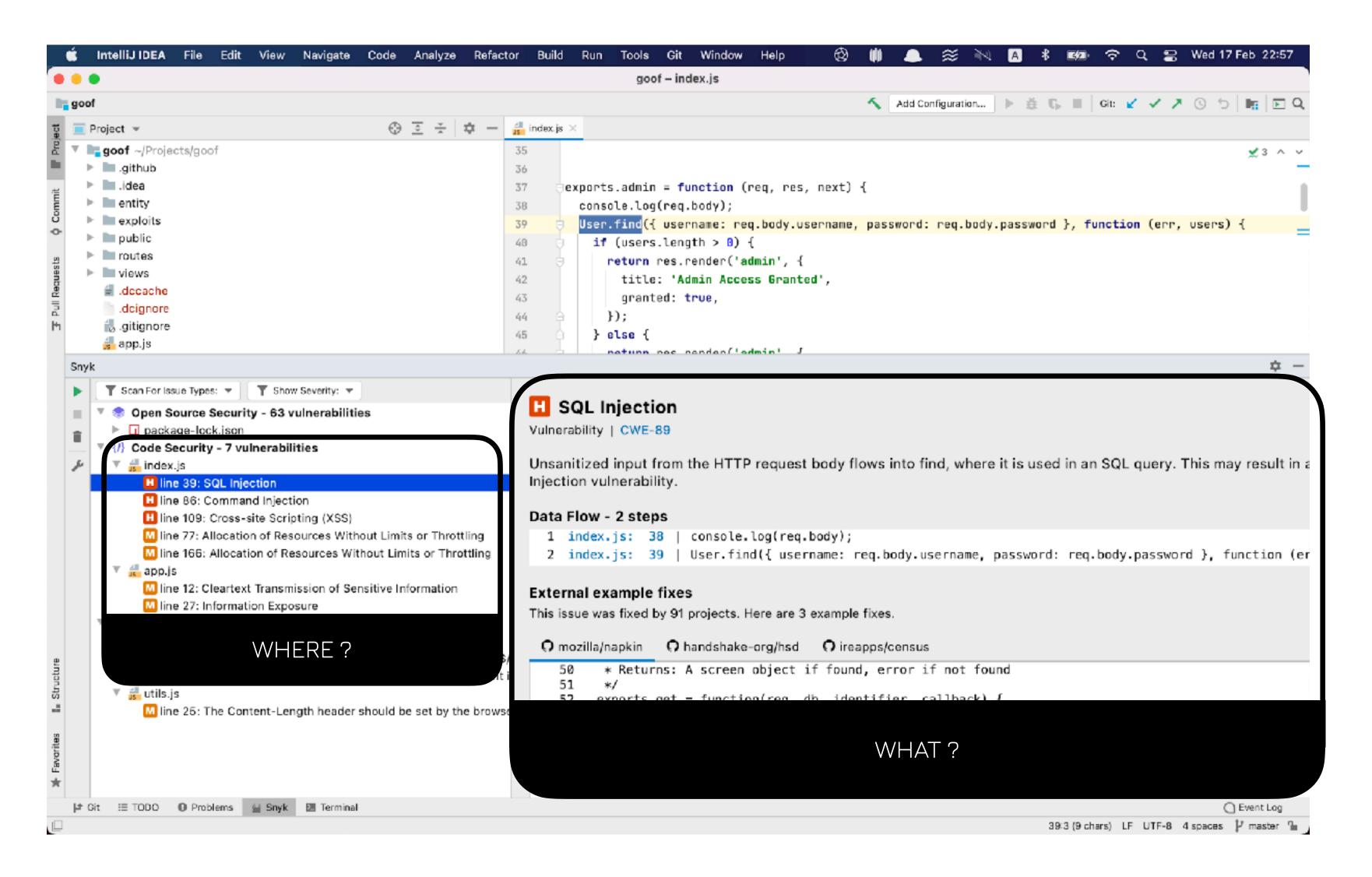
https://snyk.io/product/snyk-code/

Facts

- * Free and paid version
- → 9+ languages supported
- * Developer first
- * Standalone
- * IDE Plugin available
- **↑** CI/CD integration

SNYK CODE

Intellij Plugin



VULNERABILITY DETECTION



Azul Vulnerability Detection



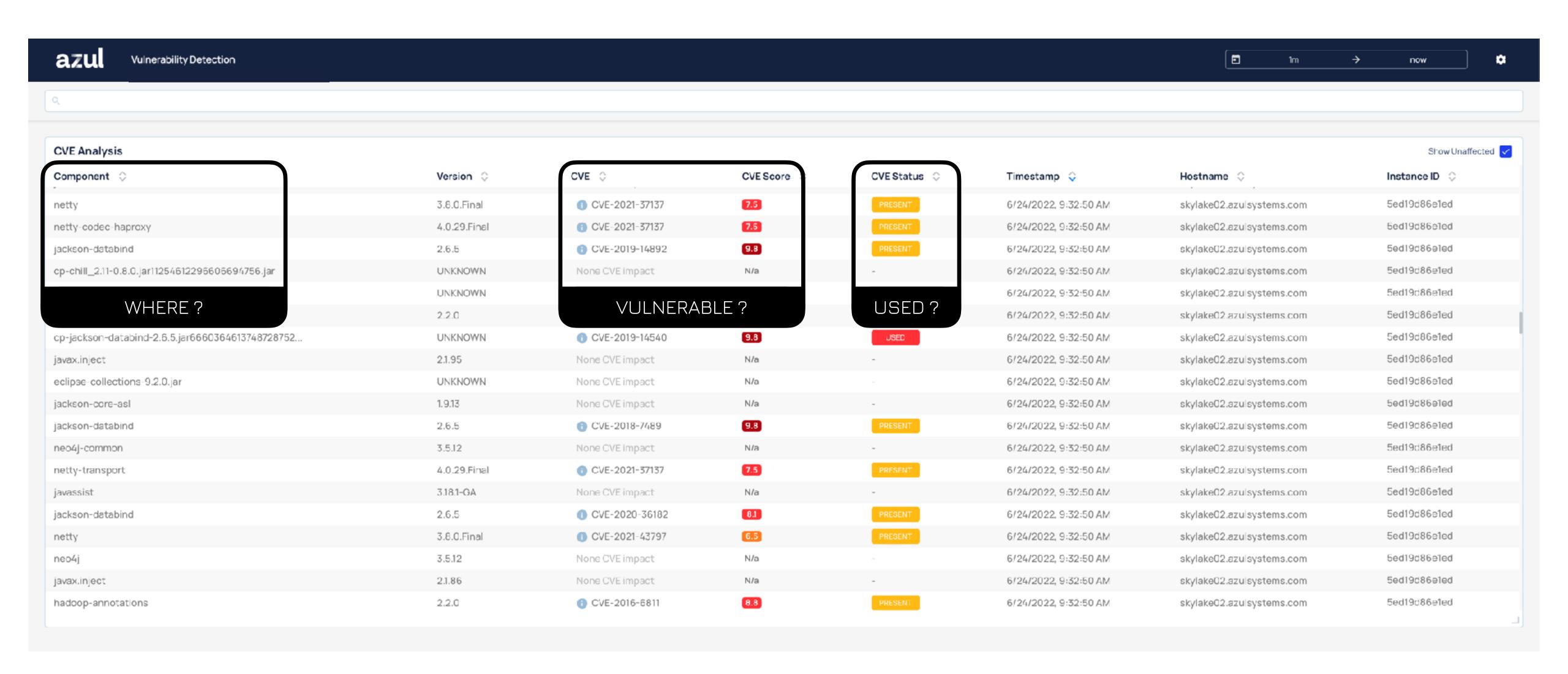
Facts

- * Runs in production
- * Java only
- * Fewer false positives
- → Does code inventory
- No Java agent -> no performance overhead

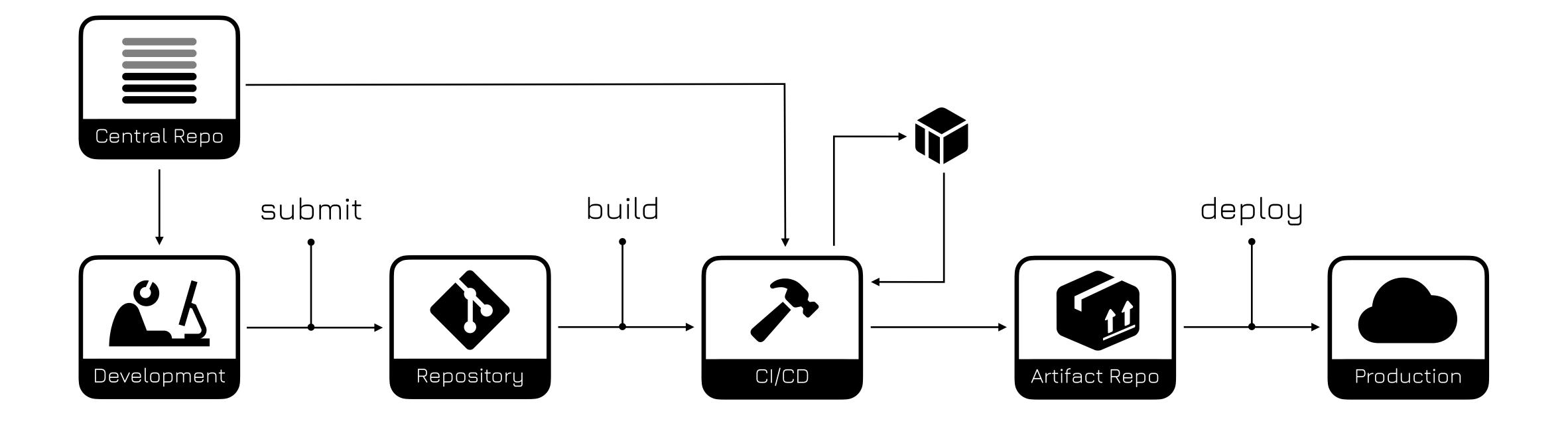
https://www.azul.com/products/vulnerability-detection/

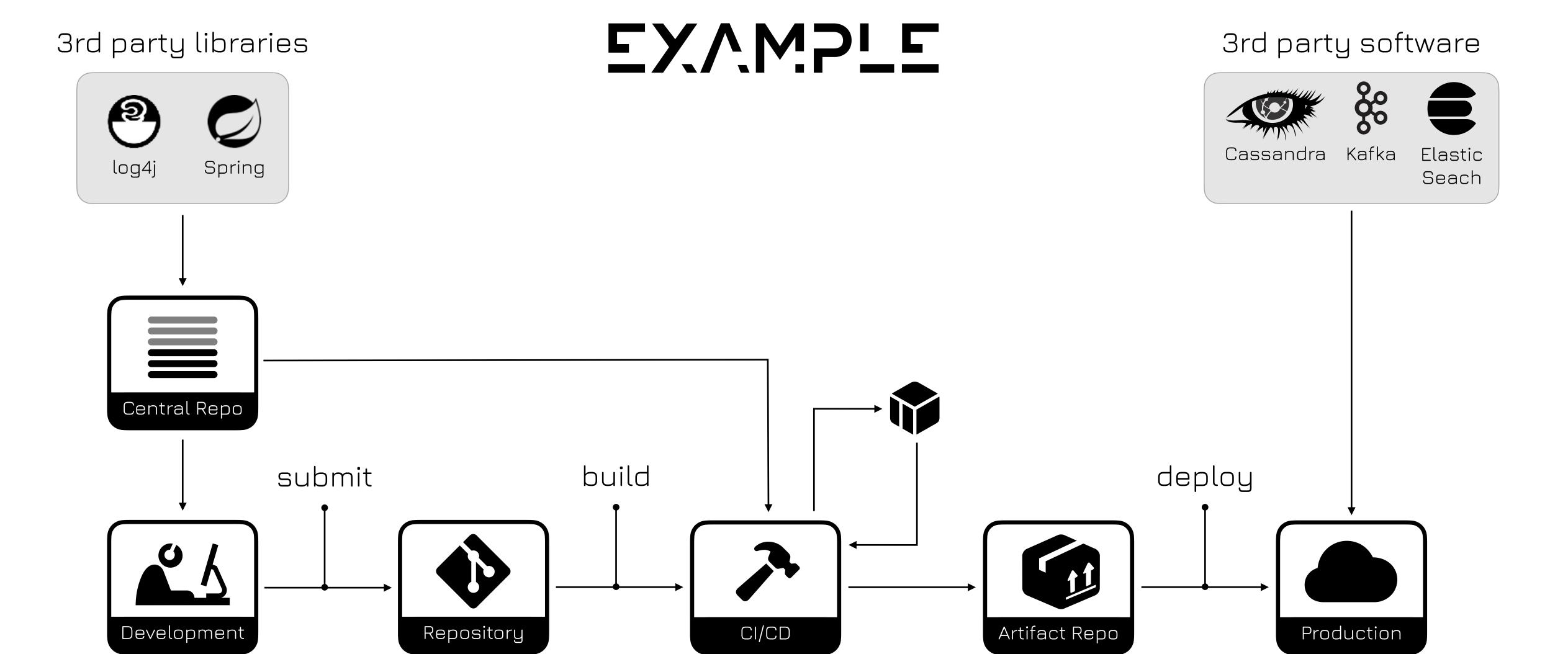
AZUL YULNERABILITY DETECTION

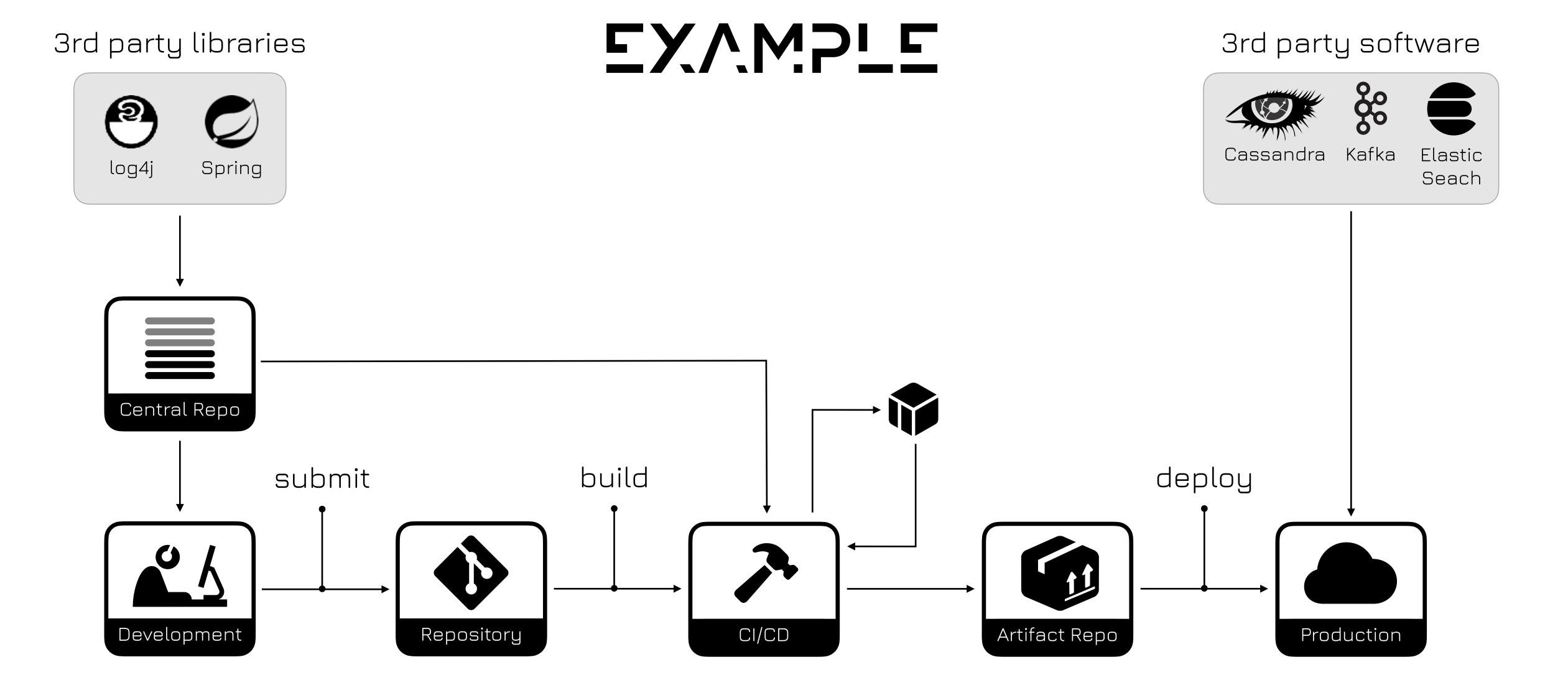
Web UI



A. SECURE SOFTWARE SUPPLY CHAIN

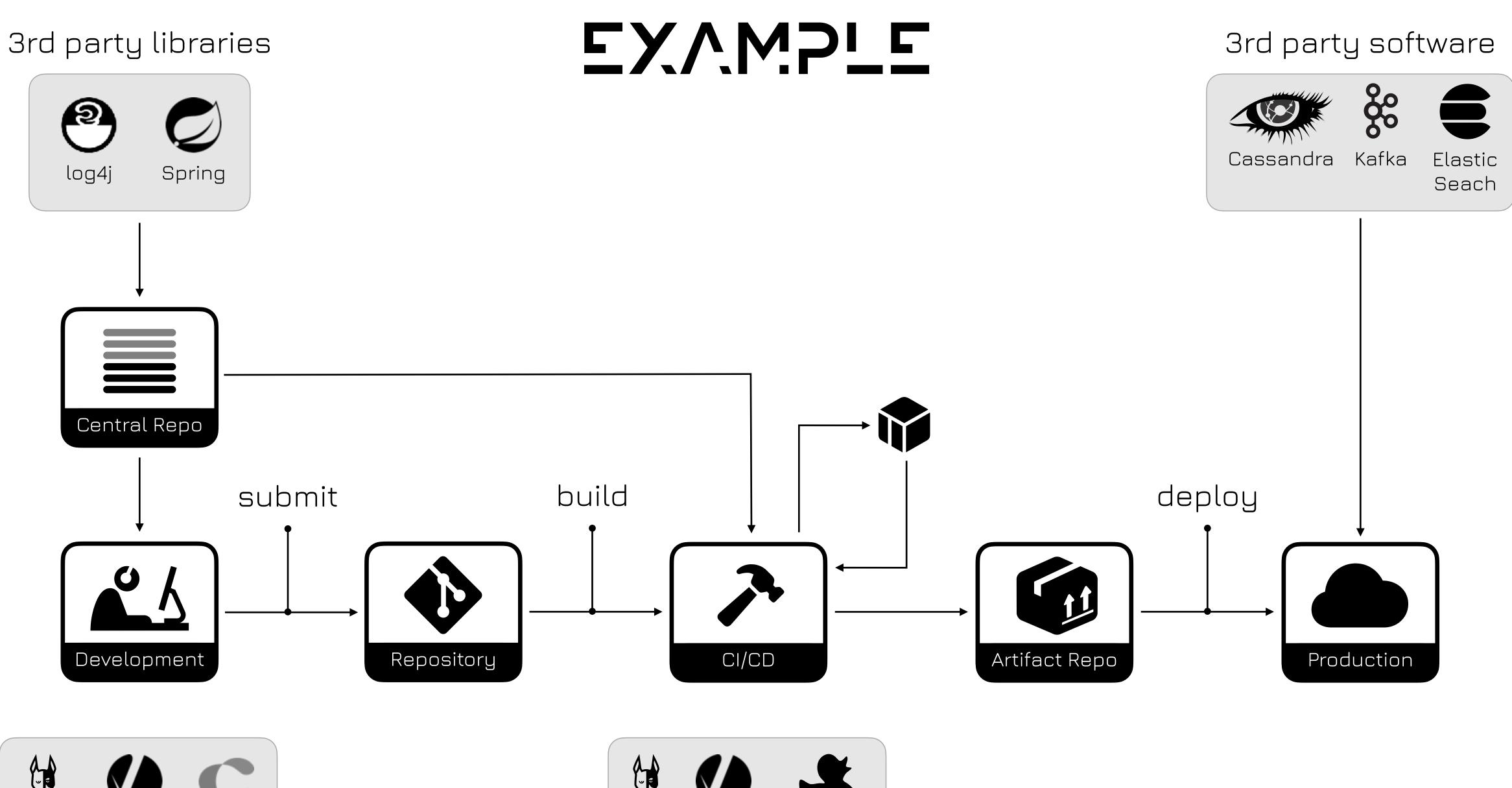


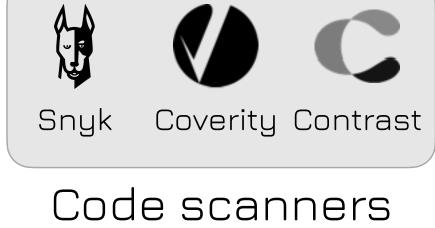


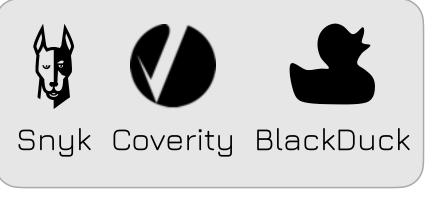




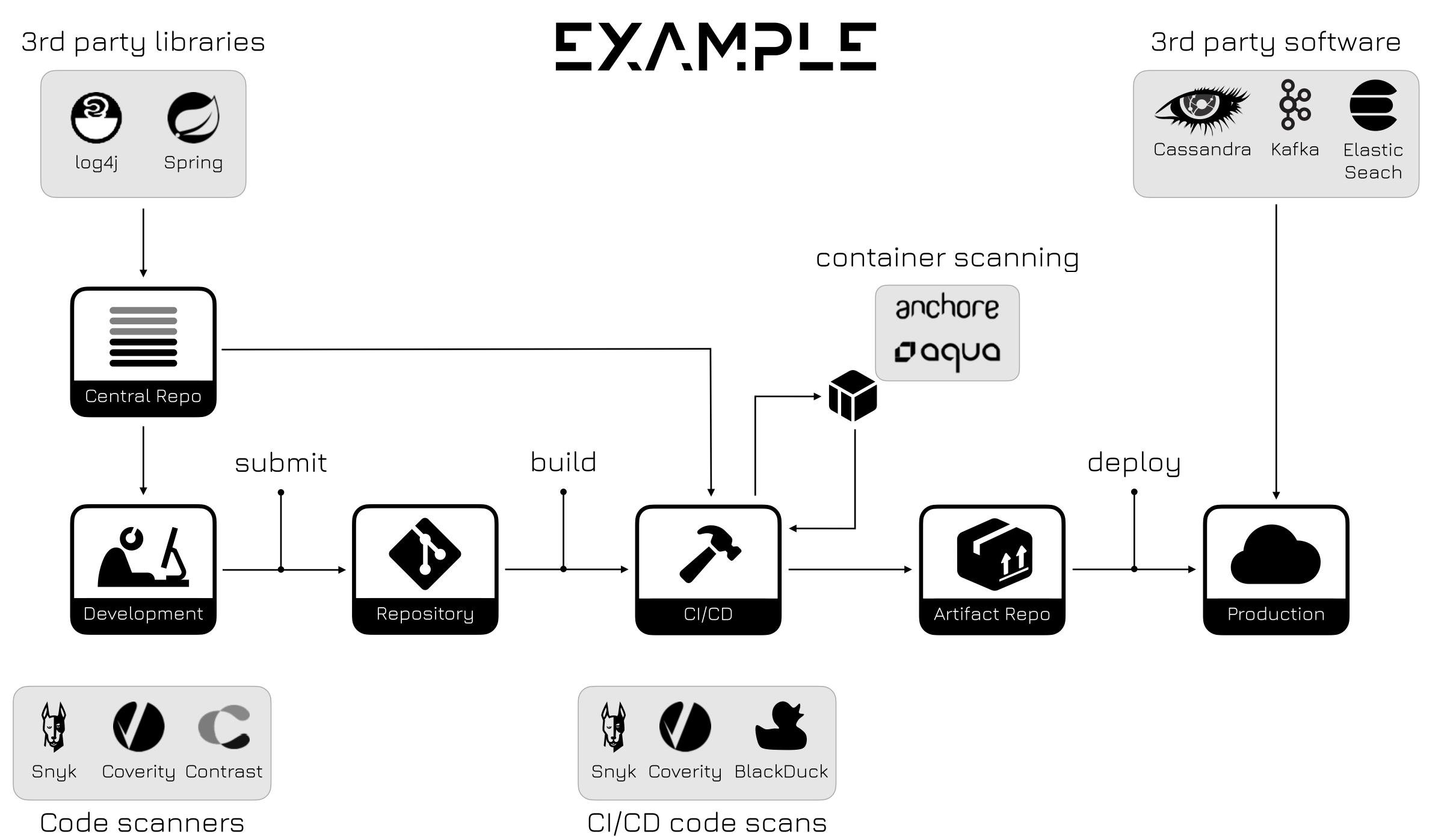
Code scanners

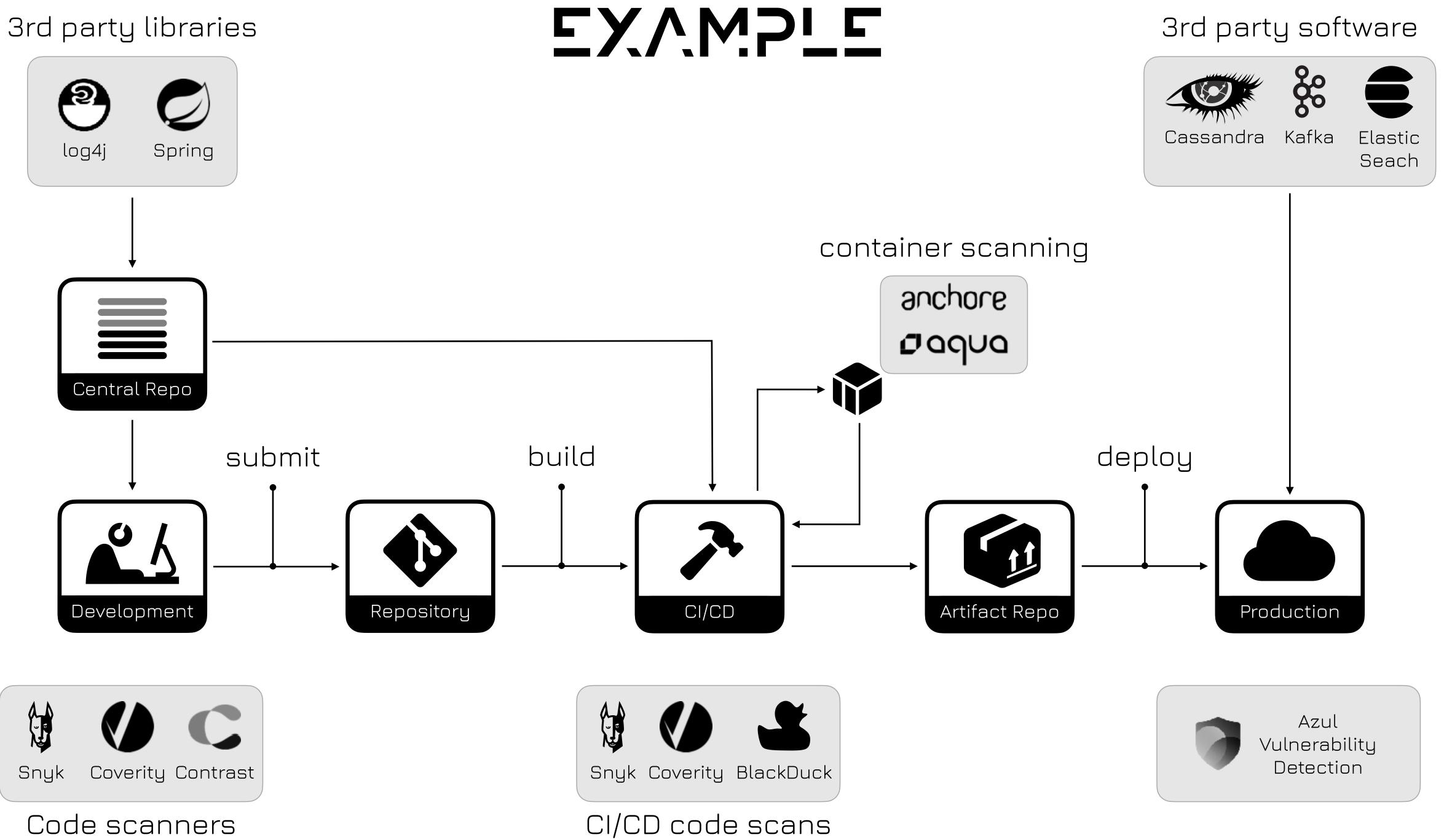






CI/CD code scans





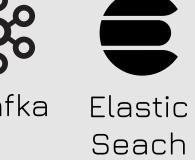
3rd party libraries

log4j

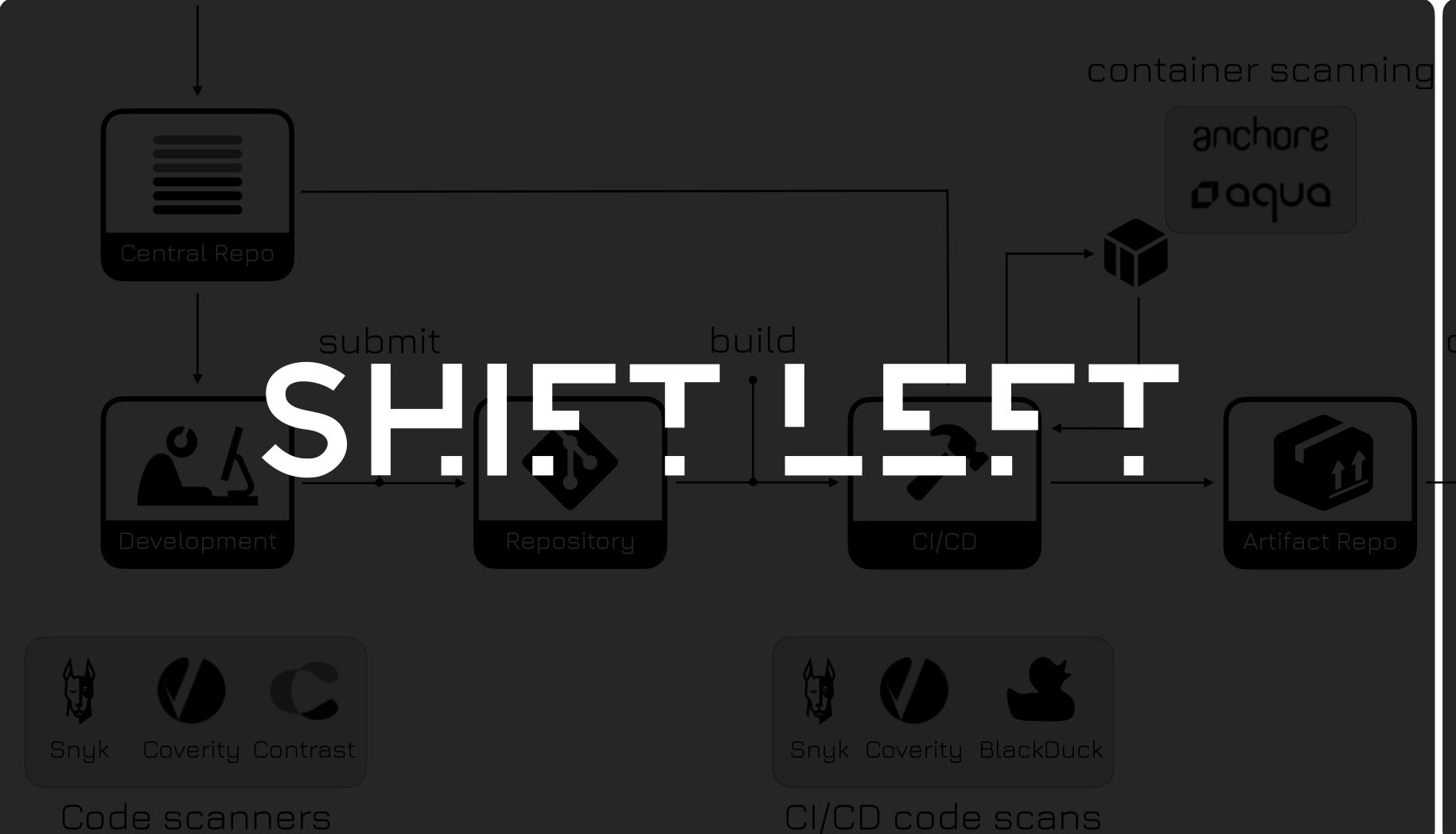
Spring













TASEAWAY

- * Follow an automated patch schedule (in line with your OpenJDK vendors quarterly patch cycle)
- * Automate application packaging with jlink (removing modules that are not used by your application)
- ★ Watch for CVE's in libraries

 (automate their updates in the line with the OpenJDK quarterly patch schedule)
- ◆ Use vulnerability scanners

 (not only in development and CI/CD but also in production)

NESSIGNATIONS OF A SECURITY

YOUNED TO BEAMORE

